



2018 Poverty Estimates DAVAO REGION

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PhP 10,797 needed to stay out of poverty

Latest estimates released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shows that a Davaoeno needed PhP2,159 in 2018 to meet his/her monthly basic requirements to stay out of poverty. Hence, Davaoeno families consisting of five members, the average Filipino family size, must have had a regular source of income amounting to PhP129,559 in 2018 or a monthly income of PhP10,797 to be able to meet their most basic food and non-food needs. Thus, a sole wage earner in a five-member family living in Davao region had to work hard in getting the entire family out of poverty with at most PhP355 income per day.

Table 1. Monthly and Daily Poverty Thresholds for a Family of Five, Philippines and Davao Region, 2015 and 2018

		Monthly (in PhP)		Daily (in PhP)	
		2015	2018	2015	2018
Philippines	Poverty Threshold	9,452	10,727	311	353
	Food Threshold	6,605	7,528	217	248
Region XI	Poverty Threshold	9,631	10,797	317	355
	Food Threshold	6,725	7,533	221	248



Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

This translates to an annual per capita poverty threshold of PhP25,912 for 2018 up by 12.1 percent, compared to the 2015 level of PhP23,115. Of this minimum annual per capita income requirement in 2018, PhP18,079 was intended for sustaining basic food needs and the remaining PhP7,833 was intended for other basic needs.

With a per capita food threshold of PhP 18,079 in 2018, a Davaoeno family of five members must have had an annual income of PhP90,396 or PhP248 daily for them not to experience hunger. The 2018 per capita requirement was a 12.0 percent increase compared to the 2015 level of PhP16,139.

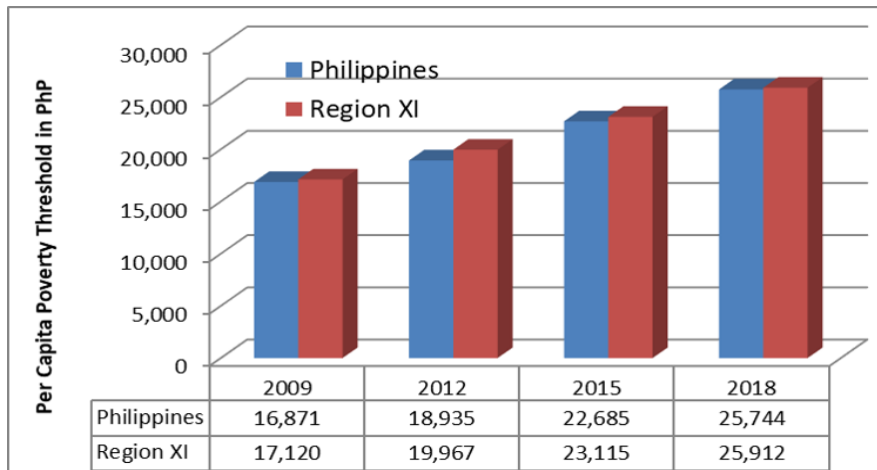
The increases in both per capita poverty and per capita food thresholds in the region represent an inflation of about 4.0% on the average per year between 2015 and 2018.

Food threshold is the minimum income required to meet basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) to ensure that one remains economically and socially productive. It is used to measure extreme or subsistence poverty.

Poverty threshold is a similar concept, expanded to include basic non-food needs such as clothing, housing, transportation, health, and education expenses.

The region's level of per capita poverty and food thresholds were PhP70 percent and PhP 5 pesos higher than the estimates at the national level, respectively.

Figure 1. Per Capita Poverty Threshold, Philippines and Davao Region, 2009-2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the provinces in Region XI, Davao del Norte had the highest per capita income requirement in 2018 with PhP27,031 up by 13.5 percent compared to 2015 estimate of PhP23,807. On the other hand, Davao Occidental had the lowest annual per capita poverty threshold in the same period with PhP25,063 up by 9.9 percent compared to 2015 level of PhP22,809. Similarly, in 2018, Davao del Norte and Davao Occidental had the highest at PhP19,030 and lowest at PhP17,501 per capita food

Table 2. Annual Per Capita Poverty and Food Thresholds, Davao Region by Province, 2015 and 2018

Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold			Annual Per Capita Food Threshold		
	2015	2018	Percent Change	2015	2018	Percent Change
Region XI	23,115	25,912	12.1	16,139	18,079	12.0
Davao del Norte	23,807	27,031	13.5	16,659	19,030	14.2
Davao del Sur	23,311	25,965	11.4	16,138	18,137	12.4
Davao Oriental	22,889	26,299	14.9	16,001	18,271	14.2
Compostela Valley	22,153	25,793	16.4	15,483	18,029	16.4
Davao Occidental	22,809	25,063	9.9	15,934	17,501	9.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

14 out of 100 families are poor

Figure 2. Poverty Incidence among Families, Davao Region, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018

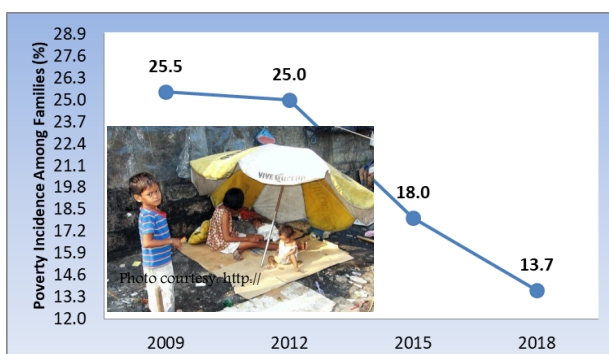
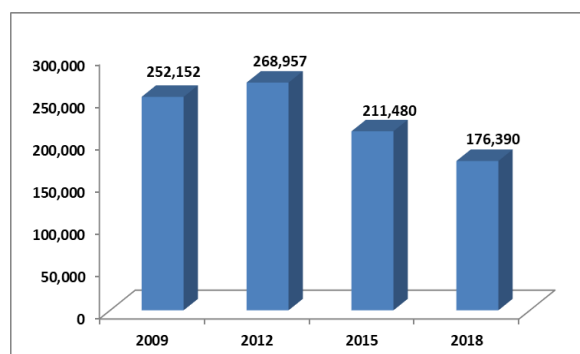


Figure 3. Magnitude of Poor Families, Davao Region, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The poverty incidence of families in Davao Region was estimated at 13.7 percent, or roughly 14 out of 100 families was estimated to be poor in 2018. The estimate was lower than the 2015 and 2012 poverty incidence figures, which were estimated at 18.0 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively. Similarly, the estimated number of poor families has dropped down by 16.6 percent from 211,480 in 2015 to 176,390 in 2018.

Figure 4. Subsistence Incidence among Families, Davao Region, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015

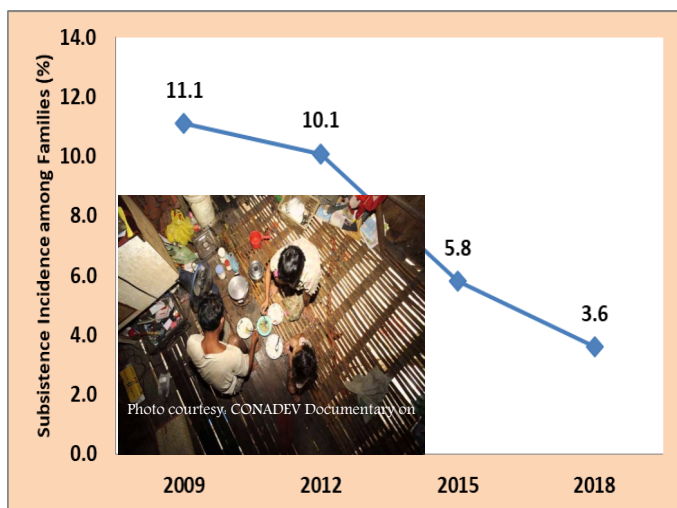
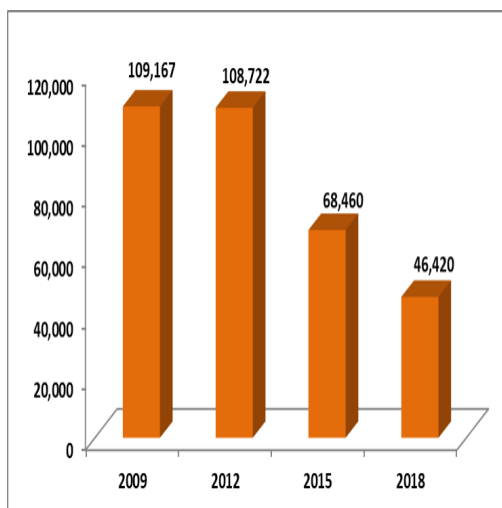


Figure 5. Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families, Davao Region, 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Meanwhile, the proportion of Davaoeno families in extreme poverty whose incomes are not sufficient to meet basic food needs stood at 3.6 percent, which is 2.2 percentage points lower than the 5.8 percent estimate in 2015. Consequently, the estimated number of extremely subsistence poor families significantly dropped by 32.2 percent from 68,460 in 2015 to 46,420 in 2018.

19 out of 100 Davaoños are poor

The latest poverty estimates also indicated that 19 out of 100 Davaoños were not able to meet the basic food and non-food requirements in 2018. The figure was a 4.6 percentage points decline compared to the 2015 estimate of 23.5 percent. The magnitude of poor population likewise declined by 15.5 percent from 1.1 million in 2015 to 969 thousand in 2018.



Poverty Incidence is the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals

Subsistence Incidence is the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita food threshold to the total number of families/individuals



Photo courtesy, www.lafimes.com

On the other hand, in 2018 the subsistence incidence among individuals stood at 5.6 percent, a decline of 2.8 percentage points from the previous estimate of 8.4 percent. The magnitude of Davaoenos who were not able to meet basic food requirements also declined by 29.9 percent from 410,860 in 2015 to 287,820 in 2018.

Table 3. Poverty and Subsistence Incidence and Magnitude of Poor and Subsistence Poor Population, Davao Region, 2012, 2015 and 2018

Indicator	2012	2015	2018	Inc / Dec
Poverty Incidence among Population (%)	30.7	23.5	18.9	-4.6
Magnitude of Poor Population	1,411,063	1,146,740	968,800	-15.5
Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)	13.1	8.4	5.6	-2.8
Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population	602,248	410,860	287,820	-29.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Davao's poverty incidence is the lowest in Mindanao

Figure 6. Poverty Incidence among Families in Mindanao, 2015 and 2018

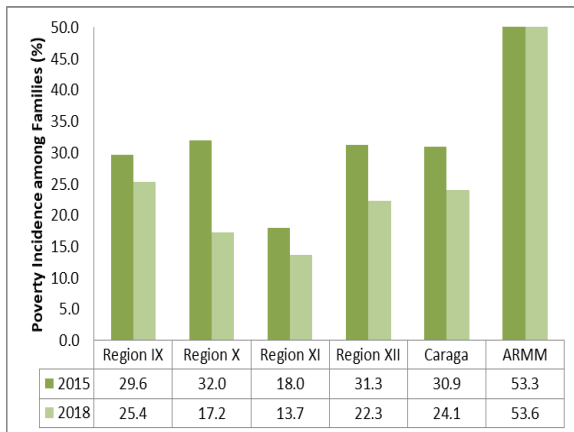
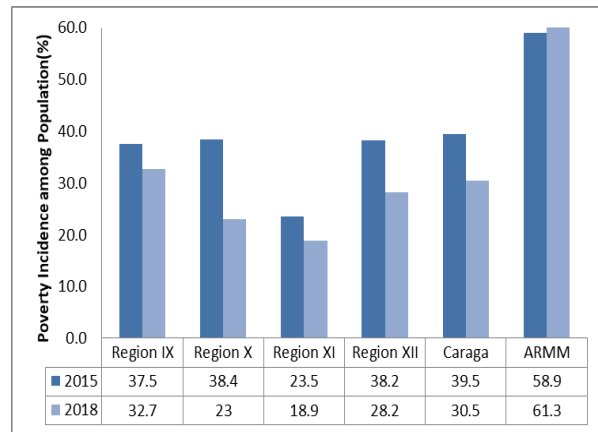


Figure 7. Poverty Incidence among Population in Mindanao, 2015 and 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the regions in Mindanao, Davao Region, remained with the lowest poverty incidences of both families and individuals with ARMM having the highest at 53.6 percent poverty incidence among families and 61.3 percent poverty incidence among population in 2018.

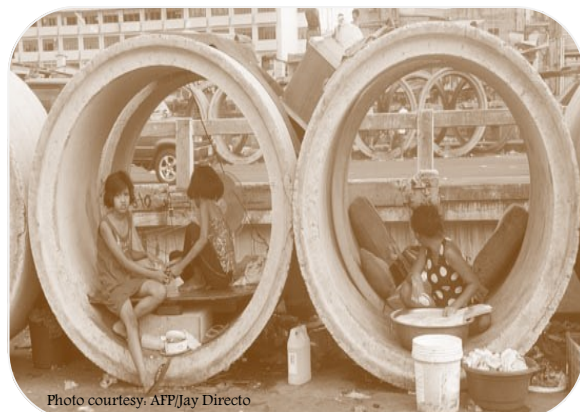


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In terms of subsistence, 30 out of 100 Mindanaon were not able to meet the minimum required food needs in ARMM, the highest incidence estimated among the regions in Mindanao in 2018. In the same period, the highest subsistence incidence among families was also recorded in the same region at 22.8 percent while Region XI had the lowest subsistence incidences among families and individuals.

Table 4. Subsistence Incidence among Families and Individuals in Mindanao, 2015 and 2018

Region	Subsistence Incidence among Families (%)		Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Region IX	11.1	8.7	15.7	12.4
Region X	14.8	3.9	19.4	6.0
Region XI	5.8	3.6	8.4	5.6
Region XII	16.2	8.3	21.3	11.4
Caraga	12.3	7.3	17.3	10.2
ARMM	20.5	22.8	25.1	29.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Between 2015 and 2018, all the regions in Mindanao experienced a reduction in the number of poor families and individuals, except ARMM. The magnitude of poor families in ARMM increased by 6.6 percent from 330.4 thousand in 2015 to 352.3 thousand in 2018 while the number of poor individuals increased by 10.7 percent from 2.2 million to 2.5 million.

Table 5. Magnitude of Poor Families and Population ('000) Mindanao, 2015 and 2018

Region	Magnitude of Poor Families			Magnitude of Poor Population		
	2015	2018	Change (%)	2015	2018	Change (%)
Region IX	236.9	212.8	-10.2	1,361.0	1,218.3	-10.5
Region X	333.3	193.2	-42.0	1,799.2	1,125.6	-37.4
Region XI	211.5	176.4	-16.6	1,146.7	968.8	-15.5
Region XII	328.4	252.3	-23.2	1,732.4	1,347.2	-22.2
Caraga	177.8	149.3	-16.0	1,024.6	821.1	-19.9
ARMM	330.4	352.3	6.6	2,223.3	2,461.8	10.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty in Davao Region provinces

Table 6. Clustering of Provinces based on Poverty Incidence among Families, by Province, 2015 and 2018 (where 1 indicates the bottom (poor) cluster of provinces)

Province	2015				2018			
	Cluster	Poverty Incidence	90% CI		Cluster	Poverty Incidence	90% CI	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Davao del Norte	3	24.3	17.7	31.0	4	10.2	8.0	12.5
Davao del Sur	4	9.9	7.2	12.6	4	8.1	6.2	10.0
Davao Oriental	3	22.5	16.5	28.5	2	27.7	24.6	30.8
Compostela Valley	3	20.8	16.4	25.2	3	18.5	15.9	21.1
Davao Occidental	1	51.1	40.1	62.0	2	30.9	27.4	34.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In the clustering of provinces in Davao Region, based on poverty incidences among families between 2015 and 2018, Davao Occidental and Davao del Norte improved from cluster 1 to cluster 2 and from cluster 3 to cluster 4, respectively. Compostela Valley and Davao del Sur remained in cluster 3 and cluster 4, respectively, while Davao Oriental moved from cluster 3 to cluster 2.

Figure 8. Magnitude of Poor Families, Region XI by Province, 2018

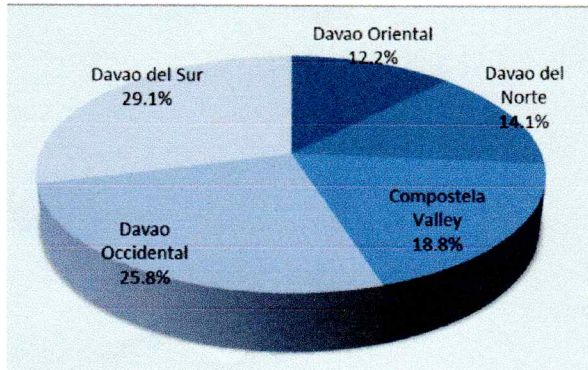
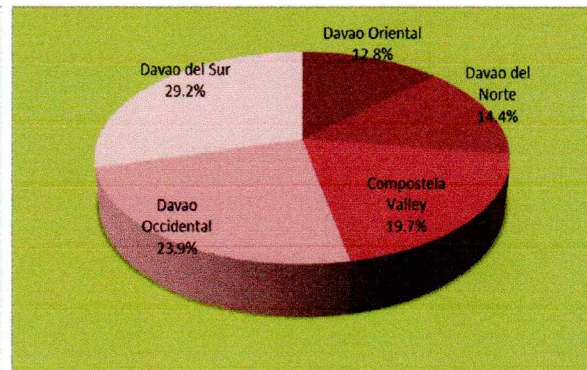


Figure 9. Magnitude of Poor Population, Region XI by Province, 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the 176,390 extremely poor families in Davao Region in 2018, 29.1 percent were families in Davao del Sur, 25.8 percent were in Davao Occidental, 18.8 percent were in Compostela Valley, 14.1 percent were in Davao del Norte and 12.2 percent were in Davao Oriental. Almost the same distributions were noted in terms of extremely poor individuals in 2018 in the provinces of Davao Region

Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty

In addition to the thresholds and incidences, the PSA also releases other poverty-related statistics such as income gap, poverty gap and severity of poverty. In 2018, on average, incomes of poor Davaoño families were short by 21.2 percent of the poverty threshold. This means that on average, an additional monthly income of Php2,289 is needed by a poor family with five members in order to move out of poverty in 2018.

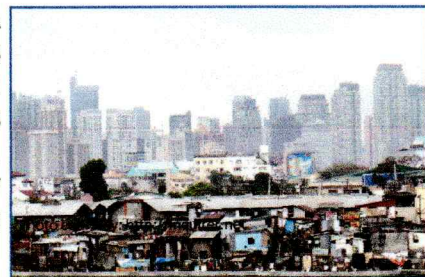


Table 7. Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty, Davao Region, 2015 and 2018

Indicator	2015	2018
Income Gap	23.4	21.2
Poverty Gap	4.2	2.9
Severity of Poverty	1.5	0.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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

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

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

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