Philippines

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
UN 1981
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
van Ginneken and Park 1984
Fields 1989
Estudillo 1997, table 1 and notes in the text
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
NSO - FIES Web 2004

Surveys:
Family Income and Expenditure Survey 1957, 1961, 1971, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000
(In UN (1981) the survey is called Integrated Census of the Population and its Economic Activities/Family Expenditure Survey.)

This is a survey conducted by the National Statistical Office. The survey is conducted fairly regularly at approximately five-year intervals.

The following number of responding households is reported:

1961	6977
1965	4747
1971	11659
1985	16971
1988	18922
1991	24789
1997	39520

According to Estudillo (1997), the FIES can in general be considered to be of fairly good quality. On average the FIES consistently covers more than 60% of the personal income of the national accounts; in 1988 it rose to 68.5% and in 1991 to 75.9%. The reason for the under-coverage might be the under-representation of rich households, serious underreporting of property income and entrepreneurial income of the upper-class and underestimation of non-cash income of lower income groups. All these factors are likely to underestimate household income inequality.

The households were interviewed two times a year, once every half year. The reference period was the preceding half year.

The following items are included in the gross income concept:
1) Wages: labour incomes from either agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

2) Entrepreneurial income: income derived from self-employment or operation of family-enterprises in agricultural or non-agricultural ventures.
3) Remittances and pensions: Non-work sources of income including remittances from overseas and domestic sources, pensions, retirement benefits and gifts.
4) Property income: rental income from non-agricultural lands, buildings, rooms and owner-occupied dwelling units; interest and dividends from investments, and shares of crops, livestock, and poultry raised by others.
5) Other income: Production of articles for own use, winnings from gambling, sweepstakes, lotteries and others.

On the expenditure side, food expenditures were asked for an average week during the year, some utilities, transportation, household operations and personal care for past month and average month and all other expenditure items for a six months reference period. The expenditure aggregate in Deininger & Squire (2004) includes durables (flow or purchase is unclear), in-kind items, probably home production and taxes.

In van Ginneken and Park (1984), expenditures were taken as a proxy for income for families whose expenditures exceeded recorded income.

In Estudillo (1997), the 1985 and 1991 data were available in ungrouped format, for the rest of the years the estimates were calculated from grouped data.