

MIMAP

Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies

PHILIPPINES

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Project Updates

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IN ORDER TO HELP carry out its mandate of evaluating the impacts of macro adjustment policies on certain vulnerable groups, one of the major steps that the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) project undertook was the development of an

overall policies affect the socioeconomic status of these groups. Previous initiatives were concerned with developing small area estimation procedures which allowed for estimation at levels not usually reached by current household surveys, i.e., municipal levels, where poverty monitoring is mostly focused on.

of the *Integrated Survey of Households (ISH)* conducted by the National Statistics Office. These modules include the *Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES)*, the *Labor Force Survey (LFS)*, and the *Functional Literacy and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)* which were matched at the household level. Cities and municipalities considered as domains in the survey were then chosen for purposes of assessing the performance of small area and subdomain estimates as against *direct* estimates or estimates derived from the survey which were assumed to be true values.

Measuring Poverty Incidence among Specific Groups

estimation method to measure poverty incidence among specific groups in society. The development of such estimation method for specific groups or *subdomains* (as the technical term refers to them)—as detailed in the paper by Associate Professor Erniel Barrios of the University of the Philippines Statistical Center entitled "Small Area and Subdomain Estimation of Selected Socioeconomic Indicators"¹—is part of the continuing efforts to help monitor poverty in the country and see how

Defining Terms

As mentioned, *subdomains* essentially refer to specific groups. Estimating for *subdomains* may be used to draw out certain characteristics of these specific groups especially in terms of key indicators about their socioeconomic being.

Four specific groups have been identified for purposes of the estimation method. These are the (a) *farmers*, (b) *landless agricultural workers*, (c) *fisherfolks*, and (d) *female-headed households*. Estimates of poverty incidence and employment rate were computed for each group.

Data Sources and Methodology

The basic data used in the estimation were sourced from modules

Estimates of poverty incidence for each of the specific groups were derived and compared with the national estimate. As in any statistical computation, standard errors and coefficient of variations (CVs) provided the means to assess the efficiency of the estimates. Except for a few regions, most of the estimates derived were generally efficient, with CV values hovering around 20 percent. Those considered as not efficient estimates include

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¹MIMAP Research Paper Series No. 36 (1998). The complete study describes the use of small area estimation procedures and models in deriving other socioeconomic indicators such as income, education and literacy rates, water sources, and housing characteristics like roof and wall constructs.

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• estimates of poverty incidence among fisherfolks in Region 2 and the National Capital Region (NCR),

• estimates of poverty incidence among female-headed households in the NCR and Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and

• estimates of employment rate among landless agricultural workers in Regions 1 and 9, and the ARMM.

The results of the estimation method are presented in the following sections, and summarized in Tables 1 and 2. While the results look quite promising, it has to be emphasized that they are still preliminary. Integrating all available data to get better estimates, for one, may be a good step to enhance or improve on the method.

Specific Groups: To Each its Own Story

Farmers. Based on the *standard occupation classification* code of the national survey, this group includes *farmer groups in the following sectors: rice, corn, sugarcane, coconut and other crops,*

fruit trees and other trees, livestock such as dairy and poultry, and those not elsewhere classified.

Table 1 shows that the average regional estimate of *poverty incidence* among families whose heads are farmers is higher than the regional average for families belonging to the general population (total poverty incidence). More specifically, in 1991, 56 percent of families in the regions whose heads are farmers were poor compared to only about 44 percent of families in the general population. The national percentage of poor farmer-headed families in 1991 was also higher—55.7 per-

cent or 15.8 percentage points higher than the percentage for all families (39.9 percent) in the general population.

In 1994, meanwhile, the average regional proportion of poor farmer-headed families was 55 percent or about 15 percentage points higher than the 40.3 percent regional average of poor families belonging to the general population. For the same period, too, the national estimate for farmer-headed families was 53.8 percent or 18.3 percentage points higher than the estimate for families (35.5 percent) in the general population.

Table 1
Estimates of Poverty Incidence (In percent)

Region	Total* 1991	Total** 1994	Farmer-headed		Landless		Fisherman-headed		Female-headed	
			Households 1991	Households 1994	Agricultural headed 1991	Worker- Households 1994	Households 1991	Households 1994	Households 1991	Households 1994
NCR	13.2	8.0	.	.	.	.	0.4	.	13.7	2.9
Region 1	48.4	47.9	53.9	57.1	82.0	56.9	71.0	58.1	29.2	35.5
Region 2	43.3	35.5	56.6	42.8	72.1	54.1	66.7	40.3	31.6	25.1
Region 3	31.1	25.2	33.2	36.2	75.5	55.5	44.0	30.3	22.6	18.4
Region 4	37.9	29.7	52.3	46.9	63.2	59.9	48.4	59.6	26.0	27.4
Region 5	55.0	55.1	56.8	62.3	74.7	79.2	71.5	67.1	47.3	47.6
Region 6	45.3	43.0	48.8	47.2	69.0	60.5	62.6	72.6	28.0	31.2
Region 7	41.7	32.7	63.9	49.4	94.7	44.0	67.9	51.6	35.5	24.8
Region 8	40.1	37.9	44.2	52.3	55.0	38.9	50.1	45.8	26.2	29.1
Region 9	49.7	44.7	57.4	58.2	.	66.2	75.4	53.3	36.2	23.2
Region 10	53.0	49.2	76.9	68.7	53.8	64.7	53.2	66.1	55.3	46.5
Region 11	46.2	40.3	53.5	54.8	56.8	66.5	60.6	55.8	27.6	33.4
Region 12	57.0	54.7	68.8	68.4	72.0	78.6	85.2	90.1	31.3	46.8
CAR	.	51.0	61.1	63.1	.	.	.	.	35.2	47.2
ARMM	50.7	50.0	56.8	62.7	.	.	58.9	64.4	12.7	44.0
Regional average***	43.8	40.3	56.0	55.0	69.9	60.4	58.3	58.1	30.6	32.2
National	39.9	35.5	55.7	53.8	67.7	61.4	60.5	57.6	30.6	32.0

*1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (NSO)
**1994 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (NSO)
***Regional average is simple average of estimates for the regions.

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The increasing discrepancy of the poverty incidence between farmers and the general population reflects the slower rate of economic improvement among families whose heads are farmers compared to families in the general population.

Table 2 presents the estimates of the employment rate for each of the four groups as compared with the estimates for the general population derived from FIES. For the farmer-headed households, the average regional estimate of *employment rate* was found to be lower than the average regional estimates for families belonging to the general population by an average of 44.9 percentage points in 1991 and 41.9 percentage points in 1994. The national estimate for the same group in 1991 was 44.6 percent as against 86.2 percent for the general population while the estimate was 46.4 percent against 85.2 percent for the general population in 1994.

Landless agricultural workers. This group includes *rice and corn farm workers, sugarcane farm workers, other crop farm workers, coconut farm workers, fruit tree and other tree farm workers, livestock farm workers including dairy farm workers, poultry farm and farm machinery operators and agricultural and animal husbandry workers not*

elsewhere classified. Unlike farmers who work on their own/tenanted land, these workers, however, work on someone else's land.

As seen in Table 1, the average regional estimate of *poverty incidence* among *landless agricultural worker* families was 69.9 percent or 26.1 percentage points higher than the average regional estimate for fami-

(39.9 percent) in the general population.

The discrepancy, however, was reduced to 20.1 percentage points, on the average, in 1994 for regional estimates and about 26 percentage points for the national estimate. In said year, 60.4 percent, on the average, of families in the regions whose heads are *landless agricultural workers*

Table 2
Estimates of Employment Rate (In percent)*

Region	Total**		Landless							
	Total**	Total***	Farmer-headed		Agricultural Worker-headed		Fisherman-headed		Female-headed	
	1991	1994	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households
NCR	77.4	76.0	.	.	.	.	47.8	.	37.2	44.5
Region 1	82.9	80.4	46.0	45.9	51.4	65.6	43.6	53.6	36.9	42.1
Region 2	89.7	89.6	43.1	48.7	48.3	62.9	61.4	52.0	52.8	57.2
Region 3	78.6	78.7	43.2	46.1	59.1	56.4	46.1	45.0	39.4	41.1
Region 4	85.0	82.7	48.4	50.2	59.0	56.6	42.1	51.0	49.9	46.3
Region 5	92.4	91.7	46.7	45.3	48.7	48.8	35.7	39.2	53.3	52.6
Region 6	87.6	86.6	50.2	51.3	53.4	60.7	43.5	41.9	51.2	50.4
Region 7	84.3	82.9	48.9	50.9	51.7	56.6	35.7	42.9	49.1	47.6
Region 8	92.3	90.0	48.4	43.1	53.1	50.4	50.1	45.1	56.3	46.6
Region 9	90.9	92.4	36.6	41.6	50.8	58.8	35.5	46.3	49.1	38.6
Region 10	90.8	89.7	41.0	48.6	48.2	50.1	44.4	42.7	51.9	44.8
Region 11	91.3	91.9	43.7	44.0	51.6	51.9	46.9	46.6	61.5	56.0
Region 12	91.9	93.1	40.5	44.6	63.5	50.3	59.3	39.9	61.9	56.5
CAR	93.4	90.1	38.7	37.2	.	.	.	.	55.1	48.4
ARMM	98.9	99.0	35.7	44.6	.	28.3	33.4	45.6	44.0	51.3
Regional average	88.5	87.7	43.6	45.8	53.2	53.6	44.7	45.5	50.0	48.3
National	86.2	85.2	44.6	46.4	54.7	55.2	42.4	45.5	50.0	47.8

*Taken from the paper, "Small Area and Subdomain Estimation of Selected Socioeconomic Indicators" by Barrios (1998).
 **Data are derived from 1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (NSO) raw data files using SAS.
 ***Data are derived from 1994 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (NSO) raw data files using SAS.

lies (43.8 percent) belonging to the general population in 1991. The national estimate for this group, meanwhile, was observed at 67.7 percent, 27.8 percentage points higher than the national estimate for families

were poor compared to the 40.3 percent regional proportion of poor families belonging to the general population. The national estimate



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for the group was 61.4 percent as against the 35.5 percent for the general population. The reduction in the discrepancy of poverty incidence rates over the three-year period may be due to the continuing programs aimed at uplifting the economic condition of *landless agricultural workers* in the country.

As to the employment situation, a comparison as enumerated in Table 2 shows that the average regional estimate of *employment rate* among families whose heads are *landless agricultural workers* was lower than the average estimate for families in the general population by an average of 35.3 percentage points in 1991 and 34.1 percentage points in 1994. The national estimate for the same group in 1991 was 54.7 percent or 31.5 percentage points lower than the general population, and 55.2 percent or 30 percentage points lower than the general population in 1994.

Fisherfolks. *Deep sea fishermen, inland and coastal water fishermen, hunters and related workers* constitute this group.

Comparing the poverty incidence of this group to that of the general population, higher discrepancies are also observed, although lower than that of the *landless agricultural workers*. The discrepancy in the regional estimates had an average of 14.5 percentage points in 1991 and 17.8 percentage points in 1994. It shows that, on the average, 58.3 percent of families in the region


whose heads are fishermen were poor in 1991 as compared to 43.8 percent of families belonging to the general population. In 1994, about 58.1 percent of families in the regions belonging to this group were considered poor compared to the 40.3 percent regional proportion of families belonging to the general population. For the national estimate, the discrepancy was 20.6 percentage points and 22.1 percentage points in 1991 and 1994, respectively.

Regarding employment, results show that the average regional estimate of *employment rate* among households whose heads are fishermen was lower than the average estimate for families in the general population by 43.8 percentage points in 1991 and 42.2 percentage points in 1994. The national estimate for the same group was 42.4 percent, or 43.8 percentage points lower than the estimate for the general population in 1991 and 45.5 percent, 39.7 percentage points lower than the general population in 1994.

Female-headed households. In stark contrast with the three previously-mentioned specific groups are the households/families whose heads are *females*. This group had its average regional estimate of poverty incidence lower than that of the general population by 13.2 percentage points in 1991 and about 8 percent in 1994 as seen in Table 1. On the average, about 30 percent of households in the regions in 1991 whose heads are female were considered poor compared to about 44 percent proportion of poor families belonging to the general population. In 1994, the average proportion of the same group of families in the region

was about 32 percent as against about 40 percent proportion of poor families in the general population.

For the national estimate, the difference between the proportion of poor female-headed families and families in the general population was 9.3 percentage points in 1991 and 3.5 percentage points in 1994. More specifically, 30.6 percent of female-headed households in 1991 were poor against 39.9 percent for the general population whereas only about 32 percent of households in the same group were poor compared to 35.5 percent in the general population in 1994.

In terms of employment, results show that the average regional estimate of *employment rate* of female-headed households was lower than the average regional estimate for the general population of families by 38.5 percentage points in 1991 and 39.4 percentage points in 1994. The national estimate for the same group in 1991 was 50 percent, 36.2 percentage points lower than the estimate for families in the general population. In 1994, it was 47.8 percent or 37.4 percentage points lower than the estimate for the general population. ELC 

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IN 1995, THREE barangays in the municipality of Bucay, province of Abra—Barangay Tabiog, Barangay Bangbangcag and Barangay Palaquio—became target beneficiaries of the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) [please see the December 1997 issue of this newsletter for an extended write-up on the CIDSS program]. Taken together, there were 487 families covered under the program in these areas.

The CIDSS Experience in Bucay, Abra: *Keeping Scores**

Bucay, Abra: A Baseline Profile

At the start of the CIDSS program in Bucay, a baseline survey was conducted which included the col-

lection of minimum basic needs (MBN) data of the area residents. The survey results showed that the top unmet need in Bucay was access

**The analysis in this article is focused on 16 selected indicators taken from the original 33 minimum basic needs (MBN) indicators listed by the CIDSS.*

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Table 1
Minimum Basic Needs Results in Bucay, Abra
Baseline vs. Latest Data as of June 1997

MBN Indicators	(1) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1995)	(2) Percent to Total Households (as of 1995)	(3) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1997)	(4) Percent to Total Households (as of 1997)	(5) Percent Reduction (from 1995 to 1997 figures)*
1 Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m and 10 min. walk)	297	61.0	253	52.0	9.0
2 Family with income above subsistence threshold level	292	60.0	105	21.6	38.4
3 Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo flush)	264	54.2	122	25.1	29.2
4 Housing durable for at least five (5) years	167	34.3	44	9.0	25.3
5 Other members of the family 15 years and above employed	163	33.5	82	16.8	16.6
6 No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old	136	27.9	89	18.3	9.7
7 Family members 10 years old and above able to read, write and do simple calculation	40	8.2	39	8.0	0.2
8 Children 13-16 years old in high school	38	7.8	26	5.3	2.5
9 Family members able to vote at elections	32	6.6	26	5.3	1.2
10 Family members safe from crimes against property (robbery, theft and other similar crimes)	26	5.3	28	5.7	-0.4
11 Housing owned, rented or shared	21	4.3	17	3.5	0.8
12 Children 6-12 years old in elementary school	18	3.7	17	3.5	0.2
13 Head of the family employed	16	3.3	12	2.5	0.8
14 Family members safe from crimes against persons (murder, rape abuse and physical injury)	8	1.6	3	0.6	1.0
15 No family member a victim of armed conflict	8	1.6	11	2.3	-0.6
16 No incidence of domestic violence	0	0.0	4	0.8	-0.8
Average Reduction Rate					8.3**

*Computed by: Col. (2) - Col. (4)
**Simple average of the percent reduction for the 16 listed MBN indicators

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-Cordillera Autonomous Region Office

Note: Total No. of Families per Barangay	
Tabiog	165
Bangbangcag	178
Palaquio	144
TOTAL	487

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to potable water supply within a 250-meter distance, with 297 families having no access at all. Relatedly, the results also showed that 264 families had no access to sanitary toilets.

Column 1 of Table 1 enumerates the various MBN indicators for the households in Bucay taken in 1995. Besides access to potable water

and sanitary toilets, the figures in the table also show that income, the number of employed members 15 years old and above within a family, durable housing, and health and nutrition are among the top minimum needs whose demands had not been met. For instance, out of the 487 families in the area, 292 had incomes below the subsistence threshold level while 163 had family members aged 15 years old and above was unemployed. The survey results also indicated that housing for 167 families were not considered durable for at

least five years and that about 136 families had severely and moderately underweight children below five years old.

Initial Barangay MBN Results

The same story ran true for the three individual barangays as shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4. In Barangay Tabiog, the top unmet need of the families was also found to be access to potable water, with 100 families having no access. Ditto with Barangay Palaquio where 100 families or 69.4 percent of the resident families had

Table 2
Minimum Basic Needs Results in Barangay Tabiog
Baseline vs. Latest Data as of June 1997

MBN Indicators	(1) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1995)	(2) Percent to Total Households (as of 1995)	(3) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1997)	(4) Percent to Total Households (as of 1997)	(5) Percent Reduction (from 1995 to 1997 figures)*
1 Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m and 10 min. walk)	100	60.6	56	33.9	26.7
2 Family with income above subsistence threshold level	100	60.6	22	13.3	47.3
3 Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo flush)	87	52.7	26	15.8	37.0
4 Housing durable for at least five (5) years	60	36.4	0	0.0	36.4
5 No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old	46	27.9	18	10.9	17.0
6 Other members of the family 15 years and above employed	35	21.2	9	5.5	15.8
7 Children 13-16 years old in high school	15	9.1	9	5.5	3.6
8 Family members 10 years old and above able to read, write and do simple calculation	11	6.7	8	4.8	1.8
9 Family members able to vote at elections	10	6.1	0	0.0	6.1
10 Head of the family employed	3	1.8	1	0.6	1.2
11 Children 6-12 years old in elementary school	3	1.8	0	0.0	1.8
12 Family members safe from crimes against persons (murder, rape abuse and physical injury)	1	0.6	0	0.0	0.6
13 Housing owned, rented or shared	0	0.0	1	0.6	-0.6
14 Family members safe from crimes against property (robbery, theft and other similar crimes)	0	0.0	7	4.2	-4.2
15 No family member a victim of armed conflict	0	0.0	10	6.1	-6.1
16 No incidence of domestic violence	0	0.0	3	1.8	-1.8
Average Reduction Rate					11.4**

Note: Total No. of Families in Barangay Tabiog: 165
*Computed by: Col. (2) - Col. (4)
**Simple average of the percent reduction for the 16 listed MBN indicators
Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-Cordillera Autonomous Region Office

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Table 3
Minimum Basic Needs Results in Barangay Bangbangcag
Baseline vs. Latest Data as of June 1997

MBN Indicators	(1) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1995)	(2) Percent to Total Households (as of 1995)	(3) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1997)	(4) Percent to Total Households (as of 1997)	(5) Percent Reduction (from 1995 to 1997 figures)*
1 Family with income above subsistence threshold level	100	56.2	16	9.0	47.2
2 Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m and 10 min. walk)	97	54.5	31	17.4	37.1
3 Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo flush)	89	50.0	30	16.9	33.1
4 Other members of the family 15 years and above employed	89	50.0	14	7.9	42.1
5 Housing durable for at least five (5) years	48	27.0	13	7.3	19.7
6 No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old	36	20.2	13	7.3	12.9
7 Family members 10 years old and above able to read, write and do simple calculation	15	8.4	15	8.4	0.0
8 Children 6-12 years old in elementary school	9	5.1	5	2.8	2.2
9 Children 13-16 years old in high school	7	3.9	5	2.8	1.1
10 Family members able to vote at elections	7	3.9	16	9.0	-5.1
11 Head of the family employed	4	2.2	9	5.1	-2.8
12 Family members safe from crimes against persons (murder, rape abuse and physical injury)	3	1.7	1	0.6	1.1
13 Family members safe from crimes against property (robbery, theft and other similar crimes)	3	1.7	19	10.7	-9.0
14 Housing owned, rented or shared	0	0.0	10	5.6	-5.6
15 No family member a victim of armed conflict	0	0.0	1	0.6	-0.6
16 No incidence of domestic violence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Average Reduction Rate					10.8**

Note: Total No. of Families in Barangay Bangbangcag: 178
*Computed by: Col. (2) - Col. (4)
**Simple average of the percent reduction for the 16 listed MBN indicators
Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-Cordillera Autonomous Region Office

no access to safe water supply. In Barangay Bangbangcag, while income below the subsistence threshold level among families prevailed as the number one concern, access to basic services, in particular to potable water and sanitary toilet facility, ranked as numbers two and three (with 97 and 89 families having no access, respectively) among the unmet minimum basic needs.

Besides the above, the other top concerns of the three barangays were housing, health and nutrition,

and employment for members of the family who are 15 years old and above. In Barangay Tabiog, for example, the survey results showed that 60 families suffered from housing that was not durable for at least five years. There were also 46 families who had severely and moderately underweight children under five years old and 35 families with members aged 15 years old and above who were unemployed. In terms of education, 15 families had children aged 13 to 16 years old who were not in high school.

The picture was practically similar in Barangay Bangbangcag where unemployment for family members aged 15 years old and above was a problem for 89 families and where housing that was not durable for at least 5 years was a concern for 48 families. As to the problem of having severely or moderately underweight children under five years old, 36 families acknowledged this to be a major concern.



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Meanwhile, in Barangay Palaquio, 59 families had housing not durable for at least 5 years while 54 families reported having severely and moderately underweight children aged 5 years old and below. There were also 39 families who had unemployed 15-year old and above members. In addition, crime against property registered as a serious problem in Barangay Palaquio, with 23 families having reported as being victimized.

The Interventions: Delivery of Services

To address some of the needs of the families in the three barangays, several projects were set up to render assistance to the barangay residents. For instance, the DSWD helped families who needed livelihood opportunities through its Self-Employment Assistance - *Kaunlaran* (SEA-K)¹ program. One hundred individuals in the three barangays were able to access livelihood opportunities through this program.

Moreover, skills training as well as education assistance were also provided to more than 100 individuals in the three barangays.

Existing farm irrigation system was also further improved, benefit-

ing some 30 families in Barangay Tabiog. At the same time, supplementary feeding was provided to 54 malnourished pre-school children in the same barangay and to 45 malnourished children in Barangay Bangbangcag.

In terms of sanitary toilet facilities, these were provided to about 93 families in Barangay Tabiog, 25 families in Barangay Bangbangcag and 22 families in Barangay Palaquio.

Latest Barangay MBN Results

The latest round of MBN survey results in the three barangays showed a 38.4 percent reduction in the number of families with income below the subsistence threshold level, decreasing from 292 in 1995 to 105 in 1997. In Barangay Tabiog, for instance, the number of families with income below the subsistence threshold was reduced by 47.3 percent from 100 to only 22. In Barangay Bangbangcag, the same was reduced by 47.2 percent, from 100 to only 16 families. Barangay Palaquio also experienced a decline in the number of families with income below the subsistence threshold, from 92 to 67 families or by 17.4 percent.

In terms of water and sanitation, there was a 29.2 percent overall reduction in the number of families with no access to sanitary toilet facility. However, there was only a 9 percent reduction in the number of families with no access to potable

water. Looking at the individual barangays, meanwhile, the biggest reduction in the number of families with no access to potable water was in Barangay Bangbangcag where the reduction rate was 37.1 percent, followed by Barangay Tabiog with a 26.7 percent reduction, and then by Barangay Palaquio with a 22.9 percent reduction rate.

As to access to sanitary toilet facilities, Barangay Tabiog led the way as the latest MBN survey results showed that there was a 37 percent reduction in the number of families with no access to such facilities. Barangay Bangbangcag followed, with a reduction rate of 33.1 percent while Barangay Palaquio registered the smallest reduction at 15.3 percent.

The latest MBN results also showed a 25.3 percent improvement rate in the housing condition in the three CIDSS areas. In Barangay Tabiog, for one, there were no more families with housing not durable for at least 5 years. The latest data in Barangay Bangbangcag also showed a 19.7 percent reduction in the number of families with housing not durable for at least five years while Barangay Palaquio experienced a 19.5 reduction rate, from 59 families in 1995 to just 31 families last 1997.

The number of families with other members (the head of the family not included) unemployed also declined by 16.6 percent from the baseline data of 163 to only 82 families in the three CIDSS areas. In Barangay Tabiog, the number of families with unemployed members, 15 years old and above, was reduced

¹The SEA-K Program is DSWD's comprehensive approach and investment in social capital towards poverty reduction. It aims to provide the economically-active poor sector timely access to credit and development opportunities to help improve their productivity. This will in turn enable them to improve the quality of their lives.

INDICATORS

Table 4
Minimum Basic Needs Results in Barangay Palaquio
Baseline vs. Latest Data as of June 1997

MBN Indicators	(1) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1995)	(2) Percent to Total Households (as of 1995)	(3) Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1997)	(4) Percent to Total Households (as of 1997)	(5) Percent Reduction (from 1995 to 1997 figures)*
1 Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m and 10 min. walk)	100	69.4	67	46.5	22.9
2 Family with income above subsistence threshold level	92	63.9	67	46.5	17.4
3 Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo flush)	88	61.1	66	45.8	15.3
4 Housing durable for at least five (5) years	59	41.0	31	21.5	19.4
5 No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old	54	37.5	58	40.3	-2.8
6 Other members of the family 15 years and above employed	39	27.1	59	41.0	-13.9
7 Family members safe from crimes against property (robbery, theft and other similar crimes)	23	16.0	2	1.4	14.6
8 Housing owned, rented or shared	21	14.6	6	4.2	10.4
9 Children 13-16 years old in high school	16	11.1	12	8.3	2.8
10 Family members able to vote at elections	15	10.4	10	6.9	3.5
11 Family members 10 years old and above able to read, write and do simple calculation	14	9.7	16	11.1	-1.4
12 Head of the family employed	9	6.3	2	1.4	4.9
13 No family member a victim of armed conflict	8	5.6	0	0.0	5.6
14 Children 6-12 years old in elementary school	6	4.2	12	8.3	-4.2
15 Family members safe from crimes against persons (murder, rape abuse and physical injury)	4	2.8	2	1.4	1.4
16 No incidence of domestic violence	0	0.0	1	0.7	-0.7
Average Reduction Rate					5.9**

Note: Total No. of Families in Barangay Palaquio: 144
*Computed by: Col. (2) - Col. (4)
**Simple average of the percent reduction for the 16 listed MBN indicators
Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-Cordillera Autonomous Region Office

by 15.8 percent, from 35 families in 1995 to just nine families in 1997. In Barangay Bangbangcag, the number of families with other members, 15 years old and above, unemployed was also greatly reduced by 42.1 percent from 89 to only 14 families. In Barangay Palaquio, however, there was a 14 percent increase in the number of families who have unemployed 15-year old and above members. This meant an increase from 39 families in 1995 to 59 families in 1997.

With regards to health and nutrition, the number of families with severely and moderately underweight children less than 5 years old was reduced from 136 to 89 families in the three CIDSS areas in Bucay. This gives a reduction rate of only 9.7 percent. Figures for Barangay Tabiog show the number of families with severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old was reduced by 17 percent, from 46 families in 1995 to just 18 families in 1997. In Barangay Bangbangcag, meanwhile, the number of families

with severely and moderately underweight children below 5 years old was also reduced by 12.9 percent from the original 36 families to only 13 families in 1997. However, Barangay Palaquio experienced an increase in the number of families with underweight children from 54 in 1995 to 58 families in 1997.

A deterioration in the peace and order situation in the three areas, however, seemed to be a pre-

Employment Generation Slows Down in January 1998

FOR THE PAST FIVE years, the main thrust of the Ramos government has been the acceleration of the growth and development of the economy through the institution of various economic and policy reforms. A key feature of the reform process is employment creation whose ultimate goal is the eradication of poverty.

How has this program fared of late? Has the growth momentum witnessed in recent years in the Philippine economy continued to generate jobs for the Filipino people?

According to the latest data from the National Statistics Office as shown in Table 1, the country's total labor force reached 30.2 million in January 1998, about 2.1 percent higher or roughly 608,000 more than the January 1997 estimate. The employment level, on the other hand, stood at 27.7 million, an increase of 1.3 percent or 358,000 compared to the 27.3 million level a year ago. While an improvement in employment over this period was noted, it is clear that such improvement, however, was not enough to absorb the increase of 608,000 in the labor force population. As a result, the unemployment rate rose from 7.7 percent in January 1997 to 8.4 percent in January of this year.

The percentage of underemployed persons likewise increased, from last year's figure of 21.1 percent to 21.7 percent in January 1998.

Among the major sectors, Table 2 shows that agriculture experienced the biggest drop in employment as the number of persons employed in it declined from 11.4 million (41.7 percent share of total in January 1997) to 11.0 million (39.8 percent share in January 1998). This could be the result of massive transformation/con-

and business services sector whose employment level decreased by 4.6 percent or by 32,000 workers during the same period, a development that could be attributed to the recent financial crisis that hit the entire region including the Philippines.

The displaced workers in the agriculture sector were absorbed by the industry and service sectors, with the industry sector posting an employment growth rate of 2.2 percent or a total of 100,000 workers. However, it must be noted that the employment in the manufacturing subsector showed a declining trend over the past six quarters, something attributable to the slowdown in the entire manufacturing sector. In fact, as Table 2 indicates, it is only the construction subsector which showed an increase in employment, from 1.5 million last year to 1.6 million this year.

Table 1
Employment Indicators (January 1997 vs. January 1998)

Indicators	January 1997			January 1998		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Labor force*	29.6	18.6	11.0	30.2	19.0	11.2
Employment level*	27.3	17.3	10.0	27.7	17.4	10.3
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	7.3	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.9
Underemployment level*	5.8	4.0	1.8	6.0	4.2	1.8
Underemployment rate (%)	21.1	23.0	17.7	21.7	23.8	18.0

*Values are expressed in millions.

version of agricultural lands into industrial economic zones and housing subdivisions. Another sector which faced a similar situation was the financing, insurance, real estate

Meanwhile, the service sector registered the highest increase in employment level, from 11.5 million in January 1997 to 12.1 million this year, with the community, social and


INDICATORS

Table 2
Employed Persons By Major Industry Group
(January 1997 and January 1998, Philippines)

	January 1997		January 1998	
	Number*	%	Number*	%
Agriculture	11.4	41.7	11.0	39.8
Industry	4.5	16.3	4.6	16.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	2.7	9.8	2.7	9.8
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Construction	1.5	5.6	1.6	5.8
Service	11.5	41.9	12.1	43.7
Wholesale and retail trade	4.1	14.8	4.2	15.3
Transportation, storage and communications	1.7	6.1	1.8	6.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.4
Community, social and personal services	5.0	18.4	5.4	19.4
Total Employed	27.3	100.0	27.7	100.0

*Values are expressed in millions. Details may not add up totals due to rounding.

personal services subsector contributing the biggest increase with 340,000 workers. The wholesale and retail trade, and transport, storage and communication subsectors put in an additional 185,000 and 140,000 workers, respectively.


In terms of gender distribution, the employment rate for males appeared higher compared to that of females both in January 1997 and January 1998. Ironically, a higher proportion of males were underemployed at 23.8 percent as compared to an 18 percent rate for females in January 1998 (Table 1). As to the sectoral distribution, of the total underemployed, 49.2 percent were reported working in agriculture, fishery and forestry while 34.5 percent and 16.3 percent of the total underemployed were working as service workers and industry workers, respectively. *RCR* 

The CIDS Experience...

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vailing trend. In 1997, the number of families with members victimized by crimes against properties increased from 26 to 28. As to victims of armed conflict, the number of families who suffered from such also increased—from 8 families in 1995 to 11 families in 1997. Moreover, the incidence of domestic violence also increased in 1997.

Looking at each of the three barangays' peace and order situation specifically, one notes that in Barangay Tabiog, the number of

families who were victims of armed conflict increased to 10 in 1997. There were also three incidences of domestic violence reported in the same period. In Barangay Bangbangcag, the number of families with members victimized by crimes against their properties increased from three in 1995 to 19 families in 1997 while there was one family whose members were victims of armed conflict also in 1997. In Barangay Palaquio, however, the number of families who were victims of crimes against properties was greatly reduced, from 23 families in 1995 to only two families in 1997 or by 14.6 percent. *KCI* 

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THE MICRO IMPACTS OF Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) Project-Philippines has recently concluded Phase IV which focused on the refinements of quantitative models, the use of said models for policy analysis and on activities which would facilitate the institutionalization of the proposed monitoring system. The completion of Phase IV produced the following research outputs:

- Structural Adjustment, Stabilization Policies and Income Distribution in the Philippines
by *Josef Yap*
- Tariff and Direct Household Taxes
by *Caesar Cororaton*
- Financial Liberalization and Small Scale and Micro Enterprises in the Philippines
by *Gilberto Llanto and Ma. Teresa Sanchez*
- Small Area and Subdomain Estimation of Selected Socioeconomic Indicators
by *Erniel Barrios*
- Indicators for Monitoring Poverty
by *Celia Reyes and Kenneth Ilarde*

MIMAP-Philippines Concludes Phase IV

Besides the completion of the abovementioned studies, the MIMAP project likewise continued to strengthen its collaboration with policymakers, government planning units and various interest groups through the conduct of workshops, participation in technical discussions, and provision of inputs to working groups and private individuals on poverty monitoring and policy impact assessments. Among the most notable of these activities are the continuing collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the National Statistics Office, the Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, and the National Economic and Development Authority, and the sharing of the project's research findings to a wider audience through the continuous publication of the MIMAP newsletter and the improvement of

the MIMAP homepage in the internet.

Meanwhile, for the next phase of the Project, the MIMAP will concentrate in enhancing the utilization of the analytical tools developed in earlier stages. A major component of the proposed work plan for MIMAP Phase V is the release of a set of monographs which would include assessments on the macroeconomic adjustment policies implemented in the country from 1986 to 1996, and an update on poverty monitoring in the Philippines. In addition, the MIMAP models will be used to assess the impact of the proposed adjustment policies in view of the recent currency turmoil. These activities are generally aimed at providing policymakers with a good information base on the possible impacts of new adjustment policies on the vulnerable groups in the society. *BEM*



MIMAP PROJECT UPDATES

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