



FACTSHEET

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Did you know that...

... in 2000, of all provinces in Southern Mindanao Region, Davao Oriental had the highest drop in poverty incidence?

The 2000 final results of Philippine Poverty Statistics released by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) showed that the incidence of poor families, or the proportion of families with per capita income below the poverty threshold, in the province of Davao Oriental declined by 12.3 percent. The incidence of poor families in Davao Oriental was placed at 34.4 percent in 2000, compared to 46.7 in 1997. This means that in 2000, more than one third of the total families in Davao Oriental were considered poor. Davao Oriental registered the highest drop in poverty incidence of all provinces in Region XI. On the other hand, Davao del Norte registered the highest increase of 7.0% in the incidence of poor families.

In 2000, among all provinces in Region XI, Davao del Sur registered the lowest incidence of poor families at 18.2 percent. Between 1997 and 2000, poverty incidence also declined by 4.5 percent in this province. However, despite this figure, the 67,504 poor families in Davao del Sur in 2000 is still quite alarming. This would mean that two out of eleven families in Davao del Sur are poor.

Table 1. Poverty Threshold, Poverty Incidence, and Magnitude of Poor Families, Philippines and Region XI: 1997 and 2000

INDICATOR	YEAR		
	1997	2000	(%Inc/Dec)
Annual per Capita Poverty Threshold (in pesos)			
Philippines	9,843	11,605	17.9
Region XI	9,298	10,568	13.7
<i>Davao del Norte</i> ¹	9,012	10,514	13.7
<i>Davao del Sur</i>	9,175	9,940	16.7
<i>Davao Oriental</i> ¹	9,409	10,155	8.3
<i>South Cotabato</i> ¹	9,592	11,353	7.9
<i>Saranggani</i> ²	9,547	10,434	18.4
Incidence of Families (in percent)			
Philippines	28.1	28.4	0.3
Region XI	31.1	31.5	0.4
<i>Davao del Norte</i> ¹	31.9	38.9	7.0
<i>Davao del Sur</i>	22.7	18.2	(4.5)
<i>Davao Oriental</i> ¹	46.7	34.4	(12.3)
<i>South Cotabato</i> ¹	33.0	37.3	4.3
<i>Saranggani</i> ²	45.1	48.0	2.9
Magnitude of Poor Families			
Philippines	3,982,766	4,338,780	8.9
Region XI	276,757	324,831	17.4
<i>Davao del Norte</i> ¹	65,046	103,679	59.4
<i>Davao del Sur</i>	80,088	67,504	(15.7)
<i>Davao Oriental</i> ¹	45,966	29,516	(35.8)
<i>South Cotabato</i> ¹	55,322	84,496	52.7
<i>Saranggani</i> ²	30,335	39,638	30.7

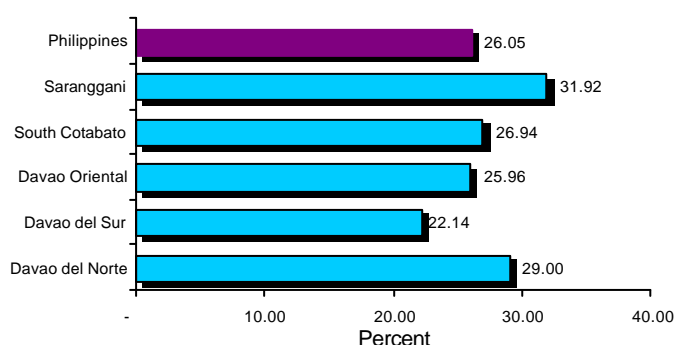
¹ - coefficient of variation greater than 10 but less than 15 percent

² - coefficient of variation greater than 15 percent

The magnitude of poor families in Davao Oriental, or the number of families falling below the poverty line, had a substantial drop of 35.8 percent in 2000. The magnitude of poor families, however, in Davao del Norte, increased by 59.4 percent, the highest increase among the provinces of Southern Mindanao.

The annual per capita poverty threshold, or the amount required to satisfy food and non-food basic needs in 2000 was the lowest at P9,940 in Davao del Sur among all provinces of Southern Mindanao. South Cotabato's poverty threshold at P11,353 registered the highest. Poverty threshold increased for all provinces in the region.

Provincial Income Gaps, Region XI: 2000

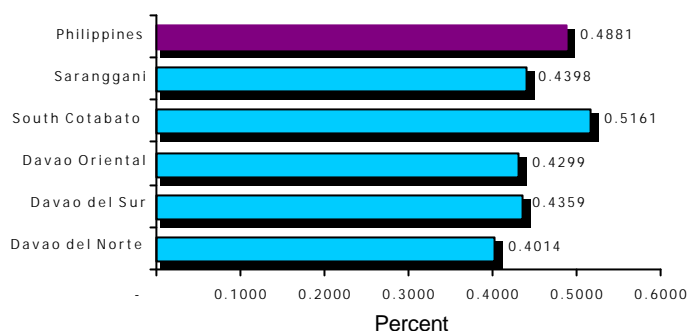


In 2000, Davao del Sur had the lowest income gap at 22.14 percent. This means that on the average, the annual per capita income of the 67,504 poor families in Davao del Sur is short by 22.14 percent of the poverty threshold for them to become non-poor. Since the poverty threshold of Davao del Sur was reported to be at P9,940 annually, these poor families need an additional of P2,201 annually for them to reach the poverty line or be non-poor. The provincial income gap was highest in Sarangani province at 31.92 percent of the poverty threshold.

Except for South Cotabato, income inequality, as measured by gini coefficient, among provinces in Southern Mindanao is on similar level. The gini coefficient of South Cotabato at 0.5161 registered the highest among the provinces of Southern Mindanao. This implies that income distribution in South Cotabato is highly unequal. The gini coefficient of Davao del Norte was at 0.4014, the smallest compared to the other provinces in the region. This implies a more even distribution of income among the families in that province.

Most of the provincial gini coefficients were in fact smaller than the national figure, at 0.4814, reflecting a better income distribution existing in the provinces of Southern Mindanao than in the country as a whole. Perfect equality however is at zero gini coefficient, thus, all of the provinces do not exhibit equal income distribution among families.

Gini Ratios, Region XI: 2000



Across regions in Mindanao, Region XI had the lowest incidence of poor families, despite higher annual per capita poverty threshold compared to other regions. ARMM, having the highest per capita poverty threshold in Mindanao had also the highest incidence of poor families. More than half (57.0%) of the total families in ARMM fall below the region's poverty threshold. Only Region X showed improvements in poverty incidence as its percentage of poor families decelerated by 4.9 percent in 2000.

The poverty estimates of some provinces, however, should be treated with caution since the estimates' coefficient of variation (CV) was greater than 10 percent. Coefficient of variation is one of the measures of precision of estimate, it tells us the variability of a set of data. A lower coefficient of variation signifies a more precise estimate.

Poverty Threshold and Incidence of Poor Families, Mindanao Regions: 1997 and 2000

Region	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in pesos)			Incidence of Poor Families		
	1997	2000	% (Inc/Dec)	1997	2000	% (Inc/Dec)
Region IX	8,092	9,298	14.9	31.9	38.3	6.4
Region X	9,051	9,881	9.2	37.8	32.9	(4.9)
Region XI	9,298	10,568	13.7	31.1	31.5	0.4
Region XII	9,754	11,019	13.0	45.3	48.4	3.1
ARMM	10,431	12,753	22.3	50.0	57.0	7.1

Definition of Terms:

Annual per Capita Poverty Threshold - The minimum income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy the nutritional requirements (2,000 calories) and other basic needs.

Incidence of Families - Proportion of poor families to the total number of families.

Magnitude of Poor Families - The number of families whose annual per capita income fall below the annual per capita poverty threshold.

Income Gap - Refers to the average income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of those below the threshold.

Gini Coefficient - Refers to the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal line (the line of perfect equality) to the area below the diagonal. It is a measure of the inequality of income distribution.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board