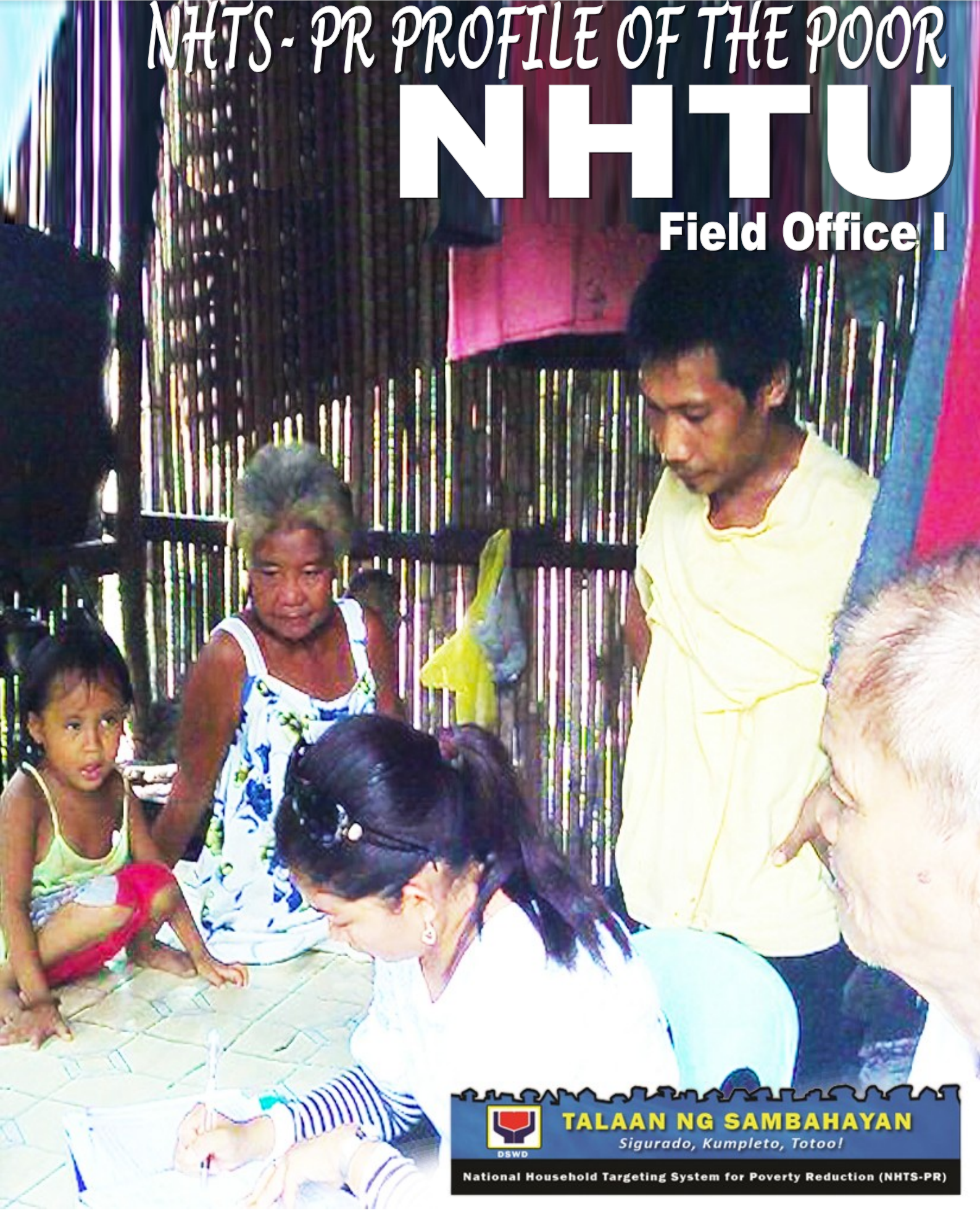**DSWD**
Department of Social Welfare and Development

# NHTS - PR PROFILE OF THE POOR
# NHTU
## Field Office I

**TALAAN NG SAMBAHAYAN**
*Sigurado, Kumpleto, Totoo!*
**National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)**
DSWD

# Message
## from the Secretary

Sunflower Greetings!

I commend the men and women behind the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), for embarking on this very challenging task of identifying who and where the poor households are nationwide.

NHTS-PR, a first of its kind in the Philippines, is an initiative of the Department of Social Welfare and Development to further improve the delivery of social protection programs and services for the Filipino people

The DSWD takes pride in implementing the NHTS-PR. I am confident that we are on the right track.

Again, my warmest thanks and congratulations for turning our dreams of having a comprehensive database of the poor households into a reality.

Mabuhay kayo!!!

**CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN**
Secretary

# *Message*
## *from the Undersecretary*

When DSWD started the Social Welfare and Development Reform Program (SWDRP) in 2008, our vision was to improve the DSWD's capacity to provide leadership in the social protection sector through effective delivery of social services that are high on impact and cost-effectiveness. A critical component to achieve this was the improvement of systems to identify beneficiaries by reducing leakage rates and ensuring that social protection programs will be accessible to those who need them most.

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) is the result of our effort to respond to this need by mapping out who and where the poor are. This system will assist national government agencies, local government units, NGOs, and other stakeholders improve the implementation and geographic distribution of social protection programs. It will also provide opportunities for converging interventions of government and non-government agencies targeting similar sectors.

We are pleased to launch the NHTS-PR database as our contribution to poverty mapping, monitoring and evaluation of social protection programs in the country. We encourage our national and local government agencies, as well as others stakeholders to use this database as a basis for formulating and developing their policies and programs. We also convey our deep gratitude to partners in government, NGOs, and community stakeholders for supporting the NHTS-PR, and look forward to stronger cooperation between our agencies in implementing social protection programs.

Maraming salamat!

**ALICIA R. BALA**
Undersecretary

# *Message*

## *from the Assistant Secretary*

My warmest greetings to all the officials and staff of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) as we launch the NHTS-PR Database.

This endeavor is not an easy task, but we have proven that with determination, things can be done. Finally, we now know who and where the poor are, their conditions and characteristics.

Statistics is one of the key factors in implementing effective and efficient social protection programs and services. Hence, the NHTS-PR database is a vital tool that can be used by DSWD and other government agencies, as well as Local Government Units (LGUs) and non-government organizations (NGOs) in implementing focused social protection programs and services.

Let us continue to pursue the requirements of the Department's targeting system so that government programs and services will reach the rightful beneficiaries.

I believe that the NHTS-PR database will contribute to the development of our country in improving the quality of life of poor families and communities by having a database of the poor that is "Sigurado, Kumpleto, Totoo!"

Congratulations and more power!

**FLORITA R. VILLAR**
Assistant Secretary
National Deputy Project Director

*Message*
*from the Director*

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) is proud to present the NHTS-PR Database of Poor Households.

For the last few years, the Department of Social Welfare and Development has been working on this project to establish a unified targeting system and a database that will serve as guide to social protection stakeholders in identifying the beneficiaries of their programs. With NHTS-PR, we envision more focused implementation of social protection programs and improved delivery of services.

Now, the database is complete.

In this momentous event, I would like to give credit to all the NHTS-PR staff and field workers. Together, we have made this vision come to life and for that we made history.

Maraming salamat!

**VINCENT ANDREW T. LEYSON**

Director

National Project Manager

NHTS-PR

# Message
## from the Regional Director

I salute the men and women behind the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction for their hard work and utmost dedication for a remarkable achievement of identifying who and where the poor households are.

Having the database of the poor is just the beginning of the fulfillment of DSWD's long term goal that is, envisioning a society where the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged are empowered for an improved quality of life. May this contribute to the rationalization of the government's social protection programs and lead to an equitable distribution of resources and services to the poor.

Congratulations!

**MARCELO NICOMEDES J. CASTILLO**

Regional Director

DSWD Field Office 1

# NHTS-PR
# Profile of the Poor

## Introduction

**National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are.** This makes available to national government agencies and other social protection stakeholders a pioneer database consisting of a comprehensive organization of information of the poor households nationwide.

**The first of its kind in the Philippines**, this database is used for the following: 1.) analyzing *who* and *where the poor are;* 2.) focus targeting of social protection programs to the poor that reduces leakage or under-coverage[1]; and 3.) objectively identify beneficiaries of social protection programs of various government and non-government agencies, civil society and basic sectors.

**Executive Order No. 867 issued in March 2010** has directed all National Government Agencies (NGAs) to adopt the results of NHTS-PR in identifying prospective beneficiaries for their social protection programs nationwide.[2]

**The household assessments were completed last December 2009.** The NHTSPR was able to assess and subjected to **Proxy Means Test (PMT) 10,909,456 households** in the 17 regions, 80 provinces, and 137 cities and 1493 municipalities nationwide. Of these, **5,255,118 households** were identified as poor. In Region I, the NHTS-PR has assessed and subjected to PMT a total of 543,948 households in the provinces, cities and municipalities. Of these, 247,882 were identified as poor.

PMT is a statistical model that estimates household income using proxy variables or income predictors. The assessment was supported by two major activities, On-Demand Application and Validation. These activities respond to issues of under coverage and inclusion of non-poor households. These processes aim to ensure the integrity of the database before sharing it with other government agencies and social protection stakeholders. The database of the poor is for updating after four years.

This profile of the poor households will highlight the *relevance and importance* of understanding the poor households' status and subsequently recommend interventions that will respond to poverty.

The summary gives us the profile of the poor households answering two major themes of "who and where the poor are." The answers to the questions shall be briefly described using the composition of the poor household; the household members' highest educational attainment and occupation; features of the housing structure and access to basic services or facilities like water, electricity and sanitary toilet; households' ownership of assets; tenure status of housing; and difference in cost of living.

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[1] For further details, see: http://nhts.dswd.gov.ph

[2] For further details, see: Executive Order No. 867 dated March 9, 2010 entitled "Providing for the Adoption of the National Household targeting System for Poverty Reduction as a Mechanism for Identifying Poor Households who shall be recipients of Social Protection Programs Nationwide"

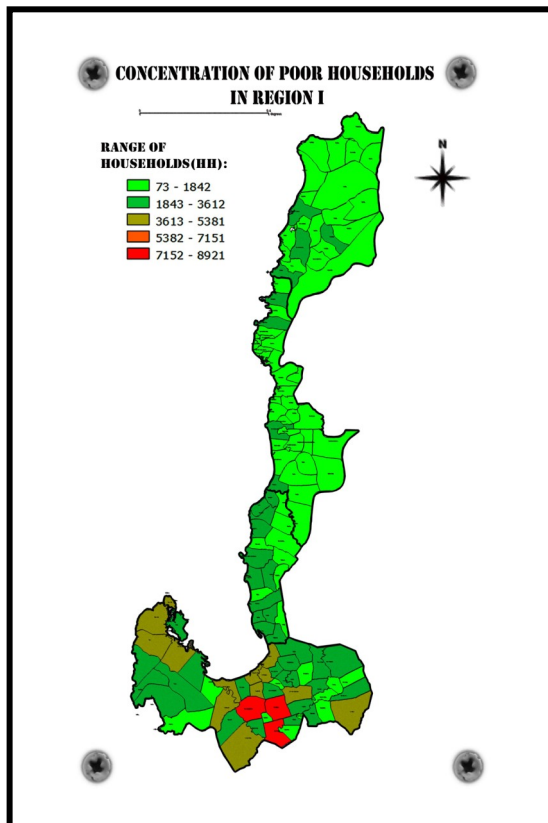# Brief Background on Who and Where the Poor Households Are



**Figure 1**

The Region I map shows **where the high concentrations (red shaded areas) of poor households are.**

The Province of Pangasinan posted the biggest percentage share of 60.0% or a total of 148,601 identified poor households. Pangasinan is trailed by La Union with 16.2% percentage share or 40,178 poor households. Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte respectively, with 13.8% percentage share or 34,213 poor households and 10.0% percentage share or 24,890 poor households.[3]

Most of these poor households are found in rural areas with 70.2% share while 29.8% are in urban areas.

In terms of the magnitude of Poor households at the City/Municipal level, the top three (3) are San Carlos City with 8,921, Malasiqui with 8,034 and Bayambang with 7,445 poor households.[4]
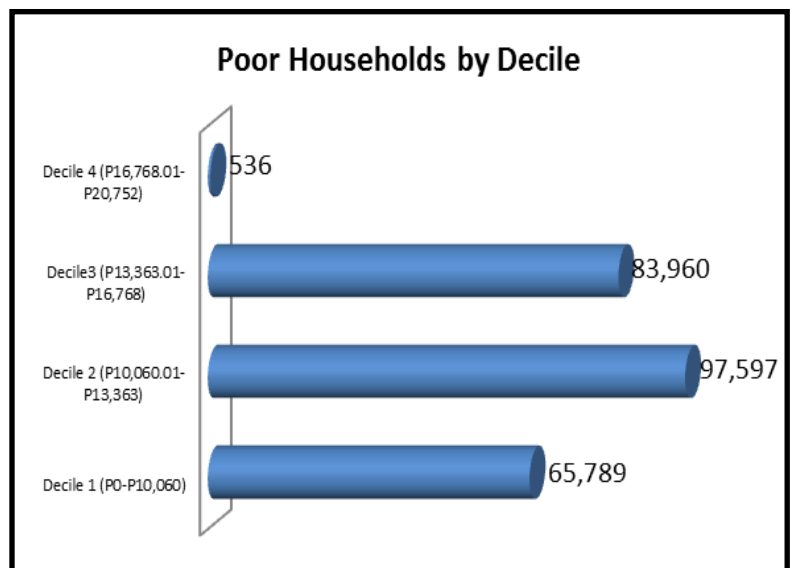
Of the 247,882 identified poor households region wide, 97.5% are found to earn below the annual per capita poverty threshold of P15,956.00.[5] This means that a member of a poor household earns less than P43.74 in a day. Two and a half percent (2.5%) of the poor households have income above or equal to the average annual per capita in which they were under decile 3 and decile 4. These poor households are mostly found in the province of Pangasinan.[6]



**Figure 2**

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The poor households whose income is way below the threshold can be correlated with the type of occupation they are engaged in and their highest level of education attained.

**Table A. Primary Occupation of Age 15 year old and above by Highest Educational Attainment**

| Primary Occupations/Business | Highest Educational Attainment | | | | | TOTAL |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | No Grade Completed | Kinder or Daycare | Elementary (Any Level) | High School (Any Level) | College Level and Above (Any Level) | |
| Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | 39 | 11 | 3,407 | 10,260 | 3,089 | 16,806 |
| Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen | 1,734 | 311 | 65,082 | 62,373 | 7,978 | 137,478 |
| Trades and Related Workers | 32 | 6 | 2,687 | 4,776 | 940 | 8,441 |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | 48 | 11 | 3,493 | 10,501 | 2,249 | 16,302 |
| Laborer and Unskilled workers | 1,366 | 281 | 59,283 | 92,400 | 12,033 | 165,363 |
| None | 6,573 | 667 | 90,724 | 189,772 | 30,653 | 318,389 |

The table above also shows the relationship between educational attainment and occupation. Majority of the members of poor households who attained any level in elementary or high school education have no work (280,496) or land jobs in the agricultural community (127,455) or as laborers

**Who and where the poor households are in terms of household composition?**

The average household size among identified poor households is six (6) members. The total number of poor individuals regionwide is 1,396,616. Of these, 667,332 are women while 729,284 are men. It can also be noted that children constitute a large percentage (50.4%) in the population of poor individuals.

What is evident across the region is that **almost half of the individual population of the poor belongs to the combined sector of Children and Women**.

The sector of children constitutes 50.4% of the total poor individuals while the women sector comprises 47.8% of the total population of the poor individuals.[7] It can be noted that the members of poor households nationwide are basically young and at risk. The extent of sectoral risks and vulnerability are presented as follows:

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[7] See attached Table 4 for the Magnitude of Poor among Basic Sectors

**Primary Occupation of Women Sector**
**(15 years old and above)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Technicians and Associate | 414 |
| Plant and Machine Operators | 971 |
| Clerks | 1,252 |
| Professionals | 1,272 |
| Government and Special Interests | 1,554 |
| Trades and related works | 1,926 |
| Service Workers and Shop and | 8,485 |
| Farmers, Forestry workers and | 14,127 |
| No Answer (Set 1) | 18,770 |
| Laborer and Unskilled Workers | 46,487 |
| Special Occupation | 66,895 |
| None | 214,647 |

**Figure 3**

**Children's Sector**

Province of Pangasinan registered to have the highest number of children in poor households followed by La Union, Ilocos Sur and province of Ilocos Norte with the lowest number of children in poor households. The percentage shares of poor children in these provinces are 63.4%, 15.0%, 12.4% and 9.3% respectively. Moreover, the population of children sector is much greater in rural areas with 67.6% than in urban with 32.4%

In terms of educational attainment of poor children, 39.7% have reached elementary grade and only 19.0% were able to attain high school level.

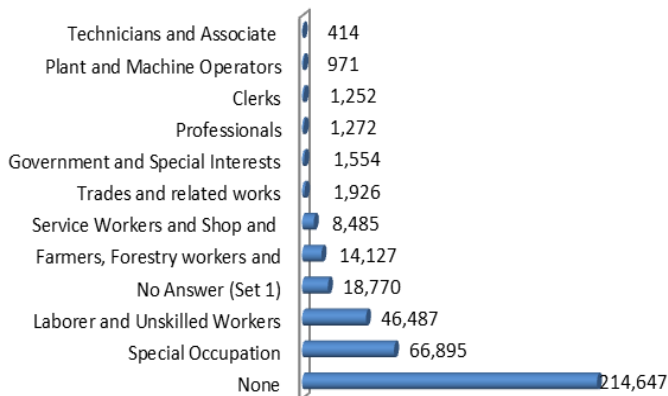**Women Sector**

The sector of women among the poor households constitutes 47.8% or 667,332 of the total poor population. Majority of the poor households with women (50.2%) falls under the 18 years old and below age range that is 5% higher than the productive age group of 18 to 60 years old combined.

Moreover, the women sector is much more found in rural (68.8%) than in urban (31.2%) areas.



**Poor Children(below 18 years old) per Province**

| | |
|---|---|
| Pangasinan | 446,244 |
| La Union | 105,535 |
| Ilocos Sur | 87,339 |
| Ilocos Norte | 65,215 |

■ Number of Poor Individual

**Figure 4**

The women sector in the age range of 15 years old and above are mostly engaged in special occupation (17.8%), laborers and/or unskilled workers (12.3%), farmers / forestry workers/fisher folks (3.8%), and service /shop/market sales workers (2.3%). Another data that is noteworthy is the high magnitude of women in poor households with no occupation (57.0%).

**One attribution to the data on occupation could be in the educational attainment of women in poor households**. About 16.8% of women in poor households were not able to finish or complete any grade level at all, and 15.2% are able to finish elementary grade as well as 22.3% were able to finish high school.

This shows that majority or 294,541 (44.1%) of the women in poor households were not able to complete either an elementary, high school or a college degree but were able to reach a certain level in either any educational level.
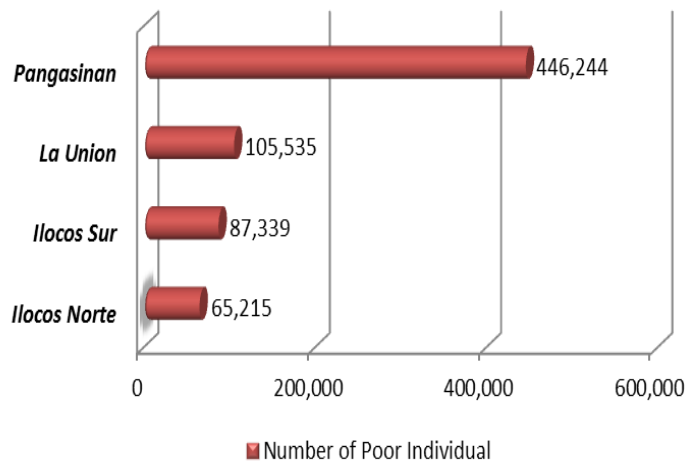
**Persons with Disability (PWD), Senior Citizens and Indigenous Peoples (IP) Group**

There are 24,076 poor households regionwide with members with disability. At an average, 3,439 households have a member of the household who has any of the following disability, i.e. hearing and visual impairment, speech defect, orthopedic, multiple disabilities, mentally challenged.[8]
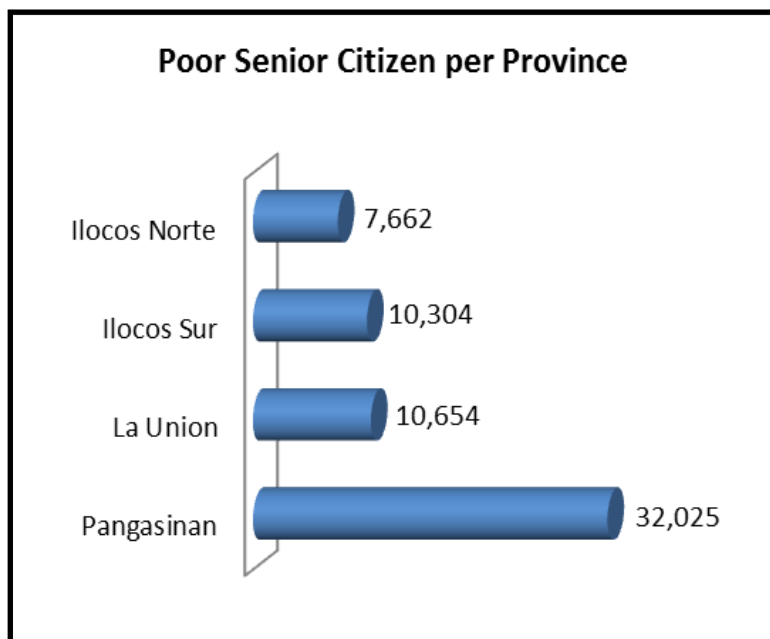


### Poor Senior Citizen per Province

| Province | Value |
|---|---|
| Ilocos Norte | 7,662 |
| Ilocos Sur | 10,304 |
| La Union | 10,654 |
| Pangasinan | 32,025 |

**Figure 5**

There are 60,645 senior citizens in poor households regionwide. More than half (52.8%) of them are found in the Province of Pangasinan, specifically in San Carlos City, Bayambang, Malasiqui, City of Urdaneta and Mangatarem.

There are 14,650 poor households region wide who consider themselves as part of an IP group. This constitutes only 5.9% of the total poor households nationwide. They are mostly found in the province of Ilocos Sur, in the municipalities of Cervantes, Suyo, San Emilio, Quirino and Alilem.[9]

**Who and where the poor households are in terms of educational attainment**

Majority (70.6%) of poor individuals whose age 3-18 years old are attending school and more than half can be found in the province of Pangasinan.

Those who do not attend school are mostly found in the province of Pangasinan.[10]

The poor individuals put importance to education as evidenced by their attendance to school. Looking into age by level of schooling, 89.6% of 6-11 years old children are attending elementary, 65.3% of 12-15 years old are attending high school, and 17.7% of 16-18 years old are attending the collegiate level. Notable is that 97.5% of the total poor households with school age children attends public schools.



### Number of Poor Individuals Age 3 to 18 years old Attending School

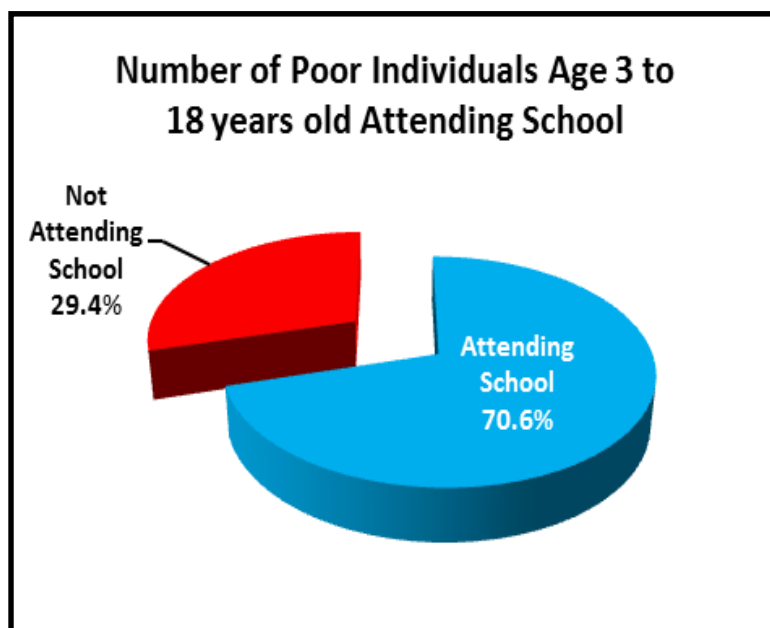Not Attending School 29.4%

Attending School 70.6%

**Figure 6**

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[8] See attached Table 5 for Number of Poor Households by Type of Disability
[9] See attached Table 6 for Number of Poor Households Who Belong to Indigenous People Group
[10] See attached Table 7 for Number of Poor Individuals Age 3 to 18 years old Attending School

The highest educational attainments of poor households are significant in the levels of elementary (15.6%) and high school (21.2%). High concentration of these poor households can be found in the province of Pangasinan.[11]
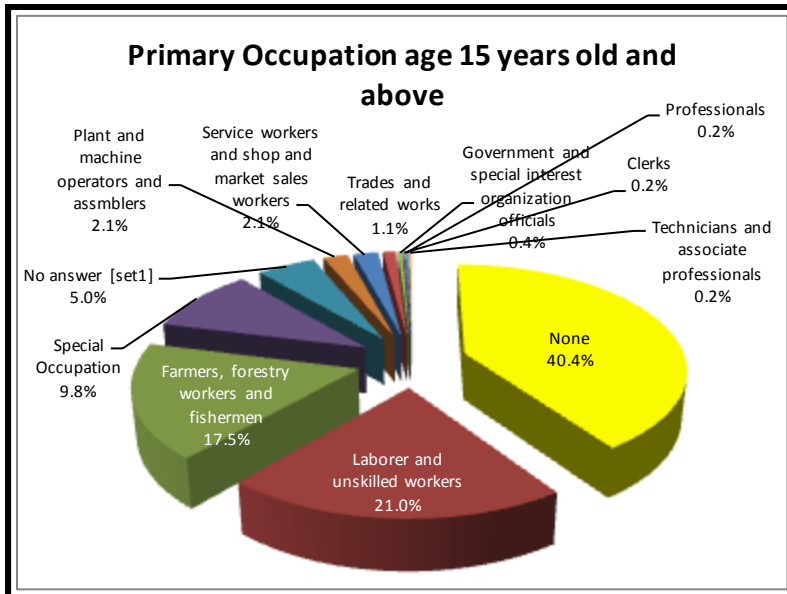


**Figure 7**

**Who and where the poor households are in terms of occupation?**

The poor households source their income either through laborers and unskilled workers (21.0%), farming/fishing (17.5%), special occupation (9.8%), service workers/shop and market sales workers (2.1%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (2.1%).

Quite notable is the number of the members of poor households declaring no occupation which comprises 40.4% (given that the age range for the table is 15 years old and above).[12]

Majority of the members of the poor households who have declared no occupation are found in the province of Pangasinan and followed by the province of La Union.

The urban poor and rural poor have the same top three primary occupations. For the urban poor the first occupation is laborers and unskilled workers with 60,439 (25.8%) followed by special occupation with 23,898 (10.2%) and farmers, forestry workers and fishermen with 20,656 (8.8%).

For the rural poor the first occupation is farmers, forestry workers and fishermen with 116,822(21.1%) followed by laborers and unskilled workers with 104,924(19.0%) and special occupation with 53,358 (9.6%).

**Household features of Poor Households**

Nearly half (43.8%) of the poor households region wide or 108,506 out of 247,882 poor households have roof that are made of strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, asbestos). There are 92,883 or 37.5% poor households with outer walls made of light materials. Based on these data, 43,339 or 17.5% of the poor households are considered to be vulnerable in natural/man-made disasters as they used light construction materials on roofs and outer walls of their housing units.[13]

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[11]See attached Table 8 for Number of Poor Individuals by Highest Educational Attainment
[12] See attached Table 9 for Primary Occupation/Business Age 15 year old and above
[13] See attached Table 10 for the Type of Construction Materials of Roof and Outer Wall of the Housing Units occupied by Poor
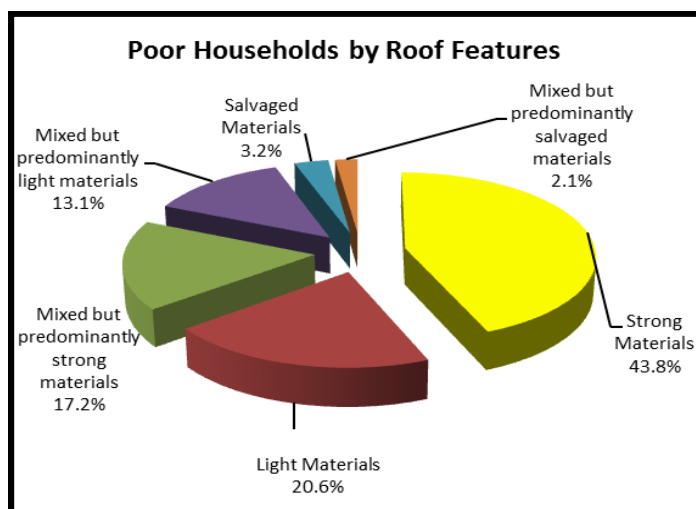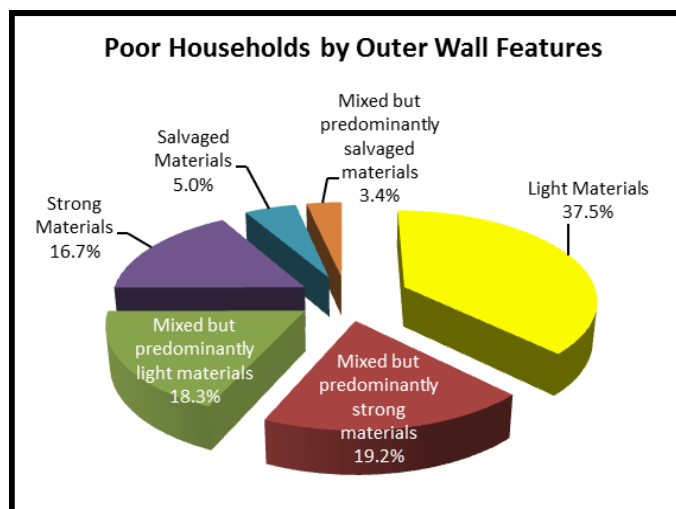
Figure 8


Figure 9

In terms of the tenurial status, almost half or 113,970 of the poor households regionwide have their own house on a rent-free lot with consent of the owner. These poor households can be mostly found in Pangasinan with 66.5%, La Union with 16.0%, Ilocos Sur with 10.3% and Ilocos Norte with 7.2%. [14]

However, the poor households' access to basic service facilities is low (see Table B).

**Table B. Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Main Water Source**

| WATER SUPPLY | TOILET FACILITY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Water-Sealed** | **Closed Pit** | **Open Pit** | **Others (Pail)** | **None** | **TOTAL** |
| **Safe Water Source[15]** | 119,954 | 15,675 | 8,289 | 1,784 | 51,191 | 196,893 |
| **No Safe Water Source[16]** | 28,246 | 6,585 | 5,083 | 472 | 10,603 | 50,989 |

For water and sanitary toilet facilities, it can be noted that the magnitude of poor households with safe water source is relatively high at 79.4% and that access to sanitary toilet is also fairly high with 68.8%. However, the number of poor households with no safe water source combined with unsanitary toilet practices is 6.5% (16,158) of identified poor households.[17]
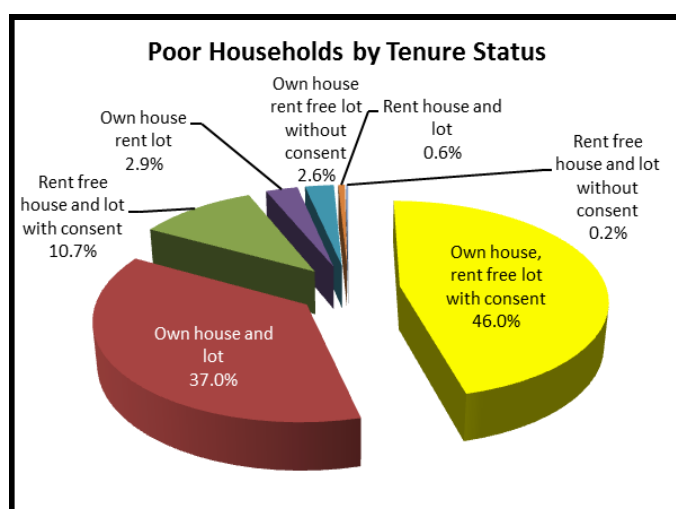

Figure 10

[14] See attached Table 11 Type of Tenure Status Occupied by Poor Households

[15] Safe Water Source refers to Own Use/Shared, Faucet, Community Water System, Tubed/ Piped Well, NSO.

[16] Unsafe Water Source refers to Dug Well, Spring, River, Stream, etc., Collected Rainfall, Peddler, NSO.

[17] Unsanitary Toilet refers to Open Pit, Others (Pail,etc.) and None, NSO

**Poor Households Access to Electricity**

without electricity 31.8%

With electricity 68.2%

**Figure 11**

The magnitude of poor households who have access to electricity is remarkably higher at 68.2% than those poor households with no access to electricity at 31.8%. There are still areas with no access to electricity that can be found which are relatively high in the cities/municipalities of Pangasinan province and some parts of La Union.

Further, it can be distinctively compared that the access of rural and urban poor households to electricity is rather contrast. 69.2% of the poor households in urban area are found to have access to electricity while 32.2% have no access in the rural areas.

Out of the 247,882 poor households, more than half of them 54.0% (133,757) received subsidized rice, almost half 47.3% (117,239) have Philhealth cards, and 19.6% (48,715) received Day Care Service/ECCD but only a few 14.7% (36,540)of the poor households do not receive any programs/services from the government, LGUs and NGOs.[18]

**Magnitude of Poor Households by Type of Programs/Servies Availed**

Other cash transfer program 8,411
Scholarship 5,286
Microedit 14,479
Housing 1,962
Pantawid pamilya pilipino program 1,452
Skills/Livelihood training 3,642
Self-employment 1,433
Supplemental feeding 35,230
Without any services 36,540
Subsidized rice 133,757
Other services 46,746
Day care service/ECCD 48,715
Philhealth 117,239

**Figure 12**

**Assets Owned by Poor Households**

| Asset | Number |
|---|---|
| Microwave | 132 |
| Personal Computer | 287 |
| Car/Jeep | 431 |
| Air Conditioning | 443 |
| Washing Machine | 1,440 |
| Refrigerator/Freezer | 2,296 |
| Motorcycle | 10,579 |
| Living room/Sala set | 18,147 |
| Dining Set | 24,535 |
| VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD | 31,920 |
| Telephone/Cellular Phone | 52,038 |
| Stereo/CD player | 54,513 |
| Television set | 122,692 |

**Figure 13**

Certain conveniences are also part of the features of the poor households. Assets such as Television, Stereo/CD player, telephone/cellular phone and VCD/DVD player, and furniture are but a few of the poor households owned assets.[19]

It is quite interesting to note that the priority of our poor households is entertainment (see figure 13).

As presented in this paper, this poverty profile of the NHTS-PR identified poor households is based on existing NHTS-PR data as of July 2011. This poverty profile did not only focus the beam on the poor, it also attempted to emphasize the relevance and importance of identifying who and where the poor are and understanding their conditions and characteristics.

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[18] See attached Table 12 for Number of Poor Households by Programs/Services availed
[19] See attached Table 13 for Number of Poor Households by Ownership of Assets

# NHTS-PR
# Profile of the Poor
# Source Tables

**Table 1. Number of Households Assessed and Identified Poor Households**

| Province | Total Assessed/ Encoded | | Number of Poor Household (PMT) | | Regionwide Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ilocos Norte | 74,257 | 13.6% | 24,890 | 10.1% | 10.04% |
| Ilocos Sur | 73,685 | 13.5% | 34,213 | 13.8% | 13.80% |
| La Union | 88,688 | 16.2% | 40,178 | 16.2% | 16.21% |
| Pangasinan | 309,968 | 56.7% | 148,601 | 59.9% | 59.95% |
| TOTAL | 546,598 | 100% | 247,882 | 100% | 100% |

**Table 2. Top 20 City/Municipality in terms of Magnitude of Poor Households**

| RANK | CITY/MUNICIPALITY | POOR HOUSEHOLDS |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SAN CARLOS CITY | 8,921 |
| 2 | MALASIQUI | 8,034 |
| 3 | BAYAMBANG | 7,445 |
| 4 | MANGATAREM | 5,038 |
| 5 | CITY OF URDANETA | 4,949 |
| 6 | LINGAYEN (Capital) | 4,891 |
| 7 | BUGALLON | 4,676 |
| 8 | BOLINAO | 4,570 |
| 9 | CITY OF ALAMINOS | 4,422 |
| 10 | SAN FABIAN | 4,347 |
| 11 | DAGUPAN CITY | 4,303 |
| 12 | UMINGAN | 4,273 |
| 13 | MANGALDAN | 4,187 |
| 14 | CALASIAO | 3,999 |
| 15 | BANI | 3,729 |
| 16 | BINMALEY | 3,548 |
| 17 | SANTA BARBARA | 3,499 |
| 18 | AGOO | 3,342 |
| 19 | ROSARIO | 3,152 |
| 20 | ARINGAY | 3,120 |

**Table 3. NHTS-PR Income Distribution (Estimate Income) by Deciles**

| Provinces | Decile 1 (P0-P10,060) | Decile 2 (P10,060.01-P13,363) | Decile 3 (P13,363.01-P16,768) | Decile 4 (P16,768.01-P20,752) | Total (Poor Households) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ilocos Norte | 4,603 | 10,037 | 10,250 | 0 | 24,890 |
| Ilocos Sur | 6,828 | 12,336 | 14,513 | 536 | 34,213 |
| La Union | 9,261 | 15,250 | 15,667 | 0 | 40,178 |
| Pangasinan | 45,097 | 59,974 | 43,530 | 0 | 148,601 |
| TOTAL | 65,789 | 97,597 | 83,960 | 536 | 247,882 |

**Note: Income Deciles were based on the 2006 FIES data and income per capita of FIES.**

**Table 4. Magnitude of Poor among Basic Sectors**

| PROVINCE | Poor Indi-viduals | WOMEN | | Poor Urban | | Farmer, Forestry and Fisherfolks (age 15 and above) | | Youth (age 15 to 30 years old) | | Children (Age below 18 years old) | | Senior Citizen (60 Years old and above) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 137,555 | 64,959 | 47.2% | 11,535 | 8.4% | 22,505 | 16.4% | 36,246 | 26.4% | 65,215 | 47.4% | 7,662 | 5.6% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 186,843 | 88,420 | 47.3% | 16,892 | 9.0% | 30,270 | 16.2% | 50,537 | 27.0% | 87,339 | 46.7% | 10,304 | 5.5% |
| LA UNION | 219,862 | 104,747 | 47.6% | 18,137 | 8.2% | 30,115 | 13.7% | 60,100 | 27.3% | 105,535 | 48.0% | 10,654 | 4.8% |
| PANGASINAN | 852,356 | 409,206 | 48.0% | 386,173 | 45.3% | 54,588 | 6.4% | 219,624 | 25.8% | 446,244 | 52.4% | 32,025 | 3.8% |
| TOTAL | 1,396,616 | 667,332 | 47.8% | 432,737 | 31.0% | 137,478 | 9.8% | 366,507 | 26.2% | 704,333 | 50.4% | 60,645 | 4.3% |

**Table 5. Number of Poor Households by Type of Disability**

| PROVINCE | Hearing | | Visual | | Speech | | Orthopedic | | Multiple dis-abilities | | Mental | | Other | | No HH Member is disabled | | *No Answer [PPPP Set 1] | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 204 | 0.8% | 477 | 1.9% | 194 | 0.8% | 324 | 1.3% | 284 | 1.1% | 202 | 0.8% | 489 | 2.0% | 22,716 | 91.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 24,890 |
| ILOCOS SUR | 475 | 1.4% | 805 | 2.4% | 307 | 0.9% | 485 | 1.4% | 496 | 1.4% | 312 | 0.9% | 542 | 1.6% | 30,791 | 90.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 34,213 |
| LA UNION | 491 | 1.2% | 975 | 2.4% | 347 | 0.9% | 644 | 1.6% | 501 | 1.2% | 407 | 1.0% | 591 | 1.5% | 36,222 | 90.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 40,178 |
| PANGASINAN | 1,393 | 0.9% | 4,071 | 2.7% | 1,051 | 0.7% | 1,496 | 1.0% | 2,124 | 1.4% | 1,201 | 0.8% | 3,188 | 2.1% | 121,493 | 81.8% | 12,584 | 8.5% | 148,601 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,563** | 1.0% | **6,328** | 2.6% | **1,899** | 0.8% | **2,949** | 1.2% | **3,405** | 1.4% | **2,122** | 0.9% | **4,810** | 1.9% | **211,222** | 85.2% | **12,584** | 5.1% | **247,882** |

*PantawidPamilya Set 1 Areas(Aguilar, Bolinao, Mabini and Urbiztondo) were enumerated using the Old Household Assesment Form (Rev. 08.13.08) that contained 28 variables

**Table 6. Number of Poor Households Who Belong to Indigenous People Group**

| PROVINCE | Indigenous People Group | | Non-Indigenous People Group | | *No Answer [PPPP Set 1] | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 878 | 0.3% | 24,012 | 9.7% | 0 | 0% | 24,890 | 10.0% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 7,351 | 3.0% | 26,862 | 10.8% | 0 | 0% | 34,213 | 13.8% |
| LA UNION | 4,998 | 2.0% | 35,180 | 14.2% | 0 | 0% | 40,178 | 16.2% |
| PANGASINAN | 1,423 | 0.6 | 134,594 | 54.3% | 12,584 | 5.1% | 148,601 | 60.0% |
| TOTAL | 14,650 | 5.9% | 220,648 | 89.0% | 12,584 | 5.1% | 247,882 | 100% |

*PantawidPamilya Set 1 Areas(Aguilar, Bolinao, Mabini and Urbiztondo) were enumerated using the Old Household Assessment Form (Rev. 08.13.08) that contained 28 variables

**Table 7. Number of Poor Individuals Age 3 to 18 years old Attending School and Not Attending School**

| PROVINCE | Attending School (age 3-18 years old) | | Not Attending School (age 3-18 years old) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 39,294 | 9.4% | 15,344 | 8.8% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 54,884 | 13.1% | 18,749 | 10.8% |
| LA UNION | 64,709 | 15.5% | 25,043 | 14.4% |
| PANGASINAN | 259,077 | 62.0% | 115,099 | 66.0% |
| TOTAL | 417,964 | 100% | 174,235 | 100% |

## Table 8. Number of Poor Individuals by Highest Educational Attainment

| PROVINCE | No Grade Completed | | Kinder Level | | Elementary Level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | High School Level | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Grade 1 | | Grade 2 | | Grade 3 | | Grade 4 | | Grade 5 | | Grade 6 | | 1st | | 2nd | | 3rd | | 4th | |
| ILOCOS NORTE | 21,486 | 15.6% | 6,706 | 4.9% | 6143 | 0.4% | 5698 | 0.4% | 6177 | 0.4% | 6686 | 0.5% | 6215 | 0.4% | 23610 | 1.7% | 5770 | 0.4% | 6634 | 0.5% | 6511 | 0.5% | 27257 | 2.0% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 27,036 | 14.5% | 10,515 | 5.6% | 8445 | 0.6% | 7795 | 0.6% | 8908 | 0.6% | 10048 | 0.7% | 9327 | 0.7% | 28815 | 2.1% | 9133 | 0.7% | 10310 | 0.7% | 9142 | 0.7% | 33899 | 2.4% |
| LA UNION | 33,795 | 15.4% | 9,405 | 4.3% | 9982 | 0.7% | 9191 | 0.7% | 9817 | 0.7% | 10419 | 0.7% | 10453 | 0.7% | 35953 | 2.6% | 10279 | 0.7% | 11823 | 0.8% | 10879 | 0.8% | 44272 | 3.2% |
| PANGASINAN | 155,598 | 18.3% | 32,563 | 3.8% | 38006 | 2.7% | 33823 | 2.4% | 36675 | 2.6% | 37584 | 2.7% | 38811 | 2.8% | 129274 | 9.3% | 38192 | 2.7% | 43950 | 3.1% | 42424 | 3.0% | 189960 | 13.6% |
| TOTAL | 237,915 | 17.0% | 59,189 | 4.2% | 62576 | 4.5% | 56507 | 4.0% | 61577 | 4.4% | 64737 | 4.6% | 64806 | 4.6% | 217652 | 15.6% | 63374 | 4.5% | 72717 | 5.2% | 68956 | 4.9% | 295388 | 21.2% |

## Table 9. Primary Occupation/Business Age 15 years old and above

| PROVINCE | TOTAL | Special Occupation | | Gov't and Special Interest Organization Officials | | Professionals | | Technicians and Associate Professionals | | Clerks | | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | | Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen | | Trades and Related Workers | | Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | | Laborers and Unskilled workers | | None | | * No Answer [Set 1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 80,981 | 6,465 | 8.0% | 203 | 0.3% | 290 | 0.4% | 132 | 0.2% | 126 | 0.2% | 1,302 | 1.6% | 22,505 | 27.8% | 609 | 0.8% | 1,226 | 1.5% | 13,498 | 16.7% | 34,625 | 42.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 111,701 | 7,820 | 7.0% | 407 | 0.4% | 397 | 0.4% | 165 | 0.1% | 201 | 0.2% | 1,932 | 1.7% | 30,270 | 27.1% | 991 | 0.9% | 1,623 | 1.5% | 23,316 | 20.9% | 44,579 | 39.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| LA UNION | 129,585 | 11,510 | 8.9% | 919 | 0.7% | 414 | 0.3% | 244 | 0.2% | 341 | 0.3% | 3,619 | 2.8% | 30,115 | 23.2% | 1,136 | 0.9% | 1,743 | 1.3% | 26,619 | 20.5% | 52,925 | 40.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| PANGASINAN | 465,559 | 51,461 | 11.1% | 1,976 | 0.4% | 859 | 0.2% | 941 | 0.2% | 1,147 | 0.2% | 9,953 | 2.1% | 54,588 | 11.7% | 5,705 | 1.2% | 11,710 | 2.5% | 101,930 | 21.9% | 186,260 | 40.0% | 39,029 | 8.4% |
| TOTAL | 787,826 | 77,256 | 9.8% | 3,505 | 0.4% | 1,960 | 0.2% | 1,482 | 0.2% | 1,815 | 0.2% | 16,806 | 2.1% | 137,478 | 17.5% | 8,441 | 1.1% | 16,302 | 2.1% | 165,363 | 21.0% | 318,389 | 40.4% | 39,029 | 5.0% |

*Pantawid Pamilya Set 1 Areas(Aguilar, Bolinao, Mabini and Urbiztondo) were enumerated using the Old Household Assessment Form (Rev. 08.13.08) that contained 28 variables

**Table 10. Type of Construction Materials of Roof and Outer Wall of the Housing Units Occupied by Poor Households**

| Roof Materials | Outer Wall Materials | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Strong Materials | | Light Materials | | Salvaged Materials | | Mixed but predominantly strong materials | |
| Strong Materials | 38,253 | 92.4% | 34,099 | 36.7% | 2,856 | 23.0% | 21,241 | 44.7% |
| Light Materials | 1,069 | 2.6% | 43,339 | 46.6% | 1,642 | 13.2% | 1,302 | 2.7% |
| Salvaged Materials | 128 | 0.3% | 721 | 0.8% | 6,298 | 50.7% | 266 | 0.6% |
| Mixed but predominantly strong materials | 1,576 | 3.8% | 8,138 | 8.8% | 826 | 6.7% | 22,957 | 48.3% |
| Mixed but predominantly light materials | 312 | 0.8% | 6,308 | 6.8% | 673 | 5.4% | 1,604 | 3.4% |
| Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials | 42 | 0.1% | 278 | 0.3% | 122 | 1.0% | 118 | .3% |
| Total | 41,380 | 16.7% | 92,883 | 37.5% | 12,417 | 5.0% | 47,488 | 19.2% |

| Roof Materials | Mixed but predominantly light materials | | Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials | | Total | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strong Materials | 10,929 | 24.1% | 1,128 | 13.4% | 108,506 | 43.8% |
| Light Materials | 3,203 | 7.1% | 624 | 7.4% | 51,179 | 20.6% |
| Salvaged Materials | 365 | 0.8% | 253 | 3.0% | 8,031 | 3.2% |
| Mixed but predominantly strong materials | 8,347 | 18.4% | 762 | 9.1% | 42,606 | 17.2% |
| Mixed but predominantly light materials | 22,130 | 48.8% | 1,443 | 17.2% | 32,470 | 13.1% |
| Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials | 348 | 0.8% | 4,182 | 49.8% | 5,090 | 2.1% |
| Total | 45,322 | 18.3% | 8,392 | 3.4% | 247,882 | 100% |

**Table 11. Type of Tenure Status Occupied by Poor Households**

| Province | Own house and lot | | Rent house and lot | | Own house, rent lot | | Own house, rent free lot with consent | | Own house, rent free lot without consent | | Rent free house and lot with consent | | Rent free house and lot without consent | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IlocosNorte | 10,716 | 4.3% | 169 | 0.1% | 1,487 | 0.6% | 8,152 | 3.3% | 428 | 0.2% | 3,895 | 1.6% | 43 | 0.0% | 24,890 | 10.1% |
| Ilocos Sur | 17,044 | 6.9% | 132 | 0.0% | 729 | 0.3% | 11,718 | 4.7% | 561 | 0.2% | 3,962 | 1.6% | 67 | 0.0% | 34,213 | 13.8% |
| La Union | 14,966 | 6.0% | 275 | 0.1% | 1,053 | 0.4% | 18,260 | 7.4% | 789 | 0.3% | 4,786 | 1.9% | 49 | 0.0% | 40,178 | 16.2% |
| Pangasinan | 48,845 | 19.7% | 962 | 0.4% | 3,908 | 1.6% | 75,840 | 30.6% | 4,773 | 1.9% | 13,862 | 5.6% | 411 | 0.2% | 148,601 | 59.9% |
| **Total** | **91,571** | **36.9%** | **1,538** | **0.6%** | **7,177** | **2.9%** | **113,970** | **46.0%** | **6,551** | **2.6%** | **26,505** | **10.7%** | **570** | **0.2%** | **247,882** | **100%** |

**Table 12. Number of Poor Households by Programs/Services availed**

| PROVINCE | Scholarship | | Day Care Service/ECCD | | Supplemental Feeding | | Subsidized Rice | | Philhealth | | Skills/Livelihood Training | | Housing | | Microedit | | Self-employment assistance | | *PantawidPami lya Pilipino Program | | Other Cash Transfer Program | | Other Services | | Without any services | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 806 | 0.2% | 7,220 | 1.6% | 4,291 | 0.9% | 11,383 | 2.5% | 16,870 | 3.7% | 769 | 0.2% | 115 | 0.0% | 2,609 | 0.6% | 240 | 0.1% | 290 | 0.1% | 2,744 | 0.6% | 4,643 | 1.0% | 2,545 | 0.6% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 1,792 | 0.4% | 13,090 | 2.9% | 6,564 | 1.4% | 23,342 | 5.1% | 19,364 | 4.3% | 1,257 | 0.3% | 215 | 0.0% | 4,187 | 0.9% | 97 | 0.0% | 328 | 0.1% | 2,272 | 0.5% | 7,390 | 1.6% | 2,474 | 0.5% |
| LA UNION | 1,032 | 0.2% | 8,565 | 1.9% | 10,611 | 2.3% | 24,829 | 5.5% | 18,789 | 4.1% | 727 | 0.2% | 110 | 0.0% | 2,330 | 0.5% | 191 | 0.0% | 316 | 0.1% | 558 | 0.1% | 2,120 | 0.5% | 6,817 | 1.5% |
| PANGASINAN | 1,656 | 0.4% | 19,840 | 4.4% | 13,764 | 3.0% | 74,203 | 16.3% | 62,216 | 13.7% | 889 | 0.2% | 1,522 | 0.3% | 5,353 | 1.2% | 905 | 0.2% | 518 | 0.1% | 2,837 | 0.6% | 32,593 | 7.2% | 24,704 | 5.4% |
| TOTAL | 5,286 | 1.2% | 48,715 | 10.7% | 35,230 | 7.7% | 133,757 | 29.4% | 117,239 | 25.8% | 3,642 | 0.8% | 1,962 | 0.4% | 14,479 | 3.2% | 1,433 | 0.3% | 1,452 | 0.3% | 8,411 | 1.8% | 46,746 | 10.3% | 36,540 | 8.0% |

*PantawidPamilya Set 1 Areas(Aguilar, Bolinao, Mabini and Urbiztondo) were enumerated using the Old Household Assessment Form (Rev. 08.13.08) that contained 28 variables

**Table 13. Number of Poor Households by Ownership of Assets**

| PROVINCE | Television Set | | VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD | | Stereo/CD Player | | Refrigerator/Freezer | | Washing machine | | Air Conditioning | | Living Room/Sala Set | | Dining Set | | Car/Jeep | | Telephone/Cellphone | | Personal Computer | | Microwave | | Motorcycle | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILOCOS NORTE | 14,943 | 4.7% | 5,316 | 1.7% | 7,871 | 2.5% | 559 | 0.2% | 208 | 0.1% | 37 | 0.0% | 2,774 | 0.9% | 3,056 | 1.0% | 66 | 0.0% | 7,253 | 2.3% | 59 | 0.0% | 28 | 0.0% | 3,193 | 1.0% |
| ILOCOS SUR | 16,728 | 5.2% | 6,230 | 2.0% | 10,630 | 3.3% | 468 | 0.1% | 292 | 0.1% | 89 | 0.0% | 4,231 | 1.3% | 6,413 | 2.0% | 137 | 0.0% | 10,422 | 3.3% | 79 | 0.0% | 23 | 0.0% | 3,099 | 1.0% |
| LA UNION | 18,914 | 5.9% | 5,823 | 1.8% | 8,677 | 2.7% | 435 | 0.1% | 201 | 0.1% | 99 | 0.0% | 1,506 | 0.5% | 2,545 | 0.8% | 70 | 0.0% | 9,818 | 3.1% | 52 | 0.0% | 22 | 0.0% | 589 | 0.2% |
| PANGASINAN | 72,107 | 22.6% | 14,551 | 4.6% | 27,335 | 8.6% | 834 | 0.3% | 739 | 0.2% | 218 | 0.1% | 9,636 | 3.0% | 12,521 | 3.9% | 158 | 0.0% | 24,545 | 7.7% | 97 | 0.0% | 59 | 0.0% | 3,698 | 1.2% |
| TOTAL | 122,692 | 38.4% | 31,920 | 10.0% | 54,513 | 17.1% | 2,296 | 0.7% | 1,440 | 0.5% | 443 | 0.1% | 18,147 | 5.7% | 24,535 | 7.7% | 431 | 0.1% | 52,038 | 16.3% | 287 | 0.1% | 132 | 0.0% | 10,579 | 3.3% |

# Department of Social Welfare and Development

**National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)**
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**December 2012**

# National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)

identifying
**who and where the poor are**

**Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)**



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