About 30,740 families in Cordillera are poor

Poverty incidence among families or the proportion of poor Cordilleran families in 2021 was about 6.9 percent. This is translated to an estimated 30,740 families. A family is a group of persons 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. Poverty incidence is the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals.

The poverty incidence of 6.9 percent among families in the region was lower compared to the national poverty incidence among families with 13.2 percent. This figure was a difference of 1.7 percentage points from the 8.6 percent poverty incidence recorded in 2018.

Family income refers to 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 that include 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, and receipts from family sustenance activities, which are not considered as family operated enterprise. With the per capita poverty threshold of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) estimated at PhP 28,304.00 in 2021, the estimated 30,740

families lived below the poverty threshold wherein the amount is not sufficient to meet their basic food and non-food needs.

The poverty threshold refers to the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet their basic food and non-food needs (e.g., clothing, housing, transportation, health, and education expenses). If the income falls below the threshold, the individual or family is considered poor. This means that a family of five needs at least PhP 11,793.00 per month, on the average, to meet their basic food and non-food needs. Compared to the 2018 poverty statistics, this was PhP 1,415.00 higher than the PhP 10,378.00 needed monthly by a family of five to meet their basic needs.

The annual per capita food threshold in CAR in 2021 was computed at PhP 19,795.00. The annual per capita food threshold in the region was lower than the national annual per capita food threshold by PhP 567.00

Food threshold is 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. This means that a family of five needs at least PhP 8,248 monthly income to meet their basic food needs. This was higher by PhP 984.00 compared to the PhP 7,264.00 monthly food threshold in 2018. Compared to the national annual per capita food threshold of PhP 20,111 in 2021, the region's annual per capita food threshold was lower by PhP 316.00.

The subsistence incidence among families in CAR decreased from the estimated 2.2 percent in 2018 to 1.4 percent in 2021. The 0.8 percentage point decrease was translated to less 3,250 food poor families or families living below the food threshold of PhP 19,795. Cordillera region's subsistence incidence among families was lower compared to the national subsistence incidence among families of 3.9 percent.

The main source of data estimation on poverty statistics is the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) every three years.

In this Issue.....

GANGSA

" A gangsa (gong) is an indigenous musical instrument of the Igorots ("people of the mountain") of the Cordillera region. It is usually played during cultural celebrations, rituals and festivities. It is a cultural symbol of fellowship and unity among the Igorots."

The quarterly newsletter is prepared by the Statistical Operations and Coordination Division (SOCD) of PSA- RSSO CAR

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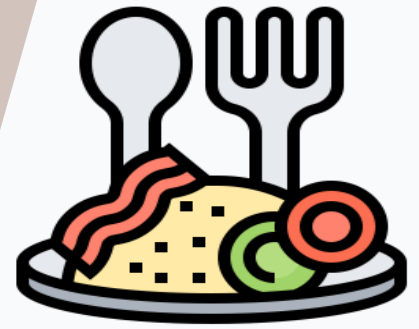
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2 out of 100 individuals in CAR are food poor

The 2021 subsistence incidence among population in CAR was estimated at 2.2 percent. Subsistence incidence is the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita food threshold to the total number of families/individuals. 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. Lower percentage of food poor marks in CAR. In 2021, significant improvements in subsistence incidence among population were recorded in all the provinces/city 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. Mountain Province came second with the most significant improvement listing 5.2 percent in 2021, lower by 4.0 percentage points from the 2018 record of 9.2 percent. Baguio City posted the lowest subsistence incidence among population in CAR with 0.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the provinces of Ifugao and Kalinga both registered a 0.3 percentage points decrease in 2021. These provinces reported 1.5 percent and 1.9 percent decreases, respectively. The subsistence incidence among population in Abra and Benguet decreased in 2021 with 5.3 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

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,
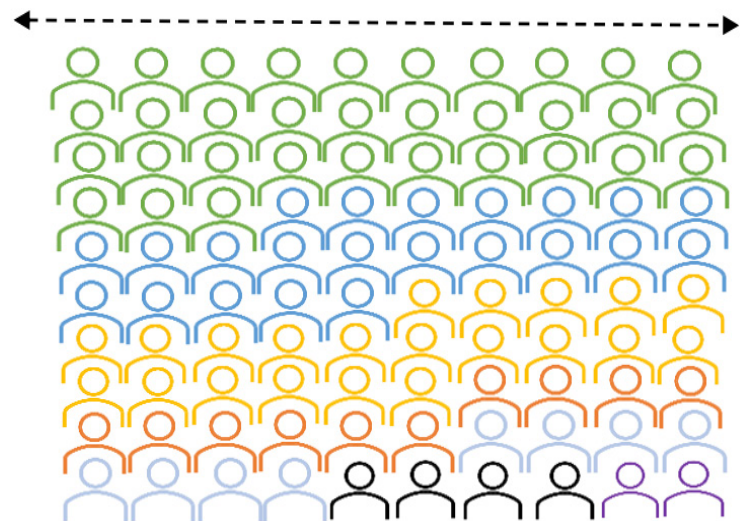
Ifugao with about 3,200, and Apayao with an estimate of 1,500 food poor individuals. Holding the fifth rank in 2021 was the province of Ifugao. Advancing from third rank in 2018, thew province of Apayao was the second least food poor population in 2021. Baguio City had the least food poor individuals, both in 2018 and 2021. 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. Mountain Province records the highest decline by 6,100.

The 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. 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. The provinces of Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao were able to reduce the numbers with 13,200, 4,200, and 3,200 food poor individuals, respectively.

In 2021, an estimate of 33 in every 100 food poor individuals in CAR were from the province of 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 the province of Kalinga, 8 from Ifugao, 4 from Apayao, and only 2 from Baguio City.

Subsistence Incidence Among Population by Provinces/HUC, CAR: Full Year 2018 and 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

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

CAR 2021 Estimated Subsistence Poor Population = 39.66

Abra | Benguet (excluding Baguio City) | Mt. Province | Kalinga | Ifugao | Apayao | Baguio City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
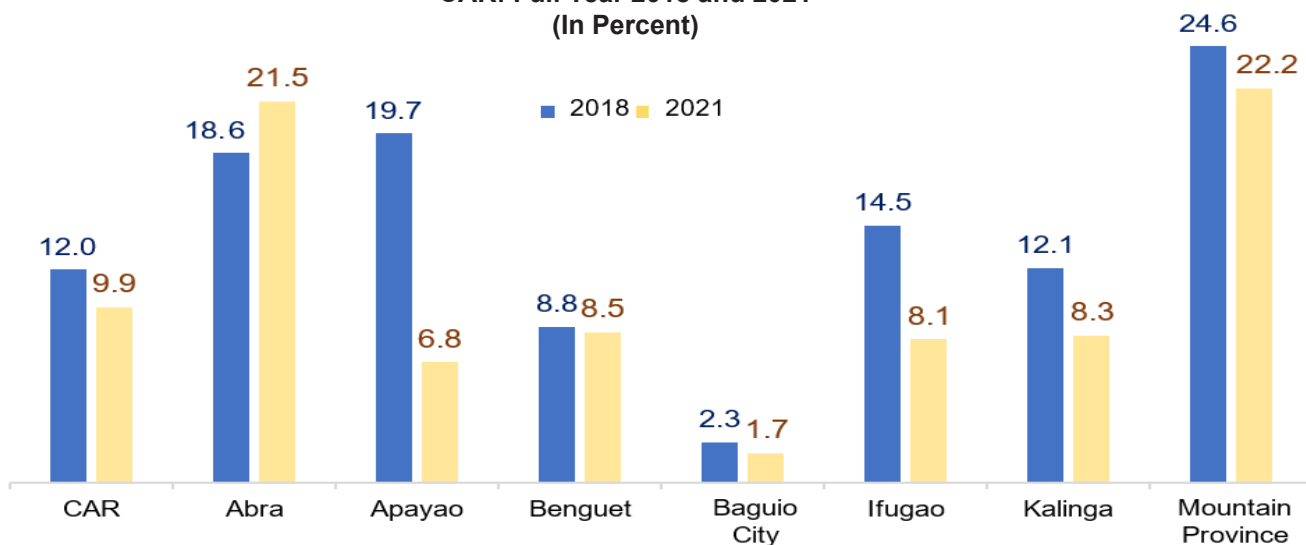
Nearly 10 out of 100 Cordillerans are poor

Credits: flicker.com

The poverty incidence among population in the Cordillera Administrtaive Region (CAR) in 2021 was estimated at 9.9 percent. This implies that in 2021, nearly 10 in every 100 individuals in the region belonged to the poor population whose income were not sufficient to purchase minimum basic food and non-food needs or below the poverty threshold. Compared to the record of 12.0 percent in 2018, a decrease of 2.1 percentage points was posted.

About 8,500 poor individuals in Apayao were estimated in 2021. Ifugao province had an estimated 17,100 poor individuals in 2021, a 13,000 decrease from 30,100 in 2018. Baguio City once again had the lowest number of poor individuals with 6,200 in 2021. The provinces of Kalinga and Mountain Province were able to reduce their estimated number of poor individuals with 18,500 and 35,000 poor individuals, respectively.

Poverty Incidence among Population by Province/HUC, CAR: Full Year 2018 and 2021 (In Percent)

Province/HUC	2018	2021
CAR	12.0	9.9
Abra	18.6	21.5
Apayao	19.7	6.8
Benguet	8.8	8.5
Baguio City	2.3	1.7
Ifugao	14.5	8.1
Kalinga	12.1	8.3
Mountain Province	24.6	22.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority - CAR

In between 2018 and 2021, improvements in poverty incidence among population in Apayao, Benguet, Baguio City, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Mountain Province were recorded. Apayao recorded the most significant improvement in CAR with a drop of 12.9 percentage points or down to 6.8 percent in 2021 from 19.7 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, the province of Benguet registered 8.5 percent in 2021 which was lower than the 8.8 percent in 2018.

The City of Baguio posted the lowest poverty incidence among population in CAR with 1.7 percent. Meanwhile, provinces of Ifugao, Kalinga, and Mountain Province registered 8.1 percent, 8.3 percent, and 22.2 percent, respectively. On the other hand, poverty incidence among population in Abra increased to 21.5 percent in 2021 from 18.6 percent in 2018.

The number of poor individuals in CAR was estimated at 180,710 in 2021. This was 33,120 lesser than the 2018 record of 213,830 in 2021. Decreases were notable in the provinces of Apayao and Ifugao. However, the magnitude of poor population increased in the provinces of Abra and Benguet. An increase of 7,800 individuals in Abra were estimated in 2021 resulting to about 53,500 poor individuals. Meanwhile, Benguet was estimated to have an additional 900 poor individuals in 2021 resulting to about 42,000 poor individuals.

In 2021, Abra maintained its rank as the province with the highest number of poor individuals in CAR. Similar to Abra, Benguet was still the province with second highest number of poor individuals both in 2018 and 2021. Mountain Province came in third. Kalinga had the fourth highest number of poor individuals, while Ifugao ranked fifth.

The province that posted the highest decline in the approximate number of poor individuals, Apayao was the sixth of the seven provinces/HUC with the lowest magnitude of poor population in Cordillera. Baguio City with lessened number of poor individuals in 2021 was still considered as the least poor province/HUC in the Cordillera region.

11,793 pesos monthly needed for family of 5 to meet basic needs

Credits: PSO-Abra, 2022 NDHS

In order for a family of five members to stay out of poverty or meet both food and non-food basic needs in the Cordillera region, the family should at least earn an income of PhP 11,793.00 per month, on the average. This was based on the results of 2021 full year poverty statistics which require a family of 5 members to at least have an estimated amount of PhP 28,304.00 annual per capita income to stay out of poverty.

The poverty threshold of PhP 28,304.00 refers to the minimum income required in 2021 for an individual to meet his/her basic food and non-food needs (e.g., clothing, housing, transportation, health, and education expenses). If the income falls below the threshold, the individual for the year is considered poor.

In 2018, a five member family needed a monthly income of PhP 10,378.00 in order to meet their basic food and non-food needs. This means that in 2021, an additional PhP 1,415.00 was needed by a family of five to meet basic needs, and so as not considered to be poor.

7 in 1 hundred families in CAR have income below poverty line

In 2021, the poverty incidence in the region was estimated at 6.9 percent. This meant that there was an estimated 30,740 poor Cordilleran families in the region whose per capita income was not sufficient to meet their basic food and non-food needs. This also meant that 7 in 1 hundred families in CAR had income below poverty line in 2021. As compared to the 2018 poverty incidence of 8.6 percent, there was a difference of 1.7 percentage points from that of the record of 6.9 poverty incidence in 2021. However, the region's poverty incidence among families was still lower compared to the national figure of 13.2 percent in 2021.
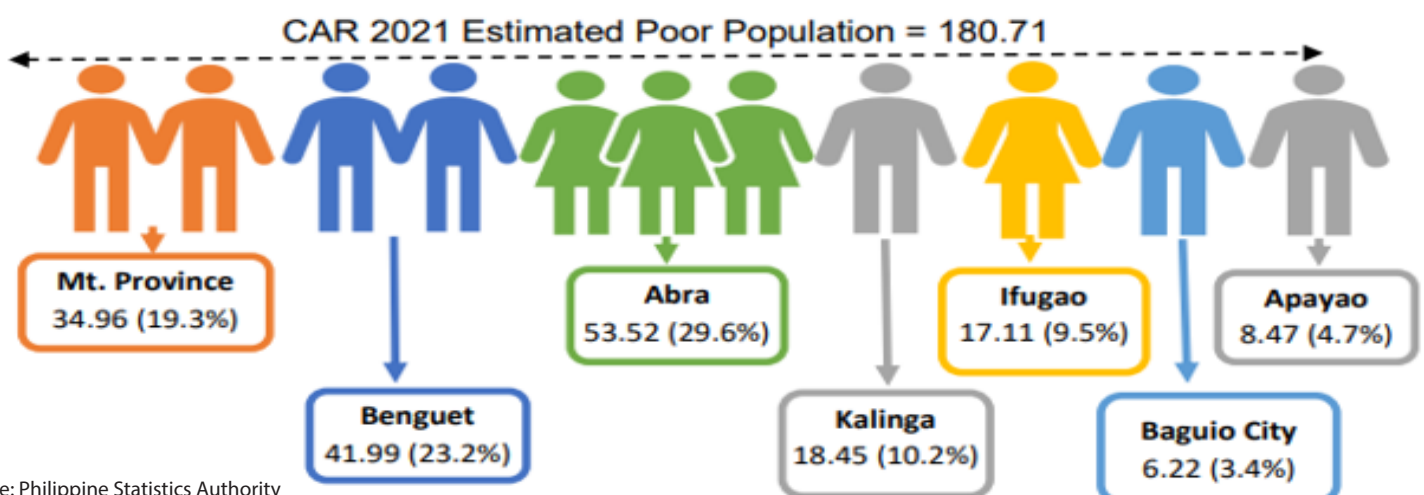
At least PhP 8,248 monthly needed by a family of five to meet basic food needs

A family of five in CAR needs at least PhP 8,248.00 monthly income to meet their basic food needs, or an annual per capita income of PhP 19,795.00 to meet the food needs of each of the family members for the whole year. The monthly family food threshold in CAR in 2021 was higher by PhP 984.00 compared to the PhP 7,264.00 in 2018. Compared to the national annual per capita food threshold income of PhP 20,111.00, the region's annual per capita food threshold was still lower by PhP 316.00.

About 14 out of 1,000 families in Cordillera are food poor

Subsistence incidence or the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure that falls below the per capita food threshold to the total number of families/ individuals in CAR decreased from 2.2 percent in 2018 to 1.4 percent in 2021, translated to about 3,250 food poor families. The figure was still lower compared to the 3.9 national subsistence incidence among families.

Magnitude of Poor Population/HUC, CAR: Full Year 2021 (In Thousands)

CAR 2021 Estimated Poor Population = 180.71

Mt. Province	Benguet	Abra	Kalinga	Ifugao	Baguio City	Apayao
34.96 (19.3%)	41.99 (23.2%)	53.52 (29.6%)	18.45 (10.2%)	17.11 (9.5%)	6.22 (3.4%)	8.47 (4.7%)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Credits: Liza Agoot, PNA

PSA lists 22,540 establishments in CAR during the pandemic

The number of establishments in Cordillera based on the 2021 List of Establishment (LE) recorded a total of 22,540 establishments during the pandemic with 10.1 percent growth from the 2018 LE in CAR. Establishment is defined as an economic unit under a single ownership or control, i.e. under a single legal entity which engages in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity and at a single fixed physical location.

Total employment in the region decreased by 12.3 percent or 14,963 less employed individuals from 2018 LE of 121,471 to 106,503 total employment in 2021. Number of establishments in the region was about 2.1 percent of the country's total number of 1,080,810 establishments while the total employment in the region was 1.3 percent of the country's total number of 8,445,578 employment.

National Capital Region (NCR) recorded the highest number of establishments with 200,554. However it decreased by 2.3% or 4,696 less establishments from the 205,250 in 2021. CALABARZON with 160,105 establishments came second, followed by Central Luzon with 138,032 recorded establishments.

On the other hand, the following regions recorded the least number of establishments MIMAROPA (23,285), CAR (22,540), Caraga (22,614) and BARMM (7,963).

Most of the establishments in CAR were engaged in services with 88.7 percent share, followed by industry with 10.9 percent, and agriculture with 0.4 percent.

Most establishments are in Benguet

Across CAR, Benguet (including Baguio City) remained as the province with the highest number of establishments with 15,901. These establishments accounted 70.5 percent of the total establishments in the region. Establishments in Benguet employed 82,169 persons contributing 77.2 percent to the total employment in the Cordillera.

Second highest recorded establishments was Mountain Province (1,728) contributing 7.7 percent followed by Kalinga (1,664) with 7.4 percent and Abra (1,643) with 7.3 percent. Ifugao (992) with 4.4 percent and Apayao (612) with 2.7 percent recorded the least number of establishments.

Apayao recorded highest growth of establishments

Apayao recorded 70.9 percent growth from 358 recorded establishments in 2018 to 612 establishments in 2021. Second highest growth was Abra with 31.4 percent increase followed by Benguet with 8.8 percent, Mt. Province with 8.3 percent and Ifugao with 2.0 percent

while Kalinga recorded a decrease of 0.6 percent. Employment in Apayao increased by 116.3 percent followed by Kalinga with 7.9 percent despite the decrease in the number of establishments. Mountain Province and Ifugao also recorded increases with 2.8 and 1.1 percent respectively. On the other hand, two provinces recorded decreases in employment with Benguet with -16.9 percent and Abra with -6.4 percent.

Wholesale and Retail Trade dominates establishment count in CAR

Half of the establishments in CAR was engaged in Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles with 11,388 establishments recorded which accounted 50.5 percent of the total establishments in the region. This was followed by Accommodation and Food Services activities with 16 percent share or equivalent to 3,621 establishments. Manufacturing came third with 2,274 or 10.0 percent share of the establishments recorded. About 25 establishments were engaged in Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities, while only 15 establishments were engaged in Mining and Quarrying.

Single proprietorship comprises 87.6% of total establishments in CAR

As to legal organization, Single Proprietorship had the largest number with 19,744 establishments, sharing 87.6 percent to the total establishments in the region. Stock Corporation placed second with 7.8 percent share (1,766 establishments), followed by Cooperative with 2.2 percent (499 establishments), Non-Stock, Non-profit Corporation with 1.4 percent (332 establishments) and Others with 0.4 percent (84 establishments). Partnership and Government Corporations had the least number of establishments with 0.3 and 0.1 percent or 81 and 34 establishments respectively.

Micro enterprises are biggest employers

Majority of the establishments in CAR or 94.0 percent were Micro Enterprises (1-9 employees) with 21,195 establishments recorded. These establishments employed about 50,757 persons that comprised 47.7 percent of the 106,503 total employment in the region. Large enterprises (200 and over employees) and small enterprises (10-99 employees) shared 24.4 percent (25,976) and 24.38 percent (25,968) respectively. Medium enterprises (100-199 employees) had the least number of establishments with 28 (0.1 percent) employing 3,802 workers or 3.6 percent of the total employment. The average number of employees per establishment size were: 2 workers in Micro, 20 workers in Small, 136 workers in Medium, and 553 workers in Large Scale Enterprises.

Most poor individuals are from Abra

In 2021, an estimate of 53,520 poor individuals in CAR were from Abra. This was followed by approximately 41,990 poor individuals in Benguet and 34,960 in Mountain Province.

Moreover, in Kalinga, there were about 18,450 poor individuals, followed by Ifugao with about 17,110, Apayao with about 8,470, and Baguio City with the least poor population with an estimate of 6,220 poor individuals.

Apayao enters least poor cluster

In 2021, two provinces of CAR were in Cluster 4 and four provinces were in Cluster 5 (least poor cluster).

The provinces that belong to Cluster 4 were Abra and Mountain Province. Abra was consistently placing in Cluster 4 since 2015 until 2021. Meanwhile, with lesser poor population, Mountain Province was able to enter Cluster 4 in 2021 after being in Cluster 3 in 2015 and 2018.

Ifugao and Kalinga were continuously declining their number of poor individuals since 2015 to 2021. From being in Cluster 3 in 2015, they moved to Cluster 4 in 2018, and they moved to the least poor cluster in 2021.

Benguet was consistent for being considered in the least poor cluster of provinces as it belonged to Cluster 5 from 2015 to 2021. Joining Benguet in Cluster 5 was Apayao. In both years, 2015 and 2018, Apayao was in Cluster 3.

How does the PSA generate official poverty statistics?

Who developed the current methodology and compiles poverty statistics?

Based on Executive Order no. 352 or the System of Designated Statistics, the then Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics (TC PovStat), a Committee coordinated by the PSA consisting of experts on poverty statistics, was tasked with the development/ formulation of the official poverty estimation methodology. Current methodology is based on NSCB Resolution no. 9 series of 2011. The PSA Technical Staff is in charge with the compilation and estimation of the official poverty statistics based on the approved methodology.

Legal Basis for Estimation:

Who are the poor?
The poor are individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the NEDA and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs on food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life - Section 3 of Republic Act 8425 of 1997 (Social Reform & Poverty Alleviation Act).

Full Year Magnitude of Poor Population, by Province/ HUC, CAR: Full Year 2018 and Full Year 2021

Province	2018	2021	Difference (%)
Abra	45.7	53.5	17.1
Apayao	24.0	8.5	-64.6
Baguio City	8.2	6.2	-24.4
Benguet	41.1	42.0	2.2
Ifugao	30.1	17.1	-43.2
Kalinga	26.3	18.5	-29.7
Mt. Province	38.4	35.0	-8.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Why does PSA release poverty statistics?

PSA releases poverty statistics to serve as a tool for decision making of the government and the private sector (Executive Order 352) the government and the private sector (Executive Order 352).

What are the data inputs and sources?

As an initial step in the generation of Official Poverty Statistics, determine:

1. Provincial Food Bundle - Source: Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI);
2. Price Data - Source: Philippine Statistics Authority; and
3. Income Data - Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), PSA.

Once the inputs are available, the computation can be done in three major steps:

Step 1. Estimate per Capita Food Threshold. How?

National food bundle was converted to Provincial food bundles taking into consideration the following criteria:

1. Must satisfy 100% Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intakes (RENI) for energy and protein (2000 kcal on average) and 80% RENI for other nutrients.
2. Food items in the bundle must be locally available and are eaten in the province.
3. Food items in the bundle must be low-cost in the province.
4. The food bundle must be visualizable, and can be cooked or eaten in the area.

National Food Bundle (Food items in orange font may vary across provinces)

BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	SNACKS
Scramble Egg Coffee with milk Boiled rice/corn mix	Boiled monggo with malungay and dried dilis Boiled rice/corn mix Banana	Fried fish/boiled pork Vegetable Dish Boiled rice/corn mix	Bread or boiled root crops

Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intakes (RENI) % on the following nutrients:

Energy	Calcium	Vitamin A	Niacin A	Vitamin C
Protein	Iron	Thiamin	Riboflavin	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Step 2. Estimate per Capita Poverty Threshold. How?

The non-food component of the poverty threshold is indirectly estimated using the average share of food expenditure (FE) to the total basic expenditure (TBE) of families around the food threshold, and subsequently taking the ratio of the food threshold to this food share to obtain the poverty threshold.

Basic Non-Food Requirement includes: 1) clothing and footwear; 2) fuel, light and water; 3) housing maintenance and other minor repairs; 4) rental of occupied dwelling units; 5) medical care; 6) education; 7) transportation & communication; 8) non-durable furnishing; 9) household operations; and 10) personal care and effects. Recreation, tobacco and alcohol are excluded.
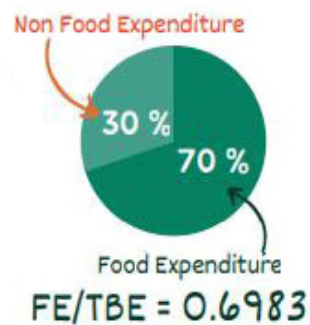
To ensure comparability across space and over time, the ratio of FE to TBE of families whose per capita income is around the food threshold is held constant for a certain period. The average of the nationally determined FE/TBE ratio from the FIES in 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009, which is equivalent to 0.6983 was used since 2009 and will still be used until 2021. The food threshold is then divided by the FE/TBE Ratio to account for the cost of the basic non food needs.
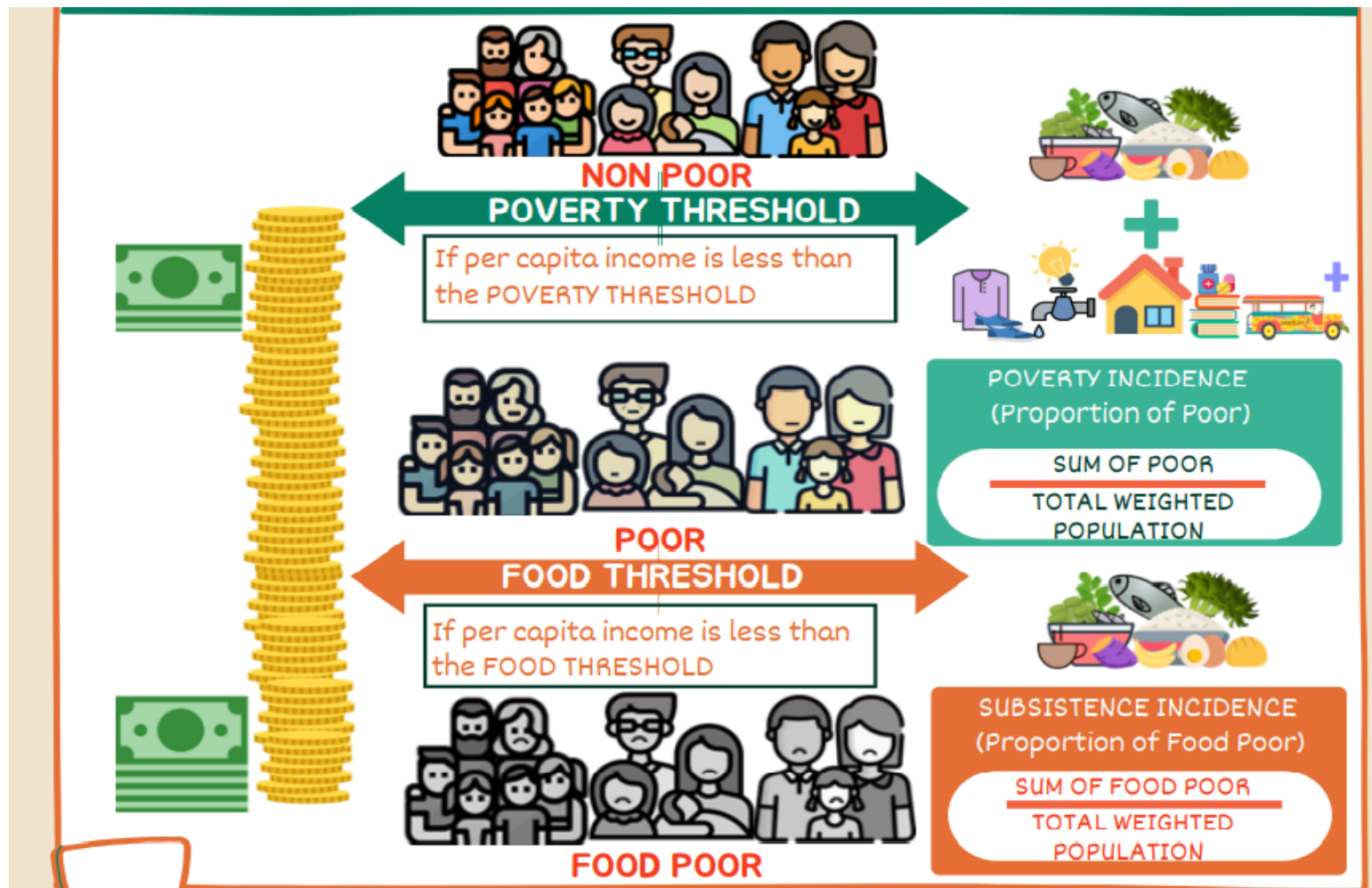
Poverty Threshold

$$\frac{FOOD\ THRESHOLD}{FE/TBE} =$$

Poverty Threshold

Example:
The average percentage of food expenditure to the total basic expenditure of the families around the subsistence incidence from the FIES results in 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 was 69.83 percent. This assumes that the cost of the basic food needs, estimated by the food threshold is 69.83%, or about 70% of the poverty threshold, while the remaining 30% is allocated for the cost of of the non-food needs.

Non Food Expenditure

30 %

70 %

Food Expenditure

FE/TBE = 0.6983

Step 3. Generate the Subsistence and Poverty Incidence. How?

NON POOR
POVERTY THRESHOLD

If per capita income is less than the POVERTY THRESHOLD

POVERTY INCIDENCE
(Proportion of Poor)

$$\frac{SUM\ OF\ POOR}{TOTAL\ WEIGHTED\ POPULATION}$$

POOR
FOOD THRESHOLD

If per capita income is less than the FOOD THRESHOLD

SUBSISTENCE INCIDENCE
(Proportion of Food Poor)

$$\frac{SUM\ OF\ FOOD\ POOR}{TOTAL\ WEIGHTED\ POPULATION}$$

FOOD POOR

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes:
1. The Official poverty statistics is available at the national, regional, provincial and highly urbanized cities. Poverty Statistics are available from the following link: (https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-pressrelease)
2. There is ongoing review for the official poverty estimation methodology following the provision in the resolution that the methodology should be reviewed every 10 years. (https:// psa.gov.ph/povertypress-releases/references)