



SPECIAL RELEASE

2021 Subsistence Incidence Among Population in CAR (2021 Full Year Poverty Statistics)

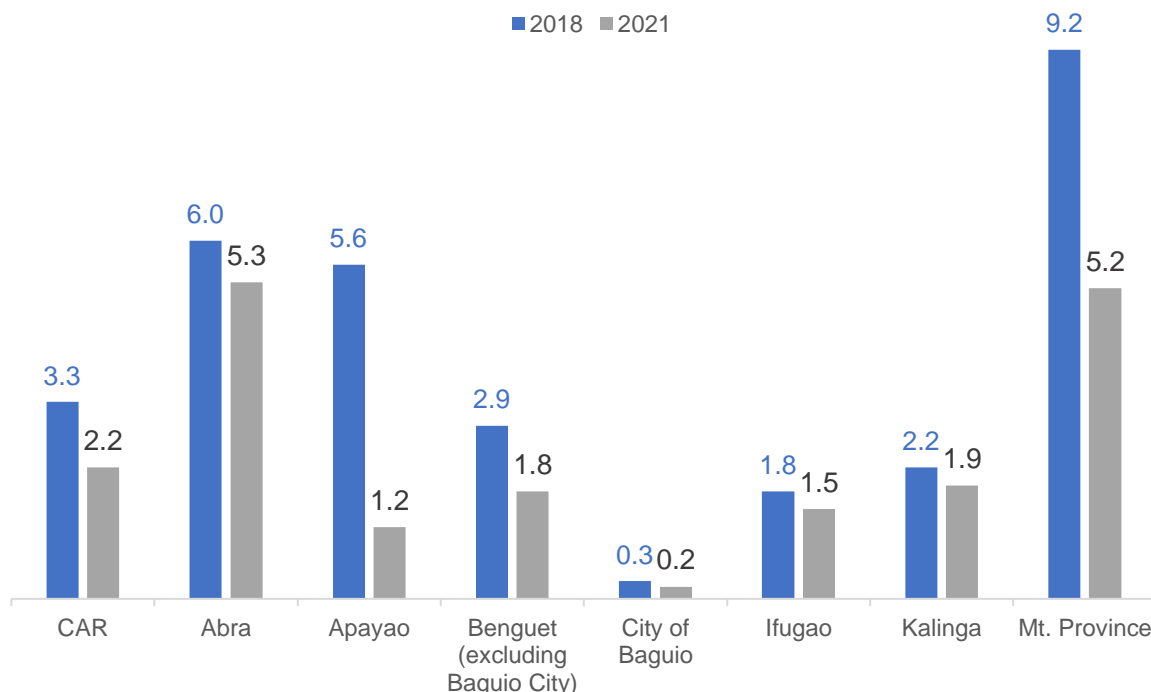
Date of Release: September 30, 2022

Reference No. SSR 2022-20

2 out of 100 individuals in CAR are food poor

- The 2021 subsistence incidence among population in CAR was estimated at 2.2 percent. This implies that in 2021, only 2 in every 100 individuals in the region belong to the food poor population whose amount of incomes were below the food threshold, or the amount needed to buy their basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) to ensure that one remains economically and socially productive.
- In comparison to 2018 with a record of 3.3 percent, a decrease of 1.1 percentage points was posted.

Figure 1. Subsistence Incidence among Population by Province/HUC,
CAR: Full Year 2018 and Full Year 2021
(In Percent)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Lower percentage of food poor marks in CAR

- In 2021, significant improvements in subsistence incidence among population were recorded in all provinces of CAR. Apayao recorded the most significant improvement in the region with a drop of 4.4 percentage points, from 5.6 percent in 2018 to 1.2 percent in 2021. Second to the most significant improvement was Mountain Province that listed 5.2 percent in 2021 which was 4.0 percentage points lower than the 2018 record of 9.2 percent. The City of Baguio posted the lowest subsistence incidence among population in CAR with 0.2 percent.
- Meanwhile, provinces of Ifugao and Kalinga both registered a 0.3 percentage points decrease in 2021. They reported 1.5 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. Abra and Benguet's subsistence incidence among population decreased in 2021 with 5.3 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively (Figure 1).

Table 1. Subsistence Incidence among Population Ranking by Provinces/HUC, CAR: Full Year 2018 and Full Year 2021 (In Percent)

Province	2018	2021	% Pt. Change
	(%)	(%)	
Abra	6.0	5.3	-0.7
Apayao	5.6	1.2	-4.4
Baguio City	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Benguet	2.9	1.8	-0.9
Ifugao	1.8	1.5	-0.3
Kalinga	2.2	1.9	-0.3
Mt. Province	9.2	5.2	-4.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Abra still has highest number of food poor individuals

- Abra had the highest number of food poor individuals in 2021 as it recorded an estimate of 13,200 food poor individuals. This was followed by Benguet with approximately 8,700 food poor individuals, even though it had the second greatest decline in percent point change.
- Mountain Province came in third in 2021 with about 8,300 food poor individuals. Kalinga had about 4,200 food poor individuals, Ifugao with about 3,200, and Apayao with an estimate of 1,500 food poor individuals. Capturing the fifth rank in 2021 was the province of Ifugao, a rank behind from 2018 record. Advancing from third rank posted in 2018, Apayao was at the second least food poor population in 2021. The City of Baguio had the least food poor individuals, both in 2018 and 2021 (Table 1)

Table 2. Full Year Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population, by Province/HUC, CAR: Full Year 2018 and Full Year 2021 (in thousands)

Province	2018	2021	Increase/Decrease
Abra	14.6	13.2	-1.4
Apayao	6.9	1.5	-5.4
Baguio City	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Benguet	13.4	8.7	-4.7
Ifugao	3.7	3.2	-0.5
Kalinga	4.7	4.2	-0.5
Mt. Province	14.4	8.3	-6.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

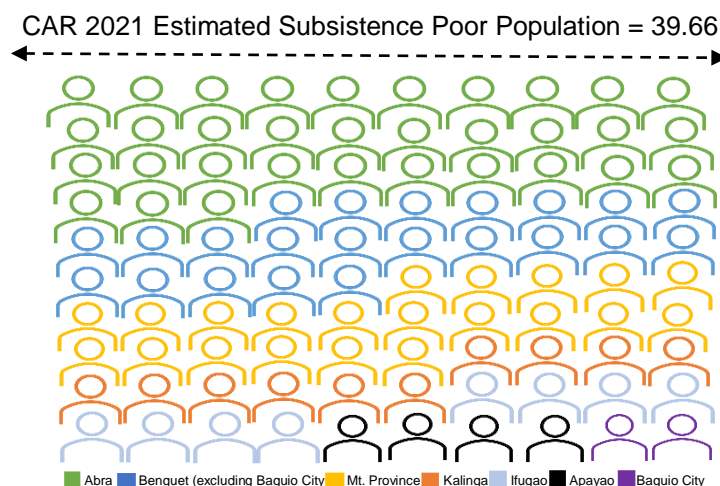
Magnitude of food poor drops by 19,110

- The individuals considered as food poor in CAR was estimated at 39,660 in 2021. This was 19,110 lesser than the 2018 record of 58,770 (Table 2).

Mountain Province records the highest decline by 6,100

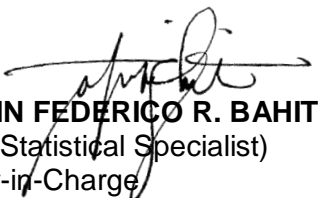
- Provinces of Mountain Province, Apayao, and Benguet recorded the three highest decreases in the number of food poor individuals. In 2021, food poor individuals from Mountain Province were estimated at 8,300, from 14,400 in 2018. Apayao listed a 5,400 decrease in 2021 with 1,500 from 6,900 in 2018. Lastly, Benguet registered 4,700 decrease from 13,400 in 2018 to 8,700 food poor individuals in 2018.
- Baguio City was once again had the lowest magnitude of food poor individuals with only 800 in 2021. Provinces of Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao were able to reduce the numbers with 13,200, 4,200, and 3,200 food poor individuals, respectively (Table 2).

Figure 2. Distribution of Subsistence Poor Population (in every 100 poor subsistence poor individual), CAR: Full Year 2021 (In Thousands)



Abra registers greatest number of food poor individuals

- In 2021, an estimate of 33 in every 100 food poor individuals in CAR were from Abra. Meanwhile, there were nearly 22 in every 100 food poor individuals listed in province of Benguet and 21 were from Mountain Province.
- In every 100 food poor individuals in CAR, 10 of these were from Kalinga, 8 from Ifugao, 4 from Apayao, and only 2 from the City of Baguio (Figure 2).



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Technical Notes

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 the nuclear and extended family.

Family Expenditures - The expenses or disbursements made by the family purely for personal consumption during the reference period. These include: - Total value of all items of consumption/expenditure bought on credit during the reference period as well as services availed of within the same period that have not been fully paid at the time of visit. - Value consumed from gifts, support, assistance or relief in goods and services received by the family from friends, relatives and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwelling unit. - Gifts, support, assistance or relief in goods and services donated by the family to friends, relatives and others like tithes, contribution to church, etc. - Imputed value of goods/ services received as fringe benefits from employer or part of the salaries/wages of employed family members.

Family Income - The primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the reference period, as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, interests, food and non-food items received as gifts by the family. Primary income includes: - Salaries and wages from employment - Commissions, tips, bonuses, family and clothing allowance, transportation and representation allowance and honoraria - 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 includes: - Imputed rental values of owner-occupied dwelling units - Interests - Rentals including landowner's share of agricultural products - Pensions, royalties and dividends from investments - Gifts, support in any form (physical, material and financial) 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). - Cash received out of salaries/wages and other sources of income of a family member who is a contract worker abroad and also cash receipts sent by a family member/relative of the household with a status of residency abroad other than that of a contract worker - Receipts from family sustenance activities, which are not considered as family operated enterprise.

Food threshold - the minimum income/expenditure required for a family/individual to meet the basic food needs, which satisfies the nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities.

Subsistence incidence - the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita food threshold to the total number of families/individuals

Poverty Threshold is the minimum income/expenditure required for a family/individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements.

Poverty Incidence refers to the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals

Poverty Incidence among Population is the proportion of people below the poverty line to the total population.

Notes: Basic food requirements are currently based on 100% adequacy for the Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake (RENI) for protein and energy equivalent to an average of 2000 kilocalories per capita, and 80% adequacy for other nutrients. On the other hand, basic non-food requirements, indirectly estimated by obtaining the ratio of food to total basic expenditures from a reference group of families, cover expenditure on: 1) clothing and footwear; 2) housing; 3) fuel, light, water; 4) maintenance and minor repairs; 5) rental of occupied dwelling units; 6) medical care; 7) education; 8) transportation and communication; 9) non-durable furnishings; 10) household operations; and 11) personal care and effects.