POVERTY INCIDENCE[a] AMONG THE BASIC SECTORS IN THE PHILIPPINES

BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 2021 FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Control No. 23-SSSS04-15

Republic Act No. 8425 defines the basic sectors as the disadvantaged or marginalized sectors of the Philippine Society. Basic sectors are not mutually exclusive i.e., there could be overlaps among sectors wherein women may also be counted as senior citizens, farmers, etc.

Fisherfolks, farmers, children, and individuals residing in rural areas remain the poorest sectors in terms of poverty incidence in 2021.

1 FISHERFOLKS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
30.6 2021	**348** 2021
26.2 2018	287 2018

2 FARMERS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
30.0 2021	**2.4** 2021
31.6 2018	2.4 2018

3 CHILDREN

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
26.4 2021	**10.5** 2021
23.9 2018	9.3 2018

INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN RURAL AREAS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
25.7 2021	**13.7** 2021
24.5 2018	12.6 2018

SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
18.7 2021	**2.5** 2021
18.0 2018	2.3 2018

WOMEN

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
18.4 2021	**10.0** 2021
16.6 2018	8.7 2018

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
17.2 2021	**271** 2021
14.7 2018	236 2018

YOUTH

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
16.6 2021	**5.1** 2021
14.7 2018	4.5 2018

INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
11.6 2021	**6.6** 2021
9.3 2018	5.0 2018

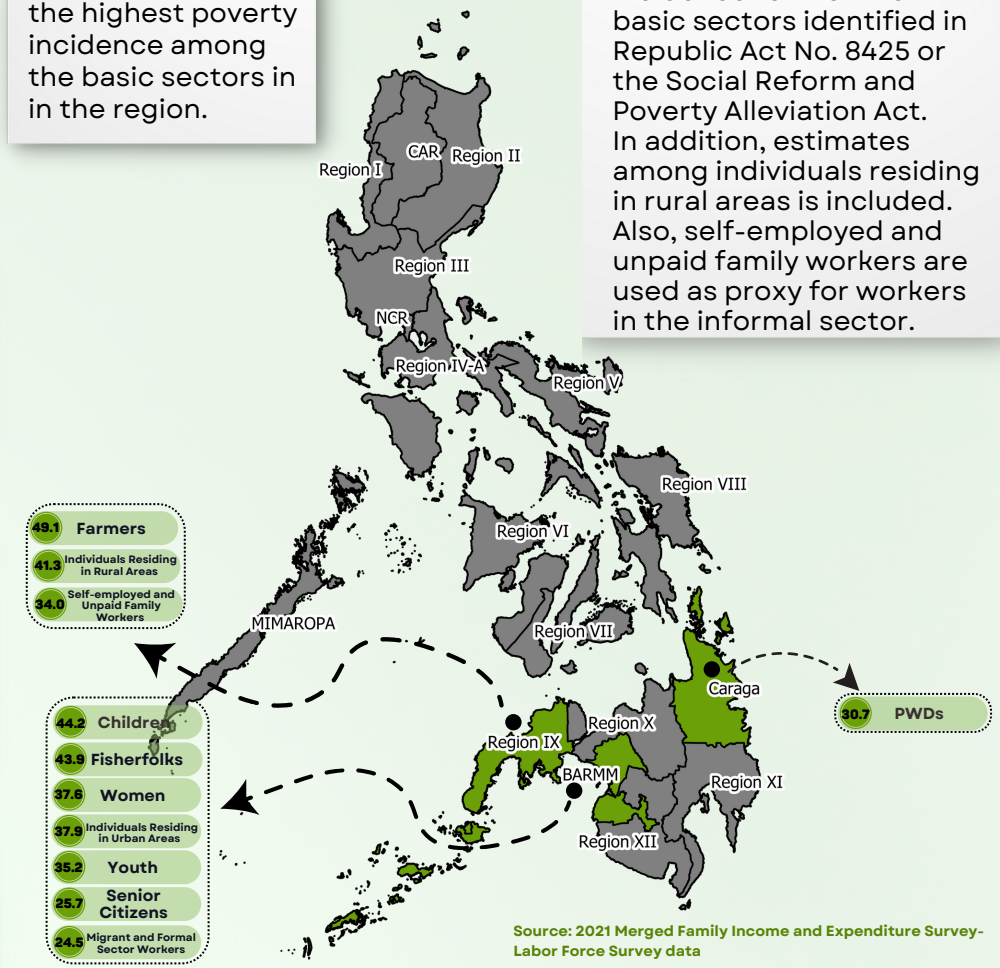
SENIOR CITIZENS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
10.3 2021	**1.0** 2021
9.1 2018	0.8 2018

MIGRANT & FORMAL SECTOR WORKERS

Poverty Incidence (%)	Magnitude of Poor (in millions)
10.2 2021	**2.8** 2021
8.8 2018	2.4 2018

The map shows the highest poverty incidence among the basic sectors in in the region.



Source: 2021 Merged Family Income and Expenditure Survey-Labor Force Survey data

PSA report provides the estimates of poverty incidence for 9 of the 14 basic sectors identified in Republic Act No. 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act. In addition, estimates among individuals residing in rural areas is included. Also, self-employed and unpaid family workers are used as proxy for workers in the informal sector.

Republic Act No. 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, defines "poor" as individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life. In this case, per capita income derived from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which was used for classifying food poor or non-food poor, refers to the total family income divided by the number of family members and not necessarily the income of the individual in a particular sector. If the per capita income is below the food threshold, then all the members of the family are considered food poor. Hence, a farmer belonging to a food poor family is considered food poor.

Footnote:

a - Poverty Incidence is the proportion of the families or individuals with per capita income less than the per capita Poverty Threshold to the total number of families or individuals.

BARMM estimates exclude the 63 barangays from the different municipalities of the Province of Cotabato.

For technical inquiries:
ssss.staff@psa.gov.ph
phdsd.staff@psa.gov.ph

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