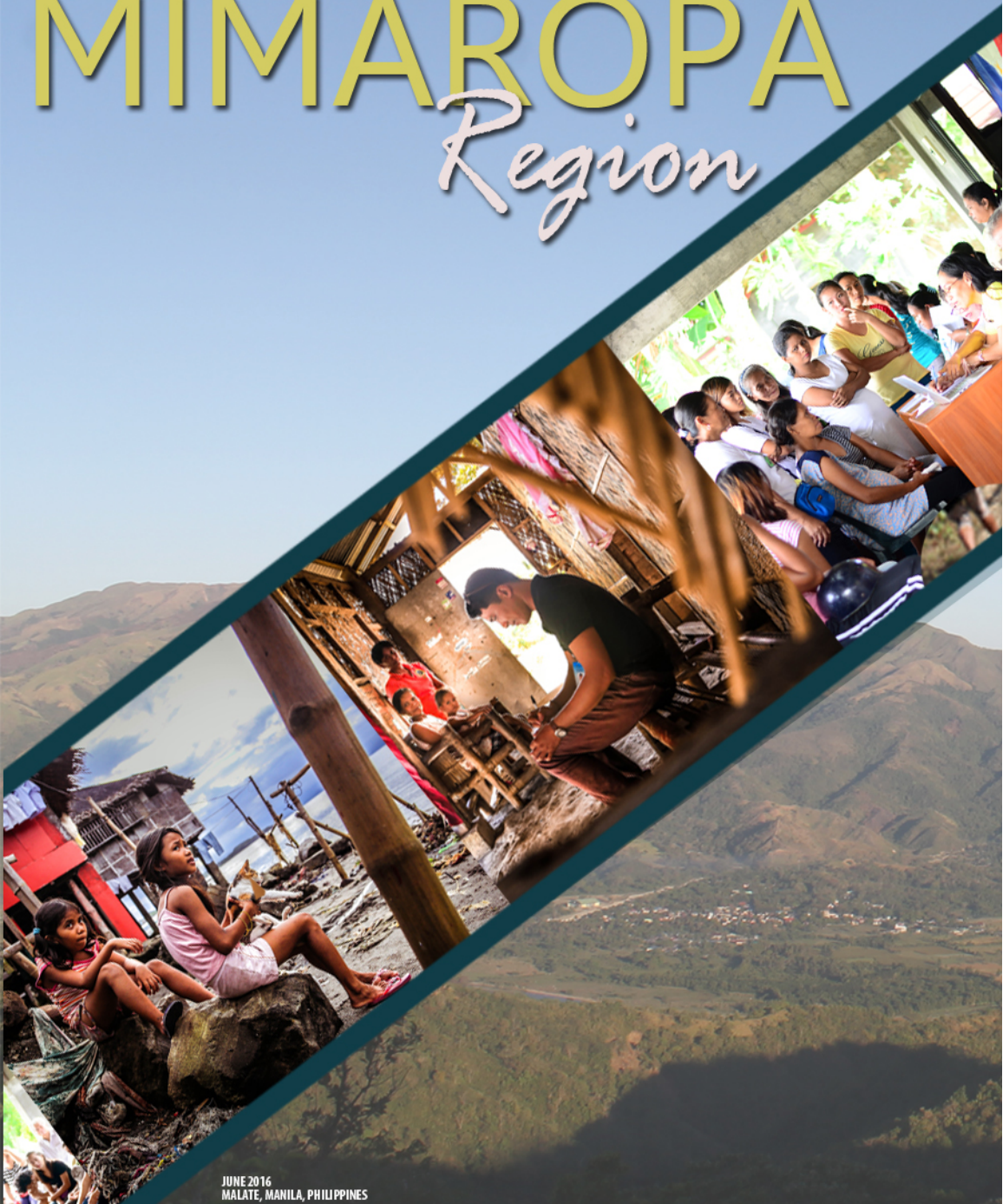


PROFILE OF THE POOR

MIMAROPA

Region



JUNE 2016
MALATE, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

MESSAGE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Listahanan 1 or the 1st round household assessment conducted in 2009, is a milestone of the Department of Social Welfare and Development to further enhance the delivery of social protection programs and services. As we launch the 2015 Listahanan database of poor households, this marks the continuation of our commitment to improve transparency and good governance in the provision of social services for the people especially those poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged.

This Profile of the Poor 2015 (Listahanan 2) will provide our stakeholders the current situations of poor households in our region as basis in selecting beneficiaries of social protection programs and services from various social protection agencies. This profile offers numerous information that make up the socio-economic attributes of households, families, individuals and basic sectors such as educational attainment and occupation of each of the household members and among others.

We are pleased to lead in the crafting of the Profile of the Poor in MIMAROPA region, as our pledge and commitment in poverty mapping, monitoring and evaluation in the implementation social protection programs. We are also looking forward for a stronger partnership between and among the social protection program stakeholders in an effective and efficient delivery of social welfare and development programs.

My heartfelt congratulations to all staff who make this Profile of the Poor 2015 possible.



WILMA D. NAVIAMOS, CESO III
Regional Director
DSWD Field Office MIMAROPA

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ACRONYMS

APIS	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey
BCC	Barangay Community/ Characteristics
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FAF	Family Assessment Form
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
GIDA	Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas
IP	Indigenous People
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGU/s	Local Government Unit/s
LVC	Local Verification Committee
MCCT	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NCR	National Capital Region
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RPMO	Regional Project Management Office

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD TARGETING SYSTEM FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) or the Listahanan is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are.

A pioneer database consisting a comprehensive organization of information of the poor households (HHs) nationwide which makes available to national government agencies and other social protection stakeholders. It aims to: (1) formulate a uniform set of criteria for identifying poor families in the country through scientific means; (2) improve the design of social protection programs to maximize the benefits of the poor; (3) minimize wastage of resources by ensuring that only those who are deserving to benefit from social protection programs; and (4) facilitate sharing of high quality database to public and private social protection stakeholders.

Listahanan was institutionalized by the Department through Administrative Order No. 1 series of 2008, *“Establishing the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction as the central database of poor HHs in identifying targets for social welfare and development programs and services”*.

By the issuance of Administrative Order No. 2 series of 2009 or the *“Guidelines on the Sharing of Data from the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction”*, Listahanan provides the final list of *who and where the poor are* to those stakeholders with approved Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on data sharing as basis for identifying potential beneficiaries of their programs and services. On the other hand, the establishment of Listahanan is apart from the mandates of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in which to provide official statistics of the country, with relevant information at the aggregate level without divulging the names of the individuals or families as stated under section four (4) of the terms and conditions of the Commonwealth Act No. 591 (August 19, 1940) states *“...nor shall such data or information be divulged to any person except authorized employees of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, acting in the performance of their duties; nor shall such data be published except in the form of summaries or statistical tables in which no reference to an individual, ...”*

Consequently, by virtue of Executive Order No. 867, series of 2010, as stated *“All national agencies (NGAs) are directed to adopt the NHTS-PR as a mechanism in identifying who and where the poor households who shall be recipients of social protection programs nationwide are”*. It mandates all national government agencies (NGAs) to adopt the results of Listahanan in identifying potential beneficiaries for their social protection programs. This gave the responsibility and right to the DSWD to institutionalize the objective identification of poor households through Listahanan. The Department as leader in social protection and front-liner of major social welfare and development programs of the government, it is inherent to the department to implement policies and programs in most effective and efficient way.

In 2009 (1st round nationwide HH assessment), Listahanan was able to assess 10,909,456 households covering 17 regions, 80 provinces, 137 cities and 1,493 municipalities nationwide wherein 5,255,118

households were identified poor. In MIMAROPA, we have identified 242,633 poor HHs from the 513,759 HHs assessed.

2. LISTAHANAN PROJECT CYCLE

The Listahanan implementation observed four (4) phases in a project cycle. The nationwide assessment is conducted every four (4) years, as shown in Figure 1 and phases description below:

Figure 1. The Listahanan Project Cycle



Assessment Form (FAF) and Barangay Community Characteristics (BCC) forms. During house-to-house assessment, enumerators will interview a qualified respondent using paper-&-pen or mobile FAF. Mobile FAF are used in urban barangays. Information in the FAFs are encoded (paper-&-pen) or synched (mobile) in the central database for proxy means test (PMT) processing. Mobile assessment is a new mechanism of Listahanan to utilize the information technology for an effective and efficient household assessment. Then, the estimated HH income is compared with the official provincial poverty threshold provided by the PSA to determine the family's poverty status;

a. **Preparatory Phase** involves (a) identification of areas to be assessed and (b) data collection strategy appropriate for areas identified – *saturation and pockets of poverty*. For rural barangays, all households will be interviewed or saturated while in urban barangays, households situated in pockets of poverty are interviewed. Also, enhancement of information technology systems and Proxy Means Test (PMT), hiring and training of field staff and coordination with local government units (LGUs) and other project partners all being done in this phase;

b. **Data Collection and Analysis Phase** includes home visits to collect basic information of family members using the Family

The Family Assessment Form (FAF) is a four-page questionnaire with fifty-two (52) items used by Listahanan to collect pertinent information to estimate the income in determining the poverty status of a certain household. It has two modes – the paper-&-pen and mobile version.

Source: Listahanan Enumerators' Manual, 2013

c. **Validation and Finalization Phase**, this will give the community an opportunity to review the accuracy of the initial list of poor families, for transparency and ratification purpose. The initial list will be posted in conspicuous places at the barangay for the community to check. This responds to the issues of under coverage and inclusion of non-poor households. Local Verification Committee (LVC) is formed in each municipality to deliberate the received complaints and grievances¹ and to ensure the integrity of the database of poor households before sharing it with the other government agencies and social protection stakeholders; and

¹ In MIMAROPA region, pilot-testing of Community-Based Validation System was conducted for the Validation and Finalization Phase

d. **Reports Generation Phase** This phase involves the official launching of the Profile of the Poor, data sharing to stakeholders with MOA and collection of feedback on data utilization.

3. PROXY MEANS TEST (PMT)

It has been difficult for the developing countries like the Philippines to accurately target the poor households given the considerable number of informal sector, where income tends to vary from time-to-time aside from the fact that no existing proper accounting (in terms of magnitude) of this sector. Using actual income that is difficult to verify, there will be chances of understatement (declared income are lower than their actual income) and overstatement (declared income are higher than their actual income). Thus, instead of using means testing or self-targeting, DSWD preferred PMT in targeting poor households in the country.

The Proxy Means Test is a statistical model that estimates the income of households (HH) using the proxy variables indicated in the FAF where any household information income such as household material assets, occupation/ livelihood, educational attainment, housing condition, access to basic services and community characteristics are used to predict income.

Like any statistical model, PMT is not perfect given that it only estimates the HH income. It embedded errors in the statistical formula, known as inclusion and exclusion. *Inclusion error* refers to a true non-poor household that is classified as poor by the PMT; and *Exclusion Error* refers to a true poor household that is classified as non-poor by the PMT. These errors are minimized by instituting validation mechanisms of initial list of poor households, tighter supervision controls during the house-to-house data gathering and intense information dissemination through the various media and other advocacy materials.

Table 1. Salient Features of 2009 and 2013 PMT model

Thematic Description	2009 Model	2013 Model
Sub-models	1 model for urban areas 1 model for rural areas	1 model for NCR 1 model for the rest of the Philippines
Layers	No Second layer to further reduce inclusion error	First layer to approximate income Second layer to identify the inclusion error
Data Source	2003 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and 2003 labor Force Survey (LFS)	2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and 2009 labor Force Survey (LFS) and 2010 Census of Population
Reference Population to estimate PMT	All poor households in the official household surveys (FIES and LFS)	Bottom 40% of the population in the official household surveys (FIES and LFS)

Source: *New Proxy Means Test (PMT) Models (Mapa and Albis, 2013)*

Given the nature and dynamics of the Philippine communities, where HH income varies depending on the geographical location and classification, seasonality of catch, nature of business and migration patterns, there are need to reformulate the PMT model. The period of three (3) to four (4) years matters a lot to accurately determine the poverty status and estimates of HH income that is close to the official statistics of the Philippines. Table 1 shows the salient features of the old (2009) and new (2015) PMT model used for the

1st and 2nd round household assessments. This scenario learnt from the National Capital Region (NCR) where their households may have different characteristics compare with the other regions.

4. LISTAHANAN IN MIMAROPA REGION

In 2009, the provinces of Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan (MIMAROPA) assessed a total of 513,759 households wherein 242,633 are identified as poor. Listahanan 2 (2015) or the 2nd round household assessment was conducted from March 2015 until the end of December 2015. Listahanan 2 in MIMAROPA covered five provinces, two cities, 71 municipalities and 1,459 barangays² in eight congressional districts with 569,316 HHs assessed. A total of 207,863 were identified poor HHs who could be potential beneficiaries of all National Government Agencies (NGAs) for their social protection programs such as PhilHealth, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Sustainable Livelihood Program, Social Pension and other social protection programs of LGUs and other stakeholders.



Photo 1. An Area Supervisor explaining the process of receiving of complaints during Validation and Finalization Phase in Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro.

To complement the required manpower, MIMAROPA engaged a total of 1,772 field staff throughout the five provinces. Listahanan field staff were able to reach the far-flung areas and those isolated municipalities, barangays and sitios such as Brgy Mangsee in Balabac, Palawan, newly discovered community of IP groups in Brooke's Point, Palawan, isolated municipality of Cagayancillo, Palawan in Central Sulu Sea. The RPMO also conducted the household assessment in the municipality of Kalayaan, Palawan³.

Likewise, households situated in geographical isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs) and hinterlands are reached by the Listahanan enumerators that even any other survey institutions were unable to cover. These are the sitios in San Jose and Rizal, Occidental Mindoro, households inside the sanitarium in Culion, Palawan and

**“207,863
households
are poor in
MIMAROPA”**

² Includes Barangay Sta. Maria – newly created barangay in Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro

³ It was excluded during the 1st round household assessment because of its geographical location and international territory disputes.

penal colonies in Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro and Puerto Princesa City, Palawan which resulted to be included in the Listahanan database.

The strategies of reaching the unreached and isolated were done through the collaboration and coordination of Department’s regional project management office (RPMO), local government units (LGUs), other national government agencies (NGAs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). Likewise, owing this coordinated efforts of various stakeholders, Listahanan was able to generate as resource augmentation roughly amounting to Php2.7M for the remuneration, transportation and other operational expenses.

The Listahanan second round assessment gave chance to RPMO MIMAROPA to explore the proposed Community-Based Validation System (ComBased Validation) as an alternative to LVC validation procedure. This remarkable innovation of MIMAROPA was pilot-tested in selected barangays in Oriental Mindoro, Palawan and Romblon exploring the possibilities of adapting the procedure at the national level for nationwide implementation. The ComBased Validation pilot-test has showcased community participation and transparency in the process of validating the initial results of poor households at the barangay level.

What is Community-Based Validation System?

Community-Based Validation System is an alternative mechanism for validation and finalization phase of Listahanan project cycle, proposed by MIMAROPA. This is to address the elite-capture elements of validation phase – the validation activities and deliberations through the Local Verification Committee (LVC) chaired by the Local Chief Executive of every municipality. This aims for the enhancement of the implementation of Listahanan cycle as objective, transparent and democratic targeting system in the country.

This will be conducted through barangay assemblies that explores the convergence strategy of the Department. Deliberation of the poor households will be conducted by the Barangay Development Council through Barangay Assembly, simultaneously being done in the barangay.

Source: Listahanan Community-Based Validation System, 2014

5. THE PROFILE OF THE POOR

The results of 2015 Listahanan household assessment will give us the picture and some points of comparisons on the 2009 and 2015 database. It also gives us evidence-based statistics on how the government’s initiatives and social protection interventions affect or create positive or negative impact on the magnitude of the poor in the region.

This Profile of the Poor focuses on socioeconomic variables, categorical and numerical. Major discussions highlight on household member’s highest educational attainments and occupation; housing structure and access to basic services or facilities like water, electricity and sanitary toilet; households’ ownership of assets; tenure status of housing; difference in cost of living and general features on demography.



Photo 2. Mobile assessment in Torrijos, Marinduque

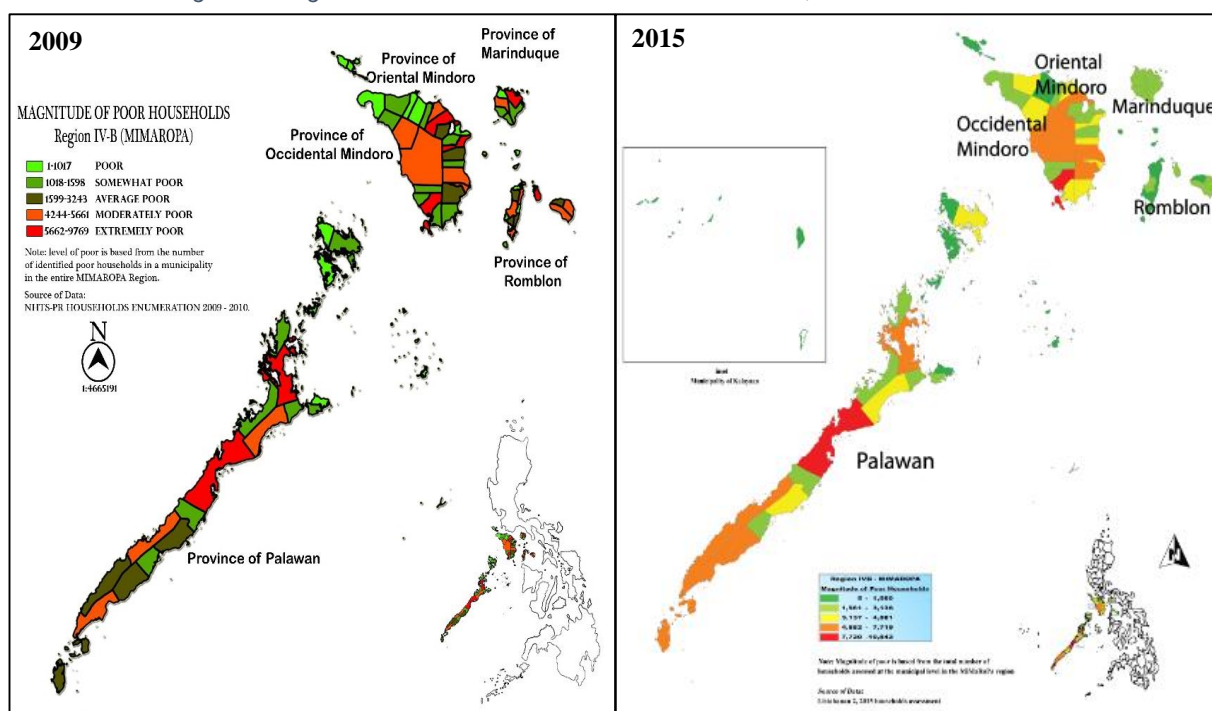
CHAPTER 2

WHO AND WHERE THE POOR ARE

1. MAGNITUDE OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

This section provides us the overview of the Listahanan magnitude of poor household in provincial, congressional district, municipal and barangay level.

Figure 2. Magnitude of the Poor Households in MIMAROPA, 2009 and 2015



Source: 2009 and 2015 Listahanan GIS Mapping

As shown in the MiMaRoPa maps above, high concentration of poor households by province and municipalities (red shaded areas) both in 2009 and 2015 household assessments changed remarkably due to number of households assessed and the “splitting”⁴ of a single household in 2009 to multiple households and families in 2015

1.1. PROVINCE

Regionwide, **569,316 households** are covered by the Listahanan of which **80.3 percent** or **457,420 households** are assessed through paper-&-pen Family Assessment Forms (FAF) and the remaining 19.7 percent or 111,896 households are assessed through mobile assessment. This comprises 96.2 percent of the 591,699 target households or equivalent to 2,573,992 individuals which is closed to the projected population for 2010 and 2015 of PSA with 2,744,671 and 2,963,360⁵, respectively. The migration and splitting of

⁴ *Splitting* – creation of a new household/s from a single household into two or more households composed of one or more families

⁵ Philippine Statistics Authority website <https://psa.gov.ph/content/population-region-iv-b-mimaropa-based-2015-census-population> (accessed June 14, 2016)

households affect the number of target and assessed households as it increases or decreases the population count in a given locality.

Table 2. Number of Target, Assessed and Poverty Status of Household per province, 2015

Province	Target Households	Households Assessed			Poverty Status	
		Paper-&-Pen	Mobile	Total	Non-Poor	Poor
Marinduque	48,134	47,708	2,412	50,120	36,943	13,177
Occidental Mindoro	90,455	67,935	22,970	90,905	52,922	37,983
Oriental Mindoro	177,459	132,388	38,565	170,953	117,630	53,323
Palawan	213,425	159,253	39,913	199,166	115,646	83,520
Romblon	62,226	50,136	8,036	58,172	38,312	19,860
Total	591,699	457,420	111,896	569,316	361,453	207,863

Source: Listahanan Database, 2015

Moreover, out of the assessed households, **207,863 or 36.5 percent are identified as poor households**, it is equivalent to 1,182,086 poor individuals. Palawan posted the highest number of identified poor households which is 83,520 HHs or 40.2 percent share, trailed by Oriental Mindoro with 25.7 percent share or 53,323 poor households. The three provinces of Occidental Mindoro, Romblon and Marinduque posted 18.3 percent, 9.6 percent and 6.3 percent share, respectively. Palawan and Oriental Mindoro consistently on top two with identified poor households due to geographical breadth and total population.

1.2. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Table 3. Number of Assessed and Identified Poor Households per congressional district, 2015

Province	District	No. of Assessed Households	No. of Identified Poor Households	Percentage
Marinduque	Lone	50,120	13,177	26.3%
Occidental Mindoro	Lone	90,905	37,983	41.8%
Oriental Mindoro	First	87,754	22,809	26.0%
Oriental Mindoro	Second	83,199	30,514	36.7%
Palawan	First	79,681	31,128	39.1%
Palawan	Second	79,481	38,825	48.8%
Palawan	Third	40,004	13,567	33.9%
Romblon	Lone	58,172	19,860	34.1%
Total		569,316	207,863	36.5%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Among the eight congressional districts in MIMAROPA, the 2nd district of Palawan posted the highest magnitude with poor households of 48.8 percent or 38,825 followed by the lone district of Occidental Mindoro with 41.8 percent or 37,983 poor households. It is observed that the rurality and types of job and business affects the results of the congressional magnitude of poor households. Meanwhile, the lone district of Marinduque and first district of Oriental Mindoro have the lowest magnitude of poor households with 26.3 and 26.0 percent, respectively.

1.3. MUNICIPAL

Table 4 shows the locality with the highest magnitude of poor households. Municipality of Balabac in Palawan got 69.5 percent with identified poor households. The other list includes three (3) municipalities are from Occidental Mindoro (Magsaysay, Abra de Ilog and Paluan) and two (2) from Oriental Mindoro (Bulalacao and Mansalay)

Table 4. Top 10 city/ municipalities with highest magnitude of poor households, 2015

Province	City/ Municipality	No. of Assessed Households	No. of Identified Poor Households	%
Palawan	Balabac	8,435	5,863	69.5%
Palawan	Rizal (Marcos)	9,849	5,797	58.9%
Occidental Mindoro	Magsaysay	7,450	4,134	55.5%
Occidental Mindoro	Abra De Ilog	7,034	3,842	54.6%
Oriental Mindoro	Bulalacao (San Pedro)	8,399	4,504	53.6%
Palawan	Quezon	12,373	6,533	52.8%
Occidental Mindoro	Paluan	3,570	1,813	50.8%
Oriental Mindoro	Mansalay	11,182	5,554	49.7%
Palawan	Bataraza	15,874	7,719	48.6%
Palawan	Sofronio Española	5,555	2,695	48.5%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

1.4. BARANGAY

Table 5 shows the top 10 barangays with the highest magnitude of poor in the MIMAROPA region. Barangay Banuton in the municipality of Naujan, Oriental Mindoro tops the list gathering 88.4 percent of the total household assessed in the said barangay are identified poor. It is observable that all listed barangays are classified⁶ as rural and IP communities.

Table 5. Top 10 barangays with highest magnitude of poor households, 2015

Province	City/ Municipality	Barangay	Classification	No. of Assessed Households	No. of Identified Poor Households	%
Oriental Mindoro	Naujan	Banuton	Rural	189	167	88.4%
Oriental Mindoro	Naujan	Balite	Rural	231	199	86.1%
Oriental Mindoro	Baco	Baras (Mangyan Minority)	Rural	315	270	85.7%
Oriental Mindoro	Baco	Lantuyang (Mangyan Minority)	Rural	218	183	83.9%
Palawan	Bataraza	Tagolango	Rural	197	162	82.2%
Palawan	Bataraza	Sapa	Rural	398	327	82.2%
Palawan	Balabac	Melville	Rural	260	211	81.2%
Oriental Mindoro	Mansalay	Panaytayan	Rural	1,814	1,464	80.7%
Palawan	Balabac	Ramos	Rural	377	304	80.6%
Occidental Mindoro	Paluan	Harrison	Rural	701	562	80.2%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

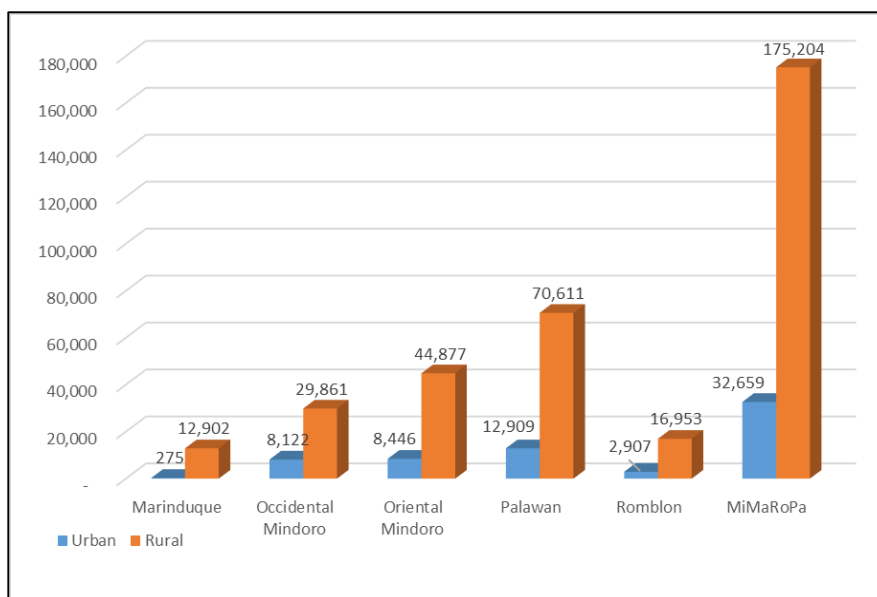
⁶ Based on the PSA barangay classification; PSA website http://nap.psa.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/articles/con_urbanrural.asp (accessed June 15, 2016)

2. DEMOGRAPHY OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION

In MIMAROPA, 84.3 percent or 175,204 identified poor households are found in rural barangays while 15.7 percent of 32,659 are in urban barangays or the urban poor. In Marinduque, only 2.1 percent of identified poor households are located in urban areas while 97.9 percent are in rural areas.

Figure 3. Geographical Distribution of Poor Households in MIMAROPA, 2015

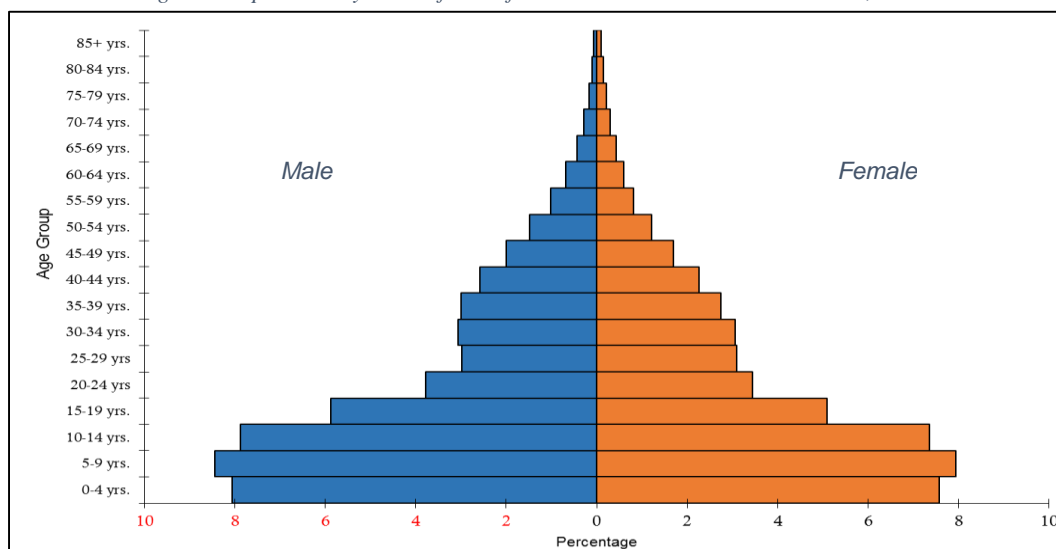


Source: Listahanan database, 2015

2.2. POPULATION

Figure 4 shows that age groups 5-9, 0-4 and 15-19 years old have the largest percentage of the total poor individuals for both male and female. It is also observed that population pyramid are slowly narrowing

Figure 4. Population Pyramid of Identified Poor Individuals in MIMAROPA, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

to the older age groups that indicated a low proportion of elderly. This indicates high birth and death rates that have significant impact on the manpower and labor force of the region.

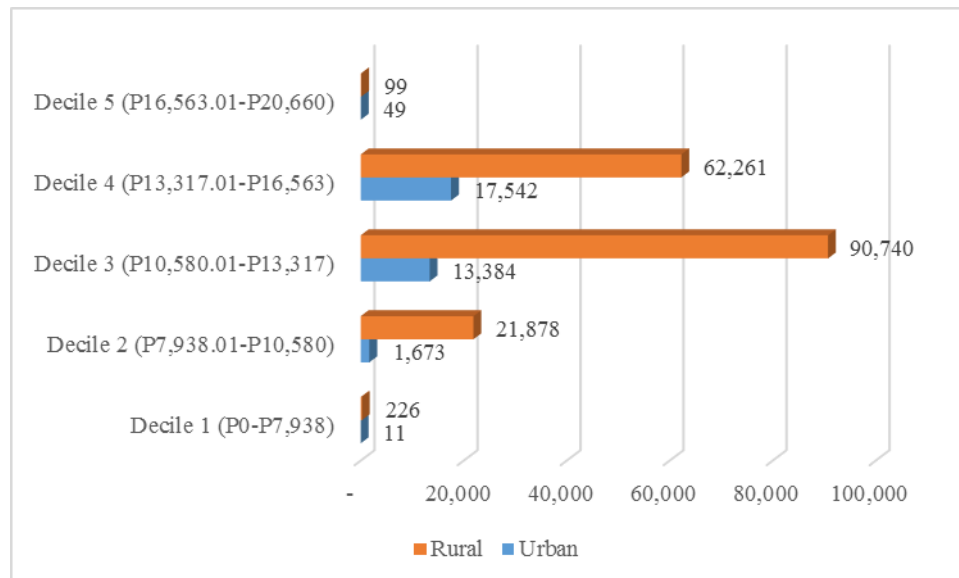
MIMAROPA has an average of six (6) members in a household from the 207,863 identified poor households or 1,182,086 poor individuals. Male dominates the population of poor with 51.9 percent or 613,699, female shares 48.1 percent or 568,387 individuals. These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 108 males for every 100 females.

“There is an average of six (6) members in a household.”

2.3. ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Half of the poor households in MIMAROPA is within the income decile 3 (P10,580.01 – P13,317.00) with 104,124 poor households located throughout the island municipalities of the region.

Figure 5. Income decile of poor household, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Note: Income Distribution by Decile is based on Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS), 2014

The estimated income of poor households in MIMAROPA ranges from Php 5,248.70 – Php 20,357.40 in which households are situated in barangays of Malaking Patag, Culion in Palawan and Banus, Gloria in Oriental Mindoro, respectively. The Barangay Community Characteristics (BCC) also affirmed to this remarkable difference.

2.4. HEALTH

Table 6 shows that 55.8 percent of poor individuals are accessing health service from health stations. Occidental Mindoro exceeds the percentage in regional results in which 62.5 percent of poor individuals are attending health facilities while only 47.1 percent of poor individuals in Oriental Mindoro. There are 388,083 poor individuals preferred to visit Barangay Health Center to seek medical consultations.

Table 6. Poor Individuals Accessing Health Services from Health Stations, 2015

Province	No. of Identified Poor Individuals	Not Attending Health Facility	Attending Health Facility			
			Rural Health Center	Barangay Health Center	Others	Total
Marinduque	78,823	32,465	12,956	11,034	22,368	46,358
Occidental Mindoro	214,122	80,227	48,915	73,791	11,189	133,895
Oriental Mindoro	302,665	160,127	39,473	87,951	15,114	142,538
Palawan	468,578	208,507	55,283	173,066	31,722	260,071
Romblon	117,898	41,007	24,377	42,241	10,273	76,891
Total	1,182,086	522,333	181,004	388,083	90,666	659,753

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

In urban barangays, 48.7 percent of poor individuals have no access to health facility. This is 5.4 percent lower than in rural barangays or a total of 430,590 or 43.3 percent of poor individuals.

2.5. EDUCATION

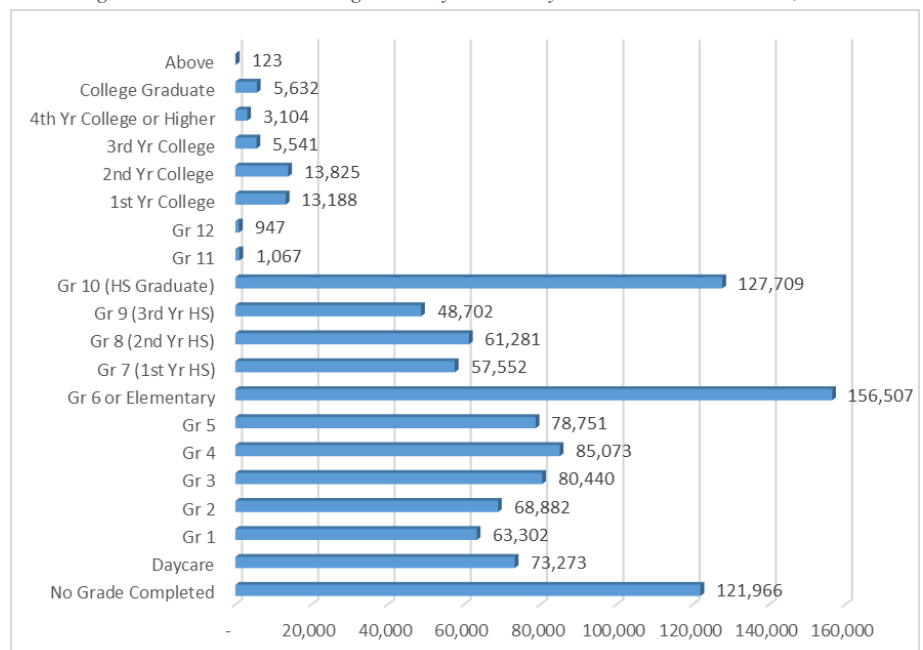
In MIMAROPA, 635,861 (59.6 percent) of poor individuals aged 3-75 years old attend formal educational facilities for school year 2015-2016. There are 171,503 of 40.5 percent of poor individuals in the province of Palawan trailed by Oriental Mindoro (107,127 or 39.3 percent), Occidental Mindoro (77,288 or 40.4 percent), Romblon (45,118 or 41.9 percent) and Marinduque (29,968 or 41.9 percent)

On the other hand, municipality of Paluan, Occidental Mindoro has the highest percentage of not attending school (64.6 percent). It is followed by Baco, Oriental Mindoro (63.7 percent) and Aborlan, Palawan (63.1 percent).

Relative to the educational attainment, considering the K+12 program of the Department of Education, Listahanan identified 121,966 (11.4 %) poor individuals aged 3-75 years old who have no grade completed.

Likewise, there are 156,507 poor individuals who finished their elementary education; 127,709 poor individuals graduated secondary education while only 5,632 poor individuals graduated tertiary education and only 123 or 0.01 percent have post graduate degree.

Figure 6. Poor Individuals aged 3-75 years old by Educational Attainment, 2015



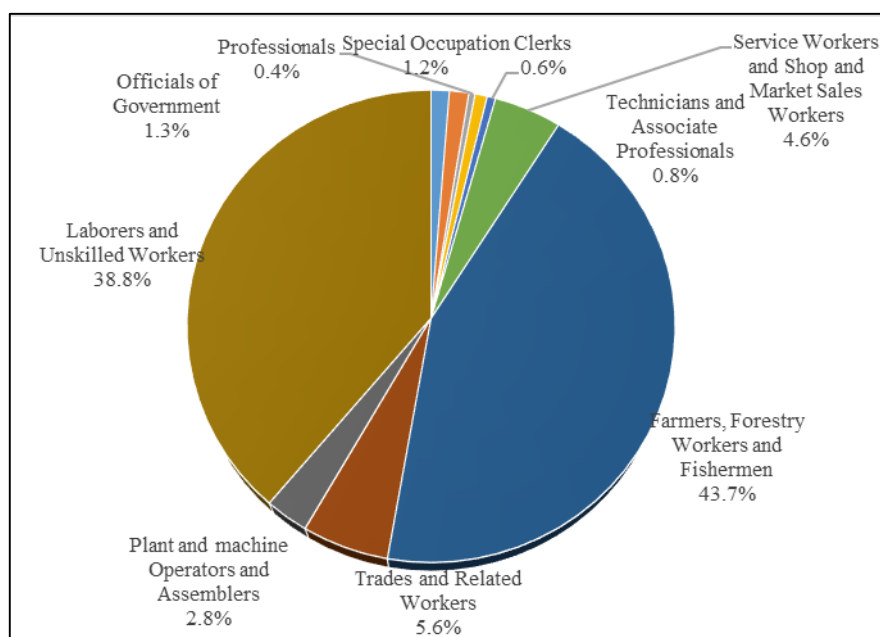
Source: Listahanan database, 2015

2.6. PRIMARY OCCUPATION

For the labor force in MIMAROPA region, out of 623,447 poor individuals aged 15 years old and above, 325,211 or 52.2 percent of which have reported with no primary occupation while **298,235 or 47.8 percent have reported with primary occupation.**

There are 130,448 or 43.7 percent (Figure 7) poor individuals with reported primary occupations engaged as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks while 115,803 or 38.8 percent engaged as Laborers and Unskilled Workers. There are also 1,772 or 0.3 percent engaged as Clerks and 1,250 or 0.2 percent poor individuals working as Professionals.

Figure 7. Percentage of Poor Individuals by type of reported primary occupation, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

2.7. HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBER/S WORKING ABROAD

Table 7. Poor Households with Member working Abroad, 2015

Province	No. of Identified Poor Households	No. of Poor HHs with Member working Abroad
Marinduque	13,177	29
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	48
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	111
Palawan	83,520	90
Romblon	19,860	27
Total	207,863	305

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

For Filipinos travelling working abroad to seek better opportunities to support their families. There are **305 or 0.15 percent of poor households with member/s working abroad.** Most of them are residing in the municipalities of Naujan (24 HHs) and Pola (21 HHs) in Oriental Mindoro. Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) are defined as those who are presently and temporarily out of the country to fulfill an overseas work contract for a specific length of time or who are presently at home on vacation but still has an existing contract to work abroad.

“305 poor households have member/s working abroad.”

2.8. NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLASS OF WORKER

Table 8. Poor Individuals who reported a Primary Occupation by Nature of Employment and Class of Worker, 2015

Class of Worker	Nature of Employment			Total
	Permanent	Short-term/ Seasonal	Worked for Different Employers/ Customer on Day-to-Day or Week-to- Week basis	
Worked for Private Household	14,586	45,156	11,438	71,180
Worked for Private Establishment	18,532	46,067	8,846	73,445
Worked for Govt/ Govt Corp.	1,821	4,620	134	6,575
Self-employed without any paid employee	37,844	54,314	3,536	95,694
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	3,099	5,000	191	8,290
Worked with pay in family-operated farm or business	1,731	4,659	676	7,066
Worked without pay in family-operated farm or business	16,160	19,393	432	35,985
Total	93,773	179,209	25,253	298,235

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

The class and nature of employment of individuals have significant impact on the poverty status of every household. In MIMAROPA, 179,209 poor individuals have short-term or seasonal job, business or unpaid family work shares 60.1 percent of the total poor individuals aged 15 years and above where mostly are engaged as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks and Laborers and Unskilled Workers. Furthermore, 93,773 or 31.4 percent belong to the category with permanent job, business or unpaid family work. With insignificant number of 25,253 or 8.35 percent are working for different employers or customers on day-to-day or week-to-week basis.



Photo 3. An Enumerator gathering information during Validation and Finalization Phase in Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro

2.9. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND PRIMARY OCCUPATION

Table 9 shows that poor individuals of ages 15 years old and above attained any level or graduated in elementary and high school education have no reported primary occupation (275,001) or engaged in agricultural jobs (113,193) or laborers (100,788).

Table 9. Primary Occupation of Poor Individuals Aged 15 years old and above by education attainment, 2015

Primary Occupation	Educational Attainment					Total
	No Grade Completed	Kinder or Daycare	Elementary (any level)	High School (any level)	College (any level)	
Special Occupation	132	29	1,461	1,735	354	3,711
Officials of Government	131	16	1,751	1,707	352	3,957
Professionals			175	374	677	1,250
Technicians and Associate Professionals			795	1,181	441	2,495
Clerks			392	768	530	1,722
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks	12,543	1,225	79,578	33,615	3,487	130,448
Trades and Related Workers	477	70	7,975	7,147	990	16,659
Plant and machine Operators and Assemblers	184	17	3,100	4,408	692	8,401
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	10,035	1,015	59,620	41,168	3,965	115,803
No Primary Occupation	19,799	2,119	121,626	153,375	28,292	325,211

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Note: Data Includes outliers

It is observed that 19,799 poor individuals who have no grade completed and 28,292 who attended college were reported with no primary occupation. Likewise, there are 3,965 poor individuals attended college and working as Laborers while 3,487 are engaged as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks.

Table 10. Income Distribution (est. income) by decile of Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks, 2015

Income Deciles*	Farmers		Forestry Workers		Fisherfolks	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Decile 1 (P0-P7,938)	171	0.2%	13	0.4%	93	0.2%
Decile 2 (P7,938.01-P10,580)	16,476	19.7%	762	26.0%	2,201	5.0%
Decile 3 (P10,580.01-P13,317)	45,825	54.7%	1,606	54.7%	20,531	46.9%
Decile 4 (P13,317.01-P16,563)	21,220	25.3%	553	18.8%	20,902	47.7%
Decile 5 (P16,563.01-P20,660)	37	0.0%	0	0.0%	58	0.1%
Total	83,729	100%	2,934	100%	43,785	100%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Note: Based on the estimated household income

The 54.7 percent of farmers and forestry workers and 46.89 percent of the Fisherfolks. It is also noticed that there is a decline with the percentage of poor individuals in the Decile 4 of Farmers and Forestry Workers.

Moreover, most of the Fisherfolks are found in Decile 4 and 5. This compares the activities in land and water for human consumption and labor activities.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

3.1. HOUSING CONDITIONS

Table 11. Top Municipalities with most number of Poor Households living in a housing with roof and outerwall made of light materials, 2015

Municipality	No. Of Poor HHs
Bataraza, Palawan	5,333
Quezon, Palawan	4,957
Rizal (Marcos), Palawan	4,874
Taytay, Palawan	4,704
Puerto Princesa City , Palawan	4,228
Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro	4,060
Brooke's Point, Palawan	4,026
Balabac, Palawan	3,528
Roxas, Palawan	3,355
San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	3,218

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

It is observed that most of poor households living in a housing unit with roof and outerwalls made of light materials (Table 11) can be found in the municipality of Bataraza, (5,333 poor households), Quezon (4,957), Rizal, (4,874), Taytay (4,704) and Puerto Princesa City (4,228) in Palawan.

Table 12. Top Municipalities with most number of Poor Households living in a housing with roof and outerwall made of mixed but predominantly salvaged materials, 2015

Municipality	No. Of Poor HHs
Puerto Princesa City , Palawan	156
San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	115
Naujan, Oriental Mindoro	115
Boac , Marinduque	102
Paluan, Occidental Mindoro	81
Magsaysay, Occidental Mindoro	79
Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro	72
Taytay, Palawan	71
Looc, Romblon	59
Romblon , Romblon	58

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

In Table 12, there are poor households living in a housing unit with mixed but predominantly salvaged materials of roofs and outerwall located in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan (156), San Jose, Occidental Mindoro (115) and Naujan, Oriental Mindoro (115).

Moreover, a total of 1,028 poor households in San Jose, Occidental Mindoro lives in a housing unit with strong roof and outerwall.

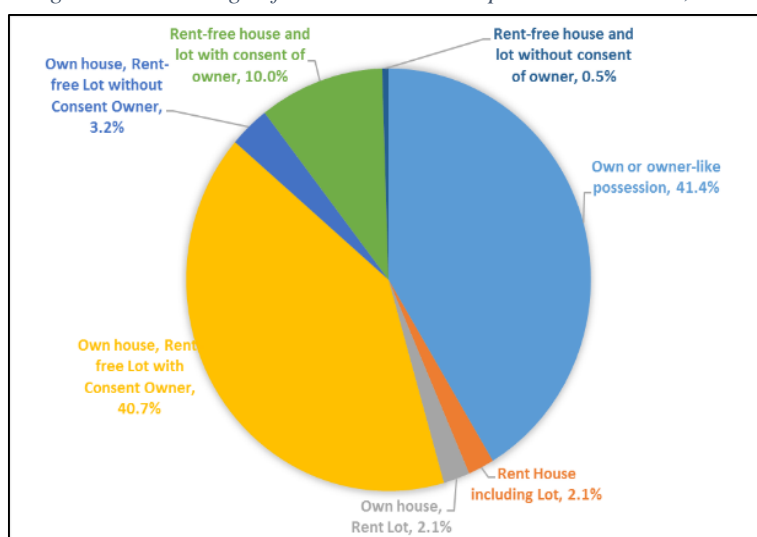
3.2. TENURIAL STATUS AND DISPLACEMENT

Figure 8 shows the percentage of poor households based on the tenure status of their housing unit and lot occupied. There are 86,030 poor households have own or owner-like possession and 1,059 households living in a housing unit that is rent-free without the consent of the owner. These features are mostly observed in the province of Palawan.

There are 10,977 HHs (5.28 percent) who are staying in their barangays for ten (10) years while 14,918 households residing in the same barangay for 50 years and above.

MIMAROPA is known for its geographical feature wherein localities are composed of island municipalities and barangays that are vulnerable to any natural disasters and often cause of household displacement, particularly due to typhoon, floods, storm surges, meeting of current brought by intertidal inflow and outflow especially on the onset of extreme climate change.

Figure 8. Percentage of Poor Households: per tenurial status, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Table 13. Poor Households who experienced Displacement, 2015

Province	No. of Identified Poor Households	Households who experienced displacement	%
Marinduque	13,177	6,581	49.9%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	7,970	21.0%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	13,530	25.4%
Palawan	83,520	4,763	5.7%
Romblon	19,860	4,794	24.1%
Total	207,863	37,638	18.1%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

There are 37,638 or 18.1 percent of poor households who experienced displacement, mostly are located in the provinces of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro. However, in terms of percentage of displacement against the total number of identified poor households at the provincial level, the province of Marinduque tops the list with 6,581 from the 13,777 identified poor households. (Table 13)

Table 14. Municipalities with most number of HHs who experienced displacement due to Disasters, Armed Conflict, Infrastructural Development and others, 2015

Province	Municipality	Causes of Displacement	
		Nature/ manmade disasters	Armed Conflict, Infrastructure Development and others
Oriental Mindoro	Mansalay	2,038	118
Marinduque	Boac (Capital)	2,034	37
Occidental Mindoro	San Jose	1,694	112
Oriental Mindoro	Pinamalayan	1,621	74
Marinduque	Gasan	1,579	4
Oriental Mindoro	Naujan	1,379	114
Occidental Mindoro	Rizal	1,171	9
Oriental Mindoro	Roxas	1,125	17
Oriental Mindoro	Pola	1,115	10
Occidental Mindoro	Abra De Ilog	1,057	89

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Among the cities and municipalities in MIMAROPA, the municipality of Mansalay in Oriental Mindoro has the most number of poor households who experienced displacement due to natural or man-made disasters followed by other four (4) municipalities in Oriental Mindoro, three (3) in Occidental Mindoro and two (2) in Marinduque. Likewise, there are households in the said municipalities also experienced displacement because of armed- conflict, infrastructural development and others.

Furthermore, there is no poor household who experienced displacement in the municipalities of Araceli and Kalayaan, Palawan and municipality of Ferrol, Romblon because of the natural isolation of the island municipalities.

3.3. WATER AND SANITATION

Table 15. Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Main Water Source, 2015

Water Supply	Toilet Facility					Total
	Water-sealed	Closed Pit	Open Pit	Others	None	
Safe	60,802	18,164	7,210	3,937	43,006	133,119
Unsafe	17,738	11,191	7,582	4,952	33,281	74,744
Total	78,540	29,355	14,792	8,889	76,287	207,863

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Table 15 shows that there are **33,281 poor households without toilet facility and have unsafe water source** and 60,802 poor households with water-sealed toilet facility and safe water source. Likewise, there are 18,164 and 11,191 poor households with closed pit toilet facility and have safe and unsafe water source, respectively.

Moreover, there are 7,116 identified poor households situated in urban barangays with no access to safe water source. However, there are still significant numbers (7,116 HH or 22%) of poor households in urban barangays that are still not connected to safe water source, many of them are residing in Brgy. Tabon in

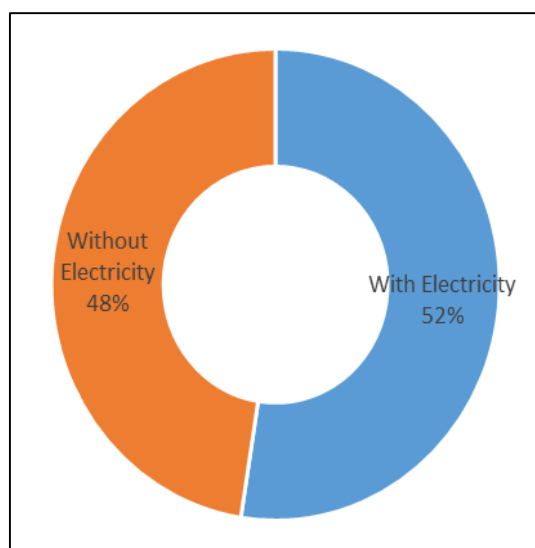
Quezon, Brgy New Ibayay in El Nido and Brgys Poblacion and Liminangcong in Taytay, Palawan. On the contrary, 39 percent of households in rural barangays are without access to clean water source, which is equivalent to 67,628 poor households.

The municipalities with high incidences of households with no access to safe water source and have unsanitary toilet facility are found in the municipalities of Balabac, Taytay, Bataraza and Rizal in the province of Palawan and San Jose in the province of Occidental Mindoro.

3.4. ELECTRICITY

The magnitude of poor households who have no access to electricity is almost half of the total poor households in MIMAROPA (47.5 percent or 98,769 poor households). As compared to the 2009 Listahanan results, in which high percentage of poor households have no electricity (164,885 or 68.0 percent of the 242,633 poor households), the 2015 results posted results where the housing units of the 52.0 percent of the poor households have been electrified. (Figure 9)

Figure 9. Poor Households Access to Electricity, 2015

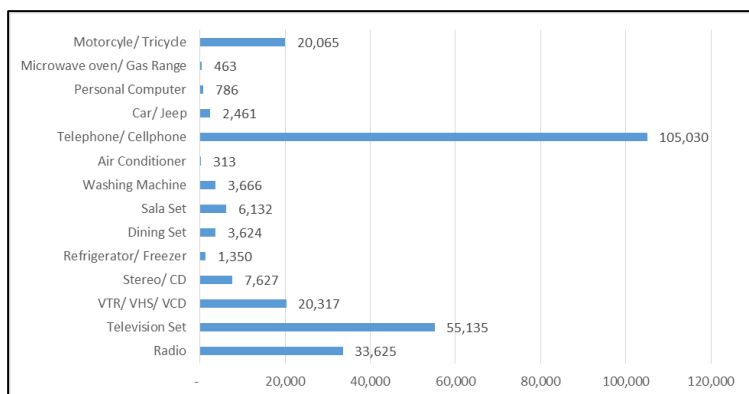


Source: Listahanan database, 2015

The distribution of poor households with no access to electricity can be found in Brgy Pasig and Catagupan, Balabac and Brgy. Cabugao, Coron in Palawan; Brgy. Panaytayan, Mansalay and Brgy. Benli, Bulalacao in Oriental Mindoro; and Brgy Harrison, Paluan in Occidental Mindoro. These barangays are all IP communities located in the isolated areas. Communities in the hinterlands with no access to electricity are mostly found in the provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Marinduque.

3.5. MATERIAL ASSETS

Figure 10. Material Assets Owned by Poor Households, 2015



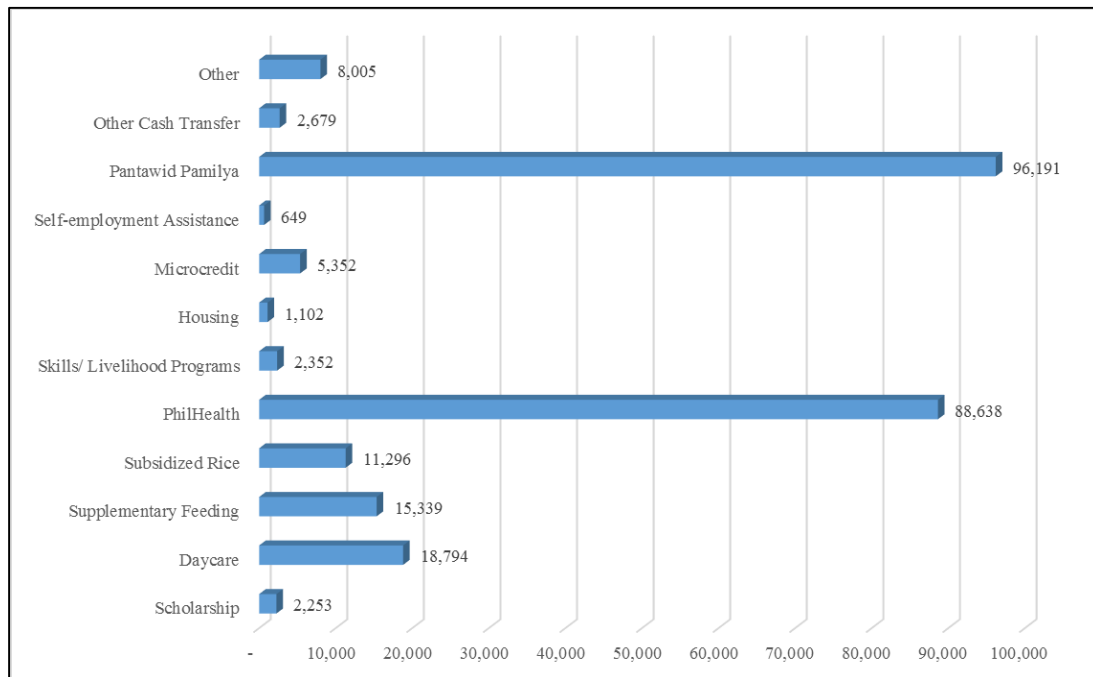
Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Figure 10 shows that poor households preferred to invest on communication gadgets, followed by entertainment equipment. There is no doubt that cellphone have become one of the necessities for many, poor and non-poor alike. Then followed by appliances for entertainment i.e. television set, radio and VTR/VHS/VCD/DVD players.

3.6. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Figure 11 shows the magnitude of poor households receiving services and programs from government agencies, LGUs and NGOs from 2009 until the conduct of the household assessment. A great majority of poor households in MIMAROPA received basic social services, it is equivalent to 113,108 or 63.1 percent of poor households.

Figure 11. Poor Households Who Received Programs and Services, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Out of 207,863 poor households, there are 96,191 (46.3 percent) are beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program and 88,638 (42.6 percent) poor households received benefits from Philhealth. Also, there are 18,794 poor households who let their children attended Daycare, 15,339 who served with Supplementary Feeding Program and 11,296 poor households received subsidized rice.

“63.1%
of poor HHs
received
basic social
services.”

CHAPTER 3

SECTORAL PROFILE OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

1. WOMEN

Women in MIMAROPA constitutes 568,387 or 48.1 percent of the total identified poor individuals. Majority of them are found in the rural (84.1 percent) than in the urban areas (15.9 percent). Moreover, women in reproductive age group of 15 to 44 years old share 44.6 percent or 251,520 of the total identified poor women.

Similarly, out of 511,792 poor females aged 3 to 75 years old, 41.5 percent are attending school. Also, 14.2 percent are elementary graduates; 13.7 percent graduated from high school while only 0.7 percent are graduated in college. It is remarkable that only 11.5 percent of poor women have no grade completed.

Poor women aged 15 years old and above are mostly engaged as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks (34.6 percent) and Laborers and Unskilled Workers (25.4 percent). On the other hand, there are 97,222 or 29.9 percent of poor women marked as no primary occupation.

Moreover, there are 329,261 poor women who access health services through health facilities throughout the region. Moreover, a total of 9,797 poor women are pregnant during household assessment in 2015.

2. CHILDREN

Out of the total poor individuals, 47.3 percent are poor children mostly living in rural barangays. A total of 558,639 children aged 0 to 14 years old living in a poor household, almost half of which are found in the province of Occidental Mindoro with 48.4 percent, trailed by Palawan with 47.6 percent and Oriental Mindoro with 47.1 percent.

In terms of education, there are 360,033 or 79.7 percent of poor children aged 3 to 14 years old are attending school. Moreover, 17.9 percent of poor children already finished Day Care, 7.3 percent graduated elementary and 0.2 percent graduated secondary

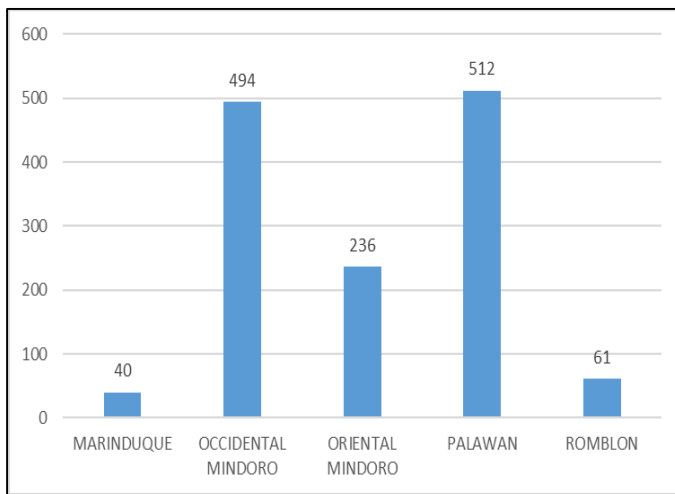


Photo 4. A household headed by a woman in Mogpog, Marinduque



Photo 5. Supplementary Food Program implementation in a daycare center in Romblon, Romblon

Figure 12. Poor Children Aged 3 to 14 Years old with Reported Primary Occupation, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

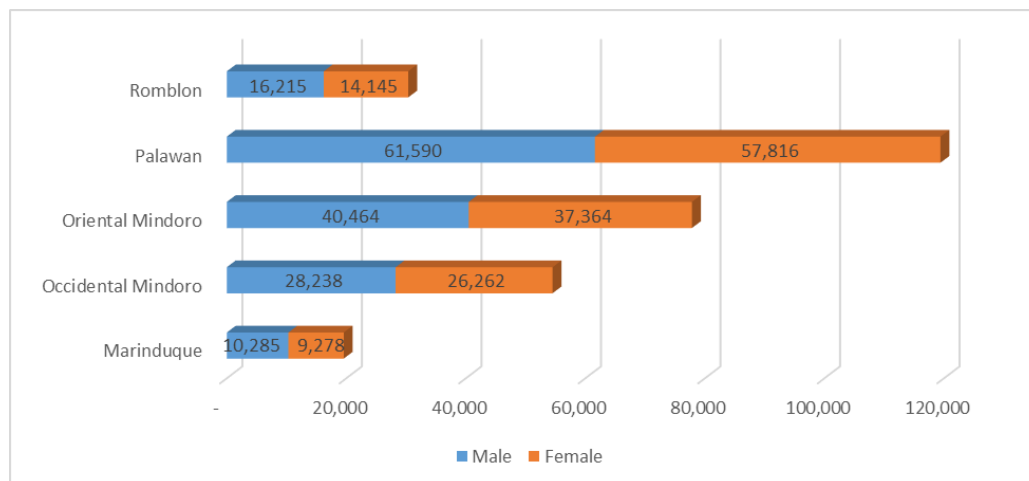
education. Currently, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has monitored 298,180 children beneficiaries⁷ aged 3 to 14 years old attending school which is equivalent to 82.8 percent of the identified poor children attending school assessed for Listahanan 2.

In the entire region, a total of 1,343 poor children age 3 to 14 years old has reported with primary occupation. 56.9 percent are Laborers and Unskilled Workers while 34.1 percent are engaged as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks. This shows that child labor is existing in MIMAROPA wherein they are mostly engaged in agricultural activities.

Lack of safe water source and poor sanitation and hygiene are associated with malnutrition and can cause illnesses and preventable deaths particularly among children.⁸ In MIMAROPA, 47.3 percent of poor children are living in a household without access to sanitary toilet facilities and 35.16 have access to unsafe primary water source.

3. YOUTH

Figure 13. Poor youth in MIMAROPA by sex, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Figure 13 shows that there are 301,657 poor youth (25.5 percent of poor individuals) aged 15 to 30 years old throughout the region in which dominated by males. Palawan posted a total of 119,406 poor youth, followed by the province of Oriental Mindoro (77,828 poor youth), Occidental Mindoro (54,500), Romblon (30,360) and Marinduque (19,563).

⁷ Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program – MIMAROPA report, as of March 31, 2016

⁸ World Health Organization. *World Water Day Report*, 2015

A total of 73,715 or 24.4 percent of poor youth graduated from high school education; 44,468 or 14.7 percent finished elementary education; 1,892 or 0.6 percent finished college; and 14,323 or 4.8 percent of poor youth have no grade completed.

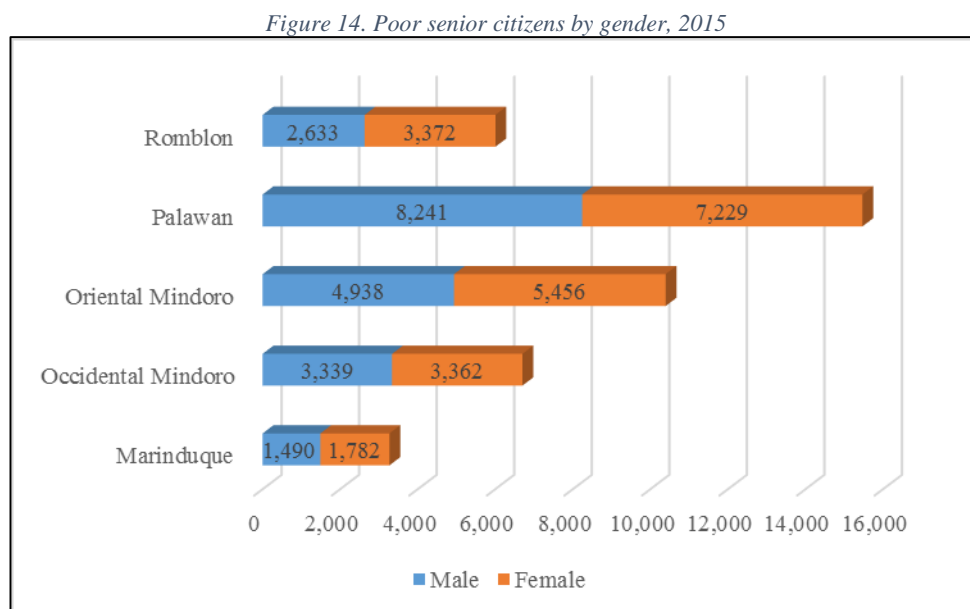
As part of labor force, there is a total of 96,601 (32.0 percent) poor youth have reported with primary occupation in which most of them are working as Laborers and Unskilled Workers (43,322) and Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks (34,298). On the other hand, there are 205,056 (68.0 percent) who have no reported primary occupation.

Moreover, out of the total poor youth, 5,924 are solo parent and 6,004 female poor youth are pregnant.

4. SENIOR CITIZENS⁹

About **3.5 percent or 41,842 of the total poor individuals in MIMAROPA are senior citizens.** Of this number, 50.7 percent are female and 49.3 percent are male wherein mostly found in the provinces of Palawan and Oriental Mindoro.

Of the total poor households, 11.4 percent or 23,160 poor households are headed by senior citizens.



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

In terms of their health, 57.5 percent of 24,055 poor senior citizens access medical services through health facilities. It is also observed that 7.4 percent of 3,092 have disability.



Photo 6. Two of social pension beneficiaries in Romblon

There are 11,488 poor senior citizens who graduated from elementary, 1,872 in highschool while only 165 have college degree. The assessment also shows that 7,111 poor senior citizens did not complete any grade level.

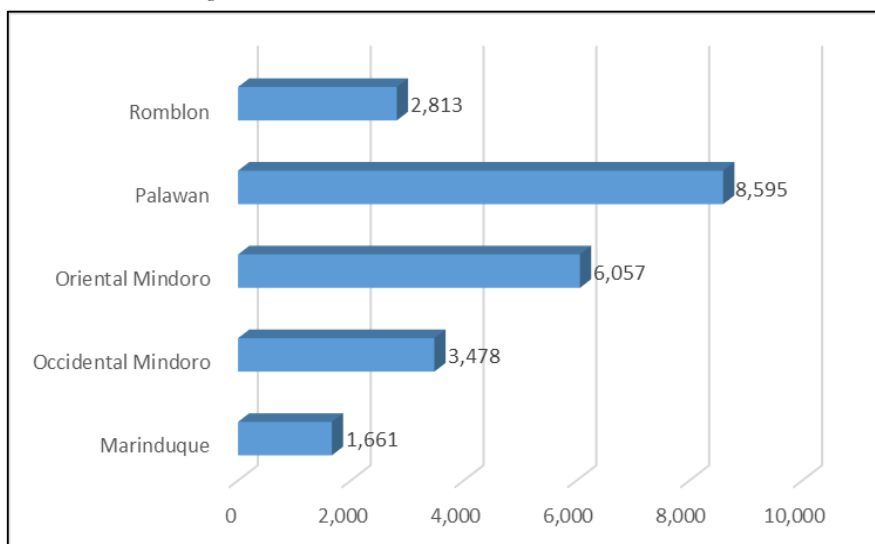
Moreover, 19,533 poor senior citizens have reported with primary occupation or business in which 59.4 percent or 11,609 are engaged as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks and 28.0 percent or 5,473 poor senior citizens are Laborer and Unskilled Workers.

⁹ Defined by Republic Act No. 9994 or "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010."

5. SOLO PARENT¹⁰

Listahanan recorded **22,604 poor solo parents**, it is **1.9 percent of the total poor individuals** in MIMAROPA in which many are residing in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan (1,700), San Jose, Occidental Mindoro (1,036) and Narra, Palawan (672).

Figure 15. Poor Solo Parents in MIMAROPA, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Out of the total poor solo parent, 69.6 percent are female while 30.4 percent are male and mostly are living in rural areas.

In terms of their educational attainment, there are 4,722 or 20.9 percent of poor solo parents have finished elementary education; 4,301 or 19.0 percent in high school education while only 241 or 1.1 percent graduated from college. Moreover, there are 2,238 or 10.0 percent of poor solo parents have no grade completed.

A total of 6,570 (29.8 percent) poor solo parents aged 15 years and above with reported primary occupation are engaged as Laborers and Unskilled Workers; 4,685 (21.3 percent) as Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks while 7,761 (35.3 percent) have no reported primary occupation.

Likewise, there are 9,755 (43.2 percent) widowed poor solo parents; 6,000 (26.5 percent) divorced or separated and 4,296 (19.0 percent) single.

Moreover, a total of 13,636 or 6.6 percent of poor households headed by a solo parent wherein mostly are females.

¹⁰ Defined by the Republic Act No. 8972 or "Solo Parents' Welfare Act of 2000"

6. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY



Photo 7. Training and Orientation with Persons with Disabilities in Palawan/ Protective Services Unit

Table 16 shows that there are **14,453 poor persons with disability (PWD)** which constitutes 1.2 percent of the poor individuals in MIMAROPA. Many of them are in the provinces of Palawan and Mindoro.

Table 16. Magnitude of Poor Individuals with Disability, 2015

Province	No. of Identified Poor Individuals	Persons with Disability	%
Marinduque	78,823	1,073	1.4%
Occidental Mindoro	214,122	3,192	1.5%
Oriental Mindoro	302,665	3,272	1.1%
Palawan	468,578	5,357	1.1%
Romblon	117,898	1,559	1.3%
Total	1,182,086	14,453	1.2%

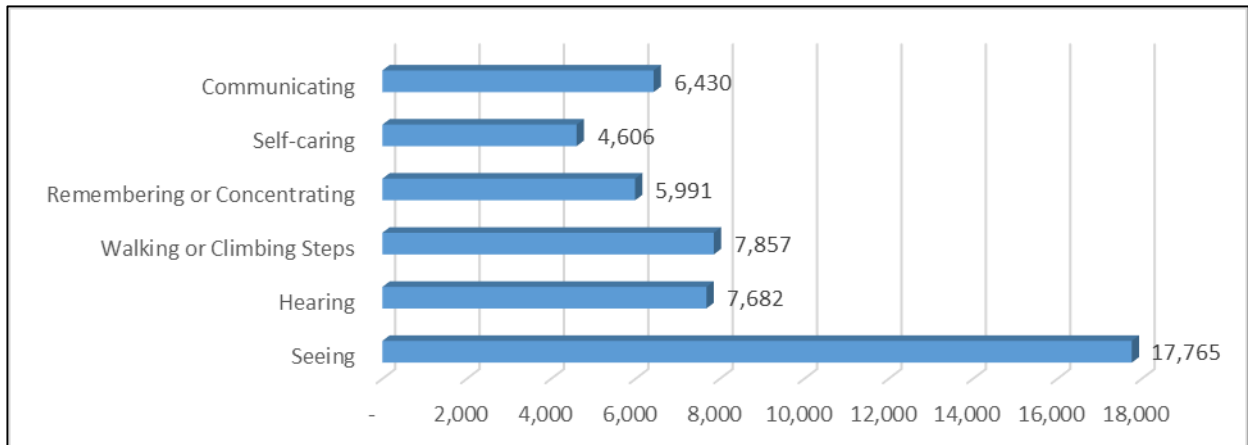
Source: Listahanan database, 2015

There are total of 1,854 poor PWD are attending school for School Year 2015-2016. Likewise, 2,184 poor PWD have graduated from elementary; 1,060 graduated from highschool; and only 50 finished college while 4,485 have no grade completed.

In terms of job and occupation, a total of 3,562 poor PWD are reported with primary occupation or job of which 1,904 or 13.7 percent are engaged as Laborer and Unskilled Workers with short-term, seasonal or casual job or business status. Furthermore, there are 4,023 poor PWDs that are household heads and mostly are males.

Poor PWD in MIMAROPA preferred medical consultations in health facilities particularly in Barangay Health Stations due to proximity of the facilities and geographical location.

Figure 16. Magnitude of Poor Individuals with Functional Difficulty, 2015



Source: Listahanan database, 2015

In terms of functional difficulty, there are 17,765 poor individuals who have functional difficulties in their eye sight, 7,857 walking or climbing steps, 4,606 poor individuals have difficulty taking care of themselves such as washing and dressing on their own.

Who are those with Functional Difficulty?

Persons with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which means difficulty of an individual may have in executing activities. An activity limitation may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing the activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without the health condition.

Source: Listahanan Enumerators' Manual, October 2014

7. INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



Photo 8. Children of an IP community in Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro

There are **58,528 poor households** who belong to **IP community**. They are mostly found in the provinces of Palawan and Mindoro that comprises 28.2 percent of the total poor households in the region.

From 2009 to present, 36,263 or 62.0 percent of poor IP households received programs and services from NGAs, LGUs and non- government organizations (NGOs). There are 27,194 household beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program; 23,524 households in Philhealth and 5,079

households in Daycare Services for the pre-school of their children. Currently, based on the Modified

Table 17. Magnitude of Poor Households among Indigenous People Group, 2015

Province	No. of Identified Poor Households	Households belong to IP group	%
Marinduque	13,177	4	0.03%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	7,876	20.7%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	10,323	19.4%
Palawan	83,520	38,463	46.1%
Romblon	19,860	1,862	9.4%
Total	207,863	58,528	28.2%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) program of the region there are a total of 16,749 active household beneficiaries¹¹.

Among the identified poor households in IP sector, 6,924 or 11.8 percent experienced displacement due to man-made and natural disasters.

In terms of housing conditions, there are 39,214 (67 percent) poor IP households living in a housing unit with roof and outerwall made out of light materials, 17,658 (30.2 percent) have no access to electricity and 24,899 (42.5 percent) have unsafe water source and unsanitary toilet practices.

Table 18. Top 10 IP groups with highest number of poor households, 2015

Province	No. of Poor HHs belong to IP group	%
Palaw'an	13,390	22.9%
Cuyunon	10,152	17.3%
Tagbanua	5,973	10.2%
Iraya	5,372	9.2%
Hanunuo	4,671	8.0%
Buhid	2,946	5.0%
Alangan Mangyan	2,553	4.4%
Molbog	2,545	4.3%
Panimusan	1,468	2.5%
Cagayanin	1,298	2.2%

Source: Listahanan database, 2015

Palaw'an and Cuyunon top the list with 22.9 percent (13,390) and 17.3 percent (10,152) respectively. They are mostly residing in the provinces of Palawan and Occidental Mindoro where high concentrations of tribal groupings are remarkable, showing the cultural diversity of the region.

¹¹ MCCT database, as of May 2016



ANNEXES

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Profile of the Poor in the MiMaRoPa Region
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1. Number of Assessed and Identified Poor Households by Region, 2015

Region	Assessed Households	Identified Poor Households	Nationwide Share
CAR [Cordillera Administrative Region]	293,547	64,327	1.3%
NCR [National Capital Region]	1,208,779	96,495	1.9%
REGION I [Ilocos Region]	881,443	165,235	3.2%
REGION II [Cagayan Valley]	633,661	135,824	2.7%
REGION III [Central Luzon]	1,379,247	244,593	4.8%
REGION IV-A [CALABARZON]	1,346,258	202,279	4.0%
REGION MIMAROPA	569,316	207,863	4.1%
REGION V [Bicol Region]	1,074,005	369,395	7.2%
REGION VI [Western Visayas]	1,303,860	452,436	8.8%
REGION VII [Central Visayas]	1,087,290	525,561	10.3%
REGION VIII [Eastern Visayas]	718,492	330,945	6.5%
REGION IX [Zamboanga Peninsula]	704,872	364,723	7.1%
REGION X [Northern Mindanao]	870,198	485,539	9.5%
REGION XI [Davao Region]	836,567	280,325	5.5%
REGION XII [Soccsksargen]	800,653	358,132	7.0%
REGION XIII [Caraga]	494,498	259,858	5.1%
ARMM [Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao]	925,957	573,446	11.2%
PHILIPPINES	15,128,643	5,116,976	100.0%

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**2. Number of Households Assessed and Identified Poor Households in MIMAROPA
by city/ municipality, 2015**

Province/ City/ Municipality	Assessed HHs	Poor HHs	Non-Poor HHs
Marinduque	50,120	13,177	36,943
Boac (Capital)	11,360	3,018	8,342
Buenavista	5,303	2,100	3,203
Gasan	7,723	2,158	5,565
Mogpog	7,929	1,670	6,259
Santa Cruz	12,074	2,330	9,744
Torrijos	5,731	1,901	3,830
Occidental Mindoro	90,905	37,983	52,922
Abra De Ilog	7,034	3,842	3,192
Calintaan	6,056	2,609	3,447
Looc	1,940	541	1,399
Lubang	3,772	652	3,120
Magsaysay	7,450	4,134	3,316
Mamburao (Capital)	7,108	2,044	5,064
Paluan	3,570	1,813	1,757
Rizal	7,791	3,136	4,655
Sablayan	15,006	5,913	9,093
San Jose	23,084	10,054	13,030
Santa Cruz	8,094	3,245	4,849
Oriental Mindoro	170,953	53,323	117,630
Baco	8,261	2,671	5,590
Bansud	9,073	3,436	5,637
Bongabong	16,519	6,086	10,433
Bulalacao (San Pedro)	8,399	4,504	3,895
Calapan City (Capital)	22,603	4,379	18,224
Gloria	9,536	2,597	6,939
Mansalay	11,182	5,554	5,628
Naujan	22,209	6,024	16,185
Pinamalayan	18,089	4,521	13,568
Pola	7,567	2,507	5,060
Puerto Galera	6,262	1,444	4,818
Roxas	10,401	3,816	6,585
San Teodoro	3,251	1,037	2,214
Socorro	7,767	2,224	5,543
Victoria	9,834	2,523	7,311
Palawan	199,166	83,520	115,646
Aborlan	7,007	2,725	4,282
Agutaya	2,684	772	1,912
Araceli	3,026	1,200	1,826
Balabac	8,435	5,863	2,572

Province/ City/ Municipality	Assessed HHs	Poor HHs	Non-Poor HHs
Bataraza	15,874	7,719	8,155
Brooke's Point	13,962	6,233	7,729
Busuanga	2,412	1,004	1,408
Cagayancillo	1,126	496	630
Coron	9,393	4,126	5,267
Culion	4,308	1,503	2,805
Cuyo	4,638	1,007	3,631
Dumaran	4,961	1,946	3,015
El Nido (Bacuit)	6,806	2,956	3,850
Kalayaan	28	5	23
Linapacan	2,741	1,221	1,520
Magsaysay	2,559	596	1,963
Narra	13,433	3,985	9,448
Puerto Princesa City (Capital)	32,997	10,842	22,155
Quezon	12,373	6,533	5,840
Rizal (Marcos)	9,849	5,797	4,052
Roxas	13,507	4,881	8,626
San Vicente	6,073	2,210	3,863
Sofronio Española	5,555	2,695	2,860
Taytay	15,419	7,205	8,214
Romblon	58,172	19,860	38,312
Alcantara	3,178	1,161	2,017
Banton	1,183	257	926
Cajidiocan	4,161	1,686	2,475
Calatrava	2,043	871	1,172
Concepcion	919	184	735
Corcuera	2,156	861	1,295
Ferrol	1,504	564	940
Looc	4,661	1,346	3,315
Magdiwang	2,625	1,049	1,576
Odiangan	8,177	2,006	6,171
Romblon (Capital)	7,729	2,325	5,404
San Agustin	4,730	1,560	3,170
San Andres	3,004	1,055	1,949
San Fernando	4,444	1,747	2,697
San Jose	2,185	1,030	1,155
Santa Fe	3,647	1,520	2,127
Santa Maria (Imelda)	1,826	638	1,188
MIMAROPA	569,316	207,863	361,453

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**3. Number of Households Assessed and Identified Poor Individuals in MIMAROPA
by city/ municipality, 2015**

Province/ City/ Municipality	Assessed Individuals	Poor Individuals	Non-Poor Individuals
Marinduque	226,160	78,823	147,337
Boac (Capital)	52,121	18,274	33,847
Buenavista	24,171	12,220	11,951
Gasan	34,329	12,593	21,736
Mogpog	34,202	9,736	24,466
Santa Cruz	55,424	14,578	40,846
Torrijos	25,913	11,422	14,491
Occidental Mindoro	419,658	214,122	205,536
Abra De Ilog	32,990	20,674	12,316
Calintaan	28,225	14,929	13,296
Looc	8,146	3,167	4,979
Lubang	16,530	4,083	12,447
Magsaysay	34,422	23,019	11,403
Mamburao (Capital)	33,213	12,006	21,207
Paluan	16,322	10,001	6,321
Rizal	36,022	17,901	18,121
Sablayan	70,355	33,413	36,942
San Jose	107,964	57,815	50,149
Santa Cruz	35,469	17,114	18,355
Oriental Mindoro	763,088	302,665	460,423
Baco	38,128	15,142	22,986
Bansud	38,889	18,483	20,406
Bongabong	72,253	34,059	38,194
Bulalacao (San Pedro)	38,485	25,150	13,335
Calapan City (Capital)	100,558	25,500	75,058
Gloria	41,869	14,541	27,328
Mansalay	52,007	31,807	20,200
Naujan	98,785	34,426	64,359
Pinamalayan	79,193	26,085	53,108
Pola	33,454	14,162	19,292
Puerto Galera	28,460	8,206	20,254
Roxas	47,604	22,283	25,321
San Teodoro	14,929	5,852	9,077
Socorro	35,039	12,729	22,310
Victoria	43,435	14,240	29,195
Palawan	897,925	468,578	429,347
Aborlan	31,463	15,541	15,922
Agutaya	12,112	4,880	7,232
Araceli	12,879	6,817	6,062

Province/ City/ Municipality	Assessed Individuals	Poor Individuals	Non-Poor Individuals
Balabac	39,507	32,347	7,160
Bataraza	70,192	41,323	28,869
Brooke's Point	62,461	34,073	28,388
Busuanga	10,829	5,787	5,042
Cagayancillo	6,419	3,432	2,987
Coron	43,515	23,615	19,900
Culion	17,798	8,373	9,425
Cuyo	21,292	6,107	15,185
Dumaran	22,287	11,344	10,943
El Nido (Bacuit)	31,309	17,125	14,184
Kalayaan	97	28	69
Linapacan	12,670	7,246	5,424
Magsaysay	11,636	3,715	7,921
Narra	61,226	23,238	37,988
Puerto Princesa City (Capital)	150,335	62,067	88,268
Quezon	54,764	35,002	19,762
Rizal (Marcos)	41,630	29,705	11,925
Roxas	60,165	27,772	32,393
San Vicente	28,516	12,959	15,557
Sofronio Española	24,431	14,372	10,059
Taytay	70,392	41,710	28,682
Romblon	267,161	117,898	149,263
Alcantara	13,997	6,714	7,283
Banton	5,078	1,557	3,521
Cajidiocan	20,004	10,528	9,476
Calatrava	9,916	5,156	4,760
Concepcion	3,910	1,101	2,809
Corcuera	9,461	4,885	4,576
Ferrol	6,707	3,123	3,584
Looc	21,117	7,835	13,282
Magdiwang	12,882	6,491	6,391
Odiongan	35,901	10,963	24,938
Romblon (Capital)	36,079	14,440	21,639
San Agustin	22,502	9,449	13,053
San Andres	14,063	6,305	7,758
San Fernando	20,835	10,914	9,921
San Jose	9,967	6,011	3,956
Santa Fe	16,607	8,743	7,864
Santa Maria (Imelda)	8,135	3,683	4,452
MIMAROPA	2,573,992	1,182,086	1,391,906

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**4. Magnitude of the Poor among Men, Women, Children, Youth and Senior Citizens
per province, 2015**

Province	Total Individuals	Men		Women		Children (0-14 years old)		Youth (15-30 years old)		Senior Citizens (age 60 years old and above)	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Marinduque	78,823	40,840	51.8%	37,983	48.2%	36,751	46.6%	19,563	24.8%	3,272	4.2%
Occidental Mindoro	214,122	111,452	52.1%	102,670	47.9%	103,653	48.4%	54,500	25.5%	6,701	3.1%
Oriental Mindoro	302,665	156,721	51.8%	145,944	48.2%	142,456	47.1%	77,828	25.7%	10,394	3.4%
Palawan	468,578	243,420	51.9%	225,158	48.1%	222,853	47.6%	119,406	25.5%	15,470	3.3%
Romblon	117,898	61,266	52.0%	56,632	48.0%	52,926	44.9%	30,360	25.8%	6,005	5.1%
MIMAROPA	1,182,086	613,699	51.9%	568,387	48.1%	558,639	47.3%	301,657	25.5%	41,842	3.5%

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5. Number of Poor Individuals by Age Group, 2015

Province	0-4 Years Old	5-9 Years Old	10-14 Years Old	15-19 Years Old	20-24 Years Old	25-29 Years Old	30-34 Years Old	35-39 Years Old	40-44 Years Old
Marinduque	11,719	12,849	12,183	8,872	5,338	4,392	4,680	4,814	4,123
Occidental Mindoro	35,745	35,534	32,374	22,456	15,810	13,394	13,398	12,074	10,011
Oriental Mindoro	48,231	49,098	45,127	33,137	22,235	18,588	18,944	17,665	14,677
Palawan	73,354	77,443	72,056	51,344	33,269	28,760	28,953	26,844	22,653
Romblon	15,860	18,693	18,373	13,782	8,637	6,628	6,508	6,428	5,935
MIMAROPA	184,909	193,617	180,113	129,591	85,289	71,762	72,483	67,825	57,399

Province	45-49 Years Old	50-54 Years Old	55-59 Years Old	60-64 Years Old	65-69 Years Old	70-74 Years Old	75-79 Years Old	80-84 Years Old	85 Years Old and above
Marinduque	3,048	2,050	1,483	1,099	882	572	379	213	127
Occidental Mindoro	7,716	5,380	3,529	2,473	1,610	1,094	715	487	322
Oriental Mindoro	10,917	8,059	5,593	3,908	2,459	1,634	1,078	791	524
Palawan	17,135	12,773	8,524	5,680	3,900	2,391	1,724	1,072	703
Romblon	4,775	3,655	2,619	1,945	1,351	1,138	744	501	326
MIMAROPA	43,591	31,917	21,748	15,105	10,202	6,829	4,640	3,064	2,002

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6. Number of Poor Households and Distribution of Income Deciles by Municipality, 2015

Province	Income Decile 1 (P0-P7,938)			Income Decile 2 (P7,938.01-P10,580)			Income Decile 3 (P10,580.01-P13,317)			Income Decile 4 (P13,317.01-P16,563)			Income Decile 5 (P16,563.01-P20,660)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Marinduque	0	3	3	7	654	661	91	6,065	6,156	177	6,167	6,344	0	13	13
Occidental Mindoro	6	83	89	455	5,774	6,229	3,222	15,547	18,769	4,432	8,453	12,885	7	4	11
Oriental Mindoro	1	40	41	377	5,462	5,839	3,195	21,633	24,828	4,854	17,730	22,584	19	12	31
Palawan	2	77	79	721	8,946	9,667	5,674	39,507	45,181	6,494	22,024	28,518	18	57	75
Romblon	2	23	25	113	1,042	1,155	1,202	7,988	9,190	1,585	7,887	9,472	5	13	18
MIMAROPA	11	226	237	1,673	21,878	23,551	13,384	90,740	104,124	17,542	62,261	79,803	49	99	148

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7. Number of Poor Individuals Accessing Health Service from Health Stations by Province, 2015

Province	Total	Attending Health Stations		Not Attending Health Stations	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Marinduque	78,823	46,358	58.8%	32,465	41.2%
Occidental Mindoro	214,122	133,895	62.5%	80,227	37.5%
Oriental Mindoro	302,665	142,538	47.1%	160,127	52.9%
Palawan	468,578	260,071	55.5%	208,507	44.5%
Romblon	117,898	76,891	65.2%	41,007	34.8%
MIMAROPA	1,182,086	659,753	55.8%	522,333	44.2%

8. Number of Poor Individuals Aged 3 to 75 years old Attending School, 2015

Province	Total	Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Marinduque	71,593	29,968	41.9%	41,625	58.1%
Occidental Mindoro	191,330	77,288	40.4%	114,042	59.6%
Oriental Mindoro	272,561	107,127	39.3%	165,434	60.7%
Palawan	423,730	171,503	40.5%	252,227	59.5%
Romblon	107,651	45,118	41.9%	62,533	58.1%
MIMAROPA	1,066,865	431,004	40.4%	635,861	59.6%

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9. Number of Poor Individuals Aged 3-75 Years Old by Highest Educational Attainment, 2015

Province	No Grade	Daycare	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6 Or Elementary	Grade 7 (1st Yr HS)	Grade 8 (2nd Yr HS)
Marinduque	5,398	4,807	3,653	4,024	4,780	5,664	4,934	11,268	3,856	4,421
Occidental Mindoro	27,153	13,251	11,837	12,891	15,098	15,835	14,712	26,245	9,931	10,521
Oriental Mindoro	32,599	17,857	15,602	17,206	20,078	20,940	19,326	39,688	14,465	15,103
Palawan	49,656	30,139	26,623	28,496	33,259	34,502	31,899	63,147	22,727	24,286
Romblon	7,160	7,219	5,587	6,265	7,225	8,132	7,880	16,159	6,573	6,950
MIMAROPA	121,966	73,273	63,302	68,882	80,440	85,073	78,751	156,507	57,552	61,281

Province	Grade 9 (3rd Yr HS)	Grade 10 (HS Graduate)	Grade 11	Grade 12	1st Yr College	2nd Yr College	3rd Yr College	4th Yr College or Higher (Undergraduate)	College Graduate	Above (M.A./ M.S./ Ph. D)
Marinduque	3,551	11,618	73	53	1,051	1,267	402	271	491	11
Occidental Mindoro	8,324	18,626	138	148	2,009	2,199	938	471	993	10
Oriental Mindoro	12,345	37,489	324	264	2,889	3,335	1,095	699	1,228	29
Palawan	18,986	42,853	463	398	5,584	5,053	2,392	1,275	1,933	59
Romblon	5,496	17,123	69	84	1,655	1,971	714	388	987	14
MIMAROPA	48,702	127,709	1,067	947	13,188	13,825	5,541	3,104	5,632	123

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10. Number of Poor Individuals (Aged 15 years old and above) with Reported Primary Occupation, 2015

Province	Special Occupation	Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherfolks	Trades and Related Workers	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Laborers and Unskilled Workers	No Reported Primary Occupation
Marinduque	165	210	144	248	216	1,378	9,836	1,850	746	6,382	20,897
Occidental Mindoro	741	953	201	322	316	2,076	24,257	2,048	1,256	24,158	54,141
Oriental Mindoro	821	822	313	705	604	4,148	22,909	3,968	2,579	38,854	84,486
Palawan	1,500	1,649	390	998	386	4,241	60,771	5,803	2,734	35,859	131,394
Romblon	484	323	202	222	200	1,947	12,675	2,990	1,086	10,550	34,293
MIMAROPA	3,711	3,957	1,250	2,495	1,722	13,790	130,448	16,659	8,401	115,803	325,211

11. Working Children Aged 3 to 14 years old by Type of Primary Occupation, 2015

Province	Total	With Reported Primary Occupation		Total Female	With Reported Primary Occupation		Total Male	With Reported Primary Occupation	
		Frequency	%		Frequency	%		Frequency	%
Marinduque	30,129	40	0.1%	14,478	10	0.1%	15,651	30	0.2%
Occidental Mindoro	82,199	494	0.6%	39,682	184	0.5%	42,517	310	0.7%
Oriental Mindoro	114,498	236	0.2%	55,518	63	0.1%	58,980	173	0.3%
Palawan	181,031	512	0.3%	87,964	132	0.2%	93,067	380	0.4%
Romblon	44,086	61	0.1%	21,110	18	0.1%	22,976	43	0.2%
MIMAROPA	451,943	1,343	0.3%	218,752	407	0.2%	233,191	936	0.4%

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**12. Number of Poor Individuals Aged 15 years and Above that Reported a Primary Occupation
by Class of Worker and Nature of Employment, 2015**

Class of Worker	Nature of Employment			Total
	Permanent	Short-term/ Seasonal	Worked for Different Employers/ Customer on Day-to-Day or Week-to- Week basis	
Worked for Private Household	14,586	45,156	11,438	71,180
Worked for Private Establishment	18,532	46,067	8,846	73,445
Worked for Govt/ Govt Corp.	1,821	4,620	134	6,575
Self-employed without any paid employee	37,844	54,314	3,536	95,694
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	3,099	5,000	191	8,290
Worked with pay in family-operated farm or business	1,731	4,659	676	7,066
Worked without pay in family-operated farm or business	16,160	19,393	432	35,985
Total	93,773	179,209	25,253	298,235

13. Number of Poor Households with Member/s Working Abroad, 2015

Province	Total Poor HHs	HHs with Member Working Abroad		Poor HHs in Urban Barangays	HHs with Member Working Abroad		Poor HHs in Rural Barangays	HHs with Member Working Abroad	
		Frequency	%		Frequency	%		Frequency	%
Marinduque	13,177	29	0.2%	275	2	0.7%	12,902	27	0.2%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	48	0.1%	8,122	12	0.1%	29,861	36	0.1%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	111	0.2%	8,446	10	0.1%	44,877	101	0.2%
Palawan	83,520	90	0.1%	12,909	9	0.1%	70,611	81	0.1%
Romblon	19,860	27	0.1%	2,907	2	0.1%	16,953	25	0.1%
MIMAROPA	207,863	305	0.1%	32,659	35	0.1%	175,204	270	0.2%

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14. Type of Construction Materials of Roof and Outerwall of the Housing Units Occupied by Poor Households, 2015

Outer wall	Roof						Total
	Strong Materials	Light materials	Salvaged/ Makeshift Materials	Mixed But Predominantly Strong Materials	Mixed But Predominantly Light Materials	Mixed But Predominantly Salvage Materials	
Strong Materials	19,803	2,194	59	911	194	7	23,168
Light materials	25,648	102,044	605	5,855	3,169	135	137,456
Salvaged/ Makeshift Materials	949	2,970	3,932	324	193	48	8,416
Mixed But Predominantly Strong Materials	7,534	1,900	113	8,167	505	19	18,238
Mixed But Predominantly Light Materials	3,961	3,067	97	2,243	7,450	112	16,930
Mixed But Predominantly Salvage Materials	421	887	84	172	428	1,663	3,655
MIMAROPA	58,316	113,062	4,890	17,672	11,939	1,984	207,863

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15. Type of Building/House Occupied by Poor Households, 2015

Province	Total Poor Households	Single House		Duplex		Apartment/ Accessoria/ Condominium		Commercial/ Industrial/ agri. Building/ house		Other Housing Unit (e.g. cave, boat)	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Marinduque	13,177	13,021	98.8%	139	1.1%	2	0.0%	9	0.1%	6	0.05%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	37,501	98.7%	398	1.0%	49	0.1%	18	0.0%	17	0.04%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	52,779	99.0%	463	0.9%	50	0.1%	12	0.0%	19	0.04%
Palawan	83,520	82,400	98.7%	974	1.2%	65	0.1%	47	0.1%	34	0.04%
Romblon	19,860	19,642	98.9%	179	0.9%	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	5	0.03%
MIMAROPA	207,863	205,343	98.8%	2,153	1.0%	183	0.1%	103	0.0%	81	0.04%

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16. Number of Poor Households Who Experienced Displacement

Province	Total Poor Households	Experienced Displacement		Did Not Experience Displacement	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Marinduque	13,177	6,581	49.9%	6,596	50.1%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	7,970	21.0%	30,013	79.0%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	13,530	25.4%	39,793	74.6%
Palawan	83,520	4,763	5.7%	78,757	94.3%
Romblon	19,860	4,794	24.1%	15,066	75.9%
Mimaropa	207,863	37,638	18.1%	170,225	81.9%

17. Number of Poor Households by Type of Displacement

Province	Natural or Manmade Disasters	Armed Conflict	Infrastructure Development Projects	Other
Marinduque	6,548	19	15	39
Occidental Mindoro	7,636	130	8	241
Oriental Mindoro	12,924	52	99	513
Palawan	4,073	32	76	631
Romblon	4,677	11	17	111
MIMAROPA	35,858	244	215	1,535

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18. Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility, 2015

Province	Total Poor Households	Water-sealed		Closed Pit		Open Pit		Others		None	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Marinduque	13,177	7,276	55.2%	1,554	11.8%	203	1.5%	70	0.5%	4,074	30.9%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	15,321	40.3%	2,251	5.9%	941	2.5%	807	2.1%	18,663	49.1%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	23,317	43.7%	3,529	6.6%	2,433	4.6%	3,213	6.0%	20,831	39.1%
Palawan	83,520	21,891	26.2%	20,860	25.0%	10,215	12.2%	3,874	4.6%	26,680	31.9%
Romblon	19,860	10,735	54.1%	1,161	5.8%	1,000	5.0%	925	4.7%	6,039	30.4%
MIMAROPA	207,863	78,540	37.8%	29,355	14.1%	14,792	7.1%	8,889	4.3%	76,287	36.7%

19. Number of Poor Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Access to Safe Water, 2015

Water Supply	Toilet Facility					Total
	Water-sealed	Closed Pit	Open Pit	Others	None	
Safe	60,802	18,164	7,210	3,937	43,006	133,119
Unsafe	17,738	11,191	7,582	4,952	33,281	74,744
Total	78,540	29,355	14,792	8,889	76,287	207,863

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20. Number of Poor Households With and Without Access to Electricity, 2015

Province	Total Poor Households	With Access to Electricity			Without Access to Electricity		
		Urban Barangays	Rural Barangays	Total	Urban Barangays	Rural Barangays	Total
Marinduque	13,177	189	8,033	8,222	86	4,869	4,955
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	5,543	13,551	19,094	2,579	,310	18,889
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	5,881	26,384	32,265	2,565	18,493	21,058
Palawan	83,520	7,574	28,618	36,192	5,335	41,993	47,328
Romblon	19,860	2,002	11,319	13,321	905	5,634	6,539
MIMAROPA	207,863	21,189	87,905	109,094	11,470	87,299	98,769

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21. Number of Poor Households by Ownership of Assets, 2015

Province	Radio	Television Set	VTR/ VHS/ VCD	Stereo/ CD	Refrigerator / Freezer	Washing Machine	Air Conditioner	Sala Set	Dining Set	Car/ Jeep	Telephone/ Cellphone	Personal Computer	Microwave oven/ Gas Range	Motorcycle/ Tricycle
Marinduque	2,676	4,424	1,779	601	152	148	95	740	276	79	8,663	95	46	353
Occidental Mindoro	5,022	10,680	3,594	1,378	149	1,272	37	920	248	106	19,176	152	82	3,498
Oriental Mindoro	6,688	19,193	5,174	1,832	458	1,127	91	2,877	1,271	112	28,636	190	187	4,937
Palawan	15,054	14,610	7,342	2,927	412	991	64	1,102	1,468	1,986	36,865	245	110	9,958
Romblon	4,185	6,228	2,428	889	179	128	26	493	361	178	11,690	104	38	1,319
MIMAROPA	33,625	55,135	20,317	7,627	1,350	3,666	313	6,132	3,624	2,461	105,030	786	463	20,065

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22. Number of Poor Households by Programs and Services Availed Of

Provinces	Type of Basic Social Services											
	Scholarship	Daycare	Supplementary Feeding	Subsidized Rice	PhilHealth	Skills/ Livelihood Programs	Housing	Microcredit	Self-employment Assistance	Pantawid Pamilya	Other Cash Transfer	Other
Marinduque	187	2,066	1,431	1,126	7,160	236	96	80	32	5,974	218	78
Occidental Mindoro	717	4,207	3,682	2,200	15,033	199	178	3,365	148	15,289	755	1,430
Oriental Mindoro	424	4,486	3,950	2,035	25,656	1,115	405	1,068	92	24,980	623	3,446
Palawan	776	6,657	4,923	4,726	33,536	712	349	760	332	40,341	943	2,535
Romblon	149	1,378	1,353	1,209	7,253	90	74	79	45	9,607	140	516
MIMAROPA	2,253	18,794	15,339	11,296	88,638	2,352	1,102	5,352	649	96,191	2,679	8,005

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23. Number of Poor Individuals with Disability by Gender, 2015

Province	Poor Individuals			Poor Male			Poor Female		
	Total	Frequency	%	Total	Frequency	%	Total	Frequency	%
Marinduque	78,823	1,073	1.4%	40,840	613	1.5%	37,983	460	1.2%
Occidental Mindoro	214,122	3,192	1.5%	111,452	1,701	1.5%	102,670	1,491	1.5%
Oriental Mindoro	302,665	3,272	1.1%	156,721	1,824	1.2%	145,944	1,448	1.0%
Palawan	468,578	5,357	1.1%	243,420	3,016	1.2%	225,158	2,341	1.0%
Romblon	117,898	1,559	1.3%	61,266	841	1.4%	56,632	718	1.3%
MIMAROPA	1,182,086	14,453	1.2%	613,699	7,995	1.3%	568,387	6,458	1.1%

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24. Number of Poor Households Who belong to Indigenous Peoples Group, 2015

Province	Total Poor Households			Poor Households in Urban Barangays			Poor Households in Rural Barangays		
	Total	HHs belong to IP group	%	Total	HHs belong to IP group	%	Total	HHs belong to IP group	%
Marinduque	13,177	4	0.03%	275	-	0.0%	12,902	4	0.03%
Occidental Mindoro	37,983	7,876	20.7%	8,122	499	6.1%	29,861	7,377	24.7%
Oriental Mindoro	53,323	10,323	19.4%	8,446	533	6.3%	44,877	9,790	21.8%
Palawan	83,520	38,463	46.1%	12,909	4,408	34.1%	70,611	34,055	48.2%
Romblon	19,860	1,862	9.4%	2,907	224	7.7%	16,953	1,638	9.7%
MIMAROPA	207,863	58,528	28.2%	32,659	5,664	17.3%	175,204	52,864	30.2%

PHOTO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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- Photo 2 Listahanan. (2015). [Photograph]. Listahanan Mobile Assessment.
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