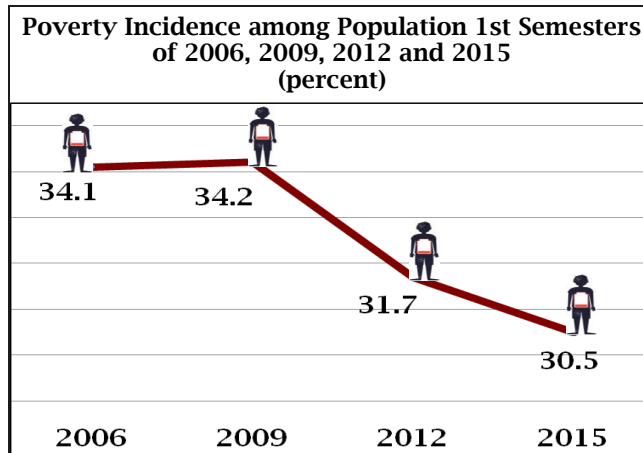


## Poverty Incidence among Population in Region VI

**About 31 out of 100 persons in Region VI are poor.**

About 31 out of 100 persons (30.5 percent) in Region VI are poor in the first semester of 2015 compared to 32 out of 100 (31.7 percent) in the same period of 2012. It was worth noting that for a span of three years, poverty incidence posted a decrease of 1.2 percentage points.

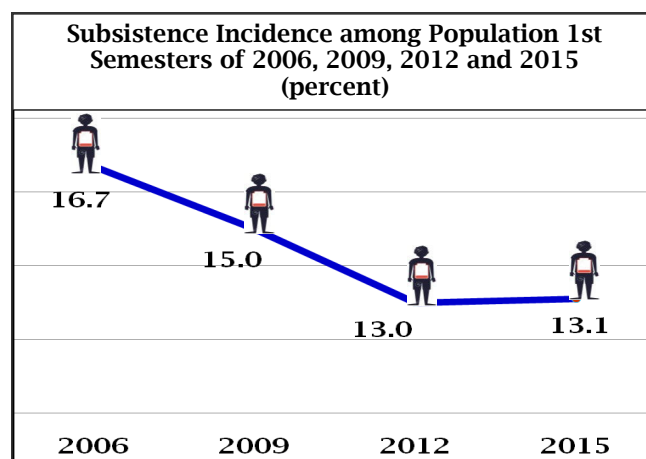


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

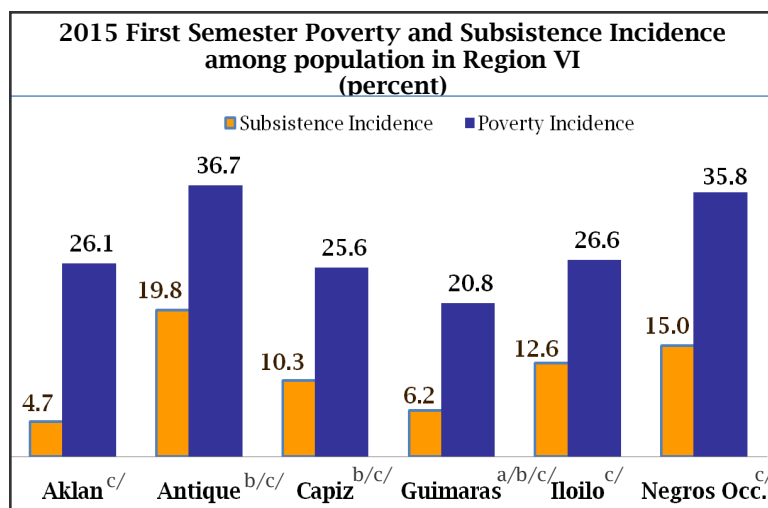


**About 13 out of 100 persons in Region VI are extremely poor.**

The proportion of persons whose incomes are not sufficient to meet the basic food needs or extremely poor in the first half of 2015 stands at 13.1 percent or about 13 out of 100 individuals. It showed a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point compared to the first half of 2012 at 13.0 percent.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

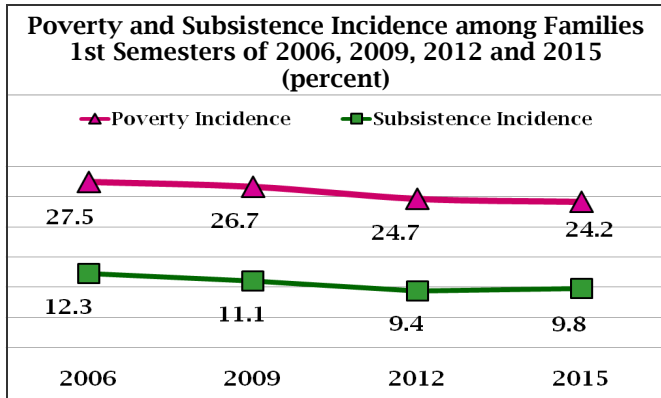


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes: a/ Caution in utilizing the estimate for these provinces must be observed due to its very small sample size.  
 b/ Coefficient of variation of 2015 first semester provincial poverty incidence among population is greater than 20%.  
 c/ Coefficient of variation of 2015 first semester subsistence incidence among population is greater than 20%.

Least proportion of the poor persons was registered in Guimaras at 20.8 percent and least proportion of extremely poor persons are in Aklan at 4.7 percent. Antique had the highest proportion of poor and extremely poor registered at 36.7 and 19.8 percent, respectively.

## Poverty Incidence Among Families in Region VI



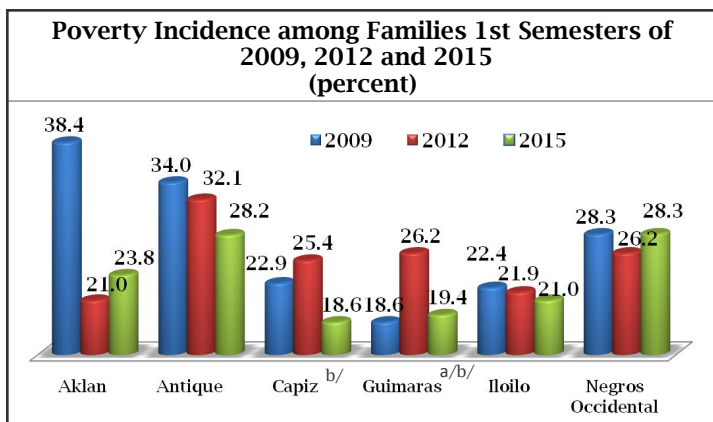
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

About one in every 200 families in Region VI was lifted out of poverty as of the first semester of 2015.

Proportion of poor families improved by 0.5 percentage points recorded at 24.2 percent in first semester of 2015 from 24.7 percent in the same period of 2012. This means that about one in every 200 families in Region VI was lifted out of poverty.

About nine out of ten families in Region VI were able to sustain their basic food needs during the first half of 2015.

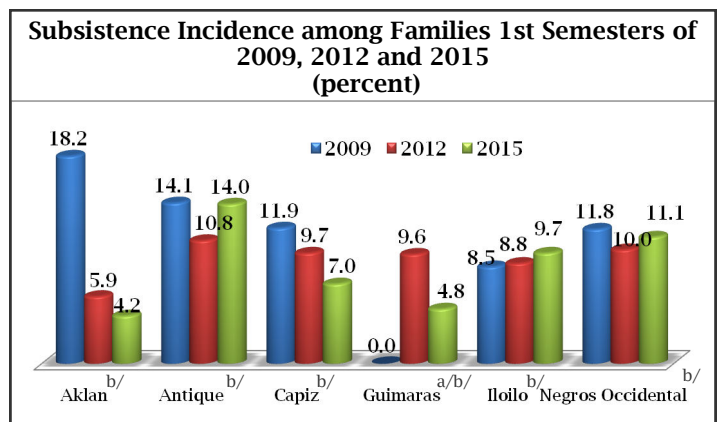
Proportion of families living in extreme poverty or those families who cannot meet the basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities was estimated at 9.8 percent as of the first semester of 2015 compared to 9.4 percent in 2012. In other words, about nine out of ten families in Region VI were able to sustain their basic food needs during the first half of 2015.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes: a/ Caution in utilizing the estimate for these provinces must be observed due to its very small sample size.

b/ Coefficient of variation of 2015 first semester provincial poverty incidence among families is greater than 20%.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes: a/ Caution in utilizing the estimate for these provinces must be observed due to its very small sample size.

b/ Coefficient of variation of 2015 first semester subsistence incidence among families is greater than 20%.

Antique and Iloilo had gradually alleviated poverty for the first semesters of 2009, 2012 and 2015. Proportion of families in extreme or food poverty declined in the provinces of Aklan and Capiz from the first semester of 2009 to 2015 of the same period. On the other hand, only the province of Iloilo had not improved subsistence incidence among families from the first semester of 2009 to the first semester of 2015.

## Food and Poverty Thresholds

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			% Change	
	2009	2012	2015	2009-2012	2012-2015
<b>Region VI</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>8,957</b>	<b>10,738</b>	9.9	19.9
Aklan	8,440	8,785	10,804	4.1	23.0
Antique	8,215	8,308	10,747	1.1	29.4
Capiz	8,663	9,973	10,509	15.1	5.4
Guimaras	8,133	9,374	11,401	15.3	21.6
Iloilo	8,112	9,343	11,111	15.2	18.9
Negros Occidental	8,002	8,538	10,503	(27.0)	79.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			% Change	
	2009	2012	2015	2009-2012	2012-2015
<b>Region VI</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>7,493</b>	9.7	19.8
Aklan	5,894	6,135	7,544	4.1	23.0
Antique	5,733	5,802	7,501	1.2	29.3
Capiz	6,035	6,970	7,338	15.5	5.3
Guimaras	5,679	6,546	7,961	15.3	21.6
Iloilo	5,657	6,519	7,749	15.2	18.9
Negros Occidental	5,597	5,962	7,314	6.5	22.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

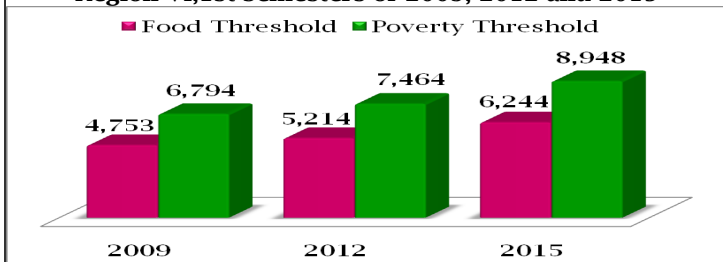
During the first semester of 2015, on the average, a family of five needed at least six thousand two hundred forty four pesos (PhP 6,244.00) monthly income to buy their minimum basic food needs and at least eight thousand nine hundred forty eight pesos (PhP 8,948.00) monthly for their minimum basic food and non-food needs. These amounts represent the monthly food threshold and monthly poverty threshold, respectively.

The 2015 first semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold shows the minimum income required for an individual to get out of poverty. In Region VI, an individual will need around seven thousand four hundred ninety three pesos (PhP 7,493.00) to meet his/her monthly basic food needs and around ten thousand seven hundred thirty eight pesos (PhP 10,738.00) pesos to stay out of poverty.

An increase of 19.9 percent from the first semester of 2012 to the first semester of 2015 was noted in poverty threshold. It rose by 10 percentage points compared to the increase between the period of 2009-2012 first semester which is only 9.9 percent.

Among the provinces, Guimaras (11,401.00 pesos) posted the highest poverty threshold while Negros Occidental (10,503.00 pesos) posted the lowest. Guimaras (7,961.00 pesos) was noted to have the highest food threshold as of the first semester of 2015 while Negros Occidental (7,314.00 pesos) was noted to have the lowest.

**Monthly Food and Poverty Threshold for a Family of Five, Region VI, 1st Semesters of 2009, 2012 and 2015**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

### First Semester Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty, 2012 and 2015

Statistics	1st Semester Estimates	
	2012	2015
<b>Income Gap</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Poverty Gap</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Severity of Poverty</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

On the average, income of poor families were short by 27.1 percent of the poverty threshold. This means that on the average, an additional monthly income of two thousand four hundred twenty five pesos (PhP 2,425.00) is needed by a poor family with five members for them to become non-poor. The poverty gap slightly increased from the first semester of 2012 to the first semester of 2015. The severity of poverty, which captures inequality of income among poor, remained unchanged at 2.5 percent.

### Clustering of Provinces, 2015

Province	Cluster <sup>c/</sup>	Province	Cluster <sup>c/</sup>	Province	Cluster <sup>c/</sup>	Province	Cluster <sup>c/</sup>	Province	Cluster <sup>c/</sup>
Bukidnon	1	Lanao del Norte <sup>b/</sup>	2	<b>Antique</b>	<b>3</b>	Occidental Mindoro <sup>b/</sup>	3	Isabela	4
Lanao del Sur	1	Leyte	2	Aurora <sup>a/</sup>	3	Romblom <sup>b/</sup>	3	Isabela City <sup>a/b/</sup>	4
Maguindanao	1	Mountain Province	2	Basilan <sup>b/</sup>	3	South Cotabato	3	La Union <sup>b/</sup>	4
Northern Samar	1	Negros Oriental	2	Bohol	3	Southern Leyte <sup>b/</sup>	3	Marinduque <sup>b/</sup>	4
Sarangani	1	North Cotabato	2	Camarines Sur	3	Surigao del Norte	3	Misamis Oriental <sup>b/</sup>	4
Siquijor <sup>a/</sup>	1	Sorsogon <sup>b/</sup>	2	Compostela Valley	3	Surigao del Sur	3	Nueva Vizcaya <sup>b/</sup>	4
Sulu	1	Sultan Kudarat	2	Davao del Norte <sup>b/</sup>	3	Biliran	4	Oriental Mindoro	4
Agusan del Sur	2	Western Samar (Samar)	2	Davao Oriental <sup>b/</sup>	3	Cagayan	4	Palawan	4
Apayao	2	Zamboanga del Norte	2	Ifugao <sup>b/</sup>	3	<b>Capiz<sup>b/</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	Pangasinan	4
Camarines Norte <sup>b/</sup>	2	Zamboanga Sibugay	2	Kalinga <sup>b/</sup>	3	Cebu	4	Quezon <sup>b/</sup>	4
Camiguin <sup>a/</sup>	2	Abra	3	Masbate	3	Davao del Sur	4	Quirino	4
Catanduanes	2	Agusan del Norte	3	Misamis Occidental <sup>b/</sup>	3	<b>Guimaras<sup>a/b/</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	Tarlac	4
Cotabato City <sup>b/</sup>	2	<b>Aklan</b>	<b>3</b>	Negros Occidental	3	Ilocos Sur	4	Zambales	4
Eastern Samar	2	Albay	3	Nueva Ecija	3	<b>Iloilo</b>	<b>4</b>	Zamboanga del Sur <sup>b/</sup>	4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes: a/ Caution in utilizing the estimate for these provinces must be observed due to its very small sample size.

b/ Coefficient of variation of the 2015 first semester provincial poverty incidence among families is greater than 20%.

c/ variable used in the cluster analysis is the 90% confidence interval of poverty incidence among families. Cluster 1 indicates the poorest cluster.

Among the provinces nationwide Capiz, Iloilo and Guimaras belongs to Cluster 4 or the least poor cluster while the rest of the provinces in Region VI belongs to Cluster 3. In the 2015 clustering of provinces Cluster 1 indicates the bottom (poorest) cluster.

## Explanatory Notes

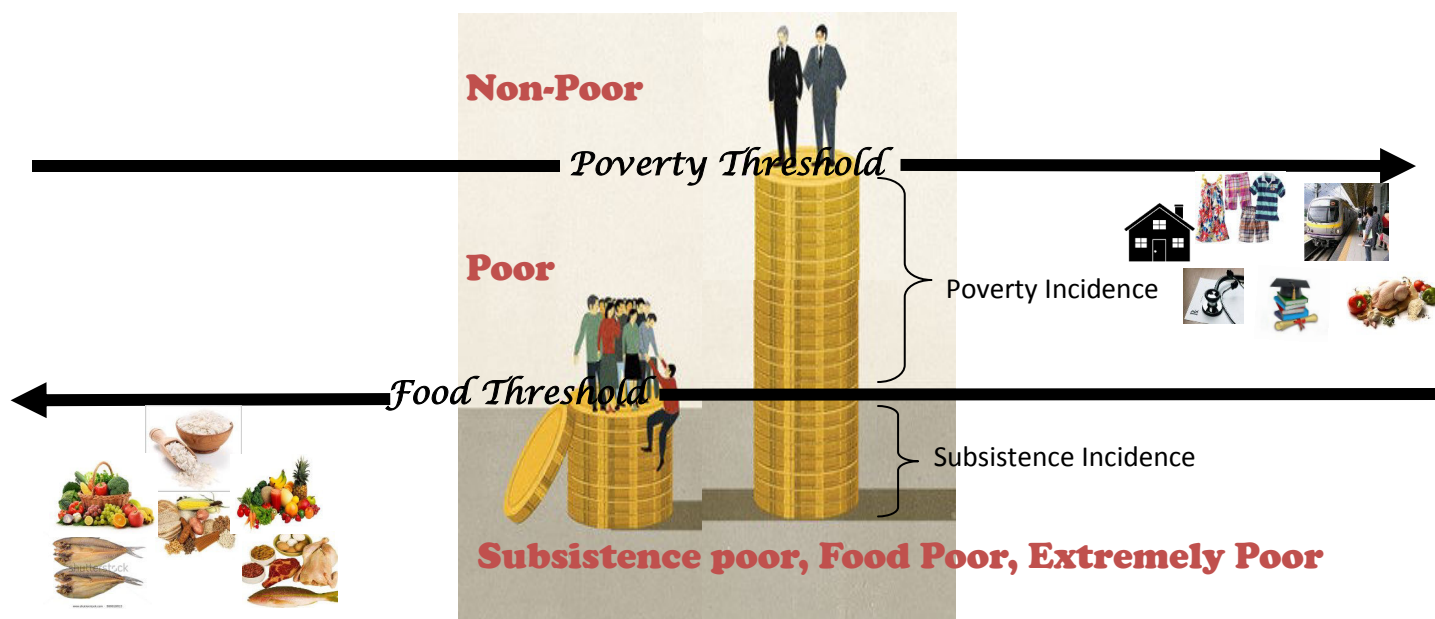
The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) releases its latest report on the official poverty statistics for the first semester of 2015. The PSA report provides the estimates of poverty incidence using income data from the first visit of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted in July 2015.

The **Subsistence Incidence among Filipinos** is the proportion of Filipinos whose incomes fall below the food threshold. It is also referred to as the proportion of Filipinos in extreme or subsistence poverty.

The **Poverty Incidence among Filipinos** is the proportion of people below the poverty line to the total population .

The **Income Gap** measures the average income required by the poor in order to get out of poverty, expressed relative to the poverty threshold.

The **Poverty Gap** refers to the income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families.



The **Severity of Poverty** is the total of the squared income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families. This is a poverty measure that is sensitive to income distribution among the poor.

The **Poverty Threshold** refers to the minimum income required for a family/individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements such as such as clothing, housing, transportation, health and education expenses.

The **Food Threshold** is the minimum income required to meet the basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities. It is also referred to as the subsistence threshold or poverty line.