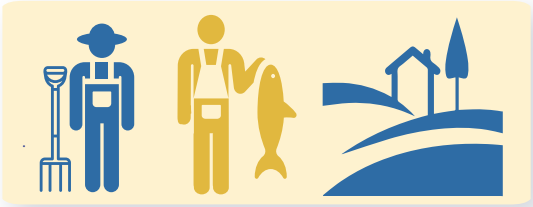
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Control No. 20-SSSS04-37

SUBSISTENCE[a] INCIDENCE AMONG THE BASIC SECTORS[b] IN THE PHILIPPINES

Highest subsistence incidence were recorded among **farmers (11.5%), fisherfolks (8.3%), and individuals residing in rural areas (8.0%) in 2018.**



In terms of magnitude of food poor in 2018, most of them were **individuals residing in rural areas (4.1 million), children (3.2 million), and women (2.7 million).**

FARMERS

Subsistence Incidence (%): 11.5 (2018); 18.6 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 1.7 (2015); 0.9 (2018)

CHILDREN

Subsistence Incidence (%): 8.1 (2018); 14.1 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 5.5 (2015); 3.2 (2018)

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY[c,d]

Subsistence Incidence (%): 4.2 (2018)

New

Magnitude of Food Poor: 68 thousand food poor PWDs in 2018

FISHERFOLKS

Subsistence Incidence (%): 8.3 (2018); 11.7 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in thousands): 144 (2015); 91 (2018)

SELF-EMPLOYED & UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS[c]

Subsistence Incidence (%): 6.2 (2018); 10.8 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 1.5 (2015); 0.8 (2018)

INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS

Subsistence Incidence (%): 2.6 (2018); 4.4 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 2.1 (2015); 1.4 (2018)

INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN RURAL AREAS

Subsistence Incidence (%): 8.0 (2018); 13.9 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 7.4 (2015); 4.1 (2018)

WOMEN

Subsistence Incidence (%): 5.2 (2018); 9.2 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 4.6 (2015); 2.7 (2018)

SENIOR CITIZENS

Subsistence Incidence (%): 2.2 (2018); 4.7 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in thousands): 370 (2015); 202 (2018)

YOUTH

Subsistence Incidence (%): 4.4 (2018); 7.3 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 2.1 (2015); 1.3 (2018)

MIGRANT AND FORMAL WORKERS

Subsistence Incidence (%): 2.1 (2018); 4.6 (2015)

Magnitude of Food Poor (in millions): 1.2 (2015); 0.6 (2018)

Footnotes:

a - Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, defines "poor" as individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life. In this case, per capita income derived from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which was used for classifying food poor or non-food poor, refers to the total family income divided by the number of family members and not necessarily the income of the individual in a particular sector. If the per capita income is below the food threshold, then all the members of the family are considered food poor. Hence, a farmer belonging to a food poor family is considered food poor.

b - RA 8425 defined the basic sectors as the disadvantaged or marginalized sectors of the Philippine Society. Basic sectors are not mutually exclusive i.e., there could be overlaps among sectors wherein women may also be counted as senior citizens, farmers, etc.

c - Considering data available in the Philippine Statistical System, self-employed and unpaid family workers served as proxy indicators for informal sector workers. Estimate for persons with disability for 2018 was already included since rider questions on functional difficulty were incorporated in the January 2019 round of the Labor Force Survey.

d - Persons with disability are those who experienced a lot of difficulty or who cannot do at all any of the following: a) Seeing even if wearing eye glasses; b) Hearing even if using hearing aid; c) Walking or climbing steps; d) Remembering or concentrating; e) Self-care; and f) Communicating. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics recommended this cut-off for disability.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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