

SPECIAL RELEASE

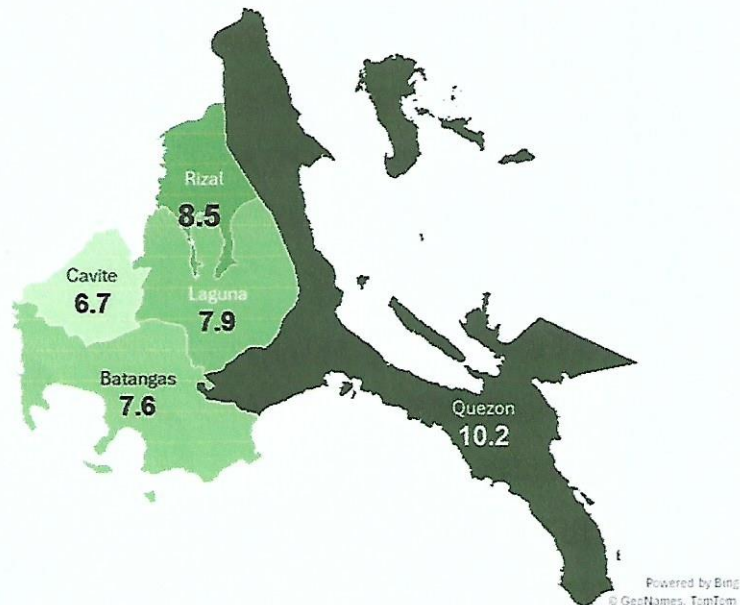
2023 Full Year Poverty Statistics: CALABARZON

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Poverty Incidence among population was highest in Quezon Province

With an estimated 10.2 percent, as of 2023, the province of Quezon posted the highest poverty incidence among population or the proportion of poor individuals whose per capita income is not sufficient to meet their basic food and non-food needs in CALABARZON. It is higher by 2.3 percentage points compared to the total poverty incidence of the region recorded at 7.9 percent (*Summary Statistics Table 1*). On the other hand, poverty incidence in the province of Cavite was estimated at 6.7 percent, the lowest among the provinces in the region.

Figure 1. Poverty Incidence (%) among Population by Province, CALABARZON: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Rizal recorded an increasing poverty incidence among families

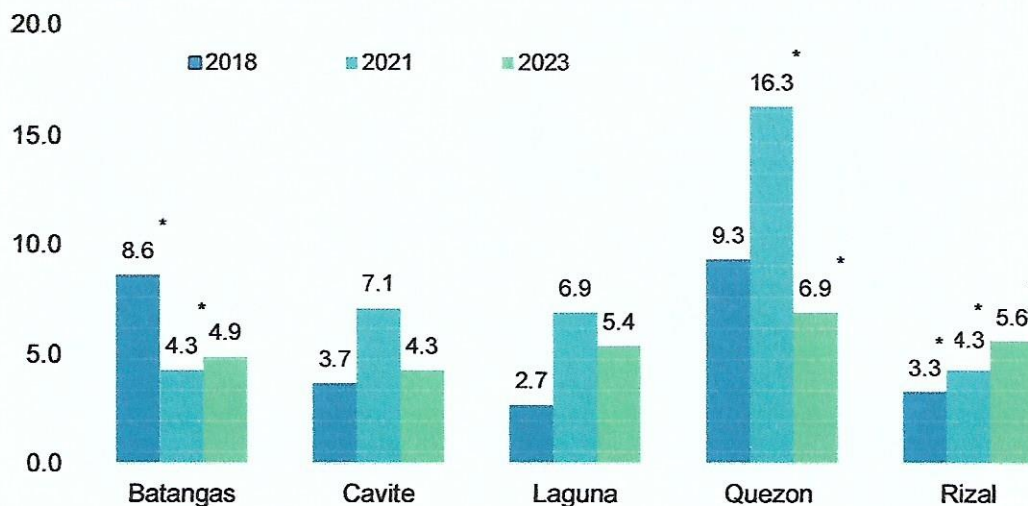
Comparing the provinces, poverty incidence in Rizal shows an increasing trend from 3.3 percent in 2018 to 4.3 percent in 2021 and further up to 5.6 percent in 2023. The increase from 2018 to 2023 is statistically significant.

In 2023, the lowest percentage of poor families was recorded in Cavite at 4.3 percent. While Quezon posted the highest poverty incidence at 6.9 percent.

Moreover, results on poverty incidence among families for the three-year period i.e. 2018, 2021 and 2023 was highest in Quezon recorded at 9.3, 16.3 and 6.9 percent, respectively. The decrease of 9.4 percentage points in poverty incidence of the province from 2021 to 2023 is significant. Also, for Batangas, the decrease in poverty incidence from 8.6 percent in 2018 to 4.3 percent in 2021 is also significant.

Lastly, it can be noted that almost all provinces posted increment in poverty incidence during the pandemic period (2021) except for Batangas which noted only 4.3 percentage of poor families.

Figure 2. Poverty Incidence (%) among Families by Province, CALABARZON: 2018, 2021, and 2023

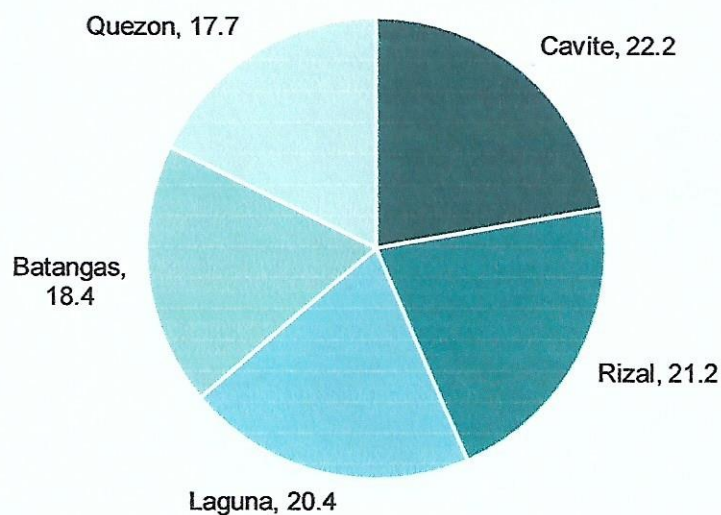


Notes: * Significant change; The increase or decrease in the poverty incidence among families between 2018 and 2021, 2021 and 2023, 2018 and 2023 are statistically significant at 5% level ($\alpha = 0.05$).
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poor individuals in the region reached 1.35 million

The proportion of poor individuals in the region was estimated at 1.35 million (*Summary Statistics Table 2*). Cavite and Rizal recorded the highest number of poor individuals estimated at 299.1 thousand and 285.4 thousand, respectively. It comprised about 22.2 percent and 21.2 percent of the total poor population in the region, respectively. Moreover, Laguna had an estimate of 275.0 thousand poor individuals; while Batangas had about 248.2 thousand. The least number of poor population was recorded in the province of Quezon comprising 17.7 percent of the total poor individuals in the region.

Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Poor Population by Province, CALABARZON: 2023



Note: Percent do not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

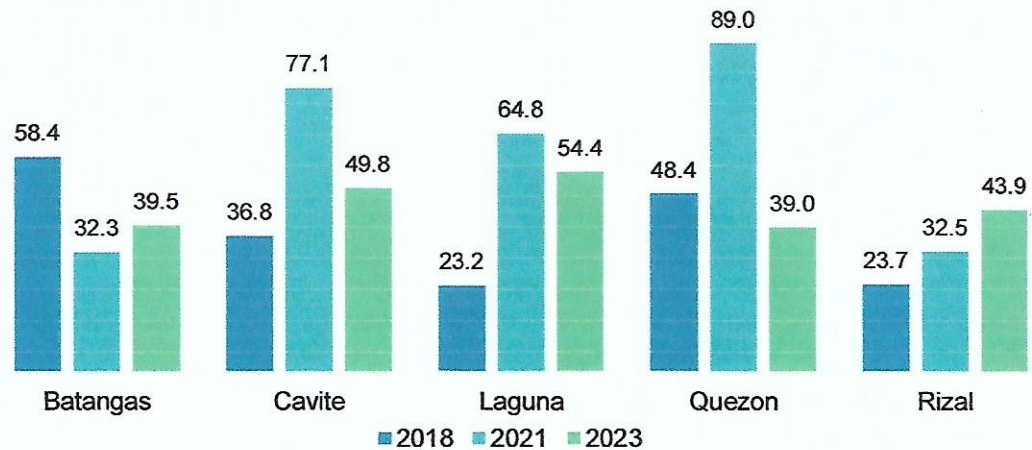
Number of poor families increased in Batangas and Rizal

Out of the 226.7 thousand (*Summary Statistics Table 2*) poor families in the region, the provinces of Batangas and Rizal recorded an increase in the number of poor families from 2021 to 2023 (*Figure 4*). Batangas posted an increase of about 7.2 thousand poor families and Rizal by about 11.4 thousand poor families.



The number of poor families decreased in the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, and Quezon from 2021 to 2023, with Quezon posting the highest decrease of about 50 thousand poor families.

Figure 4. Magnitude of Poor Families by Province, CALABARZON:
2018, 2021, and 2023
(in thousands)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

About 237.8 thousand individuals belong to the subsistence poor

Subsistence incidence among population was recorded at 1.4 percent which translates to about 237.8 thousand (*Summary Statistics Table 3*) Filipino residents of the region. They had income that is not enough to buy their basic food needs.

Rizal province had the highest subsistence incidence among families and population as compared to the other provinces in CALABARZON (*Table 1*). While the province of Cavite recorded the lowest subsistence incidence in the region. Subsistence incidence in Quezon significantly improved from 2021 to 2023.

Table 1. Subsistence Incidence among Families and Population by Province, CALABARZON: 2018, 2021, and 2023 (in percent)

Region/Province	Subsistence Incidence among Families (%)			Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)		
	2018	2021	2023	2018	2021	2023
CALABARZON	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.4
Batangas	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.4
Cavite	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.3	2.4	0.8
Laguna	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	2.4	1.3
Quezon	2.6	4.7	0.5	4.1	6.6	0.9
Rizal	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	2.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Cavite recorded the highest poverty threshold

Poverty threshold is the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements. For a family of five, the monthly Poverty threshold in the region was estimated at PhP15,457 (*Table 2*). The province of Laguna had the highest increase in poverty threshold of about 28.8 percent. While Quezon province had the lowest level of increment at 7.0 percent.

For a family of five members, the monthly food threshold in CALABARZON was estimated at an average of PhP11,002. Food threshold is the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet the basic food needs.

Table 2. Food Threshold and Poverty Threshold per Family by Province, CALABARZON: 2021 and 2023

Region/Province	Food Threshold (in pesos)			Poverty Threshold (in pesos)		
	2021	2023	% change	2021	2023	% change
CALABARZON	8,886	11,002	23.8	12,941	15,457	19.4
Batangas	8,915	10,372	16.4	12,845	14,742	14.8
Cavite	10,368	12,163	17.3	14,935	17,399	16.5
Laguna	8,612	12,288	31.1	12,455	16,038	28.8
Quezon	7,894	8,441	6.9	11,313	12,108	7.0
Rizal	9,126	11,337	24.2	13,424	16,273	21.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

A family of five in the region needs at least PhP2,614 to move out of poverty

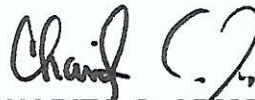

The income gap measures the average amount of income required by the poor in order to get out of poverty, expressed in relation to the poverty thresholds. The income gap in CALABARZON was estimated at 16.9 percent in 2023. Thus, on average, a poor family of five members needs an additional monthly income of about PhP2,614 to move out of poverty.

Moreover, poverty gap is the total income shortfall of families or individuals with income below the poverty threshold divided by the total number of families or individuals. Table 3 shows that the poverty gap in the region decrease by 0.5 percentage point. The provinces of Cavite, Laguna, and Quezon also incurred decreases in their estimates of poverty gap of about 0.6, 0.5 and 2.6 percentage points, respectively.

Table 3. Income Gap and Poverty Gap by Province,
CALABARZON: 2021 and 2023

Region/Province	Income Gap			Poverty Gap		
	2021	2023	Inc/Dec	2021	2023	Inc/Dec
CALABARZON	19.3	16.9	-2.4	1.4	0.9	-0.5
Batangas	16.6	16.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1
Cavite	18.4	16.2	-2.2	1.3	0.7	-0.6
Laguna	20.1	15.6	-4.5	1.4	0.9	-0.5
Quezon	22.2	14.5	-7.7	3.6	1.0	-2.6
Rizal	14.8	21.4	6.7	0.6	1.2	0.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority


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SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table 1. Poverty Incidence among Families and Population by Province, CALABARZON: 2018, 2021, and 2023 (in percent)

Region/Province	Poverty Incidence among Families (%)			Poverty Incidence among Population (%)		
	2018	2021	2023	2018	2021	2023
CALABARZON	5.1	7.2	5.3	7.1	10.2	7.9
Batangas	8.6	4.3	4.9	11.4	6.3	7.6
Cavite	3.7	7.1	4.3	5.3	10.1	6.7
Laguna	2.7	6.9	5.4	3.9	9.5	7.9
Quezon	9.3	16.3	6.9	13.5	21.6	10.2
Rizal	3.3	4.3	5.6	4.5	6.9	8.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2. Magnitude of Poor Families and Poor Population by Province, CALABARZON: 2018, 2021, and 2023 (in thousands)

Region/Province	Magnitude of Poor Families (in '000)			Magnitude of Poor Population (in '000)		
	2018	2021	2023	2018	2021	2023
CALABARZON	190.4	295.6	226.7	1,102.0	1,676.4	1,345.4
Batangas	58.4	32.3	39.5	330.3	196.9	248.2
Cavite	36.8	77.1	49.8	211.2	436.3	299.1
Laguna	23.2	64.8	54.4	125.1	324.0	275.0
Quezon	48.4	89.0	39.0	297.9	493.0	237.7
Rizal	23.7	32.5	43.9	137.5	226.1	285.4

Note: Details do not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Table 3. Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families and Subsistence Poor Population by Province, CALABARZON: 2018, 2021, and 2023 (in thousands)

Region/Province	Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families (in '000)			Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population (in '000)		
	2018	2021	2023	2018	2021	2023
CALABARZON	36.9	65.7	34.4	229.5	397.6	237.8
Batangas	7.6	4.8	6.4	44.9	31.0	45.9
Cavite	9.0	16.7	4.8	53.2	104.1	35.9
Laguna	1.9	14.3	8.4	11.2	80.9	46.1
Quezon	13.3	25.6	3.0	90.5	150.7	21.7
Rizal	5.2	4.3	11.9	29.8	30.9	88.3

Note: Details do not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Technical Notes

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

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

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 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

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

