

DSWD

Department of Social Welfare and Development

NATIONAL RESULTS OF LISTAHANAN 2

Statistics Generated from the Results of the 2nd Listahanan Nationwide Assessment



Table of Contents

Message from the Secretary	iii
Acronyms.....	iv
Introduction to Listahanan (Giving Face to Poverty Statistics)	v
Listahanan Project Cycle	vi
Highlights of the Listahanan 2 Results	1
A. Magnitude of Poor	1
A.1 Who and Where the Poor Are.....	1
A.2 Household Composition	3
A.3 Basic Sector	4
B. Housing Characteristics	8
B.1 Construction Materials of the Roof and Outer Walls.....	8
B.2 Type of Building / House	10
B.3 Tenure Status of Housing Unit and Lot	10
B.4 Electricity	11
B.5 Household Conveniences	11
C. Health and Sanitation	12
C.1 Toilet Facility.....	12
C.2 Main Source of Water Supply.....	13
C.3 Attendance to Health Facility	14
C.4 Functional Difficulty.....	15
C.5 Persons-with-Disabilities	16
D. Education	17
D.1 School Attendance by School Age of Household Members	17
D.2 Highest Educational Attainment of Members 15 Years Old and Above	18
D.3 School Attendance of Children	19
D.4 School Attendance of PWD Children	20
D.5 Highest Educational Attainment of PWD Children	20
E. Economic Characteristics	21
E.1 Employment Status of Household Members	21
E.2 Occupation of Working Household Members.....	22
E.3 Employment Status of PWD Household Members	23
E.4 Occupation of Working PWD Household Members.....	23
E.5 Working Household Members 5 to 17 Years Old	24
E.6 Class of Worker of the Working Household Members	25
E.7 Basis of Payment received by the Working Household Members	25
E.8 Nature of Employment of the Working Household Member	25
F. Other Relevant Information	25
F.1 Displaced Households.....	25
F.2 Programs and Services receives by the Households	26
Appendix	27
Statistical Tables	27
DSWD Officials and Technical Staff	80

Message from the Secretary

Greetings.

Listahanan or the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) is a unified information management system that uses an objective targeting mechanism to identify who and where the poor are in the country. Based on the system's identified poor households, the government's social protection programs and resources are able to equitably distributed and prioritized. This is a DSWD-led initiative through the department's National Household Targeting Office with a National Technical Advisory Group composed of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) and members from the academe.

The first Listahanan (Listahanan 1) databank with over 5M profiled poor households was put up in 2011. To date, this rich database of information has served over 1,200 local and government agencies including NGOs as their basis in determining rightful beneficiaries for their programs and services.

Pursuant further to E.O. 867 of 2010, the DSWD, as a repository of the data on poor households, was mandated to update the system every four (4) years. As such, the second round of assessment (Listahanan 2) covering over 15.4M households nationwide was conducted. This 2019, the third round of assessment is set to be undertaken.

It is with great pride that we present to you the National Results of Listahanan 2. This material provides detailed information describing the conditions of the 5.2M identified poor households, giving implementers a timely and relevant basis for developing appropriate strategies and interventions.

We hope that through a strong partnership on data sharing, we will be able to reach out to the poor people behind the number, and ensure that their interests are well served and attended to.

Maraming salamat.



Rolando Joselito D. Bautista

Acronyms

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-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
NHTS	National Household Targeting Section
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PSOC	Philippine Standard Occupational Codes

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.

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 National Government Agencies, Local Government Units, 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.

Executive Order No. 867 issued in March of 2010

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 Local Government Units (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 paper and pen 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 Local Verification Committees (LVC), which were 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 the poor are?

Based on the 2017 results of the Listahanan 2, about 5.2 million of the total 15.4 million households assessed are poor.

With 44% share of the total poor households nationwide, Mindanao has the highest number of identified poor among all three island clusters. This is followed by Luzon with a nationwide share of 29%, and Visayas cluster with 26%.

In terms of distribution of poor households in rural and urban barangays (refer to fig.1), results show that about 76.5% of poor are residing in rural areas, while the remaining 23.5 % are in urban barangays.

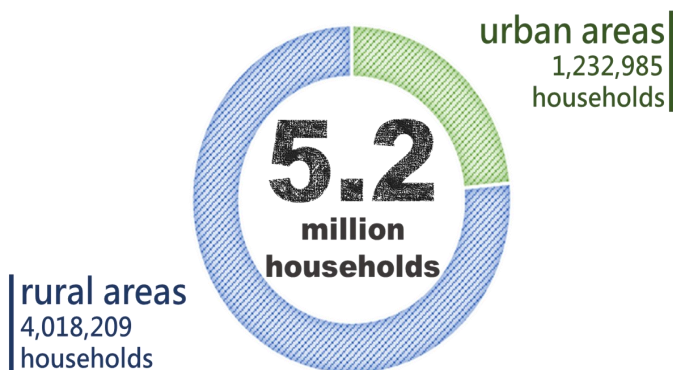


Figure 1: Number of Poor Households by Urban-Rural Classification

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

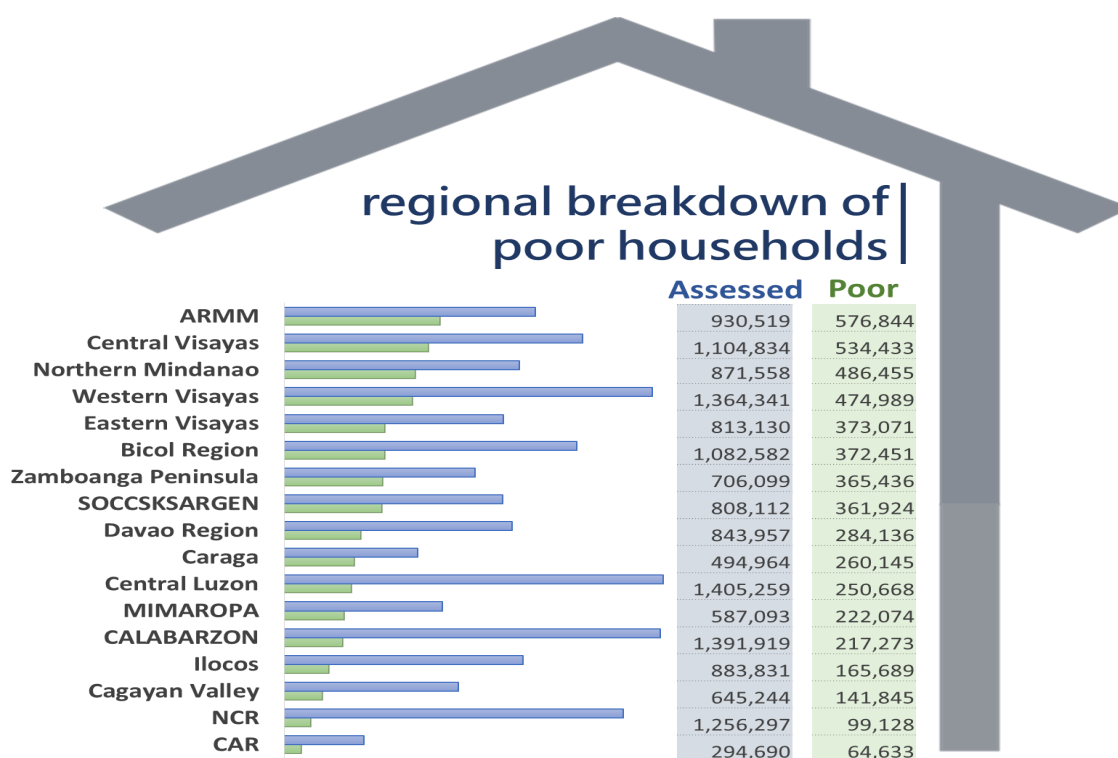


Figure 2: Number of Poor Households by Region

The distribution of poor households per region is shown in figure 2. A total of 15.4 million households were assessed across 17 regions. Of the 17 regions, Autonomous Region Muslim in Mindanao (ARMM) has the largest share with 11%, followed by Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao with 10.2% and 9.3%, respectively.

The province with the highest magnitude of identified poor is found in Visayas Cluster

With the aim of identifying who and where the poor are, NHTO conducted the Listahanan 2 household assessment in all 17 regions, 81 provinces, 144 cities, 1,490 municipalities and 42,029 barangays nationwide.

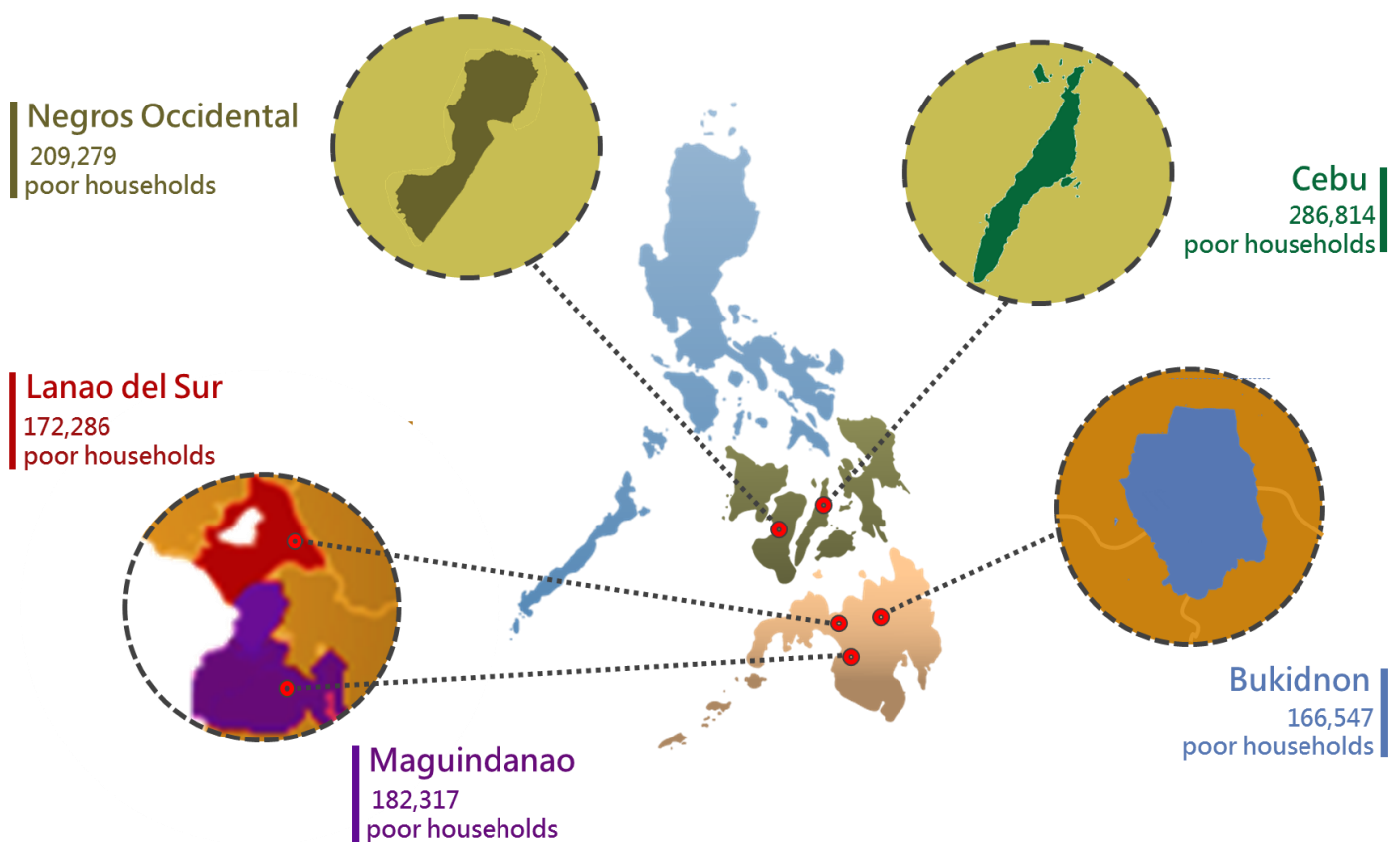


Figure 3: Top 5 Provinces with the Highest Magnitude of Poor Households

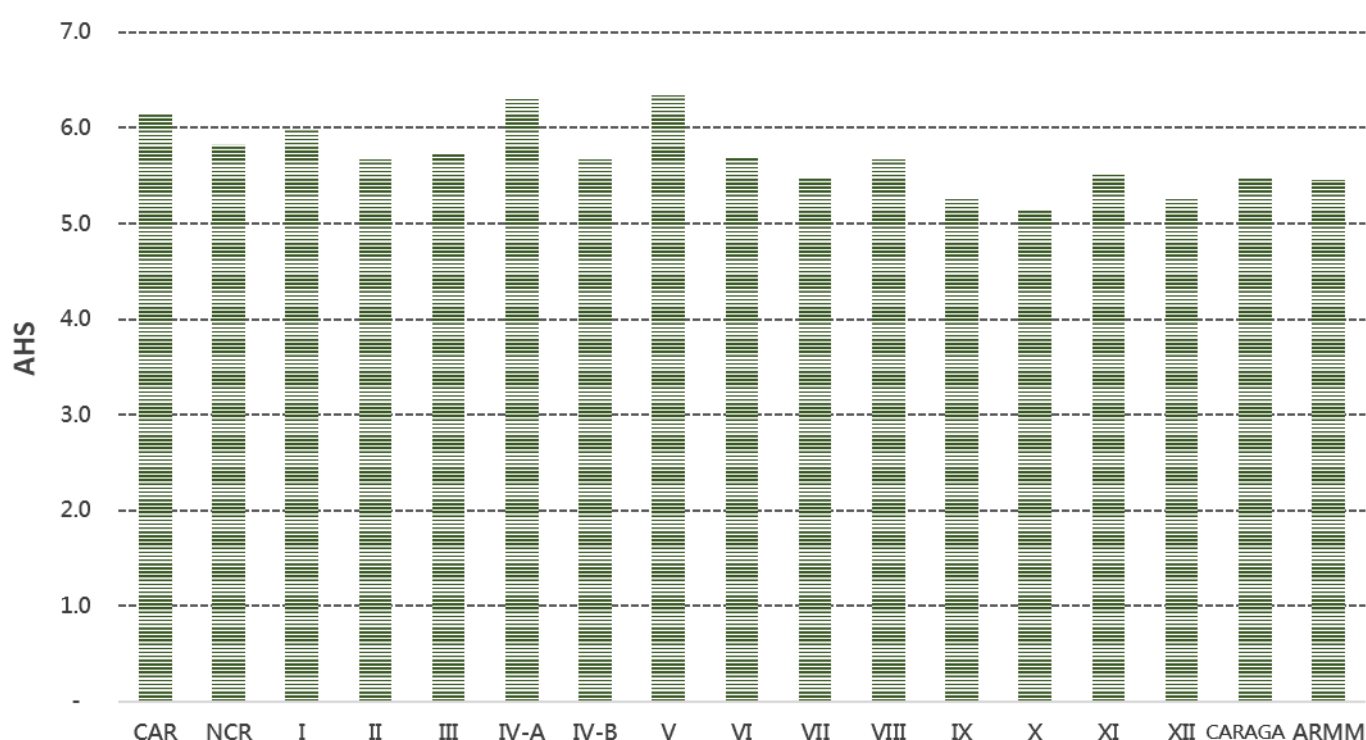
The province of Cebu tops the list of provinces with the highest magnitude of poor as shown in Fig. 3. Aside from Cebu, Negros Occidental, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Bukidnon comprise the top five.

Among 81 provinces in the Philippines, the province of Cebu tops in terms of magnitude of poor, with a total of 286,814 identified poor households. This is followed by Negros Occidental with 209,279 poor households; third is Maguindanao with 182,317; fourth is Lanao del Sur with 172,286; fifth is Bukidnon with 166,547 households classified as poor.

Household Composition

The average household in the Philippines is composed of 6 members

A typical Filipino poor household is usually composed of a mother, father and four children. Of the 17 regions, CALABARZON and Bicol have households with the largest average household size (AHS), followed by CAR and Ilocos Region as shown in Fig. 4.



average
household size in
the Philippines

Figure 4: Average Household Size by Region

Basic Sector

4 out of 10 individuals are poor

Nationwide share of poor individuals, by region

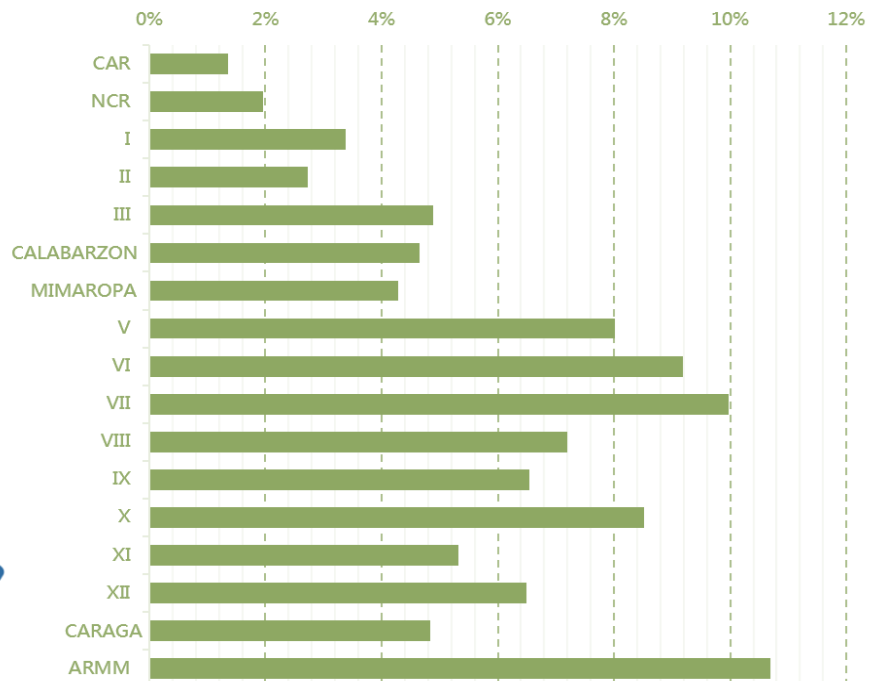


Figure 5: Proportion of Poor Individuals by Region

Figure 5 shows the distribution of poor individuals in all 17 regions. Of the 69.9 million assessed individuals, 29.4 million or 42.1% were identified as poor. Consistent with having the most number of poor households, ARMM also has the highest magnitude of poor individuals (3,145,861), followed by Central Visayas (2,933,332) and Western Visayas (2,703,667). By nationwide share, the regions with the lowest number of identified poor individuals are CAR (1.3%), NCR (2.0%) and Cagayan Valley (2.7%) .



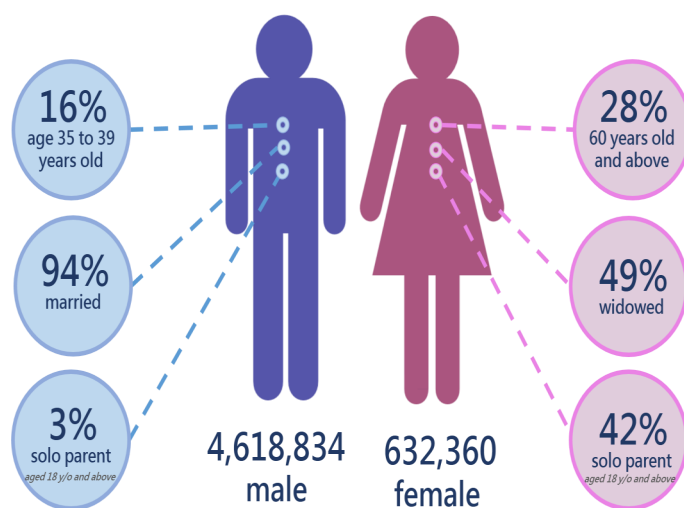
A total of 29.4 million poor individuals comprise the 5.2 million households identified as poor. Of these, 14.2 million are females. The remaining 15.2 million are males.

Ratio of male to female household head is 4:1

In the Philippines, there are 4.6 million poor households headed by males and 632,360 headed by females.

Results show that most of the female household heads have older age compared to their male counterparts.

About 16% of poor households headed by males have household heads aging from 35 to 39 years old. While 28% of poor households headed by females have household heads aged 60 years old and above.



household head by sex

Figure 6: Demographic Information of Household Heads

Almost 3 in every 10 individuals are youth

About 26% (7.5 million) of poor individuals nationwide belong to the youth sector (aged 15 to 30 years old). ARMM has the most number of poor youth with 781,314. Next are Central Visayas (769,170) and Western Visayas (701,886).

In this sector, the males (3.9 million) slightly outnumber the females (3.6 million).

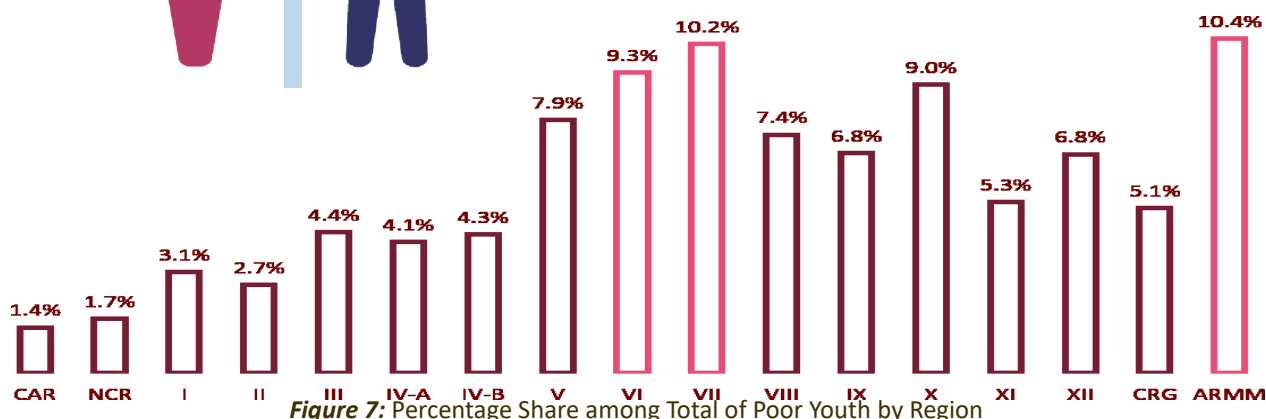
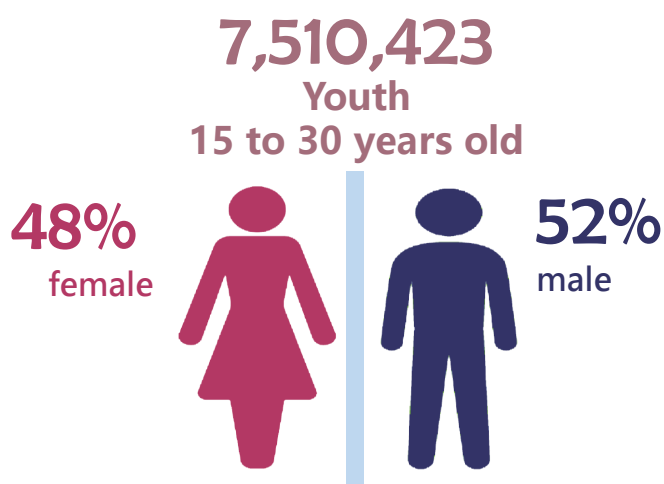


Figure 7: Percentage Share among Total of Poor Youth by Region

More than 600 thousand poor households are headed by senior citizens

About 4% of the poor individuals in the country are senior citizens (60 years old and above). Of the 1.2 million identified poor senior citizens, 52% are female and 48% are males. Central Visayas has the highest number of poor senior citizens with 163,095. The region with lowest magnitude of poor senior citizens is the National Capital Region (NCR) with 16,079.

Majority (54%) of poor senior citizens are regarded the household head. In terms of number of poor households nationwide, 13% or 666,146 are headed by senior citizens.

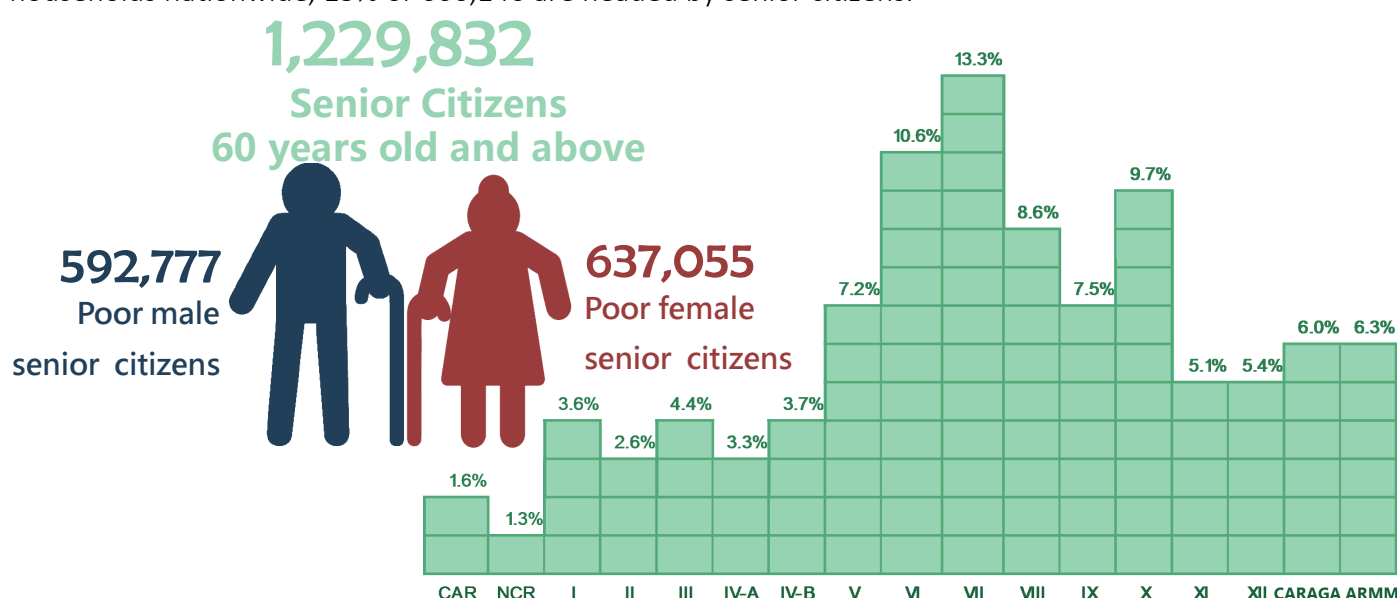


Figure 8: Percentage share among Total Poor Senior Citizens by Region

5 in every 10 Poor Individuals are Children (Aged below 18 Years Old)

On the other hand, about 53% of the poor individuals nationwide are children. There are more poor male children (8,002,602) than females (7,504,364) and most of these poor children are found in ARMM (1.7 million), Central Visayas (1.4 million), and Western Visayas (1.3 million).

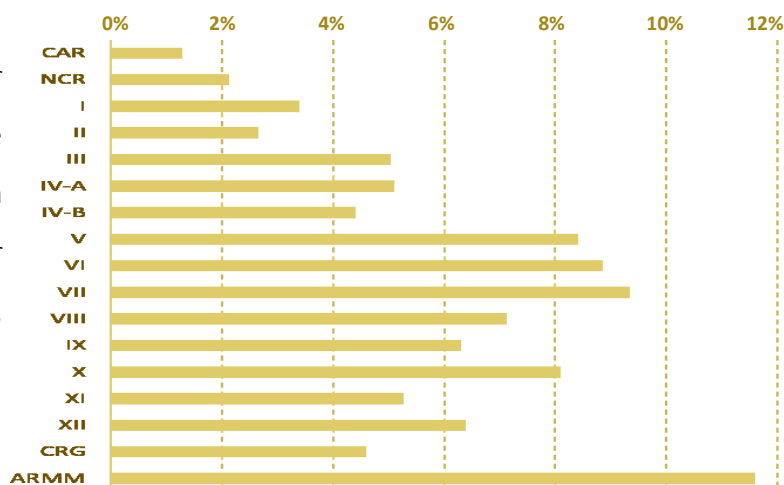


Figure 9: Percentage share among Total Poor Children by Region

1 in every 5 poor individuals are women (18 to 59 years old)

There are 14.2 million poor female individuals nationwide. Of which, 53% are children, 43% are aged 18 to 59 years old, and 4% are senior citizens (60 years old and above).

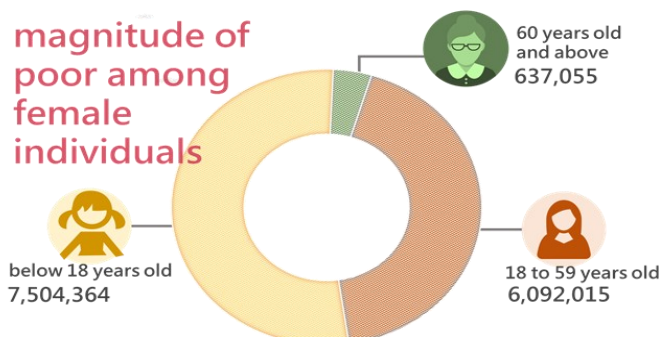


Figure 10: Magnitude of Poor Female

9.6% of poor individuals are farmers, forester and fisherfolks

About 2.83 million poor individuals aged 15 years old and above are farmers, foresters and fisherfolks.

Majority of these farmers, forestry workers and fisherfolks reside in ARMM, Central Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula with nationwide share of 17.2%, 10.6% and 8.7%, respectively. National Capital Region (NCR) being highly urbanized has the lowest share in this sector (0.02%).

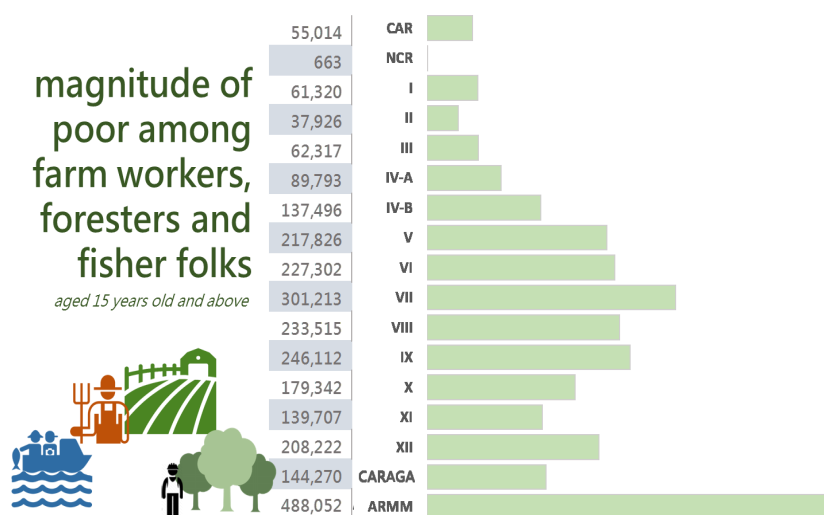


Figure 11: Magnitude of Poor Farm Workers, Fisher folks and Foresters

14% of the total poor households belongs to IP group

There are 759,070 poor households that belongs to an Indigenous People (IP) group. By nationwide share, the region that has the highest number of poor households with IP affiliation is Davao Region (17%); 15% in Zamboanga Peninsula; and 12% in ARMM.

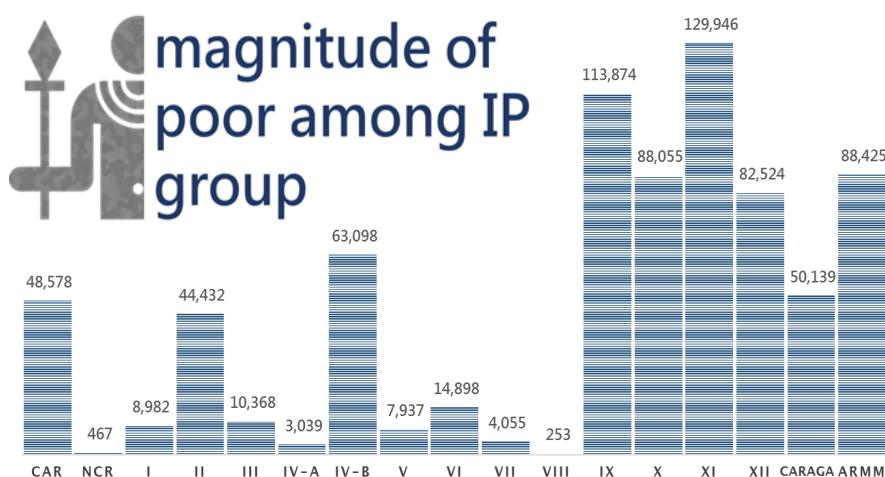


Figure 12: Magnitude of Poor IP Households

Housing Characteristics

4 out of 10 poor households have roofs made of light and/or mixed but predominantly light materials

According to the PSA, a family's housing characteristics can indicate their health and economic well-being. Figure 13 shows the distribution of households based on the type of roofing materials used on their housing units.

Based on the Listahanan 2 results, poor households with roofs made of light materials comprise 1.8 million or 35.8% of the total poor household. Light materials include cogon, nipa and anahaw.

Around 2.1 million poor households have houses with roofs made of strong materials such as galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone and asbestos.

Of the 17 regions, CAR (67.9%), Ilocos Region (60.6%) and Cagayan Valley (59.7%) have highest percentages of poor households that live in housing units with strong roofing materials.

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

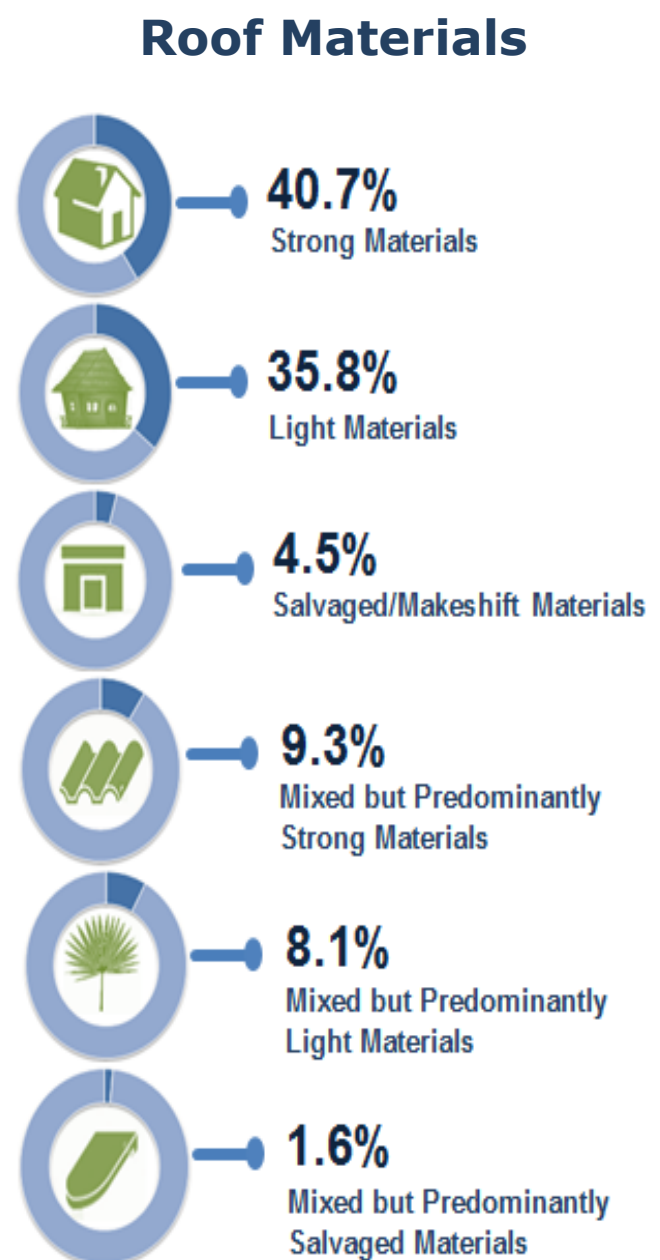


Figure 13: Proportion of Poor Household by Type of Construction Materials Used for Roof

6 in every 10 poor households live in housing units with outer walls made of light and/or mixed but predominantly light materials

Half of the poor households or 2.6million out of 5.2million poor households have outer walls made of light materials such as bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa and anahaw.

Only 861,267 or 16.4% of poor households have outer wall made of strong materials. These are concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos, galvanized iron, aluminum and tile.

Davao Region (67.3%), SOCCSKSARGEN (66.6%) and MIMAROPA (66.3%) have the highest percentages of poor households with light outer wall materials.

NCR (6.5%), CAR (25%), and Central Luzon (25.8%) have the lowest percentages of poor households among regions 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, 1.5 million or 30.2% of poor households are vulnerable to natural/human-induced disasters because the roofs and walls of housing units are made entirely of light materials.

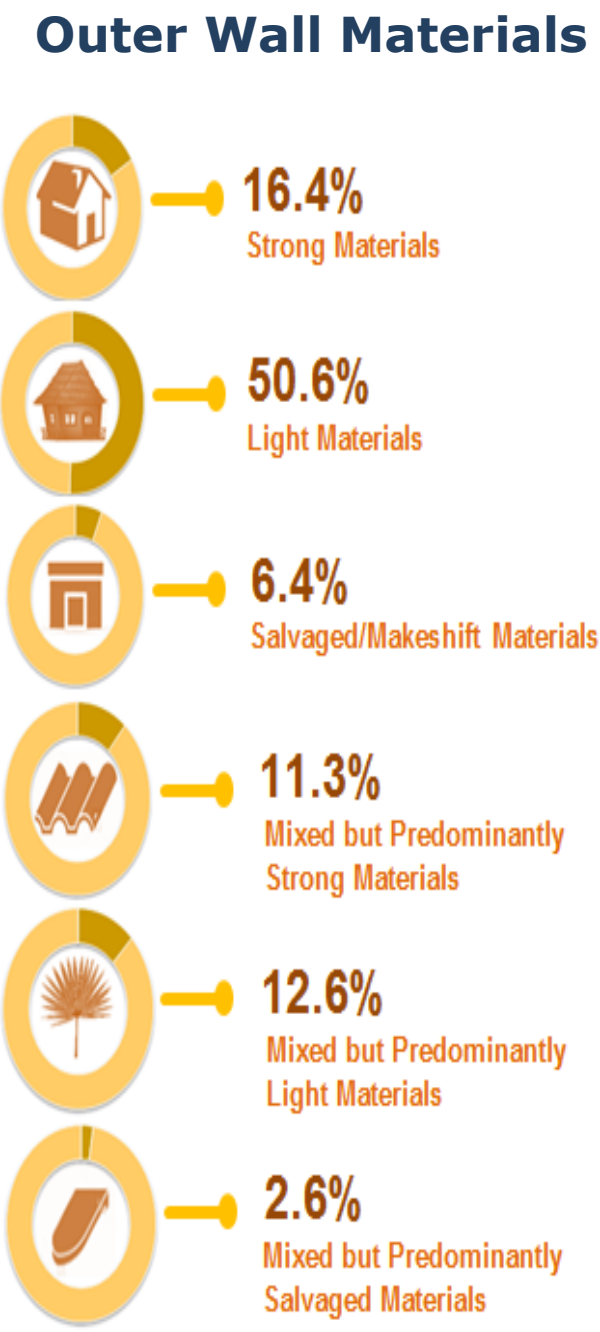
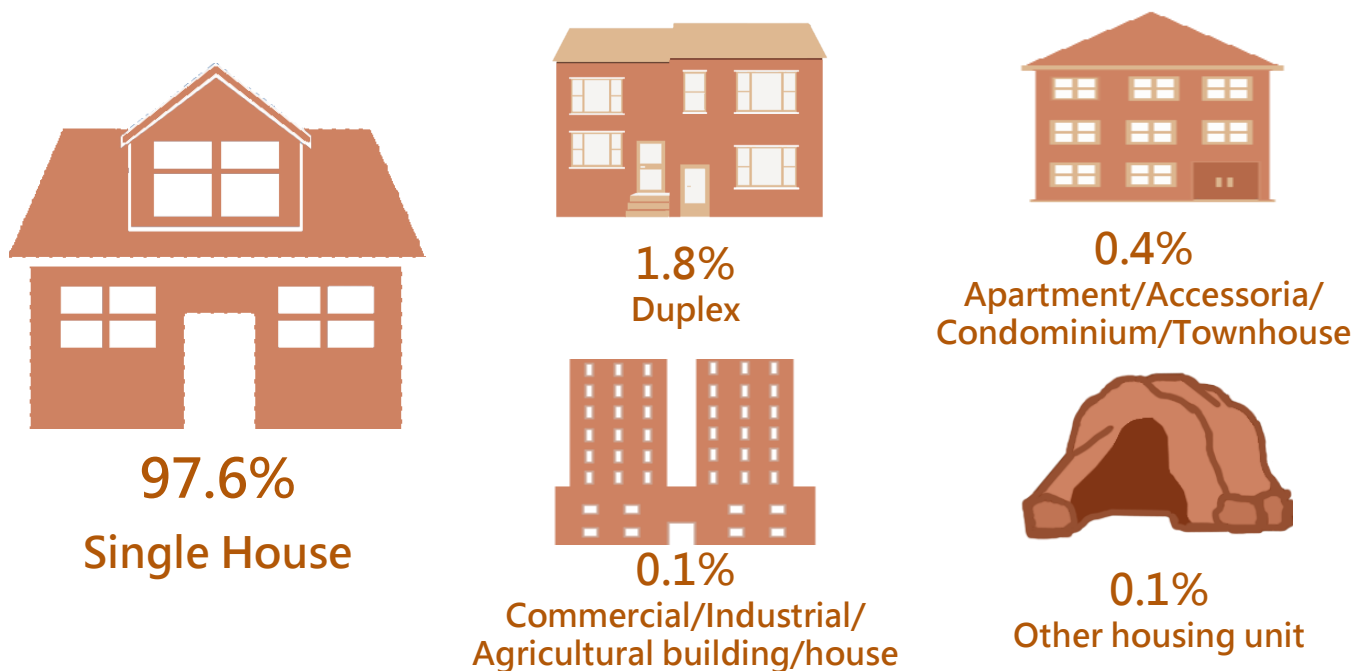


Figure 14: Proportion of Poor Household by Type of Construction Materials Used for Outer Walls

Figure 15. Proportion of Poor Households by Type of Building/House

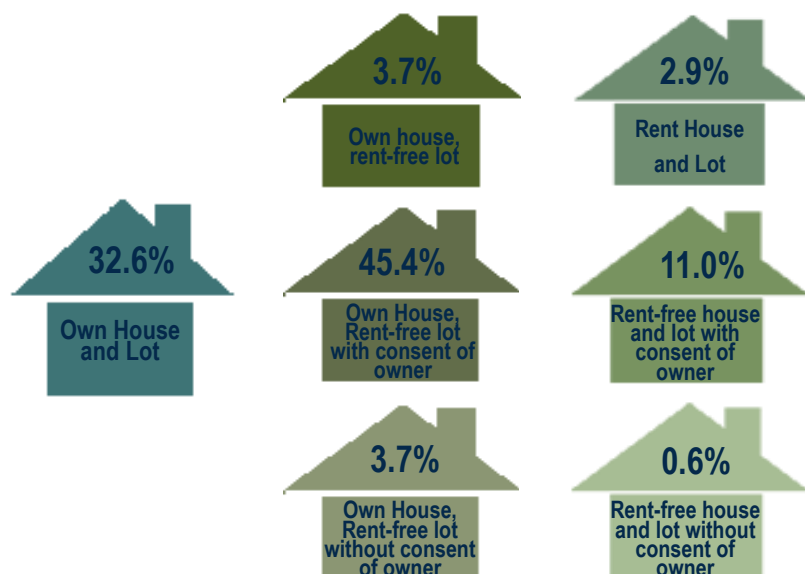


Almost all poor households live in single – structured houses

5.1 million poor households are residing in single houses (98%). The rest dwell on either duplex houses (1.8%), apartments, accessoria, condominiums or townhouses (0.4%), commercial, industrial, agricultural buildings or houses (0.1%) or other housing unit such as cave or boat (0.1%).

Less than 1% of identified poor households reside in structures that are not intended for human habitation such as under the bridge, caves, or abandoned buses.

Almost half of poor households live in their own-house, rent-free lot



About 2.3 million or 45.4% of poor households live in their own house that they built on a rent-free lot with consent of owner. Majority of these households are found in Western Visayas (64.8%), Bicol Region (54.6%) and Eastern Visayas (52.1%).

Figure 16. Proportion of Poor Households by Tenure Status of Housing Unit and Lot

3 in every 10 poor households own their house and lot

About 1.7 million or one-third of the poor households nationwide have their own house and lot. CAR (67.7%) tops the list of regions with the highest percentage of poor households with their own house and lot. Meanwhile, CALABARZON (18.7%)



has the lowest share of poor households with their own house and lot. Around 226,979 or 4.3 % are considered as informal settlers. 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).

6 in every 10 poor households have access to electricity

A great majority of poor households have electricity in their homes. At the national level, 3.2million or 62.3% of the poor households have access to electricity, while only 1.9M or 37.7% do not have electricity.

The top three regions with the highest proportion of poor households with access to electricity are NCR (86.7%), Ilocos Region (80.1%) and Central Luzon (78.9%). Further, the percentage of urban poor households with access to electricity (71%) is higher than those living in rural areas (59.7%).

Meanwhile, ARMM has the highest incidence (60.2%) of poor households without access to electricity.

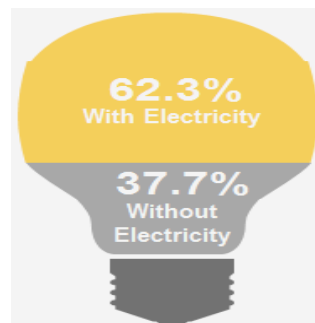


Figure 17: Proportion of Poor Households by Presence of Electricity

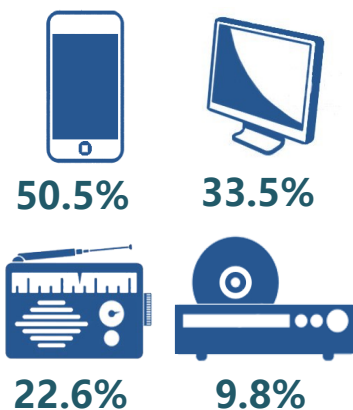


Figure 18: Proportion of Poor Households by Common assets owned

5 in every 10 poor households owns telephone/cellphone in their homes

Poor households own certain conveniences too. Telephone/cellphone (50.5%) is their most common asset, followed by television (33.5%), radio (22.6%) and VCD/DVD (9.8%). The percentage of poor households that have at least one telephone/cellphone is 40% in all regions, except in SOCCSKSARGEN (38.6%) and ARMM (29.7%). It is notable that majority of poor households prioritize entertainment.

Health and Sanitation

3 in every 5 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).

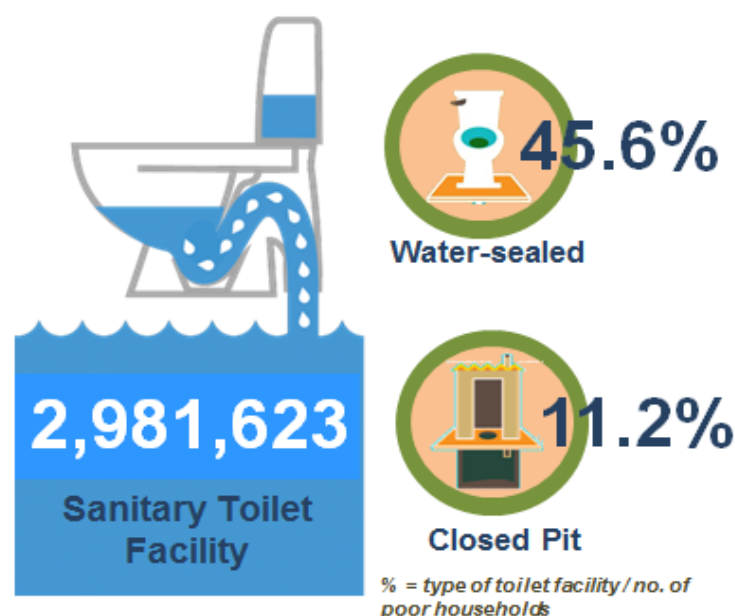


Figure 19: Proportion of Poor Households with Sanitary Toilet

The proportion of poor households with sanitary toilet facility is fairly high at 56.8%. 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, 2 in every 5 poor households have unsanitary toilet facilities. These households use open pit (11.5%), nonconventional ways of disposing waste such as thru pail system (5.7%) and those shared with others households (26.1%) .

For every 5 poor households with sanitary toilets, 4 have water-sealed facility and 1 has closed pit type. The top three regions with the highest percentage of poor households with sanitary toilet facility are found in Mindanao cluster: CARAGA (73.6%), Davao Region (71.5%) and Zamboanga Peninsula (69.7%). The number of poor households without sanitary toilets is almost halfway from the total poor households nationwide. ARMM (76.4%), Bicol Region (48.2%) and MIMAROPA (47.6%) are the areas with high incidences of poor households with unsanitary toilet facility. Between residences, the rural areas have a higher proportion (44.4%) of poor households with unsanitary toilet facility than in urban (39.4%).

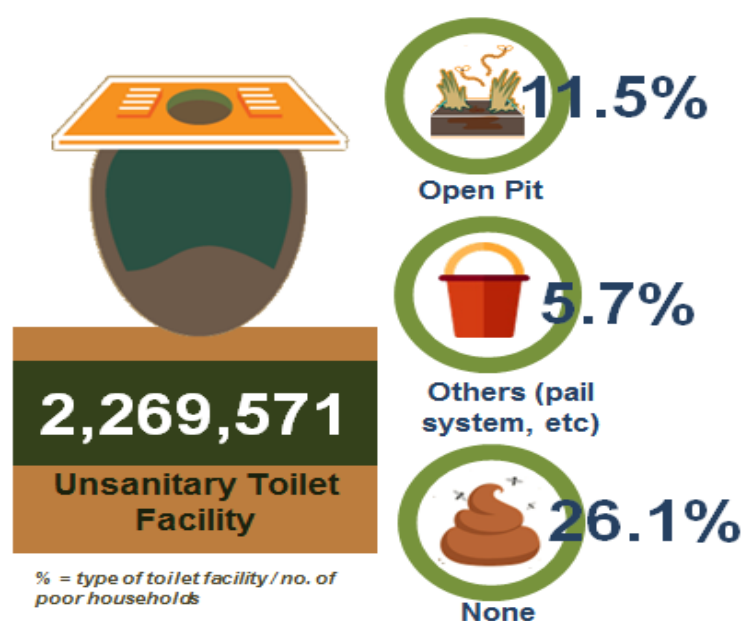


Figure 20: Proportion of Poor Households with Unsanitary Toilet Facility



6 in every 10 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).

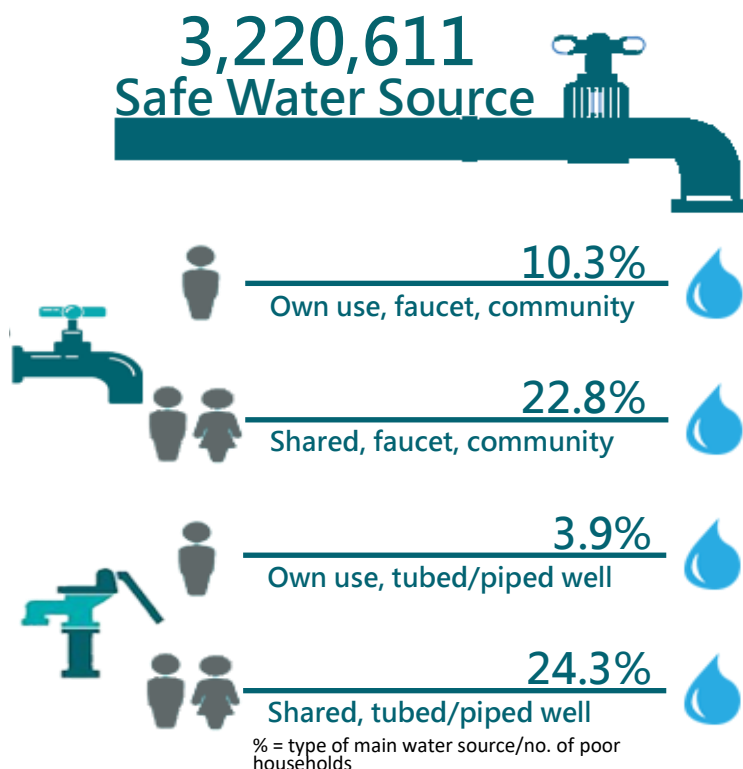


Figure 21:Proportion of Poor Households with Safe Water Source

The remaining 38.7% of poor households obtain their water from unsafe sources such as dug well, spring, river, stream, rain and peddler.

ARMM (66.6%), Zamboanga Peninsula (48.1%) and Western Visayas (47.7%) are regions with the highest prevalence of poor households with unsafe water source.

In urban areas, 68.5% have access to safe water source while 59.1% are in rural.

At the national level, 1.1 million or 21.8% of poor households have unsafe water source and unsanitary toilet facility.

The percentage of poor households with safe water source is relatively high at 61.3%. Safe source of water supply refers to own or shared use of faucet, community water system and tubed or piped well.

Among all regions, Central Luzon (89.4%), Ilocos Region (85.7%) and Cagayan Valley (75.4%) have the highest percentages of poor households with access to safe water sources.

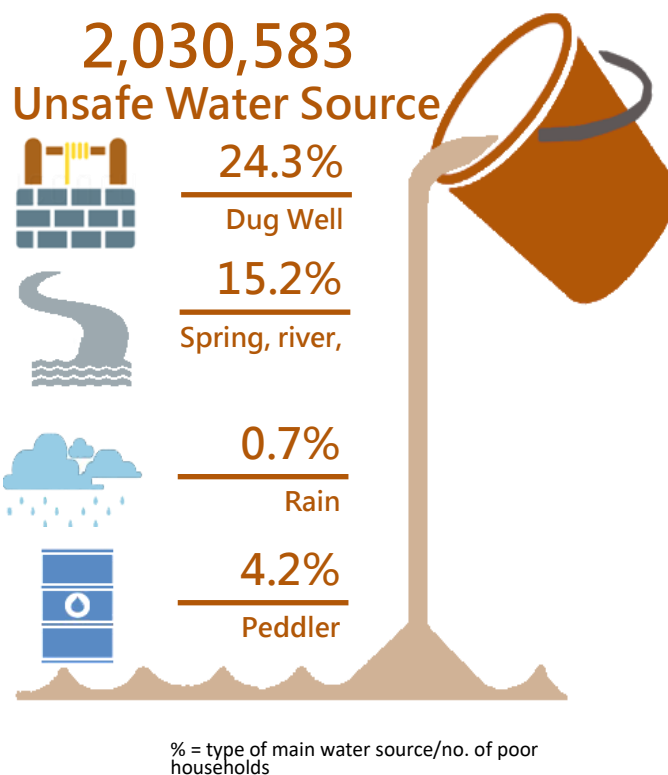


Figure 22:Proportion of Poor Households with Unsafe Water Source

Only 36.8% of total poor individuals visit health center

About 36.8 % or 2 in every 5 poor individuals visit a health center. The percentage of female individuals (51%) attending a health facility is slightly higher than males (49%).

Majority of the 10.8 million poor individuals attending a health facility are children (56.3%). This is followed by individuals comprising the labor force (39.2%) and senior citizens (4.5%). These figures affirm the importance given by poor individuals to the health and wellness of their children.

Among the regions, Cagayan Valley (71.7%), Bicol Region (58%) and CAR (56.2%) have the highest percentages of poor individuals attending health center.

Out of 29.4 million poor individuals, 10.8 MILLION are ATTENDING HEALTH FACILITY

Of those

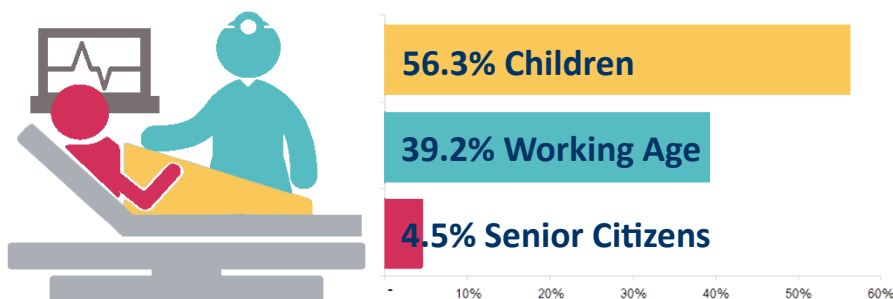


Figure 23:Proportion of Poor Individuals Attending Health Center



3 out of 5 Poor Individuals are not attending any kind of health facility

Of all the poor individuals nationwide, over 18 million are not attending any kind of health facility. This proportion is much higher in urban areas (68.7%) than in rural (61.4%).

ARMM reported the highest incidence (84.8%) of poor individuals not attending health center, followed by Central Luzon (76.8%) and Northern Mindanao (75.3%).

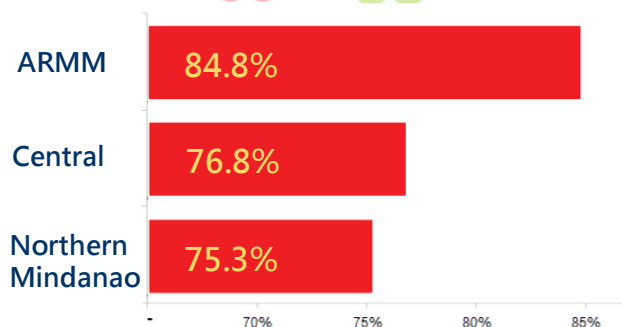


Figure 24:Proportion Poor Individuals Not Attending Health Center

More than 700,000 Poor Individuals have Functional Difficulty

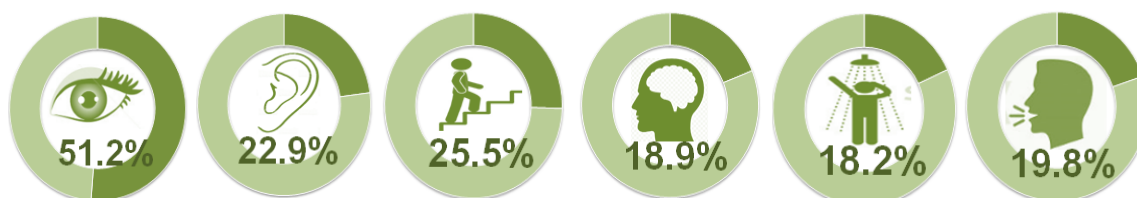


Figure 25: Proportion of Poor Individuals by Type of Functional Difficulty

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 2.6% of the poor individuals have at least one type of functional difficulty either in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-caring or communicating. Of the 758,624 poor individuals with at least one type of functional difficulty, 51.2% reported having difficulty in seeing, even when wearing eyeglasses; 25.5% have difficulty in walking or climbing steps; 22.9% have difficulty in hearing, even when using a hearing aid; 19.8% have difficulty in communicating; 18.9% have difficulty in remembering or concentrating; and 18.2% have difficulty in self-caring (bathing or dressing).

Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas and Central Visayas have the highest magnitude of poor individuals with at least one type of functional difficulty with 126,216; 67,022; and 65,196, respectively.

Persons with disability (PWD) constitute 1.1% of the poor individuals

1 in **100** poor individuals
have disability

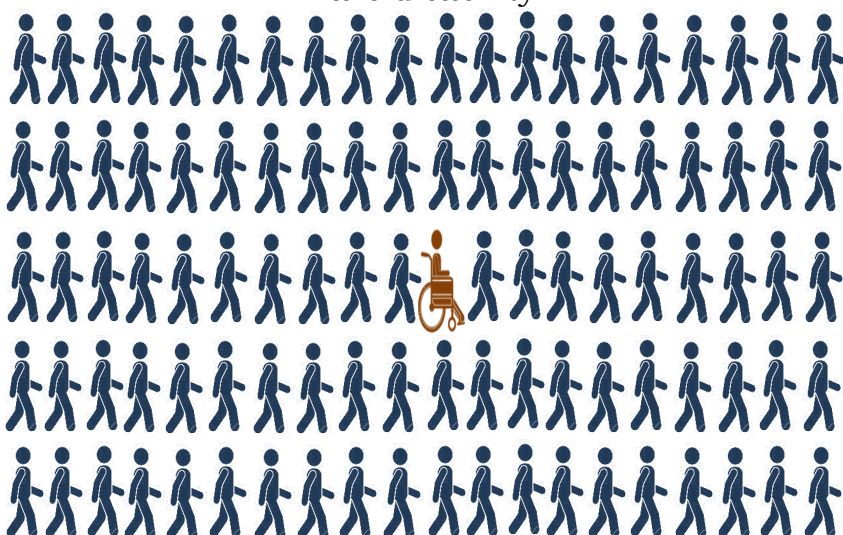


Figure 26: Poor Individuals with Disabilities

There are 320,922 individuals with disability. These constitute 1.1% of the total 29.4 million poor individuals in the country. These data also translate to 280,904 (5.3%) poor households having at least one household member with disability.

At 1.5%, CARAGA has the highest proportion of poor individuals with disability. Next are Western Visayas, CAR and Ilocos Region, with 1.4 % each.

More poor male PWDs than female

Of the total number of poor individuals with disability, there are more males (55.3%) than females (44.7%). These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 124 males with disability for every 100 females with disability.

For every 6 poor PWDs, two (26.6%) are children, three (49.8%) are of working-age and one (23.7%) is a senior citizen.

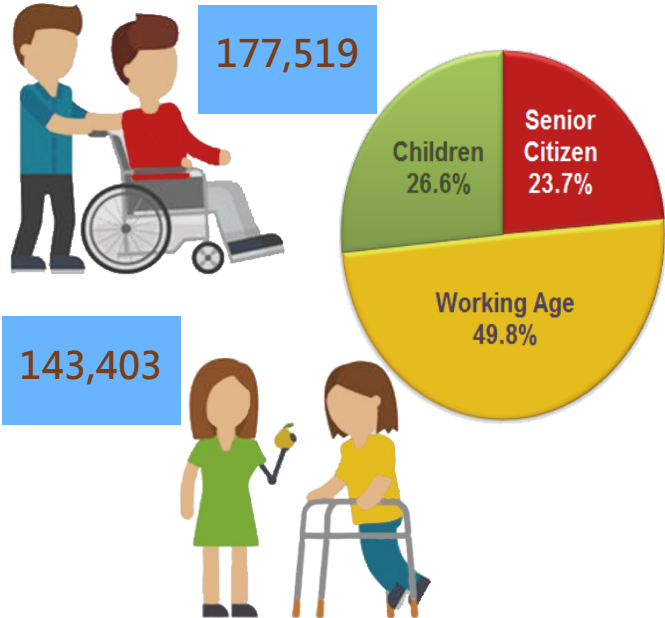


Figure 27: Proportion of Poor PWD by Sector

EDUCATION

Low school attendance among tertiary-school-aged poor individuals in all regions

Of the estimated 3.2 million poor population 18 to 24 years old, 9 out of 10 are not attending school. Regions such as Central Luzon, Ilocos and CALABARZON show a higher proportion with over 90% of tertiary-school aged poor individuals are not attending school. Meanwhile, only 10.3% of the primary-school aged and 27.5% of secondary-school aged poor children are out of school.

Among regions, largest proportion of pre-primary school aged poor children that are not attending school is notable in ARMM, CALABARZON and Central Luzon with 67.7%, 61.8% and 60.9%, respectively. The ARMM also ranked first for having a highest proportion of non-schooling among primary and secondary—school aged poor children with a percentage of 27.5 and 40.8, respectively. Followed by Central Luzon for having 14.9% and 35.5% for primary and secondary—school aged.

Central Luzon tends to be first among regions with the most tertiary-school aged poor individuals that are not in school with 93.3%.

In general, the proportion of poor children and youth who are attending school was slightly higher among male than female in all regions excluding CAR. Among the 17 regions, 16 have a higher proportion of primary-school aged males that are in

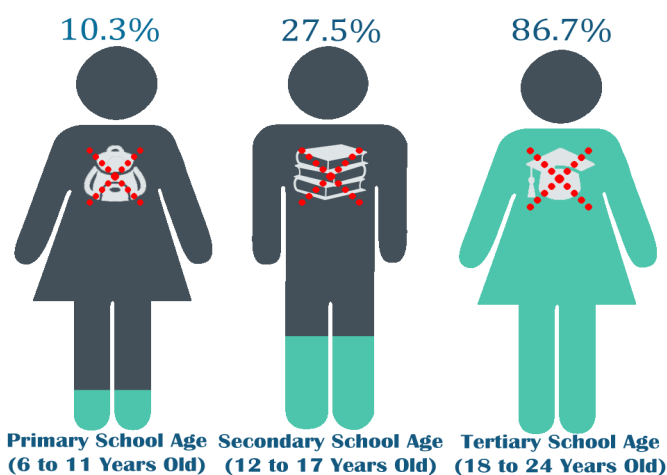


Figure 28: Proportion of Poor Individuals Not Attending School by School Age

Number of Poor Individuals Attending School, by School Age

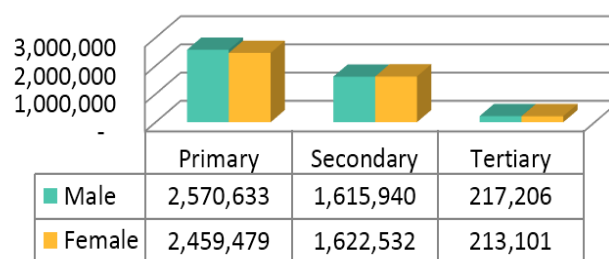


Figure 29: Poor Individuals Attending School by School Age and Sex

school, while 9 regions in secondary-school aged and 11 in tertiary-school aged.

In terms of school age and gender, poor individuals whose age is under the primary and tertiary-school, the number of females who are attending school is slightly lower compared with males. On the other hand, poor females under secondary school-age outnumber their male counterparts.

5 out of 10 poor children of pre-primary school age are attending school

In the national figure, 5 out of 10 of children aged 3 to 5 years old are enrolled or attending school. Regions with a higher percent of attendees were found in Eastern Visayas with 65.2%, followed by Western Visayas with 63.3%, then Bicol with 59.9%.

In terms of out-of-school, the highest percentage were observed in ARMM (67.7%), indicating only 23 out of 100 children of pre-primary school aged that are attending school. Others were CALABARZON, 61.8% and Central Luzon, 60.9%.

Only 5.3% of poor Individuals aged 15 years old and over reached college

Members of poor households age 15 years old and above who are currently not attending school constitute 48.5% of the total poor individuals. Of these 14.2 million, only 5.3% tend to have attained higher level of education or have reached any level in college, 47.6% reached primary education, 38.5% reached secondary education, 0.8% reached pre-primary education and 0.02% either reached or finished post-graduate education. While poor individuals with no grade completed comprise 7.8% of the total.

Across regions, ARMM (35.9%), Soccsksargen (12.9%) and MIMAROPA (7.7%) are the top 3 regions having a larger proportions of poor individuals with no grade completed, while NCR (12.3%), CAR (11.2%) and CARAGA (6.9%) had the larger proportions of individuals who have reached tertiary education. NCR also tends to be first among regions with the highest proportion of poor individuals who have reached secondary and post-graduate education.

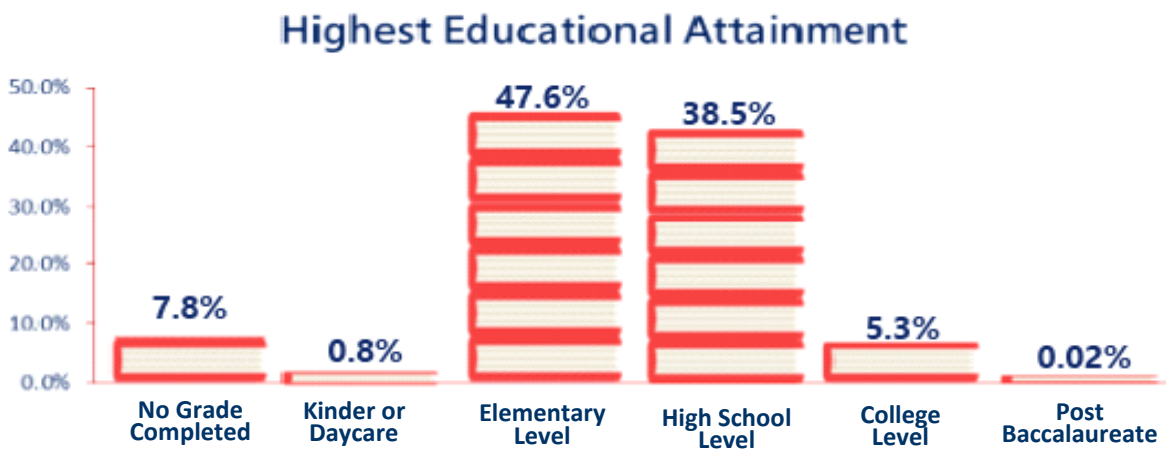


Figure 30: Proportion of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Highest Educational Attainment

The percentage of poor females (50.7%) who did not finish any grade level is slightly higher compared to males (49.3%). There is also a lower proportion of poor females who have pre-primary (40.9%) and primary (42.9%) education. Meanwhile, there are more poor females who have secondary to post-graduate education (ranging from 52.5% to 56.3%).

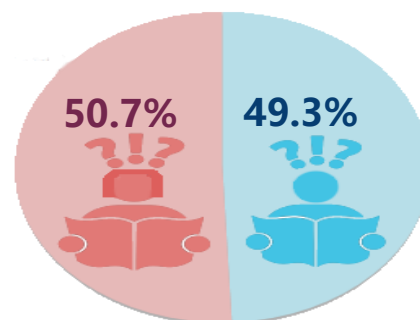


Figure 31: Proportion of Poor Individuals (Aged 15 Years Old and over) with No Grade Completed by Sex

8 out of 10 poor children aged 3 to 17 years old are attending school

Among 12.9 million poor children aged 3 to 17 years old, 9.7 million or 75.2% are attending school. Regionwide, school attendance among poor children is higher in Eastern Visayas, Western Visayas and Bicol with 82.1%, 81.5%, and 81.3%, respectively. Of the total children who are attending school, boys figure disproportionately among the poor children who attend school in all regions except ARMM.

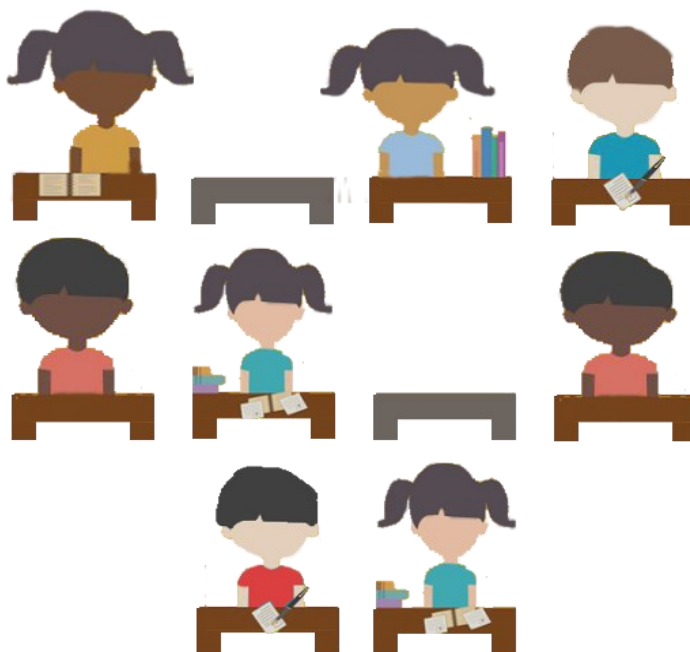


Figure 32: Proportion of Poor Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old by Attending School



The school attendance of poor children in urban and rural areas account for 73.2% and 75.9%, respectively. It would seem that the school attendance of poor children in two areas are almost the same.

2 in every 3 Poor PWD Children (aged 6 to 14 years old) are Out-of-School

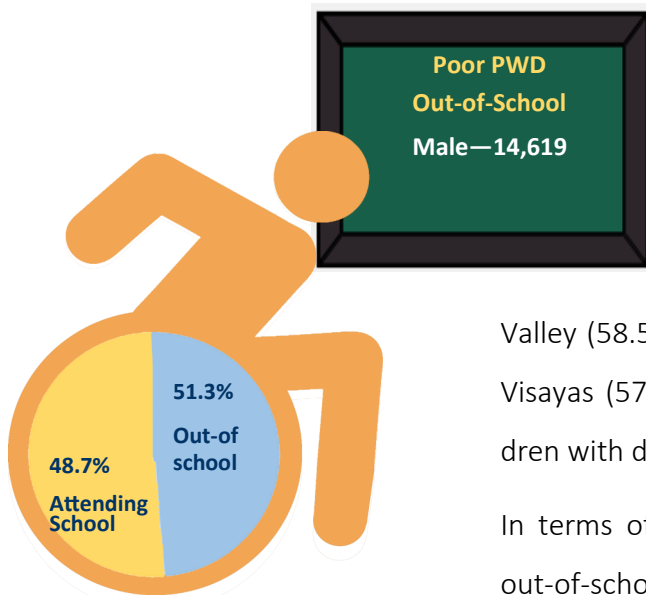


Figure 33: Proportion of Poor PWD Children Aged 6 to 14 Years Old by Attending School

Nationwide, 48,669 poor children (aged 6 to 14 years old) are found to have disabilities. Of them, 51.3% are not attending school and 48.7% are attending formal school. Of the total poor PWD children among regions, proportions of out-of-school are higher in Cagayan Valley (58.5%), Cordillera Administrative Region (58.0%) and Central Visayas (57.7%). Meanwhile, more than half or 54.1% of poor children with disability who reside in NCR are attending school.

In terms of gender, record shows that in all regions, 6 out of 10 out-of-school poor PWD children were male.

More than half of the Poor PWDs (aged 15 years old and above) had attended or completed elementary education

Among all identified poor PWDs aged 15 years old and over, 51.0% attended or completed elementary; 20.3% for high school; 3.0% for college level; and 1.8% reached day care or kinder. Less than 1% (0.02%) obtained post-baccalaureate degree, while 23.84% of the poor PWDs did not finish any grade level.

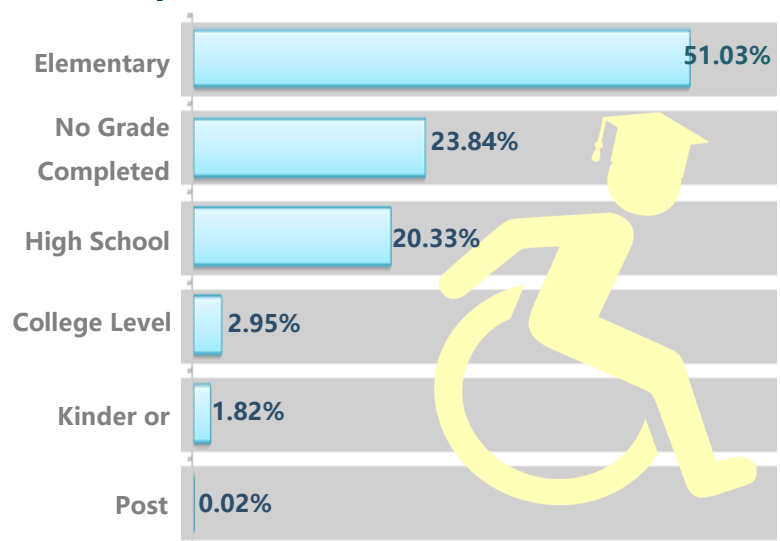


Figure 34: Proportion of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Highest Educational Attainment

Economic Characteristics

Poor individuals with job or business account for 47% of the Poor Labor Force Population

An individual was considered employed if he or she had worked or had a job or business for at least an hour before or during the assessment semester. Of the 15.9 million poor individuals aged 15 years old and over nationwide, 7.4 million reported being employed or had a job or business at the time of assessment.

Meanwhile, those who did not report occupation, job or business constitute 53% of the total poor labor force population.

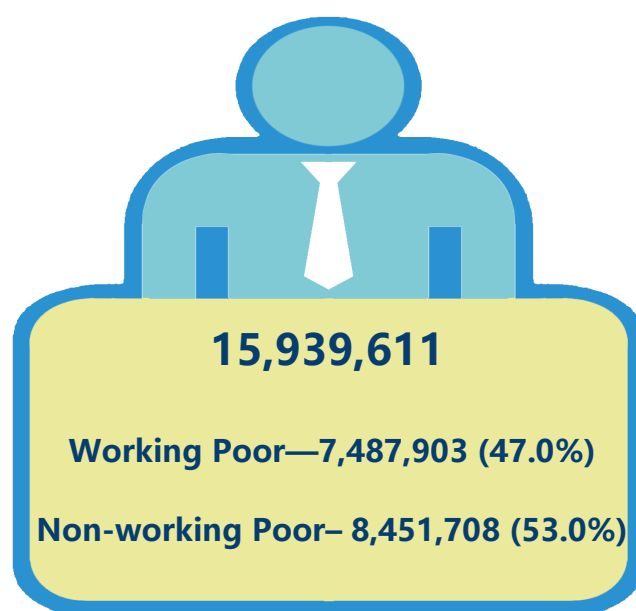


Figure 35: Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Employment Status

Results of assessment showed that the following 7 regions have lower proportion of employed poor individuals in the labor force compared to the national average of 47%: NCR (39.1%), Central Luzon (43.7%), CALABARZON (45.8%), Eastern Visayas (45.6%), Zamboanga peninsula (45.2%), SOCCSKSARGEN (42.3%) and ARMM (43.4%). Greater proportion of the working poor are found in regions CAR and Cagayan Valley, with 57.4% and 57.2% respectively.

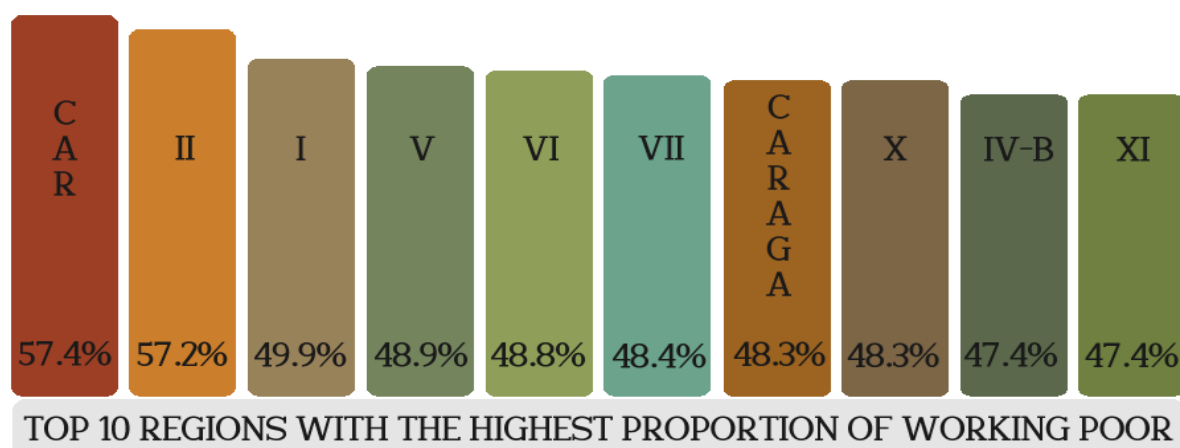


Figure 36: Proportion of Poor Employed Individuals

2 in 5 Poor Individuals with Reported Occupation work as Laborer and Unskilled Worker



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.

The top 3 common occupations among poor individuals are laborers and unskilled workers (42.1%), farmers, foresters and fisher folks (37.8%), and service workers and shops and market sales workers and trades and related workers (5.9%). Less than 1% of the poor labor force population are professionals.

Northern Mindanao and Western Visayas have the most number of poor laborers and unskilled workers, with 373,881 (11.9%) and 373,346 (11.8%) respectively. Two regions with the highest reported number of poor farmers, foresters and fisher folks are ARMM with 488,052(17.2%) and Central Visayas with 301,213 (10.6%).

Working poor individuals are higher for Age Group 35 to 44 Years Old

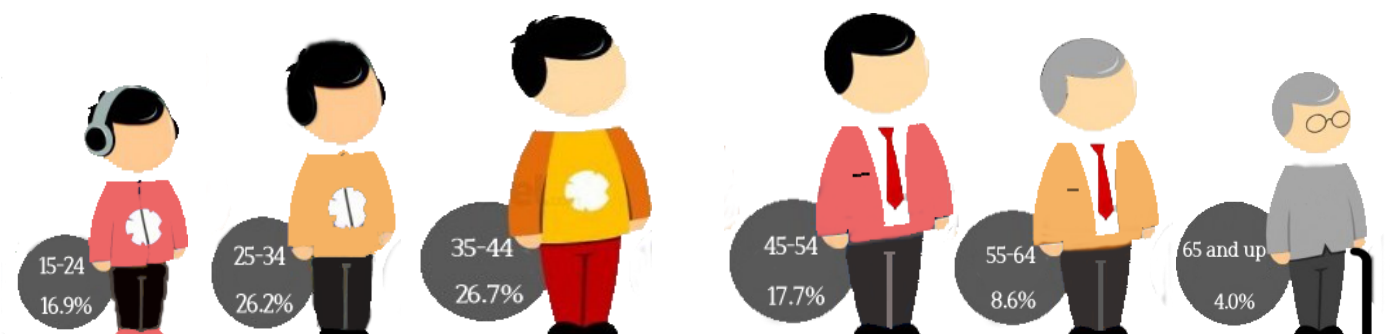


Figure 37: Proportion of Working Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Age Group

Among those employed who were in the labor force, the number of poor men (75.8%) was higher than that of women (24.2%). Number of poor individuals is considerably higher for age groups 25 to 34, 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 in terms of employment comprising 26.2%, 26.7% and 17.7%, respectively than did the younger age group 15 to 24 with only 16.9%. Workers age 55-64 (8.6%) and 65 and older (4.0%) also had lower working rate.

31% of the poor PWD in the labor force have reported occupation

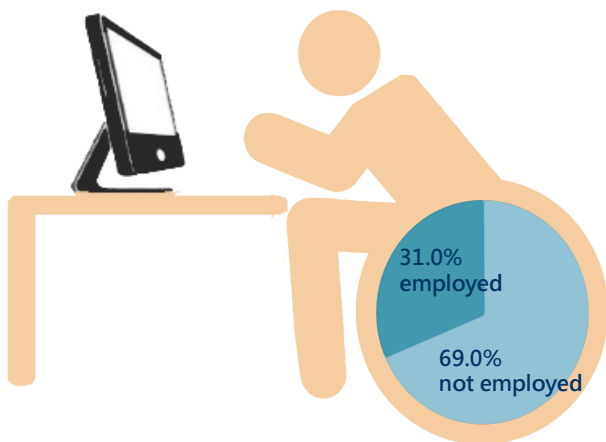


Figure 38: Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Employment Status

Thirty-one (31%) of poor PWDs aged 15 years old and over do not consider having a disability as a hindrance to work or to perform any economical activity. Around 76.4% of them are males and 23.6% are females.

Regionally, most of these PWDs with reported employment reside in ARMM (51.0%), Zamboanga Peninsula (40.3%), CAR (34.6%) and

SOCCSKSARGEN (33.8%).

Percentage of no reported occupation nor job or business among poor youth is higher compared to older age groups.

Most poor youth are unemployed comprising 25.0% of the labor force compared to the age groups 25 to 34, 35 to 44 and 45 with 10.8%, 7.4% and 4.2% non- working rates, respectively. Age group 65 and older (3.1%) had higher non-working poor rate than did the age group 55 to 64 (2.5%).

Almost half of the working poor PWDs are farm workers, foresters or fisher folks

Farmers, forestry workers or fisher folks (46.2%) and laborers and unskilled workers (37.9%) are the two most common occupational classification among poor working PWDs.

Majority of the PWDs with occupation classified under the said categories are males.

Among poor PWD farmers, forestry workers or fisher folks, 12.5% are found in Eastern Visayas, 12.0% in Zamboanga Peninsula, and 10.3% in ARMM and in Western Visayas. Meanwhile, most PWD laborers and unskilled workers reside in Western Visayas (14.4%), Northern Mindanao (11.9%) and Central Luzon (7.6%).

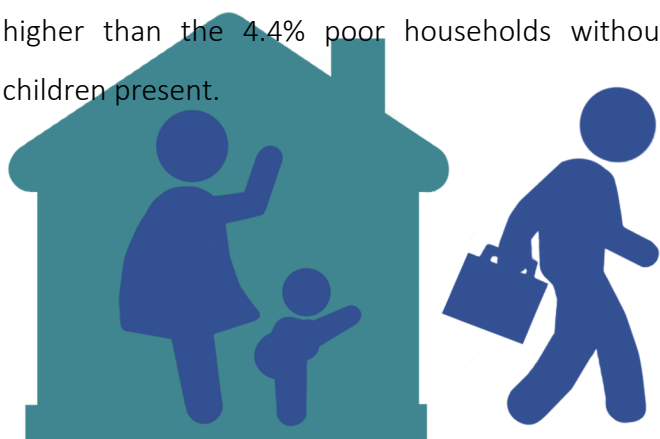
Majority of the Poor Households have only 1 Employed Member

Among poor households with members that have a reported occupation or business, majority have only one (1) member working (67.9%). Household with two (2) or more members working comprise (32.1%). Among all regions, ARMM have the highest proportion of households with only one member working to sustain the household (81.9%).

Of the total poor households with at least 1 employed member, 95.6% have children

Household size is one factor of poverty. Having many children *might* be a cause of poverty in many households.

Of the 5.1 million poor households with at least 1 employed member, proportion of households with children living in poverty was 95.6%, considerably higher than the 4.4% poor households without children present.



Poor children with reported occupation accounts for 2.0% of the 11 million poor children aged 5 to 17 years old

According to the Article 139 of the Labor Code of the Philippines which states that (1) no child below fifteen(15) years of age shall be employed, except when he works directly under the sole responsibility of his parents or guardian and his employment does not in anyway interfere with his schooling, (2) any person between fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) years of age may be employed for such number of hours and such periods of days.

Although the result of the assessment would not show whether the conditions stated above are met, results would show the proportion of poor working children nationwide. The magnitude of working children is estimated at 219,000 or 2.0% of the total population of poor children aged 5 to 17 years old. Across regions, Bicol has the largest share of the country's poor working children population having 11.6% share. Cases of working children are also prevalent in Western (10.3%) and Central Visayas (10.2%).

More than half of these children are laborers and unskilled workers (57.5%). Whereas, poor children working as farmers, forestry workers and fisher folks comprise 23.3%, while 11.5% are service workers and shops/market sales workers.

3 in 10 Employed Poor Worked for Private Establishments

Around 30% of employed poor individuals are workers in private establishments. About 26.4% of employed persons are self-employed. Those who work in private household makeup 21.5%, while those working in government and government corporations account for 2.2%. Unpaid family workers makeup 11.3%, employers in own family-operated farm or business are 4.0% and paid family workers constitute 3.9%.

42.8% of the poor and employed are being paid on a day-to-day basis

Of the 4.3 million individuals classified as wage and salary workers (those who worked for private households, private establishments, government or government corporation, or worked with pay in own farm or family operated business), 1.8 million or (42.8%) receive their pay on a daily

1 in 10 poor households had experienced displacement

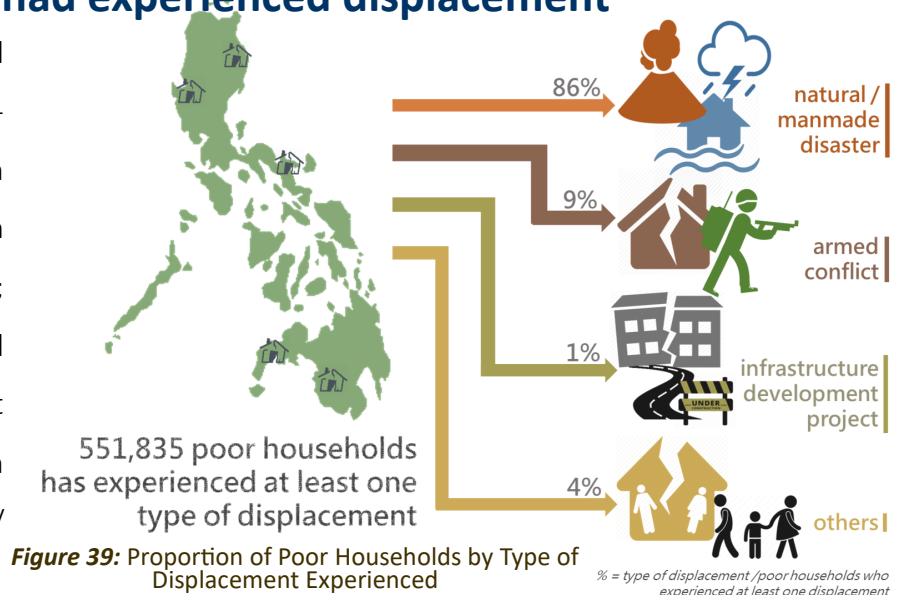
In the Philippines, 10.5% of identified poor households experienced displacement at least once. Bicol region has the highest recorded share with 47%; followed by CARAGA with 27%; CALABARZON with 18%; and MIMAROPA with 18%. The most common cause of displacement in these aforesaid regions is natural/human-induced disaster.

basis, while 25.1% are paid on a monthly basis. Workers who receive other salaries and wages comprise 11.1%. Meanwhile, those being paid on a “pakyaw” (wholesale) basis constitute 6.5%, while 5.1% are paid per piece, 1.0% are paid per hour, and 2.5% receive their pay in-kind.

Workers whose basis of payment is neither a salary nor wage comprise 5.8% of the total working poor population.

6 out of 10 poor employed individuals are short-term/seasonal/casual workers

More than half of poor and employed individuals (59.1%) have short-term/seasonal/casual work, while 31.5% 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 9.5%.

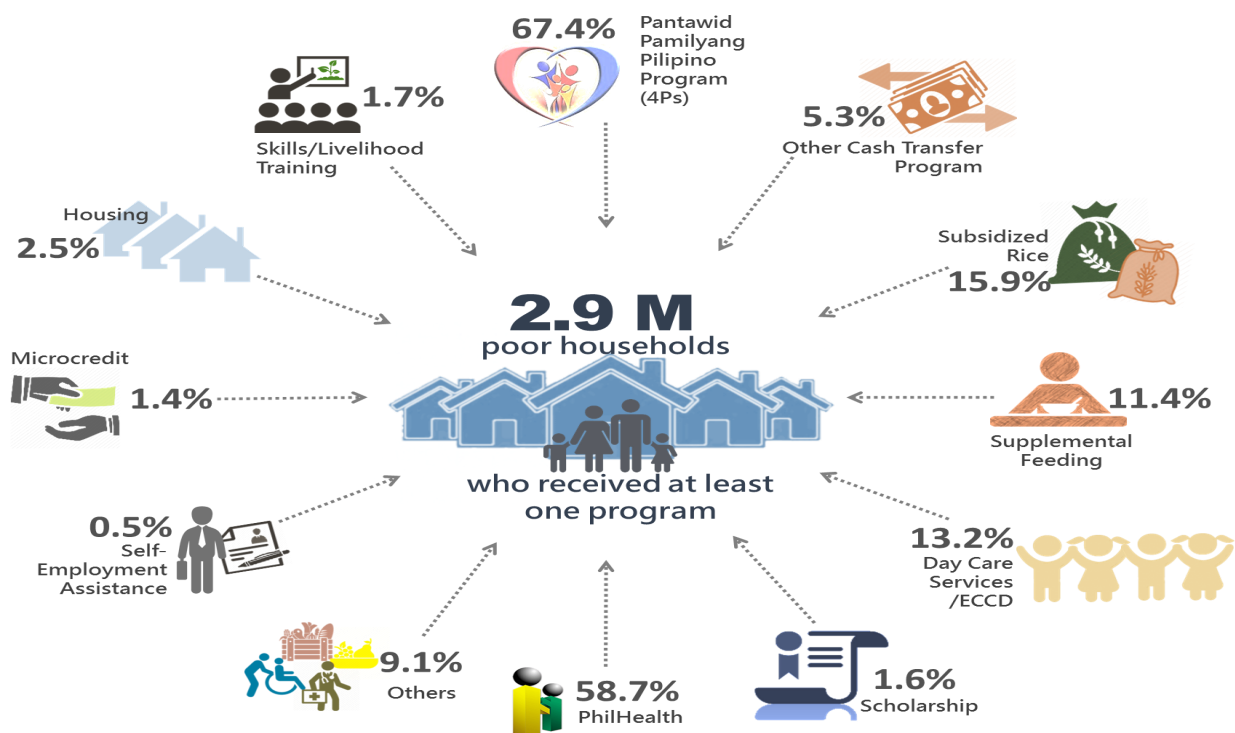


5 out of 10 poor households receives social protection programs and services

About 56.7% of total poor households, or 2.9 million claimed to have received at least one social welfare and development service/ assistance. With regard to the proportion of poor households receiving services over the total poor, the top three regions are Bicol region, Eastern Visayas and CAR with 80.5%, 76.7% and 73.2%, respectively. Out of these 2.9 million poor households, 67.4% are members of the Pantawid Pilipino Program (4Ps); 58.7% are beneficiaries of the Philhealth Indigent Program; and 15% have subsidized rice.

Results also show that 43.3% 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 ARMM (79.2%), NCR (61.4%) and SOCCSKSARGEN (56.0%).

*Percentage distribution of programs / services received by poor households



* % = no. of beneficiaries / no. of poor households who received at least one program

Figure 40: Programs and Services received by the Poor Households

Statistical Tables

Table 1	Number of Assessed and Identified Poor Households
Table 2	Magnitude of Poor Among Basic Sector
Table 3	Magnitude of Poor among Basic Sector, by Sex
Table 4	Number of Poor Senior Citizen Household Heads by Sex
Table 5	Number of Poor Household by Household Size
Table 6	Number of Poor Household Head by Sex
Table 7	Number of Poor Household Head by Age Groups
Table 8	Number of Poor Household Head by Marital Status
Table 9	Number of Poor Households by Construction Materials of Roof
Table 10	Number of Poor Households by Construction Materials of Outer Walls
Table 11	Number of Poor Households by Construction Materials of Roof and Outer Walls
Table 12	Number of Poor Households by Type of Building/House
Table 13	Number of Poor Households by Tenure Status
Table 14	Number of Poor Households by Presence of Electricity
Table 15	Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility
Table 16	Number of Poor Households by Type of Main Water Supply
Table 17	Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Main Source of Water Supply
Table 18	Number of Poor Households by Presence of Household Conveniences
Table 19	Number of Poor Individuals by Attending Health Center
Table 20	Number of Poor Individuals Attending Health Center by Sex
Table 21	Number of Poor Individuals Attending Health Center by Basic Sector
Table 22	Number of Poor Individuals With and Without Functional Difficulty
Table 23	Number of Poor Individuals by Type of Functional Difficulty
Table 24	Number of Poor Individuals With or Without Disability
Table 25	Number of Poor Individuals with Disability by Sex
Table 26	Number of Poor Individuals With Disability by Basic Sector
Table 27	Number of Poor Individuals by School Age
Table 28	Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Highest Educational Attainment
Table 30	Number of Poor Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old by Attending School and Sex
Table 31	Number of Poor PWD Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old by Attending School and Sex
Table 32	Number of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Highest Educational Attainment
Table 33	Number and Percentage of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Employment Status
Table 34	Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Major Occupation Group
Table 35	Number of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Employment Status
Table 36	Number of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Major Occupation Group
Table 37	Number of Poor Households by Number of Employed Members Aged 15 Years Old and Over
Table 38	Number of Poor Households with Employed Members by Presence of Children
Table 39	Number of Poor Employed Individuals Aged 15 and over by Class of Worker
Table 40	Number of Poor Wage and Salary Workers Aged 15 and over by Basis of Payment
Table 41	Number of Poor Employed Individuals Aged 15 and over by Nature of Employment
Table 42	Number of Poor Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old by Major Occupation Group
Table 43	Number of Poor Households Who Experienced Displacement
Table 44	Number of Poor Households by Type of Displacement
Table 45	Number of Poor Households Who Belong to Indigenous People Group
Table 46	Number of Poor Households Who Received At least One Programs and Services
Table 47	Number of Poor Households by Programs and Services Received

Table 1 Number of Assessed and Identified Poor Households

Region	Households		Nationwide Share
	Total Household Assessed	Identified Poor Households	
PHILIPPINES	15,484,429	5,251,194	100.0%
Cordillera Administrative Region	294,690	64,633	1.2%
National Capital Region	1,256,297	99,128	1.9%
Ilocos	883,831	165,689	3.2%
II-Cagayan Valley	645,244	141,845	2.7%
III-Central Luzon	1,405,259	250,668	4.8%
IVA-CALABARZON	1,391,919	217,273	4.1%
IVB-MIMAROPA	587,093	222,074	4.2%
V-Bicol	1,082,582	372,451	7.1%
VI-Western Visayas	1,364,341	474,989	9.0%
VII-Central Visayas	1,104,834	534,433	10.2%
VIII-Eastern Visayas	813,130	373,071	7.1%
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	706,099	365,436	7.0%
X-Northern Mindanao	871,558	486,455	9.3%
XI-Davao Region	843,957	284,136	5.4%
XII-Soccsksargen	808,112	361,924	6.9%
XIII-Caraga	494,964	260,145	5.0%
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	930,519	576,844	11.0%

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, *LISTAHANAN 2*

Table 2 Magnitude of Poor Among Basic Sector

Region	Total Poor Individuals	Basic Sector					
		Women (18 to 59 Years Old)	Urban Poor	Farm Workers, Foresters and Fisher Folks (Aged 15 Years Old and Above)	Youth (Aged 15 to 30 Years Old)	Children (Aged Below 18 Years Old)	Senior Citizen (Aged 60 Years Old and Above)
PHILIPPINES	29,428,502	6,092,015 20.7%	7,036,688 23.9%	2,830,090 9.6%	7,510,423 25.5%	15,506,966 52.7%	1,229,832 4.2%
Cordillera Administrative Region	396,617	82,382	42,376	55,014	105,694	199,527	20,098
National Capital Region	578,036	115,005	578,036	663	126,079	331,254	16,079
I-Ilocos	993,156	200,961	353,076	61,320	235,578	526,157	44,078
II-Cagayan Valley	804,933	168,356	85,782	37,926	205,022	412,707	32,297
III-Central Luzon	1,437,007	290,281	617,403	62,317	328,134	780,347	54,220
IVA-CALABARZON	1,369,256	259,494	578,829	89,793	305,545	789,823	40,554
IVB-MIMAROPA	1,258,945	253,630	201,084	137,496	323,397	682,747	45,126
V-Bicol	2,359,731	458,499	382,100	217,826	591,068	1,305,533	88,595
VI-Western Visayas	2,703,667	566,063	405,662	227,302	701,886	1,372,334	129,889
VII-Central Visayas	2,933,332	635,055	906,905	301,213	769,170	1,449,310	163,095
VIII-Eastern Visayas	2,117,130	427,289	256,007	233,515	556,900	1,104,346	105,168
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,927,835	411,624	322,142	246,112	513,081	977,722	92,111
X-Northern Mindanao	2,507,125	542,890	571,347	179,342	673,422	1,256,275	118,779
XI-Davao Region	1,565,445	322,460	497,791	139,707	398,902	816,169	62,347
XII-Soccsksargen	1,908,758	408,429	288,403	208,222	510,782	991,676	66,421
XIII-Caraga	1,421,668	300,147	215,698	144,270	384,449	712,783	73,732
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3,145,861	649,450	734,047	488,052	781,314	1,798,256	77,243

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHAMAN 2

Table 3 Magnitude of Poor among Basic Sector, by Sex

Sex	Basic Sector		
	Children (Aged Below 18 Years Old)	Youth (Aged 15 to 30 Years Old)	Senior Citizen (Aged 60 Years Old and Above)
PHILIPPINES	15,506,966	7,510,423	1,229,832
Male	8,002,602	3,899,329	592,777
Female	7,504,364	3,611,094	637,055

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 4 Number of Poor Senior Citizen* Household Heads by Sex

Region	Total Poor Senior Citizens	Senior Citizen	
		Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	666,146	487,409	178,737
		73.2%	26.8%
Cordillera Administrative Region	9,513	7,610	1,903
National Capital Region	8,508	4,728	3,780
I-Ilocos	22,635	16,163	6,472
II-Cagayan Valley	16,226	12,419	3,807
III-Central Luzon	29,234	20,182	9,052
IVA-CALABARZON	21,460	14,275	7,185
IVB-MIMAROPA	25,041	19,147	5,894
V-Bicol	48,031	33,791	14,240
VI-Western Visayas	70,821	50,348	20,473
VII-Central Visayas	85,457	60,291	25,166
VIII-Eastern Visayas	57,765	43,613	14,152
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	50,091	37,719	12,372
X-Northern Mindanao	63,334	46,735	16,599
XI-Davao Region	33,312	25,926	7,386
XII-Soccsksargen	38,392	29,989	8,403
XIII-Caraga	38,120	28,858	9,262
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	48,206	35,615	12,591

*Aged 60 Years Old and Above

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 5 Number of Poor Household by Household Size

Region	Total Poor Households	Household Size			Ave. Household Size
		4 members and below	5 to 8 members	9 members and above	
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	1,696,518	3,103,630	451,046	5.6
		32.3%	59.1%	8.6%	
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	14,636	41,618	8,379	6.1
National Capital Region	99,128	24,401	66,275	8,452	5.8
I-locos	165,689	37,964	109,851	17,874	6.0
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	42,483	87,606	11,756	5.7
III-Central Luzon	250,668	65,308	166,302	19,058	5.7
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	36,477	152,695	28,101	6.3
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	68,463	134,285	19,326	5.7
V-Bicol	372,451	77,006	237,265	58,180	6.3
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	144,680	287,517	42,792	5.7
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	191,677	296,677	46,079	5.5
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	119,497	217,555	36,019	5.7
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	145,579	195,947	23,910	5.3
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	206,072	251,238	29,145	5.2
XI-Davao Region	284,136	94,855	168,836	20,445	5.5
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	141,209	199,661	21,054	5.3
XIII-Caraga	260,145	96,345	141,038	22,762	5.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	189,866	349,264	37,714	5.5

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 6 Number of Poor Household Head by Sex

Region	Total Poor Household Head	Household Head	
		Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	4,618,834	632,360
		88.0%	12.0%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	59,080	5,553
National Capital Region	99,128	76,041	23,087
I-Ilocos	165,689	148,728	16,961
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	131,766	10,079
III-Central Luzon	250,668	221,279	29,389
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	185,629	31,644
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	201,881	20,193
V-Bicol	372,451	330,835	41,616
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	412,390	62,599
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	447,466	86,967
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	334,767	38,304
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	322,122	43,314
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	424,749	61,706
XI-Davao Region	284,136	253,788	30,348
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	331,437	30,487
XIII-Caraga	260,145	231,688	28,457
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	505,188	71,656

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 7 Number of Poor Household Head by Age Groups

Region	Total Poor Household Head	14 and below	Age Group									
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and up
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	5	29,894	233,022	556,784	748,722	820,380	742,788	621,920	478,572	352,961	666,146
		0.0%	0.6%	4.4%	10.6%	14.3%	15.6%	14.1%	11.8%	9.1%	6.7%	12.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	0	191	1,535	5,037	8,456	9,936	9,615	8,381	6,849	5,120	9,513
National Capital Region	99,128	0	569	4,084	10,388	17,213	19,409	15,537	11,156	7,289	4,975	8,508
Ilocos	165,689	0	270	3,896	13,692	24,236	28,362	25,386	20,942	15,062	11,208	22,635
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	0	549	5,021	14,010	20,814	23,796	21,492	17,133	13,134	9,670	16,226
III-Central Luzon	250,668	0	1,060	8,751	24,894	39,069	44,282	37,953	29,570	20,935	14,920	29,234
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	0	563	6,290	20,504	34,564	40,726	35,199	26,800	18,223	12,944	21,460
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	0	1,432	10,890	23,938	33,165	35,426	32,172	25,844	19,915	14,251	25,041
V-Bicol	372,451	0	951	10,660	33,655	53,029	61,760	56,496	47,410	34,841	25,618	48,031
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	0	1,751	13,836	41,637	62,235	71,537	68,209	59,671	48,375	36,917	70,821
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	0	2,234	20,157	51,946	73,209	78,656	71,917	61,089	50,780	38,988	85,457
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	0	1,554	14,299	35,612	49,281	54,345	52,053	44,631	35,825	27,706	57,765
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	0	2,626	18,811	39,904	49,644	52,027	48,931	42,272	35,026	26,104	50,091
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	0	4,419	31,071	59,356	66,203	69,018	61,629	53,862	43,596	33,967	63,334
XI-Davao Region	284,136	0	1,336	11,635	30,318	40,754	44,971	40,702	34,453	26,905	19,750	33,312
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	1	2,966	19,732	43,010	53,253	56,599	51,141	43,001	31,682	22,127	38,392
XIII-Caraga	260,145	0	1,397	12,959	29,063	35,202	35,934	33,636	29,776	24,669	19,389	38,120
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	4	6,006	39,395	79,820	88,395	93,596	80,720	65,929	45,466	29,307	48,206

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LUSTAHANAN 2

Table 8 Number of Poor Household Head by Marital Status

Region	Total Poor Household Head	Marital Status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced / Separated	Annulled	Unknown
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	152,454 2.9%	4,544,401 86.5%	399,302 7.6%	131,726 2.5%	1,189 0.0%	22,122 0.4%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	1,272	57,561	4,610	1,077	5	108
National Capital Region	99,128	12,371	72,599	7,445	5,758	66	889
I-Ilocos	165,689	2,853	145,048	13,467	4,064	20	237
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	1,542	128,492	9,353	2,357	24	77
III-Central Luzon	250,668	14,465	206,823	18,211	7,598	61	3,510
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	9,658	185,644	14,679	6,753	37	502
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	4,933	197,147	14,488	4,571	45	890
V-Bicol	372,451	4,809	330,584	28,242	8,073	38	705
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	27,051	392,590	39,987	9,196	84	6,081
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	24,317	453,110	42,077	11,273	160	3,496
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	8,702	325,610	27,920	9,699	28	1,112
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	6,966	319,877	27,393	9,610	72	1,518
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	10,786	423,873	36,482	14,729	112	473
XI-Davao	284,136	3,534	256,615	17,254	6,576	36	121
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	5,733	324,773	24,140	6,035	122	1,121
XIII-Caraga	260,145	6,984	226,612	19,151	6,217	50	1,131
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	6,478	497,443	54,403	18,140	229	151

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 9 Number of Poor Households by Type of Construction Materials Used for Roof

Region	Total Poor Households	Roof Materials					
		Strong Materials	Light Materials	Salvaged/ Makeshift Materials	Mixed but predominantly Strong Materials	Mixed but predominantly Light Materials	Mixed but predominantly Salvaged Materials
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	2,134,648 40.7%	1,880,609 35.8%	237,357 4.5%	489,221 9.3%	424,300 8.1%	85,059 1.6%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	43,870	9,317	1,229	6,880	3,163	174
	99,128	41,039	6,110	9,282	20,479	16,352	5,866
	165,689	100,342	27,336	4,368	20,022	11,545	2,076
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	84,716	27,803	4,069	14,712	8,852	1,693
III-Central Luzon	250,668	124,682	40,811	15,291	40,761	23,123	6,000
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	111,017	47,939	11,730	24,785	16,334	5,468
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	62,296	121,029	5,470	18,444	12,687	2,148
V-Bicol	372,451	91,463	202,626	12,131	36,145	24,980	5,106
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	185,953	131,473	22,707	64,863	59,825	10,168
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	285,184	130,767	21,817	42,976	45,829	7,860
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	165,241	113,837	18,437	38,952	28,944	7,660
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	102,404	198,855	9,309	25,082	27,460	2,326
X-X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	261,847	119,542	16,681	41,412	40,696	6,277
XI-Davao Region	284,136	142,532	104,408	7,700	13,538	13,691	2,267
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	123,126	164,518	22,870	21,707	23,504	6,199
XIII-Caraga	260,145	93,856	117,306	6,867	23,513	16,357	2,246
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	115,080	316,932	47,399	34,950	50,958	11,525

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 11 Number of Poor Households by Construction Materials of Roof and Outer Walls

Roof Materials	Outer Wall Materials					
	Strong Materials	Light Materials	Salvaged/ Makeshift Materials	Mixed but predominantly Strong Materials	Mixed but predominantly Light Materials	Mixed but predominantly Salvaged Materials
Strong Materials	744,969	866,589	57,181	266,974	177,065	21,870
Light Materials	74,469	1,585,412	70,161	51,045	81,966	17,556
Salvaged/Makeshift Materials	3,310	25,870	188,039	7,017	7,249	5,872
Mixed but predominantly Strong Materials	30,136	108,247	11,990	246,828	82,890	9,130
Mixed but predominantly Light Materials	7,429	65,211	8,278	20,282	307,476	15,624
Mixed but predominantly Salvaged Materials	954	4,935	2,636	1,702	5,875	68,957

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LUSTAHANAN 2

Table 12 Number of Poor Households by Type of Building/House

Region	Total Poor Households	Type of Building/House					Other Housing unit (eg. cave, boat)
		Single House	Duplex	Apartment/ Accessorial/ Condominium/ Townhouse	Commercial/ Industrial/ Agricultural building or house		
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	5,125,635 97.6%	94,133 1.8%	22,551 0.4%	4,797 0.1%	4,078 0.1%	
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	63,829	565	163	48	28	
National Capital Region	99,128	87,765	2,878	6,729	691	1,065	
I-Ilocos	165,689	160,594	4,765	216	54	60	
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	140,364	1,248	72	77	84	
III-Central Luzon	250,668	235,046	11,179	3,829	281	333	
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	204,205	7,497	5,279	130	162	
VB-MIMAROPA	222,074	219,432	2,259	186	103	94	
V-Bicol	372,451	366,622	5,127	376	215	111	
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	469,037	5,131	268	285	268	
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	521,686	11,117	1,081	229	320	
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	366,234	6,052	368	211	206	
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	358,252	6,041	601	328	214	
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	474,926	9,087	1,265	817	360	
XI-Davao Region	284,136	279,032	4,302	577	166	59	
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	356,317	4,752	384	290	181	
XIII-Caraga	260,145	254,440	4,989	377	215	124	
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	567,854	7,144	780	657	409	

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LUSTAHANAN 2

Table 13 Number of Poor Households by Tenure Status

Region	Total Poor Households	Tenure Status						
		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
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	1,714,087	151,174	195,834	2,384,381	196,494	578,739	30,485
		32.6%	2.9%	3.7%	45.4%	3.7%	11.0%	0.6%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	43,759	1,550	423	8,838	1,018	8,732	313
National Capital Region	99,128	23,216	27,294	3,223	14,562	7,443	21,079	2,311
I-locos	165,689	63,309	1,964	3,838	68,573	4,658	22,758	589
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	74,275	2,065	3,089	42,797	3,885	15,126	608
III-Central Luzon	250,668	99,915	10,668	8,491	85,814	9,124	35,289	1,367
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	40,653	11,571	8,661	108,821	11,200	35,161	1,206
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	90,643	4,713	4,662	91,364	7,099	22,507	1,086
V-Bicol	372,451	105,127	5,771	11,417	203,544	9,229	36,309	1,054
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	97,493	5,954	19,733	307,750	15,688	26,923	1,448
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	204,112	12,584	25,561	228,035	20,565	41,063	2,513
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	106,632	5,472	26,632	194,244	13,356	25,436	1,299
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	104,583	10,751	14,991	175,435	17,137	40,668	1,871
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	154,360	13,777	14,281	214,334	16,096	71,073	2,534
XI-Davao Region	284,136	102,795	9,033	11,008	118,654	8,148	33,221	1,277
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	123,412	8,606	9,428	161,036	14,948	40,759	3,735
XIII-Caraga	260,145	82,064	5,342	15,004	121,089	7,179	28,692	775
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	197,739	14,059	15,392	239,491	29,721	73,943	6,499

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LUSTAHANAN 2

Table 14 Number of Poor Households by Presence of Electricity

Region	Total Poor Households	Electricity	
		With electricity	Without electricity
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	3,272,318	1,978,876
		62.3%	37.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	46,059	18,574
National Capital Region	99,128	85,953	13,175
I-locos	165,689	132,726	32,963
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	102,795	39,050
III-Central Luzon	250,668	197,729	52,939
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	152,936	64,337
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	116,524	105,550
V-Bicol	372,451	248,077	124,374
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	323,108	151,881
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	338,532	195,901
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	263,338	109,733
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	197,151	168,285
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	312,831	173,624
XI-Davao Region	284,136	149,018	135,118
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	193,670	168,254
XIII-Caraga	260,145	182,314	77,831
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	229,557	347,287

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 16 Number of Poor Households by Type of Main Water Supply

Region	Total Poor Households	Main Water Supply						Rain	Peddler
		Own use, community system	Shared, faucet, community system	Own use, tubed / piped well	Shared, tubed / piped well	Dug Well	Spring, river, stream, etc.		
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	542,555 10.3%	1,198,302 22.8%	202,934 3.9%	1,276,820 24.3%	979,098 18.6%	795,847 15.2%	34,515 0.7%	221,123 4.2%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	12,393	19,146	2,643	12,242	4,278	13,305	89	537
National Capital Region	99,128	23,594	36,151	775	4,007	1,808	224	176	32,393
Ilocos	165,689	10,018	13,519	24,712	93,728	13,177	9,555	88	892
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	6,801	8,439	16,875	74,819	15,711	18,914	90	196
III-Central Luzon	250,668	39,869	33,224	29,323	121,721	9,729	12,631	128	4,043
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	29,088	46,090	6,941	69,393	31,641	22,589	292	11,239
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	19,730	41,319	16,726	64,027	44,755	32,587	616	2,314
V-Bicol	372,451	34,099	96,368	17,860	87,513	92,728	38,214	412	5,257
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	22,096	59,903	19,233	147,163	141,587	70,042	1,303	13,662
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	93,007	140,484	5,817	77,539	122,384	63,925	4,844	26,433
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	34,986	149,909	9,362	71,985	65,122	27,800	795	13,112
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	34,233	104,011	4,364	47,167	84,295	58,869	648	31,849
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	80,453	164,286	6,796	74,053	47,624	99,192	2,037	12,014
XI-Davao Region	284,136	25,924	71,891	5,299	61,169	33,736	77,212	1,061	7,844
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	22,923	69,794	18,626	113,235	59,058	71,201	626	6,461
XIII-Caraga	260,145	40,188	76,868	6,443	55,595	30,584	39,649	3,530	7,288
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	13,153	66,900	11,139	101,464	180,881	139,938	17,780	45,589

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 17 Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Main Source of Water Supply

Water Supply	Toilet Facility			
	Water-Sealed	Closed Pit	Open Pit	Others (pail system, etc)
Safe Water Source ¹	1,758,106	337,531	240,849	112,825
Unsafe Water Source ²	637,488	248,498	362,191	184,292
				598,114

¹ Safe Water Source-refers to Own use/Shared faucet, community water system, tubed/ piped well

² Unsafe Water Source-refers to Dug Well, Spring, river, stream, etc., Rain, Peddler

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 18 Number of Poor Households by Presence of Household Conveniences*

Region	Total Poor Households	Household Conveniences						
		Radio	Television Set	VTR / VHS / VCD / DVD	Stereo / CD	Refrigerator / Freezer	Washing Machine	Air Conditioner
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	1,185,087 22.6%	1,757,134 33.5%	513,508 9.8%	195,018 3.7%	92,843 1.8%	56,892 1.1%	5,723 0.1%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	15,147	21,059	6,544	1,478	804	1,235	50
National Capital Region	99,128	14,141	61,202	16,631	4,807	5,476	3,998	411
I-Ilocos	165,689	41,543	88,184	11,852	3,990	3,068	3,234	121
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	38,906	61,023	19,195	7,571	1,200	2,590	95
III-Central Luzon	250,668	44,840	143,661	22,740	7,297	2,411	13,540	784
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	32,937	94,894	20,063	6,156	2,384	4,534	333
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	35,274	58,819	21,365	7,836	1,448	3,870	330
V-Bicol	372,451	103,114	140,938	46,313	17,806	3,967	3,005	314
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	146,472	177,812	55,402	18,735	7,029	1,618	495
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	162,794	185,927	72,275	28,300	11,110	1,868	528
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	71,345	132,317	54,670	24,548	5,704	2,060	307
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	69,296	87,391	28,344	10,238	6,948	1,456	330
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	116,777	170,897	50,614	21,286	18,769	5,438	564
XI-Davao Region	284,136	94,504	73,167	18,774	7,400	5,446	1,266	172
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	72,334	89,319	12,587	4,173	3,499	1,241	239
XIII-Caraga	260,145	52,196	96,935	39,810	17,609	12,355	5,431	388
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	73,467	73,589	16,329	5,788	1,225	508	262

*Ownership of at least one household convenience

continued

Table 18 Number of Poor Households by Presence of Household Conveniences*

Region	Total Poor Households	Household Conveniences						
		Sala Set	Dining Set	Car / Jeep	Telephone / Cellphone	Personal Computer	Microwave Oven	Motorcycle/ Tricycle
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	168,635 3.2%	117,040 2.2%	20,937 0.4%	2,651,669 50.5%	22,408 0.4%	68,243 1.3%	303,495 5.8%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	1,241	1,187	305	39,478	447	1,329	3,483
	99,128	1,969	1,765	361	67,661	2,008	16,202	2,245
	165,689	5,897	4,394	238	115,125	1,184	2,233	12,750
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	6,056	2,562	273	81,225	991	1,527	12,826
III-Central Luzon	250,668	14,853	12,788	418	155,966	1,780	25,217	23,609
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	8,769	7,803	621	145,708	1,336	8,705	7,904
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	6,464	3,809	2,478	111,705	822	484	21,484
V-Bicol	372,451	27,205	9,353	2,609	233,363	2,276	1,327	20,674
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	10,693	7,074	1,882	246,636	1,758	797	16,413
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	13,732	9,502	3,489	306,143	2,283	3,256	47,255
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	16,934	14,150	764	171,521	1,018	1,676	13,913
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	6,118	7,773	745	153,366	966	389	17,125
X-X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	13,854	9,629	1,036	234,522	1,983	1,705	31,882
XI-Davao Region	284,136	7,031	4,733	513	129,567	841	487	19,848
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	3,948	4,205	308	139,599	827	354	16,879
XIII-Caraga	260,145	17,684	9,537	958	148,654	1,038	993	23,254
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	6,187	6,776	3,939	171,430	850	1,562	11,951

*Ownership of at least one household convenience

concluded

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 19 Number of Poor Individuals by Attending Health Center

Region	Total Poor Individuals	Health Center	
		Attending	Not Attending
PHILIPPINES	29,428,502	10,837,460	18,591,042
		36.8%	63.2%
Cordillera Administrative Region	396,617	222,967	173,650
National Capital Region	578,036	177,774	400,262
I-Ilocos	993,156	437,286	555,870
II-Cagayan Valley	804,933	576,886	228,047
III-Central Luzon	1,437,007	333,873	1,103,134
IVA-CALABARZON	1,369,256	547,917	821,339
IVB-MIMAROPA	1,258,945	697,271	561,674
V-Bicol	2,359,731	1,369,418	990,313
VI-Western Visayas	2,703,667	845,359	1,858,308
VII-Central Visayas	2,933,332	1,282,364	1,650,968
VIII-Eastern Visayas	2,117,130	679,923	1,437,207
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,927,835	878,651	1,049,184
X-Northern Mindanao	2,507,125	619,024	1,888,101
XI-Davao Region	1,565,445	708,773	856,672
XII-Soccsksargen	1,908,758	494,920	1,413,838
XIII-Caraga	1,421,668	487,975	933,693
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3,145,861	477,079	2,668,782

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 20 Number of Poor Individuals Attending Health Center by Sex

Region	Total Poor Individuals Attending Health Center	Sex	
		Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	10,837,460	5,309,530 49.0%	5,527,930 51.0%
Cordillera Administrative Region	222,967	112,818	110,149
National Capital Region	177,774	87,251	90,523
I-Ilocos	437,286	213,467	223,819
II-Cagayan Valley	576,886	296,948	279,938
III-Central Luzon	333,873	161,622	172,251
IVA-CALABARZON	547,917	268,409	279,508
IVB-MIMAROPA	697,271	348,925	348,346
V-Bicol	1,369,418	687,953	681,465
VI-Western Visayas	845,359	415,578	429,781
VII-Central Visayas	1,282,364	637,803	644,561
VIII-Eastern Visayas	679,923	337,221	342,702
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	878,651	431,502	447,149
X-Northern Mindanao	619,024	292,427	326,597
XI-Davao Region	708,773	349,641	359,132
XII-Soccsksargen	494,920	226,472	268,448
XIII-Caraga	487,975	234,407	253,568
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	477,079	207,086	269,993

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 21 Number of Poor Individuals Attending Health Center by Basic Sector

Region	Total Poor Individuals Attending Health Center	Basic Sector		
		Children (Age below 18 Years Old)	Working Age (Between 18 to 59 Years Old)	Senior Citizens (Age 60 Years Old and Above)
PHILIPPINES	10,837,460	6,097,798	4,247,351	492,311
		56.3%	39.2%	4.5%
Cordillera Administrative Region	222,967	120,974	90,420	11,573
National Capital Region	177,774	113,738	58,615	5,421
I-Ilocos	437,286	252,179	164,678	20,429
II-Cagayan Valley	576,886	306,666	247,236	22,984
III-Central Luzon	333,873	207,775	112,011	14,087
IVA-CALABARZON	547,917	341,948	189,182	16,787
IVB-MIMAROPA	697,271	401,742	269,708	25,821
V-Bicol	1,369,418	803,516	512,208	53,694
VI-Western Visayas	845,359	474,229	327,307	43,823
VII-Central Visayas	1,282,364	669,235	538,119	75,010
VIII-Eastern Visayas	679,923	385,029	258,113	36,781
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	878,651	461,459	375,406	41,786
X-Northern Mindanao	619,024	342,542	244,185	32,297
XI-Davao Region	708,773	404,428	275,127	29,218
XII-Soccsksargen	494,920	271,018	204,717	19,185
XIII-Caraga	487,975	251,048	206,626	30,301
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	477,079	290,272	173,693	13,114

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 22 Number of Poor Individuals With and Without Functional Difficulty*

Region	Total Poor Individuals	Functional Difficulty	
		With Functional Difficulty	Without Functional Difficulty
PHILIPPINES	29,428,502	758,624	28,669,878
		2.6%	97.4%
Cordillera Administrative Region	396,617	10,930	385,687
National Capital Region	578,036	22,620	555,416
I-Ilocos	993,156	32,364	960,792
II-Cagayan Valley	804,933	15,681	789,252
III-Central Luzon	1,437,007	38,870	1,398,137
IVA-CALABARZON	1,369,256	40,553	1,328,703
IVB-MIMAROPA	1,258,945	34,329	1,224,616
V-Bicol	2,359,731	126,216	2,233,515
VI-Western Visayas	2,703,667	60,657	2,643,010
VII-Central Visayas	2,933,332	65,196	2,868,136
VIII-Eastern Visayas	2,117,130	67,022	2,050,108
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,927,835	40,211	1,887,624
X-Northern Mindanao	2,507,125	59,308	2,447,817
XI-Davao Region	1,565,445	26,722	1,538,723
XII-Soccsksargen	1,908,758	37,795	1,870,963
XIII-Caraga	1,421,668	56,020	1,365,648
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3,145,861	24,130	3,121,731

*Have at least one type of functional difficulty either in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-caring or communicating

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 23 Number of Poor Individuals by Type of Functional Difficulty¹

Region	Total Poor Individuals With Functional Difficulty	Type of Functional Difficulty					
		Seeing ²	Hearing ³	Walking or Climbing Steps	Remembering or Concentrating	Self-Caring ⁴	Communicating ⁵
PHILIPPINES	758,624	388,237 51.2%	174,063 22.9%	193,228 25.5%	143,045 18.9%	138,371 18.2%	150,339 19.8%
Cordillera Administrative Region	10,930	4,985	3,783	3,381	2,396	1,999	2,356
	22,620	10,131	4,427	5,607	3,665	3,869	4,894
	32,364	17,406	7,890	8,398	5,542	5,426	6,536
II-Cagayan Valley	15,681	7,841	4,244	4,617	3,028	2,892	3,793
III-Central Luzon	38,870	21,028	8,068	9,716	6,165	6,853	7,192
IVA-CALABARZON	40,553	17,003	7,668	10,357	6,748	8,415	9,224
IVB-MIMAROPA	34,329	18,953	8,190	8,338	6,374	4,906	6,801
V-Bicol	126,216	86,214	24,614	24,126	16,310	12,297	15,501
VI-Western Visayas	60,657	24,989	14,081	17,540	13,998	12,796	15,472
VII-Central Visayas	65,196	24,428	15,099	19,479	15,092	14,197	17,184
VIII-Eastern Visayas	67,022	34,253	14,697	16,502	11,216	16,773	11,528
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	40,211	21,749	10,643	11,488	9,292	8,065	8,541
X-Northern Mindanao	59,308	26,963	15,192	15,598	12,121	11,201	12,450
XI-Davao Region	26,722	10,168	6,189	7,687	6,083	5,595	7,493
XII-Soccsargen	37,795	18,639	8,553	10,393	7,479	9,190	6,934
XIII-Caraga	56,020	31,289	13,254	12,571	12,349	8,056	9,583
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	24,130	12,198	7,471	7,430	5,187	5,841	4,857

Notes:

¹ Individuals may be identified with more than one type of functional difficulty thus, the sum of each type of functional difficulty is not equal to the total number of individuals with functional difficulty

² Difficulty/problem in seeing, even when wearing eyeglasses

³ Difficulty/problem in hearing, even when using a hearing aid

⁴ Difficulty/problem in self-caring such as bathing or dressing

⁵ Difficulty/problem in communicating using his/her usual language

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 24 Number of Poor Individuals With or Without Disability

Region	Total Poor Individuals	Disability	
		With Disability	Without Disability
PHILIPPINES	29,428,502	320,922	29,107,580
		1.1%	98.9%
Cordillera Administrative Region	396,617	5,646	390,971
National Capital Region	578,036	7,337	570,699
I-locos	993,156	14,036	979,120
II-Cagayan Valley	804,933	8,326	796,607
III-Central Luzon	1,437,007	17,924	1,419,083
IVA-CALABARZON	1,369,256	17,707	1,351,549
IVB-MIMAROPA	1,258,945	15,332	1,243,613
V-Bicol	2,359,731	29,544	2,330,187
VI-Western Visayas	2,703,667	38,900	2,664,767
VII-Central Visayas	2,933,332	34,134	2,899,198
VIII-Eastern Visayas	2,117,130	26,879	2,090,251
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,927,835	19,380	1,908,455
X-Northern Mindanao	2,507,125	25,971	2,481,154
XI-Davao Region	1,565,445	12,695	1,552,750
XII-Soccsargen	1,908,758	14,195	1,894,563
XIII-Caraga	1,421,668	21,316	1,400,352
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3,145,861	11,600	3,134,261

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 25 Number of Poor Individuals with Disability by Sex

Region	Total Poor Individuals with Disability	Sex	
		Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	320,922	177,519 55.3%	143,403 44.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	5,646	3,186	2,460
National Capital Region	7,337	4,088	3,249
I-Ilocos	14,036	7,499	6,537
II-Cagayan Valley	8,326	4,587	3,739
III-Central Luzon	17,924	9,922	8,002
IVA-CALABARZON	17,707	9,801	7,906
IVB-MIMAROPA	15,332	8,517	6,815
V-Bicol	29,544	16,127	13,417
VI-Western Visayas	38,900	21,161	17,739
VII-Central Visayas	34,134	18,611	15,523
VIII-Eastern Visayas	26,879	14,454	12,425
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	19,380	10,631	8,749
X-Northern Mindanao	25,971	14,757	11,214
XI-Davao Region	12,695	7,347	5,348
XII-Soccsksargen	14,195	8,312	5,883
XIII-Caraga	21,316	12,016	9,300
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	11,600	6,503	5,097

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, *LUSTAHANAN 2*

Table 26 Number of Poor Individuals With Disability by Basic Sector

Region	Total Poor Individuals with Disability	With Disability		
		Children (Age below 18 Years Old)	Working Age (Between 18 to 59 Years Old)	Senior Citizens (Age 60 Years Old and Above)
PHILIPPINES	320,922	85,250 26.6%	159,748 49.8%	75,924 23.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	5,646	1,384	2,882	1,380
National Capital Region	7,337	2,736	3,463	1,138
I-Ilocos	14,036	3,804	6,773	3,459
II-Cagayan Valley	8,326	2,321	4,216	1,789
III-Central Luzon	17,924	4,718	9,086	4,120
IVA-CALABARZON	17,707	6,578	8,679	2,450
IVB-MIMAROPA	15,332	4,506	7,556	3,270
V-Bicol	29,544	9,911	14,632	5,001
VI-Western Visayas	38,900	9,183	18,707	11,010
VII-Central Visayas	34,134	8,959	16,458	8,717
VIII-Eastern Visayas	26,879	5,762	12,968	8,149
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	19,380	3,606	9,732	6,042
X-Northern Mindanao	25,971	6,372	13,453	6,146
XI-Davao Region	12,695	4,123	6,486	2,086
XII-Soccsksargen	14,195	3,844	7,447	2,904
XIII-Caraga	21,316	5,033	10,983	5,300
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	11,600	2,410	6,227	2,963

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 27 Number of Poor Individuals by School Age

Region	Total Poor Individuals Aged 3 to 24 Years Old	School Age							
		Pre-Primary School Age (3 to 5 Years Old)		Primary School Age (6 to 11 Years Old)		Secondary School Age (12 to 17 Years Old)		Tertiary School Age and Above (18 to 24 Years Old)	
		Population	Attending	Population	Attending	Population	Attending	Population	Attending
PHILIPPINES	16,160,990	2,855,482	1,455,436	5,606,335	5,030,112	4,466,726	3,238,472	3,232,447	430,307
			51.0%		89.7%		72.5%		13.3%
Cordillera Administrative Region	215,647	35,463	18,745	72,450	66,196	60,605	46,018	47,129	10,233
National Capital Region	329,766	58,276	25,301	132,595	119,065	89,518	65,591	49,397	6,011
I-Ilocos	539,272	98,175	41,391	194,050	182,950	147,787	108,191	99,260	7,057
II-Cagayan Valley	429,182	78,433	43,911	147,745	139,547	113,943	80,632	89,061	10,254
III-Central Luzon	778,258	149,443	58,462	286,648	243,962	208,950	134,781	133,217	8,946
IVA-CALABARZON	778,429	150,483	57,437	290,234	266,476	214,734	155,696	122,978	10,497
IVB-MIMAROPA	709,207	124,382	58,255	243,083	224,323	202,552	153,474	139,190	19,685
V-Bicol	1,351,253	235,880	141,405	471,124	452,664	390,312	298,144	253,937	31,251
VI-Western Visayas	1,463,325	244,582	154,866	491,761	462,855	415,820	321,285	311,162	45,178
VII-Central Visayas	1,546,248	259,005	131,179	518,102	465,757	429,432	312,749	339,709	42,337
VIII-Eastern Visayas	1,175,403	195,567	127,581	391,462	372,203	342,523	263,254	245,851	38,556
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,042,029	180,375	103,394	345,649	313,352	285,675	211,038	230,330	35,487
X-Northern Mindanao	1,330,033	235,972	136,903	442,192	404,583	353,356	259,044	298,513	37,768
XI-Davao	851,491	149,881	84,332	297,441	280,669	233,358	177,227	170,811	21,540
XII-Soccsksargen	1,043,331	180,491	90,434	351,688	309,637	290,321	208,438	220,831	32,436
XIII-Caraga	757,188	132,030	69,662	246,410	229,955	206,935	158,444	171,813	23,158
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,820,908	347,044	112,178	683,701	495,918	480,905	284,466	309,258	49,913

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 28 Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Highest Educational Attainment

Region	Total Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and Over who are not in school	Highest Educational Attainment					
		No Grade Completed	Kinder or Daycare	Elementary Level	High School Level	College Level	Post Baccalaureate
PHILIPPINES	14,285,431	1,110,389 7.8%	115,508 0.8%	6,798,628 47.6%	5,498,399 38.5%	758,985 5.3%	3,522 0.02%
Cordillera Administrative Region	195,942	11,562	2,128	85,177	75,051	21,930	94
National Capital Region	256,118	3,346	589	73,244	147,172	31,604	163
Ilocos	489,804	10,427	1,598	180,108	273,288	24,292	91
II-Cagayan Valley	404,859	17,240	5,190	212,667	149,243	20,427	92
III-Central Luzon	692,175	23,668	3,164	331,225	310,011	23,935	172
IVA-CALABARZON	610,284	15,784	2,938	294,510	278,276	18,685	91
IVB-MIMAROPA	590,492	45,513	4,526	285,558	223,260	31,524	111
V-Bicol	1,092,127	19,094	5,495	553,697	462,613	51,051	177
VI-Western Visayas	1,352,623	48,873	9,092	615,732	586,527	92,069	330
VII-Central Visayas	1,516,316	53,027	8,147	778,304	597,853	78,566	419
VIII-Eastern Visayas	1,030,935	39,345	9,256	554,292	372,411	55,414	267
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	962,201	71,974	7,129	489,478	327,694	65,562	364
X-Northern Mindanao	1,274,840	60,020	10,413	593,767	535,452	74,837	351
XI-Davao	767,842	47,543	5,840	413,666	273,038	27,610	145
XII-Soccsksargen	935,306	120,478	13,293	436,142	324,643	40,532	218
XIII-Caraga	719,876	22,646	2,731	335,544	309,158	49,581	216
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,393,641	499,849	23,979	565,517	252,709	51,366	221

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

**Table 29 Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over
by Highest Educational Attainment and Sex**

Highest Educational Attainment	Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and Over who are not in school	Sex	
		Male	Female
No Grade Completed	1,110,389	547,036	563,353
Kinder or Daycare	115,508	68,237	47,271
Elementary Level	6,798,628	3,879,773	2,918,855
High School Level	5,498,399	2,611,931	2,886,468
College Level	758,985	331,613	427,372
Post Baccalaureate	3,522	1,664	1,858

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 30 Number of Poor Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old by Attending School and Sex

Region	Total Poor Children Aged 3 to 17 Years Old	Attending School			Not Attending School		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	12,928,543	9,724,020	4,916,876	4,807,144	3,204,523	1,757,232	1,447,291
			50.6%	49.4%		54.8%	45.2%
Cordillera Administrative Region	168,518	130,959	66,094	64,865	37,559	21,342	16,217
National Capital Region	280,389	209,957	106,900	103,057	70,432	39,518	30,914
Ilocos	440,012	332,532	170,514	162,018	107,480	59,247	48,233
II-Cagayan Valley	340,121	264,090	132,776	131,314	76,031	44,354	31,677
III-Central Luzon	645,041	437,205	222,965	214,240	207,836	114,435	93,401
IVA-CALABARZON	655,451	479,609	243,390	236,219	175,842	99,385	76,457
IVB-MIMAROPA	570,017	436,052	221,243	214,809	133,965	74,254	59,711
V-Bicol	1,097,316	892,213	453,624	438,589	205,103	117,518	87,585
VI-Western Visayas	1,152,163	939,006	478,984	460,022	213,157	121,316	91,841
VII-Central Visayas	1,206,539	909,685	464,169	445,516	296,854	163,252	133,602
VIII-Eastern Visayas	929,552	763,038	387,619	375,419	166,514	96,034	70,480
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	811,699	627,784	317,386	310,398	183,915	101,394	82,521
X-Northern Mindanao	1,031,520	800,530	404,761	395,769	230,990	125,792	105,198
XI-Davao	680,680	542,228	273,862	268,366	138,452	78,971	59,481
XII-Soccsksargen	822,500	608,509	306,172	302,337	213,991	116,420	97,571
XIII-Caraga	585,375	458,061	232,928	225,133	127,314	70,946	56,368
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,511,650	892,562	433,489	459,073	619,088	313,054	306,034

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 31 Number of Poor PWD Children Aged 6 to 14 Years Old by Attending School and Sex

Region	Total Poor Children with Disability (6 to 14 Years Old)	Attending School			Not Attending School		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	48,669	23,702	13,149	10,553	24,967	14,619	10,348
			55.5%	44.5%		59%	41%
Cordillera Administrative Region	841	353	200	153	488	292	196
National Capital Region	1,692	916	512	404	776	474	302
I-locos	2,270	1,005	581	424	1,265	712	553
II-Cagayan Valley	1,324	549	296	253	775	449	326
III-Central Luzon	2,757	1,212	665	547	1,545	932	613
IVA-CALABARZON	3,885	1,828	983	845	2,057	1,194	863
IVB-MIMAROPA	2,557	1,390	781	609	1,167	690	477
V-Bicol	5,689	3,107	1,745	1,362	2,582	1,467	1,115
VI-Western Visayas	5,241	2,822	1,543	1,279	2,419	1,449	970
VII-Central Visayas	5,172	2,189	1,214	975	2,983	1,719	1,264
VIII-Eastern Visayas	3,094	1,443	786	657	1,651	975	676
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,995	1,026	558	468	969	545	424
X-Northern Mindanao	3,570	1,726	966	760	1,844	1,116	728
XI-Davao	2,406	1,081	595	486	1,325	792	533
XII-Soccsksargen	2,092	948	531	417	1,144	673	471
XIII-Caraga	2,853	1,556	884	672	1,297	761	536
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,231	551	309	242	680	379	301

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development. LISTAHANAN 2

Table 32 Number of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Highest Educational Attainment

Region	Total Poor PWDs (15 Years old and over)	Highest Educational Attainment					Post Baccalaureate
		No Grade Completed	Kinder or Daycare	Elementary Level	High School Level	College Level	
PHILIPPINES	249,844	59,572 23.8%	4,550 1.8%	127,502 51.0%	50,799 20.3%	7,372 3.0%	49 0.0%
Cordillera Administrative Region	4,518	1,375	103	1,983	824	232	1
National Capital Region	5,018	639	66	1,957	1,906	448	2
I-Ilocos	10,819	2,395	181	5,018	2,932	290	3
II-Cagayan Valley	6,367	1,810	169	3,210	1,023	154	1
III-Central Luzon	13,907	2,736	191	7,411	3,236	331	2
IVA-CALABARZON	12,140	2,922	245	6,009	2,752	211	1
IVB-MIMAROPA	11,601	2,754	227	5,987	2,283	349	1
V-Bicol	21,343	4,363	469	11,460	4,495	555	1
VI-Western Visayas	31,315	6,796	623	16,644	6,262	979	11
VII-Central Visayas	26,732	6,970	458	13,931	4,674	694	5
VIII-Eastern Visayas	22,080	4,394	428	13,007	3,766	481	4
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	16,435	3,753	238	9,044	2,813	584	3
X-Northern Mindanao	20,635	4,276	318	10,270	5,029	741	1
XI-Davao	9,229	2,707	192	4,475	1,676	175	4
XII-Soccsksargen	10,992	3,397	221	4,742	2,321	309	2
XIII-Caraga	17,121	3,065	239	9,419	3,815	577	6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	9,592	5,220	182	2,935	992	262	1

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 33 Number and Percentage of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Employment Status

Region	Total Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over	Employment Status	
		Employed / With Job or Business	Not Employed / Without Job or Business
PHILIPPINES	15,939,611	7,487,903 47.0%	8,451,708 53.0%
Cordillera Administrative Region	224,862	129,056	95,806
National Capital Region	283,792	110,854	172,938
I-Ilocos	530,680	264,905	265,775
II-Cagayan Valley	443,075	253,483	189,592
III-Central Luzon	744,768	325,097	419,671
IVA-CALABARZON	671,527	307,876	363,651
IVB-MIMAROPA	667,679	316,801	350,878
V-Bicol	1,230,815	601,656	629,159
VI-Western Visayas	1,521,349	741,846	779,503
VII-Central Visayas	1,681,080	813,789	867,291
VIII-Eastern Visayas	1,172,942	535,260	637,682
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	1,082,884	488,996	593,888
X-Northern Mindanao	1,414,387	683,045	731,342
XI-Davao	854,158	404,663	449,495
XII-Soccsksargen	1,050,227	444,611	605,616
XIII-Caraga	804,829	388,840	415,989
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,560,557	677,125	883,432

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 34 Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Major Occupation Group

Region	Total Poor Individuals with reported Occupation	Major Occupation Group				
		Special Occupation	Gov't and Special Interest Organization Officials	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks
PHILIPPINES	7,487,903	77,585	71,085	32,370	59,468	55,028
		1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	129,056	602	1,244	811	640	524
National Capital Region	110,854	26,593	1,463	703	1,518	1,135
I-Ilocos	264,905	726	2,950	693	1,088	1,186
II-Cagayan Valley	253,483	866	826	710	600	835
III-Central Luzon	325,097	2,818	1,810	1,374	2,999	4,758
IVA-CALABARZON	307,876	3,850	2,799	1,192	3,486	3,931
IVB-MIMAROPA	316,801	4,078	4,131	1,342	2,666	1,847
V-Bicol	601,656	2,318	6,136	2,730	5,714	5,763
VI-Western Visayas	741,846	6,975	6,893	2,933	6,276	5,786
VII-Central Visayas	813,789	14,416	8,969	3,890	8,345	9,136
VIII-Eastern Visayas	535,260	1,840	8,832	2,276	4,061	3,905
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	488,996	2,841	3,034	2,411	3,608	2,863
X-Northern Mindanao	683,045	5,054	7,994	3,306	6,699	4,826
XI-Davao	404,663	1,157	4,824	1,248	1,976	2,461
XII-Soccsksargen	444,611	939	3,105	1,524	2,792	2,039
XIII-Caraga	388,840	1,867	2,576	2,310	3,070	3,283
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	677,125	645	3,499	2,917	3,930	750

continued

Table 34 Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 Years Old and over by Major Occupation Group

Region	Total Poor Individuals with reported Occupation	Major Occupation Group					Total Individuals without reported Occupation
		Service Workers and Shops and Market Sales Workers	Farm Workers, Foresters and Fisher folks	Trades and Related Workers	Plants and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers	
PHILIPPINES	7,487,903	442,778 5.9%	2,830,090 37.8%	439,657 5.9%	327,983 4.4%	3,151,859 42.1%	8,451,708
Cordillera Administrative Region	129,056	4,390	55,014	4,319	1,724	59,788	95,806
National Capital Region	110,854	6,448	663	8,702	10,477	53,152	172,938
I-locos	264,905	17,696	61,320	18,369	11,131	149,746	265,775
II-Cagayan Valley	253,483	8,149	37,926	8,900	4,879	189,792	189,592
III-Central Luzon	325,097	18,634	62,317	26,797	19,650	183,940	419,671
IVA-CALABARZON	307,876	22,919	89,793	32,608	18,422	128,876	363,651
IVB-MIMAROPA	316,801	14,685	137,496	17,706	9,115	123,735	350,878
V-Bicol	601,656	43,807	217,826	44,322	21,199	251,841	629,159
VI-Western Visayas	741,846	40,848	227,302	40,462	31,025	373,346	779,503
VII-Central Visayas	813,789	65,903	301,213	86,283	47,041	268,593	867,291
VIII-Eastern Visayas	535,260	37,520	233,515	31,915	21,329	190,067	637,682
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	488,996	31,291	246,112	21,935	20,966	153,935	593,888
X-Northern Mindanao	683,045	40,625	179,342	28,359	32,959	373,881	731,342
XI-Davao	404,663	21,461	139,707	18,788	16,188	196,853	449,495
XII-Soccsksargen	444,611	13,765	208,222	10,958	18,663	182,604	605,616
XIII-Caraga	388,840	25,692	144,270	23,556	21,062	161,154	415,989
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	677,125	28,945	488,052	15,678	22,153	110,556	883,432

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

concluded

Table 35 Number of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Employment Status

Region	Total Poor PWD 15 Years Old and over	Employment Status					
		Employed / With Job or Business			Not Employed / Without Job or Business		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	249,844	77,532	59,210	18,322	172,312	77,754	94,558
			76.4%	23.6%		45.1%	54.9%
Cordillera Administrative Region	4,518	1,561	1,092	469	2,957	1,457	1,500
National Capital Region	5,018	1,107	722	385	3,911	2,029	1,882
I-Ilocos	10,819	2,826	2,075	751	7,993	3,589	4,404
II-Cagayan Valley	6,367	2,061	1,556	505	4,306	1,911	2,395
III-Central Luzon	13,907	3,976	3,053	923	9,931	4,564	5,367
IVA-CALABARZON	12,140	3,188	2,437	751	8,952	4,235	4,717
IVB-MIMAROPA	11,601	3,763	2,948	815	7,838	3,439	4,399
V-Bicol	21,343	5,872	4,586	1,286	15,471	6,890	8,581
VI-Western Visayas	31,315	9,220	6,875	2,345	22,095	9,915	12,180
VII-Central Visayas	26,732	6,755	4,876	1,879	19,977	9,553	10,424
VIII-Eastern Visayas	22,080	7,446	5,842	1,604	14,634	5,938	8,696
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	16,435	6,616	4,968	1,648	9,819	4,018	5,801
X-Northern Mindanao	20,635	6,347	4,905	1,442	14,288	6,738	7,550
XI-Davao	9,229	2,585	2,110	475	6,644	3,235	3,409
XII-Soccsksargen	10,992	3,719	3,104	615	7,273	3,340	3,933
XIII-Caraga	17,121	5,594	4,399	1,195	11,527	5,186	6,341
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	9,592	4,896	3,662	1,234	4,696	1,717	2,979

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 38 Number of Poor PWDs Aged 15 Years Old and over by Major Occupation Group

Region	Total Poor Individuals with reported Occupation	Major Occupation Group				Total Individuals without reported Occupation
		Farm Workers, Foresters and Fisher folks	Trades and Related Workers	Plants and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers	
PHILIPPINES	77,532	35,803	4,262	2,294	29,391	172,312
		46.2%	5.5%	3.0%	37.9%	
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,561	782	50	15	621	2,957
National Capital Region	1,107	4	76	85	560	3,911
I-locos	2,826	862	195	89	1,497	7,993
II-Cagayan Valley	2,061	387	74	38	1,491	4,306
III-Central Luzon	3,976	974	270	162	2,227	9,931
IVA-CALABARZON	3,188	1,117	330	130	1,239	8,952
IVB-MIMAROPA	3,763	1,997	245	74	1,173	7,838
V-Bicol	5,872	2,616	397	151	2,221	15,471
VI-Western Visayas	9,220	3,680	464	271	4,232	22,095
VII-Central Visayas	6,755	3,237	661	233	1,949	19,977
VIII-Eastern Visayas	7,446	4,460	351	195	1,893	14,634
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	6,616	4,280	256	139	1,574	9,819
X-Northern Mindanao	6,347	1,887	249	231	3,507	14,288
XI-Davao	2,585	1,021	132	73	1,200	6,644
XII-Soccsksargen	3,719	1,857	117	112	1,440	7,273
XIII-Caraga	5,594	2,938	265	184	1,851	11,527
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	4,896	3,704	130	112	716	4,696

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

concluded

Table 37 Number of Poor Households by Number of Employed Members Aged 15 Years Old and Over

Region	Total Poor Households with Employed Members	Number of Employed Members		
		1	2	3 and over
PHILIPPINES	5,063,647	3,437,256 67.9%	1,113,392 22.0%	512,999 10.1%
Cordillera Administrative Region	63,737	24,478	24,989	14,270
National Capital Region	84,328	63,405	16,754	4,169
Ilocos	160,488	93,892	43,460	23,136
II-Cagayan Valley	140,313	69,997	44,645	25,671
III-Central Luzon	227,554	158,656	49,379	19,519
IVA-CALABARZON	208,199	139,525	47,661	21,013
IVB-MIMAROPA	217,097	147,189	49,872	20,036
V-Bicol	363,368	217,676	88,001	57,691
VI-Western Visayas	460,657	280,651	117,219	62,787
VII-Central Visayas	509,756	314,619	126,595	68,542
VIII-Eastern Visayas	362,466	246,281	78,705	37,480
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	354,942	260,124	68,703	26,115
X-Northern Mindanao	466,033	318,480	101,701	45,852
XI-Davao	279,178	195,154	56,276	27,748
XII-Soccsksargen	352,920	286,116	49,639	17,165
XIII-Caraga	254,064	163,541	60,983	29,540
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	558,547	457,472	88,810	12,265

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 38 Number of Poor Households with Employed Members by Presence of Children

Region	Total Poor Households with Employed Members	Presence of Children in the Household	
		With Children	Without Children
PHILIPPINES	5,063,647	4,842,942	220,705
		95.6%	4.4%
Cordillera Administrative Region	63,737	60,765	2,972
National Capital Region	84,328	82,599	1,729
I-locos	160,488	156,347	4,141
II-Cagayan Valley	140,313	135,394	4,919
III-Central Luzon	227,554	222,552	5,002
IVA-CALABARZON	208,199	205,856	2,343
IVB-MIMAROPA	217,097	210,485	6,612
V-Bicol	363,368	356,178	7,190
VI-Western Visayas	460,657	438,664	21,993
VII-Central Visayas	509,756	473,086	36,670
VIII-Eastern Visayas	362,466	346,273	16,193
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	354,942	334,213	20,729
X-Northern Mindanao	466,033	436,344	29,689
XI-Davao	279,178	267,790	11,388
XII-Soccsksargen	352,920	336,852	16,068
XIII-Caraga	254,064	238,181	15,883
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	558,547	541,363	17,184

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 40 Number of Poor Wage and Salary Workers* Aged 15 and over by Basis of Payment

Region	Total Poor Wage and Salary Workers	Basis of Payment							
		In kind, imputed	Per piece	Per hour	Per day	Monthly	Pakyaw	Other salaries/ wages	Not salaries/ wages
PHILIPPINES	4,362,160	108,737 2.5%	223,953 5.1%	43,466 1.0%	1,868,307 42.8%	1,093,604 25.1%	285,065 6.5%	486,165 11.1%	252,863 5.8%
Cordillera Administrative Region	56,394	2,124	2,143	432	29,844	8,239	5,307	2,711	5,594
National Capital Region	82,187	688	3,614	500	33,772	31,150	1,652	8,828	1,983
I-locos	179,777	5,830	9,998	851	91,346	41,420	6,249	15,108	8,975
II-Cagayan Valley	198,571	2,139	2,116	511	125,213	18,276	6,640	2,782	40,894
III-Central Luzon	254,410	7,316	15,436	2,155	118,805	45,723	14,113	40,493	10,369
IVA-CALABARZON	219,048	5,783	12,218	1,035	89,071	59,951	5,850	29,636	15,504
IVB-MIMAROPA	168,590	5,074	10,487	1,688	81,739	39,234	6,130	19,566	4,672
V-Bicol	397,034	5,317	13,801	2,156	152,543	125,652	11,891	38,775	46,899
VI-Western Visayas	525,416	12,245	18,892	4,885	225,897	131,137	56,548	59,860	15,952
VII-Central Visayas	458,036	15,555	25,846	3,882	196,671	145,706	21,507	37,426	11,443
VIII-Eastern Visayas	304,705	8,027	11,424	2,725	136,068	86,954	12,886	31,178	15,443
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	222,557	8,928	15,706	5,190	52,717	67,982	17,714	41,310	13,010
X-Northern Mindanao	432,559	13,605	20,918	4,084	209,953	104,639	29,000	34,745	15,615
XI-Davao	233,698	1,011	11,112	1,290	121,454	50,973	16,274	22,694	8,890
XII-Soccsksargen	245,406	3,534	22,127	2,978	86,377	48,618	25,554	42,928	13,290
XIII-Caraga	208,524	5,141	9,729	1,695	79,222	66,667	8,937	28,879	8,254
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	175,248	6,420	18,386	7,409	37,615	21,283	38,813	29,246	16,076

*Wage and salary workers are those who worked for private households, private establishments, government or government corporation, or worked with pay in own farm or family operated business.

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 41 Number of Poor Employed Individuals Aged 15 and over by Nature of Employment

Region	Total Poor Employed Individuals	Nature of Employment		
		Permanent job/business/ unpaid family work	Short-term/ seasonal/casual job or business/ unpaid family work	Worked for different employers or customer on day-to-day or week-to-week basis
PHILIPPINES	7,487,901	2,356,644 31.5%	4,422,211 59.1%	709,046 9.5%
Cordillera Administrative Region	129,056	66,648	46,504	15,904
National Capital Region	110,854	42,036	55,871	12,947
I-locos	264,905	85,467	152,020	27,418
II-Cagayan Valley	253,483	49,004	182,534	21,945
III-Central Luzon	325,097	79,974	215,601	29,522
IVA-CALABARZON	307,876	114,604	167,097	26,175
IVB-MIMAROPA	316,801	97,206	192,183	27,412
V-Bicol	601,656	283,680	276,538	41,438
VI-Western Visayas	741,846	146,649	525,249	69,948
VII-Central Visayas	813,789	263,681	478,287	71,821
VIII-Eastern Visayas	535,258	148,418	331,342	55,498
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	488,996	132,675	327,824	28,497
X-Northern Mindanao	683,045	220,739	358,475	103,831
XI-Davao	404,663	151,827	215,131	37,705
XII-Soccsksargen	444,611	170,686	216,033	57,892
XIII-Caraga	388,840	135,316	222,005	31,519
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	677,125	168,034	459,517	49,574

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 42 Number of Poor Working Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old by Major Occupation Group

Region	Total Poor Children with reported Occupation	Major Occupation Group					
		Special Occupation	Gov't and Special Interest Organization Officials	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shops and Market Sales Workers
PHILIPPINES	219,562	1,757	721	351	960	1,638	25,205
		0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	11.5%
Cordillera Administrative Region	4,060	16	15	6	13	10	206
National Capital Region	1,422	398	5	3	7	8	146
I-Ilocos	7,711	24	41	9	31	32	1,023
II-Cagayan Valley	11,562	15	14	9	14	29	722
III-Central Luzon	9,434	74	23	30	56	96	996
IVA-CALABARZON	9,803	145	31	18	62	89	1,858
IVB-MIMAROPA	9,543	135	32	21	45	69	996
V-Bicol	25,548	83	57	40	91	273	4,149
VI-Western Visayas	22,572	203	77	37	78	130	1,820
VII-Central Visayas	22,490	321	81	32	99	277	3,294
VIII-Eastern Visayas	16,499	47	62	15	75	146	2,367
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	11,917	50	55	25	47	83	1,440
X-Northern Mindanao	21,907	150	68	17	108	116	2,109
XI-Davao	12,637	33	35	11	28	108	1,589
XII-Soccsksargen	9,552	17	58	12	50	58	622
XIII-Caraga	10,660	31	20	22	54	103	1,305
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	12,245	15	47	44	102	11	563

continued

Table 42 Number of Poor Working Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old by Major Occupation Group

Region	Total Poor Children with reported Occupation	Major Occupation Group				Total Children without reported Occupation
		Farm Workers, Foresters and Fisher folks	Trades and Related Workers	Plants and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers	
PHILIPPINES	219,562	51,084 23.3%	8,168 3.7%	3,380 1.5%	126,298 57.5%	10,817,424
Cordillera Administrative Region	4,060	785	139	17	2,853	141,007
National Capital Region	1,422	9	54	33	759	241,252
I-Ilocos	7,711	1,054	412	83	5,002	367,424
II-Cagayan Valley	11,562	477	279	77	9,926	276,334
III-Central Luzon	9,434	1,355	462	183	6,159	537,088
IVA-CALABARZON	9,803	1,788	640	249	4,923	546,956
IVB-MIMAROPA	9,543	2,815	311	86	5,033	477,904
V-Bicol	25,548	5,330	1,397	292	13,836	914,252
VI-Western Visayas	22,572	5,091	649	279	14,208	966,336
VII-Central Visayas	22,490	5,226	1,150	425	11,585	1,010,558
VIII-Eastern Visayas	16,499	3,938	629	188	9,032	781,143
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	11,917	4,009	358	227	5,623	678,059
X-Northern Mindanao	21,907	3,343	470	321	15,205	851,815
XI-Davao	12,637	1,986	436	239	8,172	568,799
XII-Soccsksargen	9,552	3,368	151	186	5,030	693,961
XIII-Caraga	10,660	2,345	437	200	6,143	485,807
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	12,245	8,165	194	295	2,809	1,278,729

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

concluded

Table 43 Number of Poor Households Who Experienced Displacement

Region	Total Poor Households	Experienced Displacement	
		Displaced	Not Displaced
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	551,835	4,699,359
		10.5%	89.5%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	1,021	63,612
National Capital Region	99,128	5,857	93,271
I-Ilocos	165,689	7,843	157,846
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	8,836	133,009
III-Central Luzon	250,668	11,360	239,308
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	38,268	179,005
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	39,261	182,813
V-Bicol	372,451	174,539	197,912
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	19,469	455,520
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	31,964	502,469
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	59,751	313,320
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	4,446	360,990
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	17,191	469,264
XI-Davao	284,136	6,902	277,234
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	15,058	346,866
XIII-Caraga	260,145	70,832	189,313
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	39,237	537,607

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 44 Number of Poor Households by Type of Displacement

Region	Total Poor Displaced Households	Type of Displacement*			
		Natural / Manmade Disaster	Armed Conflict	Infrastructure Development Project	Other
PHILIPPINES	551,835	475,778	50,146	7,641	26,164
		86.2%	9.1%	1.4%	4.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,021	732	62	44	209
National Capital Region	5,857	4,831	131	369	616
Ilocos	7,843	7,211	42	75	536
II-Cagayan Valley	8,836	8,087	58	95	637
III-Central Luzon	11,360	9,778	95	536	1,055
IVA-CALABARZON	38,268	36,413	130	734	1,100
IVB-MIMAROPA	39,261	37,461	248	220	1,555
V-Bicol	174,539	172,506	557	340	1,992
VI-Western Visayas	19,469	17,269	232	376	1,751
VII-Central Visayas	31,964	27,842	270	860	3,166
VIII-Eastern Visayas	59,751	57,300	219	292	2,163
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	4,446	1,708	1,165	267	1,466
X-Northern Mindanao	17,191	11,818	2,100	745	2,778
XI-Davao	6,902	4,189	1,377	329	1,152
XII-Soccsksargen	15,058	5,177	8,030	604	1,611
XIII-Caraga	70,832	65,404	2,690	1,182	2,118
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	39,237	8,052	32,740	573	2,259

*Household may experienced one or more type of displacement

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LUSTAHANAN 2

Table 45 Number of Poor Households Who Belong to Indigenous People Group

Region	Total Poor Households	Indigenous Peoples Group	
		IP Group	Non - IP Group
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	759,070	4,492,124
		14.5%	85.5%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	48,578	16,055
National Capital Region	99,128	467	98,661
I-Ilocos	165,689	8,982	156,707
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	44,432	97,413
III-Central Luzon	250,668	10,368	240,300
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	3,039	214,234
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	63,098	158,976
V-Bicol	372,451	7,937	364,514
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	14,898	460,091
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	4,055	530,378
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	253	372,818
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	113,874	251,562
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	88,055	398,400
XI-Davao	284,136	129,946	154,190
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	82,524	279,400
XIII-Caraga	260,145	50,139	210,006
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	88,425	488,419

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 46 Number of Poor Households Who Received At least One Programs and Services

Region	Total Poor Households	Received Programs and Services	
		Received At least One Program/Services	No Program/Services Received
PHILIPPINES	5,251,194	2,979,907	2,271,287
		56.7%	43.3%
Cordillera Administrative Region	64,633	47,316	17,317
National Capital Region	99,128	38,305	60,823
I-locos	165,689	117,511	48,178
II-Cagayan Valley	141,845	97,754	44,091
III-Central Luzon	250,668	112,139	138,529
IVA-CALABARZON	217,273	134,588	82,685
IVB-MIMAROPA	222,074	139,815	82,259
V-Bicol	372,451	299,716	72,735
VI-Western Visayas	474,989	303,465	171,524
VII-Central Visayas	534,433	273,210	261,223
VIII-Eastern Visayas	373,071	286,284	86,787
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	365,436	209,074	156,362
X-Northern Mindanao	486,455	269,335	217,120
XI-Davao	284,136	186,036	98,100
XII-Soccsksargen	361,924	159,237	202,687
XIII-Caraga	260,145	186,175	73,970
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	576,844	119,947	456,897

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

Table 47 Number of Poor Households by Programs and Services Received*

Region	Total Poor Households who Received at least One Program/Services	Programs and Services					
		Scholarship	Day Care Services /ECCD	Supplemental Feeding	Subsidized Rice	Philhealth	Skills/ Livelihood Training
PHILIPPINES	2,979,907	47,035 1.6%	393,184 13.2%	339,602 11.4%	472,493 15.9%	1,749,595 58.7%	50,878 1.7%
Cordillera Administrative Region	47,316	793	13,011	10,495	3,867	33,260	1,470
National Capital Region	38,305	726	3,147	2,071	1,259	18,734	340
I-Ilocos	117,511	1,232	27,967	23,205	11,920	87,555	911
II-Cagayan Valley	97,754	1,315	12,064	11,145	22,220	63,468	926
III-Central Luzon	112,139	1,545	16,701	9,525	8,198	56,783	754
IVA-CALABARZON	134,588	4,314	26,713	20,019	21,203	78,548	2,565
IVB-MIMAROPA	139,815	2,465	19,706	16,030	11,908	95,335	2,480
V-Bicol	299,716	7,271	93,901	69,807	66,841	216,878	11,851
VI-Western Visayas	303,465	4,420	39,413	35,811	35,031	214,502	5,167
VII-Central Visayas	273,210	3,209	25,365	25,600	40,143	134,062	3,087
VIII-Eastern Visayas	286,284	8,582	27,538	27,952	141,173	134,883	9,481
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	209,074	855	7,260	8,146	2,292	96,316	1,405
X-Northern Mindanao	269,335	2,639	24,960	22,547	9,562	146,708	2,859
XI-Davao	186,036	1,337	16,819	16,759	30,930	103,074	1,946
XII-Soccsksargen	159,237	3,181	12,708	11,371	12,702	91,983	864
XIII-Caraga	186,175	2,676	17,991	21,728	44,520	130,954	3,640
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	119,947	475	7,920	7,391	8,724	46,552	1,132

*Household may have received one or more programs/services

continued

Table 47 Number of Poor Households by Programs and Services Received

Region	Total Poor Households who Received at least One Program/Services	Programs and Services					Other
		Housing	Microcredit	Self-Employment Assistance	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	Other Cash Transfer Program	
PHILIPPINES	2,979,907	75,900 2.5%	42,138 1.4%	15,253 0.5%	2,008,633 67.4%	159,175 5.3%	272,403 9.1%
Cordillera Administrative Region	47,316	392	228	460	29,700	3,719	5,143
National Capital Region	38,305	459	77	172	29,150	1,045	2,672
I-locos	117,511	420	1,371	583	82,461	3,194	2,838
II-Cagayan Valley	97,754	2,505	1,243	1,099	48,060	3,322	11,704
III-Central Luzon	112,139	1,664	152	338	78,527	2,101	2,875
IVA-CALABARZON	134,588	2,070	8,133	640	87,632	3,635	11,838
IVB-MIMAROPA	139,815	1,118	5,666	674	102,582	2,757	8,260
V-Bicol	299,716	3,117	17,098	1,174	204,356	7,029	61,024
VI-Western Visayas	303,465	10,340	3,453	1,553	188,299	19,413	26,101
VII-Central Visayas	273,210	10,012	991	765	172,924	17,270	45,769
VIII-Eastern Visayas	286,284	23,138	1,325	2,917	174,378	49,379	42,664
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	209,074	384	278	505	188,087	5,112	5,504
X-Northern Mindanao	269,335	3,835	836	1,732	176,943	11,324	13,181
XI-Davao	186,036	12,604	143	806	135,467	11,966	11,603
XII-Soccsargen	159,237	721	238	606	103,028	5,592	5,679
XIII-Caraga	186,175	851	587	808	116,457	9,904	11,892
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	119,947	2,270	319	421	90,582	2,413	3,656

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, LISTAHANAN 2

continued

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