Philippines

Sources:

Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105 Jain 1975  Cromwell 1977, Table 1  UN 1981


NSO - FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Responding Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>16971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>18922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>24789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>39520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.