



PROFILE OF THE POOR

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Message from the Regional Director



The Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 1 (DSWD FO 1) is proud that the staff under the National Household Targeting Section (NHTS) / Listahanan once again produced a comprehensive and updated database of poor households in Region 1.

From the first round of household assessment conducted in the year 2009 to the second round of household assessment administered in the year 2015, the NHTS / Listahanan maintains its commitment and hard work in determining who and where the poor are that will aid the Regional Line Agencies, Local Government Units, Non-Government Organizations, and Stakeholders in improving and planning their social protection policies and programs.

May this Listahanan database with a new list of poor households be a vital tool in improving the delivery of services to the poor families and communities.

Congratulations and more power!


MARCELO NICOMEDES J. CASTILLO

Acronyms

AHS	Average Household Size
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGU	Local Government Unit
LVC	Local Verification Committee
NGA	National Government Agency
NHTS	National Household Targeting Section
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSOC	Philippine Standard Occupational Codes

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Giving Face to Poverty Statistics

Listahanan or the 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 on poor households nationwide.

The first of its kind in the Philippines, Listahanan is used for the following: 1) analyzing *who* and *where* the poor are; 2) objectively identifying beneficiaries of social protection programs of various government and non-government agencies, civil society groups, and basic sectoral organizations; and 3) focused targeting of the poor for social protection programs to reduce leakage or under-coverage.

The first round of the Listahanan household (HH) assessment, which was completed in 2011, resulted in the identification of 5.2 million poor out of the 10.9 million households that were assessed and subjected to the **Proxy Means Test (PMT)**. The PMT is a statistical model that estimates household income using proxy variables or income predictors.

Executive Order No. 867 issued in March of 2010 has directed all National Government Agencies (NGAs) to adopt the results of NHTS-PR in identifying prospective beneficiaries of social protection programs nationwide. Since then, the Listahanan has been a reliable basis for determining potential beneficiaries of around 1,200 social protection stakeholders consisting of NGAs, Local Government Units (LGUs), and Civil Society Organizations that implement social protection programs and services.

Two of the biggest national government programs that utilize the database are the **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program** and the **Philhealth Indigent Program**. The former provides cash grants to invest in the health and education of children belonging to more than 4 million households, while the latter subsidizes the health insurance of all members of the 5.2 million poor households.

In 2015, the Listahanan embarked on the second round of assessment in compliance with the provision under Section 2 of EO 867 series of 2010 which states that the NHTS-PR shall be updated every four years.

Listahanan Project Cycle

This nationwide assessment followed a four-phase project cycle which includes preparatory activities, data collection and analysis, validation and finalization of the list of poor, and reports generation and data sharing.

Preparatory Phase

In preparation for the assessment, the project made the Proxy Means Test (PMT) model more precise and accurate in capturing the current situation of households. This enhancement considered the changes in the condition of households over a period of three to four years. Variables for the new model were lifted from the 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and Labor Force Survey (LFS), and 2010 Census of Population and Housing. A second-stage screener was also installed in the PMT application to minimize inclusion errors.

Likewise, the assessment form was updated accordingly and further enhanced to allow identification of families within the household, specific occupation of family members based on the four-digit Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) code, and family members with disability.

Other preparatory activities included hiring and training of more than 40,000 field staff comprising area coordinators, area supervisors, enumerators, encoders, and verifiers. These personnel, who were supervised by the National Household Targeting Units (NHTUs) in the regions, maintained close coordination with LGUs during the implementation of the assessment, specifically in the preparation of spot maps for deployment planning, provision of logistical support, information dissemination about the assessment, posting of the initial list of poor households, and resolution of complaints and appeals as part of the Local Verification Committee (LVC).

Data Collection and Analysis Phase

The data collection phase was implemented following the strategy of saturation or total enumeration in all rural-classified barangays and in pockets of poverty in all urban-classified barangays. Enumerators assigned in rural barangays used pen and paper as data collection tools. Paper forms were encoded and reviewed by verifiers to ensure accuracy and completeness of information. Meanwhile, those assigned in urban barangays, where a more reliable internet connectivity is available, utilized mobile devices to speed up transmission of data into the database. Information transmitted to the database were processed using

the PMT model. Households with estimated per capita incomes that fall below their official provincial poverty thresholds were classified as poor.

Validation and Finalization Phase

A public validation of the initial list of poor was conducted to respond to issues of under-coverage and inclusion of non-poor households. Area supervisors received and endorsed complaints and appeals for reassessment to the LVC composed of the City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer, the City/Municipal Planning and Development Officer, and others from the private sector. This activity ensured the integrity of the database before sharing it with other government agencies and social protection stakeholders.

By December 2017, the list of poor was finalized based on the 15,484,429 households assessed nationwide. Of this, a total of 5,251,194 poor households were identified.

Reports Generation and Data Sharing Phase

The Department launched the Listahanan 2 database of poor households with more than 300 stakeholders in attendance. These included development partners, national government agencies, city/municipal social welfare and development offices of nearby regions, and non-government organizations. This activity advocated for the utilization of the Listahanan database for evidence-based program planning and prioritization of the identified poor households in appropriate and responsive social protection programs.

This profile of poor households underscores the *relevance and importance* of understanding the poor's status and characteristics, and subsequently brings to fore the areas needing immediate attention and responsive interventions. The summary gives us the profile of the poor, answering the major theme of “*who and where the poor are.*” The answers to the questions shall be briefly described by defining/identifying the composition of poor households; their highest educational attainment and occupation; features and tenurial status of the housing structure; access to basic services or facilities like water, electricity, and sanitary toilet; ownership of assets; and differences in cost of living.



Who and where are the poor?

Based on the 2017 results of the Listahanan 2 in Region 1, there are 165,689 identified poor households out of the 883,831 total households assessed.

With 68.72% share of the total poor households regionwide, Pangasinan has highest number of identified poor among the four provinces of the region - Pangasinan, La Union, Ilocos Sur, and Ilocos Norte.

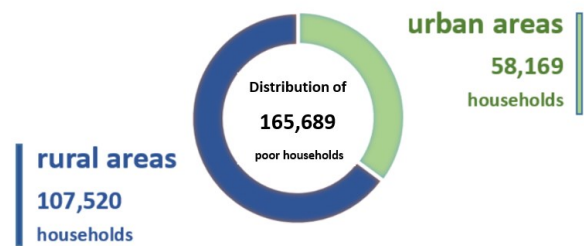


Figure 1. Poor households in rural and urban

In terms of the distribution of poor households in rural and urban barangays (Figure 1), results show that 64.89% of poor are residing in rural areas while the remaining 35.11% are in urban barangays.

The disparity could be attributed to the fact that there are more households assessed in rural than in urban areas.

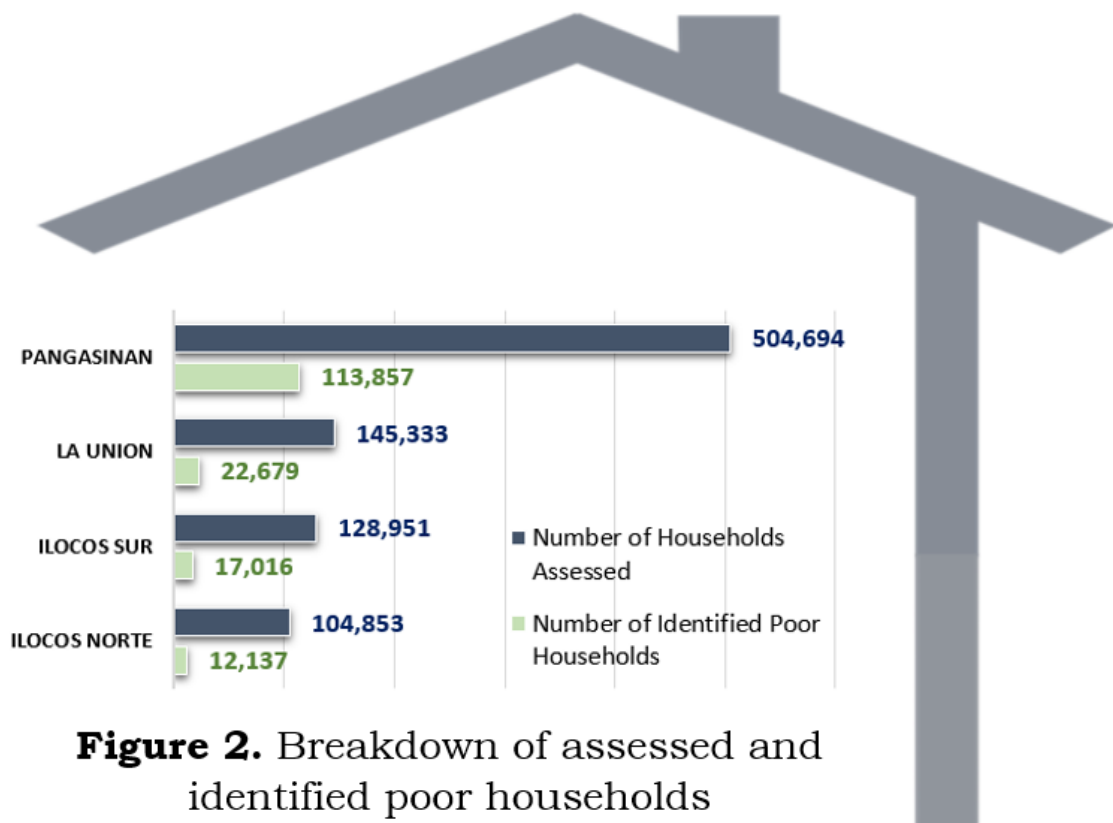


Figure 2. Breakdown of assessed and identified poor households

The distribution of poor households per province is shown in Figure 2. A total of 883,831 households were assessed in the four provinces of the region - Pangasinan having the largest share with 68.72%. It is followed by La Union with 13.69%, Ilocos Sur with 10.27%, and Ilocos Norte with 7.33%

BASIC SECTOR

The city or municipality with the highest magnitude of identified poor is found in the Province of Pangasinan.

With the aim of identifying who and where the poor are, NHTS-PR conducted the Listahanan 2 household assessment in all the four provinces, nine cities, 116 municipalities, and 3,265 barangays in Region 1.

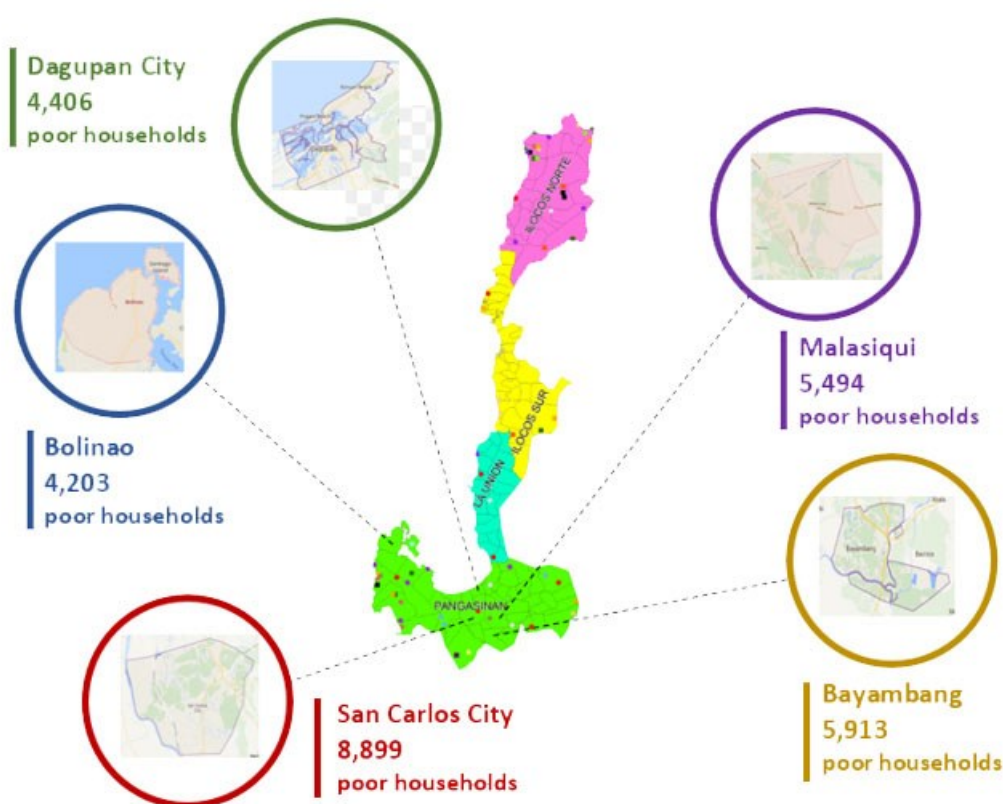


Figure 3. Top 5 cities and municipalities with the highest magnitude of poor households

As shown in Figure 3, San Carlos City, Bayambang, Malasiqui, Dagupan City, and Bolinao comprise the top five with the highest identified poor households.

Among the 125 cities and municipalities in Region 1, San Carlos City tops in terms of magnitude of poor with a total of 8,899 identified poor households. It is followed by Bayambang with 5,913 poor households, then Malasiqui with 5,494, Dagupan City with 4,406, and Bolinao with 4,203 households classified as poor.

One out of four individuals is poor



Figure 4. Percentage of poor individuals by sex

A total of 993,156 poor individuals comprise the 165,689 households identified as poor. Of these poor individuals, 476,716 are females and 516,440 are males.

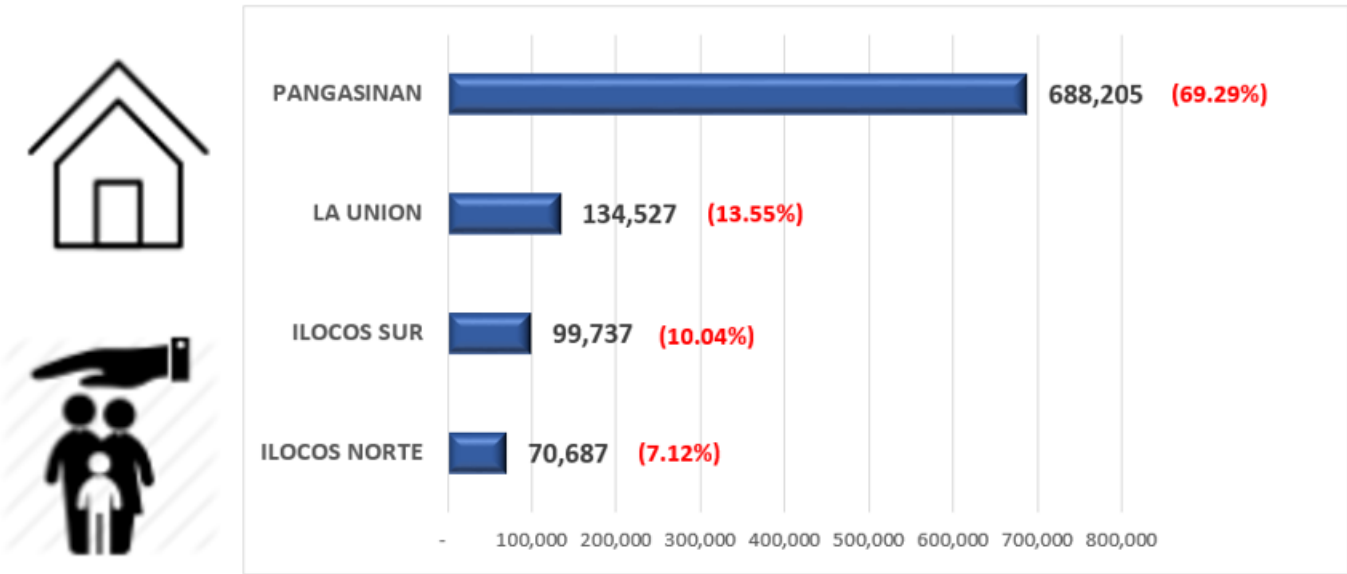


Figure 5. Regionwide share of poor individuals by province

Figure 5 shows the distribution of poor individuals in the four provinces of the region. Consistent with having the most number of poor households, Pangasinan also has the highest magnitude of poor individuals (688,205) followed by La Union (134,527), Ilocos Sur (99,737), and Ilocos Norte (70,687).

The average household in Region 1 is composed of 5-6 members

A typical Filipino poor household is usually composed of a mother, a father, and four children. Of the four provinces, Pangasinan has households with the largest average household size (AHS), as shown in Figure 6.

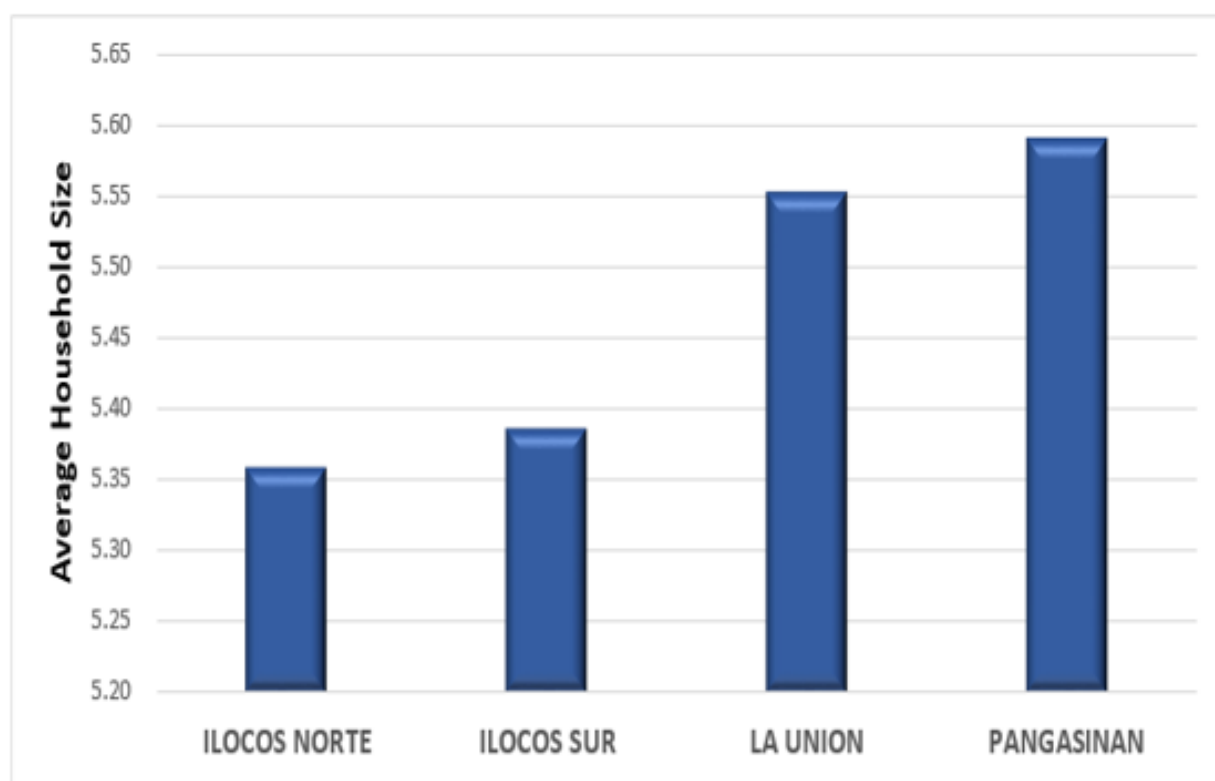


Figure 6. Average household size in Region 1

Ratio of male to female household head is 9:1

In Region 1, a total of 148,728 poor households are headed by males and 16,961 are headed by females.

About 18% of poor households headed by males have household heads aging from 35 to 39 years old while 38% of poor households headed by females have household heads aged 60 years old and above.

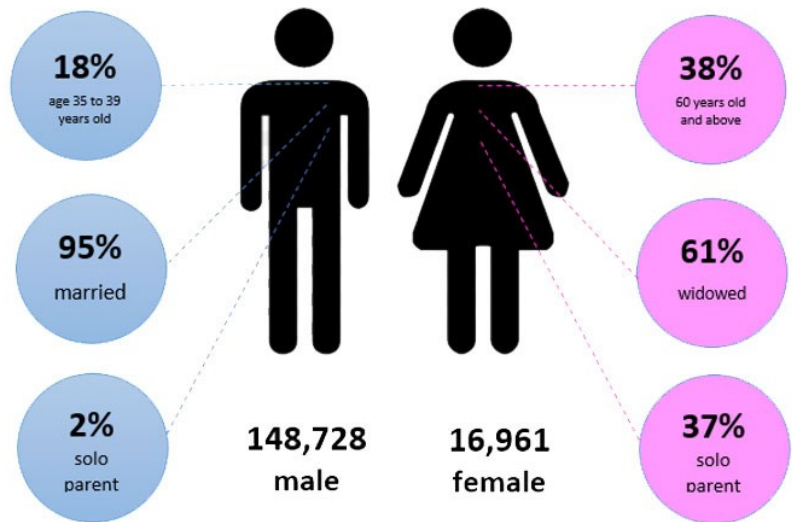


Figure 7. Household head by sex

Two in every 10 individuals are youth



Figure 8. Youth sector disaggregated by sex

16.41% (162,941) of poor individuals in the region belong to the youth sector (aged 15 to 24 years old). Pangasinan has the most number of poor youth with 114,509. Next is La Union with 21,999 youth identified as poor.

In this sector, the male population (87,073) slightly outnumbers the female population (75,868).

More than 22 thousand poor households are headed by senior citizens



4% of the poor individuals in the region are senior citizens (60 years old and above). Of the 44,078 identified poor senior citizens, 54% are females and 46% are males.

Figure 9. Poor senior citizens disaggregated by sex

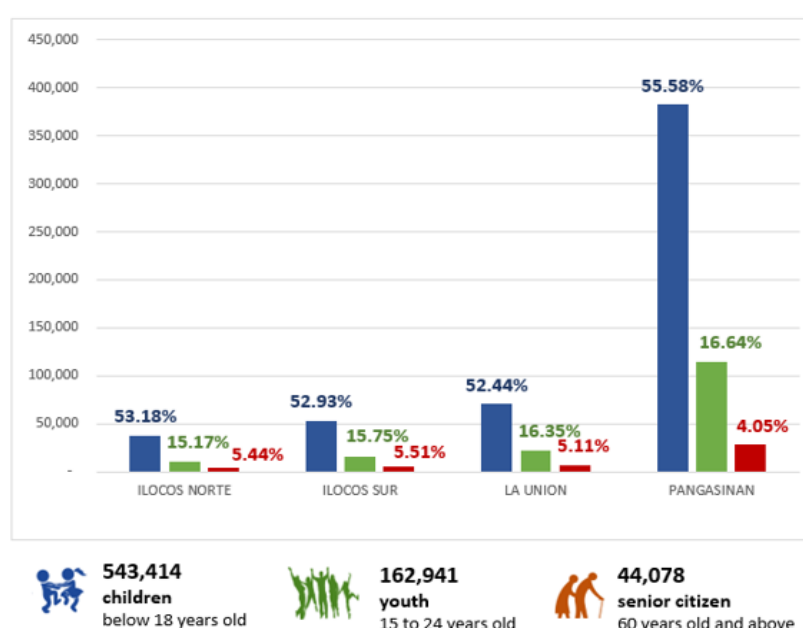


Figure 10. Magnitude of poor children, youth, and senior citizens

Pangasinan has the highest number of poor senior citizens with 27,868. The province with the lowest magnitude of poor senior citizens is Ilocos Norte with 3,842. More than half or 51% of poor senior citizens are regarded the household head. Of the total number of poor households in the region, 14% or 22,635 households are headed by senior citizens.

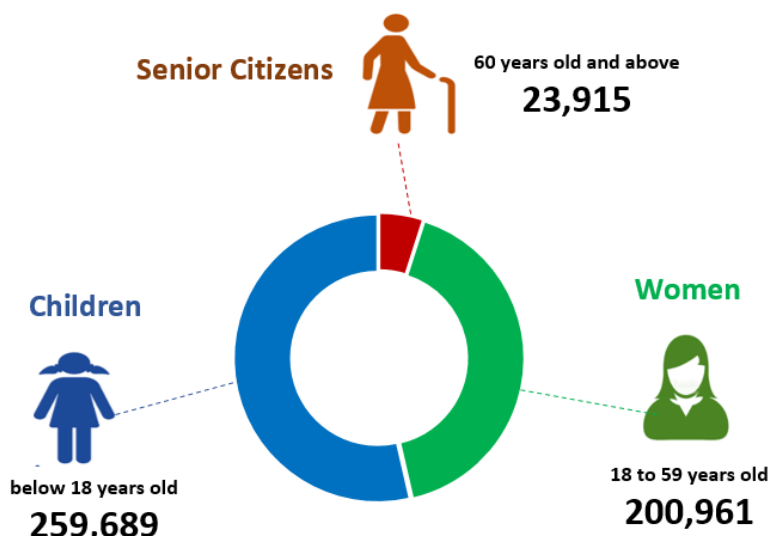
About 55% of the poor individuals in Region 1 are children. There are more poor boys (283,725) than poor girls (259,689). 70.39% of these poor children are found in the province of Pangasinan (382,492).

there are



Figure 11. Ratio of poor children

One in every five poor individuals is a woman (18 to 59 years old)



There are 508,601 poor female individuals in the region. Of which, 54% are children (below 18 years old), 41% are women (18-59 years old), and 5% are senior citizens (60 years old and above).

Figure 12. Magnitude of poor among female individuals

6.17% of poor individuals are farmers, foresters, and fisher folks

There are 61,320 poor individuals aged 15 years old and above who are farmers, foresters, and fisherfolks. These jobs are the most common occupations reported among poor individuals, next to elementary occupations such as laborers and unskilled workers.

Majority of these farmers, forestry workers, and fisherfolks reside in Pangasinan with a regionwide share of 53.57%. Ilocos Norte has the lowest share in this sector with 11.50%.

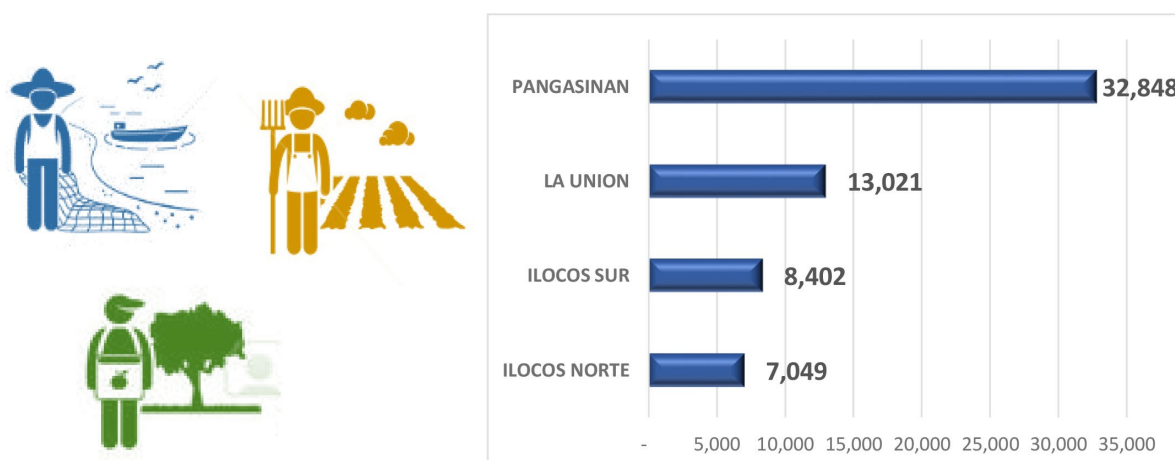


Figure 13. Magnitude of poor among farm workers, fisherfolks, and forestry workers

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF THE HOUSING UNIT

One out of four poor households has roof made of light and/or mixed but predominantly light materials

According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), a family's housing characteristics can indicate their health and economic well-being. Figure 14 shows the distribution of households based on the type of roofing materials used on their housing units.

Based on the Listahan 2 results, a great majority or 100,342 poor households have houses with roofs made of strong materials such as galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, and asbestos.

Poor households with roofs made of light materials comprise 27,336 or 16.50% of the total poor household population. Light materials include cogon, nipa, and anahaw.

Of the four provinces, Pangasinan (65.18%) has the highest percentage of poor households living in housing units with strong roofing materials.

It can also be noted that most of these poor households reside in rural-classified barangays. Meanwhile, in urban barangays, the difference between the percentages of poor households with roofs made of strong and light materials is 15.34%.

ROOF MATERIALS

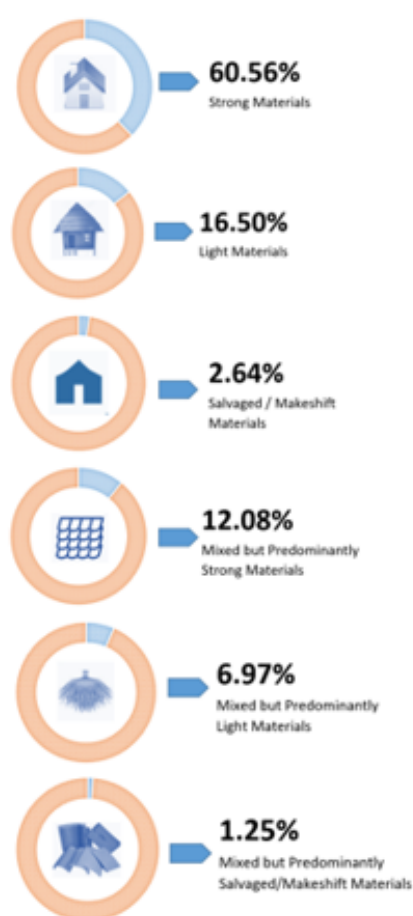


Figure 14. Roof materials of housing unit occupied by poor households

One in every five poor households lives in housing units with outer walls made of light and mixed but predominantly light materials

61,441 out of 165,689 poor households have outer walls made of light materials such as bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa, and anahaw (see Figure 15).

42,925 or 25.91% of poor households have outer wall made of strong materials. These are concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos, galvanized iron, aluminum, and tile.

The province of Pangasinan (70.67%) has the highest percentage of poor households with light outer wall materials.

The province of Ilocos Norte (5.88%) has the lowest percentage of poor households among the four provinces with outer wall made of light materials.

The use of light materials in the outer wall of housing units is still dominant in both urban and rural areas.

Based on these data, 88,777 or 53.58% of poor households are vulnerable to natural/man-made disasters because the roofs and walls of housing units are made entirely of light materials.

OUTER WALL MATERIALS

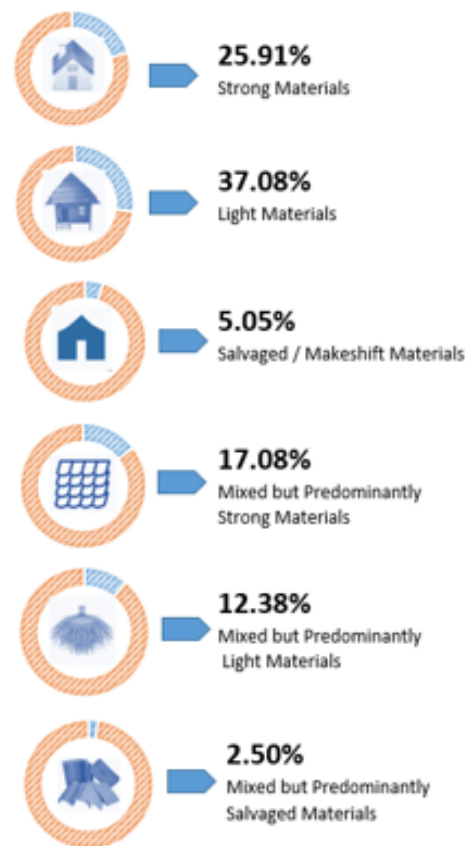


Figure 15. Outer wall materials of housing unit occupied by poor households

TYPE OF BUILDING/HOUSING UNIT

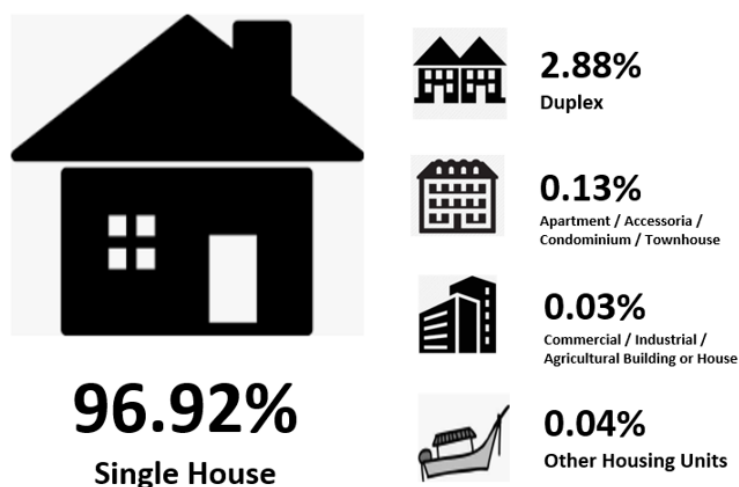


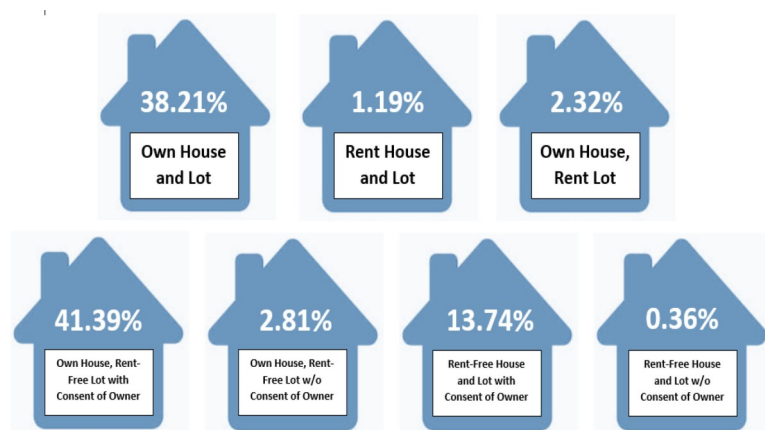
Figure 16. Type of building/housing unit occupied by poor households

Almost all poor households live in single –structured houses

97% or 160,594 poor households are residing in single houses. The rest dwell on duplex houses (2.88%); apartments, accessoria, condominiums or townhouses (0.13%); commercial, industrial, agricultural buildings or houses (0.03%); or other housing unit such as cave or boat (0.04%).

Less than one percent of identified poor households reside in structures that are not intended for human habitation such as under the bridge, caves, or abandoned buses.

TENURE STATUS OF HOUSING UNIT AND LOT



41.39% of poor households in Region 1 live in their own house that they built on a rent-free lot with consent of the owner.

Most of these households are found in Pangasinan with 73.08% regionwide share.

Figure 17. Tenure status of housing units occupied by poor households



**Four in every five
poor households
own a house**

Figure 18. Poor households' ownership of house

63,309 or 38.21% of the poor households regionwide have their own house and lot.

Pangasinan (64.77%) tops the list of provinces with the highest percentage of poor households with their own house and lot.

Meanwhile, Ilocos Norte (18.7%) has the lowest share of poor households with their own house and lot.

A total of 5,247 or 3.17% are considered as informal settlers in Region 1. These are households that have a tenure status of rent-free lot without consent of the owner (Estimated Housing Needs Based on 2010 CPH, 2013:5). They settle on a land owned by another person, whether in urban or rural areas, without holding the title/rights or even the owner's consent (NSCB Res. No. 11 S. 2003).

HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Three in every five poor households have access to electricity

Most of poor households have electricity in their homes. At the regional level, 132,726 or 80.11% of the poor households have access to electricity while only 32,963 or 19.89% do not have electricity.

The province with the highest proportion of poor households with access to electricity is Ilocos Norte (87.23%). La Union has the highest incidence (22.30%) of poor households without access to electricity.

Further, the percentage of urban poor households with access to electricity (82.34%) is higher than those living in rural areas (78.90%).

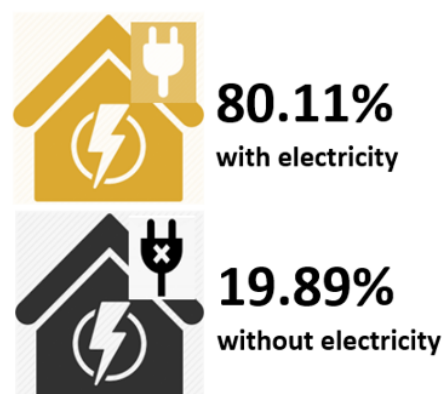


Figure 19. Poor households with and without electricity

HEALTH

More than 60% of poor households have sanitary toilet facility

According to PSA, the type of toilet facility used by a household is among the indicators of their health and sanitation condition (PSA: APIS, 2014).

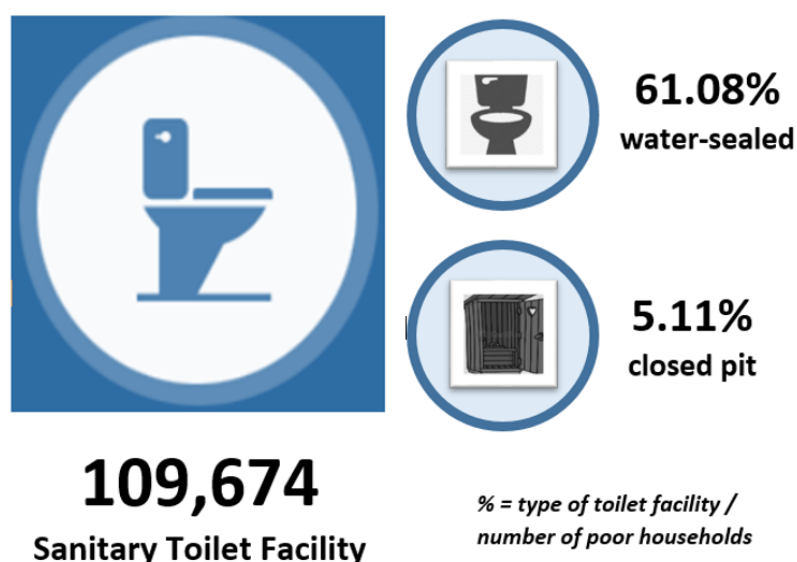


Figure 20. Poor households with sanitary toilet facility

The proportion of poor households with sanitary toilet facility is fairly high at 66.19%. The types of toilet facility that are considered as sanitary are water-sealed and closed pit, provided that these are used exclusively by the household.

In the contrary, one in every three poor households have unsanitary toilet facilities. These households use open pit (5.26%), nonconventional ways of disposing waste such as thru pail system (1.12%) and those shared with others households (27.43%) .

For every 10 poor households, six have sanitary toilet facility of which, a great majority or 61.08% own a water-sealed facility.

The highest share of poor households with sanitary toilet facility is found in Pangasinan with 73,353 poor households or 44.27%.

The number of poor households without sanitary toilets is one third of the total poor households in Region 1. Among the four provinces, Pangasinan has the highest share of poor households (24.45%) with unsanitary toilet facility.

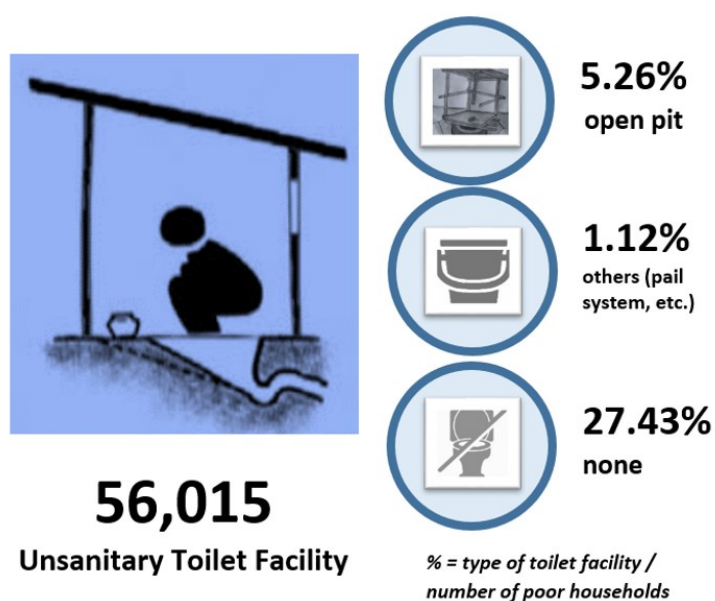


Figure 21. Poor households with unsanitary toilet facility

Four in every five poor households have access to safe water source

Access to safe water supply and sanitary toilet facility are essential to good health, clean environment, growth, and development. Safe water supply and good sanitation can prevent common waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, among others (PSA: APIS, 2014).

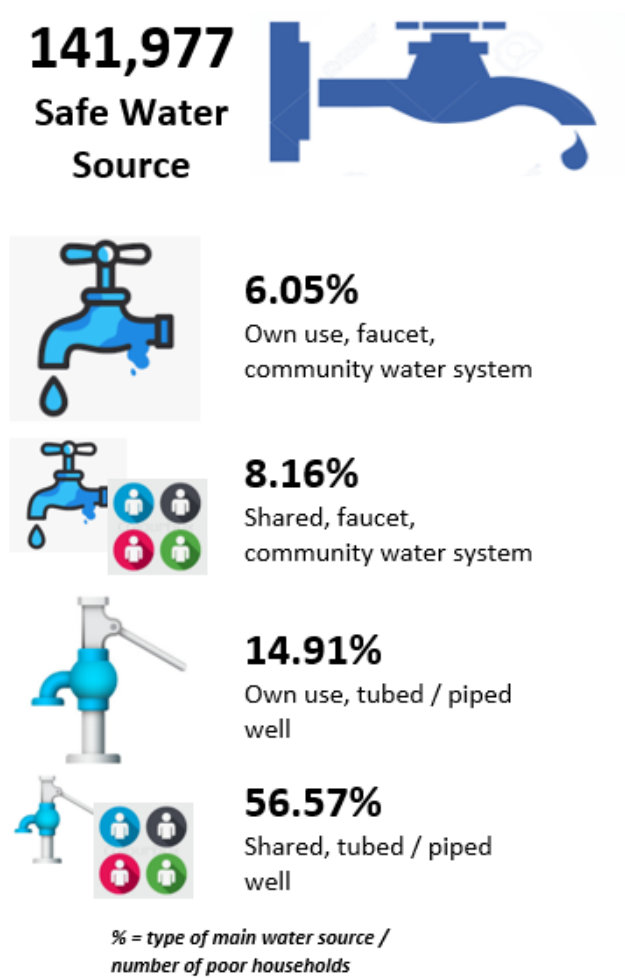


Figure 22. Poor households with safe water source

Ilocos Norte (39%) and La Union (36%) are the provinces with the highest prevalence of poor households with unsafe water source.

The magnitude of poor households with safe water source is relatively high at 85.69%. Safe source of water supply refers to own or shared use of faucet, community water system and tubed or piped well.

Among all four provinces of the region, Pangasinan (92%) and Ilocos Sur (90%) have the highest percentages of poor households with access to safe water sources.

The remaining 14.31% of poor households obtain their water from unsafe sources such as dug well, spring, river, stream, rain and peddler.

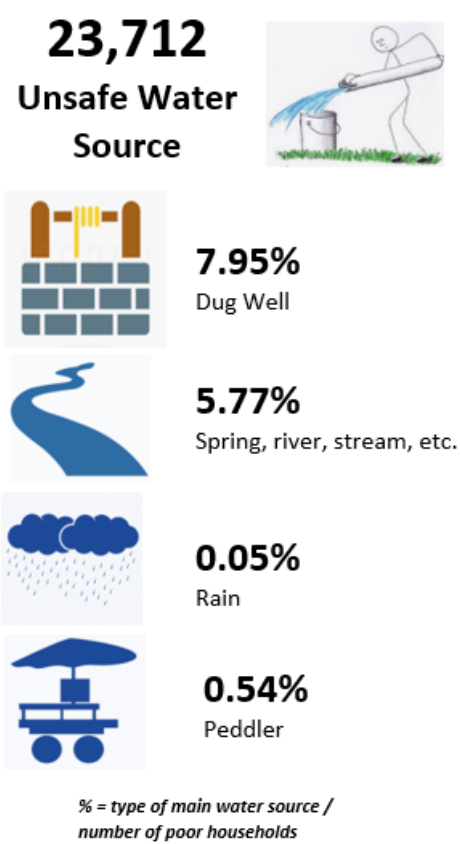


Figure 23. Poor households with unsafe water source

Around 60% of poor individuals do not attend any health facility

44% of the poor individuals visit a health center. The percentage of female individuals (51.18%) attending a health facility is slightly higher than of males (48.82%).

Majority of the 437,286 poor individuals attending a health facility are children (57.67%). This is followed by individuals comprising the labor force (37.66%) and senior citizens (4.67%). These figures affirm the importance given by poor individuals to the health and wellness of their children.

Out of 993,156 poor individuals, 437,286 are ATTENDING HEALTH CENTER

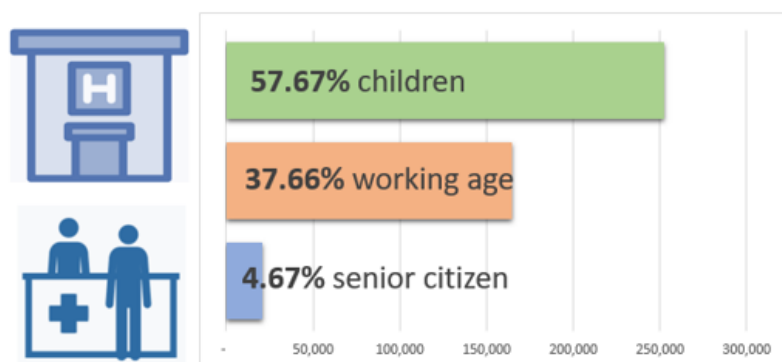


Figure 24. Poor individuals attending health facility

A great majority or 55.97% of poor individuals are not attending any kind of health facility

Among the four provinces, La Union (68.23%) has the highest percentage of poor individuals attending to health center.

Of all the poor individuals regionwide, 555,870 are not attending any kind of health facility. This proportion is much higher in rural areas (59.22%) than in urban (40.78%).

Pangasinan reported the highest incidence (76.14%) of poor individuals not attending health center, followed by Ilocos Sur (8.67%).

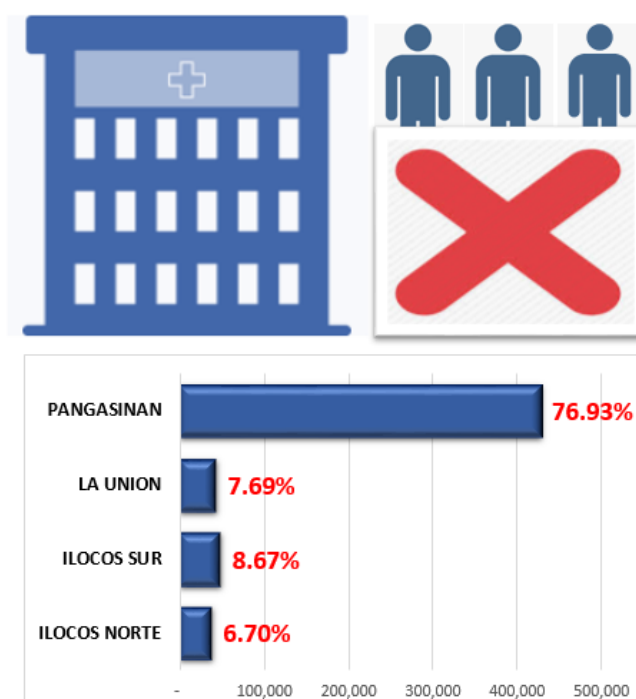


Figure 25. Poor individuals not attending health facility

About 51,198 poor individuals have functional difficulty

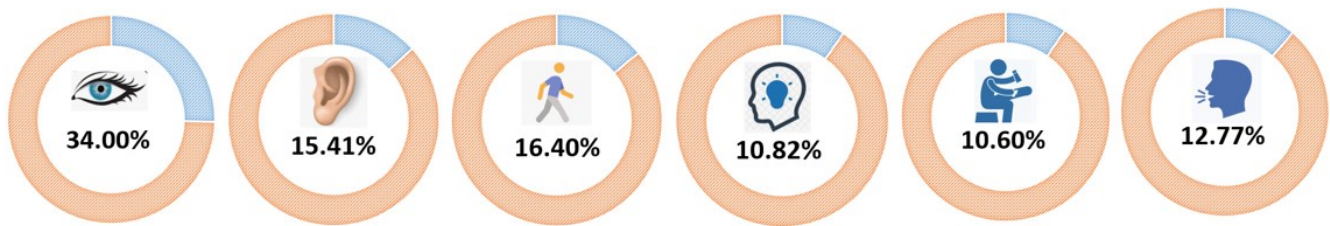


Figure 26. Percentage of poor individuals with functional difficulty

A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations or difficulties in executing their daily activities (PSA). Individuals may be identified with more than one type of functional difficulty.

Only 5.16% of the poor individuals have at least one type of functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-caring or communicating.

Of the 51,198 poor individuals with at least one type of functional difficulty, 34% reported having difficulty in seeing, even when wearing eyeglasses; 16.40% have difficulty in walking or climbing steps; 15.41% have difficulty in hearing, even when using a hearing aid; 12.77% have difficulty in communicating; 10.82% have difficulty in remembering or concentrating; and 10.60% have difficulty in self-caring (bathing or dressing).

Persons with disability (PWD) constitute 1.41% of the poor individuals

1 in 100 poor individuals has disability

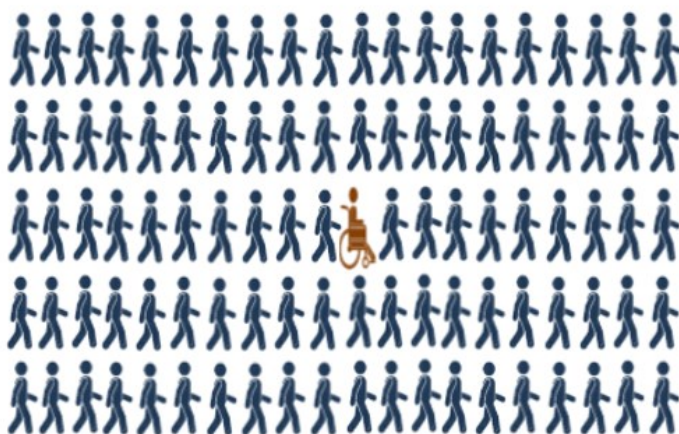


Figure 27. Poor individuals with disability

There are 14,036 individuals with disability who constitute 1.41% of the total 993,156 poor individuals in the region.

At 2.12%, the province of Ilocos Sur has the highest proportion of poor individuals with disability. Next is La Union with 1.56%. This is followed by Ilocos Norte (1.43%) and Pangasinan (1.28%).

More poor male PWDs than female

Of the total number of poor individuals with disability, there are more males (53.43%) than females (46.57%). These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 115 males with disability for every 100 females with disability.

For every six poor PWDs, two (27.10%) are children, three (48.25%) are of working-age and one (24.64%) is a senior citizen.

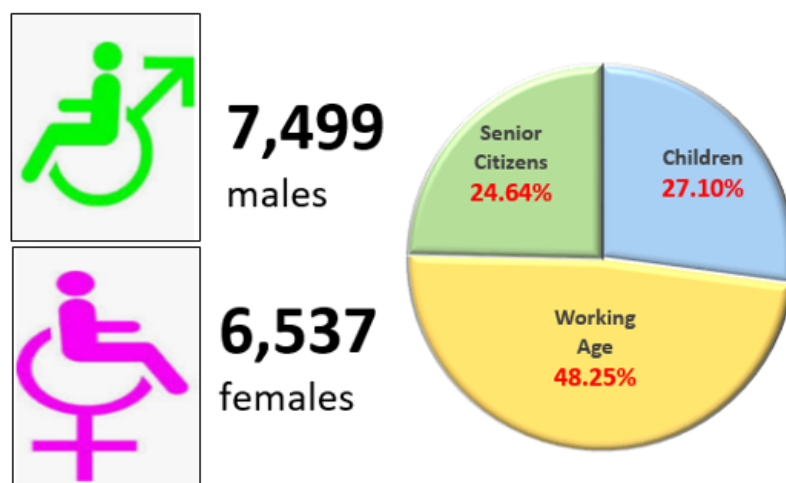


Figure 28. Poor individuals with disability

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES

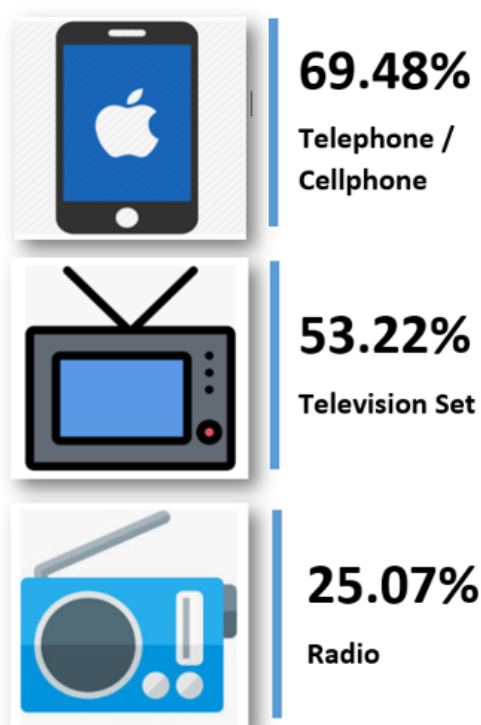


Figure 29. Top three assets owned by poor households

Seven in every 10 poor households own telephone/cellphone in their homes

Ownership of conveniences are proxy indicators of the economic status of the family (PSA: APIS Final Report, 2014:18).

Poor households own certain conveniences too. Telephone/cellphone (69.48%) is their most common asset, followed by television (53.22%), and radio (25.07%).

The percentage of poor households that have at least one telephone/cellphone is 72% in all the provinces, except in Pangasinan which is 68%.

EDUCATION

School attendance is lower among tertiary-school aged poor individuals

Nine out of 10 tertiary-school aged poor individuals are out-of-school. This is true to all the four provinces of Region 1 which show a high proportion with over 90% of tertiary-school aged poor individuals not attending school. Meanwhile, only 5.72% of the primary-school aged and 26.79% of secondary-school aged poor children are out-of-school.

The province of Ilocos Sur has the highest proportion of primary and secondary-school aged poor children that are not attending school with 7.74% and 28.28%, respectively. This is followed by Pangasinan (5.69%) and Ilocos Norte (27.87%) for the secondary school age.

Among poor individuals who are enrolled in primary and secondary levels, the number of females is slightly lower compared with males. On the other hand, it can be noted that poor females attending tertiary school outnumber their male counterparts.

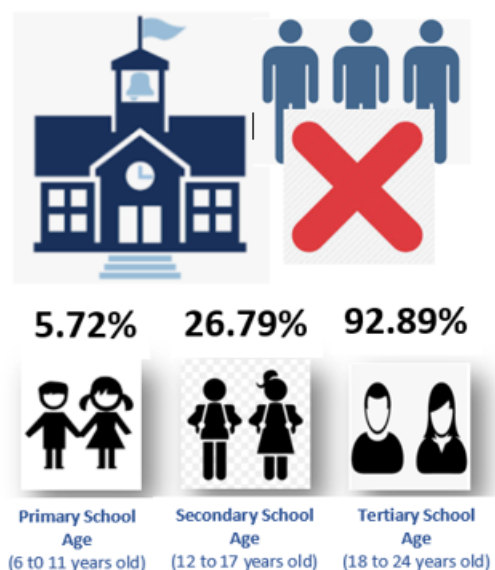


Figure 30. Poor individuals aged 6 to 24 years old not attending school

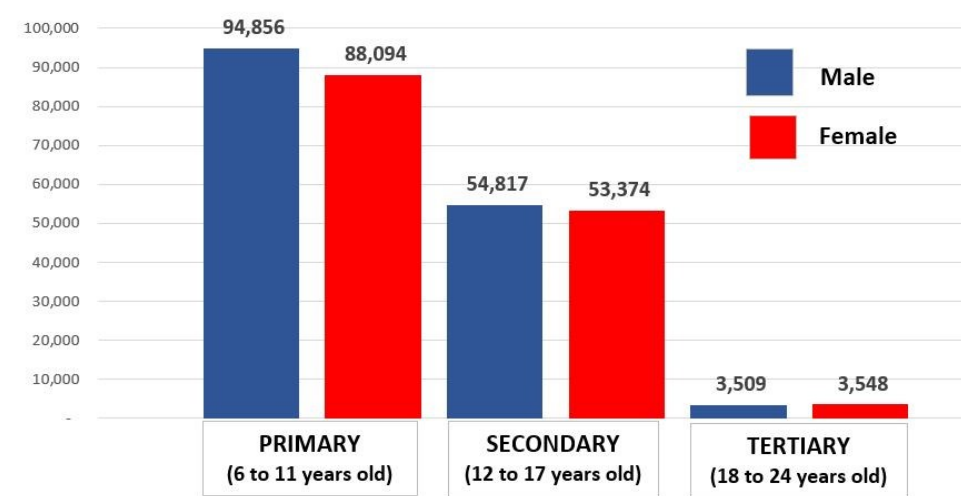


Figure 31. Poor individuals attending school by school age bracket disaggregated by sex

5.63% of poor individuals aged 15 and over reached college

Of the total number of poor individuals aged 15 years old and over, only 5.63% reached college, 34.71% reached elementary, 57.35% were high school, and 0.32% attended kinder or day care. Poor individuals with no grade completed comprise 1.97% while 0.02% have either reached or finished post-baccalaureate level.

The percentage of females (51.12%) who did not finish any grade level is slightly higher compared to males (48.88%). However, the proportion of males who enrolled in elementary is higher as compared to females with a difference of 13.82%.

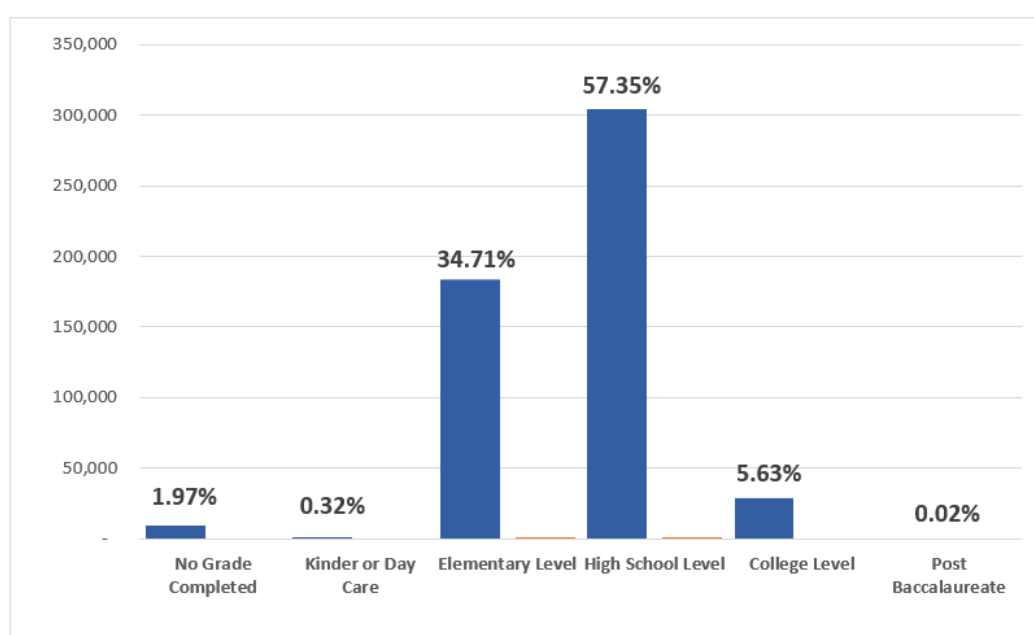


Figure 32. Poor individuals aged 6 to 24 years old and attending school

Across the four provinces, Pangasinan (56.71%) has the highest share of poor individuals with no grade completed, but it also ranked first with 60.83% in terms of percentage share of individuals who reached college. Pangasinan also tops in percentage share of individuals who have reached high school with 72.05%.

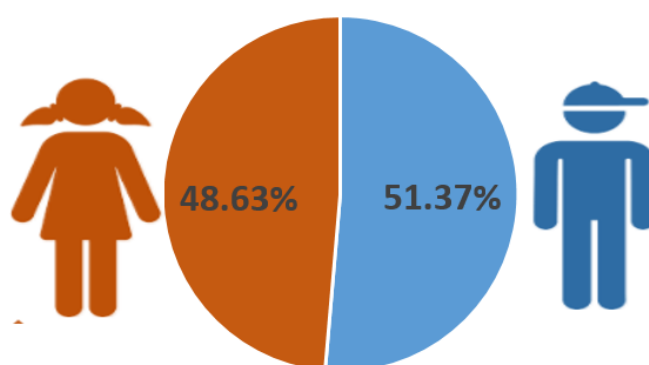


Figure 33. Poor children aged 6 to 24 years and attending school by sex

Three out of four poor children aged 3 to 17 years old are attending school

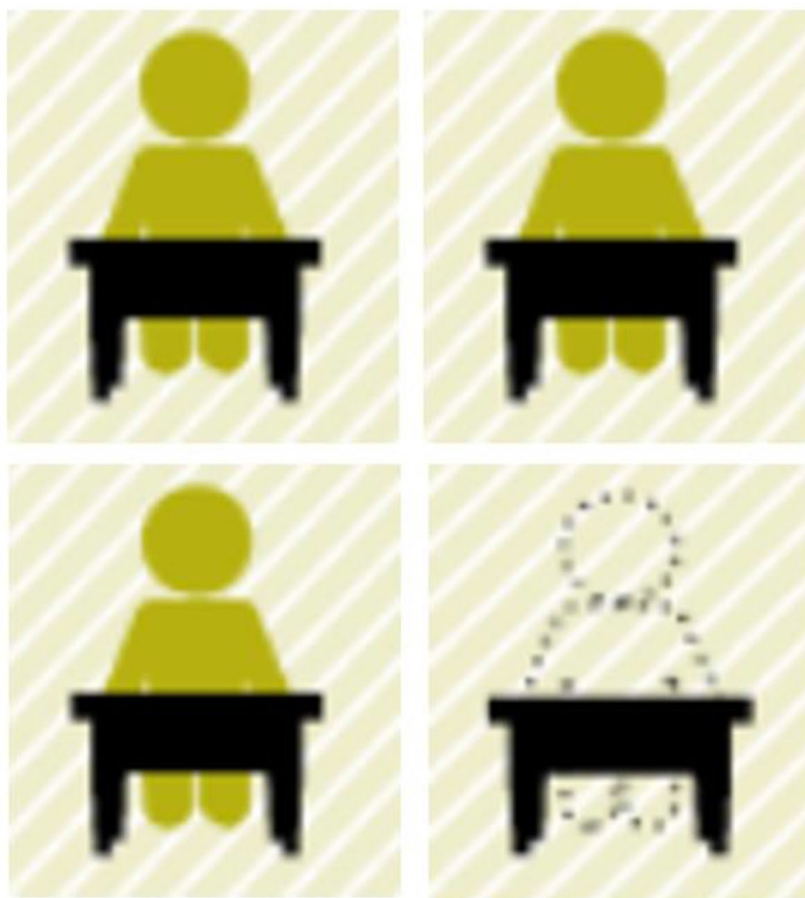


Figure 34. Poor children aged 3 to 17 years old attending school

Among the 440,012 children aged 3 to 17 years old, 107,480 or only 24.43% are not attending school. There is a high proportion of non-schooling poor children in Pangasinan with 25.02%. Of the total children who are attending school, boys account for 51.28% while girls comprise 48.72%.

School attendance is higher among poor children living in rural than in urban areas. However, non-schooling poor children in urban areas comprise 37.54% while those in rural areas have 62.46% share.

One in every three poor PWD children is attending school



Figure 35. Poor PWD children aged 3 to 17 years old attending and not attending school

In Region 1, there are 3,449 poor children (aged 3 to 17 years old) who have disability. Of these, 36.79% are attending school. The 63.21% out-of-school poor children with disability are found mostly in the province of Pangasinan. Meanwhile, many or 41.6% of poor children with disability who reside in the province of La Union are attending school.

Almost half of the Poor PWDs attended or completed elementary education.

Among all identified poor PWDs aged 15 years old and over, 46.38% attended or completed elementary; 27.10%, high school; 2.68%, college level; and 1.67% reached day care or kinder. Less than 1% (0.03%) obtained post-baccalaureate degree while 22.14% of the poor PWDs did not finish any grade level.

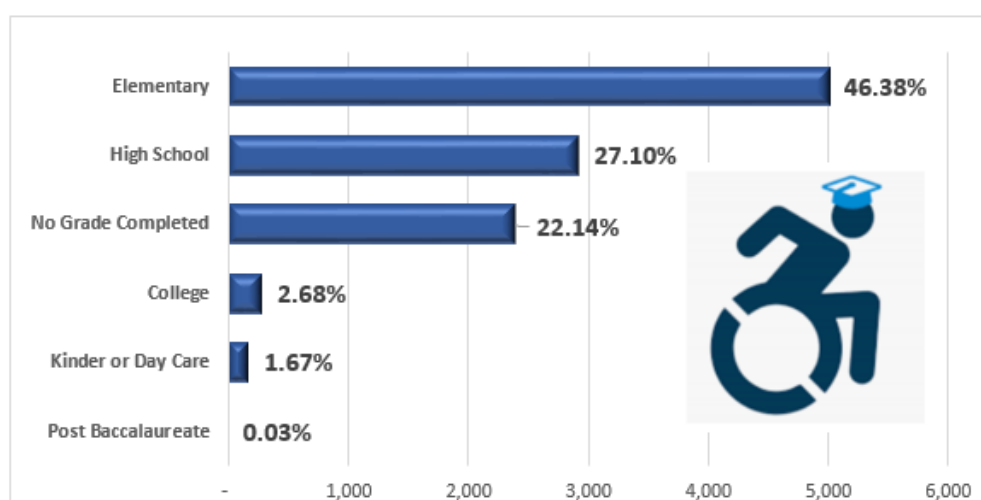


Figure 36. Poor PWDs aged 15 years old and above by Highest Educational Attainment

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Poor individuals with reported job or occupation account for 49.86% of the regional labor force population

There are 530,092 poor individuals aged 15 years old and over regionwide. Of this number, 264,317 reported being employed or with a job or business at the time of assessment.

Meanwhile, those who did not report occupation, job or business constitute 50.14% of the total labor force population.

The province of Pangasinan has lower employment rate of 48.13% compared to the regional average of 49.86%. Meanwhile, the remaining three provinces have higher employment rate: Ilocos Norte (51.98%), Ilocos Sur (54.65%), and La Union (53.71%).



Figure 37. Regional labor force population aged 15 years old and above

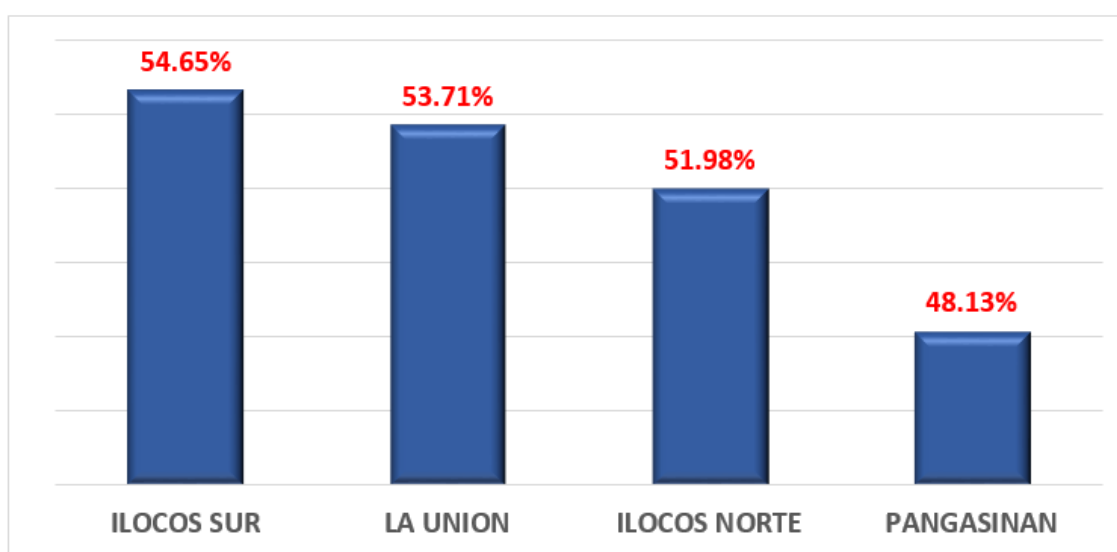


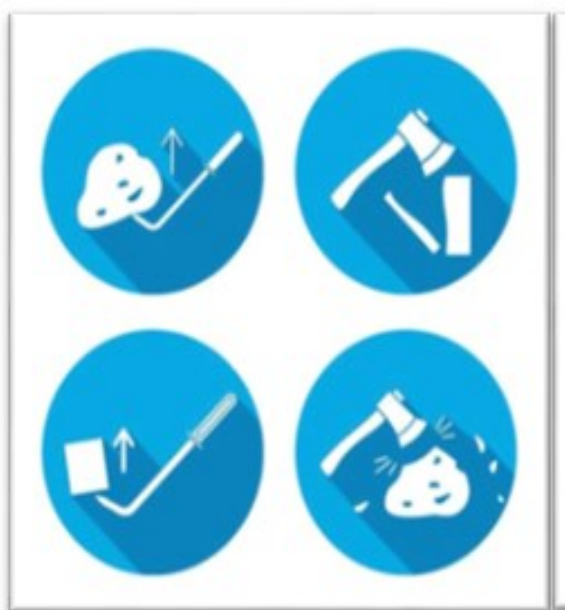
Figure 38. Percentage of poor individuals aged 15 years old and above by employment status

A great majority or 56.65% poor employed individuals are laborers and unskilled workers



The type of occupation or business that individuals have greatly affects their household's socio-economic status. Poor workers are usually employed in occupations not requiring higher education and characterized by relatively low earnings.

Most common occupations among poor individuals are classified as laborers and unskilled workers (56.65%), farmers, foresters and fisher folks (23.20%), and trades and related workers (6.95%). Less than 1% of the poor labor force population are professionals.



The province of Pangasinan has the most number of poor laborers and unskilled workers with 102,226 (58.56%). The province also has the most number of poor farmers, fisherfolks and forestry workers with 32,848 (18.82%). Meanwhile, the province of Ilocos Norte has the least number of poor individuals working as farmers, fisherfolks and forestry workers with 7,049 (35.37%).

Two in five employed poor worked for private establishments

43.63% of employed poor individuals are workers in private establishments. Those who work in private household make up 17.54% while those working in government and government corporations account for 1.89%. 21.85% of employed persons are self-employed. Unpaid family workers make up 6.35%, employers in own family-operated farm or business are 3.94%, and paid family workers constitute 4.80%.

34.48% of the poor and employed are being paid on a day-to-day basis

Of the 179,777 individuals classified as wage and salary workers, 91,346 or 50.81% receive their pay on a daily basis while 23.04% are paid on a monthly basis. Workers who receive other salaries and wages comprise 8.40%.

Meanwhile, those being paid on a “pakyaw” (wholesale) basis constitute 3.48%. 5.56% are paid per piece, 0.47% are paid per hour, and 3.24% receive their pay in-kind.

Workers whose basis of payment is neither a salary nor wage comprise 4.99% of the total working poor population.

57.39% of the poor employed individuals are short-term/seasonal/casual workers

A great majority of poor and employed individuals (57.39%) have short-term/seasonal/casual work while 32.26% have permanent source/s of income. Those who reported working for different employers or customer on day-to-day or week-to-week basis comprise 10.35%.

One in 10 poor households has experienced displacement

In Region 1, 4.73% of the identified poor households experienced displacement at least once. Pangasinan has the highest recorded share with 63.65%; followed by Ilocos Sur with 16.84%; La Union with 14.75%; and Ilocos Norte with 4.76%. The most common cause of displacement in these aforesaid provinces is natural/ manmade disaster.

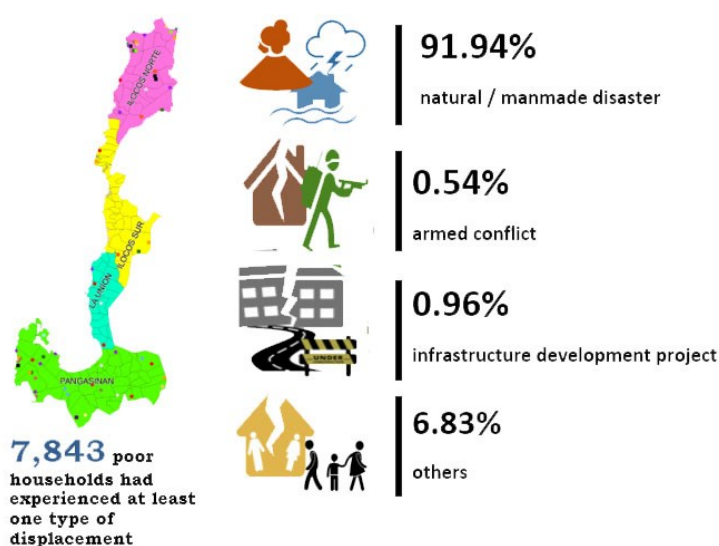


Figure 39. Type of displacements encountered by poor households

5.42% of the total poor households belong to IP group

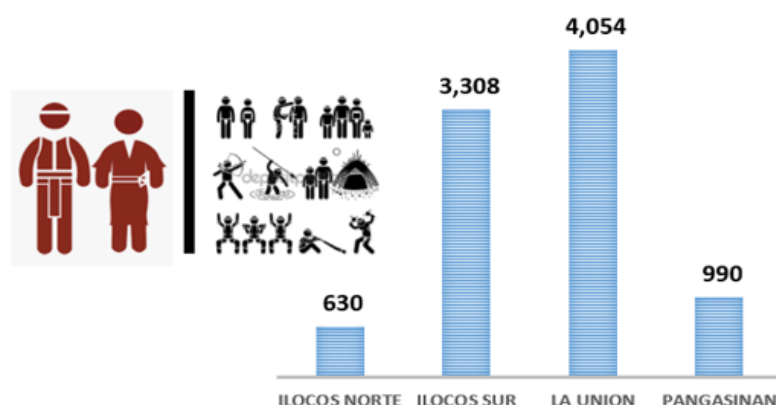


Figure 40. Magnitude of poor households among Indigenous Peoples Group

There are 8,982 poor households that belong to Indigenous Peoples (IP) group. The province with high number of poor households with IP affiliation are La Union with 4,054 (45.13%) and Ilocos Sur with 3,308 (36.83%).

Seven in 10 poor households received programs and services

About 70.92% of total poor households or 117,511 claimed to have received at least one social welfare and development service/assistance. Out of these 117,511 poor households, 70.17% are members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps); 74.51% are beneficiaries of the Philhealth Indigent Program; and 19.75% have received Supplemental Feeding Program.

Ilocos Sur (82.87%) has the highest percentage of poor households receiving services.

Results also show that 29.08% of poor households nationwide claim that they have not benefited from any type of programs/services of various government agencies, LGUs or NGOs. Most of these households reside in Pangasinan (8.08%).

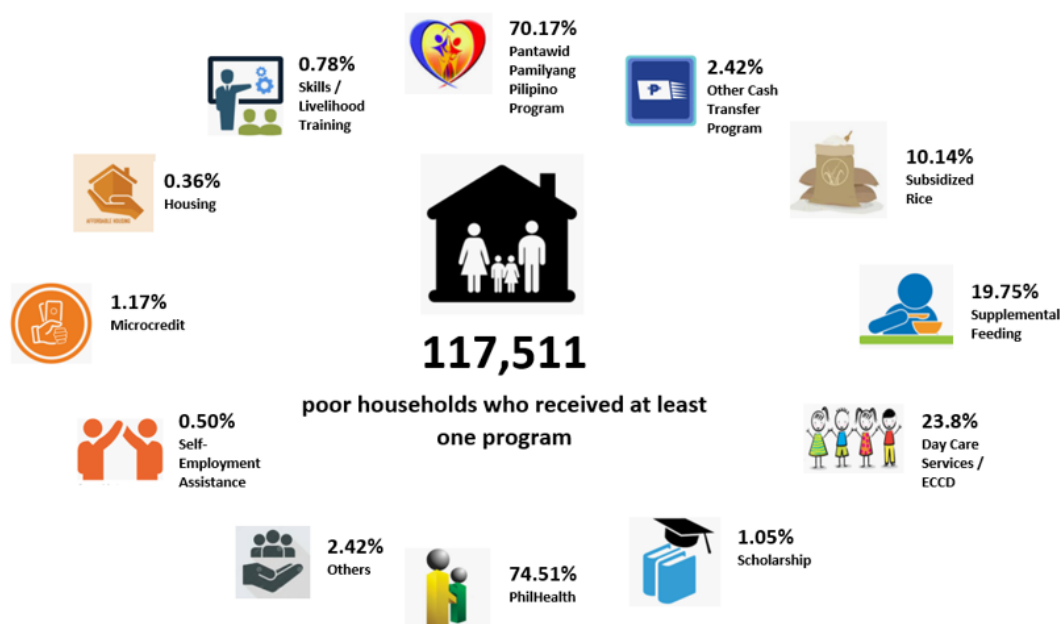


Figure 41. Programs and services received by poor households

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Table 29 Number of Poor Households Who Received At Least One of the Programs and Services

Table 30 Number of Poor Households by Programs and Services Received

Table 1: Number of Assessed and Identified Poor Households

Province	Number of Households Assessed	Number of Identified Poor Households	Regionwide Share
ILOCOS NORTE	104,853	12,137	7.33%
ILOCOS SUR	128,951	17,016	10.27%
LA UNION	145,333	22,679	13.69%
PANGASINAN	504,694	113,857	68.72%
Total	883,831	165,689	100.00%

Table 2: Magnitude of Poor Among Basic Sectors

Province	Number of Poor Individuals	Women	Urban Poor	Farm Workers, Fishery and Forestry Workers	Youth	Children	Senior Citizens	Persons with Disability
ILOCOS NORTE	70,687	14,437	6,594	7,049	10,726	37,589	3,842	1,013
ILOCOS SUR	99,737	20,333	12,014	8,402	15,707	52,789	5,497	2,115
LA UNION	134,527	27,955	9,356	13,021	21,999	70,546	6,871	2,097
PANGASINAN	688,205	138,236	325,112	32,848	114,509	382,490	27,868	8,811
Total	993,156	200,961	353,076	61,320	162,941	543,414	44,078	14,036

Table 3: Number of Poor Household Head by Sex and Marital Status

Province	Household Heads by Sex			Household Heads by Marital Status					
	Total	Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Annulled	Unknown
ILOCOS NORTE	12,137	11,065	1,072	197	10,668	1,040	226	-	6
ILOCOS SUR	17,016	15,402	1,614	324	14,904	1,436	337	-	15
LA UNION	22,679	20,455	2,224	338	19,861	1,932	540	2	6
PANGASINAN	113,857	101,806	12,051	1,994	99,615	9,059	2,961	18	210
Grand Total	165,689	148,728	16,961	2,853	145,048	13,467	4,064	20	237

Table 4: Number of Poor Household Head by Age Groups

Province	Total Poor Household Head	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and above
ILOCOS NORTE	12,137	19	232	943	1,738	2,078	1,805	1,463	1,075	790	1,994
ILOCOS SUR	17,016	18	379	1,355	2,350	2,868	2,574	2,114	1,565	1,110	2,683
LA UNION	22,679	33	444	1,737	3,148	3,695	3,287	2,818	2,159	1,799	3,559
PANGASINAN	113,857	200	2,841	9,657	17,000	19,721	17,720	14,547	10,263	7,509	14,399
Total	165,689	270	3,896	13,692	24,236	28,362	25,386	20,942	15,062	11,208	22,635

Table 5: Number of Poor Household by Type of Household

Province	Single Family	Extended Family	Two or More Non-related Families / Persons
ILOCOS NORTE	8,905	3,173	59
ILOCOS SUR	12,645	4,319	52
LA UNION	16,443	6,143	93
PANGASINAN	88,861	24,266	730
Total	126,854	37,901	934

Table 6: Number of Poor Solo Parent by Sex

Province	Total Poor Solo Parents	Male	Female
ILOCOS NORTE	1,379	416	963
ILOCOS SUR	1,804	559	1,245
LA UNION	2,583	718	1,865
PANGASINAN	12,822	3,590	9,232
Total	18,588	5,283	13,305

Table 7: Number of Poor Households Headed by Persons With Functional Disability

Province	Poor Household Headed by Persons with Disability	Poor Household Heads with Disability by Sex	
		Male	Female
ILOCOS NORTE	244	203	41
ILOCOS SUR	574	461	113
LA UNION	534	442	92
PANGASINAN	2,216	1,834	382
Total	3,568	2,940	628

Table 8: Number of Poor Households by Construction Materials of Roof

Province	Strong Materials	Light Materials	Salvaged / Make-shift Materials	Mixed but Pre-dominantly Strong Materials	Mixed but Pre-dominantly Light Materials	Mixed but Pre-dominantly Salvaged / Makeshift Materials
ILOCOS NORTE	7,379	2,341	222	1,499	608	88
ILOCOS SUR	10,869	2,901	358	1,849	915	124
LA UNION	16,690	2,109	640	1,934	1,155	151
PANGASINAN	65,404	19,985	3,148	14,740	8,867	1,713
Total	100,342	27,336	4,368	20,022	11,545	2,076

Table 9: Number of Poor Households by Construction Materials of Outer Walls

Province	Strong Materials	Light Materials	Salvaged / Makeshift Materials	Mixed but Predominantly Strong Materials	Mixed but Predominantly Light Materials	Mixed but Predominantly Salvaged / Makeshift Materials
ILOCOS NORTE	4,284	3,612	447	2,441	1,189	164
ILOCOS SUR	5,042	6,497	611	2,939	1,698	229
LA UNION	6,038	7,909	1,209	4,278	2,821	424
PANGASINAN	27,561	43,423	6,097	18,640	14,805	3,331
Total	42,925	61,441	8,364	28,298	20,513	4,148

Table 10: Number of Poor Households by Type of Building / House

Province	Single House	Duplex	Apartment / Accessoria / Condominium / Townhouse	Commercial / Industrial / Agricultural Building/House	Other Housing Units
ILOCOS NORTE	11,701	415	9	7	5
ILOCOS SUR	16,486	484	37	4	5
LA UNION	22,058	589	22	5	5
PANGASINAN	110,349	3,277	148	38	45
Total	160,594	4,765	216	54	60

Table 11: Number of Poor Households by Tenure Status

Province	Own or owner-like possession of house and lot	Rent house / room including lot	Own house, rent lot	Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner	Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner
ILOCOS NORTE	4,683	121	760	4,040	313	2,181	39
ILOCOS SUR	8,054	219	357	5,418	391	2,519	58
LA UNION	9,566	310	534	9,002	487	2,740	40
PANGASINAN	41,006	1,314	2,187	50,113	3,467	15,318	452
Total	63,309	1,964	3,838	68,573	4,658	22,758	589

Table 12: Number of Poor Households by Presence of Electricity

Province	Poor Households With Electricity	Poor Households Without Electricity
ILOCOS NORTE	10,587	1,550
ILOCOS SUR	14,617	2,399
LA UNION	17,621	5,058
PANGASINAN	89,901	23,956
Total	132,726	32,963

Table 13: Number of Poor Households by Presence of Household Conveniences

Province	Radio	Television Set	VTR / VHS / VCD / DVD	Stereo / CD	Refrigerator / Freezer	Washing Machine	Air Conditioner
ILOCOS NORTE	4,177	6,023	909	351	429	218	17
ILOCOS SUR	4,703	8,282	1,649	389	392	436	10
LA UNION	6,373	10,743	1,870	603	441	308	15
PANGASINAN	26,290	63,136	7,424	2,647	1,806	2,272	79
Total	41,543	88,184	11,852	3,990	3,068	3,234	121

Province	Sala Set	Dining Set	Car / Jeep	Telephone / Cellphone	Personal Computer	Microwave Oven / Gas Range	Motorcycle / Tricycle
ILOCOS NORTE	463	228	15	8,756	141	104	1,693
ILOCOS SUR	603	838	27	12,320	191	459	1,723
LA UNION	439	424	32	16,426	170	404	990
PANGASINAN	4,392	2,904	164	77,623	682	1,266	8,344
Total	5,897	4,394	238	115,125	1,184	2,233	12,750

Table 14: Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility

Province	Water-sealed	Closed pit	Open pit	Others	None
ILOCOS NORTE	8,767	564	391	186	2,229
ILOCOS SUR	11,199	909	611	302	3,995
LA UNION	13,896	986	2,664	230	4,903
PANGASINAN	67,348	6,005	5,043	1,145	34,316
Total	101,210	8,464	8,709	1,863	45,443

Table 15: Number of Poor Households With Sanitary and Unsanitary Toilet Facility

Province	Sanitary Toilet Facility	Unsanitary Toilet Facility
ILOCOS NORTE	9,331	2,806
ILOCOS SUR	12,108	4,908
LA UNION	14,882	7,797
PANGASINAN	73,353	40,504
Total	109,674	56,015

Table 16: Number of Poor Households by Main Source of Water Supply

Province	Own use, faucet, community water system	Shared, faucet, community water system	Own use, tubed / piped well	Shared, tubed / piped well	Dug well	Spring, river, stream, etc.	Rain	Peddler
ILOCOS NORTE	1,087	755	1,341	4,175	3,586	1,180	2	11
ILOCOS SUR	2,244	2,070	2,953	8,025	852	852	2	18
LA UNION	1,045	1,808	1,985	9,618	2,937	4,906	6	374
PANGASINAN	5,642	8,886	18,433	71,910	5,802	2,617	78	489
Total	10,018	13,519	24,712	93,728	13,177	9,555	88	892

Table 17: Number of Poor Households With or Without Access to Safe Water Source

Province	Poor Households with Safe Water Source	Poor Households without Safe Water Source
ILOCOS NORTE	7,358	4,779
ILOCOS SUR	15,292	1,724
LA UNION	14,456	8,223
PANGASINAN	104,871	8,986
Total	141,977	23,712

Table 18: Number of Poor Individuals Attending Health Center

Province	Number of Poor Individuals	Poor Individuals Attending Health Center	Poor Individuals Not Attending Health Center
ILOCOS NORTE	70,687	33,417	37,270
ILOCOS SUR	99,737	51,526	48,211
LA UNION	134,527	91,790	42,737
PANGASINAN	688,205	260,553	427,652
Total	993,156	437,286	555,870

Table 19: Number of Poor Individuals by School Age

Province	Kinder or Day Care (3 to 5 years old)		Primary School Age (6 to 11 years old)		Secondary School Age (12 to 17 years old)		Tertiary School Age (18 to 24 years old)	
	Population	Attending	Population	Attending	Population	Attending	Population	Attending
ILOCOS NORTE	6,757	3,507	14,061	13,349	9,819	7,082	6,629	562
ILOCOS SUR	9,418	4,941	19,116	17,637	14,245	10,217	9,650	918
LA UNION	12,943	5,771	24,737	23,576	18,947	14,026	13,828	1,181
PANGASINAN	69,057	27,172	136,136	128,388	104,776	76,866	69,153	4,396
Total	98,175	41,391	194,050	182,950	147,787	108,191	99,260	7,057

Table 20: Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and Above by Highest Educational Attainment

Province	Highest Educational Attainment					
	No Grade Completed	Kinder or Day Care	Elementary Level	High School Level	College Level	Post Baccalaureate
ILOCOS NORTE	1,151	253	15,434	19,021	2,483	6
ILOCOS SUR	1,524	261	21,291	27,049	4,504	12
LA UNION	1,857	336	28,504	39,011	4,716	18
PANGASINAN	5,936	861	118,944	219,274	18,174	60
Total	10,468	1,711	184,173	304,355	29,877	96

Table 21: Number of Poor Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old Attending School by Sex

Province	Poor Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old			Attending School by Sex		Not Attending School by Sex	
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Male	Female	Male	Female
ILOCOS NORTE	30,637	23,938	6,699	12,381	11,557	3,755	2,944
ILOCOS SUR	42,779	32,795	9,984	16,708	16,087	5,712	4,272
LA UNION	56,627	43,373	13,254	22,299	21,074	7,326	5,928
PANGASINAN	309,969	232,426	77,543	119,126	113,300	42,454	35,089
Total	440,012	332,532	107,480	170,514	162,018	59,247	48,233

Table 22: Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years and Above by Major Occupation Group

Province	Major Occupation Group					
	Special Occupation	Government and Special Interest Organization Officials	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shops and Market Sales Workers
ILOCOS NORTE	14	116	42	62	73	1,023
ILOCOS SUR	44	207	83	87	75	1,425
LA UNION	50	327	123	140	172	2,623
PANGASINAN	618	2,300	445	799	866	12,625
Total	726	2,950	693	1,088	1,186	17,696

Province	Major Occupation Group					Total Poor Individuals Without Reported Occupation
	Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	Trades and Related Workers	Plants and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers		
ILOCOS NORTE	7,049	746	485	10,329	18,409	
ILOCOS SUR	8,402	1,421	663	17,470	24,764	
LA UNION	13,021	2,629	1,191	19,721	34,445	
PANGASINAN	32,848	13,573	8,792	102,226	188,157	
Total	61,320	18,369	11,131	149,746	265,775	

Table 23: Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years and Above by Class of Worker

Province	Worked for private household	Worked for private establishment	Worked for government / government corporation	Self-employed without any paid employee	Employer in own family-operated farm or business	Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business
ILOCOS NORTE	2,119	6,671	382	5,596	1,471	1,220	2,480
ILOCOS SUR	4,474	12,755	452	5,365	1,785	1,257	3,789
LA UNION	5,428	12,174	1,109	12,750	1,614	2,569	4,353
PANGASINAN	34,449	83,977	3,071	34,168	5,569	7,670	6,188
Total	46,470	115,577	5,014	57,879	10,439	12,716	16,810

Table 24: Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years and Above by Nature of Employment

Province	Permanent job / business / unpaid family work	Short-term or seasonal or casual job / business / unpaid family work	Worked for different employers or customer on day-to-day or week-to-week basis
ILOCOS NORTE	8,388	9,575	1,976
ILOCOS SUR	8,468	15,669	5,740
LA UNION	16,389	20,778	2,830
PANGASINAN	52,222	105,998	16,872
Total	85,467	152,020	27,418

Table 25: Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years and Above by Basis of Payment

Province	In Kind, Imputed	Per Piece	Per Hour	Per Day	Monthly	Pakyaw	Other Salaries / Wages	Not Salaries / Wages
ILOCOS NORTE	561	380	54	5,954	1,981	226	829	407
ILOCOS SUR	800	581	85	11,571	2,885	907	1,577	532
LA UNION	1,511	673	94	8,220	6,188	1,332	1,800	1,462
PANGASINAN	2,958	8,364	618	65,601	30,366	3,784	10,902	6,574
Total	5,830	9,998	851	91,346	41,420	6,249	15,108	8,975

Table 26: Number of Poor Working Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Major Occupation Group

Province	Major Occupation Group									
	Special Occupation	Government and Special Interest Organization Officials	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shops and Market Sales Workers	Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	Trades and Related Workers	Plants and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers
ILOCOS NORTE	2	1	-	3	1	69	86	22	2	464
ILOCOS SUR	-	2	-	4	2	75	125	33	6	612
LA UNION	2	7	1	2	4	128	236	68	7	663
PANGASINAN	20	31	8	22	25	751	607	289	68	3,263
Total	24	41	9	31	32	1,023	1,054	412	83	5,002

Table 27: Number of Poor Households Who Experienced Displacement and by Type of Displacement

Province	Experienced Displacement		Type of Displacement			
	Displaced	Not Displaced	Natural / Manmade Disaster	Armed Conflict	Infrastructure Development Project	Other
ILOCOS NORTE	373	11,764	322	8	2	43
ILOCOS SUR	1,321	15,695	1,250	5	-	69
LA UNION	1,157	21,522	1,059	7	15	82
PANGASINAN	4,992	108,865	4,580	22	58	342
Total	7,843	157,846	7,211	42	75	536

Table 28: Number of Poor Households Who Belong to
Indigenous Peoples Group

Province	Total Poor Households	Indigenous Peoples Group	
		IP Group	Non-IP Group
ILOCOS NORTE	12,137	630	11,507
ILOCOS SUR	17,016	3,308	13,708
LA UNION	22,679	4,054	18,625
PANGASINAN	113,857	990	112,867
Total	165,689	8,982	156,707

Table 29: Number of Poor Households Who Received At Least One of the Programs and Services

Province	Number of Identified Poor Households	Received Programs and Services	
		Received At Least 1 Program / Services	No Program / Services Received
ILOCOS NORTE	12,137	9,556	2,581
ILOCOS SUR	17,016	14,101	2,915
LA UNION	22,679	18,576	4,103
PANGASINAN	113,857	75,278	38,579
Total	165,689	117,511	48,178

Table 30: Number of Poor Households by Programs and Services Received

Programs and Services												
Province	Scholarship	Day Care Service / ECCD	Supplemental Feeding	Subsidized Rice	PhilHealth	Skills / Livelihood Training	Housing	Microcredit	Self-Employment Assistance	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	Other Cash Transfer Program	Other
ILOCOS NORTE	217	1,695	1,437	2,307	6,890	221	103	699	95	5,993	362	281
ILOCOS SUR	351	3,778	3,290	5,199	10,375	178	99	248	200	8,940	840	883
LA UNION	302	6,958	5,383	775	14,297	79	34	104	68	11,867	475	633
PANGASINAN	362	15,536	13,095	3,639	55,993	433	184	320	220	55,661	1,517	1,041
Total	1,232	27,967	23,205	11,920	87,555	911	420	1,371	583	82,461	3,194	2,838



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Department of Social Welfare and Development

FIELD OFFICE 1

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