

Tabuga, Aubrey D.; Mina, Christian D.; Reyes, Celia M.; Asis, Ronina D.; Datu, Maria Blesila G.

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Dynamics of Poverty in the Philippines: Distinguishing the Chronic from the Transient Poor

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Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

Dynamics of Poverty in the Philippines: Distinguishing the Chronic from the Transient Poor

*Celia Reyes, Aubrey Tabuga, Christian Mina,
Ronina Asis, and Maria Blesila Datu*

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For comments, suggestions or further inquiries please contact:

The Research Information Staff, Philippine Institute for Development Studies

5th Floor, NEDA sa Makati Building, 106 Amorsolo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City, Philippines

Tel Nos: (63-2) 8942584 and 8935705; Fax No: (63-2) 8939589; E-mail: publications@pids.gov.ph

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**Dynamics of Poverty in the Philippines:
Distinguishing the Chronic from the Transient Poor**

C. Reyes, A. Tabuga, C. Mina, R. Asis and M.B. Datu

Abstract

Poverty incidence among population rose from 24.9 percent in 2003 to 26.4 percent in 2006 and then inched up further to 26.5 percent in 2009. Although this aggregate poverty rate shows only a few percentage points change from 2003 to 2009, this doesn't mean there aren't movements in and out of poverty. Based on a matched panel data obtained from 3 survey years of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey, this paper aims to look into the dynamics of poverty. The main objective is to draw a line between the chronic and transient poor, and to determine the factors that have made people exit poverty and those that dragged many non-poor households into poverty.

Key words: poverty analysis, chronic and transient poverty, dynamics of poverty, panel data, Philippines

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Dynamics of Poverty in the Philippines: Distinguishing the Chronic from the Transient Poor

**Celia M. Reyes, Aubrey D. Tabuga, Christian D. Mina,
Ronina D. Asis and Maria Blessila Datu**

1. Introduction

The 2010 Philippines Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) highlighted that the country needs to exert more efforts in order to accelerate its progress in terms of halving the 1990 poverty incidence by 2015. The revised poverty estimates released by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) based on the newly improved estimation methodology show that the MDG Target 1.A might be more challenging this time. Poverty incidence among population fell from 33.1 percent in 1991 to 24.9 percent in 2003 (Figure 1). The figure rose to 26.4 percent in 2006 and then inched up further to 26.5 percent in 2009. The recent trend appears relatively far from the 2015 target.

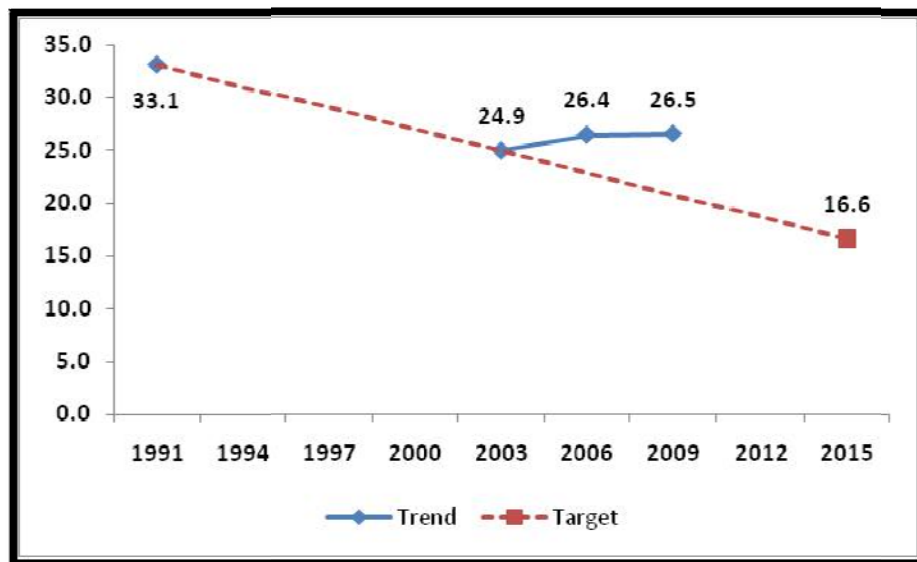


Figure 1.1 Poverty incidence among population (%), 1991-2009
Source of data: NSCB

Among the leading programs of the government, in response to this challenge, is the expansion of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps). 4Ps is currently the leading poverty reduction program and social development strategy of the government that provides conditional cash grants to poor and eligible households for a period of 5 years to help them improve their health, nutrition and education, particularly of children aged 0-14 (DSWD 2011). Apparently, such program is designed to address chronic poverty. Different strategies are needed to address transient poverty which include risk-mitigating and income stabilization schemes.

Adoption of a proper targeting system is critical in developing countries like the Philippines, where poverty reduction programs usually have limited budgets. It is thus important to clearly

distinguish between the chronic and transient poor to be able to craft better and more targeted interventions. This is particularly important in the Philippines as Reyes et al. (2011) noted that poor households are comprised significantly of the transient poor. This paper aims to examine the dynamics of poverty in the Philippines and identify the characteristics of the chronic and transient poor.

2. Data and Definition of Terms

Using the 2003, 2006 and 2009 rounds of Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and January 2004 and January 2007 rounds of Labor Force Survey (LFS), a panel data set was generated using exact matching. This particular method utilized the geographical identification (ID) variables such as the province, municipality, barangay, enumeration area, sample housing unit serial number, and household control number in matching the sample of panel households. Exact matching of households was ensured by the National Statistics Office (NSO) through the assignment of 800(n) as household control number to new households in the sampling unit. Based on design, only matched households belonging to Rotation Group 2 under Replicate 4 were retained.

Adopting the definitions used in Reyes (2003), poverty status of households was further classified into four (4) categories depending on their poverty status in each of the covered years. The “chronic poor” are those that are consistently income poor during the period under study. The “transient poor” refer to those who are classified as poor during a given point in time but were previously non-poor for at least one year during the period under study. The “previously poor” are those who are classified as non-poor during a given point in time but were previously poor for at least one year during the period under study. The “transient” and the “previously” poor are those that were moving in and out of poverty. Meanwhile, the “never poor” refer to those who had never been poor during the period under study.

3. Extent, composition and characteristics of the poor¹

Although the aggregate poverty incidence shows a few percentage points change from 2003 to 2009, this doesn't mean there aren't movements in and out of poverty. Looking into just one figure masks what really goes inside the country's poverty situation. This section reinforces the findings of Reyes et al. (2010) that there are considerable movements in and out of poverty during this period². We shall see that majority of the poor in 2009 were just moving in and out of poverty.

In Figure 3.1, the percentages shown in red oblong figures correspond to the poor such that in 2009, 23.4 percent of the panel data were considered poor.³ Only 11.1 percent (47.4%) of the 23.4 percent were consistently poor since 2003 that is those that are consistently in red shades. The remaining percentage of 12.3 (52.6% of total) were moving in and out of poverty. This paper's objective is to characterize these two groups to the extent that they can be distinguished for policy-making purposes.

¹ This section updates some of the findings of Reyes et al. (2010) by incorporating the results of the 2009 FIES and by using the revised poverty thresholds of the NSCB (based on the newly improved estimation methodology).

² The poverty incidence among the panel households follows the same trend with the official poverty incidence among households, although the former are slightly higher by 3 percentage points on the average.

³ This should not be compared to the official national data of 26.5% because the panel covers a longitudinal set of households that was constructed for purposes of tracking chronic and transient poverty.

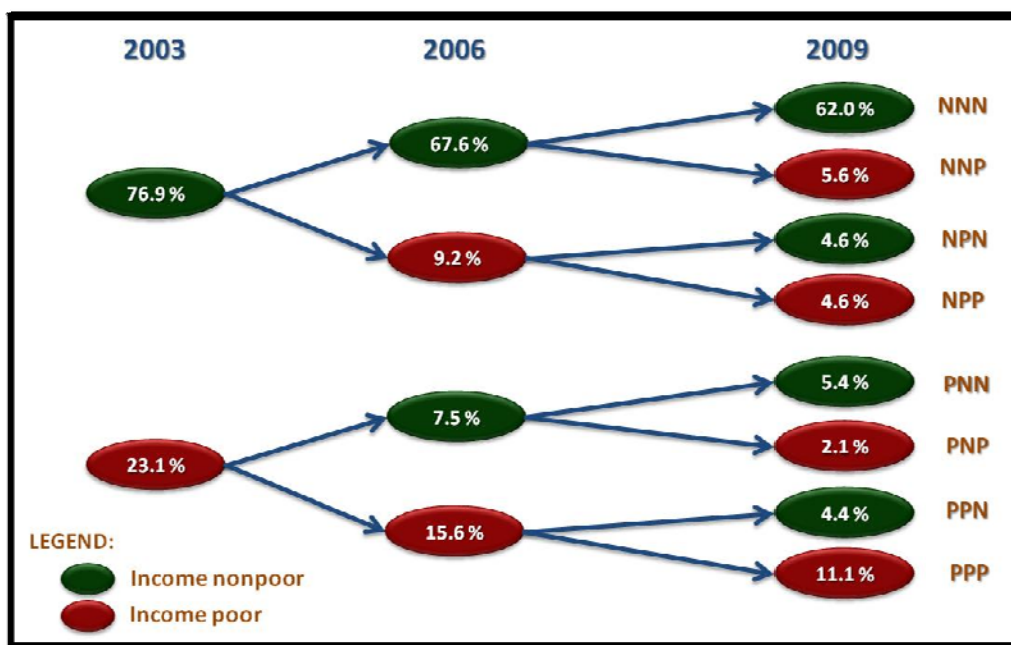


Figure 3.1. Movements in and out of poverty of FIES panel households, 2003, 2006 and 2009
 Note: The figures refer to the share of the population subgroup to the total number of households in the panel data set. Thus, the percentages for each year add up to 100.
 Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

To analyze how far or near the poor are from the poverty line, Table 3.1 has been prepared. A percent deviation from the poverty line of ≤ -20 means that the per capita income of the household is lower than the poverty line by at least 20 percent of that line. We can see that 7 out of 10 chronic poor households had income that is far below the poverty line, lower by at least 20 percent of the poverty line. Poverty reduction interventions that aim to target the chronic poor, especially those that entail provision of cash transfers, have to be designed such that these stimulate an increase in income levels of the poor by not lower than 20 percent for the intervention to take effect.

Meanwhile, the table below shows how the transient poor move in and out of poverty; this clearly shows how poverty reduction efforts can be very challenging. To illustrate how large the movements are, only 17 percent of the group we refer to as transient poor based on 3 survey years were poor in 2003, the rest were non-poor then. Also, 8 in every 10 transient poor have actually had income above the poverty line in 2003. Majority of the transient poor were actually living with income equal to or above the 20-percent band in 2003. In 2006, 63 percent of the transient poor were still considered non-poor, with one-third having income that is higher than the poverty line by no less than 20 percent of the poverty line. This means that something really significant must have happened which decreased their income so much dragging them into poverty. This clearly justifies the need for social security measures, measures that are intermittent in nature but are widely and easily accessible by both poor and non-poor households.

Table 3.1. Distribution of panel households by poverty status and percent difference between per capita income and the poverty line, 2003, 2006, and 2009

Year	Percent deviation from the poverty line	Chronic poor	Transient poor			Previously poor			Never poor	Total
		(PPP)	PNP	NPP	NNP	PPN	PNN	NPN	(NNN)	
2003	≤-20	72.6	44.6	-	-	57.8	39.4	-	-	13.7
	>-20 to ≤0	27.4	55.4	-	-	42.2	60.6	-	-	9.4
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	48.7	26.4	-	-	29.7	6.8	9.3
	>20	-	-	51.3	73.6	-	-	70.3	93.2	67.5
2006	≤-20	76.2	-	53	-	49.1	-	36.3	-	14.8
	>-20 to ≤0	23.8	-	47	-	50.9	-	63.7	-	10
	>0 to ≤20	-	55.4	-	35.4	-	33.4	-	7	9.3
	>20	-	44.6	-	64.6	-	66.6	-	93	65.9
2009	≤-20	70.2	46	56	35.4	-	-	-	-	13.4
	>-20 to ≤0	29.8	54	44	64.6	-	-	-	-	10.1
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	47.8	22.4	34.7	7.5	9.6
	>20	-	-	-	-	52.2	77.6	65.3	92.5	66.9
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

Both the chronic and transient poor are mostly found in Mindanao (see Table 3.2). Chronic poverty dominates in Zamboanga Peninsula, Bicol Region, Caraga, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, and MIMAROPA. On the other hand, the transient poor are concentrated in ARMM, Western and Central Visayas. Around 9 out of 10 chronic poor are in the rural areas, while about 8 in 10 transient poor are also from the rural areas.

Table 3.2. Distribution of chronic and transient poor households, by location in 2009		
Location	Chronic poor	Transient poor
Major island group/region		
Luzon	31.8	36.6
NCR	0.1	1
CAR	1.5	4.3
Ilocos Region	4.1	5
Cagayan Valley	2.3	3.3
Central Luzon	3.2	6.4
CALABARZON	3.6	6.6
MIMAROPA	6.5	3.6
Bicol Region	10.5	6.4
Visayas	23	22.5

Western Visayas	6.7	8.7
Central Visayas	10.2	8.2
Eastern Visayas	6.1	5.7
Mindanao	45.2	40.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	10.2	4.5
Northern Mindanao	8.5	6.4
Southern Mindanao	6.9	6.7
Central Mindanao	5.9	6.2
ARMM	4	9.9
Caraga	9.6	7.2
Total	100	100
Urban/rural classification		
Urban	14.2	23.8
Rural	85.8	76.2
Total	100	100

Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

We can see that the poor greatly consist of male-headed households (see Table 3.3). About 92 percent of chronic poor and 85 percent of the transient poor are headed by male. The transient poor have relatively older heads, on the average, than the chronic poor. In terms of educational attainment, the chronic poor outnumber the transient poor in lower educational levels (from no grade completed up to elementary undergraduate). While the household heads of 34 percent of the transient poor have reached at least high school, only 23 percent of the chronic poor have.

In terms of sector of jobs, most households among the poor are engaged in the agricultural sector but there is a greater proportion among the chronic poor than the transient ones (71% against 59%). A slightly larger proportion of transient poor are in the non-agricultural sector (i.e. 29% as opposed to the chronic's 23%). There is also higher percentage of those with no job among the transient poor than the chronic poor.

Table 3.3. Distribution of chronic and transient poor households, by household head profile in 2009		
Household head profile	Chronic poor	Transient poor
Mean age	47	50
Sex		
Male	91.6	85.4
Female	8.4	14.6
Total	100	100
Highest educational attainment		
No grade completed	8.8	5.9
Elementary undergraduate	40.9	35.9
Elementary graduate	27.1	24.5

High school undergraduate	10.2	14.5
High school graduate	10.5	15.1
College undergraduate	2.5	3.6
College graduate	0	0.5
Post-graduate	0	0
Total	100	100
Sector of job/business		
Non-agriculture	22.7	28.7
Agriculture	71.3	58.9
No job/business	5.9	12.4
Total	100	100
Primary occupation of head		
Farmers/forestry workers/fishermen	49	42.2
Laborers/unskilled workers	29.9	24
Trades and related workers	6.7	6.1
No job/business	5.9	12.5
Officials/managers/supervisors	2.5	6.6
Service workers/shop and market sales workers	2.2	2.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.2	5
Technicians and associate professionals	0.6	0.2
Clerks	0.6	0.4
Special occupations	0.4	0.6
Professionals	0	0.1
Total	100	100
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES		

Table 3.3 also reveals that 8 for every 10 chronic poor and 7 of every 10 transient poor have heads who are farmers/forestry workers/fishermen and laborers/unskilled workers. On the other hand, more transient poor households, about twice that for the chronic poor, have heads that are officials/managers/supervisors, engaged in relatively technical works such as plant and machine operators and assemblers, and professionals or associate professionals. However, there is higher proportion of transient poor whose heads are not employed.

Both family size and dependency ratio are relatively higher among chronic poor households than transient poor households (Table 3.4). Proportion of remittance-receiving households is higher among transient poor. Meanwhile, the chronic poor depends more on agriculture as a source of livelihood than the transient poor.

Table 3.4. Other characteristics of chronic and transient poor households in 2009

Household characteristics	Chronic poor	Transient poor
Mean family size	6.5	5.7
Mean dependency ratio*	0.45	0.39
Proportion of remittance-receiving households	5.4	9.2
Mean percentage of income derived from agriculture	0.56	0.45

Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

* proportion of household members aged below 15

Among all groups, the chronic poor are largest in size, they are composed of 6-7 members on the average, which is relatively bigger than the never poor with only around 4-5 members (Table 3.6). In fact, the chronic poor households that are more than 20 percent below the poverty line have around 7 members on the average. In contrast, the never poor households that are more than 20 percent above the poverty line have only around 4 members.

Dependency ratio is higher among the chronic than the transient poor. In 2009, 6 out of 10 members of the chronic poor, on the average, are dependents. The transient poor have about half while the other groups have 30 to 40 percent.

Households from various groups can also be distinguished in terms of the presence of at least one OFW member. Having an OFW member is associated with higher income levels. Families with income above (below) the poverty line have higher (lower) proportion of having OFWs. The proportion of households with at least 1 OFW member ranges from 3 percent for the chronic poor to as high as 36 percent for the never poor (see Table 3.5).

In terms of dependence on agriculture as an income source, the chronic poor are the most dependent on this sector with 56 percent of their income being derived from agricultural sources. The never poor are the least dependent where as low as 16 percent of their income came from agricultural sources.

Table 3.5. Household composition and income difference from the poverty line, 2003 to 2009, by poverty status and percentage deviation from the poverty line															
Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line*	Family size			Dependency ratio <u>1/</u>			Dependency ratio <u>2/</u>		Proportion of households with at least one OFW member			Percent of income derived from agriculture		
		2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.7	4.5	6.3	63.5	61.2	56.6
	>-20 to ≤0	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	4.0	5.8	3.2	53.8	57.7	56.2
Transient poor:	≤-20	6.1	5.8	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	9.7	5.0	7.4	58.0	58.8	44.9
	>-20 to ≤0	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.5	6.3	10.6	49.9	52.8	45.2
	>0 to ≤20	5.6	5.6	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.4	6.1	13.5	-	51.8	47.6	-
	>20	4.6	4.7	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.4	8.9	13.7	-	41.1	40.1	-
Previously poor:	≤-20	6.2	6.1	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.5	5.2	7.2	-	54.4	51.9	-
	>-20 to ≤0	5.7	5.5	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.5	0.4	11.9	11.8	-	47.8	45.2	-
	>0 to ≤20	5.8	5.5	5.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.6	12.7	13.1	45.9	50.5	42.2
	>20	5.0	4.9	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	10.9	24.7	18.7	38.9	38.2	37.6
Never poor (NNN)	>0 to ≤20	5.5	5.4	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	15.6	17.1	16.4	36.7	36.6	36.7
	>20	4.6	4.5	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	28.8	31.7	36.3	17.4	17.5	15.8

1/ proportion of household members who are aged below 15 to total; generated using the 2003, 2006 and 2006 FIES data sets; 2/ proportion of household members who are aged below 15 and above 64 to total; generated using the January 2004 and 2007 LFS data sets; * For 2003-2006, percentage deviation from the 2003 poverty line was used; for 2006-2009, percentage deviation from the 2006 poverty line was used

In terms of access to basic amenities, the transient poor have relatively higher access to basic amenities than the chronic poor. This is particularly true in terms of electricity, wherein roughly half of chronic poor households have access while about two-thirds of the transient poor have access (see Table 3.6). In terms of housing characteristics, the proportion of chronic poor who are living in makeshift housing is slightly lower than that of the transient poor. On the other hand, there are relatively more chronic poor households who are living as informal settlers than the transient poor. The transient poor have higher proportion of households owning each of the assets listed in the table below than the chronic poor. The most notable difference between the proportions of chronic and transient poor households owning assets is observed among telephone/cellular phone, VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player and television set.

Table 3.6. Distribution of chronic and transient poor households, by access to basic amenities/ housing characteristics/asset ownership in 2009		
Access to basic amenities/ Housing characteristics/ Asset ownership	Chronic poor	Transient poor
Access to basic amenities		
Sanitary toilet facilities	66.0	70.2
Safe drinking water	63.5	67.9
Electricity	51.4	68.9
Housing characteristics		
Makeshift	2.1	3.1
Informal settlement	4.1	3.5
Asset ownership		
Television set	32.0	45.7
VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD player	14.7	22.5
Radio	38.4	45.0
Refrigerator	2.3	8.2
Washing machine	1.4	3.3
Airconditioner	0.0	0.6
Sala set	11.7	16.2
Telephone/cellphone	29.5	41.2
Computer	0.1	0.0
Vehicle	3.4	7.2

Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

4. Dynamics of poverty

Aside from looking at the snapshot of the characteristics of households in the latest period available, it is interesting also to look at their characteristics over time. This section examines the possible reasons behind the changes in poverty status of households over time by looking at the components of their income and their labor force structure. Other household characteristics such as educational attainment of members, composition, housing characteristics, access to basic amenities, asset ownership, among others, were also examined. Also, different groups of

households were further categorized based on percent deviation of their total income from the poverty line.

Looking into the income components⁴ of households could provide an idea on which items contributed significantly in dragging them into or pulling them out of poverty. Figures 4.1 to 4.3 reveal that entrepreneurial income comprised the largest portion of the total household income of all the groups, except for the never poor, in 2003. Total wages/salaries comprised the largest portion of the total income of the never poor while entrepreneurial income comprised the smallest. In 2006, the share of entrepreneurial income to total household income of the transient poor increased, which resulted in the decrease of the share of total wages/salaries. However, the shares of entrepreneurial and wage income to total income of the previously poor became almost equal. Similarly, share of other income to total income of the never poor increased in 2006 while the share of wage income slightly decreased. Meanwhile, the shares of entrepreneurial and wage income to total income of both the chronic and transient poor in 2009 were equal. Among the previously poor, wages/salaries had the largest share in the total household income, followed by entrepreneurial income. Also, share of other income to total income increased further and became almost equal with wage income.

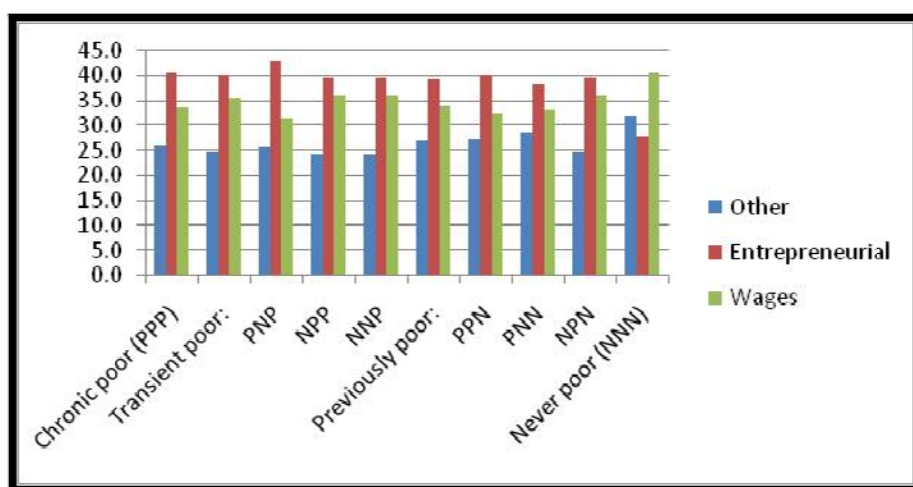


Figure 4.1. Percentage to total household income, by component, 2003
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

⁴ Imputed rental value and rental benefits were considered as residual and thus excluded

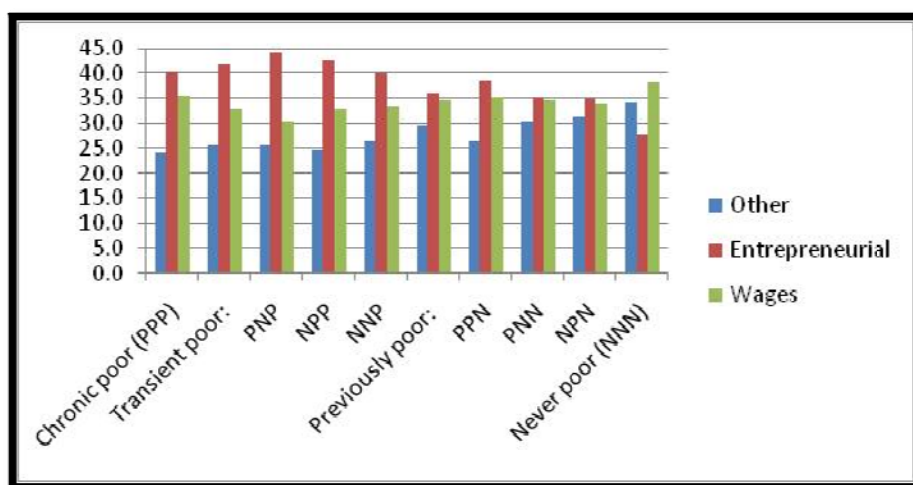


Figure 4.2. Percentage to total household income, by component, 2006
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

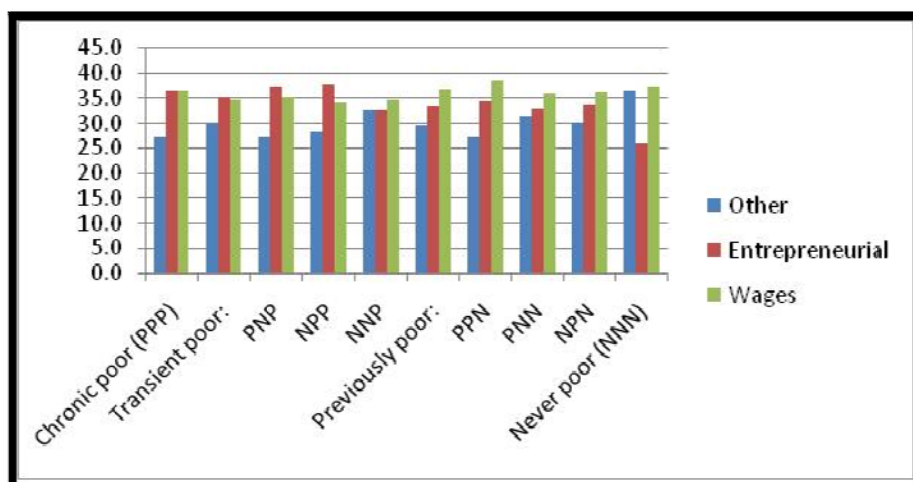


Figure 4.3. Percentage to total household income, by component, 2009
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

Figure 4.4 reveals that percentage changes in the total household income⁵ of the chronic and never poor from 2003-2006 to 2006-2009 are not that large (<15%) compared to percentage changes in the total household income of those moving in and out of poverty. The percentage change in the total household income of the transient poor from 2003 to 2006 was 4.57 percent but decelerated to -19.47 percent during the period 2006-2009. On the other hand, the percentage change in the total household income of the previously poor during the period 2003-2006 was 26.37 percent and then grew tremendously to as high as 108.20 percent from 2006 to 2009.

⁵ In real terms; deflated using the 2003 poverty threshold

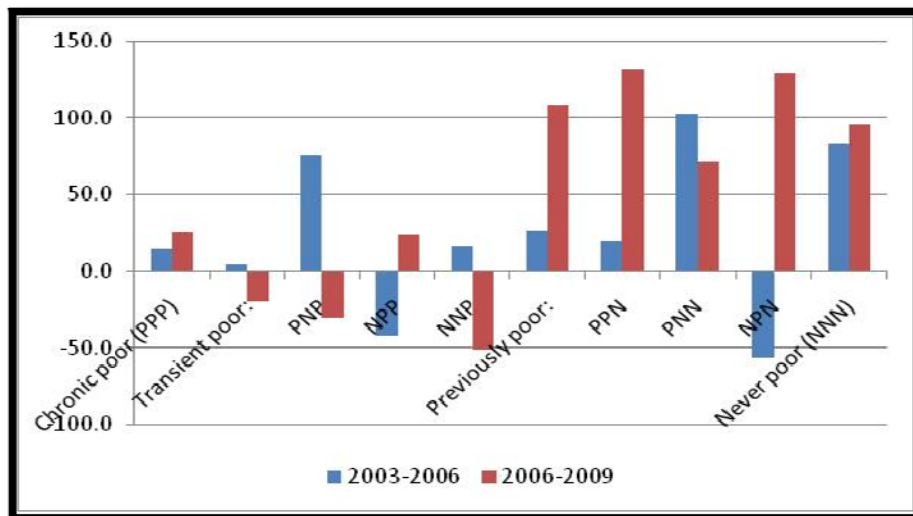


Figure 4.4. Percentage changes in total household income, 2003-2009
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

The figure below shows that the wage income of the chronic poor even increased consistently but that of the transient poor increase slightly in 2003-2006 but hardly in 2006-2009. The chronic poor and the never poor both have stable increases in income from 2003 to 2009. This clearly shows that the transient poor have to be provided with necessary safety nets to help buffer the effects of declining income arising from lower wages or job losses.

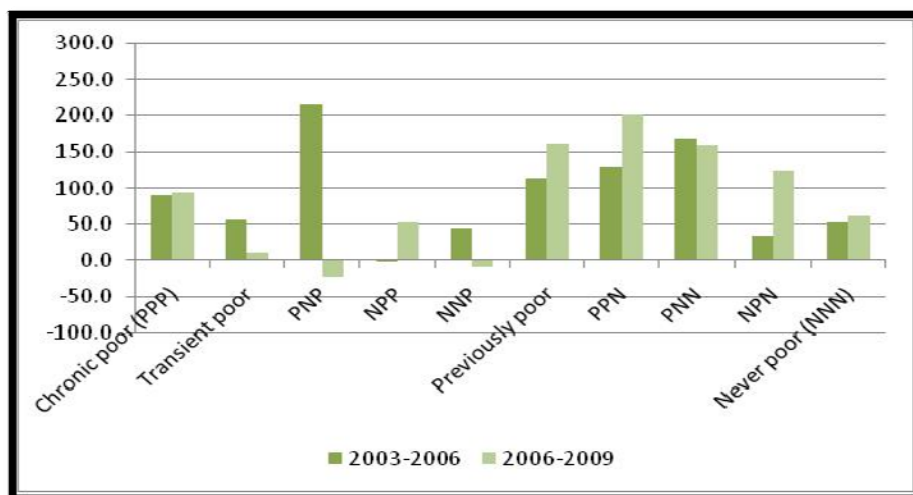


Figure 4.5. Percentage changes in wage income, 2003-2009
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

Figure 4.6. below shows that among all groups, only the transient poor has experienced lower entrepreneurial income in 2009. The transient poor have lost on the average 50 percent of their entrepreneurial income in 2009. All groups have enjoyed increases in this source of income in 2006. Even the chronic poor have experienced continuous increments in their entrepreneurial income, albeit the increase was significantly lower in 2009.

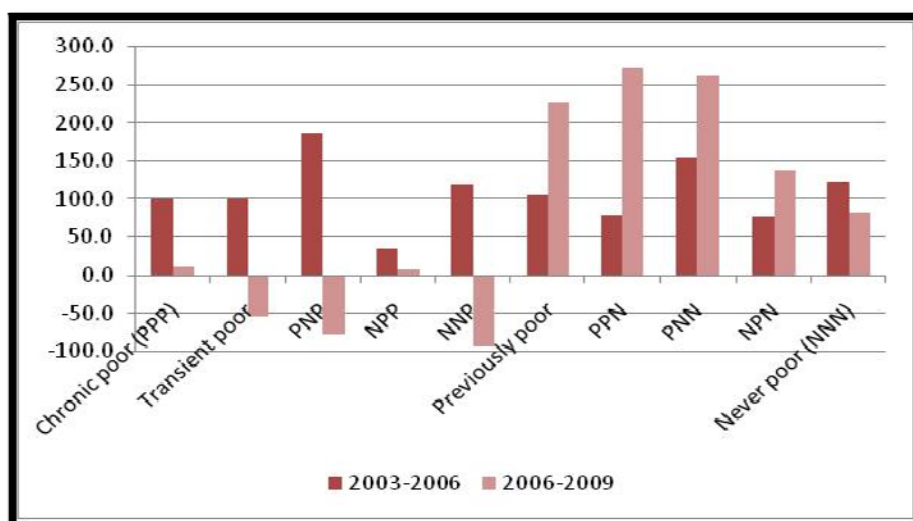


Figure 4.6. Percentage changes in entrepreneurial income, 2003-2009
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

The situation in terms of other income sources is about the same as that in entrepreneurial income. The transient poor is again the only group who have experienced the smallest percentage increase. The chronic poor have been enjoying larger increases than the transient poor. However, despite this, the chronic poor may have been enjoying smaller income increases in terms of amounts than the transient poor because their income is way lower.

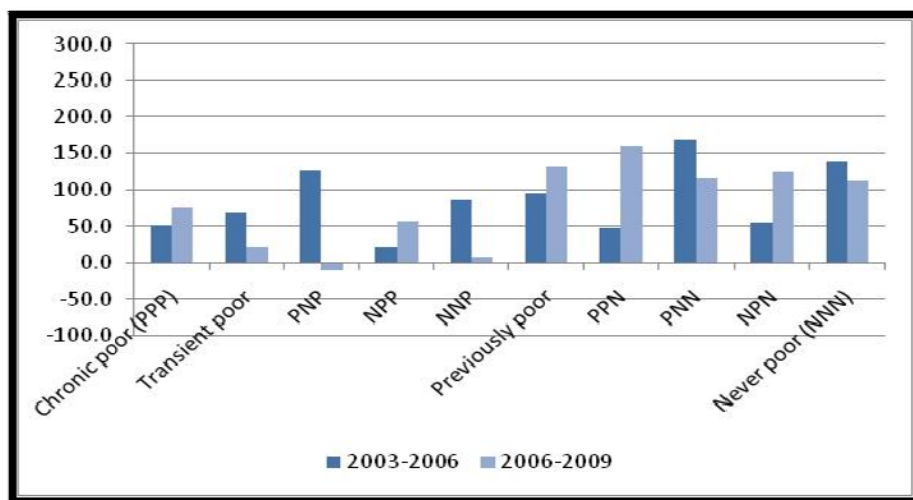


Figure 4.7. Percentage changes in other income, 2003-2009
Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

From 2003 to 2009, entrepreneurial income, particularly those sourced from crop farming/gardening, had consistently been the largest component of income of the chronic poor, especially those that are far below the poverty line (see Appendix Table 1). Over the 6-year period, the share of wages/salaries (particularly from agriculture) to total income became almost equivalent to that of income from crop farming/gardening. Other major sources of income of the chronic poor include fishing, family sustenance activities, cash receipts from domestic sources, and gifts received.

Wages/salaries from non-agricultural sources, however, consistently got the largest share of the total income of the never poor. Among the never poor households that are far above the poverty line, other major sources of income were cash receipts from abroad, income from crop farming/gardening and wholesale/retail trade, and cash receipts from domestic sources. Among those that are near the poverty line, income from crop farming/gardening got the second largest share of the total income, followed by wages/salaries from agriculture, income from wholesale/retail trade and fishing, and cash receipts from domestic sources.

5. Chronic and Transient Poverty in Agriculture

We have learned the difference between the chronic and transient poor in terms of basic and economic attributes. In the analyses on chronic and transient poverty, families of both groups have a common characteristic – many of them are engaged in the agricultural sector. In this section, we focus on agriculture as it is the sector where the poor are concentrated. We identify the types of poor among crop and animal growers, and fisherfolks among others. We compare families engaged in major crop products like palay (rice), corn, and coconut. The poverty rates in these various sectors were calculated to provide an idea of who most likely are the chronic and the transient poor.

Among the agricultural groups, those engaged in fishery and forestry, and agricultural and animal husbandry have the highest chronic poverty rate at 25 and 29 percent, respectively. Crop growers likewise have high chronic poverty rate at 24 percent. In terms of transient poor, the households headed by those engaged in fishery and forestry has the highest rate at 25 percent. If all those who move in and out of poverty, that is summing the transient poor and previously poor, there would be 45.6 percent of households in fishery and forestry who are in need of effective safety nets in times of economic shocks (see Figure 5.1).

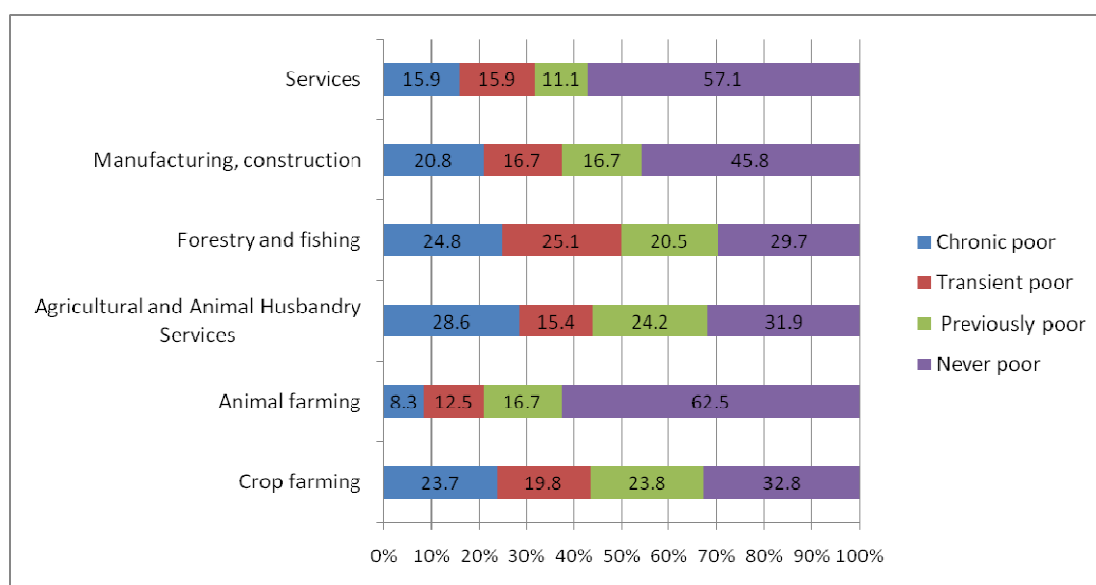


Figure 5.1. Poverty incidence among agricultural households by sector of primary occupation of the head in 2006; Authors' estimates; Basic source of data: matched sample of FIES 2003, 2006, 2009

Among crop growers, corn growers have the highest incidence of chronic poverty. In the panel sample of 281 corn growers (who are agricultural households or those that obtain at least half of their income from agricultural sources), over a third, or 34 percent, are chronic poor. These comprised 38 percent of all the chronically poor families engaged in the 3 major crops of the country (i.e. palay, corn, and coconut). Aside from corn farmers, growers of coconut and other crops also have a very high incidence of chronic poverty (29% and 31%) (see Figure 5.2).⁶

Although the corn growers have the highest chronic poverty incidence, the largest share still comes from palay growers with 31 percent while the corn growers consist 29 percent. But owing to the limitation of the data (where all crop groups may not be well-represented by the panel), it stands that for chronic poverty programs in the agricultural areas, the corn and palay growers should be on top priority. The distribution of chronic poor agricultural households who are crop growers are shown in Figure 5.3.

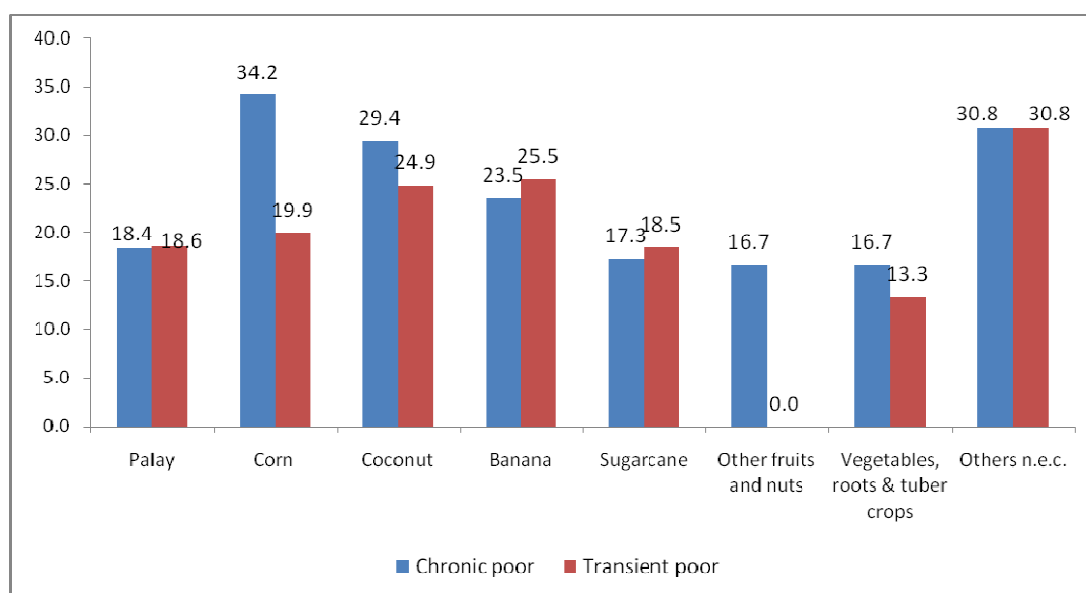


Figure 5.2. Poverty status of agricultural families by kind of business of household head in primary occupation and by crop type in 2006, Philippines

(NOTE: authors' estimates based on matched sample of 2003, 2006, and 2009 FIES)

⁶ Further disaggregation of this sector may not be feasible due to limited sample households.

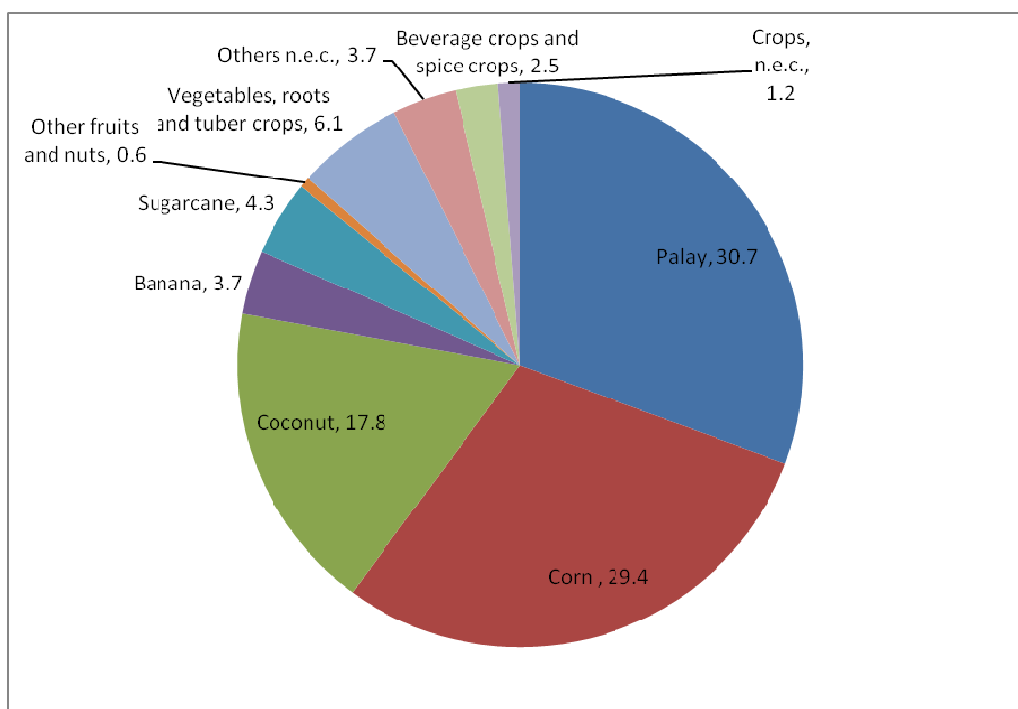


Figure 5.3. Distribution of chronic poor agricultural households who are crop growers by type of crop in 2006
(NOTE: authors' estimates based on matched sample of 2003, 2006, and 2009 FIES)

Meanwhile, among rice farmers, those in lowland, rain-fed areas have the highest incidence of chronic poverty. Twenty-four percent of these agricultural households are considered chronic poor while 22 percent are transient poor. The rice farmers in the upland areas have the lowest incidence of chronic poverty among all rice growers with only 10 percent but have the highest rate of transient poverty at 25 percent probably because of its susceptibility to various climate changes. The palay farmers in lowland, irrigated areas have the lowest transient poverty incidence of 17.5 and have a slightly lower chronic poverty rate than those in lowland, rainfed areas.

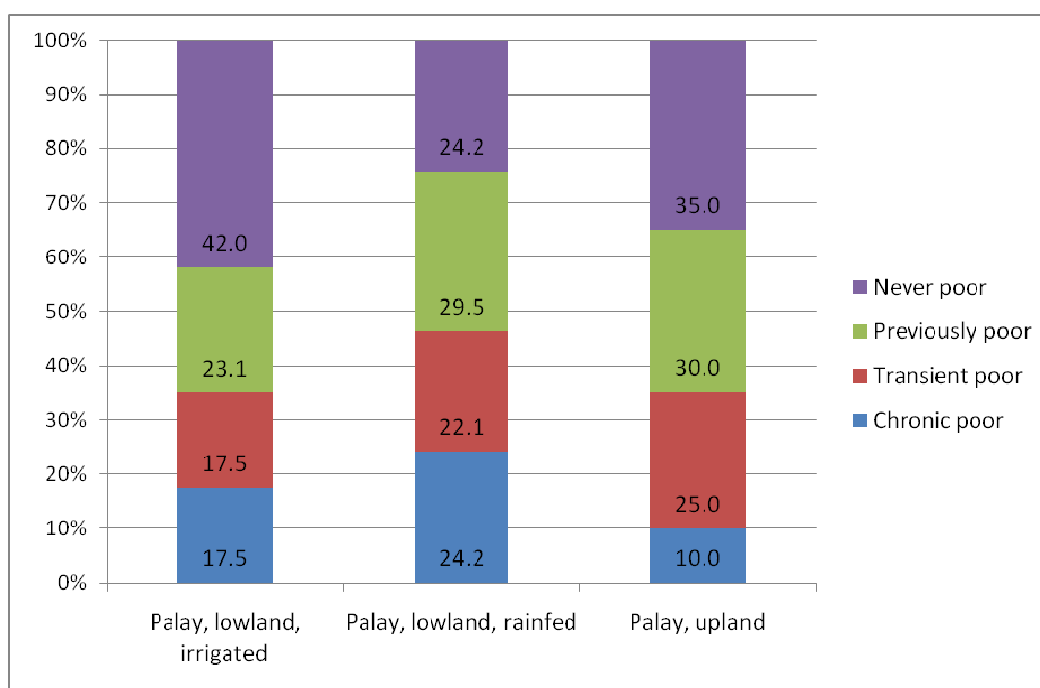


Figure 5.4. Poverty status of agricultural families by type of palay
(head's primary occupation in 2006), Philippines
(NOTE: authors' estimates based on matched sample of 2003, 2006, and 2009 FIES)

It is important to note that chronic poor agricultural families have significantly higher family size than the transient poor families engaged in the same type of crop. For instance, chronic poor in lowland, irrigated lands have an average household size of about 7 while the transient poor only have 5 (see Figure 5.5). Meanwhile, the transient poor *palay* farmers in the upland areas have slightly higher family size with 5.8 compared to the chronic poor's 5.5.

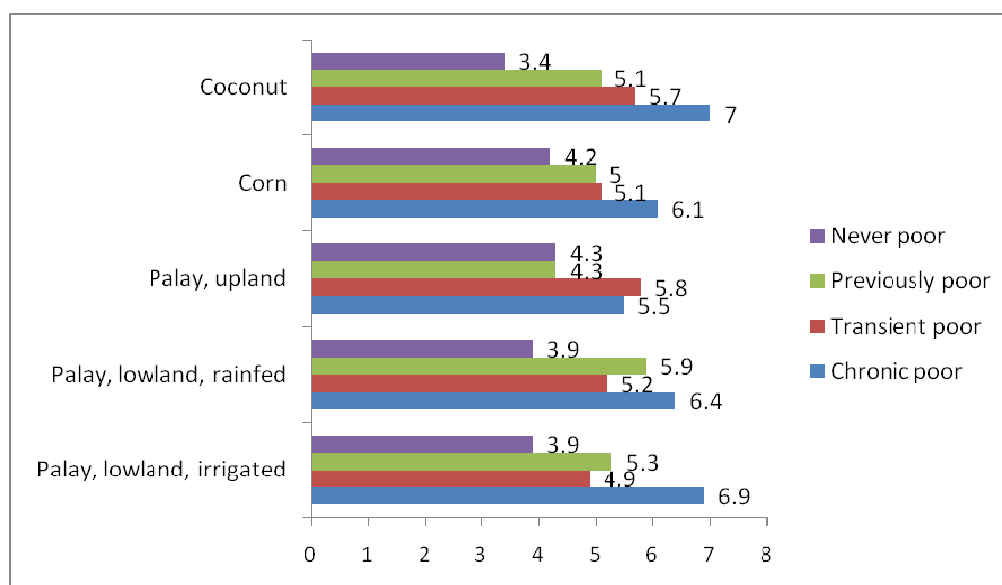


Figure 5.5. Mean family size of agricultural households by kind of business of head and poverty status, major crops, Philippines
(NOTE: authors' estimates based on matched sample of 2003, 2006, and 2009 FIES)

6. Summary and Concluding Remarks

Looking at just the country's aggregate poverty rate does not really tell much about whether or not there have been significant improvements or deterioration in the poverty situation of the country. For instance, showing that poverty incidence went up by 1.6 percentage points from 2003 to 2009 would not stir much because of its being a relatively small change. However, if we have longitudinal data, one that tracks the same households over time, we can actually see that there are large movements in and out of poverty. There is a need to study these movements. By doing so, more appropriate solutions to varying circumstances of the poor may be formulated.

This paper used a matched panel data obtained from 3 survey years, 2003, 2006, and 2009 of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey. It looked into the characteristics of varying groups of poor and what are the changes that have occurred through the years that dragged them into or saved them out of poverty. The panel data reveal that only 47 percent of the poor in 2009 refers to those that are chronically poor. They have been consistently poor during the 3 survey years. The majority consist of people that are moving in and out of poverty. To be precise, 53 percent of the poor are of such type.

To illustrate how large the movements are, only 17 percent of the group we refer to as transient poor based on 3 survey years were poor in 2003, the rest were non-poor then. Majority of the transient poor were actually living with income equal to or above the 20-percent band in 2003. In 2006, 63 percent of the transient poor were still considered non-poor, with one-third having income that is higher than the poverty line by no less than 20 percent of the poverty line. The presence of large movements of people into and out of poverty justifies the need for social security measures, measures that are intermittent in nature but are widely and easily accessible by both poor and non-poor households.

We already know from past studies that the poor are largely located in the rural areas and are mostly engaged in agriculture. Mindanao has the highest share of poor, either chronic or transient. Most of the chronic poor are found in Zamboanga Peninsula, Bicol Region, Caraga, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, and MIMAROPA. Meanwhile, the transient poor are concentrated in ARMM, Western and Central Visayas.

The poor, of any type, greatly consist of male-headed households. Heads of chronic poor are less educated than those of the transient poor. Most households among the poor are engaged in the agricultural sector but there is a greater proportion among the chronic poor than the transient ones (71% against 59%). A slightly larger proportion of transient poor are in the non-agricultural sector (i.e. 29% as opposed to the chronic's 23%) but there is also higher percentage of those unemployed among the transient poor than the chronic poor. In terms of occupations, 8 for every 10 chronic poor and 7 of every 10 transient poor are headed by farmers/forestry workers/fishermen and laborers/unskilled workers. The proportion of transient poor households headed by officials/managers/supervisors, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and professionals or associate professionals is twice that for the chronic poor.

Both family size and dependency ratio are relatively higher among chronic poor households than transient poor households. Proportion of remittance-receiving households is higher among transient poor. Meanwhile, the chronic poor depends more on agriculture as a source of livelihood than the transient poor. On the average, 56 percent of the chronic poor's income is being derived from agricultural sources.

In terms of access to basic amenities, the transient poor have relatively higher access to basic amenities than the chronic poor. This is particularly true in terms of electricity, wherein roughly half of chronic poor households have access while about two-thirds of the transient poor have access. In terms of housing characteristics, the proportion of chronic poor who are living in makeshift housing is slightly lower than that of the transient poor. On the other hand, there are relatively more chronic poor households who are living as informal settlers than the transient poor. The transient poor have higher proportion of assets owned.

Looking at changes in various income sources gives an idea of what happened to the poor during the 3 survey years. The panel data showed that chronic poor and the never poor both have stable increases in wage income from 2003 to 2009. Meanwhile, the wage income of the transient poor increased in 2003-2006 but hardly in 2006-2009. Also, among all groups, only the transient poor has experienced lower entrepreneurial income in 2009. The transient poor have lost on the average 50 percent of their entrepreneurial income in 2009. All groups have enjoyed increases in this source of income in 2006. Even the chronic poor have experienced continuous increments in their entrepreneurial income, albeit the increase was significantly lower in 2009. The situation in terms of other income sources is about the same as that in entrepreneurial income. The transient poor are again the only group who has experienced the smallest percentage increase. The chronic poor have been enjoying larger increases than the transient poor. However, despite this, the chronic poor may have been enjoying smaller income increases in terms of amounts than the transient poor because their income is way lower.

In addition to comparing the broad groups, it is also essential to focus on agriculture as it is the sector where the poor are concentrated. Among agricultural households, those whose heads are engaged in fishery and forestry, and agricultural and animal husbandry have the highest chronic poverty rate at 25 and 29 percent, respectively. In terms of transient poor, the households headed by those engaged in fishery and forestry has the highest rate at 25 percent. Among crop growers, corn growers have the highest incidence of chronic poverty. In the panel sample of 281 corn growers, 34 percent, are chronic poor. Aside from corn farmers, growers of coconut and other crops also have a very high incidence of chronic poverty (29% and 31%). The largest share of chronic poor comes from palay growers with 31 percent while the corn growers consist 29 percent.

Among rice farmers, those in lowland, rain-fed areas have the highest incidence of chronic poverty. Twenty-four percent of these agricultural households are considered chronic poor while 22 percent are transient poor. The rice farmers in the upland areas have the lowest incidence of chronic poverty among all rice growers with only 10 percent but have the highest rate of transient poverty at 25 percent probably because of its susceptibility to various climate changes. The palay farmers in lowland, irrigated areas have the lowest transient poverty incidence of 17.5 and have a slightly lower chronic poverty rate than those in lowland, rainfed areas. It is important to note that chronic poor agricultural families have significantly higher family size than the transient poor families engaged in the same type of crop.

The fact that majority of those classified as poor are transient poor has significant implications on the design and implementation of social protection policies and programs. In particular this poses a big challenge in identifying eligible beneficiaries for the different types of poverty reduction programs. Programs addressing structural issues such as low investment in human capital are critical for moving the chronic poor out of poverty. On the other hand, safety nets during times of crises such as food for work programs are important in keeping the non-poor

from moving into poverty. Inability to properly target beneficiaries for these two types of programs may be one reason why the Philippines has not been successful in reducing poverty as much as the other countries.

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Appendix Table 1. Percentage to total household income, by component, poverty status and percentage deviation from the poverty line, 2003-2009

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line	Total wages/salaries			Wages/salaries (agriculture)			Wages/salaries (non-agriculture)			Total entrepreneurial income			Crop farming/ gardening			Livestock/poultry raising			Fishing			Forestry/ hunting			Wholesale/ retail trade		
		2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	32.3	36.6	36.1	20.5	21.9	19.7	11.8	14.7	16.4	40.6	38.5	36.6	23.9	22.3	21.5	2.8	2.5	1.6	7.9	5.9	5.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.8
	>-20 to ≤0	36.8	31.9	37.1	17.1	13.6	18.8	19.7	18.3	18.3	39.7	46.2	36.0	19.7	22.3	16.5	2.7	3.0	2.3	8.6	13.7	12.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.2	3.9	1.7
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	23.2	32.7	35.8	10.9	18.1	15.9	12.3	14.6	19.9	46.8	41.3	32.6	30.8	20.9	18.1	4.9	2.0	1.2	3.8	9.2	3.1	0.1	1.7	0.9	4.2	3.4	4.8
	>-20 to ≤0	38.1	32.7	33.6	16.4	15.5	12.7	21.7	17.2	20.9	39.6	44.1	37.6	21.4	21.6	19.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	4.9	7.8	6.9	0.0	1.7	0.7	6.6	7.5	5.1
	>0 to ≤20	39.1	35.8	-	16.8	12.2	-	22.3	23.6	-	38.3	39.2	-	19.7	21.6	-	2.5	2.8	-	7.4	5.7	-	0.7	0.5	-	4.5	5.4	-
	>20	34.2	30.4	-	10.3	7.5	-	23.9	22.9	-	40.3	42.4	-	19.8	20.6	-	1.6	2.5	-	5.2	4.9	-	0.1	1.1	-	8.6	9.3	-
PNP	≤-20	23.2	-	36.5	10.9	-	13.1	12.3	-	23.4	46.8	-	33.0	30.8	-	21.5	4.9	-	1.5	3.8	-	0.6	0.1	-	1.4	4.2	-	3.4
	>-20 to ≤0	38.1	-	34.1	16.4	-	15.7	21.7	-	18.4	39.6	-	41.3	21.4	-	25.1	2.5	-	1.9	4.9	-	4.6	0.0	-	0.2	6.6	-	4.7
	>0 to ≤20	-	33.0	-	-	12.4	-	-	20.6	-	-	42.8	-	-	26.6	-	-	4.7	-	-	3.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	5.9	-
	>20	-	27.1	-	-	8.2	-	-	18.9	-	-	45.6	-	-	22.9	-	-	4.2	-	-	4.3	-	-	1.6	-	-	9.8	-
NPP	≤-20	-	32.7	36.4	-	18.1	19.5	-	14.6	16.9	-	41.3	35.1	-	20.9	19.2	-	2.0	1.5	-	9.2	4.5	-	1.7	1.2	-	3.4	4.5
	>-20 to ≤0	-	32.7	31.1	-	15.5	11.4	-	17.2	19.7	-	44.1	40.9	-	21.6	17.0	-	1.1	1.0	-	7.8	9.8	-	1.7	1.9	-	7.5	5.9
	>0 to ≤20	36.2	-	-	18.4	-	-	17.8	-	-	40.5	-	-	20.1	-	-	2.7	-	-	9.6	-	-	1.0	-	-	3.9	-	-
	>20	35.8	-	-	11.9	-	-	23.9	-	-	38.9	-	-	20.1	-	-	1.4	-	-	5.5	-	-	0.1	-	-	6.7	-	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	34.6	-	-	12.6	-	-	22.1	-	-	29.3	-	-	14.9	-	-	0.7	-	-	2.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	5.8
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	34.8	-	-	12.4	-	-	22.4	-	-	34.6	-	-	18.5	-	-	1.0	-	-	6.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	4.7
	>0 to ≤20	43.5	37.5	-	14.4	12.1	-	29.1	25.4	-	35.0	37.0	-	19.2	18.7	-	2.1	1.6	-	4.1	6.9	-	0.3	0.7	-	5.4	5.1	-
	>20	33.3	31.3	-	9.4	7.4	-	24.0	23.9	-	41.2	41.5	-	19.7	20.0	-	1.7	2.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	0.1	1.0	-	9.7	9.2	-
Previously poor:	≤-20	31.1	33.8	-	16.1	16.5	-	15.0	17.4	-	39.1	36.7	-	23.9	22.0	-	3.0	1.7	-	4.3	4.2	-	0.8	1.0	-	4.9	4.2	-
	>-20 to ≤0	34.3	35.0	-	12.9	14.6	-	21.5	20.4	-	39.3	36.5	-	21.7	18.3	-	2.5	1.6	-	4.8	5.3	-	0.5	0.6	-	5.0	6.4	-
	>0 to ≤20	40.9	37.7	37.9	11.3	15.8	13.5	29.5	21.9	24.4	38.9	37.2	32.7	21.9	20.6	15.9	1.7	2.2	2.1	6.5	6.7	5.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	3.0	4.6	5.2
	>20	33.9	32.9	36.2	8.4	10.9	11.2	25.5	22.0	25.0	39.8	34.2	34.0	19.1	17.9	17.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.5	3.4	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	8.2	5.5	7.3
PPN	≤-20	32.2	32.9	-	19.0	18.9	-	13.2	13.9	-	39.0	40.3	-	24.6	23.7	-	2.7	2.2	-	3.3	4.6	-	0.9	1.6	-	4.6	4.4	-
	>-20 to ≤0	32.6	37.3	-	13.9	18.6	-	18.7	18.8	-	42.0	36.7	-	24.9	19.9	-	3.2	2.0	-	6.2	5.7	-	0.8	0.4	-	3.0	6.1	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	39.1	-	-	16.8	-	-	22.3	-	-	32.6	-	-	16.1	-	-	2.2	-	-	4.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	6.1
	>20	-	-	38.1	-	-	15.9	-	-	22.2	-	-	35.9	-	-	18.6	-	-	3.1	-	-	2.8	-	-	0.5	-	-	8.0
PNN	≤-20	29.8	-	-	12.6	-	-	17.2	-	-	39.3	-	-	22.9	-	-	3.4	-	-	5.5	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	5.1	-
	>-20 to ≤0	35.3	-	-	12.3	-	-	23.0	-	-	37.7	-	-	19.9	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	6.1	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	37.7	33.6	-	15.8	10.2	-	21.9	23.4	-	37.2	35.1	-	20.6	18.5	-	2.2	2.2	-	6.7	5.1	-	0.3	0.7	-	4.6	4.8
	>20	-	32.9	36.6	-	10.9	11.0	-	22.0	25.6	-	34.2	32.1	-	17.9	16.4	-	2.4	1.8	-	3.4	3.3	-	0.3	0.2	-	5.5	6.3
NPN	≤-20	-	35.1	-	-	13.2	-	-	21.9	-	-	31.9	-	-	19.6	-	-	1.0	-	-	3.7	-	-	0.3	-	-	3.9	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	33.1	-	-	11.5	-	-	21.7	-	-	36.4	-	-	17.1	-	-	1.3	-	-	4.9	-	-	0.7	-	-	6.6	-
	>0 to ≤20	40.9	-	39.6	11.3	-	11.8	29.5	-	27.9	38.9	-	31.2	21.9	-	13.9	1.7	-	1.9	6.5	-	6.3	0.7	-	0.6	3.0	-	4.3
	>20	33.9	-	34.2	8.4	-	7.8	25.5	-	26.4	39.8	-	35.2	19.1	-	16.8	1.6	-	1.6	5.5	-	3.1	0.6	-	0.0	8.2	-	8.3
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	38.3	37.1	35.2	9.7	8.6	9.8	28.7	28.5	25.5	35.2	34.7	35.9	16.9	14.2	13.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	3.4	7.2	7.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.4	4.6	7.7
	>20	40.6	38.2	37.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	37.1	34.7	34.4	27.3	27.2	25.1	8.7	9.0	8.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.4	8.5	7.6

Appendix Table 1. (continued)

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line	Manufacturing			Community/social/ rec'l/ personal services			Transportation/storage/ communication services			Mining/ quarrying			Construction			Others			Total other income			Net share (crops/ vegetables/livest			Cash receipts (abroad)		
		2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	27.1	24.9	27.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
	>-20 to ≤0	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.6	21.9	26.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	30.0	26.0	31.6	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.2
	>-20 to ≤0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.6	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	22.3	23.2	28.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5
	>0 to ≤20	0.9	0.9	-	0.8	0.9	-	1.5	1.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	22.6	25.0	-	1.4	1.2	-	1.0	1.5	-
	>20	0.9	0.9	-	1.0	0.7	-	2.7	2.3	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	0.2	-	25.4	27.2	-	1.3	1.1	-	1.8	3.4	-
PNP	≤-20	1.7	-	0.2	0.8	-	0.5	0.0	-	2.5	0.2	-	1.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.4	-	0.0	30.0	-	30.6	1.9	-	2.4	1.3	-	1.3
	>-20 to ≤0	1.4	-	0.3	0.2	-	1.2	1.9	-	2.3	0.4	-	1.1	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	22.3	-	24.5	1.1	-	0.9	0.6	-	1.6
	>0 to ≤20	-	1.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	24.2	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.6	-
	>20	-	0.4	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	27.4	-	-	0.8	-	-	4.0	-
NPP	≤-20	-	0.7	0.8	-	0.9	0.7	-	2.0	2.1	-	0.1	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.5	0.0	-	26.0	28.5	-	1.0	0.7	-	0.6	0.8
	>-20 to ≤0	-	1.0	1.4	-	0.3	0.8	-	2.6	2.6	-	0.5	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	23.2	28.0	-	0.5	0.6	-	0.6	0.7
	>0 to ≤20	0.6	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.0	-	-	23.3	-	-	1.9	-	-	1.2	-	-
	>20	1.2	-	-	1.0	-	-	2.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	-	25.3	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.4	-	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	2.7	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	36.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.8
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	2.4	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	30.6	-	-	1.1	-	-	2.0
	>0 to ≤20	1.3	0.7	-	0.6	1.3	-	2.2	2.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	21.5	25.5	-	0.7	0.9	-	0.6	1.5	-
	>20	0.7	1.0	-	0.9	0.5	-	2.9	2.6	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	0.2	-	25.5	27.2	-	1.4	1.2	-	1.9	3.2	-
Previously poor:	≤-20	1.3	1.1	-	0.4	1.0	-	0.3	0.8	-	0.1	0.6	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	29.8	29.5	-	1.7	1.2	-	1.2	0.9	-
	>-20 to ≤0	1.4	1.4	-	1.2	0.5	-	1.4	2.3	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.5	0.0	-	26.4	28.5	-	0.9	1.0	-	2.3	1.4	-
	>0 to ≤20	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	20.2	25.1	29.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.4	2.6
	>20	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	26.3	32.9	29.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	2.6	8.0	5.5
PPN	≤-20	1.9	1.0	-	0.2	1.2	-	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	1.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	28.9	26.8	-	2.1	1.0	-	0.7	0.9	-
	>-20 to ≤0	1.3	1.6	-	0.7	0.4	-	1.5	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	25.4	26.0	-	1.4	1.1	-	1.4	1.4	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	1.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	-	28.4	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.8
	>20	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	26.0	-	-	0.8	-	-	4.0
PNN	≤-20	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	30.9	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.7	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	1.4	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	27.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	2.9	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	0.9	1.5	-	0.2	0.3	-	1.4	1.6	-	0.0	0.4	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	0.1	-	25.1	31.4	-	0.6	0.7	-	2.4	3.7
	>20	-	1.5	0.9	-	1.7	0.8	-	1.3	1.9	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	-	32.9	31.3	-	1.2	0.8	-	8.0	7.2
NPN	≤-20	-	1.1	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	33.0	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	1.3	-	-	0.5	-	-	3.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	30.5	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.4	-
	>0 to ≤20	1.2	-	0.8	0.1	-	1.9	3.9	-	1.4	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	20.2	-	29.2	1.1	-	0.4	0.9	-	2.7
	>20	1.4	-	1.4	1.0	-	0.7	2.0	-	2.5	0.2	-	0.0	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	26.3	-	30.6	1.3	-	0.8	2.6	-	4.4
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	26.5	28.3	28.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.8	3.0
	>20	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	32.2	34.6	37.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.3	9.2	10.5

Appendix Table 1. (continued)

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line	Cash receipts (domestic)			Rentals			Interest			Pensions			Dividends			Family sustenance act.			Gifts received			Others		
		2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	5.0	5.8	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.5	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	>-20 to ≤0	4.3	4.5	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.1	5.6	4.0	3.2	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	6.7	5.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	6.9	6.2	5.3	4.1	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
	>-20 to ≤0	4.5	5.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.4	4.9	2.7	4.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	>0 to ≤20	3.8	4.7	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	5.1	5.2	-	2.8	4.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
	>20	4.9	5.8	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.8	1.3	-	0.0	0.0	-	4.1	3.7	-	4.0	4.2	-	0.0	0.0	-
PNP	≤-20	6.7	-	8.5	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	7.7	-	5.7	5.3	-	4.9	0.1	-	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	4.5	-	4.7	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.9	0.0	-	0.0	5.3	-	4.5	2.7	-	4.2	0.0	-	0.0
	>0 to ≤20	-	4.6	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	5.2	-	-	4.8	-	-	0.1	-
	>20	-	6.9	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.0	-	-	3.8	-	-	5.3	-	-	0.0	-
NPP	≤-20	-	5.1	7.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	6.9	6.1	-	4.1	5.0	-	0.2	0.2
	>-20 to ≤0	-	5.4	8.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	5.4	5.3	-	4.0	4.6	-	0.0	0.0
	>0 to ≤20	3.4	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	5.5	-	-	2.8	-	-	0.1	-	-
	>20	6.8	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	4.4	-	-	4.2	-	-	0.0	-	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	8.4	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.6	-	-	0.0	-	-	6.6	-	-	6.0	-	-	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	7.5	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.1	-	-	4.7	-	-	4.8	-	-	0.1
	>0 to ≤20	4.4	4.8	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	1.4	1.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	4.6	5.2	-	2.7	3.5	-	0.0	0.0	-
	>20	3.7	5.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	1.1	1.4	-	0.0	0.0	-	4.0	3.7	-	4.0	3.9	-	0.0	0.0	-
Previously poor:	≤-20	6.3	7.3	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.5	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	6.7	7.0	-	4.9	4.8	-	0.1	0.1	-
	>-20 to ≤0	5.1	6.7	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	1.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	5.4	5.2	-	3.6	4.9	-	0.1	0.0	-
	>0 to ≤20	3.2	6.5	8.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.9	5.1	5.0	3.2	2.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	>20	3.5	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.5	3.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
PPN	≤-20	5.7	6.3	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.6	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	7.1	7.1	-	4.9	4.2	-	0.0	0.2	-
	>-20 to ≤0	4.7	6.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	1.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	5.5	5.2	-	3.2	3.5	-	0.0	0.1	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	7.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.0	-	-	5.4	-	-	5.2	-	-	0.0
	>20	-	-	6.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	4.1	-	-	3.6	-	-	0.2
PNN	≤-20	7.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.0	-	-	6.2	-	-	4.9	-	-	0.2	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	5.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.0	-	-	5.3	-	-	3.8	-	-	0.1	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	6.5	9.6	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	-	5.1	4.9	-	2.8	4.6	-	0.0	0.0
	>20	-	6.1	6.2	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.5	0.0	-	0.6	0.8	-	0.0	0.0	-	3.5	3.7	-	5.3	5.0	-	0.0	0.1
NPN	≤-20	-	8.4	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.0	-	-	6.7	-	-	5.7	-	-	0.0	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	6.9	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	5.2	-	-	5.9	-	-	0.0	-
	>0 to ≤20	3.2	-	7.4	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.0	3.9	-	4.6	3.2	-	5.9	0.0	-	0.0
	>20	3.5	-	7.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.9	-	1.4	0.0	-	0.0	3.9	-	3.9	5.3	-	5.8	0.0	-	0.0
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	4.9	6.0	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	>20	3.6	4.4	5.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.4	3.5	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES

Appendix Table 2. Percentage changes in income components from 2003 to 2009, by poverty status and percentage deviation from the poverty line

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line*	Per capita income		Total wages/salaries		Wages/salaries (agriculture)		Wages/salaries (non-agriculture)	
		2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	20.3	29.0	56.9	64.6	27.2	25.9	29.7	38.7
	>-20 to ≤0	-1.9	14.3	15.3	55.1	10.5	34.5	4.8	20.6
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	87.8	33.0	115.0	74.2	25.8	28.3	89.2	45.9
	>-20 to ≤0	65.7	13.4	106.8	24.2	29.4	-3.4	77.4	27.6
	>0 to ≤20	13.8	-9.3	0.1	6.3	-5.2	19.0	5.2	-12.7
	>20	-23.9	-70.2	-35.9	-52.9	-4.0	16.4	-31.9	-69.2
PNP	≤-20	87.8	-	115.0	-	25.8	-	89.2	-
	>-20 to ≤0	65.7	-	106.8	-	29.4	-	77.4	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-13.1	-	16.4	-	4.1	-	12.3
	>20	-	-53.0	-	-49.0	-	20.4	-	-69.5
NPP	≤-20	-	33.0	-	74.2	-	28.3	-	45.9
	>-20 to ≤0	-	13.4	-	24.2	-	-3.4	-	27.6
	>0 to ≤20	-19.6	-	-39.5	-	-9.3	-	-30.2	-
	>20	-62.8	-	-91.7	-	3.2	-	-94.9	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	64.3	-7.1	60.0	0.3	1.1	27.8	58.9	-27.5
	>20	-1.6	-74.7	-3.9	-53.9	-8.1	15.3	4.2	-69.2
Previously poor:	≤-20	66.0	130.9	112.9	263.4	40.2	68.0	72.7	195.5
	>-20 to ≤0	64.1	130.0	93.4	185.7	27.9	20.2	65.5	165.6
	>0 to ≤20	-10.5	90.4	-12.7	101.7	5.6	13.0	-18.3	88.7
	>20	-75.6	61.6	-119.0	134.9	-3.4	14.9	-115.6	119.9
PPN	≤-20	26.5	122.8	57.9	251.3	30.7	75.4	27.2	175.9
	>-20 to ≤0	9.9	139.1	39.2	195.3	24.4	46.3	14.9	149.0
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNN	≤-20	113.5	-	179.1	-	51.6	-	127.4	-
	>-20 to ≤0	95.0	-	124.3	-	29.9	-	94.4	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	90.4	-	101.7	-	13.0	-	88.7
	>20	-	61.6	-	134.9	-	14.9	-	119.9
NPN	≤-20	-	141.5	-	279.2	-	58.2	-	221.0
	>-20 to ≤0	-	123.0	-	178.3	-	0.0	-	178.3
	>0 to ≤20	-10.5	-	-12.7	-	5.6	-	-18.3	-
	>20	-75.6	-	-119.0	-	-3.4	-	-115.6	-
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	83.0	109.4	128.3	199.0	15.3	12.8	113.0	186.2
	>20	82.6	94.6	73.8	108.4	6.4	2.1	67.4	106.4

* For 2003-2006, percentage deviation from the 2003 poverty line was used; for 2006-2009, percentage deviation from the 2006 poverty line was used.

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line*	Total entrepreneurial income		Crop farming/ gardening		Livestock/poultry raising		Fishing		Forestry/hunting		Wholesale/retail trade	
		2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	67.3	49.7	32.3	22.7	3.2	0.6	17.2	15.9	4.1	3.2	4.2	3.2
	>-20 to ≤0	-13.5	-13.5	-3.0	0.9	0.0	-5.6	-1.1	-0.7	2.5	1.2	-1.3	-11.3
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	198.8	53.4	96.4	12.4	39.3	1.6	28.3	16.2	0.1	3.6	29.9	11.4
	>-20 to ≤0	133.4	14.0	47.9	-0.2	9.7	-0.8	4.9	3.3	12.5	-7.3	64.3	1.9
	>0 to ≤20	54.8	-37.8	18.6	-9.9	-1.3	-15.2	-3.9	0.5	8.2	1.1	30.0	-13.2
	>20	-15.3	-157.3	5.4	-57.2	0.5	-12.1	5.0	-15.6	3.9	-7.3	-26.9	-62.9
PNP	≤-20	198.8	-	96.4	-	39.3	-	28.3	-	0.1	-	29.9	-
	>-20 to ≤0	133.4	-	47.9	-	9.7	-	4.9	-	12.5	-	64.3	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-51.2	-	-4.8	-	-31.7	-	-9.8	-	5.7	-	-22.4
	>20	-	-143.0	-	-29.6	-	-21.7	-	-17.6	-	-13.0	-	-84.7
NPP	≤-20	-	53.4	-	12.4	-	1.6	-	16.2	-	3.6	-	11.4
	>-20 to ≤0	-	14.0	-	-0.2	-	-0.8	-	3.3	-	-7.3	-	1.9
	>0 to ≤20	-18.6	-	-15.3	-	-6.4	-	-14.2	-	7.6	-	11.7	-
	>20	-66.4	-	-23.5	-	-4.1	-	0.0	-	3.3	-	-33.8	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	166.0	-29.9	69.9	-12.8	6.5	-5.4	11.8	6.6	9.0	-1.6	57.7	-7.7
	>20	14.1	-161.1	22.0	-64.4	3.1	-9.6	7.9	-15.1	4.2	-5.8	-22.9	-57.2
Previously poor:	≤-20	96.3	195.9	44.7	61.3	6.8	16.5	18.5	24.2	0.7	-0.8	21.5	73.0
	>-20 to ≤0	82.9	164.5	28.6	72.5	5.1	10.7	8.4	4.0	0.2	1.0	25.2	51.0
	>0 to ≤20	-54.2	112.3	-31.4	67.5	-5.5	5.2	-7.0	2.8	-3.0	2.7	-3.8	27.7
	>20	-135.2	24.5	-63.0	-8.0	-5.4	-0.1	-14.2	1.2	0.7	-0.4	-39.9	21.9
PPN	≤-20	52.7	196.2	23.0	57.4	2.0	21.6	9.0	16.1	2.5	-0.8	13.8	87.0
	>-20 to ≤0	4.2	154.0	-12.7	68.5	-5.6	13.1	9.3	2.8	-1.0	3.2	16.8	38.9
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNN	≤-20	148.6	-	70.7	-	12.6	-	29.9	-	-1.5	-	30.7	-
	>-20 to ≤0	127.8	-	52.1	-	11.1	-	7.9	-	0.9	-	30.0	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	112.3	-	67.5	-	5.2	-	2.8	-	2.7	-	27.7
	>20	-	24.5	-	-8.0	-	-0.1	-	1.2	-	-0.4	-	21.9
NPN	≤-20	-	195.4	-	66.3	-	9.9	-	34.8	-	-0.7	-	54.7
	>-20 to ≤0	-	172.6	-	75.5	-	8.9	-	4.9	-	-0.8	-	60.4
	>0 to ≤20	-54.2	-	-31.4	-	-5.5	-	-7.0	-	-3.0	-	-3.8	-
	>20	-135.2	-	-63.0	-	-5.4	-	-14.2	-	0.7	-	-39.9	-
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	104.9	126.0	35.3	26.9	9.1	2.8	0.6	19.8	0.1	-0.7	30.2	37.1
	>20	75.5	62.1	26.0	15.6	4.7	-2.8	-1.6	2.9	0.8	-0.4	26.1	10.7

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line*	Manufacturing		Community/social/ rec'l/ personal services		Transportation/storage/ communication services		Mining/quarrying		Construction		Others	
		2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	1.3	2.9	1.7	-1.3	3.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2
	>-20 to ≤0	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	-8.0	-0.5	-1.1	4.2	-0.4	-1.1	-0.6	0.1
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	-2.7	0.3	9.0	-0.3	0.4	8.3	-0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-2.1
	>-20 to ≤0	-0.1	5.6	-0.3	2.8	-1.7	3.5	-3.1	5.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
	>0 to ≤20	-0.5	1.1	-0.2	-3.1	2.4	-2.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.7	0.0	2.3	-0.1
	>20	0.1	4.4	-0.8	-1.9	-1.4	-4.3	-0.3	1.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-1.9
PNP	≤-20	-2.7	-	9.0	-	0.4	-	-0.3	-	0.0	-	-1.6	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-0.1	-	-0.3	-	-1.7	-	-3.1	-	-0.8	-	0.0	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-3.8	-	2.4	-	4.4	-	8.7	-	0.0	-	0.0
	>20	-	-3.1	-	-1.4	-	20.0	-	8.1	-	0.0	-	0.0
NPP	≤-20	-	0.3	-	-0.3	-	8.3	-	2.2	-	0.0	-	-2.1
	>-20 to ≤0	-	5.6	-	2.8	-	3.5	-	5.7	-	-0.2	-	-0.3
	>0 to ≤20	1.1	-	-3.9	-	1.8	-	-0.3	-	-1.2	-	0.4	-
	>20	-3.0	-	-1.6	-	-4.1	-	-0.5	-	-1.2	-	2.4	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	-2.9	3.9	5.5	-6.4	3.4	-6.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	-0.1
	>20	1.9	6.4	-0.3	-2.1	0.1	-10.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-1.9	-2.3
Previously poor:	≤-20	-0.4	-1.7	0.6	5.7	3.1	6.4	1.1	3.6	-0.5	1.3	0.2	6.4
	>-20 to ≤0	5.3	9.9	4.7	8.0	4.3	4.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.4	0.2
	>0 to ≤20	0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.5	-4.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	1.1	-1.2
	>20	-4.0	0.7	-6.2	-2.6	-1.5	8.5	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0	2.2	-0.4	2.0
PPN	≤-20	-2.7	-1.2	2.3	5.8	1.0	0.7	2.0	6.5	-0.2	2.3	0.1	0.8
	>-20 to ≤0	3.2	12.7	-1.4	6.9	-5.9	7.5	2.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.1
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNN	≤-20	2.5	-	-1.5	-	5.7	-	0.0	-	-0.9	-	0.3	-
	>-20 to ≤0	6.5	-	8.2	-	10.0	-	0.1	-	-0.4	-	-0.3	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	-1.2	-	0.5	-	9.3	-	0.0	-	-0.9	-	-1.2
	>20	-	0.7	-	-2.6	-	8.5	-	-0.2	-	2.2	-	2.0
NPN	≤-20	-	-2.3	-	5.5	-	13.9	-	-0.2	-	0.0	-	13.7
	>-20 to ≤0	-	7.7	-	8.9	-	2.0	-	-0.4	-	1.3	-	0.3
	>0 to ≤20	0.5	-	-0.4	-	-4.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	1.1	-
	>20	-4.0	-	-6.2	-	-1.5	-	-0.7	-	-1.0	-	-0.4	-
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	11.1	15.4	4.8	5.8	16.9	19.6	-0.7	0.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5	-0.2
	>20	2.5	1.9	0.7	25.9	4.7	6.7	-0.4	1.4	-0.6	2.7	12.7	-2.3

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line*	Total other income		Net share (crops/vegetables/livestock)		Cash receipts (abroad)		Cash receipts (domestic)		Rentals	
		2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	16.9	58.4	-1.4	-0.7	-0.8	2.5	7.3	28.7	-0.4	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	11.3	27.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7	7.5	11.6	0.0	0.1
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	84.6	54.5	7.5	0.6	11.9	0.7	19.0	24.5	0.0	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	89.4	53.9	2.8	2.1	29.3	2.4	13.4	17.9	0.0	0.7
	>0 to ≤20	14.0	13.9	-4.4	-1.5	2.6	-4.4	7.4	20.0	-0.9	0.5
	>20	-2.8	-14.5	0.8	-3.0	0.3	-16.3	1.4	3.6	-0.1	1.7
PNP	≤-20	84.6	-	7.5	-	11.9	-	19.0	-	0.0	-
	>-20 to ≤0	89.4	-	2.8	-	29.3	-	13.4	-	0.0	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	3.1	-	-4.5	-	-5.0	-	18.5	-	0.3
	>20	-	-33.4	-	3.4	-	-26.3	-	-10.8	-	0.9
NPP	≤-20	-	54.5	-	0.6	-	0.7	-	24.5	-	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	-	53.9	-	2.1	-	2.4	-	17.9	-	0.7
	>0 to ≤20	-14.4	-	-6.1	-	-2.2	-	3.1	-	0.0	-
	>20	-58.2	-	-5.0	-	-11.8	-	-19.8	-	-0.3	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	56.9	20.3	-1.8	0.2	9.7	-4.0	13.9	21.0	-2.3	0.6
	>20	29.0	-9.6	4.2	-4.7	7.2	-13.7	13.5	7.3	0.0	2.0
Previously poor:	≤-20	85.6	105.4	-0.8	0.6	44.6	19.8	14.8	27.7	-0.5	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	93.1	237.5	4.2	2.3	33.4	144.6	22.7	27.2	0.5	0.2
	>0 to ≤20	19.0	114.5	-1.1	-1.5	-1.9	67.6	17.5	7.7	-1.0	0.0
	>20	-47.6	105.7	-4.1	-1.0	-26.8	41.2	11.5	18.9	0.0	-0.2
PPN	≤-20	32.4	107.2	-1.6	3.8	5.6	22.3	12.4	26.2	-0.9	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	-5.3	338.7	-5.3	-0.2	-5.4	250.0	9.7	24.9	0.4	0.8
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNN	≤-20	149.4	-	0.1	-	91.4	-	17.7	-	0.0	-
	>-20 to ≤0	149.3	-	9.6	-	55.5	-	30.1	-	0.6	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	114.5	-	-1.5	-	67.6	-	7.7	-	0.0
	>20	-	105.7	-	-1.0	-	41.2	-	18.9	-	-0.2
NPN	≤-20	-	103.0	-	-3.6	-	16.5	-	29.7	-	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	-	159.6	-	4.3	-	63.5	-	29.0	-	-0.3
	>0 to ≤20	19.0	-	-1.1	-	-1.9	-	17.5	-	-1.0	-
	>20	-47.6	-	-4.1	-	-26.8	-	11.5	-	0.0	-
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	76.0	132.8	4.0	2.2	17.6	54.4	20.5	23.0	-0.3	0.7
	>20	147.6	117.3	5.7	0.2	60.7	38.4	16.7	17.0	7.8	-2.2

Appendix Table 2. (continued)

Poverty status	% deviation from the poverty line*	Interest		Pensions		Dividends		Family sustenance act.		Gifts received		Others	
		2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009	2003-2006	2006-2009
Chronic poor (PPP)	≤-20	0.0	-0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	7.3	1.3	9.0	0.1	0.3
	>-20 to ≤0	0.1	0.0	2.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.3	-2.8	3.6	-0.3	0.1
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transient poor:	≤-20	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	7.1	18.0	5.7	0.3	0.9
	>-20 to ≤0	0.0	-0.1	4.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.3	21.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
	>0 to ≤20	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	-0.2	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
	>20	0.7	-0.5	-1.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.7	4.0	-3.9	-2.9	0.3	0.0
PNP	≤-20	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	11.8	-	18.0	-	0.3	-
	>-20 to ≤0	0.0	-	4.8	-	0.0	-	6.7	-	21.9	-	0.0	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-1.8	-	-5.7	-	-0.5
	>20	-	1.8	-	0.7	-	0.0	-	2.0	-	-15.7	-	-0.1
NPP	≤-20	-	0.0	-	-0.2	-	0.0	-	7.1	-	5.7	-	0.9
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-0.1	-	0.6	-	0.0	-	4.3	-	7.9	-	0.0
	>0 to ≤20	0.1	-	-1.1	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	2.4	-	0.1	-
	>20	-0.1	-	-2.2	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	-7.8	-	0.7	-
NNP	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	0.0	0.1	1.9	-3.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.8	8.0	3.8	0.0	0.9
	>20	1.2	-1.1	-1.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.5	4.6	-1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
Previously poor:	≤-20	0.0	0.8	2.3	5.3	0.1	0.1	6.4	11.8	4.4	16.3	-0.1	-0.7
	>-20 to ≤0	1.1	-0.1	1.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	2.4	11.1	13.9	19.1	0.3	1.7
	>0 to ≤20	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	-0.4	-0.8	8.0	5.1	5.7	11.8	0.3	-0.3
	>20	0.5	-1.9	-1.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.0	-10.5	18.3	0.0	1.4
PPN	≤-20	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	10.7	2.2	18.9	0.4	-1.2
	>-20 to ≤0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	15.2	-2.1	14.6	1.0	4.1
	>0 to ≤20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNN	≤-20	0.0	-	3.5	-	0.1	-	6.9	-	7.1	-	-0.7	-
	>-20 to ≤0	1.7	-	1.9	-	0.4	-	3.9	-	23.0	-	-0.1	-
	>0 to ≤20	-	0.0	-	4.4	-	-0.8	-	5.1	-	11.8	-	-0.3
	>20	-	-1.9	-	4.1	-	0.0	-	8.0	-	18.3	-	1.4
NPN	≤-20	-	1.9	-	12.1	-	0.1	-	13.3	-	12.9	-	0.0
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-0.4	-	5.3	-	0.0	-	7.9	-	22.5	-	-0.1
	>0 to ≤20	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.4	-	8.0	-	5.7	-	0.3	-
	>20	0.5	-	-1.3	-	0.0	-	1.4	-	-10.5	-	0.0	-
Never poor (NNN)	≤-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>-20 to ≤0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	>0 to ≤20	-0.2	-0.1	4.4	-1.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	9.0	3.9	16.7	-0.2	0.5
	>20	0.0	0.8	25.6	15.1	1.3	-1.6	2.7	1.7	4.8	14.7	-1.2	-0.1

Source of basic data: Matched files of the 2003, 2006 and 2009 FIES