

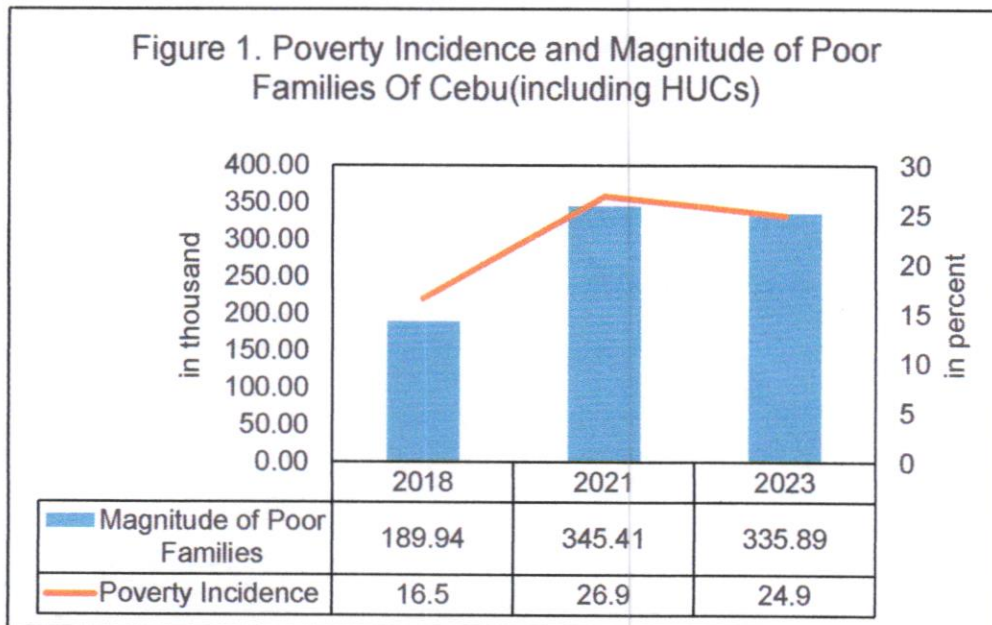
# SPECIAL RELEASE

## Preliminary 2023 First Semester Official Poverty Statistics of Cebu

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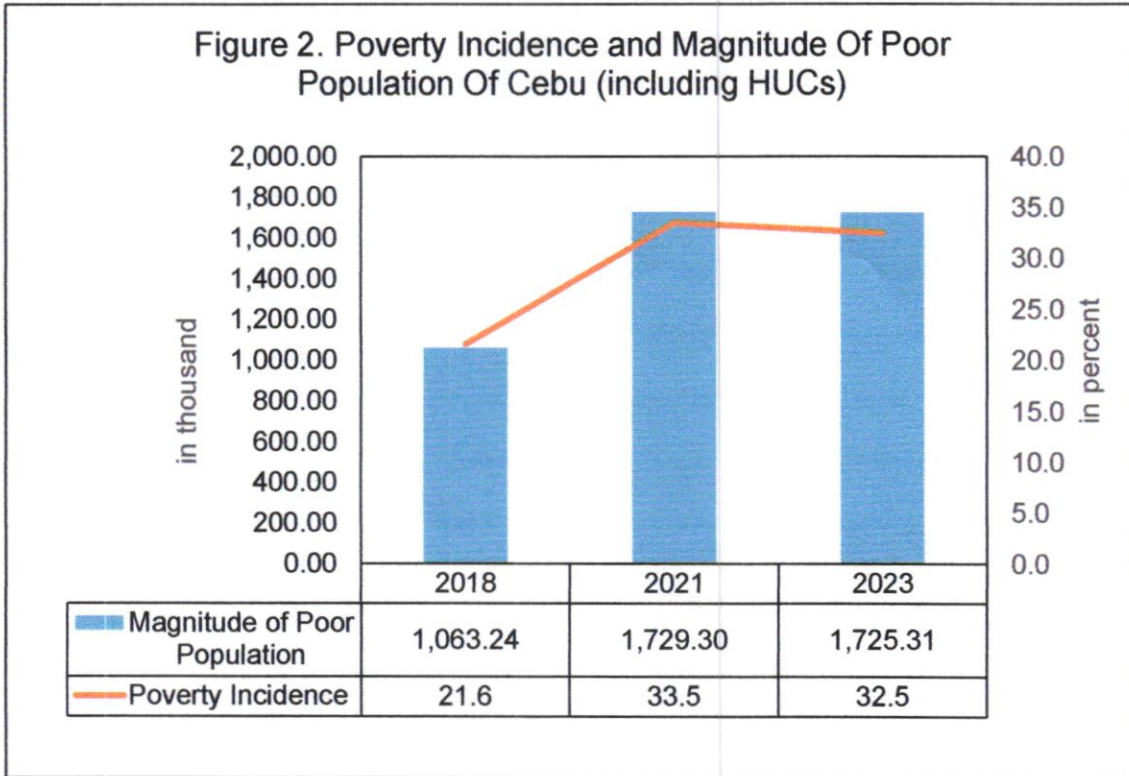
### 1. Incidences and Magnitude

The 2023 Family Income and Expenditure Survey Visit 1 (FIES V1) preliminary results, which were completed in July 2023, indicate that 24.9 percent (336 thousand) of families in Cebu including the three Highly Urbanized Cities experienced poverty during the first semester of 2023. This represents the proportion of families whose incomes are insufficient to meet their basic needs for food and non-food items. The report is greater than the 16.5 (190 thousand) percent registered in 2018 but 2 percent below than the 345 thousand reported in 2021. (See Figure 1)



An estimated 1.725 million Cebuanos, or 32.5% of Cebu's total population (including the HUCs), are estimated to fall below the poverty line. The report's percentage is 21.6 percent higher than the expected 2018 figure, however it is marginally lower than the projected 2021 figure of 1.729 million (33.5 percent). (See Figure 2)





In the first semester of 2023, the subsistence incidence—that is, the percentage of families whose earnings are insufficient to cover their basic food needs in Cebu (including HUCs)—was approximately 10.7 percent or 11 out of every 100 families. This is equivalent to around 144 thousand families. The figure is lower than the reported subsistence incidence in 2021 which stood at 13.1 percent (168 thousand). Among individuals, 15 out of 100 or 813 thousand Cebuanos are considered subsistence poor. This is also lower than the projected 870 thousand subsistent poor individuals in 2021. (See Table A)

**Table A. First Semester Magnitude of Food Subsistence Incidence, Cebu Province: 2018, 2021, 2023**

Cebu (including HUCs)	Estimate (000)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023			
Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families	59.97	167.87	144.48	5.2	13.1	10.7
Magnitude of subsistence Poor Individuals	341.28	869.88	812.61	7.0	16.8	15.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Across all domains, Cebu (excluding the three HUCs), registered the highest percentage of poverty and subsistence incidence among its population in the first semester of 2023. An estimated 1.45 million (42.4 percent) Cebuanos living outside the three highly urbanized cities of the province falls below the poverty line. Additionally, Cebu City also reported a sizable portion of its population (143 thousand) living below the poverty level (14.5 percent). While Lapu-lapu City with 14.7 percent (72 thousand) and Mandaue City 14.4 percent (58 thousand) also exhibited double digit poverty percentage. (See table B)

**Table B: First Semester Magnitude of Poverty Incidence Among Population Across Domains: 2018, 2021, 2023**

Cebu (including HUCs)	Estimate (000)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023			
Cebu (w/o the cities of Cebu, Lapulapu and Mandaue)	831.45	1,357.97	1,451.23	26.5	41.0	42.4
City of Cebu	132.86	219.39	143.56	13.9	22.4	14.5
City of Lapu-Lapu	49.12	82.52	72.45	11.1	17.4	14.7
City of Mandaue	49.82	69.42	58.07	13.1	17.6	14.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Moreover, Cebu (excluding the HUCs) also registered the largest magnitude of subsistence incidence across all domains. Based on the survey, 732 thousand or 21.4 percent of its population cannot afford to buy the basic food necessities. However, only a small percentage of the people in each of the three HUCs were reported to be food insecure. The lowest percentage, 4.8% (24 thousand), was recorded in Lapu-lapu City, followed by 4.5% (18 thousand) in Mandaue City. Cebu City, which has the largest population among the HUCs, reported 38 thousand as the least amount of people living in food poverty representing 3.9 percent of its population. (See table C)

**Table C: First Semester Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Among Population Across Domains: 2018, 2021, 2023**

Cebu (including HUCs)	Estimate (000)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023			
Cebu (w/o the cities of Cebu, Lapulapu and Mandaue)	259.96	731.94	732.32	8.3	22.1	21.4
City of Cebu	47.54	84.76	38.32	5.0	8.7	3.9
City of Lapu-Lapu	15.68	28.83	23.82	3.5	6.1	4.8
City of Mandaue	18.11	24.35	18.16	4.8	6.2	4.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



## 2. Thresholds and Income

Based on the survey's per capita poverty criteria, a family of five in Cebu (including the HUCs) would require at least Php 14,965 per month in the first semester of 2023 to cover their minimal needs for food and non-food items. The aforementioned figure, generally known as the poverty threshold, exceeded the projected monthly poverty threshold of Php 13,593 for a family of five in 2021 by 10.1%.

Across domains, a family of five in Cebu (excluding the three HUCs) will need Php 14,873 in order to afford the basic food and non-food requirements. This represents an increase of 10.5 percent from the estimated Php 13,486 threshold during the same period in 2021. Meanwhile the other three domains also posted positive increases in the poverty threshold. A family of five in Mandaue City, Cebu City and Lapu-Lapu City needs to have a monthly income above Php 15,504, Php 15,440 and 15,427 respectively to be considered non-poor.

On the other hand, to meet their minimum basic food needs in the first semester of 2023, a family with five members in Cebu (including the HUCs) will require at least Php 10,384 per month to cover their minimum basic food demands. This exceeded the predicted Php 9,443 food barrier in the first semester of 2021. Similarly, across all domains, a family of five in Mandaue City, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu City and Cebu (excluding the HUCs) respectively needs Php 10,827, Php 10,782, Php 10,753 and Php 10,340 every month to afford the basic food necessities.

It is to be noted that income collected in the FIES refers to various sources, such as wages and salaries, entrepreneurial activities and other sources of income. The other sources of income include, net share of crops, cash receipts from abroad and from domestic source, rentals received, interest, pension, dividends, net receipts, those receives as gifts (in cash or in kind) and imputed rent. (See table D and E)

**Table D: First Semester 2023 Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in PhP) and Amount Needed for a Family of Five (in PhP)**

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in PhP)			Amount needed for a family of Five (in PhP)		
	2018	2021	2023	2018	2021	2023
Philippines	12,638	14,498	16,557	10,531	12,082	13,979
Region VII (Central Visayas)	12,724	15,174	17,044	10,603	12,645	14,203
Cebu (Including the HUCs)	12,881	16,312	17,958	10,734	13,593	14,965
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue)	12,830	16,148	17,848	10,691	13,457	14,873
City of Cebu	13,035	16,912	18,529	10,863	14,094	15,441
City of Lapu-Lapu	13,058	16,912	18,512	10,882	14,094	15,427
City of Mandaue	12,855	16,912	18,605	10,712	14,094	15,504

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



**Table E. First Semester 2023 Per Capita Food Threshold (in PhP) and Amount Needed for a Family of Five (in PhP)**

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Food Threshold (in PhP)			Amount needed for a family of Five (in PhP)		
	2018	2021	2023	2018	2021	2023
Philippines	8,849	10,071	11,460	7,374	8,392	9,550
Region VII (Central Visayas)	8,847	10,578	11,943	7,372	8,815	9,550
Cebu (Including the HUCs)	8,984	11,332	12,460	7,847	9,444	10,383
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue)	8,944	11,242	12,408	7,453	9,369	10,340
<b>City of Cebu</b>	9,087	11,810	12,904	7,572	9,842	10,753
<b>City of Lapu-Lapu</b>	9,111	11,810	12,938	7,593	9,842	10,782
<b>City of Mandaue</b>	8,977	11,810	12,992	7,480	9,842	10,827

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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## Glossary of Terms

**Food threshold** - the minimum income required for a family/individual to meet the basic food needs, which satisfies the nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities

**Income Gap** - the average income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/individuals with income below the poverty threshold divided by the total number of poor families/individuals

**Note:** The difference between the income gap and the poverty gap is the use of number of poor families/ individuals as denominator for the income gap. For the poverty gap, the total number of families/individuals is used.

**Poverty gap** - the total income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/ individuals with income below the poverty threshold divided by the total number of families/ individuals

**Poverty incidence** - the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals  
**Poverty threshold** - the minimum income required for a family/individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements

**Note:** Basic food requirements are currently based on 100% adequacy for the Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake (RENI) for protein and energy equivalent to an average of 2000 kilocalories per capita, and 80% adequacy for other nutrients. On the other hand, basic non-food requirements, indirectly estimated by obtaining the ratio of food to total basic expenditures from a reference group of families, cover expenditures on: 1) clothing and footwear; 2) housing; 3) fuel, light, water; 4) maintenance and minor repairs; 5) rental of occupied dwelling units; 6) medical care; 7) education; 8) transportation and communication; 9) non-durable furnishings; 10) household operations; and 11) personal care & effects.

**Severity of poverty** - the total of the squared income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/ individuals with income below the poverty threshold divided by the total number of families/ individuals

**Note:** This is equal to the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) family of measures with  $\alpha = 2$ . It is a poverty measure, which is sensitive to the income distribution among the poor – the worse this distribution is, the more severe poverty is.

**Subsistence incidence** - the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income less than the per capita food threshold to the total number of families/ individuals

*Philippine Statistics Authority*



## Annex Tables

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 1. First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold and Poverty Incidence Among Families with Measures of Precision, by Region

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold			Estimates (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>2/</sup>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>12,724</b>	<b>15,174</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Bohol <sup>1/</sup>	12,624	13,359	15,175	21.2	26.6	23.1
Cebu <sup>1/</sup>	12,881	16,312	17,958	16.5	26.9	24.9
Negros Oriental	12,440	12,782	15,127	26.3	28.1	22.2
Siquijor <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>b/</sup> , <sup>c/</sup>	12,463	12,515	14,682	10.0	4.3	4.6

Table 1a. First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold and Poverty Incidence Among Families with Measures of Precision, by

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in PhP)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>2/</sup>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>12,724</b>	<b>15,174</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	12,830	16,148	17,848	21.0	34.4	33.6
City of Cebu <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>2/</sup>	13,035	16,912	18,529	10.3	16.1	10.1
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/</sup>	13,058	16,912	18,512	7.7	12.7	10.6
City of Mandaue	12,855	16,912	18,605	9.5	12.3	9.7

Table 2. First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold and Poverty Incidence Among Population with Measures of Precision, by

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>2/</sup>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>12,724</b>	<b>15,174</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Bohol <sup>1/</sup>	12,624	13,359	15,175	26.1	33.1	29.8
Cebu <sup>1/</sup>	12,881	16,312	17,958	21.6	33.5	32.5
Negros Oriental	12,440	12,782	15,127	32.7	33.3	28.6
Siquijor <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>b/</sup> , <sup>c/</sup>	12,463	12,515	14,682	13.4	5.8	6.3

Table 2a. First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold and Poverty Incidence Among Population with Measures of Precision, by

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in PhP)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>p</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>2/</sup>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>12,724</b>	<b>15,174</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	12,830	16,148	17,848	26.5	41.0	42.4
City of Cebu <sup>1/</sup> , <sup>2/</sup>	13,035	16,912	18,529	13.9	22.4	14.5
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/</sup>	13,058	16,912	18,512	11.1	17.4	14.7
City of Mandaue <sup>1/</sup>	12,855	16,912	18,605	13.1	17.6	14.4



Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Food Threshold (in PhP)			Estimates (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>10,578</b>	<b>11,943</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Bohol <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	8,807	9,319	10,602	8.4	12.1	7.6
Cebu <sup>1/, c/</sup>	8,984	11,332	12,460	5.2	13.1	10.7
Negros Oriental <sup>2/</sup>	8,672	8,927	10,627	13.0	13.2	8.2
Siquijor <sup>1/, a/, b/, c/</sup>	8,898	8,855	10,253	3.1	0.7	0.4

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Food Threshold (in PhP)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>10,578</b>	<b>11,943</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	8,944	11,242	12,408	6.5	17.9	15.5
City of Cebu <sup>1/, 2/, c/</sup>	9,087	11,810	12,904	3.5	6.0	2.2
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/, a/</sup>	9,111	11,810	12,938	2.5	4.2	3.2
City of Mandaue <sup>c/</sup>	8,977	11,810	12,992	3.3	3.8	2.6

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Food Threshold (in PhP)			Estimates (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>10,578</b>	<b>11,943</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Bohol <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	8,807	9,319	10,602	10.2	15.8	10.6
Cebu <sup>1/, c/</sup>	8,984	11,332	12,460	7.0	16.8	15.3
Negros Oriental	8,672	8,927	10,627	16.7	16.3	11.7
Siquijor <sup>1/, a/, b/, c/</sup>	8,898	8,855	10,253	4.6	1.0	0.5

Region/Province	First Semester Per Capita Food Threshold (in PhP)			Estimate (%)		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	8,944	11,242	12,408	8.3	22.1	21.4
City of Cebu <sup>1/, 2/, a/, c/</sup>	9,087	11,810	12,904	5.0	8.7	3.9
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/, a/</sup>	9,111	11,810	12,938	3.5	6.1	4.8
City of Mandaue <sup>a/, c/</sup>	8,977	11,810	12,992	4.8	6.2	4.5





Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>4,039.41</b>	<b>4,739.81</b>	<b>4,511.81</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>353.54</b>	<b>526.99</b>	<b>490.95</b>
Bohol	70.54	85.52	76.85
Cebu <sup>1/, c/</sup>	189.94	345.41	335.89
Negros Oriental	90.47	95.00	77.05
Siquijor <sup>1/, b/, c/</sup>	2.58	1.06	1.16

Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>4,039.41</b>	<b>4,739.81</b>	<b>4,511.81</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>353.54</b>	<b>526.99</b>	<b>490.95</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	147.66	276.94	285.37
City of Cebu <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	23.61	38.39	24.61
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/</sup>	8.61	15.74	13.92
City of Mandaue <sup>1/</sup>	10.06	14.34	11.98

Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>22,262.43</b>	<b>26,136.84</b>	<b>25,241.58</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>1,880.74</b>	<b>2,661.35</b>	<b>2,556.14</b>
Bohol <sup>1/</sup>	350.54	454.84	414.67
Cebu <sup>1/, c/</sup>	1,063.24	1,729.30	1,725.31
Negros Oriental	453.72	471.29	409.72
Siquijor <sup>1/, b/, c/</sup>	13.23	5.92	6.43

Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>22,262.43</b>	<b>26,136.84</b>	<b>25,241.58</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>1,880.74</b>	<b>2,661.35</b>	<b>2,556.14</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	831.45	1,357.97	1,451.23
City of Cebu <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	132.86	219.39	143.56
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/</sup>	49.12	82.52	72.45
City of Mandaue	49.82	69.42	58.07



Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>1,549.09</b>	<b>1,868.74</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/, c/</sup>	<b>133.44</b>	<b>251.63</b>	<b>198.20</b>
Bohol <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	27.94	39.00	25.09
Cebu <sup>1/, c/</sup>	59.97	167.87	144.48
Negros Oriental <sup>2/</sup>	44.73	44.57	28.53
Siquijor <sup>1/, a/, b/, c/</sup>	0.81	0.18	0.09

Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>1,549.09</b>	<b>1,868.74</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/, c/</sup>	<b>133.44</b>	<b>251.63</b>	<b>198.20</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	45.61	143.93	131.57
City of Cebu <sup>1/, 2/, a/, c/</sup>	8.09	14.29	5.41
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/, a/</sup>	2.82	5.19	4.24
City of Mandaue <sup>a/, c/</sup>	3.44	4.47	3.26

Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>9,030.72</b>	<b>10,944.94</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/, c/</sup>	<b>715.07</b>	<b>1,319.31</b>	<b>1,128.95</b>
Bohol <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	137.63	217.70	147.90
Cebu <sup>1/, c/</sup>	341.28	869.88	812.61
Negros Oriental	231.58	230.73	167.91
Siquijor <sup>1/, a/, b/, c/</sup>	4.58	1.00	0.52

Region/Province	Estimate ('000)*		
	2018	2021	2023 <sup>P</sup>
	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> <sup>1/, 2/</sup>	<b>9,030.72</b>	<b>10,944.94</b>
<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b> <sup>1/, c/</sup>	<b>715.07</b>	<b>1,319.31</b>	<b>1,128.95</b>
Cebu (w/o the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue) <sup>1/</sup>	259.96	731.94	732.32
City of Cebu <sup>1/, 2/, a/, c/</sup>	47.54	84.76	38.32
City of Lapu-Lapu (Opon) <sup>1/, a/</sup>	15.68	28.83	23.82
City of Mandaue <sup>a/, c/</sup>	18.11	24.35	18.16

