# **Data Analysis of Poverty**

**IBM Descriptive Analytics**

**(IBMDESC)**

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## **Introduction – Johanna**

What is Poverty? Poverty, according to Randolf S. David, it is theInability to provide for the basic requirements of minimum survival – such as food, housing, clothing, and medical care. The question we must ask is why large numbers of a country’s population find themselves in this situation. 26.3 percent of Filipinos were found to be living below the poverty line, per Philippine Statistics Authority. Poor people are getting poorer while rich are getting richer and there are many causes or factors why Filipinos are still under this never-ending poverty. They don’t earn enough money to buy their needs. This maybe because of the government doesn’t provide adequate social services to those who could least afford, there are many children in household, high inflation of prices and the income are still low, lack of education and more.

You will see statistical data of poverty in the Philippines in different region through the graphical representation using R. Population, number of families, poverty incidence, family income and expenditure, Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold per region and more will describe in this document, how they are related, its summaries and analysis.

## **Population Per Region – Johanna**

> population2012=tapply(DataV3$Population2012, DataV3$RegionalDesignation, FUN=sum, na.rm=TRUE)

> population2012

ARMM CAR NCR Region I Region II Region III

33625.01 16766.17 123154.37 48744.00 33259.19 106096.16

Region IV-A Region IV-B Region IX Region V Region VI Region VII

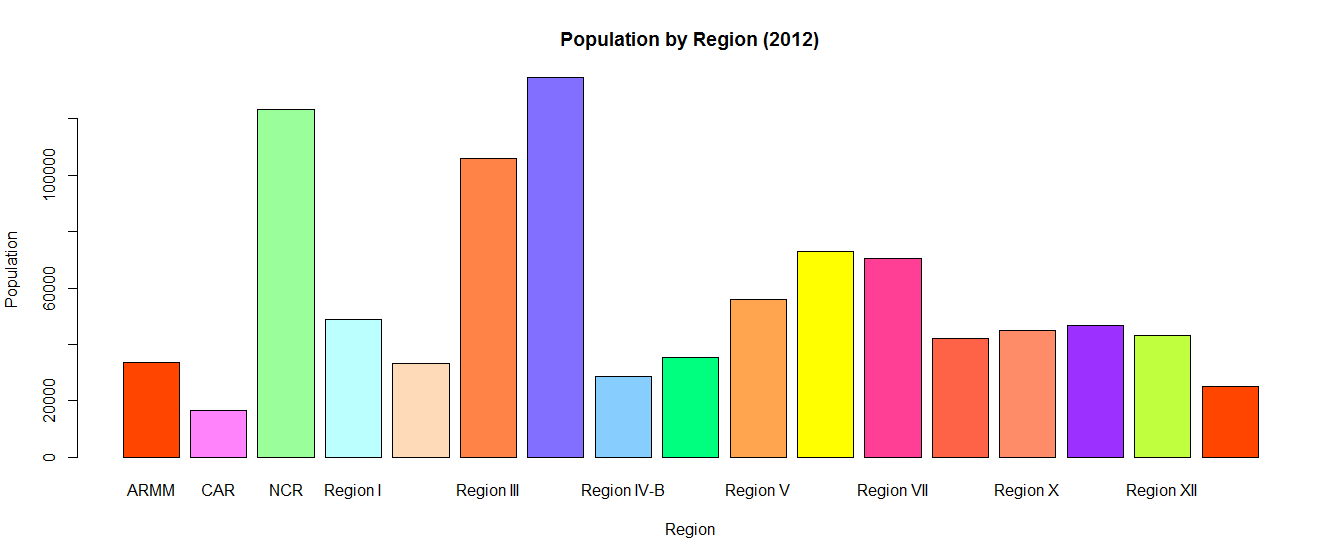
134589.67 28510.28 35456.10 55919.11 73091.53 70609.03

Region VIII Region X Region XI Region XII Region XIII

42146.33 44896.14 46600.27 43306.22 25074.10

> colors <- c("orangered1","orchid1","palegreen1","paleturquoise1","peachpuff1","sienna1","slateblue1","skyblue1","springgreen1","tan1","yellow1","violetred1","tomato1","salmon1","purple1","olivedrab1")

> barplot(population2012,ylab="Population",xlab="Region", col=colors,main="Population by Region (2012)")



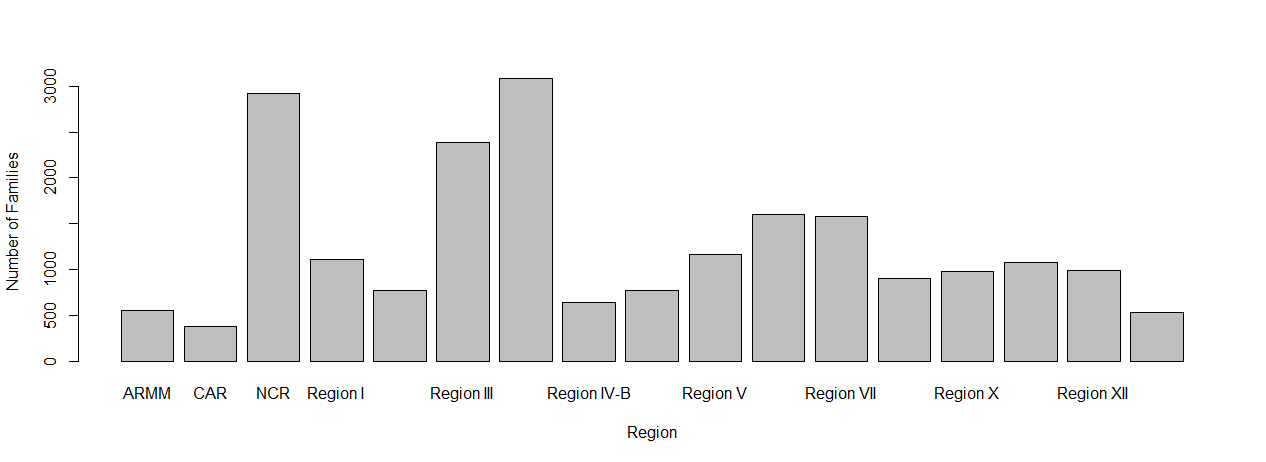
## **Poverty Incidence among Population Per Region – Renzo**

## **Poverty Incidence among Family Per Region – Johanna**

## **Family Per Region – Johanna**

> family2012=tapply(DataV3$NumberOfFamilies2012,DataV3$RegionalDesignation, FUN=sum, na.rm=TRUE)

> barplot(family2012, ylab = "Number of Families", xlab = "Region")



## **Average Income of Families Per Region – Renzo**

## **Average Expenditure of Families Per Region – Johanna**

## **Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold – Maica**

## **Poverty Incidence by Population – Renzo**

> plot(Data$Population2015, Data$PovertyIncidenceAmongPopulation2015, xlab="Population", ylab="Poverty Incidence", main="Poverty Incidence By Population (2015)")

> poverpopu2 <- lm(Data$PovertyIncidenceAmongPopulation2015~Data$Population2015)

> abline(coef(poverpopu2), lwd=2)



## **Poverty Incidence by Population – Renzo**

> plot(Data$Population2012, Data$PovertyIncidenceAmongPopulation2012, xlab="Population", ylab="Poverty Incidence", main="Poverty Incidence By Population (2012)")

> poverpopu <- lm(Data$PovertyIncidenceAmongPopulation2012~Data$Population2012)

> abline(coef(poverpopu), lwd=2)

## 

## **Poverty Incidence by Families – Renzo**

> plot(Data$NumberOfFamilies2015, Data$PovertyIncidenceAmongFamilies2015, xlab="Number Of Families", ylab="Poverty Incidence", main="Poverty Incidence By Families (2015)")

> poverfami2 <- lm(Data$PovertyIncidenceAmongFamilies2015~Data$NumberOfFamilies2015)

> abline(coef(poverfami2), lwd=2)



## **Poverty Incidence by Families – Renzo**

## **Recommendation and Conclusion – Renzo**