Institute of Economic Development and Research SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS University of the Philippines

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POVERTY MEASUREMENT AND NUTRITION

by

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of lavel of development. The poor segments of these societies often have consumption levels constrained below subsistence. Inspite of the pervasiveness of this problem there is still no established and over accepted method of measuring poverty.

income that divides the poor from the nonpoor. Due to difficulties in quantifying other variables income is considered the main factor that constrains the family's consumption even though labor resources and other forms of wealth also exercise a constraint on the family's consumption in the long-run. This study is concerned with the day administration of a methodology that will consider income as the only -brooks business business

then used as a poverty line for the whole population. This level is estimated using a reference family with specific demographic characant teristics most common to the families in a given population.

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Paragal as, deliver the costs a Mortain, Delivition of Locome

Rosenthal, Gerard. "Identifying the Poor: Economic Measuress" of Poverty." On Understanding Poverty, Moynihan, David (Ed.) Basic Books, Inc. Publishers, New York, c. 1969, p. 330.

Recent studies in equity in income distribution show that
equity cannot be taken to mean absolute income equality since a
portion of income inequality can be considered socially acceptable.

These can be due to difference in family sizes, number of families in an income group mean of household heads mage structure of the end
working population, differences in rank, educational attainment sq and of head.

Of head.

that a blanket approach using a single poverty line does not which consider variations in demographic characteristics that can bring and about socially acceptable variations in poverty lines. Poverty supplies measurements which consider these factors can also facilitate the lower formulation of policies designed to eliminate poverty.

Poverty measurements based on consumption requirements can

list as settent with any list and gotenotion a to need to be

divided into two components: required food and non-food expend
gates assessed to concluse to rolls and the list of the recent ador
itures. Food expenditures are objectively more necessary and

precede the latter in the preference ordering of households. APC

for food has been estimated to be 1.6. Taking this as the households

consumption behavior, totale subsistence budget will be estimated und)

from the calculated food budget will be estimated.

ablistage bushes at soldiese out on community of any analysis

Angahas, Mahar, "Towards a Working Definition of Income Equity," Discussion Paper 75-18, IEDR, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, and the Angel of the Angel

the estimation of the food budget which considers nutrition requirements. Several poverty studies have based the food budget on food requirements set up by FNRI (Formerly FNRC). Tan and Tecson used linear programming to determine the minimum cost of the required food intake of a reference family of 6 with specific age and sex breaches a second second

FNRI (Food and Nutrition Research Institute) has also come up without to the content of the cont

weakanto betaun the retification of the contract of the contract of the contract of

Daily Family Caloric Requirement
of oldingraphs of a material and one of the constant of the c

Nutritional status is a condition applied to an individual not and consequently nutritional requirements are also expressed in terms of individual needs. Since poverty is a family phenomena in the consequence of the conseq

Tan, E. and Tecson, G., "Levels and Determinants of Nutrition," Discussion Paper 74-6. IEDR, School of Economics, University of the Philippines.

Tan, E. "Income Distribution in the Philippines," Philippine Economic Problem in Perspective, José Encarnación, Jr. and others, IEDR, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, c. 1976.

we have to estimate caloric requirements of the family per day and make use of this to estimate the daily food budget. a well-make will

tional time the production of the contraction of th Families differ not only in terms of demographic characteristics and the second second o Presidence 20 年度数 安全区 2005年度 BP#24 of its members and their physical activities but also in family size. beatigue, car le com angrei da que en partir de la complemente partir. This will therefore allow the estimation of a requirements distribuand the rest of a exignostic construction and restaurances and rest tion using population groupings - according to family size and the exclusion as lessy in a rushes, business become the according to occupation. povince that chargedness of electric accountable ent participation

Given the family size, a reference family can be defined by to the looking at the average sex, age distribution, etc. of families Within the population. The caloric requirements of this family is the average caloric requirement of families of the same size. plings whiten ying our ciruliya com a some as soften and "logo traus" Applying the conceptual approach discussed in the Appendix to figure agil our service of stimest our change of graining the second this problem we can say that we can similarly set up a frequency . This of it to main, the same this promotion of distribution of families among the different groupings of daily family caloric requirements. | Then with an estimated standard Bonderson or missiled garage give deviation of daily family caloric requirements it is possible to define the probability of a given family to be undernourished, if the actual daily caloric intake is known; Or given the number of families who consume a certain level of daily caloric intake we are can estimate how many of these families are probably undernourished.

Plantage SE

President and thouse of the state and Departments of Catrification, " ting of the contraction of the c Estimation of Family Food Budget

pring it wanted the principle of a contraction of the section of t The main difficulty in evaluating daily caloric requirements comes from the fact that calories consumed come from different

per: 100 calories of food intake was estimated. First the weighted average price of different food groups was obtained and then the weighted weighted caloric value per gram intake of each food group were computed to estimate the price of 100 calories of food intake for each food group. As there are 11 food groups, an average for all or too bead a meight pool of body and average for all food groups was estimated by using as weights the distribution of the each god of the administration of the each consumption among the different food groups, which are consumption among the different food groups, which are obtained from the latest FNRI survey of Metro Manila.

Implicit in this method is the assumption that food is air iqual consumed solely for their caloric value. All nutrients: protein, of the property areas the payment of the or version of the co carbohydrates, fats, etc. are used up to provide energy. This boate damily acaracteristic will been a lacted. assumption tends to overprice calories per gram consumption of food astinate the lead beduel as weeth a readly some that the since the body can also obtain minerals and vitamins from food cossant to eather than ealeric recommended to the contract the intake. However, the underconsumption of calories will prevent the . The gravitar land of the control of the second state of the body from utilizing the nutrients (e.g. proteins cannot be used for course on a gample of drouble one collected. tissue replacement when the body does not satisfy caloric requirements). We can say then that at low levels of consumption food intake is solely used to satisfy caloric requirements. Therefore expenditures on food at these levels are undertaken solely for the acquisition of calories required by the family a selection such a selection

After the food budget has been estimated the total budget is partially and partially and partially and partially and partially and partially and estimated assuming that APC for food expenditures is .6. This is

pakurally been the noteraletal toppes of the everya fillicito.

an assumption used in many consumption studies. The A study of families earning minimum wages in Metro-Mamila shows that APCofor food of any these; families can be as high, as 267 boof or purposes of comparison with other studies this assumption will be used thoughout under the estimates the total budgetion but to solve and estimates and because of the solve as the state of the solve and the solve and the solve and the solve and the solve as the state of the solve as the solv

Is and elected acted on the food if can easily at the condition food done Families can also be grouped by occupation of head so as to to modification but make an elected at the condition of caloric requirements due to physical daily, expert boot therethe each access software a minoten fatou activity.

and objectined from the letter with the representation.

Empirical Testing to a Programmen and a Projection where at the Pending

To measure poverty using the proposed methodology, data on an account to the proposed methodology, data on the proposed property of the proposed methodology, data on the proposed property of the prope

book melignes to the mile of well to meds tends got one eW . (simple FNRI Food Survey

sample of models used to neclety calests countroughts. Therefore

intake data on the national level. Their main interest has have

naturally been the nutritional status of the average filipino, all deglar facts and bedselded made to be applied book consists and this has affected their data collection. Their data consists all similar as a second benefit book and offer any commons and book and offer any commons book and offer any commons book and offer any of caloric intakes per capita for every family and nutrients

sufficiency is measured in terms of dietary nutrient intake relative to required allowance. Estimates of caloric requirements per family per day cannot be obtained from the FNRI food survey data. However, data on caloric intakes for various family sizes will shed some appropriate on the nutritional status of families of given sizes.

This asta is presented in Table 1. In the case of rights

Rizal Survey

secroles bear large and secretary as a secroles bear large and secretary and make use of it

to measure the extent of poverty a survey was conducted for a sample

of families. Five towns from the Province of Rizal were chosen:

Teresa, Tanay, Morong, Binangonan, and Cardona. A sample of 365

Data collected consisted of the following: income, expenditure, related to and better and the following: income, expenditure, related to another and better and better and better and better wealth, food consumption and demographic characteristic of family size, sex and age distribution. In addition a 24 hour recall of time spent on all physical activities of all the members of the analysis family was collected.

Caloric requirements for adults was estimated using the method attemption of villing later base asia diamed of vibroops belikesels even established earlier. In the case of children FNRI caloric allowances includes growth requirements were used. But since most children were underweight this caloric allowance was converted into calories/

actimated to motive to the case of children for an abuse were underweight this caloric allowance was converted into calories/

actimated to motive to the case of children for a standard were underweight. These requirements do not assume

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to correct the existing undernourishment among children but it does prevent further deterioration of their nutritional status. par day camen is ortained from the Pari (cook enroy) data.verer, Comparison of Average Requirements with FNRT Allowances This are that

lisht on a maniffered waring of femilias or avent list This data is presented in Table 1. In the case of adults the data shows that the sample has relatively lower average weights VOVERIE LOGIN than the FNRI reference individuals. However, the estimated calories /kilogram of body weight for adults in the sample is higher than the FNRI allowances because the sample consists of families whose heads are farmers, fishermen, laborers and industrial workers. Since a majorfty of the sample women were housewives, which is similarly the assumed activity of the FNRI reference women, only a slight variation in the caloric requirements per day of women adults can be observed. parelybeing personal tradesitable est to forestation betopdates adult. Individual children of the sample survey required less calories

because they are underweight. to the second and the state of the second second as the second of the second second of

and the experience in a flat to approvidion desired, for an image meta Estimated Daily Family Caloric Requirements .hino. / tray your results

Four family sizes were chosen - 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sample families building with third bases if an approximate with the same control of the same cont were classified according to family size and total family requirements assemble size size for the size of the size was estimated by adding the caloric requirements of the individual members of the family. The appendix shows the method for computing individual caloric requirements. A frequency distribution of familes see too the reconstitution of samples. according to caloric requirements was made for each family size.

This is shown in Pable 2. The distribution of families according at to caloric requirements can be definitely improved by increasing the sample families position but . Butter erg still ere only glical must study (ods quite reasonable). Paking into consideration the inflation, Table 3 shows the estimated parameters for each family size. this poverty lime is near lower compared with the Terson estimate. The data shows that increases in mean daily family caloric requirewhich are linear programming results, the food budget is therefore ments is lower as we go from size 5 to 6 than from 4 to 5. This the endoated commute the that will assure the coastility Let gives us an idea of the effect of family size on food requirements. wit families of a tive family size will be note to buy its calours Analysis of data shows that this effect is affected by the interregarded at the same cime elect it assimines their utility. This action of age distribution and family size. In Table 4 is a restrict site of the problem and family size. In Table 4 is a comparison of per capita caloric intake for each family size and pivofbs to tage the tage to the calorist of the calorist terms of t shows the distribution of members between two age groups. Per cape equirements integrated as a constant in the former takes as caloric requirements for each family size decreases from size 4 to given the existing food bebits of the population. The latter or t 6 but increases suddenly from size 6 to 7. When age distribution erve such impraction, whethis, as a consister or sists entirely of is examined it shows that the number of adults increases more are or and oil. gradually than the members below 16. Families who have more adolescents have larger caloric requirements than those whose Caloric Search was the system subtide children belong to the infant groups.

Food Budger Estimates limed and the shaped out to standard to the particle of the standard standard to the shaped out to standard and the standard out to standard to the standard to stan

is presented in Table 6. For purposes of comparison, the estimates made by Tan-Tecson for family size 6 and the FNRI estimates for the same family size are also presented. The estimates made in this study look quite reasonable. Taking into consideration the inflation, sable 3 start the estimated presenters for onto that], those, this poverty line is even lower compared with the Tan-Tecson estimates en date allews weed the romans of the daily family co east requirewhich are linear programming results. The food budget is therefore smoths is lower as the weathering of the fichage from & to be there the estimated amount of money that will assure the possibility that cover on an idea of the entrees of deals sive on door re sincerealist all families of a given family size will be able to buy its caloric nelvels of down shows that this afractice an acted requirements at the same time that it maximizes their utility. This A RES DEFENSION OF rather of any distinct room and its discountries. method differs from the linear programming in that the latter ins swith the food budget on the basis of lowest cost of caloric Reading . Burers as a sum describe in the solution of the state state requirements irregardless of existing taste. The former takes as esterit regirement: for and tage to at a tage for a region of the stage of the stage of the given the existing food habits of the population. The latter can au andivitata ope and to a to see sold pageof in ancestant per give such impractical solutions as a menu that consists entirely of exceptions of the circus of the law tagger inclauses agree sugar and oil. career event only well by the land to be absenced to the contract bearing edelerum az jako kompul <mark>callorte zon hende</mark>ka

requirements of the heads of the family and per capita too requirements of the family. Larger caloric requirements are needed acceptable of the family. Larger caloric requirements are needed acceptable of the family. On the average most manual occupations for more manual occupations. On the average most manual occupations require about 3,000 calories - about 500 calories more than the requirements of the reference males of FNRI. Cetain occupations also raise the per capita caloric requirements for the rest of the

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Caloric Requirements by Occupation

family. In many cases the members of the family also participate.

in the activities of the household head. This is the case for farm

household households.

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Families were grouped into three, according to occupation of household head, while controlling family size at 4-7 to keep lower the dispersion of the distribution of families among classes of the caloric requirements. Table 8 shows the frequency distribution for of daily family caloric requirements of three groups of families of classified by occupation of head on These distributions are much and better behaved than the family size groupings. Families of a particular behaved than the family size groupings. Families of a particular behaved than the family size groupings. Families of a particular behaved than the family size groupings.

Table 9 shows the estimated parameters for caloric requirements parameters for these family groups. Table 10 also shows the calculation of the food budget and the limits of the poverty lines for these occupational groupings. Taking the maximum food budget as the calculation amount that will allow all families the possibility of obtaining their food requirements, some conclusions can be seen a Given the existing minimum wage structure it can be seen that their incomes does not sufficiently cover the required food expenses of This sector estimates can be considered underestimates since family size displacements controlled at size 4-7. It is larger family sizes will be included to these parameters will definitely be higher and his becomes as a calculation.

Incidence of Poverty Last and the contract the contract the contract that all the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract tha

avai tok euse bas en an ar urray diri. En enestabli ediniko ka (dirika) en ala di A calculation of probabilities of poverty was made by making . Chieserous . Lie has use of the mean total Budget and the standard deviation for every family size: This is presented in Table 11.0 These probabilities can be of use in determining how many families of a given income class and family size are poor. Given a family of a certain size and family income this table shows its probability of being poor. These probabilities were then applied to the cross tabulation of families by family size and income classes of the 1971 BCS survey. The absolute number of poor families are presented in Table 12. This estimate has limitations since the poverty measurements are valued at 1976 prices. It can be corrected by using 1971 food and a prices to estimate price per calorie. These poverty measurements -radiunte ado ana nor como como constante de describir de la como constante de la disconstante della discons can also be used for the results of 1975 NCSO Household Survey to Market Mark that the Market the telephone - 14 55 Fr - 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 6 5 5 6 6 7 5 1 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 6 7 5 6 7 6 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 get a more accurate estimate of poverty. SESSE THE LARVE THERETY, I'VE BY THE SHE KELLED THE EXPLICATION, AND THE

Policy implications:

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In spite of the lack of thoroughness in empirical testing it has been shown that this model presents a practical method of computing poverty measurements. Caloric requirements can be calculated with more accurateness through the FNRI Food Surveys and the method of calculating price per calorie of food taken can also be improved and used to update poverty measurements.

makers. solf policy makers seriously want to pursue the target of providing the members of society with its minimum needs, these measurements can ease the identification of the poor families. This identification is important in working out the policy that will be pursued. The more clearly identified are the specific groups the less the chances of coming up with policies that have a more expensive blanket approach. A policy of providing cheap rice though government price control program does not give the assurance that it will be enjoyed only by the families who use it most.

Assessment of the nutrition problem by way of investigating the causes is very necessary for the formulation and choice of nutrition programs. Most approaches to nutrition planning have often been limited to agricultural planning to assure sufficiency of food production. This approach attacks the problem from the supply side only neglecting the fact that poor income distribution can also bring about problems from the demand side. Awareness of the demand problem have made nutritionists formulate different kinds of interventions. The lack of proper assessment of the causel relationships involved in the nutrition problem has brought about an ineffective nutrition planning. Cost benefit analysis cannot be used in choosing nutrition programs unless these factors are identified and in some cases quantified. The use of poverty

measurements that are based on nutrition requirements is an initial point in quantifying causal relationships in the nutrition system.

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APPENDIX

. consequently the empression of an individual to the maintenant Nutrition Requirements requirement : in terms of colored requirements is agire reasons is. as Nutritional status can be measured in many ways. Nutrition surveys undertaken by FNRT generally consist of three phases dietary, biochemical and clinical. In this paper the only measure-pinoing a fambivibal and analysis to the appropriate years and appropriate ment of nutritional status that will be considered is the dietary requirements: (1) have discuid compositions (2) physical activity survey, that is, the collection of data on food intake. Dietary of Jetary according to the section of data on food intake. Dietary of the section of data on food intake. surveys usually consist of the evaluation of intakes of the most cen state the following: important nutrients for the body, namely, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, relative to body requirements. Although each nutrient fulfills a specific function in the maintenance of the body s health and of this we still don't have exact knowledge, the intake of food can be more simply understood to achieve the goal of providing the needed energy measured in terms of calories. * Energy intake has to be equal to energy expenditures in orderxfor=the individual to maintain his nutritional status. In the scase of such nutritional disorders as undernutrition (kwasiorkor) lathis is q usually clinically evidenced among children by being underweight. Height is correlated with weight. Heavier additionals require Elimination of such frank signs of nutritional disorders can be more calories. Tien manuare more estories than we so ton early physical attained by the intake of calories that is greater than caloric activities. Aufants and adolescents age groups of severious levels expenditure. The intake of proportionate quantities of all nutrients of snary to provide for actatenance and prover. Individuals of that will give a balanced diet is not a sufficient condition for the stadler ack, body else and age may have differences in energy attainment of ideal nutritional status. For the proper nutriture of recairmmats due to whysical activity. In the case of adults, any individual it is necessary to first satisfy the caloric requirecalerie requirements can be brown done inco two comportate:

ments, consequently the expression of an individual's nutrition requirements in terms of caloric requirements is quite reasonable.

Furthermore, the conversion of food intake into caloric intakes will facilitate a homogeneous treatment of this variable and exercise.

There are many factors that determine the individual's caloric straight and the spherous straigh

Height is correlated with weight. Heavier individuals require ad and we reach fount and to angle doubt about to an evidely more calories. Men require more calories than women for many physical activities. Infants and adolescents age groups require various levels attributed to provide for maintenance and growth. Individuals of a charge to provide for maintenance and growth. Individuals of a contract the substitute of a contract the contract the substitute of a contract the con

for all physical activities during the waking hours. BMR is interested for both men and women to be I calorie/hour/kilogram of body weight. Caloric needs for physical activity can be estimated by calculating time duration of different activities for all waking hours. Basic research in the Philippines and in other countries have estimated calories/kilogram body weight/ minute expenditure of different kinds of activities for male and for female. We can, 10150 therefore, restate caloric requirements for adults as follows: 10150

C_k = BMR + C_{pa}

Where for any individual k:

BMR = w. H_s

 $C_{pa} = \sum (w.m_i. A_i)$

C = daily caloric requirement for an adult individual

BMR = Basal Metabolism Rate for sleeping hours per day

w = weight in kilograms

H_s = sleeping hours per day

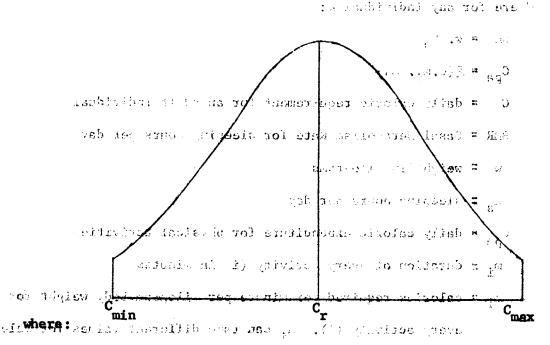
C - daily caloric expenditure for physical activities

 m_{i} = duration of every activity (i) in minutes

every activity (i). A can take different values: for male

Caloric requirements cannot be defined as one requirement for all individuals in a given population. FNRI defines it for reference

individuals for different groups by age and body weights. Reference individuals have specific age, sex and weight characteristics. We can, therefore, say that there will be a frequency distribution of individuals among different classes of caloric requirements since the physical characteristics of individuals differ. In a given, population, if we can define the reference individual as one who has the average physical characteristics of the population than the caloric requirements of this individual will also be the average caloric requirement of individuals in that population. This will allow us to define caloric requirements for a population as a frequency distribution such as this:



C_r = is the caloric requirement of the individual with average physical characteristics and activity.

Caloric requirements cannot in sufficed as one requirement for all for all and sidness for a sive population. The definition of low properties.

.C_{min} = minimum individual caloric requirement (SIMARAN)

 C_{\max} * maximum individual caloric requirement

TCmax and C can be estimated by a computing the standard

deviation of required caloric intakes of individuals in a given average and the state of the sta

c_{min} = c_r - 2 (ර)

 $C_{max} = C_m + 2 (f)$

intake we can estimate the probability that this intake will meet 0.

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Children 1-3 years 12

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Simplify: P_k (U) = 0, when C_{ak} , $\angle C_{min}$ and C_{ak}

 $S_{\rm res} = P_{\rm k}$ (U) = 5.5M for all $G_{\rm ak} = C_{\rm r}$

 P_k (U) = 1, for all $C_{ak} \ge C_{max}$

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The expression of nutritional requirements in terms of a 0.082.1 SA SA STATE OF A PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY OF A POPULATION OF A POPULATION GROUP AMONG VARIOUS levels

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it is sufficient to know average saloric requirements and the same standard deviation of caloric requirements of individuals in a group to be able to say what are the chances of undernutrition for a given level of actual caloric intake.

of caloric requirements has been a big improvement. With this

Table 1

COMPARISON OF ENERGY REQUIREMENTS WITH FURI REQUIREMENTS

Sex and Age	Reference	Individuals-	FNRC	Averages -	Rizal Survey	
inchaos	Body Weigh	t "Energy Ca	1. Cal/kg.	Body Weigh	t Energy Cal.	Cal./
_apwin a st	Abutan La			Sexue To	a oi da, vels	
Male 25 years	56	2,500	44.6	52.8	2,376 ,aci (Mingae	45.
30-4 9	56	2,400	42.8	·	•	49.
50–6 9	56	2,200	39.2	55.7 53.4	2,269.5	42.
Female 25 years	49	1,900	38.7	45.6	1,646.1	36.
30-49 .100 (pu)	ton 1 49 tolu	a 193 1,800 1	: 36.7 :::	60 v.Pi 48. 2 mg	1,826.8	37.
50- <u>60</u> (1200-2	845,18 (% 1508)	, .1,600	c. lo- 32.6	udin 4602) ins.	98 1,644.7	35,
Infants 6-12 mos	, pa is 9.1567.	147 3 14 950 . 1	3=8 1.05 45 =	2011 171, 6 1, 1867	7. 70 801.8	105.
Thildren 1-3 years	12	1,300	108.3	and 10. 5 = 4	1,137.2	108.
4-6	17	1,600 ,0	= 94.11	noi 1413 * 1	1,345.8	94.
7-9	25	1,900	76) (1)	s ~018 , 7 = 5	1,421.2	76
10-12	33	2,300	70	28.2	1,974.0	70
loys 13-15-actions oc	i 0144 £505	} crfs 2; 800 €	- 2.1 64 p. (ca.)	g ± :40 · · = √	2,560.0	64
16-19	55	2,800	50 . See	del# 48 0	2,400,0	50
irls 13-15		2,300			1,696.0	53
16-19	.вы ед браф 48		43.7	le sekonsteja: 42	1,835.4	43.

Source: FNRI Publications No. p.76, Revised 1970 on word of Distriction of Raw data, Rizal Survey

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Table 2

Distribution of Families by Family Size

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9,000 -	8	1	4	2	1	
10,000-	20	2	8	8	2	
11,000-	6	1	1	1	3	
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Total Families	91	26	28	21	16	`.
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Source: Raw data

Table 3
ESTIMATED DAILY CALORIC REQUIREMENTS BY FAMILY SIZE

Caloric Ros	i ~~~		19 w	By Fam	ily Size	
	arrene	mes A.	ll Family Siz	es 4	5	6 7
Mean Daily	Requir	ements	9,045.15	7,554.6	s 9,132,4	e-10,085.8 13,361.06
Standard De	viatio	n	2,672.22			1,352.8 2,474.56
MaximumCal.	Req.					12,791.42 18,310.2
iinimum Cal	. Req.	£	4,300			7,380.16 8,411.93
						and the Control of th
Source	: Raw	data	,		ξĬ	4 () (0.) ₃ is
. č		ę	Þ	,		÷ 90.1
		•		:	ϵ_{y}	₩)¢
		-			e.	Υφ
ſ				Table 4		• 7
, *		PER	CAPITÀ CAL.		DISTRIBUT	•
				FAMILY SIZE	v v	et (b) _t o _k
						+0¢%, *
mily Size		Ca	Per Capita loric Require	a ements	Members Below 16	Members 16 and above
4 .t.			1,886.06		1.54	2.46
5 i			1,813.74		2. ¹ 11	2.86
6 -	÷.	15	1,716,21	: 8	3.19	agions a fe 2.81
7			1,908.72	•••	4.06	2.94

arah will footied

Source: Raw data

Table 5
Computation of Price per 100 Calories
at 1976 Price

Food Groups	P Price Per Grem				Share in P
Cereal	0872	275, 29	- ,0317		.0152
Starchy roots	.06	107.08	.0561	.04 	.0022
Sugars		384.5	.0018	.04	.0001 10001 1000
Vegetables		33.10	.058	10 Jegone !	10058
Other fruits and	81.2018 F. Li	208.13 ⁻² .61	.097	entil Vine	.0116. Ove
Meat, fish and	14,42 20	96.M	12.52	rty Line	foximum Pove
		127.674		21.	.0316
Eggs		90.0	.0264	.02	. 00052 ໂຫດຂອງສຳຄວາມ
M i1 k	.0067	86.0	.0078	for 36 tro- Prices	1084000 diget
Fats and oils	.0035 00. \()	441.5			00016
Total	ras rational designation and the second		. SAThe spirit community of the spirit	í.00	.0676

Source of Data: Price survey, Rizal Province, Food Composition Table, FNRI.

Table 6

Estimated Food Budgets & Poverty Line, By Family Size, in (P), 1976 Prices

Share in Share in	? Price		and the second s		Maddinininin site qalqiqatidi. 1. missillatinda ediqi saglabatidi qiqi qiqqi shi seliferini e
157 103 123 123	1+0 00 i =	Family Size			ECLOTE SOOT
26.20	4,160	5 se are		7	Al1
Average Food Budget	5.11	6.17	6.82	9 .03	6.52
Maximum Food Budget	7.52	8,64 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			76Agge
Minimum Food Budget	2.69	3.70 € .CE	4.99	5.69	# plub35 2.91
Average Poverty Line	8.52 ₍₍₎	10.28 (1.868	11.18 ggs	15.05	**************************************
Maximum Poverty Line	12.52	14.40			n da 16,88
Minimum Poverty Line	4.48	127.674.674.6 71.6	8.32	9.48	(##100) 4,85
Tan-Tecson Average		90.0			នៈាវិត
Daniel Bullion C. St.	.0078	0.03	6.85 _000		J. J. 3
FNRI Estimate (Food Bud	get)	8.130	14.00	•	The one are
.ceus76			······································		1 8 3 6

Source of January Prices of January, Ideal Province, Lood Composition rathe,

Table 7

Calorie Requirements of Heads of Family and

Per Capita Requirements per Family by Occupation of Family Head

Cheanaga auscai	oric Requirements	THE CORD	
Occupation of	of of		Per Capita
Family Head	Family Head	.t	Caloric Requirements
Farmers	2,635.78		2,000.34
Fishermen	2,736.26		1,809.72 per
Drivers	2,215,13		1,899.75
Carpenters	2,408,48		1,624.10. _{0(H)}
Laborers	3,702.80		1,944.92
Mechanic	2,765.00	Δ	1,805.82
Kaingero	3,479.33	37	2,108.37
Security Guard	2,661,00		1,830.31 _{.000,0}
Foreman	3,089.75		1,699.95
Shoemaker	1,730.4	5 3	1,573.48 .000.05
Crane Operator	2,55.9	N	1,909.13
Electrician	2,215.13		1,911.99
Machinist	2,828,75		1,657.64
Merchant	1,595.3		1,423.5 Light of a
Operator	1,869.9		1,740.26
Designer	1,431.0	4.1	1,049.62
Truck Helper	2,806.4		1,875.6
Spray-man	4,024.4		2,209.5
Vendor	1,901.84		1,606,46
Postman	2,129.05		1,742.74
Policeman	2,938.0		2,014.83
Clerk	2,045.03		2,047.26 .066
Retired	1,228.12		1,433.22
Unemployed	1,361.97	÷	-000, A

Source: Raw data

Bourse : same

Table 8

Daily Family Calogic Requirement by Occupation of

Por Capt a "Laquingment best killed compation of testly tasd

Calorie Classes	Farmers Fisher		rivers and strial Work	Carpenters &
Per Copelli Loric Re _l u -000at is	1	th besk laker		lo oolten 199 hini ykkosï
5,000- an,000.3	mir drafter ad rafti entanceptade et ap		1	an incl
6,000,25,000,1 6,895,1		8,7 3 7,86 2,13,3	4	Can ar grait Dan Argan
7,000 \$1.483.1 \$2.446.1	3	3, 702, 30 3, 702, 30	5	areanogram bekaran
1,805,0 2,000,8 8,100,37	4	90.6e % 88.es6e	2	rûneslost.
1,830.31.000,0	4	3,000	5	oregrand Space valendes Space valendes
10,000	12	3.087.12 2.45.0	6	ກສາເອີ້າເຕີ? ນວປຣເຕຊວາດ ກວປຣເຕຊວາດ
12,000-23.44		EL.C.F.S.	4	ំព្រះ និង ខ្មែន នេះ មាន និង និង និង និង និង និង និង និង និង និ
13,000-000,1	1	. 2011.	1	ាស្ត្រស្នាក់ ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស្ត្រស្វាយ (ស
1,000,02,000,11	2	0.188:	1	iparator integrati
15,000- 0.000.\$ 1,000-1		2,00.0 8.020,0 1,0 0. 406		යන්දැන්න් මේනා වේ වන්ස÷දනයේව් වෙන්න්
1, 462, 71-000, 61 2, 014, 03		2,120.35	1	vob acV And a v Bamanilo T
17,000-10 - VAG 10 SS . FOA 1		2,045.03 1,220.12	1	.5.10
18,000-	1	7 .100 is		braidesí Segulgorau
Total	29	gidd diwller di 1966 nag'i san pillediri di se religir ya pi parayada hagann.	31	18 va tab wa tabuga

Source: Raw data

Table 9 Caloric Requirements of Families by Occupation of Family Head

	100 - 100 -	Parmers and Fishermen	Drivers and Industrial Work	ener Laborers
	Ţ.		1	cuder 593
Mean Daily Re	quirement	10,295,45	9,774.52	8,432,96
Standard Devi	ation .	2,562,49	3,023.61	1,880.77
M axi mum!Requi	rement.	15,420,43	15,821.76	12, 193.92
Minimim .Requi	rement .	5,170,47	3,727.28	4,670.80
ceià.	748.	ξξ. <u>;</u> ,	.022%	2500-2009
. 6293	eec.	.002	0	9090-2099E
.02	f., s	j	Ç,	929 1- 0004

Table 10

Poverty Measurements of Families by Occupation

ozik () saf v. im. might ve sailims: roof of Family Head () () (P)

Farmers and Fishermen	Drivers and Industrial Workers	Carpenters & laborers
4-53	6.61	5.70 .laxe#
$\sum_{i \in I} x_i$	59	8,24 modres 3,16
04 11.60	•	andril medari 9.50
17.37	17.83	13.73
5.82	4.20	5.27
	10.42 3.49 11.60	10.42 10.70 3.49 2.52 11.60 11.02 17.37 17.83

Probability of Poverty by Income Class and by Family Size

(In Pesos)	and the state of t	Family Siz	6	inadeptiv out without view you play appear independ
Income Clases		imy បានទាន់នៅ	6	7
	DAIGH INTIDENSIA	a Citaba Citaba Citaba San San San San San San San San San Sa	the process in agreement of the second of th	anageur denias (arrays englaphin) de es platitum e se est an
Under 500	1	1	1	1
500	\$2. \$ 0.4	10,290 1 000	t l osery vig	50 / 1 36 #500
1000-1499	2943	98 1 876.3	1 moles	jesal k anomaid
1500-1999	gr .49177 j	8686	.9868ee.	lopre lan alism
2000-2499	28. .1922	Market Section	.7611	jeps/ . 9564 aid
2500-2999	.0228	.135	.217	.8133
3000-3999	0	.002	.003	.6293
4000-4999	0 .	0	0	.02

the thinks

Table 12 (adiasquose) - confidente a confide

Poor Families by Region and by Family Size (In Thousands)

	Family Size					
Region	bea salked	1918 5 1117 111	6	7		
trenodal Philippines	Endustrial Workern	1907,6317 (3) 438	418	445		
0.7.0 Rural 0.20	70,3 368 01,61	19.5 330 54.01	34 8	ggirt herri sayı 363 . Seell sustins		
Urban	95 \$2.5%	54 ३ ३ . €	7 1 ගසල්න	94 18003 Labilatik		
Other Urban	53 . i . ő2	46 0 + . ks	62 (197) (197	66 I fatoi egatovi		
CT,EI	€&: , \$.	No. CA	३७ तथा	S insor monaxe		
5.27	A. 20	\$0.8	المارات ال	fajok menink		
5.27	68.A	20.8	an (b).	: [stc]		