



SPECIAL RELEASE

2015 Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates of Central Visayas

Date of Release: 17 August 2021
Reference No. 2021-SR07-020

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) releases the 2015 Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates¹. This set of estimates is part of the output of the Project on the generation of the 2015 Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates implemented by the PSA and funded by the Government of the Philippines. This is a follow-up study to the earlier projects, which include 1) Poverty Mapping in the Philippines funded through the World Bank (WB) – Asia Europe Meeting Trust Fund, 2) Intercensal Updating of Small Area Poverty Estimates, through the WB Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, and the 3) Project on the Generation of 2006 and 2009 Small Area Estimates of Poverty with funding assistance from the WB, the Australian Government through the Australia – WB Philippines Development Trust Fund and the national government. These projects resulted to the release of 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 poverty estimates for municipalities and cities using the small area estimation (SAE) technique. In 2014, the Project on the generation of the 2012 Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates was already implemented by the PSA which resulted to the release of 2012 small area estimates of poverty.

Similar to the earlier efforts, the SAE methodology employed in the project combined survey and census data to produce reliable poverty estimates at lower levels of geographic disaggregation. The SAE methodology was based on the Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (ELL) methodology developed by the WB.

Highlights of the 2015 Municipal and City Level Poverty Estimates of Central Visayas

On average, about 18.2 percent of municipalities and cities in Central Visayas are classified in Level 1, which refers to those with poverty incidences of 0.0 percent to 20.0 percent. This is equivalent to 24 municipalities and cities categorized in the Level 1. About 65.9% of municipalities and cities were classified as Level 2 or with estimated poverty incidences between 20.1 percent and 40.0 percent. For Level 3 (poverty incidences range from 40.1 percent to 60.0 percent) and Level 4 (poverty incidences range from 60.1 percent to 80.0 percent), there were about 14.4 percent and 1.5 percent of municipalities and cities that belonged to these groups, respectively. There was no municipality or city that was classified in Level 5 (poverty incidence greater than 80.0 percent). The distribution of the estimated poverty incidence among population for the 132 municipalities and cities in Central Visayas is presented in Figure 1.

^{1/} The 2015 city and municipal poverty estimates generated were still based on the poverty thresholds released on October 27, 2016.

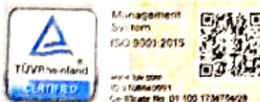
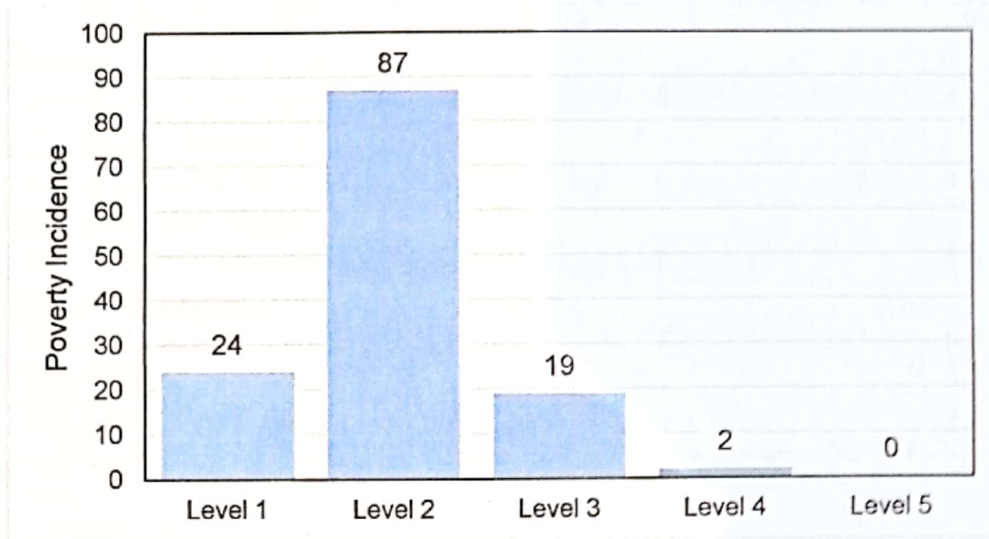


Figure 1. Percentage distribution of the municipal and city level poverty incidence estimates by poverty classification: Region VII – Central Visayas, 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, through a national government funded project on the generation of the 2015 small area estimates of poverty

Table 1. Distribution of municipal and city level poverty incidence estimates by poverty classification: Region VII - Central Visayas, 2015

Grouping	Range of Poverty Incidence	Count	%	<RCF*
Level 1	0.0 - 20.0	24	18.2	18
Level 2	20.1 - 40.0	87	65.9	84
Level 3	40.1 - 60.0	19	14.4	98
Level 4	60.1 - 80.0	2	1.5	100
Level 5	Greater than 80.0	0	0.0	

* Cumulative relative frequency

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, through a national government funded project on the generation of the 2015 small area estimates of poverty

In 2015, the top ten poorest cities/municipalities were all located at the Province of Negros Oriental. The Municipality of Bindoy had the highest poverty incidence among population in Central Visayas with poverty incidence estimated at 63.7 percent. It was followed by the Municipalities of Jimalalud (62.5%) and La Libertad (57.5%), City of Guihulngan (54.0%), Municipalities of Basay (53.3%), Siaton (52.9%), Tayasan (52.8%), Mabinay (52.7%) and Ayungon (52.4%). The Municipality of Vallehermoso ranked tenth among the poorest cities/municipalities in Central Visayas with estimated poverty incidence of 51.4 percent (Table 2).



2nd Floor Gaisano Capital South Bldg., Colon St., Cebu City, Cebu
 Telefax: (032) 412-6794, Telephone: (032) 25609592
 Website: [rso07.psa.gov.ph](https://psa.gov.ph), email: psa07.rso@gmail.com

**Table 2. Top 10 Poorest Cities/Municipalities:
Region VII - Central Visayas, 2015**

Rank	City/Municipality/Province	Poverty Incidence	Coefficient of Variation
1	Bindoy, Negros Oriental	63.7	5.1
2	Jimalalud, Negros Oriental	62.5	4.3
3	La Libertad, Negros Oriental	57.5	5.3
4	Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental	54.0	4.5
5	Basay, Negros Oriental	53.3	7.5
6	Siaton, Negros Oriental	52.9	5.5
7	Tayasan, Negros Oriental	52.8	5.7
8	Mabinay, Negros Oriental	52.7	5.6
9	Ayungon, Negros Oriental	52.4	5.3
10	Vallehermoso, Negros Oriental	51.4	7.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, through a national government funded project on the generation of the 2015 small area estimates of poverty

The lowest poverty incidence was estimated in the City of Tagbilaran in the Province of Bohol with poverty incidence estimated at 8.7 percent. It was followed by the City of Mandaue (11.3%) in the Province of Cebu, Dumaguete City (11.8%) in the Province of Negros Oriental and Cebu City (12.6%) in the Province of Cebu. Ranked fifth and sixth with lowest poverty incidence were the Municipalities of Consolacion (13.4%) and Minglanilla (13.5%) in the Province of Cebu. Municipality of Corella (14.0%) in the Province of Bohol, City of Talisay (14.1%) in the Province of Cebu, and the Municipality of Daus (14.4%) in the Province of Bohol were ranked seventh, eighth and ninth, respectively. Completing the tenth spot was the Municipality of Maribojoc in the Province of Bohol with estimated poverty incidence of 14.6 percent (Table 3).

**Table 3. Top 10 Least Poor Cities/Municipalities:
Region VII - Central Visayas, 2015**

Rank	City/Municipality/Province	Poverty Incidence	Coefficient of Variation
1	Tagbilaran City, Bohol	8.7	16.6
2	Mandaue City, Cebu	11.3	15.2
3	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental	11.8	15.0
4	Cebu City, Cebu	12.6	9.5
5	Consolacion, Cebu	13.4	16.0
6	Minglanilla, Cebu	13.5	14.8
7	Corella, Bohol	14.0	20.6
8	Talisay City, Cebu	14.1	14.1
9	Daus, Bohol	14.4	17.0
10	Maribojoc, Bohol	14.6	16.9

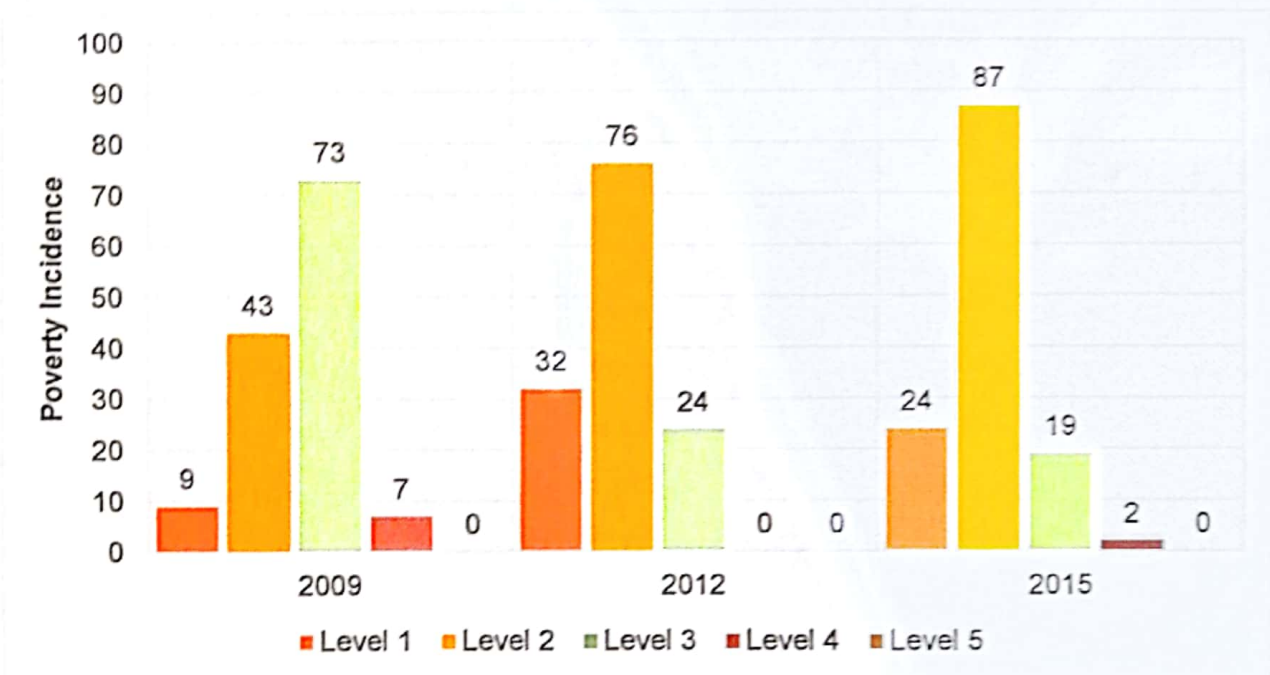
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, through a national government funded project on the generation of the 2015 small area estimates of poverty



2nd Floor Gaisano Capital South Bldg., Colon St., Cebu City, Cebu
 Telefax: (032) 412-6794, Telephone: (032) 25609592
 Website: rso07.psa.gov.ph, email: psa07.rso@gmail.com

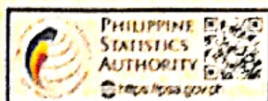
Comparing graphically the distributions of the estimates across the years from 2009 to 2015 (Figure 2) indicates that there was an increase in the level 2 groupings from 2009 to 2015. Further, there was a decrease in the percentage of those in Level 3 from 2009 to 2015. However, there was a decrease in the percentage of least poor municipalities and cities or those in the Level 1 from 2012 to 2015.

Figure 2. Percentage distributions of the municipal and city level poverty incidence estimates by poverty classification: Region VII – Central Visayas, 2009, 2012 and 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, through a national government funded project on the generation of the 2009, 2012 and 2015 small area estimates of poverty

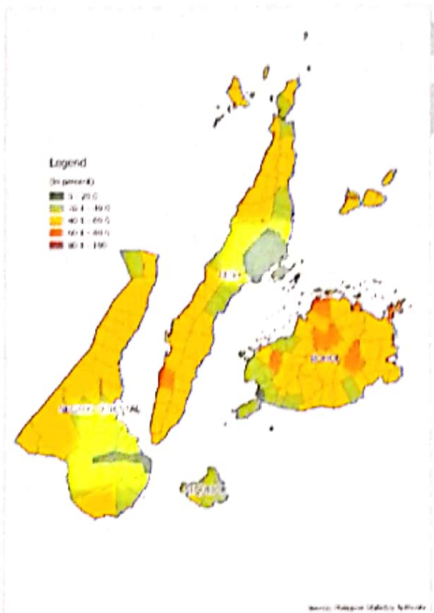
The poverty map at the municipal and city level estimates by poverty classification also illustrate the same observations as presented in Figure 3. The municipalities and cities were shaded with colors to indicate their poverty classification. It could be noticed that there are more green-shaded areas in Central Visayas for the year 2015 compared to 2009 and 2012. This indicates that the poverty incidences in the municipalities and cities in Central Visayas have been declining since 2009. At the provincial level, however, it can be seen that there were orange-shaded municipalities found in the Province of Negros Oriental indicating high poverty incidence in 2015.



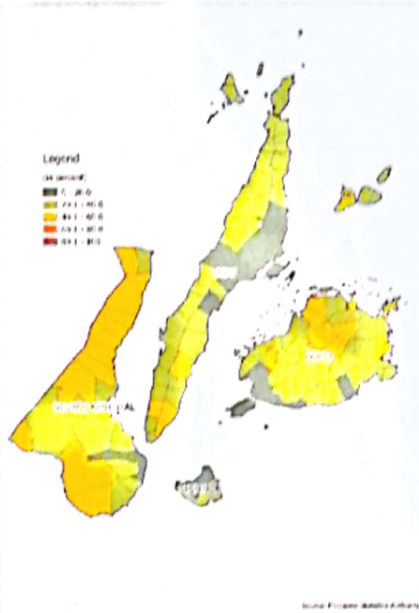
2nd Floor Gaisano Capital South Bldg., Colon St., Cebu City, Cebu
 Telefax: (032) 412-6794, Telephone: (032) 25609592
 Website: rss007.psa.gov.ph, email: psa07_rss0@gmail.com

Figure 3. Map of the municipal and city level poverty incidence estimates by poverty level: Region VII – Central Visayas, 2009, 2012 and 2015

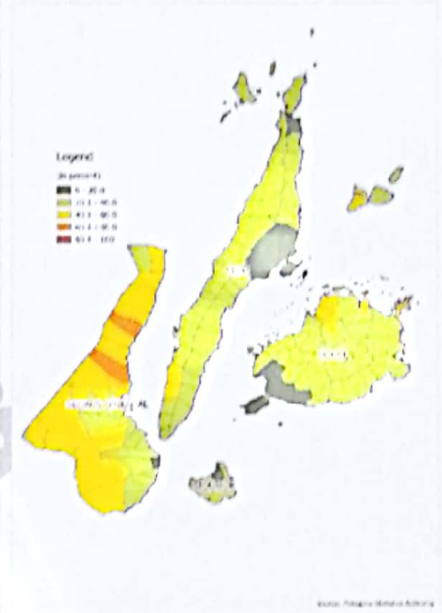
2009 SAE Poverty Incidence



2012 SAE Poverty Incidence



2015 SAE Poverty Incidence



Prepared by:

PETER E. ENFESTAN
Information Systems Analyst I

Approved by:

ARIEL E. FLORENDO
Regional Director

Attachments:

Technical Notes on the Generation of 2015 Small Area Estimates of Poverty
City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates of Central Visayas; 2009, 2012 and 2015



2nd Floor Gaisano Capital South Bldg., Colon St., Cebu City, Cebu
Telefax: (032) 412-6794, Telephone: (032) 25609592
Website: rso07.psa.gov.ph, email: psa07.rso@gmail.com