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Poverty Profile of the Philippines

Celia M. Reyes

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Poverty Profile of the Philippines

by

Celia M. Reyes

Poverty incidence has been declining in the Philippines over the past 10 years. However, with the advent of the Asian crisis in 1997, there was a reversal in poverty trends. Estimates indicate that the headcount index has gone up to 40% in 1998 from 31.8% in 1997. Other non-income-based measures of poverty also suggest deterioration in the welfare conditions, particularly of the poor.

The paper looks at the poverty trends in the Philippines in the past ten years using income-based and non-income-based measures of poverty. In particular, indicators relating to employment, education, health, and access to basic facilities are used.

Keywords: population, poverty threshold, poverty incidence, poverty gap, family expenditures, malnutrition, literacy rate, employment, life expectancy, safe water supply, sanitary toilet facility, makeshift housing, agricultural land

Poverty Profile of the Philippines

Celia M. Reyes*

1. Introduction

The recent Asian financial crisis, aggravated by the occurrence of El Niño, highlighted the vulnerability of Filipino families. Initially considered the least affected among the crisis-stricken countries in Southeast Asia, recent data indicate that the impact of the crisis and El Niño on poverty may be more significant than expected.

This paper looks at the poverty profile of the Philippines using the different MIMAP indicators of well-being. It also examines the social impact of the Asian financial crisis that started in July 1997. The effect of the crisis was aggravated by the occurrence of the El Niño which lasted from the 3rd quarter of 1997 to the 3rd quarter of 1998.

The indicators used in this paper reflect the multi-dimensional character of poverty. The basic sources of data were the various national surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and other government agencies. In particular, the triennial Family Income and Expenditure Surveys (FIES) of the NSO provided the basic data for the estimation of poverty incidence. The official figures are generated by the National Statistical Coordination Board using the poverty thresholds that they have estimated.

In addition, administrative reports of various government agencies were used for the other indicators. For instance, school participation rates and drop-out rates are obtained from the administrative reports of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports.

Because of the different sources of data and the varying frequency of these data collection activities, the years for which the data are available are not the same for the indicators. Moreover, the levels of disaggregation also differ. Most of the data presented in this paper have been obtained by processing the survey data.

2. Demographic characteristics

Philippine population has been growing at an annual average rate of 2% from 1995 to 2000. The latest census in May 2000 placed the population at 75.3 million. Region IV (Southern Tagalog) and the National Capital Region (Metro Manila) have the

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largest populations while the Cordillera Administrative Region and CARAGA have the smallest populations (Table 1A).

With an area of 300,000 sq. km., population density stands at 251 persons per sq. km. NCR is the most densely populated region, at 16,497 persons per sq. km., while CAR is the least densely populated region at 74 persons per sq. km.

There are 15.3 million households, 1.8 million more than the 1995 figure. 57% of these households are in Luzon, 20.6% are in Visayas and the remaining 22.4% are in Mindanao (Table 1B).

While population growth has slowed down from the 2.3% growth during the period 1990-1995, this is still much higher than the growth rate in Indonesia or Thailand. The high population growth has and will continue to affect our fight against poverty. Unless the economy grows vigorously, some of the new entrants to the labor force will join the ranks of the unemployed and will aggravate the poverty situation. Moreover, resources directed towards human capital investments and poverty alleviation will be diluted by the increasing population.

3. Income

According to the Family Income and Expenditures Surveys for 1991, 1994 and 1997 and the 1998 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, per capita income at current prices has increased from P13,788 in 1991 to P27,105 in 1998, at an average of 11.7% per year during the period (Table 2A.1.1). The combined effects of the financial crisis and the El Nino have caused per capita income to decline slightly in 1998 to P27,105. Urban incomes were affected more than rural incomes.

With an average inflation rate of 9.4% between 1991 and 1998, real per capita income (in 1994 prices) has been increasing at a much lower rate of 2.3% (Table 2A.1.2).

Per Capita Income and Area	1991	1994	1997	1998
In Nominal Terms				
Philippines	13,788	17,564	27,303	27,105
Urban	18,843	23,986	39,816	39,493
Rural	8,815	11,203	15,951	15,838
In Real Terms				
Philippines	17,343	17,564	21,877	19,799
Urban	23,702	23,986	31,904	28,848
Rural	11,088	11,203	12,781	11,569

Despite this improvement in the pre-crisis period, per capita income in the rural areas is less than half of per capita income in the urban areas. Moreover, there is great variation across regions. Metro Manila (NCR) has the highest per capita income and has more than four times the per capita income in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Sources of Income

In 1997, 45.6% of total income came from wages and salaries, 26.2% from entrepreneurial activities, and 28.2% from other sources of income. For wages and salaries, the bulk came from non-agricultural activities (Table 2A.5.1).

For the poor, the largest source of income is entrepreneurial income (39.2%). The poor are engaged in either farming, retail trade, or in the informal sector. The share of wages and salaries coming from agricultural activities is 12.1%, much higher than the share of the non-poor of 2.1%. These would be the income of the landless workers in the agriculture sector. Net share of crops contribute 1.1% to total income (Table 2C.5).

For the non-poor, the major source of income is wages and salaries (46.6%), followed by other sources of income (28.8%). For wages and salaries, almost all is obtained from non-agricultural activities. The main sources of other income are rental value of owner-occupied dwelling unit, and cash receipts and assistance from abroad. These are likely the remittances of overseas Filipino workers.

The share of wages and salaries increases as one goes up the income ladder from 31.2 % for the first (poorest) decile to 52.3% for the ninth decile. The share is 41.3% for the tenth (richest decile). The share of income from entrepreneurial income declines from 44.3% for the first decile to 19.6% for the ninth decile. For the tenth decile, the share is 25%. For other sources of income, the share goes up from the second to the tenth deciles (Table 2B.5.1).

Employment

The pattern of income sources can be traced to the employment pattern. In 1999, 49.6% of the total employed are wage and salary workers, 37.3% are self-employed and 13.1% are unpaid family workers.

The services sector generate employment for 45.3% of the 29 million employed while its sectoral share to gross domestic product (GDP) is 45.5%. Agriculture absorbs 39.1% and yet produces only 20% of GDP. On the other hand, industry provides jobs to the remaining 15.6% while generating 34.5% of total domestic output (Table 3A.1).

In the services sector, community, social and personal services absorb 20% of the employed, majority of whom are females. The wholesale and retail subsector is another big provider of jobs, employing 15.9% of the total workforce. Again, majority of workers in this subsector are females.

In the agriculture sector, males dominate, but many of the workers in this sector are unpaid family workers. Among the poor families, 71% of the family heads are engaged in agriculture.

Among the industry subsectors, manufacturing and construction provide the most jobs, mostly to male workers.

While it is true that employment opportunities has increased over time, it has not kept pace with the increase in the labor force. Thus, the number of unemployed continues to swell, even as the unemployment rate has been brought down to 9.4% in 1999 from 9.6% in 1998. In addition to lack of employment opportunities, another problem is the quality of work available. Many of the employed are either underemployed (22.1% in 1999) or not gainfully employed. As noted above, 40% of the employed are in the agriculture sector and yet they produce only 20% of GDP. This highlights the need to improve productivity in the agriculture sector, if they are to stay in the agriculture sector, and to provide employment opportunities in the more productive industry sector.

4. Expenditures

Meanwhile, nominal expenditures per capita have gone up from P10,945 in 1991 to P21,440 in 1998 (Table 2A.1.1). In real terms, per capita expenditures increased from P13,767 in 1991 to P15,661 in 1998, at an average annual rate of 5.3% (Table 2A.1.2).

Expenditures were also not spared by the crisis. They went down slightly from P21,898 in 1997 to P21,440 in 1998. The decline was bigger for urban families than for rural families.

Per capita expenditures in the urban areas were more than twice the expenditures in the rural areas. Again, there are wide disparities across regions, with ARMM having the lowest per capita real expenditure at P11,005 and NCR has the highest at P47,138.

Per Capita Expenditure and Area	1991	1994	1997	1998
In Nominal Terms				
Philippines	10,945	14,257	21,898	21,440
Urban	14,793	19,323	31,248	30,586
Rural	7,159	9,239	13,417	13,121
In Real Terms				
Philippines	13,767	14,257	17,546	15,661
Urban	18,608	19,323	25,038	22,342
Rural	9,005	9,239	10,751	9,584

Food constitutes a major item in the expenditure basket, although its share has been decreasing over time. In 1997, 44.2% of total expenditures went to food, followed by housing which ate up 15.3%. Education got 3.7%, while medical care had a share of 2.2% (Table 2A.4.3).

The pattern of urban expenditures is similar to that of rural expenditures, except that food takes on a larger share in rural expenditures. In 1997, the share of food in urban expenditures is 40.3%, much lower than the 52.1% share in the rural expenditures. The larger share of food is compensated by lower shares in the other expenditure items, particularly housing.

The decline in the share of food to total spending is expected as the economy develops and consequently as income increases. However, with the advent of the crisis, there is a reversal in the observed trend. The share of food went up to 47% as the loss of incomes and increase in prices forced households to focus their spending on basic items, such as food, education and medical care. At the same time, the share of other expenditures (including expenses for recreation) fell. (Table 2A.4.4).

The poorest families devoted a greater proportion of total expenditures to food. In 1997, 67% of total expenditures of the poorest decile went to food, while the richest decile spent only 28% on food. For education, the poorest decile spent 1.5%, while the richest decile spent 4.8%. For medical care, the poorest decile spent 1.2%, while the richest decile spent 2.6%. For housing, the poorest decile spent 5.9%, while the richest decile spent 22.5% (Table 2B.4.1).

In 1998, the share of other expenditures for the poorest decile went down to accommodate their reduced purchasing power. However, basic items such as food retained its share while education and medical care obtained bigger shares (Table 2B.4.2).

The poor spent 62.6% on food, 3% on education, 2.2% on medical care, 9.2% on housing, and 6.2% on fuel, light and water. On the other hand, the non-poor spent 43.2% on food, 5.9% on education, 3.2% on medical care, 17.1% on housing, and 6% on fuel, light and water (Table 2C.4).

Savings

In 1997, per capita saving (defined as income less expenditure) was P5,405. In 1998, this went up slightly to P5,665 (in current prices). However, not all of the income groups are able to save. Much of the saving is being done by the richest decile. In 1997, the poorest 20% of the families are dissaving, i.e., expenditures are greater than income. In 1998, the economic downturn has led the 3 poorest deciles to dissave (Table 2B.1.1). Thus, while the poorest decile is dissaving at P1,472 per capita, the richest decile is saving at P40,877 per capita.

In constant prices of 1994, per capita saving declined from P4,331 in 1997 to P4,138 in 1998 (Table 2B.1.2). The poorest decile was dissaving P1,076 per capita, more than a quarter of its expenditures.

In 1997, the per capita income of poor families is P7,288 while that of non-poor families is P36,628 (Table 2C.1). The per capita expenditures of poor and non-poor families are P7,496 and P28,609, respectively. These figures imply per capita saving of -P208 and P8,019 for poor and non-poor families, respectively. In 1998, the dissaving of the poor families went up to P685, while the saving of the non-poor went up to P10,011.

Income and Expenditures	1997		1998	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
Average Per Capita Income				
Nominal	7,288	36,628	7,420	40,577
Real	5,840	29,350	5,420	29,640
Average Per Capita Expenditures				
Nominal	7,496	28,609	8,105	30,566
Real	6,006	22,924	5,920	22,237

Sources of basic data: Family Income and Expenditures Survey, 1997 and Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, 1998

National Statistics Office

5. Poverty

Poverty Incidence

Poverty incidence refers to the proportion of families/population whose incomes are below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is the amount of income necessary to meet the basic food and non-food requirements. In 1997, the annual per capita poverty threshold for the Philippines was P11,319 in current prices. There are poverty thresholds per region, and also for urban and rural areas within each region. For

NCR, the poverty threshold is estimated to be P14, 299 while in Region 7 (Central Visayas) the threshold is P8,718 (Table 2A.2.1.1).

The poverty threshold is determined by the National Statistical Coordination Board by estimating first the food or subsistence threshold. The food or subsistence threshold is the peso value of the low-cost food menu that satisfies the nutritional requirements for an average healthy Filipino doing moderate activities. The dietary goal of the menu plans is to meet 100% of the per capita Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for energy and protein and 80% of the per capita RDA for vitamins, minerals and other nutrients. The RDA for energy is 2000 calories.

The food threshold is divided by the proportion of the food expenditures to total basic expenditures (TBE) derived from the recent FIES using the computation resulting to families with expenditure within ten percentile of the food threshold. TBE is the aggregate of expenditures on food; clothing and footwear; fuel light and water; housing maintenance and other minor repairs; rental or occupied dwelling units; medical care; education; transportation and communications, non-durable furnishings; household operations and personal care and effects. The proportion used is derived from patterns of expenditures of families whose annual per capita income falls below the annual per capita food threshold.

The NSCB did not come up with estimates of poverty thresholds for 1998. In the absence of official estimates, the poverty thresholds of 1997 were adjusted for inflation to arrive at estimates of poverty threshold. These estimates of poverty thresholds are shown in Table 2A.2.1.4 and are used in this paper to determine poverty incidence in 1998.

Natural calamities, political uncertainties, BOP crisis and other shocks have led to the boom-bust cycle of the Philippine economy. While neighboring countries like Thailand and Malaysia have been experiencing growths of 4.9% and 6.5%, respectively, over the 1991-1999 period, the Philippines grew by only 2.8% over the same period.

This low economic growth, coupled with high population growth, has resulted to poor performance in the area of poverty reduction. Poverty incidence declined from 39.9% in 1991 to 31.8% in 1997, an average reduction of 1.35 percentage points each year (Table 2A.2.1.2).

Poverty reduction was greater in the urban areas, particularly in Metro Manila, than in the rural areas. In 1997, poverty incidence in the urban areas has decreased by 13.2 percentage points to 17.9%, while it has declined by 4.2 percentage points in the rural areas. This may be attributed to the strong policy bias in the past for the national capital region to the detriment of outlying areas. Among the regions, substantial improvement was noted in Region 3 (Central Luzon) and Region 2 (Cagayan Valley) while poverty incidence increased in Region 5 (Bicol) and ARMM.

However, with population growing at 2.3% per year, the number of poor families has declined only by 270 thousand families from 4,780,865 in 1991 to 4,511,151 in 1997.

Poverty Measures and Area	1991	1994	1997
Poverty Incidence, Philippines	39.9	35.5	31.8
Urban	31.1	24.0	17.9
Rural	48.6	47.0	44.4
Poor Families, Philippines	4,780,865	4,531,170	4,511,151
Urban	1,847,582	1,521,882	1,208,436
Rural	2,933,286	3,009,288	3,302,715
Poverty Threshold, Philippines	7,302	8,885	11,319
Urban	8,327	9,831	12,577
Rural	6,276	7,946	10,178

Poverty is greater in the rural areas than in urban areas. In 1997, poverty incidence in the rural areas was 44.4%, more than double the 17.9% incidence in the urban areas. Across regions, the National Capital Region (Metro Manila) has the lowest at 6.4%. Central Luzon (Region III) comes next at 15.4%. Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) has the highest poverty incidence, where 3 out of every 5 families can be considered poor. (Refer to Table 2.2.1.2)

Regions in Luzon have generally lower poverty incidence, except for Bicol (Region V). Bicol has been one of the poorest regions in the Philippines as it has been buffeted by natural calamities.

In 1998, poverty incidence is estimated to have gone up to 40.6%. All regions experienced greater poverty, including Metro Manila. Poverty incidence is highest in ARMM, at 63.5%. Urban poverty is estimated to have reached 26%, while rural poverty is predicted to be 53.9%.

Provincial variations within regions are also marked. For instance, Region 4 has one of the lower poverty incidence at 25.7% in 1997 and yet Romblon has a poverty incidence of 68.5% in 1997. Palawan has a poverty incidence of 45.6%, while Cavite has an incidence of 7.6%. Cavite is the site of many industrial zones, has good infrastructure and adjacent to Metro Manila. On the other hand, Palawan and Romblon are less developed, islands farther from Metro Manila and suffer from poor infrastructure.

In 1997, there are 14.1 million families, of which 15% are female-headed. Of the 2.1 million female-headed families, 20% are poor. On the other hand, of the 12.1 million male-headed families, 33.9% are poor (Table 1C). This is in contrast with some South Asian countries where female-headed families are usually worse off.

In 1998, the proportion of poor families among male-headed and female-headed families both went up. However, the increase was larger for male-headed families. Of the 2.3 million female-headed families, 26.7% are poor. In contrast, 43.3% of the 12.1 million male-headed families are poor.

Looking at poverty in terms of population, the proportion of poor was estimated at 36.8 in 1997 (Table 2A.2.1.5). This gives an annual reduction rate of 1.7 percentage points since 1991. In 1991, poverty incidence was estimated at 45.3 percent. In terms of magnitude, though, the total number of poor Filipinos remains at 26.8 million.

Poverty Incidence of Population	1991	1994	1997
Poverty incidence, Philippines	45.3	40.8	36.8
Urban	35.6	29.0	21.5
Rural	55.1	53.1	50.7
Poor population, Philippines	28,119,758	27,274,205	26,768,532
Urban	11,037,597	9,367,837	7,455,248
Rural	17,082,161	17,906,368	19,313,284

Rural areas have a worse poverty situation than in urban areas. Rural areas have a 50.7 percent poverty incidence, more than double of that for urban areas at 21.5 percent.

Looking at the regional picture, the 1997 figures show that most of the regions have very high poverty incidence compared to the national estimate. The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the highest poverty incidence as 62.5 percent of the populace are considered poor. Other regions with high poverty incidence were Region 5 (Bicol) with 57 percent, Region 12 (Central Mindanao) at 55.8 percent and Region X (Northern Mindanao) at 52.7 percent.

On the other hand, only 3 regions have incidences below the national estimate, namely the National Capital Region (NCR) at 8.5 percent, Region 3 (Cagayan Valley) at 18.5 percent and Region 4 (Southern Tagalog) at 30 percent.

In terms of poverty reduction on its populace, urban areas perform better than rural areas. Poverty incidence in urban areas decreased by 8.5 percentage points from 35.6 percent in 1991 to 21.5 percent in 1997. Rural areas had a poverty reduction of only 4.4 percentage points during the same period.

Almost all of the regions reported a decline in poverty incidence from 1991 to 1997. For instance, Region 3 (Central Luzon) and Region 4 (Southern Tagalog) had the highest level of reduction at 17 percentage points and 13.2 percentage points, respectively. While ARMM and Region 8 (Eastern Visayas) experienced increase in poverty incidence with 6.5 percentage points and 1.4 percentage points, respectively.

Subsistence Incidence

Subsistence incidence refers to the proportion of families whose incomes are below the amount necessary to meet its basic food requirements. In 1997, the annual per capita subsistence threshold was P7,710 in current prices.

Subsistence incidence declined from 20.4% in 1991 to 16.2% in 1997. The number of families whose income is below the subsistence threshold decreased from 2,445,068 in 1991 to 2,295,984 in 1997.

The reduction in subsistence incidence is greater in the urban areas than in rural areas. Thus, while rural subsistence incidence is less than twice the urban subsistence incidence in 1991, it has become more than three times in 1997. In the urban areas, subsistence incidence is 7%, while in the rural areas it is 24.5%.

Subsistence Measures and Area	1991	1994	1997
Subsistence Incidence, Philippines	20.4	18.1	16.2
Urban	14.3	10.4	7.0
Rural	26.4	25.6	24.5
Subsistence Families, Philippines	2,445,068	2,303,785	2,295,984
Urban	850,018	662,542	474,857
Rural	1,595,050	1,641,243	1,821,127
Subsistence Threshold, Philippines	4,928	6,022	7,710
Urban	5,454	6,478	8,304
Rural	4,402	5,569	7,172

Poverty Gap

Poverty gap is a measure of the inadequacy of family income relative to the poverty threshold. This indicator provides a gauge of the depth of poverty. In 1997, poverty gap was 35.6%, indicating that the average income of the poor was 35.6% below the poverty threshold. The poverty gap is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas. There is also great variation across regions, ranging from 18.8 in NCR to 39.1 in Central Mindanao. ARMM, which has the highest poverty incidence, has the fourth lowest poverty gap (Table 2A.2.2). This implies that although there is a larger proportion of poor families in ARMM, the average income of the poor is closer to the poverty threshold than the average income of the poor in Central Mindanao.

In 1998, the poverty gap has widened to 40.3% for the whole country, indicating that the poor have become poorer. The gap rose to 35.4% in the urban areas and 39.4% in the rural areas. NCR still had the lowest poverty gap at 24.7% while Region 10 (Northern Mindanao) has the highest gap at 43.7%.

The squared poverty gap provides a measure of the severity of poverty. In 1997, this gap was 17.1. The rural gap is slightly higher at 15.3, while the urban gap is 14.1. In 1998, the indicator rose to 21.7 (Table 2A.2.3).

Poverty Gap and Area	1997	1998
Poverty Gap, Philippines	35.6	40.3
Urban	31.5	35.4
Rural	33.2	39.4
Squared Poverty Gap, Philippines	17.1	21.7
Urban	14.1	17.9
Rural	15.3	20.7

GINI Concentration Ratio

The Gini concentration ratio provides a measure of income inequality. A value close to 1 indicates a high degree of inequality while a gini close to zero indicates a high degree of equality. In 1985, the gini was 0.4466. In 1997, the gini was 0.4872 indicating an increase in income inequality since 1985.

Gini Coefficient, 1961-1997	
1961	0.465
1965	0.465
1971	0.453
1985	0.446
1988	0.445
1991	0.468
1994	0.451
1997	0.487

Sources of data: Family Income and Expenditures Surveys, 1961-1997

National Statistics Office

This implies that the share of total income received by the richest deciles has increased, while the share of total income going to the poorest deciles has decreased. In 1997, the proportion of income accruing to the top 3 deciles is 67% while the proportion accruing to the poorest 3 deciles is 7.9% (Table 2A.3.2).

The ratio of the average income of the richest decile to the average income of the poorest decile has increased from 17.7 in 1988 to 23.4 in 1997 (Table 2A.3.3). It can also be observed that the average income of the lower income deciles (decile 1 to 6) increased from 1997 to 1998. In particular, the average income of decile 1 (poorest) increased by

13.3%, the highest among the income deciles. On the other hand, there was a decline in the average income for the upper income deciles from 1.7% for decile 7 to 12.4 percent for decile 10. At constant prices, families belonging to decile 1 were the only ones who experienced an increase in the average income from P16,588 in 1997 to P17,129 in 1998, or a 3.3 percentage change. All other income deciles showed a decline in the average income but the biggest drop was evident in decile 10 (richest) which was 20.2 percent.

Average Income of families	In Current Prices			In Constant Prices		
	1997	1998	% Change	1997	1998	% Change
Decile 1	20,702	23,449	13.3	16,588	17,129	3.3
Decile 2	33,090	35,261	6.6	26,514	25,757	-2.9
Decile 3	42,633	44,094	3.4	34,161	32,209	-5.7
Decile 4	53,134	55,108	3.7	42,575	40,254	-5.5
Decile 5	66,335	67,537	1.8	53,153	49,333	-7.2
Decile 6	83,253	83,331	0.1	66,709	60,870	-8.8
Decile 7	106,977	105,201	-1.7	85,719	76,845	-10.4
Decile 8	141,441	138,430	-2.1	113,334	101,118	-10.8
Decile 9	200,019	192,466	-3.8	160,272	140,589	-12.3
Decile 10	484,114	423,953	-12.4	387,912	309,681	-20.2

Source: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS)

6. Health and Nutrition Outcomes

In addition to income-based measure of poverty, other indicators of well-being are also examined.

Infant mortality rate (the number of infant deaths per 1000 livebirths) has been declining from 57 in 1990 to 49 in 1995 (Table 6A.2). Child mortality rate has also gone down from 24 in 1990 to 19 in 1995 (Table 6A.3). These improvements in health outcomes are manifested in the increase in the life expectancy at birth from 60.6 years in 1980 to 68.1 in 1995 (Table 6A.1).

Recent estimates from the National Demographic and Health Survey indicate a further reduction in infant mortality rate in 1998. A slight increase in child mortality rate is noted in 1998. The sources of data for the earlier years are different and so the data may not be comparable.

The same survey shows that infant mortality rate was much higher in cases where the mothers had only elementary education or no education at all as compared with cases where the mothers had at least high school or even college education. This supports the findings of previous studies that note that children born to better educated mothers have a higher probability of surviving their early years.

Meanwhile, nutrition status of the population has been improving. Malnutrition prevalence among children has been declining until 1996 to 8.4%. The onset of the crisis coupled with the El Nino has led to a trend reversal and has caused malnutrition prevalence to go up to 9.2% in 1998 (Table 4.A.1).

Malnutrition prevalence is highest in Region 6 (Western Visayas), Regions 8 (Eastern Visayas), Region 9 (Western Mindanao) and Region 12 (Central Mindanao). It is lowest in Region 4 (Southern Tagalog), NCR, and Region 3 (Central Luzon).

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children 0-5 Years Old	
1982	17.2*
1987	17.7*
1989	13.9*
1993	10.2*
1996	8.4
1998	9.2

*Note: * Based on children 0-6 years old*

Sources of data: 1982-1998

National Statistics Office

7. Education

Literacy rate in the Philippines has increased considerably from 82.7% in 1980 to 93.9% in 1994. NCR had the highest literacy rate at 98.8% while ARMM had the lowest at 73.5%. Functional literacy rate, which includes numeracy skills aside from reading and writing, was much lower at 83.8% in 1994. The gap between males and females is widening, with functional literacy rate of 85.9% for females and 81.7 for males.

Filipinos place a high value on education and this is evident in the high primary participation rate, defined as the proportion of 6-12 years old who are enrolled in primary schools. In school year 1999-2000, the participation rate is 97%, with 90.1% going to public schools and 6.9% going to private schools. Girls have higher participation rate at 97.1%, while boys have a lower participation rate at 96.8% (Table 5A.2.1).

At the secondary level, participation rate is much lower at 65.4%, with 48% of the 13-16 children going to public schools and 17.5% going to private schools. At this level, the females have higher participation rate at 68.6% compared to 62.6% for males (Table 5A.2.2). The low participation rate at the secondary level reflects the lower access to public secondary schools and the higher opportunity cost of going to school. Whereas Philippine law mandates the establishment of a public primary school in all barangays (although not all barangays have complete primary schools), the same law provides for the establishment of one public secondary school in each municipality. Thus, for poor

families the costs of going to school, even to public ones, may be substantial. In addition, the labor market may lure some of the older children away from schools.

Drop-out rate in primary school was 7.3% in school year 1999-2000. It is higher in public schools (7.4%) compared to private schools (6.3%) (Table 5A.3.1).

At the secondary level, drop-out rate is much higher at 10.8%. For public schools, the rate is 11.4%, higher than the 9.1% for private schools (Table 5A.3.2).

The high drop-out rates are manifested in the low cohort survival rates. The elementary cohort survival rate is 69, implying that out of the 100 students who enter Grade 1, only 69 will finish elementary. The secondary cohort survival rate is 71, so that of the 100 students who enter first year high school, only 71 will finish high school. If we combine the two cohort survival rates, this implies that of the 100 students who enter Grade One, only 48 will finish high school.

The poor, who need good education to get out of the poverty rut, actually have less access to education. This is evident in the educational attainment of household heads. Among the poor families, 7.2% of heads do not have any education, while 64.7% have elementary education. Only 23.7% reached high school, and only 4.3% reached college. On the other hand, 32.2% of non-poor family heads reached high school and 26.4% reached college.

Improving access of the poor to quality education is an important component of a poverty alleviation program.

8. Access to basic services and shelter

Access to basic services has been increasing over time. Access to potable water, sanitary toilet facilities, and electricity are higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, and greater for the non-poor compared to the poor families. There are also large variations in access across regions and provinces.

The proportion of families with access to potable water has gone up from 69.9% in 1985 to 78.1% in 1998 (Table 7A.1). Access is greater in the urban areas at 87.2% in 1998, while it is only 69.8% in the rural areas. Moreover, access is 58% for the poorest decile and 93% for the richest decile (Table 7B.1). Access is 62.8% among the poor families and 83.5% among the non-poor (Table 7C.1). Region 3 has the highest access at 97% while ARMM has the lowest access at 29%. Variation across provinces is even greater, with Tawi-Tawi registering the lowest access (9.9%) in 1997. Meanwhile, almost all families in Aurora, Tarlac and Batanes have access to potable water.

Access to sanitary toilet facilities has also increased significantly over the same period from 71.6% in 1991 to 80.4% in 1998 (Table 7A.2). Urban families have greater access at 89.5%, while rural families have lower access at 72.2%. Among poor families,

67.4% have access, while non-poor families have greater access at 89.4% (Table 7B.2). Only 57.8 % of the families in the poorest decile has access while 98% of the families in the richest decile has access (Table 7C.2). ARMM has the lowest access at 31.2% while NCR has the highest access (95.1%).

Access to electricity increased from 57% in 1985 to 72.3% in 1998 (Table 10A). In the urban areas, almost 91% have access to electricity while only about half of the families (55.5%) in the rural areas have access. Among poor families, only half have access, while 87% of the non-poor have access (Table 10C). Furthermore, among the poorest decile, access is only 29% while it is 98% for the richest decile (Table 10B). NCR has the highest access at 98.7%, while ARMM has the lowest access at 33.9%. In 1997, Sulu province has the lowest access at 16% while Bulacan has an access of 99%.

The proportion of families living in makeshift housing has been declining. In 1998, 1.7% of total number of families live in makeshift housing, lower than the 2.9% posted in 1991 (Table 8A). This problem is more severe in urban areas, where 2.2% are affected as compared to 1.2% in rural areas. In Metro Manila, 3.8% live in makeshift housing. 2.3% of poor families live in makeshift housing, while 1.2% of the non-poor live in makeshift housing. Moreover, 2.8% of the poorest decile live in makeshift housing.

9. Assets

In 1998, 18.3% of families own agricultural land. Among the poor families, 20.3% of them own agricultural land, and of these, 8.6% were acquired through the government's land reform program. Among the non-poor, 16.9% own agricultural land, of which 9% were acquired through land reform.

Land is important not just as a factor of production. In times of crisis, vulnerable households have used this asset either by selling it or using it as loan collateral to stabilize consumption. This coping mechanism, however, has significant implications on the future productive capacity of the agricultural household.

10. Social Impact of the Crisis

At the height of the Asian financial crisis in late 1997, it was perceived that Thailand and Indonesia were the worst hit among the crisis-stricken countries. Poverty incidence was projected to have doubled in these countries. School drop-outs were projected to balloon. As a consequence, the Thai and Indonesian governments responded with the help of international donor agencies to implement safety nets. For example, scholarship programs were made available immediately. As a result, data which became available recently indicate that the social impact were much less than expected in these countries. Poverty incidence rose from 11% to 14% in Indonesia and from 11.4% to 12.9% in Thailand. School drop-outs were also much less than projected.

On the other hand, the Philippines which was thought to be one of the least affected, is actually still reeling from the impact of the crisis, which was aggravated by the occurrence of El Niño. Available indicators suggest that although initial impact was not large, actual impacts are larger because no wide-scale interventions were provided to mitigate the initial adverse impacts of the crisis.

Thus, estimates of poverty incidence using the 1998 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey show that poverty incidence went up to 40.6%.

The 1998 APIS is not exactly comparable to the 1997 FIES, the source of official estimates of poverty incidence. The FIES collects data on income and expenditures for January to June and July to December for the survey years. On the other hand, APIS collects similar data but for period April to September. Due to seasonality of income, the FIES and APIS data are not exactly comparable. Moreover, the survey instruments are not identical. However, in the absence of any other data set, the APIS data are used to estimate poverty incidence in 1998.

The income data for the 2nd and 3rd quarter are doubled to generate estimates of annual income. Regional poverty thresholds are estimated for 1998 by inflating the 1997 official regional poverty thresholds using the consumer price index.

The estimates show that poverty incidence has gone up to 40.6%. The increase in poverty incidence is consistent with the results obtaining from the surveys conducted by Reyes, et al (1999) and Social Weather Stations.

Furthermore, the APIS data shows that all income groups by decile experienced declines in income and that the percentage declines are greatest for the poorer deciles.

The increase in poverty is also evident in the other indicators. Malnutrition prevalence based on proportion of children 0-5 who are underweight, went up from 8.4% in 1996 to 9.2% in 1998.

Education, which is highly valued in the Philippines, was also not spared. At the secondary level, drop-out rate went up from 9.8% in SY 1996-1997 to 10.8% in SY 1999-2000. Participation rates in private secondary schools also fell below the rate in the pre-crisis period.

The limited response to the crisis may be due to two reasons: fiscal constraints and lack of timely information. The crisis led to a 50% devaluation of the peso and this severely dampened the demand for imports. The withdrawal of foreign funds also contributed to the economic downturn. These events led to revenue shortfall. The Philippine government had to respond by cutting back on expenditures by imposing a 25% mandatory reserve on all agency budgets. There was an attempt to protect social sector spending by lifting the mandatory reserve on selected basic social services but the release of funds came late.

It is unfortunate that the provision of basic social services was curtailed when these were most needed. Due to loss of incomes and higher prices, there was a shift in demand from privately-provided goods and services to publicly-provided goods, particularly among the poor. Worse, access to the services by affected persons was not assured under the present social service delivery system. The problem was reinforced by the absence of a strong monitoring system that would identify target individuals and groups.

The monitoring system in the Philippines is not adequate to provide timely data on social impacts. Unlike economic indicators, social indicators are generally fewer and are not collected frequently. Moreover, it takes a long time to process the survey data or to consolidate the administrative reports. Moreover, some of these indicators are too aggregated to provide useful information for targeted interventions. These problems made the provision of an appropriate and timely response to the crisis very difficult.

10. Conclusion

There have been significant improvements in the well-being of the Filipino people. However, the recent crisis, coupled with the El Nino, has either slowed down the pace of improvement or reversed the positive trend. Based on the data, the major unmet needs of the poor are productive employment, access to quality education, access to basic health services, and access to potable water, sanitation facilities and electricity.

Given the magnitude of poverty in the Philippines, it is just appropriate that the overarching goal of the present administration is to reduce poverty. Well-targeted interventions are needed. The poverty alleviation strategy should include the modernization of agriculture and improvement in productivity, and the provision of basic social services that have been proven effective in alleviating poverty. Some of these programs are education, health, supplemental feeding and rural infrastructure. Programs that will increase access of the poor to quality education and primary health care will be effective towards equalizing human capital.

The present social service delivery system could be enhanced if more frequent and disaggregated data are available. While the available surveys can provide adequate information for a poverty profile, a community-based monitoring system (CBMS) is necessary to obtain timely information on key indicators. Moreover, the CBMS can provide early warnings of impending crisis. Timely and appropriate response may mitigate what could otherwise be adverse long-term impacts on human capital.

Definitions

Child Mortality Rate

The number of deaths among children aged 1-6 years old per 1,000 children.

Dropout Rate

This refers to the proportion of pupils/students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the grade/year level but fail to enrol in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year.

Employed

All those who, during the reference period, are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and were reported as either (1) at work - those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage or adoption; or (2) with a job but not at work - those who had job or business but did not work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike or other reasons.

Enrolment

It is the preliminary enrolment count one month after the opening classes. The actual enrolment count is the total number of pupils/students who have registered as of August 31 in a given school. Year.

Family

A group of persons usually living together and composed of the head and other persons related to the head by blood, marriage or adoption. It includes both nuclear and extended family.

Family Income

According to the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), total family includes primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the reference year

as participants in economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, etc.

Primary income includes salaries and wages, commissions, tips, bonuses, family and clothing allowances, transportation and representations allowances, honoraria, and other forms of compensation and net receipts derived from the operation of family-operated enterprises/activities and the practice of a profession or trade.

Income from other sources include imputed rental values of owner-occupied dwelling units, interests, rentals including landowner's share of agricultural products, pensions, support and the value of food and non-food items received as gifts by the family (as well as the imputed value of services rendered free of charge to the family).

Also included as part of family income are receipts from family sustenance activities which are not considered as family-operated enterprises.

Family Expenditures

Family expenditures refers to the expenses or disbursements made by the family purely for personal consumption during the calendar year. They exclude all expenses in relation to farm or business operations, investment ventures, purchase of real property and other disbursements which do not involve personal consumption.

Gifts, support, assistance or relief in goods and services received by the family from friends, relatives, etc., are also included as part of family expenditures.

Value consumed from net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced or livestock raised by other households, family sustenance and entrepreneurial activities are also considered as family expenditures.

Functional Literacy

This is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeracy skills. The skills must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and efficiently in activities commonly occurring in his/her life situation that require a reasonable capability of communicating by written language.

Household

A group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food. A person living alone constitute one separate household.

Income Decile

The income decile is obtained by ranking the weighted total family income of all sample families in the country from lowest to highest. Then these are grouped into tens. The first tent, eaning those with the lowest income, is called the first decile; the second tenth, second decile and so on. This is also called the national income decile.

Infant Mortality Rate

The number of deaths among children below one year old per 1,000 live births.

Life Expectancy at Birth

The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Literacy (Simple)

The ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect.

Participation Rate (in school)

The ration between the enrolment in the school-age range to the total population of that age range. For elementary schooling, the school-age range is between 6-12 years old while 13-16 years old is the age range for secondary schooling.

Per Capita Income

This is obtained by dividing the total family income by the total number of family members.

Poor Individuals/Families

This refers to those whose incomes are not adequate to meet the poverty threshold.

Poverty Incidence of Families

This refers to the proportion of poor families to the total number of families. This measure is referred to as the "headcount index of families".

Poverty Incidence of Population

This refers to the proportion of poor individuals to the total population. This measure is referred to as the "headcount index of population".

Poverty Line/Threshold

This refers to the basic food and non-food requirements (valued in peso). The line may be viewed as the minimum monthly/yearly income required or the expenditure necessary to meet the food threshold and other non-food basic needs. **Food threshold**, here, refers to the food requirements (value in peso) just enough to satisfy nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities.

Prevalence of Malnutrition

For this paper, prevalence of malnutrition refers to the prevalence of underweight which is determined using weight-for-age as indicator. A child is considered underweight if his/her weight is less than that of normal children of the same age.

Proportion of Families with Access to Electricity

The ratio of the number of families who uses electricity provided either by the national or community electric companies or cooperatives or generated by the household through the use of a generator.

Source of Water Supply

The different sources of water supply are as follows:

1. Faucets inside house/yard, community water system - if the family gets its water from a faucet inside the house/yard directly to a water pipeline from the community water system such as the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) or the

local waterworks system.

2. Faucets, other, community water system - if the family gets its water from a faucet for public use, or the faucet of another family, establishment, or office which is connected to the community water system.
3. Tubed/piped well, own use - if water is taken from tubed/piped well for private use of the family in the same building or compound.
4. Tubed/piped well, others - if water is taken from tubed/piped well of another family, establishment or office.
5. Dug well - if the family gets its water from a dug well. The ordinary dug well and the improved type which is provided with a protective device against contamination or pollution belong to this category.
6. Spring, river, streams, etc. - if the family gets its water from natural bodies of water which has not been developed yet.
7. Rain - refers to water accumulated from rain.
8. Peddler - if the family buys its water supply in cans or pails. This is usual source of water supply of families in areas which do not have a central water system or which have low pressure.

For the purpose of this paper, water sourced from community water supply and tubed/piped wells are considered **safe sources of water supply**. Dug wells, springs, rivers, streams, rain and from peddlers are considered unsafe water sources. Thus, **the proportion of families with access to safe water supply** refers to the ratio of the number of families who get water from faucets, community water systems or tubed/piped well to the total number of families.

Type of House/Housing Unit

The type of house or housing unit can be classified by the type of construction material used on its walls and roof.

1. Strong type of housing are houses which used materials such as galvanized iron,

aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood and asbestos.

2. Light type of housing are houses which used materials such as bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa and anahaw.
3. Makeshift type of housing are houses which used salvaged, improvised or makeshift materials.

Thus the **proportion of families with in makeshift housing** refers to the ratio of the number of families living in makeshift type of housing to the total number of families.

Toilet Facilities

The different kinds of toilet facilities are as follows:

1. Water-sealed - all types of toilets, whether used exclusively by the household or shared with other households where after water is flushed or poured into the bowl, a smaller amount of water is left in the bowl and seals the bottom of the bowl from the pipes leading to the sewer or septic tank. However, there may or may not have depositories such as a sewer or septic tank. But if a water-sealed bowl is connected to a lake, river, stream or canal and does not have any depository, it is classified under "Others (pail system, etc.)"
2. Closed pit - is the type of toilet which has no water-sealed bowl and the depository is constructed usually of a large circular tubes made of clay or concrete, a pit with concrete sides or an ordinary pit or drum, covered on top and has a small opening. It may or may not have a box for sitting or squatting over the opening.
3. Open pit - is a dry pit without any enclosure and usually without toilet bowls.
4. Others (pail system, etc.) - classified here are toilets where fecal matter is accumulated in a pail to be picked up for disposal from time to time or any other kind of toilet facility that does not belong to the preceding types.
5. None - if the family has no toilet facility or no regular system of waste disposal.

For the purposes of this paper, the types of toilet facilities considered as **sanitary** are water-

sealed and closed pit. Considered unsanitary toilet facilities are open pits, other facilities such as pail system and those which have no toilet facilities. Thus, **the proportion of families with access to sanitary toilet facilities** refers to the ratio of the number of families with water-sealed or closed pit type of toilet facilities to the total number of families.

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Table 1A. Total Population by Region: 1990, 1995 and 2000
(in thousands)

Region	1990 ^a	1995 ^b	2000 ^c
Philippines	60,703	68,617	75,329
National Capital Region	7,948	9,454	10,492
Region I-Ilocos	3,551	3,804	4,174
Region II-Cagayan	2,341	2,536	2,756
Region III-Central Luzon	6,199	6,933	7,797
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	8,263	9,943	11,320
Region V-Bicol	3,910	4,325	4,629
Region VI-Western Visayas	5,393	5,777	6,147
Region VII-Central Visayas	4,594	5,015	5,404
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	3,054	3,367	3,589
Region IX-Western Mindanao	2,460	2,795	3,045
Region X-Northern Mindanao	2,198	2,483	2,738
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	4,007	4,604	5,125
Region XII-Central Mindanao	2,033	2,360	2,494
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,146	1,255	1,352
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	1,837	2,021	2,191
CARAGA	1,764	1,943	2,076

^aThe 1990 total population includes homeless population and Filipinos in Philippine Embassies, Consulates and Missions Abroad numbering 2,876 and 236 respectively.

^bThe 1995 total population includes Filipinos in Philippines Embassies and Missions Abroad numbering 2,830 persons.

^cData for year 2000 is preliminary.

Source of Data: National Statistics Office

**Table 1B. Number of Households in the Philippines by Region: 1990, 1995 and 2000
(in thousands)**

Region	1990	1995	2000 ^a
Philippines	11,407	13,509	15,319
National Capital Region	1,570	1,985	2,269
Region I-Ilocos	659	740	834
Region II-Cagayan	447	510	564
Region III-Central Luzon	1,163	1,366	1,593
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	1,584	1,990	2,320
Region V-Bicol	709	818	890
Region VI-Western Visayas	985	1,104	1,361
Region VII-Central Visayas	874	996	1,076
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	585	661	711
Region IX-Western Mindanao	578	534	587
Region X-Northern Mindanao	639	479	541
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	823	1,006	1,054
Region XII-Central Mindanao	572	350	483
Cordillera Administrative Region	219	244	266
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	*	363	374
CARAGA	**	363	397

Notes:

*ARMM was part of Regions IX and XII in 1990.

**CARAGA was part of Regions X and XI in 1990.

^aData for 2000 is preliminary.

Source of Data: National Statistics Office

Table 1C. Family Heads of Poor and Non-poor Families, 1997 and 1998

	1997					
	Total	%	Poor	%	Non-poor	%
TOTAL	14,192,339	100	4,511,028	31.8	9,681,311	68.2
Male-headed families	12,058,053	85.0	4,083,277	33.9	7,974,777	66.1
Female-headed families	2,134,286	15.0	427,752	20.0	1,706,535	80.0

	1998					
	Total	%	Poor	%	Non-poor	%
TOTAL	14,370,711	100	5,838,970	40.6	8,531,741	59.4
Male-headed families	12,054,331	83.9	5,220,728	43.3	6,833,602	56.7
Female-headed families	2,316,381	16.1	618,242	26.7	1,698,139	73.3

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2A.1.1 Per Capita Nominal Income and Expenditures, by Region, Urban-Rural: 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	Income											
	1991			1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	13,788	18,843	8,815	17,564	23,986	11,203	27,303	39,816	15,951	27,105	39,493	15,838
National Capital Region	29,271	29,271	-	37,070	37,070	-	61,211	61,211	-	59,463	59,463	-
Region I-Ilocos	12,270	13,428	11,536	14,233	14,919	13,800	23,020	32,002	18,903	25,148	37,035	19,704
Region II-Cagayan	11,466	16,778	9,760	15,296	20,433	13,646	19,847	28,801	17,431	21,184	33,482	17,906
Region III-Central Luzon	15,558	18,126	11,881	18,617	21,145	14,976	28,300	32,258	23,266	26,694	31,062	21,308
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	14,988	19,016	10,692	19,756	25,022	14,061	29,478	37,432	20,590	29,579	37,770	20,347
Region V-Bicol	8,115	10,393	7,121	11,227	15,700	9,277	16,591	26,167	13,090	17,226	25,801	14,053
Region VI-Western Visayas	10,051	13,017	8,190	13,418	18,103	10,484	19,411	27,325	14,816	19,144	28,049	13,937
Region VII-Central Visayas	9,931	13,071	7,462	12,254	16,722	8,711	19,549	28,895	12,276	19,486	28,562	12,280
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	8,682	12,030	7,312	10,740	14,451	9,222	15,650	24,050	12,566	17,128	24,842	14,281
Region IX-Western Mindanao	8,830	12,202	7,136	10,402	13,185	8,998	18,623	27,773	14,608	16,853	26,297	12,719
Region X-Northern Mindanao	8,971	11,347	7,038	11,754	15,181	8,943	21,436	31,188	13,916	20,507	29,489	13,568
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	10,632	13,409	8,220	14,212	18,522	10,447	20,515	30,453	14,155	20,594	30,520	14,136
Region XII-Central Mindanao	9,020	11,229	7,804	12,170	15,033	10,603	17,024	24,390	13,925	17,360	25,541	13,881
Cordillera Administrative Region	12,695	20,915	9,035	15,457	23,946	11,635	25,544	45,781	16,520	28,226	50,299	18,307
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	8,872	9,014	8,830	10,114	11,544	9,694	14,100	15,887	13,602	13,503	16,195	12,743
CARAGA	*	*	*	*	*	*	15,880	21,881	12,418	15,242	21,511	11,595

Region	Expenditures											
	1991			1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	10,945	14,793	7,159	14,257	19,323	9,239	21,898	31,248	13,417	21,440	30,586	13,121
National Capital Region	22,568	22,568	-	29,697	29,697	-	48,711	48,711	-	47,138	47,138	-
Region I-Ilocos	9,524	10,199	9,096	11,619	12,358	11,151	18,621	25,496	15,469	18,116	24,203	15,329
Region II-Cagayan	8,860	12,976	7,538	11,865	16,616	10,339	15,726	21,835	14,077	16,928	23,915	15,067
Region III-Central Luzon	12,529	14,610	9,551	14,867	16,825	12,048	22,286	25,034	18,804	21,046	23,239	18,342
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	11,795	14,645	8,755	15,927	19,873	11,675	23,053	28,403	17,073	23,377	29,415	16,573
Region V-Bicol	6,860	8,755	6,033	9,521	12,976	8,014	14,268	21,346	11,680	14,928	21,850	12,368
Region VI-Western Visayas	8,871	11,403	7,282	12,014	15,839	9,619	17,459	23,681	13,846	16,649	23,819	12,456
Region VII-Central Visayas	7,767	10,342	5,743	9,981	13,718	7,016	15,779	22,487	10,559	14,878	21,387	9,710
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	7,046	9,734	5,946	8,048	10,185	7,174	12,168	17,858	10,079	13,073	18,577	11,042
Region IX-Western Mindanao	6,759	8,756	5,756	8,803	11,841	7,271	14,590	20,254	12,104	13,183	18,742	10,750
Region X-Northern Mindanao	7,496	9,552	5,824	9,410	11,865	7,397	16,177	22,776	11,087	14,750	20,890	10,006
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	8,401	10,475	6,598	11,870	15,227	8,938	16,505	23,257	12,184	15,925	22,955	11,352
Region XII-Central Mindanao	7,554	9,539	6,461	10,109	12,302	8,909	14,371	19,169	12,353	14,316	19,683	12,034
Cordillera Administrative Region	9,228	14,586	6,842	12,352	18,983	9,366	19,301	32,861	13,255	21,229	36,157	14,521
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	6,918	7,375	6,784	7,625	8,344	7,414	10,651	11,606	10,385	11,005	11,727	10,801
CARAGA	*	*	*	*	*	*	13,443	18,010	10,809	12,212	16,216	9,883

*CARAGA was created into a region under RA No. 7901 dated February 23, 1995. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions X and XI in 1991 and 1994

Sources of Data: 1991, 1994 and 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 2A.1.2 Per Capita Real Income and Expenditures, by Region, Urban-Rural: 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	Income											
	1991			1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	17,343	23,702	11,088	17,564	23,986	11,203	21,877	31,904	12,781	19,799	28,848	11,569
National Capital Region	38,718	38,718	-	37,070	37,070	-	48,930	48,930	-	43,120	43,120	-
Region I-Ilocos	15,611	17,084	14,677	14,233	14,919	13,800	18,595	25,850	15,269	18,423	27,132	14,435
Region II-Cagayan	14,191	20,765	12,079	15,296	20,433	13,646	15,929	23,115	13,990	15,542	24,565	13,137
Region III-Central Luzon	19,160	22,323	14,632	18,617	21,145	14,976	22,731	25,910	18,704	19,457	22,640	15,531
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	18,458	23,419	13,167	19,756	25,022	14,081	23,677	30,066	16,538	21,622	27,609	14,873
Region V-Bicol	10,019	12,831	8,791	11,227	15,700	9,277	12,821	20,222	10,116	12,217	18,298	9,967
Region VI-Western Visayas	12,168	15,759	9,915	13,418	18,103	10,484	16,029	22,564	12,235	14,659	21,477	10,671
Region VII-Central Visayas	12,260	16,137	9,212	12,254	16,722	8,711	15,564	23,006	9,774	14,019	20,548	8,835
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	10,812	14,981	9,106	10,740	14,451	9,222	12,284	18,878	9,863	12,412	18,001	10,348
Region IX-Western Mindanao	10,729	14,826	8,671	10,402	13,185	8,998	14,768	22,025	11,584	12,213	19,056	9,216
Region X-Northern Mindanao	11,214	14,184	8,798	11,754	15,181	8,943	17,149	24,950	11,133	14,871	21,384	9,839
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	13,142	16,575	10,161	14,212	18,522	10,447	16,544	24,559	11,415	15,142	22,441	10,394
Region XII-Central Mindanao	11,375	14,160	9,841	12,170	15,033	10,603	13,954	19,992	11,414	13,023	19,160	10,413
Cordillera Administrative Region	16,151	26,609	11,495	15,457	23,946	11,635	21,041	37,711	13,608	21,596	38,484	14,007
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	10,780	10,953	10,729	10,114	11,544	9,694	10,913	12,296	10,528	9,476	11,365	8,943
CARAGA	*	*	*	*	*	*	12,745	17,561	9,966	11,232	15,852	8,544

Region	Expenditures											
	1991			1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	13,767	18,608	9,005	14,257	19,323	9,239	17,546	25,038	10,751	15,661	22,342	9,584
National Capital Region	29,852	29,852	-	29,697	29,697	-	38,938	38,938	-	34,183	34,183	-
Region I-Ilocos	12,117	12,976	11,573	11,619	12,358	11,151	15,041	20,595	12,495	13,272	17,731	11,230
Region II-Cagayan	10,965	16,059	9,329	11,865	16,616	10,339	12,621	17,524	11,298	12,420	17,546	11,054
Region III-Central Luzon	15,430	17,993	11,762	14,867	16,825	12,048	17,900	20,108	15,104	15,340	16,938	13,369
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	14,526	18,036	10,782	15,927	19,873	11,675	18,516	22,814	13,713	17,089	21,502	12,115
Region V-Bicol	8,469	10,809	7,448	9,521	12,976	8,014	11,026	16,496	9,026	10,587	15,496	8,771
Region VI-Western Visayas	10,740	13,805	8,816	12,014	15,839	9,619	14,417	19,555	11,434	12,748	18,238	9,538
Region VII-Central Visayas	9,589	12,768	7,090	9,981	13,718	7,016	12,563	17,904	8,407	10,704	15,387	6,985
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	8,775	12,122	7,405	8,048	10,185	7,174	9,551	14,017	7,911	9,473	13,462	8,001
Region IX-Western Mindanao	8,213	10,639	6,994	8,803	11,841	7,271	11,570	16,062	9,599	9,553	13,581	7,790
Region X-Northern Mindanao	9,370	11,940	7,280	9,410	11,865	7,397	12,942	18,221	8,870	10,696	15,149	7,256
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	10,384	12,948	8,156	11,870	15,227	8,938	13,310	18,756	9,826	11,710	16,879	8,347
Region XII-Central Mindanao	9,526	12,029	8,148	10,109	12,302	8,909	11,780	15,712	10,125	10,740	14,766	9,028
Cordillera Administrative Region	11,740	18,557	8,705	12,352	18,983	9,366	15,899	27,068	10,918	16,243	27,664	11,110
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	8,406	8,961	8,243	7,625	8,344	7,414	8,244	8,983	8,038	7,723	8,230	7,580
CARAGA	*	*	*	*	*	*	10,789	14,454	8,675	8,999	11,950	7,283

Note: At 1994 Prices

*CARAGA was created into a region under RA No. 7901 dated February 23, 1995. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions X and XI in 1991 and 1994

Sources of Data: 1991, 1994 and 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 2B.1.1 Per Capita Nominal Income and Expenditure, by Per Capita Income Decile: 1997 & 1998

Decile	1997			1998		
	Income	Expenditure	Savings	Income	Expenditure	Savings
1st Decile	4,616	5,205	(589)	3,785	5,257	(1,472)
2nd Decile	7,021	7,199	(178)	6,203	6,838	(635)
3rd Decile	9,116	9,000	116	8,244	8,635	(391)
4th Decile	11,415	10,806	610	10,518	10,478	40
5th Decile	14,234	13,181	1,053	13,292	12,674	618
6th Decile	17,905	16,100	1,805	16,907	15,460	1,448
7th Decile	22,878	19,833	3,045	21,800	19,255	2,545
8th Decile	30,298	25,144	5,153	29,335	24,504	4,831
9th Decile	43,259	34,537	8,722	43,120	34,326	8,794
10th Decile	112,297	77,984	34,313	117,842	76,965	40,877
Total	27,303	21,898	5,405	27,105	21,440	5,665

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and the 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2B.1.2 Per Capita Real Income and Expenditure, by Per Capita Income Decile: 1997 & 1998

Decile	1997			1998		
	Income	Expenditure	Savings	Income	Expenditure	Savings
1st Decile	3,699	4,171	(472)	2,765	3,840	(1,076)
2nd Decile	5,626	5,768	(143)	4,531	4,995	(464)
3rd Decile	7,304	7,211	93	6,022	6,308	(285)
4th Decile	9,147	8,658	488	7,683	7,654	29
5th Decile	11,406	10,562	844	9,709	9,258	451
6th Decile	14,347	12,901	1,446	12,350	11,293	1,058
7th Decile	18,332	15,892	2,440	15,924	14,065	1,859
8th Decile	24,277	20,148	4,129	21,428	17,899	3,529
9th Decile	34,663	27,674	6,989	31,498	25,074	6,424
10th Decile	89,982	62,487	27,494	86,079	56,220	29,859
Total	21,877	17,546	4,331	19,799	15,661	4,138

Note: At 1994 Prices

CPI for 1997 is 124.8 and for 1998 is 136.9

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and the 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2C.1 Average Per Capita Income and Expenditure of Poor and Non-poor Families, 1997 and 1998

	1997		1998	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
Average Per Capita Income				
Nominal	7,288	36,628	7,420	40,577
Real	5,840	29,350	5,420	29,640
Average Per Capita Expenditures				
Nominal	7,496	28,609	8,105	30,566
Real	6,006	22,924	5,920	22,327

Notes:

CPI for 1997 is 124.8

CPI for 1998 is 136.9

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2A.2.1.1 Annual Per Capita Poverty Line/Threshold, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1985			1988			1991		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	3,744	4,365	3,353	4,777	5,893	4,094	7,302	8,327	6,276
National Capital Region	4,527	4,527	-	6,576	6,576	-	9,286	9,286	-
Areas Outside NCR	3,617	4,274	3,353	4,489	5,503	4,094	6,982	7,958	6,276
Region 1-Ilocos Region ^{a/}	3,775	4,643	3,499	4,934	5,460	4,769	8,060	8,449	7,799
Region 2-Cagayan Valley ^{a/}	3,448	4,538	3,265	4,573	6,263	4,286	7,035	9,030	6,370
Region 3-Central Luzon	3,895	4,555	3,402	5,242	6,516	4,360	8,173	9,177	6,791
Region 4-Southern Tagalog	3,794	4,403	3,435	4,832	5,829	4,318	8,075	8,956	7,141
Region 5-Bicol Region	3,434	3,676	3,372	4,144	5,625	3,756	6,385	7,978	5,695
Region 6-Western Visayas	3,675	4,302	3,428	4,344	4,682	4,212	6,403	6,886	6,099
Region 7-Central Visayas	3,305	3,854	3,033	3,711	4,279	3,428	5,585	5,954	5,285
Region 8-Eastern Visayas	3,283	3,952	3,091	3,818	4,246	3,681	5,138	5,883	4,815
Region 9-Western Mindanao ^{b/}	3,521	4,248	3,380	3,793	4,680	3,600	6,351	7,701	5,648
Region 10-Northern Mindanao	3,546	4,201	3,328	4,523	5,713	4,120	6,433	7,256	5,745
Region 11-Southern Mindanao	3,645	4,217	3,342	4,876	5,667	4,445	6,544	7,528	5,678
Region 12-Central Mindanao ^{b/}	3,673	4,120	3,571	4,147	6,117	3,785	7,321	8,322	6,725
Cordillera Autonomous Region	-	-	-	5,116	6,514	4,696	8,332	8,154	8,412
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,450	8,468	7,137

Region	1994			1997			1998*		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	8,885	9,831	7,946	11,319	12,577	10,178	12,420	13,800	11,168
National Capital Region	11,230	11,230	-	14,299	14,299	-	15,748	15,748	-
Areas Outside NCR	8,509	9,293	7,946	10,898	11,916	10,248	11,936	13,051	11,224
Region 1-Ilocos Region ^{a/}	10,022	10,326	9,822	11,975	12,768	11,603	13,213	14,088	12,802
Region 2-Cagayan Valley ^{a/}	8,316	9,457	7,942	9,880	11,654	9,402	10,813	12,755	10,290
Region 3-Central Luzon	9,757	10,607	8,566	11,839	12,926	10,467	13,029	14,225	11,519
Region 4-Southern Tagalog	9,537	10,082	8,948	12,452	13,127	11,710	13,683	14,424	12,867
Region 5-Bicol Region	8,319	8,679	8,165	10,378	11,072	10,120	11,309	12,065	11,028
Region 6-Western Visayas	8,197	8,432	8,053	10,560	10,588	10,543	11,394	11,424	11,375
Region 7-Central Visayas	6,425	7,148	5,826	8,718	9,345	8,222	9,641	10,334	9,092
Region 8-Eastern Visayas	6,444	7,327	6,083	8,727	9,991	8,250	9,455	10,824	8,938
Region 9-Western Mindanao ^{b/}	7,074	8,449	6,360	9,732	11,299	9,055	10,648	12,363	9,908
Region 10-Northern Mindanao	7,938	8,783	7,253	10,440	11,259	9,869	11,512	12,415	10,882
Region 11-Southern Mindanao	8,201	8,851	7,644	10,503	11,704	9,762	11,522	12,839	10,709
Region 12-Central Mindanao ^{b/}	8,971	10,078	8,364	11,119	12,468	10,573	12,151	13,625	11,554
Cordillera Autonomous Region	10,853	11,054	10,766	12,836	13,521	12,554	13,821	14,559	13,518
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	8,889	10,035	8,537	11,134	12,603	10,711	12,293	13,915	11,826

Note: The annual per capita income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (2000 Calories) and other basic needs.

^{a/} Excludes CAR provinces starting 1988

^{b/} Excludes ARMM provinces starting 1991

- Provinces were formerly in other regions: CAR was part of regions I and II while ARMM was part of regions IX and XII

* Data generated by converting the 1997 poverty threshold into 1998 prices using consumer price index (CPI).

Source of Data: National Statistical Coordination Board, 1997 Final Philippine Poverty Statistics

Table 2A.2.1.2 Poverty Incidence of Families by region, urban-rural: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1985			1988			1991		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	44.2	33.6	50.7	40.2	30.1	46.3	39.9	31.1	48.6
National Capital Region (NCR)	23.0	23.0	-	21.6	21.6	-	13.2	13.2	-
Region I-Ilocos	37.5	39.0	37.1	41.9	41.0	46.0	48.8	47.4	49.1
Region II-Cagayan	37.8	36.2	38.1	44.9	42.3	40.1	48.4	44.9	42.8
Region III-Central Luzon	27.7	24.9	29.7	40.4	27.0	30.9	43.3	29.5	33.4
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	40.3	33.2	44.5	29.3	31.5	46.1	31.1	29.7	46.6
Region V-Bicol	60.5	42.1	65.3	41.1	49.3	55.9	37.9	60.0	52.8
Region VI-Western Visayas	59.9	51.5	63.1	54.5	38.9	53.5	55.0	36.4	50.9
Region VII-Central Visayas	57.4	47.7	61.8	49.4	31.1	54.2	45.3	29.4	51.4
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	59.0	52.5	60.7	46.8	41.1	51.2	41.7	38.8	40.6
Region IX-Western Mindanao	54.3	47.5	55.6	48.9	34.5	39.6	40.1	45.4	51.9
Region X-Northern Mindanao	53.1	49.7	54.3	38.7	40.9	48.0	49.7	44.9	59.5
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	43.9	37.4	47.4	46.1	29.4	50.9	53.0	42.4	49.5
Region XII-Central Mindanao	51.7	42.5	53.7	43.1	40.9	35.1	46.2	53.9	58.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	*	*	*	36.1	42.5	41.7	57.0	24.4	59.6
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	**	**	**	**	**	**	50.7	62.5	47.2

Region	1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	35.5	24.0	47.0	31.8	17.9	44.4	40.6	26.0	53.9
National Capital Region (NCR)	8.0	8.0	-	6.4	6.4	-	13.7	13.7	-
Region I-Ilocos	47.9	46.6	48.7	37.8	26.4	43.0	47.3	36.4	52.3
Region II-Cagayan	35.5	31.3	36.9	32.1	28.0	33.2	38.6	29.0	41.2
Region III-Central Luzon	25.2	23.4	27.8	15.4	12.7	18.8	27.4	25.0	30.3
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	29.7	19.8	40.4	25.7	15.3	37.3	32.9	22.5	44.7
Region V-Bicol	55.1	40.7	61.4	50.1	36.3	55.1	56.9	42.0	62.4
Region VI-Western Visayas	43.0	30.5	50.9	39.9	26.2	47.8	50.6	33.6	60.5
Region VII-Central Visayas	32.7	25.3	38.7	34.4	18.2	47.0	43.8	26.4	57.7
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	37.9	30.8	40.8	40.8	29.8	44.9	47.1	38.2	50.4
Region IX-Western Mindanao	44.7	34.9	49.8	40.1	25.6	46.5	54.9	38.9	61.8
Region X-Northern Mindanao	49.2	40.8	56.3	47.0	34.2	55.7	56.2	43.4	64.9
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	40.3	28.5	50.6	38.2	26.5	45.8	48.6	33.6	58.4
Region XII-Central Mindanao	54.7	50.7	56.9	50.0	35.8	55.9	59.3	45.0	65.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	51.0	23.9	63.2	42.5	13.4	55.5	48.0	17.6	61.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	60.0	63.9	59.0	57.3	57.5	57.3	63.5	63.2	63.6

Notes:

*Provinces under CAR was part of Regions I and II in 1985.

**ARMM was created into a Region under RA No. 7864 dated November 26, 1989. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions IX and XII in 1985 and 1988.

Source of Data: 1997 Final Philippine Poverty Statistics, National Statistical Coordination Board

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 2A.2.1.3 Magnitude of Poor Families by Region, Urban-Rural: 1985,1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1985			1988			1991		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	4,355,052	1,250,397	3,104,655	4,230,484	1,198,555	3,031,929	4,780,865	1,847,582	2,933,286
National Capital Region	301,973	301,973	-	310,284	310,284	-	217,602	217,602	-
Region I-Ilocos	207,044	63,572	203,472	280,394	58,058	222,336	325,145	123,391	201,754
Region II-Cagayan	174,844	23,808	151,037	177,072	26,967	150,105	211,839	53,463	158,375
Region III-Central Luzon	264,811	99,401	165,411	304,313	117,073	187,240	371,817	207,640	164,177
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	524,839	162,671	362,168	527,360	139,630	387,730	612,213	248,011	364,203
Region V-Bicol	404,751	57,701	347,051	402,522	76,727	325,796	452,777	150,024	302,753
Region VI-Western Visayas	528,098	125,022	403,075	472,909	102,487	370,422	484,505	150,091	334,414
Region VII-Central Visayas	448,780	118,229	331,531	388,571	82,236	306,334	377,448	117,144	260,303
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	334,751	63,260	271,491	292,953	55,142	237,811	264,906	74,491	190,415
Region IX-Western Mindanao	268,872	37,178	231,694	208,710	32,129	176,581	238,022	72,745	165,276
Region X-Northern Mindanao	300,226	72,790	227,436	279,900	63,904	215,996	363,231	138,112	225,118
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	309,532	92,102	217,427	318,117	78,447	239,670	383,368	163,415	219,953
Region XII-Central Mindanao	225,551	32,690	192,862	177,807	34,047	143,761	209,458	70,292	139,165
Cordillera Administrative Region	*	*	*	89,572	21,424	68,147	111,030	17,108	93,922
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	**	**	**	**	**	**	157,507	44,050	113,457

Region	1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	4,531,170	1,521,882	3,009,288	4,511,151	1,208,436	3,302,715	5,838,970	1,781,255	4,057,716
National Capital Region	141,671	141,671	-	127,873	127,873	-	275,678	275,678	-
Region I-Ilocos	338,327	127,696	210,632	294,081	64,596	229,485	372,511	90,013	282,498
Region II-Cagayan	185,708	39,752	145,956	188,286	34,967	153,320	230,179	36,319	193,860
Region III-Central Luzon	321,212	176,104	145,108	221,145	102,047	119,071	393,992	198,951	195,041
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	514,527	177,658	336,869	497,858	156,369	341,490	648,086	234,922	413,164
Region V-Bicol	483,954	108,520	375,434	485,356	94,267	391,088	559,055	111,537	447,518
Region VI-Western Visayas	487,794	132,975	354,818	498,405	120,424	377,981	640,586	157,164	483,422
Region VII-Central Visayas	311,889	106,594	205,294	360,159	83,537	276,623	463,663	123,489	340,174
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	262,859	62,076	200,784	306,788	60,187	246,601	358,396	78,361	280,035
Region IX-Western Mindanao	227,259	59,490	167,769	223,219	43,420	179,798	309,666	66,949	242,717
Region X-Northern Mindanao	361,057	134,934	226,123	386,420	114,275	272,146	469,771	147,706	322,065
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	357,615	118,044	239,572	382,668	103,518	279,150	491,253	134,269	356,985
Region XII-Central Mindanao	216,275	70,825	145,450	224,558	47,715	176,843	271,045	61,398	209,648
Cordillera Administrative Region	122,942	17,876	105,065	110,142	10,669	99,472	126,161	14,318	111,844
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	198,081	47,668	150,413	204,195	44,547	159,647	228,927	50,182	178,745

Notes:

*Provinces under CAR was part of Regions I and II in 1985.

**ARMM was created into a Region under RA No. 7864 dated November 26, 1989. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions IX and XII in 1985 and 1988.

Source of Data: 1997 Final Philippine Poverty Statistics, National Statistical Coordination Board

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 2A.2.1.4 Poverty Incidence of Families by Region and Province: 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region/Province	1991		1994		1997		1998	
	Magnitude	Incidence	Magnitude	Incidence	Magnitude	Incidence	Magnitude	Incidence
Philippines	4,780,865	39.9	4,531,170	35.5	4,511,151	31.8	5,838,970	40.6
National Capital Region	217,602	13.2	141,671	8.0	127,873	6.4	275,678	13.7
Manila	43,134	11.6	27,141	7.1	33,135	7.9	62,009	14.7
Pasig	8,512	10.2	5,320	5.8	5,403	4.8	15,041	13.0
Quezon City	43,901	13.3	22,516	6.4	21,338	5.4	48,602	12.3
Caloocan City	20,272	16.0	17,287	12.8	13,598	9.1	22,745	15.2
Makati	9,620	9.6	5,730	5.4	2,234	2.1	10,613	9.7
Pasay City	10,305	14.2	5,428	7.1	4,795	5.3	12,959	14.1
Marikina	9,952	15.8	4,728	6.8	7,543	9.5	16,376	20.2
Valenzuela	14,294	16.9	13,471	13.9	3,432	2.9	17,349	14.3
Paranaque	8,926	12.8	4,458	5.7	4,500	4.9	10,604	11.3
Other Metro	48,685	14.2	35,592	9.4	31,897	7.4	-	-
Mandaluyong City ¹	-	-	-	-	3,150	5.0	8,108	12.9
San Juan ¹	-	-	-	-	1,816	5.4	2,381	7.0
Malabon ¹	-	-	-	-	3,601	5.9	10,210	16.8
Navotas ¹	-	-	-	-	5,675	13.5	10,240	23.9
Las Pinas ¹	-	-	-	-	9,571	9.8	11,472	11.2
Muntinlupa City ¹	-	-	-	-	4,890	7.1	10,296	14.6
Taguig/Pateros ¹	-	-	-	-	3,194	4.8	6,673	9.9
Cordillera Administrative Region	111,030	48.8	122,942	51.0	110,141	42.5	126,161	48.0
Abra	26,679	71.6	29,738	78.0	27,757	66.5	29,286	69.1
Benguet	21,589	22.7	26,482	26.2	26,253	23.6	34,099	30.2
Iligao	20,203	76.7	22,581	81.4	18,428	61.0	20,723	67.7
Kalinga Apayao	27,460	61.2	27,346	56.9	-	-	-	-
Kalinga ²	-	-	-	-	14,997	50.5	17,290	57.4
Apayao ²	-	-	-	-	9,353	43.3	11,034	50.1
Mt. Province	15,099	62.1	16,795	67.2	13,353	54.3	13,729	55.5
Region 1 - Ilocos	325,145	48.4	338,327	47.9	294,081	37.8	372,511	47.3
Ilocos Norte	44,356	46.9	40,500	40.6	30,268	28.0	32,411	29.6
Ilocos Sur	50,952	48.1	54,921	49.2	41,042	33.0	54,366	43.2
La Union	44,687	40.8	53,663	46.4	52,980	40.8	65,726	50.0
Pangasinan	185,150	51.2	189,243	49.9	169,792	40.8	220,008	52.4
Region 2 - Cagayan Valley	211,839	43.3	165,708	35.5	188,286	32.1	230,179	38.6
Batanes	138	4.9	260	8.7	254	7.2	349	9.7
Cagayan	85,975	49.3	78,428	42.4	66,899	32.9	84,534	41.1
Isabela	82,089	36.8	76,259	32.0	92,914	34.1	105,451	38.1
Nueva Viscaya	29,433	45.5	14,887	21.2	17,001	21.9	23,969	30.3
Quirino	14,204	58.9	15,873	59.9	11,218	36.9	15,876	51.1
Region 3 - Central Luzon	371,817	31.1	321,212	25.2	221,145	15.4	393,992	27.4
Bataan	29,051	32.1	31,230	31.6	12,936	11.6	31,690	27.9
Bulacan	46,306	16.2	41,092	13.3	31,039	9.0	66,812	19.1
Nueva Ecija	108,138	41.4	90,089	32.5	69,284	22.8	129,662	42.0
Pampanga	74,331	26.8	42,160	14.3	30,150	9.1	64,103	19.0
Tarlac	70,064	44.6	67,609	40.8	46,940	25.7	62,510	33.9
Zambales	43,927	36.0	49,031	37.8	30,794	19.3	39,215	27.3
Region 4 - Southern Tagalog	612,213	37.9	514,527	29.7	497,858	25.7	648,086	32.9
Aurora	13,315	44.3	16,363	49.1	14,351	37.6	17,141	43.9
Batangas	94,270	33.9	66,007	22.3	61,909	19.2	75,910	23.2
Cavite	42,963	19.0	21,563	8.7	21,291	7.6	46,044	16.1
Laguna	64,871	23.9	52,754	18.0	50,094	15.1	71,460	21.2
Marinduque	28,231	61.8	23,796	53.1	24,136	49.1	30,498	61.3
Occidental Mindoro	26,583	45.2	20,894	33.2	31,792	47.2	38,386	55.6
Oriental Mindoro	63,861	56.1	51,010	42.0	49,569	36.1	63,967	45.8
Palawan	53,344	52.5	65,977	60.2	55,624	45.9	70,245	57.3
Quezon	146,917	50.9	132,805	43.6	134,847	40.0	157,455	46.0
Rizal	44,236	27.5	25,017	14.4	19,712	9.8	39,756	19.4
Romblon	35,623	80.6	38,342	83.6	34,535	68.5	37,225	73.0
Region 5 - Bicol Region	452,777	55.0	483,954	55.1	485,356	50.1	559,055	56.9
Albay	102,352	54.9	88,435	44.5	101,597	47.2	114,475	52.5
Camarines Norte	42,363	56.2	39,144	48.6	44,622	49.1	49,579	53.7
Camarines Sur	130,999	50.9	139,063	51.0	145,510	47.5	163,515	52.5
Catanduanes	14,639	37.1	14,454	34.5	20,019	43.6	24,277	52.2
Masbate	95,723	66.6	124,802	81.3	107,952	64.9	125,925	74.7
Sorsogon	66,700	54.9	78,055	59.8	65,656	45.6	81,286	55.6

Poverty Incidence of Families by Region and Province

Region/Province	1991		1994		1997		1998	
	Magnitude	Incidence	Magnitude	Incidence	Magnitude	Incidence	Magnitude	Incidence
Region 6 - Western Visayas	484,505	45.3	487,794	43.0	498,405	39.9	640,586	50.6
Aklan	27,480	35.4	32,253	39.7	31,816	35.7	39,761	44.1
Antique	49,100	57.6	53,256	58.3	47,422	48.2	53,021	53.2
Capiz	66,511	56.3	70,326	55.9	54,001	38.3	71,829	50.2
Iloilo	143,323	43.6	139,382	40.1	130,000	36.7	162,346	45.3
Negros Occidental	198,091	43.1	192,577	39.5	225,768	41.6	302,062	54.9
Guimaras ³	-	-	-	-	9,398	38.1	11,568	46.3
Region 7 - Central Visayas	377,448	41.7	311,889	32.8	360,159	34.4	463,663	43.8
Bohol	101,319	56.6	84,750	45.4	98,936	48.8	121,331	59.2
Cebu	170,251	33.6	139,363	26.1	157,805	26.8	206,490	34.6
Negros Oriental	96,174	48.0	80,002	37.5	93,333	39.9	123,468	52.1
Siquijor	9,704	55.2	7,774	42.2	10,085	50.7	12,354	61.3
Region 8 - Eastern Visayas	264,905	40.1	262,859	37.9	306,788	40.8	358,396	47.1
Biliran ⁴	-	-	-	-	10,698	35.7	12,043	39.7
Eastern Samar	24,526	32.1	22,542	27.5	51,636	58.5	50,626	56.4
Leyte	140,417	45.4	120,338	37.4	110,203	34.5	142,111	44.0
Northern Samar	28,529	29.8	49,276	47.8	57,757	52.2	60,120	53.3
Samar	48,096	46.2	42,591	40.2	44,192	40.3	49,552	45.0
Southern Leyte	23,338	30.9	28,112	34.7	32,302	34.6	43,945	46.3
Region 9 - Western Mindanao	238,022	49.7	227,259	44.7	223,219	40.1	309,666	54.9
Basilan	25,851	52.1	19,756	37.6	13,366	23.8	27,695	48.6
Zamboanga del Norte	86,807	61.9	87,668	59.7	82,002	51.3	96,552	59.7
Zamboanga del Sur	125,363	43.4	119,835	38.7	127,851	37.5	185,419	53.6
Region 10 - Northern Mindanao	363,231	53.0	361,057	49.2	386,420	47.0	469,771	56.2
Agusan del Norte	44,187	50.0	47,265	49.8	52,480	49.8	64,976	60.7
Agusan del Sur	40,495	61.1	44,474	62.2	44,618	54.5	53,132	63.7
Bukidnon	83,141	53.8	94,066	56.8	92,439	49.7	112,335	59.4
Camiguin	7,672	63.6	7,809	63.2	5,365	40.5	6,865	51.5
Misamis Occidental	59,086	63.5	44,838	45.9	55,791	51.5	63,709	58.2
Misamis Oriental	80,450	44.7	72,775	37.5	79,771	36.1	99,582	44.3
Surigao del Norte	48,200	52.8	49,630	50.8	55,957	52.1	69,173	63.3
Region 11 - Southern Mindanao	383,368	46.2	357,615	40.3	382,668	38.3	491,253	48.6
Davao	79,508	46.2	80,627	44.0	87,217	42.8	105,506	51.3
Davao del Sur	107,666	36.6	108,035	34.3	94,985	25.9	140,111	39.1
Davao Oriental	45,061	55.3	53,268	61.5	49,918	50.7	60,109	60.1
South Cotabato	99,743	52.3	73,270	35.9	62,248	37.1	81,255	48.8
Surigao del Sur	51,390	56.5	42,425	43.4	54,817	49.8	58,816	52.5
Sarangani ⁵	-	-	-	-	33,483	49.8	45,456	66.4
Region 12 - Central Mindanao	209,458	57.0	216,275	54.7	224,558	50.0	271,045	59.3
Lanao del Norte	69,070	60.3	74,073	60.4	65,908	48.7	81,052	58.9
Cotabato	91,399	63.5	90,954	58.6	98,941	56.0	114,686	63.8
Sultan Kudarat	39,787	50.0	44,799	51.6	46,738	45.1	63,079	59.7
Cotabato City	4,784	25.0	2,913	14.5	6,910	31.5	8,109	36.6
Marawi City	4,439	43.6	3,536	33.3	6,062	51.7	4,119	34.8
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	157,507	50.7	198,081	60.0	204,194	57.3	228,927	63.5
Lanao del Sur ⁶	29,313	39.8	36,844	47.4	46,309	57.8	47,314	57.6
Maguindanao ⁷	58,340	52.5	80,773	58.3	75,153	57.1	87,393	66.2
Sulu	59,435	73.9	60,473	71.5	63,224	69.3	66,901	72.3
Tawi tawi	10,419	22.8	22,905	46.6	19,508	36.8	27,318	50.7

Source: Table generated from Family Income and Expenditures Surveys (1991, 1994 & 1997) and the 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

- Data not available

1 Additional geographical classification in the 1997 FIES.

2 The Kalinga-Apayao province was divided into separate provinces namely, Kalinga and Apayao, before 1997.

3 The sub province of Guimaras was formerly a part of Iloilo province.

4 The sub province of Biliran was formerly a part of Leyte province.

5 Sarangani was part of South Cotabato before 1997.

6 Not Including Marawi City

7 Not including Cotabato City

Note: The provincial poverty incidence was estimated using the regional poverty thresholds.

Table 2A.2.1.5 Poverty Incidence of Population by region, urban-rural: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994 and 1997

Region	1985			1988			1991			1994			1997		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	49.3	37.9	56.4	49.5	34.3	52.3	45.3	35.6	55.1	40.8	29.0	53.1	36.8	21.5	50.7
National Capital Region	27.2	27.2	-	25.2	25.2	-	16.7	16.7	-	10.5	10.5	-	8.5	8.5	-
Cordillera Administrative Region	*	*	*	50.7	50.0	50.9	55.4	29.9	66.9	56.4	29.2	68.2	50.1	17.2	63.7
Region I-Ilocos Region	43.5	45.8	42.8	51.7	47.3	53.1	55.3	54.3	55.9	53.6	54.0	53.3	44.1	32.1	49.8
Region II-Cagayan Valley	42.7	40.5	43.1	44.6	48.6	43.9	48.9	50.2	48.4	42.1	37.6	43.6	38.0	33.6	39.1
Region III-Central Luzon	32.2	28.8	34.7	33.8	30.0	36.4	35.5	33.8	37.9	29.2	27.4	31.7	18.5	16.0	21.7
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	45.7	37.3	50.7	46.6	36.4	51.9	43.2	34.4	52.5	34.9	23.9	46.9	30.0	18.7	42.3
Region V-Bicol	67.6	49.9	72.0	61.4	52.7	63.6	61.3	64.5	60.0	60.8	46.4	66.9	57.0	41.5	62.7
Region VI-Western Visayas	66.5	56.2	70.5	56.6	45.8	60.8	52.9	41.2	60.3	49.9	35.4	58.8	45.9	31.2	54.6
Region VII-Central Visayas	61.9	51.5	67.1	52.1	35.1	60.5	46.7	32.5	58.3	37.5	29.7	43.9	38.9	20.5	53.6
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	65.2	57.0	67.5	54.7	44.4	58.0	47.1	45.1	47.9	44.8	33.6	49.3	48.5	35.6	53.4
Region IX-Western Mindanao	60.0	54.2	61.1	43.7	37.3	45.0	54.4	49.6	56.8	50.6	39.2	56.5	45.5	28.9	52.7
Region X-Northern Mindanao	56.7	53.4	57.8	50.2	44.6	52.1	57.4	49.1	64.3	54.1	44.4	62.0	52.7	39.9	61.5
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	49.7	42.6	53.5	48.9	33.9	57.0	51.6	46.8	55.9	45.6	32.2	57.0	44.3	32.2	51.7
Region XII-Central Mindanao	56.3	45.4	58.8	41.0	48.1	39.7	63.1	59.6	65.2	58.7	55.8	60.3	55.8	39.5	62.4
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	**	**	**	**	**	**	56.0	68.2	52.2	65.3	68.8	34.3	62.5	61.3	62.8

*Provinces under CAR was part of Regions I and II in 1985.

**ARMM was created into a Region under RA No. 7864 dated November 26, 1989. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions IX and XII in 1985 and 1988.

Source of Data: 1997 Final Philippine Poverty Statistics, National Statistical Coordination Board

Table 2A.2.1.6. Magnitude of Poor Population by region, urban-rural: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994 and 1997

Region	1985			1988			1991		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	26,231,305	7,792,304	18,439,002	25,005,345	7,154,195	17,851,150	28,119,758	11,037,597	17,082,161
National Capital Region	2,020,661	2,020,661	-	1,909,886	1,909,886	-	1,439,613	1,439,613	-
Cordillera Administrative Region	*	*	*	536,434	122,181	414,253	674,718	113,784	560,934
Region I-Ilocos Region	1,666,240	422,138	1,244,101	1,650,993	380,993	1,290,000	1,928,392	761,444	1,166,948
Region II-Cagayan Valley	1,054,753	143,968	910,787	961,787	152,186	809,601	1,156,072	297,162	858,910
Region III-Central Luzon	1,702,408	651,173	1,051,325	1,835,977	667,877	1,168,100	2,239,856	1,233,703	1,006,153
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	3,056,870	926,677	2,130,193	3,085,179	819,370	2,265,809	3,579,228	1,467,829	2,111,399
Region V-Bicol	2,429,834	363,314	2,066,520	2,430,345	433,181	1,997,164	2,707,612	860,109	1,847,503
Region VI-Western Visayas	3,141,597	752,414	2,389,183	2,864,735	648,921	2,215,814	2,964,722	892,306	2,072,416
Region VII-Central Visayas	2,520,332	694,648	1,825,684	2,154,798	482,712	1,672,086	2,071,808	645,534	1,426,274
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	1,868,909	384,802	1,504,107	1,654,830	325,371	1,329,459	1,532,526	444,102	1,088,424
Region IX-Western Mindanao	1,638,548	241,721	1,396,827	1,258,269	191,803	1,066,466	1,347,963	421,084	926,879
Region X-Northern Mindanao	1,830,198	429,664	1,400,535	1,618,657	364,144	1,254,513	2,092,823	814,643	1,278,180
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	1,942,354	577,356	1,364,998	1,933,694	473,533	1,460,161	2,240,910	951,309	1,289,601
Region XII-Central Mindanao	1,358,491	203,749	1,154,742	1,109,761	202,037	907,724	1,233,512	434,675	798,837
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	**	**	**	**	**	**	910,003	260,300	649,703

Region	1994			1997		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	27,274,205	9,367,837	17,906,368	26,768,532	7,455,248	19,313,284
National Capital Region	975,263	975,263	-	873,555	873,555	-
Cordillera Administrative Region	746,562	116,144	630,418	677,955	68,074	609,881
Region I-Ilocos Region	1,971,779	786,752	1,185,027	1,769,743	411,042	1,358,701
Region II-Cagayan Valley	1,093,828	240,794	853,034	1,074,401	201,867	872,534
Region III-Central Luzon	2,046,167	1,122,111	924,056	1,388,292	669,811	718,481
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	3,058,537	1,086,638	1,971,899	2,916,524	955,697	1,960,826
Region V-Bicol	2,869,319	658,462	2,210,857	2,920,426	575,704	2,344,722
Region VI-Western Visayas	3,011,027	812,689	2,198,338	2,864,967	728,046	2,136,920
Region VII-Central Visayas	1,801,745	647,066	1,154,679	2,029,506	471,865	1,557,641
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	1,563,152	340,623	1,222,529	1,797,693	361,693	1,436,000
Region IX-Western Mindanao	1,360,155	360,629	999,526	1,307,761	250,540	1,057,222
Region X-Northern Mindanao	2,143,280	787,480	1,355,800	2,243,939	698,910	1,545,029
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	2,198,352	717,621	1,480,731	2,270,705	631,313	1,639,392
Region XII-Central Mindanao	1,272,616	428,638	843,978	1,320,859	269,354	1,051,505
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	1,162,423	286,927	875,496	1,312,207	287,778	1,024,429

*Provinces under CAR was part of Regions I and II in 1985.

**ARMM was created into a Region under RA No. 7864 dated November 26, 1989. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions IX and XII in 1985 and 1988.

Source of Data: 1997 Final Philippine Poverty Statistics, National Statistical Coordination Board

Table 2A.2.2 Poverty Gap by Region and Urban/Rural: 1997 and 1998

Region	1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	35.6	31.5	33.2	40.3	35.4	39.4
National Capital Region	18.8	18.8	-	24.7	24.7	-
Region I-Ilocos	32.4	29.1	32.6	38.7	37.0	38.6
Region II-Cagayan	27.3	30.3	25.9	32.8	33.9	31.5
Region III-Central Luzon	25.3	23.1	24.4	32.2	29.0	34.5
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	30.9	25.8	30.9	36.1	32.7	36.3
Region V-Bicol	33.7	27.9	34.6	38.6	36.1	38.8
Region VI-Western Visayas	31.3	27.2	32.5	37.2	31.5	39.0
Region VII-Central Visayas	34.0	31.1	32.5	39.3	34.7	39.2
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	33.2	32.2	32.1	37.1	37.5	36.1
Region IX-Western Mindanao	35.3	29.0	35.1	43.4	36.2	44.3
Region X-Northern Mindanao	36.1	33.3	36.0	43.7	41.0	44.0
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	34.8	31.7	34.1	41.2	36.9	41.4
Region XII-Central Mindanao	39.1	35.8	39.1	41.0	39.1	40.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	38.1	32.3	37.7	43.2	28.0	44.4
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	29.5	31.8	28.6	38.6	43.2	37.0

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2A.2.3. Squared Poverty Gap by Region and Urban/Rural: 1997 and 1998

Region	1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	17.1	14.1	15.3	21.7	17.9	20.7
National Capital Region	5.7	5.7	-	9.2	9.2	-
Region I-Ilocos Region	14.2	11.8	14.2	19.8	18.7	19.7
Region II-Cagayan Valley	10.6	12.8	9.5	14.9	15.8	13.8
Region III-Central Luzon	9.9	8.2	8.9	16.0	12.4	17.8
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	13.2	10.0	13.0	17.5	15.2	17.5
Region V-Bicol Region	14.8	10.7	15.3	19.3	17.1	19.4
Region VI-Western Visayas	13.2	10.3	14.2	18.0	13.5	19.4
Region VII-Central Visayas	15.4	13.5	14.5	20.2	17.0	19.8
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	14.6	14.0	13.6	18.5	18.6	17.7
Region IX-Western Mindanao	17.0	12.6	16.1	24.3	18.2	24.4
Region X-Northern Mindanao	17.2	14.7	17.1	24.0	21.9	23.9
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	16.2	13.7	15.5	22.2	18.3	22.1
Region XII-Central Mindanao	19.8	16.9	19.6	21.8	20.1	21.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	18.7	14.8	18.4	24.0	13.1	24.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	11.4	12.9	10.7	18.9	23.4	17.4

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2A.3.1 Gini Concentration Ratios by Region: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994 and 1997.

Region	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997
Philippines	0.4466	0.4446	0.4680	0.4507	0.4872
National Capital Region	0.4146	0.4258	0.4282	0.3967	0.4622
Cordillera Administrative Region ^{a1}	-	0.3741	0.4372	0.4100	0.4640
Region I-Ilocos ^{b1}	0.4011	0.3743	0.4039	0.3814	0.4257
Region II-Cagayan ^{b1}	0.3856	0.3962	0.4172	0.4056	0.4130
Region III-Central Luzon	0.3992	0.3861	0.3986	0.3630	0.3638
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	0.4058	0.4034	0.4236	0.4016	0.4247
Region V-Bicol	0.3798	0.3876	0.3910	0.4116	0.4362
Region VI-Western Visayas	0.4499	0.4080	0.4031	0.4063	0.4412
Region VII-Central Visayas	0.4537	0.4602	0.4604	0.4417	0.4750
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	0.3904	0.4041	0.4149	0.4198	0.4457
Region IX-Western Mindanao ^{c1}	0.3947	0.4087	0.4057	0.3861	0.4684
Region X-Northern Mindanao ^{d1}	0.4539	0.4424	0.4380	0.4157	0.4944
Region XI-Southern Mindanao ^{d1}	0.3932	0.4019	0.4348	0.4114	0.4495
Region XII-Central Mindanao ^{c1}	0.3709	0.3583	0.4050	0.4280	0.4491
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao ^{e1}	-	-	0.3197	0.3125	0.3406
CARAGA ^{f1}	-	-	-	-	0.4387

a\ Not yet generated in 1985

b\ Includes CAR provinces in 1985

c\ Includes ARMM provinces in 1985 & 1988

d\ Includes CARAGA provinces in 1985 to 1994

e\ Not yet generated in 1985 & 1988

f\ Not yet generated in 1985 to 1994

Source of Table: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey Volume 1, National Summary
National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table 2A.3.2 Income Decile Distribution of Families: 1988, 1991, 1994 and 1997

Decile Group	Year			
	1988	1991	1994	1997
1st Decile	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
2nd	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7
3rd	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5
4th	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.3
5th	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4
6th	7.3	7.0	7.4	6.8
7th	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.7
8th	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.5
9th	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.2
10th	35.8	37.8	35.5	39.3

Source of Table: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey Volume 1, National Summary
National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table 2A.3.3 Average Income of Families by Decile: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Decile Group	Year					
	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	1998
1st Decile	6,273	8,160	11,937	15,622	20,702	23,449
2nd	9,963	12,866	19,179	25,262	33,090	35,261
3rd	12,718	16,398	24,702	32,719	42,633	44,094
4th	15,494	20,179	30,450	40,631	53,134	55,108
5th	18,682	24,329	37,211	49,800	66,335	67,537
6th	22,548	29,460	45,764	61,161	83,253	83,331
7th	27,761	36,482	57,084	75,898	106,977	105,201
8th	35,312	46,774	74,225	98,234	141,441	138,430
9th	48,612	64,607	104,942	136,715	200,019	192,466
10th	113,152	144,805	246,363	295,542	484,114	423,953
Ratio of income of 10th to 1st decile	18.0	17.7	20.6	18.9	23.4	18.1

Source of Table: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey Volume 1, National Summary
 National Statistics Office (NSO)
 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS)

Table 2A.4.1 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and by Region, Urban/Rural: 1991

Expenditure Group and Area

TOTAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM
Total Family Expenditures (In thousand pesos)	622,616,202	173,863,465	9,977,808	30,229,606	19,570,652	73,971,897	68,578,151	27,932,440	45,644,762	32,089,818	21,004,308	15,609,430	25,802,983	34,040,038	13,651,460	10,649,385
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	48.5	41.5	52.1	50.6	50.9	49.7	48.8	53.6	50.3	52.0	55.5	56.7	52.2	51.6	53.4	56.9
Fuel, light and water	5.7	6.6	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.0	5.2	5.1
Transportation and communication	5.4	7.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.4	4.0	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.0
Education	3.0	3.0	4.6	3.4	3.8	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.5	1.6
Medical care	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.8	0.8
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.7	3.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.4
Housing expenditures	13.5	20.2	12.9	10.3	10.1	11.4	12.5	7.9	11.8	12.4	8.8	8.8	9.1	10.5	8.0	8.8
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	12.4	19.6	11.1	8.3	8.6	10.4	11.8	8.6	9.5	10.6	6.8	8.1	8.1	9.5	7.1	8.1
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.1	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Taxes paid	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
Other expenditures	16.8	14.5	13.3	17.4	18.6	19.4	17.4	17.8	17.8	16.0	18.6	15.8	18.6	18.7	17.0	18.9
URBAN	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM
Total Family Expenditures (In thousand pesos)	418,971,428	173,863,465	4,887,387	13,076,902	6,929,610	50,166,225	56,782,305	10,800,758	23,429,381	19,433,739	8,541,019	7,001,113	14,961,320	19,956,949	6,446,732	2,694,526
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	45.0	41.5	48.3	49.2	45.5	46.9	47.1	49.2	44.8	48.9	48.5	52.4	48.3	47.2	47.9	52.7
Fuel, light and water	5.9	6.6	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.1	5.3	5.3
Transportation and communication	6.0	7.3	6.2	5.5	6.3	4.9	5.9	4.1	5.2	5.4	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.3
Education	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.8	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	2.4
Medical care	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	3.0	1.0
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.5	3.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.7	3.9
Housing expenditures	15.9	20.2	15.5	11.9	12.7	12.8	14.0	9.9	13.8	14.6	10.5	11.7	11.4	12.7	9.3	10.0
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	14.9	19.6	13.9	9.8	10.8	11.6	13.3	8.5	11.3	13.6	8.6	11.0	10.4	11.6	8.1	8.5
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5
Taxes paid	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.8
Other expenditures	16.9	14.5	12.7	17.2	19.4	20.8	17.0	19.1	19.1	15.5	21.0	16.1	20.1	20.0	19.4	19.6
RURAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM
Total Family Expenditures (In thousand pesos)	203,644,774	-	5,090,419	17,152,704	12,641,041	23,805,673	31,795,847	17,131,684	22,215,401	12,856,079	12,483,290	8,608,317	10,841,643	14,083,089	7,204,728	7,954,859
Percent	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	55.7	-	55.8	51.7	53.8	55.7	51.8	56.3	56.2	56.7	60.2	60.3	57.6	58.0	58.4	58.4
Fuel, light and water	5.3	-	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.1	6.0	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.4	3.9	5.2	5.0
Transportation and communication	4.0	-	3.5	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.0	2.9	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9
Education	2.7	-	5.3	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.7	1.3
Medical care	1.9	-	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.7	0.7
Clothing, footwear and other wear	4.1	-	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.2
Housing expenditures	8.4	-	10.4	9.0	8.7	8.5	10.0	6.7	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.1	7.5	6.9	8.4
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	7.1	-	8.4	7.1	7.4	7.8	9.2	5.4	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	6.2	8.0
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.3	-	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4
Taxes paid	0.8	-	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
Other expenditures	16.9	-	13.6	17.3	18.2	16.8	17.9	17.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	15.5	16.9	17.2	15.0	18.8

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverages, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Source of Data: 1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 2A.4.2 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and by Region, Urban/Rural: 1994

Expenditure Group and Area

TOTAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	863,008,317	244,413,564	14,546,737	38,261,536	27,855,572	96,142,689	123,075,698	40,684,255	65,587,287	44,648,900	26,028,199	33,124,054	34,039,306	52,822,211	19,970,467	12,805,304
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	47.8	40.3	47.9	52.0	51.3	50.2	47.2	52.5	49.4	53.1	58.5	54.6	52.0	49.8	50.2	57.5
Fuel, light and water	5.5	6.3	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.2	6.0	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.9	4.8
Transportation and communication	4.7	5.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.0	4.0	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.3
Education	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.9	4.1	5.3	2.1
Medical care	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.8
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.5	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.7
Housing expenditures	14.1	21.3	15.9	9.7	10.3	12.2	13.4	9.7	11.1	13.9	8.1	7.8	10.0	9.1	8.5	8.0
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	13.1	20.8	14.7	8.2	9.1	11.3	12.5	8.3	9.2	12.8	7.0	6.8	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.3
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7
Taxes paid	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.4
Other expenditures	16.9	15.1	15.4	16.1	17.4	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	14.4	16.7	19.2	18.5	20.5	18.8	18.3
URBAN	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	578,333,617	244,413,564	6,778,459	15,730,244	9,434,710	83,379,043	78,954,132	16,460,696	33,212,406	27,575,082	9,736,167	10,389,549	19,249,537	31,262,783	6,438,820	3,323,632
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	44.2	40.3	41.3	50.4	44.5	49.0	45.3	47.5	43.9	48.7	54.2	49.0	47.9	45.6	47.9	57.2
Fuel, light and water	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.2	4.3	5.4	4.7
Transportation and communication	5.2	5.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.9	3.3	4.4	3.8	5.2	4.4	3.8
Education	3.9	3.7	5.0	4.8	6.0	3.6	4.5	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.1	4.8	5.4	2.9
Medical care	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.9	3.0	1.0
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.7
Housing expenditures	16.5	21.3	20.1	10.0	13.2	12.8	14.5	11.2	12.8	17.3	9.5	9.4	12.4	10.4	10.0	8.5
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	15.7	20.8	18.8	8.9	11.8	11.9	13.8	10.0	11.0	18.1	8.5	8.4	11.1	9.4	9.2	7.0
House maintenance and minor repairs	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.5
Taxes paid	1.7	2.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.4
Other expenditures	16.8	15.1	16.2	16.1	18.3	17.2	17.8	19.3	20.8	14.5	17.7	21.6	19.2	21.1	18.5	17.7
RURAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	284,674,699	-	7,775,277	22,531,292	18,420,863	32,763,646	4,121,564	24,223,559	32,375,428	17,073,817	16,292,032	11,734,505	14,789,770	21,559,428	11,531,847	9,481,672
Percent	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	54.9	-	53.7	53.1	54.7	52.5	50.8	55.9	55.0	60.2	61.1	59.5	57.2	55.9	51.9	57.6
Fuel, light and water	5.1	-	5.2	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.8	5.8	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.9
Transportation and communication	3.5	-	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.1
Education	3.2	-	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.9	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.1	5.3	1.9
Medical care	2.1	-	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.9	1.9
Clothing, footwear and other wear	4.0	-	3.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.7	2.1
Housing expenditures	9.1	-	12.3	9.3	8.8	11.0	11.5	8.6	9.4	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.8
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	7.8	-	11.1	7.6	7.7	10.1	10.2	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	7.4
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.3	-	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.4
Taxes paid	0.7	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5
Other expenditures	17.2	-	15.0	16.4	16.8	17.8	17.6	16.9	17.8	14.7	16.2	17.4	17.6	19.3	19.1	18.4

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverages, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Table 2A.4.3 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and by Region, Urban/Rural: 1997

Expenditure Group and Area

TOTAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM	CARAGA
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	1,412,877,414	433,834,597	22,516,122	64,807,393	40,250,854	151,581,280	201,585,988	64,826,217	98,262,916	72,780,538	39,851,800	37,558,427	40,518,238	69,790,223	30,801,705	20,481,458	25,024,077
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	44.2	35.8	47.5	48.6	51.2	49.3	44.8	50.3	46.2	49.7	52.8	45.9	44.1	47.2	48.8	55.9	48.1
Fuel, light and water	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.4	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.9
Transportation and communication	5.6	7.4	4.2	4.8	3.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.3	5.0	3.4	4.5	5.3	5.5	4.3	2.9	3.9
Education	3.7	3.6	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.3	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.6
Medical care	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.9	1.9
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5
Housing expenditures	15.3	22.5	14.6	11.3	9.8	12.5	14.5	9.8	11.5	13.4	9.2	17.2	11.1	10.2	8.7	8.6	8.7
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	14.2	21.9	13.4	9.4	8.7	11.4	13.4	8.7	9.5	11.7	8.2	16.0	10.0	8.9	7.8	8.0	7.5
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2
Taxes paid	2.5	4.7	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.3
Other expenditures	17.9	15.7	15.6	17.9	18.7	17.2	18.2	19.7	20.5	17.5	20.4	18.5	21.8	21.1	20.8	18.0	23.1
URBAN	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM	CARAGA
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	951,539,789	433,834,597	11,379,434	27,177,801	11,573,177	94,453,085	129,550,370	25,940,777	49,349,716	45,303,205	15,388,273	15,903,708	24,812,034	38,226,187	12,157,922	5,071,423	12,220,079
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	40.3	35.8	42.9	44.4	45.1	48.0	43.2	43.4	41.6	46.1	44.8	40.9	39.6	42.4	44.3	52.9	42.4
Fuel, light and water	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8
Transportation and communication	6.4	7.4	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	4.2	4.3	6.6	6.8	5.0	3.1	4.4
Education	4.0	3.6	5.6	4.8	6.1	3.6	4.4	5.1	4.6	3.1	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2	5.1	3.1	6.0
Medical care	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.7	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	1.0	2.0
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6
Housing expenditures	17.8	22.5	17.8	12.9	11.6	13.6	15.6	12.2	13.0	15.3	12.0	19.5	13.2	12.3	11.3	10.8	10.5
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	16.9	21.9	16.7	11.2	10.4	12.8	14.7	10.9	11.2	13.7	10.7	18.4	12.2	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.5
House maintenance and minor repairs	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0
Taxes paid	3.2	4.7	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.5	3.8	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.7
Other expenditures	17.5	15.7	15.2	18.3	19.3	16.9	17.4	20.4	21.1	17.8	22.2	19.7	21.8	21.2	20.4	20.2	24.8
RURAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM	CARAGA
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	461,137,646	-	11,136,688	37,629,592	28,677,477	57,128,195	72,035,618	38,985,440	48,913,498	27,477,332	23,485,327	21,852,720	15,504,205	31,564,037	18,643,785	15,420,036	12,803,996
Percent	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	52.1	-	52.3	51.6	53.7	51.6	47.7	55.0	50.8	55.7	58.4	49.8	51.3	52.7	51.8	56.9	53.5
Fuel, light and water	4.9	-	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.6	4.6	5.4	3.9	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9
Transportation and communication	3.8	-	3.1	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.3
Education	3.3	-	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.5	4.0	2.6	4.1	3.5	3.4
Medical care	2.1	-	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.9	0.9	1.9
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.7	-	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.4
Housing expenditures	10.0	-	11.4	10.1	9.1	11.0	12.4	8.3	10.1	10.4	7.4	15.5	7.9	7.7	7.1	7.9	6.9
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	8.6	-	10.1	8.1	8.1	9.6	10.9	7.3	7.9	8.6	6.5	14.2	8.7	6.6	6.2	7.4	5.6
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.4	-	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.3
Taxes paid	1.0	-	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.0
Other expenditures	19.0	-	16.9	17.6	18.4	17.7	20.0	19.2	19.8	17.0	19.4	17.8	21.1	20.9	20.7	18.8	21.6

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverages, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Source of Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 2A.4.4 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and by Region, Urban/Rural: 1998

Expenditure Group and Area

TOTAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM	CARAGA
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	1,330,108,239	394,545,740	24,394,063	59,830,279	43,215,367	139,193,818	198,690,930	84,685,362	89,909,084	69,486,963	41,548,714	33,735,483	35,398,551	82,016,009	30,629,155	20,556,844	21,891,287
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	47.0	39.3	43.8	49.8	51.8	54.1	46.1	51.5	48.3	50.6	53.2	58.1	48.0	50.0	50.0	58.4	54.5
Fuel, light and water	6.0	6.4	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.4	6.1	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.6	5.9
Transportation and communication	4.9	6.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	2.9	3.8
Education	5.3	5.5	6.6	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.7	5.2	3.7	6.5
Medical care	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	4.7	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.4	1.9	3.0
Clothing, footwear and other wear	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.5	2.7
Housing expenditures	19.8	23.2	21.5	13.1	10.4	6.3	15.7	11.8	12.6	12.0	10.6	10.4	15.5	11.5	12.7	8.2	9.3
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	14.2	22.2	19.4	12.0	9.2	7.0	14.3	10.0	10.9	10.3	8.8	9.2	14.3	10.2	11.7	8.2	3.7
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2
Taxes paid	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8
Other Expenditures	14.5	13.8	13.0	13.6	14.8	13.6	14.3	15.0	15.7	14.7	17.1	14.2	14.5	16.4	15.7	14.4	17.7

URBAN	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM	CARAGA
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	886,722,334	394,545,740	12,060,334	24,538,351	12,883,883	84,062,123	129,877,594	24,805,944	47,215,528	44,200,676	15,942,335	14,917,101	21,255,753	33,866,581	12,456,307	4,725,326	10,568,756
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	43.2	39.3	38.1	45.2	46.2	52.7	44.0	45.7	43.3	46.9	45.2	52.3	43.4	45.3	46.5	56.9	51.4
Fuel, light and water	6.3	6.4	5.3	6.1	5.3	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	4.7	6.1
Transportation and communication	5.5	6.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.0	4.5
Education	5.7	5.5	7.4	6.0	7.3	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.7	6.2	5.6	6.4	4.3	7.7
Medical care	2.8	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	5.3	3.3	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.5	1.8	3.1
Clothing, footwear and other wear	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	3.1	3.0	4.7	2.6
Housing expenditures	18.0	23.2	23.3	15.4	11.3	8.2	16.7	14.3	14.7	13.9	14.0	11.2	18.9	14.5	12.8	8.8	5.2
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	16.8	22.2	20.1	13.0	10.5	7.2	15.3	12.7	13.1	11.9	12.3	10.6	17.9	13.3	11.5	7.8	4.0
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.2	1.0	3.2	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Taxes paid	1.6	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9
Other expenditures	14.6	13.8	14.5	14.4	18.8	13.8	14.5	15.9	16.6	15.3	18.5	15.2	15.1	17.2	16.3	15.0	18.5

RURAL	Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	ARMM	CARAGA
Total Family Expenditures (in thousand pesos)	441,365,905	-	12,333,719	35,291,828	30,331,506	55,131,695	89,213,336	40,079,418	42,693,556	25,288,287	24,806,379	18,818,382	14,142,798	29,150,028	16,172,848	15,831,517	11,322,510
Percent	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	54.5	-	49.4	52.7	54.2	56.3	50.2	55.1	53.8	57.2	58.7	59.1	55.0	55.7	52.4	58.8	57.5
Fuel, light and water	5.4	-	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.5	5.7
Transportation and communication	3.6	-	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.3
Education	4.5	-	5.6	5.0	5.6	4.7	5.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.7	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.4
Medical care	3.4	-	2.5	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.1	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	4.6	3.3	1.9	3.0
Clothing, footwear and other wear	2.8	-	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	4.4	2.8
Housing expenditures	10.6	-	19.8	13.0	10.2	8.5	13.9	10.3	10.3	8.7	8.2	9.6	10.3	7.9	12.7	9.5	4.7
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	9.1	-	18.7	11.3	8.7	6.8	12.5	8.3	8.4	7.4	6.3	8.2	8.9	6.5	11.8	8.4	3.5
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.5	-	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.3
Taxes paid	0.9	-	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Other expenditures	14.2	-	11.5	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.8	13.6	16.1	13.4	13.6	15.3	15.3	14.2	17.1

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverage, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2B.4.1 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and Per Capita Income Decile: 1997

Expenditure Group and Area	TOTAL	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
Total Family Expenditures (In thousand pesos)	1,412,671,682	46,529,243	58,209,385	66,895,005	77,853,965	92,154,172	112,961,303	136,993,420	168,094,272	221,667,572	429,313,345
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	44.2	66.9	63.6	61.0	58.6	56.1	53.0	50.2	46.3	41.2	27.7
Fuel, light and water	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.7
Transportation and communication	5.6	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.7	8.6
Education	3.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.8
Medical care	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.6
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0
Housing expenditures	15.3	5.9	7.1	8.0	9.3	10.3	11.6	12.7	14.4	16.0	22.5
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	14.2	5.3	6.3	7.1	8.3	9.3	10.5	11.6	13.2	14.7	21.4
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
Taxes paid	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.4	5.7
Other expenditures	17.9	14.2	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.9	17.0	17.5	18.6	20.5

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverages, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Source of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey

Table 2B.4.2 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and Per Capita Income Decile: 1998

Group and Area	TOTAL	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
Total Family Expenditures (In thousand pesos)	1,330,108,239	44,978,610	54,445,636	64,819,178	77,690,019	90,784,715	107,062,054	130,650,635	162,484,522	214,229,022	382,963,848
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	47.0	66.9	65.3	62.8	59.8	58.3	55.6	52.2	48.5	43.4	31.3
Fuel, light and water	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.5
Transportation and communication	4.9	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.7
Education	5.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.6	6.9	6.7
Medical care	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3
Clothing, footwear and other wear	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2
Housing expenditures	15.6	7.0	7.8	8.7	9.9	10.5	11.3	13.1	14.3	16.2	23.5
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	14.2	6.5	7.0	7.8	8.9	9.5	10.5	12.0	13.1	14.7	21.5
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0
Taxes paid	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.8
Other expenditures	14.4	10.6	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.9	14.4	18.1

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverages, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, miscellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2C.4. Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group and by Poor and Non-poor Families: 1997 and 1998

Expenditure Group and Area	1997			1998		
	Total	Poor	Nonpoor	Total	Poor	Nonpoor
Total Family Expenditures (In thousand pesos)	1,412,671,682	195,094,303	1,217,577,379	1,330,108,239	258,465,374	1,071,642,865
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	44.2	62.9	41.2	47.0	62.6	43.2
Fuel, light and water	5.3	5.5	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.0
Transportation and communication	5.6	2.7	6.0	4.9	3.0	5.4
Education	3.7	1.8	4.0	5.3	3.0	5.9
Medical care	2.2	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.2
Clothing, footwear and other wear	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Housing expenditures	15.3	7.7	16.5	15.6	9.2	17.1
Rent/Rental of occupied dwelling unit	14.2	6.9	15.4	14.2	8.4	15.7
House maintenance and minor repairs	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.5
Taxes paid	2.5	0.2	2.9	1.4	0.2	1.6
Other expenditures	17.9	14.7	18.5	14.4	11.3	15.2

Note: Other expenditures include expenditures in alcohol beverages, tobacco, household operations, personal care and effects, recreation, purchase of durable and non-durable equipments, micellaneous expenditures and other expenditures not elsewhere classified.

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2B.5.1 Percent of Income Received From Different Sources by Per Capita Income Decile: 1997

Group and Area	TOTAL	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
TOTAL (In Thousands)	1,748,054,291	41,693,191	57,517,605	70,482,713	83,256,249	100,801,883	127,298,343	160,379,022	205,316,462	280,438,793	620,870,031
Wages and Salaries	45.6	31.2	33.7	38.5	41.8	46.0	49.5	52.1	52.3	52.3	41.3
Agricultural	3.2	16.7	13.5	11.2	9.0	7.1	4.2	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.6
Non-Agricultural	42.4	14.5	20.2	27.3	32.8	38.9	45.3	49.2	50.6	51.7	40.7
Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	26.2	44.3	43.5	38.8	35.3	30.9	27.5	23.6	21.0	19.6	25.0
Other Sources of Income	28.2	24.5	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.0	24.3	26.7	28.1	33.6
Net Share of Crops	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Cash Receipts, Assistance from Abroad	6.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.6	4.5	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.5
Cash Receipts, Assistance from Domestic Source	2.2	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.2
Rental From Non-Agricultural Lands, Buildings, Other Property	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	4.0
Interest From Bank Deposits and Loan to Other Households	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Pension and Retirement	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.4
Dividends and Investments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Rental Value of Owner-Occupied Dwelling Unit for Income	10.3	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.8	9.5	10.1	13.4
Income from family Sustenance Activities	1.3	8.4	6.2	4.8	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
Received as Gifts	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2
Other Income	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey

Table 2B.5.2 Percent of Income Received From Different Sources by Per Capita Income Decile: 1998

Group and Area	TOTAL	1st Decile	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10th Decile
TOTAL (In Thousands)	1,679,706,026	33,689,393	50,680,197	63,374,509	79,176,809	97,078,873	119,741,086	151,168,310	198,944,552	276,616,237	609,236,059
Wages and Salaries	47.4	28.2	35.1	40.8	44.2	48.5	50.7	51.9	55.2	53.6	43.2
Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	24.5	43.5	41.0	36.1	33.8	29.0	26.8	24.2	20.4	19.3	22.4
Other Sources of Income	28.1	28.3	23.9	23.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	23.9	24.4	27.1	34.4
Net Share of Crops	0.67	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Cash Receipts, Assistance from Abroad	7.40	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.8	4.6	6.3	7.6	9.0	10.2
Cash Receipts, Assistance from Domestic Source	2.57	6.1	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.7
Rental From Non-Agricultural Lands, Buildings, Other Property	1.10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.0
Interest From Bank Deposits and Loans to Other Households	0.34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
Pension and Retirement	2.55	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.9
Dividends and Investments	0.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Rental Value of Owner-Occupied Dwelling Unit for Income	10.54	8.3	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	10.1	13.2
Income from family Sustenance Activities	1.26	9.2	6.8	5.1	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1
Received as Gifts	0.97	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Food	0.46	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Non-food	0.51	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other Income	0.51	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 2C.5 Percent of Income Received From Different Sources by Poor and Non-poor Families: 1997 and 1998

Group and Area	1997			1998		
	Total	Poor	NonPoor	Total	Poor	Nonpoor
TOTAL (In Thousands)	1,748,054,291	191,615,175	1,556,439,116	1,679,706,026	241,803,990	1,437,902,036
Wages and Salaries	45.6	37.7	46.6	47.4	41.2	48.4
Agricultural	3.2	12.1	2.1	-	-	-
Non-Agricultural	42.4	25.7	44.5	-	-	-
Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	26.2	39.2	24.6	24.5	35.3	22.7
Other Sources of Income	28.2	23.0	28.8	28.1	23.5	28.7
Net Share of Crops	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Cash Receipts, Assistance from Abroad	6.8	1.5	7.4	7.4	1.7	8.4
Cash Receipts, Assistance from Domestic Source	2.2	4.2	1.9	2.6	4.5	2.3
Rental From Non-Agricultural Lands, Buildings, Other Property	1.8	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.2	1.2
Interest From Bank Deposits and Loan to Other Households	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4
Pension and Retirement	1.8	0.6	2.0	2.5	0.9	2.8
Dividends and Investments	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rental Value of Owner-Occupied Dwelling Unit for Income	10.3	6.6	10.8	10.4	8.3	10.8
Income from family Sustenance Activities	1.3	5.5	0.7	1.3	5.0	0.6
Received as Gifts	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.9
Other Income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5

-Data not available

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 3A.1 Employed Persons by Sex and Major Industry Group, Urban/Rural: Philippines, 1997, 1998 and 1999

Industry Group	1997			1998			1999		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
PHILIPPINES									
TOTAL (In Thousands)	27,959	17,518	10,441	27,952	17,352	10,599	28,998	17,924	11,074
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	40.3	47.4	28.4	40.1	47.9	27.3	39.1	46.7	26.9
Industry	16.9	19.4	12.7	15.6	17.8	11.9	15.6	17.5	12.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing	10.0	8.7	12.1	9.5	8.3	11.4	9.6	8.1	12.0
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
Construction	5.9	9.2	0.3	5.3	8.3	0.3	5.2	8.3	0.2
Services	42.8	33.2	58.9	44.3	34.2	60.7	45.3	35.7	60.7
Wholesale and Retail	15.1	8.5	26.1	15.3	8.4	26.6	15.9	9.2	26.7
Transportation, Storage and Communication	6.3	9.6	0.9	6.6	10.1	1.0	6.9	10.6	1.1
Financing, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8
Community, Social and Personal Services	18.9	12.8	29.3	20.0	13.5	30.5	20.0	13.7	30.1
Not adequately classified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Industry Group	1997			1998			1999		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
URBAN									
TOTAL (In Thousands)	12,737	7,545	5,192	12,638	7,293	5,344	13,232	7,653	5,579
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	14.1	18.7	7.4	14.1	19.0	7.4	13.7	18.7	6.9
Industry	23.0	27.7	16.0	21.3	26.0	14.9	21.2	25.4	15.5
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing	14.0	13.3	15.1	13.7	13.4	14.1	13.8	13.0	14.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
Construction	7.5	12.3	0.5	6.7	11.2	0.4	6.5	11.0	0.3
Services	62.9	53.6	76.5	64.6	55.0	77.7	65.0	55.8	77.6
Wholesale and Retail	20.8	13.9	31.0	21.0	13.7	31.0	21.6	14.7	31.0
Transportation, Storage and Communication	9.0	14.1	1.5	9.2	14.7	1.6	9.4	15.1	1.6
Financing, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	28.7	21.1	39.6	29.9	22.1	40.4	29.6	21.8	40.3
Not adequately classified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Industry Group	1997			1998			1999		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	RURAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
RURAL									
TOTAL (In Thousands)	15,222	9,973	5,249	15,314	10,059	5,255	15,766	10,271	5,485
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	62.1	69.0	47.7	61.6	68.8	49.3	60.4	67.5	47.1
Industry	11.9	13.1	8.9	10.9	11.9	9.7	10.8	11.6	9.3
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	6.5	5.2	8.6	6.0	4.6	9.4	6.0	4.4	9.0
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Construction	4.5	6.8	0.2	4.1	6.2	0.1	4.1	6.3	0.1
Services	26.0	17.9	43.5	27.5	19.2	45.6	28.8	20.8	43.6
Wholesale and Retail	10.3	4.5	22.0	10.5	4.5	23.4	11.2	5.2	22.4
Transportation, Storage and Communication	4.1	6.1	0.3	4.5	6.7	0.5	4.9	7.2	0.5
Financing, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	10.8	6.5	20.4	11.8	7.3	20.7	11.9	7.6	19.8
Not adequately classified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source of Data: 1997, 1998 and 1999 October Rounds of the Labor Force Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 4A.1 Prevalence of Malnutrition Among 0-5 Year Old Children, by Region: Philippines 1996 and 1998

Region	1996*	1998**
Philippines	8.4	9.2
National Capital Region	5.6	7.1
Region I-Ilocos	9.1	9.6
Region II-Cagayan Valley	12.6	9.9
Region III-Central Luzon	5.9	7.1
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	6.5	7.0
Region V-Bicol	10.3	9.7
Region VI-Western Visayas	9.8	13.9
Region VII-Central Visayas	8.8	8.4
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	12.1	11.1
Region IX-Western Mindanao	10.0	11.1
Region X-Northern Mindanao	6.4	7.7
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	8.3	9.3
Region XII-Central Mindanao	10.3	11.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	6.4	8.2
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	7.5	9.2
CARAGA	10.2	10.1

Note: A child is considered malnourished if his/her weight is less than that of normal children of the same age.

*Source of Data: 1996 Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology

**Source of Data: 1998 National Nutrition Survey, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology

Table 5A.1.1: Literacy Rate of the Population 10 years old and over

Region	1980	1989	1990	1994
Philippines	82.7	89.8	93.5	93.9
National Capital Region	96.6	98.1	99.1	98.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	76.2	86.4	89.0	88.8
Region I Ilocos Region	86.0	90.6	95.8	95.5
Region II Cagayan Valley	81.4	88.4	91.3	93.3
Region III Central Luzon	88.5	93.7	97.8	96.3
Region IV Southern Tagalog	85.8	93.2	96.8	96.4
Region V Bicol	83.5	87.3	95.3	94.9
Region VI Western Visayas	81.2	87.7	93.0	91.9
Region VII Central Visayas	76.0	88.0	91.0	93.1
Region VIII Eastern Visayas	76.5	81.7	89.8	90.9
Region IX Western Mindanao	65.0	80.4	81.3	89.6
Region X Northern Mindanao	83.4	90.5	92.9	94.6
Region XI Southern Mindanao	80.1	90.5	91.9	92.0
Region XII Central Mindanao	66.5	78.3	83.0	90.8
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	73.6

Note : The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) is composed of the provinces of

Abra, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao and Mt. Province.

It was recognized as a separate region in 1988.

Source of data : National Statistics Office (NSO)

1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing (CPH)

1989 & 1994 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)

Table 5A.1.2 Functional Literacy Rate by Sex, by Region: July 1989 and November 1994

Region	Total household population 10-64 years old (in thousand)		July 1989 (Percent)			November 1994 (Percent)		
	1994	1989	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
<i>Philippines</i>	47,975	34,990	75.4	74.5	76.2	83.8	81.7	85.9
National Capital Region	6,567	4,623	90.6	91.5	89.9	92.4	91.8	93
Cordillera Administrative Region	891	675	73.7	73	74.3	78.6	76.8	80.5
Region I Ilocos Region	2,633	1,998	75.1	74.8	75.3	86.4	85.6	87.3
Region II Cagayan Valley	1,910	1,460	72	70.9	73.2	86.6	86.6	86.6
Region III Central Luzon	4,855	3,593	84.1	84.4	83.8	87.3	86.1	88.5
Region IV Southern Tagalog	6,457	4,609	79.8	79.3	80.4	88	86.3	89.8
Region V Bicol	3,288	2,316	68.8	66.2	71.3	82.8	81.2	84.5
Region VI Western Visayas	4,276	3,042	71.3	68.7	73.8	80.9	77.3	84.8
Region VII Central Visayas	3,532	2,554	70.6	69.4	71.9	80.8	78.5	83.2
Region VIII Eastern Visayas	2,489	1,891	65.5	63.4	67.8	79.7	75.7	84.2
Region IX Western Mindanao	1,945	1,949	57.7	57.3	58.1	75.4	72.6	78.1
Region X Northern Mindanao	2,855	2,267	76.5	74.1	78.8	83.4	79.5	87.4
Region XI Southern Mindanao	3,421	2,163	74.1	73	75.2	79.4	75.6	83.2
Region XII Central Mindanao	1,515	1,851	63.1	65.1	61.1	77.4	74.2	80.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	1,341	-	-	-	-	61.2	63.2	59.1

Details may not add up to total due to rounding

- Included in Region IX and XII.

Source: 1989 (July) and 1994 (November) Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media (FLEMMS).

National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table 5A.2.1 Participation Rates in Primary School by Region and by Sex: School Year 1996-1997 to 1999-2000

Region	1996-1997									1997-1998								
	Public			Private			Total			Public			Private			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Philippines	89.7	86.1	87.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	95.3	93.4	94.3	90.7	84.7	87.7	7.2	7.6	7.3	97.9	92.1	95.1
National Capital Region	76.0	70.6	73.4	25.4	25.0	25.2	101.3	95.6	98.5	77.1	70.7	74.0	26.0	25.9	26.0	103.1	96.6	99.9
Region I-Ilocos	96.7	92.7	94.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	101.5	97.5	99.5	99.3	90.1	94.8	5.0	5.2	5.1	104.3	95.4	100.0
Region II-Cagayan	97.0	94.8	95.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	99.5	97.7	98.6	99.5	92.1	95.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	102.2	95.1	98.7
Region III-Central Luzon	92.8	90.5	91.7	8.9	9.5	9.2	101.6	100.0	100.8	93.6	86.9	90.3	8.9	9.6	9.3	102.6	96.5	99.6
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	90.7	92.1	91.4	9.0	8.6	8.8	99.7	100.7	100.2	94.9	86.3	90.7	9.2	8.9	9.0	104.0	95.2	99.8
Region V-Bicol	96.1	94.1	95.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	98.3	96.7	97.5	96.9	92.2	94.6	2.3	2.7	2.5	99.1	94.9	97.0
Region VI-Western Visayas	89.9	87.8	88.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	93.4	91.5	92.5	91.4	89.1	90.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	95.1	93.0	94.1
Region VII-Central Visayas	85.9	91.8	88.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	90.7	97.0	93.8	90.6	83.3	87.0	4.8	5.3	5.1	95.4	88.6	92.1
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	91.1	88.6	89.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	92.1	90.0	91.1	93.0	89.7	91.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	94.1	91.2	92.7
Region IX-Western Mindanao	88.4	79.7	84.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	90.0	81.5	85.8	91.0	86.5	88.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	92.8	88.6	90.8
Region X-Northern Mindanao	88.5	85.8	87.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	92.6	89.8	91.2	89.1	87.0	88.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	93.3	91.3	92.3
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	73.9	92.2	82.9	5.2	5.8	5.5	79.1	98.0	88.4	80.9	73.2	77.2	4.9	5.6	5.3	85.8	78.8	82.4
Region XII-Central Mindanao	98.5	54.7	77.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	101.9	57.8	80.3	99.8	91.5	95.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	104.1	95.6	100.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	91.4	74.2	83.0	7.8	8.7	8.3	99.2	82.9	91.3	91.1	89.4	90.3	8.7	9.8	9.2	99.8	99.2	99.5
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	78.7	83.0	80.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	79.1	83.6	81.3	81.9	80.9	81.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	82.3	81.6	82.0
CARAGA	84.7	81.7	83.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	86.7	83.9	85.3	90.9	84.6	87.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	93.2	87.2	90.3

Region	1998-1999									1999-2000								
	Public			Private			Both Sectors			Public			Private			Both Sectors		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Philippines	91.5	85.6	88.6	6.9	7.4	7.1	98.4	93.0	95.7	90.0	90.1	90.1	6.8	7.0	6.9	96.8	97.1	97.0
National Capital Region	72.6	67.4	70.1	21.6	23.4	22.5	94.3	90.8	92.6	77.3	77.5	77.4	21.0	22.4	21.7	98.4	99.9	99.1
Region I-Ilocos	101.9	92.1	97.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	107.2	97.5	102.5	92.5	91.5	92.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	97.9	97.1	97.5
Region II-Cagayan	101.7	94.4	98.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	104.4	97.5	101.0	93.0	94.1	93.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	96.0	97.1	96.5
Region III-Central Luzon	93.6	87.6	90.7	9.0	9.9	9.4	102.6	7.5	100.1	90.4	90.1	90.3	9.4	9.8	9.6	99.8	100.0	99.9
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	93.6	85.1	89.5	9.5	9.1	9.3	103.1	94.3	98.8	90.7	90.3	90.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	100.0	99.8	99.9
Region V-Bicol	98.6	95.6	97.2	2.1	3.0	2.6	100.7	98.8	99.8	94.4	93.5	94.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	96.1	95.4	95.8
Region VI-Western Visayas	92.6	91.0	91.8	3.9	4.4	4.2	95.7	95.4	96.0	94.9	91.5	93.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	98.2	94.7	96.5
Region VII-Central Visayas	103.6	88.1	96.0	4.7	5.3	5.0	108.3	93.4	101.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	5.0	5.3	5.2	100.0	99.9	100.0
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	94.0	90.3	92.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	95.2	92.0	93.6	93.0	95.4	94.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	94.5	96.8	95.6
Region IX-Western Mindanao	82.8	90.7	86.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	84.4	92.7	88.5	90.2	91.0	90.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	91.7	92.5	92.1
Region X-Northern Mindanao	92.2	93.5	92.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	96.4	97.9	97.1	91.6	91.9	91.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	95.7	96.0	95.8
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	89.2	80.1	84.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	92.9	84.1	88.6	88.8	90.0	89.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	91.8	93.1	92.4
Region XII-Central Mindanao	79.4	73.2	76.4	3.1	2.7	2.9	82.4	75.9	79.3	83.2	91.8	89.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	91.4	95.0	93.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	85.2	83.2	84.2	7.7	9.5	8.6	92.9	92.7	92.8	80.3	85.4	85.9	8.1	8.3	8.2	94.4	93.8	94.1
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	94.0	87.3	90.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	94.5	88.1	91.3	91.1	94.8	92.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	91.7	95.5	93.6
CARAGA	95.6	87.7	92.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	98.7	90.1	94.5	90.4	90.6	90.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	92.6	92.7	92.7

Note: Participation rate is the ratio between the enrolment in the school-age range to the total population of that age range

Source of Data: Department of Education, Culture and Sports

Table 5A.2.2 Participation Rates in Secondary School by Region and by Sex: School Year 1986-1997 to 1999-2000

Region	1986-1997									1997-1999		
	Public			Private			Both Sectors			Public	Private	Both Sectors
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Philippines	40.0	46.6	43.3	18.6	21.6	20.1	58.7	68.2	63.4	43.4	20.6	64.0
National Capital Region	45.8	53.3	49.7	28.8	33.1	31.0	74.7	66.5	80.8	46.8	31.4	60.2
Region I-Ilocos	53.0	56.2	54.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	69.8	74.7	72.2	55.0	18.2	73.2
Region II-Cagayan	43.2	49.4	46.2	17.1	20.6	18.8	60.2	70.0	65.0	46.8	19.5	66.3
Region III-Central Luzon	38.4	44.1	41.2	24.9	30.7	27.8	63.3	74.9	69.0	41.4	28.5	69.9
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	39.0	44.3	41.6	23.4	26.5	24.9	62.3	70.8	66.5	43.1	26.4	69.5
Region V-Bicol	43.4	48.6	46.0	14.6	16.2	15.4	58.0	64.8	61.3	46.7	15.9	62.7
Region VI-Western Visayas	48.2	59.6	53.8	14.4	13.1	13.7	62.6	72.6	67.6	54.4	14.2	68.6
Region VII-Central Visayas	34.5	40.3	37.4	19.5	27.1	23.3	54.0	67.4	60.6	37.9	24.1	61.9
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	37.2	49.9	43.3	9.1	11.8	10.4	46.3	61.7	53.7	44.4	10.9	55.3
Region IX-Western Mindanao	40.3	41.4	40.9	9.3	10.2	9.8	49.6	51.7	50.7	41.6	10.2	51.8
Region X-Northern Mindanao	32.4	40.0	36.2	20.4	20.1	20.3	52.8	60.1	56.4	29.4	16.6	46.2
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	36.7	45.8	41.2	14.3	14.1	14.2	50.9	59.9	55.4	41.6	14.7	56.3
Region XII-Central Mindanao	39.7	39.6	39.6	18.3	18.7	18.5	58.1	58.2	58.1	40.2	19.2	59.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	41.6	56.6	49.0	22.6	33.3	27.9	64.2	69.9	76.9	49.5	28.8	78.3
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	15.1	19.5	17.3	5.7	4.3	5.0	20.8	23.8	22.3	17.5	5.1	22.7
CARAGA	31.6	37.7	34.6	12.4	19.1	15.7	44.0	56.9	50.4	35.8	16.6	52.5

Region	1998-1999									1999-2000								
	Public			Private			Both Sectors			Public			Private			Both Sectors		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Philippines	44.2	48.5	46.3	17.9	19.9	18.9	63.9	68.4	65.2	45.7	50.3	48.0	16.9	18.1	17.5	62.6	68.6	65.4
National Capital Region	51.7	52.2	52.0	29.7	30.6	30.1	81.5	82.8	82.1	53.4	54.5	54.0	26.2	26.4	26.3	79.6	81.0	80.3
Region I-Ilocos	60.5	67.1	63.7	19.2	21.4	20.3	79.8	88.5	84.0	58.7	62.5	60.6	17.9	19.4	18.6	76.6	82.0	79.2
Region II-Cagayan	46.2	51.0	48.5	17.9	19.4	18.6	64.0	70.4	67.1	47.1	52.3	49.6	16.6	18.7	17.6	63.7	71.0	67.3
Region III-Central Luzon	42.3	44.9	43.6	26.6	30.0	28.2	68.9	74.9	71.8	43.7	46.3	45.0	24.8	27.6	26.2	68.5	73.9	71.2
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	43.9	47.7	45.8	24.0	26.1	25.0	67.9	73.8	70.8	45.7	49.1	47.3	23.7	25.1	24.4	69.4	74.2	71.7
Region V-Bicol	45.9	55.1	50.4	12.8	17.4	15.0	58.7	72.5	65.4	47.8	54.7	51.2	13.7	14.9	14.3	61.5	69.6	65.5
Region VI-Western Visayas	51.3	62.2	56.7	10.9	12.0	11.4	62.1	74.3	68.1	59.1	68.3	63.6	9.2	8.9	9.1	68.3	77.3	72.7
Region VII-Central Visayas	40.1	44.1	42.1	22.8	25.3	24.0	62.9	69.4	66.1	40.5	44.6	42.5	22.1	24.2	23.1	62.6	68.7	65.6
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	42.5	49.5	45.9	9.5	10.6	10.0	52.0	60.2	56.0	40.9	47.5	44.1	7.9	8.8	8.3	48.8	56.2	52.4
Region IX-Western Mindanao	39.2	44.7	41.9	6.1	6.9	6.5	45.2	51.7	48.4	41.7	47.2	44.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	47.7	53.3	50.5
Region X-Northern Mindanao	29.5	33.4	31.4	16.2	17.3	16.7	45.7	50.7	48.2	33.1	37.1	35.1	14.4	15.5	14.9	47.5	52.6	50.0
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	40.4	45.6	42.9	5.9	6.5	6.2	46.2	52.1	49.1	43.3	48.0	45.6	4.9	5.6	5.3	48.2	53.6	50.9
Region XII-Central Mindanao	41.4	42.8	42.1	13.0	14.9	14.0	57.4	57.7	56.0	42.1	45.9	44.0	14.2	15.4	14.8	56.3	61.2	58.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	72.9	61.1	51.9	25.9	31.0	28.4	68.7	92.2	80.3	45.9	50.9	48.4	24.4	27.8	26.1	70.4	78.7	74.5
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	17.1	21.9	19.5	5.5	5.8	5.6	22.6	27.7	25.1	23.2	28.6	25.8	5.8	6.4	6.1	29.0	35.0	31.9
CARAGA	49.3	28.7	39.1	14.2	16.5	15.3	63.5	45.2	54.4	33.2	37.8	35.5	13.5	14.4	14.0	46.8	52.2	49.4

Note: Participation rate is the ratio between the enrollment in the school-age range to the total population of that age range
Source of Data: Department of Education, Culture and Sports

Table 5A.3.1 Dropout Rates in Primary School by Region, Public-Private :School Year 1996-1997, 1997-1998 and 1999-2000

Region	1996-1997			1997-1998			1999-2000	
	Public	Private	Both Sectors	Public	Private	Both Sectors	Public	Private
Philippines	8.3	4.3	8.0	7.7	3.9	7.4	7.4	6.3
National Capital Region	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	2.4
Region I-Ilocos	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.7	2.8	2.2
Region II-Cagayan	7.4	1.3	7.2	6.8	5.6	6.8	6.1	2.9
Region III-Central Luzon	5.0	2.8	4.8	5.2	1.9	5.0	3.9	1.8
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	6.9	3.4	6.6	4.4	1.8	4.2	5.6	3.3
Region V-Bicol	8.3	3.8	8.1	7.0	5.3	7.0	7.2	29.4
Region VI-Western Visayas	10.2	4.2	9.9	7.4	6.3	7.3	7.4	25.2
Region VII-Central Visayas	4.8	9.4	5.1	9.3	7.0	9.2	5.0	0.0
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	11.5	4.0	11.4	10.6	8.4	10.6	9.6	6.6
Region IX-Western Mindanao	13.2	1.6	13.0	12.7	4.6	12.5	12.6	18.6
Region X-Northern Mindanao	9.9	4.2	9.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.9
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	9.9	8.9	9.8	8.9	1.5	8.5	9.2	26.2
Region XII-Central Mindanao	12.4	6.9	12.2	12.2	1.8	11.7	11.5	9.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	7.0	2.2	6.6	7.6	12.7	8.1	7.7	6.0
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	21.1	7.5	21.0	19.8	23.7	19.8	22.5	3.4
CARAGA	7.5	5.1	7.4	8.1	6.1	11.7	10.2	5.5

Note: Dropout rate is the proportion of pupils/students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the grade/year level but fail to enrol in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year.

*Data for School Year 1999-2000 is preliminary.

Source of Data: Department of Education, Culture and Sports

Table 5A.3.2 Dropout Rates in Secondary School by Region, Public-Private: School Year 1996-1997, 1997-1998 and 1999-2000

Region	1996-1997			1997-1998			1999-2000*	
	Public	Private	Both Sectors	Public	Private	Both Sectors	Public	Private
Philippines	10.4	8.4	9.8	11.1	7.0	9.9	11.4	9.1
National Capital Region	6.9	10.7	8.3	10.3	4.8	8.4	8.4	14.5
Region I-Ilocos	7.3	4.4	6.6	7.8	6.1	7.5	12.1	8.5
Region II-Cagayan	6.5	5.0	6.1	6.9	6.1	6.7	16.5	4.1
Region III-Central Luzon	10.0	8.5	9.4	9.9	7.4	9.0	10.6	8.5
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	9.4	7.4	8.7	14.5	5.3	11.4	8.0	4.0
Region V-Bicol	12.2	9.3	11.5	14.1	14.1	14.1	11.9	4.7
Region VI-Western Visayas	12.2	6.1	11.0	8.4	9.2	8.6	5.7	21.0
Region VII-Central Visayas	12.5	14.2	13.1	9.5	6.3	8.5	11.6	3.1
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	13.4	10.7	12.9	15.3	8.4	14.1	21.6	18.0
Region IX-Western Mindanao	8.0	5.3	7.6	12.4	4.1	11.1	11.5	8.3
Region X-Northern Mindanao	14.0	6.5	11.4	11.7	11.1	11.5	15.2	7.2
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	12.5	2.0	9.9	9.1	7.6	8.7	12.9	10.9
Region XII-Central Mindanao	13.6	11.6	13.0	11.9	2.9	9.3	13.4	13.3
Cordillera Administrative Region	14.9	6.8	12.2	14.8	12.6	14.1	14.4	9.9
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	17.0	14.3	16.4	15.8	17.5	16.1	12.4	0.8
CARAGA	10.4	5.6	9.2	11.4	4.7	9.7	20.2	5.9

Note: Dropout rate is the proportion of pupils/students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the grade/year level but fail to enrol in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year.

*Data for School Year 1999-2000 is preliminary.

Source of Data: Department of Education, Culture and Sports

Table 6A.1 Life Expectancy at Birth by Region: 1980, 1990 and 1995

Island Group/Region	1980	1990	1995
PHILIPPINES	60.6	64.8	68.1
National Capital Region	59.7	66.6	69.3
LUZON	62.9	65.4	68.9
Cordillera Administrative Region	57.8	61.1	65.0
Region I-Ilocos	63.9	65.5	68.7
Region II-Cagayan	59.6	63.1	66.7
Region III-Central Luzon	65.2	67.5	72.0
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	63.4	65.6	68.6
Region V-Bicol	59.3	64.0	67.4
VISAYAS	61.2	64.2	67.5
Region VI-Western Visayas	61.5	64.3	67.7
Region VII-Central Visayas	64.1	66.4	69.3
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	56.8	60.6	64.5
MINDANAO	59.4	61.3	65.0
Region IX-Western Mindanao	58.9	61.8	65.6
Region X-Northern Mindanao	60.7	62.3	66.0
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	60.0	63.7	67.1
Region XII-Central Mindanao	57.3	62.0	65.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	50.4	52.1	56.1

Sources of Data: Department of Health and National Statistical Coordination Board

Table 6A.2 Official Infant Mortality Rate, Philippines

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998*
Philippines	57.0	55.0	54.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	36.0
National Capital Region	46.0	43.0	40.0	38.0	35.0	32.0	23.7
Region I-Ilocos	56.0	54.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	46.0	41.5
Region II-Cagayan Valley	62.0	60.0	58.0	57.0	55.0	54.0	37.1
Region III-Central Luzon	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	28.7
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	53.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	47.0	45.0	35.3
Region V-Bicol	64.0	63.0	62.0	60.0	59.0	58.0	31.4
Region VI-Western Visayas	61.0	60.0	59.0	57.0	56.0	55.0	26.0
Region VII-Central Visayas	55.0	54.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	47.0	23.6
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	76.0	74.0	72.0	69.0	67.0	64.0	60.8
Region IX-Western Mindanao	64.0	63.0	62.0	61.0	60.0	59.0	44.6
Region X-Northern Mindanao	57.0	57.0	56.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	41.0
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	56.0	55.0	54.0	53.0	53.0	52.0	40.9
Region XII-Central Mindanao	56.0	56.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	48.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	63.0	61.0	60.0	58.0	57.0	55.0	42.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	74.0	72.0	70.0	68.0	66.0	63.0	55.1
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.2

Note: Infant mortality refers to the number of infant deaths over the number of livebirths during the reference period.

Infant here refers to children aged 0-6 years old.

Source of Data: National Statistical Coordination Board, Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality

*Source of Data: 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey

Table 6A.3 Child Mortality Rate by Region

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998*
Philippines	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	19.7
National Capital Region	17.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	7.0	15.3
Region I-Ilocos	24.0	22.0	21.0	19.0	18.0	16.0	10.2
Region II-Cagayan Valley	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	23.0	22.0	16.1
Region III-Central Luzon	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	11.1
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	22.0	21.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	18.5
Region V-Bicol	29.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	21.8
Region VI-Western Visayas	27.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	16.1
Region VII-Central Visayas	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	15.1
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	40.0	38.0	36.0	34.0	32.0	30.0	26.4
Region IX-Western Mindanao	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	31.7
Region X-Northern Mindanao	25.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	24.8
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	24.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.1
Region XII-Central Mindanao	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	29.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	24.0	23.0	10.1
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	38.0	37.0	35.0	33.0	31.0	30.0	45.0
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0

Note: Child mortality refers to the number of child deaths over the number of children during the reference period.

Children here refers to children aged 1-6 years old.

Source of Data: National Statistical Coordination Board, Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality

*Source of Data: 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey

Table 7A.1 Proportion of Families with Access to Safe Water Supply, by Region, Urban and Rural: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1985			1988			1991		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	69.9	86.8	59.7	71.9	88.2	61.9	73.7	83.3	64.1
National Capital Region	88.3	88.3	-	92	92.0	-	84.5	89.5	-
Region I-Ilocos	81.7	90.7	79.1	83.9	92.2	81.4	85.1	90.1	81.9
Region II-Cagayan	70.3	79.9	68.8	80.2	88.6	78.8	81.7	93.4	76.0
Region III-Central Luzon	96.3	97.2	95.6	96	96.8	95.5	96.0	95.1	97.2
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	76.2	91.1	67.2	78	91.5	70.9	79.8	85.2	74.5
Region V-Bicol	58.5	91.6	49.9	61	86.4	54.2	64.0	77.5	58.1
Region VI-Western Visayas	47.6	73.3	37.9	54.4	79.8	44.7	54.0	65.4	46.8
Region VII-Central Visayas	57	81.4	45.7	57.9	79.4	47.4	62.4	75.0	52.5
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	64	82.3	59.1	60.8	76.3	56.5	71.8	78.1	69.2
Region IX-Western Mindanao	40.2	71.0	34.4	38.5	67.5	32.4	44.4	68.8	32.2
Region X-Northern Mindanao	63.5	80.2	57.7	68.8	82.0	64.2	68.0	74.2	63.0
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	73	85.9	66.1	75.3	91.7	66.0	75.1	84.8	67.0
Region XII-Central Mindanao	49	68.8	44.8	49.8	77.8	44.0	72.9	85.4	66.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	*	*	*	66.1	55.5	69.5	79.3	79.4	79.3
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	**	**	**	**	**	**	16.6	17.7	16.3
CARAGA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Region	1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	77.3	86.8	68.0	76.9	87.0	67.7	78.1	87.2	69.8
National Capital Region	90.1	90.1	-	87.8	87.8	-	85.8	85.8	-
Region I-Ilocos	87.6	93.2	85.2	84.4	93.1	80.4	89.2	94.6	86.7
Region II-Cagayan	84.0	96.6	79.9	75.6	83.3	73.5	84.8	90.5	83.2
Region III-Central Luzon	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.1	95.7	99.0	97.0	96.3	97.9
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	84.3	91.3	76.7	84.7	92.1	76.4	84.3	91.6	76.0
Region V-Bicol	69.7	84.5	63.1	67.0	83.9	60.9	70.9	84.6	65.8
Region VI-Western Visayas	62.4	71.5	56.6	65.6	75.9	59.7	67.5	79.3	60.6
Region VII-Central Visayas	66.3	82.9	53.1	63.8	75.0	55.1	64.8	80.8	52.0
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	75.0	81.7	72.1	74.5	89.3	69.1	72.9	85.0	68.4
Region IX-Western Mindanao	57.3	84.5	43.5	60.3	84.1	49.9	60.5	81.6	51.3
Region X-Northern Mindanao	69.3	70.9	67.8	74.8	88.0	64.6	74.2	86.8	64.5
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	74.4	84.9	65.2	73.1	87.3	64.0	78.3	89.5	71.1
Region XII-Central Mindanao	77.0	83.1	73.6	73.7	84.7	69.1	77.1	85.4	73.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	83.9	89.3	81.4	74.2	81.7	70.8	79.7	86.0	76.8
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	26.0	38.5	22.2	30.2	47.0	25.6	29.0	45.3	24.5
CARAGA	***	***	***	77.7	87.6	72.0	77.9	89.1	71.5

Notes:

Considered as safe water comes from community water system, tubed/piped deep wells and tubed piped shallow wells

*Provinces under CAR was part of Regions I and II in 1985.

**ARMM was created into a Region under RA No. 7864 dated November 26, 1989. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions IX and XII in 1985 and 1988.

***CARAGA was created into a region under RA No. 7901 dated February 23, 1995. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions X and XI in 1985, 1988, 1991 and 1994

Sources of Data: Family Income and Expenditures Survey: 1985, 1988, 1991 and 1994

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 7B.1 Proportion of Families with Access to Potable Water by Per Capita Income Decile: 1997 and 1998

Decile	1997		1998	
	Levels	Percent	Levels	Percent
1st Decile	763,953	53.8	834,534	58.1
2nd Decile	862,492	60.8	915,106	63.7
3rd Decile	961,431	67.8	1,012,650	70.5
4th Decile	1,010,891	71.2	1,051,159	73.1
5th Decile	1,107,627	78.1	1,124,365	78.3
6th Decile	1,144,466	80.6	1,156,457	80.5
7th Decile	1,203,975	84.8	1,209,207	84.2
8th Decile	1,230,470	86.7	1,260,393	87.7
9th Decile	1,280,043	90.2	1,311,847	91.3
10th Decile	1,345,508	94.8	1,341,373	93.3
Total	10,910,855	76.9	11,217,092	78.1

Note: Considered as safe water comes from community water system, tubed/piped deep wells and tubed piped shallow wells

Source of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 7C.1. Number and Percent of Poor and Non-poor Families with Access to Water Supply, 1997 and 1998

	1997			1998		
	Total	Potable	Not potable	Total	Potable	Not potable
Poor	4,511,028 100	2,832,279 62.8	1,678,749 37.2	5,838,970 100	3,940,987 67.5	1,897,984 32.5
Nonpoor	9,681,311 100	8,078,576 83.5	1,602,735 16.6	8,531,741 100	7,276,105 85.3	1,255,636 14.7
Total	14,192,339 100	10,910,855 76.9	3,281,484 23.1	14,370,711 100	11,217,092 78.1	3,153,620 21.9

Notes: Considered as potable sources of water are community water system, tubed/piped deep wells and tubed/piped shallow wells

Considered as not potable sources of water are dug well, spring, river and stream, rain and peddler.

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 7A.2 Proportion of Families with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities, by Region, Urban and Rural: 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1991	1994	1997			1998		
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	71.6	74.9	76.3	85.8	67.8	80.4	89.5	72.2
National Capital Region	89.2	95.0	91.8	91.8	-	95.1	95.1	-
Region I-Ilocos	89.4	90.8	91.7	93.5	90.9	93.2	94.5	92.6
Region II-Cagayan	91.3	93.9	92.1	94.4	91.5	90.9	91.9	90.6
Region III-Central Luzon	76.6	81.1	82.6	85.5	79.0	87.3	88.1	86.2
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	68.4	76.8	77.8	87.9	66.4	82.2	91.6	71.7
Region V-Bicol	60.2	62.8	69.9	79.9	66.2	71.7	82.8	67.6
Region VI-Western Visayas	56.1	57.4	60.6	74.1	52.7	67.0	78.0	60.5
Region VII-Central Visayas	64.0	64.5	65.6	74.4	58.8	72.9	85.0	63.3
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	58.9	62.4	63.4	77.0	58.4	68.7	81.7	63.9
Region IX-Western Mindanao	68.4	61.9	69.4	81.8	63.9	73.0	86.5	67.0
Region X-Northern Mindanao	74.5	79.4	74.2	86.0	65.1	78.1	89.0	69.7
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	80.6	81.8	80.3	86.9	76.1	83.7	91.6	78.6
Region XII-Central Mindanao	71.1	71.1	77.1	83.0	74.6	84.0	90.3	81.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	57.7	70.2	73.0	97.8	61.9	78.5	97.2	70.2
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	23.1	18.9	24.5	37.2	21.0	31.2	44.9	27.3
CARAGA	-	-	84.6	86.8	83.4	86.5	87.3	86.0

- Data not available.

Note: The type of toilet facilities considered as sanitary are water-sealed flush to sewerage system/septic tank and closed pit

Sources of Basic Data: 1991, 1994 and 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 7B.2 Proportion of Families with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities by Per Capita Income Decile, 1997 and 1998

Decile	1997		1998	
	Levels	Percent	Levels	Percent
1st Decile	695,436	49.0	830,562	57.8
2nd Decile	809,323	57.0	907,478	63.2
3rd Decile	904,418	63.8	994,212	69.2
4th Decile	987,450	69.6	1,085,336	75.5
5th Decile	1,053,856	74.3	1,146,793	79.8
6th Decile	1,168,360	82.3	1,217,353	84.7
7th Decile	1,213,923	85.5	1,268,565	88.3
8th Decile	1,278,674	90.1	1,319,298	91.8
9th Decile	1,337,110	94.2	1,380,758	96.1
10th Decile	1,383,186	97.5	1,407,604	98.0
Total	10,831,735	76.3	11,557,959	80.4

Note: The type of toilet facilities considered as sanitary are water-sealed flush to sewerage system/septic tank and closed pit
Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 7C.2 Number and Percent of Poor and Non-poor Families with Access to Toilet Facility, 1997 and 1998

	1997			1998		
	Total	Sanitary	Unsanitary	Total	Sanitary	Unsanitary
Poor	4,511,028 100	2,625,294 58.2	1,885,735 41.8	5,838,970 100	3,934,826 67.4	1,904,144 32.6
Nonpoor	9,681,311 100	8,206,441 84.8	1,474,870 15.2	8,531,741 100	7,623,132 89.4	908,609 10.7
Total	14,192,339 100	10,831,735 76.3	3,360,605 23.7	14,370,711 100	11,557,959 80.4	2,812,753 19.6

Notes: Considered as sanitary toilet facilities are water-sealed flush to sewerage systems/septic tank and closed pit.

Considered as unsanitary toilet facilities are open pit, others (pail system, etc.) and no toilet facilities.

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 8A. Proportion of Families with Makeshift Housing, by Region, Urban-Rural: 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1991	1994	1997			1998		
			Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.4	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.2
National Capital Region	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.7	-	3.8	3.8	-
Region I-Ilocos	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Region II-Cagayan	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8
Region III-Central Luzon	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.8
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Region V-Bicol	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.1
Region VI-Western Visayas	2.4	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.1
Region VII-Central Visayas	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.6
Region IX-Western Mindanao	1.0	4.3	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.4
Region X-Northern Mindanao	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.1	2.0	1.5	2.5
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	3.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.6
Region XII-Central Mindanao	6.5	4.0	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.3
Cordillera Autonomous Region	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.0
CARAGA	-	-	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.3

- Data not available

Sources of Basic Data: 1991, 1994 and 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 8B. Proportion of Families with Makeshift Housing by Per Capita Income Decile: 1997 and 1998

Decile	1997		1998	
	Levels	Percent	Levels	Percent
1st Decile	41,459	2.9	39,454	2.8
2nd Decile	43,333	3.1	28,549	2.0
3rd Decile	44,778	3.2	24,286	1.7
4th Decile	42,281	3.0	29,838	2.1
5th Decile	42,136	3.0	30,652	2.1
6th Decile	42,232	3.0	33,344	2.3
7th Decile	39,458	2.8	20,146	1.4
8th Decile	24,470	1.7	19,446	1.4
9th Decile	24,159	1.7	10,077	0.7
10th Decile	8,720	0.6	4,596	0.3
Total	353,026	2.5	240,389	1.7

Source of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditure Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 8C. Number and Percent of Poor and Non-poor Families by Type of House, 1997 and 1998

	1997				1998			
	Total	Strong	Light	Makeshift	Total	Strong	Light	Makeshift
Poor	4,511,028 100	1,276,098 28.3	3,072,958 68.1	161,972 3.6	5,838,970 100	2,308,472 39.5	3,396,247 58.2	134,251 2.3
Nonpoor	9,681,311 100	6,861,727 70.9	2,628,530 27.2	191,053 2.0	8,531,741 100	6,626,672 77.7	1,798,932 21.1	106,138 1.2
Total	14,192,339 100	8,137,826 57.3	5,701,488 40.2	353,026 2.5	14,370,711 100	8,935,144 62.2	5,195,179 36.2	240,389 1.7

Notes: Strong type of housing are houses which used materials such as galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick stone, asbestos.

Light type of housing are houses which used materials such as cogon, nipa, anahaw.

Makeshift type of housing are houses which used salvaged/makeshift materials.

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 9A.1 Families Which Owned Agricultural Land (Levels and Percent), by Region, Urban/Rural:1998

Region	Levels			Percent		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	2,625,317	651,383	1,973,934	18.3	9.5	26.2
National Capital Region	66,549	66,549	-	3.3	3.3	-
Region I-Ilocos	245,692	47,770	197,922	31.2	19.3	36.7
Region II-Cagayan	223,062	33,570	189,491	37.4	26.8	40.3
Region III-Central Luzon	174,041	44,579	129,462	12.1	5.6	20.1
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	265,847	69,870	195,977	13.5	6.7	21.2
Region V-Bicol	173,042	39,120	133,923	17.6	14.7	18.7
Region VI-Western Visayas	201,658	44,837	156,821	15.9	9.6	19.6
Region VII-Central Visayas	206,334	47,432	158,902	19.5	10.1	26.9
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	196,818	51,890	144,928	25.9	25.3	26.1
Region IX-Western Mindanao	113,208	29,084	84,125	20.1	16.9	21.4
Region X-Northern Mindanao	132,816	36,839	95,977	24.8	15.8	31.7
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	215,790	56,488	159,303	24.0	15.9	29.2
Region XII-Central Mindanao	118,166	32,242	85,924	25.9	23.6	26.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	104,261	14,148	90,113	39.7	17.4	49.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	85,607	13,190	72,417	23.7	16.6	25.7
CARAGA	102,426	23,777	78,649	24.9	15.7	30.2

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

**Table 9A.2 Families Which Acquired Land Through Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)
(Levels and Percent), by Region, Urban/Rural:1998**

Region	Levels			Percent		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	230,715	50,049	180,666	8.8	7.7	9.2
National Capital Region	8,563	8,563	-	12.9	12.9	-
Region I-Ilocos	7,170	907	6,263	2.9	1.9	3.2
Region II-Cagayan	27,241	1,586	25,655	12.2	4.7	13.5
Region III-Central Luzon	31,033	5,202	25,831	17.8	11.7	20.0
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	23,353	5,318	18,035	8.8	7.6	9.2
Region V-Bicol	15,096	2,607	12,489	8.7	6.7	9.3
Region VI-Western Visayas	25,415	7,763	17,652	12.6	17.3	11.3
Region VII-Central Visayas	10,180	1,985	8,195	4.9	4.2	5.2
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	11,065	2,618	8,447	5.6	5.0	5.8
Region IX-Western Mindanao	5,192	676	4,516	4.6	2.3	5.4
Region X-Northern Mindanao	10,785	2,290	8,495	8.1	6.2	8.9
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	29,923	5,683	24,240	13.9	10.1	15.2
Region XII-Central Mindanao	7,675	855	6,820	6.5	2.7	7.9
Cordillera Administrative Region	5,760	1,540	4,220	5.5	10.9	4.7
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	4,714	1,103	3,611	5.5	8.4	5.0
CARAGA	7,550	1,353	6,197	7.4	5.7	7.9

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 9B.1 Families Which Owned Agricultural Land (Levels and Percent) by Per Capita Income Decile: 1998

Decile	Total	Levels	Percent
1st Decile	1,437,121	316,298	22.0
2nd Decile	1,436,827	317,792	22.1
3rd Decile	1,436,827	302,455	21.1
4th Decile	1,437,557	301,594	21.0
5th Decile	1,436,431	255,602	17.8
6th Decile	1,437,375	258,244	18.0
7th Decile	1,436,979	220,569	15.3
8th Decile	1,437,251	206,661	14.4
9th Decile	1,437,329	208,234	14.5
10th Decile	1,437,013	237,869	16.6
Total	14,370,711	2,625,318	18.3

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

**Table 9B.2 Number of Families Which Acquired Land Through Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)
by Per Capita Income Decile: 1998**

Decile	Total	Levels	Percent
1st Decile	316,298	33,343	10.5
2nd Decile	317,792	18,216	5.7
3rd Decile	302,455	30,586	10.1
4th Decile	301,594	25,436	8.4
5th Decile	255,602	22,765	8.9
6th Decile	258,244	32,385	12.5
7th Decile	220,569	18,665	8.5
8th Decile	206,661	16,579	8.0
9th Decile	208,234	16,938	8.1
10th Decile	237,869	15,802	6.6
Total	2,625,318	230,715	8.8

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 9C. Number and Percent of Poor and Non-poor Families by Ownership of Agricultural Lands, 1998

	Total	Own any Agricultural Land		Acquired Through CARP	
		No	Yes	Yes	No
Poor	5,838,970 100	4,653,167 79.7	1,185,803 20.3	101,739 8.6	1,084,064 91.4
Nonpoor	8,531,741 100	7,092,227 83.1	1,439,514 16.9	128,976 9.0	1,310,539 91.0
Total	14,370,711 100	11,745,394 81.7	2,625,318 18.3	230,715 8.8	2,394,603 91.2

Source of Basic Data: 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 10A. Proportion of Families with Access to Electricity, by Region, Urban and Rural: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998

Region	1985			1988			1991		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	57.0	85.4	39.7	59.9	86.1	43.9	61.7	80.9	42.8
National Capital Region	97.8	97.8	-	97.6	97.6	-	96.6	96.6	-
Region I-Ilocos	64.7	82.4	59.4	70.0	81.3	66.7	71.7	76.1	68.9
Region II-Cagayan	50.2	77.5	45.6	61.3	81.6	57.9	57.9	74.7	52.5
Region III-Central Luzon	79.9	92.7	70.7	83.4	93.4	76.4	84.9	90.1	77.5
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	62.0	84.0	48.7	63.8	85.8	52.2	71.1	88.3	52.8
Region V-Bicol	44.8	78.7	36.0	40.7	70.0	32.9	43.8	60.8	36.4
Region VI-Western Visayas	34.6	68.0	21.9	43.4	73.8	31.9	45.0	65.8	31.9
Region VII-Central Visayas	39.0	70.7	24.3	43.6	76.5	28.2	48.4	68.7	32.5
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	26.4	50.4	19.9	33.2	51.9	27.8	36.7	56.1	28.8
Region IX-Western Mindanao	34.4	76.4	26.4	36.0	73.2	28.2	42.8	72.6	27.8
Region X-Northern Mindanao	55.4	73.4	49.2	57.5	74.0	51.7	54.2	67.9	43.1
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	48.9	81.2	31.5	53.5	83.3	36.6	52.4	69.9	37.1
Region XII-Central Mindanao	40.3	71.3	33.7	39.0	68.0	33.2	45.5	62.4	36.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	*	*	*	51.7	84.6	41.5	48.2	75.1	36.2
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	**	**	**	**	**	**	19.9	33.7	15.8
CARAGA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Region	1994			1997			1998		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Philippines	66.0	84.2	48.1	70.4	90.3	52.3	72.3	90.8	55.5
National Capital Region	98.4	98.4	-	99.2	99.2	-	98.7	98.7	-
Region I-Ilocos	74.0	78.4	71.1	75.9	90.8	69.1	78.3	91.8	72.1
Region II-Cagayan	61.6	76.5	56.8	63.2	83.1	57.9	67.8	85.6	63.1
Region III-Central Luzon	86.5	91.7	78.9	91.4	96.5	85.0	92.2	96.4	87.1
Region IV-Southern Tagalog	75.8	90.3	60.2	79.7	93.7	64.2	81.4	94.6	66.6
Region V-Bicol	51.4	70.1	42.9	57.3	81.3	48.5	59.2	81.0	51.1
Region VI-Western Visayas	53.5	74.0	40.7	57.3	80.0	44.0	59.2	81.2	46.3
Region VII-Central Visayas	54.3	76.8	36.4	59.1	82.5	41.0	61.6	82.4	45.2
Region VIII-Eastern Visayas	42.7	62.4	34.6	46.8	71.5	37.7	50.3	74.6	41.3
Region IX-Western Mindanao	46.2	76.6	30.8	48.9	79.2	35.5	53.0	84.3	39.3
Region X-Northern Mindanao	58.2	70.1	48.4	64.9	81.6	52.0	65.8	80.4	54.5
Region XI-Southern Mindanao	55.4	72.0	40.9	64.7	86.9	50.6	67.9	90.3	53.3
Region XII-Central Mindanao	50.9	63.4	44.0	59.3	83.9	49.0	62.8	83.2	54.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	56.0	82.7	43.9	56.6	94.0	40.0	61.2	94.9	46.1
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	20.8	31.6	17.7	31.7	51.0	26.3	33.9	55.1	27.9
CARAGA	***	***	***	57.2	74.7	47.2	60.3	76.7	50.8

Notes:

*Provinces under CAR was part of Regions I and II in 1985

**ARMM was created into a Region under RA No. 7864 dated November 26, 1989. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions IX and XII in 1985 and 1988

***CARAGA was created into a Region under Republic Act 7901 dated February 23, 1995. Provinces under this Region was part of Regions X and XI in 1985, 1988, 1991 and 1994

Sources of Data: Family Income and Expenditures Survey: 1985, 1988, 1991 and 1994

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 10B. Proportion of Families with Electricity by Per Capita Income Decile, 1997 and 1998

Decile	1997		1998	
	Levels	Percent	Levels	Percent
1st Decile	309,082	21.8	418,565	29.1
2nd Decile	521,855	36.8	594,931	41.4
3rd Decile	692,472	48.8	781,028	54.4
4th Decile	866,665	61.1	949,034	66.0
5th Decile	1,025,369	72.3	1,063,254	74.0
6th Decile	1,185,661	83.5	1,195,080	83.1
7th Decile	1,265,558	89.2	1,263,998	88.0
8th Decile	1,340,459	94.5	1,332,992	92.8
9th Decile	1,374,937	96.9	1,376,472	95.8
10th Decile	1,403,209	98.9	1,414,355	98.4
Total	9,985,266	70.4	10,389,708	72.3

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey

Table 10C. Number and Percent of Poor and Non-poor Families by Access to Electricity, 1997 and 1998

	1997			1998		
	Total	With	Without	Total	With	Without
Poor	4,511,028 100	1,813,953 40.2	2,697,076 59.8	5,838,970 100	2,931,638 50.2	2,907,332 49.8
Nonpoor	9,681,311 100	8,171,313 84.4	1,509,998 15.6	8,531,741 100	7,458,070 87.4	1,073,671 12.6
Total	14,192,339 100	9,985,266 70.4	4,207,073 29.6	14,370,711 100	10,389,708 72.3	3,981,004 27.7

Sources of Basic Data: 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey and 1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey