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What Has Really Happened to Poverty in the Philippines?
New Measures, Evidence, and Policy Implications

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Abstract

That poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon is no longer debatable. What remains a contentious issue is whether the various dimensions of individual deprivation should be aggregated—and how these are to be aggregated—into a summary measure of poverty. This study employs the Alkire-Foster aggregation methodology, which preserves the "dashboard" of dimensions of poverty, to systematically assess the magnitude, intensity, and sources of multidimensional poverty over the past two decades and across subpopulation groups in the Philippines. It finds that what is generally known about the country's performance in poverty reduction in recent years, as seen in income measures of poverty, is quite different from what the lens of multidimensional poverty measures reveal. While income-based poverty remained largely unaffected by economic growth during the past decade, multidimensional poverty did actually decline. This finding is robust to sources of nationally-representative household survey data and to assumptions about the poverty cutoff. From a policy perspective, this result reinforces the view that nothing less than economic growth, even in the short term, is required to reduce poverty (broadly interpreted to include individual deprivations beyond income). Moreover, the diversity of both deprivation intensity and magnitude of poverty across geographic areas and sectors of the Philippine society is enormous, suggesting that, beyond growth, much needs to be done to make development more inclusive.

JEL classifications: I32, O15, O53
Keywords: Poverty, Welfare, Human Development, Philippines

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1. Introduction

Poverty is increasingly recognized as a multidimensional phenomenon, yet its assessment continues to be conducted almost exclusively in terms of income (or expenditure). This practice is prevalent partly because low household incomes are casually associated with other deprivation indicators, such as low levels of literacy and life expectancy. Indeed, in recent decades, the rapid growth of household incomes in many East Asian countries has accompanied unprecedented reduction in income poverty and substantial improvement in access to human development opportunities. The same development experience, however, reveals substantial variation in welfare improvement and human development outcomes across countries, even among countries at similar income levels, as well as across space and population groups within a country (Kanbur et al. 2006; Deaton 2010). Moreover, the growth process has often accompanied achievements in some dimensions of household welfare, but lacked progress in some other dimensions. For this reason, the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission recommends the simultaneous consideration of material living standards (income, consumption) and other dimensions of well-being, including health, education, political voice and governance, environment, and security. This indicates that simply raising household income (expenditure) is no longer enough to outgrow poverty in its various dimensions.

To be sure, the many faces of poverty have not escaped the lenses of the development community. The United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000, for instance, set the framework for concerted time-bound actions at both international and national levels to achieve certain standards of human welfare and development, otherwise known as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs include targets for indicators associated with extreme poverty and hunger, basic education and health, and environmental sustainability.

MDG reports, whether international or national, usually present progress on each indicator singly. Indeed, no composite MDG index has been developed. The reason is plain and simple: the denominators or base populations often differ across these indicators. Total population, for example, is the base population for the income poverty indicator, while it is children for the child-mortality indicator. Yet, the usefulness of such a composite index for policy design and poverty monitoring cannot be overemphasized, especially in view of the probable "interconnectedness" of the MDG indicators (i.e., progress in one goal would likely speed up progress in others).

Even more worrisome is the dearth of information on the extent of deprivations experienced *simultaneously* by the poor. The components of the Human Development Index (HDI) provide indications of basic deprivation in health, education, and living standards, but since these usually pertain to population averages for geographic areas—provinces, regions, countries—from different data sources (not from the same household survey), they fall short of informing policy discussions on what can be done to reduce abject poverty in its multiple dimensions.

Recently, Alkire and Foster (2009, 2011a) developed an empirically useful approach to measure the magnitude of multidimensional poverty. Alkire and Santos (2010) applied the concept to assess the magnitude of abject poverty in 104 developing countries. In particular, they used a special member of the Alkire-Foster class of poverty measures, which have desirable properties useful for policy

work. This measure, aptly called Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), is suited to fit commonly available data, including the MDG indicators.

A common objection to aggregating the various poverty dimensions into a single number is that crucial information on the individual deprivations is lost (Ravallion 2011). This is not so for the family of Alkire-Foster measures. The MPI, for instance, preserves the "dashboard" of dimensions of poverty -- that is, the MPI can be "unpacked" to reveal the various deprivation indicators. But what makes the MPI distinct and useful is that it reflects overlapping deprivations at the individual level, thereby providing a convenient analytical tool to "identify the most vulnerable people, show aspects in which they are deprived, and help to reveal the interconnections among deprivations" (Alkire and Santos 2010). This information is extremely useful for designing anti-poverty measures and targeting scarce resources more effectively.

The 2010 HDR, as well as the Alkire-Santos paper, includes estimates for the Philippines, but only for 2003. For an index such as MPI to be meaningful and useful for national policymaking and governance, especially in targeting resources and tracking the MDGs, the data would have to be as recent as possible and comparable estimates for other years and across subpopulation groups would need to be generated. Other dimensions of deprivation especially relevant to the Philippine context will also have to be incorporated in the measure. Furthermore, the link, if any, between MPI and other existing indicators of poverty and aggregate welfare, as well as the robustness of MPI comparison across space (provinces and regions), has to be established.

This study sought to systematically assess the nature, intensity, and sources of multidimensional poverty over the past two decades and across subpopulation groups in the Philippines. It found that what is generally known about the country's performance in poverty reduction in recent years, as seen in income measures of poverty, is quite different from what the lens of multidimensional poverty measures reveal. In particular, while income headcount remained largely unaffected by economic growth (albeit modest by the standards of the country's East Asian neighbors) during the past decade, multidimensional poverty did actually decline. That is, growth turned out to be beneficial to the poor who simultaneously experienced multiple deprivations. Moreover, deprivation in standard of living remains the major contributor to aggregate poverty, although there is substantial variation in the importance of various deprivations across subpopulation groups.

The paper proceeds as follows. Sections 2 and 3 discuss the empirical approach to measuring multidimensional poverty and the data employed in the study. Section 4 shows the estimates of MPIs from three sets of nationally representative household survey data covering various years in the past two decades. Section 5 re-assesses what is known about the poverty profile by subpopulation groups from the lens of multidimensional poverty. It also exploits the decomposition property of MPI to identify the sources of household deprivation. Finally, section 6 provides the implications of the study for development policy and poverty research.

2. Empirical Approach

Poverty measurement involves choosing a welfare indicator, establishing a threshold level (poverty line) of this indicator, and aggregating the individual information on the poor into a summary measure of poverty. In applied work, the usual approach is to use current income (or expenditure) as a unidimensional measure summarizing a person's welfare. A person is deemed poor if the person's income is below a predetermined poverty line. The information on the poor is then combined into an aggregate measure. Numerous aggregate poverty measures have been suggested in the literature, but what has gained popularity in applied work is the so-called Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of poverty measures, of which the headcount is the most recognizable owing to its simplicity. The headcount, also referred to as poverty incidence, is defined simply as the proportion of the population deemed poor.

Multidimensional poverty measurement follows generally the same track: choosing the indicators representing dimensions of deprivation, defining the deprivation thresholds (cutoffs) associated with these dimensions, and aggregating the information on individual deprivations for the population into a summary measure of poverty. While the various dimensions of poverty have long been well-articulated in the development literature, the conceptual and empirical issues in aggregating the information on multidimensional deprivations have been a fairly recent interest in poverty assessment. The past decade, in particular, has seen an explosion of the literature on approaches to multidimensional poverty assessment.[1] This study builds on this literature.

Two practical considerations guide our choice of approach to multidimensional poverty measurement. The first is that the poverty measures inherent in the approach must be intuitive and easy to interpret, and satisfy a set of desirable properties useful for policy. One such property is decomposability, which allows the aggregate index to be broken down by subpopulation group (region, type of employment, etc.) or by source of deprivation. The second consideration is that the approach should be flexible enough for application to various types of household survey data, particularly data involving a mix of ordinal (or categorical) and cardinal indicators of household welfare.

For this study, we employed a special member of the class of multidimensional poverty measures suggested by Alkire and Foster (2011a). The Alkire-Foster class of $M_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$ poverty measures bears close affinity to what is arguably the most popular class of unidimensional poverty measures employed in the literature, the FGT P_α poverty measures, where α is a parameter reflecting society's aversion to poverty. Like the P_α poverty measures, the class of $M_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$ poverty measures satisfies a set of desirable properties, including additive decomposability (i.e., the overall multidimensional poverty index is simply the weighted average of subgroup poverty indices, where the weights are population shares). But unlike the unidimensional P_α poverty measures, the $M_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$ poverty measures can be "unpacked" to reveal the relative importance of various dimensions of deprivation to the subpopulation group. As shown below, this property proves to be very useful for policy purposes (e.g., tracking poverty and various MDGs).

[1] See Alkire and Foster (2011) and Yalonetzky (2011), and the literature cited therein.

The poverty measure used in this study is the "adjusted" headcount (M_0), or the proportion of the population deemed multidimensionally poor, adjusted for the average intensity of deprivation among the poor. M_0 is the counterpart of the familiar (unidimensional) headcount, P_0, or the proportion of the population deemed poor, when $\alpha=0$.[2]

Formally, following Yalonetzky's (2011) formulation, the multidimensional headcount (H) and the average intensity (number) of deprivation among the poor (A) can be defined as

$$H(X;k,Z) \equiv \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} I(c_n \geq k)$$

$$A(X;k,Z) \equiv \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} I(c_n \geq k)c_n}{DNH(X;k,Z)}$$

where X is a matrix of attainments, whose N rows have the information on the attainment of N individuals and whose columns represent the D attainment dimensions, $k \leq D$ is the multidimensional poverty cutoff, Z is a vector of deprivation cutoffs associated with each of the D dimensions, c_n is the weighted number of deprivations suffered by individual n, and $I(.)$ is an indicator that takes the value of 1 if the expression in the parenthesis is true (otherwise it takes the value of 0).

The adjusted headcount, M_0, can then be written as

$$M_0 \equiv H(X;k,Z)A(X;k,Z) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} I(c_n \geq k)c_n}{DN}.$$

Notice in the above expression that the numerator is the total number of deprivations of the multidimensionally poor, while the denominator is the maximum deprivation if all N individuals are deprived in all D dimensions. M_0 can thus be also interpreted as the actual deprivation among the poor in proportion to maximum deprivation. Furthermore, if c_n, and k are normalized such that $D=1$, then M_0 can be interpreted simply as the average of the individual poverty levels.

As shown by Alkire and Foster (2011a), M_0, as well as the other members of the class of M_α poverty measures, is additively decomposable. The aggregate (population) adjusted headcount is simply a weighted sum of the subgroup headcount levels, the weights being their population shares. This property proves to be extremely useful for policy purposes and for constructing poverty profiles. For example, for a policy change that increases the functionings (in the sense of Sen) of group i and reduces those of group j, one can work out the impact of the change on each group's poverty level

[2] The counterparts of poverty-gap index (P_1) and distribution-sensitive FGT index (P_2) in the class of M_α poverty measures, i.e., M_1 and M_2, respectively, are not used in this paper since their applications require that the dimension indicators be continuous and cardinal data (e.g., income and consumption data). In contrast, M_0 is amenable to both cardinal and ordinal data. In household surveys, such as those used in this study, achievements in individual functionings are typically represented as discrete, qualitative, or ordinal data (e.g., completion of basic education, access to clean water).

and then use the groups' respective population shares to estimate the new level of aggregate multidimensional poverty.

The M_0 measure is also dimensionally decomposable (Alkire and Foster 2011a): M_0 can be shown as a weighted average of dimensional poverty values, where the weights are the predetermined dimensional weights (reflecting the relative importance attached to the dimensions). Each dimensional poverty value (censored headcount ratio) represents the proportion of the overall population deemed both poor *and* deprived in the given dimension. This also proves to be an extremely valuable property of the poverty measure. For example, for a policy change that reduces certain deprivations but not others, one can trace the impact of the policy on the dimensional poverty values and then use the dimensional weights to arrive at the overall impact of the policy change on multidimensional poverty.[3] Note, too, that both group and dimensional decompositions can be employed simultaneously to produce an even finer "resolution" of poverty impact. For example, for the same policy change involving certain dimensions of deprivation, one can work out the impact of the change on various population groups and on the overall population.

The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) used by Alkire and Santos (2010) is a seminal cross-country application of the M_0 measure. Their results for 104 countries have found their way into the statistical annex of the 2010 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). However, partly because the data on dimensional deprivations have to come from the same household survey and have to be defined uniformly across a large number of countries, their MPI estimates in virtually all country cases pertain to one year only and only for a small subset of deprivation indicators. While the estimates provide a useful dashboard of the character of multidimensional poverty across developing countries, they have little to say about the *changes* in poverty within a country. The data used for the Philippines, for example, pertain to 2003, long before the global food crisis of 2007 and the subsequent global financial crisis of 2008/2009, which severely affected the poor.

3. Household Data and Deprivation Dimensions

Of primary interest in this study are the changes in the country's performance in poverty reduction in recent years, as seen from the perspective of multiple deprivations simultaneously experienced by the poor. As such the estimation focuses only on *nationally representative* household surveys with available unit record data and that are part of the regular household surveys of the country's statistical system. Three such surveys of the National Statistics Office (NSO) were used: (1) National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), which is conducted once every five years; (2) Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), conducted once every three years; and (3) Annual Poverty

[3] Care must be exercised in interpreting the result of such decomposition, however. As noted earlier, a policy change affecting one dimension of deprivation may have direct and (or) indirect effect on the other deprivations simultaneously experienced by the poor. For example, an improvement in access to clean water may also influence child-schooling outcomes through its impact on child's health.

Indicator System (APIS), conducted in years without FIES.[4] The sampling design of these surveys permits the generation of spatial estimates down to the regional level. It is noted that these surveys are conducted for different purposes and vary in details for the deprivation indicators of interest, hence not directly comparable even for the same variable of interest (e.g., food expenditure in APIS vs. food expenditure in FIES). For this reason, caution should be exercised in comparing values of poverty and deprivation indicators *between* data sources. It is more appropriate to focus on the changes in the values *within* data sources.

As in the construction of the Human Development Index (see UNDP 2010) and the MPI for cross-country comparison (Alkire and Santos 2010), this study focuses on three generally recognizable dimensions of deprivation: education, health, and standard of living. While there are other potentially measurable and policy-relevant dimensions, such as empowerment, environment, security, and participation in civil society, the binding constraint is the limitation of existing household surveys used in the study.[5] None of these surveys has been intended to measure multiple deprivations simultaneously experienced by the poor.[6] Nonetheless, the three dimensions arguably capture the most basic human functionings relevant to the Philippine context. From the perspective of consensual support, there is little disagreement that these are appropriate areas of policy concern. Moreover, parsimony dictates that focusing on the most basic forms of deprivations simplifies comparison with the conventional income measure of overall poverty.

The selection of relevant deprivation indicators associated with each dimension was guided mainly by enduring practices in policy discussions, especially in the context of the MDGs, and by available information in the household survey data used in the study. The latter consideration suggests that the set of deprivation indicators varies across the three household surveys. For example, there are more deprivation indicators linked with standard of living in both FIES and APIS than in NDHS.

For health, as in the MDGs, the two deprivation indicators are child mortality and malnutrition. In APIS and FIES, child mortality is indicated by lack of access to clean water supply and sanitation, while malnutrition is indicated by the household's difficulty in accessing basic food owing to lack of purchasing power, defined broadly to include both cash and in-kind incomes (including own-produced food). There is ample evidence in the literature pointing to a link between child mortality, on the one hand, and access to clean water supply and sanitary facilities, on the other (see, e.g., Capuno and Tan 2011; Banerjee and Duflo 2011; Sachs 2005). There is also no disagreement that a

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[4] The years available for NDHS are 1993, 1998, 2003, and 2008. For FIES, the comparable data begin with 1985 and end with 2009, although the series in this paper begin with 1988 because 1985 was a rather "abnormal" year—a period of highly disruptive political and economic shocks leading to an economic contraction of 7% (following a previous year's contraction of also 7%) and social unrest. For APIS, the comparable data are 1998, 2002, 2004, 2007, and 2008. The unit record data of the 2010 APIS are not yet available at the time of this study.

[5] The third dimension—standard of living—is actually a proxy variable for other basic needs that define human functionings, such as mobility, shelter, public amenities, and leisure.

[6] As noted above, unlike in the construction of HDI where the relevant summary indicators are drawn from different household surveys, the construction of the M_0 index, or the MPI in UNDP's 2010 HDR, requires that all the deprivation indicators come from the same household survey and that the unit-record data are accessible.

household whose *total income* is less than even the official *food threshold* is deemed deprived of basic food. In official MDG monitoring of income poverty, households not having enough purchasing power to meet the official food thresholds are deemed to be subsistence poor.

For education, the two complementary deprivation indicators are the years of schooling of household members and school attendance of school-age (7-16 years) children. The first indicator acts as a proxy for level of knowledge and understanding of household members. Though quite imperfect (since it may not capture well schooling quality and skills achieved by individuals), this indicator is sufficiently robust in applied work, providing a reasonably good proxy for functionings related to education. As in Alkire and Santos (2010), a household is deprived of education functionings if not one member of the household has completed basic education.[7] Similarly, a household with a school-age child not attending school is deemed deprived of educational functionings. This indicator reflects the country's MDG commitment vis-à-vis achievement of universal primary education.

As in HDI, the standard-of-living dimension is a catchall measure, reflecting access to opportunities for other human functionings not already represented in health and education. But instead of using income as the catchall measure, we used more direct, arguably sharper indicators of living standard. The basic ones are access to quality shelter, electricity, and mobility (transport); ownership of non-labor assets, which, in an environment of highly imperfect financial market, is an indicator of access to credit-related consumption-smoothing opportunities; and sources of incomes other than own labor employment and entrepreneurial activities. The FIES, APIS, and, to a lesser extent, the NDHS provide a relatively rich array of these and related deprivation indicators. In addition, the Census of Population and Housing (CPH), if merged with these surveys, can substantially enrich the information on household deprivation (e.g., availability of community-level indicators of living standard). However, for this study, the set of indicators was chosen in such a way that it remains parsimonious and is easily comparable over time and across subpopulation groups.

The Alkire-Foster measurement methodology identifies the poor following a two-step procedure. The first step involves setting a cutoff for each dimension and taking the weighted sum of deprivation suffered simultaneously by the individual, where the weights reflect the relative importance of each dimension in the set of poverty dimensions selected for the assessment. There is no "golden rule" to the setting of dimension weights. In practice, weight assignment is a value judgment and is thus open to arbitrary simplification. This is a weakness shared by virtually all other aggregation procedures suggested in the literature, including the convention of combining various income components into an overall income measure of welfare. This paper follows the rule of simplicity advocated by Atkinson et al. (2002) and the convention in HDI construction: equal weights applied to each of the dimensions. This rule has intuitive appeal: "the interpretation of the set of indicators is greatly eased where the individual components have degrees of importance that,

[7] The assumption is that education confers externalities to *all* members of the household. Put differently, the effective literacy of each household member is higher if at least one household member is literate (Basu and Foster 1998)

while not necessarily exactly equal, are not grossly different" (Atkinson et al. 2002, as cited in Alkire and Foster 2011a). As noted above, one or more deprivation indicators may act as proxy for a dimension. Similarly, in cases where two or more deprivation indicators are used as proxy for a dimension, the same weighing rule is applied -- that is, each deprivation indicator within a dimension is weighed equally.

The second step is setting a poverty cutoff. A household is deemed multidimensionally poor if its weighted sum of deprivations is above this cutoff. As in the setting of a poverty line for an assessment of income poverty, the determination of this cutoff is potentially controversial, partly because what constitutes a poverty norm may be influenced by current levels of living standards, the distribution of these standards across population subgroups, and other factors, including political ideology. Following the principle of consistency in setting poverty norms (Ravallion 1994), we chose a poverty cutoff that is fixed in terms of a given level of *absolute* deprivation over time and across areas and population subgroups. The intent is to consistently rank poverty status across regions, provinces, or socioeconomic groups, as well as to monitor performance in poverty reduction over the medium term. The interest is not so much about the absolute level of poverty at any given time, but the *changes* in poverty over time for various areas and population subgroups. Nonetheless, we also checked the robustness of the poverty profile to the choice of poverty cutoff.

Table 1. Dimensions and Indicators

Dimension	NDHS	FIES	APIS
HEALTH			
Child mortality	✓		
Water		✓	✓
Sanitation		✓	✓
Nutrition			
Food poverty	✓[a]	✓	✓
EDUCATION			
Years of schooling	✓	✓	✓
Child school attendance	✓		✓
Potential schooling		✓	
STANDARD OF LIVING			
Electricity	✓	✓	✓
Shelter			
Flooring	✓		
Roof		✓	✓
Wall		✓	✓
Mobility			
Access to motor vehicles	✓	✓	
Access to national roads		✓	
Urban agglomeration		✓	
Asset ownership			
Household assets	✓	✓	✓
Transport			✓
House tenure			✓
Other sources of income		✓	✓

Table 1 lists the dimensions and indicators, together with associated weights, included in the estimation of multidimensional poverty. Annex Table 1 provides details on the definition of deprivation associated with each indicator. Again, because the deprivation indicators are not exactly comparable across the three data sources, caution needs to be exercised in comparing estimates between two data sources.

4. What Has Been Happening to Poverty in Recent Years?

A common refrain in policy discussions is that poverty in the Philippines is high and that the economic growth in the past decade, albeit low by the standards of the country's East Asian neighbors, has largely bypassed the poor. Indeed income poverty estimates based on official assessments reveal a rather lack of response of the income poverty incidence to growth during the 2000s (World Bank 2010; ADB 2009; Balisacan 2009, 2010). Alternative specifications of poverty lines, such as the "international norm" of USD 1.25 a day used by the World Bank or the consistency-conforming poverty lines (Balisacan 2004) for spatial and intertemporal poverty monitoring, report the same muted response of poverty to growth. A somewhat different picture, however, emerges when viewed from the lens of multidimensional poverty.

Table 2. MPI and its compositions, H and A

Data source	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	Headcount (H_m)	Average intensity of poverty (A)
NDHS			
1993	0.208	0.454	0.458
1998	0.164	0.360	0.457
2003	0.141	0.318	0.444
2008	0.137	0.306	0.449
Annual rate of change, % (1993-2008 average)	-2.26	-2.17	-0.14
FIES			
1988	0.309	0.578	0.535
1991	0.299	0.563	0.531
1994	0.274	0.522	0.525
1997	0.235	0.469	0.501
2000	0.188	0.384	0.489
2003	0.188	0.385	0.488
2006	0.171	0.351	0.487
2009	0.149	0.312	0.479
Annual rate of change, % (1988-2009 average)	-3.45	-3.07	-0.70
APIS			
1998	0.181	0.371	0.487
2002	0.151	0.315	0.480
2004	0.153	0.319	0.479
2007	0.140	0.300	0.466
2008	0.130	0.282	0.462
Annual rate of change, % (1998-2008)	-2.79	-2.41	-0.50

Source: Author's estimates based on Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, and National Demographic Household Survey, various years.

Table 2 summarizes the estimates of multidimensional poverty index (MPI), multidimensional headcount (H), and average deprivation intensity experienced by the poor (A), as well as the average annual rate of change of these indices for the period covered by the data. To compare these estimates with what is known about the profile of poverty in recent years, Figure 1 depicts the trends of multidimensional-headcount estimates (hereafter referred to as H_m) and the official income-headcount estimates (H_y). All three data sources tend to show continued reduction in multidimensional poverty. The annual rates of poverty reduction were 3.1% for FIES, 2.6% for APIS, and 2.5% for NDHS. The three data sources tend to show a deceleration of poverty reduction in the 2000s. Remarkably, the pattern of poverty is quite different when seen from the perspective of the official income headcount, which tends to show that the level of poverty was unaffected by the GDP growth since 1997. This difference is particularly evident in both FIES- and APIS-based estimates of multidimensional poverty, which show continued progress in poverty reduction in the 2000s.

Another noticeable pattern is that, in all the three data series, both the proportion of the population experiencing multiple deprivations and the average intensity of deprivation (last two columns in Table 2) generally follows the movement of the MPI. However, the decline in the headcount is faster than that in the intensity of poverty, suggesting that the reduction in MPI during the periods covered by the household surveys came largely from the reduction in the number of the poor simultaneously experiencing various deprivations. It is noted also that the average annual rate of headcount reduction is faster in APIS (-2.78%) than in either FIES (-2.33%) or NDHS (-2.36%).

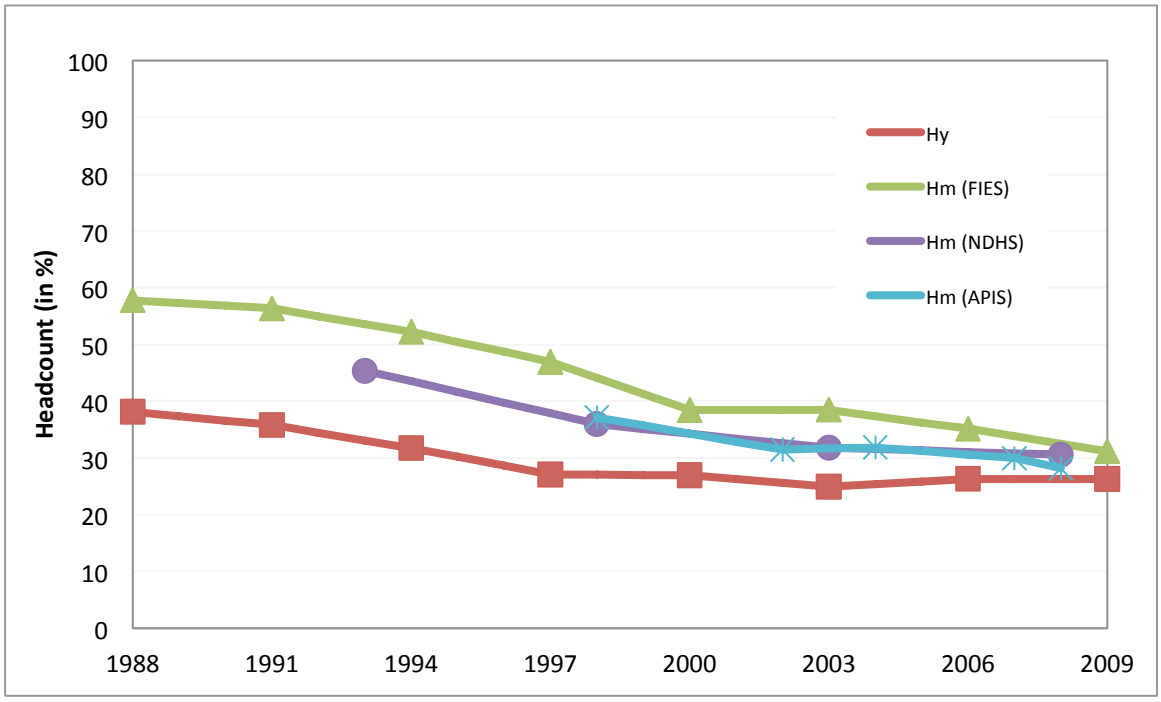
Table 3. Contribution by dimension to MPI

Data source	MPI	Percent contribution of dimension to MPI		
		Health	Education	Standard of Living
NDHS				
1993	0.208	23.5	20.7	55.8
1998	0.164	24.3	19.6	56.1
2003	0.141	23.0	21.0	56.0
2008	0.137	23.0	24.2	52.8
FIES				
1988	0.309	36.5	18.8	44.7
1991	0.299	36.6	18.3	45.1
1994	0.274	35.7	18.9	45.5
1997	0.235	35.4	20.8	43.8
2000	0.188	36.8	18.9	44.3
2003	0.188	35.6	19.6	44.8
2006	0.171	36.3	20.4	43.3
2009	0.149	36.0	21.2	42.8
APIS				
1998	0.181	37.2	10.2	52.6
2002	0.151	33.3	16.6	50.1
2004	0.153	31.3	18.4	50.2
2007	0.140	32.7	18.7	48.6
2008	0.130	32.5	18.5	49.0

Source: Author's estimates based on Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, and National Demographic Household Survey, various years.

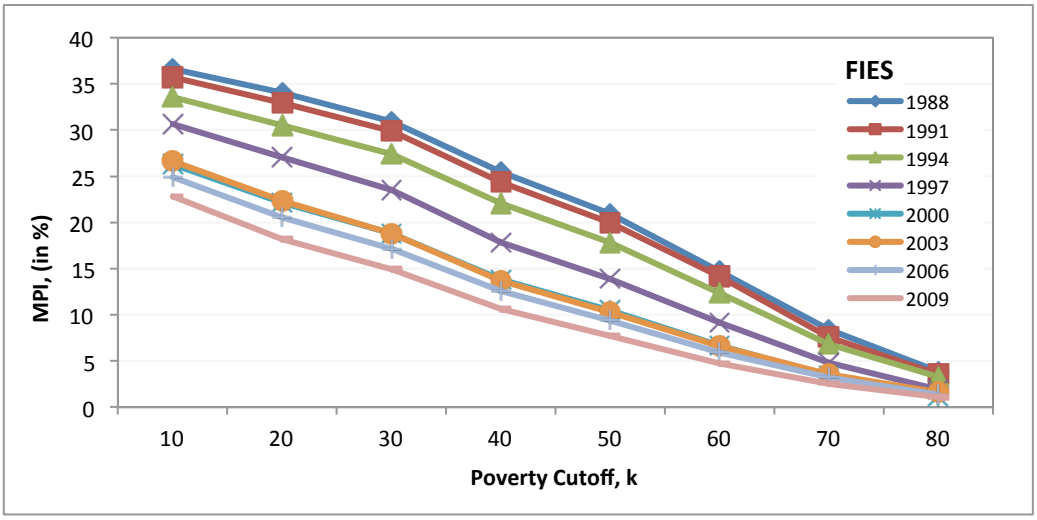
As mentioned earlier, the MPI is dimensionally decomposable. That is, one can "unpack" the MPI to identify the relative contribution of each dimension to aggregate poverty. Table 3 provides the results of such decomposition for the three data series. Remarkably, the three data series provide the same ranking of the three broad dimensions of poverty. Standard of living contributed the most to aggregate poverty, followed by health and education. The contribution of standard of living hovered around 52% for both NDHS and APIS and 45% for FIES. The contribution of health tended to decrease over time in two data series (NDHS and APIS), while that of education tended to rise, particularly in APIS. Thus it appears that while aggregate poverty, viewed from the lens of multidimensional deprivation, declined in recent years, there was much less progress in achieving universal basic education. This result is quite consistent with recent findings on the rather sorry state of the Philippine educational system (HDN 2009), as well as on the low chances of achieving the MDG in universal primary education (NEDA-UN Country Team 2010).

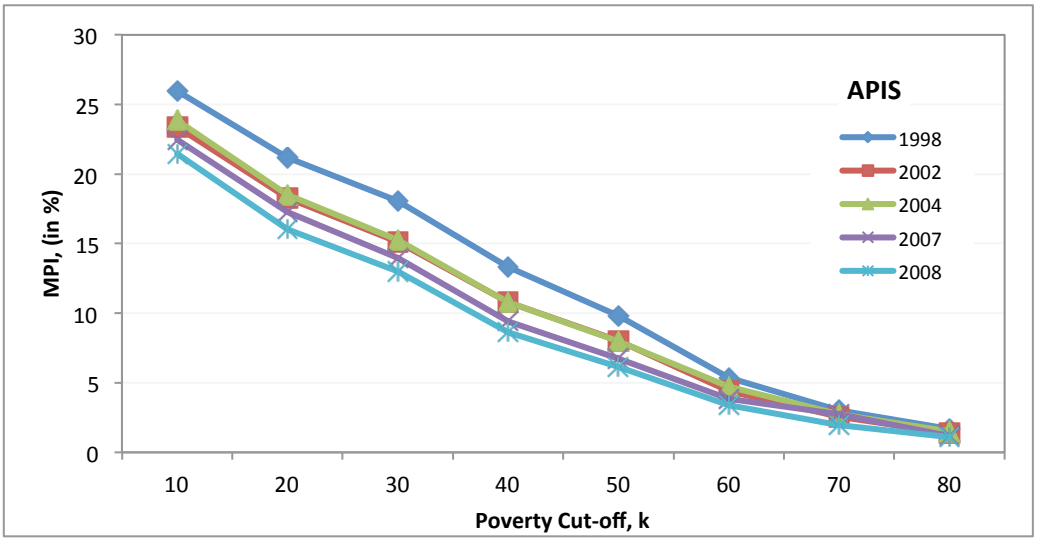
Figure 1. Multidimensional headcount (H_m) compared with income headcount (H_y)

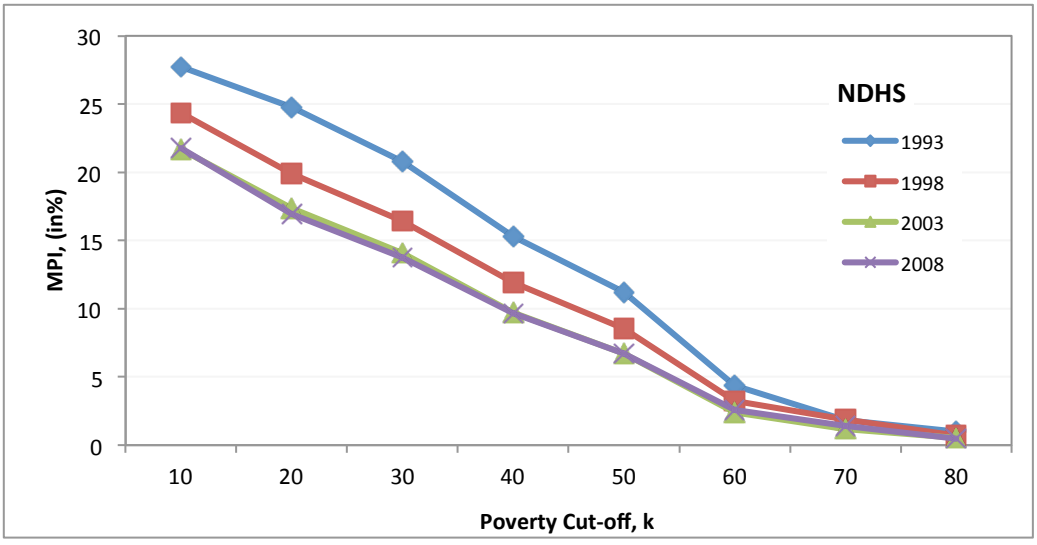


Is the poverty profile shown in Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 1 robust? As noted in section 2, empirical measurement of multidimensional poverty is not immune to controversies (see Ravallion 2011; Alkire and Foster 2011b; Lustig 2011). For one, the choice of a suitable poverty cutoff is a judgment call. Even in the case of income poverty, deciding on the poverty line is the most controversial aspect of poverty comparison, at least in the Philippine context (Balisacan 2003b, 2010). The issue has an important policy significance: outcomes of poverty comparison can influence policy decisions on addressing acute poverty (e.g., prioritizing resources to identified poverty groups).

Figure 2. MPI dominance







Thus it is necessary to examine the robustness of poverty comparison. Figure 2 summarizes the results of employing first-order dominance for the MPI.[8] A pair of non-intersecting lines representing two periods suggests that poverty comparison for these periods is robust to all plausible poverty cutoffs. Remarkably, there are only a few pair-cases where the direction of change in poverty is not robust: 2000 and 2003 for the case of FIES, 2002 and 2004 for APIS, and 2003 and 2008 for NDHS.[9] Thus, both FIES and APIS data point to an unambiguous decline in poverty between the early part and the latter part of the 2000s. For the NDHS data, a clear decline in poverty is seen when comparing the 1990s and 2000s, especially between 1998 and 2008. The change in poverty during the 2000s, i.e., between 2003 and 2008, is ambiguous. Note, however, that the comparison between the two periods (NDHS years) is problematic since the latter year was punctuated by two major crises—the global food crisis that started in late 2007 and the global financial crisis that erupted in mid-2008. The impact of both crises on the economy and the poor was quite severe (Balisacan et al. 2010).

5. Poverty Profile from the Lens of MPI

Much has been written about the correlates of poverty in the Philippines.[10] In fact it has become a common practice to construct poverty profiles from the same national household surveys—particularly FIES—used in this study every time a new survey becomes available. The commonly generated profiles pertain to the incidence and distribution of poverty across geographic areas and economic sectors. For example, based on household income (or expenditure) data for recent years, Metro Manila has had the lowest headcount incidence out of the country's 17 regions, while the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, Bicol, Western Mindanao, and the Visayas, the highest. The profiles also suggest that, as in most of Asia's developing countries, poverty in the Philippines is a largely rural phenomenon. About two of every three income-poor persons in the country are located in rural areas and are dependent predominantly on agricultural employment and incomes. Yet, studies also show that there are usually wide differences in income within geographic boundaries and sectors. Balisacan (2003a, 2009), for example, showed that overall income inequality at any point in time during the past two decades came mainly from differences *within* geographic boundaries and regions, not from differences in mean incomes *between* boundaries and regions.

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[8] As Alkire and Foster (2011a) show, dominance of the multidimensional headcount ensures M_0 dominance as well. Yalonetzky (2011) provides a more general dominance condition for the robustness of the multidimensional headcount to plausible values of not only the aggregate poverty cutoff but also the dimensional weights and deprivation cutoffs.

[9] If the "extremely" low and high values of poverty cutoffs cannot be ruled out, ambiguity also surrounds the change in NDHS-based poverty between 1993 and 1998.

[10] See, for example, Balisacan (2003, 2009), Reyes et al. (2010), ADB (2009), World Bank (2010).

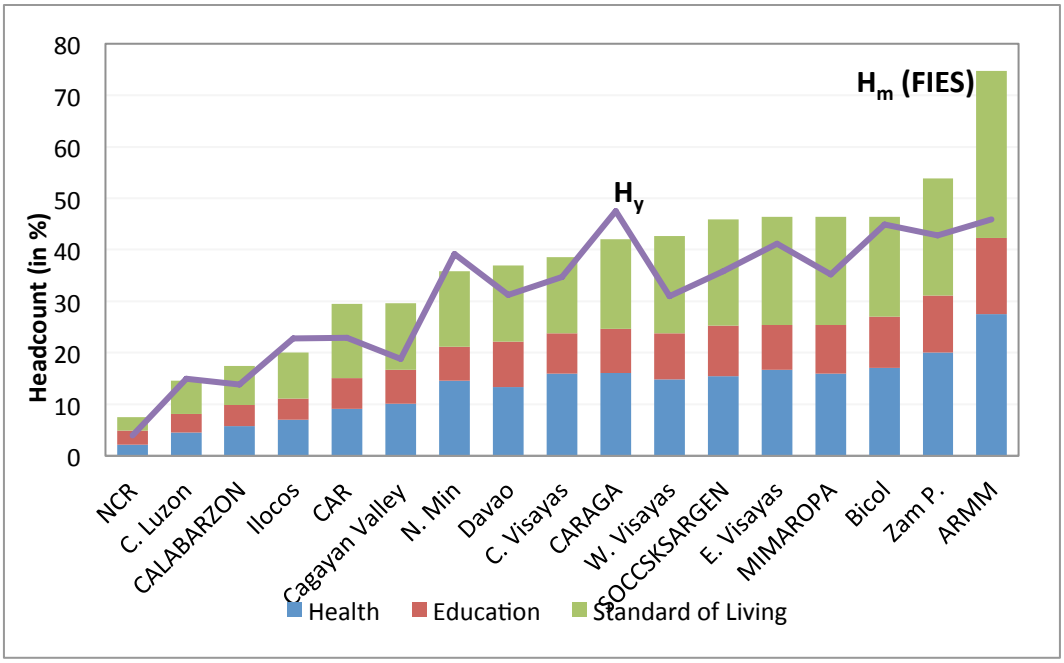
Table 4. Poverty profile by group, 2009

Sub-group	Population	% Contribution	Income headcount (H)	% Contribution	Multi-dimensional headcount (H)	% Contribution	MPI	% Contribution
Sector								
Agriculture	29,407,930	33.7	47.9	61.4	55.3	58.7	0.28	63.4
Mining	471,996	0.5	48.7	1.0	55.3	0.9	0.28	1.0
Manufacturing	5,152,539	5.9	17.8	4.0	22.3	4.2	0.10	3.9
Utilities	430,487	0.5	3.2	0.1	7.4	0.1	0.03	0.1
Construction	6,422,979	7.4	24.5	6.9	30.5	6.9	0.13	6.6
Trade	9,925,568	11.4	13.1	5.7	17.5	6.5	0.07	5.7
Transportation	7,957,891	9.1	18.3	6.3	21.1	5.8	0.09	5.4
Finance	472,727	0.5	2.5	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.02	0.1
Services	13,014,600	14.9	11.9	6.8	15.3	7.0	0.07	6.5
Unemployed	14,073,069	16.1	12.8	7.9	15.3	10.6	0.07	7.3
Urbanity								
Urban	43,162,252	49.4	12.2	23.0	14.5	21.9	0.06	20.3
Rural	44,167,534	50.6	40.0	77.0	47.4	78.1	0.24	79.7
Region								
NCR	11,316,097	13.0	4.0	1.9	7.5	2.8	0.03	2.4
CAR	1,508,850	1.7	22.9	1.5	29.5	1.8	0.13	1.6
Ilocos Region	4,655,785	5.3	22.7	4.6	20.1	3.5	0.09	3.1
Cagayan Valley	2,897,392	3.3	18.8	2.4	29.6	3.5	0.13	2.8
Central Luzon	9,543,344	10.9	15.0	6.2	14.6	5.3	0.06	4.5
CALABARZON	11,277,614	12.9	13.8	6.8	17.5	7.3	0.07	6.5
MIMAROPA	2,804,649	3.2	35.2	4.3	46.4	4.8	0.23	5.0
Bicol Region	5,371,719	6.2	44.9	10.5	46.4	8.7	0.22	9.2
Western Visayas	6,778,644	7.8	31.0	9.1	42.6	10.9	0.20	10.5
Central Visayas	6,669,038	7.6	34.8	10.1	38.6	9.6	0.19	9.9
Eastern Visayas	4,180,021	4.8	41.1	7.5	46.3	7.2	0.23	7.4
Zamboanga P.	3,110,643	3.6	42.8	5.9	53.9	6.3	0.29	6.9
N. Mindanao	4,007,530	4.6	39.3	6.8	35.8	5.2	0.18	5.4
Davao Region	4,082,345	4.7	31.2	5.5	36.9	5.8	0.18	5.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	3,732,084	4.3	35.9	5.8	45.9	6.4	0.23	6.6
ARMM	3,027,834	3.5	45.9	6.0	74.7	8.0	0.37	8.6
CARAGA	2,366,199	2.7	47.5	4.9	42.0	3.4	0.21	3.7

Is the poverty profile seen from the lens of multidimensional poverty substantially different from what is already known about the distribution and relative magnitude of income poverty? Is the difference policy-relevant? In addressing these questions, we exploit the additive-decomposability property of MPI to examine not only the distribution of MPI-poor across geographic boundaries and sectors but also the composition of deprivations that differentially burden the poor. For ease of comparison, we focused on the census-augmented FIES data. This allowed a direct comparison of the MPI-based profiles with income-based poverty profiles, especially since the FIES survey instrument has remained largely unchanged since the first survey was undertaken in 1985.

Table 4 gives estimates of the income headcount, multidimensional headcount, and MPI, by geographic area (region and urbanity) and economic sector of employment of the household head, for 2009. A key result is that the poverty profiles are broadly similar across the three poverty measures. In both the income-headcount and multidimensional poverty measures, the concentration of poverty is in agriculture (about 60% of the poor population), in rural areas (about 80%), and in the Visayas, Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula, and ARMM regions. Metro Manila, while accounting for about 13% of the country's population, contributes only about 2% to total poverty. The above results are, of course, not unexpected. In areas or sectors where the income-poor are concentrated, it is likely that the same poor are also simultaneously deprived of social services, particularly health and education. Studies on the incidence of public spending on social services suggest that the benefits accrue disproportionately less to the income poor (see e.g., Balisacan and Edillon 2005; Canlas et al. 2009; World Bank 2010). One explanation for this outcome has to do with the political economy of public provision of social services (HDN 2009). The poor, even though numerically large, are not necessarily the more influential group in decisions concerning placements of public spending. The other explanation is that the designs of anti-poverty programs are not incentive-compatible – that is, the non-poor individuals find that it is in their interest to preempt the benefits of these programs, while the poor do not (Balisacan 2003a).

Figure 3. Multidimensional Headcount (H_m) vs Income Headcount (H_y), 2009



However, as also expected, because of the diversity of conditions (geography, local institutions, asset distribution, infrastructure, etc.) across the country's landscape, it is quite unlikely that multidimensional poverty measures would rank population groups in one-for-one correspondence with income poverty measures. Figure 3 shows the case for the country's 17 regions.

Table 5. Contribution of dimensions by group, FIES 2009

Sub-group	Health	Education	Standard of Living
Sector			
Agriculture	36.6	20.2	43.2
Mining	37.0	21.8	41.2
Manufacturing	34.7	24.1	41.1
Utilities	29.5	28.4	42.2
Construction	35.7	21.8	42.5
Trade	35.2	23.3	41.4
Transportation	35.2	21.8	43.1
Finance	19.5	36.9	43.7
Services	34.6	24.3	41.1
Unemployed	34.4	22.8	42.9
Urbanity			
Urban	34.8	26.8	38.4
Rural	36.3	19.8	43.9
Region			
NCR	28.8	36.3	34.9
CAR	34.4	21.9	43.7
Ilocos Region	35.2	20.1	44.7
Cagayan Valley	30.9	20.4	48.7
Central Luzon	31.4	24.1	44.6
CALABARZON	32.7	23.4	43.8
MIMAROPA	34.5	20.2	45.3
Bicol Region	36.1	18.8	45.1
Western Visayas	34.8	21.0	44.2
Central Visayas	41.4	20.1	38.5
Eastern Visayas	36.7	21.6	41.7
Zamboanga P.	37.1	20.6	42.3
Northern Mindanao	40.9	18.4	40.6
Davao Region	36.3	23.9	39.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	33.8	21.2	45.0
ARMM	36.8	19.7	43.5
CARAGA	38.4	20.2	41.4

Table 5 provides the dimensional decomposition of the MPI for the same geographic areas and economic sectors. Although MPI varies remarkably across subpopulation groups (e.g., between Metro Manila and the Visayas regions, or between agriculture and manufacturing), there is

surprisingly much less variation in the relative importance of each of the broad dimensions of deprivation across these groups. This is particularly true for the relative importance of living standard, which stays within the 40-50% range, except in Metro Manila where this dimension contributed only 36% of the total deprivations experienced simultaneously by the poor. It is in health and education where the geographic and sectoral differences matter. For example, it is surprising that basic education is less important as a source of multiple deprivations in agriculture than in finance and utilities. Similarly, education deprivation registers a greater importance in Metro Manila than in ARMM, Bicol, and N. Mindanao. Note, however, that basic education services are generally of much lower quality in rural areas than in urban areas (HDN 2010). The dimension indicators reported in the household surveys do not account for these differences.

6. Concluding Remarks

A common refrain in policy discussions in the Philippines is that the economic growth in recent years, albeit low by the standards of the country's Southeast Asian neighbors, has largely bypassed the poor. Indeed, estimates of income poverty show that the proportion of the population deemed poor has remained largely unchanged since 2000, even as the economy grew at an average of about 4.6% a year. The results of this study show that aggregate poverty, seen from the lens of multidimensional deprivation, actually declined as the economy expanded during the past decade. This finding is robust to assumptions about the poverty cutoff. From a policy perspective, the finding reinforces the view that nothing less than economic growth, even in the short term, is required to reduce poverty (broadly interpreted to include deprivations beyond income). At the same time, the diversity of both deprivation intensity and magnitude of poverty across geographic areas and sectors of the Philippine society is enormous, suggesting that, beyond growth, much needs to be done to make development more inclusive.

A multidimensional approach to poverty measurement holds promise for policy and poverty monitoring, especially given the scarcity of development finance and the government's thrust to speed up poverty reduction. A strong case, for example, can be made to prioritize poverty reduction efforts in areas or population groups with acute multiple deprivations. Getting good-quality education and health services accessible to the poor should be high in the development agenda. Investment in such services, as well as in institutions enhancing market efficiency and governance, creates favorable conditions not only for addressing other areas of human functionings (e.g., empowerment) but also for getting the country move to a higher, sustained growth path.

However, research on multidimensional poverty has to be further advanced. It would be useful, for example, to examine the sensitivity of the poverty profile to weights assigned to various deprivation indicators and to systematically identify a parsimonious set of policy-relevant indicators. The weights may have to be informed by societal norms about dimensions of wellbeing. It would be also useful to reexamine the targeting schemes employed in the government's flagship program—the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*—in light of the insights gained from the lens of multidimensional poverty.

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Annex Table 1.1 Summary of FIES Indicators

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	DEFINITION		WEIGHT
HEALTH	• Child Mortality			1/12
	✓ Sanitation	If household does not use flush toilet	**Type of Toilet:** (1) Close Pit; (2) Open Pit; (3) No Toilet	
	✓ Drinking Water	If household does not have access to safe drinking water	**Source of Water:** (1) Shared use, faucet, community water system; (2) Shared tube/piped well; (3)Dug well; (4)Spring, river, stream; (5) Rain; (6) Peddler	1/12
	• Malnutrition			
	✓ Food Poverty	If household is food poor	food poor = total expenditure*<2009 food line *in 2009 prices	1/6
EDUCATION	• Years of Schooling	If no household member has completed 6 years of schooling		1/6
	• Child Potential Schooling	If any school-aged (7-16 yrs old) child does not meet his/her education potential		1/6
STANDARD OF LIVING	• Electricity	If household does not have electricity		1/18
	• Shelter			
	✓ Roof	If household's roof is composed of light/salvaged material	**Type of Roof:** (1)Light Material; (2)Salvaged Material; (3)Mixed but predominantly light material; (4)Mixed but predominantly salvaged material	1/36
	✓ Wall	If household's wall is composed of light/salvaged material	**Type of Wall:** (1)Light Material; (2)Salvaged Material; (3)Mixed but predominantly light material; (4)Mixed but predominantly salvaged material	1/36
	• Mobility ✓ Ownership of vehicle ✓ Accessibility to national roads	If household does not own a vehicle and is not accessible to national highway		1/18
	• Urban Agglomeration	If household is not part of town/city proper or former poblacion of the municipality		1/18
	• Asset Ownership			
	✓ Household Asset	If household does not own more than three of household assets	**Household Assets:** (1)Radio; (2)Television; (3)Stereo; (4)Telephone; (5)Refrigerator; (6)Aircon; (7)Dining set; (8)Sala set; (9)VTR	1/18
	• Other sources of income	If household's other sources of income is less than 20% of total income	**Other sources of income:** (1)Cash receipts, gifts from abroad; (2)Rentals received from non-agri lands/buildings; (3)Interest; (4)Pensions; (5)Dividends from investment; (6)Receipts from other sources not elsewhere classified	1/18

Annex Table 1.2 Summary of APIS Indicators

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	DEFINITION		WEIGHT
HEALTH	• Child Mortality ✓ Sanitation	If household does not use flush toilet	**Type of Toilet:** (1)Close Pit; (2)Open Pit; (3)Drop/Overhang; (4)No Toilet	1/12
	✓ Drinking Water	If household does not have access to safe drinking water	**Source of Water:** (1)Unprotected Well; (2) Developed Spring; (3)Undeveloped Spring; (4)River/Stream; (5)Rainwater; (6)Tanker Truck/Peddler; (7)Others	1/12
	• Malnutrition ✓ Food Poverty	If household is food poor	food poor = total expenditure*<2009 food line *in 2009 prices	1/6
EDUCATION	• Years of Schooling	If no household member has completed 6 years of schooling		1/6
	• Child School Attendance	If any school aged child (7-16 yrs old) is out of school in years 1 to 10		1/6
STANDARD OF LIVING	• Electricity	If household does not have electricity		1/12
	• Shelter ✓ Roof	If household's roof is composed of light/salvaged material	**Type of Roof:** (1)Light Material; (2)Salvaged Material; (3)Mixed but predominantly light material; (4)Mixed but predominantly salvaged material	1/24
	✓ Wall	If household's wall is composed of light/salvaged material	**Type of Wall:** (1)Light Material; (2)Salvaged Material; (3)Mixed but predominantly light material; (4)Mixed but predominantly salvaged material	1/24
	• Asset Ownership ✓ Household Asset	If household does not own more than three of household assets	**Household Assets:** (1)Radio; (2)Television; (3)Telephone; (4)Refrigerator; (5)Aircon; (6)Dining set; (7)Sala set; (8)Cellphone; (9)Gas Range; (10)Washing Machine	1/36
	• Transport	If household does not own a vehicle		1/36
	• House tenure	If household does not own house and lot		1/36
	• Other sources of income	If household's other sources of income is less than 20% of total income	**Other sources of income:** (1)Cash receipts, gifts from abroad; (2)Rentals received from non-agri lands/buildings; (3)Interest; (4)Pensions; (5)Dividends from investment; (6)Receipts from other sources not elsewhere classified	1/12

Annex Table 1.3 Summary of NDHS Indicators

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	DEFINITION		WEIGHT
HEALTH	• Child Mortality	If any child has died in the family		1/6
	✓ Sanitations	If household does not use flush toilet	**Type of Toilet:** (1)Close Pit; (2)Open Pit; (3)Drop/Overhang; (4)No Toilet	1/12
	✓ Drinking Water	If household does not have access to safe drinking water	**Source of Water:** (1)Unprotected well; (2)Unprotected Spring; (3)River/Dam/Lake; (4)Rainwater; (5)Tanker truck; (5)Cart with small tank; (6)Neighbor's Tap	1/12
EDUCATION	• Years of Schooling	If no household member has completed 6 years of schooling		1/6
	• Child School Attendance	If any school aged child (7-16 yrs old) is out of school in years 1 to 10		1/6
STANDARD OF LIVING	• Electricity	If household does not have electricity		1/12
	• Shelter			1/12
	✓ Flooring	If the floor of shelter is dirt, sand or dung	**Type of Floor:** (1) Earth; (2)Sand	
	• Mobility			1/12
	✓ Ownership of vehicle	If household does not own a vehicle		
	• Asset Ownership			1/12
	✓ Household Asset	If household does not own more than three household assets	**Household Assets:** (1)Radio; (2)Television; (3)Telephone; (4) Refrigerator	

Annex Table 2.1 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty

Year	MPI	H	A	Number of MPI Poor (in '000)	Income Poverty
1988	0.31	0.58	0.53	29,938	38.15
1991	0.30	0.56	0.53	34,993	35.82
1994	0.27	0.52	0.52	34,709	31.74
1997	0.24	0.47	0.50	33,867	27.07
2000	0.19	0.38	0.49	29,627	26.93
2003	0.19	0.39	0.49	30,540	24.94
2006	0.17	0.35	0.49	29,449	26.33
2009	0.15	0.31	0.48	27,222	26.29

Annex Table 2.2 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Region

Region	1988					1991					1994				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
NCR	0.059	0.142	0.412	1,093	14.00	0.055	0.136	0.401	1,190	8.92	0.046	0.120	0.385	1,116	5.12
CAR	0.333	0.682	0.488	419	34.33	0.416	0.754	0.553	649	38.57	0.349	0.663	0.527	606	32.01
Ilocos Region	0.234	0.505	0.464	1,639	40.09	0.247	0.506	0.488	1,795	37.67	0.211	0.444	0.475	1,628	34.91
Cagayan Valley	0.293	0.592	0.495	1,201	32.68	0.298	0.602	0.494	1,448	33.09	0.261	0.536	0.486	1,398	27.95
C. Luzon	0.214	0.454	0.472	2,439	30.23	0.203	0.437	0.464	2,858	26.57	0.170	0.360	0.472	2,604	23.41
CALABARZON	0.266	0.510	0.521	2,373	37.62	0.208	0.428	0.486	2,745	27.23	0.169	0.357	0.473	2,370	21.17
MIMAROPA	0.444	0.794	0.559	1,247	56.37	0.401	0.745	0.538	1,315	45.81	0.360	0.694	0.519	1,283	38.77
Bicol Region	0.432	0.750	0.576	2,976	59.88	0.416	0.743	0.560	3,341	57.45	0.397	0.709	0.561	3,383	51.80
W. Visayas	0.411	0.751	0.547	3,827	47.05	0.412	0.750	0.548	4,281	45.30	0.378	0.711	0.532	4,307	38.98
C. Visayas	0.453	0.777	0.582	2,709	50.91	0.378	0.674	0.560	3,034	47.00	0.356	0.658	0.541	3,183	44.58
E. Visayas	0.433	0.764	0.567	2,207	46.83	0.419	0.758	0.553	2,522	47.58	0.402	0.729	0.551	2,571	44.85
Zamboanga P.	0.415	0.730	0.568	1,240	41.90	0.429	0.749	0.573	1,699	37.27	0.428	0.733	0.583	1,801	41.20
N. Mindanao	0.342	0.641	0.534	1,700	42.98	0.392	0.697	0.562	2,100	48.19	0.365	0.661	0.552	2,136	44.65
Davao Region	0.369	0.675	0.547	1,692	41.68	0.342	0.634	0.539	1,802	41.70	0.328	0.598	0.547	1,891	41.27
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.381	0.702	0.543	1,168	46.85	0.364	0.683	0.533	1,337	52.60	0.330	0.635	0.519	1,341	40.58
ARMM	0.518	0.878	0.589	1,276	14.04	0.496	0.857	0.578	1,755	22.64	0.479	0.853	0.562	1,883	18.32
CARAGA	0.291	0.589	0.495	732	35.10	0.360	0.665	0.542	1,122	47.75	0.354	0.658	0.538	1,207	45.73

Annex Table 2.2 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Region (continued)

Region	1997					2000					2003				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
NCR	0.048	0.126	0.381	1,271	3.65	0.028	0.073	0.389	806	3.73	0.036	0.095	0.378	1,010	3.24
CAR	0.289	0.573	0.505	771	32.15	0.205	0.415	0.494	592	25.03	0.181	0.396	0.457	548	22.30
Ilocos Region	0.186	0.407	0.456	1,629	29.63	0.127	0.285	0.446	1,176	26.32	0.128	0.298	0.429	1,243	23.08
Cagayan Valley	0.233	0.508	0.458	1,433	24.75	0.163	0.370	0.442	998	20.22	0.168	0.382	0.441	1,033	19.15
C. Luzon	0.123	0.286	0.428	2,185	13.96	0.091	0.219	0.415	1,730	13.88	0.086	0.206	0.419	1,806	12.48
CALABARZON	0.137	0.301	0.455	2,205	13.93	0.098	0.224	0.437	1,996	12.22	0.096	0.224	0.431	2,311	12.70
MIMAROPA	0.298	0.604	0.493	1,302	30.92	0.278	0.564	0.493	1,287	32.75	0.290	0.583	0.499	1,407	35.87
Bicol Region	0.353	0.665	0.531	3,393	48.95	0.293	0.564	0.519	2,725	50.75	0.281	0.563	0.500	2,708	45.53
W. Visayas	0.312	0.635	0.492	3,952	32.58	0.273	0.553	0.494	3,445	35.37	0.263	0.545	0.482	3,290	30.52
C. Visayas	0.309	0.592	0.523	3,075	38.25	0.257	0.498	0.516	2,776	39.37	0.248	0.472	0.524	2,760	36.50
E. Visayas	0.377	0.674	0.559	2,477	44.08	0.308	0.600	0.514	2,191	40.26	0.305	0.592	0.516	2,229	37.38
Zamboanga P.	0.347	0.643	0.540	1,641	35.50	0.313	0.585	0.536	1,641	42.45	0.348	0.628	0.554	1,783	46.60
N. Mindanao	0.294	0.564	0.520	1,971	38.90	0.244	0.480	0.508	1,733	39.49	0.243	0.462	0.526	1,648	38.57
Davao Region	0.264	0.503	0.524	1,684	34.14	0.205	0.419	0.491	1,547	30.69	0.222	0.427	0.519	1,663	30.26
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.311	0.598	0.519	1,694	39.99	0.243	0.499	0.487	1,771	39.49	0.277	0.560	0.495	1,930	33.97
ARMM	0.454	0.842	0.540	1,997	23.09	0.408	0.800	0.510	2,086	31.99	0.412	0.811	0.508	2,095	32.38
CARAGA	0.304	0.581	0.524	1,185	44.83	0.264	0.536	0.493	1,128	42.30	0.263	0.523	0.502	1,074	43.64

Annex Table 2.2 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Region (continued)

Region	2006					2009				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
NCR	0.032	0.085	0.380	946	5.35	0.028	0.075	0.373	848	3.96
CAR	0.152	0.336	0.452	492	23.65	0.134	0.295	0.454	445	22.94
Ilocos Region	0.104	0.239	0.437	1,068	26.83	0.087	0.201	0.434	935	22.74
Cagayan Valley	0.143	0.329	0.434	929	19.52	0.125	0.296	0.424	857	18.76
C. Luzon	0.080	0.194	0.415	1,793	15.41	0.062	0.146	0.423	1,389	15.00
CALABARZON	0.091	0.211	0.430	2,232	13.23	0.075	0.175	0.428	1,972	13.82
MIMAROPA	0.268	0.529	0.506	1,393	41.15	0.234	0.464	0.504	1,300	35.22
Bicol Region	0.266	0.528	0.503	2,732	45.81	0.223	0.464	0.481	2,492	44.92
W. Visayas	0.226	0.477	0.473	3,075	28.09	0.202	0.426	0.474	2,890	31.00
C. Visayas	0.224	0.434	0.517	2,712	37.40	0.194	0.386	0.504	2,571	34.75
E. Visayas	0.263	0.507	0.518	2,040	38.58	0.230	0.463	0.496	1,937	41.13
Zamboanga P.	0.316	0.579	0.546	1,756	41.50	0.291	0.539	0.539	1,676	42.75
N. Mindanao	0.217	0.417	0.520	1,611	38.74	0.176	0.358	0.493	1,434	39.25
Davao Region	0.196	0.380	0.516	1,511	30.40	0.183	0.369	0.497	1,506	31.19
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.256	0.511	0.501	1,854	34.18	0.230	0.459	0.502	1,713	35.87
ARMM	0.417	0.798	0.522	2,281	43.33	0.371	0.747	0.497	2,262	45.86
CARAGA	0.223	0.461	0.484	1,024	42.39	0.205	0.420	0.488	994	47.50

Annex Table 2.3 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Urbanity

Area	1988					1991					1994				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
Urban	0.127	0.283	0.450	5,518	19.98	0.168	0.353	0.477	11,016	22.42	0.146	0.314	0.466	10,435	18.17
Rural	0.419	0.756	0.554	24,420	49.29	0.431	0.775	0.555	23,976	49.26	0.402	0.730	0.550	24,273	45.19

Annex Table 2.3 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Urbanity (continued)

Area	1997					2000					2003				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
Urban	0.114	0.260	0.440	8,890	12.10	0.081	0.187	0.432	10,232	11.49	0.078	0.184	0.423	7,144	10.68
Rural	0.344	0.658	0.523	24,977	40.64	0.292	0.577	0.507	19,395	41.78	0.294	0.579	0.507	23,396	38.65

Annex Table 2.3 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Urbanity (continued)

Area	2006					2009				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
Urban	0.106	0.228	0.466	9,149	12.11	0.061	0.145	0.422	6,273	12.24
Rural	0.231	0.464	0.497	20,299	40.15	0.235	0.474	0.496	20,948	40.02

Annex Table 2.4 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Sector

Sector	1988					1991					1994				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
Agriculture	0.461	0.809	0.570	18,906	56.33	0.453	0.804	0.563	22,132	54.61	0.432	0.770	0.561	22,007	51.15
Mining	0.343	0.687	0.500	287	27.84	0.334	0.650	0.514	258	28.63	0.310	0.647	0.479	193	30.22
Manufacturing	0.207	0.428	0.485	1,741	24.29	0.193	0.391	0.493	1,918	22.13	0.153	0.336	0.455	1,595	15.71
Utilities	0.126	0.285	0.442	77	8.73	0.125	0.269	0.465	104	11.41	0.115	0.281	0.409	113	8.23
Construction	0.280	0.567	0.493	1,606	37.21	0.294	0.606	0.485	2,298	34.70	0.260	0.538	0.484	2,360	29.40
Trade	0.186	0.395	0.471	1,661	21.42	0.186	0.394	0.471	1,941	21.31	0.163	0.359	0.454	1,935	15.77
Transportation	0.203	0.446	0.454	1,507	27.28	0.185	0.401	0.461	1,577	20.89	0.170	0.374	0.455	1,757	18.45
Finance	0.031	0.080	0.390	24	10.21	0.017	0.042	0.407	14	9.27	0.041	0.100	0.409	41	4.85
Services	0.144	0.312	0.461	2,183	17.42	0.131	0.284	0.460	2,358	15.09	0.122	0.269	0.452	2,362	12.35
Unemployed	0.159	0.326	0.488	1,947	23.28	0.148	0.314	0.472	2,393	19.53	0.127	0.267	0.474	2,345	16.81

Annex Table 2.4 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Sector (continued)

Sector	1997					2000					2003				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
Agriculture	0.389	0.725	0.536	21,037	47.10	0.331	0.640	0.517	17,959	48.28	0.339	0.651	0.520	19,255	46.10
Mining	0.286	0.543	0.527	230	29.50	0.360	0.692	0.521	603	34.80	0.276	0.545	0.507	168	41.27
Manufacturing	0.139	0.313	0.445	1,578	13.72	0.114	0.255	0.446	1,429	14.96	0.113	0.258	0.439	1,473	14.51
Utilities	0.092	0.202	0.455	100	7.58	0.045	0.118	0.380	46	4.43	0.033	0.089	0.368	31	4.12
Construction	0.222	0.494	0.449	2,757	22.27	0.178	0.398	0.447	2,195	25.83	0.165	0.380	0.434	2,249	21.49
Trade	0.125	0.285	0.439	1,798	13.34	0.099	0.227	0.435	1,828	12.89	0.091	0.215	0.422	1,911	10.72
Transportation	0.134	0.311	0.431	1,803	14.33	0.104	0.242	0.431	1,727	15.16	0.106	0.250	0.425	1,996	12.79
Finance	0.029	0.077	0.382	33	3.60	0.027	0.075	0.363	32	7.37	0.019	0.052	0.371	23	4.83
Services	0.102	0.238	0.430	2,366	9.76	0.074	0.173	0.431	1,697	9.56	0.073	0.170	0.430	1,739	9.06
Unemployed	0.108	0.236	0.455	2,165	13.01	0.085	0.188	0.452	2,111	13.13	0.075	0.170	0.441	1,694	10.51

Annex Table 2.4 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Sector (continued)

Sector	2006					2009				
	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor ('000)	Income Poverty
Agriculture	0.313	0.603	0.519	17,819	47.84	0.281	0.552	0.509	16,246	47.92
Mining	0.291	0.562	0.518	228	34.64	0.278	0.553	0.503	261	48.71
Manufacturing	0.098	0.223	0.439	1,199	16.19	0.099	0.223	0.442	1,149	17.79
Utilities	0.023	0.062	0.369	23	7.44	0.031	0.074	0.414	32	3.23
Construction	0.155	0.351	0.443	2,089	25.19	0.134	0.305	0.440	1,961	24.52
Trade	0.093	0.216	0.429	2,130	13.87	0.075	0.175	0.427	1,734	13.12
Transportation	0.099	0.228	0.432	1,822	15.62	0.088	0.211	0.418	1,682	18.25
Finance	0.019	0.050	0.388	23	4.13	0.016	0.046	0.344	22	2.54
Services	0.074	0.171	0.436	1,944	12.41	0.065	0.153	0.426	1,989	11.94
Unemployed	0.077	0.174	0.440	2,171	12.65	0.067	0.153	0.442	2,147	12.83

Annex Table 2.5 Contribution of Dimensions

Year	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of Living
1988	0.31	36.5	18.8	44.7
1991	0.30	36.6	18.3	45.1
1994	0.27	35.7	18.9	45.5
1997	0.24	35.4	20.8	43.8
2000	0.19	36.8	18.9	44.3
2003	0.19	35.6	19.6	44.8
2006	0.17	36.3	20.4	43.3
2009	0.15	36.0	21.2	42.8

Annex Table 2.6 Contribution of Dimensions, by Region

Region	1988				1991				1994			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
NCR	0.059	43.0	19.4	37.5	0.055	37.6	25.6	36.8	0.046	32.8	29.6	37.6
CAR	0.333	36.6	16.4	47.0	0.416	39.2	18.0	42.8	0.349	38.3	17.5	44.2
Ilocos Region	0.234	34.0	16.4	49.7	0.247	35.7	16.8	47.5	0.211	34.1	16.9	49.0
Cagayan Valley	0.293	32.9	15.0	52.0	0.298	30.6	18.3	51.1	0.261	29.9	18.0	52.0
C. Luzon	0.214	35.1	18.8	46.1	0.203	35.8	18.5	45.8	0.170	34.2	19.4	46.4
CALABARZON	0.266	38.7	17.9	43.4	0.208	39.6	17.3	43.1	0.169	38.3	17.3	44.4
MIMAROPA	0.444	41.4	17.6	41.0	0.401	35.1	16.0	48.9	0.360	38.4	17.9	43.7
Bicol Region	0.432	36.0	16.7	47.3	0.416	39.5	15.8	44.7	0.397	32.1	17.6	50.3
W. Visayas	0.411	36.1	18.6	45.4	0.412	36.0	18.1	45.9	0.378	35.0	19.1	46.0
C. Visayas	0.453	39.6	19.8	40.6	0.378	39.8	19.2	41.0	0.356	39.8	18.7	41.5
E. Visayas	0.433	35.3	19.6	45.1	0.419	35.8	18.4	45.8	0.402	36.9	17.9	45.2
Zamboanga P.	0.415	33.2	19.6	47.2	0.429	33.7	20.0	46.3	0.428	34.7	18.6	46.7
N. Mindanao	0.342	35.4	18.3	46.3	0.392	37.2	17.5	45.3	0.365	37.7	17.4	44.9
Davao Region	0.369	37.3	21.1	41.6	0.342	38.6	19.3	42.1	0.328	36.4	20.7	42.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.381	35.4	19.5	45.2	0.364	35.2	19.2	45.7	0.330	32.6	20.7	46.7
ARMM	0.518	30.0	23.9	46.1	0.496	32.3	20.6	47.2	0.479	31.2	20.9	47.9
CARAGA	0.291	32.1	20.7	47.2	0.360	36.2	17.9	46.0	0.354	34.5	18.9	46.6

Annex Table 2.6 Contribution of Dimensions, by Region (continued)

Region	1997				2000				2003			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
NCR	0.048	33.9	30.0	36.2	0.028	31.7	32.4	35.9	0.036	31.3	33.6	35.1
CAR	0.289	37.3	19.5	43.2	0.205	36.9	18.5	44.7	0.181	32.8	19.7	47.5
Ilocos Region	0.186	33.0	20.3	46.7	0.127	35.2	17.3	47.5	0.128	34.7	15.1	50.3
Cagayan Valley	0.233	28.1	22.1	49.8	0.163	29.6	19.6	50.8	0.168	30.0	17.7	52.3
C. Luzon	0.123	32.7	22.3	45.0	0.091	33.0	21.0	46.0	0.086	32.1	22.1	45.8
CALABARZON	0.137	36.8	18.3	44.9	0.098	38.5	15.7	45.8	0.096	38.0	15.7	46.3
MIMAROPA	0.298	36.7	20.1	43.2	0.278	35.0	21.2	43.7	0.290	33.6	20.1	46.3
Bicol Region	0.353	34.4	18.4	47.2	0.293	36.5	16.0	47.5	0.281	34.4	18.3	47.4
W. Visayas	0.312	35.8	18.0	46.2	0.273	37.4	17.9	44.8	0.263	35.2	18.5	46.3
C. Visayas	0.309	39.2	20.2	40.5	0.257	40.9	19.4	39.7	0.248	40.7	20.3	39.0
E. Visayas	0.377	35.9	21.3	42.8	0.308	35.9	19.2	44.8	0.305	33.8	21.0	45.1
Zamboanga P.	0.347	33.0	22.3	44.7	0.313	38.4	17.5	44.1	0.348	37.5	19.1	43.4
N. Mindanao	0.294	39.0	20.3	40.7	0.244	41.1	18.1	40.9	0.243	38.5	20.5	41.1
Davao Region	0.264	38.2	22.7	39.2	0.205	36.8	22.9	40.3	0.222	36.2	23.5	40.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.311	34.0	21.0	45.0	0.243	35.6	17.3	47.1	0.277	33.6	18.7	47.7
ARMM	0.454	31.9	23.3	44.8	0.408	34.6	19.1	46.3	0.412	36.0	16.7	47.3
CARAGA	0.304	34.4	22.1	43.4	0.264	35.9	19.1	45.0	0.263	35.7	19.9	44.4

Annex Table 2.6 Contribution of Dimensions, by Region (continued)

Region	2006				2009			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
NCR	0.032	30.9	33.0	36.1	0.028	28.8	36.3	34.9
CAR	0.152	33.1	21.6	45.3	0.134	34.4	21.9	43.7
Ilocos Region	0.104	35.7	19.0	45.4	0.087	35.2	20.1	44.7
Cagayan Valley	0.143	30.9	18.6	50.6	0.125	30.9	20.4	48.7
C. Luzon	0.080	31.3	24.7	44.0	0.062	31.4	24.1	44.6
CALABARZON	0.091	37.6	17.8	44.6	0.075	36.1	18.8	45.1
MIMAROPA	0.268	33.8	20.3	45.9	0.234	32.7	23.4	43.8
Bicol Region	0.266	35.5	18.7	45.9	0.223	34.5	20.2	45.3
W. Visayas	0.226	36.0	18.5	45.6	0.202	34.8	21.0	44.2
C. Visayas	0.224	42.9	18.2	39.0	0.194	41.4	20.1	38.5
E. Visayas	0.263	35.1	22.4	42.5	0.230	36.7	21.6	41.7
Zamboanga P.	0.316	37.2	20.7	42.1	0.291	37.1	20.6	42.3
N. Mindanao	0.217	39.8	20.7	39.5	0.176	40.9	18.4	40.6
Davao Region	0.196	36.6	23.9	39.5	0.183	36.3	23.9	39.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.256	34.0	19.3	46.7	0.230	33.8	21.2	45.0
ARMM	0.417	36.7	20.5	42.9	0.371	36.8	19.7	43.5
CARAGA	0.223	36.2	20.5	43.4	0.205	38.4	20.2	41.4

Annex Table 2.7 Contribution of Dimensions, by Urbanity

Area	1988				1991				1994			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
Urban	0.127	38.9	21.2	39.9	0.168	38.1	19.9	42.0	0.146	36.8	21.0	42.1
Rural	0.419	36.0	18.4	45.6	0.431	36.1	17.7	46.3	0.402	35.2	18.1	46.7

Annex Table 2.7 Contribution of Dimensions, by Urbanity (continued)

Area	1997				2000				2003			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
Urban	0.114	35.4	24.1	40.5	0.081	36.2	22.9	40.9	0.078	35.5	23.8	40.7
Rural	0.344	35.4	19.8	44.8	0.292	36.9	17.8	45.2	0.294	35.7	18.5	45.9

Annex Table 2.7 Contribution of Dimensions, by Urbanity (continued)

Area	2006				2009			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
Urban	0.106	40.2	23.7	36.1	0.061	34.8	26.8	38.4
Rural	0.231	34.6	19.0	46.4	0.235	36.3	19.8	43.9

Annex Table 2.8 Contribution of Dimensions, by Sector

Sector	1988				1991				1994			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
Agriculture	0.461	36.3	18.8	44.9	0.453	36.4	18.2	45.4	0.432	35.7	18.6	45.7
Mining	0.343	34.0	18.5	47.5	0.334	39.8	16.5	43.8	0.310	38.4	14.4	47.2
Manufacturing	0.207	36.9	19.5	43.6	0.193	37.6	18.4	44.0	0.153	35.0	20.0	45.0
Utilities	0.126	33.9	20.6	45.5	0.125	34.9	20.2	44.9	0.115	29.7	23.5	46.8
Construction	0.280	37.4	19.0	43.6	0.294	38.4	17.3	44.3	0.260	37.8	17.9	44.3
Trade	0.186	36.1	19.1	44.7	0.186	37.1	18.5	44.3	0.163	35.5	19.5	45.0
Transpo & Comm	0.203	37.2	17.2	45.6	0.185	38.0	17.8	44.2	0.170	35.8	19.1	45.1
Finance	0.031	29.2	18.1	52.7	0.017	25.8	34.8	39.4	0.041	40.0	9.1	50.9
Services	0.144	36.3	19.2	44.5	0.131	35.3	20.3	44.4	0.122	33.3	21.2	45.5
Unemployed	0.159	37.1	19.4	43.4	0.148	36.3	18.8	44.9	0.127	36.3	19.5	44.2

Annex Table 2.8 Contribution of Dimensions, by Sector (continued)

Sector	1997				2000				2003			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
Agriculture	0.389	35.7	20.0	44.3	0.331	37.3	18.0	44.7	0.339	36.0	19.1	45.0
Mining	0.286	36.6	21.5	41.9	0.360	32.1	21.2	46.7	0.276	39.5	13.9	46.6
Manufacturing	0.139	33.9	22.4	43.7	0.114	35.6	22.2	42.3	0.113	35.2	20.2	44.6
Utilities	0.092	34.3	23.0	42.8	0.045	35.6	17.8	46.6	0.033	33.8	22.3	43.9
Construction	0.222	35.4	20.9	43.7	0.178	37.5	18.1	44.5	0.165	35.5	19.9	44.6
Trade	0.125	35.4	22.7	41.9	0.099	36.0	21.9	42.2	0.091	34.1	21.1	44.8
Transpo & Comm	0.134	34.7	22.0	43.3	0.104	37.3	18.1	44.6	0.106	35.5	19.9	44.5
Finance	0.029	34.1	20.7	45.2	0.027	31.4	20.0	48.6	0.019	41.8	8.2	50.0
Services	0.102	33.4	23.9	42.7	0.074	34.7	22.1	43.2	0.073	34.0	21.5	44.5
Unemployed	0.108	35.9	22.2	41.8	0.085	35.5	21.4	43.0	0.075	34.6	21.8	43.7

Annex Table 2.8 Contribution of Dimensions, by Sector (continued)

Sector	2006				2009			
	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living	MPI	Health	Education	Standard of living
Agriculture	0.313	36.8	19.7	43.5	0.281	36.6	20.2	43.2
Mining	0.291	34.0	22.0	44.0	0.278	37.0	21.8	41.2
Manufacturing	0.098	34.9	21.7	43.4	0.099	34.7	24.1	41.1
Utilities	0.023	34.0	25.3	40.7	0.031	29.5	28.4	42.2
Construction	0.155	36.4	20.2	43.5	0.134	35.7	21.8	42.5
Trade	0.093	35.0	22.0	43.1	0.075	35.2	23.3	41.4
Transpo & Comm	0.099	36.5	20.7	42.7	0.088	35.2	21.8	43.1
Finance	0.019	30.6	29.2	40.2	0.016	19.5	36.9	43.7
Services	0.074	34.0	23.4	42.6	0.065	34.6	24.3	41.1
Unemployed	0.077	35.2	22.5	42.3	0.067	34.4	22.8	42.9

Annex Table 2.9 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in…

Year	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
1988	0.31	48.1	40.3	23.4	8.4	26.5	37.3	40.3	39.8	17.1	42.8	55.9	55.5
1991	0.30	49.1	38.3	22.0	7.7	25.2	35.8	38.1	37.1	17.6	43.4	54.3	53.7
1994	0.27	45.5	34.7	18.6	7.3	23.8	31.7	35.0	35.1	16.9	40.8	50.5	49.4
1997	0.24	42.2	30.5	13.6	6.7	22.6	27.7	29.3	30.6	8.9	30.1	45.2	43.4
2000	0.19	34.2	23.9	12.4	5.7	15.6	22.2	20.8	23.5	7.4	25.2	37.3	35.5
2003	0.19	34.4	24.1	10.9	6.1	15.9	21.4	19.5	22.9	8.8	26.4	37.4	36.2
2006	0.17	30.9	20.5	11.5	5.4	15.6	16.6	16.7	20.4	7.9	24.2	34.0	32.2
2009	0.15	26.5	17.2	10.3	4.5	14.4	13.2	12.6	17.6	6.6	21.5	30.2	28.4

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region

1988	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.06	10.0	9.7	5.3	1.7	8.5	8.7	2.6	1.1	13.8	11.8	0.5	6.4
CAR	0.33	52.5	52.1	20.9	48.8	21.7	32.2	27.0	52.3	59.7	66.6	6.2	26.6
Ilocos Region	0.23	34.2	19.9	20.7	26.1	27.9	33.2	19.9	38.4	47.0	47.5	3.8	19.2
Cagayan Valley	0.29	45.8	24.2	22.9	36.2	41.7	45.5	23.9	54.3	57.9	58.5	6.7	19.7
C. Luzon	0.21	28.7	34.9	13.3	15.2	27.4	28.3	17.8	32.7	42.6	41.7	3.8	20.3
CALABARZON	0.27	42.8	44.1	22.5	21.6	28.3	32.7	10.9	37.1	48.5	47.6	4.4	23.7
MIMAROPA	0.44	55.3	65.1	35.7	72.0	66.2	66.3	19.2	64.3	77.2	78.6	11.6	32.9
Bicol Region	0.43	64.2	55.9	40.1	55.2	62.7	52.0	21.9	54.6	73.9	74.4	10.1	36.3
W. Visayas	0.41	68.5	62.9	23.3	55.8	58.9	60.9	15.1	59.8	72.0	73.1	10.4	35.3
C. Visayas	0.45	73.6	48.9	46.3	61.0	58.4	54.4	15.2	46.8	75.8	75.7	19.4	34.3
E. Visayas	0.43	70.8	46.4	33.1	63.1	62.4	58.7	17.9	60.7	74.3	75.0	17.1	33.9
Zamboanga P.	0.41	68.5	47.9	24.5	47.5	58.5	48.4	43.3	63.8	72.6	71.4	13.7	35.0
N. Mindanao	0.34	52.8	41.9	25.4	38.6	38.8	37.4	32.7	50.9	63.1	61.9	5.2	32.3
Davao Region	0.37	59.7	44.2	30.6	48.4	37.6	39.9	0.0	57.6	66.7	65.0	10.4	36.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.38	55.3	37.4	34.6	49.7	43.0	51.0	19.0	55.7	69.4	69.2	6.8	37.7
ARMM	0.52	79.8	86.0	10.2	76.2	61.3	60.0	52.6	68.5	85.5	86.2	33.4	40.8
CARAGA	0.29	50.3	28.4	16.8	32.0	48.0	29.5	20.3	43.6	58.2	54.7	6.6	29.6

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

1991	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.05	12.0	7.6	2.5	2.8	5.4	6.0	1.7	2.1	13.1	10.8	0.6	7.8
CAR	0.42	58.7	63.4	37.0	57.5	27.7	23.9	33.2	61.3	70.2	72.8	8.7	36.3
Ilocos Region	0.25	40.3	26.2	19.7	25.7	26.6	32.9	21.8	40.6	45.7	47.9	3.1	21.8
Cagayan Valley	0.30	48.3	19.3	20.9	38.3	37.1	38.8	26.0	54.5	58.3	58.6	7.1	25.7
C. Luzon	0.20	30.2	33.5	11.7	13.0	23.8	25.0	16.2	33.6	41.6	38.5	3.0	19.5
CALABARZON	0.21	38.0	32.9	14.0	15.8	22.9	26.5	9.5	29.9	41.6	39.7	3.3	18.3
MIMAROPA	0.40	53.6	60.3	27.6	62.8	60.8	59.1	20.1	65.4	72.0	72.7	9.5	28.9
Bicol Region	0.42	65.1	53.1	39.4	53.7	60.6	48.4	23.8	57.0	72.6	72.8	6.3	33.2
W. Visayas	0.41	69.8	60.3	23.8	53.9	58.5	61.5	17.1	63.1	72.4	73.4	10.0	34.8
C. Visayas	0.38	65.0	42.5	36.5	49.0	49.6	47.1	11.5	40.3	64.9	64.7	14.9	28.4
E. Visayas	0.42	66.8	47.8	32.8	60.3	61.8	56.2	17.9	59.4	74.1	74.8	16.8	29.4
Zamboanga P.	0.43	72.8	46.4	27.1	52.0	56.1	45.8	43.0	65.8	73.1	72.8	14.8	36.8
N. Mindanao	0.39	62.8	41.7	35.3	44.5	43.0	38.0	38.7	60.6	68.0	67.3	8.7	32.4
Davao Region	0.34	56.2	42.8	29.7	45.7	37.1	37.2	0.0	53.2	62.5	60.2	8.1	31.5
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.36	56.8	36.6	30.1	50.0	47.3	53.9	14.7	52.5	66.4	65.4	8.4	33.5
ARMM	0.50	81.7	82.8	13.6	73.5	58.7	59.8	51.6	70.2	82.3	83.8	28.7	32.5
CARAGA	0.36	59.6	33.8	31.4	42.1	53.8	37.0	27.2	56.8	64.0	62.3	7.6	31.0

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

1994	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.05	10.9	5.0	1.1	1.1	5.8	6.3	1.6	1.5	11.3	9.6	0.5	7.7
CAR	0.35	53.1	56.2	25.6	48.2	20.6	15.3	33.7	53.1	60.6	64.2	6.9	29.8
Ilocos Region	0.21	34.6	19.7	15.9	22.7	24.0	31.1	19.2	35.3	40.4	41.1	3.0	18.5
Cagayan Valley	0.26	42.1	19.7	15.9	33.6	34.5	37.3	22.8	48.2	52.1	51.5	7.1	21.1
C. Luzon	0.17	23.0	23.7	11.5	12.3	20.7	23.9	13.6	27.8	34.3	31.5	2.4	17.4
CALABARZON	0.17	31.3	26.4	9.9	11.9	17.9	21.8	8.9	25.8	34.0	32.2	2.5	15.6
MIMAROPA	0.36	45.8	54.4	19.4	56.9	52.1	51.0	19.0	63.5	67.9	67.6	10.3	27.7
Bicol Region	0.40	62.4	51.5	34.4	47.1	56.1	48.0	22.9	56.6	70.0	68.8	6.3	34.9
W. Visayas	0.38	65.7	56.6	18.2	44.8	50.7	56.2	17.7	60.7	67.7	68.5	10.2	33.0
C. Visayas	0.36	63.1	43.9	31.6	42.1	46.9	46.8	11.0	38.9	64.1	62.8	14.4	25.6
E. Visayas	0.40	67.6	48.3	31.2	52.0	61.3	54.2	17.0	58.5	71.0	71.0	14.5	28.5
Zamboanga P.	0.43	70.1	52.1	27.9	50.9	57.5	54.7	44.8	65.6	70.8	71.4	12.7	35.0
N. Mindanao	0.37	61.2	39.4	32.3	39.9	36.3	37.3	36.1	56.4	64.8	61.5	8.6	29.6
Davao Region	0.33	56.2	33.9	26.6	45.0	38.6	38.9	0.0	52.3	58.8	57.7	9.1	31.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.33	47.2	30.9	25.4	44.3	41.5	48.7	15.8	49.1	62.0	60.9	7.1	33.9
ARMM	0.48	80.7	83.7	7.5	70.9	56.6	51.1	51.6	70.8	83.4	83.0	26.0	34.0
CARAGA	0.35	60.5	27.5	29.4	42.9	53.2	31.3	28.6	55.0	64.6	63.6	8.2	32.0

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

1997	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.05	11.6	5.7	1.1	0.6	5.9	6.4	1.9	1.4	11.7	9.5	0.5	8.1
CAR	0.29	53.3	44.1	16.0	42.5	12.7	15.9	24.1	35.2	54.2	54.5	6.2	27.7
Ilocos Region	0.19	33.5	17.6	11.2	21.2	20.4	27.4	5.3	32.2	37.5	36.2	2.4	20.2
Cagayan Valley	0.23	44.8	17.3	8.3	33.8	28.0	31.4	7.6	39.4	49.1	49.2	5.8	25.1
C. Luzon	0.12	21.6	17.8	4.3	7.8	13.9	16.6	4.5	20.8	27.2	23.6	2.0	14.4
CALABARZON	0.14	26.6	21.3	6.1	9.4	15.5	17.7	5.8	20.7	29.0	24.9	2.5	14.1
MIMAROPA	0.30	47.5	43.7	15.8	46.6	45.1	45.9	10.6	35.3	58.3	56.9	8.4	24.5
Bicol Region	0.35	60.7	43.1	26.1	40.7	52.0	45.7	20.1	47.1	65.4	63.6	7.0	31.8
W. Visayas	0.31	59.7	52.6	11.0	40.3	40.4	47.7	6.6	47.9	60.2	60.4	8.4	25.3
C. Visayas	0.31	56.8	38.4	25.2	38.3	36.9	39.1	6.8	29.0	57.3	56.4	10.8	26.7
E. Visayas	0.38	62.2	41.4	29.4	50.1	52.0	49.2	16.9	41.5	65.9	65.0	16.5	31.7
Zamboanga P.	0.35	61.3	44.6	15.9	48.5	47.4	45.2	22.9	37.9	62.5	61.1	13.1	33.4
N. Mindanao	0.29	52.5	38.2	23.3	33.9	30.1	31.4	7.8	34.2	55.5	52.9	8.2	27.7
Davao Region	0.26	47.9	29.9	21.5	33.2	30.1	33.4	5.4	20.1	49.0	46.4	7.7	28.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.31	47.6	33.1	23.0	34.7	39.7	45.4	9.8	49.8	58.3	56.4	7.9	31.3
ARMM	0.45	79.0	82.3	6.4	65.2	56.5	55.6	25.2	56.2	82.2	81.5	23.7	39.8
CARAGA	0.30	53.5	22.2	25.0	40.3	43.6	28.0	8.9	41.9	56.3	54.5	11.0	29.4

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

2000	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.03	6.6	2.7	0.7	0.7	2.8	2.9	1.4	0.8	6.9	5.5	0.7	4.8
CAR	0.21	33.0	32.6	12.5	28.9	10.0	11.3	18.0	27.1	40.2	40.1	6.0	16.7
Ilocos Region	0.13	23.6	12.2	9.0	12.6	10.9	17.6	4.7	24.5	27.2	25.7	1.8	11.4
Cagayan Valley	0.16	31.3	15.2	5.8	24.5	15.1	20.1	6.2	30.1	36.3	34.6	5.2	14.0
C. Luzon	0.09	16.0	11.4	4.3	5.5	10.5	11.9	3.1	16.8	21.2	17.6	1.7	9.8
CALABARZON	0.10	19.6	12.5	4.6	5.6	9.7	11.3	5.4	15.3	21.6	18.9	2.5	10.0
MIMAROPA	0.28	44.6	40.5	18.4	42.1	41.0	42.9	9.0	35.1	55.4	54.5	6.9	19.8
Bicol Region	0.29	48.6	37.6	24.6	36.1	40.4	36.3	15.2	42.5	55.5	53.7	6.3	21.3
W. Visayas	0.27	51.2	43.4	14.0	34.2	30.4	42.0	5.4	40.2	52.4	52.0	7.8	21.5
C. Visayas	0.26	48.1	29.5	24.3	30.5	23.9	31.0	5.4	25.1	48.5	46.4	9.8	20.2
E. Visayas	0.31	52.9	35.9	21.9	40.5	41.2	41.6	14.8	36.8	58.5	56.5	12.1	23.5
Zamboanga P.	0.31	55.7	38.1	25.2	44.7	38.2	39.2	19.5	31.8	57.4	56.6	10.3	22.7
N. Mindanao	0.24	45.0	28.7	23.3	28.4	22.8	24.9	5.7	29.1	46.8	45.6	7.2	19.3
Davao Region	0.21	39.2	19.8	15.9	24.8	19.1	23.7	4.4	18.0	41.3	39.0	7.8	20.5
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.24	42.5	30.1	15.8	29.1	27.8	36.8	7.7	41.3	48.7	47.2	6.2	19.1
ARMM	0.41	74.7	75.2	9.8	61.1	41.7	43.5	29.3	53.3	78.5	75.5	19.3	27.5
CARAGA	0.26	50.0	23.4	20.3	32.5	36.2	25.5	6.9	40.4	52.6	51.0	8.4	21.8

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

2003	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.04	8.2	3.6	0.8	0.3	2.8	3.0	1.1	2.4	9.1	6.7	0.6	6.6
CAR	0.18	30.6	27.4	6.6	24.6	7.6	8.5	18.0	27.2	38.2	38.5	5.0	16.4
Ilocos Region	0.13	24.5	14.7	7.0	12.8	12.9	17.9	7.5	24.0	28.5	27.5	1.7	9.8
Cagayan Valley	0.17	33.6	17.1	5.0	23.1	16.6	20.6	10.2	32.5	37.2	37.0	4.9	13.0
C. Luzon	0.09	15.9	12.0	2.7	5.6	8.3	10.0	3.5	15.5	19.2	18.0	2.2	9.3
CALABARZON	0.10	19.7	12.5	3.3	7.1	8.4	10.7	5.6	15.9	22.0	20.2	2.0	9.7
MIMAROPA	0.29	46.0	42.0	15.9	39.7	39.8	43.3	11.6	40.7	57.8	56.3	9.6	22.2
Bicol Region	0.28	49.6	35.1	21.9	33.4	37.2	34.7	12.1	43.2	55.4	54.1	5.5	21.1
W. Visayas	0.26	50.3	37.9	11.3	30.0	29.2	40.0	8.0	42.6	51.9	51.8	7.3	21.9
C. Visayas	0.25	43.9	31.6	22.7	27.1	22.5	30.6	5.7	23.5	46.1	44.7	11.4	18.8
E. Visayas	0.31	53.1	38.1	16.4	35.1	34.0	36.6	20.3	43.1	58.1	56.2	11.9	26.6
Zamboanga P.	0.35	59.9	39.4	28.6	44.3	40.0	42.6	25.2	39.4	61.3	60.6	13.2	26.8
N. Mindanao	0.24	43.3	26.8	21.0	29.8	15.5	20.3	9.9	32.2	45.7	44.1	9.5	20.4
Davao Region	0.22	39.7	24.9	15.9	27.9	19.1	26.3	7.7	19.7	41.6	40.9	11.6	19.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.28	49.3	35.6	13.4	34.0	29.2	38.4	13.5	47.8	54.5	54.0	9.2	21.9
ARMM	0.41	77.6	77.5	11.4	64.8	46.2	50.5	27.4	51.9	79.3	78.9	15.7	25.7
CARAGA	0.26	48.9	19.7	22.0	31.2	35.4	27.1	8.7	38.4	51.0	49.3	8.4	22.9

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

2006	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.03	7.4	2.9	0.9	1.2	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.2	8.2	5.4	0.5	5.9
CAR	0.15	25.0	19.3	8.0	17.2	5.9	9.9	13.4	22.2	32.8	30.3	4.5	15.2
Ilocos Region	0.10	18.5	8.0	9.1	8.0	6.9	11.4	5.6	18.7	22.7	21.1	1.9	10.0
Cagayan Valley	0.14	28.2	14.4	5.1	16.8	11.2	15.3	7.9	28.6	32.1	31.0	4.5	11.4
C. Luzon	0.08	14.6	8.0	3.8	4.5	5.9	7.7	2.6	14.8	18.4	16.5	1.6	10.3
CALABARZON	0.09	18.7	10.9	3.6	7.0	7.6	9.7	5.6	14.9	20.6	18.2	1.8	9.3
MIMAROPA	0.27	41.2	33.3	19.8	33.9	33.0	40.5	10.1	38.5	51.8	50.0	9.1	20.9
Bicol Region	0.27	46.1	29.9	22.0	26.6	32.0	29.8	11.8	42.7	51.8	49.4	4.2	24.2
W. Visayas	0.23	44.7	32.4	10.1	21.4	25.4	36.0	6.5	36.6	45.4	44.6	6.3	18.7
C. Visayas	0.22	40.2	28.8	23.2	20.2	22.3	30.7	5.7	21.9	42.2	41.0	8.7	15.7
E. Visayas	0.26	45.0	30.3	17.6	24.9	25.7	29.9	14.8	37.1	49.4	47.1	11.6	23.7
Zamboanga P.	0.32	54.3	35.4	25.6	33.0	36.4	38.5	22.7	35.4	55.8	55.0	12.5	26.9
N. Mindanao	0.22	36.9	22.7	21.9	22.2	14.9	21.3	6.7	27.1	40.5	39.3	6.9	20.0
Davao Region	0.20	33.9	20.6	15.8	21.8	16.1	23.8	7.2	17.6	37.5	35.5	9.1	19.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.26	44.6	29.9	15.0	29.4	25.3	36.3	12.5	44.1	48.6	49.8	9.0	20.7
ARMM	0.42	74.6	76.3	16.3	49.7	39.7	40.1	30.5	53.3	76.5	71.6	16.6	34.5
CARAGA	0.22	41.5	16.1	19.6	19.3	30.3	21.7	7.4	34.0	44.0	43.4	6.9	20.5

Annex Table 2.10 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Region (continued)

2009	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
NCR	0.03	6.3	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.8	7.1	5.3	0.5	5.6
CAR	0.13	22.5	19.4	6.6	13.9	2.9	6.9	11.2	20.2	28.1	27.0	4.5	13.1
Ilocos Region	0.09	16.4	6.7	6.9	5.2	5.3	9.3	5.1	16.7	19.2	16.8	1.4	9.1
Cagayan Valley	0.13	25.7	11.5	4.7	11.5	9.2	14.1	7.6	25.1	28.4	25.6	4.3	11.0
C. Luzon	0.06	10.5	4.9	3.9	4.0	4.5	6.8	2.5	11.0	14.0	12.1	1.3	7.6
CALABARZON	0.07	14.9	7.8	3.3	5.2	4.7	6.7	4.2	11.6	17.0	15.5	1.4	9.1
MIMAROPA	0.23	36.1	29.8	15.5	26.3	28.8	34.8	8.8	33.8	45.8	44.1	7.9	20.4
Bicol Region	0.22	39.7	27.3	14.7	21.0	23.5	24.2	9.6	36.7	45.9	44.0	4.2	21.0
W. Visayas	0.20	37.5	27.2	9.8	17.4	14.4	31.6	6.2	34.3	40.8	39.1	5.9	19.6
C. Visayas	0.19	32.8	23.6	20.1	18.2	13.5	25.0	5.1	19.5	37.5	34.8	7.5	15.9
E. Visayas	0.23	39.4	24.5	18.7	14.9	22.9	25.2	12.5	32.9	45.4	42.9	8.5	21.3
Zamboanga P.	0.29	48.4	31.1	25.0	28.5	32.0	37.2	19.7	34.8	52.3	51.4	11.7	24.2
N. Mindanao	0.18	29.4	17.6	19.9	15.8	11.6	17.8	5.6	23.3	35.3	34.4	4.2	15.3
Davao Region	0.18	32.8	17.6	14.8	19.3	16.0	23.4	6.9	15.4	36.1	34.0	7.4	18.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.23	38.4	26.1	14.5	22.2	19.2	34.2	10.8	39.2	43.6	44.1	8.7	20.5
ARMM	0.37	69.9	70.9	11.7	42.9	31.3	38.0	18.7	54.4	71.3	68.7	13.0	31.0
CARAGA	0.21	34.0	14.5	23.0	14.8	25.8	17.1	6.7	31.5	40.5	38.0	4.8	20.1

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity

1988	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.13	22.3	18.7	9.2	2.1	14.0	11.5	19.4	18.9	2.4	5.6	27.3	25.5
Rural	0.42	63.7	53.3	32.0	12.1	34.1	52.9	52.9	52.3	26.1	65.3	73.2	73.7

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

1991	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.17	30.5	22.8	11.8	3.5	16.6	17.4	22.5	21.9	5.0	16.2	34.1	32.4
Rural	0.43	67.8	54.0	32.3	11.9	33.8	54.4	53.8	52.4	30.4	70.8	74.7	75.1

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

1994	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.15	27.5	18.9	9.2	3.2	15.3	14.1	19.5	19.9	4.2	14.3	30.3	28.5
Rural	0.40	63.5	50.5	28.0	11.3	32.3	49.3	50.5	50.4	29.6	67.2	70.6	70.3

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

1997	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.11	22.9	15.6	5.0	2.4	14.1	8.7	14.8	15.8	2.8	9.3	24.8	22.3
Rural	0.34	59.7	44.0	21.3	10.6	30.3	44.9	42.4	43.9	14.4	48.9	63.7	62.4

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

2000	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.08	16.4	10.1	4.3	2.0	9.2	6.5	9.5	10.8	2.3	6.7	18.1	15.8
Rural	0.29	51.5	37.5	20.3	9.4	21.9	37.5	31.9	35.9	12.4	43.1	56.2	54.8

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

2003	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.08	16.1	9.9	3.6	2.0	9.1	5.8	8.4	9.7	2.1	6.2	17.8	16.0
Rural	0.29	52.0	37.8	17.9	10.1	22.5	36.3	30.1	35.6	15.3	45.9	56.4	55.7

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

2006	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.11	20.3	14.1	8.5	3.7	11.4	10.1	11.4	13.8	3.9	0.0	22.1	20.5
Rural	0.23	40.7	26.4	14.3	6.8	19.5	22.6	21.5	26.5	11.5	46.4	44.9	42.9

Annex Table 2.11 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by Urbanity (continued)

2009	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Urban	0.06	12.0	6.2	3.7	1.6	8.3	3.8	5.2	7.3	1.5	4.5	14.0	12.3
Rural	0.24	40.7	28.1	16.8	7.5	20.4	22.4	19.8	27.7	11.5	38.2	46.0	44.1

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector

1988	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.46	68.8	58.7	36.7	14.3	37.6	60.5	58.3	57.9	27.9	67.1	79.1	79.6
Mining	0.34	59.7	38.7	20.8	5.0	33.0	33.0	46.7	43.8	36.5	52.7	67.5	58.6
Manufacturing	0.21	35.9	27.9	14.1	4.1	20.1	20.3	28.0	27.7	8.6	24.9	41.1	40.0
Utilities	0.13	21.7	18.4	5.6	1.2	14.3	8.0	20.2	19.5	8.0	14.4	28.5	24.5
Construction	0.28	45.5	35.1	22.6	4.3	27.6	30.0	37.8	37.9	10.1	31.4	55.6	54.5
Trade	0.19	32.0	27.3	10.7	4.2	17.2	18.4	26.6	25.3	8.3	22.4	38.5	36.3
Transpo & Comm	0.20	33.8	28.4	14.2	2.1	18.8	18.1	29.0	29.4	8.4	25.9	43.5	41.0
Finance	0.03	6.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.0	4.2	4.6	1.0	6.1	8.0	8.0
Services	0.14	24.9	19.9	8.9	1.7	14.8	13.3	20.6	19.5	6.2	17.2	30.2	28.3
Unemployed	0.16	26.1	21.8	11.5	5.3	13.3	17.2	20.5	20.1	7.8	21.6	27.8	29.8

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

1991	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.45	70.5	57.6	34.9	13.4	36.0	59.2	56.4	55.5	29.8	68.4	78.2	78.4
Mining	0.33	61.9	48.4	24.6	6.9	26.2	37.3	42.8	40.1	11.2	48.3	64.0	61.2
Manufacturing	0.19	34.5	25.3	13.6	2.9	18.4	18.5	25.7	24.7	8.9	25.7	38.3	36.1
Utilities	0.13	23.4	13.4	7.8	4.5	10.7	10.5	19.5	16.6	3.8	17.8	26.0	25.1
Construction	0.29	52.7	37.9	22.4	3.3	27.0	29.1	39.8	39.6	11.3	37.0	59.8	57.3
Trade	0.19	35.0	24.8	11.4	3.0	17.7	18.0	25.3	22.7	9.0	23.3	37.9	35.7
Transpo & Comm	0.19	34.7	26.2	11.8	2.0	17.8	16.5	25.9	24.1	6.3	23.8	39.3	36.6
Finance	0.02	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.7	2.5	4.2	1.8
Services	0.13	23.6	15.9	7.9	1.5	14.4	12.6	17.5	16.5	5.9	16.3	27.6	24.8
Unemployed	0.15	26.3	19.0	9.7	5.4	11.3	15.4	18.4	18.0	8.4	22.9	26.1	29.0

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

1994	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.43	67.4	54.8	31.3	13.1	35.1	55.8	53.9	54.1	29.2	66.5	75.0	74.8
Mining	0.31	60.4	44.9	18.8	2.3	24.4	35.4	49.9	43.6	7.5	53.4	62.6	57.8
Manufacturing	0.15	30.0	19.0	7.6	2.4	15.9	13.7	20.6	19.6	6.8	20.9	33.1	29.6
Utilities	0.11	20.5	13.6	3.4	0.3	15.9	6.2	16.8	15.8	5.1	21.0	25.8	22.2
Construction	0.26	48.0	32.8	18.6	3.7	24.2	24.2	34.5	36.5	12.1	33.6	53.1	49.1
Trade	0.16	31.8	21.0	8.3	2.9	16.2	13.4	21.5	20.9	8.2	21.9	34.5	32.8
Transpo & Comm	0.17	31.7	21.8	9.9	1.8	17.7	13.6	24.2	23.8	7.3	23.7	36.7	33.2
Finance	0.04	10.0	7.1	1.3	0.0	2.2	2.4	4.7	5.7	5.3	7.3	10.0	7.4
Services	0.12	22.8	15.3	5.3	1.6	13.9	10.2	16.6	16.3	6.6	16.4	26.1	23.9
Unemployed	0.13	22.0	15.1	9.0	4.8	10.1	11.6	15.7	16.8	7.0	18.5	22.7	24.7

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

1997	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.39	66.0	50.6	24.9	12.8	33.9	52.9	48.2	49.8	16.3	51.2	70.7	69.8
Mining	0.29	48.8	34.9	20.9	8.4	28.5	33.3	37.9	37.9	4.9	34.7	54.3	50.3
Manufacturing	0.14	27.9	17.9	5.4	2.3	16.5	12.1	17.7	19.5	4.5	16.3	30.5	27.3
Utilities	0.09	19.0	11.9	3.5	1.4	11.2	7.5	8.9	8.5	2.3	17.7	19.6	15.0
Construction	0.22	44.5	28.4	10.7	3.1	24.7	18.9	29.5	31.2	5.5	25.9	48.5	45.1
Trade	0.13	25.3	17.6	5.1	2.6	14.5	9.3	15.9	16.5	4.3	14.2	27.4	23.2
Transpo & Comm	0.13	26.6	17.8	5.7	1.7	16.0	9.3	17.4	18.9	3.7	16.6	30.5	26.2
Finance	0.03	6.6	4.6	0.4	0.2	3.4	1.4	4.2	4.5	1.7	3.8	7.5	5.1
Services	0.10	21.0	12.0	4.0	1.4	13.2	8.0	12.5	13.2	3.1	11.6	23.0	20.0
Unemployed	0.11	20.6	14.1	5.8	4.3	10.0	9.8	12.7	13.4	3.7	14.4	19.3	20.6

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

2000	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.33	57.3	43.3	23.8	10.9	24.9	44.1	36.4	40.5	14.3	45.3	62.8	61.6
Mining	0.36	62.6	57.0	9.6	16.7	29.2	57.2	38.2	45.5	12.7	56.1	68.2	66.8
Manufacturing	0.11	22.0	14.7	5.9	2.5	12.7	9.1	13.0	14.7	3.2	14.6	24.9	20.9
Utilities	0.04	10.3	6.6	1.1	0.0	4.8	3.7	4.7	6.9	1.7	5.2	11.8	9.4
Construction	0.18	35.2	19.6	12.6	2.3	17.0	15.9	21.0	23.3	5.4	24.1	39.5	35.3
Trade	0.10	20.1	12.4	5.1	2.8	10.2	7.7	10.9	12.6	3.2	11.4	22.0	19.1
Transpo & Comm	0.10	22.0	13.2	5.7	1.6	9.7	8.9	12.8	15.1	3.7	12.2	23.7	21.1
Finance	0.03	6.9	3.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.0	5.3	7.5	5.7
Services	0.07	14.9	8.6	3.7	1.4	8.5	6.2	8.2	9.4	2.8	9.1	16.8	14.2
Unemployed	0.09	16.3	9.7	5.1	4.2	6.7	8.6	9.0	11.0	2.7	11.7	16.1	16.9

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

2003	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.34	58.9	44.0	21.6	12.3	26.4	43.7	34.8	40.9	17.6	47.8	64.0	63.1
Mining	0.28	51.1	36.8	21.6	7.1	15.9	35.3	28.5	34.0	17.0	43.7	50.8	53.8
Manufacturing	0.11	22.7	14.3	5.4	2.9	10.8	9.2	11.2	14.1	4.2	16.7	25.1	22.9
Utilities	0.03	6.1	5.0	1.1	0.0	4.4	1.6	3.3	4.1	0.8	4.5	8.9	6.4
Construction	0.16	33.2	20.6	8.2	3.2	16.5	12.9	17.6	21.2	4.9	23.6	37.1	34.4
Trade	0.09	19.0	11.1	3.6	2.0	9.5	6.9	10.4	11.7	3.4	12.2	20.8	18.9
Transpo & Comm	0.11	22.2	14.1	4.5	2.2	10.5	8.2	11.7	13.9	3.3	14.0	24.7	22.3
Finance	0.02	4.6	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.2	3.6	4.2	0.7	2.4	4.8	4.3
Services	0.07	14.6	9.0	3.1	1.2	8.2	6.3	7.3	8.3	3.3	9.9	16.4	14.9
Unemployed	0.34	58.9	44.0	21.6	12.3	26.4	43.7	34.8	40.9	17.6	47.8	64.0	63.1

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

2006	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.31	53.8	38.8	22.8	10.9	26.0	34.6	30.6	36.8	16.1	44.8	58.7	57.2
Mining	0.29	47.9	27.8	21.5	8.0	30.5	32.6	36.8	38.8	9.3	41.1	55.7	53.9
Manufacturing	0.10	19.4	11.5	5.1	2.9	9.9	6.7	9.9	12.9	2.5	14.3	21.8	19.9
Utilities	0.02	6.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	3.8	3.2	1.2	3.3	6.2	1.6
Construction	0.16	30.7	17.5	9.9	2.2	16.6	11.9	15.0	19.9	5.0	21.7	34.6	31.0
Trade	0.09	18.4	10.6	5.0	2.4	9.9	6.4	9.0	11.2	3.7	12.4	20.9	18.5
Transpo & Comm	0.10	20.1	12.2	5.5	1.4	10.9	5.9	10.5	12.9	2.9	13.7	22.3	19.5
Finance	0.02	4.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	3.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.3	1.9	4.4	5.0
Services	0.07	14.4	8.1	3.9	1.5	8.9	5.3	7.1	8.7	3.4	9.6	16.6	14.3
Unemployed	0.08	14.8	8.0	4.8	3.4	6.9	6.3	6.4	8.3	3.3	11.2	15.2	15.1

Annex Table 2.12 Proportion of people who are poor and deprived in… by sector (continued)

2009	MPI	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
		Water	Sanitation	Food poor	Years of Schooling	Child School Potential	Electricity	Roof	Wall	Mobility	Urban Agglome-ration	Income from other sources	Ownership of assets
Agriculture	0.28	47.7	34.4	20.6	9.6	24.5	28.6	23.9	32.9	14.0	41.6	54.0	52.0
Mining	0.28	47.9	28.5	23.5	6.1	30.2	24.4	20.2	26.7	11.9	41.4	54.9	49.7
Manufacturing	0.10	19.0	9.4	6.4	2.5	11.7	5.4	7.7	11.4	2.9	13.8	21.9	19.3
Utilities	0.03	5.0	2.4	1.7	0.2	5.0	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.7	7.0	6.7
Construction	0.13	25.9	12.5	9.5	1.8	15.8	9.3	10.9	17.0	3.7	18.1	30.4	27.3
Trade	0.07	14.8	8.7	4.1	1.7	8.7	4.3	6.0	8.6	2.5	10.0	17.1	14.5
Transpo & Comm	0.09	17.4	9.9	5.0	1.6	10.0	5.0	7.4	11.8	2.3	12.5	20.6	18.5
Finance	0.02	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.9	4.2	3.4
Services	0.07	12.5	6.5	4.0	1.1	8.3	4.2	5.5	7.2	2.5	8.0	14.7	12.5
Unemployed	0.07	12.4	7.3	4.1	3.1	6.1	5.1	6.0	8.2	2.9	10.1	13.1	13.7

Annex Table 2.13 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Province, 2009

Province	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor (in '000)	Income Poverty
Metro Manila	0.03	0.07	0.37	848	3.96
Ilocos Norte	0.05	0.13	0.42	74	12.44
Ilocos Sur	0.04	0.11	0.39	64	17.39
La Union	0.11	0.23	0.46	172	30.16
Pangasinan	0.10	0.23	0.43	624	24.07
Cagayan	0.13	0.32	0.42	322	20.32
Isabela	0.12	0.28	0.43	369	21.31
Nueva Vizcaya	0.12	0.30	0.42	100	8.91
Quirino	0.15	0.36	0.42	66	12.30
Bataan	0.04	0.11	0.38	76	9.60
Bulacan	0.05	0.13	0.40	369	6.80
Nueva Ecija	0.10	0.22	0.45	428	31.01
Pampanga	0.04	0.10	0.42	208	8.77
Tarlac	0.06	0.14	0.42	165	19.64
Zambales	0.07	0.18	0.41	107	17.94
Aurora	0.12	0.27	0.45	35	24.21
Batangas	0.08	0.18	0.42	399	18.65
Cavite	0.05	0.12	0.42	317	6.45
Laguna	0.05	0.13	0.41	289	7.91
Quezon	0.19	0.41	0.46	730	32.32
Rizal	0.04	0.11	0.39	237	9.48
Marinduque	0.14	0.33	0.42	84	34.89
Mindoro Occidental	0.23	0.44	0.52	195	36.21
Mindoro Oriental	0.17	0.36	0.49	304	34.95
Palawan	0.29	0.57	0.52	527	28.76
Romblon	0.30	0.58	0.51	191	52.94
Albay	0.18	0.39	0.47	456	44.00
Camarines Norte	0.21	0.47	0.44	261	41.79
Camarines Sur	0.20	0.43	0.47	721	47.17
Catanduanes	0.19	0.38	0.50	90	28.47
Masbate	0.41	0.78	0.53	636	54.00
Sorsogon	0.17	0.36	0.47	328	39.92
Aklan	0.17	0.38	0.45	171	46.59
Antique	0.25	0.48	0.51	209	39.27
Capiz	0.25	0.50	0.50	374	27.39
Iloilo	0.16	0.36	0.46	761	27.46
Negros Occidental	0.21	0.45	0.47	1,274	31.59
Guimaras	0.24	0.53	0.45	102	20.53
Bohol	0.21	0.41	0.50	503	47.92
Cebu	0.17	0.35	0.49	1,457	28.86

Annex Table 2.13 MPI, H, A and Income Poverty, by Province, 2009

Province	MPI	H	A	MPI Poor (in '000)	Income Poverty
Negros Oriental	0.27	0.49	0.55	567	41.91
Siquijor	0.19	0.45	0.42	45	38.04
Eastern Samar	0.26	0.50	0.53	217	53.79
Leyte	0.19	0.39	0.48	720	33.95
Northern Samar	0.32	0.65	0.49	370	50.58
Western Samar	0.29	0.54	0.52	411	44.71
Southern Leyte	0.18	0.38	0.47	137	43.25
Biliran	0.17	0.36	0.48	81	35.61
Zamboanga del Norte	0.39	0.67	0.58	673	61.58
Zamboanga del Sur	0.23	0.45	0.51	703	30.41
Zamboanga Sibugay	0.32	0.59	0.54	251	49.45
Bukidnon	0.25	0.48	0.54	496	40.92
Camiguin	0.09	0.23	0.40	26	44.63
Lanao Del Norte	0.18	0.36	0.50	318	44.88
Misamis Occidental	0.18	0.43	0.43	289	45.21
Misamis Oriental	0.11	0.24	0.48	304	30.44
Davao del Norte	0.18	0.37	0.48	284	33.76
Davao del Sur	0.16	0.31	0.51	693	24.49
Davao Oriental	0.33	0.65	0.51	311	52.86
Compostela Valley	0.17	0.38	0.46	218	36.21
North Cotabato	0.25	0.49	0.51	509	33.06
South Cotabato	0.18	0.37	0.49	554	29.65
Sultan Kudarat	0.23	0.46	0.50	268	45.53
Sarangani	0.35	0.69	0.51	330	52.00
Abra	0.17	0.35	0.47	76	43.29
Benguet	0.04	0.11	0.38	73	5.82
Ifugao	0.22	0.44	0.50	75	28.87
Kalinga	0.21	0.48	0.44	93	25.88
Mountain Province	0.23	0.51	0.46	70	46.33
Apayao	0.24	0.50	0.48	59	43.20
Basilan	0.23	0.53	0.44	180	29.78
Lanao del Sur	0.33	0.68	0.49	551	45.17
Maguindanao	0.35	0.70	0.49	666	53.88
Sulu	0.43	0.84	0.52	743	45.57
Tawi-tawi	0.38	0.75	0.51	223	38.36
Agusan del Norte	0.17	0.35	0.47	246	34.24
Agusan del Sur	0.27	0.51	0.53	300	57.15
Surigao del Norte	0.19	0.42	0.45	207	57.34
Surigao del Sur	0.20	0.41	0.49	241	45.13

Annex Table 2.14 MPI and Average Per capita Income, by Region

Region	1988		1991		1994		1997	
	MPI	Per capita Income	MPI	Per capita Income	MPI	Per capita Income	MPI	Per capita Income
NCR	0.059	56,222	0.055	67,491	0.046	69,816	0.048	91,310
CAR	0.333	27,295	0.416	29,365	0.349	29,862	0.289	39,004
Ilocos Region	0.234	27,926	0.247	31,259	0.211	30,059	0.186	38,703
Cagayan Valley	0.293	27,609	0.298	29,301	0.261	32,479	0.233	35,236
C. Luzon	0.214	35,903	0.203	39,285	0.170	37,686	0.123	46,853
CALABARZON	0.266	30,983	0.208	37,793	0.169	41,714	0.137	52,686
MIMAROPA	0.444	21,478	0.401	27,032	0.360	26,868	0.298	30,846
Bicol Region	0.432	21,385	0.416	21,533	0.397	23,813	0.353	27,488
W. Visayas	0.411	25,018	0.412	25,098	0.378	28,031	0.312	33,225
C. Visayas	0.453	27,177	0.378	29,250	0.356	29,244	0.309	35,755
E. Visayas	0.433	23,200	0.419	23,919	0.402	24,305	0.377	27,595
Zamboanga P.	0.415	27,094	0.429	25,552	0.428	23,651	0.347	33,164
N. Mindanao	0.342	30,604	0.392	26,284	0.365	27,816	0.294	36,559
Davao Region	0.369	27,251	0.342	30,968	0.328	31,687	0.264	36,615
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.381	23,111	0.364	21,925	0.330	24,730	0.311	28,688
ARMM	0.518	34,994	0.496	29,992	0.479	30,701	0.454	30,936
CARAGA	0.291	26,869	0.360	23,596	0.354	24,933	0.304	28,460

Annex Table 2.14 MPI and Average Per capita Income, by Region (continued)

Region	2000		2003		2006		2009	
	MPI	Per capita Income	MPI	Per capita Income	MPI	Per capita Income	MPI	Per capita Income
NCR	0.028	90,865	0.036	80,884	0.032	79,400	0.028	77,462
CAR	0.205	42,657	0.181	45,203	0.152	48,945	0.134	46,694
Ilocos Region	0.127	39,678	0.128	39,284	0.104	37,251	0.087	40,239
Cagayan Valley	0.163	37,602	0.168	40,711	0.143	39,190	0.125	40,791
C. Luzon	0.091	47,051	0.086	48,688	0.080	50,196	0.062	46,944
CALABARZON	0.098	55,640	0.096	55,744	0.091	55,066	0.075	53,029
MIMAROPA	0.278	31,802	0.290	31,789	0.268	27,960	0.234	29,727
Bicol Region	0.293	27,345	0.281	31,878	0.266	30,669	0.223	30,264
W. Visayas	0.273	35,027	0.263	35,561	0.226	35,527	0.202	34,147
C. Visayas	0.257	34,789	0.248	37,742	0.224	36,576	0.194	37,850
E. Visayas	0.308	32,517	0.305	33,084	0.263	33,973	0.230	33,157
Zamboanga P.	0.313	29,022	0.348	29,705	0.316	32,429	0.291	30,181
N. Mindanao	0.244	35,640	0.243	35,483	0.217	36,891	0.176	34,500
Davao Region	0.205	36,641	0.222	38,958	0.196	36,154	0.183	35,835
SOCCSKSARGEN	0.243	32,475	0.277	35,656	0.256	29,641	0.230	32,975
ARMM	0.408	25,776	0.412	27,616	0.417	21,868	0.371	21,273
CARAGA	0.264	28,130	0.263	29,668	0.223	30,843	0.205	29,526