



Refinements on the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology and the Sources of Differences of the Official Poverty Statistics and the NHTS-PR Estimates

**Presented by
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Secretary General**



**Meeting of the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and
Poverty Reduction
01 December 2011
Bulwagan ng Karunungan, DepEd Complex, Pasig City**

Outline of the Presentation



- I. Introduction
- II. Refinements in the official poverty estimation methodology
- III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates
- IV. Concluding remarks





I. Background

- The NSCB appreciates the interest of the Cabinet Cluster on the official poverty statistics released by the NSCB.
- The NSCB already made two presentations to the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction (CC-HDPR) on the official poverty estimation methodology

Area/Topic	Date of Presentation
Refinements on the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology And Highlights of the 2009 Official Poverty Statistics	17 March 2011
Sources of difference of the official poverty statistics and NHTS-PR estimates	8 September 2011





II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



Some questions on the refinements made on the official poverty estimation methodology:

1. Why the need to refine the methodology? Has the definition of poverty changed?
2. Who developed the refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology?
3. What were the refinements made?
4. What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?
5. Are back estimates available?
6. What is the implication of the refinements to the MDG target of halving poverty by 2015?

These have been addressed/responded to in various forums/presentations made by the NSCB.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



In accordance with the NSCB Executive Board instruction to implement the communication plan for greater statistical advocacy and appreciation on the official poverty estimation methodology,

- The NSCB made at least 20 presentations in various meetings/fora on the refinements made as well as the highlights of the 2009 official poverty statistics.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



At least 20 presentations on the refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology in various meetings/fora

Date	Venue	Forum/Meetings
February 11, 2011	Malate, Manila	National Wages and Productivity Commission (NWPC)
February 16, 2011	House of Representatives, Quezon City	House Committee on Poverty Alleviation
February 22, 2011	NEDA sa Pasig, Pasig City	NEDA Social Development Committee - Technical Staff
February 23, 2011	House of Representatives, Quezon City	Congressional Planning and Budget Department (CPBD)
March 08, 2011	DSWD Conference Room, Quezon City	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
March 15, 2011	Intramuros, Manila	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
March 17, 2011	DepEd Complex, Pasig City	Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction
March 30, 2011	Occupational Safety and Health Center, Quezon City	Commission Meeting on Two-Tiered Wage System
April 06, 2011	Cebu City, Cebu	Central Visayas KALAHI Convergence Group



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



Date	Venue	Forum/Meetings
April 13, 2011	Malate, Manila	Technical Workshop on Two-Tiered Wage System
April 15, 2011	NEDA sa Pasig, Pasig City	NEDA Social Development Committee - Cabinet Level
April 27, 2011	GSIS Building, Pasay City	Presentation to the Technical Staff of the Senate of the Philippines
May 14, 2011	Quezon City	DSWD Family Day
May 19, 2011	Kalibo, Aklan	Poverty Forum in Aklan
July 14, 2011	Philippine Gateway Hotel, Surigao City	Caraga Regional Development Council Meeting
September 8, 2011	DepEd Complex, Pasig City	Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction
September 13, 2011	San Miguel, Manila	Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
October 6, 2011	Los Baños, Laguna	Presentation to UPLB Student-Faculty Conference
October 27, 2011	Roxas Blvd., Manila	Department of Finance (DOF)
November 29, 2011	House of Representatives, Quezon City	House Committee on Poverty Alleviation





Why the need to refine the methodology? Has the definition of poverty changed?

1. It is a **standard practice** among official statisticians in national statistical systems all over the world to refine and update methodologies and statistical frameworks to better reflect current phenomena.

e.g.,

- Compilation of the National Accounts
 - Research and development
- Measures of well-being
 - Happiness

2. The UN Statistical Commission prescribes international standards and guidelines on statistical measurement and practices but there is no international standard on measuring poverty.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



**Why the need to refine the methodology?
Has the definition of poverty changed?**

3. To address some issues/concerns raised on the Official Poverty Estimation Methodology

- Issues on the following:

- i) **Estimation of the food threshold**

- Stringent nutritional requirements
 - Artifice being used

- ii) **Estimation of the poverty threshold**

- Direct vs. indirect estimation of the non-food threshold
 - With the use of an indirect estimate,
 - Appropriate reference population
 - Use of constant or changing FE/TBE ratio

- iii) **Estimation of the incidence and other measures of poverty**

- Appropriate level of disaggregation
 - Availability of measurement errors for the different poverty statistics

- iv) **Improvement of the relevance of official poverty statistics.**

- Need for consistent poverty estimates for purposes of MDG monitoring
 - Revision policy (frequency of review of the poverty estimation methodology)



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



4. Towards improving measurements/monitoring of poverty, refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology are determined/recommended by a group of professionals/experts who have undertaken significant studies on poverty; not by a single agency alone.

Per Executive Order 352, series of 1996

Designated statistics/ statistical activity	Designated source
Official poverty statistics	National Statistical Coordination Board
Official poverty estimation methodology	Technical Committee on Poverty Statistics Chair: Dr. Celia M. Reyes Vice-Chair: Dr. Romulo A. Virola Ms. Carmelita N. Ericta Members: 18 professionals/experts who have undertaken significant studies on poverty.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



**Why the need to refine the methodology?
Has the definition of poverty changed?**

5. The definition of poverty did not change. The refinements are only meant to better measure poverty.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



Why the need to refine the methodology? Has the definition of poverty changed?

The latest refinements on the methodology is the third major revision since the first official methodology was adopted in 1987.

History of the official poverty estimation methodology

Year	Refinements	Considerations
1987		
1992	1	Refinements were made so as not to overestimate poverty
2003/2005/ 2006	2	Refinements were made to generate provincial poverty statistics by using regional menus priced using provincial prices.
2011	3	Refinements were undertaken to improve comparability of estimates across space and over time.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



Why the need to refine the methodology? Has the definition of poverty changed?

- The review of the official poverty estimation methodology to come up with the latest refinement has been a long and deliberate process.
- It started as early as 2004.

Year	Activities undertaken
2003	2 nd Refinement of the methodology was approved by the NSCB Executive Board
2004	Review of the regional menus to come up with provincial food bundles that pass the Test of Revealed Preferences
2005	
2006	
2007	Project on the Comprehensive Documentation of Official Poverty Statistics
2008	Continuation of the Project Overall review of the official poverty estimation methodology
2009	Continuation of the overall review, with 17 Meetings of the Technical Committee and Small Working Groups 1 Workshop 1 Consultative Forum
2010	
2011	Approval of the refinements in the methodology



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



**Why the need to refine the methodology?
Has the definition of poverty changed?**

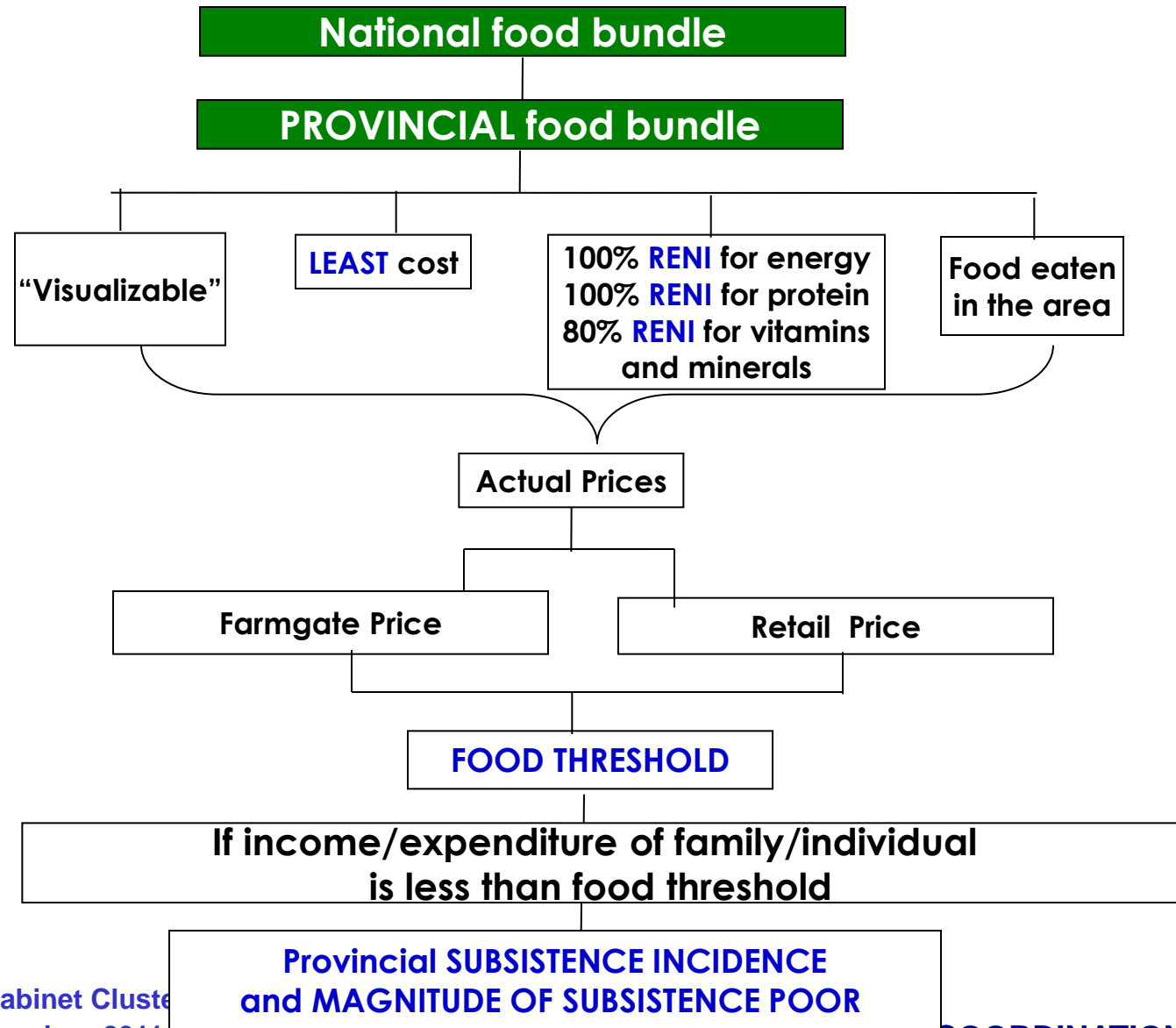
- To introduce refinements in the methodology **at the beginning of the administration** (or end of the administration) to avoid misconceptions that the refinements are politically motivated.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What were the refinements made?



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What were the refinements made?

Components	OLD Methodology	REFINED Methodology	Remarks/Considerations
	Income-based	Income-based	No change
I. ESTIMATION OF THE FOOD THRESHOLD			
a. Artifice to use	Use region-based food bundles that are: Low-cost	Use provincial food bundles , with food items that are: -Least cost food bundle for the province as it passed the Test of Revealed Preference -Were developed based on an indicative national food bundle	-To capture province-specific characteristics in the estimation of provincial poverty statistics -To ensure that the bundle chosen for the province is “superior” over another bundle based on preferences, that is, the former will provide the least cost but with the same level of utility -Used a national reference food bundle as a starting point to enhance consistency across space



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



National reference food bundle from
the Test of Revealed Preference



Sample translation: NCR

Meal Time	Viands
Breakfast	Scrambled egg
	Coffee with milk
	Boiled rice/rice-corn mix
Lunch	Boiled/ginataang monggo with malunggay and dried dilis
	Banana
	Boiled rice/corn mix
Dinner	Fried fish/boiled pork
	Vegetable dish
	Boiled rice/rice-corn mix
Snacks	Bread or boiled rootcrop

Meal Time	Viands	% Energy and Nutrient Adequacy	
Breakfast	Scrambled egg	Energy	100
	Boiled rice	Protein	123
	Coffee with milk	Calcium	119
Lunch	Boiled monggo with malunggay and dried dilis	Iron	80
		Vitamin A	131
		Thiamin	88
	Banana, latundan	Riboflavin	80
	Boiled rice	Niacin	249
Dinner	Fried tulingan	Vitamin C	106
	Boiled kangkong		
	Boiled rice		
Snacks	Pandesal		

1- Based on the range of usual intakes of households who consume these items, with consideration of households in the 2nd income quintile and all households regardless of income class



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



Sample translation: NCR

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	Boiled kangkong		
	Boiled rice		
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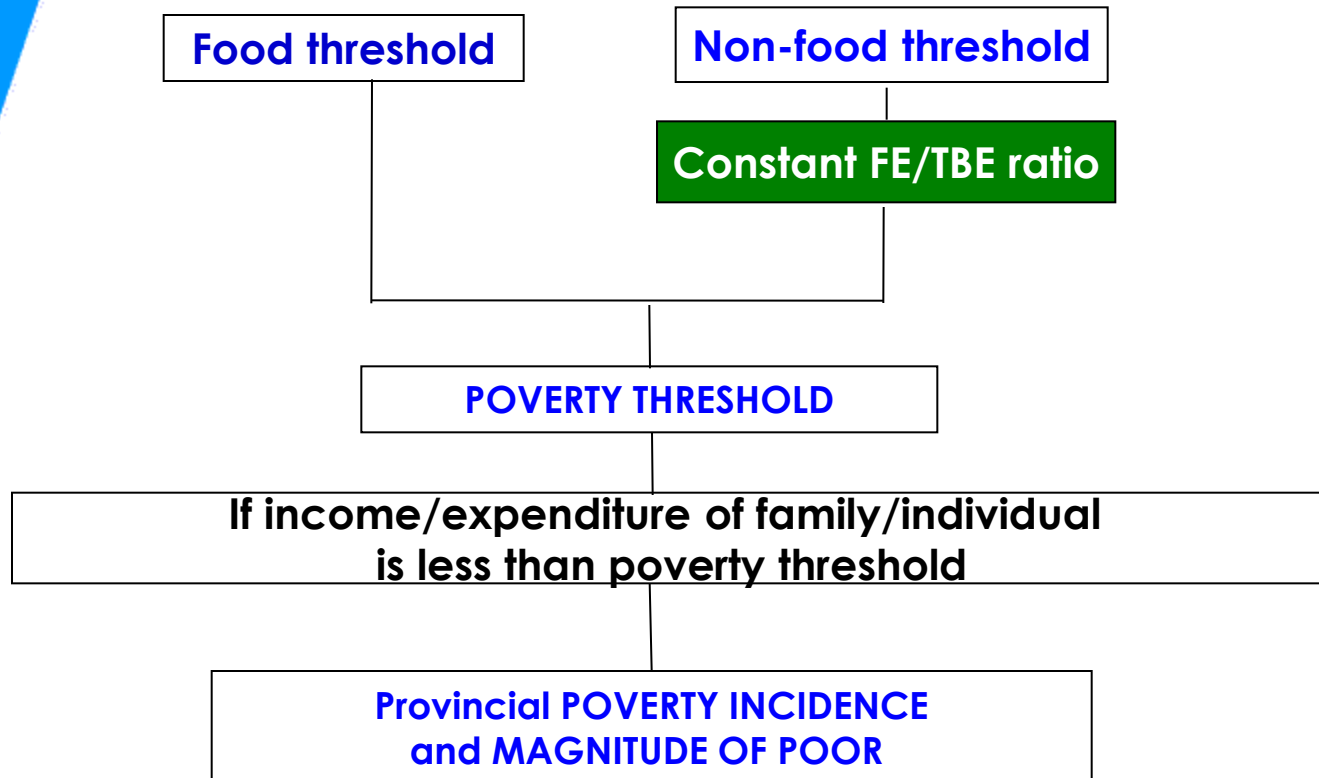
- Food items in the bundle pass the requirements of:
 - 100% RENI for energy and protein
 - 80% for other vitamins and minerals
- Adequacy of 6 of the 9 energy and nutrient requirements in the food bundle more than surpasses the minimum requirements!
- In the use of the new provincial food bundles:
 - Nutritional requirements are not sacrificed!
- Similar observations for the rest of the provincial food bundles.



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What were the refinements made?



ACTUAL Non-Food Basic Needs

- Education
- Clothing & footwear
- Medical care
- Transportation & communication
- Fuel, light & water
- Housing
- Housing maintenance & other minor repairs
- Non-durable furnishings
- Household operations
- Personal care & effects
- Rental of occupied dwelling unit



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What were the refinements made?

Components	OLD Methodology	REFINED Methodology	Remarks/ Considerations
II. ESTIMATION OF THE POVERTY THRESHOLD			
a. FE/TBE ratio	Use of the FE/TBE ratio by province urban-rural for the respective FIES year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Use the average FE/TBE ratio for 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009-To be used for 12 years- Where the FE/TBE ratio for each FIES year is nationally determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To ensure that the parameters are fairly stable since FE/TBE ratios do not change dramatically over time-To ensure consistency over time for at least two administrations-To ensure consistency across space-The use of a constant FE/TBE ratio has been suggested by the NSCB Technical Staff since 2003.



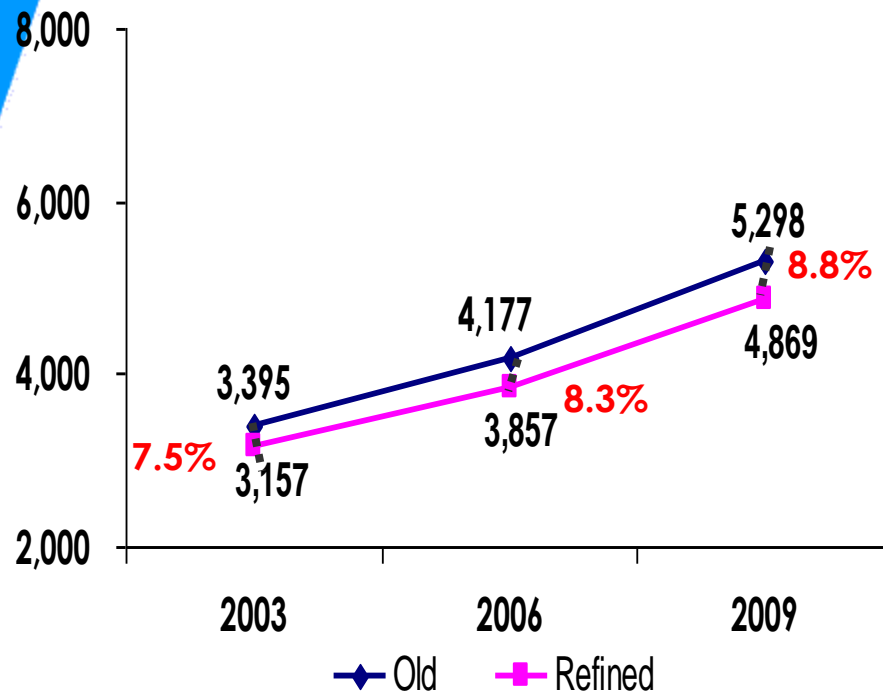
II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



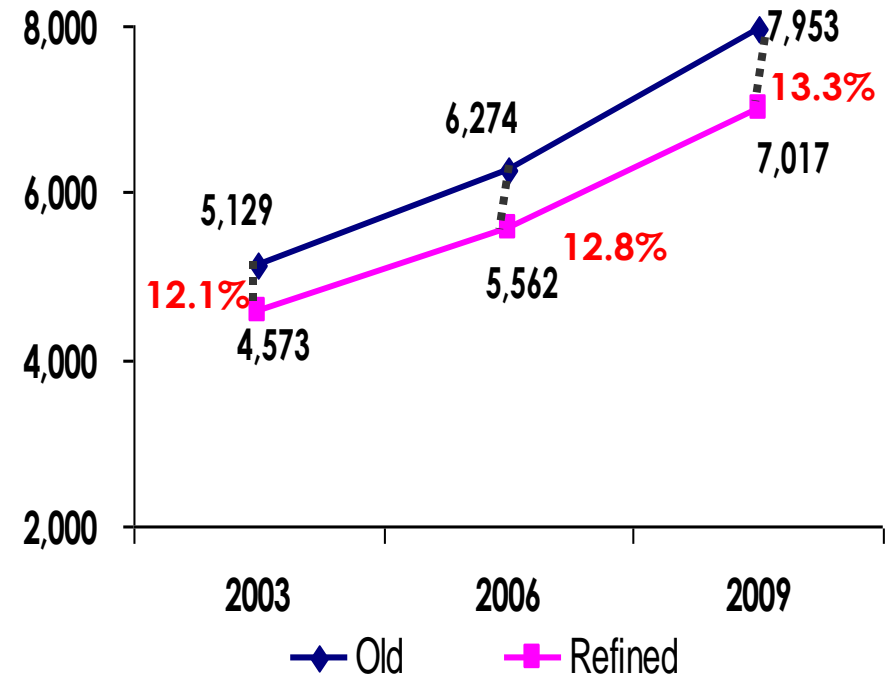
What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

On the average, the food thresholds and the poverty thresholds are higher by 8% and 13%, respectively, using the old methodology as compared to the refined methodology!

**Food Threshold for a Family of Five
(in Php)**



**Poverty Threshold for a Family of Five
(in Php)**



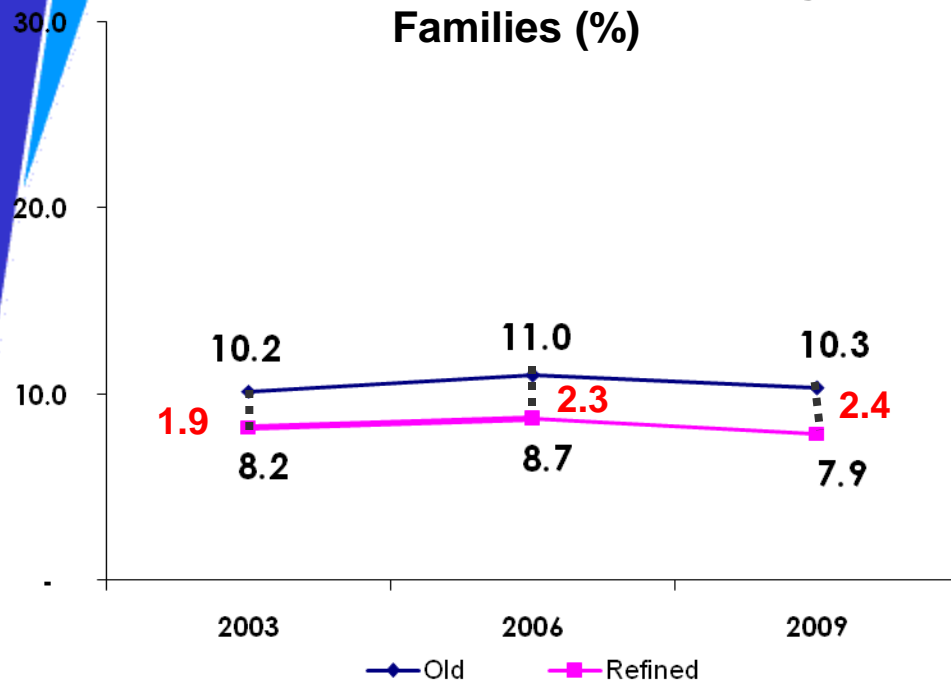
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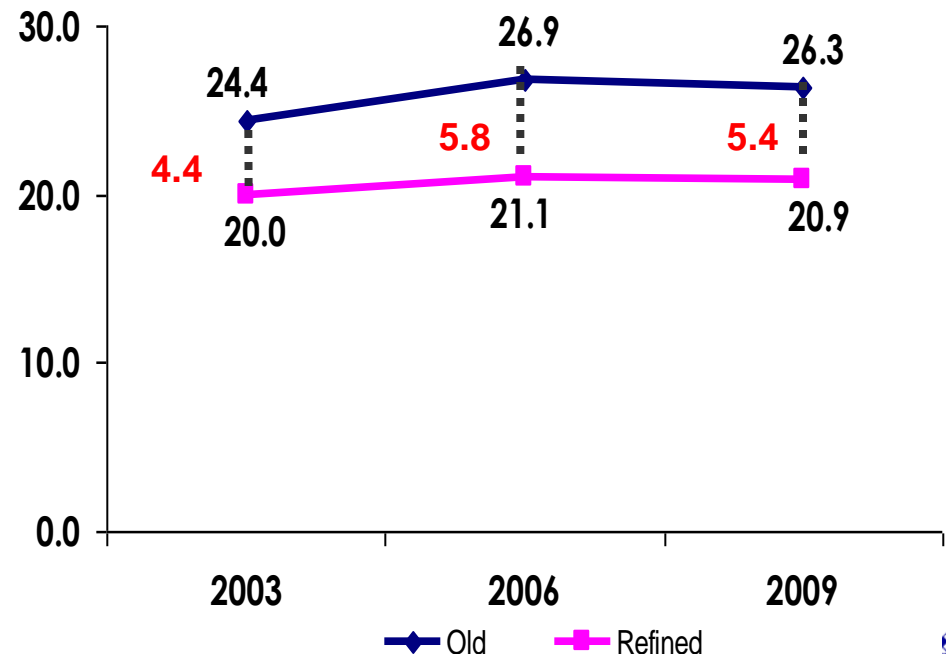
What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

- The same trends in subsistence and poverty incidence among families were observed, whether the old or whether the refined methodology.
- Subsistence incidence and poverty incidence are higher by about 2 and 5 percentage points, respectively, using the old methodology as compared to the refined methodology.

Subsistence Incidence among Families (%)



Poverty Incidence among Families (%)



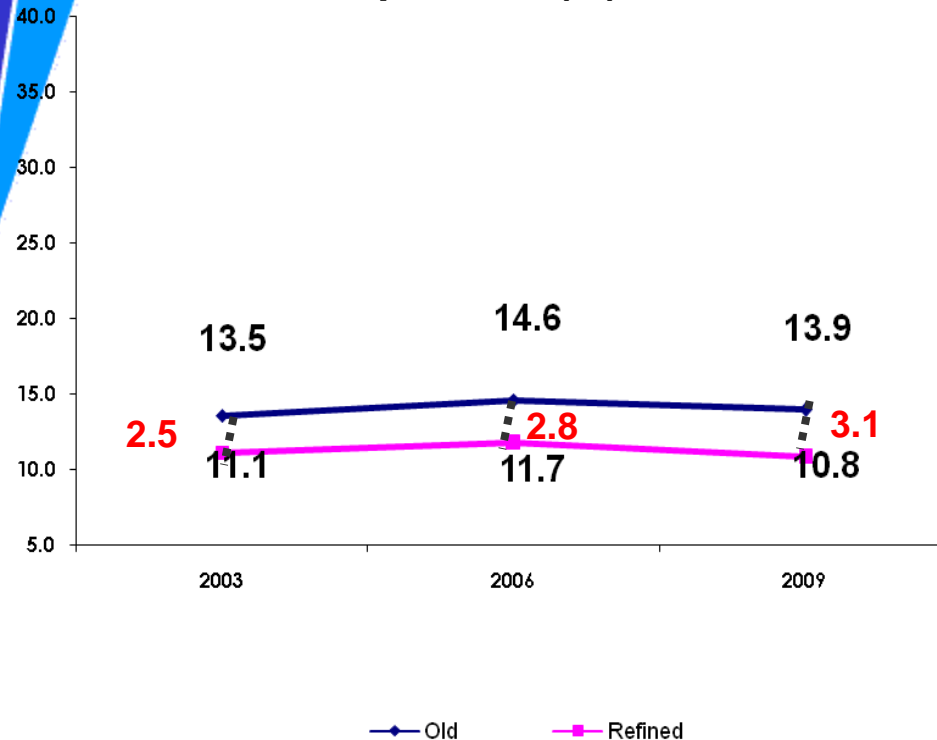
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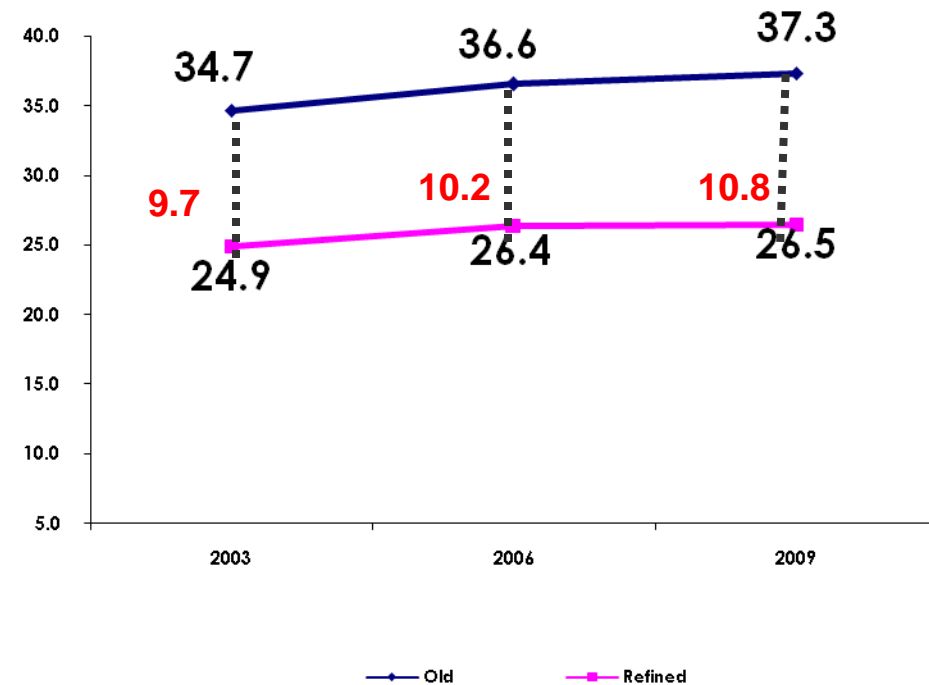
What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

The same trends were observed in subsistence and poverty incidence among population!

Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)



Poverty Incidence among Population (%)



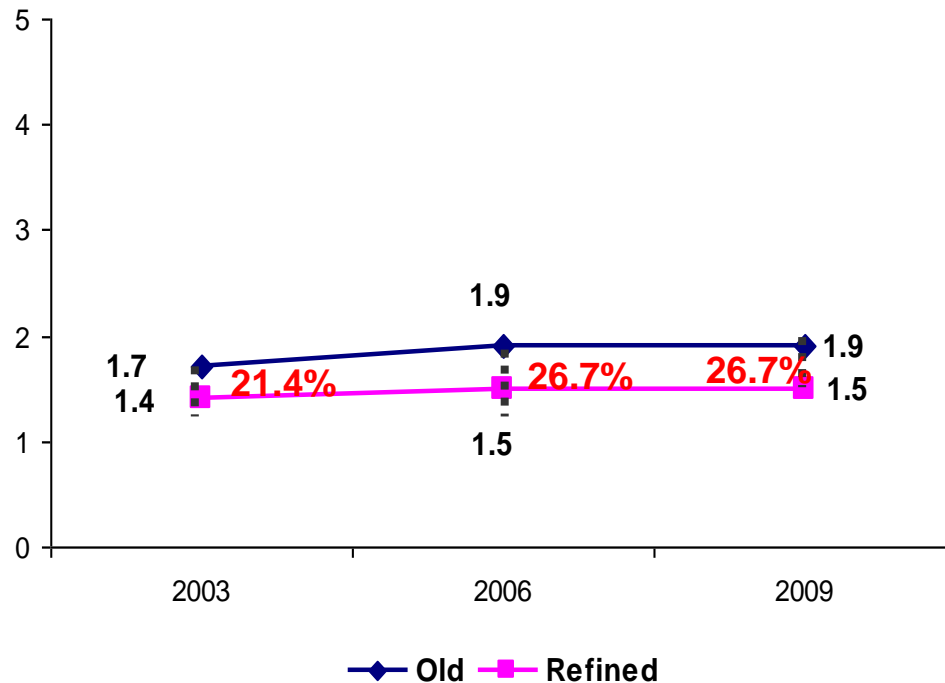
II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



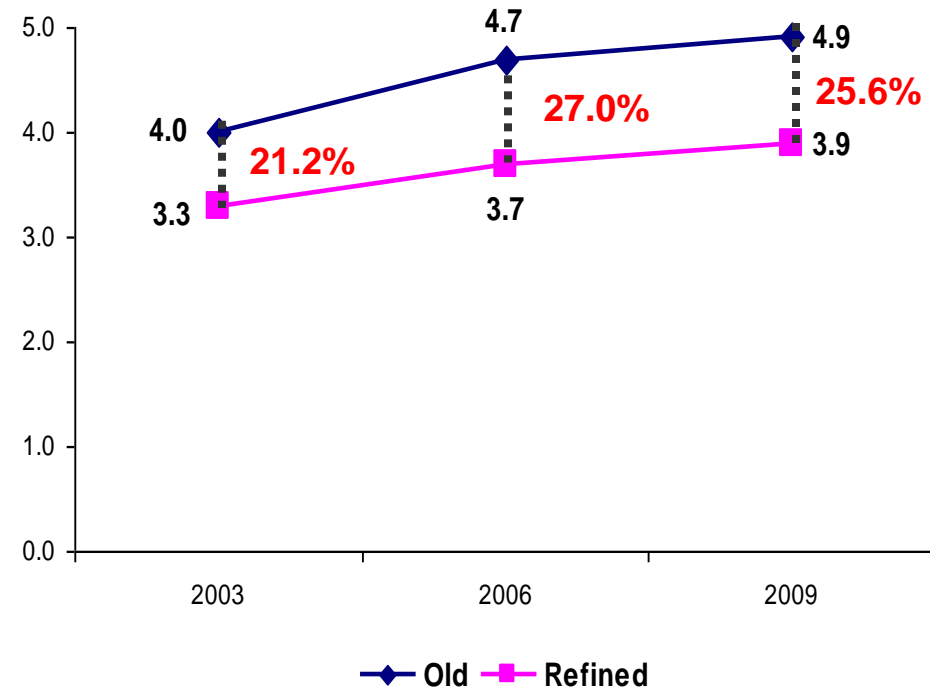
What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

- Magnitude of food poor and magnitude of poor families are higher by about 27% and 26%, respectively, using the old methodology as compared to the refined methodology.

**Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families
(in million)**



**Magnitude of Poor Families
(in million)**



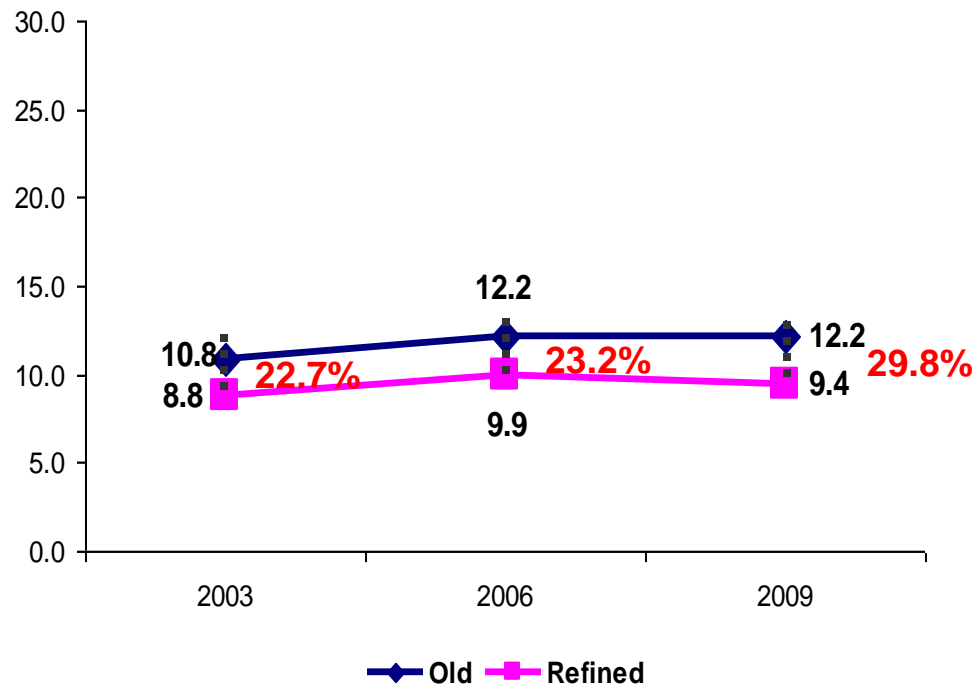
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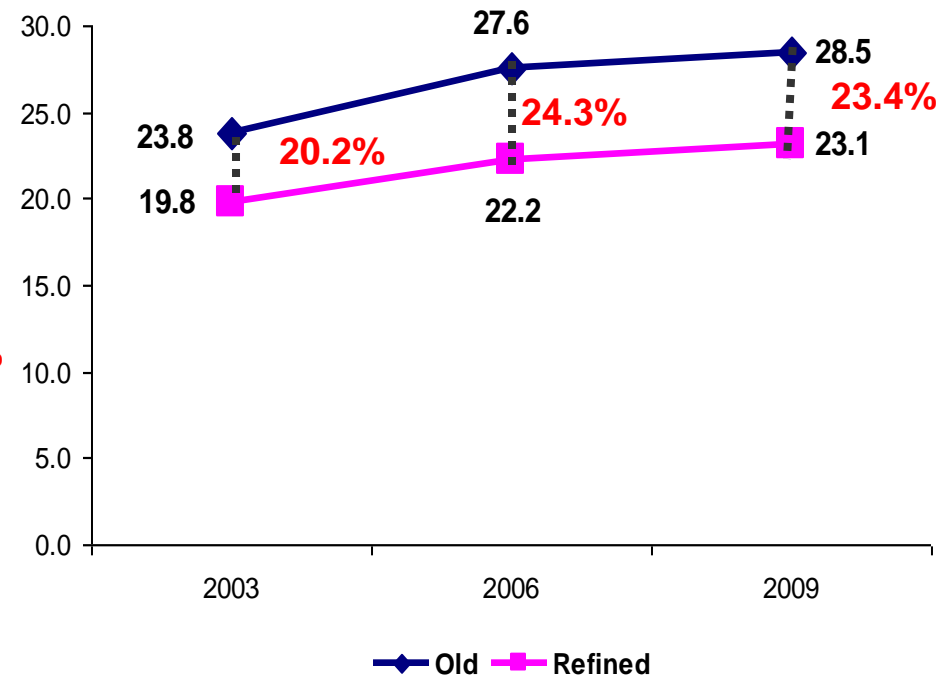
What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

- Basically, similar trends were observed in the magnitude of poor population and the magnitude of subsistence poor population.

**Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population
(in million)**



**Magnitude of Poor Population
(in million)**



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

For all the indicators, the use of the old methodology yielded higher estimates as compared with those generated based on the refined methodology.

Indicators	Old Methodology			Refined			Difference		
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Among families									
Subsistence Incidence (%)	10.2	11.0	10.3	8.2	8.7	7.9	-2.0	-2.3	-2.4
Magnitude of Food Poor (in million)	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	-17.6	-21.1	-21.1
Poverty Incidence (%)	24.4	26.9	26.3	20.0	21.1	20.9	-4.4	-5.8	-5.4
Magnitude of Poor (in million)	4.0	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	-17.5	-21.3	-20.4
Among individuals									
Subsistence Incidence (%)	13.5	14.6	13.9	11.1	11.7	10.8	-2.4	-2.9	-3.1
Magnitude of Food Poor (in million)	10.8	12.2	12.2	8.8	9.9	9.4	-18.5	-18.9	-23.0
Poverty Incidence (%)	30.0	32.9	32.6	24.9	26.4	26.5	-5.1	-6.5	-6.1
Magnitude of Poor (in million)	23.8	27.6	28.5	19.8	22.2	23.1	-16.8	-19.6	-18.9

II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What is the extent of the difference between the estimates using the old and the refined methodologies?

- In general, poverty estimates using the old and refined methodologies showed similar trend/pattern.
- In terms of levels, estimates based on the old methodology were higher than those of the refined methodology.





Are back estimates available?

- In the interest of transparency and as a standard practice among official statisticians, comparable estimates **using BOTH old and refined methodologies** have been estimated by the NSCB:

2009

2006

2003

1991 – primarily for MDG monitoring

Note: Covered four years only due to manpower and resource constraints of the NSCB.












II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology

What is the implication of the refinements to the MDG target of halving poverty by 2015?

Using the latest 2009 poverty estimates, the probability of halving poverty, between 1990 and 2015, has gone down but remains at medium!

Using the old methodology - unlinked series: Medium probability

Using the old methodology - linked series: Low probability

	Indicator	Target	Baseline	2003	2006	2009
Refined Methodology	Poverty incidence among population	16.6	33.1 (1991)	 24.9	 26.4	 26.5
	Pace of Progress			0.99	0.65	0.53
Old Methodology (unlinked series)	Poverty incidence among population	22.6	45.3 (1991)	 30.0	 32.9	 32.6
	Pace of Progress			1.35	0.88	0.75
Old Methodology (linked series)	Poverty incidence among population	7.9	26.4 (2000)	 30.0	 32.9	 32.6
	Pace of Progress			-1.36	-1.23	-0.78

Notes: The pace of progress is computed as the ratio of the actual annual growth rate and required annual growth rate.



High: Pace of Progress is greater than 0.9



Medium: Pace of Progress between 0.5 and 0.9



Low: Pace of Progress is less than 0.5

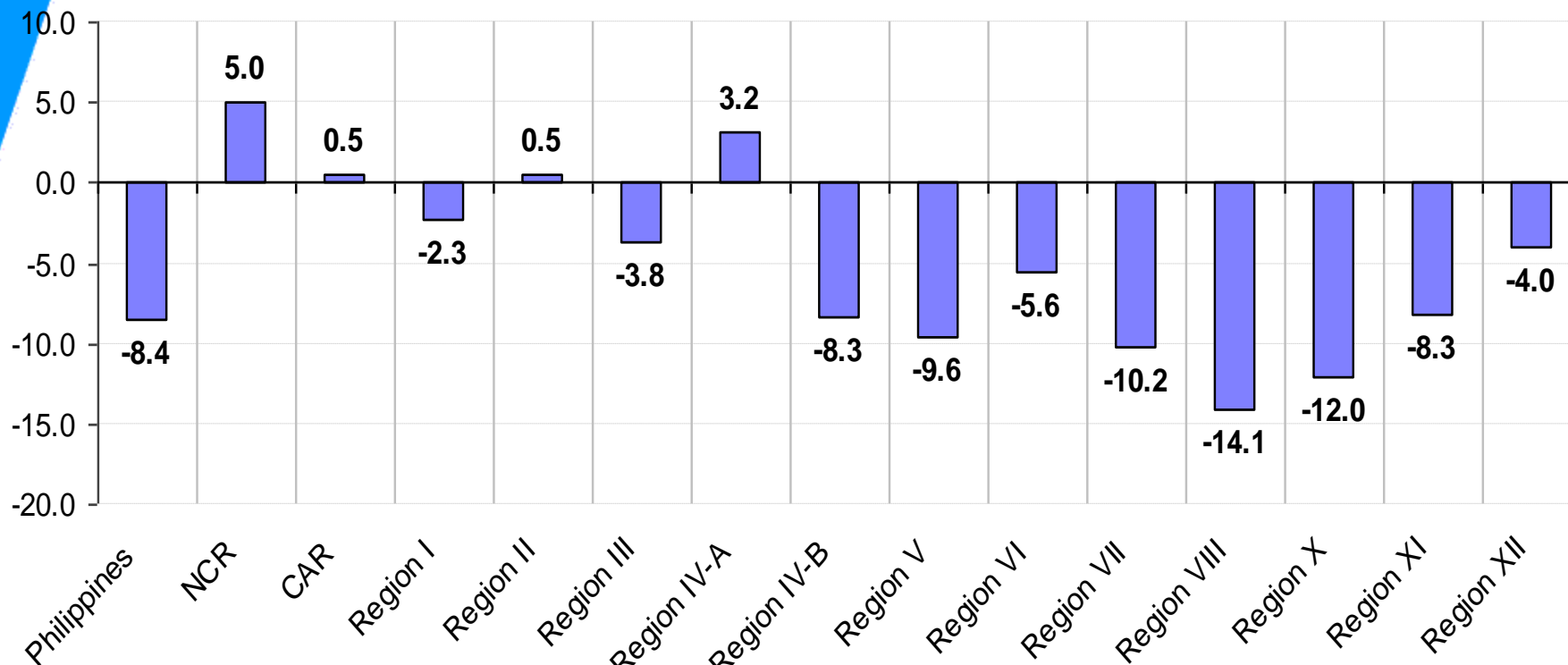


II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What is the implication of the refinements to the MDG target of halving poverty by 2015?

As of 2009, the Philippines was eight years behind target on poverty reduction!
Only NCR, CAR, Regions II and IV-A are ahead of their targets!



Notes: Time-distance (years): positive (+) – time lead (progress is ahead the path to target)

Negative (-) – time lag (Progress is behind the path to target)

The time distance is a new generic statistical measure for analysis and visualization of time series data. This was first developed by Prof. Pavle Sicherl of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Region IX, Caraga, and ARMM are 27, 21, and 81 years behind the target in 2009.

Meeting of the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development



II. Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology



What is the implication of the refinements to the MDG

target of halving poverty by 2015?

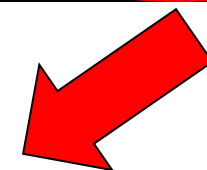
	Actual		Target (given the present performance)	
	Poverty Incidence among population	Percentage point decrease	Poverty Incidence among population	Percentage point decrease
1991	33.1	Annual reduction of 0.37 percentage points, between 1991-2009 , from a baseline of 33.1		0.69 annually, between 1991-2015 , from a baseline of 33.1
2003	24.9			
2006	26.4			
2009	26.5		20.7	
2012			18.6	1.65 annually, between 2009-2015 , from a baseline of 26.5
2015			16.6	

Target reduction in poor population

	Population	
	Annual	Cumulative
2010	1,598,224	
2011	1,628,372	3,226,597
2012	1,658,671	4,885,268
2013	1,689,113	6,574,381
2014	1,719,689	8,294,071
2015	1,750,410	10,044,481

Target poverty incidence

25.05
23.35
21.65
19.95
18.25
16.55





III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



- The 2009 official magnitude of poor families is 26.6% lower than the magnitude of poor families identified by the NHTS-PR.

Poverty Indicator	Used by NHTSPR	Official Poverty Statistics	DIFFERENCE (Official – NHTS-PR)
	2009-2010	2009	2009
Magnitude of poor families	5,255,118	3,855,730	In levels: (1,399,388) In percent: (26.6)%



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



Source of difference	Official Poverty Statistics	NHTS-PR Estimates
1. Poverty thresholds used	Used the <u>2009</u> official poverty thresholds (PT) based on the <u>REFINED methodology</u> approved by the NSCB Executive Board in February 2011 Annual per capita PT: PhP 16,841	Used the <u>2006</u> poverty thresholds based on the <u>OLD</u> provincial poverty estimation methodology approved by the NSCB Executive Board in 2003 Annual per capita PT: PhP 15,057
Difference (Official – NHTS-PR)		
In levels: PhP 1,784 In percent: 11.9%		



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



Source of difference	Official Poverty Statistics	NHTS-PR Estimates
2. Income data used		
a. Reference period	2009	March 2009 - January 2010
	Some events that happened between Mar 2009-Jan 2010 Starting 2008 – Global financial crisis; rice/oil price crisis June 2009: Start of El Niño July 2009: Start of the increase in alert level of Maon Volcano Sept 2009: Typhoon Pepeng Sept – Oct 2009: Typhoon Ondoy Oct 2009: Typhoon Ramil	
b. Estimation of income	Used income data collected from a battery of questions on actual income in the 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the NSO	Used non-income variables from the Proxy Means Test (PMT) developed from the 2003 Merged FIES and LFS, which was the latest available data when the DSWD developed the PMT model



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



A. Reference year

Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB ¹	NHTS-PR, DSWD
2009	March 2009- January 2010

1/ Estimated using the following data sources:

- a. Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the National Statistics Office (NSO)
- b. Actual prices from the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) for agricultural commodities and National Statistics Office (NSO) for non-agricultural commodities.



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



B. Poverty Thresholds Used

Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB	NHTS-PR, DSWD
2009 official poverty thresholds based on the REFINED poverty estimation methodology approved in February 2011	2006 official poverty thresholds ¹ based on OLD poverty estimation methodology
Annual per capita PT: PhP 16,841	Annual per capita PT: PhP 15,057
Difference (Official – NHTS-PR)	
In levels: PhP 1,784	
In percent: 11.9% (of the threshold used by the NHTS-PR)	

1/ Latest data available when the NHTSPR started.



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



C. Methodology Used in the Estimation of Income

Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB	NHTS-PR, DSWD
Direct Estimation of income	Indirect estimation of income using Proxy Means Test
<p>Income is directly collected by the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).</p> <p>All sources of income was considered.</p>	<p>Income is not directly collected by the NHTS-PR. It is a model-based estimate.</p> <p>It is estimated using non-income variables found to be significantly correlated to income. These variables are available from/included in the NHTS-PR Assessment Form.</p> <p>Note: The model used is a result of the proxy means test exercise undertaken by the DSWD using the merged 2003 FIES and LFS data.</p>



III. Sources of differences of the official poverty statistics and the NHTS-PR estimates



- While the NSCB is the source of official poverty statistics, various agencies, in public and private sectors, also have initiatives on poverty monitoring.
- These different measures vary:
 - Hard vs. soft data
 - Levels of disaggregation
 - Frequency/timeliness
 - Serve different purposes.





IV. Concluding Remarks





1. The NSCB is pleased that the official poverty statistics we generate are increasingly being used in actual policies/programs/projects of the government as well as in the private sector.

One of the major users is the DSWD – from the identification of the poorest 44 provinces for the KALAHI-CIDSS as far back as 2003 and now, in the implementation of the 4Ps.

Used by MPAI-World Vision in the sponsorship program for schooling of indigents in Leyte.

- Increased interest in poverty statistics
- Increased statistical appreciation
- Increased uses of poverty statistics in policies/programs/projects

Hopefully, increased investments on statistics.... increased manpower resources for statistics.



2. We would like to continue enhancing our relevance to our stakeholders by responding to concerns such as on:

- Refinements on the official poverty estimation methodology**
- Differences between different approaches in poverty measurement**

But we need manpower resources!

(Note: The people who used to estimate poverty back in 2002 numbered 10; presently, there are only 3 technical staff (due to the prohibitions imposed by EO 366)).

IV. Concluding Remarks



Moving forward, we hope to be able to address pressing issues with the help of our development partners (World Bank, UNDP, among others):

Issue	Remarks
1. Updating of the SAE	With the availability of the microdata of the 2007 PopCen and the merged 2009 FIES-LFS in the 2 nd semester of 2011, the NSCB has started the generation of 2009 SAE of poverty. This is scheduled to be released in March 2012.
2. More timely release of the FIES microdata	<p>In the generation of the 2006 and 2009 poverty statistics, FIES microdata have been available 13 months after the reference year.</p> <p>To decrease the time lag of the release of the results of the FIES, which is the source of income and expenditure data for the generation of official poverty statistics, the NSO has undertaken a study on the possibility of conducting the FIES in one round only (instead of two).</p>



IV. Concluding Remarks



Moving forward, we hope to be able to address pressing issues with the help of our development partners (World Bank, UNDP, among others):

Issue	Remarks
3. More timely poverty statistics	<p>Presently, the NSCB is releasing official poverty statistics less than a month after the provision of the FIES microdata.</p> <p>If plans on the conduct of the FIES with only one visit, and if microdata will also be released within the reference year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- FIES could be released earlier;- It is highly possible that the NSCB can release poverty statistics, also within the reference year.
4. Generation of Annual poverty statistics	<p>An integrated review of selected surveys is being undertaken to explore the possibility of generating annual poverty statistics, among others.</p> <p>This is likewise included in the directions of the Technical Committees on Poverty Statistics and Survey Design for 2012.</p>

Other statistical programs/activities are reflected in the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2011-2017 that is currently being finalized.



IV. Concluding Remarks



2009 poverty statistics based on official poverty estimation methodology

Indicator	2009 poverty statistics
Daily poverty threshold for a family of five	PhP 231 per day
Magnitude of poor families	3.9 million poor families

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board

To examine vulnerable families/population (or those living near the poverty threshold)

If poverty threshold is increased by	Change in daily poverty threshold for a family of 5	Magnitude of poor
10%	↑ PhP 254	4,652,074
15%	↑ PhP 266	5,047,131
16%	↑ PhP 268	5,126,304
17%	↑ PhP 270	5,211,636
18%	↑ PhP 273	5,289,809

Source: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff.

Meeting of the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development



IV. Concluding Remarks



3. In the fight against poverty, the government should help, not only the poor, but also the vulnerable families/population with income slightly above the poverty threshold.





Maraming Salamat Po!

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