

SWS Monitoring of Self-Rated Deprivation

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1. SWS measurement of self-rated deprivation: institutional background

1.1 The DAP Social Indicators Project, 1974-75

The seminal Philippine research on the issue of meaningful measurement of economic and social progress was the Social Indicators Project of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), in 1974-75. In its report, *Measuring Philippine Development*, poverty was included in a comprehensive list of the prime *social concerns* of Philippine society, drawn from reading basic documents such as the Constitution and the official national development plans. The Social Indicators Project went beyond selecting from existing statistics to suggesting new or experimental statistics to fill in the gaps in measurement of meaningful development. It was the first project to conceive of measuring poverty by the self-rating approach, along with other experimental social indicators. It tested its new ideas for social indicators in a pioneering pilot survey, on a sample of 1,000 households in Batangas province in 1974. [Mangahas 1976]

The Batangas pilot survey found 34% of urban families, and 57% of rural families, rating themselves as poor. The pilot survey demonstrated that families would straightforwardly answer questions regarding their poverty thresholds in either money values or in real terms. The survey interviewers obtained money thresholds (explained to them as minimum money values to avoid feeling poor or *mahirap*), not only for income (the mean response was P492 per month – P465 in rural areas and P613 in urban areas) and for food expenditures (mean of P313 per month, for the entire sample), but also for rental costs (P46 per month), clothing (P31 per month) and medical care (P20 per month). They obtained replies on the respondents’ minimum standards for shelter (in terms of number of rooms for the family), availability of home utilities (piped water, enclosed bathroom, covered water drainage, private flush toilet, electricity) and amounts of clothing in order not to feel poor, as well as on whether the respondents had already achieved their desired standards. In other words, the pilot survey succeeded in identifying people’s subjective basic needs, and measuring the people’s ability to fulfill their needs. On the other hand, it was quite difficult to obtain, as well as to process, answers from the survey respondents on money values of their *actual income* [Abrera 1976].

In general, the Batangas pilot survey demonstrated the great simplicity and feasibility of using subjective social indicators to measure conditions along many social concerns, aside from the concern for poverty [Ochoa and Carreon-Eco, 1976].

After organizing a Research for Development (RfD) department in 1981, the DAP surveyed self-rated poverty in Metro Manila in 1981, and did the first full-scale Philippine national survey of self-rated poverty (as part of a set of many economic, social and political indicators) in 1983. Unfortunately, however, the DAP chose not to release the findings of these surveys to the public.¹

¹ The surveys of RfD were written up in a book by M. Mangahas, F. B. Miranda and V. B. Paqueo, *Measuring the Quality of Life: A 1982 Social Weather Report*, that was suppressed by DAP, with any formal explanation, just before it was to have been released

The next time that self-rated poverty was measured nationally was in the July 1985 socio-political survey of the Bishops-Businessmen’s Conference for Human Development (BBC), using the same basic questionnaire items that had been developed by the DAP Social Indicators Project [Mangahas 1995]. This 1985 survey found national self-rated poverty at 74%, which is the record high to this day. The said questionnaire items have remained basically intact in the subsequent surveys of self-rated poverty by Social Weather Stations, from 1986 to the present.

1.2 Social Weather Stations, 1985-present

Social Weather Stations was established in the Philippines in 1985 as a private, not-for-profit yet enterprising, institute organized for scientific purposes.² Its mission is to regularly generate social survey data: *first, to stimulate the eye* into learning the extent of social problems, *second, to influence the heart* or the conscience into resolving to work harder in order to solve the problems, and *third, to guide the mind* into finding effective solutions for the problems.

This is in line with the modern switch of the global social indicators movement from the *technocratic* model — which believes that the generation of relevant data automatically promotes technical solutions for social problems — to the *enlightenment* model (Land 1996), which emphasizes the placement of quality-of-life issues on the political agenda by supplying data for *public debate* both through the mass media and through professional channels. Thus the enlightenment model, which insists on openness of the data to the public, is basically democratic, whereas the technocratic model, which leaves open an option of secluding data for the government’s internal use, tends to be authoritarian.

SWS believes that private institutions can and should play a role in the generation, for public use, of poverty incidence rates and other indicators of the ‘social weather’ which are meaningful, understandable, credible, frequent, and sustainable. SWS therefore

in 1983. Page proofs of the book were deposited in the libraries of DAP, the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines, and Social Weather Stations. The DAP soon disbanded RfD, and discontinued its research on social indicators. See “The Institutional Background of the SWS Surveys” in Mangahas, 1994, pp. vii-xvii.

² This model of organization has similarities to the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, the Institute of Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan, the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, and the National Center for Social Research (NCSR) at the University of London, all of which are private institutes. SWS is co-member with NORC and NCSR in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and co-member with ISR in the World Values Surveys. The Roper Center is one of the global archives containing SWS survey data, by special arrangement.

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works to *operationalize social indicators* in the Philippines (Mangahas 1991). It aims for its survey data to be socially relevant, simple to understand, up-to-date, and reliable.³ SWS practices *social advocacy through statistics*, deliberately bringing poverty and many other conditions⁴ of the socially disadvantaged into public view by means of regular statistical monitoring in order to strengthen the capacity of these conditions to compete for the attention of all policy-makers, whether public or private, domestic or international.

The SWS surveys are designed specifically for time series analysis. The subjects of hunger and poverty in the Philippines are regular components of the Social Weather Reports [Mangahas and Guerrero, 2008]. For many years now, they have been statistically tracked on a quarterly basis, in order to deliberately match the periodicity of the National Income Accounts. The questionnaire and the sampling methodology have been strictly maintained from quarter to quarter, in order to enhance the use of the data for time-series analysis. The general results are released punctually as a public service.⁵

From the time it began in 1983, up to the first quarter of 2008, the SWS series of national surveys on poverty has grown to 82 data points, including 68 done at least quarterly since 1992. In the case of hunger, SWS has now done 40 consecutive national surveys, from July 1998 to the first quarter of 2008. As is proper for scientific national surveys, sampling is done by random procedures. Thus the surveys cover both urban and rural areas, and not, as claimed by some quarters, urban areas only. The availability in the Philippines of so extensive a time series of national-level statistics on poverty and hunger is a global innovation [Mangahas, 2004].

The express purpose of the SWS constructs of self-rated poverty and self-declared hunger is to create practical means of monitoring of the state of aggregate poverty and hunger

³ The accuracy of SWS surveys, including exit polls, during election years (Mangahas, Guerrero and Sandoval 2001) has helped immensely to convince skeptics of the technical quality of its Quality-of-Life surveys, in the same way that George Gallup’s election track record gave credence to his bread-and-butter market research. On the other hand, successful performance in election research is a basic test of survey quality that official statistical agencies in the Philippines have never had to face.

⁴ In particular, the SWS quarterly national surveys include victimization by common crimes (home break-in, robbery outside the home, violence, motor-vehicle theft), as well as the usual gainer/loser and optimist/pessimist indicators used in the European Union’s *Eurobarometer* and in consumer confidence indexes in the United States and other countries.

⁵ The SWS media releases on poverty and hunger from the 4th Quarter 2007 and 1st Quarter 2008 Social Weather Surveys are cited in the list of references; all such releases are filed on www.sws.org.ph.

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regularly and rapidly over time. In order for the survey series to be financially affordable, this is being done:

(a) at the national level and for the broad geographical areas of Metro Manila, the Balance of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, using efficiently small, and hence replicable, sample sizes (national $n = 1,200$ households);

(b) with simple, practical survey questions drawn from both social indicators research and opinion research; and

(c) as part of a general omnibus survey of the Quality of Life, governance, and general public opinion, thus sharing the cost with other elements of the survey research agenda..

The cost of regularly surveying self-assessed deprivation. This can be estimated by considering that the core questions used to measure general poverty, food poverty, and hunger constitute at most 5% of a standard Social Weather Survey questionnaire, and applying this factor to the normal cost of one round of the quarterly Social Weather Survey.

In 2007, SWS normally quoted a budget of P2 million to prospective sponsors for a standard national survey, with a sample size of 1,200 households, with the questionnaire dedicated solely for their research agenda. This is a rough estimate of the full cost of a quarterly Social Weather Survey in 2007. It is not exactly equal to that of a dedicated survey because only the cost of fieldwork and basic data processing would be the same. The cost of designing and analyzing a multi-topic, multi-sponsor, omnibus Social Weather Survey is naturally variable. (At present, SWS is re-calculating its costs to account for both general inflation and the recent increases in transportation costs, which are a large part of field expenses.)

Assuming, however, that a normal Social Weather Survey cost P2 million in 2007, then the basic quarterly cost of tracking the core indicators of poverty and hunger can be put at 5% of P2 million, or P100,000, making the annual cost for four quarterly rounds about P400,000 for that year.

2. SWS survey methodology and data on self-rated deprivation

Standard SWS surveys use face-to-face interviews of efficient, global-standard, national samples of 1,200 statistically representative households (300 each in Metro Manila, the Balance of Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao), from 240 geographical spots selected from all regions. The sample spots and respondents are freshly drawn for each survey, rather than a fixed panel of locations or individuals. Error margins of $\pm 3\%$ for national percentages and $\pm 6\%$ for area-level percentages should be applied.

The survey items on hunger and poverty are non-commissioned, and are included on SWS's own initiative. The Social Weather Surveys are supported by individual and institutional subscribers, who have no proprietary rights over the data, which are archived for public use at the SWS Survey Data Library.

The SWS data series on poverty and hunger is an original innovation, entirely made-in-the-Philippines (Abrera 1976, Mangahas 1995), rather than introduced from outside. It is produced by regular, self-sustained, survey operations: it is not a mere research experiment (Mangahas and Guerrero 1998). The SWS reports are regularly released to the mass media,⁶ discussed in academic circles, and directly presented to high government officials, including the President and cabinet officials concerned with the economy and with poverty-program-coordination and poverty-alleviation, providing them with **the world's most rapid and most up-to-date system for statistical monitoring of poverty and hunger in a country at the national level.**⁷

2.1 Self-rated poverty and food poverty

Self-ratings are bottom-up, rather than top-down, indicators. All poverty measurement approaches necessarily incorporate some people's values or norms. On the one hand, the orthodox approach, using a predetermined, ostensibly objective, poverty line, makes use of the norms of certain designated government agencies or officials, and can thus be

⁶ Starting in mid-2007, SWS assigned the right of first print publication of the quarterly poverty and hunger survey findings to the newspaper *Business World*. These deprivation findings are typically picked up and used by the broadcast media later on the same day, and then printed in major newspapers on the following day. The SWS reports are archived on its website www.sws.org.ph.

⁷ In particular, on 17 May 2008 SWS made a presentation to a joint meeting of the government's Anti-Hunger Task Force and the Technical Committee of the National Anti-Poverty Commission and the National Nutrition Council, discussing (a) the First Quarter 2008 readings on poverty and hunger and (b) the findings of a fairly large survey module, jointly commissioned by the NNC and NAPC, focusing on several ongoing government programs aimed at fighting poverty and hunger. The said commissioned module is temporarily confidential and for the internal use of the government only.

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called a top-down approach. On the other hand, the candidly subjective, or self-rated, approach makes use of the bottom-up norms of ordinary citizens, either expressed by groups (for example community-values or norms), or by individuals.⁸ Respect for bottom-up norms in the construction of a statistical indicator is essentially *democratic*, whereas insistence on giving primacy to top-down norms is essentially *elitist*.

In the SWS approach, the poverty self-rating does not depend on any predetermined or top-down poverty line. In each survey, the household head -- the respondent for poverty and hunger questions, speaking in behalf of the entire family -- is asked to point to where he/she thinks the household fares in a showcard featuring only the word POOR, the *negative* (not the opposite) term NOT POOR, and a line in-between. Half of the sample uses the left showcard seen in Figure 1, and the other half uses the right showcard, in order to eliminate positioning-bias. The word consistently used for POOR, *mahirap*, expresses the least degree of hardship among various Tagalog terms for poverty. The terms for POOR in other Philippine languages (not mere dialects) used in the SWS surveys are in the lower panel of Figure 1.

It bears pointing out that, unlike other approaches in the literature,⁹ the SWS survey question carefully avoids inclusion of any contrasting term, such as *rich* or *comfortable*, and thus counts as poor only those who *absolutely* (in contrast to *relatively*) identify themselves with the term *poor*. Using such words would give a subtle inducement to people to adopt the label of *poor* for themselves, by forcing them to compare it with alternative labels such as *rich* or *comfortable* which simple modesty might inhibit them from choosing, and thus result in over-statement of poverty by their own *absolute standards*.¹⁰

⁸ Linked to the notion of subjective poverty lines is the concept of *consensual poverty* (Gordon and Spicker 1999).

⁹ **Case 1.** Eurobarometer (a system of cross-country surveys within the European Union) uses the survey question: “Taking everything into account, at about what level is your family situated as far as standard of living is concerned? You may answer by giving a figure between 1 and 7 — number 1 means a poor family and number 7 a rich family.” From this, Riffault (1991) interpreted numbers 1 and 2 as self-rated poverty and reported that European poverty rose from 7.6% in 1976 to 10.7% in 1983. **Case 2.** Using the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey question -- “Please imagine a 9-step ladder where on the bottom, the first step, stand the poorest people, and on the highest step, the ninth, stand the rich. On which step do you stand today?” – Ravallion and Lokshin (2002) likewise associate the lowest two rungs with poverty. Why the third or the fourth rungs may not also be interpreted as poor is a pure judgment call of the said researchers.

¹⁰ The meaning that Filipinos give, in financial terms, to the term *mayaman* (rich) in particular is another interesting matter, that has also been measured in the Social Weather Surveys [Mangahas, 2002], but is outside the scope of this paper. A survey question containing contrasting labels is said to use the *semantic difference* approach. SWS has not used semantic differences to measure either poverty or wealth.

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The SWS Self-Rated Poverty incidence is the proportion of household heads who point to word *mahirap* or POOR, when presented with the showcard by the survey interviewer. This measure of poverty uses the subjective view of the household head, speaking in behalf of the family, and not subjective from the viewpoint of research. It is also characterized by objectivity, because it can be validated by independent surveys using the same approach, just as the subjective expression of voting intentions in one survey can be validated by other independent surveys.

Figure 1. SHOWCARDS FOR THE QUESTION ITEM ON SELF-RATED POVERTY

Question: *Saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?*
(Where would you place your family in this card?)

HINDI MAHIRAP (Not poor)	MAHIRAP (Poor)
MAHIRAP (Poor)	HINDI MAHIRAP (Not poor)

Languages	Poor	Not Poor
Tagalog	Mahirap	Hindi Mahirap
Cebuano	Pobre	Dili Pobre
Bicolano	Pobre	Bacong Pobre
Ilocano	Napanglaw	Saan nga Napanglaw
Ilonggo	Imol	Indi Imol
Pangasinense	Mairap	Aliwan Mairap
Waray	Pobre	Diri Pobre
Maguindanon	Miskinan	Dikena Miskinan

It should be noted that the self-rating approach is much more economical on interviewing and data processing effort compared to the orthodox approach which requires that *family income and/or expenditure* be surveyed in order to compare it with the official poverty line. Questionnaires for income or expenditures surveys routinely consist of dozens, if not hundreds, of items needed to measure the various individual components of these variables, and are thus very tiring (not to mention somewhat threatening) for respondents to answer. The effort needed to process so many bits of data to obtain aggregate income or expenditure is correspondingly quite large.

Self-ratings are not intended for identifying beneficiaries for implementation of a poverty-alleviation program. The poverty self-rating approach is not to be used for purposes for which it is not designed. The self-rating system has never been meant to determine the existence of poverty at an individual family level, and thus *it is not for clinical use*. It cannot serve as a means-test for an agency which provides assistance to

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the poor, any more than it can serve as a guide to an exclusive country club which aims "to keep the riff-raff out".

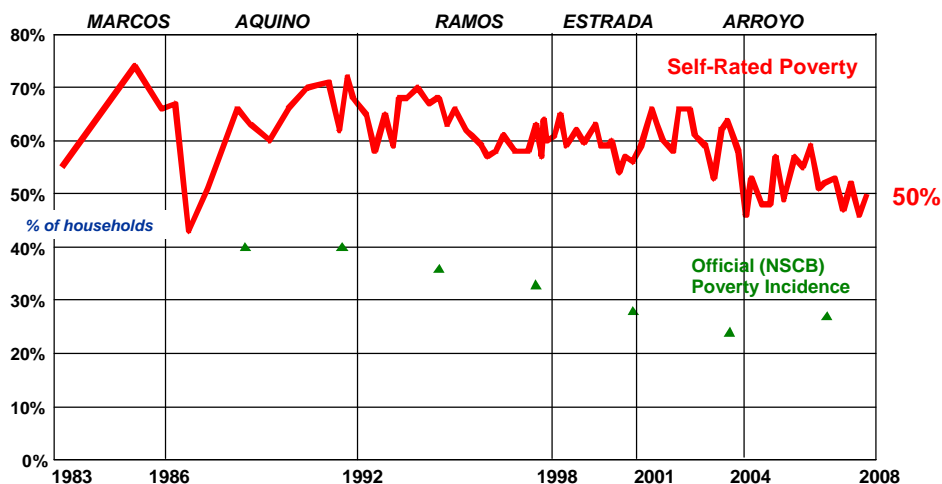
As in any survey of individuals, there is no "right" or "wrong" answer to a self-rating question. The interviewers should be carefully trained not to present the respondents with either any hint of reward or any threat of punishment attaching to some choice of answer. This may give a slight advantage to private survey groups in applying the self-rating approach, but need not exclude government survey agencies entirely, provided the interviewers are properly trained -- after all, people have long been giving Labor Force Survey interviewers honest answers about being unemployed, without expecting to be given jobs by the government.

Frequent monitoring by means of the self-rating system has enabled the exposure of several distinct episodes of upward, downward, or flat trends in poverty. Due to the official policy of doing the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) only once every three years, the government has measured poverty exactly eight times, namely in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, and 2006, as of now. The first seven official measurements, ending in 2003, gave a picture of slowly, but steadily, declining poverty, and fostered the comfortable assumption that the growth in the Gross National Product was always trickling down to the poor. That assumption was finally shattered by the NSCB's March 5, 2008 press release, "Poverty worsens between 2003 and 2006."¹¹ Thus the series of only eight official measurements of poverty, over a period of two decades, contains only one turning point.

¹¹ The enormity of the data processing requirement of orthodox poverty measurement is well illustrated by the fact that it took five months for the NSCB to confirm what was already obvious in the summary tables of the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), publicly released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) on 9 October 2007. [Mangahas, 8 March 2008]

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Chart 1. SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE “MAHIRAP”: PHILIPPINES, APRIL 1983 TO MARCH 2008



Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)



SWS Surveys on Hunger and Poverty

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On the other hand, the much longer series of SWS surveys, done quarterly, enables one to see seven very interesting episodes, with different trends in poverty (Chart 1):

(1) There was a **downward** episode between **mid-1985**, when Self-Rated Poverty was at 74% (the all-time peak), but then dropped to only 43% (the all-time low) by **early 1987**.

(2) This was followed by an **upward** episode up to **early 1994**, when it reached 70%, and then

(3) a **downward** episode up to **early-1998** (reaching 57%).

(4) The poverty trend is more or less **flat** from mid-1998 to **mid-2001**.

(5) Poverty went **downward** between mid-2001 and **mid-2004** (reaching 46%)

(6) Then poverty went **upward**, reaching 59% in **mid-2006**. *This upward episode exposed by the SWS surveys is consistent with the recent NSCB report, based on the triennial FIES, that poverty increased between the points of 2003 and 2006. In addition, the SWS series shows that the low point was in 2004 rather than in 2003. A triennial survey series like the FIES is inherently incapable of timing the turning points in poverty as accurately as a quarterly series.*

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(7) Most recently, poverty has been going **downward** again, reaching 46% by December 2007. The March 2008 figure for Self-Rated Poverty of 50% is only slightly above the 46% of last December, and by itself does not change the general picture of a downward trend from the latest peak of 59% in June 2006.

It should be no surprise that a long series of 82 surveys of poverty over time should contain as many as six distinct turning points, marking off seven distinct episodes or changes in trend. These seven episodes of poverty, which are not readily explained by movements in per capita Gross National Product, deserve close study by econometricians¹² and other economic historians. It is not enough to recognize a single episode when poverty went upward, namely the episode of 2004-2006, in the statistics of both SWS and NSCB. *The SWS data also show four downward episodes, one earlier upward episode (early 1987 to early 1994), and one flat episode (mid-1998 to mid-2001). Economic analysis should be applied on all these episodes so that more lessons can be learned.*

Poverty by area and by locale. The SWS time-series on self-rated poverty are shown in Chart 2 according to the survey's four study areas of the National Capital Region (NCR), the Balance of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, and in Chart 3 according to urban and rural locale.

Chart 2 shows that, on average, self-rated poverty is highest in Mindanao and in the Visayas, is mid-level in the Balance of Luzon, and is lowest in NCR. However, it also shows that the differentials between locations can change. In late 2005 and early 2006 the differentials were quite small; there were times when self-rated poverty in NCR rose so much and exceeded that in the Balance of Luzon. Most recently, in March 2008 poverty levels were all in the mid-40s in NCR, the rest of Luzon and the Visayas, whereas poverty in Mindanao was a much higher 59%.

¹² Regression analysis of the 1985-1992 time series attributed the volatility of self-rated poverty mainly to changes in the inflation rate, and secondly to changes in the unemployment rate. Changes in per capita income, on the other hand, were not significant in explaining changes in the level of poverty. [Mangahas 1995]

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Chart 2. SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE “MAHIRAP”, BY AREA, JULY 1985 TO MARCH 2008

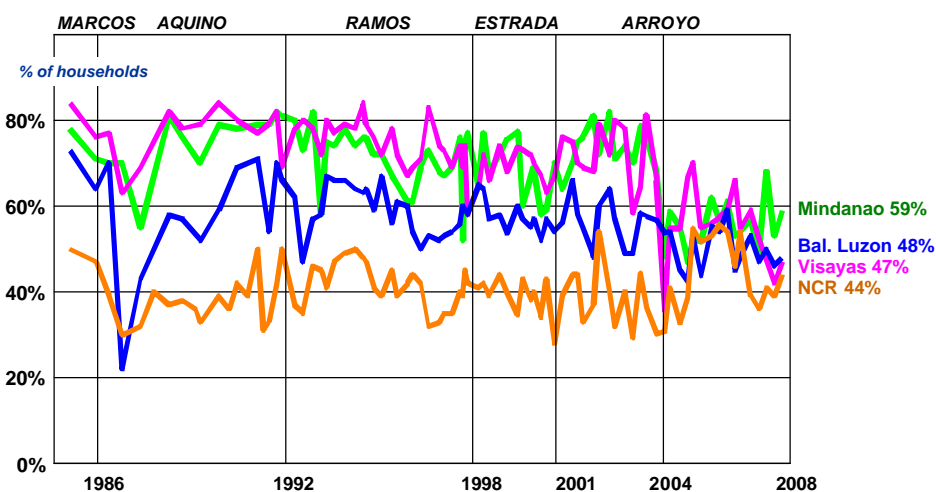
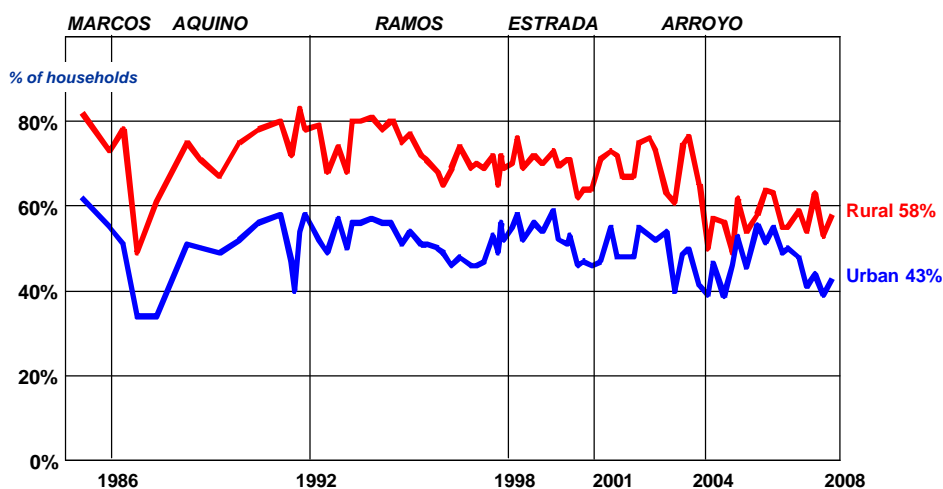


Chart 3 shows that, as expected, rural poverty is always higher than urban poverty. However, there were times, particularly in 2005 and 2006, when the gap was only in single digits due to a faster rise of poverty in urban areas than in rural areas.

Chart 3. SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE “MAHIRAP”, BY LOCALE, JULY 1985 TO MARCH 2008



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Self-rated food-poverty. The self-rating technique can be applied not only to poverty in general but also to poverty along any particular *domain*, such as food, housing, etc. Very often, the SWS surveys ask where the household fares *according to its food*, using the same showcard.¹³

The SWS national time series on self-rated food poverty is in Chart 4, which also includes the official (NSCB) food poverty incidence and the SWS hunger series, for comparison. During 1988-2000, the SWS surveys covered food poverty intermittently; however, since 2001 the coverage of food poverty has been quarterly. The SWS time series by area is in Chart 5.

¹³ Some examples in the literature of subjective-poverty survey questions for particular domains are: (a) “I would like to ask your opinion about your family’s standard of living. Concerning *your family’s food consumption over the past one month/your family’s housing/your family’s clothing/the health care your family gets/your children’s schooling*, which of the following is true? *Answers:* It was less than adequate/just adequate/more than adequate/not applicable for your family’s needs.” [Note: “adequate” means no more nor less than what the respondent considers to be the minimum consumption needs of the family.] – Pardhan and Ravallion (2000), using the 1993 Jamaica Living Conditions Survey and the 1995/96 Nepal Living Standards Survey. (b) “Please answer by using the following scale in which 0 means totally unhappy and 10 means totally happy: How happy are you at present with *your life as a whole/your job/your financial situation/your housing/your health/your leisure/your environment?*” – Van Praag, Frijters and Ferrer-I-Carbonell (2003), using the 1992-97 German Socio-Economic Panel.

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Chart 4. SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY AND HOUSEHOLDS WHO EXPERIENCED HUNGER: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, SEP 1988 TO MAR 2008

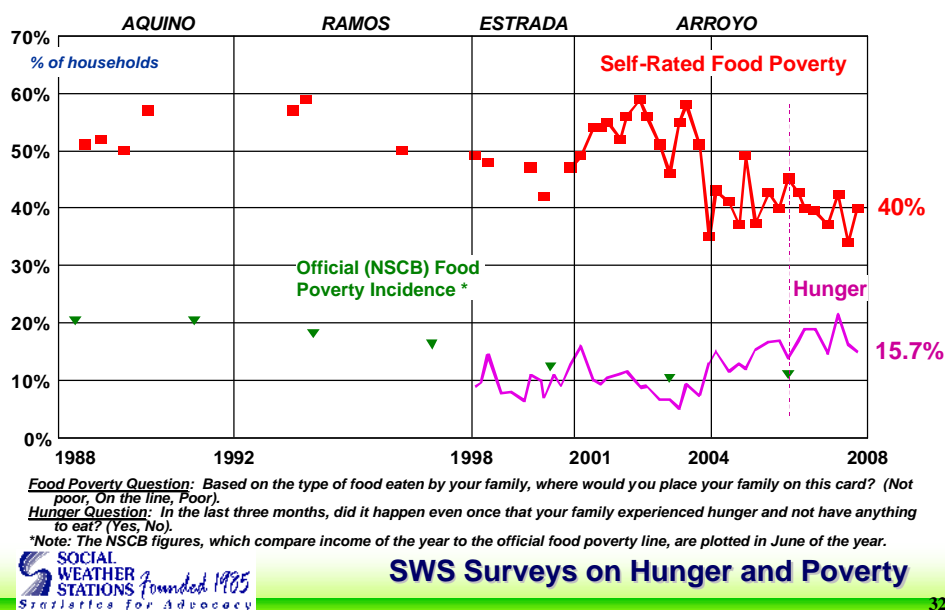
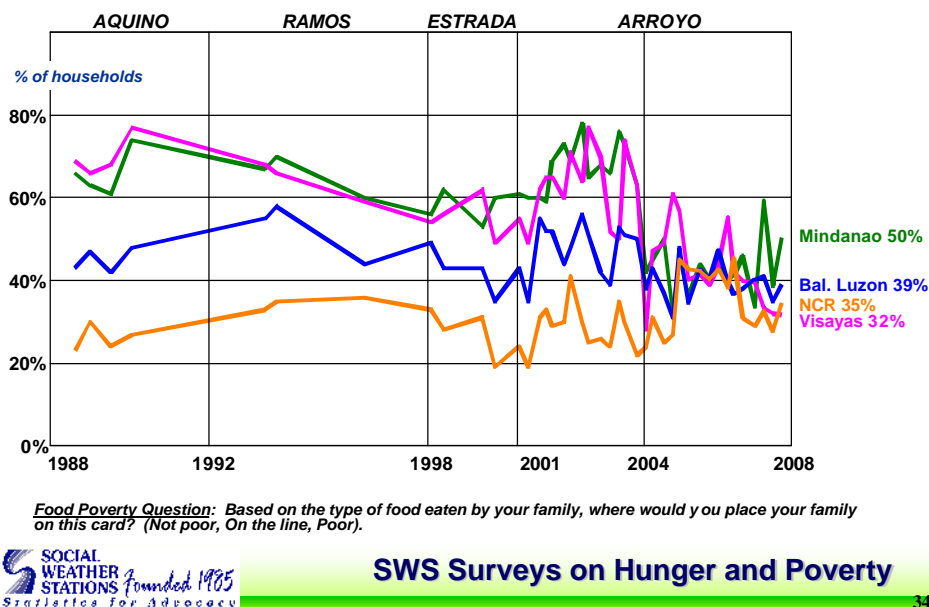


Chart 5. SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY, BY AREA: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, SEPTEMBER 1988 TO MARCH 2008



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Chronic and seasonal poverty. The time frame of the SWS poverty self-rating refers to the moment when the respondent is answering the survey question. Thus it refers to *current poverty*.

To bring out the aspect of *chronic poverty*, SWS has asked, in 1990 and in 1997, the self-rated poor for how many of the last five years they have been this way. As Table 1 shows, four out of five of the poor respondents said that they had been *poor for the entire five years*, i.e., they could be described as chronically poor.

To bring out the aspect of *seasonal poverty*, SWS has asked the self-rated poor for how many of the past 12 months they have been this way. Table 2 shows that, in 1990, 83% said that they had been poor for *at least 10 of the last 12 months*, i.e., they could be described as non-seasonally poor. Thus, on both counts, the surveys show that the problem of poverty is very steady over time, generally lasting throughout the months of each year, and generally lasting for several consecutive years.

Table 1. CHRONIC POVERTY AMONG POOR HOUSEHOLDS, PHILIPPINES, FEBRUARY 1990 AND MARCH 1997

Question: *Nitong nakaraang limang taon, ilang taon ninyong ituturing na mahirap ang inyong pamilya?*
(In the past five years, how many years did you consider your family to be poor?)

	February 1990 (66.2%)	March 1997 (57.8%)
(Base: % of Poor Households)		
1 year	2.1%	3.5%
2 years	5.2	4.8
3 years	9.0	6.3
4 years	5.8	4.8
5 years	77.6	80.4
Mean (in years)	4.5	4.5

Note: Don't know and Refused responses are not shown.

**Table 2. SEASONAL POVERTY AMONG POOR HOUSEHOLDS,
 PHILIPPINES, FEBRUARY 1990**

Question: *Nitong nakaraang 12 buwan, ilang buwan ninyong ituturing na mahirap ang inyong pamilya? (In the past 12 months, how many months did you consider your family to be poor?)*

(Base: % of Poor Households)	(66.2%)
1 month	1.8%
2 months	0.8
3 months	3.0
4 months	1.7
5 months	3.5
6 months	3.1
7 months	1.4
8 months	1.6
9 months	1.1
10 months	25.1
11 months	22.4
12 months	34.2
Mean (in months)	10.0

Note: Don't know and Refused responses are not shown.

2.2 Self-rated thresholds of poverty and food poverty

Poverty thresholds. In the SWS surveys, the household heads who rate their families as POOR are asked this next question:

KUNG MAHIRAP: Upang di na masabing mahirap kayo, magkano sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamababang panggastos sa bahay sa isang buwan na kailangan ng inyong pamilya?

IF POOR: *In your opinion, how much money would your family need for home expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore?*

Thus it is a Minimum Home Budget Question. If asked what the term “home budget” means, the interviewer explains that it does not include expenses involved in earning the household’s living, such as the cost of transportation in commuting to and from work.

The median poverty thresholds regularly reported by SWS come from the responses of those who rate their families as poor. Respondents who rate themselves as NOT POOR or as ON THE LINE are asked a slightly revised question, as follows:

KUNG HINDI MAHIRAP/SA LINYA: Halimbawa po sa pamilyang kasing dami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamababang panggastos sa isang buwan na kailangan nila upang hindi na masabing mahirap sila?

IF NOT POOR /ON THE LINE: *For a family as large as yours but poor, how much money do you think would it need to spend each month for home expenses in order not to be called poor anymore?*

In general, NOT POOR/BORDERLINE respondents tend to state slightly higher thresholds than POOR respondents. Data on their thresholds are available to public research from the SWS Survey Data Library.

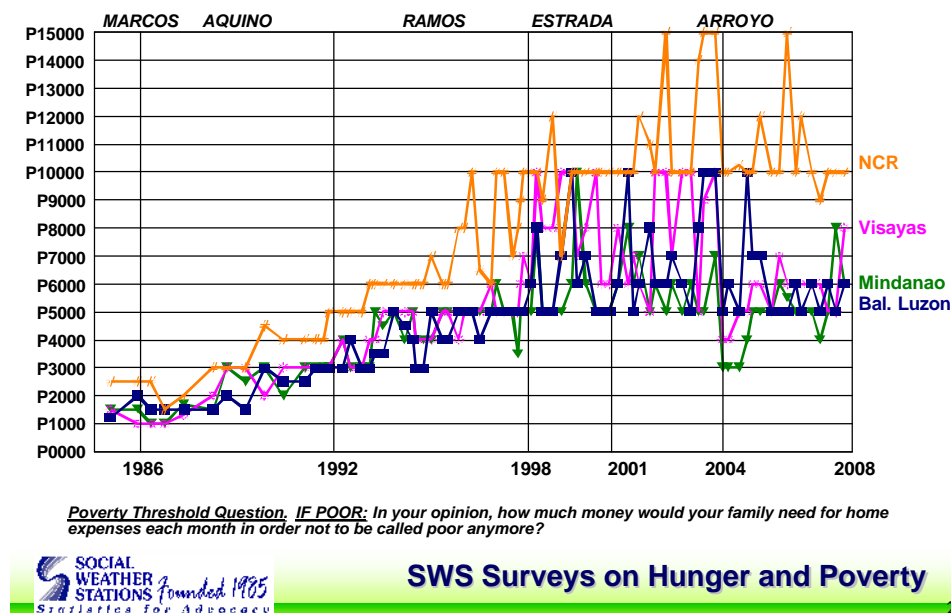
The SWS survey questions for both self-rated poverty and the self-rated poverty line deliberately focus only on the literal words “not to be called POOR” (“*upang di na masabing mahirap kayo*”) rather than attempt to literally translate English idioms such as “getting along” or “making ends meet”.¹⁴

¹⁴ The English idiomatic expression “*to get along*” has been used for the Minimum Income Question by the Gallup Polls for many years (Kilpatrick 1973). The phrase “*to make ends meet*” has been used by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago (Davis 1982) and by the Leyden group (Goedhart et al. 1977), with the latter surely using some translation. A less idiomatic example is the Income Evaluation Question (Ravaillon and Lokshin 2002): “What income do you consider as *very bad, bad, not good, good, good, very good?*” Of course, this question item begs the question of interpretation of the terms ‘bad’ and ‘good’; furthermore, it asymmetrically uses the phrase ‘not good’, yet omits the counterpart phrase ‘not bad’.

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Chart 6 shows the SWS time series of median poverty thresholds of poor households, by area. The volatility in the medians is due to *integer bias* – which means that respondents tend to state their home budget needs in round numbers. Nowadays people round to the nearest thousand pesos, whereas two decades ago they rounded to the nearest hundred pesos.

**Chart 6. MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLDS, BY AREA:
POOR HOUSEHOLDS, JULY 1985 TO MARCH 2008**



Plausibly, the thresholds are highest in NCR, which is well known to have the highest cost of living. In general, the self-rated poverty thresholds are quite reasonable, and indicate that the SWS surveys’ high proportions of poverty are not due to respondents’ exaggeration of their economic needs.

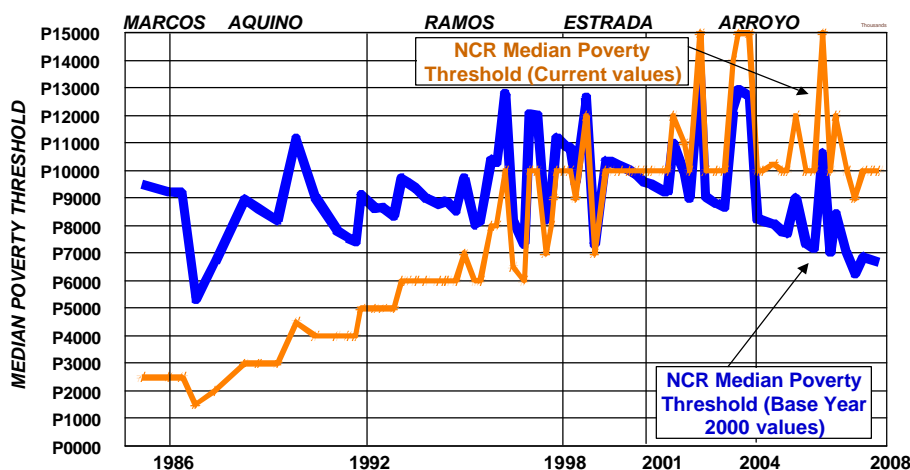
As of March 2008, the median poverty thresholds are P10,000 in Metro Manila, P6,000 in the rest of Luzon, P8,000 in the Visayas, and P6,000 in Mindanao [SWS, 12 May 2008]. The median threshold signifies the amount that will satisfy exactly half of the poor in these areas. In Metro Manila, P12,000 per month would satisfy two out of three of the poor, P15,000 would satisfy four out of five, and P20,000 would satisfy nine out of ten.

The sad thing about these thresholds, in recent times, is that they are sluggish in money terms, and hence are falling in real terms over time [Chart 7]. In Metro Manila, the median poverty threshold has been more or less steady at P10,000 since 2000. In March 2008, the Consumer Price Index of 149.8 (base year 2000) means that P14,980 is now

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needed to buy Metro Manilans what P10,000 bought in 2000. If the poor still say that P10,000 is enough, then the difference of P4,980 measures by how much they have tightened their belts.

Chart 7. MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLDS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS, IN CURRENT VALUES AND BASE YEAR 2000 VALUES: NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, JUL 1985 TO MAR 2008



Sources: Social Weather Stations; National Statistics Office.



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Poverty thresholds by household size, based on pooled analysis of four quarterly 2007 SWS surveys. For this paper, a pooled analysis was made of the four quarterly Social Weather Surveys of 2007, so as to make use of a combined sample of 4,800 households for the entire year in computing for thresholds. From this pooled analysis, the median poverty thresholds for the year 2007 turn out to be P10,000 in Metro Manila, P6,000 in the Balance of Luzon, P6,000 in the Visayas, and P5,000 in Mindanao, per family per month for home expenses.

Table 3 shows the relationship of the 2007 poverty thresholds to household size in the case of Metro Manila. The mean threshold starts at P7,333 per month for a one-person household, rises to about P13,000 for four-person households, and peaks at P14,925 for households of ten persons and over. Thus the marginal additions to the poverty threshold realistically decline as household size increases. Counterpart tables for the other three study areas of the Philippines are available from SWS. They have not been combined into a national table since geographical differences in the cost of living imply that the real values of the thresholds are not comparable across areas.

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Table 3. SELF-RATED POVERTY AND POVERTY THRESHOLDS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, POOLED 2007 SURVEYS

<u>No. of persons in the household</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SELF-RATED POOR</u>	<u>SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLDS</u>	
			<u>Medians</u>	<u>Means</u>
Total	100.0%	39%	P10,000	P11,932
1 person	2.9	29	6,000	7,333
2 persons	11.6	42	6,000	8,483
3 persons	14.2	39	8,000	9,908
4 persons	18.3	42	10,000	13,209
5 persons	20.5	37	10,000	12,966
6 persons	12.9	34	10,000	11,265
7 persons	8.3	43	10,000	13,616
8 persons	5.0	43	10,250	13,885
9 persons	2.5	33	12,000	13,333
10 or more persons	3.8	43	10,250	14,925

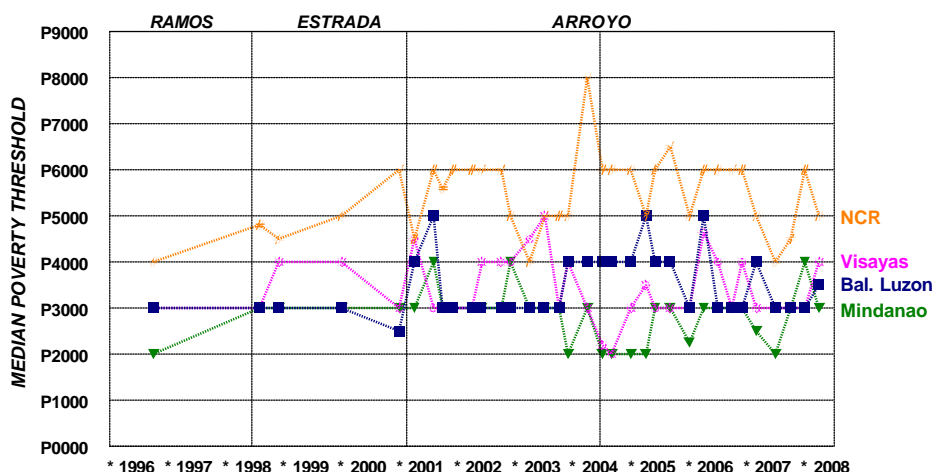


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Food poverty thresholds. When the SWS surveys obtain food-poverty self-ratings, the corresponding follow-up food-threshold question refers to the home budget needed ‘in order not to be poor in terms of food’.

Chart 8. MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS, BY AREA: POOR HOUSEHOLDS, SEPTEMBER 1996 TO MARCH 2008



Food Poverty Threshold Question. IF POOR: In your opinion, how much money would your family need for food expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore in terms of food?



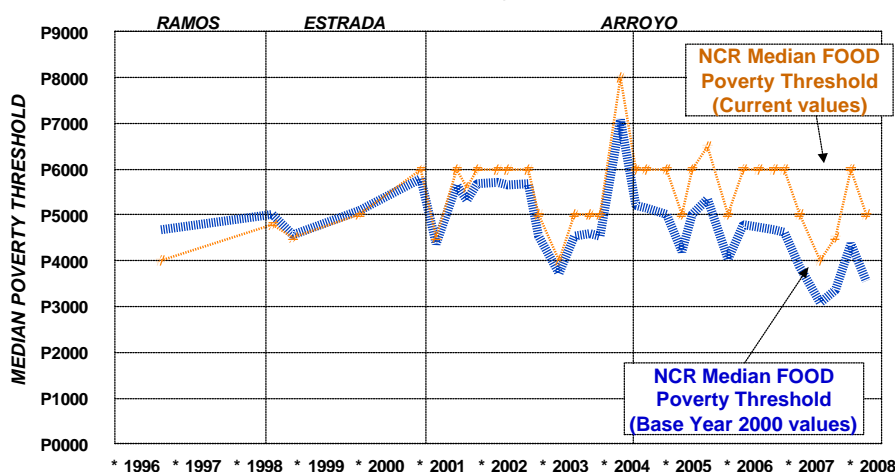
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The Food Poverty Threshold is the amount that the family needs for its monthly food budget in order not to consider its food as *mahirap*. The national median, in March 2008, is P4,000. Chart 8 shows the time series of median food poverty thresholds by area. In Metro Manila, as of March 2008, the median is P5,000, i.e., this will satisfy half of Metro Manila families who rate their food as poor. Seven thousand pesos per month would satisfy two out of three, P9,000 would satisfy four out of five, and P10,000 would satisfy nine out of ten.

Chart 9. MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS, IN CURRENT VALUES AND BASE YEAR 2000 VALUES: NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, SEP 1996 TO MAR 2008



Sources: Social Weather Stations; National Statistics Office.

Food poverty thresholds are also sluggish in money terms, and hence also falling in real terms over time [Chart 9]. The description of “belt-tightening” applies even more when it comes to food poverty, since it means that many people are probably economizing not only in terms of food quality but also in terms of food quantity.

Food poverty thresholds by household size, based on pooled analysis of four quarterly 2007 SWS surveys. For this paper, the pooled data of the four quarterly Social Weather Surveys of 2007, with a combined sample of 4,800 households, were also used to compute for food poverty thresholds. From this pooled analysis, the median food poverty thresholds for the year 2007 turn out to be P5,000 in Metro Manila, and P3,000 in the each of the three other study areas, per family per month for home expenses.

Table 4 shows the relationship of the 2007 food poverty thresholds to household size in the case of Metro Manila. The mean food poverty threshold starts at P4,063 per month for a one-person household, rises to over P6,658 for four-person households, and peaks at

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P10,900 for nine-person households. Thus the marginal additions to the food poverty threshold do not decline as fast as marginal additions to the total poverty threshold. In other words, minimum expenses needed for food per person do not decline as fast as expenses for other basic needs per person, as household size rises; this is also realistic. Counterpart tables for the other three study areas are available from SWS.

Table 4. SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY AND FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLD OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS IN NCR, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, POOLED 2007 SOCIAL WEATHER SURVEYS

<u>No. of persons in the household</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SELF-RATED</u>	<u>Self-Rated Food Poverty Thresholds</u>	
		<u>FOOD POOR</u>	<u>Medians</u>	<u>Means</u>
Total	100.0%	30%	P5,000	P6,281
1 person	2.9	23	3,500	4,063
2 persons	11.6	35	3,000	4,344
3 persons	14.2	24	5,500	5,829
4 persons	18.3	28	4,000	6,658
5 persons	20.5	30	5,000	6,061
6 persons	12.9	31	5,000	5,456
7 persons	8.3	34	6,000	7,691
8 persons	5.0	33	8,250	8,350
9 persons	2.5	33	8,500	10,900
10 or more persons	3.8	35	6,500	7,844

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2.3 Hunger

The SWS hunger indicator is the proportion of household heads reporting that their families had experienced hunger, without having anything to eat, at least once in the last three months. The unavailability of food to the family is a critical condition, which ensures that it excludes cases of voluntary fasting, for instance the annual fasting of Muslims between sunup and sundown during the month of Ramadan. as well as any voluntary dieting merely to improve health or personal appearance.

Figure 2. SWS SURVEY QUESTIONS ON HUNGER

- a. **Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain?**

(In the last 3 months, did it happen even once that your family experienced hunger and did not have anything to eat?)

- OO (Yes)
- HINDI (No)

- b. **KUNG OO: Nangyari po ba ‘yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?**

(IF YES: Did it happen ONLY ONCE, A FEW TIMES, OFTEN, or ALWAYS?)

- MODERATE HUNGER = Only Once + A Few Times
- SEVERE HUNGER = Often + Always

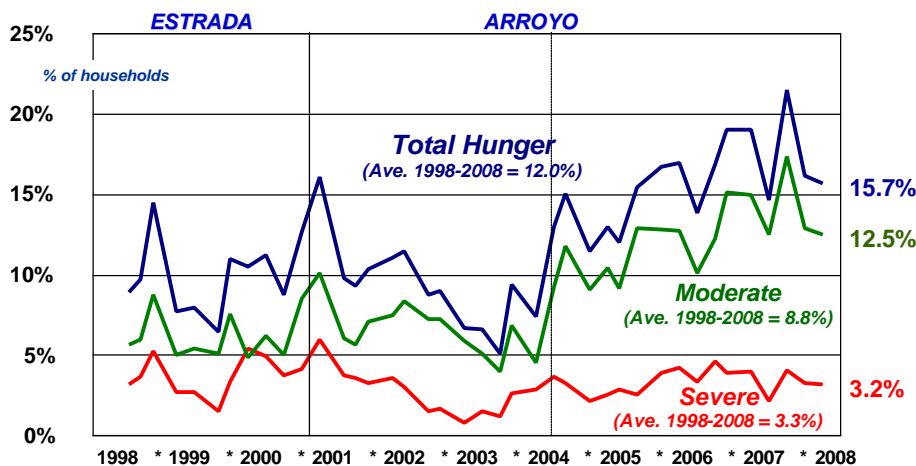
The SWS surveys then ask, in a second question, for the frequency of the experience, thus obtaining a classification hunger into *moderate* (if it happened “only once” or “a few times”) and *severe* (if it happened “often” or “always”) *This measure of hunger is not subjective*. It is as objective as the standard statistical measures of unemployment and underemployment, which also rely on self-reporting by survey respondents and are in principle verifiable by observers, such as their neighbors.¹⁵ Survey responses on family experience of hunger are just as reliable as, for instance, responses on personal work, on which standard unemployment statistics are based. To downgrade the SWS measures as mere “perceptions” of hunger is a mistake. It is cruel and insensitive, to those who suffer

¹⁵ National unemployment and underemployment are also tracked in the SWS surveys, the difference from official definitions only being that the latter regard the labor force as starting with age 15 whereas the SWS survey respondents are age 18 and over, i.e., of voting age.

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hunger, to suggest that survey respondents who say they have experienced hunger did not truly suffer from it, but only “perceived” it.

Chart 10. EXPERIENCE OF INVOLUNTARY HUNGER IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, PHILIPPINE HOUSEHOLDS: SWS, 1998-2008



Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

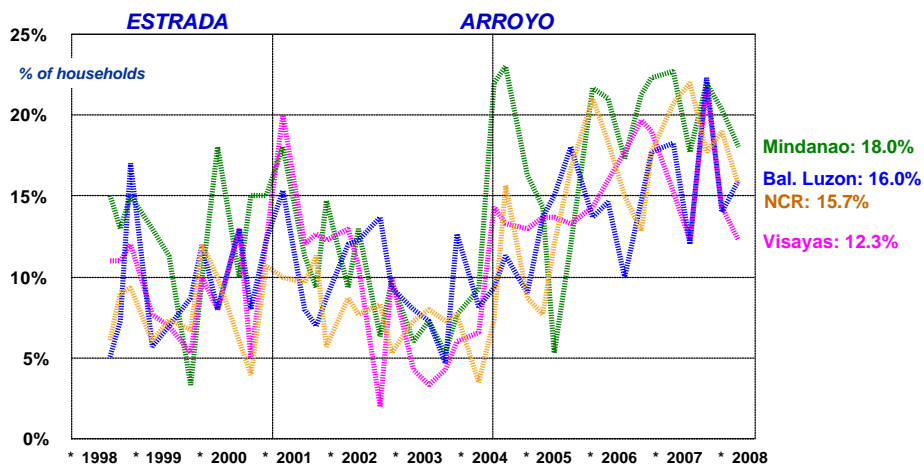
Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?

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Chart 11. INCIDENCE OF INVOLUNTARY HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA: JULY 1998 TO MARCH 2008



Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?

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Cycles of hunger. The high frequency of the SWS surveys has revealed that *hunger is not static, but dynamic*. Hunger can even be said to be *volatile*, or changing by as much as 5 percentage points over a quarter. The hunger average is at 12.0% for the entire data series from July 1998 to March 2008. In this period, hunger has ranged between a record low of 5.1% and a record high of 21.5%.

The chart shows three *hunger cycles*, defining a cycle as a period from an initial low point, proceeding to the peak of the cycle, and then declining to a new low point.

1. Hunger was at 8.9% when first surveyed in July 1998, but quickly rose to a peak of 14.5% in November 1998, and then dropped to a new low point of 6.5% in October 1999. This period of a year and a half should be considered a *partial cycle*, since it is possible that the initial low point of the cycle started earlier than July 1998.

2. From the low point of October 1999, hunger rose over the next year and a half, to a second peak at 16.1% in March 2001, and then dropped to a new low point of 5.1% in September 2003. This is clearly a *full cycle*, from one bottom to another, lasting a total of four years.

3. From the low point of September 2003, hunger rose steadily over the next four years, reaching a third peak of 21.5% in September 2007. Since then it has dropped for two consecutive quarters, reaching 15.7% in the latest reading of March 2008. Although this period has already lasted four and a half years, it may only be a *partial cycle*, since it is not clear if hunger has already reached a new bottom. It should be noted that the latest figure is still above the ten-year average.

Validation by high hunger by government surveys. Obtaining high hunger percentages is not a peculiarity of the SWS surveys, but has also been obtained by government surveys delving directly into the experience of hunger.

The Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI). In 2003, the FNRI addressed the following question on involuntary hunger to mothers/caregivers in a survey of 6,683 households: “In the last 6 months, were you ever hungry but did not eat because there was no food or no money to buy food? How frequently did this happen?” Those who said it happened to them at least once were a very high 24.4% [Chart 12; FNRI, 2006].¹⁶ The qualification “because there was no food or no money to buy food,” observes the general principle that the deprivation being measured is *involuntary*. The FNRI survey’s other questions on whether the respondent “ever missed a meal” and “ever did not eat for a whole day” are also acceptable variants for surveying suffering due to lack of food.

¹⁶ Since the FNRI survey’s reference period is six months, this should be halved to 12.2% in order to put it on the same basis as the SWS hunger indicator which has a reference period of three months.

Figure 3. INVOLUNTARY HUNGER: 2003 NATIONAL NUTRITION SURVEY (N=6,683 HOUSEHOLDS) OF THE FOOD AND NUTRITION RESEARCH INSTITUTE (www.fnri.dost.gov.ph)

ASKED OF MOTHERS/CAREGIVERS

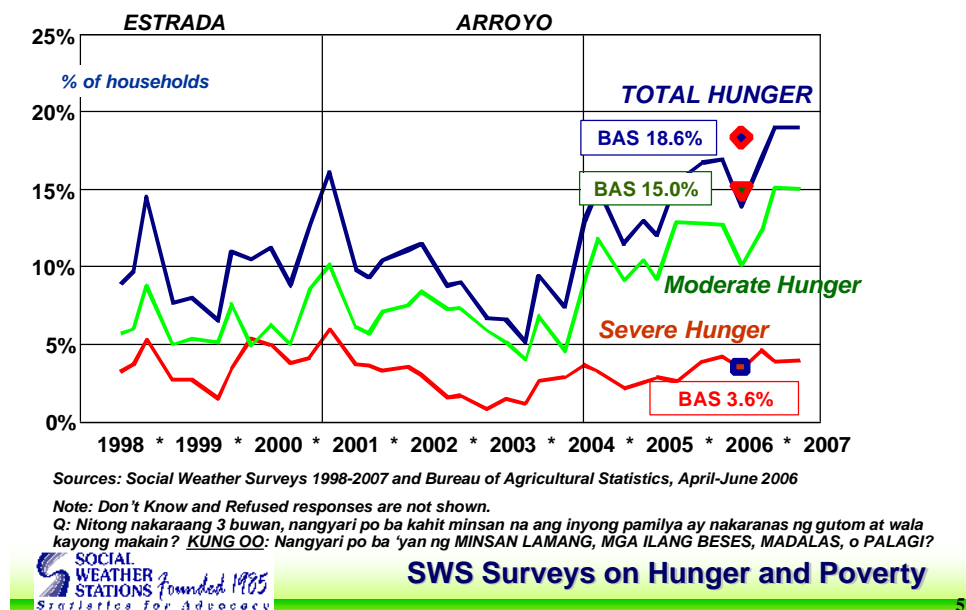
<i>In the last 6 months...</i>	<u>YES*</u>
Q4) Did you <u>skip eating or miss meals/food</u>, because there was no food or money to buy food? How frequently did this happen? (Yes, once; Yes, more than once; No)	29.0%
Q5) Did you <u>ever not eat for a whole day</u>, because there was no food or money to buy food? How frequently did this happen? (Yes, once; Yes, more than once; No)	12.2
Q6) Were you <u>ever hungry but did not eat</u> because there was no food or money to buy food? How frequently did this happen? (Yes, once; Yes, more than once; No)	24.4

* % YES, ONCE + % YES, MORE THAN ONCE. NO responses are not shown.

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The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). In April-June 2006, the BAS replicated the exact SWS questions on hunger on a very large nationwide sample of 12,857 households. It obtained Moderate Hunger of 15.0%, Severe Hunger of 3.6%, and Total Hunger of 18.6%, thus strongly validating the SWS hunger surveys.¹⁷ [Chart 12]

Chart 12. INVOLUNTARY HUNGER, PHILIPPINES: SWS/1998-2007 and Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS)/Jun 2006



¹⁷ The BAS findings, submitted in a January 2007 report to the Secretary of Agriculture, were included in an SWS presentation to the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development on July 6, 2007. [SWS, 20 June 2007].

3. Examples of analysis of self-rated economic deprivation

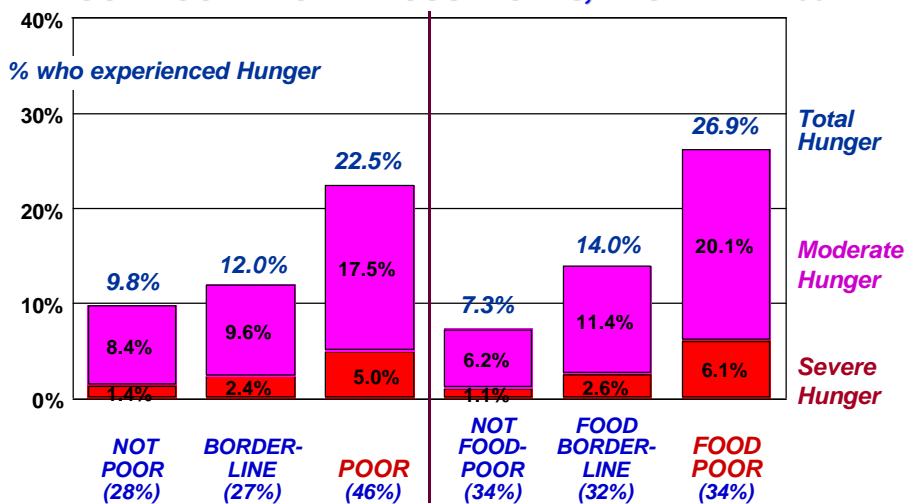
This section gives some examples of analysis of survey data on self-rated deprivation, in order to show that the data are internally consistent and plausible, and have much potential use for understanding, planning and implementing anti-deprivation programs.

3.1 The relationship between poverty and hunger

In the first place, the self-rating or bottom-up approach, like the orthodox top-down approach, in all surveys finds that *the food-poor are less than the general-poor*. Food is the most basic among all the basic needs, and thus households will try to satisfy their food needs (the need to avoid being food-poor) before they satisfy their other needs.

Chart 13 illustrates, using the December 2007 survey, the general finding that self-reported hunger is always greater among households who rate themselves as food-poor than among those who rate themselves as simply poor.

Chart 13. EXPERIENCE OF HUNGER IS GREATER AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WHO RATE THEMSELVES AS ‘POOR’ OR ‘FOOD-POOR’ : TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, DECEMBER 2007



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3.2 Hunger by occupation.

The plausibility of the SWS hunger measure is also supported by its breakdown by occupation. This is done in Table 5, using the September 2007 survey since it is the point of record high hunger in the entire series.

Table 5. Hunger among households whose heads are working, by occupation of the household head, Philippines, September 2007

	<i>Column %</i>	<i>Total hunger %</i>	<i>Moderate hunger %</i>	<i>Severe hunger %</i>
Philippines, households whose heads are working¹⁸	100	23.2	19.4	3.8
<u>Occupation of the working household head:</u>				
Agricultural hired worker	9.3	34.4	24.7	9.7
Unpaid family worker	1.4	32.4	32.4	0
Non-agricultural, skilled	11.8	29.4	25.4	4.1
Non-agricultural, unskilled	12.8	26.4	20.8	5.6
Agricultural operator	18.1	22.6	20.0	2.6
Clerical/admin./sales	2.2	21.4	10.9	10.5
Non-agric. entrepreneur	36.8	19.9	17.0	2.8
Purely property owner	0.6	19.0	19.0	0
Community worker	3.8	12.8	12.8	0
Professional/technical	2.8	8.0	8.0	0
Manager	0.4	0	0	0

The table shows that, in September 2007, hunger among households with working heads was 23.2%. When ranked by occupation, the hard-hit were those headed by agricultural hired workers, unpaid family workers, non-agricultural skilled workers, and non-agricultural unskilled workers, with hunger rates of 26% or more. Hunger among agricultural operators and clerical/administrative/sales workers was about average, at 21-23%. It was below average, at 13-20% among non-agricultural entrepreneurs, purely property owners and community workers, and a very small or non-existent 0-8% among professional/technical workers and managers.

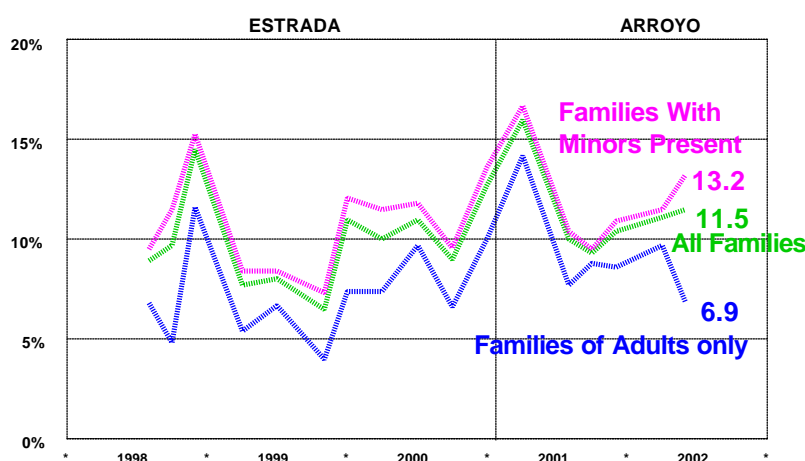
¹⁸ 64% of all households in the sample were headed by persons working.

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3.3 The child-hunger gap

In 2002, an analysis of the series of hunger surveys available at that point discovered that hunger was always greater among families having any minors (children of age 17 or less) than among families consisting entirely of adults (persons age 18 and up). [Chart 14]

Chart 14. INCIDENCE OF HUNGER, BY PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MINORS IN FAMILIES, July 1998 – May 2002
(Base: All Households)



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Source: Mangahas & Asis, *The Child-Hunger Gap*, November 2002

Table 5. AVERAGE 1998-2002 INCIDENCE OF HUNGER AMONG FAMILIES WITH MINORS PRESENT AND FAMILIES OF ADULTS ONLY, by EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	RP	Elem-entary	High School	Partial Coll./Voc.	Coll. Grad
Hunger among families with minors present	11.2	16.3	10.6	6.9	3.2
Hunger among families of adults only	8.0	11.8	7.0	4.5	2.6
Child-Hunger Gap	+3.2	+4.5	+3.6	+2.4	+0.6

Source: Social Weather Surveys from July 1998 to May 2002

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On the average, for the period 1998-2002, 11.2% of families having minors suffered from hunger, compared to only 8.0% of families consisting only of adults. The difference of 3.2% was called *the child-hunger gap* [Mangahas and Asis, 2002].

The child-hunger gap was inversely related to the education of the household head [Table 5]. Among families of those who only reached elementary school, 16.3% of those with minors suffered hunger, compared to only 11.8% of those without any minors, thus producing a gap of 4.5%. Among families of college graduates, on the other hand, 3.2% of those with minors suffered hunger, compared to 2.6% of those without any minors, or a gap of only 0.6%. This shows that access to education not only increases the capability to reduce hunger in the family but also lessens the relative vulnerability to hunger of a family with young children.

3.4 The relevance of public and private economic assistance.

Given that such large proportions of households were suffering from poverty and hunger, the SWS surveys inquired, from time to time, into how many households were receiving any economic assistance, and, if so, in what forms and from what sources [Table 6]

Table 6. HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED HELP IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS: FORMS AND SOURCES OF HELP, 2001-2007

	<u>Sep01</u>	<u>Nov01</u>	<u>Sep02</u>	<u>Aug04</u>	<u>Aug05</u>	<u>Jun06</u>	<u>Sep07</u>
Households that received help in the past 3 months	29%	34%	12%	34%	30%	37%	38%
(Base: Households that received help)							
Forms of help received							
Money that was given	32	57	39	44	55	45	49
Money that was lent	33	33	32	30	30	39	33
Food	33	23	23	31	24	28	30
Job	9	3	5	9	8	7	7
Schooling/training	6	4	7	8	7	6	5
Non-food items	5	7	3	6	7	8	5
Any kind of service	3	3	2	4	4	5	3
Sources of help received							
Relatives	49	76	53	68	64	62	64
Friends	16	13	16	12	18	15	19
Government	27	6	16	15	16	13	13
Private persons	--	10	12	9	10	11	11
Private companies	12	6	6	5	7	7	6
Religious organizations	--	--	--	--	2	2	4
NGOs	4	1	3	2	3	4	3

The proportion of households receiving some help was as low as 12% in 2002, but went as high as 38% in 2007. Mostly, such help is in the form of money, either given or lent, and comes from relatives and friends. In 2007, only one out of about eight households who were helped said they got the assistance from the government.

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Table 7. FORMS OF HELP RECEIVED BY THE FAMILY IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS, BY EXPERIENCE OF HUNGER: PHILIPPINES, SEPTEMBER 2007 (Base: Total Households; Multiple response)

	RP (100%)	TOTAL HUNGER (21.5%)	Moderate Hunger (17.4%)	Severe Hunger (4.1%)	Did not experience hunger (78.5%)
Money that was given	19%	16%	14%	22%	20%
Money that was lent	13	13	14	12	13
Food	11	18	20	9	10
Job	3	4	3	10	2
Schooling/training	2	1	1	1	2
Non-food items	2	2	2	0	2
Any kind of service	1	2	3	0	1
None	62	57	57	62	63

Note: Figures in parentheses are national proportions.

HH/Q10. Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, nakatanggap po ba ang inyong pamilya ng kahit na anuman sa mga sumusunod na tulong? [PERA NA BINIGAY, PERA NA PINAUTANG, PAGKAIN, IBA PANG BAGAY NA HINDI PAGKAIN, TRABAHO, SUPORTA SA PAG-AARAL O PAGSASANAY, KAHIT NA ANONG SERBISYO, WALA].

In September 2007, help in the form of food was received by 18% of families suffering from hunger, compared to only 10% of families not suffering from it. [Table 7]

Table 8. SOURCES OF HELP RECEIVED BY THE FAMILY IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS, BY EXPERIENCE OF HUNGER: PHILIPPINES, SEPTEMBER 2007 (Base: Total Households; Multiple response)

	RP (100%)	TOTAL HUNGER (21.5%)	Moderate Hunger (17.4%)	Severe Hunger (4.1%)	Did not experience hunger (78.5%)
Relatives	24%	23%	21%	28%	25%
Friends	7	8	8	11	7
Government	5	7	8	1	4
Private persons	4	6	7	4	4
Private companies	2	3	4	0	2
Religious organizations	2	3	4	0	1
NGOs	1	2	2	3	1
None	62	57	57	62	63

Note: Figures in parentheses are national proportions.

HH/Q17. Sinu – sino po ang nagbigay ng mga tulong na ito? (SHOWCARD - ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE) [MGA KAMAG- ANAK, MGA KAIBIGAN , PRIBADONG TAO NA HINDI KAMAG-ANAK O KAIBIGAN, GOBYERNO, MGA PRIBADONG KUMpanya, NON – GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS O NGOs, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS]

In September 2007, help from the government was received by 7% of families suffering from hunger, compared to only 4% of families not suffering from it. [Table 8]

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3.5 The relevance of anti-hunger programs

To learn how effective any particular program is in fighting hunger, one should obtain and study data about hunger in conjunction with data about the program. For example, the SWS national survey of June 2006 looked into the public’s interface with (a) the Tindahan Natin convenience stores and (b) the government’s school feeding program, in order to assess the connection with hunger. In June 2006, hunger in the Philippines was already a serious, above-average, 13.9%, equivalent to 2.4 million households.¹⁹

Tindahan Natin. In June 2006, 40 percent of household heads, nationwide, knew about the existence of the government’s Tindahan Natin stores, but only 6.6% said there was such a store in their locality, and only 3.0 percent had actually bought something from it. Thus, out of 17.3 million households in the country, 1.1 million had access to a Tindahan Natin store, and about 500,000 households had actually used it as of that time.

Among those who used a TN store, overall hunger was 12.1%. This was below the 18.6% among those who did not use it though it was available, as well as the 12.7% among those who knew of it but had none in their area to go to, and the 14.4% among those who never heard of a TN store at all.

School feeding. In June 2006, when SWS did the survey, it was informed that school feeding was available only to children in public schools at the levels of day-care and Grade 1.²⁰ The survey estimated that 3.65 million households (21 percent of the national total) had children qualified for school feeding according to the said criteria. However, of those entitled, only the children of some 360,000 households actually got free rice in school.

Among households whose children got free rice, hunger was 8.7 percent. This was below the 14.0 percent among those whose children were entitled but did not get any. Hunger among those without children entitled to school feeding was also 14.0 percent.

The June 2006 survey results suggest that Tindahan Natin stores and school feeding reduced hunger to a certain extent, even though the numbers of households reached by these programs were much less than the number suffering from hunger at that time. The data should help in evaluating whether the impact was close to what these programs expected to achieve, given the resources expended, and whether the costs were reasonable. The data should help in projecting how much are Tindahan Natin stores and

¹⁹ The findings in this section were previously reported in my newspaper column of 10 November 2007.

²⁰ In November 2007, when the government announced the creation of an Anti-Hunger Task Force, the school feeding program was said to apply to all children in public elementary schools, at the pre-school level and from Grades 1 to 6.

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school feeding likely to accomplish with the P1 billion in new funds that was reportedly allotted to them when the Anti-Hunger Task Force was created in November 2007.

Home production of food. In times of high food prices, the government commonly urges the public to try to produce their own food, such as through gardening, raising livestock and poultry, and starting a fishpond.

Table 8, which examines the record-high hunger point of September 2007, shows that families with such sources of food suffered slightly less from *severe hunger* (by 1.6 points if with a garden, by 0.4 point if raising animals, by 0.9 point if with a fishpond) than families without the said sources.

Moderate hunger was less (by 2.6 points) among families having a *fishpond* than among those without one. On the other hand, having a garden or raising food-animals was not particularly advantageous in avoiding moderate hunger.

Table 8. Hunger among households, by access to a food garden, food animals, and a fishpond, Philippines, September 2007

	<i>Share of households %</i>	<i>Total hunger %</i>	<i>Moderate hunger %</i>	<i>Severe hunger %</i>
Philippines	100	21.5	17.4	4.1
With a food garden	46	21.7	18.5	3.2
Without a food garden	54	21.4	16.6	4.8
With food animals	39	23.7	19.9	3.8
Without food animals	61	20.2	16.0	4.2
With a fishpond	5	17.8	14.9	3.0
Without a fishpond	95	21.6	17.5	4.1

Thus the evidence in Table 8 suggests that self-production of food has only a limited capacity to reduce hunger. In other words, obtaining the means to purchase more food would probably be a more effective route to reducing hunger, for most families.

4. Concluding remarks

The need for more time-series analysis. Government and private research institutes, including those in universities, should do integrated analysis of the SWS data together candidate determinants of poverty and hunger. The researchers should aim to discover what were the favorable factors in periods when poverty and hunger declined, and what were the unfavorable ones in periods when they increased. In this research there should be continuous integrated study of the dynamic movements in hunger together with historical movements in, general inflation, inflation in food prices in particular, wage rates, unemployment, social welfare program operations, and other candidate determinants.

Also, in the course of presenting the SWS poverty and hunger trends to government managers over the years, from time to time I have heard some of them cite special circumstances and/or changes in the meteorological weather, in the capability of the National Food Authority's distribution system, and in the status of armed conflicts with rebel groups as factors worth consideration in explaining the trends. Such circumstances could be brought into play by, for instance, introducing appropriate dummy variables in econometric modeling of the trends in economic deprivation.

The need for more government efforts to collect time series. Governments, at all levels, will find it practical to collect their own subjective indicators of poverty and hunger, whether using existing questionnaire items designed by SWS and FNRI, or using new items.

The national government should establish its own time series -- at least annual, but preferably quarterly -- of poverty and hunger. It can afford to do this, even without allocating more funds to surveys, by reducing the sample size per national survey. This will involve a sacrifice of geographical detail, but will permit the generation of more frequent and up to date information about the situation. Provinces and chartered cities, rather than the national government, should be responsible for surveys at their level.

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Mahar Mangahas*
Social Weather Stations

Annex 2. TABLES SUPPORTING THE CHARTS (Table xA supports Chart x)

Table 1A. SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE “MAHIRAP”: PHILIPPINES

		<u>Official</u> <u>SRP Poverty</u>		<u>Official</u> <u>SRP Poverty</u>		<u>Official</u> <u>SRP Poverty</u>		<u>Official</u> <u>SRP Poverty</u>		<u>Official</u> <u>SRP Poverty</u>
MARCOS			RAMOS (cont.)			ESTRADA			ARROYO (cont.)	
APR 83	55%		JUL 93	59%		JUL 98	61%		JUN 03	53%
JUL 85	74		SEP 93	68		SEP 98	65		SEP 03	62
1985		44%	DEC 93	68		NOV 98	59		NOV 03	64
AQUINO			APR 94	70		MAR 99	62		2003	24%
MAY 86	66		AUG 94	67		JUN 99	60		MAR 04	58
OCT 86	67		NOV 94	68		OCT 99	63		JUN 04	46
MAR 87	43		DEC 94	68		DEC 99	59		AUG 04	53
OCT 87	51		1994		36%	MAR 00	59		DEC 04	48
SEP 88	66		MAR 95	63		APR 00	60		MAR 05	48
1988		40	JUN 95	66		JUL 00	54		MAY 05	57
FEB 89	63		OCT 95	62		SEP 00	57		AUG 05	49
SEP 89	60		DEC 95	61		DEC 00	56		DEC 05	57
APR 90	66		APR 96	59		2000	28%		MAR 06	55
NOV 90	70		JUN 96	57		ARROYO			JUN 06	59
JUL 91	71		SEP 96	58		MAR 01	59		SEP 06	51
NOV 91	62		DEC 96	61		JUL 01	66		NOV 06	52
1991		40	APR 97	58		SEP 01	63		2006	27
FEB 92	72		JUN 97	58		NOV 01	60		FEB 07	53
APR 92	68		SEP 97	58		MAR 02	58		JUN 07	47
RAMOS			DEC 97	63		MAY 02	66		SEP 07	52
SEP 92	65		1997		33	SEP 02	66		DEC 07	46
DEC 92	58		FEB 98	57		NOV 02	61		MAR 08	50
APR 93	65		MAR 98	64		MAR 03	59			
			APR 98	60						

Sources: Social Weather Stations; NSCB Official Poverty Incidence based on Family Income and Expenditure Surveys; BBC; DAP.



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Table 2A. SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE "MAHIRAP", BY AREA

	NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	BAL LUZ	VIS	MIN
MARCOS					RAMOS (cont.)					ARROYO				
JUL 85	50%	73%	84%	78%	DEC 94	47%	64%	79%	76%	MAR 01	39%	56%	76%	64%
AQUINO					JUN 95	41	59	76	72	JUL 01	44	66	75	70
MAY 86	47	64	76	71	MAR 95	39	67	72	72	SEP 01	44	58	70	75
OCT 86	39	70	77	70	OCT 95	45	56	78	67	NOV 01	33	55	69	76
MAR 87	30	22	63	70	DEC 95	39	61	72	65	MAR 02	37	48	68	81
OCT 87	32	43	69	55	APR 96	42	60	67	61	MAY 02	54	60	79	72
MAR 88	40				JUN 96	44	54	69	61	SEP 02	40	64	72	82
SEP 88	37	58	82	81	SEP 96	42	50	71	69	NOV 02	32	57	80	71
FEB 89	38	57	78	76	DEC 96	32	53	83	73	MAR 03	40	49	78	74
JUL 89	36				APR 97	33	52	74	68	JUN 03	29	49	58	70
SEP 89	33	52	79	70	JUN 97	35	53	73	67	SEP 03	44	58	64	79
APR 90	39	59	84	79	SEP 97	35	54	69	69	NOV 03	36	58	81	77
AUG 90	36				DEC 97	40	56	74	76	MAR 04	30	57	66	68
NOV 90	42	69	80	78	FEB 98	39	60	69	52	JUN 04	31	54	36	48
MAR 91	39				MAR 98	45	59	74	75	AUG 04	41	54	55	59
JUL 91	50	71	77	79	APR 98	42	58	58	77	DEC 04	33	45	55	55
SEP 91	31				ESTRADA					MAR 05	39	42	67	47
NOV 91	33	54	79	79	JUL 98	41	65	65	65	MAY 05	55	53	70	52
FEB 92	42	70	82	82	SEP 98	42	64	72	77	AUG 05	52	44	55	52
APR 92	50	66	69	81	NOV 98	39	57	66	68	DEC 05	53	55	56	62
RAMOS					MAR 99	44	58	74	72	MAR 06	56	54	57	56
SEP 92	37	62	78	80	JUN 99	40	54	68	76	JUN 06	54	59	59	61
DEC 92	35	47	80	73	OCT 99	35	60	74	77	SEP 06	46	45	66	53
APR 93	46	57	78	82	DEC 99	43	57	73	60	NOV 06	54	48	55	54
JUL 93	45	58	72	58	MAR 00	38	55	72	67	FEB 07	39	53	59	57
SEP 93	41	67	80	75	APR 00	40	57	70	69	JUN 07	36	47	52	49
DEC 93	47	66	77	74	JUL 00	34	52	67	58	SEP 07	41	50	47	68
APR 94	49	66	79	78	SEP 00	43	57	63	59	DEC 07	39	46	42	53
AUG 94	50	64	78	74	DEC 00	28	54	67	70	MAR 08	44	48	47	59
NOV 94	48	63	84	76										

Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)

Table 3A. SELF-RATED POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE "MAHIRAP", BY LOCALE

	RP	Urban	Rural		RP	Urban	Rural		RP	Urban	Rural
MARCOS				RAMOS (cont.)				ARROYO			
JUL 85	74%	62%	82%	JUN 95	66%	54%	77%	MAR 01	59%	47%	71%
AQUINO				OCT 95	62	51	72	JUL 01	66	55	73
MAY 86	66	55	73	DEC 95	61	51	71	SEP 01	63	48	72
OCT 86	67	51	78	APR 96	59	50	68	NOV 01	60	48	67
MAR 87	43	34	49	JUN 96	57	49	65	MAR 02	58	48	67
OCT 87	51	34	61	SEP 96	58	46	69	MAY 02	66	55	75
SEP 88	66	51	75	DEC 96	61	48	74	SEP 02	66	53	76
FEB 89	63	50	71	APR 97	58	46	69	NOV 02	61	52	73
SEP 89	60	49	67	JUN 97	58	46	70	MAR 03	59	54	63
APR 90	66	52	75	SEP 97	58	47	69	JUN 03	53	40	61
NOV 90	70	56	78	DEC 97	63	53	72	SEP 03	62	49	75
JUL 91	71	58	80	FEB 98	57	49	65	NOV 03	64	50	76
NOV 91	62	47	72	MAR 98	64	56	72	MAR 04	58	41	65
FEB 92	72	54	83	APR 98	60	52	69	JUN 04	46	39	50
APR 92	68	58	78	ESTRADA				AUG 04	53	47	57
RAMOS				JUL 98	61	55	70	DEC 04	48	39	56
SEP 92	65	52	79	SEP 98	65	58	76	MAR 05	48	46	49
DEC 92	58	49	68	NOV 98	59	52	69	MAY 05	57	53	62
APR 93	65	57	74	MAR 99	62	56	70	AUG 05	49	46	54
JUL 93	59	50	68	JUN 99	60	54	70	DEC 05	57	56	58
SEP 93	68	56	80	OCT 99	63	59	73	MAR 06	55	51	64
DEC 93	68	56	80	DEC 99	59	52	69	JUN 06	59	55	63
APR 94	70	57	81	MAR 00	59	51	71	SEP 06	51	49	55
AUG 94	67	56	78	APR 00	60	53	71	NOV 06	52	50	55
NOV 94	68	56	80	JUL 00	54	46	62	FEB 07	53	48	59
DEC 94	68	55	80	SEP 00	57	47	64	JUN 07	47	41	54
MAR 95	63	51	75	DEC 00	56	46	64	SEP 07	52	44	63
								DEC 07	46	39	53
								MAR 08	50	43	58

Self-Rated Poverty Question: Where would you place your family in this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor)

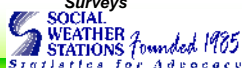
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Table 4A. SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY AND HOUSEHOLDS WHO EXPERIENCED HUNGER: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

	Self-Rated Food Pov.	Official Food Pov.	Hunger Incidence		Self-Rated Food Pov.	Official Food Pov.	Hunger Incidence		Self-Rated Food Pov.	Official Food Pov.	Hunger Incidence
AQUINO				ESTRADA (cont)				ARROYO (cont)			
JUN 88		20.3%		MAR 00			10.5%	MAR 04	51%		7.4%
SEP 88	51%			APR 00	42%		6.8	JUN 04	35		13.0
FEB 89	52			JUL 00			11.2	AUG 04	43		15.1
SEP 89	50			JUN 00		16.8%		DEC 04	41		11.5
APR 90	57			SEP 00			8.8	MAR 05	37		13.0
JUN 91		20.4		DEC 00	47		12.7	MAY 05	49		12.0
RAMOS				ARROYO				AUG 05	37		15.5
DEC 93	57			MAR 01	49		16.1	DEC 05	43		16.7
APR 94	59			JUL 01	54		9.8	MAR 06	40		16.9
JUN 94		18.1		SEP 01	54		9.3	JUN 06	45	11.0%	13.9
SEP 96	50			NOV 01	55		10.4	SEP 06	43		16.9
JUN 97		16.2		MAR 02	52		11.1	NOV 06	40		19.0
ESTRADA				MAY 02	56		11.5	FEB 07	39		19.0
JUL 98	49		8.9%	SEP 02	59		8.8	JUN 07	37		14.7
SEP 98			9.7	NOV 02	56		9.0	SEP 07	43		21.5
NOV 98	48		14.5	MAR 03	51		6.7	DEC 07	34		16.2
MAR 99			7.7	JUN 03	46	10.2	6.6	MAR 08	40		15.7
JUN 99			8.0	SEP 03	55		5.1				
OCT 99			6.5	NOV 03	58		9.4				
DEC 99	47		11.0								

*Note: The NSCB figures, which compare income of the year to the official food poverty line, are plotted in June of the year.

Sources: Social Weather Stations; NSCB Official Poverty Incidence based on Family Income and Expenditure Surveys



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Table 5A. SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY, BY AREA: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

	BAL	LUZ	VIS	MIN		BAL	LUZ	VIS	MIN		BAL	LUZ	VIS	MIN
	NCR					NCR					NCR			
AQUINO					ARROYO (cont.)					ARROYO (cont.)				
SEP 88	23%	43%	69%	66%	SEP 01	33%	52%	65%	59%	MAR 06	40%	40%	39%	40%
FEB 89	30	47	66	63	NOV 01	29	52	65	69	JUN 06	43	47	44	44
SEP 89	24	42	68	61	MAR 02	30	44	60	73	SEP 06	38	40	55	40
APR 90	27	48	77	74	MAY 02	41	48	71	69	NOV 06	45	37	42	41
RAMOS					SEP 02	30	56	64	78	FEB 07	31	38	40	46
DEC 93	33	55	68	67	NOV 02	25	51	77	65	JUN 07	29	40	40	34
APR 94	35	58	66	70	MAR 03	26	42	70	68	SEP 07	33	41	33	59
SEP 96	36	44	59	60	JUN 03	24	39	52	66	DEC 07	28	35	32	39
ESTRADA					SEP 03	35	53	50	76	MAR 08	35	39	32	50
JUL 98	33	49	54	56	NOV 03	30	51	74	73					
NOV 98	28	43	56	62	MAR 04	22	50	63	63					
DEC 99	31	43	62	53	JUN 04	24	38	28	42					
APR 00	19	35	49	60	AUG 04	31	43	47	45					
DEC 00	24	43	55	61	DEC 04	25	37	49	50					
ARROYO					MAR 05	27	31	61	32					
MAR 01	19	35	49	60	MAY 05	45	48	57	46					
JUL 01	31	55	62	60	AUG 05	43	35	40	36					
					DEC 05	42	43	41	44					

Food Poverty Question: Based on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card? (Not poor, On the line, Poor).



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Table 6A. MEDIAN SELF-RATED POVERTY THRESHOLD, BY AREA: POOR HOUSEHOLDS

	BAL					BAL					BAL			
	NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN		NCR	LUZ	VIS	MIN
MARCOS					RAMOS (cont.)					ARROYO				
JUL 85	P2500	P1200	P1500	P1500	JUN 95	P7000	P5000	P4000	P4000	MAR 01	P10000	P6000	P8000	P6000
AQUINO					OCT 95	6000	4000	5000	5000	JUL 01	10000	10000	6000	8000
MAY 86	2500	2000	1000	1500	DEC 95	6000	4000	5000	5000	SEP 01	10000	5000	7000	6000
OCT 86	2500	1500	1000	1000	APR 96	8000	5000	4000	5000	NOV 01	12000	6000	6000	7000
MAR 87	1500	1500	1000	1000	JUN 96	8000	5000	5000	5000	MAR 02	11000	8000	5000	5000
OCT 87	2000	1500	1300	1700	SEP 96	10000	5000	5000	5000	MAY 02	10000	6000	10000	6000
SEP 88	3000	1500	2000	1500	DEC 96	6500	4000	5000	5000	SEP 02	15000	6000	10000	5000
FEB 89	3000	2000	3000	3000	APR 97	6000	5000	6000	5000	NOV 02	10000	7000	7000	6000
SEP 89	3000	1500	3000	2500	JUN 97	10000	5000	5000	6000	MAR 03	10000	6000	10000	5000
APR 90	4500	3000	2000	3000	SEP 97	10000	5000	5000	5000	JUN 03	10000	5000	10000	6000
NOV 90	4000	2500	3000	2000	DEC 97	7000	5000	5000	5000	SEP 03	14000	8000	5000	5000
JUL 91	4000	2500	3000	3000	FEB 98	8000	5000	5000	3500	NOV 03	15000	10000	9000	5000
NOV 91	4000	3000	3000	3000	MAR 98	9000	5000	6000	5000	MAR 04	15000	10000	10000	7000
FEB 92	4000	3000	3000	3000	APR 98	10000	5000	7000	5000	JUN 04	10000	5000	4000	3000
APR 92	5000	3000	3000	3000	ESTRADA					AUG 04	10000	6000	4000	3000
SEP 92	5000	3000	4000	4000	JUL 98	10000	6000	6000	5000	DEC 04	10200	5000	5000	3000
DEC 92	5000	4000	3000	3000	SEP 98	10000	8000	10000	8000	MAR 05	10000	10000	5000	4000
APR 93	5000	3000	3000	3000	NOV 98	9000	5000	8000	5000	MAY 05	10000	7000	6000	5000
JUL 93	6000	3000	4000	3000	MAR 99	12000	5000	8000	5000	AUG 05	12000	7000	6000	5000
SEP 93	6000	3500	4000	5000	JUN 99	7000	7000	10000	5000	DEC 05	10000	5000	5000	5000
DEC 93	6000	3500	5000	4500	OCT 99	10000	10000	10000	6000	MAR 06	10000	5000	7000	6000
APR 94	6000	5000	5000	5000	DEC 99	10000	6000	7000	10000	JUN 06	15000	5000	6000	6000
AUG 94	6000	4500	5000	4000	MAR 00	10000	7000	8000	6000	SEP 06	10000	6000	6000	5000
NOV 94	6000	4000	5000	5000	JUL 00	10000	5000	10000	5000	NOV 06	12000	5000	6000	5000
DEC 94	6000	3000	4000	4000	SEP 00	10000	5000	6000	5000	FEB 07	10000	6000	6000	5000
MAR 95	6000	3000	4000	4000	DEC 00	10000	5000	6000	5000	JUN 07	9000	5000	6000	4000
										SEP 07	10000	6000	5000	5000
										DEC 07	10000	5000	5000	8000
										MAR 08	10000	6000	8000	6000

Poverty Threshold Question, IF POOR: In your opinion, how much money would your family need for home expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore?



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Table 7A. NOMINAL AND DEFLATED POVERTY THRESHOLD, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

	Median Poverty Threshold	CPI (2000=100)	Deflated Poverty Threshold		Median Poverty Threshold	CPI (2000=100)	Deflated Poverty Threshold		Median Poverty Threshold	CPI (2000=100)	Deflated Poverty Threshold
MARCOS				RAMOS (cont.)				ARROYO			
JUL 85	P2,500	26.3	P9,506	JUN 95	P7,000	72.1	P9,709	JUL 01	P10,000	107.9	P9,268
AQUINO				OCT 95	6,000	74.6	8,043	SEP 01	10,000	108.0	9,259
MAY 86	2,500	27.1	9,225	DEC 95	6,000	73.4	8,174	NOV 01	12,000	109.2	10,989
OCT 86	2,500	27.2	9,191	APR 96	8,000	76.9	10,403	MAR 02	11,000	110.2	9,982
MAR 87	1,500	28.2	5,319	JUN 96	8,000	77.5	10,323	MAY 02	10,000	110.9	9,017
OCT 87	2,000	30.0	6,667	SEP 96	10,000	78.2	12,788	SEP 02	15,000	110.3	13,599
SEP 88	3,000	33.5	8,955	DEC 96	6,500	79.7	8,156	NOV 02	10,000	110.6	9,042
FEB 89	3,000	34.8	8,621	APR 97	6,000	81.6	7,353	MAR 03	10,000	113.6	8,803
SEP 89	3,000	36.6	8,197	JUN 97	10,000	82.9	12,063	JUN 03	10,000	115.0	8,696
APR 90	4,500	40.3	11,166	SEP 97	10,000	83.3	12,005	SEP 03	14,000	115.1	12,163
NOV 90	4,000	44.2	9,050	DEC 97	7,000	85.0	8,235	NOV 03	15,000	115.9	12,942
JUL 91	4,000	51.0	7,843	FEB 98	8,000	88.0	9,091	MAR 04	15,000	117.8	12,733
NOV 91	4,000	52.8	7,576	MAR 98	9,000	88.9	10,124	JUN 04	10,000	121.2	8,251
FEB 92	4,000	53.8	7,435	APR 98	10,000	89.3	11,198	AUG 04	10,000	122.1	8,190
APR 92	5,000	54.9	9,107	ESTRADA				DEC 04	10,200	126.4	8,070
SEP 92	5,000	57.9	8,636	JUL 98	10,000	91.6	10,917	MAR 05	10,000	128.1	7,806
DEC 92	5,000	57.7	8,666	SEP 98	10,000	92.2	10,846	MAY 05	10,000	129.5	7,722
APR 93	5,000	59.8	8,361	NOV 98	9,000	93.9	9,585	AUG 05	12,000	133.1	9,016
JUL 93	6,000	61.8	9,709	MAR 99	12,000	94.8	12,658	DEC 05	10,000	135.9	7,358
SEP 93	6,000	62.8	9,554	JUN 99	7,000	95.5	7,330	MAR 06	10,000	139.2	7,184
DEC 93	6,000	63.9	9,390	OCT 99	10,000	96.6	10,352	JUN 06	15,000	141.1	10,631
APR 94	6,000	66.8	8,982	DEC 99	10,000	96.9	10,320	SEP 06	10,000	141.7	7,057
AUG 94	6,000	68.2	8,798	MAR 00	10,000	97.8	10,225	NOV 06	12,000	142.4	8,427
NOV 94	6,000	67.6	8,876	JUL 00	10,000	99.9	10,010	FEB 07	10,000	142.2	7,032
DEC 94	6,000	67.7	8,863	SEP 00	10,000	101.1	9,891	JUN 07	9,000	143.8	6,259
MAR 95	6,000	70.3	8,535	DEC 00	10,000	103.9	9,625	SEP 07	10,000	145.7	6,863
				MAR 01	10,000	105.3	9,497	DEC 07	10,000	147.5	6,780
								MAR 08	10,000	149.8	6,676

Sources: Social Weather Stations; National Statistics Office.



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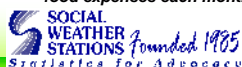
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Table 8A. MEDIAN SELF-RATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLDS, BY AREA: TOTAL POOR HOUSEHOLDS

	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>		<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>
RAMOS					ARROYO (cont.)				
SEP 96	P4000	P3000	P3000	P2000	NOV 03	P5000	P4000	P4000	P2000
ESTRADA					MAR 04	8000	4000	3000	3000
JUL 98	4800	3000	3000	3000	JUN 04	6000	4000	2200	2000
NOV 98	4500	3000	4000	3000	AUG 04	6000	4000	2000	2000
DEC 99	5000	3000	4000	3000	DEC 04	6000	4000	3000	2000
DEC 00	6000	2500	3000	3000	MAR 05	5000	5000	3500	2000
ARROYO					MAY 05	6000	4000	3000	3000
MAR 01	4500	4000	4500	3000	AUG 05	6500	4000	3000	3000
JUL 01	6000	5000	3000	4000	DEC 05	5000	3000	3000	2250
SEP 01	5600	3000	3000	3000	MAR 06	6000	5000	4650	3000
NOV 01	6000	3000	3000	3000	JUN 06	6000	3000	4000	3000
MAR 02	6000	3000	3000	3000	SEP 06	6000	3000	3000	3000
MAY 02	6000	3000	4000	3000	NOV 06	6000	3000	4000	3000
SEP 02	6000	3000	4000	3000	FEB 07	5000	4000	3000	2500
NOV 02	5000	3000	4000	4000	JUN 07	4000	3000	3000	2000
MAR 03	4000	3000	4500	3000	SEP 07	4500	3000	3000	3000
JUN 03	5000	3000	5000	3000	DEC 07	6000	3000	3000	4000
SEP 03	5000	3000	3000	3000	MAR 08	5000	3500	4000	3000

Food Poverty Threshold Question. IF POOR: In your opinion, how much money would your family need for food expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore in terms of food?



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Table 9A. NOMINAL AND DEFLATED FOOD POVERTY THRESHOLD, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

	<u>Median Food Poverty Threshold</u>	<u>CPI (2000=100)*</u>	<u>Deflated Food Poverty Threshold</u>		<u>Median Food Poverty Threshold</u>	<u>CPI (2000=100)*</u>	<u>Deflated Food Poverty Threshold</u>
RAMOS				ARROYO (cont.)			
SEP 96	P4,000	85.5	P4,678	SEP 03	P5,000	108.9	P4,591
ESTRADA				NOV 03	5,000	109.9	4,550
JUL 98	4,800	95.6	5,021	MAR 04	8,000	112.9	7,086
NOV 98	4,500	98.6	4,564	JUN 04	6,000	115.5	5,195
DEC 99	5,000	97.9	5,107	AUG 04	6,000	116.5	5,150
DEC 00	6,000	103.7	5,786	DEC 04	6,000	119.4	5,025
ARROYO				MAR 05	5,000	118.7	4,212
MAR 01	4,500	103.0	4,369	MAY 05	6,000	119.4	5,025
JUL 01	6,000	106.1	5,655	AUG 05	6,500	121.4	5,354
SEP 01	5,600	105.5	5,308	DEC 05	5,000	124.3	4,023
NOV 01	6,000	105.7	5,676	MAR 06	6,000	125.5	4,781
MAR 02	6,000	105.3	5,698	JUN 06	6,000	126.8	4,732
MAY 02	6,000	106.0	5,660	SEP 06	6,000	128.5	4,669
SEP 02	6,000	105.8	5,671	NOV 06	6,000	130.2	4,608
NOV 02	5,000	109.9	4,550	FEB 07	5,000	129.6	3,858
MAR 03	4,000	107.2	3,731	JUN 07	4,000	130.1	3,075
JUN 03	5,000	109.9	4,550	SEP 07	4,500	133.4	3,373
				DEC 07	6,000	136.9	4,382
				MAR 08	5,000	140.0	3,571

* Monthly Consumer Price Index for food, beverages and tobacco.

Sources: Social Weather Stations; National Statistics Office.



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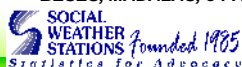
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**Table 10A. INVOLUNTARY HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,
PHILIPPINES: JULY 1998 TO MARCH 2008**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>
July 98	8.9%	5.7%	3.2%	Nov 03	9.4%	6.8%	2.6%
Sep 98	9.7	6.0	3.7	Mar 04	7.4	4.6	2.8
Nov 98	14.5	9.2	5.3	Jun 04	13.0	9.2	3.7
Mar 99	7.7	5.0	2.7	Aug 04	15.1	11.8	3.3
Jun 99	8.1	5.4	2.7	Dec 04	11.5	9.1	2.2
Oct 99	6.5	5.1	1.5	Mar 05	13.0	10.4	2.5
Dec 99	11.0	7.6	3.4	May 05	12.0	9.2	2.9
Mar 00	10.5	4.9	5.4	Aug 05	15.5	12.9	2.6
Jul 00	11.2	6.3	5.0	Dec 05	16.7	12.8	3.9
Sep 00	8.8	5.0	3.8	Mar 06	16.9	12.7	4.2
Dec 00	12.7	8.5	4.2	Jun 06	13.9	10.1	3.4
Mar 01	16.1	10.1	6.0	Sep 06	16.9	12.3	4.6
Jul 01	9.8	6.1	3.7	Nov 06	19.0	15.1	3.9
Sep 01	9.3	5.7	3.6	Feb 07	19.0	15.0	4.0
Nov 01	10.4	7.1	3.3	Jun 07	14.7	12.5	2.2
Mar 02	11.1	7.5	3.6	Sep 07	21.5	17.4	4.1
May 02	11.5	8.4	3.1	Dec 07	16.2	12.9	3.3
Sep 02	8.8	7.3	1.6	Mar 08	15.7	12.5	3.2
Nov 02	9.0	7.3	1.7				
Mar 03	6.7	5.9	0.8				
Jun 03	6.6	5.1	1.5				
Sep 03	5.1	4.0	1.2				
				AVERAGE HUNGER (07/98-03/08)	12.0	8.8	3.3

Note: Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? KUNG OO: Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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**Table 11A. INCIDENCE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,
BY AREA: JULY 1998 TO MARCH 2008**

	<u>NCR</u>	<u>Bal. Luz</u>	<u>Vis</u>	<u>Min</u>		<u>NCR</u>	<u>Bal. Luz</u>	<u>Vis</u>	<u>Min</u>
Jul 98	6.1%	5.1%	11.3%	15.3%	Nov 03	7.7%	12.7%	6.0%	7.7%
Sep 98	9.0	7.3	11.1	13.1	Mar 04	3.4	8.1	6.6	9.2
Nov 98	9.3	17.3	11.6	15.1	Jun 04	7.3	9.3	14.3	22.0
Mar 99	6.0	5.7	7.7	12.7	Aug 04	15.7	11.3	13.3	23.0
Jun 99	7.3	7.0	7.0	11.3	Dec 04	8.7	9.0	13.0	16.3
Oct 99	6.7	8.7	5.3	3.3	Mar 05	7.7	13.7	13.7	14.3
Dec 99	11.7	11.7	10.3	10.0	May 05	12.0	15.0	13.7	5.3
Mar 00	10.0	7.7	7.7	18.3	Aug 05	16.7	18.0	13.3	12.0
Jun 00	5.7	12.7	13.3	10.3	Dec 05	21.0	13.7	14.3	21.7
Sep 00	4.3	8.3	5.3	15.3	Mar 06	18.3	14.7	16.0	21.0
Dec 00	10.7	12.3	12.3	15.0	Jun 06	15.0	10.0	17.7	17.3
Mar 01	10.0	15.3	20.0	18.0	Sep 06	12.8	14.7	19.7	21.3
Jul 01	9.7	8.0	12.0	11.3	Nov 06	17.7	17.7	19.0	22.3
Sep 01	11.3	7.0	12.7	9.3	Feb 07	20.7	18.3	15.3	22.7
Nov 01	5.7	8.7	12.3	14.7	Jun 07	22.0	12.0	12.3	17.7
Mar 02	8.7	12.0	13.0	9.3	Sep 07	17.7	22.3	21.7	22.0
May 02	7.7	12.3	10.7	13.0	Dec 07	19.0	14.0	14.3	20.3
Sep 02	8.3	13.7	2.0	6.3	Mar 08	15.7	16.0	12.3	18.0
Nov 02	5.3	9.3	10.0	9.7					
Mar 03	7.3	8.0	4.3	6.0	AVERAGE HUNGER (07/98-03/08)	10.9	11.5	11.6	14.1
Jun 03	8.0	7.3	3.3	7.3					
Sep 03	7.3	4.7	4.3	5.3					

Note: If 10% is the proportion being tested, the error margin is 1.73%.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain?



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Table 11A.1. DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION: JUL 1998 TO MAR 2008

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>
July 98	6.1%	5.2%	0.9%	Nov 03	7.7%	5.0%	2.7%
Sep 98	9.0	6.1	2.9	Mar 04	3.4	1.7	1.7
Nov 98	9.3	7.3	2.0	Jun 04	7.3	5.7	1.7
Mar 99	6.0	4.7	1.3	Aug 04	15.7	13.0	2.7
Jun 99	7.3	5.3	2.0	Dec 04	8.7	7.7	1.0
Oct 99	6.7	5.7	1.0	Mar 05	7.7	6.1	1.7
Dec 99	11.7	8.3	3.3	May 05	12.0	10.7	1.3
Mar 00	10.0	6.0	4.0	Aug 05	16.7	12.3	4.3
Jun 00	5.7	3.7	2.0	Dec 05	21.0	13.7	7.3
Sep 00	4.3	3.7	0.7	Mar 06	18.3	12.7	5.7
Dec 00	10.7	9.7	1.0	Jun 06	15.0	10.0	5.0
Mar 01	10.0	7.3	2.6	Sep 06	12.8	8.2	4.6
Jul 01	9.7	5.3	4.4	Nov 06	17.7	12.7	5.0
Sep 01	11.3	6.0	5.3	Feb 07	20.7	15.7	5.0
Nov 01	5.7	5.0	0.7	Jun 07	22.0	17.7	4.3
Mar 02	8.7	6.7	2.0	Sep 07	17.7	12.0	5.7
May 02	7.7	5.7	2.0	Dec 07	19.0	12.7	6.3
Sep 02	8.3	6.0	2.3	Mar 08	15.7	10.3	5.3
Nov 02	5.3	3.7	1.7				
Mar 03	7.3	6.4	1.0				
Jun 03	8.0	6.0	2.0				
Sep 03	7.3	5.7	1.7				
				AVERAGE			
				HUNGER	10.9	7.9	3.0
				(07/98-03/08)			

Note: If 10% is the proportion being tested, the error margin is 1.73%. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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Table 11A.2. DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS, BALANCE LUZON: JULY 1998 TO MARCH 2008

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>
July 98	5.1%	4.1%	1.0%	Nov 03	12.7%	8.7%	4.0%
Sep 98	7.3	4.6	2.8	Mar 04	8.1	5.5	2.6
Nov 98	17.3	13.1	4.3	Jun 04	9.3	7.0	2.3
Mar 99	5.7	3.7	2.0	Aug 04	11.3	8.3	3.0
Jun 99	7.0	6.0	1.0	Dec 04	9.0	7.3	1.7
Oct 99	8.7	7.0	1.7	Mar 05	13.7	11.7	2.0
Dec 99	11.7	9.3	2.3	May 05	15.0	11.3	3.7
Mar 00	7.7	4.7	3.0	Aug 05	18.0	15.0	3.0
Jun 00	12.7	7.7	5.0	Dec 05	13.7	10.3	3.3
Sep 00	8.3	6.7	1.7	Mar 06	14.7	9.0	5.7
Dec 00	12.3	9.3	3.0	Jun 06	10.0	8.7	1.0
Mar 01	15.3	11.3	4.0	Sep 06	14.7	10.3	4.3
Jul 01	8.0	5.7	2.3	Nov 06	17.7	14.7	3.0
Sep 01	7.0	4.0	3.0	Feb 07	18.3	14.3	4.0
Nov 01	8.7	6.7	2.0	Jun 07	12.0	9.3	2.7
Mar 02	12.0	9.7	2.3	Sep 07	22.3	18.0	4.3
May 02	12.3	9.0	3.3	Dec 07	14.0	11.7	2.3
Sep 02	13.7	11.7	2.0	Mar 08	16.0	12.3	3.7
Nov 02	9.3	8.0	1.3				
Mar 03	8.0	7.7	0.3				
Jun 03	7.3	5.3	2.0				
Sep 03	4.7	3.7	1.0				
				AVERAGE			
				HUNGER	11.5	8.8	2.7
				(07/98-03/08)			

Note: If 10% is the proportion being tested, the error margin is 1.73%. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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**Table 11A.3. DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,
VISAYAS: JULY 1998 TO MARCH 2008**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>
July 98	11.3%	8.4%	2.9%	Nov 03	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%
Sep 98	11.1	7.7	3.4	Mar 04	5.6	5.3	1.3
Nov 98	11.6	5.7	6.0	Jun 04	14.3	8.3	6.0
Mar 99	7.7	4.7	3.0	Aug 04	13.3	10.7	2.7
Jun 99	7.0	5.3	1.7	Dec 04	13.0	11.3	1.7
Oct 99	5.3	3.0	2.3	Mar 05	13.7	10.3	3.3
Dec 99	10.3	7.4	3.0	May 05	13.7	9.7	4.0
Mar 00	7.7	4.3	3.3	Aug 05	13.3	11.0	2.3
Jun 00	13.3	6.7	6.7	Dec 05	14.3	11.3	3.0
Sep 00	5.3	2.0	3.3	Mar 06	16.0	13.3	2.7
Dec 00	12.3	9.0	3.3	Jun 06	17.7	11.0	6.0
Mar 01	20.0	11.0	9.0	Sep 06	19.7	13.7	6.0
Jul 01	12.0	8.3	3.7	Nov 06	19.0	15.3	3.7
Sep 01	12.7	9.0	3.7	Feb 07	15.3	12.7	2.7
Nov 01	12.3	7.7	4.7	Jun 07	12.3	10.7	1.7
Mar 02	13.0	7.0	6.0	Sep 07	21.7	17.3	4.3
May 02	10.7	7.7	3.0	Dec 07	14.3	13.3	1.0
Sep 02	2.0	2.0	0.0	Mar 08	12.3	11.0	1.3
Nov 02	10.0	8.3	1.7				
Mar 03	4.3	3.0	1.3	AVERAGE			
Jun 03	3.3	3.3	0.0	HUNGER	11.6	8.4	3.2
Sep 03	4.3	3.7	0.7	(07/98-03/08)			

Note: If 10% is the proportion being tested, the error margin is 1.73%. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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**Table 11A.4. DEGREE OF HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS,
MINDANAO: JULY 1998 TO MARCH 2008**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Severe</u>
July 98	15.3%	6.2%	9.1%	Nov 03	7.7%	5.3%	2.3%
Sep 98	13.1	6.9	6.2	Mar 04	9.2	3.9	5.3
Nov 98	15.1	6.4	8.7	Jun 04	22.0	16.3	5.3
Mar 99	12.7	8.0	4.7	Aug 04	23.0	18.3	4.7
Jun 99	11.3	4.3	7.0	Dec 04	16.3	11.3	4.3
Oct 99	3.3	2.7	0.7	Mar 05	14.3	11.0	3.3
Dec 99	10.0	4.3	5.7	May 05	5.3	4.0	1.3
Mar 00	18.3	6.0	12.3	Aug 05	12.0	11.0	1.0
Jun 00	10.3	5.0	5.3	Dec 05	21.7	18.0	3.7
Sep 00	15.3	5.3	10.0	Mar 06	21.0	19.0	2.0
Dec 00	15.0	6.0	9.0	Jun 06	17.3	12.0	4.7
Mar 01	18.0	9.0	9.0	Sep 06	21.3	17.3	4.0
Jul 01	11.3	5.3	6.0	Nov 06	22.3	17.3	5.0
Sep 01	9.3	5.7	3.7	Feb 07	22.7	18.0	4.7
Nov 01	14.7	8.7	6.0	Jun 07	17.7	17.0	0.7
Mar 02	9.3	4.7	4.7	Sep 07	22.0	19.7	2.3
May 02	13.0	9.7	3.3	Dec 07	20.3	15.0	5.3
Sep 02	6.3	4.7	1.7	Mar 08	18.0	15.3	2.7
Nov 02	9.7	7.3	2.3				
Mar 03	6.0	5.0	1.0	AVERAGE			
Jun 03	7.3	5.7	1.7	HUNGER	14.1	9.5	4.6
Sep 03	5.3	3.7	1.7	(07/98-03/08)			

Note: If 10% is the proportion being tested, the error margin is 1.73%. Don't Know and Refused responses are not shown.

Q: Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



SWS Surveys on Hunger and Poverty

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**Table 12A. INVOLUNTARY HUNGER IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA:
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, JUN 2006**

	<i>Moderate Hunger</i>	<i>Severe Hunger</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Philippines	15.0%	3.6%	18.6%
NCR	19.3	5.7	24.9
Balance Luzon	11.6	2.8	14.4
Visayas	12.7	3.4	16.0
Mindanao	19.3	3.0	22.2

Q: Nitong nakaraang Abril hanggang Hunyo 2006, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain? **KUNG OO:** Nangyari po ba 'yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI?



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Table 14A. CHILD-HUNGER GAPS, by AREA, 1998-2002

		<u>RP</u>	<u>NCR</u>	<u>BAL LUZ</u>	<u>VIS</u>	<u>MIN</u>
Average 1998-2002		+3.2%	+2.1%	+4.4%	+2.0%	+2.5%
Jul	1998	+2.7	-0.4	+1.8	+6.0	0
Sep	1998	+6.7	+3.5	+3.0	+7.6	+15.3
Nov	1998	+3.7	+1.3	+8.0	+1.3	-2.5
Mar	1999	+3.0	+6.3	+1.1	+1.9	+4.6
Jun	1999	+1.7	+1.3	+0.9	+2.8	+2.5
Oct	1999	+3.3	+1.6	+8.6	+1.8	-4.0
Dec	1999	+4.7	+2.4	+11.3	+1.8	+0.6
Mar	2000	+4.1	+4.5	+8.5	-1.0	-1.4
Jun	2000	+2.1	-0.4	+6.2	-1.3	-1.1
Sep	2000	+3.0	-0.4	+2.9	+1.2	+5.1
Dec	2000	+3.6	+2.8	+5.0	+3.8	+0.3
Mar	2001	+2.5	-0.8	-0.4	+2.9	+10.7
Jul	2001	+2.7	+1.0	+1.9	+3.3	+6.7
Sep	2001	+0.7	+7.4	-0.8	-0.5	+0.8
Nov	2001	+2.3	-0.3	+2.7	+0.3	+4.1
Mar	2002	+1.8	+5.1	+1.6	+1.1	+0.2
May	2002	+6.3	0	+11.8	+4.1	+1.7

Note: The Child-Hunger Gap = (% Hunger among Families with Minors present) minus (% Hunger among Families of Adults Only)



SWS Monitoring of Self-Rated Deprivation

Mahar Mangahas
Social Weather Stations

Annex 3. Standard SWS sampling procedure

The following Technical Details, while referring specifically to the Third Quarter 2007 Social Weather Survey (September 2-5, 2007), describe the standard sampling procedure for the SWS quarterly national surveys.

1. Location

The **Third Quarter 2007 Social Weather Survey** covered the entire Philippines and had four major study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (outside NCR), Visayas and Mindanao.

2. Timetable

Fieldwork:

National Capital Region	-	September 2-5, 2007
Balance Luzon	-	September 2-5, 2007
Visayas	-	September 2-5, 2007
Mindanao	-	September 2-5, 2007

3. Respondents

Data were gathered through face-to-face interviews of voting-age adults (18 years old and above). It asked a host of questions about political, social and economic issues, some undertaken as regular indicators monitored over time and others reflective of current concerns as well as specific personal information. It also obtained information and background characteristics about the household, the household head and family members.

4. Sampling Method

Sample Sizes and Error Margins. An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based. As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It is computed as follows:

$$\pm Z * \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

Where Z, at 95% confidence level is 1.96; p is the sample proportion estimate and n is the sample size. The overall sample size of 1,200 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of $\pm 2.83\%$ at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design. The sampling error is at its highest when the true proportion being estimated is close to 50%.

The following approximate 95%-confidence margins for sampling error should be made when aggregating data at various levels:

	Sample Size	Error margin
Philippines	1200	$\pm 3\%$
National Capital Region	300	$\pm 6\%$
Balance Luzon	300	$\pm 6\%$
Visayas	300	$\pm 6\%$
Mindanao	300	$\pm 6\%$

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However, somewhat higher error margins should be expected since multi-stage cluster sampling was used; this design-effect is not readily measurable through established statistical software.

Sampling scheme. The Philippines was divided into four study areas: National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The sample size for each of the four study areas is 300 voting-age adults.

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample spots. The allocation of sample units in each stage was as follows:

	Sample Prov.	Sample Mun.	Spots	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region	--	17	60	300
Balance Luzon	10	15	60	300
Visayas	5	15	60	300
Mindanao	6	15	60	300
	---	-----	-----	-----
	21	62	240	1200

For the National Capital Region

Stage 1. Selection of Sample Spots (Barangays)

For NCR's first stage, 60 barangays are distributed among the 17 NCR cities and municipalities in such a way that each city/municipality was assigned a number of barangays that was roughly proportional to its population size. An additional provision was that each municipality must receive at least one barangay. Barangays were then selected from within each municipality with probability proportional to size (PPS).

Stage 2. Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, five households were established by systematic sampling. Designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. Subsequent sample households were chosen using a fixed interval of 5 households in between the sampled ones; i.e. every 6th household was sampled.

Stage 3. Selection of Sample Adult

For the third stage, in each selected household, a respondent is randomly chosen among the household members who were 18 years of age and older, using a probability selection table. In selecting the probability respondent of a household, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table of odd-numbered questionnaires; only female family members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

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For the rest of the Philippines

Stage 1. Allocation and Selection of Sample Provinces

Balance Luzon was further divided into 6 regions: Region I, CAR + Region II, Region III, Region IV-A, Region IV-B and Region V; Visayas into 3 regions: Region VI, Region VII and Region VIII; and Mindanao into 6 regions: Region IX, Region X, CARAGA, Region XI, Region XII and ARMM.

Using probability proportional to population size (PPS) of the region, the allocation of 10 provinces in Luzon, 5 in Visayas and 6 in Mindanao were as follows:

LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
Region I	1	Region VI	2	Region IX	1
CAR/REG II	1	Region VII	1	Reg X	1
Region III	2	Region VIII	1	CARAGA	1
Region IV-A	2	Non-quota	1	Region XI	1
Region IV-B	1			Region XII	1
Region V	1			ARMM	1
Non-quota	2				
-----		-----		-----	
TOTAL	10		5		6

The non-quota provinces were selected without replacement using probability proportional to their remainders. The remainders are fractions derived when the proportion of the regions (based on their respective study area) are multiplied by 10 for Luzon, and 5 for Visayas and 6 for Mindanao. For instance, if 1.28 is obtained for Region I, then 1 province is assigned to this region and remaining fraction of 0.28 is included for the allocation of the non-quota province.

Given the target number of provinces for each region, sample provinces were then selected by PPS, without replacement. An additional provision is that each region must receive at least one province.

Stage 2. Allocation and selection of sample municipalities

Within each study area, 15 municipalities were allocated among the sample provinces. 15 was multiplied by the proportion of the provinces. The resulting integers became the number of municipalities in that province. If there were remaining municipalities to be allocated, they were distributed using probability proportional to the remainders.

Sample municipalities were then selected from within each sample province with probability proportional to population size, without replacement. An additional provision was that each province must receive at least one municipality.

Stage 3. Allocation and Selection of Sample Spots

Once the sample provinces have been selected, 60 spots for each of the major areas were allocated among the sample provinces. Using the target number set for each spot in each region, the spots were distributed in such a way the each province was assigned a number of spots roughly proportional to its population size.

LUZON		VISAYAS		MINDANAO	
Region I	7	Region VI	24	Region IX	10
CAR+REG II	8	Region VII	22	Reg X	12
Region III	15	Region VIII	14	CARAGA	7

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Region IV-A	17	Region XI	12
Region IV-B	4	Region XII	10
Region V	9	ARMM	9
	----		----
TOTAL	60		60

Sample barangays within each sample municipality were selected with probability proportional to size.

Sample barangays were then classified as urban or rural based on the latest National Statistics Office classification (2000).

Stage 4. Selection of Sample Households

For the fourth stage, within each sample spot, five households were established by systematic sampling. In urban barangays as well as in rural barangays, designated starting points were randomly assigned - it was either: 1) a municipal/barangay hall, 2) a school, 3) the barangay captain's house, or 4) a church/chapel/mosque. A random start from 1-6 was also randomly generated for each spot. Thus, if a particular spot has a random start of 4, the first sample household should be the 4th household from the designated starting point. The sampling interval for urban barangays was six, while for rural barangays, it was two.

Stage 5. Selection of Sample Respondents

For the fifth and final stage, as discussed earlier, a respondent was randomly chosen from among the voting-age adults in each selected household using a probability respondent selection table. A respondent not contacted during the first attempt was visited for a second time. If the respondent remained unavailable, or in cases where there was no qualified probability respondent of a given gender, the interval sampling of households would continue until five sample respondents were identified.

5. Research Methodology

a. Preparation

(1) Questionnaire

The definitive language version of the questionnaire, Tagalog, was translated into English, Bicolano, Cebuano, Ilonggo, and Ilocano by language experts. Then the language translation underwent cognitive pretests to make sure that the messages were conveyed accurately.

(2) Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

SWS pre-tested the questionnaire on 12 voting-age adults from different socio-economic classes in order to:

- Determine the time length of the interview
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be
- Test question sequence and identify bases
- Correct and improve translation
- Change open-ended questions into multiple-choice questions

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- Find out which items are conceptually vague
- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties

(3) Training

Training was conducted in 14 central locations: the SWS Office in Quezon City, Dagupan, Isabela, Pampanga, Socorro, Legazpi City, Bacolod City, Cebu City, Catbalogan City, Pagadian City, Valencia, Tagum City, General Santos City and Marawi City. The interviewers needed to cover NCR, Rizal, Bulacan and Cavite were trained in Quezon City, those trained in Dagupan covered Pangasinan and Tarlac, those trained in Isabela covered Isabela, those trained in Pampanga covered Bataan, those trained in Socorro covered Oriental Mindoro, while those trained in Legazpi City covered Albay and Camarines Norte. Those trained in Bacolod City covered Aklan and Negros Occidental, those trained in Cebu City covered Cebu and Siquijor, while those trained in Catbalogan City covered Western Samar. Those trained in Pagadian City covered Zamboanga del Sur, those trained in Valencia covered Bukidnon and Agusan del Norte, those trained in Tagum City covered Compostela Valley, those trained in General Santos City covered South Cotabato, while those trained in Marawi City covered Lanao del Sur.

- (a) Training time – The minimum training time for group supervisors and interviewers was 2 days prior to field implementation. The third day was the start-off, where the field supervisor observed the field interviewers on their first interviews.
- (b) Training Activities – These mainly consisted of:

One or two days office training to learn the basics of the project. Mock interviews among participants, i.e. field interviewers interviewing field anchors as respondents are done to get accustomed to the flow of interviewing and questionnaire format.

Interviews were practiced with a supervisor around until the interviewer could be left on her own.

- (c) Evaluation of interviewer's work – All first interviews of each field interviewer were observed by her field supervisor, and then evaluated. Only after meeting a certain evaluation criteria was an interviewer left to interview on her own, although her field supervisor always stayed within the vicinity of the sample spot to conduct checks.

b. Field Work

(1) Workers on Hand

For this project, a total of 100 field staff were deployed:

	Field Manager = 1
NCR	Field Anchors = 3 Field Interviewers = 21
Balance Luzon	Field Anchors = 5 Field Interviewers = 23

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Visayas
Field Anchors = 3
Field Interviewers = 20

Mindanao
Field Anchors = 3
Field Interviewers = 21

(2) Supervision

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers, (at least 10% of total interviewers were observed by supervisors), followed-up and did surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

(3) Spot-checking

Part of quality control was to make sure at least 30% of each interviewer’s output was spot-checked and back-checked. Once an incomplete or inconsistent answer was spotted in the questionnaire, the field interviewer went back to the respondent’s house to re-ask the question for verification.

c. Field Editing

(a) After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over her own work and check for consistency.

(b) All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edited every interview.

(c) Data Processing

(1) Office editors conducted final consistency checks on all interviews prior to coding.

(2) A data entry computer program verified and checked the consistency of the encoded data before data tables were generated.

6. Weighting Procedure

To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the survey data. The weight projection is computed by dividing the projected population in the area by the sample size of the same area. Appropriate projected factors were applied so that original population proportions were reflected in the data tables using this formula.

$$\text{Projection factors (Weight)} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

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For questions answered by the sample voting-age adults, the following projection factors were used:

	2007 NSO Projected Population Age 18 and above	Total Sample Size (PR)	Projection factor for 1 probability Respondent (000)
NCR	7,119,778	300	23.7325933333
Balance Luzon	23,014,696	300	76.7156533333
Visayas	10,534,503	300	35.1150100000
Mindanao	12,026,064	300	40.0868800000
	-----	-----	
TOTAL	52,695,041	1,200	

For questions pertaining to household (HH), the following projection factors were used:

	2007 NSO Projected HH Population	Total Sample Size	Projection factors (000)
NCR	2,396,289	300	7.9876300000
Balance Luzon	7,744,130	300	25.8137666667
Visayas	3,546,770	300	11.8225666667
Mindanao	4,030,650	300	13.4355000000
	-----	-----	
TOTAL	17,717,839	1,200	

The SPSS version of the datafile is already weighted according to the above projection factors. As the data are weighted, the total number of cases that appear is 52,695. The figure is in thousands, i.e., 52,695,041 persons representing NSO's projected number of adults (18 years old and above) for year 2007 based on the 2000 Census.

Researchers who are defining data using the ASCII files should apply these projection factors.



Mangahas-Self Rated Deprivation-Annex 4.doc [Example of SWS Household Head questionnaire]

SWS 2007-17 FINAL
(08/14/07: 12:00 PM)

PROJECT SWR 2007-III
(HHH-TAGALOG)

Interview No. _____
Time Start: _____ AM/PM
Time End: _____ AM/PM
Duration: _____

NAME OF RESPONDENT _____
NUMBER/STREET _____
BARANGAY _____ MUNICIPALITY _____ PROVINCE _____ REGION _____

FIELD CONTROL		DP CONTROL	
FI Name/Code	Date: _____	Edited by Name/Code	Date: _____
FA Name/Code	Date: _____	Coded by Name/Code	Date: _____
Start-off by Name/Code	Date: _____	Encoded by Name/Code	Date: _____
Observed by Name/Code	Date: _____	Checked by Name/Code	Date: _____
Spotchecked by Name/Code	Date: _____		
Backchecked by Name/Code	Date: _____		
Edited by Name/Code	Date: _____		

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

2000 CENSUS ASCERTAINED
H01/H02 LOCALE: CLASSIFICATION CLASSIFICATION H03 AREA:
Urban 1 1 NCR 1 Visayas 3
Rural 2 2 Balance Luzon 2 Mindanao 4

H04 CLASS OF DWELLING A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4 D1 (owns lot) 4 D2 (not own lot) 5 E 6	H08 SEX OF HHH Male 1 Female 2 H09 AGE GROUP OF HHH 18-19 01 50-54 08 20-24 02 55-59 09 25-29 03 60-70 10 30-34 04 71-75 11 35-39 05 76 & OVER 12 40-44 06 45-49 07 Actual H10 RELIGION AT PRESENT OF HHH Ano po ang relihiyon ninyo? What is your religion? ROMAN CATHOLIC 01 IGLESIA NI CRISTO 02 AGLIPAYAN 03 PROTESTANT 04 ISLAM 05 Other religion, specify _____ [] Other Christian, specify _____ [] None 90 Refused 99	H12 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES/AMENITIES Running water/Piped water into the home Billed 11 Not Billed 12 Toilet (shared) 20 Toilet (own) Flush toilet 31 "De buhos" 32 Others (Specify) Electricity Billed 41 Not Billed 42 Telephone (Get company name) Landline PLDT 51 Bayan Tel 52 Globelines 53 Digitel 54 Islacom 55 Other, specify 56 Cellular Globe 61 Smart 62 Sun Cellular 66 Other, specify 67 Radio 70 Television With Cable 81 Without Cable 82 Credit Card Personal Computer With Internet 83 Without Internet 84 Email Address 85 4 - wheeled motor vehicle 91 3 - wheeled motor vehicle 92 2 - wheeled motor vehicle 93 Motorboat/banca 94																														
H05 / H06 HOME & LOT OWNERSHIP <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>H</th> <th>L</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Own house/lot</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mortgaged</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amortizing</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renting (P _____)</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neither own nor rent</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owned by relatives</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owned by employer</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owned by government</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (specify) _____</td> <td>()</td> <td>()</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		H	L	Own house/lot	1	1	Mortgaged	2	2	Amortizing	3	3	Renting (P _____)	4	4	Neither own nor rent			Owned by relatives	5	5	Owned by employer	6	6	Owned by government	7	7	Others (specify) _____	()	()	H11 MARRIAGE STATUS OF HHH Alin po kayo dito? Which of these are you? (SHOWCARD) WALANG ASAWA O KINAKASAMA (No spouse / no partner) HINDI NAG- ASAWA KAILANMAN 1 (Never married) BALO (Widowed / Widower) 1 HIWALAY / DIBORSYADO 1 (Separated / divorced) MAY ASAWA (Married) UNANG ASAWA (First marriage) 2 DATING/BALO 2 (Formerly widow/widower) 2 DATING HIWALAY/DIBORSYADO 2 (Formerly separated/divorced) MAY KINAKASAMA (With partner) UNANG KINAKASAMA (1st live in partner) DATING BALO (Formerly widow / widower) DATING HIWALAY / DIBORSYADO (Formerly separated / divorced)	H07 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HHH Ano po ang pinakamataas na antas ang natapos ninyo sa inyong pag-aaral? What is your highest educational attainment? (SHOWCARD) WALANG PORMAL NA EDUKASYON 01 (No formal education) NAKAPAG-ELEMENTARYA 02 (Some elementary) TAPOS NG ELEMENTARYA 03 (Completed elementary) NAKAPAG-HIGH SCHOOL 04 (Some high school) TAPOS NG HIGH SCHOOL 05 (Completed high school) NAKAPAG-VOCATIONAL 06 (Some Vocational) TAPOS NG VOCATIONAL 07 (Completed Vocational) NAKAPAG-KOLEHIYO 08 (Some College) TAPOS NG KOLEHIYO 09 (Completed College) MAS MATAAS PA SA KOLEHIYO 10 (Post College)
	H	L																														
Own house/lot	1	1																														
Mortgaged	2	2																														
Amortizing	3	3																														
Renting (P _____)	4	4																														
Neither own nor rent																																
Owned by relatives	5	5																														
Owned by employer	6	6																														
Owned by government	7	7																														
Others (specify) _____	()	()																														
SIGNATURE OF HHH																																



<p>LABOR FORCE STATUS AND PROFILE</p> <p>H14 WORK STATUS (HHH) Kayo po ba ay may trabaho sa kasalukuyan, walang trabaho ngayon pero mayroon dati, o hindi pa nagtrabaho kahit minsan? <i>Are you working at present, not working at present but used to work, or have never worked?</i></p> <p>MAY TRABAHO SA KASALUKUYAN..... 1 CONTINUE <i>(Working, includes unpaid family worker)</i></p> <p>WALANG TRABAHO NGAYON, MAYROON DATI..... 2 CONTINUE <i>(Not working now but worked before)</i></p> <p>HINDI PA NAGTRABAHO KAHIT MINSAN..... 3 CONTINUE <i>(Have never worked)</i></p>	<p>H19 WILLING TO TAKE UP WORK (HHH) Gusto mo bang magtrabaho o magtayo ng negosyo ngayon o sa susunod na 2 linggo, o hindi? <i>Are you willing to work or establish a business today or in the next 2 weeks, or not?</i></p> <p>OO (Yes) 1</p> <p>HINDI (No)..... 2</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">GO TO H22</div>
<p>H15 WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK OR NOT (HHH) IF NOT WORKING: Kayo po ba ay naghahanap ng trabaho o nagbabalak magtayo ng negosyo, o hindi? <i>Are you looking for work or planning to establish a business or not?</i></p> <p>OO (Yes) 1 CONTINUE</p> <p>HINDI (No) 2 GO TO H16b</p>	<p>H20 TSC088 MAIN OCCUPATION (HHH) IF WORKING: Ano po ang inyong pangunahing trabaho o hanapbuhay? <i>What is your primary work/livelihood? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)</i></p> <p>VERBATIM: _____ (ENCODE VERBATIM ANSWERS) (POSITION/DESIGNATION/EMPLOYER))</p>
<p>H16a CLASSIFICATION OF THOSE LOOKING FOR WORK (HHH) IF NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK: Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang angkop sa inyo (SHOWCARD)? <i>Which of the following applies to you (SHOWCARD)?</i></p> <p>HINDI NAGTRABAHO KAILANMAN (Never worked before) 1</p> <p>HINDI KUSANG UMALIS SA DATING TRABAHO (Retrenched)..... 2</p> <p>NATANGGAL SA DATING TRABAHO (Was laid off from former job)..... 3</p> <p>NATAPOS ANG DATING KONTRATA AT HINDI SINUNDAN NG..... 4</p> <p>PANIBAGO (Previous contract was finished and not followed with a new contract)</p> <p>NAGSARA ANG KUMPANYANG DATING PINAGTA-TRABAHUHAN 5 <i>(Previous employer closed operation)</i></p> <p>KUSANG UMALIS SA DATING TRABAHO 6 <i>(Voluntarily left old job)</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">GO TO H18</div>	<p>Hired Workers (excl. unpaid family workers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional/Technical..... 11 - Managers 12 - Community Workers (Brgy. Chairman/Kagawad/Tanod)..... 13 - Clerical/Administrative/Sales (office workers) 14 - Non- agricultural skilled (non-office workers)..... 15 - Non- agricultural unskilled (laborers)..... 16 - Agricultural (include fishing, forestry)..... 17 <p>Employers and Self-Employed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural operators (include fishing and forestry)..... 21 - Non- agricultural entrepreneurs 22 <p>Purely Property Owners (income mainly from rentals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rentals from agricultural properties 31 - Rentals from non- agricultural properties 32 Others (specify) () <p>Unpaid Family worker..... 40</p>
<p>H16b REASONS FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK (HHH) IF NOT WORKING AND NOT LOOKING FOR WORK: Bakit po kayo hindi naghahanap ng trabaho? Dahil po ba ay (SHOWCARD)? <i>Why are you not looking for work? Is it because... (SHOWCARD)?</i></p> <p>PAGOD/ NANINIWALA NA WALANG TRABAHONG MAKIKITA..... 01 CONTINUE <i>(Tired/Believe no work is available)</i></p> <p>NAGHIHINTAY NG RESULTA SA INA-APLAYAN NA TRABAHO 02</p> <p>PANSAMANTALANG SAKIT/PAGKA-BALDADO..... 03 H18 <i>(Temporary illness/disability)</i></p> <p>MASAMANG PANAHO/KLIMA (Bad weather)..... 04</p> <p>NAGHIHINTAY NA KUNIN SA DATING TRABAHO..... 05</p> <p>MASYADONG BATA/MATANDA (Too young/old) 06</p> <p>RETIRADO (Retired)..... 07</p> <p>PERMANENTENG PAGKA-BALDADO (Permanent disability)..... 08 H22</p> <p>NANGANGASIWA NG BAHAY O PAMILYA..... 09 <i>(Household or family duties)</i></p> <p>NAG-AARAL (Schooling) 10</p> <p>IBA PA, PAKITUKOY (Others, pls. specify) H18</p>	<p>H21 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT (HHH) IF WORKING: Ang trabaho po ba ninyo ay sa... (SHOWCARD)? <i>Do you work in ... (SHOWCARD)?</i></p> <p>PRIBADONG KUMPANYA (Private enterprise)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REHISTRADO (Registered: Formal) 11 HINDI REHISTRADO (Not registered: Informal)..... 12 <p>PANSARILING EMPLEYO (Self-employed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REHISTRADO (Registered: Formal) 21 HINDI REHISTRADO (Not registered: Informal)..... 22 <p>GOBYERNO (Government) 30</p> <p>NAGTATRABAHO SA PAMILYA NG WALANG BAYAD..... 40 <i>(Unpaid family worker)</i></p>
<p>H17 LAST TIME LOOKED FOR WORK (HHH) IF TIRED/BELIEVE NO WORK IS AVAILABLE: Kailan po kayo huling naghahanap ng trabaho? <i>When was the last time you looked for work?</i></p> <p>6 NA BUWAN PABABA (6 months or less)..... 1 CONTINUE</p> <p>HIGIT PA SA 6 NA BUWAN (More than 6 months)..... 2 GO TO H22</p>	<p>H22 WHETHER HOUSEHOLD HAS AN OFW WHO IS CURRENTLY ABROAD Mayroon po bang miyembro ng pamilya sa inyong pamamahay na kasalukuyang nagtatrabaho sa ibang bansa, o wala?</p> <p><i>Is there a family member in this household who is currently working abroad, or none?</i></p> <p>MAYROON (There is)..... 1 CONTINUE</p> <p>WALA (None) 2 GO TO H24</p>
<p>H18 AVAILABLE FOR WORK (HHH) Kayo po ba ay maaari o pwedeng magtrabaho o magtayo ng negosyo ngayon o sa susunod na 2 linggo, o hindi? <i>Are you available to work or establish a business today or in the next 2 weeks, or not?</i></p> <p>OO (Yes)..... 1 CONTINUE</p> <p>HINDI (No)..... 2 GO TO H22</p>	<p>H23 COUNTRY WHERE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WORKS Saang bansa po sila nagta-trabaho? <i>In which country do they work?</i></p> <p>VERBATIM: _____</p>



H24 FRUIT/VEGETABLE OWNERSHIP (HHH)

Mayroon po ba kayong hardin dito sa inyong bahay o kahit saanman lugar na may tanim na gulay o prutas na inyong napagkukunan ng pagkain?

Do you have a vegetable or fruit garden, here in your house or in any other place, where you get the vegetables or fruits that you eat?

MAY HARDIN (Have a garden) 1
WALANG HARDIN (Does not have a garden) 2

H25 FISHPOND OWNERSHIP (HHH)

Mayroon po ba kayong fishpond o palaisdaan dito sa inyong bahay o kahit saanman lugar na inyong napagkukunan ng isda para sa inyong pagkain?

Do you have a fishpond, here in your house or in any other place, where you get the fish that you eat?

MAY PALAISDAAN (Have a fishpond) 1
WALANG PALAISDAAN (Does not have a fishpond) 2

H26 ANIMAL OWNERSHIP (HHH)

Mayroon po ba kayong mga alagang hayop sa bahay o saanman lugar, para sa inyong pagkain?

Do you raise any animals at home or in any other place, for food?

MAY ALAGANG HAYOP (Have animals at home) 1
WALANG ALAGANG HAYOP (Does not have animals at home) 2

H27 SERIOUSNESS OF THE DROUGHT PROBLEM (HHH)

Sa inyong palagay, gaano kaseryoso ang problemang tag-tuyot na kasalukuyan nating nararanasan sa iba't-ibang parte sa ating bansa? (SHOWCARD)

In your opinion, how serious is the problem of drought that we are currently experiencing in different parts of our country? (SHOWCARD)

TALAGANG SERYOSO (Very serious) 1
MEDYO SERYOSO (Somewhat serious) 2
HINDI GAANONG SERYOSO (Hardly serious) 3
WALANG PROBLEMA (No problem) 4

FOR CODER: REFER TO CENSUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

H28 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

NO FAMILY

ONE PERSON
SINGLE PERSON (MALE) 11
SINGLE PERSON (FEMALE) 12
TWO OR MORE PERSONS 13
(INDEPENDENT MEMBERS)

ONE FAMILY, NO OTHERS (NUCLEAR)

COUPLE, NO CHILDREN 21
COUPLE, WITH 1-2 CHILDREN 22
COUPLE, WITH 3 OR MORE CHILDREN 23
LONE PARENT, MALE, WITH CHILDREN 24
LONE PARENT, FEMALE, WITH CHILDREN 25

ONE FAMILY, + OTHERS (NON-NUCLEAR)

COUPLE, NO CHILDREN + 31
COUPLE, WITH 1-2 CHILDREN + 32
COUPLE, WITH 3 OR MORE CHILDREN + 33
LONE PARENT, MALE, WITH CHILDREN + 34
LONE PARENT, FEMALE, WITH CHILDREN + 35

TWO OR MORE FAMILIES 40

H29 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

(MINORS DEFINED AS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD)

SINGLE 01
ONE ADULT/ONE MINOR 02
ONE ADULT/TWO MINORS 03
ONE ADULT/THREE OR MORE MINORS 04
TWO ADULTS 05
TWO ADULTS/ONE MINOR 06
TWO ADULTS/TWO MINORS 07
TWO ADULTS/THREE OR MORE MINORS 08
THREE ADULTS 09
THREE ADULTS WITH MINORS 10
FOUR ADULTS 11
FOUR ADULTS WITH MINORS 12
OTHERS (SPECIFY # OF ADULTS & MINORS) ()

H30 ACTUAL COUNT _____

H31 ACTUAL COUNT UNDER 18 _____

NOTE TO FI: PLEASE GIVE ONE SWS INTERVIEW CARD

THANK YOU VERY MUCH – MARAMING SALAMAT PO!



TALK TO HHH

INTRODUCTION: Magandang umaga/hapon/ gabi po. Ako po ay si _____ na taga-Social Weather Stations. Gumagawa po kami ng pag-aaral tungkol sa pang-araw-araw na pamumuhay ng mga tao at ang kanilang mga opinyon sa mga isyu na nakaka-apekto sa mga Pilipino. Ang inyong pagsali sa pag-aaral na ito ay boluntaryo. Lahat po ng inyong ibabahagi sa akin ay lubos na kompidensiyal. Ang ibig sabihin po nito ay wala po kayong anumang sagot na maliugnay sa inyong pangalan. Nais lang po naming aralin kung ano ang nararamdaman ng mga tao sa iba't ibang bagay. Nais ko rin pong linawin na wala pong tama o maling sagot. Mayroon po ba kayong katanungan tungkol sa pag-aaral na ito? Maaari na po ba tayong mag-umpisa?

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening. I am _____ from Social Weather Stations. We are conducting a study of peoples' day-to-day living and their opinion on issues affecting Filipinos. Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. All information you share with me is completely confidential. This means that there will be no way any information or answers you give me can be associated with your name. We are just trying to learn how people feel about various things. I also want to make it clear that there are no right or wrong answers. Do you have any question regarding the survey? Can we now start the interview?

A. CENSUS OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Maaari po bang malaman ang mga pangalan ng lahat ng miyembro ng pamilya ninyo na permanenteng nakatira dito ngayon, mula sa pinakamatanda hanggang sa pinakabata?

May I please have the names of all members of your family who are currently residing permanently here, starting from the oldest down to the youngest?

2. Ano po ang relasyon ni (name) sa HHH? *How is (name) related to HHH?*

IF NOT OBVIOUS, VERIFY SEX OF EACH FAMILY MEMBER. FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER, ASK Qs. 2-3

3. Ilang taon na po si (name)? *How old is (name)?*

PR TABLE

	() MALE () FEMALE NAME	Q2 a/REL TO HHH	SEX		Q3 AGE	NO.	QM NO.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER											
			M	F				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1			1	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2			1	2			2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
3			1	2			3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1
4			1	2			4	4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	4
5			1	2			5	1	1	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	1	3	5
6			1	2			6	6	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	3	5	2	3
7			1	2			7	5	2	3	1	7	7	3	2	6	4	4	6
8			1	2			8	2	5	4	1	1	3	5	4	8	7	6	3
9			1	2			9	3	4	6	7	5	8	1	9	2	6	7	2
10			1	2			10	7	8	3	2	4	1	6	1	5	9	5	10
11			1	2			11	11	10	9	6	8	5	3	3	7	2	1	4
12			1	2			12	1	3	7	5	6	4	8	10	12	9	11	2

	() MALE () FEMALE NAME	Q2 a/REL TO HHH	SEX		Q3 AGE	NO.	QM NO.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER											
			M	F				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1			1	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2			1	2			2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
3			1	2			3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1
4			1	2			4	4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	4
5			1	2			5	1	1	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	1	3	5
6			1	2			6	6	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	3	5	2	3
7			1	2			7	5	2	3	1	7	7	3	2	6	4	4	6
8			1	2			8	2	5	4	1	1	3	5	4	8	7	6	3
9			1	2			9	3	4	6	7	5	8	1	9	2	6	7	2
10			1	2			10	7	8	3	2	4	1	6	1	5	9	5	10
11			1	2			11	11	10	9	6	8	5	3	3	7	2	1	4
12			1	2			12	1	3	7	5	6	4	8	10	12	9	11	2

LEGEND

SEX	01 – Namumuno ng pamilya (Household Head)	06 – Kapatid (Sibling)	11 – Lolo/Lola (Grandparent)
M – Male	02 – Asawa (Spouse)	07 – Pamangkin (Nephew/Niece)	12 – Manugang (Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law)
F – Female	03 – Kinakasama (Live-in partner)	08 – Tiyo/Tiya (Uncle/Aunt)	13 – Bayaw/Hipag (Brother/Sister-in-law)
	04 – Anak (Offspring)	09 – Pinsan (Cousin)	14 – Biyanan (Father/Mother-in-law)
	05 – Magulang (Parent)	10 – Apo (Grandchildren)	15 – Iba pa (others)

NOTES TO INTERVIEWERS: MALES FOR ODD NO. QUESTIONNAIRES; FEMALES FOR EVEN NO. QUESTIONNAIRES.

- 1) ASSIGN NUMBERS FROM 1 TO N (FROM THE OLDEST TO THE YOUNGEST) FOR EACH QUALIFIED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (18 YEARS AND OVER EXCLUDING HELPERS, TRANSIENTS & BOARDERS) IN THE "NO." COLUMN OF THE TABLE.
- 2) IN THE "QM NO." COLUMN, DRAW A HORIZONTAL LINE UNDER THE NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO THE LAST QUALIFIED MEMBER. LOCATE THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER OF THIS INTERVIEW IN THE ROW OF NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 12 AT THE TOP OF THE CHART.
- 3) LOOK DOWN AT THE COLUMN OF FIGURES BELOW THE HH NUMBER AND ENCIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THIS COLUMN WHICH IS OPPOSITE THE NUMBER OF THE LAST QUALIFIED MEMBER.
- 4) LOCATE THE MEMBER CORRESPONDING TO THE ENCIRCLED NUMBER IN THE "NO." COLUMN. THE QUALIFIED MEMBER CORRESPONDING TO THIS NUMBER IS YOUR PROBABILITY RESPONDENT.



B. POVERTY

4. Saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito? (**SHOWCARD – DO NOT READ**)

Where would you place your family in this card? (SHOWCARD – DO NOT READ)

HINDI MAHIRAP (<i>Not poor</i>)	1	} ✍	GO TO Q5b
SA LINYA (<i>On the line</i>)	2		
MAHIRAP (<i>Poor</i>)	3	✍	GO TO Q5a

- 5a. **KUNG MAHIRAP:** Upang di na masabing mahirap kayo, magkano sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamababang panggastos sa bahay sa isang buwan na kailangan ng inyong pamilya?

IF POOR: *In your opinion, how much money would your family need for home expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore?*

₱ _____
DK 99998
Refused..... 99999
Not applicable 99996

NOTE TO FI: VERIFY IF VALUE GIVEN FOR EITHER **Q5a OR Q5b INCLUDES WORK-RELATED EXPENSES LIKE TRANSPORTATION**. IF SO, EXCLUDE TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES WHICH ARE WORK-RELATED.

FOLLOW-UP BY SAYING: "HINDI PO KASAMA ANG MGA GASTUSIN NA MAY KINALAMAN SA TRABAHO TULAD NG PAMASAHE."

GO TO Q 6

- 5b. **KUNG HINDI MAHIRAP/ SA LINYA:** Halimbawa po sa pamilyang kasing dami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamababang panggastos sa isang buwan na kailangan nila upang hindi na masabing mahirap sila?

IF NOT POOR /ON THE LINE: *For a family as large as yours but poor, how much money do you think would it need to spend each month for home expenses in order not to be considered poor anymore?*

₱ _____
DK 99998
Refused..... 99999
Not applicable 99996



C. FOOD POVERTY

6. Tungkol naman sa klase ng pagkain ng pamilya ninyo, saan po ninyo ilalagay ang inyong pamilya sa kard na ito?
(SHOWCARD-DO NOT READ)

Base on the type of food eaten by your family, where would you place your family on this card?
(SHOWCARD - DO NOT READ)

HINDI MAHIRAP (Not poor).....	1	} ✍	.GO TO Q7b
SA LINYA (On the line).....	2		
MAHIRAP (Poor).....	3	✍	GO TO Q7a

- 7a. KUNG MAHIRAP: Upang di na masabing mahirap kayo, batay sa pagkain, magkano sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamababang panggastos sa isang buwan na kailangan ng inyong pamilya?

IF POOR: In your opinion, how much money would your family need for food expenses each month in order not to be called poor anymore in terms of food ?

₱ _____
DK 99998
Refused..... 99999
Not applicable..... 99996

GO TO Q 8

- 7b. KUNG HINDI MAHIRAP/ SA LINYA: Halimbawa po sa isang pamilyang kasing dami ninyo ngunit mahirap, magkano sa palagay ninyo ang pinakamababang panggastos sa pagkain sa isang buwan na kailangan nila upang hindi na masabing mahirap sila batay sa pagkain?

IF NOT POOR / ON THE LINE: For a family as large as yours but poor, how much money do you think would it need to spend each month for food expenses in order not to be considered poor anymore in terms of food ?

₱ _____
DK 99998
Refused..... 99999
Not applicable 99996



D. HUNGER

8. Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, nangyari po ba kahit minsan na ang inyong pamilya ay nakaranas ng gutom at wala kayong makain?

In the last 3 months, did it happen even once that your family experienced hunger and not have anything to eat ?

OO (Yes) 1 ✍ GO TO Q9

HINDI (No) 2 ✍ GO TO Q10

9. KUNG OO: Nangyari po ba yan ng MINSAN LAMANG, MGA ILANG BESES, MADALAS, o PALAGI? (SHOWCARD)

IF YES: Did it happen ONLY ONCE, A FEW TIMES, OFTEN or ALWAYS? (SHOWCARD)

MINSAN LANG (Only once) 1

MGA ILANG BESES (A few times)..... 2

MADALAS (Often) 3

PALAGI (Always) 4

E. HELP IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

10. Nitong nakaraang tatlong buwan, nakatanggap po ba ang inyong pamilya ng kahit anuman sa mga sumusunod na tulong ? (SHOWCARD)

In the past three months, did your family receive any of the following kinds of help? (SHOWCARD)
(ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

PERA NA BINIGAY (Money that was given)..... 1

PERA NA PINAUTANG (Money that was lent) 2

PAGKAIN (Food) 3

IBA PANG BAGAY NA HINDI PAGKAIN (Non- food items) 4

TRABAHO (Job) 5

SUPORTA SA PAG-AARAL O PAGSASANAY (Support for schooling or training) 6

KAHIT NA ANONG URI NG SERBISYO (Any kind of service) 7

WALA (None) [IF VOLUNTEERED] 8 ✍ GO TO Q13



11. Sinu – sino po ang nagbigay ng mga tulong na ito? (SHOWCARD - ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

From whom did you received this help? (SHOWCARD - ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

MGA KAMAG- ANAK (<i>Relatives</i>)	1
MGA KAIBIGAN (<i>Friends</i>).....	2
PRIBADONG TAO NA HINDI KAMAG-ANAK O KAIBIGAN	3
(<i>Private person who is not a relative or friend</i>)	
GOBYERNO (<i>Government</i>)	4
MGA PRIBADONG KUMPANYA (<i>Private Companies</i>)	5
NON – GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS O NGOs	6
(<i>Non – Government Organizations or NGOs</i>)	
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS (<i>Religious Organizations</i>)	7

12. **KUNG NAKAKUHA NG TULONG MULA SA GOBYERNO:** Anong ahensiya po ng gobyero ang tumulong sa inyo?
(OPEN-END – ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

IF GOT HELP FROM GOVERNMENT: *What government agency helped you?* (OPEN-END – ALLOW MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

VERBATIM RESPONSE: _____



F. PAST SPENDING PARTICIPATION

13-15. Nitong nakaraang 3 buwan, alin sa mga sumusunod ang ginawa ng inyong pamilya? (SHOWCARD)

Which of the following did your family do in the past 3 months? (SHOWCARD)

READ EACH ACTIVITY ONE BY ONE WHILE SHOWING IT TO THE RESPONDENT		
	<u>Qs 13-15</u> Activities Done	<u>Qs 16-18</u> Amount Spent
13/16. BUMILI NG ISANG MAMAHALING GAMIT PAMBAHAY NA HINDI BABABA SA P4,000 ANG HALAGA <i>(Bought a major home appliance worth no less than P4,000)</i>	1	P _____
14/17. NAGPAAYOS/NAGPAGAWA NG BAHAY NA HINDI BABABA SA P4,000 ANG GINASTOS <i>(Repaired/remodeled the house for not less than P4,000)</i>	2	P _____
15/18. NAMUHUNAN SA ISANG NEGOSYO O ANUMANG PAGKAKAKITAAN NA HINDI BABABA SA P4,000 <i>(Invested or increased investment in any income- earning venture for not less than P4,000)</i>	3	P _____
WALA (None)	GO TO Q19 ↗ 4	

16-18. FOR EACH ACTIVITY MENTIONED IN Qs 13-15: Magkano ang ginastos ninyo para sa (activity)?

FOR EACH ACTIVITY MENTIONED IN Qs 13-15: How much did you spend for (activity)?



G. FUTURE SPENDING PARTICIPATION

19-21. Alin naman sa mga sumusunod ang malamang na gagawin ng inyong pamilya sa usunod na 3 buwan? (SHOWCARD)

Which of the following would your family probably do in the next 3 months? (SHOWCARD)

READ EACH ACTIVITY ONE BY ONE WHILE SHOWING IT TO THE RESPONDENT

	<u>Qs 19-21</u> Activities to be Done	<u>Qs 22-24</u> Amount to be Spent
19/22. BIBILI NG ISANG MAMAHALING GAMIT PAMBAHAY NA HINDI BABABA ANG HALAGA SA P4,000 (Will buy a major home appliance worth no less than P4,000)	1	P. _____
20/23. MAGPAPAAYOS/MAGPAPAGAWA NG BAHAY NA HINDI BABABA SA P4,000 ANG GAGASTUSIN (Will repair/remodel the house for not less than P4,000)	2	P. _____
21/24. MAMUMUHUNAN O DADAGDAGAN ANG PUHUNAN SA ISANG NEGOSYO O ANUMANG PAGKAKAKITAAN NA HINDI BABABA SA P4,000 (Will invest or increase investment in any income- earning venture for not less than P4,000)	3	P. _____
WALA (None)	GO TO 25 ✍ 4	

22-24. FOR EACH ACTIVITY MENTIONED IN Qs 19-21: Magkano ang inyong gagastusin sa binabalak ninyong (activity)?

FOR EACH ACTIVITY MENTIONED IN Qs 19-21: How much do you plan to spend on (activity)?

NOTE TO FI: IF THE RESPONDENT IS PLANNING TO DO A PARTICULAR ACTIVITY, THERE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 4000 PESOS ALLOTTED FOR EACH.



H. PESO-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE

25. Sa taong ito, ang palitan ng dolyar ng Amerika sa piso ay humigit-kumulang mga ₱45. Dati-rati, ang palitan sa isang dolyar ay mahigit pa sa P50. Dahil po dito, masasabi po ba ninyo na... **(SHOWCARD)**

*This year, the exchange rate of the American dollar to the Philippine peso is more or less ₱ 45. Previously, the exchange rate of a dollar is more than ₱ 50. Because of this, can you say that... **(SHOWCARD)***

- A. MAS MABUTI ANG KALAGAYAN NG PAMILYA NAMIN NGAYON KAYSA DATI
(The well-being of our family is better now compared to before) 1
- B. MAS MABUTI ANG KALAGAYAN NG PAMILYA NAMIN DATI KAYSA NGAYON
(The well-being of our family is better before than now) 2
- C. WALANG GAANONG NAG-IBA SA KALAGAYAN NG PAMILYA NAMIN
NGAYON KUMPARA SA DATI (Nothing much has changed with the well-being of
our family now compared to before) 3

MARAMING SALAMAT PO – THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

END OF HHH QUESTIONNAIRE

GO TO HHH SDC

SWS Monitoring of Self-Rated Deprivation

Mahar Mangahas
Social Weather Stations

Annex 5. Social Weather Survey response rates in 2007*

The process of obtaining responses in the field for an SWS national survey involves several steps, which are documented for the purpose of computing the various types of response rates.

When an intended sample household is located through the random walk system, the field interviewer (FI) will *attempt* to contact the household. When *contact* is made, then the FI needs to know, and to record, the number of members in the household, together with age and gender, so as to *screen* the members for selection. The screening information is needed to fill out the Kish grid used for selecting a respondent from among those members who are *eligible*. The regular Social Weather Reports require interviewing a male adult (at least 18 years old) in one household, followed by a female adult in the next household, and then a male adult again in the next household, etc., since most of the questionnaire items require that respondents be adults in general and not household heads in particular; if the household has no member of the designated gender (say female), then the household cannot be used even if the household head (say male) is willing to respond to the portion of the questionnaire applicable to household heads only. Some respondents are eligible but are not *feasible* to interview due to their physical incapacity or language problems. Finally, not all cases of feasible interviews can be *completed* due to the respondents’ refusal or else unavailability within the fieldwork time-frame of three days. (Increasing the time-frame would be the simplest means of raising completion rates, but involves at least two additional costs, namely (1) the out-of-pocket expenses of sustaining interviewers in the field, and (2) the delay in reporting the survey findings, many of which are about urgent matters.)

The next two tables contain: (1) the definitions of the various disposition codes used by SWS in its face-to-face surveys, and (2) the average number of cases under each code for the quarterly Social Weather Surveys of 2007. For each quarterly survey, the SWS field group was assigned to *complete* a fixed total of 1,200 interviews nationwide, consisting of 300 each in Metro Manila, the Balance of Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao. The number of households that the field group attempts to contact, actually contacts, screens, finds eligible, and finds feasible is variable.

* Prepared with the assistance of Christian Michael Entoma of SWS.

FINAL DISPOSITION CODES FOR SWS FACE-TO-FACE INTERVIEWS
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Category*	Alpha Code (for Field Group)	Description/Comment**	FI*** Action
Complete Interview: A, Ct, S, E, F, C	C	100% of questions answered	Review questionnaire prior to submission
Break-off/Terminate: A, Ct, S, E, F	T	Respondent (indicate whether HHH or PR) terminates initial interview or does not answer all the questions	Continue with interval if respondent cannot be convinced to complete or continue with interview
Respondent away/unavailable: A, Ct, S, E, F	NA	Enough information is obtained to determine who the respondent (indicate whether HHH or PR) is, but the respondent is never available or has no definite time of arrival. The information regarding the availability of the respondent is not necessarily obtained from him/her – it is more commonly obtained from a family member.	Callback—But after determining that the respondent will not be back for the duration of fieldwork in the assigned spot, continue with interval
Known respondent refusal: A, Ct, S, E, F	R	Target respondent (indicate whether HHH or PR) refused to be interviewed	Callback-- Visit the respondent later for possible interview
<i>SUBTOTAL of F</i>	<i>FEASIBLE</i>		
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent: A, Ct, S, E	UNABLE	Includes both permanent conditions (e.g., senility, blindness or deafness) and temporary conditions (e.g., pneumonia or drunkenness). With temporary condition, it is possible that the respondent could be interviewed if re-contacted later in the field period	If permanent conditions, continue with interval; if temporary (e.g. drunk), callback or try again later
Household -level language problem: A, Ct, S, E	L-HH	No one in the household can speak the language in which the introduction is to be given	Callback—Try again later and see if another household member can speak the language
Respondent language problem: A, Ct, S, E	L	Respondent(indicate whether HHH or PR) selected does not speak the language in which the interview is supposed to be conducted	Continue with interval
<i>SUBTOTAL of E</i>	<i>ELIGIBLE</i>		
No eligible respondent: A, Ct, S	NE	Indicate reason: No eligible/qualified male in the household when the interview should be with a male; No eligible/qualified female in the household when the interview should be with a female; No adults in the household; the composition of the members in the dwelling unit does not satisfy the definition of a household	Continue with interval
<i>SUBTOTAL of S</i>	<i>SCREENED</i>		
Household -level refusal: A, Ct	R-HH	Responsible household member refused the interview. This includes no response from household members when the interviewer makes a call, even though the interviewer can see the household member.	Callback-- Visit the household later for possible interview
Unknown if the household has an eligible respondent: A, Ct	DKE	Existence of an eligible respondent in the housing unit is not known or could not be inferred, despite attempts by FI to gather information	Callback—Try again later
<i>SUBTOTAL of Ct</i>	<i>CONTACTED</i>		
Unable to enter building/reach housing unit: A	UE	Denied access to housing unit like guarded apartment buildings or homes behind lock gates. <i>FI, however, should be sure that the housing unit is occupied with a qualified respondent, although no contact with household members is made</i>	Callback-- Try again later
Nobody home: A	NBH	FI is able to reach housing unit but nobody is home. <i>FI, however, should be sure that the housing unit is occupied with a qualified respondent, although no contact with household members is made</i>	Callback-- Visit the household later
<i>TOTAL of A</i>	<i>ATTEMPTED</i>		

Notes:

* **A** = Attempted; **Ct** = Contacted; **S** = Screened; **E** = Eligible; **F** = Feasible; **C** = Completed

** **HHH** = household head; **PR** = probability respondent selected through the Kish grid

*** **FI** = Field Interviewer; **Callbacks**: 2 valid callbacks in Urban areas; 1 valid callback in Rural; **interval** = 6 in Urban, 2 in Rural.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL DISPOSITION CODES FOR THE SOCIAL WEATHER SURVEYS OF 2007

Category*	Frequency (unweighted)	
	Alpha Code (for Field Group)	<u>Ave. 2007</u>
Complete Interview: A, Ct, S, E, F, C	C	1200
Break-off/Terminate: A, Ct, S, E, F	T	10
Respondent away/unavailable: A, Ct, S, E, F	NA	876
Known respondent refusal: A, Ct, S, E, F	R	196
<i>SUBTOTAL of F</i>	<i>FEASIBLE</i>	2282
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent: A, Ct, S, E	UNABLE	21
Household-level language problem: A, Ct, S, E	L-HH	3
Respondent language problem: A, Ct, S, E	L	3
<i>SUBTOTAL of E</i>	<i>ELIGIBLE</i>	2309
No eligible respondent: A, Ct, S	NE	162
<i>SUBTOTAL of S</i>	<i>SCREENED</i>	2471
Household-level refusal: A, Ct	R-HH	75
Unknown if the household has an eligible respondent: A, Ct	DKE	39
<i>SUBTOTAL of Ct</i>	<i>CONTACTED</i>	2585
Unable to enter building/reach housing unit: A	UE	13
Nobody home: A	NBH	474
<i>TOTAL of A</i>	<i>ATTEMPTED</i>	3072

Notes:

* **A** = Attempted; **Ct** = Contacted; **S** = Screened; **E** = Eligible; **F** = Feasible; **C** = Completed

For the year 2007, it took the SWS field group an average of 3,072 located-households to produce 1,200 completed interviews, or a Gross Response Rate of 39.1%. Of these households, the field group succeeded in contacting, on average, 2,585, screening 2,471, and qualifying 2,309 as eligible for interview. The ratio of 1,200 to 2,309 = 52.0% is the Gross Completion Rate. Since, on average, 2,282 cases were feasible for interview due to communication problems, mainly physical or mental capacity of the respondent, the Net Completion Rate for 2007 was 1,200/2,282 or 52.6%.

RESPONSE RATES	<u>Ave. 2007</u>
Contact Rate (Contacted / Attempted)	84.1%
Screening Rate (Screened / Contacted)	95.6%
Eligibility Rate (Eligible / Screened)	93.4%
Feasibility Rate (Feasible / Eligible)	98.8%
GROSS COMPLETION RATE (COMPLETED / ELIGIBLE)	52.0%
NET COMPLETION RATE (COMPLETED / FEASIBLE)	52.6%
Gross Response Rate (Completed / Attempted)	39.1%