

**BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS**

Monetary and Economics Sector  
Department of Economic Statistics



# **CONSUMER FINANCE SURVEY REPORT**

2021

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEFEG	Appliance, Equipment, Furniture, and Electronic Gadget
AFG	Assistance from the Government
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALS	Alternative Learning System
AONCR	Areas Outside the National Capital Region
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATM	Automated teller machine
AUV	Asian Utility Vehicle
BDA	Basic deposit account
BDO	Banco De Oro
BPI	Bank of the Philippine Islands
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
CAMPI	Chamber of Automotive Manufacturers of the Philippines, Inc.
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CFS	Consumer Finance Survey
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPBRD	Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSF	Credit Surety Fund
CV	Coefficient of variation
DepEd	Department of Education
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government



DOH	Department of Health
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECQ	Enhanced Community Quarantine
EDM	Economically dominant member
E-money	Electronic money
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FIS	Financial Inclusion Survey
FISC	Financial Inclusion Steering Committee
FTF	Face-to-face
CCQ	General Community Quarantine
GIDA	Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
HDMF	Home Development Mutual Fund
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
IATF-EID	Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases
IBM SPSS	International Business Machines Corporation Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
IC	Insurance Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPED	Indigenous Peoples Education
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
K-12	Kindergarten to 12th Grade Basic Education Program
LE	List of Establishments
LGU	Local Government Unit
LTO	Land Transportation Office
MCA	Multiple Correspondence Analysis
MECQ	Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine
MGCQ	Modified General Community Quarantine
MMDA	Metro Manila Development Authority
MPV	Multi-Purpose Vehicle



MS	Master Sample
MSME	Micro, small, and medium enterprise
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCR	National Capital Region
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NERS	National Employment Recovery Strategy
NGO	Non-government organization
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHCP	National Historical Commission of the Philippines
NSSLA	Non-stock savings and loan association
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
OIS	Other Income Sources
OVNA	Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset
P10	10th Percentile
P90	90th Percentile
PAE	Per adult equivalent
Pag-IBIG	Pagtutulungan sa Kinabukasan: Ikaw, Bangko, Industriya at Gobyerno
PC	Per capita (in the context of income and expenditure)
PC	Personal computer (in the context of non-financial assets)
PC Desktop	Personal computer - Desktop
PC Laptop	Personal computer - Laptop
PCOICOP	Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
PDIC	Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation
PDJI	Philippine Digital Justice Initiative
PEU	Primary Economic Unit
PHIC / PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PhilSys	Philippine Identification System
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
POGO	Philippine Offshore Gaming Operator



PS/NT/TV	Post-secondary/Non-tertiary/Technical-Vocational
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSIC	Philippine Standard Industrial Classification
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PVAO	Philippine Veterans Affairs Office
RREPI	Residential Real Estate Price Index
SAP	Social Amelioration Program
SCF	Survey of Consumer Finances
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEPO	Senate Economic Planning Office
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City
SPED	Special Education
SSS	Social Security System
SUV	Sports Utility Vehicle
SWS	Social Weather Stations
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
U/KB	Universal and commercial bank
UITF	Unit Investment Trust Fund
ULE	Updating of the List of Establishments
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPPI	University of the Philippines Population Institute
US/USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WIDI	Women and Information and Communications Technology Development Index



## Guide to Readers

- For brevity, the report presents the 2021 CFS results and briefly compares them with the 2018 CFS results in selected sections. Reports from previous survey rounds may be accessed on the BSP website using the link: <https://www.bsp.gov.ph/SitePages/MediaAndResearch/ConsumerFinanceSurvey.aspx>.
- The statistical tables for this report show the 2021 figures only, in both the national and subnational levels. These levels are categorized by urbanization (i.e., National Capital Region (NCR), and urban Areas Outside the NCR and rural AONCR) and geographical area (i.e., NCR, Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao).
- Estimates with yellow highlights in the statistical tables have CVs greater than 20 percent due to limited number of responses and must be interpreted with caution.<sup>1</sup>
- Figures in the text are referenced to the main tables or appendices only once. Subsequent mentions of the same figure will reference only to the original text where it appeared.
- The survey respondents were allowed to provide responses such as “Don’t Know”, “Refused” and “No Answer” if they did not provide definite answers after interviewers’ probing questions. These response categories were not suggested by the interviewers. Forcing respondents to provide responses may violate the code of ethics for researchers.
- A box article, containing information drawn from the survey, supplements the key results presented in the section or sub-section to which it belongs.
- Definitions to technical terms and concepts are found in the Definition of Terms.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates with coefficients of variation of 20 percent or below are considered precise by the Philippine Statistics Authority. This standard is also recognized by other international statistical agencies, e.g., the Asian Development Bank and the Republic of Slovenia Statistical Office.



## KEY FINDINGS

### Household Profile

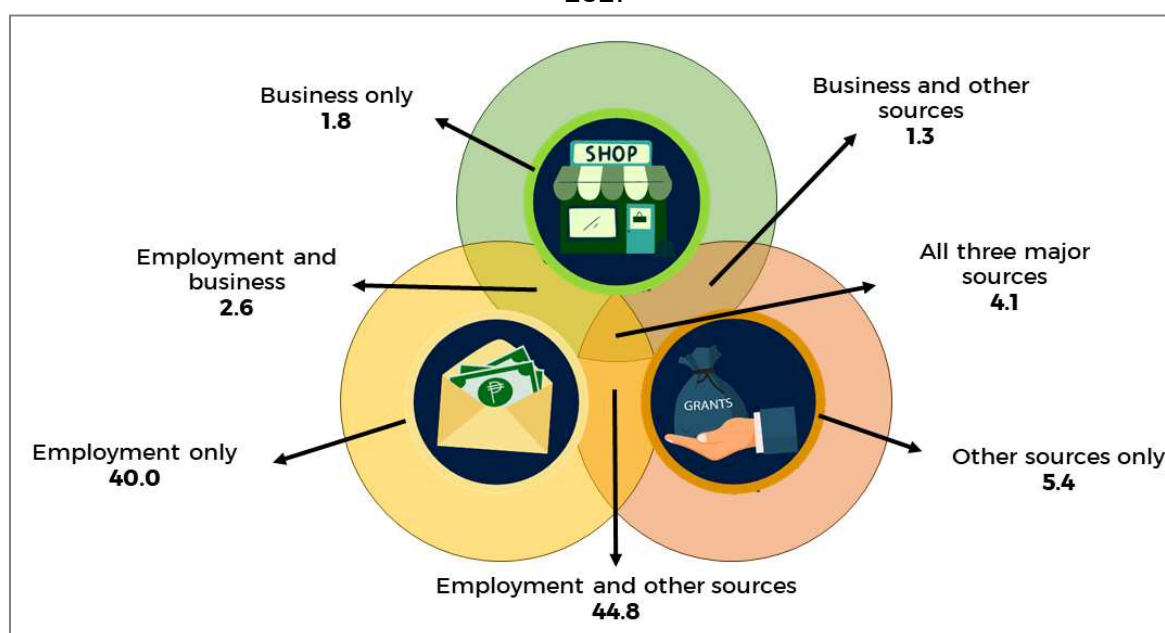
With a relatively young and healthy population, the country has the potential to reap a demographic dividend. Investing in high-quality education and robust health services is crucial to cultivate a well-educated, healthy, and productive young workforce, which can propel the economy onto a higher growth trajectory.

- The average household consisted of four members, with about half of the members under 28 years of age, and an almost equal distribution of males and females. A majority (60.3 percent) of adult household members (aged 18 years old and over) had a spouse/partner.
- About two in every five (37.1 percent) household members aged 3 years old and over were currently studying during the survey period, while almost half (49.8 percent) of all household members not attending school were at least high school graduates.
- Most (92 percent) household members, especially those in the younger cohort, had a good self-assessed health status.

### Household Income

Although wages remained the leading source of income in 2021, government *ayuda* was notably important during the COVID-19 pandemic. These *ayuda*, which included cash subsidies and food packs, provided crucial support to many households to meet their basic needs and stay afloat amid lockdowns and job losses.

Figure 1  
**Distribution of Primary Economic Units Relying on Major Income Sources**  
in percent  
2021

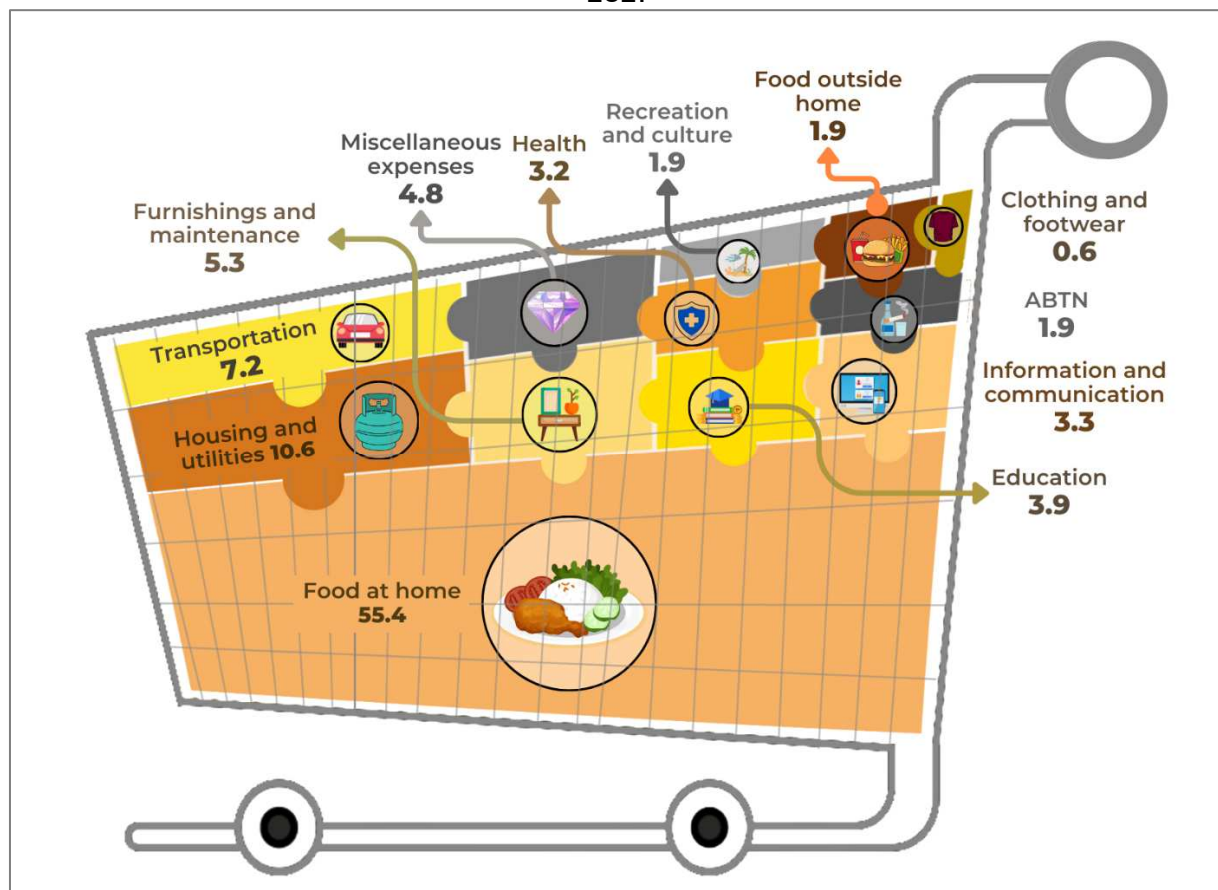


- Wages remained the leading source of income in 2021. The percentage of households receiving wage income rose to 91.5 percent in 2021, up from 73.7 percent in 2018. Government employment initiatives implemented to counteract pandemic-related job losses largely drove this increase.
- About 9.8 percent of households earned income from businesses, primarily sole proprietorships in retail or food service.
- More than half (55.6 percent) relied on other sources, mainly government pandemic assistance or ayuda.

## Household Spending

Food, housing, utilities, and transportation remained the top priority expenditure items for Filipino households in 2021. This spending distribution underscores the importance of government price management for essential goods and services.

Figure 2  
**Average Share to Total Expenditure of Primary Economic Units,**  
**by Expenditure Item**  
 in percent  
 2021



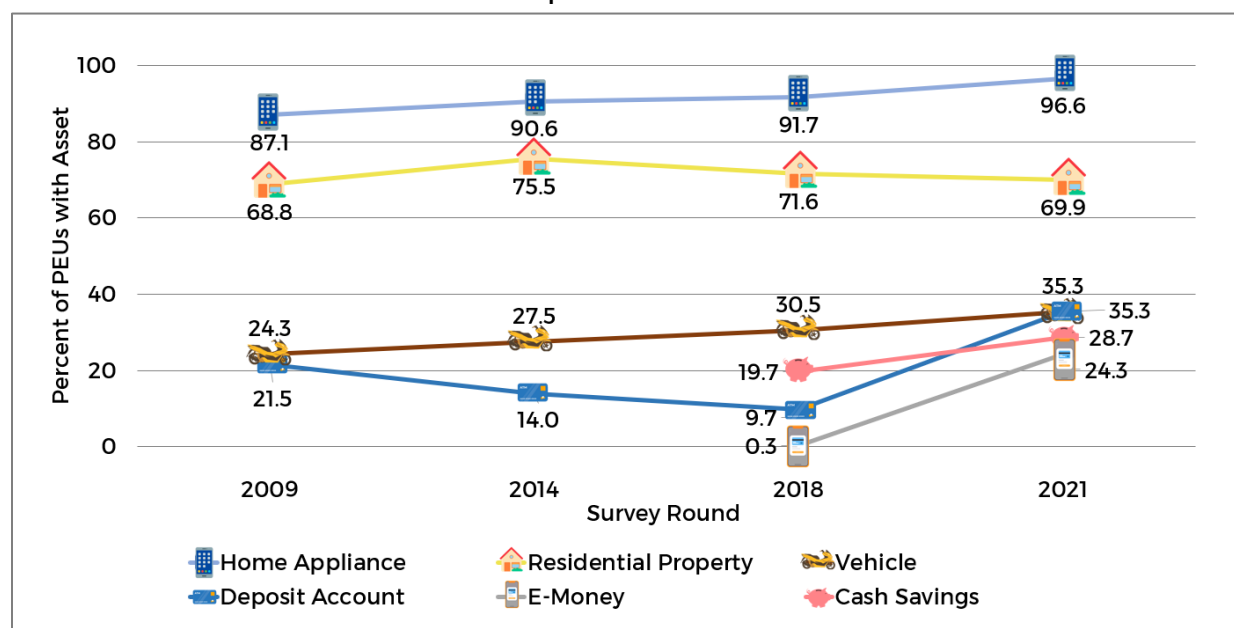
- The spending patterns of households in 2021 revealed that food and beverages consumed at home accounted for the largest expenditure share at 55.4 percent. This trend has remained consistent with findings from previous survey rounds.

- For non-food items, housing and utilities accounted for 10.6 percent, and transportation took up 7.2 percent of the budget. These spending habits have remained steady over time.
- Non-essential items, including miscellaneous expenses, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics, and recreation and culture, made up 8.6 percent of total expenditure. Among these, miscellaneous expenses such as personal care, celebrations, and gifts had the highest share at 4.8 percent.

## Asset Accumulation of Households

Non-financial assets continued to form the foundation of Filipino household wealth portfolios. However, the pandemic triggered a notable increase in financial asset ownership as nationwide lockdowns, widespread mobile device adoption, and improved access to high-speed internet created ideal conditions for the rapid growth of digital financial services.

Figure 3  
**Distribution of Primary Economic Units, by Ownership of Major Asset Categories**  
in percent  
as of periods indicated



- Home appliances and equipment remained the most commonly owned assets (96.6 percent), followed by residential properties (69.9 percent), and vehicles (35.3 percent).
- Among vehicles, motorcycles (61.7 percent) continued to be the most commonly owned.
- A notable shift occurred in homeownership trends, with more families choosing rental accommodations (11.3 percent) compared to the previous survey round (10.2 percent).
- Within the appliance category, mobile phones (92.8 percent) continued to surpass televisions (81.1 percent) as the most common household item since the 2018 survey.

- In terms of financial assets, deposit accounts recorded the highest ownership rates at 35.3 percent, followed by traditional cash savings kept at home (28.7 percent), and the rapidly growing category of e-money accounts (24.3 percent).

## Outstanding Liabilities of Households

The pandemic prompted a significant reorientation of Filipino households' approach to debt and savings. Faced with economic uncertainty during the pandemic, households were more reluctant to take on additional debt. Households also increased their precautionary savings to protect against the risks of job losses and falling incomes.

Figure 4  
**Distribution of Primary Economic Units with Outstanding Debt**  
in percent  
as of periods indicated

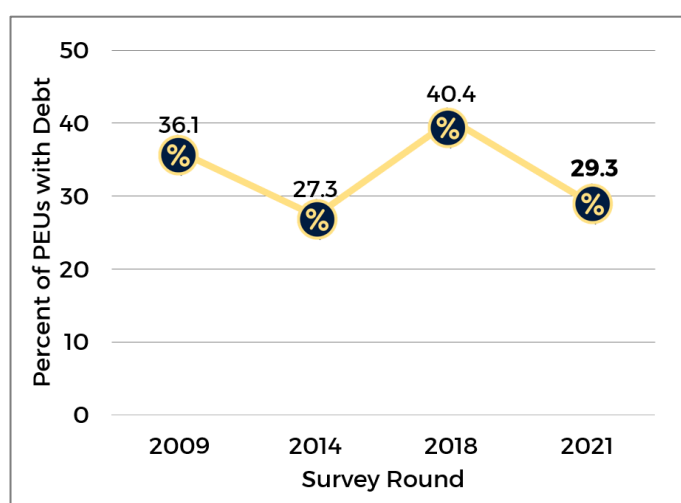
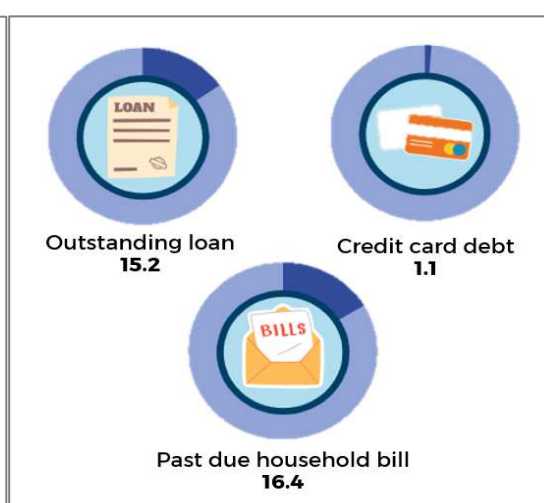


Figure 5  
**Distribution of Filipino PEUs, by Ownership of Each Type of Debt**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



- Only 29.3 percent of households carried any form of debt during this period, representing a substantial decrease from 40.4 percent in the 2018 survey. Furthermore, 15.2 percent of households had outstanding loans from formal institutions, family, friends, colleagues, and other money lenders.
- About 1.1 percent of households owned one credit card on average, primarily using it for the purchase of basic goods. Additionally, only 0.7 percent of households had outstanding credit card debt.
- About 16.4 percent of households had other past due household bills, mostly electricity and water bills.

## ABOUT THE SURVEY

### A. BACKGROUND

The Consumer Finance Survey (CFS) is a nationwide survey of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on the financial condition of Filipino households, considering their assets, liabilities, income, and expenditures. Patterned after the United States' Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) of the Federal Reserve Board, the CFS was developed in 2008 to address the data gaps on household wealth and indebtedness in the Philippines and complement the existing household surveys of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), namely the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS).<sup>1</sup>

The 2021 CFS is the fourth survey round since the initial conduct in 2009 and previous editions in 2014 and 2018.

### B. OBJECTIVES AND SIGNIFICANCE

The main objective of the survey is to collect pertinent information on the financial condition of households, specifically the following:

- 1) The level and distribution of household wealth, and debt in the Philippines, namely: financial assets (e.g., deposit accounts, financial investments and savings, insurance and pension, etc.) and non-financial assets (e.g., residential and other real properties, vehicles and other durable goods, etc.), and outstanding liabilities (e.g., housing loans, vehicle loans, business loans, salary loans, other loans, etc.);
- 2) The level and sources of income of households (specifically those derived from employment, entrepreneurial activities and other sources) as well as their level and types of expenditures; and
- 3) The demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, educational attainment, health status, and location), financial attitudes, risk preferences and behaviors, inheritance, and access to digital financial services.

The data collected from this survey may be used in research activities, project planning and formulation of evidence-based socio-economic policies (e.g., monetary, financial) to further improve the financial condition of Filipino households, among others.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The focus area of the FIES and APIS is the income and expenditure of households, with limited coverage on their assets and liabilities. In the FIES and APIS, households were only asked whether they owned a house, a lot and/or some household conveniences (i.e., appliances), or whether they availed of a loan during the reference period and from whom they borrowed. For more information about the FIES and APIS, kindly visit their webpages at <https://psa.gov.ph/income-expenditure/fies> and <https://psa.gov.ph/income-expenditure/apis>, respectively.

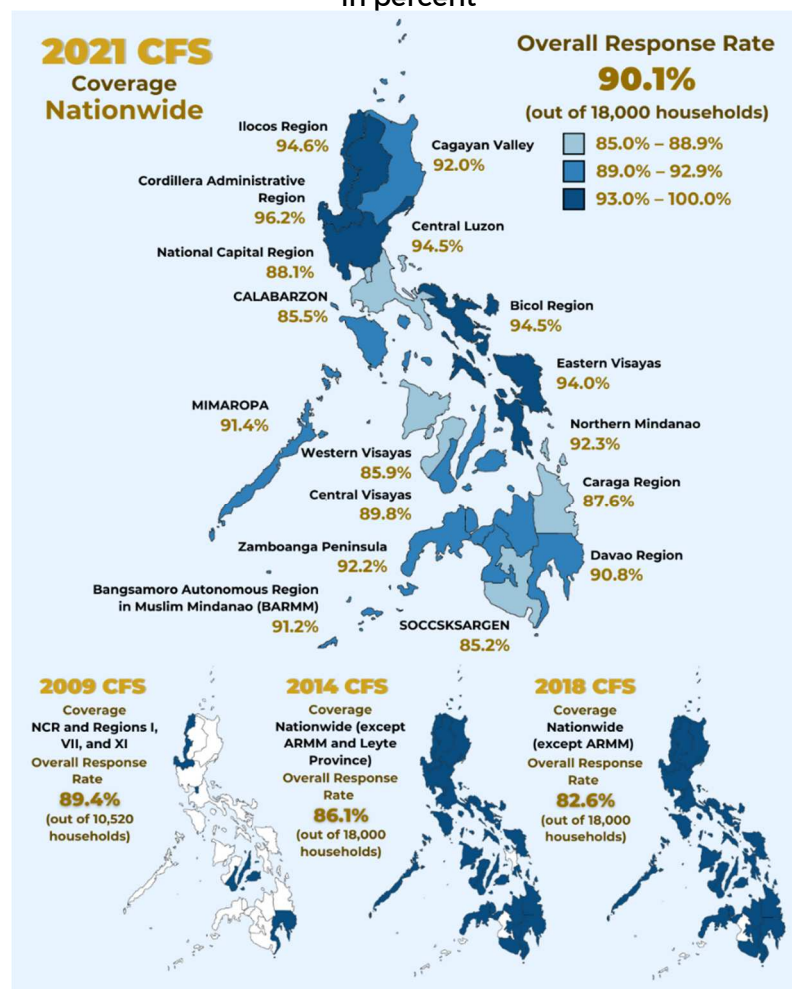
<sup>2</sup> For instance, the BSP's public advisory against the "sangla ATM" scheme (The Philippine Star, 2018) and the BSP Circular No. 992 (Series of 2018) on establishment of basic deposit account can be attributed to some key findings of the 2014 CFS, as follows: 1) "Sangla ATM" was the most used collateral of the borrowers; and 2) Majority of households remained unbanked, citing that they did not have enough money to open a bank/deposit account. The said

## C. SCOPE AND COVERAGE<sup>3</sup>

### Geographic Coverages and Response Rates

For this survey round, all regions of the Philippines, including the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, were covered, a first since the survey began in 2009. The overall response rate was 90.1 percent, the highest on record (Figure 6; Appendix Table 1). Meanwhile, the regional response rates ranged from 85.2 percent in SOCCSKSARGEN to 96.2 percent in the Cordillera Administrative Region.

Figure 6  
Geographic Coverages and Response Rates of Various CFS Rounds  
in percent



advisory and circular of the BSP served as a key motivation in proposing House Bill No. 7966 or the Anti-ATM Pawning Scheme Bill of 2020. Moreover, the CFS data and results were also used as inputs in some notable research studies (e.g., Layaoen & Takahashi (2021) published in the Journal of International Development) and feasibility studies for project planning (e.g., Feasibility Study of the Parañaque Spillway Construction Project (DPWH et al., 2018)).

<sup>3</sup> The entire survey protocol, including the sampling design and survey instruments, was cleared by the PSA, through the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System, on 31 January 2022, per PSA Approval No. BSP-2204.

## Sampling Design

The 2021 CFS samples were provided by the PSA and drawn from the 2013 Master Sample (MS) Frame for household-based surveys, which was constructed based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) using a two-stage cluster sampling methodology and updated based on the 2015 Census of Population.<sup>4</sup>

Under the 2013 MS Design, the Philippines was divided into 117 sampling domains, which consist of 81 provinces, 33 highly urbanized cities, and 3 other urban areas.<sup>5</sup> The two-stage cluster sampling design involves the following: (i) random selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) (i.e., barangays, portions of large barangays, or groups of adjacent small barangays) with about 100–400 households within each of the sampling domains, and (ii) random selection of secondary sampling units, or housing units, within each of the sample PSUs.<sup>6</sup>

The sample size of the survey was 18,000 households, which is considered sufficient to generate reliable estimates at the national level and provide disaggregation of results at the following sub-national levels, namely: major regions (i.e., NCR, Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao), and level of urbanization (i.e., urban, rural).<sup>7</sup>

Households will be replaced if they fell under any of the following cases: vacant housing unit, housing unit destroyed/demolished, address not a housing unit, permanently moved out of the housing unit, merged with another household in the same housing unit, not a permanent resident of the housing unit, the single-person household occupying the housing unit had passed away, and no qualified respondent (e.g., only caretakers/helpers or children) within the household at the time of the survey.

## Unit of Analysis and Type of Respondent

The main unit of analysis of the survey was the financial unit of the household called the primary economic unit (PEU). The PEU was composed of the economically dominant member (EDM), his/her spouse/partner, if any, and other household members who were financially interdependent with, or contributed to the finances of, the said member or couple. Children of the EDM and/or his/her spouse/partner as well as other working individuals who shared in the household's finances with the EDM were also considered part of the PEU. However, household help and

<sup>4</sup> The latest PSA's master sample is the 2023 Geo-enabled Master Sample, which was based on the 2020 CPH and made available for use beginning Q3 2023 (after the 2021 CFS data collection period).

<sup>5</sup> Highly urbanized cities include the 16 cities in the National Capital Region (NCR) while the other urban areas are as follows: Pateros in the NCR, Isabela City in Basilan and Cotabato City in Maguindanao del Norte.

<sup>6</sup> Details of the 2013 MS Design, which was also used in the 2018 CFS, can be found at <https://psada.psa.gov.ph/index.php/2013-master-sample-design>. Meanwhile, the 2003 MS Design, which was utilized in the 2009 and 2014 survey rounds, can be accessed at <https://psada.psa.gov.ph/index.php/2003-ms-design>.

<sup>7</sup> The adopted sample size of 18,000 households provides enough allowance to the minimum required sample size (i.e., 15,228 households based on the 2013 MS) so as to get more reliable estimates at four sub-national levels (i.e., NCR, Other Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao) for amount variables.

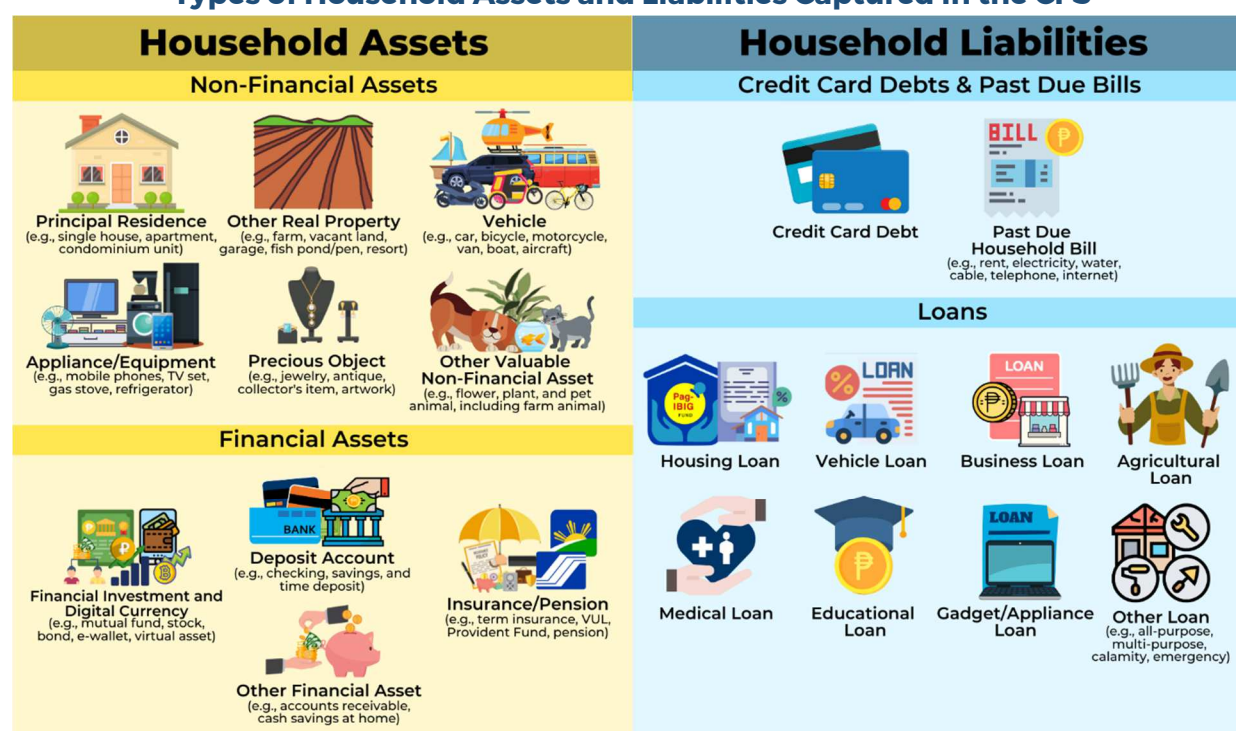
other financially independent members, such as boarders who provided or paid for their own expenses (in at least two of the major expenditure items, namely housing, food, and other living expenses), were excluded from the PEU.

Meanwhile, the survey respondent was an adult member of the household (at least 18 years old at the time of the survey) and knowledgeable of the household's finances, preferably the EDM or his/her spouse/partner (if any).

## Data Items and Reference Period

The data items captured in the CFS were the demographic characteristics of households, their financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, type of employment, business ventures, income and expenditures, financial attitudes, risk preferences and behaviors, inheritance, and access to digital financial services (see Figure 7 for types of household assets and liabilities).<sup>8</sup>

Figure 7  
Types of Household Assets and Liabilities Captured in the CFS



Note: All types of loan, including those not presented in this figure, that are outstanding during the survey period are captured in the CFS.

<sup>8</sup> For the 2021 round, the following enhancements were made on the CFS questionnaire: (1) streamlined some modules to help reduce respondents' fatigue, thereby decreasing the number of items from 983 to 255, (2) all PEU members (instead of merely the respondent and/or his/her spouse/partner) were asked to provide information on asset holdings, liabilities, employment, and income to improve the accuracy of the survey estimates, (3) collated and organized items on income from other sources, financial assets and outstanding liabilities, which were previously found in different sections, to help facilitate recall among the respondents; and, (4) developed a more comprehensive module on financial attitudes, preferences and behaviors to supplement the data on financial condition of households.

The data on household composition covered all members of the household.<sup>9</sup> For other items in the survey, such as educational attainment and health status of members, assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenditures of the household, only the PEU was covered.

In terms of reference period, the data on employment, income, and expenditure of the PEU were for the calendar year 2021. However, the data pertaining to demographics, assets and liabilities, financial attitudes, risk preferences and behaviors were as of the date of interview (within 2022).<sup>10</sup> Hence, the data gathered in this survey round may reflect the financial condition of households at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>11</sup>

## D. SURVEY OPERATIONS

Data collection was conducted from 31 March 2022 to 11 December 2022. The RLR Research & Analysis Inc., an independent market research firm, was contracted by the BSP to undertake the field data collection through face-to-face (FTF) interviews, using a structured computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) questionnaire.<sup>12</sup> On average, each FTF interview took around two hours to complete.

In order to facilitate the data collection process, the survey instruments were translated into six major languages that are used in the Philippines, namely: Filipino, Cebuano, Ilocano, Bikol, Hiligaynon, and Waray, with an English translation for each question. A listing operation was also conducted prior to the actual data collection to validate and/or update the list of sample households provided by the PSA. A replacement sample was selected from the said PSA list in case a sample housing unit was determined to be non-existent during the listing operation.<sup>13</sup>

Moreover, to encourage participation in the survey, a letter was sent to each of the sample households before the actual survey operations, informing them of the CFS and its objectives, inviting them to participate in the survey, and assuring them of the confidentiality of their responses. In addition, the BSP Team also posted a public advisory at the BSP website and Facebook page as well as requested endorsements

<sup>9</sup> This includes the number of household members, age, sex, relationship to the EDM, marital status, financial status and co-residing status.

<sup>10</sup> The reference periods for this survey were similar to those adopted by its prototype—the US SCF.

<sup>11</sup> From January 2021 to December 2022, certain parts of the country had been placed under various quarantine restrictions (the strictest being the Enhanced Community Quarantine implemented on 29 March 2021 to 11 April 2021 and 16 July 2021 to 20 August 2021) or alert levels (the highest being at level 4 implemented from 16 September 2021 to 14 November 2021) (Salaverria and Chiu, 2021; Gita-Carlos, 2021a, 2021b; IATF-EID, 2021; Philstar.com, 2021; Perez-Rubio, 2021; Ranada, 2021a; Ranada, 2021b; Romero, 2021). These restrictions were aimed at curbing the effects of the COVID-19 surges in the country due to the Alpha and Beta variants in April 2021 (CNN Philippines Staff, 2021), Delta variant in August and September 2021 (Montemayor, 2021), and the Omicron variant in January 2022 (CNN Philippines Staff, 2022).

<sup>12</sup> CAPI involves the use of an electronic device (e.g., tablet, mobile phone, computer) by the interviewer to record and ensure quality of survey responses, thereby expediting data collection and processing of survey results.

<sup>13</sup> The criteria used to determine the replacement sample were as follows: 1) vacant; 2) non-residential/commercial space; 3) burned down, 4) ruined by typhoon or demolished; and 5) without any qualified respondent (e.g., managed by a caretaker only).

from the League of Cities of the Philippines, League of Municipalities of the Philippines, Liga ng mga Barangay sa Pilipinas, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, PSA Field Offices, local government unit offices, and barangay offices.

## E. DATA PROCESSING

The data collected by the field enumerators were reviewed by field supervisors before being uploaded to the contractor's data server on a daily basis during the survey period. Transmitted data were then validated, edited, and processed by the Data Processing Team using IBM SPSS Data Collection and Stata software packages.

Data validation was done using a two-stage approach. The first-stage validation involved consistency checks against a pre-devised set of rules concerning linkages between questionnaire items within and across modules as well as checks for incompleteness and outliers (e.g., comparison with a range of prevailing market values per type of asset). Thus, this stage supplemented the validation and consistency checks embedded in the CAPI system. Callbacks with the respondents were done when necessary to resolve the noted possible data inconsistencies and errors. The second-stage validation, however, involved validation of specific survey results through focus group discussions with select survey respondents to gather additional qualitative feedback and insights on said results.

Data editing was then conducted to correct errors and inconsistencies based on the results of the data validation. This process also involved recoding of open-ended answers based on pre-coded response categories as well as verification of codes with different classification systems (i.e., Philippine Standard Geographic Codes for variables on location and level of development, Philippine Standard Occupational Classification and Philippine Standard Industrial Classification for variables on employment and business, and Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose for variables on expenditures, among others).

## F. NOTES ON REPORT TABLES AND CHARTS

As survey results were based on answers of the respondents, the estimates may be affected by non-sampling errors, such as intentional under- or over-reporting of values or reluctance to reveal the true number or value of their assets, liabilities, income, and expenditures. Recall bias may also be present, especially in items referring to the previous year. To minimize these types of error, respondents were highly encouraged to refer to pertinent documents and receipts when answering hard-to-remember items (e.g., amount) or to seek the assistance of other household member/s who could best answer the said items. Multiple stages of post-survey data validation were also implemented to help ensure data quality.

Meanwhile, all figures shown in the tables and charts of this report are weighted estimates with acceptable levels of precision that are based on commonly adopted statistical standards.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Estimates with coefficients of variation of 20 percent or below are considered precise by the PSA and other international statistical agencies, e.g., the Asian Development Bank.

## I. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

The demographic characteristics of the households and PEUs, such as their place of residence, composition, school attendance and educational attainment, as well as health status and insurance coverage, are discussed in this section.

### A. PLACE OF RESIDENCE

#### Majority of the households' residences were located in Luzon.

About three in every five (58.5 percent) households had principal residences located in Luzon.<sup>15</sup> In particular, only 13.3 percent of the households were residing in the NCR, the most populated area in the nation, while 45.2 percent were in Balance Luzon (Figure I.A; Appendix Table I.A).<sup>16</sup> Meanwhile, the proportion of households whose principal residences were situated in Visayas and Mindanao, the least populated areas in the country, were 18.9 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively.<sup>17</sup>

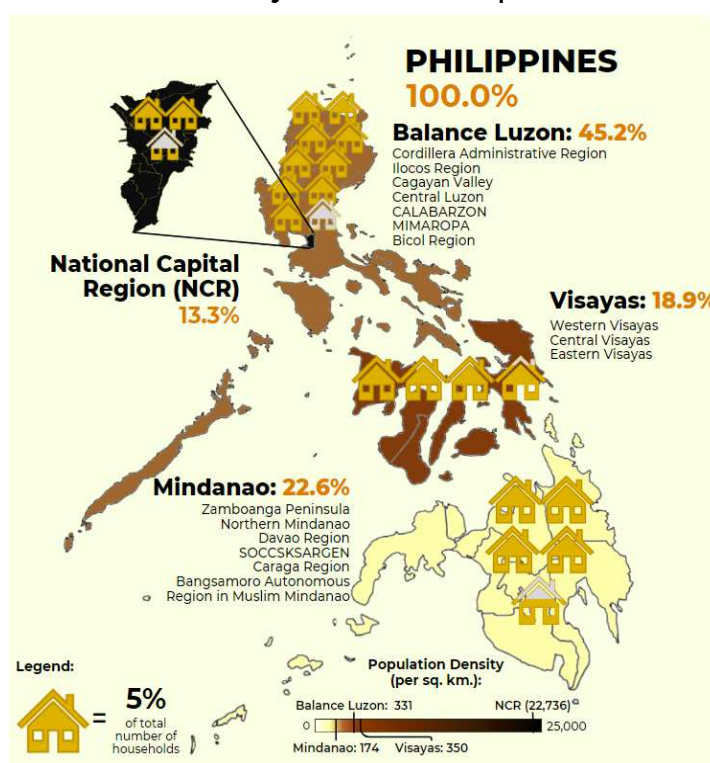
### B. COMPOSITION

#### HOUSEHOLD

The average number of household members was four, with most members currently residing in their principal residence at the time of the survey. Households

were composed of four members, on the average.<sup>18</sup> About half (48.5 percent) of the households had around 4–6 members, 40.6 percent had around 1–3 members, and 10.9 percent had more than six members (Appendix Table I.B-1a).

Figure I.A  
**Distribution of Households and Population Density, by Island Group**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



\* Luzon was further disaggregated into NCR and Balance Luzon.

<sup>15</sup> Principal residence is the residence that the respondent's household considers the "main" home and/or the place where the respondent and his/her household lives for most of the year.

<sup>16</sup> Balance Luzon refers to areas in Luzon excluding the National Capital Region.

<sup>17</sup> This is similar to the results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH).

<sup>18</sup> The average household size was 4.1, lower than the 4.5 estimated in the 2018 CFS (Link: [https://www.bsp.gov.ph/Media\\_And\\_Research/Consumer%20Finance%20Survey/CFS\\_2018.pdf](https://www.bsp.gov.ph/Media_And_Research/Consumer%20Finance%20Survey/CFS_2018.pdf)).

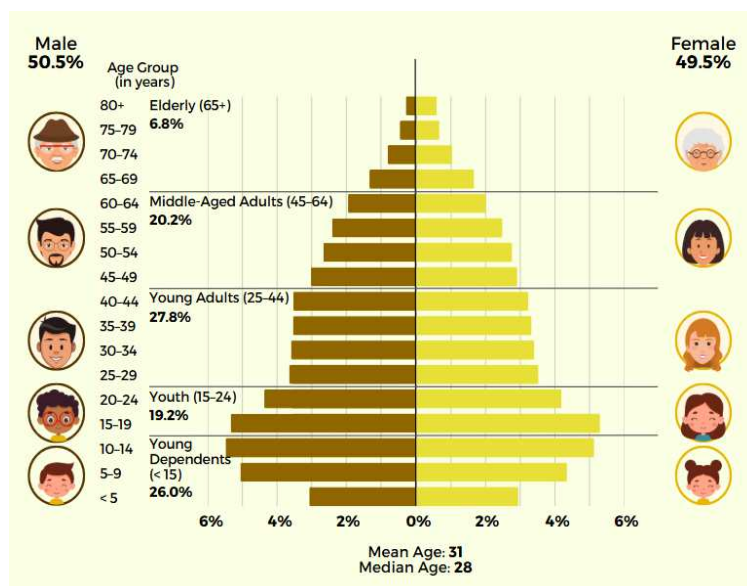
Meanwhile, almost all (98.5 percent) household members were currently residing in the principal residence of the household at the time of the survey (Appendix Table I.B-2a). The remaining household members (1.5 percent) were not residing in the said residence, most of which were working far from home, either within the country (42.4 percent) or abroad (38.7 percent) (Appendix Table I.B-3a).<sup>19</sup>

**About half of the household members were under 28 years of age with a sex ratio of 0.98 female member per 1 male member.** The age-sex distribution of the household members were in line with the results of the 2020 CPH. The proportions of males and females to the total population were almost equal at 50.5 percent and 49.5 percent, respectively, translating to a gender parity index of 0.98 (Figure I.B-1; Appendix Table I.B-4a).<sup>20</sup> Meanwhile, the age distribution of the household members displayed a generally broad base and a narrow top as households were largely composed of young members, with only a small proportion of elderly members.

In particular, about half of the household members were below 28 years old, while the average age was reported to be 31 years old (Appendix Table I.B-5a). The overall age dependency ratio was estimated at around 49 dependents for every 100 working-age population.<sup>21</sup>

By age group, majority (67.2 percent) of the household members were of working age (i.e., 15–64 years old). The largest sub-group of working-age household members was the young adults (aged 25–44 years old) (27.8 percent), followed by the middle-aged adults (aged 45–64 years old) (20.2 percent) and the youth aged 15–24 years old)

Figure I.B-1  
**Distribution of Household Member,  
by Age and by Sex**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>19</sup> The rest of these household members (18.9 percent) were either studying, on vacation, living in another residence, or looking for work far from home, among others. Based on the PSA's criteria for household membership, these members were still considered part of the household because they were either expected to return within 30 days from departure date or were not away for more than five years.

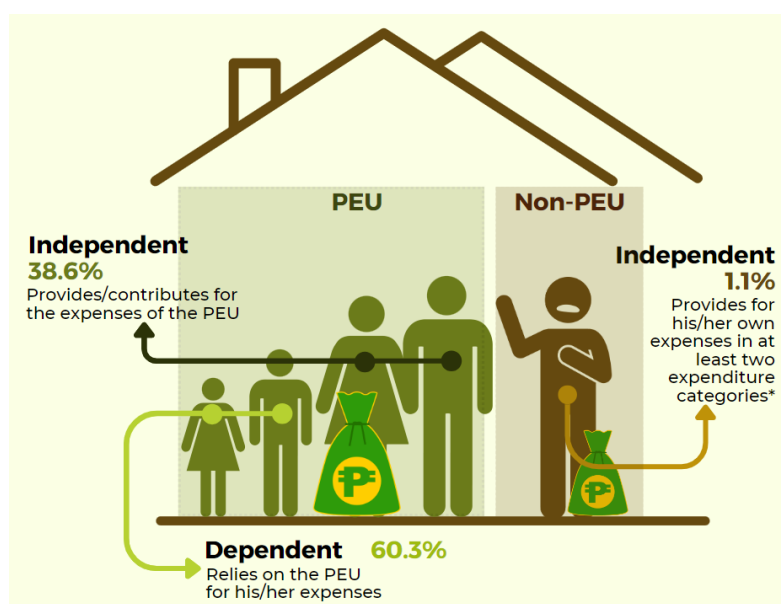
<sup>20</sup> The Gender Parity Index is the number of females divided by the number of males. An index between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the genders (International Institute for Educational Planning, 2021).

<sup>21</sup> Following the PSA's definition, the overall age-dependency ratio is the proportion of young (0–14 years old) and old dependent members (65 years old and over) divided by the proportion of working-age members (15–64 years old).

(19.2 percent).<sup>22</sup> The second largest group (at 26 percent) was the young dependents (aged 0–14 years old), while the smallest group (at 6.8 percent) was the elderly (aged 65 years old and over). This age distribution was similar across island groups and between urban and rural areas. The expansive population pyramid entails a higher proportion of household members who would enter the labor force in the medium-to long-term, which could lead to an increase in economic output, provided that policies and programs are in place in support of this demographic dividend.<sup>23</sup>

**Adult household members (aged 18 years old and over) with a spouse/partner outnumbered their counterparts without a spouse/partner.** About 39.6 percent of adult household members had no spouse or partner. Specifically, 29.7 percent were single or had never been married, which comprised the largest group; 7.0 percent were widowed; while 2.8 percent were separated/divorced/annulled (Appendix Table I.B-6a). On the other hand, adult members who were legally married made up 48.5 percent, while those in a common-law arrangement accounted for 11.8 percent.

Figure I.B-2  
**Distribution of Household Members,  
by Financial Status**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



\* Expenditure categories such as rent, food and other living expenses.

Notably, the proportion of single adults residing in urban areas outside the NCR (30.9 percent) was relatively higher than that in rural areas (28.0 percent), while married adults were higher in proportion in rural (53.6 percent) than in urban (45.7 percent) areas outside the NCR.<sup>24</sup> This finding was also noted in the studies of Kuang et al. (2019) on cohabitation in the Philippines and William and Guest (2005) on attitudes towards marriage in the country.

**Almost all household members were part of the primary economic unit (PEU) given their observed financial interdependence.<sup>25</sup>** In terms of financial status,

<sup>22</sup> The labels of these sub-groups were based on the Public Health Status and Forecasts Report (PHSF) life phase definition system (de Hollander et al., 2007).

<sup>23</sup> Such policies/programs may include implementation of effective population management and sustainable investment in human capital, among others.

<sup>24</sup> Urban area is an area, specifically a barangay, that meets any of the following criteria, in accordance with the PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2017-098:

- 1) Barangays with population size of 5,000 or more;
- 2) Barangays with at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees; or
- 3) Barangays with five or more establishments with 10 to 99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall.

Otherwise, the said area is classified as rural.

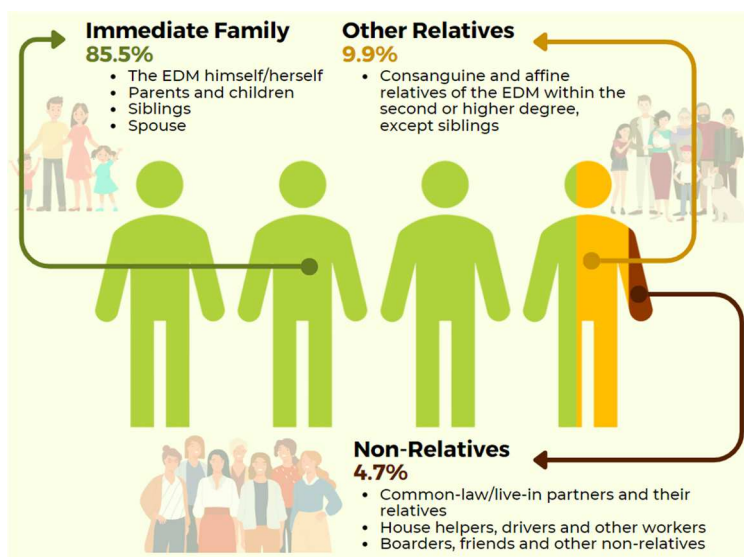
<sup>25</sup> PEU members are household members who are financially interdependent on each other as they either contribute to or rely on the household finances for their living expenses.

majority (60.3 percent) of the household members relied on the economically dominant member (EDM) and other financially independent members for their day-to-day expenses (Figure I.B-2, Appendix Table I.B-7). Around 38.6 percent of the household members were considered financially independent and contributed to the household finances, while only 1.1 percent were self-sufficient and had separate finances. Hence, 98.9 percent of household members were part of the primary economic unit (PEU). The PEU is a financial unit within a household that consists of (i) an EDM, (ii) the spouse/partner of the EDM (if any), and (iii) other household members whose finances were interdependent with the EDM or couple.

## PRIMARY ECONOMIC UNIT (PEU)

The composition of a PEU almost resembled that of a household. The PEUs, which exclude the self-sustaining household members with independent finances, appeared to have generally similar structure as the households. Almost half of the PEUs were composed of 4–6 members (48.2 percent), while others had 1–3 members (41.5 percent) or more than six members (10.3 percent) (Appendix Table I.B-1b). Majority (85.5 percent) of the PEU members were immediate family members of the EDM, while other relatives and non-relatives accounted for 9.9 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively (Figure I.B-3; Appendix Table I.B-8b). Furthermore, majority of the PEUs were considered as immediate families (60.6 percent), while other PEUs were extended families (19.7 percent), non-families (1.4 percent), or any combination of immediate and extended families with non-families (11.3 percent) (Appendix Table I.B-9b).<sup>26</sup> Meanwhile, 7.0 percent of PEUs were either: (a) composed of only one member (i.e., the respondent) living in his/her residence; or (b) lives with at least one household member but provides for himself/herself alone.

Figure I.B-3  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Relationship to the Economically Dominant Member**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



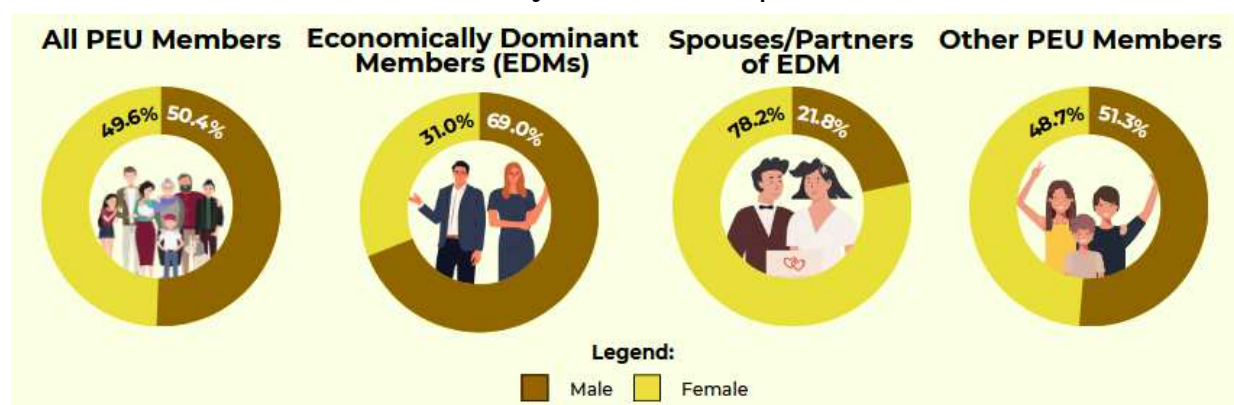
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.  
Sources of definitions of degrees of consanguinity and affinity: University of Alabama at Birmingham (n.d.), Civil Service Commission (2023), and Organ Donation Act of 1991.

**About three in every five EDMs were respondents of which more than half were primary decisionmakers in their households.** While the ideal respondent or reference person of the survey was an EDM, any household member who was knowledgeable

<sup>26</sup> An immediate family refers to a PEU composed purely of immediate family members. Meanwhile, an extended family refers to a PEU comprising immediate family members and other relative/s. A non-family refers to a PEU made up of members not related to each other by either blood or marriage.

about their household's finances could serve as a proxy respondent. For this survey round, 63.6 percent of EDMs were respondents (Appendix Table I.B-10). Interestingly, 86.7 percent of the EDMs who served as the survey respondent happened to be the head of their respective households. This result suggests that a member's financial position is an important criterion in determining the primary decision-maker of a household.

Figure I.B-4  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by PEU Membership Status and by Sex**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



**EDMs and other PEU members were predominantly males with an average age of 48 and 20 years old, respectively.** Male EDMs and other PEU members outnumbered their female counterparts as the male-to-female ratios were approximately 69:31 and 51:49, respectively (Figure I.B-4; Appendix Tables I.B-4b and I.B-4d).

**More than half of the EDMs and EDMs' spouses/partners were below 50 years old.** The age demographics within a PEU varied by type of member. The median age of the EDMs and EDMs' spouses/partners were late and middle 40s, respectively. The EDMs and their spouses/partners were mostly young or middle-aged adults (Appendix Tables I.B-5b and I.B-5c). However, other PEU members were largely composed of young dependents and youth, with an average age of 20 years old (Appendix Table I.B-5d).

**Majority of the EDMs were married, while other PEU members were mostly single.** Nearly three-fourths (72.9 percent) of the EDMs aged 18 years old and over were legally married or in a cohabitation arrangement (Appendix Table I.B-6b). On the other hand, other PEU members of similar age were primarily single (67.4 percent) (Appendix Table I.B-6d).

## C. EDUCATION<sup>27</sup>

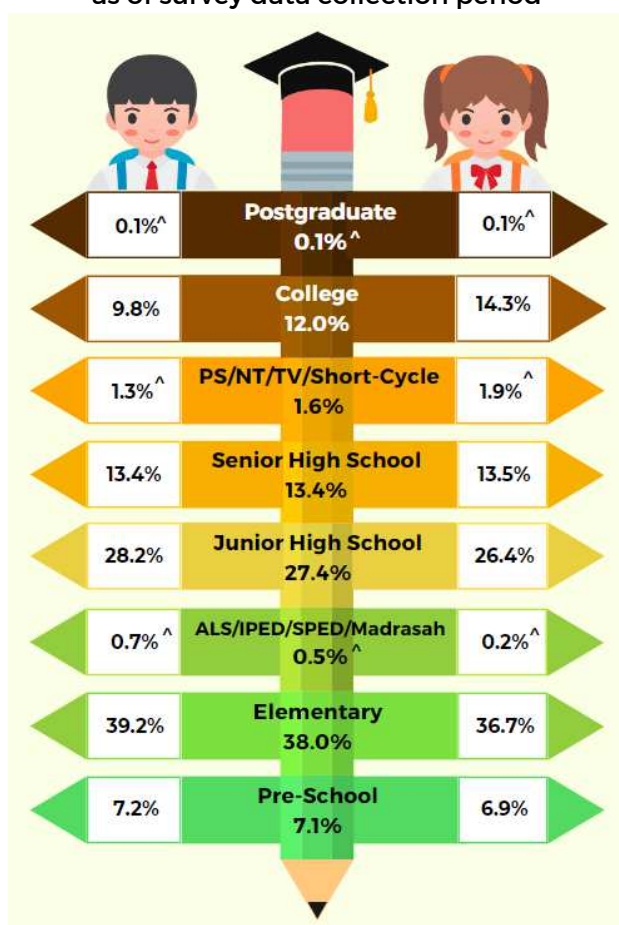
About nine in every ten (89.5 percent) PEU members aged three and over had a formal educational background (i.e., either attending school during the time of the survey or not in school but had attended formal school at least once) (Appendix Table I.C-1a).<sup>28</sup>

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

About two in every five PEU members aged three years old and over were currently studying during the survey period. The percentage of PEU members aged three years old and over who were attending school during the survey period was 37.1 percent (Appendix Table I.C-1b). This group was largely composed of grade school and junior high school students, which accounted for 38 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively (Figure I.C-1). Other members who were attending school were college or postgraduate students (12.1 percent), senior high school students (13.4 percent), pre-schoolers (7.1 percent), post-secondary/non-tertiary/technical vocational (PS/NT/TV) and short-cycle students (1.6 percent), and students in other programs such as Alternative Learning System (ALS), Indigenous Peoples Education (IPED), Special Education (SPED), and Madrasah education for Muslim Filipinos (0.5 percent).<sup>29</sup>

**School attendance rates were higher in areas outside the NCR, especially rural areas.** The proportion of PEU members 3 years old and over who were attending school during the survey period was relatively higher in areas outside the NCR (38.3 percent) than in the NCR (29.9 percent). Within areas outside the NCR, rural areas had marginally higher

Figure I.C-1  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were Attending School During the Survey Period, by Educational Level and by Sex**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

The percentages for ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah are combined percentages for the elementary and secondary level. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>27</sup> Starting this sub-section up to the end of this report, only members of the PEU (not the entire household) were covered.

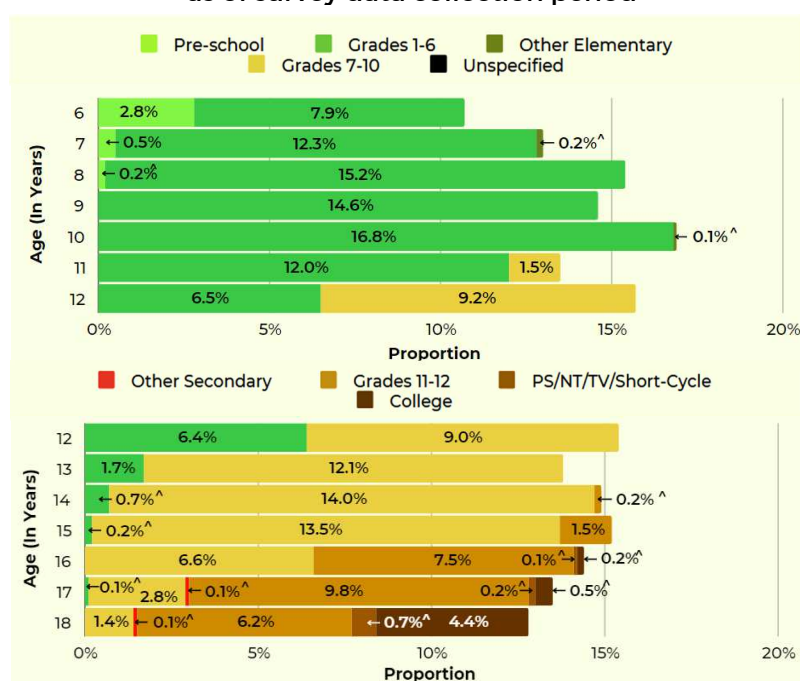
<sup>28</sup> Enrolled in and attended a given educational level or completed a certain educational level

<sup>29</sup> These estimates were close to the following enrollment figures released by the Department of Education (2022a) for School Year 2021-2022: pre-school (8.2 percent), elementary (44 percent), junior high school (31.7 percent), and senior high school (15.6 percent).

attendance rates (38.7 percent) than urban areas (37.8 percent) (Appendix Table I.C-1b). Specifically, school attendance rates in other educational programs were observed to be higher in rural areas. However, school attendance rates in pre-primary, primary, senior high school, and tertiary levels were higher in urban areas.

**School attendance rates of male members were higher than those of female members at lower levels, and vice versa.** Overall, male PEU members aged three and over had marginally higher school attendance rates, at 37.5 percent, than their female counterparts, at 36.8 percent (Appendix Table I.C-2). In particular, the proportion of male members who attended lower educational levels (i.e., from pre-school to junior high school) was higher than that of female members. On the other hand, more female members attended higher educational levels (i.e., from senior high school up to post-secondary and tertiary levels, than their male counterparts) (Figure I.C-1). This gender gap in school participation has been observed for years, particularly among the older cohort of male children in low-income households who might have been obliged to work rather than continue their schooling (Alegado et al., 2020; Pacqueo and Orbeta, 2019; San Buenaventura, 2019; David et al., 2018; Maligalig et al., 2010).

Figure I.C-2  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 6-12 and 12-18 Years Old Who Were Attending School During the Survey Period, by Educational Level and by Age**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.  
 Other elementary/secondary consist of ALS, IPED, SPED, and Madrasah programs. Figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

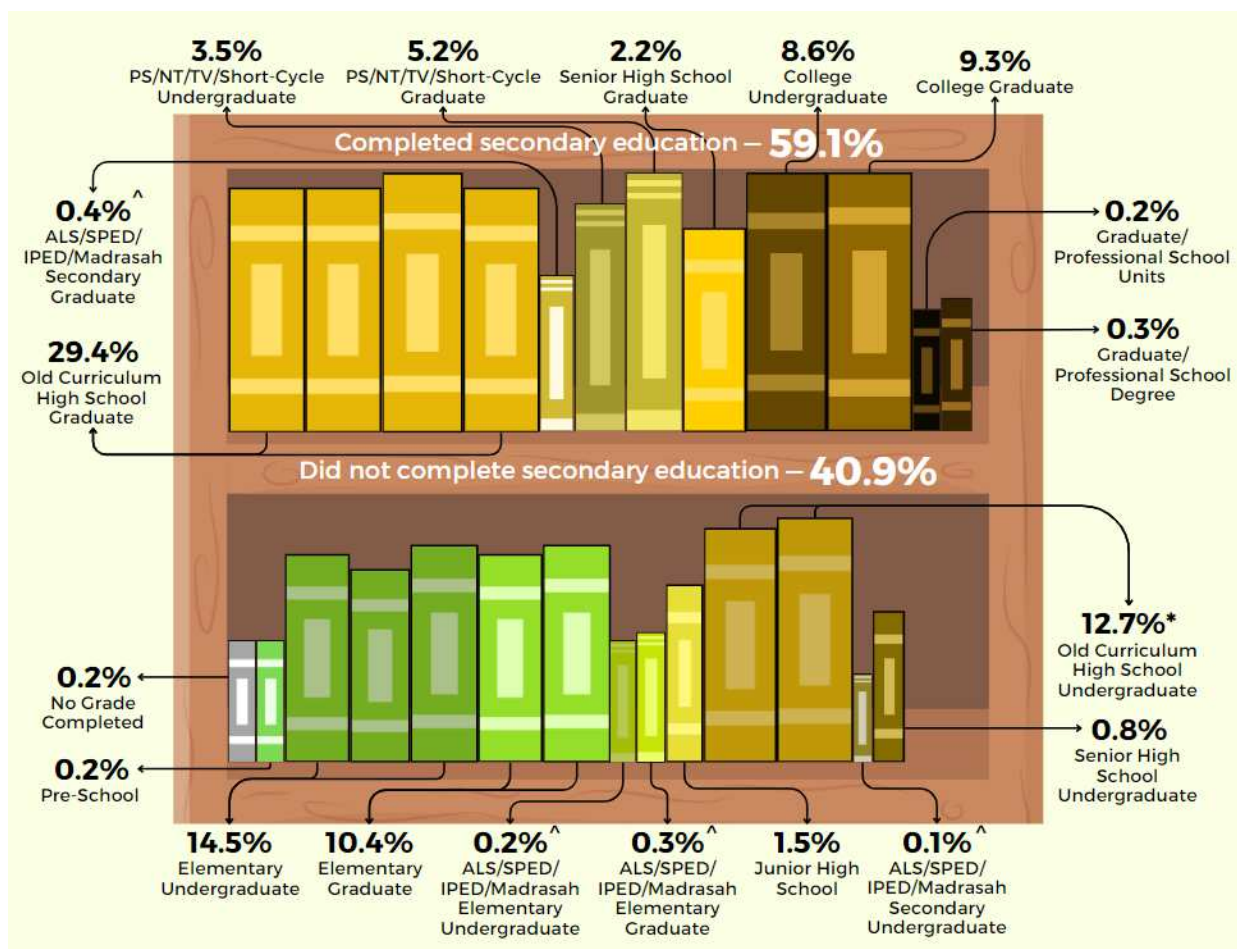
**Majority of school-age children were on track based on the Department of Education (DepEd)'s recommended school age per year level.** Considering the DepEd's K-12 transition plan, 85.7 percent of children aged 6-12 years old were attending grade school during the survey period, while the remaining 14.3 percent were either in pre-school (3.5 percent) or junior high school (10.7 percent) (Figure I.C-2; Appendix Table I.C-3a).<sup>30</sup> Among the older cohort (aged 12-18 years old) who were supposed to be attending high school, majority (84.7 percent) were indeed attending high school (Appendix Table I.C-3b). Around 9.3 percent of the older cohort were overaged for their grade levels as they were still at

<sup>30</sup> Based on the transition plan outlined by the Department of Education (DepEd), the anticipated age ranges for elementary and secondary school students were 6-12 and 12-18 years old, respectively.

the elementary level. Further, there were few members aged 12-18 years old (6 percent) who were at an advanced level, such as those enrolled in post-secondary level education (0.9 percent) and college (5.1 percent).

## HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Figure I.C-3  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period, by Highest Educational Attainment**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



\* This category combines the 1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> Year High School in the old curriculum and Grades 7-10 in the K-12 Curriculum.

^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

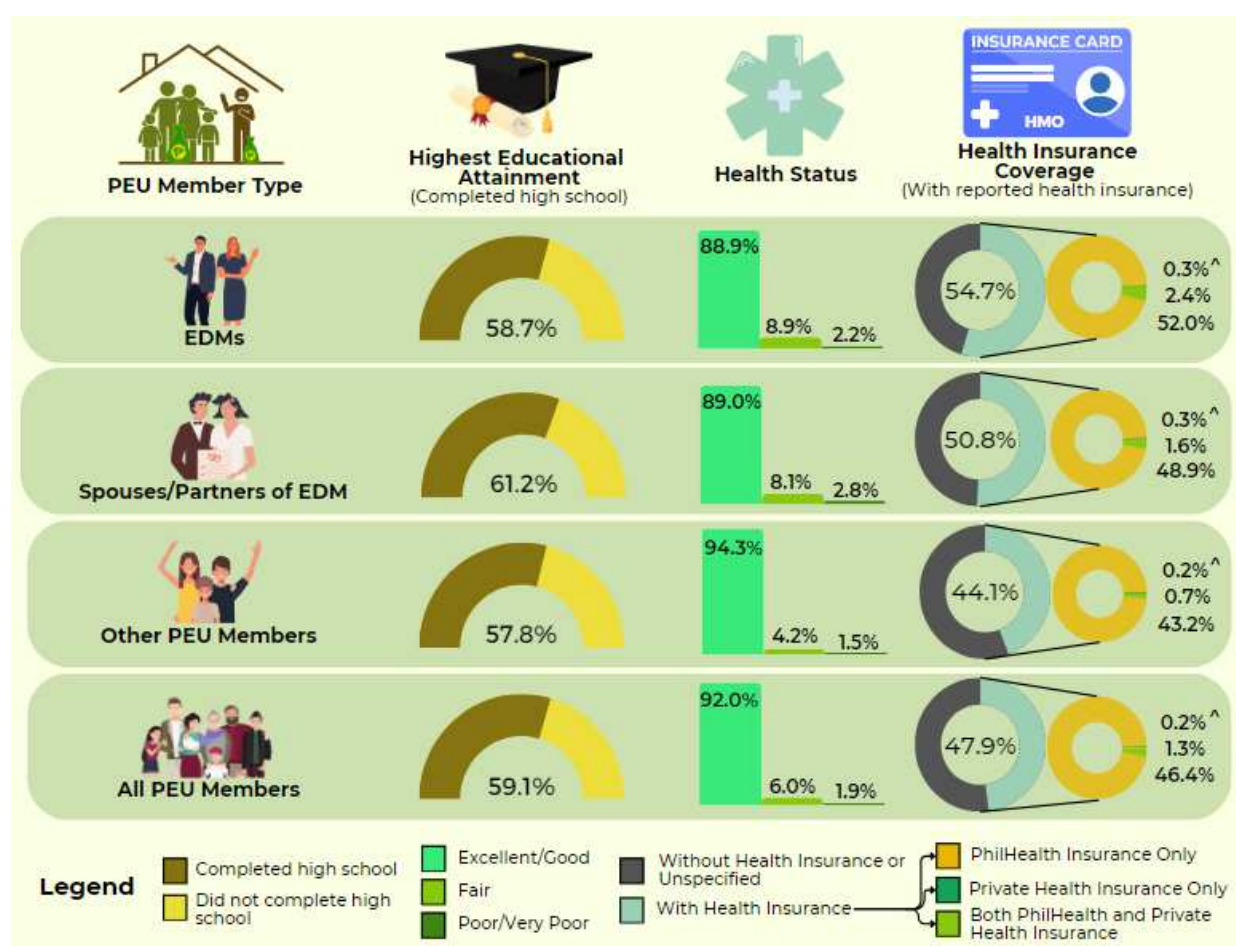
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

**About three in every five PEU members were at least high school graduates.** Around 59.1 percent of the PEU members aged three and over who were not attending school during the survey period were able to finish high school (Figure I.C-3; Appendix Table I.C-4a). This group was largely composed of high school graduates (32 percent), college undergraduates (8.6 percent) and college graduates (9.3 percent). Members who pursued postgraduate studies comprised only a minority; 0.3 percent were able to earn these postgraduate degrees, while 0.2 percent had Masteral or

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) units. Post-secondary graduates comprised 5.2 percent, while 3.5 percent were post-secondary undergraduates. Meanwhile, similar proportions of high school graduates (around 60 percent) were observed among EDMs, spouses/partners of EDMs, and other PEU members (Figure I.C-4).

On the other hand, 40.8 percent of the PEU members had not completed secondary level education. Of this group, 15.1 percent were able to reach but did not complete secondary level education. Meanwhile, 10.6 percent just completed elementary, while 14.7 percent had not been able to finish elementary level education. A small percentage of members (0.4 percent) either had no formal schooling or only completed pre-primary education.

Figure I.C-4  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period, by Highest Educational Attainment, Health Status, and Status of Health Insurance Coverage**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

The educational and health profiles pertain to those of PEU members aged 3 years old and over who were not attending school during the survey period and all PEU members, respectively. Figures on health profile may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

**Geographical and gender disparities were observed in terms of educational attainment.** Similar to the results of the 2018 CFS, significant disparities in educational attainment were observed between urban and rural areas and across sexes.<sup>31</sup> In the NCR, approximately 73.7 percent of members aged three and over finished at least secondary level education. The proportion of members with higher educational levels (i.e., completed at least secondary education) was higher at 60.8 percent in urban areas outside the NCR than 52.6 percent in rural areas (Appendix Table I.C-4a).

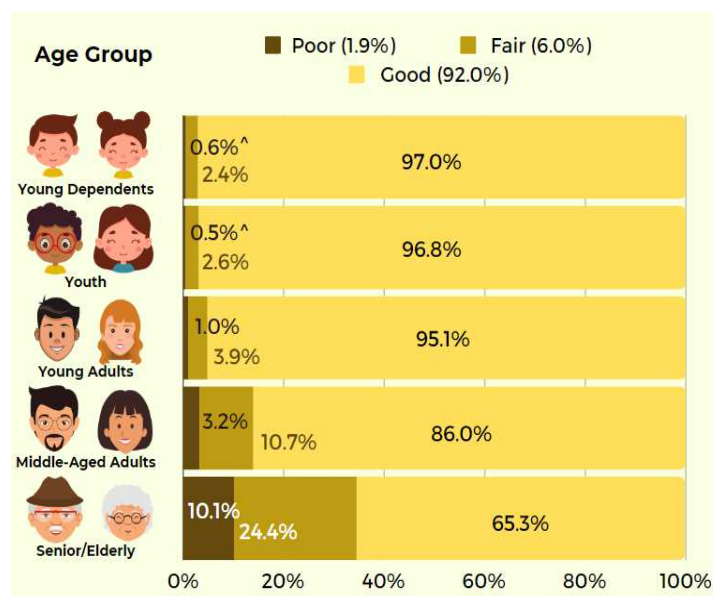
Meanwhile, 62.5 percent of female members were able to finish high school, higher than 55.8 percent among male members (Appendix Table I.C-6).

## D. HEALTH

### HEALTH STATUS

**PEU members, especially those in the younger cohort, had a good self-assessed health status.** About 92 percent of the PEU members, specifically the young dependents, youth and young adults, were reported to be in a generally good state of health (Figure I.D-1; Appendix Tables I.D-1 and I.D-2). Only around two percent of members, mostly the elderly, were assessed having poor or very poor health status.<sup>32</sup> Almost all EDMs (88.9 percent) and other PEU members (94.3 percent) were assessed to have favorable health conditions (Figure I.C-4; Appendix Table I.D-3). In terms of island group, PEU members in the NCR and Mindanao were assessed to have better health conditions than those in Balance Luzon and Visayas, which had higher

Figure I.D-1  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Health Status and by Age Group**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

To improve the reliability of the estimates, the poor and very poor health categories were combined under the poor health category.\* Similarly, the good and very good/excellent health categories were combined under the good health category.

\* Combining multiple categories increases the number of observations, thereby reducing the variability among sample responses and increasing the reliability of the estimates.

<sup>31</sup> This finding was based on the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test (used for one independent variable with at least two independent groups and one dependent variable with ordinal or interval data) and the Dunn's test (used to determine significant pairwise differences).

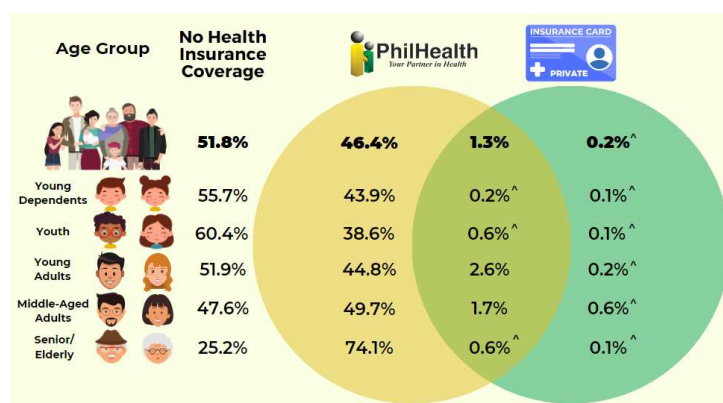
<sup>32</sup> Health status was assessed by either the respondent and/or any member of the household. Based on the results of the Kendall's Tau test for ranked correlation (used for two ordinal variables with more than two levels, or two interval variables), health status exhibited a significantly negative but weak relationship with age group. Moreover, results of the multiple

proportions of elderly members (Appendix Tables I.D-1 and I.B-5e).<sup>33</sup>

## HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

About half of the PEU members were reported to be covered by health insurance, mostly PhilHealth. The proportion of PEU members with any form of health insurance was 47.9 percent (Figure I.D-2; Appendix Table I.D-4). Among these members, 96.9 percent were covered by PhilHealth only while a small percentage (2.7 percent) had both PhilHealth and private health insurance. Only 0.5 percent of the PEU members were covered by a private health insurance but not enrolled in any PhilHealth program (Appendix Table I.D-4). Meanwhile, more than three-fifths of the PEU members with poor (66 percent) or very poor (63.3 percent) self-assessed health status (i.e., the segment of population that needs protection against health as well as financial risks) were covered by insurance (Appendix Table I.D-6).<sup>34</sup>

Figure I.D-2  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Status of Health Insurance Coverage and by Age Group**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

More than half of the EDMs (54.7 percent) were covered by health insurance. However, less than half (44.1 percent) of other PEU members had health insurance (Appendix Table I.D-5). By urbanity, the percentage of PEU members with reported health insurance coverage was relatively higher in areas outside the NCR (49.6 percent; 48.3 percent in urban areas and 50.7 percent in rural areas) than in the NCR (36.6 percent) (Appendix Table I.D-4).<sup>35</sup>

**Most of the PEU members with PhilHealth coverage had premiums subsidized by the government.** The PhilHealth coverage among PEU members revealed that 56.7 percent were principal members, while the remaining 43.4 percent were qualified

correspondence analysis (MCA, used to identify associations between levels of two or more categorical variables) suggested that elderly members were more likely to have poorer health status while middle-aged adults tend to have fair health status.

<sup>33</sup> These findings were supported by the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test and the subsequent Dunn's test for multiple comparisons.

<sup>34</sup> Results of the Cochran-Armitage test for trend (used for a binary variable and an ordinal variable with multiple categories) suggested a significant association between health status and health insurance coverage. Further, MCA results showed that PEU members with "fair" and "poor" self-assessed health statuses were more likely to have private health insurance coverage.

<sup>35</sup> Based on the results of the MCA on health insurance coverage and geographical area, PEU members in urban areas outside the NCR were more associated with having only one of either PhilHealth or private health insurance. Meanwhile, PEU members in the NCR were less likely to have health insurance.

dependents.<sup>36, 37</sup> Among the principal members, nearly three in every five (58.5 percent) had premium contributions paid solely by the government. Senior citizens, *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) beneficiaries and indigent members comprised a large majority (88.4 percent) of all principal members whose premium contributions were fully subsidized by the government. Principal members with premium payments shared with or solely made by their employers accounted for 30.1 percent. Only 10.8 percent of the principal members solely paid the premium contributions on their own account (Appendix Table I.D-8).<sup>38</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Principal members are registered PhilHealth beneficiaries or those already listed in the PhilHealth database, whose premium contributions are either solely/partially paid by the members/their employers or fully subsidized by the government. Qualified dependents are those whose contributions are declared and covered by the principal members.

<sup>37</sup> These proportions of registered members and dependents were consistent with the PhilHealth's First Semester (January-June) 2022 statistics (PhilHealth, 2022).

<sup>38</sup> The remaining 0.6 percent of the members did not specify the payer of their PhilHealth contributions.



## II. RESPONDENT PROFILE

**Location.** Majority (63.4 percent) of the respondents were located in Luzon (i.e., 32.7 percent in the NCR and 30.7 percent in Balance Luzon) (Figure II-1, Appendix Table II.A). The remaining 36.6 percent were from Visayas (14.8 percent) and Mindanao (21.8 percent).

**Relationship to the EDM.** Around 60.8 percent of the respondents were the EDM themselves while 30.3 percent were part of the immediately family of the EDM (Appendix Table II.B). Less than 10 percent were other relatives (1 percent) or non-relatives (8 percent) of the EDM.

**Sex.** The proportion of female respondents was relatively higher, at 59 percent, than that of male respondents (41 percent) (Appendix Table II.C). This sex distribution was almost similar to that in the AONCR, with female-to-male ratio of 53:47, but female respondents (71.6 percent) significantly outnumbered their male counterparts (28.4 percent) in the NCR. Majority of these female respondents were either housewives or already retired (or too old to work), and were usually present in their principal residence during the survey period.

**Age.** Around 43.3 percent of the respondents were 45–64 years old (or middle-aged adults) while 40.4 percent were 25–44 years old (or young adults) (Appendix Table II.D). Respondents in the oldest (65 years old and above) and youngest (18–24 years old) cohorts comprised only a small group, at 13 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. The average and median age of the respondents were 48 and 47 years old, respectively. A similar age distribution of the respondents was observed in both the NCR and AONCR.

**Marital Status.** About three-fourths (73.1 percent) of the respondents were either legally married or had a common-law partner (Appendix Table II.E). Other respondents, which accounted for 26.9 percent, were either widowed (12.4 percent), single or never been married (9.8 percent), or divorced/separated/annulled (4.7 percent). This observation was broadly similar across areas.

**Financial Status.** Almost three-fourths (70.6 percent) of the respondents were financially independent but contributed to the finances of the PEU (Appendix Table II.F). Around 86.1 percent of these respondents were considered as the EDM, of which 85.9 percent also happened to be the head of their households (Appendix Table II.G). Meanwhile, the remaining 29.4 percent of the respondents, were dependent on the PEU for their daily needs but knowledgeable of the PEU finances.

**Education.** About three in every five (62 percent) respondents were at least high school graduates (Appendix Table II.H). This group was composed of those who were high school graduates (35.5 percent), post-secondary or technical course students or graduates (8.6 percent), college undergraduates (9.3 percent), college graduates (7.7 percent), or post-graduate students or graduates (0.9 percent). The remaining 38 percent of the respondents were either high school undergraduates (13.2 percent), elementary graduates (10.8 percent), or those who were not able to finish elementary education (14.1 percent).



**Health.** Almost nine in every 10 (88.5 percent) respondents assessed their health condition as good or very good (Appendix Table II.I). The rest of the respondents reported a fair (8.8 percent) or poor/very poor (2.7 percent) state of health. Furthermore, more than half (53.4 percent) of the respondents were covered by health insurance of which 95.4 percent had PhilHealth only, 4 percent had both PhilHealth and private insurance, and 0.6 percent had private insurance only (Appendix Table II.J).

Figure II-1  
**Respondents' Demographic Profile**  
As of survey data collection period.



Figures presented are unweighted percentages to total number of survey respondents (n = 16,212).

### III. INCOME

The level and sources of income of the PEUs as well as the key characteristics of the different income groups are discussed in this section.

#### A. LEVEL

**The PEUs earned around ₱190,000, on average, in 2021.** The PEUs in the Philippines earned an average of ₱189,842, or ₱15,820 per month, in 2021 from their work, businesses, and other income sources, with median income at ₱144,000 (Appendix Table III.A-1). Three in every 10 PEUs (30.3 percent) reported a total income of below ₱100,000, almost half (48.2 percent) earned between ₱100,000 and ₱249,999, while 21.5 percent reported an income above ₱250,000.<sup>39</sup> By area, the PEUs in urban areas had higher average income levels (₱229,562 in the NCR, ₱194,858 in AONCR) than those in rural areas (₱174,048).<sup>40</sup> Meanwhile, the NCR posted the highest average income while Mindanao posted the lowest (at ₱164,109).<sup>41</sup> The NCR has been considered as the Philippines' premier region and center of economic activities (MMDA, 2018). In contrast, the regions in Mindanao had relatively lower access to basic and social services and limited economic opportunities, as evidenced by a higher proportion of geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) (DOH, 2021; PSA, 2021b; USAID, n.d.).<sup>42</sup>

**Highest-earning PEUs earned around 11 times as much as the lowest-earning PEUs.** Significant income disparity exists between the PEUs belonging to the top 10 percent income group and those in the lowest income decile group, with a Gini coefficient estimated at 0.422 (Appendix Table III.A-3).<sup>43</sup> The average monthly income of PEUs in the topmost per capita income decile amounted to ₱41,535, which was about 11 times the average income of those in the lowest per capita income decile (₱3,870) (Appendix Table III.A-2).<sup>44</sup> Six in every 10 (61.3 percent) PEUs in the NCR were in the upper half of the per capita income distribution, compared to only less than half of the PEUs in AONCR (49.1 percent in Balance Luzon, 48.3 percent in Visayas, and 46.5 percent in Mindanao) (Figure III.A-1).

<sup>39</sup> To allow comparability with official estimates, the 2021 CFS adopted the income class levels used by the PSA in the 2012, 2015, and 2018 FIES reports.

<sup>40</sup> This finding was supported by the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test and the Dunn's test for multiple comparisons.

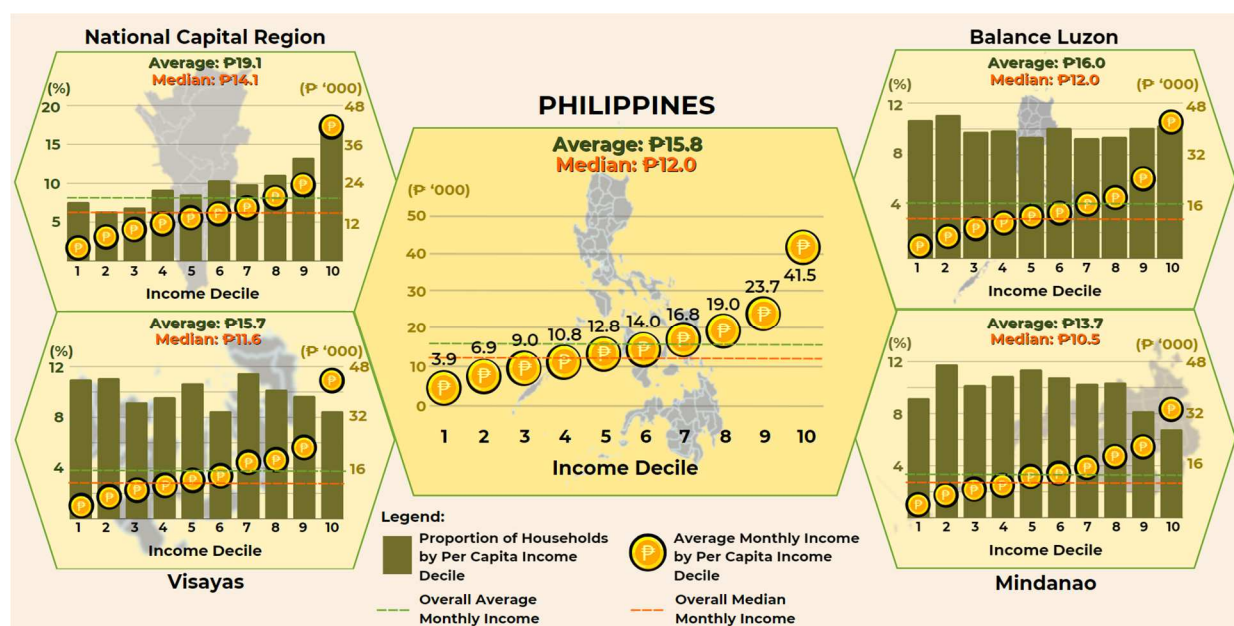
<sup>41</sup> This observation was supported by the results of the Correspondence Analysis and Kruskal-Wallis test showing that PEUs in NCR had significantly higher income in 2021 than those in AONCR.

<sup>42</sup> As defined in the DOH-NCIP-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01, geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA) are "far-flung areas and marginalized populations which include islands, mountainous areas, conflict-affected areas, internally-displaced persons, and indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples" (DOH, NCIP, & DILG, 2013, p. 4). In 2021, Mindanao had the highest proportion of GIDAs (1,970 out of 10,084 barangays or 19.5 percent), compared to other areas (NCR: 0 percent, Balance Luzon: 9.1 percent, and Visayas: 5.9 percent).

<sup>43</sup> See Box 1 for a brief discussion on income inequality measures like Gini coefficient.

<sup>44</sup> Income deciles were constructed by arranging the PEUs in ascending order based on the monthly per capita income, and then dividing them into 10 equal groups.

Figure III.A-1  
**Distribution of PEUs and Average and Median Monthly Income of PEUs, by Income Decile and by Island Group**  
 in percent and in thousand Philippine pesos, respectively  
 2021



Given that each decile comprises 10 percent of the total number of PEUs, the infographic for the national-level data displays only the average level of monthly income per decile.

**EDMs of high-income PEUs were more likely female, single, highly educated, and/or covered by a private health insurance.**<sup>45</sup> A large proportion of PEUs, whose EDMs were female (33.5 percent), single (52 percent), at least college graduate (55.1 percent), and/or covered by a private health insurance only (57.6 percent), belonged to the top 30 percent with the highest income (Appendix Table III.A-4). Single females were observed to have higher income compared with those who were married as marriage was seen to be related to the decline in the labor force participation rate among women, removing the possibility of earning more from employment (Cabegin & Gaddi, 2019). Household income was also seen to increase with educational attainment as higher-paying jobs most often require completion of higher educational levels such as tertiary and graduate level studies (Baltar, 2018). Further, EDMs with higher income tend to be covered by a private health insurance as income was found to be among the determinants of availment of a private health insurance (Pinilla & Lopez-Valcarel, 2020). Due to the cost associated with private health insurance, only those with adequate and stable income can afford to avail of a health insurance and pay for its premium (Vilcu et al., 2016).

**High-income PEUs tend to have fewer members and/or dependents and rely mainly on entrepreneurial activities and/or multiple income sources.**<sup>46</sup> The number of PEU members and proportion of dependent PEU members (aged below 15 years old and

<sup>45</sup> Multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), Kruskal-Wallis, and Dunn's test supported the results on marital status, educational attainment and health insurance coverage. Meanwhile, MCA and Wilcoxon rank-sum test backed up the results on the EDM's sex.

<sup>46</sup> Aside from the MCA and the Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn's tests, results from the Kendall's tau test for ranked coefficient supports the abovementioned observation for PEU size and number of dependents.

at least 65 years old) were found to be negatively correlated with per capita income. A significant proportion (45.7 percent) of small-sized PEUs (i.e., at most three members) belonged to the top 30 percent income group, while only 18.3 percent were in the bottom 30 percent income group (Appendix Tables III.A-4). A similar trend was observed with the 2021 FIES, wherein larger families mostly reported lower income than their counterparts of smaller sizes (PSA, 2022d).<sup>47</sup> About half of the PEUs (46.5 percent) with more than 50 percent dependency ratio were in the bottom 30 percent per capita income decile, compared with 18 percent of PEUs belonging to the top 30 percent per capita income decile. PEUs with fewer dependents were found to be at an advantage as an increase in the number of dependents, particularly children, was seen to result in a reduction in work participation and wage income of mothers, thereby reducing the PEUs' total income (Orbeta, 2005). Meanwhile, about two in every five PEUs that derived most of their income from business activities (35.9 percent) and/or multiple sources (41.4 percent) belonged to the top 30 percent income group (Appendix Table III.B-3b). In a study of Van Praag et al. (2009), entrepreneurship was found to have higher returns in terms of income than employment as entrepreneurs can engage without organizational constraints (e.g., processes and structures) in income-generating activities. Further, higher income was found to be positively associated with higher degree of income diversification (Salifu & Salifu, 2023; Tong & Phay, 2013).

### Box 1. Income Inequality Among Different Groups of PEUs

One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set for 2030 by the United Nations is to reduce economic (e.g., income) inequality within and among countries (United Nations, 2015). In particular, the SDG targets the adoption of wage and social protection policies, among others, to progressively achieve greater equality. A benchmark indicator used to track a country's progress towards the said target is income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient. In 2021, the Philippines was among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member-countries that posted the highest income inequality, with Gini coefficient of 0.407. However, this estimate was already an improvement from 0.446 in 2015 and 0.423 in 2018 (World Bank, 2024).

Gini coefficient is the most commonly used measure of income inequality in empirical literature. Like other measures of income inequality, it measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution (World Bank, 2024). A Gini coefficient of zero represents perfect equality, while a value of one implies perfect inequality. It is said to be more sensitive to changes in the middle of the income distribution.

Other commonly adopted measures of income inequality are the Theil's T (or simply, Theil) index and decile dispersion (or interdecile) ratio. The Theil index is the most popular member of the family of general entropy measures that is based on the ratio of income to the mean. An index equal to zero means perfect equality whereas a more positive value implies worsening inequality. Hence, the Theil index is more sensitive to changes in the lower end of the distribution. Unlike Gini and Theil indices that looks into the entire distribution, the decile dispersion (or interdecile) ratio focuses on the specific segments of the distribution. The most common of which is the  $P_{90}/P_{10}$  ratio that measures the gap between the income level of the richest 10 percent and that of the poorest 10 percent. The decile dispersion or interdecile ratio is more sensitive to changes

<sup>47</sup> This observation was based on the authors' computed Kendall's tau-b ranked correlation coefficient of -0.30, suggesting a moderately significant, negative correlation between family size and per capita income.

at the opposite tails of the income distribution and outliers (UNCTAD, 2023; Afonso et al., 2015).

In this box article, the inequality among the subsets of households, i.e., households that were grouped by location, age, and educational attainment of their EDM, was quantified using the aforementioned inequality measures. Said household characteristics were the commonly cited factors affecting the changes in household income inequality in the Philippines (Estudillo, 1997). Results revealed that while Gini provided relatively higher estimates than Theil, both indices gave generally the same set of results in terms of ranking groups by degrees of inequality. These measures were more responsive to changes in the middle and upper segments, respectively, of the income distribution. The interdecile ratio (i.e.,  $P_{90}/P_{10}$ ), however, provided different results as it is more sensitive to changes in the highest tail of the distribution, including outliers.

Higher degree of income inequality was observed among PEUs with elderly EDMs, i.e., aged 65 years and above, (Gini: 0.506; Theil: 0.468;  $P_{90}/P_{10}$ : 17.2) and among PEUs whose EDMs were college graduates (Gini: 0.458; Theil: 0.374;  $P_{90}/P_{10}$ : 16.3).<sup>1</sup> Conversely, PEUs whose EDMs were from other age groups and education levels registered lower degrees of income inequality. In terms of geographic location, higher income disparity was observed in rural areas based on Gini (0.428) and Theil (0.339) indices than their counterparts in urban areas in NCR and AONCR, and in the NCR based on the interdecile ratio (11.5) than their counterparts in AONCR. Said estimates were all higher than the national average (Gini: 0.422; Theil: 0.331;  $P_{90}/P_{10}$ : 10.9).

PEUs with said characteristics considered wage employment as their primary source of income, and a large wage differential was observed among these PEUs. Majority of PEUs with an elderly EDM derived most of their income from either wage employment or other sources. Lower-income EDMs relied heavily on government assistance, which barely varies in amount, while those with higher income were dependent on pension and remittances, which can greatly vary depending on employment prior to retirement and the currency of the remittance. A large income disparity was also observed among PEUs with highly educated EDMs. Highly educated EDMs of lower-income PEUs were engaged in service/sales or elementary occupations, while those in the upper income groups were either managers, professionals, or plant/machine operators. Meanwhile, low-earning EDMs in the NCR were largely elementary occupation workers, while their counterparts in rural areas were mostly agricultural workers. In contrast, high-earning EDMs in the NCR were managers and professionals, while those in rural areas were mostly service/sales workers and plant/machine operators.

Notwithstanding the differences in estimates and limitations of these inequality measures, the Philippine government is committed to achieving the SDGs 2030 target of reducing income inequality through the implementation of various relevant programs and policies (e.g., progressive taxation, provision of social assistance and economic relief measures, among others), especially during economic disruptions.

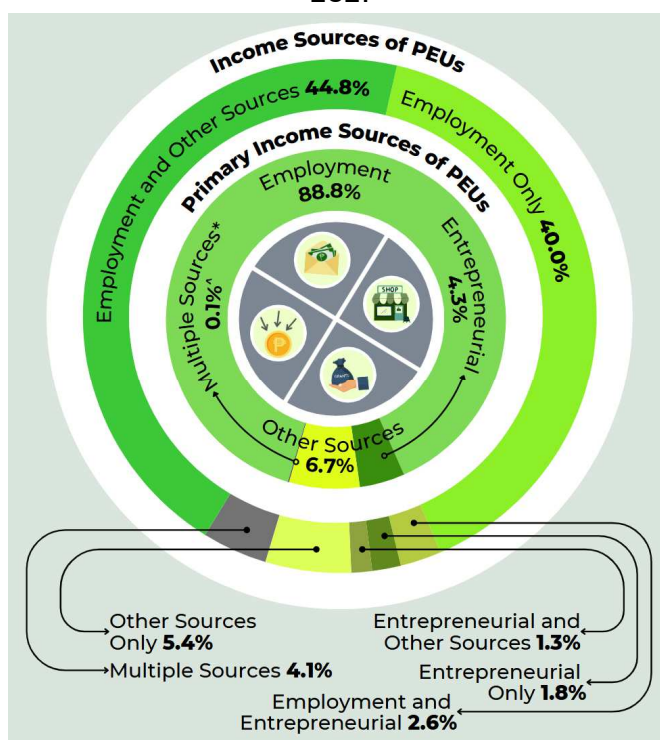
<sup>1</sup> This is the first instance of measuring the degree of inequality among subsets of households since the CFS was first conducted in 2009.

## B. MAJOR SOURCES

### EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Wage employment was the leading source of income of almost all PEUs. Around 91.5 percent of the PEUs had an employed PEU member or with reported income from wage employment in 2021 (Figure III.B-1; Appendix Table III.B-2a). This proportion of PEUs with employment income was significantly higher than 73.7 percent in 2017 due to the implementation of employment-related programs and projects by the national government during the said period. One of the most notable of which was the “Reform. Rebound. Recover: One Million Jobs for 2021,” a project participated in by different government agencies that are part of the National Employment Recovery Strategy (NERS) Task Force, aimed at recovering lost employment during the pandemic (Chau, 2022). This project alone generated an estimated of at least 1.5 million jobs from both the government and private sectors (Cahiles-Magkilat, 2022).<sup>48</sup>

Figure III.B-1  
Distribution of PEUs, by Income Source and  
by Primary Income Source  
in percent  
2021



<sup>48</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

\* PEUs with multiple income sources reported equal levels of income from different sources.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

The PEUs that relied on wage employment also derived income from entrepreneurial activities (2.6 percent), other sources (44.8 percent), and multiple or combination of different sources (4.1 percent).<sup>49</sup> Two in every five (40 percent) derived their income solely from employment, while 88.8 percent considered wage employment as their primary income source. These observations suggest that even during a pandemic, many Filipino households tend to depend on wage employment, albeit supplemented by other source/s and/or with the desire for more working hours to be able to earn enough money (PIDS, 2022).

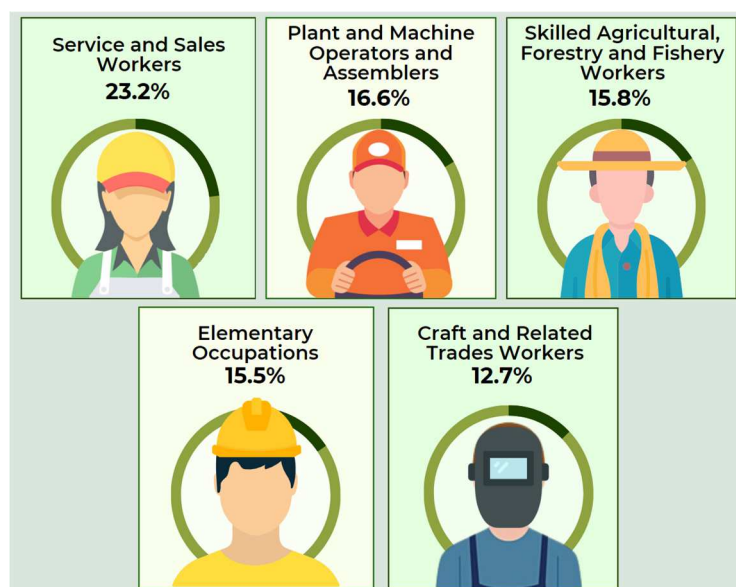
<sup>48</sup> i.e., about 600,000 jobs from the private sector (mostly from the construction industry) and 913,498 jobs from the government (Cahiles-Magkilat, 2022).

<sup>49</sup> Other income sources include government assistance, help from family and friends, remittances from overseas Filipino workers, and pension and retirement benefits, among others.

Across island groups, Mindanao had the highest proportion of PEUs relying on wage employment as few areas in the island were placed under strict quarantine restrictions in 2021 (Appendix Table III.B-2a).<sup>50</sup>

**Wages/salaries were the largest component of total income of the PEUs.** Employment income accounted for 84.3 percent of the total income of PEUs (Figure III.B-3; Appendix Table III.B-1a). The average monthly employment income of all PEUs amounted to ₱13,760. Considering only those with reported wage/salary, the average share of employment income was estimated at 92.2 percent. About three in every five

Figure III.B-2  
**Distribution of Employed PEU Members, by Occupational Classification of Primary Job\***  
in percent  
2021



\* Only major occupations with share of above five percent were included for presentation purposes. For employed members with multiple jobs, their primary jobs are determined in the following order of priority: (1) job where the member worked the most number of hours; and (2) job with higher income, if multiple jobs have the same number of working hours.

Note: The 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) was used in the classification of occupations.

plant and machine operators and assemblers (e.g., tricycle driver) (16.6 percent), skilled agricultural/forestry/fishery workers (e.g., farmer, fisherman) (15.8 percent), elementary occupations (e.g., construction or farm helper/laborer/worker) (15.5 percent), and craft and related trades workers (e.g., mason) (12.7 percent) (Figure III.B-2; Appendix Tables III.B-6a and III.B-6b).

The services and sales workers as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers were higher in proportion in the NCR and AONCR urban areas. In contrast, skilled agricultural workers and those holding elementary occupations were concentrated in AONCR rural areas, respectively.

(60.5 percent) PEUs had monthly employment income of at least ₱10,000 whereas the other 39.5 percent earned below ₱10,000 per month (Appendix Table III.B-9).

**A large proportion of employed PEU members, mostly the EDMs, were service/sales, agricultural, and elementary occupation workers.** Majority (60.5 percent) of the employed PEU members, regardless of workers' class, were the EDMs (Appendix Table III.B-4). Approximately 70 percent (67.3 percent) of the employed members were classified as salary/wage workers. Among them, the largest group, representing 36.1 percent, consisted of employees of private establishments (Appendix Tables III.B-5 and III.B-7b). The leading occupations of employed PEU members were services and sales workers (e.g., vendor) (23.2 percent),

<sup>50</sup> This result is backed by the results of the Cochran-Armitage Test for Trend.

The employed PEU members classified under the said occupational groups were mostly high school graduates and in the upper 70 percent income group, except for the agricultural and elementary occupation workers which were largely at most high school undergraduates and in the lower 70 percent income group (Appendix Tables III.B-7a and III.B-8a).<sup>51</sup>

Meanwhile, more than half (52.8 percent) of the employed members had regular or permanent employment status, 15.9 percent had temporary or fixed-term contract, while 30.9 percent had no formal contract (Appendix Table III.B-6d). Majority of them worked for at least 40 hours in a normal week (Appendix Table III.B-6e).

**PEUs with EDMs who were male, married or with common-law partner, and/or in good health primarily derived their income from employment.**<sup>52</sup> In a study by Debuque-Gonzales et al. (2023a), men were found to have a relatively higher employment probability than women a year into the pandemic (i.e., between 2020 and 2021). This may be attributed to the improvement in employment in the agriculture sector, a low-contact male-dominated sector, in 2021 (PSA, 2023b; Debuque-Gonzales et al., 2023a). Marriage was also found to have a positive effect on employment income of men (Philosoph and Wee, 2021). Compared to single individuals, married men were more likely to have higher wages. Apart from being more productive in their jobs while their partners take care of the needs of their families, married men tend to be more selective in looking for a more remunerative job. Lastly, Hergenrather et al. (2015) identified good health as a key factor affecting employment. The pandemic underscored this finding as workers with pre-existing conditions faced a higher risk of complications due to their comorbidities, thereby adversely affecting their work performance and employment opportunities.

Figure III.B-3  
**Average Share to Total Income of PEUs, by Major Income Source**  
in percent  
2021



Figures do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

## ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME

**About a tenth of the PEUs owned/co-owned a business, which were mostly sole proprietorship, microenterprises, and into retail sale or food service.** About one in every 10 (10.1 percent) PEUs was engaged in entrepreneurial activities, primarily wholly or partially owned and controlled businesses, in 2021 (Appendix Table III.B-10). This proportion of entrepreneurial PEUs was higher than the 5.1 percent posted in 2017. This might have formed part of the 7.7-percent increase in the number of establishments in the country between 2018 and 2021, including other units in

<sup>51</sup> This finding was supported by the results of the Pearson Chi-Square Test of Association wherein the island group and highest educational attainment were found to have some degree of association with the primary occupation of PEU members.

<sup>52</sup> In the MCA plot, employment and the aforementioned EDM characteristics (i.e., male, married, good health) were clustered near the origin. As such, the relationship between the said variables may be weak. Although, these observations were supported by the results of the Pearson Chi-Square Test.

operation that were not covered by the List of Establishments of the PSA.<sup>53</sup> Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, there had reportedly been an increase in the number of newly formed small-scale businesses, most of which were established out of necessity to find alternative income sources (Francisco et al., 2022). Indeed, many small-scale entrepreneurs in the country set up a business as a way of coping with the lack of gainful employment opportunities (Licaros-Velasco et al., 2014).

Entrepreneurial PEUs tend to rely also on other income sources. In fact, 2.6 percent derived part of their income from employment, 1.3 percent relied on both entrepreneurial and other sources, while 4.1 percent had multiple income sources (Appendix Table III.B-2a). Only 1.8 percent of the PEUs were solely dependent on entrepreneurial income. However, 4.3 percent of the PEUs derived most of their income from entrepreneurship (Appendix Table III.B-2b).

**Entrepreneurial income accounted for about 50 percent of the total income of PEUs with business income.** Given that only a tenth of the PEUs had a business, the share of entrepreneurial income was estimated to be 4.9 percent of the total income of the PEUs, equivalent to a monthly income of ₱954 (Appendix Tables III.B-1a and III.B-13).

However, among those with business income, entrepreneurial income accounted for a much larger share to their total income at 49.7 percent in 2021 (Appendix Table III.B-1b). Said share was lower than the 57.1 percent share registered in 2017 due to the poor sales performance of businesses (Avalos et al., 2021). In fact, about seven in every 10 (72.2 percent) entrepreneurial PEUs had a monthly entrepreneurial income below ₱10,000, while 25.8 percent earned at least ₱10,000 per month. On the average, the monthly entrepreneurial income (net of expenses) of these entrepreneurial PEUs amounted to ₱9,670 (Appendix Table III.B-13).

Almost all (96.9 percent) of the entrepreneurial PEUs owned/co-owned only one business. Meanwhile, about 3.1 percent entrepreneurial PEUs owned/co-owned more than one (i.e., 2–4) business (Appendix Table III.B-10). The businesses owned/co-owned by the PEUs were predominantly sole proprietorship (at 98.2 percent), microenterprises or with less than 10 employees (at 98 percent), established by the family (at 93.5 percent), and year-round businesses or operating the entire year (at 94.5 percent) (Figure III.B-4; Appendix Tables III.B-11a, III.B-11b, III.B-11c, and III.B-11h).<sup>54</sup>

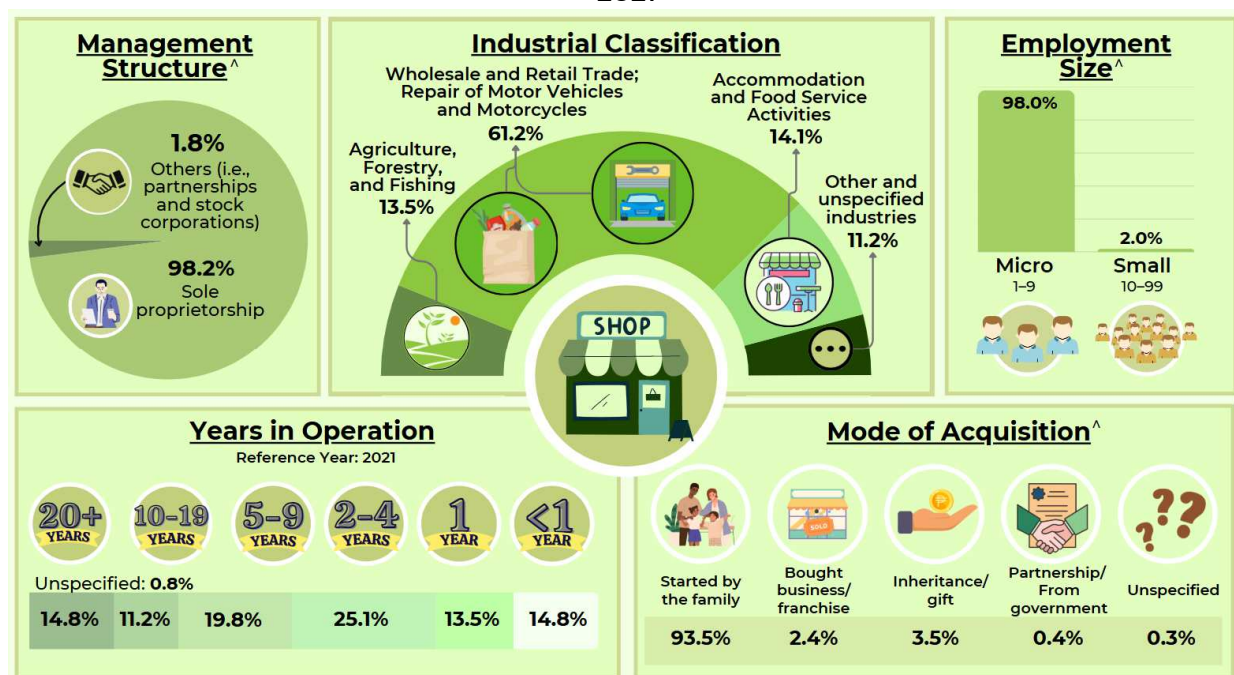
About 53.5 percent had been operating for less than five years at the time of the survey, including the 28.3 percent that opened during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (Appendix Table III.B-11d). Meanwhile, almost half (45.7 percent) had already been operating for at least five years of which about a third (14.8 percent) were at least 20 years old.

<sup>53</sup> Based on the 2018 and 2021 Lists of Establishments (LEs) of the PSA, the total number of establishments in operation in the Philippines had increased from 1,003,111 in 2018 to 1,080,638 in 2021 (PSA, 2022e). These, however, excluded a number of establishment units that did not satisfy the PSA criteria as stated in its explanatory notes (2022c).

<sup>54</sup> Consistent with the 2021 Updating of the List of Establishments in the Philippines, 99.6 percent of all establishments in operation were classified under micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) of which about 90 percent were microenterprises (PSA, 2022e).

In terms of economic activity, about 80.4 percent of businesses were engaged in services, 13.5 percent in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, whereas 6 percent in industry (Appendix Table III.B-11e). Of services-related businesses, those engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles comprised the largest group at 61.2 percent, followed by accommodation and food service activities at 14.1 percent. The commonly reported services industries operated by the PEUs were retail sale in non-specialized stores (typically *sari-sari* stores of groceries and daily and essential goods; 67.8 percent) and other food service activities (e.g., selling of food meals; 42.1 percent) (Appendix Table III.B-7e).

Figure III.B-4  
**Distribution of PEUs' Businesses, by Business Characteristics**  
in percent  
2021



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

The 2019 Updates to the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) was used in the classification of sectors and industries.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Meanwhile, about 8.8 percent of the businesses of the PEUs utilized a digital platform (via Lazada, Shopee, Facebook, or webpage, etc.) in selling their products and services. About three in every five (59.7 percent) of these businesses had a physical store or sales outlet, while 40.3 percent were purely online (Appendix Table III.B-11g). Some studies have noted that local businesses started or increased the use of digital technology in their sales and marketing activities in 2021 (Avalos et al., 2021).

By area, the proportion of PEUs with business in the AONCR (10.1 percent), particularly in urban areas (10.9 percent), was slightly higher than that of the NCR (9.8 percent) (Appendix Table III.B-10). Majority of agriculture-related businesses were operating in the AONCR, especially rural areas, while those engaged in industry and services were largely located in the NCR (Appendix Table III.B-11e). In particular, retail sale businesses were highest in proportion in Balance Luzon urban areas whereas food service businesses were largely found in the NCR.

More than 40 percent (42.9 percent) of the PEUs with entrepreneurial income were in the top 30 percent income decile, 32.8 percent in the middle 40 percent, while only about a quarter (24.3 percent) belonged to the bottom 30 percent. While a large proportion of entrepreneurial PEUs belonged to the upper- and middle-income groups, the survey also revealed that there was a considerable number of entrepreneurs in the lower income decile. As per influential models of occupational choice (Banerjee & Newman, 1993), those belonging to the higher income groups were tagged as “opportunity entrepreneurs” as they opted to engage in entrepreneurship, which was relatively riskier but rewarding than paid employment. However, entrepreneurial PEUs in the lower income group were considered “necessity entrepreneurs” as they established a business out of necessity or survival due to limited employment opportunities or lack of access to well-paid employment (Nkurunziza, 2016).

**Entrepreneurial PEUs tend to be in smaller size, less dependent members, and/or have a female EDM.** The PEUs that were primarily engaged in entrepreneurial activities more likely resembled small families (52.2 percent), with at most 50 percent dependent members (88.8 percent), and with a female EDM (49.6 percent).<sup>55</sup> A growing interest in entrepreneurship was observed among women as majority of the newly registered businesses in 2021 were established by females (ADB, 2023). As businesses owned by the PEUs were mostly sole proprietorships and microenterprises, having fewer dependent PEU members would allow more time to be dedicated to the business. Additionally, small-sized PEUs enjoy higher discretionary income, which can be allocated to establish or expand the business. Further, the presence of a smaller family unit and fewer dependents might be considered as a factor that reduces the perceived risk associated with starting as there are fewer members that may be affected if the family business goes bankrupt. (Aldrich & Cliff, 2003).

## OTHER INCOME SOURCES

**More than half of the PEUs relied on other income sources, mostly government transfers.** Around 55.6 percent of the PEUs reported income from sources other than work performed (either job or business), such as government assistance, remittances, and pension income (Appendix Table III.B-2a). This proportion was higher than 47.6 percent in 2017, which can be explained by the large volume of recipients of cash and in-kind assistance during the pandemic.

Among these PEUs with reported income from other sources, nearly all had income as well from employment and/or entrepreneurial activities – 44.8 percent from employment, 1.3 percent from entrepreneurial activities, and 4.1 percent from both. Around 5.4 percent relied merely on other sources apart from job and business (Appendix Table III.B-2a). However, 6.7 percent of the PEUs derived the largest part of their income from other sources (Appendix Table III.B-2b).

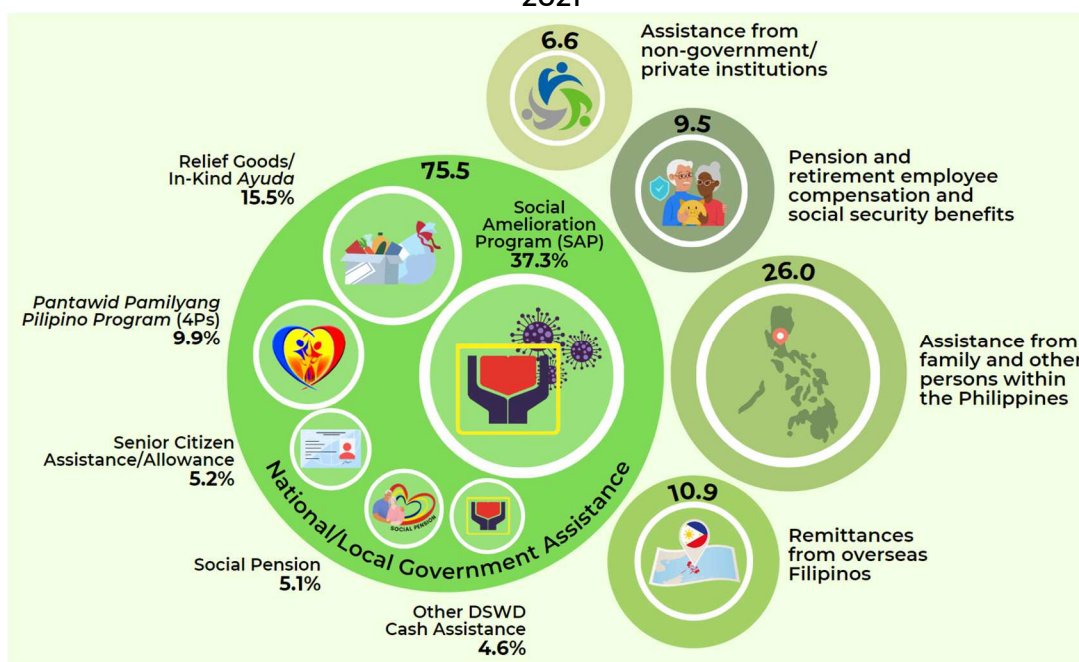
**Income from other sources comprised about a tenth of the PEU income.** Income from other sources represented only 10.8 percent of the total PEU income (Appendix Table III.B-1a). Among the PEUs that reported income from other sources, the average

<sup>55</sup> This observation was supported by the results of the Pearson Chi-Square Test of Association stating PEU size, number of dependents, and sex of the EDM have some degree of association with the primary income source of PEUs.

share of said income component to their total income was estimated at 19.4 percent (Appendix Table III.B-1b). This translated to a monthly average income of ₱2,039 and a median level of ₱833 per month (Appendix Table III.B-16). The average monthly income from other sources was seven times lower than employment income (₱13,760) and four times lower than that from entrepreneurship (₱9,670).

**Assistance from the national and/or local government was the most common type of other income source.** About three-fourths (75.5 percent) of the PEUs derived their income from these government assistance programs in 2021 (Figure III.B-5; Appendix Table III.B-14). Majority of these assistance were the Social Amelioration Program (SAP) and other in-kind assistance, *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps) grant, social pension benefit, and other social assistance provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Other commonly reported income sources were: assistance from family members and other persons within the Philippines, either cash or in-kind (at 26 percent); remittances from overseas Filipinos (at 10.9 percent); pension and retirement, employee compensation, and social security benefits (at 9.5 percent); and assistance from non-government or private institutions (at 6.6 percent). While remittances and pension have always been among the top income sources of Filipino households, government transfers as well as assistance from domestic sources become the leading income sources in the aftermath of shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 and Typhoon Yolanda in 2014.

Figure III.B-5  
**Distribution of PEUs that Derived Income from Other Sources, by Source\***  
in percent  
2021



\* Only sources with above two-percent share were included for presentation purposes

Across areas, the average income from other sources of PEUs in the NCR was estimated at ₱1,709, lower than that received by those in AONCR at ₱2,099 (Appendix

Table III.B-16).<sup>56</sup> While PEUs in the NCR received higher amount of assistance from the government and non-government/private institutions, those in AONCR received higher amount of remittances from both abroad and domestic sources (Appendix Table III.B-15). It may be noted that the NCR posted the highest number of employee retrenchments nationwide in 2021 (CPBRD, 2023) while enduring extended quarantine restrictions. This could have resulted in an outpour of assistance from government organizations. However, about nine in every 10 Overseas Filipino Workers were from AONCR, which explains the higher proportion of remittance-receiving households in the area (PSA, 2022a).

Across income groups, majority of the recipients of the assistance received from the government, private organizations, and family members/relatives were those belonging to the bottom 70 percent (Appendix Table III.B-17). The PEUs in the top 30 percent income group, however, mostly received remittances and pension/retirement benefits. It is interesting to note that the value of receipts from other sources, except for government transfers, mostly received by PEUs in the upper deciles had higher average values than those received by PEUs in the lower deciles (Appendix Table III.B-18).

**PEUs that relied on other income sources tend to have EDMs who were elderly, widowed/divorced/separated/annulled, and/or with fair or poor health status.<sup>57</sup>**

Based on the results of the multiple correspondence analysis and basic tabulations, an association was observed between PEUs whose primary income was derived from other sources and PEUs with EDMs who were elderly, no longer had a partner, and/or had fair or poor health condition. Majority of the PEUs with the said characteristics had incomes from other sources, which were mostly in the form of government assistance.<sup>58</sup> Similar to the national trend, most of the government assistance received by PEUs during the pandemic was those from SAP. Social pension and senior citizen cash assistance/allowances were among the top government transfer income received by PEUs with elderly EDM. Meanwhile, relief and in-kind assistance from LGUs was one of the top government assistance received by PEUs with EDM who was previously married and/or with poor or fair health state.

<sup>56</sup> This observation was supported by the results of the Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn's tests showing that PEUs in NCR had significantly lower income from other sources in 2021 than those in all other areas outside NCR.

<sup>57</sup> This was supported by the results MCA suggesting some association between PEUs mainly relying on other income sources and their EDMs who either are elderly or having fair/poor health condition.

<sup>58</sup> The PEUs whose EDM possessed the following characteristics were relying on other income sources (OIS), specifically assistance from the government (AFG): elderly (OIS - 75.4 percent, AFG - 52.3 percent), widowed/ divorced/separated/annulled (OIS - 68.8 percent, AFG - 47.4 percent), and with fair or poor health condition (OIS - 72.2 percent, AFG - 53.1 percent).



## IV. EXPENDITURE

The level and types of expenditures of the PEUs, together with some basic attributes of the different expenditure groups of PEUs, are discussed in this section.

### A. LEVEL

**The PEUs spent around ₱19,000 per month in 2021 on food and non-food needs.** The PEUs in the Philippines spent an average of ₱230,905 (or about ₱19,242 per month) in 2021 for their food and non-food requirements (Appendix Tables IV.A-1 and IV.A-2). The said average annual expenditure figure was close to the average annual family expenditure of ₱228,800 reported in the PSA's 2021 FIES. More than half (56 percent) of the PEUs incurred a total annual expenditure of around ₱100,000–₱249,999 while 28.7 percent spent about ₱250,000–₱499,999.<sup>59</sup> The median annual expenditure of the PEUs amounted to ₱201,000 (or about ₱16,750 per month), which was lower than the mean level. By area, PEUs in urban areas had higher average monthly expenditure levels (₱22,816 in the NCR, ₱20,113 in AONCR) than those in rural areas (₱17,454).<sup>60</sup>

**Highest-spending PEUs spent around thrice as much as lowest-spending ones.** The PEUs in the top 30 percent per capita expenditure decile group spent ₱26,090 per month, on the average, which was about 1.4 times the average monthly expenditure of those in the middle 40 percent (₱18,327) and almost twice that of the bottom 30 percent (₱13,614) (Appendix Table IV.A-2b). In fact, the average monthly expenditure of the PEUs in the topmost decile (at ₱34,492) was more than thrice that of their counterparts in the bottom 10 percent (at ₱10,982) (Appendix Table IV.A-2a).<sup>61</sup> By area, almost two-thirds (66.3 percent) of the PEUs in the NCR belonged to the top five deciles while almost three-fifths of those in Visayas (58.6 percent) and Mindanao (57.4 percent) were concentrated in the lower deciles (Figure IV.A-1; Appendix Table IV.A-3a).

**PEUs with high per capita expenditure tend to have higher per capita income, smaller PEU size, and/or lower age dependency ratio.**<sup>62</sup> Similar to the 2018 CFS results, the PEUs belonging to the top per capita expenditure group were mostly high-income ones, and vice versa. Around 63.4 percent of the PEUs in the top 30 percent per capita expenditure group were also in the top 30 percent per capita income group (Appendix Table IV.A-5). Conversely, 58.2 percent of those in the bottom 30 percent expenditure group were in the bottom 30 percent income group. The household's income level, which determines its purchasing power, was observed to be positively associated with its spending patterns (Sekhampu & Niyimbanira, 2013). Indeed, as level of income (specifically disposable income) rises, consumers tend to spend more

<sup>59</sup> To allow comparability with official estimates, the 2021 CFS adopted the expenditure ranges used by the PSA in the 2012, 2015, and 2018 FIES reports.

<sup>60</sup> This finding was supported by the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test and the Dunn's test for multiple comparisons.

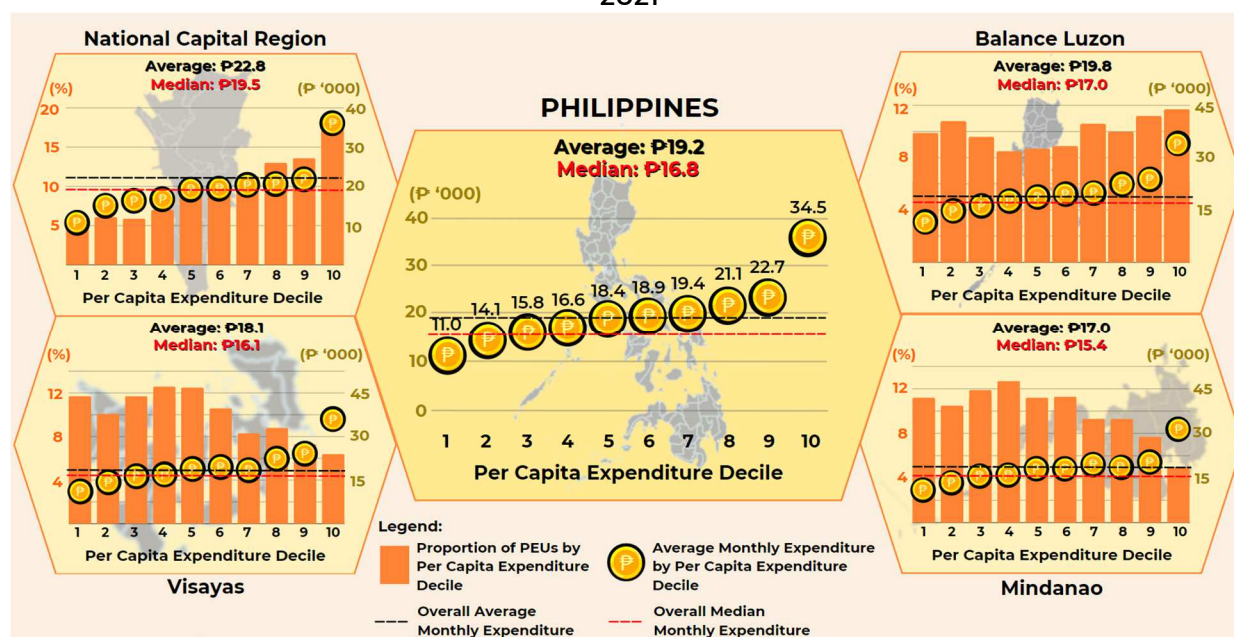
<sup>61</sup> Expenditure deciles were constructed by arranging the PEUs in ascending order based on the monthly per capita expenditure, and then dividing them into 10 equal groups.

<sup>62</sup> These findings were based on the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis in support of the results of the Kendall's Tau Test for Ranked Correlation for income and Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank tests for size and age-dependency ratio of the PEU.

on better-quality goods and services and, hence, improve their living standards. These spending patterns include purchasing of high-quality foods, availing better-quality healthcare, and spending more on entertainment and leisure travel (Chen et al., 2022).

In terms of PEU composition, PEUs with smaller size and fewer dependents tend to have higher per capita spending. About two-thirds of the PEUs with at most three members (67 percent) and lower proportion of dependent members (equivalent to less than 20 percent of the total members) (65.5 percent) belonged to the upper half of the expenditure distribution (Appendix Table IV.A-4). Heshmati et al. (2019) found the size of the PEU, particularly the number of dependents, and its per capita expenditure level to be negatively related. Holding the spending level constant, the per capita expenditure increases as the number of members decreases as the total expenditure is divided only among few members. Fewer dependents, however, implies more financially independent members with increased bargaining power. In particular, Jun et al. (2021) found that an increase in the number of working female members within the household translates to a higher per capita spending level.

Figure IV.A-1  
**Distribution of PEUs and Average and Median Monthly Expenditure of PEUs, by Per Capita Expenditure Decile and by Island Group**  
 in percent and in thousand Philippine pesos, respectively  
 2021



Given that each decile comprises 10 percent of the total number of PEUs, the infographic for the national-level data displays only the average level of monthly expenditure per decile.

**EDMs of top-spending PEUs tend to be female, single, more educated, and/or covered by a private health insurance.**<sup>63</sup> A vast majority of PEUs whose EDM was female (54.1 percent), single (65.5 percent), at least college graduate (72.2 percent), and/or covered by a private health insurance (64.6 percent) belonged to the top 30 percent with highest expenditure (Appendix Table IV.A-4). These findings were supported by empirical literature. Heshmati et al. (2019) and Sarkar (2012) found that

<sup>63</sup> These findings were based on the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis in support of the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test for the sex, marital status, highest educational attainment, and status of health insurance coverage of the EDM.

female-headed households tend to have higher household-level expenditure than male-headed ones. Heads who were single or those who have never been married were observed by Heshmati et al. (2019) to have higher expenditure than those who were married, divorced, or widowed. A similar observation was noted by Hawk (2011) (specifically for per capita expenditure on food, housing, clothing, and education) among single people versus married couples. Household's level of spending was also observed to increase with educational level as education was more valued by higher-spending households (Heshmati, 2019; Foster, 2014; Sekhampu & Niyimbanira, 2013). Meanwhile, private health insurance take-up increases with PEU expenditure as PEUs tend to allot some of their spending to health insurance premium payments and are incentivized to avail of medical services (including in-patient and outpatient care) more frequently or for longer durations (Kwon & Chung, 2023).

## B. TYPES

The types of expenditure of the PEUs were classified based on the 2020 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP) and grouped into food and non-food.<sup>64</sup> These were further classified into essential and non-essential based on the list of basic human needs specified in the official definitions of poor and non-poor as well as in the basic rights of consumers.<sup>65, 66</sup> Essential items include food (including water), clothing and footwear, housing and utilities, health and personal care, education, transportation, and communication, while recreation (including hotels and restaurants), tobacco, and alcohol were considered as non-essential items (PSA, 2022f).

At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases classified items in the household final consumption expenditure into essential and non-essential through its Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines. Essential items include only food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; health; and, communication, while the rest of the items were tagged as non-essential (IATF, 2020b).

<sup>64</sup> To allow comparability with official estimates, the 2021 CFS adopted the PCOICOP in classifying expenditure items of PEUs.

<sup>65</sup> The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) defines the poor as individuals or families whose income fall below the poverty threshold or who cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life (Section 3 of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 8425 of 1997 or the Social Reform & Poverty Alleviation Act). Further, the basic non-food requirements cited in the PSA's definition of non-food threshold include: 1) clothing and footwear; 2) fuel, light and water; 3) housing maintenance and other minor repairs; 4) rental of occupied dwelling units; 5) medical care; 6) education; 7) transportation & communication; 8) non-durable furnishing; 9) household operations; and 10) personal care and effects (PSA, 2022f).

<sup>66</sup> The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Policy Advisory No. 22-01 (Series of 2022) outlines the eight basic rights of consumers, which include the right to basic needs or to have access to basic, essential goods and services such as adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care, education, public utilities, water and sanitation (DTI, 2022).

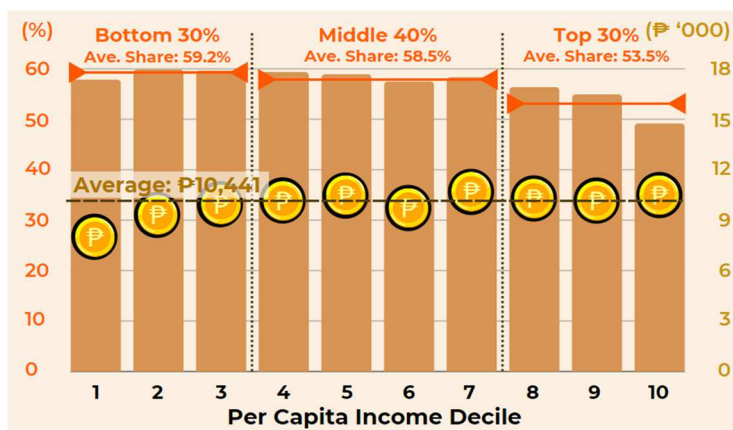
## FOOD

**Food accounted for the largest average share in total PEU expenditure.** About 57.2 percent of the total expenditure of the PEUs was spent on food in 2021, the largest average share among the expenditure categories (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-1b). The data also revealed that the percentage share of food per capita expenditure was lowest among those belonging to the upper per capita income deciles, somewhat reflective of the inverse relationship between income and food expenditure share as described by Engel's Law (Loeb, 1955; Ritchie, 2023) (Figure IV.B-1; Appendix Tables IV.B-2a and IV.B-3). The level of food per capita expenditure, in

contrast, is lowest among those belonging to the lower per capita income deciles as lower-income PEUs are limited from consuming more expensive and varied food options to set aside their remaining household budget on other expenses (Appendix Table IV.B-5).

Figure IV.B-1  
**Average Share and Monthly Level of Food Expenditure of PEUs\*, by Per Capita Income Decile**

share in percent; level in Philippine pesos  
2021



\* Includes PEUs with no reported expenses for expenditure item/s indicated

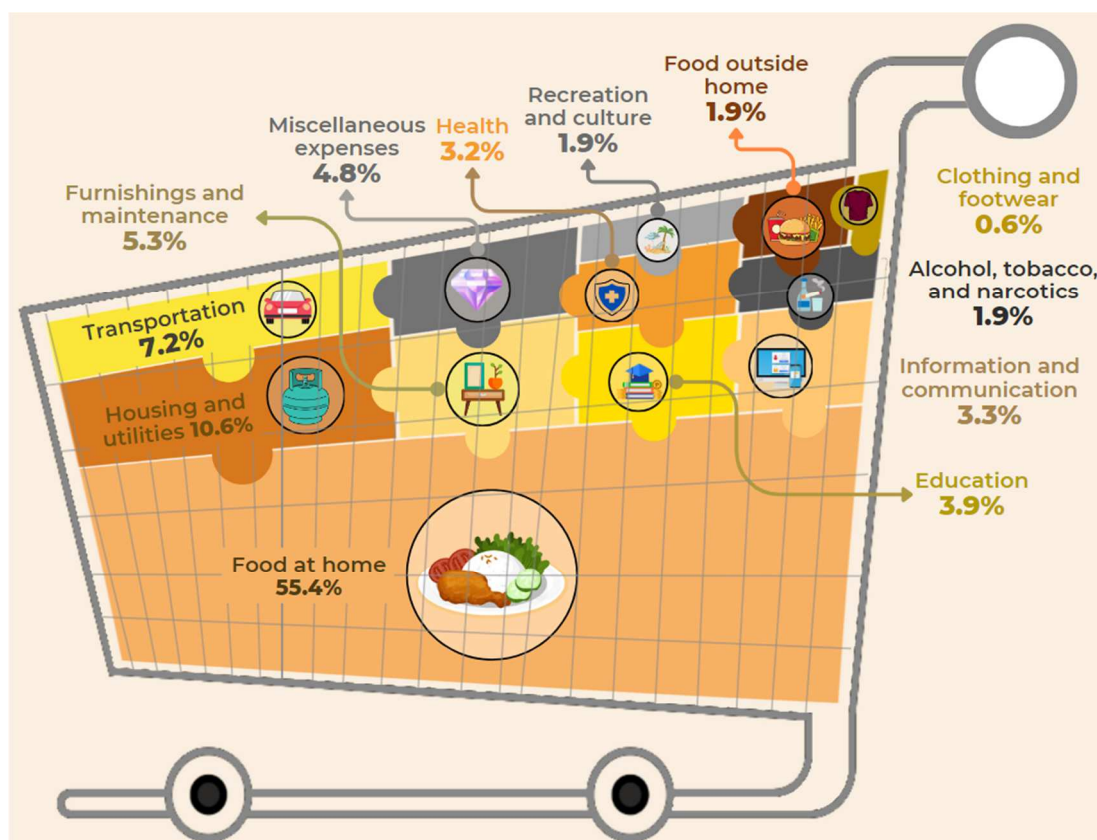
**Food and non-alcoholic beverages prepared or consumed at home (also referred to as “food at home”) was the larger, essential component of food expenditure.** In 2021, an average of 55.4 percent of the total expenditure of the PEUs was allocated to food at home, equivalent to an average spending of ₱9,955 per month (Figure IV.B-2; Appendix Tables IV.B-1a, IV.B-1b, IV.B-4a, and IV.B-4b). This expenditure share was higher than that in 2017 (at 49.9 percent). During the pandemic, many Filipino consumers had shifted their eating habit from dining out to dining at home because of limited mobility and dining-in restrictions (Chan et al., 2023; Tariga et al., 2021). Thus, food at home has remained the largest expenditure item of the PEUs across income deciles (Figure IV.B-3; Appendix Tables IV.B-2 and IV.B-5). By area, its share was higher in both Visayas and Mindanao than in other areas (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-1b).<sup>67</sup>

**Food and non-alcoholic beverages prepared by and consumed outside home or at restaurants (also referred to as “food outside home”) accounted for only a small share of food spending, especially during the pandemic.** Food outside home accounted for 1.9 percent of the total expenditure of the PEUs, which translated to an average monthly expenditure of ₱486 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). Among those with reported spending under this category, the expenditure share at 5.9 percent was relatively lower than the 9.1 percent recorded in 2017 primarily due to limited outdoor dining operations during the height of the pandemic (Appendix Table

<sup>67</sup> The finding was supported by the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test and the Dunn's test for multiple comparisons.

IV.B-1b). On the average, the PEUs spent ₱1,541 per month on this item (Appendix Table IV.B-4b). Its share was relatively higher in rural areas than in urban areas due to tighter restrictions implemented in the NCR and other urban areas.<sup>68</sup>

Figure IV.B-2  
Average Share to Total Expenditure of PEUs\*, by Expenditure Type  
in percent  
2021



\* Includes PEUs with no reported expenses for expenditure items indicated

Note: Food at home and food outside home also include non-alcoholic beverages; Furnishings and maintenance also include household equipment; Miscellaneous expenses = expenses for wellness/ personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services, and special occasions.

## NON-FOOD

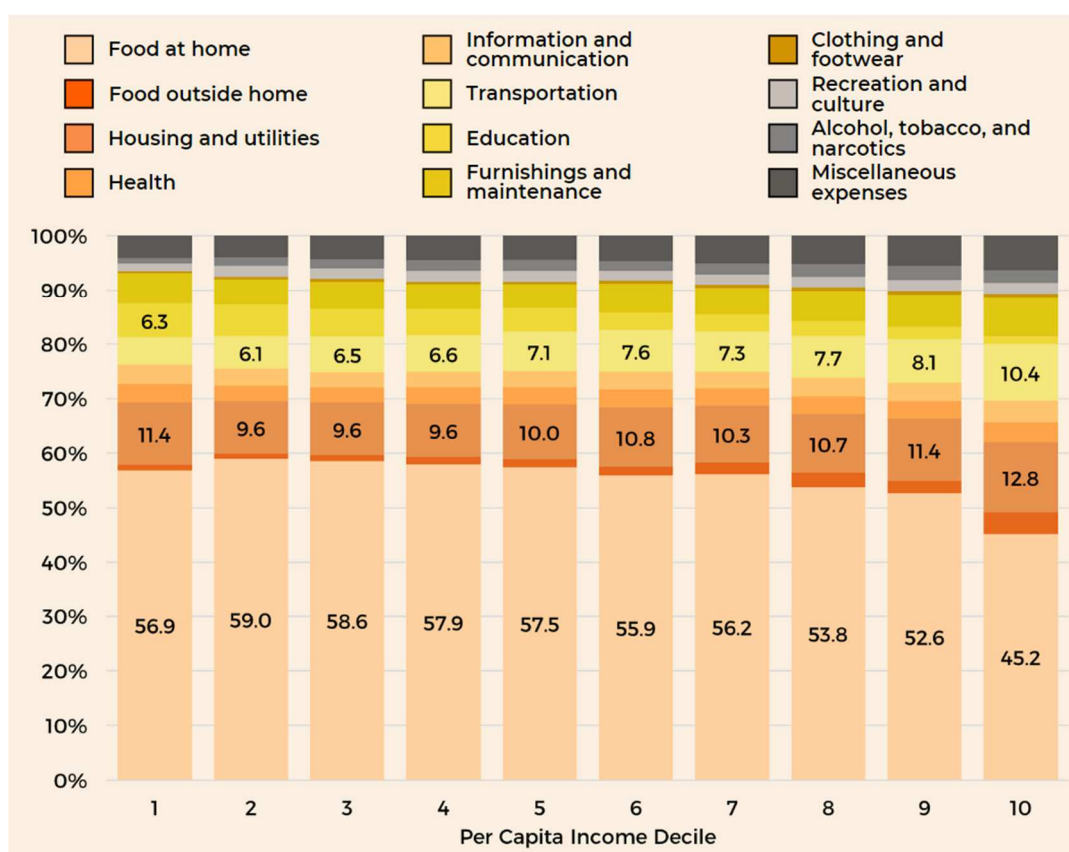
**Housing, utilities, and transportation had the highest average expenditure shares among the essential non-food items.** A significant portion of the PEU budget was also allocated to expenses on housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels) (also referred to as “housing and utilities”), which collectively accounted for 10.6 percent of the total expenditure, equivalent to a monthly spending of ₱2,061, in 2021 (Figure IV.B-2; Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). Considering only the PEUs with reported housing and utilities expenditure, the share was estimated at 10.8 percent, which was lower than the 23.9 percent reported in 2017 (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). The lower percentage share can be explained by the decline in residential vacancy rates in 2021,<sup>69</sup> which can be attributed to the exodus of many Philippine Offshore Gaming

<sup>68</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>69</sup> Housing rent has been the major component of HWEGOF.

Operators (POCOs) and other expatriates as well as the temporary return of some local professionals and students to their home provinces at the time (Colliers International Philippines, 2021). Increases in the prices of housing rental and utilities between 2018 and 2021, with corresponding effect on demand for said items, might have also contributed to this lower percentage share.<sup>70</sup> The average percentage share of housing and utilities was higher among those in the upper income deciles and in urban areas. As noted in the study of Tayag and Lopez (2021), the electricity consumption of households was found to be positively related with its income level.

Figure IV.B-3  
Average Share to Total Expenditure of PEUs,\*  
by Expenditure Item and by Per Capita Income Decile  
in percent  
2021



\* Includes PEUs with no reported expenses for expenditure items indicated

Exact figures for the average share to total expenditure are shown for the top three expenditure items for PEUs in each per capita income decile.

Further, based on official data, the proportion of households with electricity in their residence was relatively higher in urban areas (at 96.6 percent) than in rural areas (at 92.3 percent) (PSA, 2021a).

Transportation represented 7.2 percent in the total PEU expenditure, equivalent to an average monthly spending level of ₱1,798, in 2021 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). Among PEUs with transportation spending in 2021, the average share was estimated at 9.6 percent, slightly lower than 10.5 percent in 2017 as remote work and

<sup>70</sup> The consumer price indices (CPIs) (with 2018 as base year) for housing rentals (i.e., actual rentals for housing) and utilities (i.e., electricity, gas and other fuels) increased from 100 in 2018 to 107.35 and 105.82, respectively, in 2021 (PSA, n.d.).

teaching proliferated during the pandemic (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). The volume of motor vehicle sales was also reportedly lower by about 40 percent between 2017 and 2021.<sup>71</sup> The average expenditure share of transportation was found to be greater among higher-income PEUs (Figure IV.B-4; Appendix Table IV.B-3) and those residing in the NCR and other urban areas.<sup>72</sup> A similar finding was reported by Albert et al. (2018), stating that car ownership was highly correlated with income and more common in urban areas.

**Other essential non-food items only accounted for at most six percent each in the total PEU expenditure.** Education and furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance (also referred to as “furnishings and maintenance”) accounted for 3.9 percent and 5.3 percent of the total PEU expenditure with an equivalent monthly spending of ₱759 and ₱1,087, respectively, in 2021 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a).

The average share of education expenditure among PEUs with reported spending on this category was 6 percent, lower than 7.4 percent in 2017 (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). This finding can be explained by lower school fees, particularly those for onsite activities (e.g., laboratories, field trips), following a shift to distance learning modalities in schools throughout the country. Many students also dropped off from private schools to either transfer to public schools or pause schooling altogether so as to cut down on educational expenses.<sup>73</sup> It can be noted that tuition and miscellaneous fees in public elementary up to tertiary schools, pursuant to Section 2.1 of Article 14 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution and R.A. No. 10931 (or Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act), were relatively lower than those in private schools. The said share translated to a monthly expenditure of ₱1,150 (Appendix Table IV.B-4b). By area, PEUs in Balance Luzon and the NCR spent less on education as compared to other areas, which can be attributed to a larger drop in enrollment rates in these areas during the pandemic. Similar to a study of Han (2023), an inverse relationship was also seen between percent share of education expenditure and income, as PEUs in the top 30 percent per capita income decile posted an average share of 2.2 percent, lower than those in the middle 40 percent (at 3.9 percent) and bottom 30 percent (at 5.8 percent) (Appendix Table IV.B-3).

The average expenditure share of furnishings and maintenance among those with reported spending on this category was 5.3 percent, higher than 3.5 percent in 2017 (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). The relatively higher expenditure share in 2021 can be attributed to families staying at home during the height of the pandemic and, thus, having more time to renovate their homes and engage in indoor activities like home gardening and pet care.

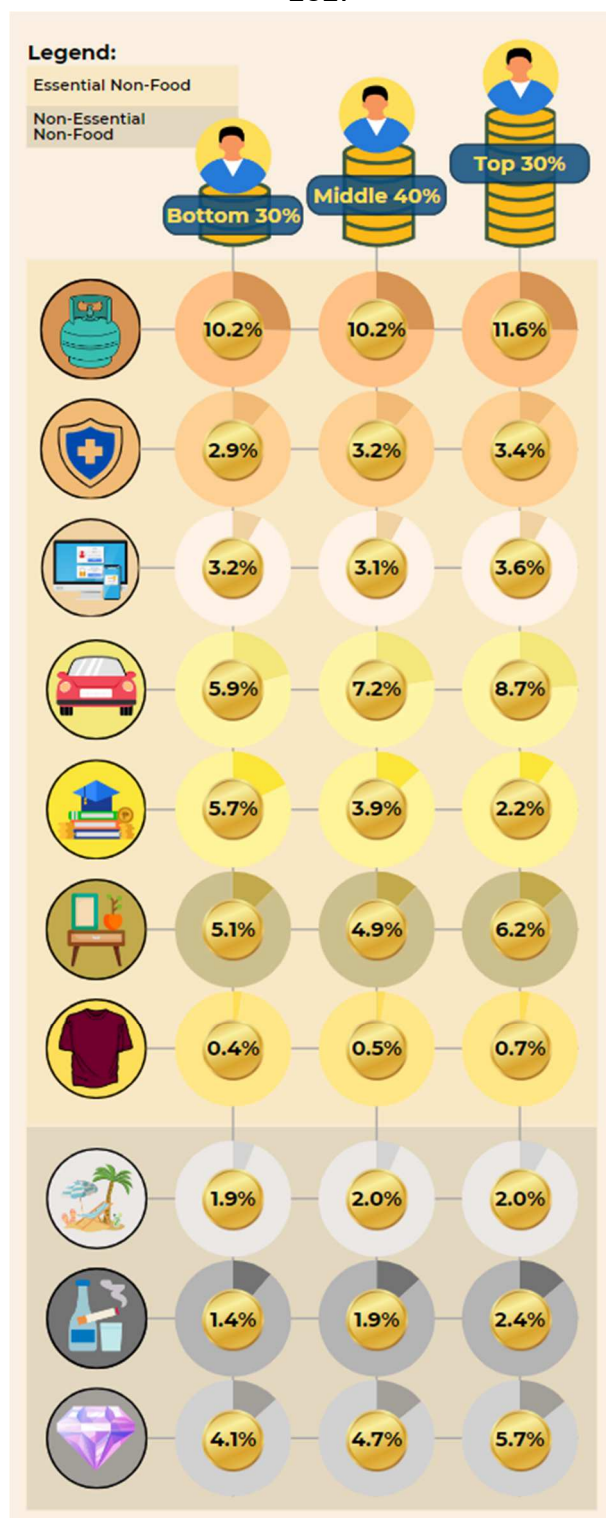
<sup>71</sup> The Philippine automotive sales stood at 268,488 units in 2021, a 36.9-percent decrease from 425,673 units sold in 2017. These figures were based on the consolidated reports of the Chamber of Automotive Manufacturers of the Philippines, Inc. and Truck Manufacturers Association (CAMPI Secretariat, personal communication, 7 February 2024).

<sup>72</sup> These findings were supported by the results of the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test and the Dunn’s test for multiple comparisons.

<sup>73</sup> The 2017 and 2021 DepEd data also show an increase of 139,486 additional enrollees in public schools vis-à-vis the decline in private school enrollment of 928,928, suggesting the transfer of some private school students to public schools (DepEd, 2022b, 2022c, 2022d).



Figure IV.B-4  
**Average Share of Non-Food Items to  
 Total Expenditure of PEUs,\*  
 by Per Capita Income Decile Group**  
 in percent  
 2021



\* Includes PEUs with no reported expenses for expenditure item/s indicated

The average share of health to total PEU expenditure was 3.2 percent, equivalent to a monthly spending of ₱654 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). Among those with declared spending on health, the average expenditure share was 4.8 percent, the same as that in 2017 (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). On the average, PEUs with reported health expenditure spent ₱988, which was higher compared to that in 2017 (₱866, at 2021 prices) (Appendix Table IV.B-4b). This trend was similar to that observed in the current health expenditure per capita in the 2021 Philippine National Health Accounts, particularly the household out-of-pocket payment component (PSA, 2022b), which was evident from the near or at full capacity of hospitals in the country due to the surge of COVID-19 cases (Lema & Morales, 2021). The health expenditure share of PEUs belonging to the top 30 percent was higher than that of PEUs in the bottom 30 percent and middle 40 percent (Appendix Table IV.B-3). Moreover, health spending in urban areas was relatively higher than that in rural areas. Medical services have been generally more expensive in urban and other high-income areas (Flaminiano et al., 2022). Further, urban areas also had reportedly higher incidence of COVID-19 infections, which might have contributed to the higher out-of-pocket expenses among households (Recio et al., 2021).

The expenditure share of information and communication posted at 3.3 percent, which translated to a monthly PEU spending of ₱601 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). Among PEUs with reported spending on this category, the average share edged higher at 3.4 percent in 2021, from 3.2 percent in 2017 (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). The increase in the expenditure share may be ascribed to the shift of many industries and schools to distance or online modalities during the pandemic, making information and communication (i.e., internet connection) a necessity to accomplish their work,

studies, and other activities. PEUs in the upper per capita income deciles spent more on this expenditure item than those in the lower deciles (Appendix Table IV.B-6). Meanwhile, PEU spending on information and communication was slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Internet connectivity and the quality of digital infrastructure, which both affect consumer demand, were relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Araneta et al., 2021).

Clothing and footwear had the lowest average PEU expenditure share and level among essential non-food items at 0.6 percent and ₱128 per month, respectively, in 2021 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). Among those with reported spending on this category, the average expenditure share was higher at 1.1 percent (Appendix Tables IV.B-1b and IV.B-4b). The expenditure share of 1.1 percent in 2021 was lower compared to the 1.8 percent in 2017, which can be attributed to the overall decline in demand for apparel and shoes during the pandemic (Cahiles-Magkilat, 2023).<sup>74</sup> Clothing and apparel has also been considered by Filipinos as an essential but not a priority item, which may lend an explanation to its relatively low share in the PEU expenditure (Ong et al., 2021). Further, the clothing and footwear expenditure share of PEUs belonging to the top 30 percent per capita income group was higher than that of the rest of the PEUs (Appendix Table IV.B-3). Across geographical areas, clothing and footwear spending was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Less than 10 percent of the total PEU expenditure was spent on non-essential non-food items.** The non-essential non-food items accounted for an average of 8.6 percent of the total PEU expenditure (Appendix Table IV.B-1a). Among these items, miscellaneous expenses recorded the highest expenditure share at 4.8 percent, equivalent to an average monthly expenditure of ₱950 (Appendix Table IV.B-4a). Similar finding was observed among those with reported miscellaneous expenses, although with a slightly higher estimated average share of 5.9 percent (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). These expenses consist of costs on personal care and other personal effects, social protection and insurance, taxes and licenses/fees, financial and other services, celebrations during special occasions, and gifts and donations.

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics accounted for 1.9 percent of the total PEU expenditure in 2021, which was equivalent to an average monthly expenditure of ₱385 (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). The share of those with reported alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics expenditure, however, was higher at 5.5 percent (Appendix Table IV.B-1b). Said share was slightly lower than that in 2017 (at 5.8 percent) due to the enforcement of liquor ban during the pandemic. Cigarette consumption also dropped as prices of cigarettes rose due to increased sin taxes (i.e., R.A. No. 10351 or 2012 Sin Tax Reform, R.A. No. 10963 or Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion Law, R.A. No. 11346, and R.A. No. 11467) (CPBRD, 2022; Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2023; Lacaza, 2022; Rodrigo, 2023). By area, the expenditure share of these sin products was lowest in the NCR, where stricter community quarantine and alert-level guidelines were enforced.<sup>75</sup> Further, PEUs in the top 30 percent per capita income group tend to

<sup>74</sup> The decrease in demand for clothing and footwear translated to a decrease in total revenues of apparel and footwear manufacturing establishments between 2017 and 2021 (PSA, 2020, 2023a).

<sup>75</sup> Liquor bans and tobacco industry halts were automatically implemented in areas under ECQ, while local governments under the less strict quarantines (and eventually under the alert level systems) were encouraged to impose bans (Patag & Gregorio, 2021; DOH, 2020; Gomez, 2020).

have higher share on these expenditure items than those in lower income groups (Appendix Table IV.B-3).

Similar to previous survey results, Filipino households did not prioritize spending on recreation and culture in 2021 as the said category only accounted for 1.9 percent of the total PEU expenditure and was among those items with the lowest average expenditure levels at ₱378 per month (Appendix Tables IV.B-1a and IV.B-4a). The average share among the PEUs with actual spending on this category during the pandemic was 2.9 percent (Appendix Tables IV.B-1b and IV.B-4b). The PEUs in the NCR and urban AONCR were not able to spend much on this item compared to those in rural areas primarily due to stricter lockdowns in the former. Meanwhile, the level of spending of the PEUs belonging to the top 30 percent income group was higher than that of the PEUs in the bottom 30 percent (Appendix Table IV.B-6). This finding supports Engel's Law and the study of Karonen and Niemelä (2022) that income is positively associated with culture and leisure spending.

## Box 2. Comparison of Equivalence Scales Using Household Expenditure Data

Household size and composition (e.g., age structure) impact spending (United Nations et al., 2019). Households with more or older members were hypothesized to spend more than those with fewer or younger members. The concept of equivalence scale has been adopted in empirical literature to adjust household expenditure for differences in said characteristics. The most common types of equivalence scale are the per capita (PC) and per adult equivalent (PAE) (World Bank, 2019). In this article, the PC expenditure was obtained by dividing the total PEU expenditure by the number of members. The PAE expenditure using the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)-modified equivalence scale, however, considered both the number and age of the PEU members by assigning a value of one to the reference person within the PEU (i.e., EDM), 0.5 to each of the other adult members (i.e., aged 18 years and older), and 0.3 to each child (i.e., aged below 18 years old). The overall score computed for the PEU was then used to scale down the total PEU expenditure.

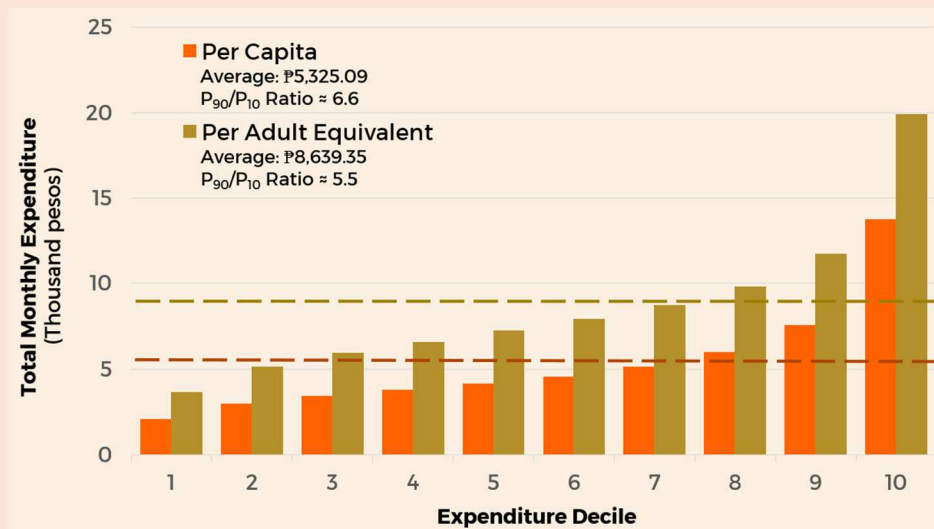
The average annual PC expenditure in 2021 was estimated at ₱63,901, which is more than half of the average annual PAE expenditure at ₱103,672 (Appendix Tables IV.C-1a and IV.C-1b). The average annual PC and PAE expenditure levels were highest in the NCR (PC: ₱82,305; PAE: ₱128,955), relatively lower in urban AONCR (PC: ₱64,153; PAE: ₱105,768), and lowest in rural areas (PC: ₱58,396; PAE: ₱94,579). The gap between the expenditure levels of the PEUs in the lowest 10 percent and those of the PEUs in the top 10 percent based on the PC scale (1:7) was wider than the gap based on the PAE scale (1:5) (Figure IV.C-1; Appendix Tables IV.C-2a and IV.C-2c).<sup>76</sup>

The interdecile ratio or the gap between the top decile and the bottom decile is typically used as a measure of inequality. The said ratio and the average expenditure level were used to compare the two equivalence scales. Results vary depending on the equivalence scale used. For instance, the PC scale resulted in the lower average expenditure level and higher inequality, which were also observed across geographical areas. While the PC scale was cited as the simplest and most widely used equivalence scale, there is no consensus yet on which is the best one. The most

<sup>76</sup> This gap is referred to as the  $P_{90}/P_{10}$  ratio, the most common decile dispersion or interdecile ratio, which is the ratio of the expenditure of PEUs in the top 10 percent to that of the bottom 10 percent.

appropriate equivalence scale may depend on the purpose and researchers should conduct sensitivity analysis for different equivalence scales to effectively explain the significant differences in expenditure levels across households (ILO, 2003).

Figure IV.B-4  
**Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs,  
 by Expenditure Decile and by Equivalence Scale**  
 in thousand Philippine pesos  
 2021



## ASSETS

This section provides a comprehensive overview of asset ownership among households in the Philippines. It details the ownership of both non-financial and financial assets, along with some characteristics of these households.

**Non-financial assets** include the principal residence, other real properties, vehicles, appliances and equipment, precious objects like jewelry, and other valuable non-financial assets such as pet animals and plants. **Financial assets**, on the other hand, encompass insurance and pension, deposit accounts in banks and non-bank institutions, financial investments, digital currencies, and other financial assets like accounts receivable and cash savings at home.

### V. NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

#### A. RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

**Seventy percent of the PEUs were homeowners.** In 2022, seven in every 10 (69.9 percent) PEUs owned or co-owned the housing unit and/or lot they were residing in (Appendix Table V.A-1). Around 52.7 percent of these PEUs owned or co-owned both the housing unit and lot, while 17.2 percent owned only the housing unit (Figure V.A-1). Most homeowners (85.8 percent) fully owned their residence, 3.6 percent owned more than 60 percent but less than 100 percent of the property, and 8.5 percent had at most 60 percent ownership (Appendix Table V.A-2). Additionally, about nine in every 10 (88 percent) of these homeowners reported that their family was the first owner of their residence (Appendix Table V.A-3).

Among the non-homeowner PEUs, about 11.3 percent were renting or leasing, 18.6 percent neither owned nor rented their residence, and 0.1 percent did not report their housing tenure status. These findings on the tenure status of residence were consistent with the APIS results (Appendix Table V.A-1b).

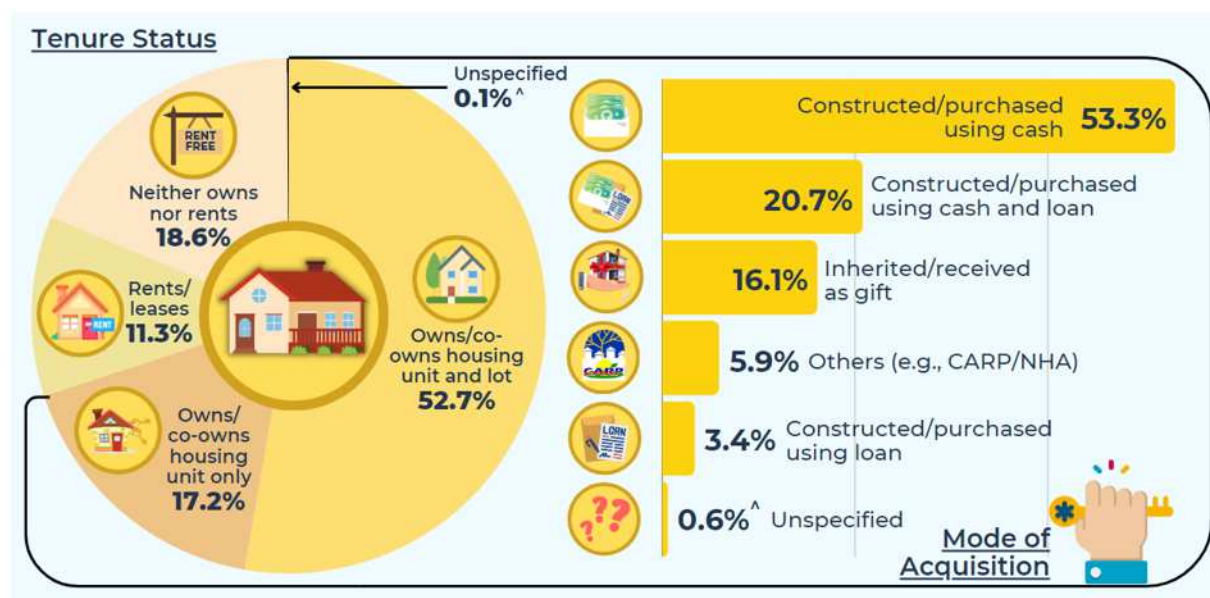
Homeownership rates were higher in AONCR (73.9 percent), particularly in Visayas and Mindanao, compared to the NCR (43.9 percent). In contrast, renting or leasing was more common in the NCR (34.9 percent), followed by Balance Luzon (10.6 percent), but was less common in Visayas and Mindanao (around 4.0-5.0 percent each). This geographic variation was also observed in the 2022 APIS results.

**Homeowners primarily used cash to acquire their residences.** About three in every four (74 percent) PEUs that owned or co-owned their principal residence constructed or purchased their property using cash without debt (53.3 percent) or cash augmented by a loan (20.7 percent) (Appendix Table V.A-4). Only 3.4 percent of the PEUs entirely financed the construction or purchase of their home through a loan. Meanwhile, about 16.1 percent of the PEUs acquired their residence through inheritance or gift, while only 5.9 percent acquired their house through other means (e.g., through the

Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) or the National Housing Authority (NHA)).<sup>77</sup>

Figure V.A-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Tenure Status and by Mode of Acquisition  
of Principal Residence**

in percent  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

CARP = Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program; NHA = National Housing Authority  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

**About 90 percent of the housing units of the PEUs were single type.** Single houses have been the most common type of housing unit occupied by PEUs in the Philippines, based on official data (PSA, 2023d; Appendix Table V.A-5b). The survey found that around 91.2 percent of the PEUs reported that their housing unit was single-type (Figure V.A-2; Appendix Table V.A-5a). Less than a tenth (8.8 percent) of the PEUs occupied other types of housing units, namely: apartment, townhouse or rowhouse (5.0 percent); duplex (3.2 percent); and condominium/condotel and other multi-unit residential units (0.6 percent).

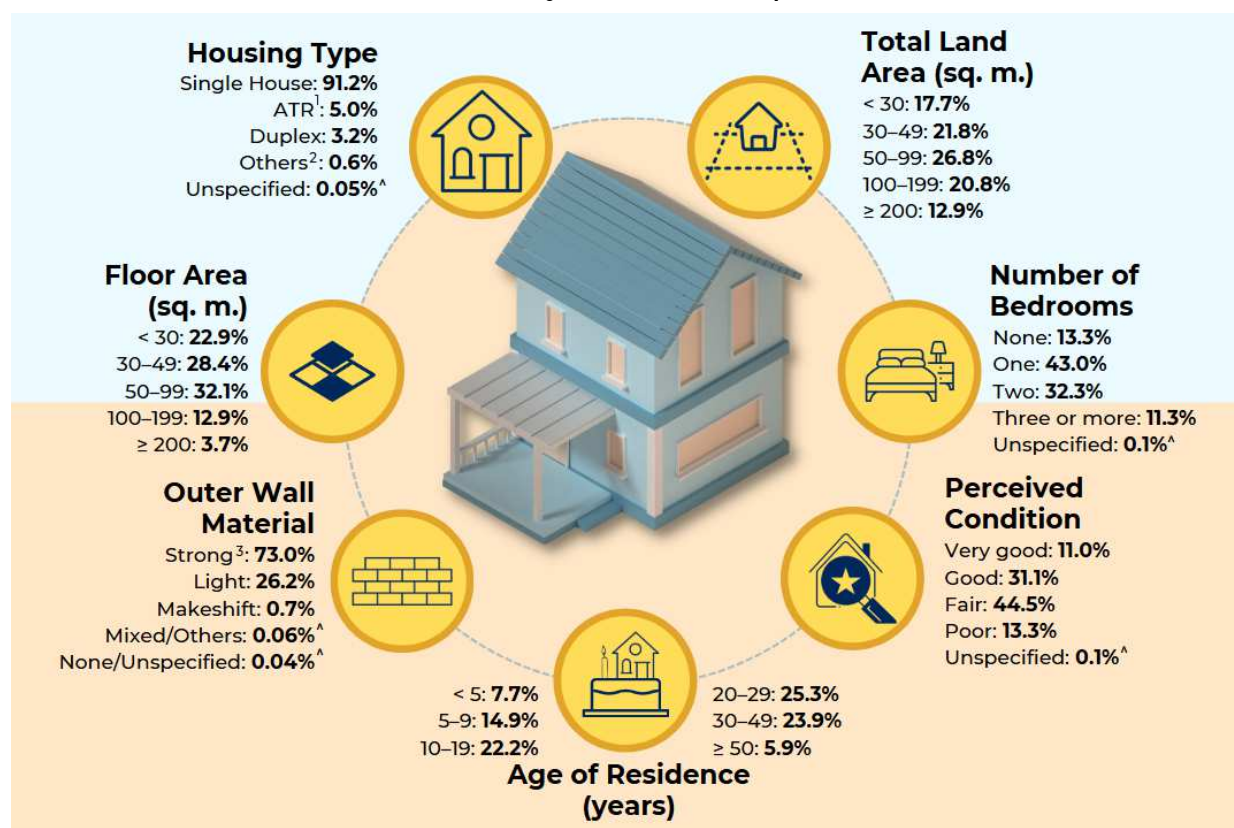
Single houses were more commonly found in AONCR (particularly rural areas and southern parts of the country), while other house types (specifically apartment/townhouse/rowhouse and other multi-unit residential buildings) were more common in the NCR.

<sup>77</sup> Under Section 30 of Republic Act No. 6657, also known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988, farmer-beneficiaries or individual members of beneficiary cooperatives/corporations are provided with homelots and small farmlots for family use. These homelots, taken from land owned by cooperatives or other business associations, allow farmer-beneficiaries to acquire or construct their principal residence through CARP.

Furthermore, the majority of single and duplex houses were owned or co-owned by the PEUs, while a large segment of other housing types, such as apartments/townhouses/rowhouses, were either owned or co-owned or rented or leased.<sup>78</sup>

The majority of residences had a floor area of less than 100 square meters and a lot area of less than 200 square meters. About four in every five (83.3 percent) housing units had a floor area of less than 100 square meters (Appendix Table V.A-6a). Houses with floor areas of 50–99 square meters and 30–49 square meters represented the largest segments, each accounting for around 30 percent, while those with less than 30 square meters comprised 22.9 percent.<sup>79</sup> Around 12.9 percent measured about

Figure V.A-2  
**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Housing Characteristics**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>1</sup> ATR = Apartment/townhouse/rowhouse

<sup>2</sup> Other housing types: (1) condominium/condotel units and (2) other multi-unit residential units (e.g. tenement)

<sup>3</sup> The following materials used for the construction of outer wall of residences were considered strong: (1) concrete/brick/stone and (2) half concrete/brick/stone and half wood or galvanized iron/aluminum (PSA, 2020).

<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

The distribution by age of residences refers to PEUs that owned/co-owned their principal residences only. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>78</sup> This finding was supported by the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) and Chi-Square Test of Independence suggesting a significant association between renting and living in apartments, townhouses, or rowhouses, as well as between being homeowners and being single house or duplex dwellers.

<sup>79</sup> "The proportion estimate of PEUs living in housing units with floor areas less than 30 square meters is consistent with the result of the 2022 APIS, wherein a large portion of families had a floor area of less than 30 square meters (PSA, 2023d) (Appendix Table V.A-6b).

100–199 square meters, whereas only 3.7 percent had at least 200 square meters. On average, housing units had a floor area of 63 square meters. Meanwhile, the average floor area of houses in the NCR was found to be lower than that in AONCR, which can be partly explained by differences in land area.

Interestingly, the floor area per person was estimated at 19.6 square meters (Appendix Table V.A-6c), higher than the 12 square meters reported in Kozhenova (2010).<sup>80</sup> This value was higher than the average for lower middle-income countries of 8.8 square meters.<sup>81</sup> While the floor area per person was generally higher in AONCR at 20.8 square meters, particularly in Mindanao (23.4 square meters), this ratio was lower in the NCR (at 11.6 square meters) given its high population density. These findings suggest that living spaces in the Philippines, except for some highly urbanized cities such as those in the NCR, were relatively more spacious compared to other countries.

In terms of residential land area, 87.1 percent of the residential properties measured less than 200 square meters, while 12.9 percent measured at least 200 square meters (Appendix Table V.A-7a). The average land area of principal residences was estimated at 113 square meters, higher than the median value of 60 square meters. Meanwhile, about 93.8 percent of these properties had a floor area equal to or less than the lot area (Appendix Table V.A-7b). More than two in every five (44.2 percent) had the same floor and lot area, 34.5 percent had a floor-to-land area ratio of between 0.50 and 0.99, while 15.1 percent had a floor area that was less than half of the lot area. Only 6.2 percent of the residences had a floor area larger than the lot area, indicating that they had more than one floor.

**Three-fourths of the residences had one or two bedrooms.** Similar to the 2018 CFS results, residences typically had one (43 percent) or two (32.3 percent) bedrooms (Appendix Table V.A-8). Given the average PEU size of four members, each bedroom catered to two or four members. About a tenth of the housing units either had no bedroom (13.3 percent) or three bedrooms (9.2 percent). Only 2.1 percent of the houses had four or more bedrooms. Across geographical areas, the PEUs were mostly living in one-bedroom residences.

**Nearly three in every four houses had outer walls predominantly or fully made of strong materials.** Similar to the 2022 APIS results, the outer walls of most (73 percent) housing units in the Philippines were made of predominantly strong materials such as concrete, brick, stone, galvanized iron, and aluminum (Appendix Table V.A-9a and V.A-9b).<sup>82</sup> The remaining one-fourth (26.2 percent) of the housing units were constructed using predominantly light materials such as wood, bamboo, sawali, cogon, and nipa. Less than 1.0 percent of the houses had outer walls made of makeshift or salvaged materials (0.7 percent) or had no outer wall at all (0.02 percent). By area, almost 90 percent of the housing units in the NCR had outer walls made of strong materials, while 55.6 percent of those in AONCR (mostly in Visayas and Mindanao) were constructed using wood or wood-like materials.

<sup>80</sup> The floor area per person was computed as the median floor area of the housing unit (in square meters) divided by average family size or total number of members occupying the unit (UNDP, 1999).

<sup>81</sup> The Philippines was classified as a lower middle-income country and an emerging market economy in the East Asia and the Pacific region (World Bank Group, 2024).

<sup>82</sup> The classification of construction materials of the outer wall of the housing units of households was based on the PSA's APIS.

**Almost 90 percent of the housing units were perceived to be in at least fair condition.** The majority (44.5 percent) of principal residences of the PEUs were assessed to be in fair condition or in need of some moderate repairs (Appendix Table V.A-10). About 31.1 percent of the residences were in good condition (safe and decent but requiring some minor repairs). About a tenth (11 percent) of the housing units were perceived by the PEUs to be in very good condition (without any repairs needed), which tend to be larger in size (measuring at least 200 square meters) and/or have at least three bedrooms. The remaining 13.3 percent were perceived to be in poor condition or in need of major repairs, with outer walls mostly made of predominantly light materials.<sup>83</sup>

**Houses owned or co-owned by the PEUs were typically five to less than 40 years old.** About three in every four (76.6 percent) housing units owned or co-owned by the PEUs were at least five but less than 40 years old (Appendix Table V.A-11). Nearly half (47.5 percent) of these houses were at least 10 but less than 30 years old, 14.9 percent were 5–9 years old, whereas 14.1 percent were 30–39 years old. Relatively newer houses, or those that were less than five years old, represented 7.7 percent. About 15.7 percent were 40 years old and older, of which 37.3 percent satisfied the age requirement of a heritage house as they dated at least 50 years old (NHCP, 2020).

**Nine in every 10 principal residences owned or co-owned by the PEUs were valued at most ₱1 million.**<sup>84</sup> About 89.7 percent of the residences owned or co-owned by the PEUs had an assessed market value of ₱1 million and below (Appendix Table V.A-12). Of these residences, the largest segment (accounting for 30.4 percent) was valued at ₱100,001–₱300,000, followed by those with reported market values of ₱50,001–₱100,000 (18.5 percent) and ₱25,001–₱50,000 (12.7 percent). Residential properties between ₱300,000 and ₱1 million aggregately accounted for 20.7 percent, while the lower-valued ones (at ₱25,000 and below) represented 7.4 percent. Only 8.6 percent of the properties had an assessed value of more than ₱1 million.

The average assessed value of these residences was estimated to be less than ₱500,000 and was relatively higher in Luzon (close to ₱740,000 in the NCR and around ₱600,000 in Balance Luzon) than in Visayas (around ₱300,000) and Mindanao (roughly ₱260,000). Among the house types, condominium/condotel had the highest assessed value, while single houses had the lowest (Appendix Table V.A-13).

Around 70–80 percent of the residences were priced as the residential units classified under the socialized housing segment (HUDCC, 2014; Senate of the Philippines, 2018).<sup>85</sup> Considering the 2014 ceiling, the proportion of housing units that were valued similar to socialized housing was higher than the 49.6 percent in the previous survey round. Apart from the self-built and informal houses, the higher percentage may be

<sup>83</sup> The relationship between the perceived condition of the house and some housing characteristics, namely floor area, number of bedrooms, and construction materials of outer walls, was found to be significant, albeit weak, based on the results of the MCA, Kruskal-Wallis test (with subsequent Dunn's tests for construction materials of outer walls) and Kendall's Tau test (for floor area and number of bedrooms).

<sup>84</sup> The market value refers to resale value of the property based on assessment of the PEU.

<sup>85</sup> The 2014 and 2018 price ceilings for socialized housing were set by the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) at ₱450,000 (as per HUDCC Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 1 dated 19 February 2014) and ₱580,000 (as per HUDCC MC No. 1 dated 28 September 2018), respectively.

attributed to the continuous implementation of socialized housing programs of the government (e.g., NHA, Community Mortgage Program, LGUs) and non-government organizations (NHA, 2022; NHA, 2018; SHFC, 2022; SHFC, 2018). Furthermore, residential properties may have had lower assessed values in 2022 due to the pandemic-led economic slowdown, as reflected by the downtrend in the Residential Real Property Price Index (RREPI) from the second quarter of 2020 (BSP, 2024).<sup>86</sup>

The assessed value of the residential properties was observed to increase with age (Appendix Figure V.A-1, column chart). The percentage increase in the value of the property vis-à-vis acquisition cost, referred to as the appreciation rate, exhibited a steeper increase, particularly among older properties (Appendix Figure V.A-4, dot chart).<sup>87</sup> Both trends in assessed value and appreciation rate were more pronounced among house and lot units as land appreciates over time due to a reduction in land supply and developments within the area, among others (European Union & OECD, 2015; Gopy-Ramdhany and Seetanah, 2023; Ooi and Lee, 2006). An increase in the value of the housing units or structures was also observed, albeit less evident, due to some improvements such as upgraded materials, house or room extension, additional floor construction, modernized features, etc. (Gopy-Ramdhany and Seetanah, 2023).

Indeed, the intrinsic (or structural) and external (or locational) attributes of the property have a significant influence on the market value of the residential property. Based on the simple hedonic pricing models estimated using the survey data, notwithstanding some data limitations, the outer wall material, perceived condition, and geographical location of the house were found to have a significantly large contribution to the residential value (Appendix Table V.A-14).<sup>88</sup> Other housing characteristics such as age (in years), number of bedrooms, and size (land area for housing structures and floor area for house and lot units) also positively affected the assessed residence value. As confirmed with a random sample of respondents, the following factors contributed to increasing the value of their principal residence: upgrading of construction materials, additional space (e.g., extensions, additional floor), enhancement of other parts of the house, and developments within the area (e.g., presence of new establishments, additional residential units).

## B. OTHER REAL PROPERTIES

**About six percent of the PEUs reported having a real property other than their residence.** Specifically, 6.3 percent of PEUs owned or co-owned a real property apart from their principal residence (Appendix Table V.B-1). The ownership rate was higher in AONCR, particularly in Visayas (8.0 percent) and Mindanao (8.1 percent), compared to Balance Luzon (5.7 percent) and the NCR (3.1 percent). This higher ownership rate in AONCR may be attributed to lower real estate prices based on generally lower zonal values compared to the NCR. Meanwhile, 89.8 percent of these PEUs owned or co-owned only one property, while 10.2 percent possessed two or more (Appendix

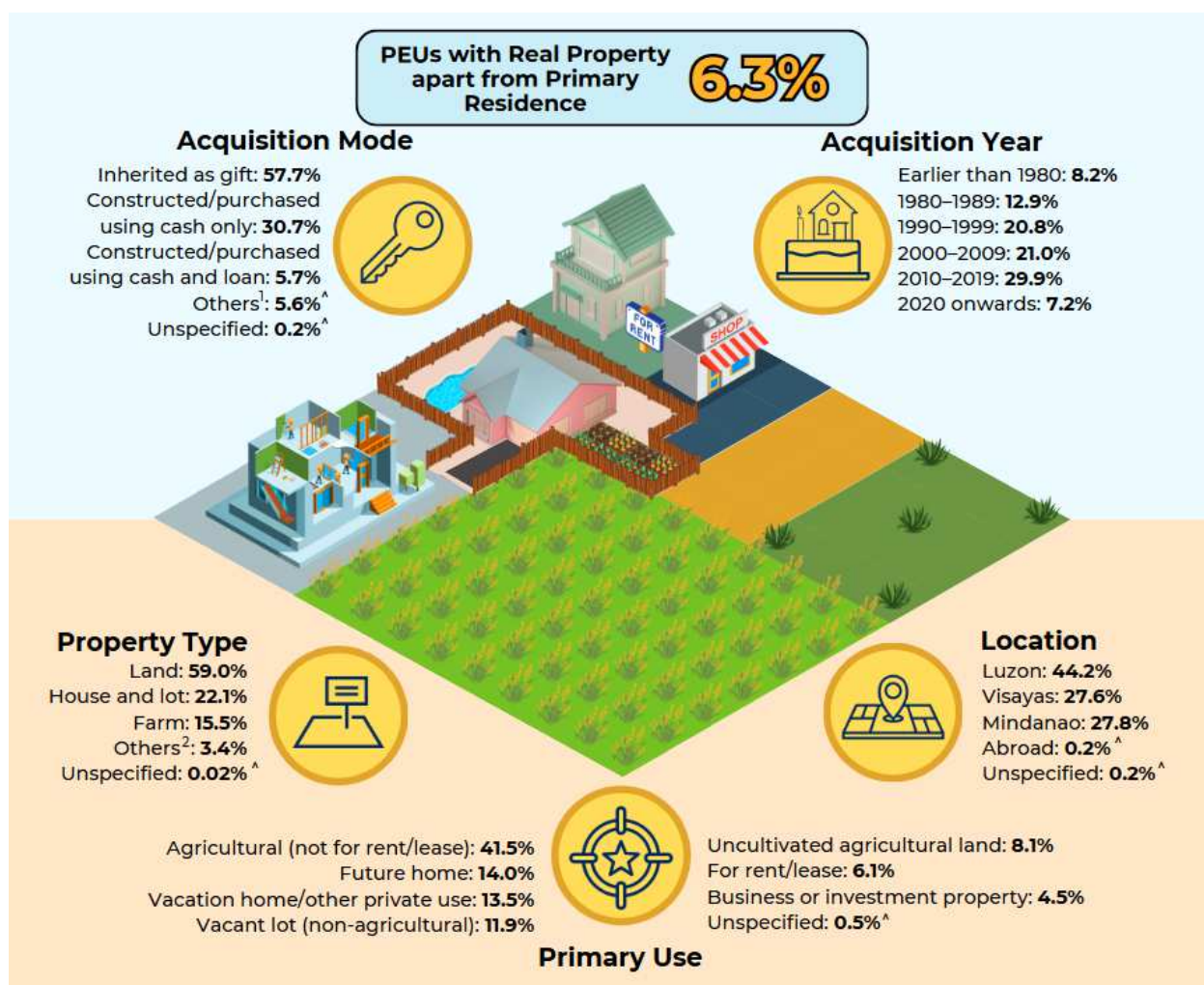
<sup>86</sup> The RREPI dropped from 152.8 in Q2 2020 to 131.2 in Q3 of the same year. It was only in Q1 2023 that the RREPI climbed back to pre-pandemic levels at 154.1.

<sup>87</sup> Appreciation rate was estimated as the difference between the assessed market value and acquisition cost of the property divided by the acquisition cost (Haddad, 2024; eXp Realty, 2024).

<sup>88</sup> The hedonic pricing model was estimated using Ordinary Least Squares and Ordered Logistic Regression, with logarithm of market value and market value decile groups, respectively, as dependent variables.

Table V.B-2). Of the properties owned or co-owned by these PEUs, 85.9 percent were fully owned, while 13.1 percent were not fully owned (Appendix Tables V.B-3).

Figure V.B-1  
**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Property Characteristics**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>1</sup> Other modes of acquisition: (1) through government programs such as CARP and NHA, with or without debt/future payment, (2) constructed/purchased using loan, and (3) claimed ownership after cleaning the property.

<sup>2</sup> Other types of other real property: (1) house only, (2) apartment, (3) condominium unit, (4) commercial unit/building, (5) resort, and (6) fishpond.

<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted and utilized with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

**The majority of other real properties of the PEUs were inherited or received as gifts.** Unlike principal residences, which were mostly purchased or constructed using cash, a large proportion (57.7 percent) of other real properties owned or co-owned by the PEUs were inherited or received as gifts (Figure V.B-1; Appendix Table V.B-4). Other real properties that were constructed or purchased using cash without any debt

accounted for 30.7 percent, while those acquired via cash with a loan represented 5.7 percent. Only 5.6 percent of the properties were acquired through other modes.<sup>89</sup>

**Land, house and lot, and farm were the leading other real properties owned or co-owned by the PEUs.** Almost all real properties owned or co-owned by the PEUs were either a piece of land (59 percent), a house and lot (aside from the primary residence) (22.1 percent), or a farm (15.5 percent) (Figure V.B-1; Appendix Table V.B-5). Other types of real property owned or co-owned by the PEUs, which collectively comprised 3.4 percent, included structures such as housing units, apartments, condominium units, commercial units, and commercial buildings, as well as resorts and fishponds.

Ownership of land and farms was more common in AONCR (60.3 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively) than in the NCR (41.2 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively). Farms, in particular, were more commonly situated in rural areas. It is also interesting to note that these types of other real property were more likely to be possessed by PEUs headed by elderly individuals, the majority of whom were engaged in agriculture-related businesses (e.g., crop farming) or whose primary occupation was farmer or skilled agricultural worker (Appendix Table V.B-6). However, the proportion of house and lot units declared as other real properties of the PEUs was relatively higher in the NCR (37.9 percent) compared to AONCR (20.9 percent). This type of real property, like other types of real properties, was more likely owned by PEUs in the higher income group (SEPO, 2024).<sup>90</sup>

**Other real properties were commonly used for agricultural purposes or intended as vacation or future homes.** Two-fifths (41.5 percent) of these other real properties owned or co-owned by the PEUs were primarily used for agricultural purposes (not for rent or lease), while more than a fourth were intended as either future (14 percent) or vacation homes (13.5 percent). Other real properties included non-agricultural vacant lots (11.9 percent), uncultivated agricultural land (8.1 percent), properties for rent or lease (6.1 percent), and those used for business or investment (but neither for rent nor agricultural purposes) (4.5 percent) (Appendix Table V.B-7).

Other real properties used mainly for agricultural purposes were most common in AONCR, specifically rural areas. In contrast, vacation homes (or other private use) and future homes were the primary uses of other real properties in the NCR and Balance Luzon, respectively.

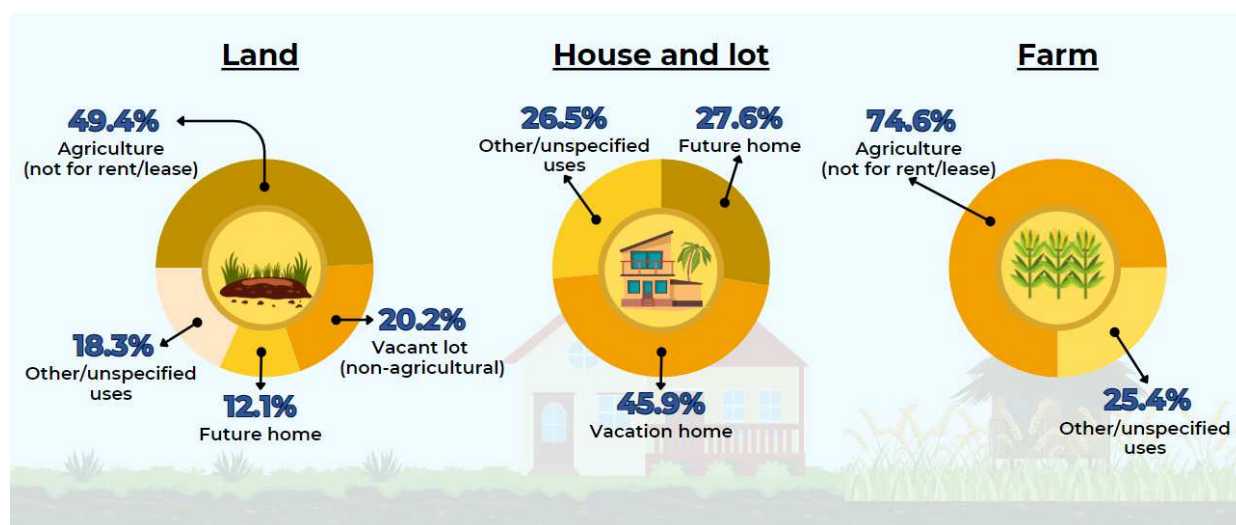
Moreover, the majority of the land parcels, farms, and fishponds were primarily used for agricultural purposes, although some parcels of land and farms were vacant or uncultivated at the time of the interview (Figure V.B-2; Appendix Table V.B-8). The leading uses of housing units (i.e., house and lot, condominium, and house only), however, were vacation homes or other private functions, future homes, and properties for rent or lease.

<sup>89</sup> These other modes were as follows: through a government program (either Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program or National Housing Authority) without debt, from government institutions with debt/future payments, via loan, and claiming of ownership after cleaning the abandoned property.

<sup>90</sup> Significant correlations were seen between the ownership of a real property and some key characteristics of the PEU, specifically the age of its EDM and its income decile group, based on the results of the MCA.

**Other real properties of the PEUs were mostly located within the country and had been owned for more than a decade.** Almost all (99.8 percent) real properties owned or co-owned by the PEUs, apart from their residence, were located within the country (Appendix Table V.B-9). A large portion (44.2 percent) of these properties were situated in Luzon (including the NCR), whereas nearly 30 percent each were in Visayas (27.6 percent) and Mindanao (27.8 percent). Interestingly, more than two-thirds (68.3 percent) of other real properties of NCR-based PEUs are located outside the NCR, with 42.2 percent located in Balance Luzon, 21.6 percent in Visayas, 3.5 percent in Mindanao, and 0.8 percent located overseas.

Figure V.B-2  
**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Type\* and by Primary Use**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



\* Only the leading types of other real property are shown for presentation purposes. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

About 62.8 percent of other real properties had been owned for more than a decade. One-fifth were acquired during the period 2000–2009 (21 percent), 1990–1999 (20.8 percent), and prior to 1990 (21 percent) (Appendix V.B-10). Thirty percent (29.9 percent) were acquired between 2010 and 2019, while 7.2 percent were acquired during the pandemic (i.e., 2020–2022).

**Almost all of the other real properties could be sold for ₱1 million and below.**<sup>91</sup> Around nine in every 10 (87.4 percent) other real properties of the PEUs were valued at ₱1 million and below (Appendix Table V.B-11). More than a third (34.6 percent) of the properties could be sold for ₱300,001–₱1,000,000, 29.9 percent had a resale value of ₱100,001–₱300,000, while 22.9 percent were valued at ₱100,000 and below. The rest of the real properties, representing 12.4 percent, were assessed to be worth more than ₱1 million.

By area, the average value of other real properties of PEUs in the NCR was significantly higher at more than ₱900,000 compared to nearly ₱600,000 in AONCR. This may be attributed to a higher proportion of real estate properties valued at above ₱1 million in

<sup>91</sup> The market value refers to resale value of the property based on assessment of the PEU.

the NCR, mostly intended for residential purposes (e.g., apartment, condominium, house and lot), than in AONCR.

Among other real properties, commercial buildings and condominium units were estimated to be the most expensive, with a market value of almost ₱2 million on average (Appendix Table V.B-12). Land and housing units, however, were the least expensive, with an average market value of below ₱500,000 each.

By purpose, other real properties used for non-agricultural income-generating purposes (e.g., rental and investment) had the highest average resale value at around ₱900,000–₱1 million (Appendix Table V.B-13). Among land parcels utilized for agricultural purposes, those used for farming were assessed to have higher market value than uncultivated ones. This particular finding confirmed other studies, which argued that arable land tends to be of greater value than fallow land due to its income-generating potential (Rondhi et al., 2018).

Meanwhile, almost all (94.8 percent) other real properties of the PEUs appreciated, with market values reported at about 8.4 times their respective acquisition cost on average (Appendix Table V.B-14). Of these properties, the majority (78.2 percent) appreciated by at least 100 percent from the time of acquisition, while nearly a fifth (16.7 percent) increased in value by less than 100 percent. This finding was also observed among the leading types of other real property owned by the PEUs, namely land, farm, and house and lot.

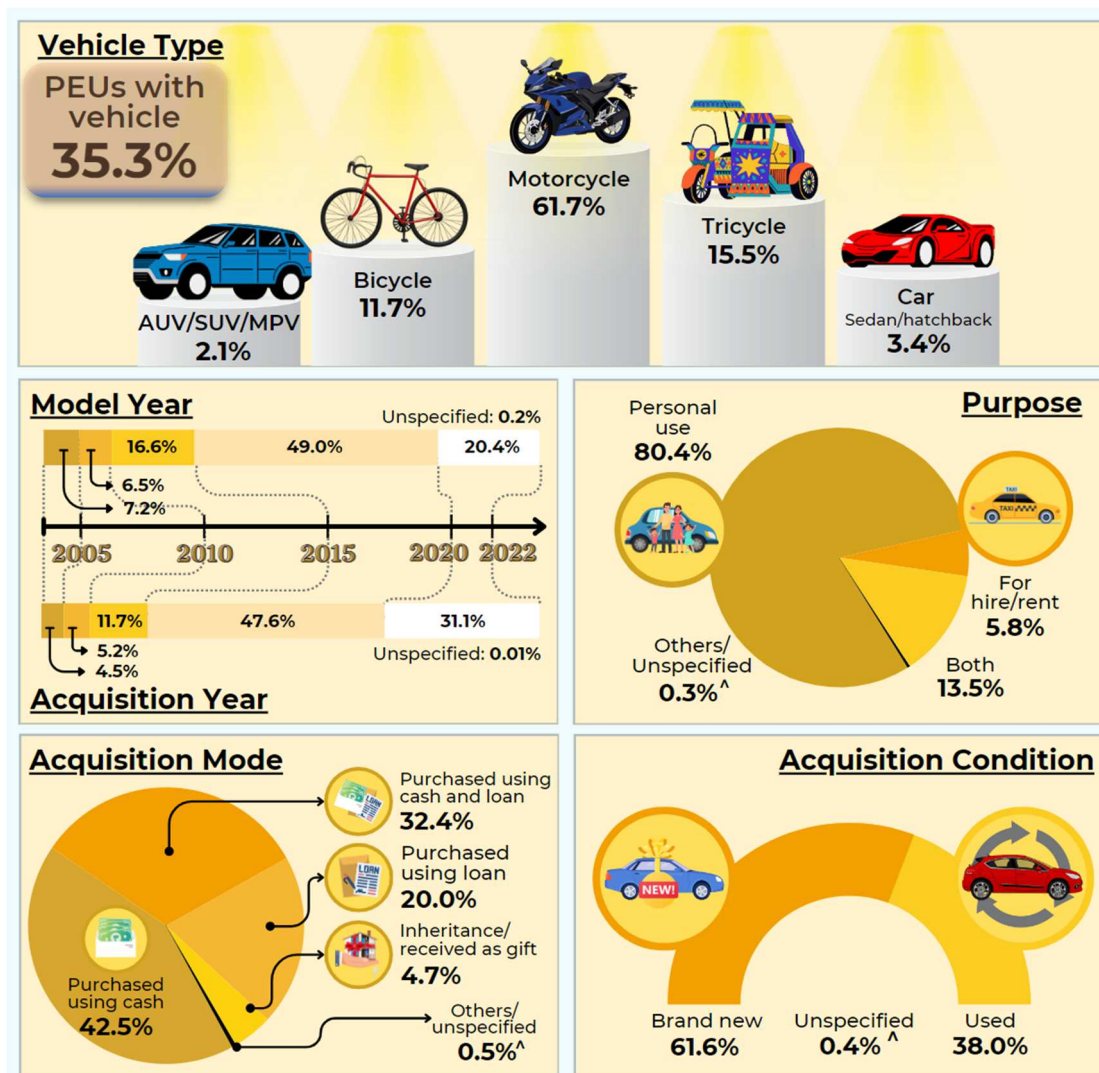
## C. VEHICLES

**A third of the PEUs were vehicle owners.** About three in every 10 (35.3 percent) PEUs owned at least one vehicle in 2022, which was slightly higher than the 30.5 percent reported in the previous survey round (Figure V.C-1; Appendix Table V.C-1). This finding is supported by the increase in the number of registered motor vehicles from 2018 (11.6 million) to 2022 (13.9 million) (LTO, 2019 and 2023). Among these PEUs, around 80 percent owned only one vehicle, 14.5 percent had two, while 5.5 percent had three or more vehicles

**Motorcycles were the most commonly owned vehicles by PEUs.** Similar to the results of previous survey rounds, motorcycles remained the most popular type of vehicle owned by Filipino households.<sup>92</sup> Motorcycles represented 61.7 percent of the vehicles owned by the PEUs in 2022, higher than 47.1 percent in 2018 (Figure V.C-1; Appendix Table V.C-3). Motorcycles were preferred due to their affordability and ability to quickly transport commuters and product deliveries amidst heavy traffic congestion, as well as their capability to traverse remote areas (ADB, 2020; Santiago et al., 2023). Furthermore, various studies highlight the relationship between increasing motorcycle ownership and the rise of ride-hailing services in South and Southeast Asian countries, with a vast majority of ride-hailing drivers earning primarily from such services (Chalermpong, et al., 2022; Wadud, 2020).

<sup>92</sup> Motorcycle was referred to as the two-wheeled motor vehicle in this survey.

Figure V.C-1  
**Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Vehicle Characteristics**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

AUV = Asian Utility Vehicle; SUV = Sports Utility Vehicle; MPV = Multi-Purpose Vehicle

Only vehicles that were owned by at least 2.0 percent of the PEUs are shown for presentation purposes.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Trailing behind in second place, at 15.5 percent, were tricycles, the three-wheeled counterparts of motorcycles. Bicycles, the pedaled version of motorcycles, ranked third at 11.7 percent. Cars and Asian utility vehicles (AUV)/sports utility vehicles (SUV)/multi-purpose vehicles (MPV) were also among the top five most owned vehicles by the PEUs, with ownership rates of 3.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. Ownership rates of motorcycles (either two- or three-wheeled types) and bicycles among PEUs were also observed to be higher than those of four-wheeled types of motor vehicles (e.g., cars, jeepneys, vans) from the historical (2004–2022) APIS data (Appendix Figure V.C-1) and the First Quarter 2023 Social Weather Stations (SWS) Special Report (2023). Other types of vehicles such as vans, trucks, buses, and other watercraft (e.g., motorized/pump boats) accounted for about 5.5 percent.

The proportion of motorcycles in Visayas (71.6 percent) and Mindanao (74.6 percent) was relatively higher than in Luzon (52.7 percent in the NCR; 55.4 percent in Balance Luzon). The reverse is true for bicycles, where ownership rates were relatively higher in Luzon (19.5 percent in the NCR, 14.8 percent in Balance Luzon) than in Visayas (5.6 percent) and Mindanao (5 percent). Tricycle ownership, however, was higher in Balance Luzon (19.6 percent) and Visayas (12.6 percent) than in the NCR (9.2 percent) and Mindanao (8.9 percent). Ownership of cars and AUV/SUV/MPVs was higher in the NCR than in AONCR, while other types of vehicles were more common in AONCR than in the NCR.

Furthermore, cars and AUVs/SUVs/MPVs (66.5 percent and 50.4 percent, respectively) were mostly owned by higher-income PEUs (Appendix Tables V.C-4 and V.C-5). Motorcycles (41 percent), tricycles (38.3 percent), and bicycles (36.6 percent), however, were largely owned by those belonging to the middle 40 percent income decile group.

**The majority of vehicles were acquired via cash or a combination of cash and loan, brand new, and less than a decade ago.** About three in every four (74.9 percent) vehicles owned by the PEUs were purchased through cash (42.5 percent) or a combination of cash and loan (32.4 percent) (Appendix Table V.C-6). A fifth (20 percent) of the vehicles were acquired using loans alone, 4.7 percent were inherited or received as gifts, 0.2 percent were acquired through other means (e.g., assembled, bartered, pawned, etc.), while 0.3 percent had no reported acquisition mode. These findings were broadly similar across areas. Interestingly, most motorcycles and tricycles were acquired using either cash (35.7 percent of motorcycles, 33.3 percent of tricycles) or a combination of cash and loan (37.1 percent of motorcycles, 38.4 percent of tricycles).

More than half (61.6 percent) of the vehicles were reported to be brand new when acquired, while nearly two-fifths (38 percent) were used or pre-owned (Appendix Table V.C-7).<sup>93</sup> Around 60–65 percent of the motorcycles (65 percent), tricycles (64.4 percent), and cars (60.6 percent), and nearly half of the bicycles (49.8 percent) and AUVs/SUVs/MPVs (44.5 percent) were brand new upon acquisition. In contrast, most (81.5 percent) of the jeepneys owned by the PEUs were secondhand when acquired. About four in every five (78.6 percent) vehicles were acquired between 2015 and 2022 (Appendix Table V.C-8). The largest group was acquired pre-pandemic, or in 2015–2019 (47.6 percent), whereas 31.1 percent were acquired during the pandemic years 2020–2022. About a fifth (21.4 percent) were acquired prior to 2015; 11.7 percent within 2010–2014, 5.2 percent between 2005 and 2009, and 4.5 percent prior to 2005.

**The vehicles owned by the PEUs were predominantly less than 10 years old and used for personal purposes.** Similar to the acquisition year, the model year of the majority (69.5 percent) of the vehicles was between 2015 and 2022 (Appendix Table V.C-9). Around 30.4 percent of the vehicles were acquired prior to 2015, of which only 0.3 percent satisfied the age requirement of a vintage vehicle (i.e., at least 40 years old) (LTO, 2023).

<sup>93</sup> The condition upon acquisition of about 0.4 percent of the vehicles was unspecified.

Meanwhile, about four in every five (80.4 percent) vehicles owned by the PEUs were used for personal purposes, 5.8 percent for hire or rent, whereas 13.5 percent were used for both personal purposes and for hire/rent (Appendix Table V.C-10).

**Most of the vehicles owned by the PEUs had an assessed resale value of at most ₱100,000.**<sup>94</sup> Nine in every 10 (91.6 percent) vehicles owned by the PEUs were assessed to have a market value of ₱100,000 and below (Appendix Table V.C-11). Around 16.2 percent were priced at ₱50,001–₱100,000, 32.4 percent were valued between ₱25,001 and ₱50,000, while 42.9 percent could be sold for at most ₱25,000. Only less than a tenth (8.1 percent) of the vehicles had an estimated value of more than ₱100,000. On average, these vehicles were priced at around ₱65,000, higher than the median value of ₱30,000.

Vehicles in urban areas, particularly the NCR, had higher average resale values (at roughly ₱75,000) than in rural areas (at around ₱50,000). By type, cars and AUVs/SUVs/MPVs were estimated to have an average market value of ₱400,000–₱500,000 (Appendix Table V.C-12). Conversely, motorcycles and tricycles were valued significantly lower at around ₱40,000.

Given their depreciating nature, the vehicles of the PEUs (regardless of type) had assessed resale values lower than their acquisition costs. A typical vehicle of the PEU was reported to have already depreciated by almost 40 percent at the time of the survey (Appendix Table V.C-13). Motorcycles and AUVs/SUVs/MPVs had a considerable decrease in value, averaging around 30 percent. Bicycles and tricycles depreciated by more than 10 percent. On the contrary, cars appreciated by about 20 percent on average due to the addition of car accessories and upgrades made to some car parts, while half of them depreciated by more than 30 percent. In general, the depreciation rate of the vehicles was also observed to increase with age (Appendix Figure V.C-2), which can be attributed to the wear and tear of the vehicle, displacement by technological advancement, and economic depreciation driven by external factors (Gong et al., 2017).

## D. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Aside from big-ticket assets such as real properties and vehicles, other non-financial assets covered in this survey include household appliances and equipment, precious objects (e.g., jewelry, collectibles, furniture, works of art), and other valuable items such as plants and animals intended for personal and non-commercial purposes.

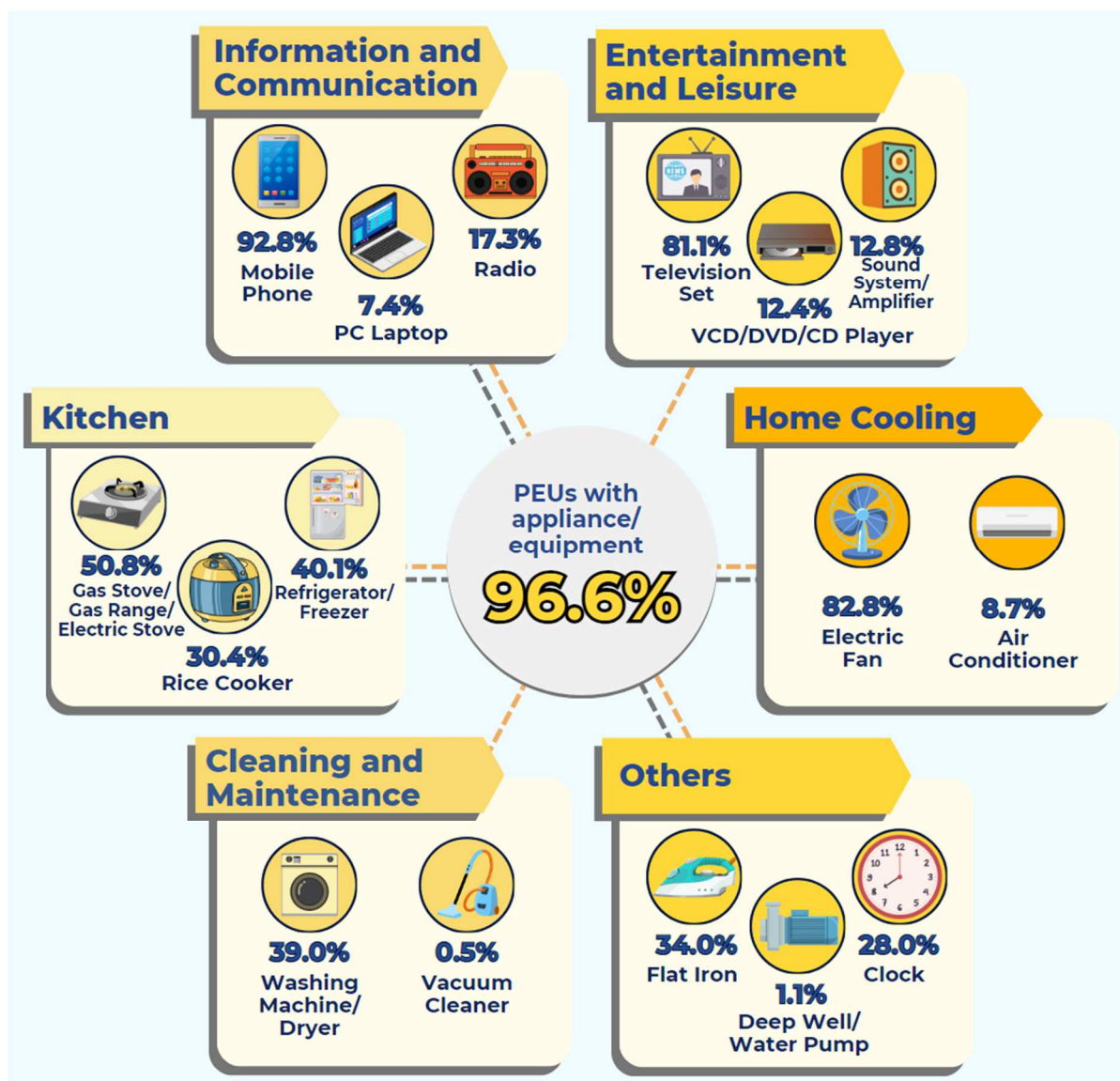
### Household Appliances and Equipment

**A household appliance or equipment was found in almost every Filipino household.** About 96.6 percent of the PEUs owned at least one type of appliance or equipment in 2022, higher than 91.7 percent in 2018 (Appendix Table V.D-1). These assets were aimed at making household chores more efficient and providing households with comfort, convenience, information, and entertainment. The remaining 3.4 percent of the PEUs reported that they did not own any appliance or equipment either because they had no access to electricity, or they had electricity but used it only for lighting or for borrowed appliances or equipment.

<sup>94</sup> The market value refers to resale value of the property based on assessment of the PEU.

The PEUs owned an average of eight appliances or equipment. Among the PEUs with appliances or equipment, the majority (74.5 percent) owned at most 10 units (Appendix Table V.D-2). Around 20.8 percent owned 1-3 units, 26.6 percent had 4-6 units, and 27 percent had 7-10 units. Of the 25.5 percent PEUs with more than 10 appliances or equipment, the majority had 11-15 units. On average, the PEUs owned about eight units of appliances and equipment, similar to the previous survey round.

Figure V.D-1  
**Distribution of PEUs with Appliance/Equipment by Type of Appliance/Equipment**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



Figures may add up to more than 100 percent as households may own more than one type of appliance and equipment.

**Mobile phones were the leading appliance or equipment owned by Filipino households.** About nine in every 10 (92.8 percent) PEUs with appliances or equipment reported having a mobile phone in 2022, higher than 85 percent in 2018 (Appendix

Table V.D-3). Interestingly, Filipino households preferred smartphones or feature phones (with internet capability) to basic keypad phones. The PEUs that owned a smartphone and/or feature phone represented 83.1 percent, while only 26.2 percent reported having a basic phone. These proportions of PEUs with smartphones and basic mobile phones were close to the results of the Women and Information and Communications Technology Development Index (WIDI) Survey of the PSA and Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) at 84.9 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively (PSA, 2023e). Further, based on the APIS results, mobile phones remained the most widely owned household convenience, posting at 90.5 percent in 2020 (PSA, 2021a).

A steady rise in mobile phone ownership among Filipino families over the past two decades can be observed from the historical APIS data on ownership of household conveniences (Appendix Figure V.D-1, Panel A). In 2004, only 38.1 percent of households owned a cellular phone. This proportion steadily increased, reaching 92.5 percent in 2022. The proliferation in mobile phone ownership in the country can be attributed to several factors: (i) mobile calling and texting have become the major means of communication among Filipinos, (ii) mobile phone access has reached even areas unserved by landline services, and (iii) mobile phones, specifically smartphones, provide access to the Internet, including social media and digital financial services (e.g., e-commerce and online banking) (PDJI, 2021; Chen, 2020; Lichauco, 2001). Filipinos were reported to be spending an average of nine hours and 14 minutes on their mobile phones every day, the longest in Asia (Kemp, 2023). Around 29 percent of mobile internet users in the Philippines spend most of their day on their phones, making the country the most dependent on mobile phones in Asia as well (Telenor Asia, 2022). Mobile phones, specifically smartphones, have become substitutes for a number of appliances, equipment, or devices like computers, cameras, and even clocks (FasterCapital, 2024).

By area, more PEUs in the NCR (95.5 percent) owned a smartphone or feature phone compared to those in AONCR (81.1 percent). In contrast, more PEUs in AONCR (28.9 percent) owned a basic phone than in the NCR (9.4 percent). Ownership of basic phones was more associated with PEUs living in rural areas, particularly in Visayas and Mindanao, and having less educated EDM. Basic phones are more affordable and can serve their basic purpose of receiving and relaying information through text messages or calls. On the other hand, smartphones and feature phones were more likely owned by PEUs with higher income or spending, or those whose EDM had some level of schooling or were young adults.<sup>95</sup> Smartphones and feature phones can access the Internet and aid in performing work- and school-related tasks (McCrocklin, 2019; Rouse, 2016).

**Ownership rates of more expensive information and communication appliances or equipment were below 10 percent each.** Only a small segment of PEUs with appliances or equipment owned a personal computer (PC) desktop (2.5 percent), PC laptop (7.4 percent), and tablet/iPad/iPod (3.4 percent). These ownership rates were starkly lower compared to that of mobile phones, as smartphones can be a cheaper substitute for these electronic devices in terms of providing access to the Internet and performing certain activities like digital learning and online banking, among others

<sup>95</sup> The Multiple Correspondence Analysis found statistically significant relationship between the PEUs' ownership of smartphone/feature phone and basic phone as well as some of their characteristics.



(Correa et al., 2018; Bacolod, 2022; FasterCapital, 2024). This substitution of smartphones for computers was particularly evident in the education sector during the pandemic, when full distance and blended learning modalities were being implemented in schools at all levels (DepEd, 2022e; Mateo, 2022). Interestingly, 80.3 percent of the PEUs with at least one member attending school at the time of the interview owned a smartphone, while less than 10 percent had a PC laptop (7.2 percent) or PC desktop (2.4 percent) (Appendix Figure V.D-2).

Further, ownership of PC desktops, PC laptops, and tablets/iPads/iPods was more commonly observed among PEUs belonging to the middle- and higher-income groups and those with more educated EDM. In contrast, ownership of mobile phones (particularly smartphones) was not concentrated on specific income groups and the educational profile of EDM. Apart from affordability, smartphones were also said to have lower skills requirements, and hence more typically used by first-time internet users, than computers (Correa et al., 2018; James, 2009; Baca-Feldman et al., 2021).

**Other widely owned household appliances and equipment were electric fans, televisions, stoves, and refrigerators/freezers.** Apart from mobile phones, the most owned household appliances and equipment by the PEUs were electric fans (82.8 percent), television sets (81.1 percent), gas stoves/gas ranges/electric stoves (50.8 percent), and refrigerators/freezers (40.1 percent). Based on recent APIS results, these appliances and equipment were also among the leading non-vehicular household conveniences, specifically televisions (82.2 percent in 2019 and 79.8 percent in 2020) and refrigerators/freezers (46.3 percent in 2019 and 45.7 percent in 2020) (PSA, 2021a). Interestingly, the ownership rate of televisions, which was once the most possessed appliance or equipment by households, plateaued and was overtaken by mobile phones in 2013. This observation suggests a shift in how Filipinos consume information and entertainment—from televised media to mobile applications. Further, electric fans, televisions, and stoves were widely owned by PEUs across income groups, although refrigerators/freezers had a relatively higher proportion of owners in the top income deciles.

**The total value of household appliances and equipment for most PEUs was estimated at ₱50,000 and below.**<sup>96</sup> Almost nine in every 10 (88.7 percent) PEUs with appliances and equipment valued these assets at ₱50,000 and below (Appendix Table V.D-4). Of these PEUs, around 29.1 percent valued their appliances or equipment at ₱10,000–₱25,000, about a fourth (24.2 percent) at ₱5,000 and below, and nearly one-fifth each at ₱25,001–₱50,000 (18 percent) and ₱5,001–₱10,000 (17.4 percent). Only 9.7 percent of the PEUs estimated the total value of all their appliances and equipment at more than ₱50,000.<sup>97</sup>

On average, the PEUs accumulated more valuable appliances and equipment in Luzon (at nearly ₱29,000 in the NCR and almost ₱24,000 in Balance Luzon) than those in Visayas and Mindanao (at approximately ₱20,000 each).

Among the aforementioned appliances and equipment owned by the PEUs, basic phones, radio/transistor radios, and gas stoves/gas ranges/electric stoves had the

<sup>96</sup> The market value refers to assessed resale value of all the household appliances and equipment that the PEU owned.

<sup>97</sup> Around 1.6 percent of the PEUs did not specify the total value of their household appliances and equipment.

lowest average resale value at less than ₱1,500 per unit (Appendix Table V.D-6). In contrast, PC laptops and PC desktops were the most expensive, which could be sold for at least ₱10,000 per unit, on average. Smartphones were valued at around ₱4,000 on average, which was less than half the average value of a PC.

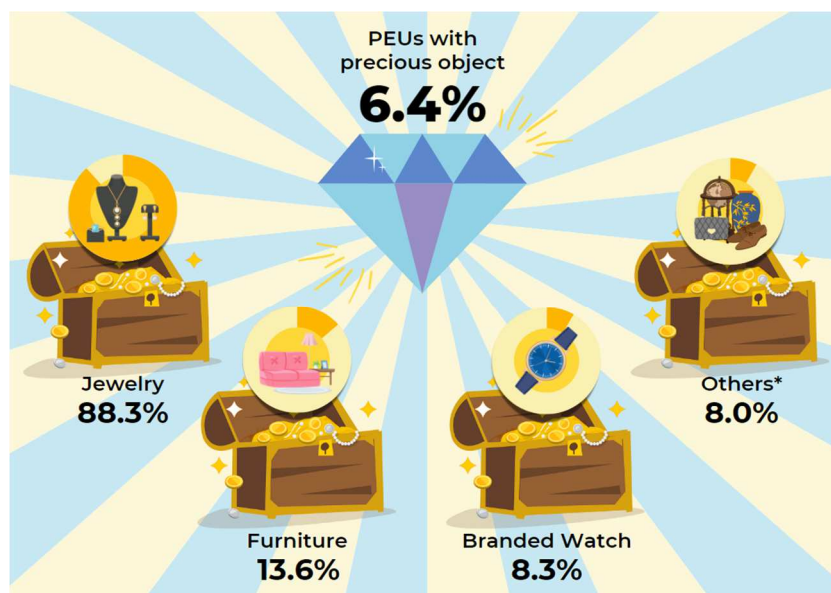
## Precious Objects

**About six percent of the PEUs owned a precious object, around four on average.** About 6.4 percent of the PEUs owned some precious objects in 2022, slightly higher than 6.2 percent in 2018 (Figure V.D-2; Appendix Table V.D-7). Nearly three in every 10 (28.8 percent) of them possessed one precious object, 27 percent had two, 14.7 percent had three, while 29.4 percent had more than three (Appendix Table V.D-8). On average, a typical PEU owned about four precious objects.

Ownership of precious objects was found to be positively correlated with income. The majority of the PEUs that reported having these assets belonged to and/or had similar characteristics as those in the higher income groups.<sup>98</sup> This finding confirms the economic theory of luxury goods, which are characterized as having high income elasticity of demand or are more likely to be purchased as a consumer's income increases.<sup>99</sup>

**Jewelry remained the most commonly owned precious object by the PEUs.** Of the PEUs with reported precious objects in 2022, about nine in every 10 (88.3 percent) owned at least one piece of jewelry, higher than

Figure V.D-2  
**Distribution of PEUs with Precious Object, by Type of Precious Object**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



\* Other precious objects include antique, chinaware/figurine/crystal/glassware, luxury shoes, luxury bag, collector's item, work of art, precious stone/gemstone, and other precious objects not elsewhere classified. Only precious objects that were owned by more than 5.0 percent of the PEUs are shown for presentation purposes. Figures may add up to more than 100 percent as PEUs may own more than one type of OVNA.

<sup>98</sup> This finding was confirmed by the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

<sup>99</sup> The motivation behind the consumption of luxury goods may be categorized into interpersonal and personal effects (Bochańczyk-Kupka, 2019). Interpersonal effects include (1) Veblen effect or the desire to display their wealth and status, (2) snob effect or seeking distinction by purchasing limited-edition items, and (3) bandwagon effect or desire to belong or conform to a particular social group. Personal effects, however, refer to (1) hedonism effect or the emotional gratification derived from owning, and (2) perfectionism effect or the desire for high-quality products.

78.7 percent in 2018 (Figure V.D-2; Appendix Table V.D-9). Jewelry businesses were reported to be in operation even during the height of the pandemic. Interestingly, Filipinos treat jewelry as an investment and an asset that can provide liquidity in times of need (Abad, 2024; Shashikant, 2015). High jewelry ownership rates have been observed in both urban and rural areas at 87.4 percent and 89.4 percent, respectively.

Other commonly owned precious objects by the PEUs were furniture and branded watches. More than a tenth (13.6 percent) of the PEUs owned at least one type of furniture such as a living room set, dining set, or bedroom set. About 8.3 percent of the PEUs reported having a branded watch. Meanwhile, other types of precious objects owned by the PEUs collectively accounted for 8 percent. These other precious objects include, among others, antiques, chinaware/figurines/crystal/glassware, luxury shoes, luxury bags, collector's items, works of art, and precious gemstones. The majority of these types of precious objects, specifically furniture and/or branded watches, were commonly reported in Luzon, particularly in the NCR.

**Almost all of the PEUs estimated the total value of their precious objects at ₱100,000 and below.**<sup>100</sup> Of the PEUs with reported assets classified under precious objects, 94.8 percent valued their precious objects collectively at ₱100,000 and below (Appendix Table V.D-10). In particular, almost three-fourths (72.1 percent) of these PEUs estimated the total value of all their precious objects at ₱25,000 and below, 16.9 percent at ₱25,001–₱50,000, and 5.8 percent at ₱50,001–₱100,000. Those that estimated their precious objects with a total value of more than ₱100,000 comprised only 4.6 percent. Meanwhile, the average total value of precious objects owned by the PEUs was almost ₱40,000. These findings were observed across areas.

### Box 3. Checkmate: A Look at the Foreclosed Properties of Households

The onset of the pandemic resulted in difficulties in financing loans. Excluding loans from other formal and informal institutions, the net non-performing loans to the total loan ratio of the banking system in 2022 was 1.3 percent. This was almost double the ratio of 0.7 percent observed in 2019 (BSP, 2024). For loans secured against assets, defaulting on loans can lead to foreclosure or repossession of said assets.

In 2022, around 0.8 percent of the PEUs reported having a foreclosed asset (Appendix Table V.D-11). Almost all (95.5 percent) of these PEUs cited insufficient funds as the main reason for defaulting on their loans (Appendix Table V.D-12). Around 69.5 percent had completed at most 50 percent of the loan when the asset was foreclosed (Appendix Table V.D-13).

Among these PEUs, 68.2 percent had one foreclosed property, while 31.8 percent had two or more (Appendix Table V.D-14). Of the foreclosed properties, 62.7 percent were jewelry, about a third (32.1 percent) were electronic devices or gadgets (mostly mobile phones), while only a few were real property and vehicles (Appendix Table V.D-15). The majority (64 percent) of these properties had only been foreclosed recently, i.e., within the last five years (Appendix Table V.D-16). Interestingly, the proportion of PEUs with foreclosed real properties was lower at less than 0.1 percent in 2022 compared to 0.8 percent in 2018.

<sup>100</sup> The market value refers to assessed resale value of all the precious objects that the PEU owned.

## Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets

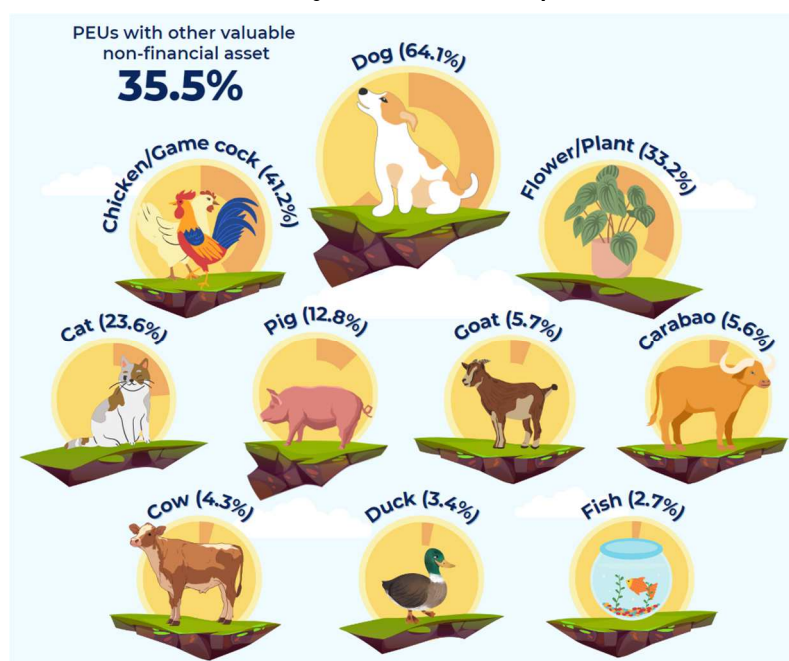
**More than a third of the PEUs reported having other valuable non-financial assets (OVNAs) like pet animals and plants, numbering around 14 on average.** In 2022, around 35.5 percent of the PEUs reported owning some OVNAs for personal and non-commercial purposes, albeit with economic value (Appendix Table V.D-17).

The proportion of PEUs with OVNAs was higher in AONCR (38 percent), particularly in rural areas (44.7 percent), than in the NCR (19.1 percent), given their relatively larger land area that can be devoted to home gardening and animal raising.

On average, the PEUs owned about 14 OVNAs (Appendix Table V.D-18). Around 45.2 percent of the PEUs with OVNAs owned at most five, while 34.2 percent owned between six and 20, and 20.5 percent had more than 20.

**Dogs were the most owned OVNA by the PEUs.** Of the PEUs with OVNAs, close to two-thirds (64.1 percent) had a dog as a pet in 2022 (Figure V.D-3; Appendix Table V.D-19). Among the different dog breeds, Shih Tzu was hailed as the most popular in the country based on Google search (San Juan, 2021; Household Quotes, 2024). With the popularity of domesticated animals, sales for pet food posted at US\$397 million in 2022, with around 80 percent for dog food (Tyler, 2023).

Figure V.D-3  
**Distribution of PEUs with Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset (OVNA), by Type of OVNA**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



Only the ten OVNAs that were owned by the most number of PEUs are shown for presentation purposes. Figures may add up to more than 100 percent as PEUs may own more than one type of OVNA.

Other commonly owned animals considered as OVNAs by PEUs were chickens and game cocks (41.2 percent), cats (23.6 percent), and pigs (12.8 percent). The PEUs in Luzon had higher ownership of pet animals like dogs, cats, fishes, and birds. However, ownership of livestock or farm animals like pigs, goats, carabaos, and cows was more prevalent in rural areas, particularly in Visayas and Mindanao.<sup>101</sup>

**Many Filipinos also turned to gardening during the COVID-19 pandemic.** About a third (33.2 percent) of the PEUs with OVNAs reported having flowers and/or plants in 2022, significantly higher than 0.7 percent in 2018. With the imposition of strict

<sup>101</sup> These animals were mostly raised for family sustenance activities including subsistence farming and in preparation for family events and celebrations.

community quarantines, Filipinos resorted to home gardening to relieve stress or manage anxiety, grow their own food, and beautify their homes, among other reasons (Sunga and Advincula, 2021).

**The majority of the PEUs estimated the total value of their OVNAs at ₱5,000 and below.**<sup>102</sup> Nearly two-thirds (64.5 percent) of the PEUs with OVNAs estimated the total value of these assets at ₱5,000 and below (Appendix Table V.D-20). The rest of the PEUs reported that their OVNAs could be valued collectively at more than ₱5,000. The average total value of the OVNAs of the PEUs was close to ₱12,000, while the median value was only ₱2,500. Across areas and types, the OVNAs owned by the PEUs in AONCR (mostly livestock or farm animals) had higher assessed market values than those in the NCR (predominantly pet animals) (Appendix Tables V.D-21 and V.D-22).

#### Box 4. Inheritance: A Family Affair

Wealth transfer, in the form of inheritance and gifts, is another way of accumulating wealth apart from earnings derived from employment and capital assets (Korom, 2016). A common example of wealth transfer is through inheritance or conveyance of properties from one person to their designated beneficiary. Although preferences on the beneficiary and the asset to be passed on may vary, leaving an inheritance is a recurring mindset among Filipinos, especially the elderly, in the hopes of leaving their descendants economically prepared and capable in the future (Guarino, et al., 2021; Quisumbing, 1995).

Based on the survey results, 6.9 percent of the PEUs reported that at least one of their members received some form of inheritance, predominantly from their parents (89.4 percent) and grandparents (6.6 percent) (Appendix Tables V.E-1 and V.E-2). A large proportion of these PEUs resided in AONCR, specifically in rural areas. Among these heir PEUs, nearly nine in every 10 (86.8 percent) inherited only one property, while 13.2 percent received two or more (Appendix Table V.E-3).

Land, farms, and other non-residential real properties were the leading types of inheritance reported by the majority (72.4 percent) of the heir PEUs. Many of these belonged to families that had long been engaged in farming and other agriculture-related activities and were mostly located outside the NCR. Residential structures such as houses, condominiums, and townhouses were also among the common types of inheritance, specifically cited by 31.4 percent of the PEUs with inheritance, mostly in the NCR. Non-real estate inheritances were less common, reported by only 4.5 percent of the heir PEUs. These non-real estate assets include cash, vehicles, jewelry, stocks or other financial investments, and antiques.

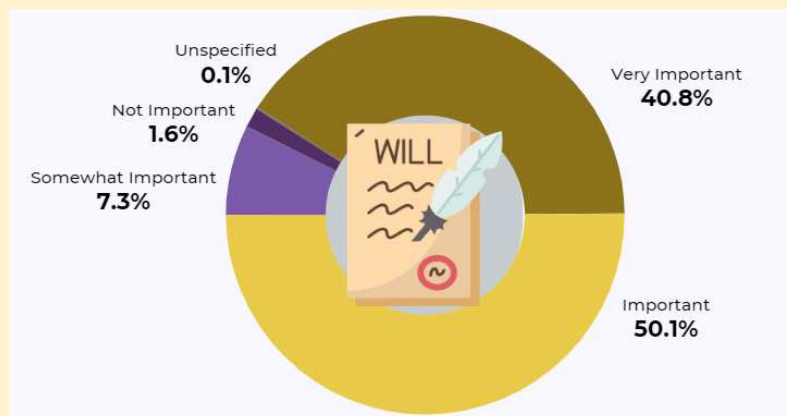
On average, the PEUs inherited about ₱400,000 worth of properties based on their estimates (Appendix Table V.E-7). Half of these were valued above ₱100,000. The value of inheritance received by the heir PEUs in the NCR (largely residential properties) was relatively higher than in AONCR (mostly land/farm parcels).

Among all the PEUs, regardless of whether they received an inheritance or not, only a small part (2.5 percent) reported that they were expecting to receive an inheritance. Of this group, 23.1 percent had already received an inheritance, and nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of them were expecting to receive an inheritance worth more than ₱100,000. Further, while about 90.9 percent of all respondents viewed it as important to leave an inheritance to family (Figure V.E-1), only a fifth (21.5 percent) anticipated that they would leave an inheritance to their family members (Appendix

<sup>102</sup> The market value refers to assessed resale value of all the OVNAs that the PEU owned.

Tables V.E-8, V.E-9, V.E-10, and V.E-11). Those PEUs that expected to leave an inheritance were largely located in AONCR, particularly in rural areas.

Figure V.E-1  
**Weighted Distribution of Respondents by Level of  
 Importance of Leaving Inheritance to the Family**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



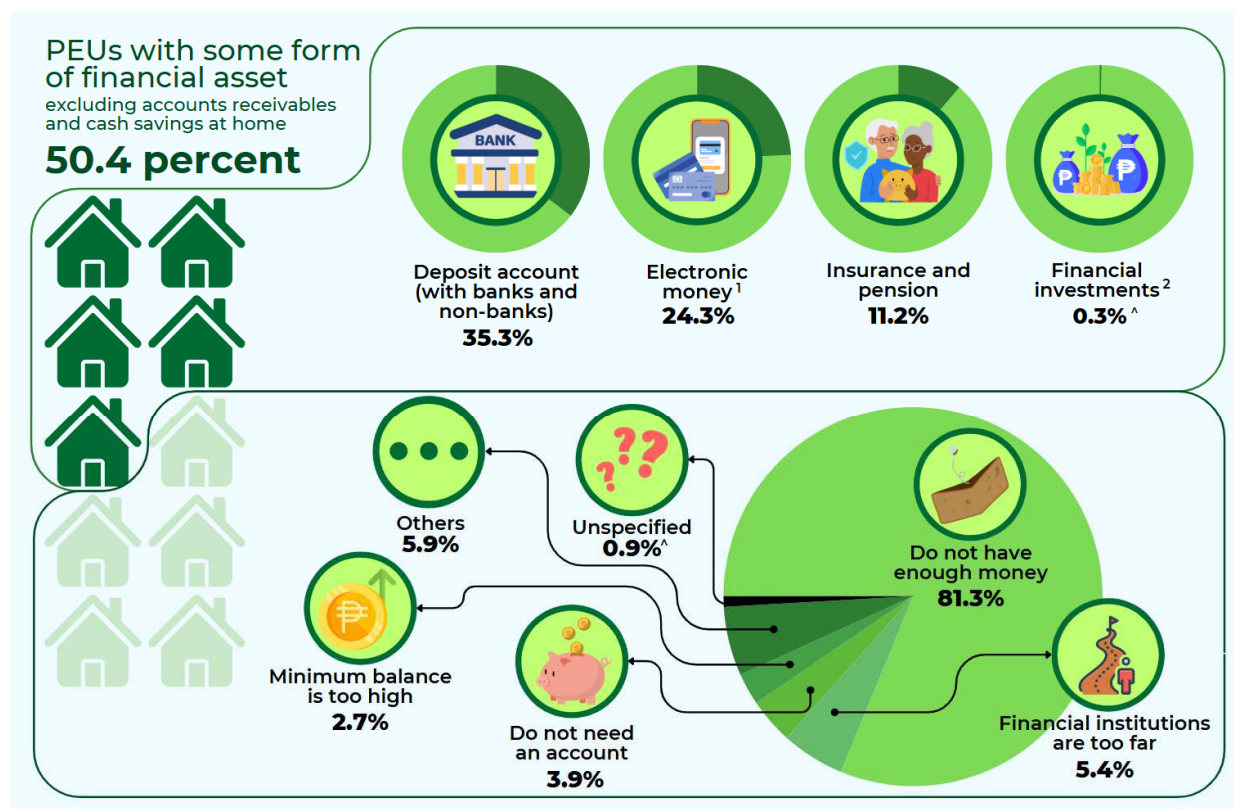
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

## VI. FINANCIAL ASSETS

This section provides a general overview on the financial asset ownership of households. These assets include insurance and pension, deposit accounts in banks or non-bank institutions, financial investments, electronic wallets, prepaid accounts, virtual currencies, and other financial assets, such as accounts receivable and cash savings at home.

**Household ownership of financial assets improved during the pandemic.** About 50.4 percent of the PEUs held some form of financial asset in 2022, an increase from the 22.6 percent in 2018 (Appendix Table VI-1).<sup>103</sup> This increase may be attributed to policies supporting financial inclusion, digitalization, and innovation. Examples include the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion, Philippine Identification System Act, and Financial Products and Consumer Protection Act (NEDA, 2023).

Figure VI-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Some Form of Financial Asset  
 and by Primary Reason for Not Owning Any Financial Asset**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>1</sup> Comprises electronic money wallet and prepaid account/card or cash card

<sup>2</sup> Include mutual fund/unit investment trust fund/managed investment account, stocks/listed shares, bonds/fixed income securities, virtual currency/cryptocurrency

<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Reasons for not having any financial asset declared by less than two percent of the PEUs that did not own any financial asset were aggregated under others for presentation purposes.

<sup>103</sup> This means that at least one PEU member owned a financial asset, including other savings such as *paluwagan*, which ownership accounts for 0.4 percent of PEUs.

The COVID-19 pandemic also drove the increase in ownership of formal accounts and use of digital financial services worldwide, including in the Philippines (World Bank Group, 2022).

Ownership rates were highest in the NCR (69.4 percent), followed by Balance Luzon (53.6 percent). About two-fifths of the PEUs reported having a financial asset in Visayas (43.8 percent) and Mindanao (38.4 percent). Urban areas had higher ownership rates than rural areas, likely due to better access to financial services in urbanized areas (Llanto and Rosellon, 2017).

**The primary reason for not owning a financial asset was lack of money, cited by 81.3 percent of the PEUs.** Other demand-based reasons cited by the PEUs were no need for a deposit account (3.9 percent), lack of documentary requirements (1.9 percent), inability to manage a deposit account (1.1 percent), and a dislike of dealing with banks (0.9 percent) (Appendix Table VI-2). Supply-based reasons included the bank or institution being far from the household (5.4 percent), high maintaining balance (2.7 percent), and high service charge (1.2 percent).<sup>104</sup> While almost all these other reasons were more commonly cited by the PEUs in the NCR, accessibility was more of an issue in the AONCR, particularly in rural areas. This urban-rural disparity can be explained by the positive relationship between the presence of financial institutions and level of economic activity (FISC, 2022).

## A. DEPOSIT ACCOUNT<sup>105</sup>

**More than a third of the PEUs owned a deposit account.** Around 35.3 percent of the PEUs reported that at least one member owned a deposit account held by either a bank or a non-bank financial institution in 2022 (Appendix Table VI.A-1). This proportion was significantly higher than 9.7 percent in 2018. This growth aligns with the results of the 2021 Financial Inclusion Survey (FIS) and other official statistics (e.g., BSP, 2022; BSP, 2018a). Key factors contributing to this growth include the introduction of basic deposit accounts (BDA) in 2018 and the increase in the banking presence, including the exponential growth of cash agents (BSP, 2022; BSP, 2018a; BSP, 2018b; BSP, 2017).

**The PEUs maintained an average of one deposit account, with an average of one account per household.**<sup>106</sup> About four in every five (81.9 percent) maintained only one deposit account. Additionally, 13.3 percent held two, and 4.8 percent owned three or more (Appendix Table VI.A-2).

**Universal/commercial banks and microfinance non-government organizations were the primary providers of deposit accounts for the PEUs.** About three-fourths (76.2 percent) of the deposit accounts owned by the PEUs were held by universal or commercial banks (U/KBs) (Appendix Table VI.A-3). Microfinance non-government

<sup>104</sup> All other reasons accounted for 0.7 percent.

<sup>105</sup> Deposit account is a savings, current, or any other type of account in a formal institution that allows money to be deposited and withdrawn by the account holder.

<sup>106</sup> A household consists of PEU and non-PEU members. PEU members (e.g., children) are financially dependent on the Economically Dominant Member (EDM), typically a parent. Non-PEU members (e.g., household staff and boarders) are financially independent, earning their own wages or salaries, and do not contribute to the household finances. PEU members comprise approximately 98.9 percent of the household.

organizations (NGOs) accounted for 16.2 percent. Other providers included cooperatives (3.1 percent), rural banks (2.9 percent), and other institutions such as non-stock savings and loan association (NSSLA), cooperative banks, and thrift banks.

U/KBs were the provider of almost all (95.6 percent) deposit accounts of the PEUs in the NCR. Apart from U/KBs, microfinance NGOs, cooperatives, and rural banks, which had strong presence in the countryside, played significant role in account provision in AONCR, particularly in rural areas (FISC, 2022, BSP, 2022).

There are more PEUs that owned a deposit account in AONCR, specifically Balance Luzon, and had similar characteristics to high-income and high-spending households (Appendix Table VI.A-4a). A higher proportion of deposit account owners were female, young and middle-aged adults, married, at least high school graduates, and working as employees of private establishments (Appendix Table VI.A-4b).

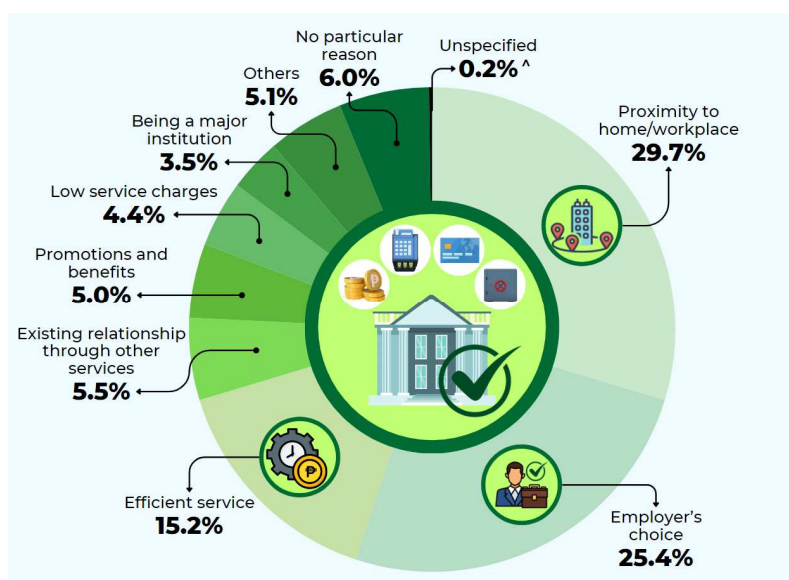
**Proximity to home or workplace, employer's choice, and efficiency of service were the top considerations in selecting an account provider.**

Proximity to home or workplace was the top reason for choosing the provider, cited by owners of 29.7 percent of deposit accounts (Figure VI.A-1; Appendix Table VI.A-5a). Additionally, 25.4 percent of deposit accounts were opened in financial institutions preferred by the employers of the account owners. Efficiency of service was another important factor for 15.2 percent of deposit accounts. Other cited reasons for 23.5 percent of deposit accounts included existing relationships through other services

(5.5 percent), promotions and benefits (5.0 percent), attractive charges for services (4.4 percent), and being a major institution (3.5 percent).<sup>107</sup> About six percent of deposit accounts were opened without any particular reason.

While employer's choice was the most cited reason by account holders provided by U/KBs (especially in urban areas), accessibility by proximity was an important

Figure VI.A-1  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts, by Most Important Reason for Choosing the Account Provider**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



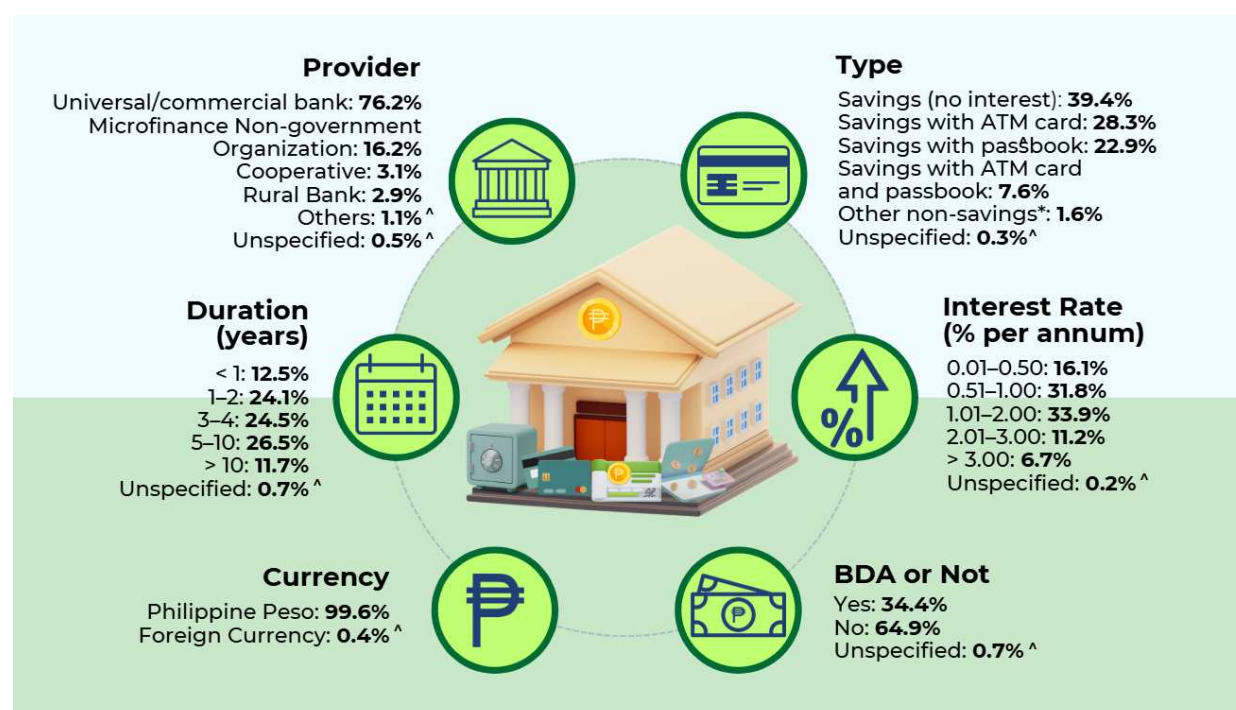
^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this item, the resulting estimate should be interpreted with caution. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>107</sup> Other factors such as internet/mobile banking services, high interest rate, with personal acquaintances or relatives, organizational membership, etc. collectively accounted for 5.1 percent.

consideration for account holders with rural banks, thrift banks, and non-banks (across areas) (Appendix Table VI.A-5b).

**Deposit accounts were mainly peso non-interest-bearing and interest-bearing passbook savings accounts.** Almost all (98.1 percent) deposit accounts of the PEUs were peso savings accounts, with 34.4 percent being basic deposit accounts (BDAs) (Appendix Tables VI.A-6a, VI.A-7, and VI.A-8). The leading type of savings account was non-interest-bearing, such as payroll or pension accounts, which represented 39.4 percent of all deposit accounts (Figure VI.A-2). The majority of these accounts were held by banks, predominantly U/KBs, in urban areas and were owned by working members as provided by their employers (Appendix Table VI.A-6b).

Figure VI.A-2  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts, by Account Characteristics**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for each account characteristics, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

For interest-bearing savings accounts, automated teller machine (ATM) cards (28.3 percent) and passbooks (22.9 percent) were also common. Specifically, ATM savings accounts were provided by banks (mostly U/KBs), while passbook savings accounts were largely held by non-banks, thrift banks, and rural banks, more commonly in rural areas. The interest-bearing savings account with both an ATM card and a passbook constituted 7.6 percent. Other non-savings account, such as current or checking accounts and time deposit accounts, comprised only a minority (1.6 percent), with most being provided by banks.

Almost all of the BDAs were provided by U/KBs (89 percent). Only small proportion of the BDAs were held by rural, thrift, and cooperative banks (10.7 percent) (Appendix Table VI.A-8a).

**Three-fourths of deposit accounts were between one and 10 years old.** Approximately a quarter of the deposit accounts of the PEUs were held by account providers for each of the following periods: 1–2 years (24.1 percent), 3–4 years (24.5 percent), and 5–10 years (26.5 percent) at the time of the interview (Appendix Table VI.A-9). Around 12.5 percent of the accounts were less than a year old, while 11.7 percent were more than 10 years old.

A large proportion of relatively new accounts (held for two years and below) were non-interest-bearing savings accounts, interest-bearing ATM savings accounts with U/KBs, and interest-bearing passbook savings accounts with microfinance NGOs. Interestingly, more than a quarter (26.5 percent) of these new accounts were passbook savings accounts with microfinance NGOs (Appendix Table VI.A-10a). This share was more than double that of such accounts among older accounts (held for more than two years), which stood at 10.1 percent. Moreover, the new deposit account owners (i.e., those with accounts less than a year old) had a higher proportion of less educated individuals (at most high school undergraduates), elementary occupation workers, self-employed, and informally employed workers compared to older account holders (i.e., those with accounts more than two years old) (Appendix Table VI.A-10b).

**The majority of interest-bearing deposit accounts were paying an interest rate ranging between 0.50 and 2.00 percent per annum.** Among these accounts, roughly one-third (31.8 percent) had annual interest rates of 0.51–1.00 percent and another third (33.9 percent) had annual interest rates of 1.01–2.00 percent (Appendix Table VI.A-11a). About 40 percent of each of these groups were BDAs. Around 16.1 percent of the deposit accounts were paying very low interest rates below 0.5 percent, while 17.9 percent had interest rates of more than two percent.

Among account types, savings accounts with both an ATM card and a passbook had the highest average annual interest rate of two percent (Appendix Table VI.A-11b). The close second was the passbook savings account, with an average interest rate of 1.8 percent per annum, while the ATM savings account ranked third with an average annual interest rate of 1.4 percent. Non-savings accounts, however, had the lowest average interest rate of only 0.4 percent per annum.

By provider, the deposit accounts of the PEUs with non-banks (i.e., NSSLAs, cooperatives, microfinance NGOs) were paying relatively higher interest rates than bank accounts. The deposit accounts of the PEUs provided by thrift and cooperative banks had the lowest annual interest rates of one and 1.3 percent, respectively (Appendix Table VI.A-11c). In contrast, those accounts with non-banks had the highest average interest rate of at least 2.0 percent.

**About nine in every ten deposit accounts had an outstanding balance of ₱20,000 or below.** At the time of the interview, most (89.8 percent) of the deposit accounts owned by the PEUs had balances up to ₱20,000 (Appendix Table VI.A-12). Nearly two in every five accounts (38.1 percent) had an outstanding balance of ₱1,001 to ₱5,000. Additionally, 27.3 percent had at most ₱1,000, and almost a fourth (24.4 percent) had balances ranging from ₱5,001 to ₱20,000. Only a tenth (10.2 percent) of deposit accounts had balances exceeding ₱20,000. While the average account balance was

estimated at around ₱15,000, the median balance was almost ₱4,000. Across different areas, deposit accounts owned by the PEUs in Luzon had relatively higher balances compared to those in Visayas and Mindanao.

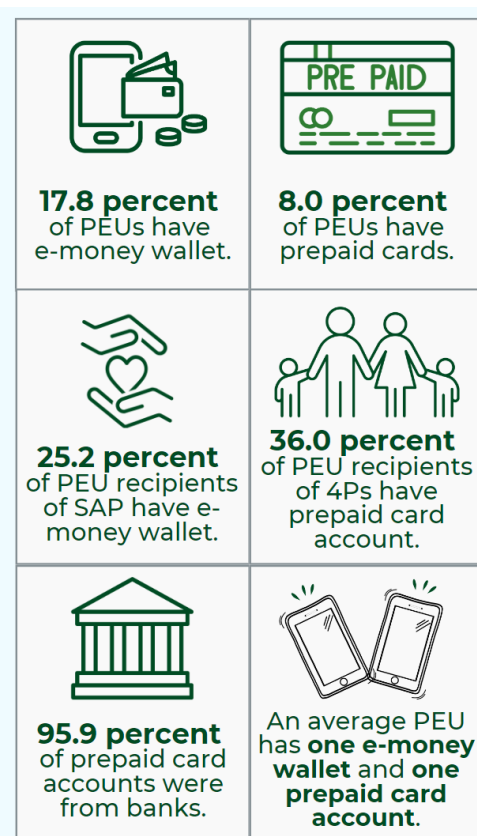
## B. ELECTRONIC MONEY ACCOUNT

**Almost a fourth of the PEUs had an electronic money (e-money) account, either an e-money wallet or a prepaid account/card.** Nearly one in every four (24.3 percent) PEUs reported owning an e-money account, a significant increase from 0.3 percent in 2018 (Appendix Table VI.B-1a). This considerable growth in e-money account ownership aligns with other data sources (e.g., BSP's FIS, World Bank's Global Findex). It was particularly observed during the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, the DSWD utilized e-money wallets as an additional channel for delivering SAP and 4Ps cash grants to program beneficiaries, alongside prepaid accounts/cards or cash cards (BSP, 2022; Cho & Johnson, 2022; DSWD, 2022). Moreover, e-money wallets offer cost-effective transactions due to lower fees and provide a faster way of sending and receiving money (The Fintech Times, 2024).

Specifically, 17.8 percent of the PEUs owned an e-money wallet, while eight percent had a prepaid account/card or cash card (Figure VI.B-1; Appendix Tables VI.B-1b and VI.B-1c). A fourth (25.2 percent) of the SAP beneficiaries had an e-money wallet account, while 36 percent of the 4Ps beneficiaries had a prepaid account/card or cash card (Appendix Table VI.B-2a).

E-money wallets had higher ownership rates in the NCR compared to other areas, particularly the countryside, where these instruments were more widely used and accepted, especially during community quarantines (Debuque-Gonzales et al., 2023b) (Appendix Table VI.B-1). PEUs with e-money wallets were more likely to reside in urban areas and have EDMs who are young adults and at least high school graduates (Appendix Table VI.B-3a). In contrast, prepaid accounts/cards or cash cards, which were generally provided by banks (Appendix Table VI.B-4), were more commonly owned in rural areas than in urban areas. Further, PEUs with prepaid accounts/cards or cash cards tended to belong to the middle 40 percent income and expenditure decile groups, have moderate household sizes, and be married.<sup>108</sup>

Figure VI.B-1  
**Electronic Money Account  
Ownership and Characteristics**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



Two-thirds (67.8 percent) of e-money wallet account owners maintained at least one account (Appendix Table VI.B-5). Additionally, 21.9 percent had two, while a tenth

<sup>108</sup> E-money holders in the middle 40 percent income group had an average monthly income of ₱16,067, with actual incomes ranging from ₱2,167 to ₱58,059.

(10.3 percent) had more than two. Meanwhile, 87 percent of the PEUs with prepaid accounts/cards or cash cards had only one account or card. On average, the PEUs owned one e-money account, regardless of type.

**The estimated values of e-money wallets and prepaid accounts/cards of the PEUs were at most ₱1,000 and ₱5,000, respectively.** During the survey period, three-fourths (74.8 percent) of the e-money wallets maintained by the PEUs were reported to have an estimated value of ₱1,000 or below (Appendix Table VI.B-6a). A quarter (25.2 percent) had values above ₱1,000, with an average value of around ₱1,500. In contrast, 87.4 percent of the prepaid accounts/cards had values of ₱5,000 or below (Appendix Table VI.B-6b). Half (50.8 percent) were valued at ₱1,000 or below, while 36.6 percent ranged from ₱1,001 to ₱5,000, with an average value of around ₱4,000. Only 12.6 percent were worth more than ₱5,000.

These findings suggest that Filipino households store only a small amount of their funds in e-money accounts, possibly because they are non-interest bearing and not covered by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Commission (BSP, 2018c). Further, e-money accounts are often used as substitute payment methods for cash or card transactions. Technical and security issues, such as service downtimes, inability to receive one-time passwords, and spam/phishing threats, prevent the full adoption of electronic money and digital transactions by Filipinos (BusinessWorld Online, 2023).

## C. INSURANCE AND PENSION

**More than a tenth of the PEUs owned an insurance or pension plan.** About 11.2 percent of the PEUs reported having a member with an insurance or pension plan issued by the government, a private company, or both in 2022 (Appendix Table VI.C-1). This was lower than the 16.3 percent reported in 2018. This decline is consistent with the slight decline in the insurance penetration rate from 1.96 percent in 2018 to 1.73 percent at the end of 2022 (BSP, 2022; BSP, 2019). Ownership of insurance and pension plans was more common in the NCR (11 percent) and urban barangays outside NCR (18.1 percent) than in rural barangays outside NCR (5.2 percent).

**The majority of insurance or pension owners, mostly prime working-age and salary/wage workers, were not yet receiving any benefits.** Among the PEUs with insurance or pension plans, more than three-fourths (76.9 percent) were not yet receiving any benefits (apart from dividends) from their plans (Appendix Table VI.C-2). About 28.5 percent were receiving regular insurance or pension benefits at the time of the survey, while only three percent had received a lump sum benefit in the past. A similar trend was generally observed across areas, except that Visayas had a higher proportion of regular pension recipients.

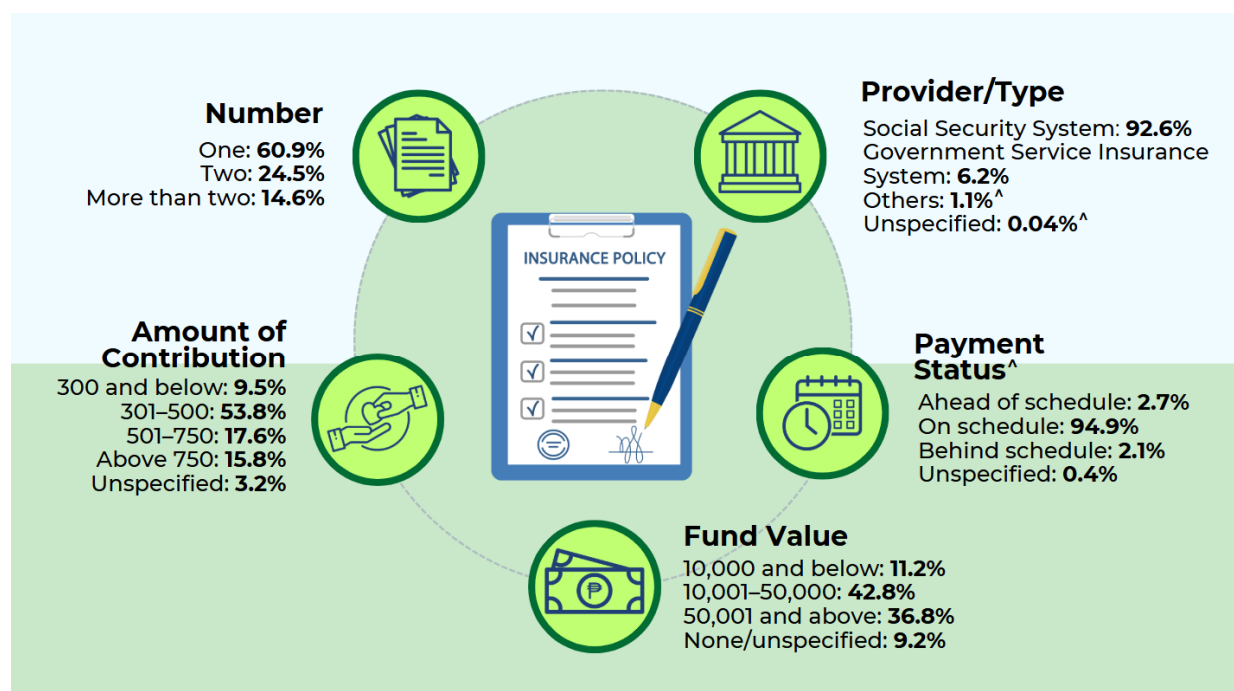
Interestingly, most of the insurance or pension plan holders who were not yet receiving benefits (61.1 percent young adults aged 25–44) were relatively younger than those who received lump sum benefits (76.6 percent middle-aged aged 45–64) or were receiving regular benefits (69.8 percent elderly aged at least 65) (Appendix Table VI.C-3). Furthermore, the majority (66 percent) of the plan holders who were not yet receiving benefits were working for private establishments in 2021. However, almost all (94.9 percent) of those who received lump sum benefits were self-employed and informally employed workers, while a large proportion (88.2 percent) of those who were receiving regular benefits belonged to the aforementioned classes of workers.

The PEUs owned an average of one to two insurance or pension plans. Among the PEUs with insurance or pension plans for which they were not yet receiving any benefits, three in every five (60.9 percent) owned one plan (Appendix Table VI.C-4a). About a fourth (24.5 percent) had two plans, while the remaining 14.6 percent owned more than two. The PEUs in the NCR had more insurance or pension plans than those in AONCR, with median values of two and one, respectively.

The PEUs owned only one insurance or pension plan for which they were either receiving regular benefits at the time of the survey or had already received a lump sum benefit in the past, regardless of whether they were expecting to receive future benefits (Appendix Tables VI.C-4b to VI.C-4d).

**The Social Security System (SSS) remained the top insurance or pension provider in the country.** A vast majority of the insurance or pension plans of the PEUs were SSS plans. Specifically, SSS plans accounted for: (i) 92.6 percent of the plans for which the PEUs were not yet receiving benefits, (ii) 84.2 percent of the plans providing regular benefits, and (iii) more than 70 percent of the plans that had already paid lump sum benefits (with or without any future benefits) (Appendix Table VI.C-5). Essentially, SSS has more extensive membership coverage than any other insurance or pension provider. It provides compulsory social security coverage to private sector workers (i.e., employees and employers, self-employed professionals, domestic workers, overseas Filipino workers (OFWs)). In addition, SSS provides social protection to its voluntary members, who can be non-working spouses of active members, returning OFWs, and employees who were separated from employment, including those with

Figure VI.C-1  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans Not Yet Receiving Benefits,  
 by Various Characteristics**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for each plan characteristics, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

existing insurance or pension plans from other providers (SSS, 2019, n.d.). The Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), the counterpart agency for government employees, was the second most common provider of insurance or pension plans for the PEUs. It provided: (i) 6.2 percent of all the plans for which the PEUs were not yet receiving any benefits; (ii) 13.4 percent of the plans providing regular benefits; (iii) 28.3 percent of the plans that had already paid lump sum benefits but would still provide regular benefits in the future; and (iv) 15.5 percent of the plans that provided lump sum benefits without any future benefits. Notably, GSIS provided a significant proportion (more than 20 percent) of the insurance or pension plans owned by the PEUs in Visayas.

The ratio of the proportion of SSS insurance or pension plans of the PEUs that were not yet paying benefits to that of GSIS plans almost mimicked the ratio of the number of SSS members (42 million) to their GSIS counterparts (2.3 million) in 2022 (SSS, 2023; IC, 2024). Similarly, the ratio of the proportion of SSS plans providing regular benefits to that of GSIS plans was close to the ratio of the number of SSS old-age pension recipients (2 million) to the GSIS pensioners (around 400,000) (SSS, personal communication, June 27, 2023; GSIS, personal communication, June 27, 2023).<sup>109</sup>

Meanwhile, only a small segment of the insurance or pension plans were provided by other institutions, such as the Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO), other local government agencies, private insurance or pension companies, local and foreign private employers, and foreign government agencies. These plans include whole life insurance, term life insurance, variable universal life, endowment, educational, and other insurance or pension plans.

**The PEUs were paying a contribution or premium of around ₱700 per month for their insurance or pension plans, generally on schedule.** About eight in every ten (80.9 percent) PEUs with an insured member were paying at most ₱750 for their monthly contribution or premium (Appendix Table VI.C-6). More than half (53.8 percent) of the insurance or pension plans had monthly contributions or premium payments worth ₱301 to ₱500. Almost a fifth (17.6 percent) had ₱501 to ₱750, and one-tenth (9.5 percent) had ₱300 and below. It is noteworthy that the monthly contributions or premiums required for minimum wage workers and low-paying self-employed individuals could fall under this cluster of payment amount ranges.

Meanwhile, insurance or pension plans with monthly contributions or premiums ranging from ₱751 to ₱1,000 represented 6.6 percent, while those exceeding ₱1,000 accounted for 9.2 percent.<sup>110</sup> On average, the required monthly contribution or premium payment for an insurance or pension plan owned by the PEUs amounted to approximately ₱700.

Payments for contributions or premiums of the insurance or pension plans were generally (94.9 percent) paid on time (Appendix Table VI.C-7). Only a small percentage of the plans were paid ahead of schedule (2.7 percent) or past the due date (2.1 percent).

<sup>109</sup> The small discrepancy might have been due to inclusion of non-elderly SSS pension beneficiaries in the survey.

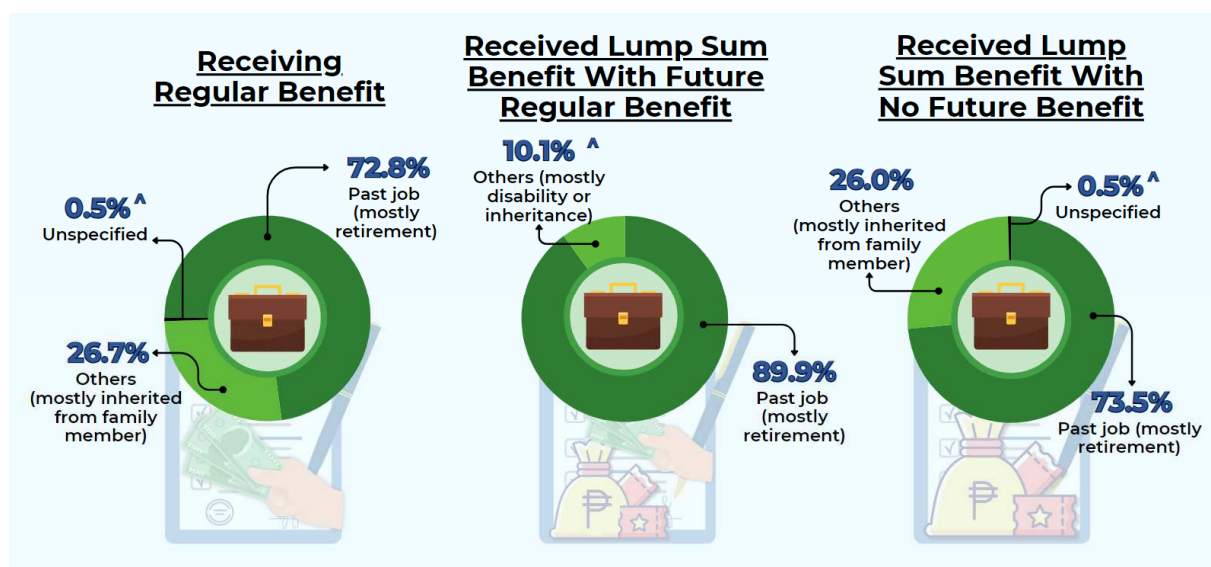
<sup>110</sup> Around 3.2 percent of insurance/pension plans had no reported amount of contribution/premium.

The average fund value of the insurance or pension plans for which the PEUs were not yet receiving benefits amounted to ₱60,000. More than half (52.2 percent) of these plans had a fund value ranging from ₱25,000 to ₱100,000 (Appendix Table VI.C-8). Plans valued at ₱25,001 to ₱50,000 and ₱50,001 to ₱100,000 each represented about 26 percent. Plans with a fund value of more than ₱100,000 accounted for 10.6 percent, while those valued at most ₱25,000 made up 28 percent. On average, the plans had an estimated fund value of around ₱60,000.

The insurance or pension benefits of the PEUs, received either on a regular basis or as a lump sum payment, were mostly due to past employment. Past job (or retirement/separation from previous employment) was the most cited reason for receiving an insurance or pension benefit. This was particularly noted for different insurance or pension categories: 72.8 percent of plans providing regular benefits, 73.5 percent of plans that paid lump sum benefits (with no future benefits), and 89.9 percent of plans that paid lump sum benefits but with future payments (Figure VI.C-2; Appendix Tables VI.C-9).

The second most reported reason was that the plans were inherited by the owners from their spouse, parent, or child, who appointed them as primary beneficiaries. This reason was reported by more than a fourth (25.5 percent) of those receiving regular benefits and about 23.1 percent of those that received lump sum benefits with no more future payments. For insurance or pension plans paying lump sum benefits but with future benefits, other cited reasons include disability, apart from inheritance from a family member.

Figure VI.C-2  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans Receiving Any Benefits, by Reason for Receiving Benefits**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for each plan characteristics, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

The regular insurance or pension benefit of the PEUs amounted to approximately ₱6,000 per month. At the time of the survey, the average amount of insurance or

pension benefit being received by the PEUs on a regular basis was around ₱6,000 per month. Insurance or pension plans of the PEUs that were paying monthly benefits of ₱2,501 to ₱5,000 and above ₱5,000 accounted for 38.5 percent and 37.1 percent, respectively. Nearly a fourth (23.7 percent) of the plans were paying a monthly benefit of at most ₱2,500. By plan type, GSIS plans were paying an average monthly benefit of around ₱12,000, higher than those provided by SSS, which amounted to about ₱5,000 per month. Plans from other providers had higher average monthly benefits (more than ₱25,000) than GSIS and SSS, but a large proportion of them were low-valued (i.e., below ₱4,000).

Meanwhile, around ₱5,500 per month was the average amount of future benefit that would be received by the PEUs after receiving a lump sum payment from their insurance or pension plans (Appendix Table VI.C-13a). GSIS plans had higher monthly future benefits (at almost ₱9,000) compared to SSS plans (at ₱4,000) and even personal private insurance or pension plans (at around ₱5,000) (Appendix Table VI.C-13b).

The average amount of benefit received by the PEUs per month was substantially less than the average monthly per capita expenditure of PEUs. Based on the distribution, the monthly insurance or pension benefit of almost all (92.6 percent) PEU members was deemed insufficient to meet their monthly needs (Appendix Table VI.C-14). Around 7.4 percent had adequate insurance or pension benefits that could cover at least three months' worth of expenses.

**The lump sum insurance or pension benefits received by the PEUs amounted to less than ₱200,000.** PEUs received varying lump sum benefits from their insurance or pension plans. For plans that continue to provide future benefits, PEUs received an average lump sum of around ₱150,000 (Appendix Table VI.C-11a). In contrast, plans that do not offer any future benefits provided a higher average lump sum of about ₱185,000 (Appendix Table VI.C-16a). Notably, lump sum benefits that were more than ₱100,000 were largely paid out by the GSIS to beneficiaries in AONCR, (Appendix Tables VI.C-11b).

## D. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

In addition to commonly owned financial assets such as deposit accounts, electronic money, and insurance/pension plans, this survey also covers other financial assets held by Filipino households. These include cash savings kept at home, accounts receivable, and financial investments such as stocks, bonds, managed investment accounts, and virtual currencies.

### Cash Savings at Home / Other Savings

**About three in every ten PEUs had some cash savings kept at home, usually by two members, while only a few had other savings, such as paluwagan.** Around 28.7 percent of the PEUs reported having some cash savings kept at home that can be tapped during times of emergency (referred to as emergency cash savings or simply an emergency fund) (Appendix Table VI.D-1a). This proportion marginally increased from 28.2 percent in 2018. Many Filipino households might have tapped into their pre-pandemic savings to smoothen their basic consumption during the height of the pandemic. The proportion of PEUs with emergency cash savings was higher in AONCR

(29.7 percent), particularly in rural areas (32.5 percent), than in the NCR (21.9 percent), similar to the findings of the 2021 FIS. These PEUs also had fewer dependents, belonged to the upper 70 percent income group, and were mainly dependent on employment income (Appendix Table VI.D-2a). In particular, the PEU members who were informal savers were predominantly female, married or with a partner, young or middle-aged adults, and working as own-account workers or employees of a private establishment (Appendix Table VI.D-2b). Meanwhile, less than one percent (0.4 percent) of the PEUs had other savings, which were mostly paluwagan or rotating savings and credit associations (Appendix Tables VI.D-1b and VI.D-3) (Zoleta, 2018).

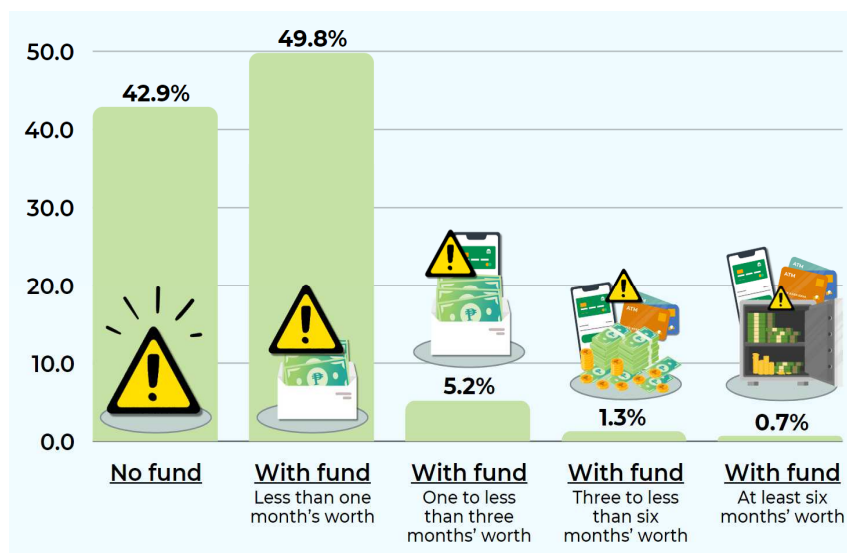
Among the PEUs with cash savings kept at home, 68.6 percent indicated that only one of their members had cash savings. Additionally, 22.1 percent had two member-savers, while almost a tenth (9.3 percent) had at least three (Appendix Table VI.D-4a). On average, these PEUs had two member-savers. Further, about nine in every ten (93.9 percent) PEUs with other savings had only one account (Appendix Table VI.D-4b).

### Cash savings kept at home and other savings of the PEUs were minimal in amount.

The cash savings at home of the majority (87.1 percent) of the PEUs with this asset amounted to at most ₱5,000 (Appendix Table VI.D-5a). A large proportion of these PEUs (47.4 percent) kept about ₱1,001 to ₱5,000, while nearly two in every five (39.7 percent) had at most ₱1,000. The reported emergency cash savings had an estimated average value of almost ₱4,000, equivalent to about a fifth of the average monthly per capita expenditure.

Even if the funds maintained in the savings and e-money accounts and other liquid assets of the PEUs were added to the level of cash savings kept by the PEUs, the resulting amount would still be significantly lower than the ideal size of an emergency fund recommended by financial counsellors and planners—at least three months' worth of living expenses (Despard et al., 2020; FWD Life Philippines, n.d.). Only 2.0 percent of the PEUs had emergency cash savings and formal account balances equivalent to at least three months' worth of living expenses that can be tapped during times of emergency (Appendix Table VI.D-6). Meanwhile, nearly two-thirds (65.7 percent) of the other savings of the PEUs were valued at ₱5,000 and below (Appendix Table VI.D-5b).

Figure VI.D-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Amount of Fund Available for Emergency Use**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period

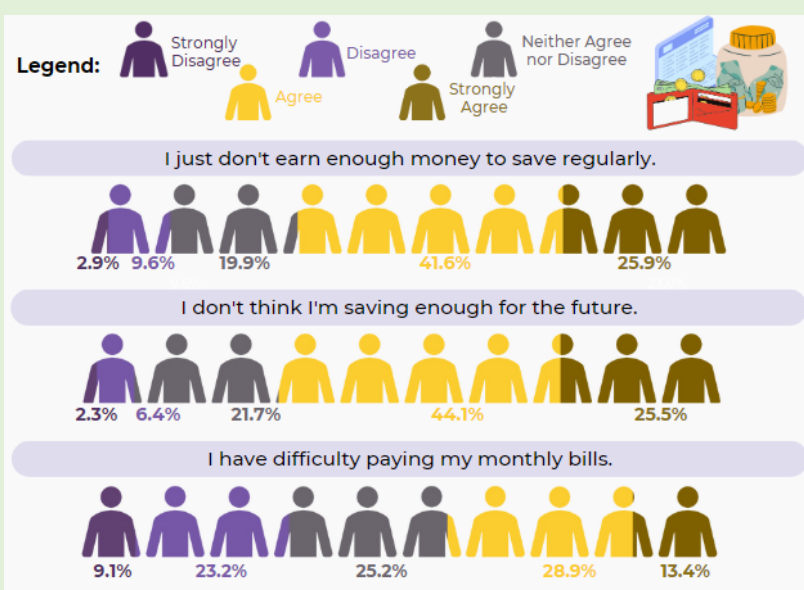


Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Box 5. Financial Attitudes on Saving

The lack of sources of excess funds for emergencies can be linked to Filipino households not being able to save. About two in every three respondents strongly agreed (25.9 percent) or agreed (41.6 percent) that they did not earn enough money to save regularly (Figure VI.D-2; Appendix Table VI.D-7a). Furthermore, a larger number of respondents strongly agreed (25.5 percent) or agreed (44.1 percent) that they were not earning enough for their future (Appendix Table VI.D-7b).

Figure VI.D-2  
**Weighted Distribution of Respondents, by Rating on  
Select Financial Attitude Statements**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

weighed those who responded strongly disagree or disagree (32.4 percent) (Appendix Table VI.E-Dc).

Such difficulty in paying their monthly bills would then lead to having no excess funds for emergencies. A majority (50.8 percent) of those who strongly agreed on not earning enough money had no emergency fund as of the date of the interview. Additionally, 52 percent of those who agreed had only less than a month's worth of emergency fund. Furthermore, 56.5 percent of those who strongly agreed and 49.8 percent of those who agreed in having difficulty paying their monthly bills were reported to have no emergency fund (Appendix Table VI.D-8).

The results of the survey conducted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Philippines and Zero Extreme Poverty 2030 revealed that poor Filipinos were barely recovering more than a year into the pandemic (2021). The study showed that there was difficulty in maintaining regular income due to restrictions that impacted the ability of Filipino households to set aside money and pay monthly bills and expenses. When asked if the households had difficulty paying their monthly bills, families who answered strongly agree or agree (42.3 percent) out-

## Accounts Receivable

**Six percent of the PEUs reported having accounts receivable, numbering around three on average.** About 5.7 percent of the PEUs reported having accounts receivable or loans owed to them by other people, households, or businesses (either cash or in-kind) at the time of the interview (Appendix Table VI.D-9). These PEUs and their members with accounts receivable had similar characteristics to informal savers

(Appendix Tables VI.D-10a and VI.D-10b). On average, each of these PEUs had about three accounts receivable (Appendix Table VI.D-11). Nearly half (46.5 percent) had only one accounts receivable, about a fifth (18.4 percent) had two, a tenth (10.5 percent) had three, while one-fourth (24.6 percent) had more than three. While Visayas and Mindanao had a higher proportion of PEUs with accounts receivable, Balance Luzon and the NCR had more accounts receivable per PEU.

**Accounts receivable of the PEUs were mostly small-value ones.** Of these accounts receivable, 74 percent were small amounts, or at most ₱5,000 (Appendix Table VI.D-12). About half (49.2 percent) of these receivables amounted to ₱1,001 to ₱5,000, while a fifth (24.8 percent) were worth ₱1,000 and below. The remaining 26 percent of the accounts receivable were more than ₱5,000. The largest of these were ₱5,001 to ₱10,000 (10.7 percent), ₱10,001 to ₱20,000 (6.7 percent), and above ₱20,000 (8.6 percent). By area, accounts receivable of the PEUs located in urban AONCR (more than ₱20,000) had higher value than those in the NCR and rural areas (about ₱10,000 each), on average.

## Other Financial Investments<sup>111</sup>

**A minority of the PEUs had other financial investments in the form of securities.** Less than one percent (0.3 percent) of the PEUs reported owning any of the following financial investments: mutual fund (MF)/unit investment trust fund (UITF)/managed investment account (MIA), stocks/listed shares, bonds/fixed income securities, and virtual assets (Appendix Table VI.D-13).<sup>112</sup> Among these PEUs, the majority owned only one account. However, 40.5 percent of those with mutual fund/unit investment trust fund/managed investment accounts owned two accounts (Appendix Table VI.D-14).

The low uptake of financial investments among Filipino households may be attributed to several factors, including a lack of funds to set aside for investment purposes, a consumption-centric mindset, investment not being a priority, and a lack of knowledge about different investment options and tools. The fact that significant returns on financial investments are realized over a period of time also plays a role (Tiongson, 2017). Furthermore, 2022 was not a good year to invest in the financial market (particularly stock and bond markets) (Aquino, 2023), and households might have prioritized spending on essential items such as food, medicine, and utilities over building investments.

<sup>111</sup> Estimates presented in this sub-section shall be interpreted with caution. Further, discussion on the market value of financial investments was not included, as estimates have high coefficients of variation and may not be reliable due to the small number of households with financial investments.

<sup>112</sup> Financial investment is a form of financial asset wherein the owner commits funds to generate income through dividends or value appreciation through capital gains.

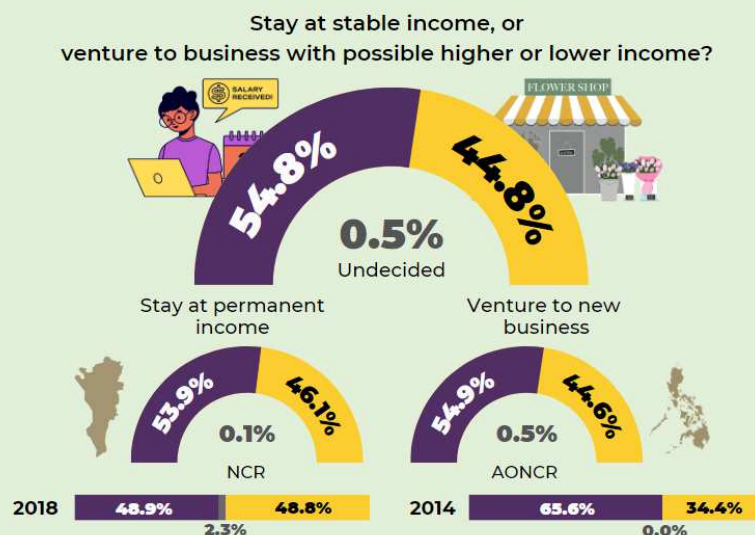
## Box 6. Households' Level of Risk Aversion and Savings/Investment Decision-Making

Filipinos who are more willing to take risks in their financial endeavors tend to be more open to exploring investment opportunities that offer higher potential returns as well as better savings options. On average, respondents rated themselves 6.3 out of 10, indicating a slight willingness to take risks (Figure VI.E-1; Appendix Table VI.E-1). They may be more inclined to allocate a portion of their savings towards investments with a moderated risk level. However, it is important to note that risk tolerance can vary among households, and those who are less willing to take risks may prefer safer investment options or focus more on building savings through conservative strategies.

Figure VI.E-1  
**Weighted Distribution of Respondents, by Risk Preference**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



Figures do not add up to 100 percent because unspecified responses ("Don't Know", "Refused", and "No Answer" responses) are excluded.



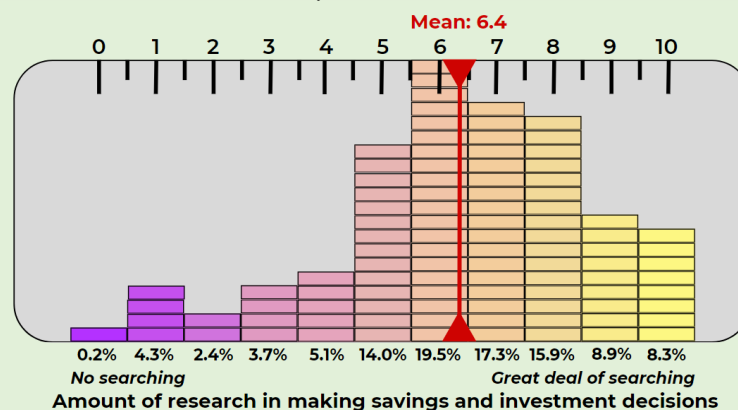
This variation in risk tolerance among Filipinos also manifested when asked whether they would choose a fixed but stable income, such as employment, or venture into an income-generating activity with a possible higher or lower income, such as a business. A slight majority (54.8 percent) said they would prefer a permanent but stable income, while 44.8 percent stated that they would engage in a business that provides variable income (Figure VI.E-1; Appendix Table VI.E-2). This comparison was consistent across areas and survey rounds.

Thorough research and a solid grasp of key financial concepts, such as the time value of money, are essential when making investment decisions, especially considering the inherent risks associated with investing. When asked, respondents provided an average rating of 6.4 on the amount of research they conduct before investing. A rating of 10 indicated making a great deal of research, while zero meant not doing research at all (Figure VI.E-2; Appendix Table VI.E-3).

Further, respondents were presented with a scenario where they had won a raffle prize of ₱10,000 in cash. They were then asked to choose between receiving the ₱10,000 immediately or waiting for a month to receive ₱10,500. The findings revealed that approximately 62.5 percent of the respondents preferred to receive the cash immediately, while about 37.1 percent were willing to wait for a month to receive the higher amount of ₱10,500 (Figure VI.E-2; Appendix Table VI.E-4). This suggests that people generally prefer to get money now instead of more money later because they value immediate benefits more than future ones, an economic principle known as time preference (Frederick et al., 2002).

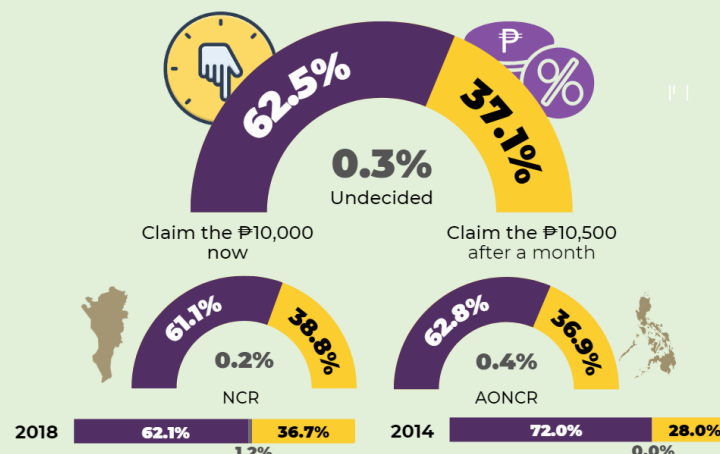
Figure VI.E-2

### Weighted Distribution of Respondents, by Perceived Amount of Research in Savings and Investment and Opinion on Claiming Raffle Prize Money



Figures do not add up to 100 percent because unspecified responses ("Don't Know", "Refused", and "No Answer" responses) are excluded.

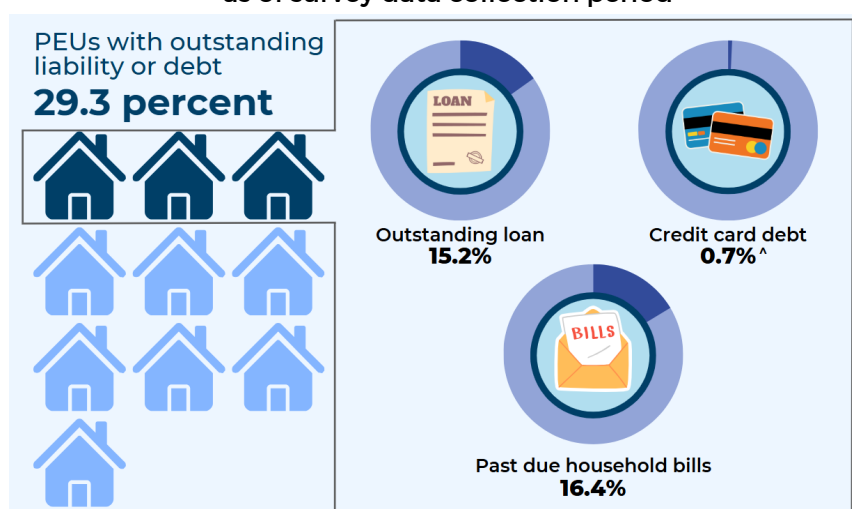
₱10,000 now or ₱10,500 after a month?



## VII. LIABILITIES

This section discusses the types and characteristics of outstanding liabilities or debts of the PEUs. The different types of debt include housing loans, vehicle loans, business and microfinance loans, other loans (e.g., personal loans, salary loans, all-/multi-purpose loans), credit card debt, and other past due household bills.<sup>113</sup>

Figure VII-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Any Type of Debt**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this particular item, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

**About 30 percent of the PEUs had an outstanding debt, most of which were past due household bills.** At the time of the survey, 29.3 percent of the PEUs had any type of debt. This includes past due household bills (16.4 percent), outstanding loans (15.2 percent), and credit card purchases and cash advances (0.7 percent) (Figure VII-1; Appendix Table VII-1).

By area, the proportion of PEUs with an outstanding debt was

slightly higher in AONCR (at 29.6 percent) than in the NCR (27 percent). A deeper dive into the data revealed that a greater percentage of PEUs in AONCR (15.8 percent) had an outstanding loan compared with those in the NCR (11.4 percent). Conversely, the proportion of PEUs with credit card debt was more prevalent in the NCR (1.3 percent) than in AONCR (0.6 percent). Further, the percentage of PEUs with other past due household bills was relatively the same for the NCR (16.4 percent) and AONCR (16.5 percent).

### A. LOANS

**Other and business loans were the most prevalent types of outstanding loans of the PEUs in 2022.** Among the different types of loans that were still outstanding at the time of the survey, other loan was the most commonly reported in 2022, representing 8.2 percent of all the PEUs. This loan type may either be a salary, all-/ multi-purpose, or traditional personal loan among other loan types.

<sup>113</sup> Debt is a broader term that includes all types of financial obligations (i.e., loans, credit card bill, and past due household bills.) Meanwhile, a loan is a specific type of debt where a lender provides a borrower with a sum of money with the agreement to repay it over a specified period.

Following closely as the second most common loan type was the business loan, which accounted for 6.1 percent and composed mainly of microfinance loans. Other types of loans include vehicle loans (1.3 percent), housing loans (0.5 percent), and those classified under miscellaneous loan categories (3.8 percent), such as calamity, emergency, agricultural, appliance/equipment, and non-cash loans, among others.

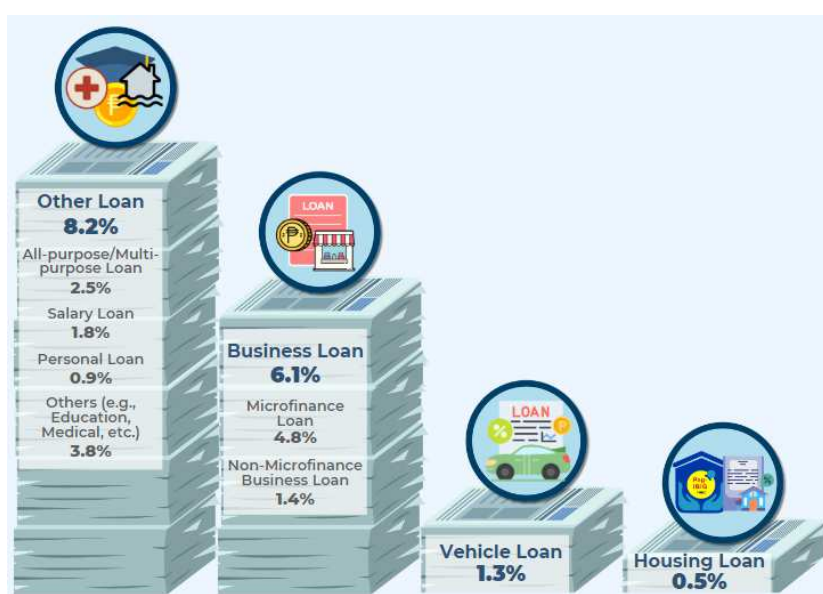
## Housing Loans<sup>114</sup>

**Only a few PEUs reported having an outstanding housing loan, with one loan on average.** About 0.5 percent of the PEUs had an outstanding housing loan (Appendix Table VI-1). The proportion of PEUs was slightly higher in AONCR (0.6 percent) than in the NCR (0.5 percent). Around 87.7 percent of these PEUs only had one outstanding housing loan while the remaining 12.3 percent reported that they had two or three (Appendix Table VII.A1-1).

**The leading uses of housing loan proceeds were house renovation and construction as well as purchase of house and lot.** Three-fourths (72.1 percent) of the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs were utilized for home renovations and upgrades (Appendix Table VII.A1-2). When the remote working and learning setup was adopted nationwide during the pandemic, many Filipino households realized the importance of having a safe and comfortable living space. This spurred growth in home renovation activities (SunStar, 2021). Construction of housing units and the purchase of lots and housing units were also among the most commonly reported uses of housing loan proceeds, each accounting for about a tenth (11.7 percent and 11.6 percent, respectively) of all outstanding housing loans. Other uses of housing loan proceeds, which collectively represented 6.5 percent, included the purchase of a housing unit only, purchase of a lot and house construction, purchase of a lot only, and non-housing-related purposes (e.g., purchase of food, medicines, and other basic necessities).

The purchase of a residential lot and/or house construction were only cited in urban AONCR, while purchase of a house and lot package was predominantly mentioned in

Figure VII.A-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Outstanding Loan and by Type of Loan**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



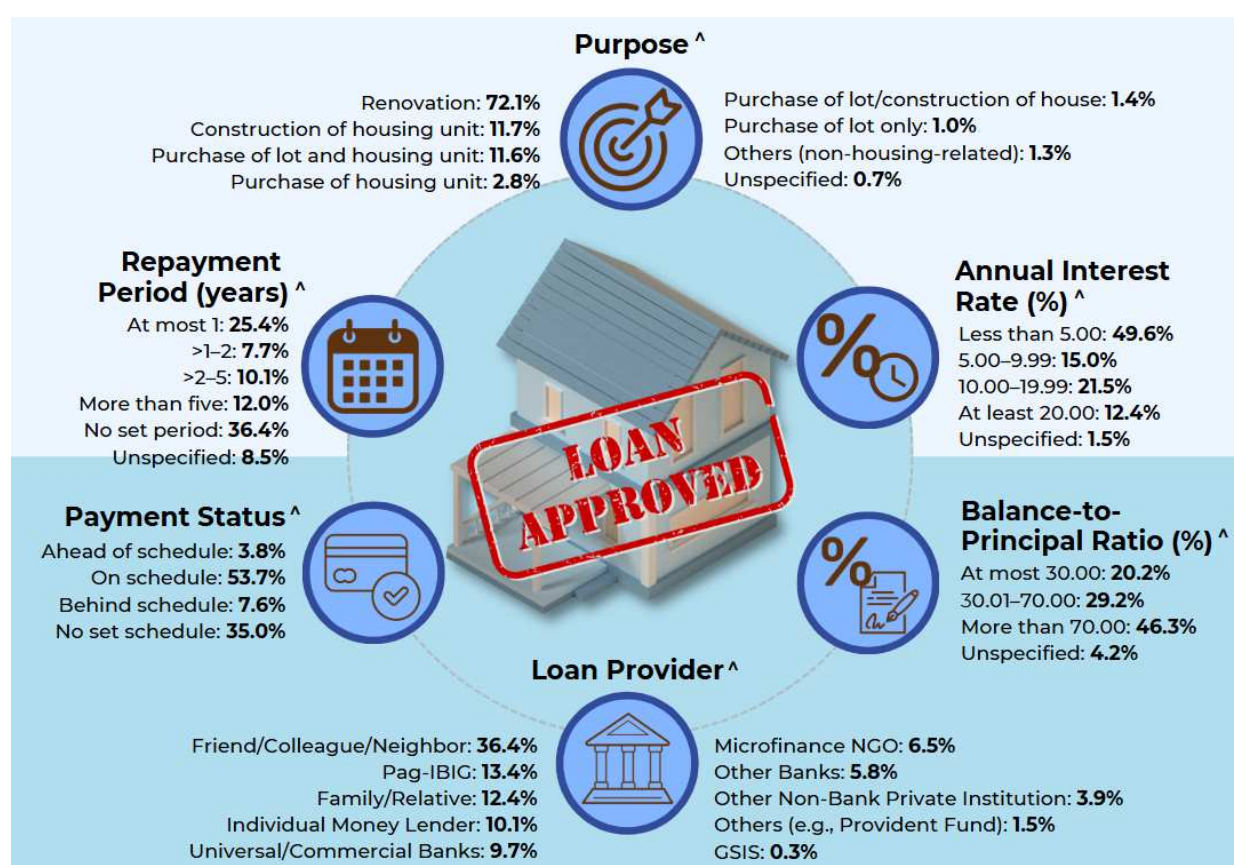
Figures may add up to more than their aggregated value as borrowing PEUs might have availed more than one type of loan.

<sup>114</sup> Given a small proportion of housing loans, estimates on the features of this type of loan shall be interpreted with caution.

urban areas, including the NCR. By contrast, house construction and non-housing-related purposes were more common in rural areas.

**Informal lenders and Pag-IBIG Fund were the top providers of the outstanding housing loans.** About three in every five (58.9 percent) housing loans reported by the PEUs were provided by informal lenders<sup>115</sup> (Figure VII.A1-2; Appendix Table VII.A1-3). More than half of these were sourced from friends, colleagues, and/or neighbors (36.4 percent), while the rest were provided by family members and/or relatives (12.4 percent) and individual money lenders such as 5-6 lenders (10.1 percent). Similar to the previous survey round, the government's Pag-IBIG Fund or Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF) was also among the leading providers of housing loans. About 13.4 percent of the housing loans of the PEUs were sourced from Pag-IBIG Fund.

Figure VII.A1-1  
**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Various Loan Characteristics**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for these items on housing loans, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

The purpose of housing loans includes non-housing related items, as portion of the proceeds from the said loans may be allocated for other uses (e.g., purchase of medicine, food, and basic necessities).

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for figures under loan purpose, which may add up to more than 100 percent as the PEUs might have cited more than one loan purpose.

<sup>115</sup> Informal lenders include individual money lenders, family members, relatives, friends, acquaintances, colleagues, and other sources of loans that are not registered or institutionalized to provide financing and credit services, as opposed to formal lenders such as banks, cooperatives, in-house financing companies, and lending companies, among others.

Among private institutions, universal/commercial banks, and microfinance non-government organizations (NGOs) were the major loan providers, specifically 9.7 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively, of all the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs.

Informal lenders comprised the majority of housing loan sources in urban areas, particularly in the NCR. Individual money lenders dominated the loan providers in urban areas, family members and relatives in the NCR, and friends, colleagues, and/or neighbors in all areas, specifically in urban AONCR. Meanwhile, Pag-IBIG Fund was mostly cited in urban AONCR, whereas universal/commercial banks and microfinance NGOs were more common in rural areas.

**Housing loan providers were chosen based on trust, efficiency of service, non-requirement of a collateral, and proximity.** The four most cited reasons for choosing the provider of the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs were trust (44.8 percent), proximity to home or office (31.2 percent), efficiency of service (28.9 percent), and non-requirement of collateral (28.5 percent) (Figure VII.A1-3; Appendix Table VII.A1-4). Trust was the top reason across NCR and rural AONCR, followed by proximity and efficiency of service (e.g., fast loan processing and/or release of loan proceeds).

Figure VII.A1-2  
**Top Five Reasons of PEUs for Choosing their Housing Loan Provider**  
in percent share to total number of housing loans  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this particular item, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Other considerations in choosing a housing loan provider include sole approver of loan application (13.2 percent),<sup>116</sup> low interest rate (11.7 percent), low service charge/fee (10.9 percent), membership in organization (e.g., cooperative) (7.9 percent), and high maximum loanable amount (4.5 percent). All these other factors were cited only in AONCR, except for sole approver of loan application that was reported in all areas.

**A few of the housing loans were secured, most of which against a housing unit.** About 13.6 percent of the outstanding housing loans were collateralized (Appendix Table VII.A1-5a).<sup>117</sup> Of these, four in every five (81.4 percent) of the housing loans were secured by the housing unit (e.g., house, townhouse, condo unit), land (7 percent),

<sup>116</sup> This means that out of all the providers the borrower applied to for a loan, only this specific provider approved the application.

<sup>117</sup> The remaining 8.1 percent of the outstanding housing loans were uncollateralized.

vehicle (7 percent), and other assets (4.5 percent) (Appendix Table VII.A1-5b). A possible reason for the low incidence of secured loans were most of the outstanding housing loans were sourced from informal lenders and were used for renovations with amounts below ₱1 million.

**Two-thirds of the outstanding housing loans had a principal amount of at most ₱50,000.** Two-thirds (62.7 percent) of the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs had a principal amount (excluding interest and other charges or fees) of ₱50,000 or below (Appendix Table VII.A1-6a). Only ten percent of the loans amounted to ₱50,001 to ₱100,000 while almost a fourth (27.2 percent) were above ₱100,000. Most of the lower-valued loans were provided by friends, neighbors, and colleagues, as well as microfinance NGOs. The larger-valued ones were sourced from Pag-IBIG Fund and universal/commercial banks and used for purchase of lot and/or housing unit (Appendix Table VII.A1-6b).

The average principal amount of these housing loans was almost ₱150,000, much higher than the median amount of only ₱40,000. Housing loans in urban areas had higher average principal amount than those in rural areas. Half of the loans in the NCR amounted to more than ₱100,000 while half of those in urban and rural AONCR had principal amount of more than ₱30,000. Apart from urban-rural differences in residential property prices (based on the RREPI values in 2022), the observed geographical disparity in loan values can be explained by the differences in utilization of loan proceeds across areas.

**The majority of the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs either had no agreed-upon repayment period or had a tenor of at most one year.** Approximately a quarter (25.4 percent) had tenor of one year or below. About 17.8 percent were medium-term loans, with a tenor of more than one year up to five years, while a 12 percent were long-term loans, with a tenor of more than 15 years. Additionally, more than a third (36.4 percent) of the housing loans of the PEUs had no agreed-upon repayment period. Among those with a reported repayment period, outstanding housing loans were being repaid for a period of six years and two and a half months on average (Appendix Table VII.A1-7).

The proportions of short-term and medium-term loans were higher in rural areas while long-term loans were more common in urban areas. Loans used to purchase a house and lot package (mostly cited in urban areas) takes relatively longer to repay than loans intended for house construction and/or non-housing-related purposes (largely observed in rural areas).

**About three in every five outstanding housing loans had an annual interest rate of below 10 percent.** The majority of the reported housing loans of the PEUs had an annual interest rate of less than 10 percent. The largest segment (accounting for 28 percent) had an annual interest rate ranging from one to less than five percent, 15 percent were being charged 5.00 to 9.99 percent, while a fifth (20.1 percent) had no interest rate (Appendix Table VII.A1-8). Around 33.9 percent of the loans had an interest rate of at least 10 percent per annum. On the average, the housing loans were charged an interest of 6.6 percent per annum.

By area, housing loans in the NCR had higher average annual interest rate of 12 percent than those in AONCR (7.0 percent in urban, 6.4 percent in rural). It may be noted that most of the outstanding housing loans in the NCR were obtained from informal

lenders, while that in the AONCR had an even share from formal institutions. In particular, individual money lenders posted an average annual interest rate at about 15 percent, while formal institutions such as banks, the Social Security System (SSS), and microfinance NGOs reported an average annual interest rates below 10 percent.

**Majority of the outstanding housing loans with agreed-upon amortization schedule were paid on schedule.** Excluding the 35 percent of the housing loans with no set or agreed upon amortization schedule, most (53.7 percent) of the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs were reported to be paid on time or set schedule (Appendix Table VII.A1-9). Around 7.6 percent of the loans were behind schedule, typically by less than three months. Meanwhile, 3.8 percent of the loans were reported to be paid ahead of schedule.

**More than half of the outstanding housing loans had a remaining balance greater than the principal.** Around 54.7 percent of the outstanding housing loans of the PEUs had a balance-to-principal ratio of more than 50 percent (Appendix Table VII.A1-11a). This means that more than half of the principal of these loans had not yet been paid during the survey period. The average balance-to-principal ratio of the housing loans was estimated at 63.5 percent, while the median estimate was 66.2 percent. In fact, for 35.7 percent of the housing loans, the remaining balance represented more than 90 percent of the principal. These loans with high balance-to-principal ratio were mostly reported in AONCR, specifically in urban areas. By contrast, more than half of the housing loans in the NCR had relatively lower balance-to-principal ratio. The higher balance-to-principal ratio in the urban AONCR may be attributed to the higher reported cases of loans without an agreed-upon repayment period, which posted an average balance-to-principal ratio greater than 90 percent (Appendix Table VII.A1-11c).

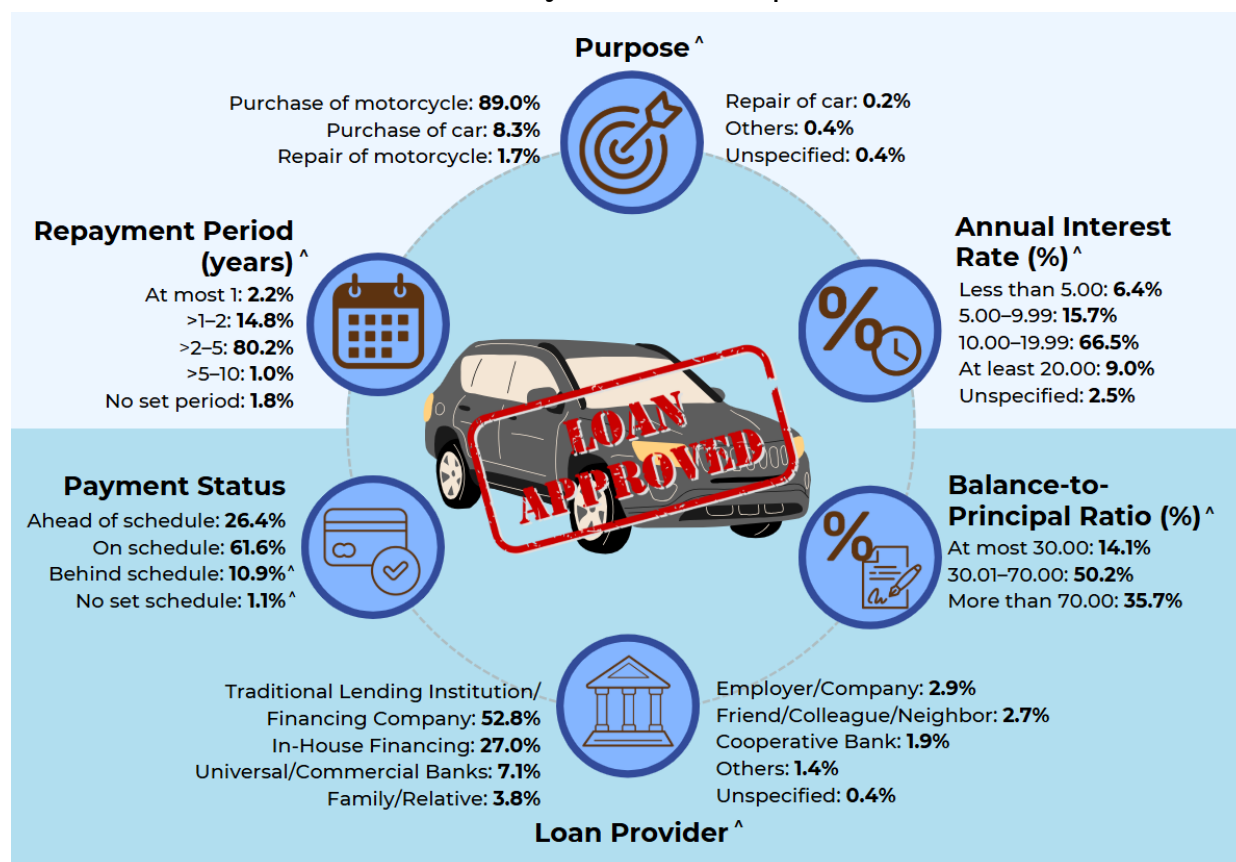
## Vehicle Loans

**About one in every 100 PEUs reported having an outstanding vehicle loan, mostly intended for the purchase of motorcycle.** Only few (1.3 percent) of the PEUs had an outstanding vehicle loan. Almost all had only one loan (Appendix Table VII.A2-1).

A vast majority (97.3 percent) of the outstanding vehicle loans were intended for the purchase of a motor vehicle, consistent with the previous survey's finding (Figure VII.A2-1; Appendix Table VII.A2-2). In particular, 89 percent of the said loans were used for the purchase of a motorcycle, the most popular type of vehicle owned by the PEUs, while 8.3 percent for the purchase of a car. Other cited usage of vehicle loans were repair of motorcycle (1.7 percent) and car (0.2 percent).

**Financing companies and in-house financing provided by motor vehicle dealers were the top sources of the outstanding vehicle loans.** Almost four-fifths (79.8 percent) of the outstanding vehicle loans of the PEUs were sourced from traditional lending institutions or financing companies (52.8 percent) and motor vehicle dealers (27 percent) (Appendix Table VII.A2-3). Traditional lending institutions/financing companies were largely reported in AONCR while in-house financing provided by dealers was more common in the NCR. Other loan providers were informal lenders (7 percent), banks (9.4 percent) (mostly U/KBs), employer (2.9 percent), and non-stock savings and loan association (NSSLA) (0.5 percent).

Figure VII.A2-1  
**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Various Loan Characteristics**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for some items on vehicle loans, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Other purposes of vehicle loans cited by PEUs include purchase of other vehicles such as electric bicycles.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for figures under loan purpose, which may add up to more than 100 percent because PEUs may have cited more than one loan purpose.

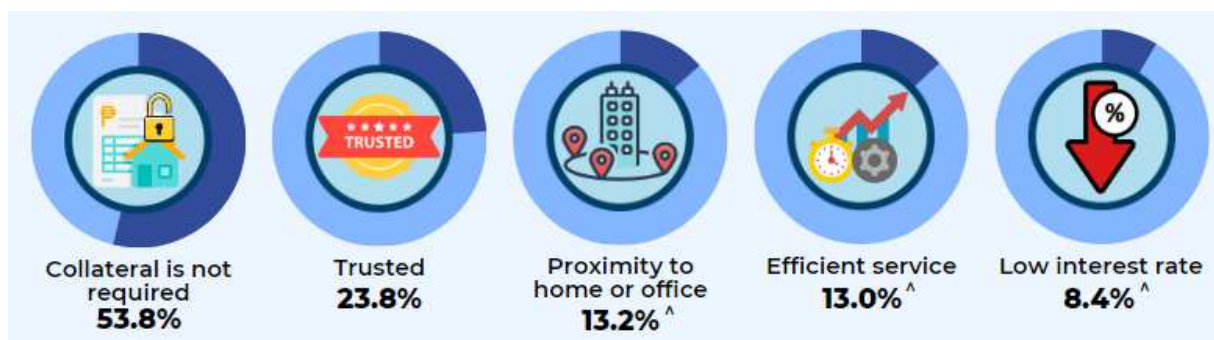
**Lack of collateral requirement and trust in the institution were the primary considerations in choosing a vehicle loan provider.** The absence of a collateral requirement (53.8 percent) was the topmost factor in selecting the source of their vehicle loan, followed by trust in the institution (23.8 percent), proximity to home or workplace (13.2 percent), and efficiency of service (13 percent) (Figure VII.A2-2; Appendix Table VII.A2-4). The absence of a collateral requirement for loans in the AONCR was a key factor influencing borrowers' decisions, whereas proximity to their homes or offices was a primary consideration for those in the NCR.

**Most of the outstanding vehicle loans were secured.** Although the lack of collateral requirement was the primary consideration of the PEUs in choosing a vehicle loan provider, only a few of the said loans (accounting for 7.3 percent) did not have a collateral (Appendix Table VII.A2-5a). The vehicle itself and real estate, mostly land parcel, were used as collateral for secured vehicle loans (Appendix Table VII.A2-5b).

**About 95 percent of the outstanding vehicle loans amounted to more than ₱50,000.** The principal amount (excluding interest and other charges or fees) of almost all (95.1 percent) of the outstanding vehicle loans was more than ₱50,000 (Appendix

Table VII.A2-6). The largest group, which ranged from ₱50,001 to ₱100,000, for about three-fourths (70.9 percent). Around 24.2 percent of the reported loans amounted to more than ₱100,000, mostly between ₱100,001 and ₱150,000. Only 4.9 percent of the vehicle loans had a principal amount of ₱50,000 or below. The average principal amount of all the reported vehicle loans was about ₱146,000 while the median amount was at ₱78,200.

Figure VII.A2-2  
**Top Five Reasons\* of PEUs for Choosing their Vehicle Loan Provider**  
 in percent share to total number of vehicle loans  
 as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this particular item, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

**Almost all of the outstanding vehicle loans were medium-term loans.** Around 95 percent of all the outstanding vehicle loans of the PEUs were expected to be paid within five years (Appendix Table VII.A2-7). About four-fifths (80.2 percent) of these loans had a tenor of more than two to five years, 14.8 percent had a tenor of more than one year to two years, and 5.5 percent had a tenor of up to one year. Only 0.9 percent were considered as long-term loans or had a repayment period of more than five years. Meanwhile, 1.8 percent of the vehicle loans had no set repayment period. The average and median repayment period of the reported vehicle loans were about three years. These findings were generally observed across areas.

**Most of the outstanding vehicle loans had an interest rate of below 20 percent per annum.** The interest rate of majority of the outstanding vehicle loans of the PEUs was below 20 percent per annum (Appendix Table VII.A2-8a). Nearly two-thirds (66.5 percent) of the vehicle loans had an annual interest rate of between 10 percent and 19.9 percent, 15.7 percent had 5-9.9 percent, while 6.4 percent had below five percent. Around 9.9 percent paid an interest rate of at least 20 percent per annum.<sup>118</sup> The resulting average annual interest rate was 12.4 percent. By area, the interest rates charged on the vehicle loans in rural AONCR were generally higher than those in the urban areas, including NCR. This may be attributed to the higher proportion of vehicle loans in the urban AONCR sourced from banks and individual money lenders, which posted higher average interest rates compared to other loan providers (Appendix Tables VII.A2-3 and VII.A2-8b).

**The majority of the outstanding vehicle loans were paid on or ahead of schedule.** About three in every five (61.6 percent) of the outstanding vehicle loans of the PEUs were paid on schedule, a fourth (26.4 percent) were ahead of schedule (by less than

<sup>118</sup> The reported vehicle loans with unspecified interest rate represented 2.3 percent per annum.

three months), while 10.9 percent were behind schedule (mostly by less than three months) (Appendix Table VII.A2-9). Many of the loans that were paid ahead of schedule were from the NCR, while those behind schedule were from rural areas. Meanwhile, only 1.1 percent of the vehicle loans had no set or agreed upon amortization schedule.

**More than half of the outstanding vehicle loans had a remaining balance below ₱50,000.** Outstanding loans that were below ₱50,000 accounted for 57.1 percent while those between ₱50,000 and ₱100,000 recorded at 34.2 percent. Furthermore, about one in every 10 (8.8 percent) of the outstanding vehicle loans had remaining balance of above ₱100,000. The average and median vehicle loan balance was estimated at ₱72,758 and ₱48,100, respectively.

In terms of the balance-to-principal ratio, 61.9 percent of the outstanding vehicle loans had a ratio above 50 percent, 30.6 percent had ratio between 20 percent and 40 percent, and 7.5 percent had ratio below 20 percent (Appendix Table VII.A2-10). On the average, the paid-off portion of the principal of the vehicle loans was estimated at 56.4 percent.

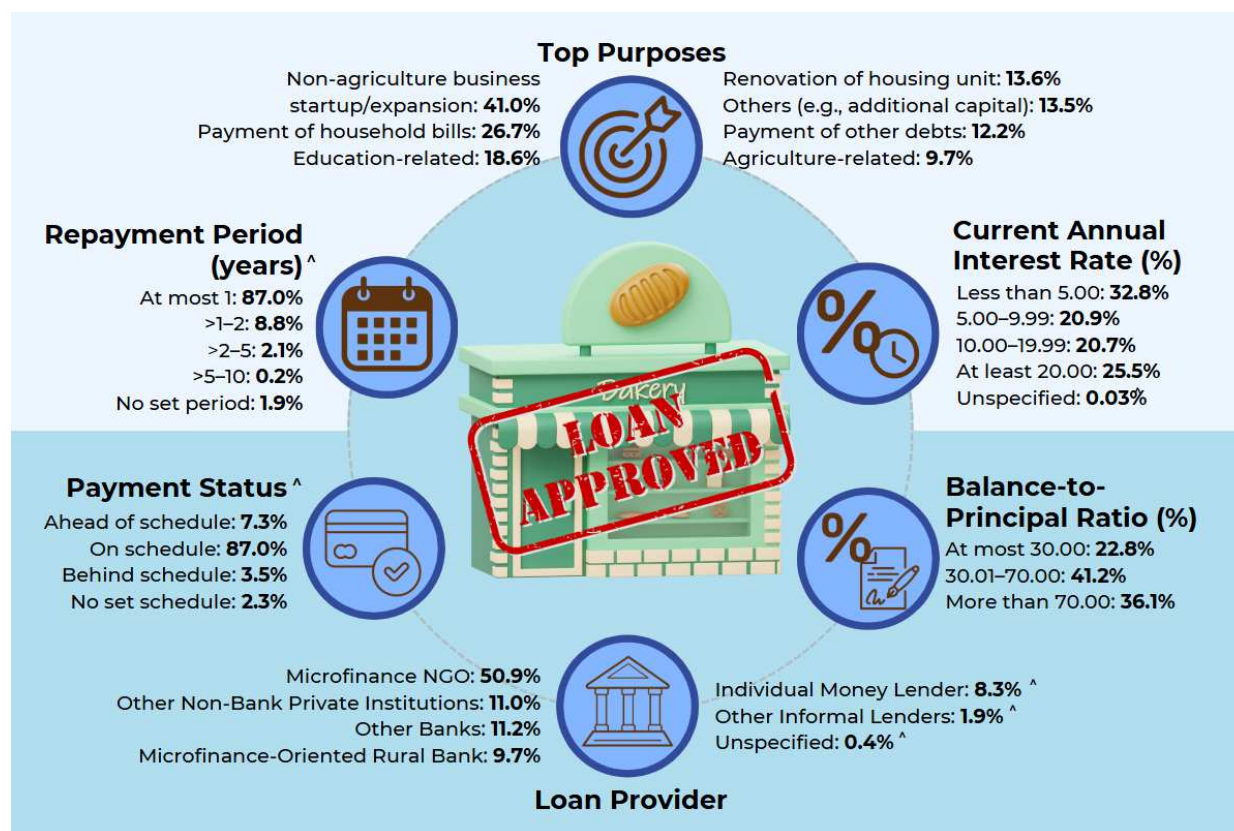
## Business Loans

**Majority of the business loans of the PEUs were microfinance or small-scale ones.** Around 6.1 percent of the PEUs had an outstanding business loan. By type, PEUs with microfinance loans accounted for 4.8 percent while those with non-microfinance business loans recorded at 1.4 percent. The proportion of PEUs with outstanding business loans, particularly microfinance loans, was higher in proportion in AONCR than in the NCR. Almost 90 percent (89.5 percent) of these PEUs had an average of one outstanding business loan (Appendix Table VII.A3-1). Less than 10 percent had more than one outstanding loan—8.8 percent had two, 1.6 percent had three, and 0.1 percent had four.

**Most of the outstanding business loans were used as capital to start or expand the business.** The top three uses of business loan proceeds were the following: non-agriculture business startup/expansion (41 percent), payment of utility bills (26.7 percent), and human capital investment or education-related expenses (18.6 percent) (Appendix Table VII.A3-2a). A similar trend was generally observed across areas.

**More than half of the business loans were provided by microfinance NGOs.** Consistent with previous survey results, majority (53.5 percent) of the business loans were obtained from microfinance NGO (Appendix Table VII.A3-3a). Other key providers of business loans were banks (21 percent), traditional lending institution or financing companies (11.8 percent), and informal lenders (mostly individual money lenders) (10.2 percent), which were the main providers of non-microfinance loans (Appendix Table VII.A3-3b).

Figure VII.A3-1  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Various Loan Characteristics**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for some items on business loans, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

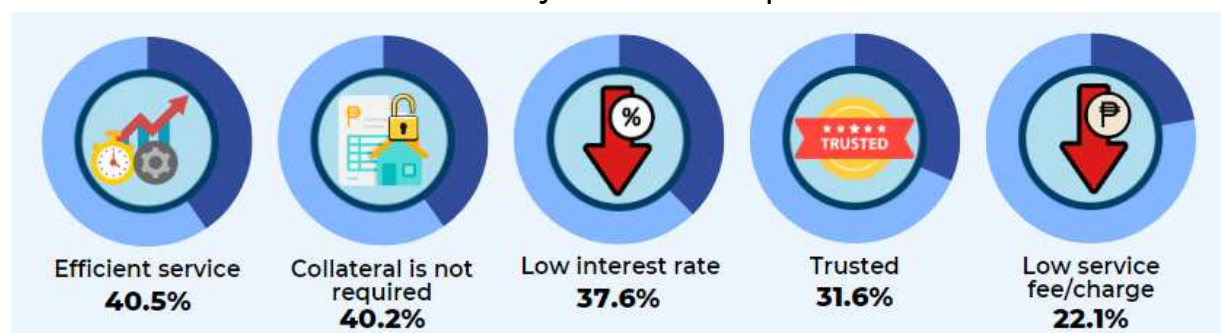
The purpose of business loans includes non-business-related items, as portion of the said loan may be allocated for other uses.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for figures under loan purpose, which may add up to more than 100 percent because PEUs may have cited more than one loan purpose.

**Efficiency of service, lack of collateral requirement, and low interest rate were the primary considerations of the PEUs in choosing the business loan provider.** Efficiency of service was the leading reason of borrowers (40.5 percent) in selecting the source of their business loan. This was followed closely by absence of a collateral requirement (40.2 percent) and low interest rate (37.6 percent) (Appendix Table VII.A3-4a). Other considerations, particularly in AONCR, were trust in the institution (31.6 percent), low service fees or charges (22.1 percent), proximity to home or office (21.6 percent), being the only provider that approved the loan application (12.6 percent), high maximum loanable amount (9.5 percent), and membership in an organization (7.3 percent).

**The majority of the outstanding business loans had no collateral.** As most of the business loans were microfinance loans, which required little or no collateral, almost all (96.6 percent) of the business loans were unsecured (Appendix Table VII.A3-5a). Of the 3.4 percent loans that were collateralized, about 70 percent were secured against an appliance, equipment, or electronic gadget.

Figure VII.A3-2  
**Top Five Reasons of PEUs for Their Business Loan Provider**  
 in percent share to total number of vehicle loans  
 as of survey data collection period



**A vast majority of the outstanding business loans had a principal amount of below ₱30,000.** Nearly nine in every 10 (88.6 percent) business loans had a principal amount of below ₱30,000, excluding interest and other charges/fees (Appendix Table VII.A3-6a). Of these loans, around a third each had an approved amount of ₱5,001-₱10,000 (34.4 percent) and ₱10,001-₱30,000 (30.7 percent) while only 3.6 percent amounted to ₱5,000 or below. More than 11 percent of the loans had a principal amount of greater than ₱30,000. The amount of almost all of these loans was below the maximum loanable amount of ₱150,000 for microfinance. Only 0.4 percent had a principal amount that surpassed the said threshold. It is interesting to note that non-microfinance loans recorded higher average principal amounts than microfinance loans, probably due to the limit imposed on the maximum loan amount for microfinance loans (Appendix Table VII.A3-6b).<sup>119</sup>

**Outstanding business loans were generally short-term loans.** Around 87 percent of all the outstanding business loans of the PEUs had tenor of one year or below, as microfinance loans typically have short repayment period (Appendix Table VII.A3-7a). A tenth (10.9 percent) of the business loans had repayment period of more than two to five years, and 0.2 percent had a repayment period of more than five years. About 1.9 percent of the business loans had no set repayment period. The average repayment period of the reported business loans was around eight to nine months.

**About half of the outstanding business loans had interest rates below 10 percent.** Loans with prevailing interest rates of below 5.0 percent and between 5.0 percent and 9.9 percent accounted for 32.8 percent and 20.9 percent, respectively (Appendix Table VII.A-8a). In general, the interest rate of the outstanding business loans of the PEUs was below 20 percent per annum. The remaining half (46.2 percent) were from the groups 10.0-19.9 percent (20.7 percent), 20.0-29.9 percent (20.3 percent), and 30.0 percent or above (5.1 percent).

**Outstanding business loans were generally paid as scheduled.** About nine in every 10 (87 percent) of the outstanding business loans of the PEUs were paid on schedule (Appendix Table VII.A-9a). Around 7.3 percent were paid ahead of the due

<sup>119</sup> The maximum principal amount of microfinance loans shall not exceed P150,000, which is equivalent to the maximum capitalization of a microenterprise under RA No. 8425 (BSP, 2024).

date (by less than a year), while only 3.5 percent were behind schedule (by less than five years). The majority of the loans that were paid behind schedule were from the NCR and rural areas. This could be attributed to the delayed lifting of quarantine restrictions, particularly in the NCR, which disrupted operations of businesses and hampered their recovery from the pandemic and their ability to settle their outstanding balances.

**Almost all of the outstanding business loans had remaining balance below ₱30,000.** Outstanding loans with remaining balances of ₱5,000 or below, ₱5,001–₱10,000, and ₱10,001–₱30,000 accounted for 48.7 percent, 26.4 percent, and 17.9 percent, respectively (Appendix Table VII.A3-10a). The remaining 7.0 percent were business loans with amount due greater than ₱30,000, most of which were between ₱30,001 to ₱50,000.

Despite the relatively low remaining balance, more than half (53.1 percent) of the outstanding business loans had amounts left to be paid equivalent to at least 50 percent of the principal amount (Figure VII.A4-1; Appendix Table VII.A3-11a). Outstanding business loans with balance-to-principal ratio between 30 percent and 50 percent or below 30 percent accounted for 34.2 percent and 12.7 percent, respectively.

The average and median business loan balance was estimated at ₱10,809 and ₱5,300, respectively, while those of the balance-to-principal ratio stood at 59 percent and 55 percent, respectively.

## Other Loans

**Less than a tenth of the PEUs had other loans that were still outstanding.** The PEUs with other types of loans that were still outstanding at the time of the survey accounted for 8.2 percent (Appendix Table VII-1). Majority (83.8 percent) of these PEUs had at least one while the remaining 16.3 percent had two (13.1 percent) or more (3.2 percent) other loans (Appendix Table VII.A4-1).

**Other types of loan were mostly all-/multi-purpose, salary, and personal loans.** All-/multi-purpose loans (2.5 percent), salary loans (1.8 percent), and personal loans (0.9 percent) primarily comprised the other loans (Appendix Table VII-1). Salary loans were the most popular type of other loans in the NCR, whereas all-/multi-purpose loan and personal loans was more common in AONCR.

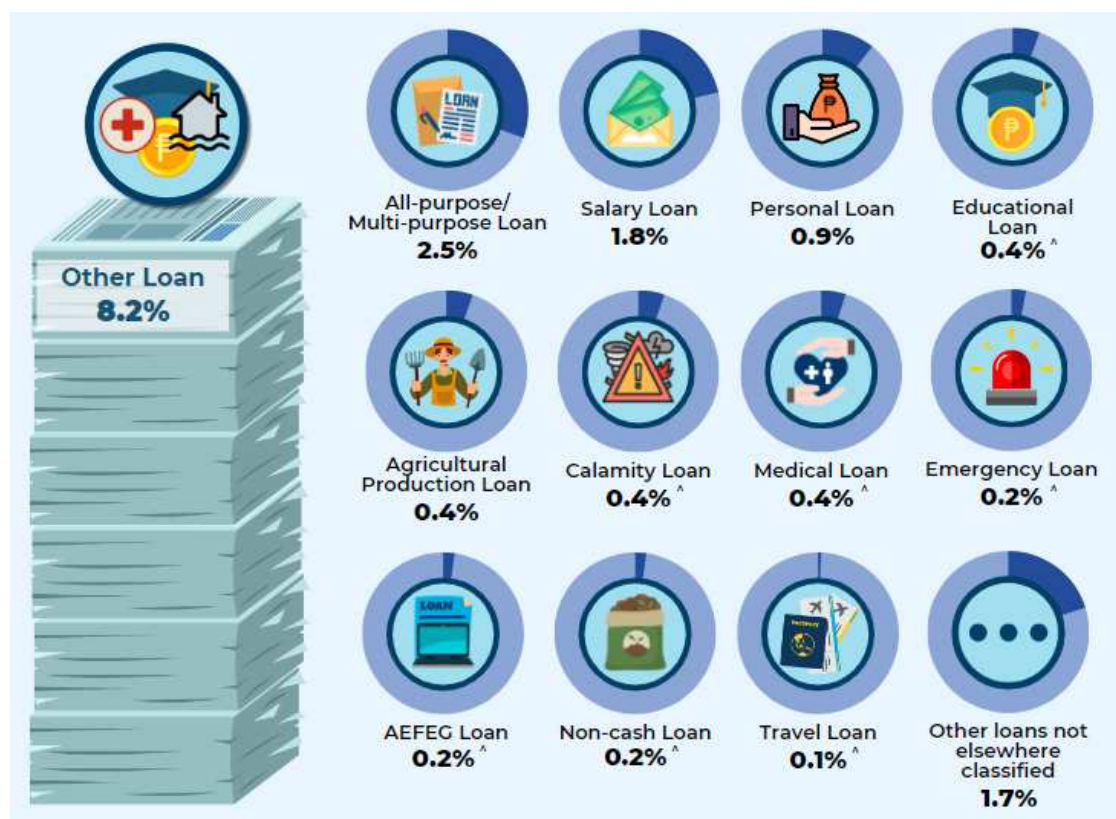
The PEUs also had an outstanding calamity loan, agricultural production loan, emergency loan, non-cash loan, and appliance, equipment, furniture, and electronic gadget (AEFEG) loan, among others.

**These other loans were mostly used for payment of household bills and other expenses such as education and health, particularly in the NCR.** Almost a quarter (24.2 percent) of these other loans were used to finance payment of household bills. Around 15 percent were used for education (16.8 percent) and health (15.6 percent) purposes (Appendix Table VII.A4-2a). The top uses were reported for loans in both urban and rural areas. However, utilization of proceeds for agricultural purposes was mostly reported in AONCR. Other cited uses of proceeds were the renovation of housing unit (11 percent), payment of other debts (10.8 percent), non-agriculture

business expansion (9.7 percent), agricultural related (7.6 percent), and purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget (4.8 percent), among others.

Figure VII.A4-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Rate of Other Loan and Type of Other Loan**  
in percent share to total number of vehicle loans  
as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for some items on other loans, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

AEFEG = Appliance, equipment, furniture, and electronic gadget

Figures may add up to more than the proportion of PEUs with Other Loans (8.2 percent), as PEUs may have more than one type of other loan.

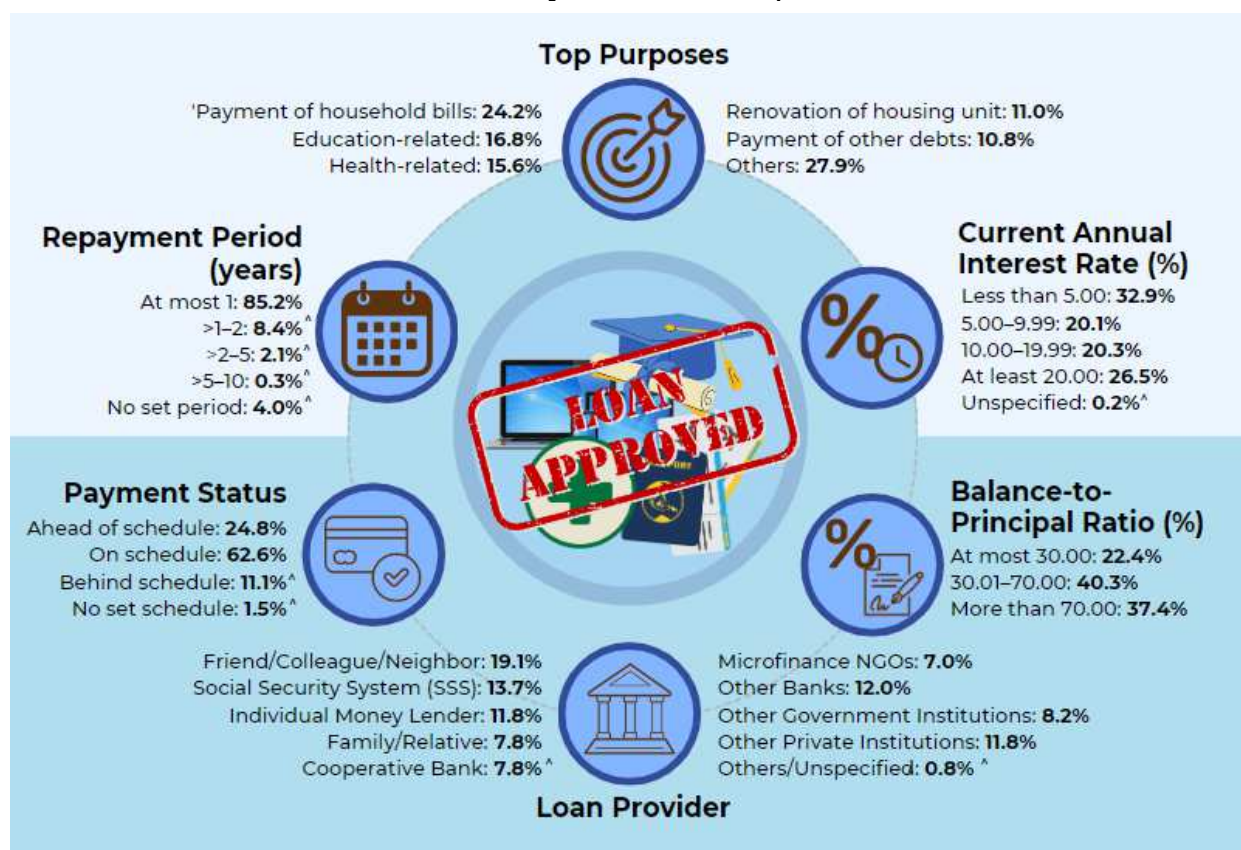
**Friends/colleagues/neighbors were the top sources of other loans.** About two in every five (19.1 percent) other loans were obtained from non-relatives (i.e., friends, colleagues or neighbors) (Appendix Table VII.A4-3a). Other informal lenders such as individual money lenders as well as family members and relatives accounted for 11.8 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively.

Among the formal institutions, banks (mostly cooperative and rural) provided about a fifth (19.8 percent) of these other loans. Meanwhile, the government's SSS (13.7 percent) and microfinance NGOs (7.0 percent) were the other popular loan providers in urban and rural areas, respectively.

**The absence of collateral, efficient service, and trust in the provider were the main considerations in choosing the provider of other loans.** The most cited reason for choosing the provider of other loans was the absence of a collateral, which accounted for 32.9 percent (Appendix Table VII.A4-4a). This observation partly explains why

informal lenders were the popular choice for this type of loan. Following closely were efficient service (27.8 percent) and trust in the institution (27.7 percent).

Figure VII.A4-2  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Various Loan Characteristics**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for some items on other loans, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Loans from other persons primarily used for other purposes were also included. Other purposes of other loans cited by PEUs include providing for daily expenses such as food and groceries and funding emergency expenses.

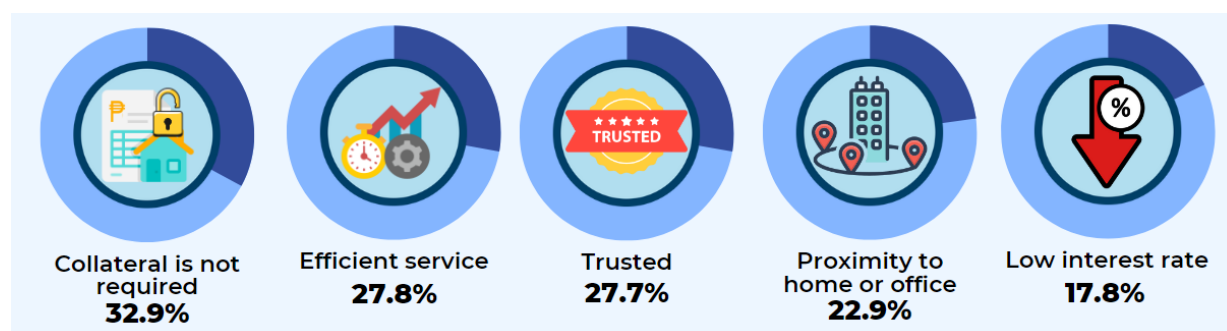
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for figures under loan purpose, which may add up to more than 100 percent as PEUs may have cited more than one loan purpose.

By area, the lack of collateral requirement was the most cited reason in the NCR and other urban areas, whereas trust was the most important consideration of the PEUs in rural areas. These reasons vary across island groups. The absence of collateral was the top reason in Balance Luzon, trust in Visayas, and efficient service in Mindanao.

**Automated teller machine (ATM) cards were the most used collateral for other loans.** About 3.1 percent of the other loans were secured (Appendix Table VII.A4-5a). The most commonly used loan collateral was ATM cards (36.9 percent), vehicles (14.4 percent), land (14.3 percent), and appliances or equipment (12.5 percent). Other types of assets that were used as collateral were harvest (6.8 percent), housing units (5.8 percent), electronic gadgets (1.0 percent), and farm animals (0.8 percent).

The use of ATM or debit card as loan collateral, more commonly known as sangla-ATM,<sup>120</sup> was more common in AONCR, particularly urban areas (43 percent), than in the NCR (26.7 percent). It was also the most popular collateral type for other loans not elsewhere classified (86.3 percent), medical loans (54.9 percent), all-/multi-purpose loans (53.5 percent), and AEFEG loans (51.5 percent) (Appendix Table VII.A4-5b).

Figure VII.A4-3  
**Top Five Reasons of PEUs for Their Provider for Other Loans**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



**About 80 percent of the other loans had a principal amount of at most ₱30,000.** The biggest cohort of other loans, comprising 34.1 percent, had a principal amount of ₱5,000 or below (Appendix Table VII.A4-6a). Other loan cohorts amounted to ₱10,001 to ₱30,000 (at 29.3 percent) and ₱5,001 to ₱10,000 (at 17.4 percent), ₱30,001 to ₱100,000 (at 13.5 percent), and those exceeding ₱100,000 (at 5.8 percent).

Travel loans, salary loans, and emergency loans posted the highest average principal amount at about ₱69,000, ₱72,000, and ₱42,000, respectively (Appendix Table VII.A4-6b). It is interesting to note that large-value loans were most likely obtained from formal institutions such as universal and commercial banks, the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and in-house financing (Appendix Table VII.A4-6c). However, among the informal ones, family and relatives were the go-to lenders for larger-value loans.

**The majority of other loans with agreed-upon repayment period were short-term loans.** About four in every five (78.1 percent) other loans had an agreed upon repayment period (Appendix Table VII.A4-7a). In particular, 44.7 percent were short-term loans or with repayment period of one year or below. Around 32 percent were medium-term loans or those with repayment periods of more than one year to five years. The remaining 1.5 percent were long-term loans with repayment period of more than five years.

<sup>120</sup> Under the Sangla-ATM scheme, the lender obtains the borrower's ATM card and personal identification number to withdraw the loan repayments until the entire amount is paid. Although there is no explicit prohibition on the use of ATM card as collateral, the BSP issued an advisory against the sangla-ATM loans, citing unauthorized withdrawals as a major risk of such scheme (BSP, 2023; Ager, 2018). The House of Representatives also filed House Bill No. 7966 or the Anti-ATM Pawning Scheme Bill in response to the growing concern on the Sangla-ATM (Anti-ATM Pawning Scheme Bill of 2020).

Meanwhile, all-/multi-purpose loans, educational loans, agricultural loans, AEFEG loans, and non-cash loans as short-term loans based on average repayment period (Appendix Table VII.A4-7b). Salary loans, personal loans, calamity loans, emergency loans, and travel loans, however, fell under the medium-term category. Almost all of the other loans not elsewhere classified had no agreed upon repayment period.

**About three in every five other types of loans had an interest rate below 10 percent.**

Around 42 percent of the other loans had an interest rate ranging from 0.01 percent to less than 10 percent (Appendix Table VII.A4-8a). These loans were generally provided by formal institutions such as banks and government agencies (e.g., SSS and GSIS) (Appendix Table VII.A4-8c). The interest-free loans, however, constituted 18 percent and mostly sourced from informal lenders such as family members, relatives, friends, colleagues, and neighbors. The remaining 37.8 percent had an interest rate of more than 10 percent. These loans were mainly obtained from non-microfinance government organization, online lending platforms, individual money lenders, and cooperatives.

**Most of the other loans were paid on time.** About four in every five (79.7 percent) other loans had an agreed upon amortization schedule (Appendix Table VII.A4-9a). Nearly two-thirds (66.4 percent) of these loans were paid on time, about 6.8 percent were paid ahead of schedule (mostly six months ahead), while only 6.5 percent were paid past the due date (i.e., the majority were behind by less than a year).

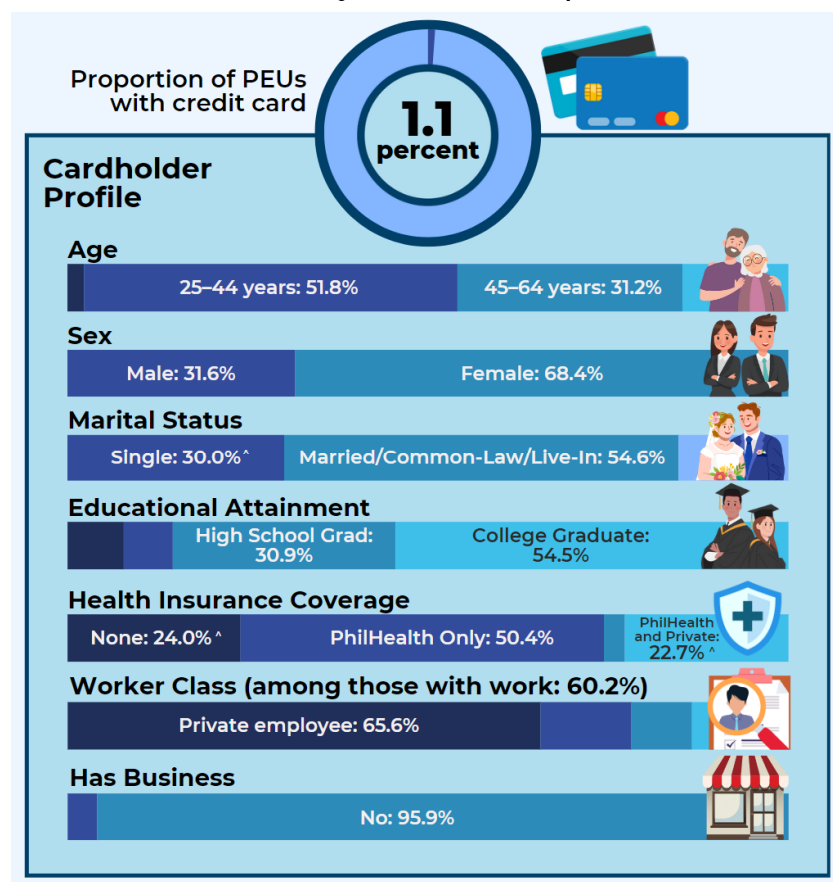
**About nine in every 10 other loans had outstanding loan with remaining balance of ₱30,000 or below.** Half (50.2 percent) of the other loans had remaining balance below ₱5,000 (Appendix Table VII.A4-10a). Nearly a fifth of each had an unpaid balance of ₱10,001 to ₱30,000 (21.7 percent) or ₱5,001 to ₱10,000 (16 percent). Around 12.1 percent of the other loans had a due amount higher than ₱30,000. Among the different types of other loans, travel loans had the greatest average amount due at nearly ₱42,000, which could be attributed to having the highest average principal amount at almost ₱69,000 (Appendix Table VII.A4-10b).

In terms of balance-to-principal ratio, 37.6 percent were 50 percent or below, 31.6 percent were above 90 percent, and 30.8 percent were between 50 percent and 90 percent (Appendix Table VII.A4-11a). The average and median balance-to-principal ratios posted at 67.1 percent and 66 percent, respectively.

## B. CREDIT CARD DEBT

**Less than two percent of the PEUs owned a credit card, with a vast majority owning one.** Around 1.1 percent of Filipino households reported that they owned a credit card (Appendix Table VII.B-1). This was marginally lower than 1.6 percent in 2018. Ownership rate was slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Appendix Table VII.B-2). This may be due to higher demand for credit cards and higher proportion of active users of digital payment channels, such as credit cards, in urban areas.

Figure VII.B-1  
**Distribution of Credit Card Owners, by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for some items on credit cards, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

**Credit card owners tend to be young adults, at least high school graduate, and/or working in a private establishment.<sup>121</sup>** More than half (51.8 percent) of the PEU members with credit card were 25–44 years old while 31.2 percent were 45–64 years old (Figure VII.B-1; Appendix Table VII.B-3). About 85.4 percent of these owners were at least high school graduate, more than half of which (54.5 percent) finished college. Further, 76 percent of credit card owners were covered by some form of health insurance, whether it be PhilHealth, a private health insurance, or both. In terms of their work and business, 60.2 percent of these credit card owners were employed whereas only less than five percent operated a business. Among these employed credit card owners, a large proportion were mana-

gers, professionals, technician and associate professionals, clerical support workers, and service and sales workers, with nearly two-thirds (65.6 percent) worked for private establishment.

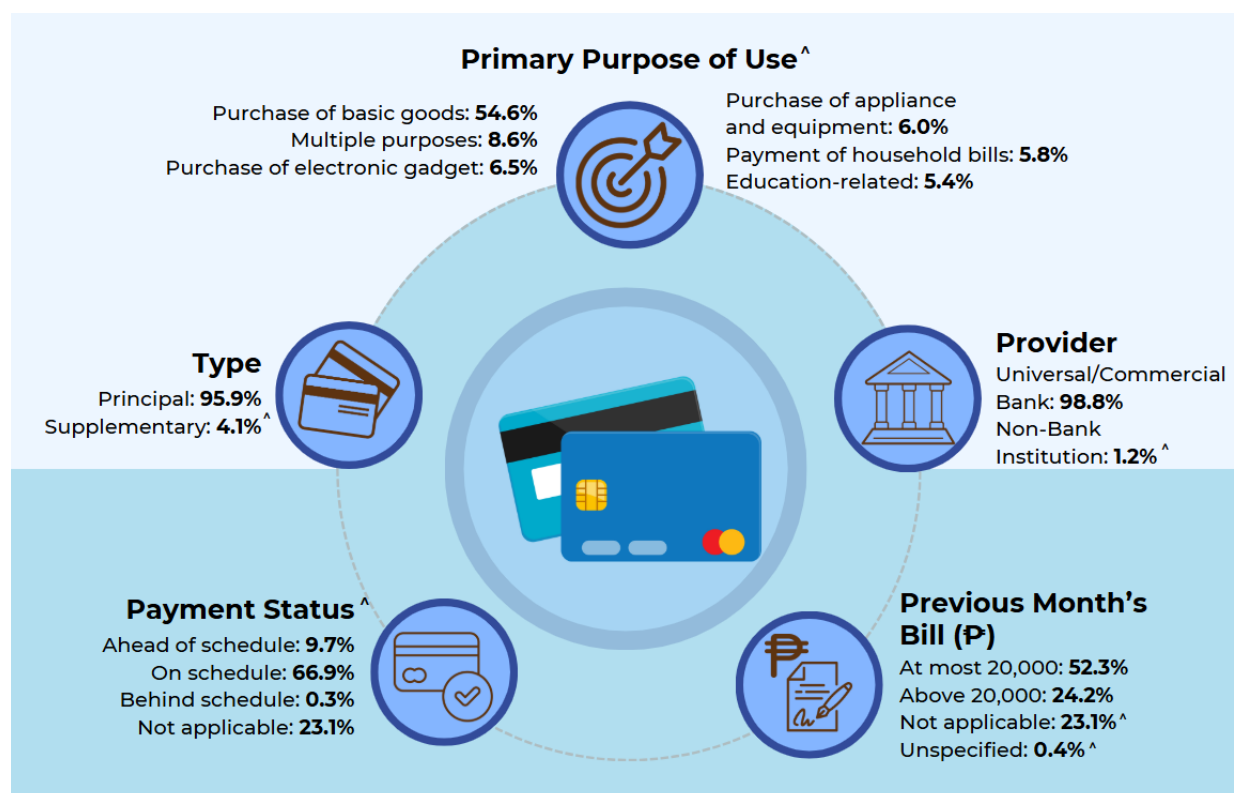
**Almost every credit card owned by the PEUs were principal cards provided by universal and commercial banks, with a credit limit averaging at about ₱60,000.** About 95.9 percent of credit cards owned by the PEUs were principal cards, and 98.8 percent were provided by universal and commercial banks (Figure VII.B-2; Appendix Tables VII.B-4 and VII.B-5). The credit limit of these cards averaged at around ₱60,000, with half of the cards having credit limit of at most ₱35,000 (Appendix Table VII.B-6). Credit cards owned by the PEUs in the NCR had the highest average credit limit at almost ₱80,000. The average credit limits of cards in urban AONCR and rural areas were lower at around ₱45,000 and ₱67,000, respectively. More than 43 percent of the credit cards had a credit limit of ₱30,000 or below, almost a third (32.5 percent) had a credit limit of ₱30,001–₱60,000, while nearly a fourth (24.3 percent) had a credit

<sup>121</sup> This observation was based on the results of a Multiple Correspondence Analysis of demographic characteristics among credit cardholders.

limit of above ₱60,000. Meanwhile, the proportion of credit cards with a credit limit of over ₱60,000 was relatively higher in the NCR (30.7 percent) than in AONCR (21.2 percent).

**The purchase of basic goods is the leading primary use of credit cards across areas.** Credit cards owned by the PEUs were primarily used for the purchase of basic goods during the past month prior to the survey. More than half (54.6 percent) of the credit cards were used primarily for the said purpose, and this proportion was slightly higher than 51.3 percent in the previous survey results (Figure VII.B-2; Appendix Table VII.B-7). Almost a tenth (8.6 percent) of the credit cards were used for more than one purpose in equal apportionment (the second most cited primary use), such as purchase of basic goods and payment of household bills or health-related expenses. This was more evident in the NCR and rural areas.

Figure VII.B-2  
**Distribution of Credit Cards, by Various Credit Card Characteristics**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses for some items on credit cards, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for figures under primary purpose of use as only those reported by at least five percent of PEUs were shown for presentation purposes.

Other commonly reported uses were the purchase of electronic gadget (6.5 percent), payment of appliance and equipment (6.0 percent), and payment of household bills (5.8 percent). The use of credit cards for the purchase of electronic gadget was more common in urban areas (10.2 percent in the NCR, 5.7 percent in AONCR) while it was barely cited in rural areas (with only 3.1 percent). Payment of household bills (specifically utility bills) was also more commonly reported in urban areas (6.4 percent in the NCR, 6.3 percent in AONCR) than in rural areas (3.9 percent).

These findings reflect the increased priority of the PEUs toward spending for food, groceries, and other basic necessities as well as a decreased attention to spending on non-essential items such as appliances, equipment, and electronic gadgets during the pandemic.

**Credit card bill<sup>122</sup> charged to cardholders were slightly above ₱20,000 on average, with only partial payments being made mostly on schedule.** The previous month's credit card bill of the PEUs averaged at about ₱21,000, with half of those credit cards billed at ₱11,000 or below (Appendix Table VII.B-8). About 52.3 percent of the credit cards had bills of at most ₱20,000, while 24.2 percent were billed at above ₱20,000 (Figure VII.B-2). Meanwhile, 23.1 percent did not have any credit card bill while only 0.4 percent did not report any credit card bill amount. By area, the average credit card bill was higher in the NCR (around ₱27,000) than in AONCR (about ₱17,000).

Credit card bill payments were higher in the NCR than in AONCR. Among the 76.9 percent of the credit cards with reported bill for the previous month, almost all (76.6 percent) were paid on or ahead of the scheduled due date: 66.9 percent were on schedule while 9.7 percent were paid in advance. Meanwhile, only 0.3 percent of the credit cards with existing bill were paid behind schedule (Appendix Table VII.B-9). By area, more credit cards in rural areas had bill payments made past their due date, as compared to those in urban areas.

The average amount of credit card bills payment was estimated at around ₱9,000, which was less than half of the average amount of credit card bill (Appendix Table VII.B-10). This finding suggests that some credit cards might have unsettled balance at the time of the survey.

**About three in every ten credit card accounts had an outstanding debt, amounting to at least ₱5,000.** Outstanding balance (after the last payment was made) was reported among 29.5 percent of the credit card accounts of the PEUs (Appendix Table VII.B-10).<sup>123</sup> Among these credit card accounts, about 6.1 percent had an outstanding balance ranging from ₱5,001 to ₱10,000 and 23.4 percent had a remaining balance of above ₱10,000. Meanwhile, 0.4 percent have unreported remaining balances.

On the average, the balance on these credit card accounts was estimated at around ₱12,000 in 2021, lower than about ₱15,000 in 2018. The average balance was relatively higher in the NCR (almost ₱18,000) than in AONCR (around ₱10,000 in AONCR).

<sup>122</sup> The PEUs were asked about the amount of their latest credit card bill during their interview. Thus, credit bill amounts indicate the credit card expenses of the PEUs at different points in the data collection.

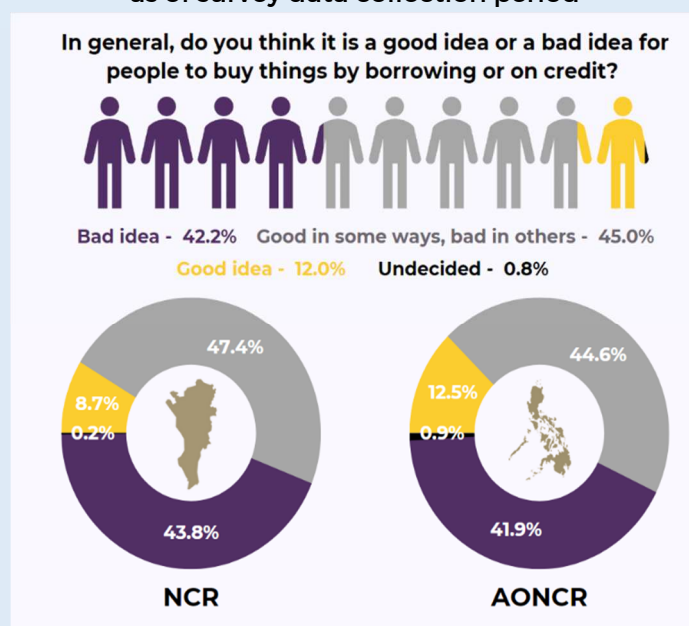
<sup>123</sup> Almost half (47 percent) of the reported credit cards had fully settled their previous month's bills (i.e., zero remaining balance after payment of credit card bill), while the remaining 23.1 percent had no credit card debt as of the previous billing period.

## Box 7. Good Debt or Bad Debt: Filipino Households' Attitudes Toward Credit

Borrowing money or incurring debt has earned a generally negative perception among Filipinos. It often sends a message that most borrowers are not financially responsible and tend to spend beyond their means (Ta-asan, 2023; Domingo, 2023). Adding to this negative view is the concept of bad debt, or debts that go unpaid, either deliberately or due to negligence, despite the borrower's financial capacity. Such perception seemed to hold even during the COVID-19 pandemic as only a few respondents opined that purchasing on credit is a good idea. Only 12 percent of the respondents thought that it is a good idea for people to buy things on credit or by borrowing, while about 45 percent believed that purchasing on credit is only good in some ways (Figure VII.B-3; Appendix Table VII.B-11). Relatively more members of these groups were residing in AONCR. By contrast, 42.2 percent of the respondents perceived borrowing money to be bad in general.

However, borrowing money, in some cases, can also be seen as acceptable and even beneficial to improve a person's financial situation, especially during emergencies and financial hardship. It is thus expected that lenders almost always check for the credit profile of the borrower and/or ask for the purpose of the loan before approval.

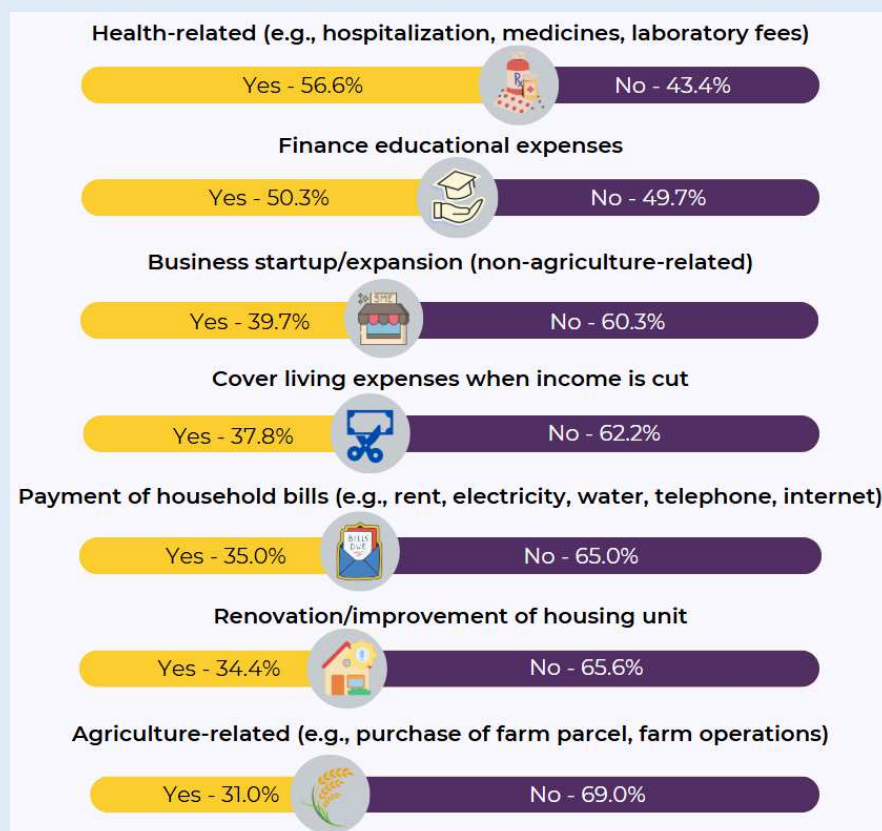
Figure VII.B-3  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Opinion About Credit and by Area**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Health- and education-related expenses emerged as the most acceptable reasons for borrowing money among respondents. More than half of the respondents perceived that it is reasonable to borrow money for these two aforementioned reasons (Figure VII.B-4; Appendix Table VII.B-12). Other acceptable reasons cited by at least 30 percent of the households were non-agricultural business startup or expansion (39.7 percent), living expenses in case there is a reduction in income (37.8 percent), payment of household bills (35 percent), house renovation/improvement (34.5 percent), and agricultural expenses (31 percent). The least acceptable reason for households was vacation or leisure travel expenses, with only 7.4 percent of the respondents selecting it. These results suggest that households generally prioritize essential expenses and long-term investments over discretionary spending on leisure items/activities.

Figure VII.B-4  
**Most Accepted Reasons of Respondents for Borrowing Money**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



Note: Only the reasons with acceptability rates of more than 30 percent were included in the figure for presentation purposes.

## C. OTHER PAST DUE BILLS<sup>124</sup>

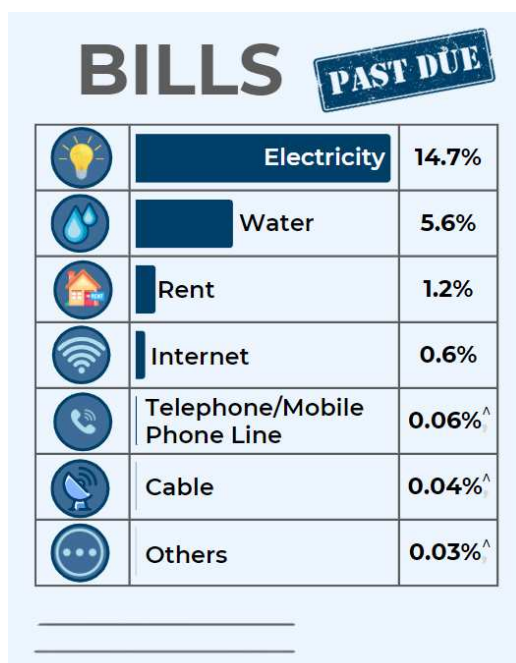
**Electricity and water bills were the most common past due bills of the PEUs.** About 16.4 percent of the PEUs had a household bill pending settlement at the time of the survey (Appendix Table VII-1). Electricity and water bills were the leading types of past due bills, reported by 14.7 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, of the PEUs (Figure VII.C-1; Appendix Table VII.C-1). A few PEUs (1.9 percent) reported that they also had an unpaid rent (1.2 percent), and other bills such as internet, telephone/mobile phone and cable (0.7 percent) during the survey period. A higher proportion of PEUs in AONCR reported past due electricity bill, while more PEUs reported all other types of bill in the NCR as past due.

**Majority of the past due bills amounted to ₱5,000 or below.** Almost all (92.5 percent) of the past due household bills had an amount of ₱5,000 or below

<sup>124</sup> In this report, these refer to bills that were not paid on schedule or due date, regardless of whether there was a grace period or not. Meanwhile, some estimates for this type of liability were based only on a small number of observations and, hence, shall be interpreted with caution.

(Appendix Table VII.C-2a). Around 41.6 percent were ₱1,001–₱5,000, 22.1 percent were ₱501–₱1,000, and 28.7 percent were ₱500 or below. Only 6.9 percent of the past due bills amounted more than ₱5,000. On average, the past due household bills amounted to about ₱2,000.

Figure VII.C-1  
**Distribution of PEUs with Other  
 Past Due Bills, by Type of Bill**  
 in percent  
 as of survey data collection period



^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for this particular item, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

By area, the average amount of past due household bills was higher in the NCR compared to that in AONCR and the national average. In particular, the average past due bill in the NCR amounted to almost ₱5,000, which was twice the national average of ₱2,000 and nearly thrice that in AONCR of about ₱1,700.

By type of bill, rent posted the highest average past due amount at almost ₱5,000, with about a fifth (17.3 percent) of the bills owing up to above ₱5,000 (Appendix Table VII.C-2b). Internet and electricity bills followed next, with average past due amounts of approximately ₱1,700 and ₱1,600, respectively. The amount of past due water, telephone/mobile phone, and cable bills averaged only at ₱700–₱800, while that for tax declaration on real estate amounted to almost ₱4,000.

**More than half of the past due household bills had been unpaid for at most three weeks.** Among the past due bills of the PEUs, about half (47.1 percent) had been due by at most a week while nearly a tenth (23.2 percent) were for one to three weeks (Appendix Table VII.C-3a). Around 29.7 percent were past the deadline for more than two weeks up to a month, while

14.8 percent had been unpaid for more than a month. Among the different type of bills, tax declaration on real estate recorded the highest average number of days past due by more than a month (Appendix Table VII.C-3b).

## Box 8. The Net Worth: An Indicator of Filipino Households' Financial Well-Being

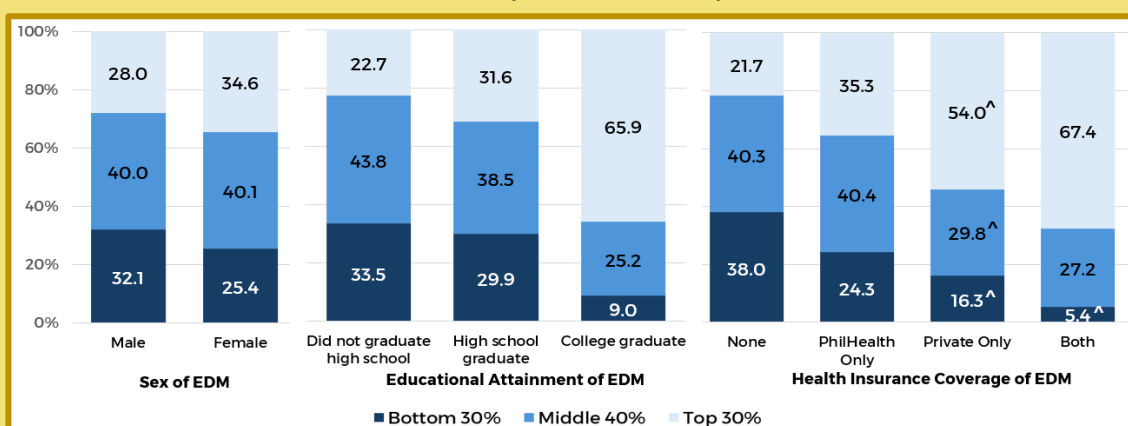
The net worth of households is a key indicator of economic growth (Boshara, 2012). It encompasses the total value of their assets, such as real estate, savings, and investments, minus their liabilities, including loans and past-due bills. Monitoring household net worth provides valuable insights into their economic resilience and spending power. These insights are essential for understanding the broader economic landscape.

### Household Net Worth

The average overall net worth of Filipino families or PEUs was ₱435,346, with a median value of ₱120,200 (Appendix Table VII.D-1).<sup>1</sup> By area, PEUs in Balance Luzon had the highest average net worth at ₱527,157 as most (64.2 percent) families in this area owned their homes. Meanwhile, PEUs in the NCR had a lower average net worth of ₱442,920 as fewer (44 percent) families owned their homes (Appendix V.A-1). Meanwhile, PEUs in Visayas and Mindanao reported average net worths of ₱381,150 and ₱292,344, respectively.

### Households Characteristics by Net Worth

Figure VII.D-1  
**Distribution of PEUs by Major Net Worth Decile Group, and by Sex, Educational Attainment, and Health Insurance Coverage of the EDM**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses under these socioeconomic characteristics, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

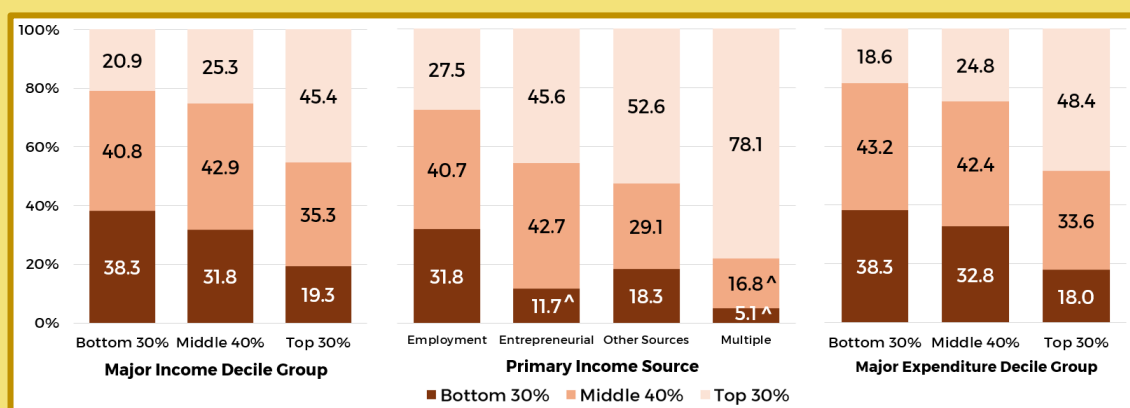
Almost all (98.6 percent) PEUs reported positive net worth, while 1.0 percent reported net worth values of zero or below, and 0.4 percent did not report any net worth value. PEUs with higher net worths tend to have EDMs who are female, highly educated, or have private health insurance.<sup>2</sup> Almost two-thirds (65.9 percent) of PEUs with college-graduate EDMs belonged to the top 30 percent in terms of net worth. In contrast, less than a fourth (22.7 percent) of PEUs with EDMs who did not graduate high school were in the top 30 percent (Figure VII.D-1; Appendix Table VII.D-2). Similar to income, higher educational attainment translates to improved work prospects as higher-paying jobs require completion of tertiary and graduate-level studies (Baltar, 2018). Moreover, higher educational attainment was found to be correlated with higher financial literacy. Correspondingly, higher financial literacy helps with investing in property and finances, and managing savings and credit better (Bangco et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, 54 percent of PEUs with EDMs who have only private health insurance, and 67.4 percent who have both PhilHealth and private insurance, are in the top 30 percent of net worth (Figure VII.D-1; Appendix Table VII.D-2). With the rising cost of medicines, hospital bills, and other rehabilitative and therapy-related expenses, which have pushed many Filipino families to incur more debt, acquiring a health insurance is seen as a valuable investment towards health security and financial well-being (Bersalona, 2024).

Interestingly, PEUs headed by female EDMs tend to have higher net worths. Females prefer to spend more on the needs of the family and less on their self-comfort and leisure. This reduces discretionary spending and the chances of incurring debt (Thielen, 2025). This is reflected by the 34.6 percent versus the 28 percent of PEUs with male and female EDMs, respectively, in the top three net worth deciles (Figure VII.D-1; Appendix Table VII.D-2).

Figure VII.D-2.

**Distribution of PEUs by Major Net Worth Decile Group and by Income and Expenditure Characteristic**  
in percent  
as of survey data collection period



<sup>^</sup> Due to the limited number of survey responses under these socioeconomic characteristics, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Additionally, entrepreneurial PEUs or PEUs with multiple income sources, as well as high-earning and high-spending ones, are associated with higher net worths. Almost half (45.4 percent and 48.4 percent, respectively) of PEUs belonging to the top 30 percent of the income and expenditure distributions were also in the top 30 percent in terms of total net worth (Figure VII.D-2; Appendix Table VII.D-2). Also, 45.6 percent and 78.1 percent of PEUs mainly relying on entrepreneurial and multiple income sources, respectively, belonged to the top net worth group. When topped with additional sources of income, as with the case of PEUs with multiple sources of income, debt is repaid sooner, and savings accumulate faster. This provides safety nets when a source of income becomes unavailable (Woodward, 2023).

### Asset and Liability Values

Average values of asset and liability components were computed among PEUs who owned these assets or liabilities. Among the various asset components, other real properties had the highest average value at ₱660,867. This was followed by the principal residence (₱444,283), business assets (₱239,532), insurance and pension (₱92,013), vehicles (₱83,795), and precious objects (₱36,933) (Figure VII.D-3; Appendix Table VII.D-3).<sup>3</sup>

In terms of percent share to total assets, the principal residence accounted for the largest share at 50.3 percent on average (Appendix Table VII.D-4a).<sup>4</sup> This was followed by appliances and equipment at 24.9 percent, and vehicles at 8.1 percent. Despite vehicles being more

valuable than most appliances and equipment, the low vehicle ownership rate (35.3 percent, compared to 96.6 percent for appliances and equipment) explains the lower average percent share of vehicles in total assets.<sup>5</sup>

Figure VII.D-3.

### Conditional Average Value and Average Percent Share\* of Asset and Liability Components of PEUs

in Philippine pesos; in percent  
as of survey data collection period

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Component	Conditional Average Value	Average Percent Share	Component	Conditional Average Value	Average Percent Share
<b>Non-Financial</b>	<b>402,213</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>Credit Card Debt</b>	<b>18,574 ^</b>	<b>2.0 ^</b>
Principal Residence	444,283	50.3	<b>Outstanding Loans</b>	<b>27,023</b>	<b>49.6</b>
Other Real Properties	660,867	3.1	Housing Loans	95,755 ^	1.5 ^
Vehicles	83,795	8.1	Vehicle Loans	73,480	4.0
Appliances and Equipment	22,292	24.9	Business Loans	12,139	18.2
Precious Objects	36,933	0.4	Other Loans	23,218	25.3
Other Non-Financial	11,681	3.4	Unspecified Loan Types	8,229 ^	0.7 ^
Business	239,532	2.4	<b>Past Due Household Bills</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<b>Financial</b>	<b>28,853</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>15,647</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Deposit Accounts	18,883	2.2			
Financial Investments/ Digital Currency	4,338	0.7	<b>NET WORTH</b>	<b>435,346</b>	
Insurance and Pension	92,013	2.7	(Total Assets less Total Liabilities)		
Accounts Receivables	15,643 ^	0.4 ^			
Cash Savings at Home	5,772	1.4			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>443,226</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

\* Note on average calculations:

1. For specific assets/liabilities, averages include only PEUs reporting non-zero values.
2. For totals (Assets, Liabilities, Net Worth) and percentage shares, averages include all PEUs, even those reporting zero or no value.

^ Due to the limited number of survey responses for under these particular items, the resulting estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Meanwhile, all financial assets accounted for only 7.4 percent of PEUs' total assets. The relatively small value of financial assets compared to non-financial assets suggests that Filipino households were not yet keen on storing their wealth in various financial instruments such as deposit accounts, financial investments, and insurance and pension plans. Low permanent income, which is mostly spent on essential and regular expenses, leaves low and middle-income households with minimal extra income to put into their deposit accounts or financial investments (Maliwat, 2022).

Across major net worth decile groups, household appliances and equipment dominated the balance sheet structure of those in the bottom 30 percent (58.7 percent relative to total assets) (Appendix Table VII.D-4a). Further, majority of the PEUs that were renters (64.9 percent) and neither own nor rent their residence (74 percent) belonged to the bottom 30 percent. Meanwhile, the principal residence took up the majority of the balance sheet structure of those in the middle 40 percent and top 30 percent of PEUs (58 percent and

73.1 percent, respectively). This is reflected by the 87.5 percent of PEUs in the middle and top net worth decile groups being homeowners.

The percent share to total assets of the principal residence, other real properties, and business assets exhibited a positive relationship with net worth. In contrast, appliances/equipment and financial assets showed a negative relationship. Among net worth decile groups, the principal residence accounted for 16.4 percent, 58 percent, and 73.1 percent of the total assets of PEUs in the bottom 30 percent, middle 40 percent, and top 30 percent net worth groups, respectively (Appendix Table VII.D-4a). Other real properties accounted for 0.1 percent, 1.8 percent, and 7.8 percent for their respective net worth decile groups. Business assets were 1.2 percent, 2.7 percent, and 3.2 percent of the total assets of PEUs in the same groups of net worth deciles. Conversely, appliances and equipment accounted for 58.7 percent, 15.3 percent, and 4.6 percent of the balances of PEUs in the bottom 30 percent, middle 40 percent, and top 30 percent major net worth decile groups, respectively. The same trend was observed for financial assets (10.6 percent, 7.8 percent, and 3.8 percent, respectively). This may be due to the larger propensity of wealthier households to spend rather than save, a phenomenon known as lifestyle inflation (OECD, 2014).

On the liabilities side, outstanding loan debt was the largest component of the PEUs' liabilities at ₱27,023, followed by credit card debt (₱18,574). Credit card debt was the smallest component at ₱2,096 (Figure VII.D-3; Appendix Table VII.D-3).<sup>6</sup> Among the outstanding loan debt, housing loans had the largest component (₱95,755), followed by vehicle loans (₱73,480), other loans (₱23,218), business loans (₱12,139), and loan types unreported by the respondents (₱8,229). In terms of percentage share to total liabilities, outstanding loans and past due household bills accounted for almost half of the debt holdings of PEUs (49.6 percent and 48.4 percent on average, respectively) (Appendix Table VII.D-4b). Credit card debt held the remaining two percent share to total debt, on average. Among loan types, other loans (25.3 percent) and business loans (18.2 percent) were the largest loans that PEUs held, while vehicle loans (4.0 percent) and housing loans (1.5 percent) were held less.

Across major net worth decile groups, wealthier households tended to hold larger credit card debt and other loans, while business loan debt and past due household bill holdings decreased with increasing wealth. PEUs in the three highest net worth deciles held 5.9 percent and 30.6 percent in credit card and other loan debts, respectively. In contrast, those in the three lowest deciles held only 0.1 percent and 21.3 percent (Appendix Table VII.D-4b). Conversely, PEUs in the three least wealthy deciles held 19 percent and 53 percent in business loans and past due household bills, respectively, compared to the three wealthiest deciles holding only 16.3 percent and 40.3 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The net worth of a PEU is computed as the sum of all values of shares in the said PEU and its members' non-financial and financial assets, including their business, less all liabilities of the PEU and each of its members, as reported during the survey interview. For PEUs owning their principal residences, some other real properties and/or businesses, they were asked what percentage of the said assets they own (e.g., 100 percent or full ownership, 90 percent, 75 percent, etc.).

<sup>2</sup> This observation was based on multiple correspondence analysis results, backed by inferential tests such as the Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn's tests for net worth association with educational attainment and health insurance coverage and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for net worth association with sex. These tests determine the statistical significance of the differences between the medians of independent groups of each socioeconomic characteristic, with the null hypothesis stating no significant difference.

<sup>3</sup> The computation for the average asset value per asset type excludes PEUs with no declared asset of the given type.

<sup>4</sup> The computation for the average percent share to total asset for each asset type did not include PEUs without any reported asset, or did not report the value of their assets, which was about 0.7 percent of all PEUs.

<sup>5</sup> PEUs not owning a particular asset type are considered to have zero percent share for that type. Given that only 35.3 percent of PEUs own a vehicle, the remaining 64.7 percent of PEUs have zero percent share of their total assets for vehicles.

<sup>6</sup> The computation for the average liability value per liability type excludes PEUs with no declared liability of the given type.



## POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND ACTIONS

Based on the survey results, we recommend the following policy actions to strengthen or address deficiencies in area of consumer finance in the Philippines:

### 1. Intensify the promotion and broaden the range of financial products offered by formal institutions, specifically tailored to farmers, fisherfolk, and micro, small, and medium enterprises.

Farming and fishing were among the top occupations of household members surveyed, and most household businesses reported were considered MSMEs. Hence, policies aimed at expanding financial inclusion and supporting economic growth in rural and underserved areas should target said basic sectors. Although banks and other financial institutions offer loan products for business start-ups and expansions, only a few have specific products that cater to farmers, fisherfolk, and MSMEs.

A prime example is the Agricultural and Fishers Financing Program by the Land Bank of the Philippines. This program is specifically designed for small farmers and fisherfolk to support the production, processing, or trading of priority commodities identified by the Department of Agriculture, such as palay, coconut, fish products, and high-value crops. A key feature of this program is the use of a deed of assignment of crop insurance proceeds or proceeds from market contracts as loan security or an unregistered chattel mortgage on the financed object (Landbank of the Philippines, n.d.).

In support to the farmers, fisherfolk, and MSMEs, two laws were enacted to enhance their financing opportunities: (1) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development Financing Enhancement Act of 2022 and (2) Magna Carta for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Under both laws, banks were mandated to allocate a percentage of their total loan portfolio to the agriculture sector and MSMEs.<sup>125</sup> However, historical data indicated an under-lending of universal and commercial banks (UKBs) to the agriculture sector and the micro and small enterprises (see Figures VIII.1 and VIII.2). In addition to lower expected profitability, the low loan releases may also be attributed to absence of acceptable collateral, and lack of national credit rating, which compounds the perceived higher risk associated with MSME and agri-agra loans due to a lack of reliable financial information (Khor et. al, 2015 and Sawali, 2021). To increase the creditworthiness of MSMEs, which otherwise cannot obtain loans from banks due to lack of acceptable collaterals, credit knowledge and credit track records, the Credit Surety Fund (CSF)

<sup>125</sup> Under the Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development Financing Enhancement Act of 2022, which repeals the Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act of 2009, banks shall continue to set aside a credit quota or a minimum mandatory agricultural and fisheries requirement of at least 25 percent of their total loanable funds. The key enhancements in the new law and its implementing rules and regulations include the expansion of the scope of rural community beneficiaries and the activities for financing, the introduction of new modes of compliance, and the removal of the distinction on the credit allocation of 15 percent to agriculture and 10 percent to agrarian reform beneficiaries. Meanwhile, pursuant to the Manga Carta for MSMEs, banks were required to allocate at least eight percent for micro and small enterprises MSEs and at least two percent for medium enterprises.



Figure VIII.1  
Compliance Rate for Micro and Small Enterprise Loans, by Type of Bank  
in percent  
2010-2024

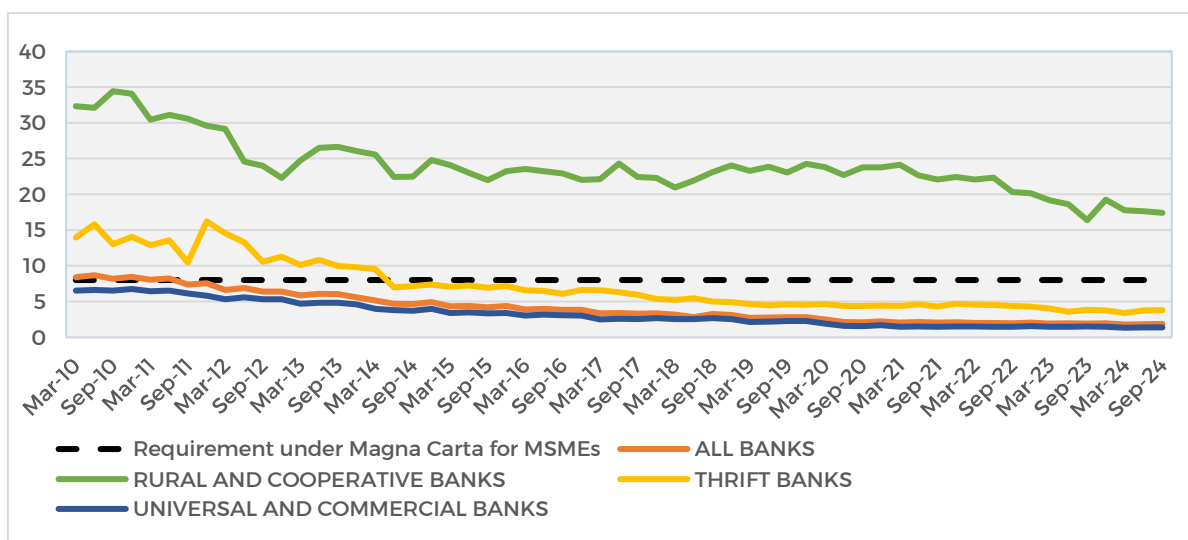
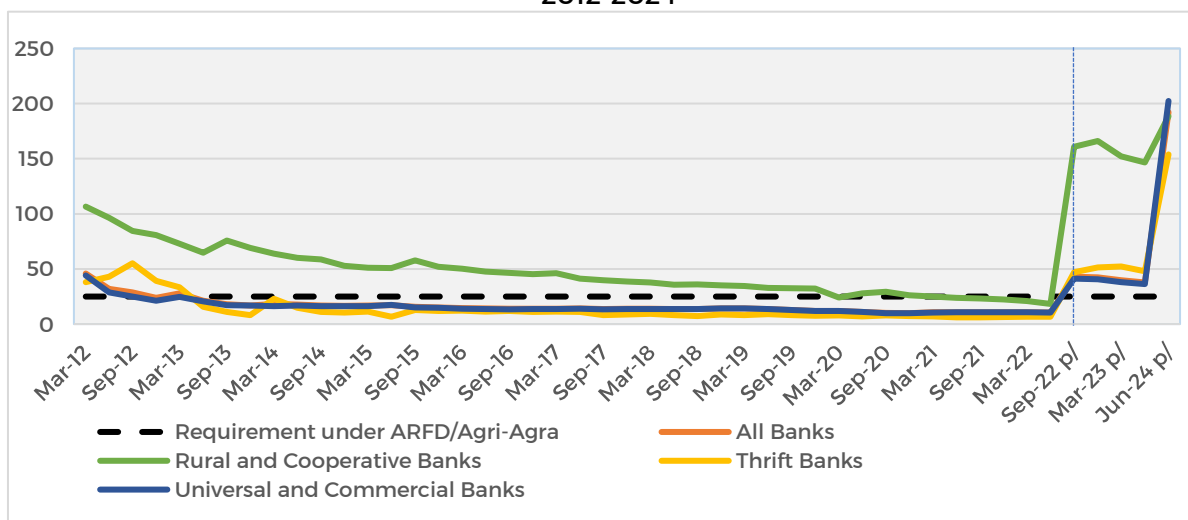


Figure VIII.2  
Compliance Rate for the Agri-Agra Reform Credit Act of 2009 and the  
Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (AFRD) Financing Enhancement  
Act of 2022<sup>126</sup>, by Type of Bank  
in percent  
2012-2024



was developed by the BSP in 2008 (BSP, 2021, n.d.a.). Further, there is an ongoing initiative between BSP and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to develop a credit risk database of local enterprises (JICA, 2021). In addition, despite the lapse of mandatory loan allocation requirement to MSMEs on 16 June 2018, the

<sup>126</sup> The Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development Financing became effective on 18 August 2022. The key enhancements in the new law and its implementing rules and regulations include the expansion of the scope of rural community beneficiaries and the activities for AFRD financing, the introduction of new modes of compliance, and the removal of the distinction on the credit allocation of 15 percent to agriculture and 10 percent to agrarian reform beneficiaries.

BSP continues to monitor the level of credit extended to MSMEs. The said initiatives are aimed at ensuring that MSMEs and small farmers/fisherfolk receive adequate financial support, which is crucial for fostering economic growth, job creation, and innovation in the sector.

Increasing the number of formal financial products that cater to the specific needs of farmers, fisherfolk, and MSMEs could lead to more competitive interest rates, simplified application processes, and flexible repayment options. By reducing barriers and offering targeted financial products, we can empower these key sectors, ensuring they have the necessary resources to thrive, innovate, and expand. Additionally, fostering a supportive financial environment can broaden financial inclusion and promote sustainable rural development, which, in turn, significantly contributes to the broader economy.

## **2. Bolster support for an affordable, high-quality digital infrastructure and stronger cybersecurity for an inclusive digital transformation.**

The pandemic accelerated the adoption of digital financial services. With lockdowns and social distancing measures in place, traditional banking and cash transactions became less accessible, prompting a rapid shift towards digital alternatives.

However, despite high ownership rate of smartphones or other web browsing devices among households (e.g., tablet, laptop, and desktop), the 2020 official census data revealed that only around half of households had access to the internet. Notably, 13 of the 17 regions, including all regions in the Visayas and Mindanao, fell below the national average (PSA, 2023c).<sup>127</sup> This underscores the challenges related to service coverage, which, along with affordability and reliability of internet services, are crucial for achieving successful digital financial inclusion.

Affordable internet services would enable low-income households to utilize digital financial services. When comparing the cost of the most offered bandwidth of 100 Mbps across 74 countries, the Philippines ranks as the 21<sup>st</sup> most expensive, with an average price of approximately ₱2,200.00 per month (Picodi, 2023).

Moreover, reliable internet connections build consumer trust in digital financial services as financial transactions are executed smoothly, securely and on time. Despite reported improvements in mobile and broadband internet speeds in December 2023 compared with those a year ago—from 25 megabits per second (Mbps) and 87 Mbps to 28 Mbps and 93 Mbps, respectively—the Philippines still ranked lower compared to other Asian countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. In December 2023, the Philippines ranked 49<sup>th</sup> and 86<sup>th</sup> worldwide for fixed broadband and mobile internet speed (DICT, 2023; Sarao, 2024; Speedtest, 2024).

To help bridge the digital divide in the country, various government and private initiatives are underway, including: (1) National Fiber Backbone Project

<sup>127</sup> Results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing show that 56.1 percent of households reported having access to the internet. However, only the National Capital Region (74.6 percent), Cordillera Administrative Region (62.8 percent), Central Luzon (62.3 percent), and CALABARZON (70.2 percent) had regional estimates above the national average (PSA, 2023).

(first government-owned fiber connection); (2) BroadBand ng Masa Program (free and fast internet access in public spaces); and (3) Satellite-Based Internet Availability (internet access to GIDAs). For its part, the BSP launched the 2024–2029 Financial Services Cyber Resilience Plan, which is aimed at enhancing the resilience of banks and other financial institutions against cyber threats.

The strengthening of digital infrastructure would help minimize the Filipino households' expenses associated with financial transactions, such as bills payments. The effect would be similar to the experience in the United States, where costs associated with paying bills were almost eliminated through the use of digital transactions (Toh, 2021). With the relevant digital connections in place, confidence in the use of digital financial services will rise, leading to a more inclusive digital transformation.

### 3. Optimize local government assistance through digitalization and targeted distribution.

Government transfers often emerge as the leading source of income among Filipino households during economic shocks. The results of the latest CFS, which captured the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, showed that a significant segment of the households relied heavily on government assistance through various government programs, such as the Social Amelioration Program (SAP), *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps), Senior Citizen Assistance, and Social Pension.

Apart from provision of reliefs, these government programs could be used as a tool for inclusive finance. Similar to how the National Government implements the distribution of monetary assistance in some of its programs, the use of financial instruments (e.g., cash cards and e-wallets) could be adopted across all national and local government programs. The use of formal accounts promotes efficiency and transparency as automated systems are less prone to errors and can easily be audited to ensure the appropriate disbursement of funds. To illustrate, the delivery of SAP assistance varied across its beneficiaries. Those who were already enrolled in the 4Ps program receive assistance on time through their cash cards (Kawasoe, 2023). Meanwhile, non-4Ps beneficiaries resorted to manual payments and registration, which resulted in duplication and delays in payments.

Likewise, the said initiative can enable the financially marginalized population, especially in low-income communities, to be exposed to the different financial services, which may serve as their springboard to financial literacy. The use of financial instruments can also encourage savings and investments and help build a higher credit score.<sup>128</sup>

The CFS results also indicated a possible inefficiency in the distribution of various government assistance. Given the richness and granularity of its data, the PSA's Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) and Philippine Identification

<sup>128</sup> In the Philippines, a credit score may be obtained from the accredited bureaus of Credit Information Corporation (CIC), a government-owned or - controlled corporation whose function includes the provision of standardized information on credit history and financial condition of borrowers. accredited credit bureaus. The score is based on the credit reports submitted to CIC.



System (Philsys) may be tapped as sources of information for profiling potential program beneficiaries to ensure that assistance goes to those who need it most.<sup>129</sup>

#### **4. Enhance transparency among banks through the publication of interest rates for their lending and savings products on their homepage and consolidating these rates on a single platform.**

An institution's interest rate was among the primary consideration in choosing the loan or account provider. The interest rate directly impacts the cost of borrowing or the return on savings, making it a critical factor for individuals and businesses alike. A lower interest rate on loans can significantly reduce the total repayment amount, while a higher interest rate on savings accounts can enhance the growth of deposited funds. The availability of banks' interest rates on their respective website homepages, preferably along with consolidated rates on a single platform, can encourage the use of its services, lead to competitive rates, and help consumers make better decisions.

The prominent display of interest rates on a bank's website homepage can significantly influence consumer behavior. Research indicates that transparency and accessibility of information, such as interest rates, play a crucial role in shaping consumer decisions (Veltri, 2020; Tolegenov et al., 2024). When banks make their interest rates easily accessible, it not only demonstrates transparency but also fosters trust among potential customers. This visibility can attract more users to explore the bank's services, as they can quickly assess whether the rates align with their financial needs. Moreover, providing clear and upfront information can streamline the decision-making process, thereby reducing the time and effort consumers spend searching for this critical data.

The public disclosure of interest rates can stimulate competitive dynamics within the market. When financial institutions openly display their interest rates, it cultivates a competitive environment where banks are incentivized to offer more attractive terms to draw in customers (Trung & Nga, 2020; Vuong et al., 2020; Linh & Nghi, 2021). This competitive pressure can result in more favorable interest rates for consumers, as banks continuously adjust their offerings to maintain a competitive edge. Consequently, consumers benefit from a broader array of options and potentially lower borrowing costs or higher returns on savings, depending on their financial objectives.

Lastly, establishing a virtual "one-stop shop" for displaying the bank's loan and deposit products along with their respective interest rates, would greatly facilitate consumer access and comparison. With transparent information readily available, consumers can compare various financial institutions and select the one that best aligns with their financial objectives. This informed decision-making process can lead to improved financial outcomes as consumers are empowered to choose the most advantageous loan or savings account. The said virtual service may be hosted on the Bankers Association of the Philippines website.

<sup>129</sup> The CBMS is a census of households conducted by local government units (LGUs) that aims to generate data for the formulation and implementation of poverty alleviation and development programs.

## 5. Strengthen financial education campaigns by leveraging artificial intelligence to improve financial well-being.

Financial education is essential to an individual's financial well-being as it provides the knowledge necessary for an effective personal finance management. The concerted efforts of government and private institutions in promoting financial literacy have resulted to the increased household use of services from formal financial institutions, as evidenced by the rise in deposit accounts. However, there is still room for further advancement of financial education. With the advent of artificial intelligence (AI), financial education can be enhanced to broaden its reach and improve its effectiveness.

The use of AI can significantly enhance the reach and effectiveness of financial education by providing more accessible and personalized learning experiences and financial advice (Lakshimi, 2024). One of the primary advantages of AI is its capacity to analyze vast amounts of data swiftly and accurately, providing tailored recommendations based on an individual's financial situation and goals. AI-powered tools can also enhance the accessibility of financial education, simplifying complex concepts into easily comprehensible lessons. For instance, AI can assess an individual's financial knowledge and behavior to create customized learning plans, evaluate a user's understanding of budgeting, and provide tailored lessons to address knowledge gaps. AI-driven simulations can replicate real-world financial scenarios, allowing users to practice making financial decisions in a risk-free environment. AI chatbots can offer instant answers to financial questions and personalized advice, such as explaining complex financial terms, assisting in budget creation, or identifying the best savings accounts based on user needs. AI can also gamify financial education, making learning about finance more engaging and enjoyable. However, there are drawbacks to consider. AI systems may lack the nuanced understanding of human emotions and behaviors, which are crucial in financial decision-making. Furthermore, concerns about data privacy and the potential for algorithmic biases that could result in unfair or inaccurate advice must be addressed.

Despite these challenges, the integration of AI into financial education holds great promise for expanding its reach and improving its effectiveness. The launch of the BSP Mobile Application in February 2025 supports this vision to integrate advanced technology to connect key stakeholders and the general public with various services, statistical and research publications, and financial education contents (BSP, 2025).



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## Definition of Terms

**Accommodation and food services activities** include providing short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers, as well as the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption.

**Account balance** is the amount of money present in a financial repository, such as a savings or checking account, at any given moment.

**Accounts receivable** involves billing customers who owe money for goods and services provided. When goods and services are sold on credit, accounts receivable represents the payment that is not yet realized.

**Acquisition cost** is the total cost of acquiring or purchasing a property or asset, including direct, indirect, and intangible costs.

**Acquisition year** is the year when the property or asset was acquired or purchased.

**Age of residence** is the number of years up to the date of interview that the principal residence of the household was constructed.

**Age-dependency ratio** is defined as the number of all age-dependent household members (0–14 years old and 65 years old and over) divided by the number of all working-age household members (aged 15–64 years old).

**Agricultural production loan** is a loan availed by farmers to fund seasonal agricultural operations or related activities like animal farming, pisciculture or purchasing land or agricultural tools. This type of loan also helps buy inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and labor for cultivating and harvesting the crops. It includes cost of ploughing land, weeding, transplantation storage, and transport.

**Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry** includes growing crops, farming domestic animals and poultry, producing eggs and dairy product, logging, gathering forest products, hunting, trapping, fishing, and other related activities.

**Alternative Learning System (ALS)** is a parallel learning system in the Philippines that provides opportunities for out-of-school youth and adult (OSYA) learners to develop literacy skills and complete basic education.

**Allowance** is an amount of money paid by employers to employees on top of their basic salary to meet certain expenditures (e.g., transportation, clothing, food).

**Amortization** is the process of gradually paying off an obligation, such as a mortgage, by making periodic payments of principal and interest over time.

**Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)** is a nationwide sample survey designed to provide access and impact indicators for assessing government programs on poverty alleviation and for use in policymaking and planning. It is conducted in years when the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) is not conducted.

**Antique** is a work of art, piece of furniture, or other decorative object produced in a previous period, valued for its age, rarity, and condition.

**Apartment** is any room in a building, usually one of several forming a suite or series of rooms used as living accommodation.



**Appliance** is an instrument, apparatus, or device for a particular purpose or use, usually operated electrically, especially for domestic chores.

**Appliance, equipment, furniture, and electronic gadget loan (AEFEG loan)** is a financial product where consumers can borrow money to buy an appliance, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget. The borrowed funds are repaid over a specific period, usually in monthly increments.

**Appreciation** refers to an increase in the value of an asset over time.

**Asset** is anything of monetary value owned by an individual, measurable in terms of money. It includes real, personal, and financial property.

**Automated teller machine (ATM)** is an electronic banking outlet that allows customers to complete basic transactions without a branch representative or teller.

**Balance Luzon** is a geographical area comprising all regions in Luzon except the National Capital Region. Separate estimates were computed throughout the survey report for Balance Luzon and National Capital Region (NCR) to eliminate possible outlier effects.

**Balance-to-principal ratio** is computed by dividing the remaining loan balance by the loan principal, then multiplying by 100 percent. This indicator shows the progress of debt repayment.

**Bandwagon effect** is a cognitive bias where people adopt certain behaviors, beliefs, and opinions influenced by the proportion of others already adopting them, to belong or conform to a social group.

**Barangay** is the smallest territorial and administrative district in the Philippines, similar to villages, districts, neighborhoods, and suburbs in other countries.

**Basic deposit account (BDA)** is an affordable and easy-to-open account with a low opening amount of ₱100 or less, no maintaining balance, no dormancy charges, and simple identification requirements.

**Basic salary (or base salary)** is the amount of money a salaried employee regularly earns before any additions or deductions.

**Bedroom** is a room intended for sleeping, even if it is not used as such at the time of the interview. Temporary rooms or makeshift rooms with temporary dividers are not considered bedrooms.

**Boarder** is a person who pays for lodging and/or meals at another person's house.

**Bonds** are debt obligations issued by the government or corporations that pay interest and return the face value upon maturity. They have a fixed interest rate and a set maturity date, with interest paid annually or semi-annually or upon maturity.

**Business** (also called a firm or an enterprise) is a legally recognized organization designed to provide goods and/or services to consumers in exchange for revenue.

**Business loan** is a loan intended for business purposes, such as business start-up or expansion. It is an agreement between a lender and a business, where lender gives money to the business, and the business repays the same with interest over an agreed period.

**Calamity loan** is targeted at disaster-stricken individuals and their families in need of financial assistance. It is usually provided by social insurance funds (e.g., Government Service Insurance System, Social Security System, Pag-IBIG), professional associations, and credit cooperatives.

**Cash card** is an electronic payment card that stores cash for various types of payments (e.g., Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program cash card).

**Cash gifts, cash supports, and cash reliefs from abroad** include:

1. Pensions, retirements, and other benefits received from the US Government and other foreign governments and enterprises (e.g., pension received by World War II veterans from the US Government);
2. Cash gifts, support, etc., from relatives abroad, foreign charitable groups, and foreign government; and
3. Income from abroad accruing from dividends from investments, net income from businesses, rental from properties and other property income.

**Cash savings at home** are cash saved and stored at home, usually in coin banks or cash vaults, which can be easily accessed and used during emergencies.

**2015 Census of Population** was the 14th census of population conducted in the country since the first census in 1903. It is a complete enumeration of households in the Philippines, designed primarily to inventory the population. It also collects information about characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and highest educational attainment. Its aim is to provide government executives, policymakers, and planners with population data, especially updated population counts of all barangays, to base their social and economic development plans, policies, and programs.

**2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH)** was a nationwide government undertaking that involved the collection, compilation, evaluation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of data on population count, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, housing characteristics, household characteristics, and barangay characteristics in each barangay, city/municipality, province, and region in the country. The 2020 CPH was the 15<sup>th</sup> census of population and the 7<sup>th</sup> census of housing in the Philippines.

**Checking account**, also known as current account, is a type of bank account from which an individual can withdraw money by writing a check. Current accounts usually carry small or no interest. Meanwhile, some banks also allow withdrawal through an ATM card or debit card.

**Chinaware** is a type of precious object made of high-quality porcelain, such as dishware or tableware.

**Class of worker** refers to the relationship of the worker to the employing establishment. The worker classes are as follows:

1. **Salary/wage worker:** An employee, working for another entity, such as a private household, establishment, farm, or business, a government agency, or a government-owned and controlled corporation.
2. **Own-account worker:** A self-employed worker without any hired employee, or an employer in one's own farm or business that hires and regularly pays employees including, paid family members.
3. **Unpaid worker or volunteer:** A worker or volunteer who worked without pay in a farm or business, with any cash allowance or fixed share of produce given as incentives not counted as compensation.

**Cluster Sampling** is a probability sampling technique in which all population elements are categorized into mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups called clusters. These clusters are selected for sampling, wherein all or some elements from selected clusters comprise the sample.



**Cochran-Armitage Test for Trend** is an inferential statistical test used in categorical data analysis to assess the presence of a trend in proportions across ordered groups, particularly detecting trends in binomial proportions.

**Coefficient of variation** is defined as the quotient of the standard error when divided by the computed mean, then multiplied by 100 percent. It serves as a unitless counterpart of the **standard error**, a measure of variability that states how far apart the sample means would be if a sample would be drawn multiple times from a population, with a mean computed for each sample.

**Collateral** is a security or guarantee, usually an asset, pledged for the repayment of a loan if a borrower defaults on the loan or cannot procure enough funds to repay.

**Collateralized loan**, also called a guaranteed loan, is a loan that is secured or backed by assets pledged by the borrower. If the borrower defaults, the lender has the legal right to sell the pledged assets to pay off the loan.

**Collector's item** is an object that people collect because of interest, rarity, or perceived exquisiteness, and could be or become valuable over time (e.g., books, coins, stamps, toys, cards, and vintage wine).

**Commercial bank** is a duly authorized banking corporation that has the authority to exercise all necessary powers to carry on the business of commercial banking. This includes accepting drafts and issuing letters of credit; discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; accepting or creating demand deposits; receiving other types of deposits and deposit substitutes; buying and selling foreign exchange and gold or silver bullion; acquiring marketable bonds and other debt securities; and extending credit, subject to BSP rules.

**Common-law** is a marital status described by unions created by mutual agreement and public behavior, but not by a civil or ecclesiastical ceremony.

**Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)**, pursuant to Republic Act No. 11315 enacted by President Rodrigo R. Duterte on 17 April 2019, is an organized technology-based system of collecting, processing and validating necessary disaggregated data. This data may be used for planning, program implementation and impact monitoring at the local level while empowering communities to participate in the process. It involves generating data at the local level, which serves as a basis in targeting households in the planning, budgeting, and implementation of government programs geared towards poverty alleviation and economic development.

**Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)** is a government program instituted through Republic Act No. 6657, which was signed into law by former President Corazon C. Aquino on 10 June 1988. Designed to promote agrarian justice, the law mandates the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) to undertake land tenure improvement and to promote development programs for beneficiaries.

**Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)** refers to data collection by an in-person interviewer (i.e., face-to-face interviewing) who uses a computer to administer the questionnaire to the respondent and captures the answers onto the computer.

**Condominium** is a group of housing units where each homeowner owns their individual unit space, and all the dwelling share ownership of areas of common use.

**Condotel** is a hybrid of a condominium and a hotel that lets owners enjoy the unit (and the property's on-site amenities) themselves, as well as generate income by offering it as a short-term rental property.

**Construction industry** includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the side and also construction of a temporary nature.

**Cooperative** is a duly registered association of at least fifteen (15) persons with a common bond of interest who voluntarily join together to achieve a lawful common social and economic end. Cooperatives are regulated and supervised by the Cooperatives Development Authority.

**Cooperative bank** is a bank of which the majority of shares are owned and controlled by cooperatives, primarily to provide financial and credit services to cooperatives.

**Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic** is a pandemic declared by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2024 caused by the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), an infectious respiratory disease caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2 virus).

**Corporation** is an artificial entity created by operation of law, having the right of succession and the powers, attributes and properties expressly authorized by law. In general, corporations are formed through the provisions of the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Batas Pambansa No. 68). Corporations formed under this law may be stock or non-stock corporations.

**Correspondence Analysis (CA)** is a statistical technique used to analyze the relationships between two categorical variables. It provides a graphical representation of the data, showing the associations between row and column categories. CA is particularly useful for exploring the structure of complex data sets.

**Credit card** is a card issued by a financial company giving the holder an option to borrow funds for transactions, usually at point of sale, or entering necessary information for internet or online transactions. It charges interest, which usually begins one month after a purchase is made and is primarily used for short-term financing.

**Credit card balance (or credit card debit)** refers to the remaining unpaid amount on the credit card after the last payment was made before the time of interview.

**Credit limit** is the maximum amount of credit that a financial institution or other lender will extend to a debtor for a particular line of credit (sometimes called a credit line, line of credit, or tradeline).

**Credit history** is a record of one's credit activity, including their ability to punctually pay their bills, number of credit cards, types of credit used, and the amount of outstanding debt. Lenders use credit history to determine whether to approve an applicant for a loan or a credit card.

**Crop** is a wide variety of plants grown for consumption or for profit, food, livestock feeds, textiles and paper, decoration, or fuel among other purposes.

**Cryptocurrency** is a type of a virtual currency that uses cryptography – a method of storing and transmitting data in unreadable form so that only the intended receivers can read and process such data.

**Debit/ATM Card** is a card that allows the cardholder to withdraw money from his/her deposit account through an automated teller machine (ATM). It is also used as a payment card that deducts money directly from a user's deposit account to pay for a purchase.

**Debt (or loan)** is an advance of funds from a lender to a borrower. The borrower agrees to repay the funds with added interest at or over an agreed date or period.



**Demographic characteristics** comprise household composition, educational attainment, and health status of members.

**Department of Education (DepEd)** is the executive department of the Philippine Government mandated by law to formulate, implement, and coordinate policies, plans, programs and projects in the areas of formal and nonformal basic education. It supervises all elementary and secondary education institutions, including alternative learning systems, both public and private. DepEd provides for the establishment and maintenance of a complete, adequate, and integrated system of basic education relevant to the goals of national development.

**Department of Social and Welfare Development's (DSWD)** is the executive department of the Philippine Government mandated by law to develop, administer and implement comprehensive social welfare programs. These programs aim to uplift the living conditions and empower the disadvantaged children, youth, women, older persons, person with disabilities, families in crisis or at-risk and communities needing assistance.

**Deposit** refers to money kept or held by an account in a bank or non-bank financial institution, primarily to accumulate interest.

**Deposit account** is a savings, current, or any other type of account in a formal institution that allows money to be deposited and withdrawn by the accountholder.

**Digital financial service** is a financial service accessed and delivered through digital channels. These services include credit, savings, investment, insurance, and payments (e.g., purchases, utility bills, other household expenditures, receipt of remittance, wage/salary, and government subsidy among others).

**Digital platform** is an online space where exchanges take place between merchants and producers of products, services, and information and their customers.

**Digital currency** is a form of currency available only in digital or electronic form. It is also called digital money, electronic money (e-money), electronic currency (e-currency), or cybercash.

**Discretionary spending** refers to expenses on non-essential items. These expenses can be eliminated, and a household or business will still survive.

**Disposable income** is the amount of money households have available for spending and saving after income taxes have been accounted for.

**Dividends** are distribution of earnings to shareholders of corporations, mutual funds, cooperatives, or life insurance policy owners. Dividends are generally paid in the form of money or stock.

**Divorce** is the dissolution of a marriage contracted by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by an act of the legislature.

**Dormancy charges** are collected by banks if an account has no activity for five years and falls below the minimum monthly average daily balance.

**Dunn's Test for Multiple Comparisons** is a post-hoc analysis used following a Kruskal-Wallis test to determine which summary statistic of specific groups are significantly different. It performs pairwise comparisons between groups and adjusts for multiple comparisons in cases where the independent variable has multiple groups or levels.

**Duplex** real estate normally refers to a structure used for residential purposes, consisting of two living units with a common wall.



**Durable good** is a product that last for three years or more (e.g., mobile homes, large and small appliances, furniture and furnishings, carpets and rugs, automobiles, consumer electronics, luggage, household goods, and fine jewelry).

**Economically dominant member** is the household member who contributes the most to the household's finances. This implies having a position of economic strength enjoyed by an undertaking or individual which enables it to behave independently to an appreciable extent

**Educational loan** is a sum of money borrowed to finance post-secondary education or higher education-related expenses. It usually covers tuition, books, supplies, living expenses, allowance, and other school expenses.

**Elasticity of demand** refers to the responsiveness of demand for a product to changes in its price or other determinants. Demand can either be elastic or inelastic. Elastic demand is more sensitive to the changes, while inelastic demand is less sensitive.

**Electronic money (e-money)** is monetary value as represented by a claim on its issuer, electronically stored in an instrument or device. It is issued against receipt of funds of an amount not lesser in value than the monetary value issued; accepted as a means of payment by persons or entities other than the issuer; withdrawable in cash or cash equivalent; and issued in accordance with the provisions on the issuance and operations of electronic money under the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

**Electronic wallet (e-wallet)** is a financial transaction application that runs on mobile devices. It securely stores payment information and passwords and may be used for transactions at stores or online through a computer or a smartphone.

**Emergency fund** is a money set aside to be used for large, unexpected expenses. Financial advisers recommend that emergency funds cover at least three months' worth of expenses. This provides a buffer for these sudden increase in expenses, including payment for unforeseen medical emergencies, home appliance repair or replacement, and immediate car repair, as well as sudden loss of income stream such as job separation.

**Emergency loan** is a personal loan disbursed quickly for urgent or unplanned expenses. It provides fast access to cash for unexpected events such as the ones mentioned above in the "Emergency fund" definition.

**Employment** pertains to a job (primary, secondary and other) and/or non-registered business(es) of the respondent and/or their spouse/partner.

**Employment income** is an income source referring to the earnings received by an individual in exchange for their work or services provided either as an employee, employer, or volunteer.

**Employment status** indicates whether an individual is in the labor force, along with the type of employment or the general reasons for unemployment.

**Engel's Law** is an economic theory introduced by German statistician, Ernst Engel. It states that the percentage of income allocated for food purchases decreases as income rises.

**Entrepreneurial income** refers to net income derived from entrepreneurial or family-operated activities. An entrepreneurial activity is any economic activity, business or enterprise, whether agricultural or non-agricultural enterprises, engaged by any household member as an operator or employer. Family-operated activities include those operated as single or sole proprietorship or loose partnerships (without formal organization). Income from partnerships, corporations, associations, and others formally organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission are excluded in the Entrepreneurial income of an individual.

**Enumeration area (EA)** is a delineated geographic area usually consisting of about 350 to 500 households. It could be an entire barangay or part of a barangay.

**Equipment** is a type of household convenience, typically partnered with appliance, describing items or tools necessary for a specific household task or purpose.

**Essential expenditure item** is considered a basic human need as specified in the official definitions of poor and non-poor (from the Official Poverty Statistics of the PSA and the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Acct of 1997). It also aligns with the basic rights of consumers outlined by the Department of Trade and Industry. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases classified items in the household final consumption expenditure into essential and non-essential through its Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines. Essential expenditure items include food prepared or consumed at home, housing and utilities, health, and information and communication, transportation, education, furnishings and maintenance, clothing and footwear.

**Expenditure** is the amount spent by household members on goods and services purely for personal consumption during the reference period. This includes food products and non-alcoholic beverages consumed at and outside home; clothing and footwear; utilities such as housing rentals, water, electricity, kerosene/gas for cooking; housing repairs and maintenance; purchase of furniture, appliances and equipment; medicine and medical services; education; regular transportation; travel and/or vacation; communication; recreation and culture; and other expenses on goods and services.

**Face value of insurance** is the total monetary value of the insurance plan as stated in its policy. For life insurance, the face value is the death benefit.

**Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)** is a nationwide survey of households conducted every three years by the Philippine Statistics Authority. It is the main source of data on family income, family expenditure, and official poverty statistics.

**Farm** is land used for cultivating soil, planting crops, growing trees, raising livestock, poultry, fish, or aquaculture production. It includes harvesting such farm products, and other related activities. Land serving as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, and industrial land are not considered farms.

**Federal Reserve Board** is the central bank of the United States, serving as its central monetary authority.

**Financial asset** can be currency and deposits, securities other than shares, loans, shares and other equity, net equity of households in life insurance reserves, net equity of households in pension funds, prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims, and other accounts receivable.

**Financial condition** refers to the state and stability of an individual's or household's finances. Signs of a good financial condition include a steady income, a growing cash balance, and ability to pay bills, meet debt obligations, and save for emergencies.

**Financially dependent member** relies on other household members, usually the economically dominant member, for expenses.

**Financially independent member** is responsible for their own expenses. They cover at least two of the following major expenditure items: housing, food, and other living expenses.

**Financial investment** is a form of financial asset wherein the owner commits funds to generate income through dividends or value appreciation through capital gains.

**Financial investment loan** is a loan from a bank or other financial institution to invest in financial instruments. It may be secure by bank-managed assets acting as collateral, which may include deposits, stocks, bonds, funds, and other investment assets.

**Financial literacy** is the ability to understand and use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing. It involves making informed and effective decisions about money management.

**Financial risk** is the possibility of losing money in a business venture or investment. Examples of financial risks are credit risk (the risk of losing money due to a borrower's failure to repay a loan), liquidity risk (the risk of a business not meeting its short-term obligation due to lack of liquid assets), and operational risk (risk of business failure due to internal factors).

**Financing company** is a corporation or partnership, except those supervised by the BSP, Office of the Insurance Commissioner and the Bureau of Cooperatives Development. It is primarily organized for the purpose of extending credit facilities to consumers and industrial, commercial, or agricultural enterprises.

**Fishpond** is a body of water, artificial or natural, where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions.

**Fixed income securities** (see Bond)

**Fixed-term employment contract** is a contract where a company hires an employee for a specific period. It can be renewed depending on the contract's requirements.

**Floor area** refers to the area enclosed by the exterior walls of the housing unit. For multi-storey housing units, it is the sum of the floor areas of all storeys.

**Floor-to-land area ratio** is a measure used in urban planning to determine building density on a given piece of land. It is calculated by dividing the total floor area of a building by the total area of the plot of land.

**Foreclosed property (or foreclosed asset)** is a property seized by a lender due to the borrower's inability to make full principal and interest payments for their loan, with the said property as collateral.

**Formal account** is defined as either an account (e.g., savings, current/checking) at a formal financial institution such as bank, cooperative, non-stock savings and loan association (NSSLA), or microfinance non-government organization (NGO). It can also be transactional account such as electronic money (e-money) wallet or card provided by e-money issuers (EMIs).

**Fund value** is the monetary value of an investment (i.e., the amount of money to be received when the investment is fully withdrawn).

**Furniture** includes movable objects intended to support various human activities such as seating, eating, and sleeping.

**Garage** is an indoor or outdoor area for parking or storing motor vehicles, usually attached or adjacent to the home of the vehicle owner.

**Geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs)** are barangays in the Philippines that are physically isolated due to geographic barriers and lack of infrastructure, leading to limited access to basic services and economic opportunities.

**Gini coefficient** is a statistical measure of income or wealth inequality within a population. Its values range from zero (perfect equality) to one (maximum inequality).

**Gross market value** is the value of the assets being disposed of, determined without regard to any associated liabilities.

**Gross receipts/gross sales** are the total amounts a business or organization receives from all sources during its annual accounting period, without subtracting expenses or other deductible items.

**Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)** is a government-owned and controlled corporation. It provides retirement annuities, insurance and other services for government employees, and insurance for government-owned properties.

**Highly urbanized city** in the Philippines has a population of at least 200,000 inhabitants and an annual income of at least 50 million pesos based on 1991 constant prices. These cities are characterized by advanced infrastructure, high population density, and significant economic activity.

**Hotel** is a commercial establishment offering lodging to travelers and sometimes to permanent residents. It often has restaurants, meeting rooms, stores, and other amenities available to the general public.

**Household** is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and share food preparation and consumption.

**Household head** is the major decision-maker and a major contributor to the household's finances. If the major contributor and major decisionmaker are different, the major decisionmaker is considered the household head.

**Housing loan** is a loan given by a bank, mortgage company, or other financial institution for purchasing a residence. This includes primary, secondary, or investment residences. Person-to-person loans that were used purely for purchasing, repairing, or renovating a primary residence are also considered housing loans.

**Household wealth**, or household net worth, is the value of household assets minus the liabilities. Net worth can be positive or negative.

**Immediate family member** is a household member that are considered a relative up to the second degree of consanguinity (by blood) and first degree of affinity (by marriage), including adoptions. This includes parents, children, siblings, and spouses.

**In-house financing** is a type of seller financing in which a firm extends a loan to customers to purchase its goods or services.

**Income** refers to the total earnings of the household from different sources during the reference period. This includes gross salaries and wages, all other forms of compensation (e.g., bonus, representation and transportation allowance and other benefits), net income from all entrepreneurial activities, and earnings received from other sources (e.g., remittances, pension, rental income, dividends).

**Indigenous Peoples Education (IPED)** is a program by the Department of Education that supports education initiatives through formal, non-formal, and informal modalities. It emphasizes Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices, community history, indigenous languages, Indigenous Learning System (ILS), community life cycle-based curriculum and assessment, and educational goals, aspirations, and competencies specific to the Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC). It also involves the engagement of elders and community members in the teaching-learning process, assessment, and management of the initiative, recognition and continuing practice of the community's ILS, and the rights and responsibilities of ICCs (Section 8.4, Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10533).



**Individual money lender** is an unregulated or non-registered private individual who provide loans to people who cannot access to formal and semi-formal sources.

**Industry sector** is a classification where the nature of an individual's employer, business, or service falls under. The Philippine Statistics Authority established the Philippine Standard Classification System (PSIC) to categorize establishments according to their primary economic activity.

**Inheritance** is a transfer of property and other assets upon the death of an individual, often to a family member (excluding the inheritance received by a widow or widower from the deceased spouse).

**Insurance (or insurance plan)** is an agreement to compensate for specific potential future losses arising from unknown or contingent events, in exchange for periodic payments. This agreement is outlined in an insurance policy.

**Insurance premium** is the periodic payment charged by insurance in exchange for active coverage as stipulated in the insurance policy.

**Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID)** is a task force comprising different departments in the executive branch of the Philippine Government. It is mandated to respond to issues concerning emerging infectious diseases in the country, the most recent being COVID-19 and its resulting pandemic.

**Interest rate** is the cost of money or credit to be paid expressed as a percentage rate per period, on top of the actual amount deposited in financial assets or borrowed in loans.

**Investment property** is real estate purchased with the intention of earning a return through rental income, future resale, or both.

**Joint account** is an account opened and co-managed by individuals with a close family or business relationship, parents/children, married or unmarried couples, and business co-owners. Some participants in a joint account can restrict access by requiring two signatures on checks or withdrawal slips.

**Kendall's Tau Test for Ranked Correlation** is a non-parametric measure of correlation for ordinal or ranked variables that accounts for ties. It assesses the strength and direction of association between two variables. The coefficient ranges from -1 to 1, where values closer to 1 or -1 indicate stronger relationships.

**Kiosk** is a small, free-standing physical cubicle that provides quick access to specific financial information and targeted financial services. Specifically, ATM kiosks are automated devices that provide traditional automated teller machine functions including cash withdrawals, balance inquiries, and account transfers.

**Kruskal-Wallis Equality-of-Populations Rank Test** is a non-parametric inferential statistical method for testing whether samples originate from the same distribution. It is used to compare three or more independent groups of sampled data. The test is an extension of the Mann-Whitney U test to more than two groups and is based on ranks rather than raw data.

**Land area** is the total area of the property, including the yard up to the boundaries or property line.

**Lender** is an individual, group, or financial institution that makes funds available to another with the expectation of repayment.

**Liability** is an accounting term describing anything a person or company owes, usually a sum of money, settled over time through the transfer of economic benefits like money, goods, or services.

**Life insurance** is a type of personal insurance that pays a certain sum of money in case of insured person's death.

**Listed shares** are financial asset that include all shares with prices listed on a recognized stock exchange or regulated market. They represent property rights in corporations or quasi-corporations.

**Living expense** is an indispensable expense of a household expense to sustain a certain standard of living in a particular place and time.

**Loan** (see Debt)

**Loan balance (or Outstanding loan)** is the portion of the loan that has not been repaid.

**Loan principal** is the amount borrowed or the loan amount when the borrower first takes out the loan.

**Loan proceeds** are the net amount disbursed by a lender to a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement.

**Loan provider** (see Lender)

**Loan refinancing** is raising a new loan to pay off or retire an existing loan.

**Loan restructuring** is a court-ordered or mutual agreement between a financially troubled firm and the lenders to reorganize its liabilities. It is an alternative to foreclosure or liquidation and may involve forgiveness, rescheduling, or converting a portion of loan into equity.

**Loan term** is the period over which a loan agreement is in force. The before or at the end of which the loan should either be repaid or renegotiated for another term.

**Lump sum** is a large payment of money received at one time instead of in periodic payments.

**Madrasah** is a form of formal education implemented through the Department of Education's Madrasah Education Program. It provides learners with culturally appropriate and Islamic-friendly educational opportunities by integrating Arabic Language and Islamic Values Educations in public schools (or *madaris*) and K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum in private *madaris*.

**Maintaining balance** is the smallest amount of money that a depositor may keep in a bank account without paying certain fees, such as dormancy charges.

**Managed investment account** is a pooled investment where investors' money is aggregated and managed by investment professionals who engage in active trading on the investors' behalf.

**Manufacturing** is an industry sector where establishment transform materials, substances, or components into new products through physical or chemical processes. The raw materials come from agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, or other manufacturing activities. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered manufacturing.

**Market value** is the price an asset would cost if sold, as reported by the owner.



**2013 Master Sample (MS) for Household Survey** is a sampling frame released in 2013 by the Philippine Statistics Authority. It encompasses the whole Philippine household population and was used to choose sample households for the 2021 Consumer Finance Survey. The Master Sample was created using the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and updated using the results of the 2015 Population Census.

**Maximum loanable or loan amount** is the highest amount that a borrower can borrow in a single loan application.

**Medical loan** is a targeted loan provided to pay for medical services, such as surgical operations, dental services, purchase of medicines, treatment in a private hospital, and laboratory tests.

**Microfinance bank** provides financial services and caters primarily to the credit needs of disadvantaged sectors, such as farmers, peasants, artisanal fisherfolk, migrant workers, workers in the informal sectors, indigenous peoples, and cultural communities for their microenterprises and small businesses.

**Microfinance loan** is a small loan granted to the poor and low-income households for their microenterprise and small businesses.

**Microfinance Non-Government Organization** is a non-stock, non-profit organization with the primary purpose of implementing a microenterprise development strategy. It provides microfinance programs, products and services such as microcredit and microsavings for the poor and low-income clients.

**Minimum balance** (see Maintaining balance)

**Mobile phone application** is software designed to run on a mobile device such as a smartphone or tablet computer.

**Mobile banking** is the use of a mobile phone to access banking services and execute financial transaction. It covers both transactional services, like transferring funds and non-transactional services, like viewing financial information.

**Model year** is the year used to designate a specific model of a vehicle. It often indicates the period during which the vehicle was manufactured or marketed. Manufacturers use it to differentiate between different versions of the same model.

**Mortgage** is a loan by which real estate or vehicle is pledged as security for repayment of a loan. The contract between the borrower and the lender gives the lender the right to take possession and resell the property if the borrower defaults.

**Multi-purpose loan (or all-purpose loan)** is a type of loan where a borrower can use the loan amount for any purpose. It can also be obtained in short periods of time.

**Multiple Correspondence Analysis** is a statistical technique used to analyze the pattern of relationships between more than two categorical variables. It is an extension of the Correspondence Analysis and is used to detect and represent underlying structures in a set of categorical data.

**Multiple income sources** refer to a household earning equal amounts of income from employment, businesses, and other income sources.

**Mutual funds** are managed investments offered by investment companies, in contrast to unit investment trust funds (UITF) which are offered by banks.



**National Housing Authority (NHA)** is a government agency mandated to focus on socialized housing. It develops and implements comprehensive and integrated housing development and resettlement. It also fast-tracks the determination and development of government lands suitable for housing and ensures the sustainability of socialized housing funds by improving collection efficiency.

**National Strategy for Financial Inclusion** is a comprehensive public document developed through a broad-based consultative process with private and public sector stakeholders involved in financial sector development to achieve the vision of driving financial inclusion toward inclusive growth and financial resilience.

**Net income** is the amount of income left over after all costs and expenses of the businesses have been paid. It is computed as gross income less expenses, including taxes and insurance, but before depreciation, additions to reserves or distribution of earnings.

**Non-bank financial institution** is a financial institution that does not have a full banking license and cannot accept deposits from the public. NBFIs provide alternative financial services such as investment, risk pooling, financial consulting, brokering, and money transmission.

**Non-cash loan** is a type of loan where the borrower does not receive cash directly but instead receives goods or services. This can include loans for specific purposes such as education, agricultural, housing, or medical expenses, where the funds are disbursed directly to the service provider.

**Non-essential expenditure item** is an expenditure item that is not considered essential by the Official Poverty Statistics, the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997, the Eight Basic Rights of Consumers, and the Omnibus Guidelines of the IATF-EID. Non-essential expenditure items include food prepared and consumed outside home, recreation and culture, alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics, other miscellaneous expenses such as personal effects, gifts, and spending on special occasions.

**Non-family member** is a household member that is not considered related by blood, marriage, or adoption. This includes friends, boarders, and house helpers not related by blood or marriage. A live-in partner and his/her family are considered a non-family member of the economically-dominant member due to a lack of a marriage formalizing their union.

**Non-financial Asset** includes dwellings and other buildings and structures, land improvements, machinery and equipment (including vehicles), intellectual property products, and non-produced assets such as land. Non-financial assets are valued at market prices and recorded net of depreciation.

**Non-government organization (NGO)** is a private, voluntary (usually non-profit and non-sectarian) organization that contributes to, or participates in, cooperation projects, education, training, or other humanitarian, progressive, or watchdog activities.

**Non-life insurance**, also known as general insurance, covers people, property, or legal liability in the event of an accidental damage or loss (e.g., auto insurance, aviation insurance, business insurance, disability insurance, home insurance, travel insurance).

**Non-sampling error** occurs during data collection, processing, or analysis and is not related to the sampling process. These errors can arise from data entry mistakes, respondent bias, measurement errors, or faulty instruments.

**Non-stock savings and loan association (NSSLA)** is any non-stock, non-profit corporation engaged in the business of accumulating the savings of its members and using such accumulations for loans to members. It services the needs of households by providing long-term financing for home building and development and personal finance.



**Occupation** describes the nature of work an individual does, as classified in the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification of the Philippine Statistics Authority.

**Online lending platform** is a non-traditional type of loan provider wherein the private lender operates over the internet. The entire loan processes, from loan application to receiving funds, is done online.

**Other family member** is an individual who is related by blood, marriage, or adoption but are not part of the immediate family. This includes extended family members such as aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents.

**Other income source** refers to income not arising from work or business activities, such as remittances, government transfers, dividends, assistance from family, relatives, and organizations, rental income, and other receipts.

**Other real properties** are non-financial assets that include land, house, house and lot, farm, and other real assets that do not serve as the principal residence of the household.

**Other valuable non-financial asset** includes plants and pets, which are not classified under the other non-financial asset types such as primary/principal residence, other real property, vehicle, appliance and equipment, and precious object.

**Outer wall** is the external wall of a building abutting on an external or internal open space on adjoining property lines.

**Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)** is a Filipino worker who works abroad with or without work or employment contracts. Those with active/existing employment contracts are also called **Overseas Contract Workers (OCW)**.

**Outstanding loan** is a liability where a sum of money is lent to another party for future repayment of the value or principal amount. The lender often adds interest or finance charges, which the borrower must repay in addition to the principal balance.

**P<sub>90</sub>/P<sub>10</sub> ratio** measures income inequality that compares the income of the 90th percentile (P<sub>90</sub>) to the income of the 10th percentile (P<sub>10</sub>). It indicates the disparity between the top 10 percent and the bottom 10 percent of income earners

**Pag-IBIG or Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)** is a government program for national savings program and affordable shelter financing for Filipino workers. It was established on 11 June 1978 by Presidential Decree No. 1530 by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

**Paluwagan** is an informal group saving or money-lending system in the Philippines. It relies on trust and commitment among participants, typically friends, neighbors, co-workers, or classmates. Members pool their contributions into a common fund and take turns receiving the lump-sum payout weekly, twice a month, or monthly. The cycle continues until the last member in the queue gets paid.

**Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)** is a human development measure of the Philippine government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor. It aims to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18.

**Partnership** is a type of unincorporated business organization where multiple individuals manage the business, share profits or losses of the undertaking, and are responsible for its debts and liabilities. Partnerships are governed by agreements that establish each partner's responsibilities and liabilities.



**Passbook** is a booklet issued by a bank to an account holder for recording sums deposited and withdrawn.

**Pawnshop (or pawnbroker)** is a person or entity engaged in lending money on personal property delivered as security for loans, within the framework and limitations stipulated in Presidential Decree No. 114, enacted by President Ferdinand E. Marcos on 29 January 1973, and subject to BSP regulation and supervision.

**Payment channel** is a technology or method for merchants/businesses to accept payments and get them verified by banks or other payment providers. These include credit and debit card payments, electronic wallet payments, etc.

**Payroll account** is a deposit account that businesses use exclusively to pay employees their payroll checks.

**Pearson Chi-Square Test of Association** is a statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables. It compares the observed frequencies in a contingency table to the expected frequencies if the variables were independent.

**Pension** is a regular payment made to someone, usually associated with income received after retirement

**Pension fund** is established by an employer to facilitate the investment of employees' retirement funds. It is a common asset pool meant to generate stable growth over the long term and provide pensions for employees.

**Pension plan** is an arrangement to provide definite sums of money for payment to employees following retirement. A final-earnings plan is a pension based upon length of service and average earnings for a stated period just before retirement.

**Per adult equivalent expenditure** is an adjusted measure of PEU expenditure that accounts for differences in PEU size and composition, usually the age of PEU members. It allows for more accurate comparisons of living standards across PEUs.

**Per capita expenditure** is the average expenditure per person within a PEU, calculated by dividing the total expenditure of the PEU by the number of individuals in that PEU.

**Per capita income** is the average income per person within a PEU, calculated by dividing the total income of the PEU by the number of individuals in that PEU.

**Personal effects** refer to spending for a person's personal property, usually items of particular significance that are carried or worn, such as jewelry, cosmetics, or toiletries.

**Personal loan** is a borrowed from a bank or other financial institution with a set repayment period and consistent monthly payments.

**Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP)** categorizes individual consumption expenditures by purpose (e.g., food and non-alcoholic beverages, transportation, information and communication). It is based on the United Nations' COICOP and is used for national accounts and consumer price index calculations.

**Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC or PhilHealth)** is a tax-exempt government corporation attached to the Department of Health (DOH) for policy coordination and guidance. It administers the National Health Insurance Program, providing health insurance coverage and ensure affordable, available and accessible health care services for all citizens of the Philippines.



**Philippine Identification System Act (Republic Act No 11055)** was enacted by President Rodrigo R. Duterte on 6 August 2018 establishing a single national identification system for all citizens and resident aliens of the Philippines. The system aims to simplify public and private transactions and improve the service delivery, especially in government agencies and financial institutions.

**Precious object** is generally small but highly valuable in monetary terms. It includes jewelry, antiques, works of art, collector's items (e.g., books, stamps, coins, toy model cars, etc.), and furniture.

**Precious stone / gemstone** is a valuable stone or mineral, such as a diamond or ruby, used especially in making jewelry. A wearable precious stone/gem stone is considered jewelry.

**Premium** is the amount an insurance policyholder pays to ensure continuous coverage of the insurance.

**Prepaid account/card** is an account or a card used to access money loaded into the account or card in advance, similar to a debit card. However, unlike traditional debit card, a prepaid account/card is not linked to a deposit account.

**Primary economic unit (PEU)** is a subset of the household composed of economically dominant member, their spouse/partner (if any), and other household members financially interdependent on the economically dominant member. Other members can either be children of the respondent and/or their spouse/partner who may not live with but are dependent on the couple for financial support (e.g., students; members who are working far from home or abroad and are financially dependent on the household, and financially independent members who have significant contribution in the finances and expenditure of the household).

**Primary sampling unit (PSU)** can be a barangay/EA, a portion of a large barangay, or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs within a sampling domain (provinces and HUCs)

**Principal residence (or primary residence)** is where the respondent lives for most of the year or the residence that the respondent considers their "main" home.

**Principal cardholder** is the person who applies for the credit card. The issuer considers the primary account holder's credit score when deciding whether to extend credit. The primary account holder may request additional cards for authorized users. The principal cardholder is liable to pay all the amounts debited to the card account including the ones generated by the supplementary cardholder.

**Profit** is money earned from a business after expenses are subtracted from revenue.

**Ranch** is an establishment maintained for raising livestock under range conditions.

**Real estate property tax**, commonly known as "amilyar", is a tax on the value of the real property a person owns.

**Remittances** are sums of money sent by an Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) to their country of origin via wire, mail, or online transfer.

**Rent** is an agreed sum paid at fixed intervals by a tenant to the landlord.

**Repayment period** is the duration over which a borrower is required to repay a loan. It includes the schedule of payments and the total time allowed for repayment.



**Risk preference** is the term used to describe the attitude people hold towards risks (i.e., being risk-averse, risk-neutral, or risk-seeking) and toward time discounting (i.e., the effect of delay on expected utility).

**Rowhouse** is one of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), without having any other dwellings either above or below.

**Rural bank** is a government-sponsored/assisted banks that is largely privately owned. It provides credit facilities to farmers and merchants, or to cooperatives of such farmers and merchants, under reasonable terms and generally to the people of rural communities.

**Salaries and wages** describe payments in cash or in kind to employees prior to deductions for employees' contributions and withholding tax.

**Salary loan** is a monetary loan provided to borrowers, to be paid in full or in installments when they receive their next pay check.

**Sampling domain** is a specific subgroup or area within a population that is targeted for sampling in a survey or study, ensuring that the sample accurately represents the population.

**Sampling weight (or survey weight)** is the weight attached to each sample household to represent multiple households in the survey. It is calculated as the inverse of the inclusion probability of each sampling unit (i.e., PSU and SSU) based on the 2013 Master Sample (MS). The PSU weight is based on the number of sample PSUs relative to the total number of PSUs in the master sample frame of a sampling province or HUC. The SSU weight is based on the number of sample households relative to the total number of households within the sample PSU. The basic sampling weight was the product of the PSU and SSU weights and was adjusted for sample non-response (i.e., refusal, cannot be located,).

**Savings account** is a type of bank account where the depositor receives minimal interest on his/her deposits and can withdraw money at any time.

**Secondary sampling unit (SSU)** refers to the sample households within each PSU.

**Service charge** is the amount that is added to a bill for any work or service performed.

**Single house** is a single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). It has open space on all sides, and no dwellings above and underneath.

**Single proprietorship** is a business structure owned by an individual who has full control and owns all the assets of the business. The owner personally owes and answers all liabilities, suffers all losses, and enjoys all the profits.

**Snob effect** is a phenomenon where the demand for a good increases as its price rises. Higher prices make the good more desirable to certain consumers who wish to distinguish themselves from others.

**Social Amelioration Program (SAP)** was a cash subsidy worth ₱5,000–₱8,000 to low-income families for two months. It provided marginalized sectors with the means to afford basic needs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC or Social Pension)** provides government assistance to indigent senior citizens through a monthly stipend worth ₱500 to augment their daily subsistence and other medical needs.

**Social Security System (SSS)** is the government-sponsored scheme providing old age, death, disability, and sickness benefits to private sector workers. This program is compulsory for all paid employees under 60 years and their employers.



**Sole proprietorship** (see Single proprietorship)

**Special Education (SPED)** organizes classes for children with special educational needs to provide them with access to formal education.

**Stock (or share of stock or equity share)** is a share of ownership in a corporation or company listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

**Supplementary credit card** is issued where a principal card holder wishes to allocate a portion of their card limit to another. A supplementary card holder is not responsible for the account.

**Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF)** is a triennial statistical survey undertaken by the US Federal Reserve Board. It generates data on family balance sheets, pensions, income, and the demographic characteristics of American households.

**Tenure status** refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit. Types of tenure include ownership by a household member, rental of all or part of the housing unit by a household member, or rent-free occupation of the housing unit.

**Term life insurance plan (or pure life insurance)** guarantees payment of a stated death benefit if the covered person dies during a specified term. Once the term expires, the policyholder can either renew it for another term, convert the policy to permanent coverage, or allow the term life insurance policy to terminate.

**Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)** is a government agency tasked to manage and supervise technical education and skills development in the Philippines. Created through Republic Act No. 7796, signed into law by President Fidel V. Ramos, TESDA provides technical education at post-secondary and lower tertiary levels. These programs prepare technicians, paraprofessionals, and other middle-workers by providing a broad range of general education, theoretical, scientific, artistic and technological studies, social services, and related job-skills training.

**Theil's T index (or Theil index)** is a measure of economic inequality by quantifying the disparity in income distribution within a population. It is particularly sensitive to the lower end of the income distribution. The index ranges between zero and infinity, where zero represents an equal distribution while higher values indicate greater inequality.

**Thrift bank** primarily mobilizes small savings and provides loans at generally longer and easier terms than do commercial banks. They cater to the lower income groups.

**Time deposit** is an interest-bearing deposit with specific maturity dates, evidenced by a certificate issued by the bank. Interest rates for time deposits are usually higher than savings deposits.

**Time discounting** refers to the current relative value placed on receiving a good at an earlier date compared with receiving it at a later date.

**Townhouse** is one of a row of homes sharing common walls. Unlike condominiums, townhouse ownership includes individual ownership of the land. There can also be common elements, such as a central courtyard, with shared ownership.

**Travel loan** is a loan for funding the costs of a trip. It helps cover expenses such as airfares, accommodations, and tour packages, among others.

**Uncultivated agricultural land** is farmland that has not been worked for some time or there are no crops growing on it.



**Unemployment** is a status given to a person with no job/business during the reference week and is actively looking for work. Also considered as unemployed are persons without a job/business who are not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness/disability, bad weather, pending job application or waiting for a job interview.

**Unit investment trust fund (UITF)** is an investment vehicle managed by the Trust Department of a bank unlike mutual funds, which are handled by investment companies. It pools investors' money into a single portfolio, comprised of stocks, fixed-income instruments, or other securities.

**Universal bank** is a duly authorized banking corporation with additional powers beyond those of a commercial bank. These include:

1. Powers of an investment house as provided under existing laws;
2. Power to invest in non-allied enterprises;
3. Power to own up to one hundred percent (100%) of the equity in a Thrift Bank, a Rural Bank, a financial allied enterprise, or a non-financial allied enterprise; and
4. For publicly-listed Universal Bank, the power to own up to one hundred percent (100%) of the voting stock of only other universal or commercial bank.

**Urban area** is an area, specifically a barangay, that meets any of the following criteria, according to PSA Board Resolution No. 1, series of 2017:

1. Category 1 – Barangays with population size of 5,000 or more;
2. Category 2 – Barangays with at least one establishment with a minimum of 100 employees; or,
3. Category 3 – Barangays with five or more establishments with 10–99 employees, and five or more facilities within the two-kilometer radius from the barangay hall.

**Vacation home** is a building or property used as a secondary residence for vacation purposes. It may be rented to others when not in use.

**Variable universal life (VUL) insurance plan** is a type of permanent life insurance policy with a built-in savings component that allows for investment of the cash value. Premiums of VULs are flexible similar to standard universal life insurance. VUL insurance policies typically have both a maximum cap and minimum floor on the investment return associated with the savings component.

**Veblen effect** is a phenomenon where the demand for a good increase as its price increases, due to the perception that higher prices confer greater status or prestige.

**Vehicle loan** is a term loan payable with interest in monthly instalments, secured by a chattel mortgage over a motor vehicle purchased with the loan proceeds. The financed vehicle may be used for personal or business use of the borrower.

**Virtual currency**, a type of digital currency created by a community of online users, is stored in electronic wallets, and generally transacted online. It is not issued or guaranteed by central banks or government authorities. It may be transferred within the community of users, used to buy virtual items (e.g., games, applications) or real goods from online shops/merchants willing to receive it as payment, and exchanged to/from actual cash (fiat money) through people/companies that are part of the community of users.

**Wealth** measures of the value of all assets of worth owned by a person, community, company or country.

**Whole life insurance plan (or traditional life insurance)** provides permanent death benefit coverage for the life of the insured. In addition to paying a death benefit, whole life insurance

also contains a savings component in which cash value may accumulate. Interest accrues at a fixed rate and on a tax-deferred basis.

**Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** is an industry that includes the resale, either by wholesale or retail, of new and used goods to other establishments and the general public for profit. It also includes wholesale and retail sale of new and second-hand motor vehicles and motorcycles, personal and household goods, maintenance and repair, sale of parts and accessories.

**Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test (or Mann-Whitney U Test)** is a non-parametric test used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the distributions of two independent samples. It is an alternative to the independent samples t-test when the data do not meet the assumptions of normality (i.e., the data does not resemble the Normal Distribution).

**Work of art** is a precious object made by an artist of great skill, especially a painting, drawing, or statue, or other product of the creative arts, of high artistic quality.

**Zonal value** is the value placed on real estate properties for taxation purposes. The commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue possesses the authority fix the zonal value schedule under Section 6 (E) of Republic Act No. 8424 or the Tax Reform Act of 1997, signed into law by President Fidel V. Ramos.



## Statistical Tables

### 2021 Consumer Finance Survey

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Table 1

**Number and Percentage Share of Sample Households, Number of Respondent Households and Response Rate,  
by Area/Island Group/Region**

in number and in percent, respectively; as of end of survey data collection period

Area	Number of Sample Households	Percent Share of Sample Households	Number of Respondent Households	Response Rate
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,212</b>	<b>90.1</b>
National Capital Region (NCR)	6,024	33.5	5,308	29.5
Areas Outside NCR	11,976	66.5	10,904	60.6
Balance Luzon	5,378	29.9	4,976	27.6
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	765	4.3	736	4.1
Region I (Ilocos Region)	382	2.1	362	2.0
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	478	2.7	440	2.4
Region III (Central Luzon)	1,530	8.5	1,446	8.0
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	980	5.4	838	4.7
Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)	669	3.7	612	3.4
Region V (Bicol Region)	574	3.2	542	3.0
Visayas	2,677	14.9	2,399	13.3
Region VI (Western Visayas)	956	5.3	821	4.6
Region VII (Central Visayas)	956	5.3	859	4.8
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	765	4.3	719	4.0
Mindanao	3,921	21.8	3,529	19.6
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	550	3.1	507	2.8
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	861	4.8	794	4.4
Region XI (Davao Region)	669	3.7	608	3.4
Region XII (SOCCSKARGEN)	574	3.2	489	2.7
Region XIII (Caraga Region)	669	3.7	586	3.3
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	598	3.3	545	3.0

Table I.A  
**Distribution of Households, by Island Group\***  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Island Group	Estimate
NCR	13.3
Balance Luzon	45.2
Visayas	18.9
Mindanao	22.6

\* Luzon was further disaggregated into National Capital Region (NCR) and Balance Luzon (which refers to areas in Luzon excluding the NCR).

Table I.B-1  
**Distribution of Households and Primary Economic Units (PEUs), by Number of Members and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Household and PEU Sizes, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number of Members	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Household Level								
1-3	40.6	44.4	40.0	38.2	41.6	39.7	38.0	42.3
4-6	48.5	46.1	48.9	49.9	48.0	49.1	49.5	47.9
7-9	9.2	8.2	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.3	11.1	8.2
10 and Over	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.6
Average Household Size	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Median Household Size	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
b. PEU Level								
1-3	41.5	45.4	40.9	39.2	42.4	40.9	38.6	43.0
4-6	48.2	45.5	48.7	49.6	47.9	48.8	49.7	47.5
7-9	8.7	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.3	8.6	10.4	8.0
10 and Over	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5
Average Household Size	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
Median Household Size	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.B-2  
**Distribution of Household and PEU Members Who Were or Were Not Residing in the Respondent's Residence During the Survey Period, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Residing or Not	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Household Level								
Residing	98.5	99.3	98.4	98.8	98.0	98.2	97.9	99.1
Not Residing	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.9
b. PEU Level								
Residing	98.6	99.3	98.5	99.0	98.1	98.3	98.1	99.2
Not Residing	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.8

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.B-3  
**Distribution of Household and PEU Members, by Reason for Not Residing in the Respondent's Residence During the Survey Period and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason for Not Residing	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Household Level								
Working Abroad	38.7	47.7	38.1	40.4	36.8	35.4	38.3	49.3
Working Far from Home (Domestic)	42.4	23.3	43.7	43.7	43.7	45.3	45.9	32.2
Others	18.3	28.8	17.6	15.9	18.5	18.9	15.9	15.4
Studying Far from Home (Domestic)	6.3	1.5	6.6	4.0	8.0	7.2	4.6	8.4
On Vacation	6.0	23.1	4.9	3.5	5.7	4.7	5.9	3.7
Living in Another Residence	2.9	3.1	2.9	5.2	1.6	3.7	1.1	3.1
Looking for Work Far from Home (Domestic)	1.1	-	1.2	0.1	1.7	-	4.1	-
Others	2.0	1.2	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.3	0.2	0.2
Unspecified	0.6	0.3	0.7	-	1.0	0.4	-	3.1
b. PEU Level								
Working Abroad	40.0	50.7	39.3	41.4	38.3	37.1	38.1	51.1
Working Far from Home (Domestic)	39.9	19.7	41.2	42.8	40.4	42.8	43.9	29.0
Others	19.4	29.4	18.7	15.8	20.2	19.6	18.0	16.6
Studying Far from Home (Domestic)	7.0	1.6	7.4	4.7	8.8	8.0	5.3	9.3
On Vacation	6.6	24.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	5.2	6.7	3.6
Living in Another Residence	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.7	1.8	2.8	1.2	3.4
Looking for Work Far from Home (Domestic)	1.2	-	1.3	0.2	1.9	-	4.6	-
Others	2.2	1.1	2.3	3.6	1.6	3.7	0.2	0.3
Unspecified	0.7	0.3	0.7	-	1.1	0.5	-	3.5

Based on the PSA's criteria for household membership, these members were still considered part of the household because they were either expected to return within 30 days from departure date and were not away for more than five years, respectively.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.B-4

**Distribution of EDMs, Spouses/Partners of EDM and Other Household and PEU Members, by Sex and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Gender Parity Index by Sex and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Sex	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. All Household Members								
Male	50.5	49.9	50.6	50.0	51.2	50.5	50.4	51.1
Female	49.5	50.1	49.4	50.0	48.8	49.5	49.6	48.9
Gender Parity Index	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.96
b. EDMs								
Male	69.0	66.7	69.4	66.3	72.1	69.4	64.8	73.3
Female	31.0	33.3	30.6	33.8	27.9	30.6	35.2	26.7
Gender Parity Index	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.51	0.39	0.44	0.54	0.37
c. Spouse/Partners of EDM								
Male	21.8	19.9	22.1	24.4	20.1	21.5	26.1	20.0
Female	78.2	80.1	78.0	75.7	79.9	78.5	73.9	80.0
Gender Parity Index	3.59	4.03	3.54	3.11	3.98	3.66	2.83	4.00
d. Other PEU Members								
Male	51.3	51.3	51.3	50.8	51.7	50.9	51.6	51.9
Female	48.7	48.7	48.7	49.2	48.3	49.1	48.4	48.1
Gender Parity Index	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.97	0.94	0.93
e. All PEU Members								
Male	50.4	49.7	50.5	50.0	51.0	50.4	50.4	51.0
Female	49.6	50.3	49.5	50.0	49.0	49.7	49.6	49.0
Gender Parity Index	0.98	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.96

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.B-5

**Distribution of EDMs, Spouses/Partners of EDM and Other Household and PEU Members, by Sex and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Gender Parity Index by Sex and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in years; as of survey data collection period

Age Group	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. All Household Members								
Young Dependents (0-14)	26.0	24.1	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.2
Youth (15-24)	19.2	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.0	19.1	18.5	20.1
Young Adults (25-44)	27.8	30.8	27.4	28.6	26.2	27.8	26.1	27.4
Middle-Aged Adults (45-64)	20.2	20.6	20.1	19.5	20.8	19.7	20.4	20.7
Elderly (65+)	6.8	5.7	7.0	6.2	7.7	7.0	8.5	5.6
Average Age	31.0	31.2	31.0	30.4	31.5	30.9	31.8	30.4
Median Age	28.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.0
b. EDMs								
Young Dependents (0-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth (15-24)	2.4	3.6	2.2	3.2	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.2
Young Adults (25-44)	42.2	47.8	41.4	43.9	39.1	42.9	37.7	41.4
Middle-Aged Adults (45-64)	43.1	40.2	43.5	42.5	44.5	43.0	42.8	45.2
Elderly (65+)	12.3	8.4	12.9	10.4	15.0	11.7	17.6	11.3
Average Age	47.7	45.2	48.0	46.6	49.3	47.4	50.0	47.6
Median Age	47.0	44.0	47.0	46.0	48.0	46.0	49.0	47.0
c. Spouses/Partners of EDM								
Young Dependents (0-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth (15-24)	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Young Adults (25-44)	48.5	53.7	47.7	49.8	46.0	49.4	43.7	47.7
Middle-Aged Adults (45-64)	41.0	37.9	41.5	39.8	42.8	40.5	42.6	42.3
Elderly (65+)	7.5	4.8	7.9	6.6	8.9	7.0	10.8	7.2
Average Age	45.0	43.1	45.3	44.3	46.1	44.9	46.9	44.9
Median Age	44.0	42.0	44.0	43.0	45.0	43.0	46.0	44.0
d. Other PEU Members								
Young Dependents (0-14)	45.5	42.3	46.0	45.0	47.0	45.6	45.4	47.6
Youth (15-24)	31.2	29.9	31.4	30.7	32.1	30.9	29.8	34.0
Young Adults (25-44)	14.6	15.8	14.4	15.6	13.3	14.3	15.8	13.5
Middle-Aged Adults (45-64)	4.3	7.2	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.1	4.8	2.4
Elderly (65+)	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.2	2.4
Average Age	19.6	21.6	19.3	19.8	19.0	19.9	19.9	17.5
Median Age	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	15.0
e. All PEU Members								
Young Dependents (0-14)	26.3	24.4	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.8	26.5
Youth (15-24)	19.2	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.0	19.2	18.5	20.0
Young Adults (25-44)	27.4	30.3	26.9	28.3	25.7	27.3	25.8	27.1
Middle-Aged Adults (45-64)	20.3	20.7	20.2	19.5	20.9	19.9	20.4	20.9
Elderly (65+)	6.9	5.7	7.0	6.2	7.8	7.1	8.6	5.6
Average Age	31.0	31.2	31.0	30.4	31.5	30.9	31.8	30.4
Median Age	28.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.B-6

**Distribution of EDMs, Spouses/Partners of EDM, and Other Household and PEU Members Aged 18 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Marital Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. All Household Members								
Single	29.7	32.1	29.4	30.9	28.0	28.7	32.2	28.3
Married	48.5	40.2	49.8	45.7	53.6	47.1	48.3	56.6
Common-law / Live-in	11.8	16.5	11.1	13.9	8.5	13.2	10.3	7.4
Widowed	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.5	5.2
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	2.8	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.4
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.2
b. EDMs								
Single	11.7	16.0	11.0	12.4	9.8	11.8	12.8	7.9
Married	60.3	49.4	61.9	57.7	65.6	57.3	61.3	71.8
Common-law / Live-in	12.7	19.6	11.6	15.2	8.5	14.0	10.7	7.6
Widowed	10.6	9.0	10.8	9.8	11.7	11.4	12.1	8.5
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	4.8	6.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.5	3.1	4.2
Unspecified	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-	-	0.1
c. Spouses/Partners of EDM								
Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married	82.7	71.6	84.3	79.2	88.6	80.5	85.0	90.6
Common-law / Live-in	17.3	28.4	15.7	20.8	11.4	19.5	15.0	9.5
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other PEU Members								
Single	67.4	65.5	67.8	67.0	68.5	63.6	70.9	74.2
Married	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.5	14.1	15.4	12.4	11.5
Common-law / Live-in	7.2	6.6	7.3	8.3	6.2	8.3	7.1	5.3
Widowed	8.5	10.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	9.3	8.0	6.1
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	2.9	4.3	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.3	1.6	2.4
Unspecified	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
e. All PEU Members								
Single	29.3	31.6	29.0	30.5	27.6	28.3	31.9	27.8
Married	48.9	40.6	50.2	46.0	54.0	47.5	48.5	57.0
Common-law / Live-in	11.9	16.6	11.1	14.0	8.5	13.3	10.4	7.4
Widowed	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.7	7.5	5.2
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	1.7	2.4
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.2

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.B-7

**Distribution of Household Members, by Financial Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Financial Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Independent and not part of PEU	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8
Independent but part of PEU	38.6	38.4	38.7	38.4	38.9	39.0	38.3	38.3
Dependent	60.3	60.2	60.3	60.6	60.0	59.8	60.8	60.8

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.B-8

**Distribution of Household and PEU Members, by Relationship to the Economically Dominant Member (EDM) and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Relationship to EDM	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Household Level								
Immediate Family Members	85.3	84.1	85.5	84.3	86.6	84.1	85.3	88.5
Other Relatives	9.9	9.0	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.5	10.6	8.8
Non-Relatives	4.7	6.9	4.4	5.4	3.5	5.4	4.2	2.7
Unspecified	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.02
b. PEU Level								
Immediate Family Members	85.5	84.4	85.6	84.4	86.8	84.2	85.4	88.6
Other Relatives	9.9	8.9	10.0	10.3	9.8	10.5	10.5	8.7
Non-Relatives	4.7	6.8	4.4	5.4	3.4	5.3	4.1	2.7
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.02

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.B-9  
Distribution of Households and PEUs, by Family Type and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Family Type	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Household Level								
Immediate Family	60.2	56.0	60.8	58.4	62.9	57.0	60.1	68.9
Extended Family	20.0	17.6	20.4	20.2	20.5	21.1	22.1	17.5
Non-Family	1.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
Mixture Family	11.4	17.2	10.5	14.0	7.4	12.8	9.3	6.7
Single-Member Family	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	8.1	7.9	7.0	5.7
b. PEU Level								
Immediate Family	60.6	56.7	61.2	58.8	63.2	57.4	60.4	69.2
Extended Family	19.7	17.1	20.1	19.9	20.2	20.7	21.8	17.3
Non-Family	1.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1
Mixture Family	11.3	17.0	10.4	14.0	7.4	12.8	9.3	6.7
Single-Member Family	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	8.1	7.9	7.0	5.7

Immediate family = PEU composed purely of immediate family members; Extended family = PEU comprising immediate family members and other relative/s; Non-family = PEU made up of members not related to each other by either blood or marriage; Mixture family = combination of an immediate family and a non-family or an extended family and a non-family.

An estimate with a CV of greater than 20% may not be reliable due to low number of observations and shall be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.B-10  
Distribution of PEU Members, by PEU Membership Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

PEU Membership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>EDM</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Both head and respondent	13.5	11.0	13.9	12.5	15.3	12.3	13.6	17.5
Head only	7.1	10.2	6.6	7.4	6.0	8.3	6.2	3.6
Respondent only	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.3
Neither the head nor the respondent	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5
<b>Spouse/Partner of EDM</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Both head and respondent	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Head only	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.9
Respondent only	5.9	7.8	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.8	5.5	3.2
Neither head nor respondent	9.1	6.5	9.5	8.4	10.4	7.9	8.5	13.4
<b>Other PEU Member</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>55.6</b>
Both head and respondent	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3
Head only	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Respondent only	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.5
Neither head nor respondent	55.2	53.8	55.4	56.0	54.8	55.3	56.8	54.3

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.B-11  
Distribution of Respondents, by PEU Membership Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

PEU Membership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
EDM	63.6	50.6	65.6	61.6	69.1	57.7	67.4	79.8
Spouse/Partner of EDM	27.8	35.5	26.6	28.9	24.6	31.6	25.9	17.2
Other PEU Member	8.6	13.9	7.8	9.5	6.4	10.7	6.7	3.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.B-12  
Distribution of EDMs With or Without a Child, by Marital Status  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Marital Status	With Child	Without Child
Single	3.2	30.3
Married	66.3	37.0
Common-law / Live-in	10.8	7.2
Widowed	12.7	20.5
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	6.9	5.0
Unspecified	0.04	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.C-1  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over, by School Attendance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Attending School or Not/Educational Level	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Whether Have Ever or Have Never Attended School								
Have Ever Attended School	89.5	95.6	88.6	87.2	89.8	96.0	79.9	81.1
Have Never Attended School	10.5	4.3	11.4	12.7	10.2	4.0	20.1	18.8
Unspecified	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.1
b. Whether Currently Attending School During the Survey Period								
Attending School	37.1	29.9	38.3	37.8	38.7	34.0	43.8	43.9
Pre-school	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.3
Elementary (Grades 1-6)	14.1	11.3	14.6	14.6	14.5	13.1	16.6	16.2
ALS/IPED/SPED Madrasah Elementary	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Junior High School (Grades 7-10)	10.2	8.4	10.4	9.7	11.1	9.4	11.9	11.5
ALS/IPED/SPED Madrasah Secondary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Senior High School (Grades 11-12)	5.0	4.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.3	6.0	6.4
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
College/Postgraduate	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	5.2	5.5
College	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.0	5.1	5.5
Postgraduate	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.01
Unspecified	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Attending School	62.8	70.0	61.6	62.1	61.2	65.9	56.2	56.1
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02

ALS = Alternative Learning System, IPED = Indigenous Peoples Education, SPED = Special Education, PS/NT/TV = Post-Secondary/Non-Tertiary/Technical-Vocations

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.C-2  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were or Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period, by Educational Level and by Sex**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Attending School or Not/ Educational Level	Male	Female
Attending School	37.5	36.8
Pre-school	2.7	2.5
Elementary (Grades 1-6)	14.7	13.5
ALS/IPED/SPED Madrasah Elementary	0.2	0.03
Junior High School (Grades 7-10)	10.6	9.7
ALS/IPED/SPED Madrasah Secondary	0.1	0.1
Senior High School (Grades 11-12)	5.0	5.0
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	0.5	0.7
College/Postgraduate	3.7	5.3
College	3.7	5.3
Postgraduate	0.04	0.03
Unspecified	-	-
Not Attending School	62.5	63.1
Unspecified	0.1	0.04

ALS = Alternative Learning System, IPED = Indigenous Peoples Education, SPED = Special Education, PS/NT/TV = Post-Secondary/Non-Tertiary/Technical-Vocations

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.C-3  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 6-18 Years Old Who Were Attending School During the Survey Period, by Educational Level, by Age Group and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Attending School or Not	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Aged 6–12 Years Old								
Pre-school	3.5	6.1	3.2	4.4	2.1	3.4	2.4	3.4
Elementary (Grades 1–6)	85.4	84.0	85.5	86.0	85.2	85.4	83.9	87.2
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	0.6
Junior High School (Grades 7–10)	10.7	9.8	10.9	9.2	12.3	10.7	13.7	8.6
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Secondary	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Unspecified	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Aged 12–18 Years Old								
Elementary (Grades 1–6)	9.1	12.2	8.8	9.6	8.0	9.0	6.6	10.1
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Junior High School (Grades 7–10)	59.5	59.3	59.5	57.6	61.0	58.9	61.0	59.4
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Secondary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.01
Senior High School (Grades 11–12)	25.1	23.7	25.3	26.8	24.1	24.2	26.9	26.0
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7
College	5.1	4.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	6.2	4.4	3.7

ALS = Alternative Learning System, IPED = Indigenous Peoples Education, SPED = Special Education, PS/NT/TV = Post-Secondary/Non-Tertiary/Technical-Vocations

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.C-4

**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period, by Highest Educational Attainment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Highest Educational Attainment	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Aged 3 Years Old and Over								
No Grade Completed	15.9	6.2	17.4	19.1	15.8	6.1	31.0	29.6
Pre-School	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Some Elementary	12.2	5.7	13.3	9.8	16.5	11.6	15.4	15.0
Elementary Graduate	8.7	5.8	9.2	8.4	9.9	11.4	7.0	6.5
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.6
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary Graduate	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Some Junior High School	10.7	9.6	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.1	11.5	11.9
Junior High School Completer	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.8
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Some Senior High School	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School Graduate	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6
High School Graduate (Old Curriculum)	24.7	35.9	23.0	24.1	21.9	29.6	12.7	17.8
Senior High School Graduate (K-12)	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.2
Some PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.0
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle Graduate	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	6.2	1.9	2.4
Some College	7.2	11.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	7.2	6.4	5.7
College Graduate (Bachelor's Degree)	7.9	10.8	7.4	8.7	6.1	8.9	7.0	4.6
Postgraduate Units	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.04
Postgraduate Degree	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Unspecified	0.02	0.003	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.1
b. Aged 21 Years Old and Over								
No Grade Completed	11.8	1.26	13.5	14.68	12.3	1.0	28.8	25.9
Pre-School	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.003	0.05
Some Elementary	12.7	5.2	13.9	10.2	17.2	11.9	16.2	15.8
Elementary Graduate	9.4	6.3	9.9	9.2	10.6	12.4	7.4	7.0
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary Graduate	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Some Junior High School	10.8	9.5	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.2	11.7	12.3
Junior High School Completer	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School	0.0	0.1	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.002	0.04	0.1
Some Senior High School	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School Graduate	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
High School Graduate (Old Curriculum)	27.2	40.0	25.2	26.6	23.9	32.8	13.7	19.4
Senior High School Graduate (K-12)	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.9
Some PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	3.2	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.1
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle Graduate	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	6.9	2.0	2.6
Some College	7.7	11.9	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.7	6.7	6.1
College Graduate (Bachelor's Degree)	8.6	12.0	8.1	9.6	6.7	9.8	7.5	5.1
Postgraduate Units	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.04
Postgraduate Degree	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Unspecified	0.02	-	0.03	0.001	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.1

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.C-5

**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period, by Highest Educational Attainment and by PEU Membership Status**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Highest Educational Attainment	EDMs	Spouses/ Partners of EDM	Other PEU Members	All PEU Members
No Grade Completed	11.7	12.7	22.8	15.9
Pre-School	0.01	0.03	0.5	0.2
Some Elementary	14.5	11.8	10.1	12.2
Elementary Graduate	9.9	8.8	7.4	8.7
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary Graduate	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Some Junior High School	11.3	12.0	9.0	10.7
Junior High School Completer	0.3	0.3	3.0	1.3
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School	0.03	0.1	0.2	0.1
Some Senior High School	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School Graduate	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
High School Graduate (Old Curriculum)	27.4	31.5	16.6	24.7
Senior High School Graduate (K-12)	0.6	0.9	4.0	1.9
Some PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	3.5	3.0	2.3	3.0
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle Graduate	4.9	4.5	3.8	4.4
Some College	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2
College Graduate (Bachelor's Degree)	7.5	5.8	9.9	7.9
Postgraduate Units	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Postgraduate Degrees	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unspecified	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.C-6

**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 3 Years Old and Over Who Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period, by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Highest Educational Attainment	Aged 3 and Over		Aged 21 and Over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No Grade Completed	16.1	15.6	11.8	11.8
Pre-School	0.3	0.1	0.01	0.02
Some Elementary	13.9	10.6	14.3	11.1
Elementary Graduate	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.3
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary Graduate	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Some Junior High School	11.6	9.8	11.6	10.0
Junior High School Completer	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1
Some Senior High School	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School Graduate	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
High School Graduate (Old Curriculum)	23.6	25.9	26.1	28.3
Senior High School Graduate (K-12)	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.4
Some PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.9
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle Graduate	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.7
Some College	6.3	8.2	6.8	8.7
College Graduate (Bachelor's Degree)	6.9	8.8	7.7	9.6
Postgraduate Units	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Postgraduate Degree	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Unspecified	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-1

**Distribution of PEU Members, by Health Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Health Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Excellent/Very Good	36.2	29.5	37.2	39.6	35.0	33.4	35.9	45.9
Good	55.9	64.4	54.6	53.5	55.6	59.2	52.3	47.2
Fair	6.0	4.6	6.3	5.1	7.3	5.7	8.5	5.5
Poor	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.2
Very Poor	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-2

**Distribution of PEU Members, by Health Status, by Age Group and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Health Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Young Dependents								
Excellent/Very Good	43.4	34.5	44.6	47.8	41.7	37.4	49.3	55.3
Good	53.6	62.5	52.3	50.1	54.4	60.0	47.8	40.6
Fair	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	3.1	2.1	2.5	3.0
Poor	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Very Poor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.1
Unspecified	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.1
b. Youth								
Excellent/Very Good	39.9	30.5	41.3	42.8	39.9	37.5	39.2	50.3
Good	56.9	67.0	55.4	54.4	56.5	59.7	57.3	45.6
Fair	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.4
Poor	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
Very Poor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.04	-	0.3
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.1
c. Young Adults								
Excellent/Very Good	37.4	31.7	38.4	40.0	36.8	34.9	36.1	47.5
Good	57.7	64.9	56.5	56.3	56.6	60.6	56.4	48.1
Fair	3.9	2.5	4.1	2.8	5.3	3.6	5.9	3.5
Poor	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.8
Very Poor	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unspecified	0.04	0.04	0.04	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
d. Middle-Aged Adults								
Excellent/Very Good	29.0	24.9	29.6	30.9	28.6	27.6	26.3	36.3
Good	57.0	65.2	55.8	54.7	56.7	58.6	51.1	54.3
Fair	10.7	7.7	11.2	11.0	11.3	10.7	16.7	7.5
Poor	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	5.0	1.6
Very Poor	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3
Unspecified	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.01	-	0.03	0.1

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.D-2 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Health Status, by Age Group and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Health Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>e. Elderly</b>								
Excellent/Very Good	14.3	10.4	14.8	19.8	11.1	18.1	9.3	13.6
Good	51.0	58.4	50.1	48.9	50.9	50.8	46.7	52.8
Fair	24.4	22.1	24.7	21.6	26.9	22.0	28.2	26.9
Poor	8.5	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.9	7.5	12.7	5.8
Very Poor	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.3	3.3	0.7
Unspecified	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	0.2

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table I.D-3  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Health Status and by PEU Membership Status**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Health Status	EDMs	Spouses/ Partners of EDM	Other PEU Members	All PEU Members
Excellent/Very Good	32.5	33.4	38.6	36.2
Good	56.4	55.6	55.7	55.9
Fair	8.9	8.1	4.2	6.0
Poor	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.6
Very Poor	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unspecified	0.02	0.01	0.1	0.1

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-4  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Status of Health Insurance Coverage and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Status of Health Insurance Coverage	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Health Insurance	47.9	36.6	49.6	48.3	50.7	46.6	49.8	55.3
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	46.4	33.9	48.2	46.5	49.8	45.0	48.8	54.4
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Without Health Insurance	51.8	63.2	50.1	51.4	49.0	53.1	49.9	44.3
Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-5  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Status of Health Insurance Coverage and by PEU Membership Status**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Status of Health Insurance Coverage	EDMs	Spouses/ Partners of EDM	Other PEU Members	All PEU Members
With Health Insurance	54.7	50.8	44.1	47.9
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	2.4	1.6	0.7	1.3
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	52.0	48.9	43.2	46.4
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Without Health Insurance	45.0	48.7	55.7	51.8
Unspecified	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-6  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Status of Health Insurance Coverage and by Health Status**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Status of Health Insurance Coverage	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Unspecified
With Health Insurance	46.7	47.3	55.2	66.0	63.3	18.9
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.1	-
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	44.9	45.9	54.2	64.5	63.2	18.9
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	-
Without Health Insurance	53.0	52.4	44.6	33.9	36.6	74.6
Unspecified	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.5

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-7  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Status of Health Insurance Coverage, by Health Status, and by Age Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Status of Health Insurance Coverage	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Young Dependents</b>								
With Health Insurance	44.2	24.4	46.9	44.0	49.6	41.6	49.1	56.0
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	43.9	24.2	46.6	43.5	49.3	41.3	48.9	55.3
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Without Health Insurance	55.7	75.5	53.0	56.0	50.3	58.4	50.7	44.0
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>b. Youth</b>								
With Health Insurance	39.4	24.6	41.5	40.8	42.1	39.3	39.6	47.5
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	38.6	23.3	40.9	39.8	41.9	38.4	39.2	47.0
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Without Health Insurance	60.4	75.2	58.2	59.0	57.5	60.7	60.1	52.0
Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
<b>c. Young Adults</b>								
With Health Insurance	47.6	45.1	48.1	49.2	46.9	47.7	46.2	50.3
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	2.6	4.9	2.2	3.2	1.3	3.1	1.6	1.1
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	44.8	40.1	45.6	45.7	45.6	44.6	44.2	49.0
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.04	0.5	0.3
Without Health Insurance	51.9	54.6	51.5	50.5	52.5	51.9	53.5	48.8
Unspecified	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9
<b>d. Middle-Aged Adults</b>								
With Health Insurance	51.9	42.8	53.3	51.1	55.2	49.8	52.9	60.4
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	1.7	3.5	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.2	0.7
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	49.7	39.0	51.3	48.9	53.4	47.2	51.1	59.6
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1
Without Health Insurance	47.6	56.9	46.2	48.3	44.3	49.7	46.5	39.0
Unspecified	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
<b>e. Elderly</b>								
With Health Insurance	74.7	60.4	76.5	77.6	75.6	72.6	77.7	84.6
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	74.1	59.6	75.9	76.4	75.5	71.9	77.5	84.1
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.01	0.03	0.1	-
Without Health Insurance	25.2	39.5	23.5	22.3	24.4	27.3	22.3	15.3
Unspecified	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	-	0.02	-	0.1

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table I.D-8  
**Distribution of PEU Members With PhilHealth Coverage, by Payer of Premium, by Type of Membership, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payer of Health Insurance Premium/ Type of Membership	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>Co-Shared with Employer</b>	13.1	28.3	11.5	15.8	7.6	15.0	9.0	7.2
<b>Solely Employer</b>	4.0	10.3	3.3	4.7	2.0	4.5	1.9	2.2
<b>Solely Respondent/Household Member</b>	6.1	8.7	5.8	6.6	5.1	7.0	3.5	5.6
<b>Free from the Government</b>	33.2	21.7	34.4	28.4	39.7	31.5	38.2	36.5
Formal employees	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Household or domestic helpers	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	-	0.03	0.01	0.02
Self-earning individuals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.00	0.2
Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.02	0.1	0.0
Filipinos living abroad	0.003	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipinos with dual citizenship	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Lifetime members	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.02	0.3
All Filipinos aged 21 and over with capacity to pay premiums	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.04	0.1
Indigents identified by the DSWD	8.3	1.2	9.0	7.0	10.8	7.1	11.0	10.7
Beneficiaries of 4Ps	9.4	4.2	10.0	6.6	12.9	8.3	11.5	11.7
Senior citizens	11.7	11.1	11.7	10.6	12.7	12.0	12.9	10.3
Persons with disability	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Sangguniang Kabataan officials	0.01	0.01	0.003	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Point-of-service/Sponsored by LGU	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.7
All Filipinos aged 21 and over without capacity to pay premiums	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.3
<b>Paying/Co-Paying Principal Members</b>	23.2	47.3	20.5	27.1	14.8	26.5	14.5	15.0
<b>Non-Paying Principal Members</b>	33.2	21.7	34.4	28.4	39.7	31.5	38.2	36.5
<b>Principal Member with Unspecified Payer</b>	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
<b>Principal Member</b>	56.7	69.1	55.3	55.8	54.9	58.2	53.1	52.0
<b>Dependent/Beneficiary (Non-Paying)</b>	43.4	30.9	44.7	44.2	45.1	41.9	46.9	48.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures for select membership types were shown for presentation purposes.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table II.A  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Island Group\***  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Location	Proportion
Philippines	100.0
NCR	32.7
AONCR	67.3
Balance Luzon	30.7
Visayas	14.8
Mindanao	21.8

Table II.B  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Relationship to the Economically Dominant Member (EDM) and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Relationship to EDM	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Self	60.8	50.2	66.0	63.0	68.6	54.8	71.1	78.2
Immediate Family Members	30.3	34.9	28.0	28.7	27.4	36.1	23.5	19.8
Other Relatives	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3
Non-Relatives	8.0	13.4	5.3	7.4	3.5	8.1	4.9	1.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.C  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Sex and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Sex	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Male	41.0	28.4	47.1	42.9	50.9	38.5	44.9	60.8
Female	59.0	71.6	52.9	57.1	49.1	61.5	55.1	39.2

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.D  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Age Group and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Age of Respondents, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Age Group	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Youth (18-24)	3.3	4.8	2.6	3.7	1.7	2.9	2.6	2.3
Young Adults (25-44)	40.4	43.2	39.0	40.6	37.7	39.9	35.4	40.3
Middle-Aged Adults (45-64)	43.3	41.4	44.2	42.8	45.6	42.8	45.8	45.2
Elderly (65+)	13.0	10.6	14.1	13.0	15.1	14.4	16.3	12.2
Average Age	48	46	48	48	49	48	50	48
Median Age	47	45	48	47	49	48	50	47

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.E  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Marital Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Marital Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Single	9.8	11.9	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.1	12.9	7.0
Married	59.0	50.3	63.2	59.1	66.8	59.8	59.7	70.4
Common-law / Live-in	14.1	19.8	11.3	14.6	8.4	13.3	12.3	7.8
Widowed	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.5	13.8	11.8	11.1
Divorced / Separated / Annulled	4.7	5.7	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.9	3.1	3.8
Unspecified	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	-	0.1	0.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.F  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Financial Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Financial Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Independent but part of PEU	70.6	59.4	76.1	74.3	77.7	67.3	80.2	85.8
Dependent	29.4	40.6	23.9	25.8	22.3	32.7	19.8	14.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.G  
**Distribution of Respondents, by PEU Membership Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

PEU Membership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>EDM</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>78.2</b>	
Both head and respondent	52.2	41.7	57.4	53.4	60.8	48.3	58.8	69.1	
Respondent only	8.6	8.5	8.6	9.6	7.7	6.5	12.3	9.1	
<b>Spouse/Partner of EDM</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	
Both head and respondent	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.0	4.2	
Respondent only	26.2	32.0	23.4	25.0	22.0	31.8	19.6	14.1	
<b>Other PEU Member</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Both head and respondent	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.1	
Respondent only	6.6	10.4	4.7	5.8	3.7	6.5	4.5	2.3	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.H  
**Distribution of Respondents Who Were Not Attending School During the Survey Period (%), by Highest Educational Attainment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Highest Educational Attainment	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
No Grade Completed	10.0	0.5	14.7	18.4	11.3	0.9	23.5	28.0	
Pre-School	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.1	
Some Elementary	12.5	5.9	15.7	11.5	19.4	14.6	16.0	16.9	
Elementary Graduate	9.6	7.8	10.4	8.2	12.4	14.1	7.9	6.9	
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah Elementary Graduate	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Some Junior High School	11.1	9.8	11.7	11.1	12.3	11.5	13.1	11.1	
Junior High School Completer	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.11	
Some ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School	0.1	0.2	0.02	-	0.03	0.02	0.04	-	
Some Senior High School	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	
ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah High School Graduate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	
High School Graduate (Old Curriculum)	30.5	40.7	25.6	27.3	24.0	33.2	17.9	20.1	
Senior High School Graduate (K-12)	1.2	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	
Some PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.3	
PS/NT/TV/Short-Cycle Graduate	4.4	5.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	5.3	2.5	2.2	
Some College	8.4	11.1	7.1	7.6	6.6	7.9	6.6	6.3	
College Graduate (Bachelor's Degree)	6.9	9.6	5.6	6.2	5.0	6.3	6.2	4.2	
Postgraduate Units	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.03	
Postgraduate Degrees	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	
Unspecified	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	

Table II.I  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Health Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Health Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Excellent/Very Good	33.8	28.7	36.3	37.2	35.5	31.5	35.9	43.3	
Good	54.7	61.8	51.3	51.7	50.9	55.1	48.7	47.8	
Fair	8.8	7.1	9.5	8.2	10.7	10.4	11.2	7.1	
Poor	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	1.6	
Very Poor	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	
Unspecified	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	0.1	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II.J  
**Distribution of Respondents, by Status of Health Insurance Coverage and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Status of Health Insurance Coverage	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
With Health Insurance	53.4	46.9	56.5	55.7	57.2	52.2	55.0	63.6	
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health	2.2	3.8	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	50.9	42.8	54.8	53.5	56.0	50.4	53.1	62.1	
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	
Without Health Insurance	46.7	53.1	43.5	44.3	42.8	47.8	45.0	36.4	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.A-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Income Range and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Household Income, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; 2021

Annual Total Income Range (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Below 40,000	6.5	5.0	6.7	5.5	7.8	7.4	6.8	5.4
40,000-59,999	6.0	4.4	6.3	5.7	6.8	6.3	6.8	5.6
60,000-99,999	17.8	10.7	18.9	16.2	21.2	17.0	19.1	22.5
100,000-249,999	48.2	51.0	47.7	50.1	45.6	47.0	46.0	50.6
250,000-499,999	16.8	22.2	16.0	17.2	14.9	17.0	16.7	13.3
500,000 and Above	4.7	6.7	4.4	5.2	3.7	5.3	4.5	2.5
Average (P)	189,841.68	229,562.42	183,757.23	194,857.55	174,048.20	191,619.49	188,390.72	164,109.11
Median (P)	144,000.00	169,000.00	139,360.00	146,640.00	125,800.00	144,000.00	139,500.00	126,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.A-2

**Average Monthly Income of PEUs, by Income Decile, by Income Range and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Overall Average and Median Monthly Income of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in Philippine pesos; 2021

Income Decile	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Income Decile								
First Decile	3,869.86	3,710.41	3,887.77	3,910.29	3,873.05	3,781.54	4,005.11	4,019.98
Second Decile	6,858.11	7,183.63	6,829.59	6,775.97	6,869.49	6,759.58	6,828.02	6,959.98
Third Decile	9,029.78	9,570.40	8,971.39	9,144.72	8,828.78	9,046.35	9,015.04	8,794.36
Fourth Decile	10,750.88	11,358.08	10,666.39	11,253.32	10,112.98	11,096.43	10,611.81	9,914.17
Fifth Decile	12,805.15	13,371.66	12,732.24	13,432.29	12,067.08	12,984.30	12,265.06	12,687.76
Sixth Decile	13,967.48	14,586.24	13,868.81	14,672.79	13,076.61	13,992.36	13,813.03	13,670.35
Seventh Decile	16,780.51	16,458.51	16,829.55	17,504.34	16,193.81	16,889.82	18,279.81	15,366.43
Eighth Decile	19,041.28	19,797.41	18,911.36	19,592.66	18,255.30	18,921.67	19,101.46	18,735.88
Ninth Decile	23,717.07	23,758.44	23,708.17	24,600.84	22,957.20	24,720.86	23,188.85	21,734.77
Tenth Decile	41,534.67	42,349.20	41,303.97	41,750.66	40,855.29	42,477.02	45,562.33	33,273.86
b. Income Decile Group								
Bottom 30%	6,545.64	6,712.73	6,528.57	6,683.79	6,414.32	6,460.67	6,471.13	6,714.71
Middle 40%	13,571.99	14,019.37	13,507.20	14,199.95	12,845.69	13,685.82	13,910.21	12,874.61
Top 30%	28,093.68	30,224.55	27,621.33	28,478.77	26,821.51	29,013.16	28,424.49	23,596.61
Overall Average Monthly Income (P)	15,820.14	19,130.20	15,313.10	16,238.13	14,504.02	15,968.29	15,699.23	13,675.76
First to Ninth Deciles	12,965.03	14,506.92	12,748.63	13,514.65	12,087.73	12,933.71	12,923.43	12,247.47
Median Monthly Income (P)	12,000.00	14,083.33	11,613.33	12,220.00	10,483.33	12,000.00	11,625.00	10,500.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.A-3

**Distribution of PEUs, by Per Capita Income Decile and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; 2021

Income Decile	PHL	NCR	in percent, 2021					
			All Areas	AONCR		Island Group		
				Urbanity				
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Income Decile								
First Decile	10.0	7.6	10.4	8.8	11.8	10.7	11.1	9.0
Second Decile	10.5	6.4	11.2	10.2	12.0	10.9	11.0	11.9
Third Decile	9.5	6.9	9.8	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.2	10.3
Fourth Decile	10.0	9.2	10.1	10.5	9.8	10.0	9.6	10.9
Fifth Decile	10.0	8.6	10.2	10.7	9.8	9.4	10.7	11.5
Sixth Decile	10.1	10.4	10.0	10.6	9.4	10.2	8.5	10.8
Seventh Decile	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.1	11.5	10.3
Eighth Decile	10.0	11.0	9.8	10.3	9.4	9.4	10.2	10.4
Ninth Decile	10.0	13.3	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.1	9.7	8.2
Tenth Decile	10.0	16.6	9.0	9.6	8.4	10.3	8.5	6.8
b. Income Decile Group								
Bottom 30%	30.0	20.9	31.4	28.5	33.9	31.5	31.3	31.2
Middle 40%	40.0	38.1	40.3	42.2	38.6	38.7	40.3	43.5
Top 30%	30.0	41.0	28.3	29.3	27.5	29.8	28.4	25.4
Gini Coefficient	0.422	0.415	0.421	0.412	0.427	0.433	0.432	0.378

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.A-4

**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Income Decile**  
in percent, respectively; 2021

Socioeconomic Characteristics	First Decile	Second Decile	Third Decile	Fourth Decile	Fifth Decile
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>					
NCR	7.6	6.4	6.9	9.2	8.6
Urban AONCR	** 8.8	10.2	9.5	10.5	10.7
Rural AONCR	** 11.8	12.0	10.1	9.8	9.8
<b>Area by Island Group</b>					
NCR	7.6	6.4	6.9	9.2	8.6
Balance Luzon	** 10.7	10.9	9.9	10.0	9.4
Visayas	* 11.1	11.0	9.2	9.6	10.7
Mindanao	** 9.0	11.9	10.3	10.9	11.5

\* Row percentages, or percentages across income deciles. Income deciles are based on total income for a family of four.

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate figure indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.A-4 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Income Decile**  
 in percent, respectively: 2021

Socioeconomic Characteristics	First Decile	Second Decile	Third Decile	Fourth Decile	Fifth Decile
<b>PEU Size</b>					
1-3	6.7	6.8	4.8	6.9	7.3
4-6	11.0	12.2	* 13.1	** 12.4	* 12.0
7 and Over	18.7	17.6	* 11.5	11.4	11.4
<b>Sex of EDM</b>					
Male	9.6	10.8	10.5	10.5	** 9.9
Female	11.0	9.9	7.1	8.9	10.3
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>					
Single	6.9	6.5	5.0	5.3	7.2
Married / Common-law / Live-in	10.3	* 11.1	* 10.9	** 11.0	** 10.9
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	11.1	10.7	5.8	8.7	8.0
<b>Age of EDM</b>					
Youth (15-24 years old)	7.2	10.7	8.3	9.2	11.0
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	10.2	10.7	* 10.9	* 10.7	10.9
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	9.0	10.0	8.7	9.9	9.5
Elderly (65+ years old)	13.7	12.0	7.4	8.2	8.4
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>					
<20% Dependency	5.0	7.1	6.2	6.8	8.3
20%-50% Dependency	9.9	* 11.7	* 10.8	** 11.6	** 11.3
>50% Dependency	20.3	14.0	12.2	11.8	9.7
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>					
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	* 12.2	12.9	10.2	10.8	10.6
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	* 11.3	12.2	11.0	10.8	10.3
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.8	10.2
College Graduate / Postgraduate	6.9	4.4	4.2	6.2	5.7
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>					
Very Good / Good	9.7	10.3	9.8	10.2	10.1
Fair	13.3	11.4	6.5	8.6	9.4
Poor / Very Poor	10.9	15.7	5.7	7.2	10.3
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>					
Without Health Insurance	9.8	11.1	10.1	10.7	10.7
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	* 10.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.7
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.6	13.9	14.1	5.6	4.6
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	4.7	4.2	4.6	5.3	3.6
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>					
NCR	10.4	9.9	11.0	13.3	16.6
Urban AONCR	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.3	9.6
Rural AONCR	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.7	8.4
<b>Area by Island Group</b>					
NCR	10.4	9.9	11.0	13.3	16.6
Balance Luzon	10.2	9.1	9.4	10.1	10.3
Visayas	8.5	11.5	10.2	9.7	8.5
Mindanao	10.8	10.3	10.4	8.2	6.8
Characteristics	Sixth Decile	Seventh Decile	Eighth Decile	Ninth Decile	Tenth Decile
<b>PEU Size</b>					
1-3	9.7	* 12.2	13.6	15.3	16.8
4-6	10.9	8.0	8.0	6.6	5.8
7 and Over	7.7	10.0	4.9	4.6	2.1
<b>Sex of EDM</b>					
Male	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.1
Female	9.5	9.7	* 10.8	* 10.7	11.9
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>					
Single	7.0	10.1	12.9	* 17.5	* 21.7
Married / Common-law / Live-in	10.7	10.1	9.3	8.4	7.3
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	9.4	9.0	11.4	11.9	14.0
<b>Age of EDM</b>					
Youth (15-24 years old)	10.3	13.5	11.5	11.2	7.2
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	10.0	9.6	9.1	9.2	8.8
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	10.7	10.3	10.9	10.4	10.6
Elderly (65+ years old)	7.9	9.1	9.6	11.1	12.5
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>					
<20% Dependency	9.5	11.6	* 13.9	* 14.6	17.0
20%-50% Dependency	11.7	9.7	8.5	8.3	6.4
>50% Dependency	6.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	6.0
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>					
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	9.6	10.3	8.8	7.8	6.9
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.0
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	* 10.6	10.1	11.1	10.5	10.4
College Graduate / Postgraduate	8.4	9.0	9.4	17.0	28.7

\* Row percentages, or percentages across income deciles. Income deciles are based on total income for a family of four.

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate figure indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.A-4 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Income Decile**  
 in percent, respectively; 2021

Characteristics	Sixth Decile	Seventh Decile	Eighth Decile	Ninth Decile	Tenth Decile
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>					
Very Good / Good	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.9
Fair	10.3	9.0	8.7	11.2	11.6
Poor / Very Poor	9.6	6.1	12.2	13.4	8.8
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>					
Without Health Insurance	10.9	10.2	9.5	9.3	7.5
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.2	10.7
With Private Health Insurance Only	1.4	2.1	* 11.2	* 22.0	24.4
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	8.7	8.0	7.0	17.1	37.0

\* Row percentages, or percentages across income deciles. Income deciles are based on total income for a family of four.

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate figure indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-1  
**Average Share to Total Income of PEUs, by Income Source and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Major Income Source	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Including PEUs with zero income from each indicated source<sup>1</sup></b>								
Employment Income	84.3	84.5	84.3	84.4	84.2	83.1	83.3	87.4
Entrepreneurial Income	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.0
Other Income Sources	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.2	11.4	11.7	11.2	8.6
<b>b. Among PEUs with non-zero income from each indicated source<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employment Income	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.4	91.9	91.4	92.2	93.5
Entrepreneurial Income	49.7	51.2	49.5	50.5	48.4	50.4	54.8	42.6
Other Income Sources	19.4	16.3	19.9	19.1	20.6	20.3	20.1	19.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are averages of households' income shares (which vary between 0 and 100) and, thus, do not add up to 100 percent.

Table III.B-2  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Income Source, by Primary Income Source, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Income Source / Primary Income Source	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Income Source</b>								
Employment Income Only	40.0	32.5	41.1	41.7	40.6	37.8	38.9	49.5
Entrepreneurial Income Only	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.5
Income from Other Sources Only	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	4.3
Employment and Entrepreneurial	2.6	1.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.5
Employment and Other Income	44.8	53.2	43.5	42.5	44.4	46.1	45.3	36.8
Entrepreneurial and Other Income	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.7
Income from Multiple Sources	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.6	3.6
<b>b. Primary Income Source</b>								
Employment Income	88.8	89.6	88.7	88.6	88.8	88.0	87.4	91.2
Entrepreneurial Income	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.6	5.1	3.2
Income from Other Sources	6.7	5.9	6.8	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.4	5.6
Income from Multiple Sources	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-3  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Primary Income Source**  
 in percent; 2021

Characteristics	Employment Income	Entrepreneurial Income	Other Income Sources	Multiple Income Sources
<b>a. Row Percentages (Across Primary Income Sources)</b>				
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>				
NCR	89.6	4.4	5.9	0.1
Urban AONCR	88.6	4.8	6.5	0.1
Rural AONCR	88.8	3.9	7.1	0.1
<b>Area by Island Group</b>				
NCR	89.6	4.4	5.9	0.1
Balance Luzon	88.0	4.6	7.2	0.1
Visayas	87.4	5.1	7.4	0.05
Mindanao	91.2	3.2	5.6	0.1
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>				
Single	88.5	4.1	7.4	0.04
Married / Common-law / Live-in	91.5	3.8	4.6	0.1
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	76.7	7.0	16.3	0.1
<b>Sex of EDM</b>				
Male	91.4	3.2	5.4	0.1
Female	83.3	** 7.0	9.6	0.1

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate figure indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-3 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Primary Income Source**  
 in percent; 2021

Characteristics	Employment Income	Entrepreneurial Income	Other Income Sources	Multiple Income Sources
<b>Age of EDM</b>				
Youth (15-24 years old)	91.9	3.0	5.1	-
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	94.2	3.2	2.5	0.03
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	90.2	4.3	5.3	0.1
Elderly (65+ years old)	64.9	8.6	26.3	0.1
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>				
<20% Dependency	90.7	** 4.1	5.1	0.1
20%-50% Dependency	91.5	3.7	4.7	0.1
>50% Dependency	77.8	6.7	15.5	0.1
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>				
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	88.9	3.6	7.5	0.04
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	88.7	4.0	7.2	0.1
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	89.7	4.8	5.4	0.1
College Graduate / Postgraduate	84.3	5.5	10.0	0.2
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>				
Very Good / Good	90.9	3.8	5.2	0.1
Fair	72.9	9.4	17.6	0.1
Poor / Very Poor	69.7	7.6	22.7	-
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>				
Without Health Insurance	90.9	4.4	4.6	0.03
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	87.0	4.4	8.5	0.1
With Private Health Insurance Only	81.1	3.8	15.1	-
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	92.1	2.9	5.0	-
<b>Major Income Group</b>				
Bottom 30%	80.2	5.4	14.3	0.1
Middle 40%	93.1	2.9	3.9	0.1
Top 30%	91.8	* 5.2	2.9	0.1

Characteristics	Employment Income	Entrepreneurial Income	Other Income Sources	Multiple Income Sources
<b>b. Column Percentages (Across Socioeconomic Characteristics of the PEUs)</b>				
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>				
NCR	13.4	13.5	11.6	11.3
Urban AONCR	40.3	44.8	39.3	28.3
Rural AONCR	46.3	41.7	49.1	60.4
<b>Area by Island Group</b>				
NCR	13.4	13.5	11.6	11.3
Balance Luzon	44.8	47.9	48.7	57.0
Visayas	18.6	22.1	21.0	8.9
Mindanao	23.2	16.5	18.7	22.7
<b>PEU Size</b>				
1-3	38.8	** 52.2	71.0	57.0
4-6	50.4	40.3	24.4	42.4
7 and Over	10.8	7.6	4.6	0.5
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>				
Single	11.7	11.0	12.9	4.5
Married / Common-law / Live-in	75.1	64.2	49.8	85.8
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	13.3	24.8	* 37.3	9.7
<b>Sex of EDM</b>				
Male	71.0	50.4	55.6	57.1
Female	29.0	** 49.6	44.4	42.9
<b>Age of EDM</b>				
Youth (15-24 years old)	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.4
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	44.8	31.3	15.9	11.5
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	43.8	42.7	34.1	63.8
Elderly (65+ years old)	9.0	24.4	* 48.1	22.3
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>				
<20% Dependency	40.1	** 42.0	51.7	* 61.1
20%-50% Dependency	49.3	46.8	40.9	38.9
>50% Dependency	10.6	11.2	7.4	-
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>				
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	26.3	22.0	29.2	10.6
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/ Madrasah)	22.1	20.3	23.7	24.3
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	44.0	47.5	35.3	47.3
College Graduate / Postgraduate	7.6	10.2	11.9	17.8
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>				
Very Good / Good	91.0	77.0	69.2	93.8
Fair	7.3	19.2	* 23.5	6.2
Poor / Very Poor	1.7	3.8	* 7.3	-

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate figure indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-3 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Primary Income Source**  
 in percent; 2021

Characteristics	Employment Income	Entrepreneurial Income	Other Income Sources	Multiple Income Sources
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>				
Without Health Insurance	46.3	45.7	31.5	16.4
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	50.9	52.4	66.1	79.7
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.3	0.7	* 2.1
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
<b>Major Income Group</b>				
Bottom 30%	27.1	37.1	63.8	31.7
Middle 40%	41.9	27.0	23.3	26.9
Top 30%	31.0	* 35.9	12.9	41.4

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate figure indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-4  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 15 and Over Who Were Employed, by PEU Membership Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; 2021

PEU Membership Status	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Among All Employed Members</b>								
EDMs	60.5	62.5	60.2	59.2	61.1	59.2	59.4	62.9
Spouse/Partners of EDM	17.5	15.5	17.8	17.2	18.2	17.4	18.9	17.5
Other PEU Members	22.0	22.1	22.0	23.6	20.6	23.3	21.7	19.5
<b>b. Among All Salary/Wage Workers</b>								
EDMs	57.0	59.6	56.5	55.8	57.2	55.7	55.6	59.2
Spouse/Partners of EDM	17.3	16.7	17.4	16.9	17.9	16.9	18.9	17.2
Other PEU Members	25.7	23.7	26.1	27.3	24.9	27.4	25.5	23.6
<b>c. Among All Employers and Self-Employed Workers</b>								
EDMs	68.8	73.6	68.4	68.4	68.3	68.5	66.8	69.4
Spouse/Partners of EDM	17.4	10.7	18.0	17.7	18.2	17.8	18.7	17.7
Other PEU Members	13.8	15.7	13.6	13.9	13.5	13.7	14.5	12.8
<b>d. Among All Unpaid and Volunteer Workers</b>								
EDMs	39.1	100.0	38.8	34.3	40.6	32.9	47.7	44.6
Spouse/Partners of EDM	31.6	-	31.8	27.1	33.8	33.7	23.6	32.2
Other PEU Members	29.2	-	29.4	38.6	25.6	33.4	28.7	23.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-5  
**Distribution of PEU Members Aged 15 and Over Who Were Employed, by Class of Worker and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Class of Worker	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. All PEU Members</b>								
Employed	33.5	33.0	33.6	32.8	34.3	33.7	33.6	33.2
Salary/Wage Workers	22.5	26.2	22.0	23.1	21.0	23.3	21.6	19.7
Self-Employed Workers/ Employers	10.6	6.7	11.2	9.3	12.8	10.0	11.7	13.0
Unpaid/Volunteer Workers	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Unspecified	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>b. EDMs</b>								
Employed	77.5	77.0	77.6	75.7	79.2	76.5	78.2	79.4
Salary/Wage Workers	49.1	58.3	47.7	50.4	45.3	49.8	47.0	44.1
Self-Employed Workers/ Employers	27.8	18.5	29.3	24.9	33.1	26.2	30.7	34.3
Unpaid/Volunteer Workers	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Unspecified	0.1	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>c. Spouse/Partners of EDM</b>								
Employed	31.1	28.2	31.5	30.7	32.2	32.0	35.0	28.0
Salary/Wage Workers	20.7	24.2	20.2	21.2	19.4	21.5	22.6	16.2
Self-Employed Workers/ Employers	9.8	4.0	10.6	9.0	12.0	9.7	12.1	11.1
Unpaid/Volunteer Workers	0.5	-	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Unspecified	0.1	0.13	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>d. Other PEU Members</b>								
Employed	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.8	13.1	14.2	12.9	12.3
Salary/Wage Workers	10.5	11.3	10.4	11.3	9.6	11.5	9.8	8.8
Self-Employed Workers/ Employers	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.2
Unpaid/Volunteer Workers	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unspecified	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Figures may not add up to the total proportion of employed PEU members due to rounding.

Table III.B-6  
Distribution of Employed PEU Members, by Various Employment Characteristics and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; 2021

Employment Characteristic	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Major Occupation Group								
Managers	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.2
Professionals	3.1	3.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.2	5.0	3.0	3.7	2.4	3.7	2.3	2.2
Clerical Support Workers	6.4	12.5	5.5	7.2	4.0	5.7	5.8	4.9
Service and Sales Workers	23.2	27.1	22.7	25.2	20.5	24.3	21.3	20.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	15.8	0.4	18.1	8.4	26.5	15.1	19.4	23.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12.7	13.6	12.6	14.5	10.8	13.2	11.5	12.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	16.6	21.3	15.9	19.3	12.9	16.7	13.0	16.6
Elementary Occupations	15.5	12.0	16.0	15.6	16.4	15.2	19.5	14.8
Armed Forces Occupations	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Unspecified	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
b. Specific Occupation*								
Farmer	12.2	0.1	14.0	6.4	20.5	12.2	13.9	17.8
Vendor	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.3
Tricycle Driver	5.9	7.3	5.7	6.8	4.7	7.6	3.2	3.9
Construction Helper/Laborer/Worker	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.3	4.5	5.5	3.9	4.6
Mason	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.5
Fisherman	2.9	0.2	3.3	1.6	4.9	2.7	4.0	4.1
Farm Laborer	2.5	0.05	2.9	1.7	3.9	1.7	5.5	3.0
Sari Sari Store Owner	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.7	2.7
Other Industries (Non-Agri/Non-Construction)	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.6
Helper/Laborer/Worker								
Security Guard	1.9	3.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.8	2.4
Carpenter	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8
Skilled/All-around Construction Worker	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4
Teacher	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.3
Motorcycle Passenger Transport Driver	1.5	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.5	2.0	3.7
Service Crew	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.9	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.5
Saleslady	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7
Household/On-call Launderer	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.9
Jeepney Driver	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.9
Call Center Agent	1.3	4.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4
Painter	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Housemaid	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.8
Delivery Driver/Rider	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.3
c. Worker Class								
Salary/Wage Worker	67.3	79.4	65.5	70.6	61.2	69.2	64.3	59.1
Employer/Self-employed Worker	31.6	20.4	33.2	28.5	37.4	29.6	34.9	39.2
Unpaid/volunteer worker	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.2
Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
d. Nature of Employment								
Regular/Permanent	52.8	55.9	52.3	55.8	48.8	51.8	49.9	55.6
Temporary/Fixed-Term Contract	15.9	22.6	14.7	13.7	15.8	15.6	12.9	14.3
No Formal Contract	30.9	21.3	32.6	30.3	35.0	32.3	36.7	29.6
Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
e. Full/Part-Time Employment								
Worked less than 40 hours	17.7	10.4	18.8	16.0	21.2	15.9	25.3	19.1
Worked 40 hours and over	81.0	88.8	79.8	82.9	77.2	83.1	73.2	79.0
Unspecified	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.9

\* Only occupations with at least 1 percent nationwide share were included for presentation purposes. These occupations accounted for about 60.1 percent of all occupations assumed. The 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) was used in the classification of occupations.

Table III.B-7  
Distribution of Employed PEU Members, by Various Employment Characteristics and by Highest Educational Attainment  
in percent; 2021

Job Characteristic	All PEU Members	Lower than Elementary Graduate	Lower than High School Graduate	Lower than College Graduate	College Graduate/Post graduate
<b>a. Major Occupation Group (Row Tabulations/Across Highest Educational Attainment)</b>					
Managers	100.0	7.4	11.0	49.9	31.7
Professionals	100.0	6.8	3.6	27.3	62.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	100.0	11.2	12.9	52.4	23.5
Clerical Support Workers	100.0	10.1	7.2	52.1	30.5
Service and Sales Workers	100.0	18.8	19.0	51.9	10.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	100.0	42.3	29.3	26.2	2.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	100.0	23.1	24.0	48.6	4.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	100.0	20.9	20.9	51.6	6.6
Elementary Occupations	100.0	26.9	30.6	40.9	1.6
Armed Forces Occupations	100.0	45.1	3.2	37.4	14.3
Unspecified	100.0	19.0	12.2	58.4	10.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-7 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of Employed PEU Members, by Various Employment Characteristics,\* by Highest Educational Attainment**  
 in percent; 2021

Job Characteristic	All PEU Members	Lower than Elementary Graduate	Lower than High School Graduate	Lower than College Graduate	College Graduate/Post graduate
<b>b. Worker Class (Column Tabulations/Across Worker Classes)</b>					
Worked for private establishment	36.1	23.9	26.2	43.0	55.4
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	7.5	4.0	3.4	8.0	21.9
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	5.3	7.9	7.7	3.8	0.8
Worked with pay in non-family-operated farm or business	9.7	10.9	11.5	9.1	5.7
Worked for private household	8.7	10.1	10.7	8.6	1.9
Self-employed (without any paid employee)	30.6	40.8	37.6	25.8	13.2
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.5
Unpaid family worker	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.3
Unpaid worker in non-family-operated farm or business	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-
Others (i.e., church volunteer)	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
Unspecified	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>c. Nature of Employment (Column Tabulations/Across Natures of Employment)</b>					
Regular/Permanent	52.8	49.9	40.4	52.8	76.1
Temporary/Fixed-Term Contract	15.9	11.6	16.9	17.9	13.4
No Formal Contract	30.9	37.9	42.4	29.0	10.4
Unspecified	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
<b>d. Full/Part-Time Employment (Column Tabulations)</b>					
Worked less than 40 hours	17.7	23.8	20.7	15.2	8.5
Worked 40 hours and over	81.0	75.1	77.9	83.6	90.0
Unspecified	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-8  
**Distribution of Employed PEU Members, by Various Employment Characteristics and by Per Capita Income Decile Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Job Characteristic	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
<b>a. Major Occupation Group (Row Tabulations/Across Per Capita Income Decile Groups)</b>			
Managers	12.8	31.5	55.7
Professionals	3.7	20.2	76.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	16.7	34.8	48.5
Clerical Support Workers	9.2	39.3	51.5
Service and Sales Workers	17.2	40.9	41.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	37.7	40.8	21.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	22.2	47.3	30.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	19.1	42.6	38.3
Elementary Occupations	32.8	42.5	24.7
Armed Forces Occupations	9.0	26.5	64.5
Unspecified	29.2	37.4	33.4
<b>b. Worker Class (Row Tabulations/Across Worker Classes)</b>			
Salary/Wage Worker <sup>1</sup>	65.7	67.5	68.1
Employer/Self-employed Worker <sup>2</sup>	32.7	31.7	30.7
Unpaid/volunteer worker <sup>3</sup>	1.3	0.5	1.0
Unspecified	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>c. Nature of Employment (Column Tabulations/Across Natures of Employment)</b>			
Regular/Permanent	32.3	52.8	65.5
Temporary/Fixed-Term Contract	22.1	15.8	12.1
No Formal Contract	45.1	31.0	22.1
Unspecified	0.5	0.4	0.2
<b>d. Full/Part-Time Employment (Column Tabulations)</b>			
Worked less than 40 hours	24.2	17.5	13.9
Worked 40 hours and over	74.2	81.2	85.1
Unspecified	1.7	1.3	1.0

<sup>1</sup> i.e., worked for a private establishment/household, a government/government-controlled corporation, or a farm/business with pay

<sup>2</sup> i.e., self-employed (without any paid employee) or employer in own family-operated farm or business

<sup>3</sup> e.g., unpaid worker or volunteer, church volunteer

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-9  
**Distribution of PEUs Relying on Employment Income and by Income Range, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Monthly Employment Income of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; 2021

Monthly Income Range (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Below 3,000	3.1	1.6	3.4	2.4	4.2	4.2	3.0	2.0
3,000-4,999	7.5	4.7	7.9	6.8	8.8	8.2	8.2	7.1
5,000-9,999	28.9	19.3	30.4	26.4	33.9	27.3	30.1	36.7
10,000-19,999	39.3	45.0	38.4	42.5	34.8	38.7	37.1	38.8
20,000-39,999	16.8	22.4	16.0	17.2	14.9	16.8	17.4	13.3
40,000 and Above	4.4	7.1	4.0	4.8	3.3	4.8	4.2	2.1
Average (P) <sup>1</sup>	15,040.73	18,659.33	14,484.48	15,436.46	13,653.97	15,035.41	15,044.26	12,955.77
Median (P) <sup>1</sup>	11,700.00	13,700.00	11,250.00	12,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	11,310.00	10,000.00
Average (P) <sup>2</sup>	13,760.02	17,122.67	13,244.93	14,095.87	12,500.64	13,669.94	13,587.83	12,105.24
Median (P) <sup>2</sup>	10,666.67	12,888.00	10,080.00	11,333.33	9,600.00	10,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00

<sup>1</sup> Among PEUs with reported non-zero employment income.

<sup>2</sup> Includes zeroes, signifying unspecified employment income, in the average and median computation.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-10  
Distribution of PEUs that Owned or Co-Owned a Business, by Number of Businesses Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; 2021

Business Ownership/ Number of Businesses Owned or Co-Owned	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>Owned/Co-owned a business</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Of which:								
One business	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.3	96.4	97.5	95.3	97.1
More than one business	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.5	4.7	2.9
<b>Did not own/co-own a business</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>90.4</b>

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-11  
Distribution of PEUs' Businesses, by Various Business Characteristic and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; 2021

Business Characteristics	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Management Structure</b>								
<b>Sole proprietorship</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>
<b>Non-sole proprietorship</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Partnership	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.4	1.4
Stock corporation	0.04	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
<b>b. Employment Size</b>								
Micro (less than 10 employees)	98.0	99.8	97.8	97.0	98.5	98.6	100.0	94.0
Small (10-99 employees)	2.0	0.2	2.2	3.0	1.5	1.4	-	6.0
<b>c. Mode of Acquisition</b>								
Started/built by the family	93.5	96.4	93.0	96.3	89.7	93.8	94.2	90.2
Others <sup>1</sup>	6.2	3.6	6.6	3.2	10.0	6.1	4.7	9.4
Unspecified	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4
<b>d. Years of Operation</b>								
Less than one year	14.8	16.2	14.6	16.5	12.7	16.0	13.7	12.4
One year	13.5	15.7	13.2	12.8	13.7	14.3	13.0	10.9
Two years to less than five years	25.1	28.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.6	20.0	26.6
Five years to less than 10 years	19.8	14.0	20.7	21.2	20.1	18.8	22.9	22.6
10 years to at least 20 years	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.1	10.3	9.6	13.8	12.3
At least 20 years	14.8	14.2	14.8	12.6	17.1	14.4	15.8	14.9
Unspecified	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.4
<b>e. Major Industrial Group</b>								
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	4.5
Other subsectors <sup>2</sup>	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	-
<b>Services</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>73.6</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	61.2	60.0	61.4	66.7	56.0	65.9	57.6	55.2
Accommodation and food service activities	14.1	23.1	12.8	15.6	9.9	12.6	14.7	11.5
Other subsectors <sup>3</sup>	5.0	9.3	4.4	3.2	5.7	3.7	3.4	6.9
Unspecified	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.6
<b>f. Presence of Physical Store/Outlet or Digital Platform</b>								
Utilizes digital platform(s)	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.5	5.1	1.8
Has physical sales outlet(s)	91.2	91.2	91.1	91.6	90.6	92.7	91.2	87.9
Uses both digital platform(s) and physical sales	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	10.3
<b>g. Seasonality of Business</b>								
Whole Year	94.5	98.8	93.9	95.1	92.7	94.5	98.0	89.0
Seasonal	5.5	1.2	6.1	4.9	7.3	5.5	2.0	11.0

<sup>1</sup> Other acquisition modes of businesses cited by PEUs are as follows: (1) purchased business, (2) purchased franchise, (3) inheritance/gift, and (4) helped/subsidized by the government.

<sup>2</sup> Other subsectors of businesses reported by the PEUs under the Industry sector are as follows: (1) electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply, (2) water supply sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, and (3) construction.

<sup>3</sup> The other subsectors under the Services sector are as follows: (1) transportation and storage, (2) financial and insurance activities, (3) real estate activities, (4) professional, scientific, and technical services, (5) administrative and support service activities, (6) human health and support service activities, (7) arts, entertainment, and recreation, and (8) other services activities.

<sup>4</sup> Only products/services with CVs of national estimates below 20 are tabulated for presentation purposes.

Figures for management type, mode of acquisition, years of operations, employment size, and sector/industry (or sectoral shares) may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding. The 2019 Updates to the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) was used in the classification of sectors and industries.

Table III.B-12  
Distribution of PEUs' Businesses,<sup>1</sup> by Monthly Net Income Range and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Monthly Entrepreneurial Income of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; 2021

Monthly Net Income Range (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Below 3,000	27.2	24.1	27.7	28.4	27.0	30.0	23.5	26.4
3,000-4,999	18.1	19.2	17.9	17.3	18.5	18.3	20.2	14.9
5,000-9,999	27.5	30.5	27.1	26.0	28.2	23.0	29.1	34.0
10,000-19,999	15.0	15.1	15.0	17.0	13.0	15.5	13.5	15.4
20,000-39,999	6.9	5.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	10.1	4.1
40,000 and Above	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.4	4.5	5.0	1.1	2.3
Unspecified	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.9
Average (P)	9,359.30	9,166.89	9,387.70	9,474.26	9,300.47	10,352.19	8,766.74	7,855.68
Median (P)	5,000.00	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,322.92	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Average (P) <sup>2</sup>	9,179.64	8,959.84	9,212.20	9,293.18	9,130.52	10,238.37	8,541.88	7,629.20
Median (P) <sup>2</sup>	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00

<sup>1</sup> Among PEUs with reported gross business income and gross business expense.

<sup>2</sup> Includes zeroes, signifying unspecified business income, in the average and median computation.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-13

**Distribution of PEUs Relying on Entrepreneurial Income, by Monthly Net Income Range and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Monthly Entrepreneurial Income of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively: 2021

Monthly Net Income Range (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Below 3,000	25.9	22.8	26.3	27.5	25.1	28.9	21.5	25.1
3,000-4,999	18.1	19.0	18.0	17.6	18.5	18.5	20.1	15.2
5,000-9,999	28.2	30.6	27.9	26.3	29.5	23.7	30.0	35.0
10,000-19,999	15.1	16.1	14.9	16.7	13.1	15.5	13.8	14.7
20,000-39,999	7.2	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	10.7	4.2
40,000 and Above	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.7	4.6	5.1	1.1	2.7
Unspecified	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	3.0
Average (P) <sup>1</sup>	9,670.44	9,476.39	9,699.06	9,770.00	9,627.30	10,616.47	9,216.57	8,120.36
Median (P) <sup>1</sup>	5,416.67	5,500.00	5,322.92	5,416.67	5,133.33	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Average (P) <sup>2</sup>	956.41	906.89	964.00	1,046.67	891.68	1,085.38	917.64	759.61

<sup>1</sup> Among PEUs with reported gross business income and gross business expense.

<sup>2</sup> Includes PEUs with no and/or unspecified income from businesses, in the average and median computation. In this case, median values are zeroes across all areas.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-14

**Distribution of PEUs Relying on Other Income Sources,\* by Source of Other Income and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent: 2021

Source of Other Income	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Assistance from the national/local government	75.5	86.8	73.4	71.0	75.5	73.2	79.2	68.2
Assistance from family members and other persons within the Philippines	26.0	14.4	28.1	28.6	27.7	27.8	26.8	30.3
Remittances from overseas Filipinos	10.9	6.1	11.8	10.7	12.7	13.9	8.7	9.5
Pension and retirement, employee compensation and social security benefits	9.5	10.0	9.4	11.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	10.0
Assistance from non-government/private	6.6	4.5	7.0	8.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	12.3
<b>Among Those with Assistance from the National/Local Government</b>								
Social Amelioration Program (SAP)	37.3	61.2	33.0	37.8	28.8	41.3	23.2	21.9
Relief Goods / In-kind Ayuda	15.5	20.4	14.5	12.1	16.6	14.7	16.3	12.3
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	9.9	4.2	11.0	6.7	14.5	8.9	15.9	11.0
Senior Citizen Assistance / Allowance	5.2	5.3	5.2	3.6	6.6	4.4	4.5	8.1
Social Pension	5.1	1.8	5.7	3.6	7.6	4.3	9.0	6.0
(Other) DSWD Cash Assistance	4.6	2.3	5.0	6.1	4.1	3.4	8.1	5.7
Cash Assistance from Local Government Officials	3.4	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.2	4.2	2.0	3.8

\* Among PEUs with reported income from other source/s

Only sources with at least two-percent share were included for presentation purposes.

Table III.B-15

**Average Monthly Income of PEUs,\* by Other Income Sources and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in Philippine pesos: 2021

Source of Other Income	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Assistance from the national/local government	789.36	951.99	754.28	737.84	767.36	763.31	762.63	719.54
Assistance from family members and other persons within the Philippines	1,285.27	898.73	1,321.30	1,375.73	1,273.75	1,310.89	1,397.40	1,275.86
Remittances from overseas Filipinos	5,567.95	4,982.37	5,623.30	5,680.31	5,582.39	5,548.57	7,036.27	4,573.64
Pension and retirement, employee compensation and social security benefits	3,808.32	2,922.54	3,981.96	3,629.14	4,461.12	3,366.38	5,804.00	4,106.96
Assistance from non-government/private institutions	456.00	737.01	423.03	442.46	401.16	559.09	240.08	342.22

\* Among PEUs with reported non-zero income from other source/s indicated.

Only sources with above one-percent share were included for presentation purposes.

Table III.B-16

**Distribution of PEUs Relying on Other Income Sources,<sup>1</sup> by Income Range and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Monthly Income of PEUs from Other Sources, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively: 2021

Monthly Income Range (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Below 3,000	85.6	90.0	84.8	84.1	85.4	84.6	85.0	85.3
3,000-4,999	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.9	5.9
5,000-9,999	5.3	3.0	5.7	7.0	4.7	5.7	6.3	5.2
10,000-19,999	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
20,000-39,999	0.8	0.41	0.92	0.85	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
40,000 and Above	0.4	0.15	0.39	0.30	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Average (P)	2,039.12	1,709.20	2,099.34	2,106.88	2,092.95	2,154.64	2,151.90	1,904.03
Median (P)	833.33	1,000.00	833.33	762.50	833.33	833.33	750.00	725.00
Average (P) <sup>2</sup>	1,133.95	1,104.44	1,138.47	1,122.26	1,152.66	1,246.11	1,206.01	866.04
Median (P) <sup>2</sup>	250.00	333.33	166.67	166.67	200.00	333.33	250.00	0.00

<sup>1</sup> Among PEUs with reported non-zero income from other

<sup>2</sup> Includes PEUs with no and/or unspecified income from other sources, in the average and median computation.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table III.B-17  
**Distribution of PEUs Relying on Other Income Sources,\* by Source of Other Income and by Per Capita Income Decile Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Source of Other Income	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
Assistance from the national/local government	34.2	41.3	24.5
Assistance from family members and other persons within the Philippines	35.9	39.9	24.2
Remittances from overseas Filipinos	21.8	27.9	50.3
Pension and retirement, employee compensation and social security benefits	24.3	36.5	39.2
Assistance from non-government/private institutions	34.0	39.3	26.7
<b>Among Those with Assistance from the National/Local Government</b>			
Social Amelioration Program (SAP)	34.2	42.6	23.2
Relief Goods / In-kind Ayuda	35.3	39.8	24.9
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	47.2	39.4	13.4
Senior Citizen Assistance / Allowance**	33.4	38.4	28.2
Social Pension	30.2	41.2	28.7
(Other) DSWD Cash Assistance	32.5	44.7	22.8
Cash Assistance from Local Government Officials	26.3	45.3	28.4
Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/ Displaced	35.2	49.0	15.8

\* Among PEUs with reported non-zero income from other source/s indicated.  
 Only sources with at least two-percent share were included for presentation purposes.

Table III.B-18  
**Average Monthly Income of PEUs,\* by Other Income Sources and by Per Capita Income Decile Group**  
 in Philippine pesos; 2021

Source of Other Income	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
Assistance from the national/local government	809.16	797.02	748.82
Assistance from family members and other persons within the Philippines	879.25	1,409.25	1,684.06
Remittances from overseas Filipinos	1,674.47	3,572.37	8,362.95
Pension and retirement, employee compensation and social security benefits	1,403.18	2,308.67	6,700.58
Assistance from non-government/private institutions	313.73	506.54	562.96

\* Among PEUs with reported non-zero income from other source/s indicated.

Table IV.A-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Total Annual Expenditure Range and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Expenditure of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; 2021

Total Annual Expenditure	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Below 40,000	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.5
40,000-59,999	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	3.1	2.5
60,000-99,999	8.2	3.9	8.9	7.7	10.0	7.5	9.8	11.0
100,000-249,999	56.0	48.8	57.2	55.6	58.6	56.8	54.4	60.3
250,000-499,999	28.7	39.3	27.1	28.8	25.5	28.2	28.5	23.5
500,000 and Above	4.4	6.5	4.1	5.9	2.6	5.4	3.1	2.3
Average (₱)	230,904.63	273,787.60	224,335.79	241,353.76	209,450.82	237,355.37	217,430.78	204,034.49
Median (₱)	201,000.00	238,260.00	196,100.00	208,880.00	186,950.00	204,080.00	193,050.00	184,400.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table IV.A-2

**Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs, by Per Capita Expenditure Decile and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Overall Average and Median Monthly Expenditure of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in Philippine pesos; 2021

Per Capita Expenditure Decile	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Per Capita Expenditure Decile								
First Decile	10,981.59	11,203.85	10,962.91	11,277.64	10,758.65	11,206.32	10,697.12	10,766.60
Second Decile	14,082.30	15,730.27	13,937.03	14,685.70	13,395.30	14,379.10	13,764.42	13,163.20
Third Decile	15,772.45	17,070.69	15,663.04	16,214.19	15,232.48	15,771.14	15,759.79	15,408.11
Fourth Decile	16,608.77	17,497.03	16,517.21	17,315.24	15,914.00	17,156.03	16,413.03	15,745.01
Fifth Decile	18,386.93	20,026.92	18,166.80	18,022.38	18,295.47	18,331.90	18,196.51	17,880.94
Sixth Decile	18,909.26	20,292.17	18,685.65	19,239.57	18,192.15	19,156.91	18,826.17	17,830.85
Seventh Decile	19,407.39	21,306.21	19,071.64	19,912.03	18,209.26	19,426.15	17,760.34	19,242.20
Eighth Decile	21,090.41	21,518.30	21,001.50	22,287.49	19,705.53	22,026.04	21,607.05	18,307.54
Ninth Decile	22,690.77	22,783.88	22,670.26	24,075.50	21,102.56	23,379.62	23,264.82	20,109.78
Tenth Decile	34,492.15	37,730.53	33,478.65	36,636.52	29,924.74	33,703.67	34,802.23	30,980.59
b. Per Capita Expenditure Decile Group								
Bottom 30%	13,613.54	14,686.84	13,521.79	14,150.32	13,071.60	13,784.75	13,391.01	13,156.55
Middle 40%	18,327.47	20,011.71	18,086.21	18,649.96	17,587.92	18,577.66	17,756.00	17,546.09
Top 30%	26,090.41	28,444.31	25,513.05	27,530.09	23,334.24	26,631.42	25,905.29	21,803.97
Overall Average (₱)	19,242.05	22,815.63	18,694.65	20,112.81	17,454.24	19,779.61	18,119.23	17,002.87
Median (₱)	16,750.00	19,855.00	16,341.67	17,406.67	15,579.17	17,006.67	16,087.50	15,366.67

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table IV.A-3

**Distribution of PEUs, by Per Capita Expenditure Decile and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; 2021

Per Capita Expenditure Decile	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Per Capita Expenditure Decile								
First Decile	10.0	5.8	10.6	9.0	12.1	9.9	11.7	11.2
Second Decile	10.0	6.1	10.6	9.5	11.5	10.8	10.1	10.5
Third Decile	10.0	5.9	10.7	10.0	11.2	9.6	11.7	11.9
Fourth Decile	10.0	7.0	10.5	9.7	11.2	8.5	12.6	12.7
Fifth Decile	10.0	8.9	10.2	10.3	10.1	8.7	12.5	11.2
Sixth Decile	10.0	10.5	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.9	10.6	11.3
Seventh Decile	10.0	11.3	9.8	10.6	9.1	10.6	8.3	9.3
Eighth Decile	10.0	13.0	9.6	10.3	8.9	10.0	8.8	9.3
Ninth Decile	10.0	13.6	9.4	10.7	8.4	11.2	7.3	7.7
Tenth Decile	10.0	17.9	8.8	10.0	7.7	11.7	6.4	5.0
b. Per Capita Expenditure Decile Group								
Bottom 30%	30.0	17.8	31.9	28.5	34.8	30.3	33.6	33.6
Middle 40%	40.0	37.7	40.3	40.6	40.2	36.8	44.0	44.5
Top 30%	30.0	44.5	27.8	30.9	25.0	32.9	22.4	21.9

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table IV.A-4

**Distribution of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Expenditure Decile**

in percent; 2021

Socioeconomic Characteristics	First Decile	Second Decile	Third Decile	Fourth Decile	Fifth Decile
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>					
NCR	5.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	8.9
Urban AONCR	9.0	9.5	10.0	9.7	10.3
Rural AONCR	12.1	11.5	11.2	11.2	10.1
<b>Area by Island Group</b>					
NCR	5.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	8.9
Balance Luzon	9.9	10.8	9.6	8.5	8.7
Visayas	11.7	10.1	11.7	12.6	12.5
Mindanao	11.2	10.5	11.9	12.7	11.2

<sup>1</sup> Row percentages, or percentages across per capita expenditure deciles.

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation, while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table IV.A-4 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Expenditure Decile**  
 in percent; 2021

Socioeconomic Characteristics	First Decile	Second Decile	Third Decile	Fourth Decile	Fifth Decile
<b>PEU Size</b>					
1-3	5.1	5.9	6.6	8.2	7.2
4-6	* 11.3	* 12.3	* 12.4	* 11.1	* 12.4
7 and Over	* 23.7	* 15.4	* 12.7	* 12.3	* 10.1
<b>Sex of EDM</b>					
Male	10.5	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.4
Female	8.8	8.3	10.2	9.4	9.1
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>					
Single	6.7	6.2	7.6	7.0	7.0
Married / Common-law / Live-in	* 11.0	* 10.6	* 10.6	10.8	10.9
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	7.6	9.7	9.1	8.8	7.8
<b>Age of EDM</b>					
Youth (15-24 years old)	7.4	6.5	9.8	10.7	12.4
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.8
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.1
Elderly (65+ years old)	9.6	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.7
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>					
<20% Dependency	5.5	6.3	7.3	8.1	7.3
20%-50% Dependency	* 11.1	* 11.2	* 10.7	** 11.2	** 11.8
>50% Dependency	15.8	14.0	13.4	10.5	10.5
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>					
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	13.8	12.5	12.4	12.9	11.2
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	11.0	11.2	12.1	10.8	11.2
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	8.2	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.5
College Graduate / Postgraduate	4.4	6.4	6.9	4.3	5.7
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>					
Very Good / Good	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.0	10.1
Fair	12.4	11.6	8.1	10.4	9.2
Poor / Very Poor	9.5	11.4	8.8	10.1	9.3
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>					
Without Health Insurance	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.7	10.2
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	10.7	10.4	9.7	8.9	10.2
With Private Health Insurance Only	2.1	2.6	6.5	23.3	0.8
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	4.8	1.6	6.7	2.1	4.1
<b>Major Income Group</b>					
Bottom 30%	** 24.0	** 19.2	** 15.0	* 14.4	* 10.9
Middle 40%	* 5.7	* 7.9	* 11.1	** 10.5	** 12.5
Top 30%	1.8	3.4	3.7	4.9	5.8
<b>Primary Income Source</b>					
Employment	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.5
Entrepreneurial	6.8	8.4	7.1	7.3	5.9
Other Sources	12.3	10.7	8.2	11.5	7.4
Multiple	13.1	0.1	12.4	9.4	5.4
Socioeconomic Characteristics	Sixth Decile	Seventh Decile	Eighth Decile	Ninth Decile	Tenth Decile
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>					
NCR	10.5	11.3	13.0	13.6	17.9
Urban AONCR	10.0	10.6	10.3	10.7	10.0
Rural AONCR	9.8	9.1	8.9	8.4	7.7
<b>Area</b>					
NCR	10.5	11.3	13.0	13.6	17.9
Balance Luzon	8.9	10.6	10.0	11.2	11.7
Visayas	10.6	8.3	8.8	7.3	6.4
Mindanao	11.3	9.3	9.3	7.7	5.0
<b>PEU Size</b>					
1-3	9.0	11.1	** 12.9	** 16.2	** 17.8
4-6	* 11.3	* 9.7	8.3	6.1	5.0
7 and Over	* 7.7	6.5	6.4	2.9	2.2
<b>Sex of EDM</b>					
Male	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.2
Female	10.5	10.6	* 10.3	* 11.0	* 11.7
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>					
Single	6.6	9.3	11.9	14.5	23.1
Married / Common-law / Live-in	10.5	9.9	9.7	8.8	7.1
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	10.1	11.2	** 9.9	** 12.1	** 13.7
<b>Age of EDM</b>					
Youth (15-24 years old)	11.8	10.6	10.2	7.1	13.7
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	10.6	9.1	9.6	9.8	8.8
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	9.7	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.4
Elderly (65+ years old)	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.7	11.9

<sup>1</sup> Row percentages, or percentages across per capita expenditure deciles

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation, while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table IV.A-4 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Expenditure Decile**  
 in percent; 2021

Characteristics	Sixth Decile	Seventh Decile	Eighth Decile	Ninth Decile	Tenth Decile
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>					
<20% Dependency	9.2	10.7	** 13.3	** 15.4	** 16.9
20%-50% Dependency	** 10.7	** 10.3	9.1	7.7	6.2
>50% Dependency	9.7	7.7	6.0	5.7	6.8
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>					
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	10.1	8.6	8.3	6.0	4.1
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	9.4	9.1	10.1	8.1	7.1
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	10.7	11.6	10.7	12.0	11.6
College Graduate / Postgraduate	7.5	8.0	** 11.3	** 17.0	** 28.4
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>					
Very Good / Good	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.8
Fair	9.8	9.8	8.3	9.5	10.8
Poor / Very Poor	7.8	9.0	8.3	12.2	13.6
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>					
Without Health Insurance	11.4	10.0	10.0	9.5	7.1
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	9.0	10.0	8.2	10.2	11.2
With Private Health Insurance Only	8.4	12.1	3.7	16.9	23.5
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	5.5	8.2	* 14.8	* 23.5	* 37.8
<b>Major Income Group</b>					
Bottom 30%	* 7.6	* 2.9	2.5	2.5	1.2
Middle 40%	** 14.1	** 15.3	11.1	8.5	3.2
Top 30%	6.9	9.9	** 16.0	** 19.5	** 27.9
<b>Primary Income Source</b>					
Employment	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.4
Entrepreneurial	12.0	7.7	* 12.6	* 13.1	* 18.5
Other Sources	8.5	6.8	8.6	14.5	11.2
Multiple	8.2		9.5	5.1	41.3

<sup>1</sup> Row percentages, or percentages across per capita expenditure deciles

Two asterisks (\*\*) before the estimate indicates strong correlation, one asterisk (\*) indicates moderate degree of correlation, while no asterisk means no or weak correlation, based on the results of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table IV.A-5  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Per Capita Income Decile Group and by Per Capita Expenditure Decile Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Per Capita Income Decile Group	Per Capita Expenditure Decile Group		
	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
Bottom 30%	58.2	35.7	6.1
Middle 40%	24.6	52.5	22.8
Top 30%	9.0	27.6	63.4

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table IV.B-1  
**Average Share to Total Expenditure of PEUs, by Expenditure Item and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Expenditure Type	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Including PEUs with Zero Expenditure on Indicated Expenditure Item/s</b>								
<b>Food</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>
Food at home	55.4	49.6	56.2	54.3	58.0	53.8	59.3	58.5
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Food outside home	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.1
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	10.6	18.6	9.4	11.5	7.6	11.1	7.9	7.3
Health <sup>1</sup>	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.6	2.8
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	7.2	8.9	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.5	6.6	6.3
Education <sup>2</sup>	3.9	2.3	4.2	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.8	5.2
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	4.8	4.9
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Recreation and culture	1.9	0.8	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous expenses	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.3

\* Figures are averages of PEUs' expenditure shares (which vary between 0 and 100, exclusive) and, thus, do not add up to 100 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

RA = Republic Act No.; IATF-EID = Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.B-1 (cont'd)  
**Average Share to Total Expenditure of PEUs, by Expenditure Item and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; 2021

Expenditure Type	PHL	NCR	in percent, 2021					
			All Areas	AONCR		Island Group		
				Urbanity				
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
b. Excluding PEUs with Zero Expenditure on Indicated Expenditure Item/s *								
Food	57.2	51.3	58.1	56.2	59.8	55.9	60.5	60.6
Essential Food	55.4	49.6	56.2	54.3	58.0	53.8	59.3	58.5
Food at home	55.4	49.6	56.2	54.3	58.0	53.8	59.3	58.5
Non-Essential Food	5.9	3.9	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.4	4.6	7.5
Food outside home	5.9	3.9	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.4	4.6	7.5
Non-Food	42.8	48.7	41.9	43.8	40.2	44.1	39.5	39.4
Essential Non-Food	34.1	41.7	33.0	35.6	30.7	35.2	31.1	30.1
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	10.8	18.6	9.6	11.5	7.8	11.2	8.0	7.5
Health <sup>1</sup>	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.3
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	9.6	11.3	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.9	8.4	9.0
Education <sup>2</sup>	6.0	3.9	6.3	5.4	7.0	5.2	7.0	7.8
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	4.8	4.9
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1
Non-Essential Non-Food	9.2	7.5	9.5	8.7	10.1	9.5	9.0	9.9
Recreation and culture	2.9	1.5	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.0
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	5.5	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.1	5.2	6.2	6.2
Miscellaneous expenses	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.6

\* Figures are averages of PEUs' expenditure shares (which vary between 0 and 100, exclusive) and, thus, do not add up to 100 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

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Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.B-2  
**Average Share to Total Expenditure of PEUs,\* by Expenditure Item and by Per Capita Income Decile**  
 in percent; 2021

Expenditure Item	First Decile	Second Decile	Third Decile	Fourth Decile	Fifth Decile
<b>Food</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>
Food at home	56.9	59.0	58.6	57.9	57.5
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Food outside home	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	11.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.0
Health <sup>1</sup>	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.1
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	5.1	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.1
Education <sup>2</sup>	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.4
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	5.6	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.4
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Recreation and culture	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
Miscellaneous expenses	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.4
Expenditure Item	Sixth Decile	Seventh Decile	Eighth Decile	Ninth Decile	Tenth Decile
<b>Food</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>49.2</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Food at home	55.9	56.2	53.8	52.6	45.2
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Food outside home	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	4.0
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>50.8</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	10.8	10.3	10.7	11.4	12.8
Health <sup>1</sup>	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.9
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	7.6	7.3	7.7	8.1	10.4
Education <sup>2</sup>	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.5
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	5.4	5.0	5.6	6.1	7.0
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Recreation and culture	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3
Miscellaneous expenses	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.3

\* Figures are averages of PEUs' expenditure shares (which vary between 0 and 100, exclusive) and, thus, do not add up to 100 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

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Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.B-3  
Average Share to Total Expenditure of PEUs,\* by Expenditure Item and by Per Capita Income Decile Group  
in percent; 2021

Expenditure Item	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
<b>Food</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Food at home	58.2	56.9	50.6
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Food outside home	1.0	1.7	3.0
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	10.2	10.2	11.6
Health <sup>1</sup>	2.9	3.2	3.4
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	3.2	3.1	3.6
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	5.9	7.2	8.7
Education <sup>2</sup>	5.7	3.9	2.2
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	5.1	4.9	6.2
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.7
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Recreation and culture	1.9	2.0	2.0
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	1.4	1.9	2.4
Miscellaneous expenses	4.1	4.7	5.7

\* Including PEUs with zero expense for each of the expenditure item/s indicated.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

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Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.B-4  
Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs,\* by Expenditure Item and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in Philippine pesos; 2021

Table IV.B-4. Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs (P),* by Expenditure Item and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group (with Measures of Precision)								
Expenditure Type	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Including PEUs with Zero Expenditure on Indicated Expenditure Item/s</b>								
<b>Food</b>	<b>10,441.10</b>	<b>11,163.09</b>	<b>10,330.51</b>	<b>10,643.28</b>	<b>10,056.94</b>	<b>10,392.12</b>	<b>10,522.50</b>	<b>10,045.86</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>9,955.44</b>	<b>10,564.73</b>	<b>9,862.11</b>	<b>10,113.91</b>	<b>9,641.87</b>	<b>9,831.98</b>	<b>10,217.89</b>	<b>9,623.89</b>
Food at home	9,955.44	10,564.73	9,862.11	10,113.91	9,641.87	9,831.98	10,217.89	9,623.89
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>485.66</b>	<b>598.35</b>	<b>468.40</b>	<b>529.37</b>	<b>415.07</b>	<b>560.14</b>	<b>304.62</b>	<b>421.97</b>
Food outside home	485.66	598.35	468.40	529.37	415.07	560.14	304.62	421.97
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>8,800.95</b>	<b>11,652.55</b>	<b>8,364.14</b>	<b>9,469.53</b>	<b>7,397.30</b>	<b>9,387.49</b>	<b>7,596.73</b>	<b>6,957.01</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>7,087.85</b>	<b>9,843.87</b>	<b>6,665.68</b>	<b>7,773.15</b>	<b>5,697.02</b>	<b>7,571.59</b>	<b>5,969.45</b>	<b>5,434.21</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	2,061.41	4,005.05	1,763.68	2,301.85	1,292.97	2,176.77	1,363.34	1,271.67
Health <sup>1</sup>	653.91	757.19	638.08	745.46	544.16	686.84	701.00	487.54
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	600.84	752.48	577.62	647.19	516.76	644.80	522.84	488.92
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	1,798.17	2,412.51	1,704.07	1,989.39	1,454.51	1,988.42	1,504.04	1,301.99
Education <sup>2</sup>	758.75	507.34	797.26	751.42	837.35	670.01	924.49	945.54
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	1,087.07	1,205.78	1,068.89	1,202.83	951.73	1,280.05	854.57	825.50
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	127.70	203.52	116.09	135.02	99.53	124.69	99.18	113.04
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>1,713.10</b>	<b>1,808.68</b>	<b>1,698.46</b>	<b>1,696.38</b>	<b>1,700.28</b>	<b>1,815.90</b>	<b>1,627.28</b>	<b>1,522.80</b>
Recreation and culture	377.69	226.42	400.86	334.18	459.19	447.91	382.43	322.03
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	385.24	395.50	383.67	356.98	407.01	398.92	404.38	335.71
Miscellaneous expenses	950.17	1,186.77	913.93	1,005.22	834.08	969.07	840.46	865.06
<b>b. Excluding PEUs with Zero Expenditure on Indicated Expenditure Item/s *</b>								
<b>Food</b>	<b>10,441.10</b>	<b>11,163.09</b>	<b>10,330.51</b>	<b>10,643.28</b>	<b>10,056.94</b>	<b>10,392.12</b>	<b>10,522.50</b>	<b>10,045.86</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>9,955.44</b>	<b>10,564.73</b>	<b>9,862.11</b>	<b>10,113.91</b>	<b>9,641.87</b>	<b>9,831.98</b>	<b>10,217.89</b>	<b>9,623.89</b>
Food at home	9,955.44	10,564.73	9,862.11	10,113.91	9,641.87	9,831.98	10,217.89	9,623.89
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>1,540.89</b>	<b>1,392.25</b>	<b>1,573.77</b>	<b>1,602.13</b>	<b>1,543.28</b>	<b>1,760.04</b>	<b>1,134.63</b>	<b>1,502.98</b>
Food outside home	1,540.89	1,392.25	1,573.77	1,602.13	1,543.28	1,760.04	1,134.63	1,502.98
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>8,800.95</b>	<b>11,652.55</b>	<b>8,364.14</b>	<b>9,469.53</b>	<b>7,397.30</b>	<b>9,387.49</b>	<b>7,596.73</b>	<b>6,957.01</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>7,087.85</b>	<b>9,843.87</b>	<b>6,665.68</b>	<b>7,773.15</b>	<b>5,697.02</b>	<b>7,571.59</b>	<b>5,969.45</b>	<b>5,434.21</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	2,088.75	4,007.09	1,790.57	2,309.28	1,326.58	2,191.46	1,382.87	1,314.30
Health <sup>1</sup>	988.03	1,061.71	975.72	1,087.17	868.99	1,033.77	1,081.13	764.55
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	632.17	757.30	611.99	664.21	563.46	674.33	566.24	522.23
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	2,390.79	3,057.97	2,282.78	2,589.04	1,999.79	2,621.05	1,937.62	1,867.53
Education <sup>2</sup>	1,150.42	849.26	1,191.61	1,112.95	1,261.59	1,005.88	1,353.25	1,425.77
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	1,087.71	1,206.23	1,069.55	1,203.14	952.63	1,280.19	854.67	827.22
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	242.41	355.51	223.33	251.45	197.17	256.78	175.74	205.16
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>1,825.10</b>	<b>1,938.35</b>	<b>1,807.87</b>	<b>1,798.51</b>	<b>1,816.12</b>	<b>1,922.08</b>	<b>1,750.18</b>	<b>1,625.09</b>
Recreation and culture	567.15	414.42	585.83	495.30	662.95	650.13	551.16	482.93
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	1,113.98	1,355.58	1,083.49	1,073.16	1,091.54	1,059.70	1,203.60	1,034.42
Miscellaneous expenses	1,175.78	1,388.70	1,140.98	1,206.55	1,079.17	1,194.22	1,073.28	1,088.03

\* Including PEUs with zero expense for each of the expenditure item/s indicated.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

RA = Republic Act No.; IATF-EID = Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.B-5  
Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs,\* by Expenditure Item and by Per Capita Income Decile  
in Philippine pesos; 2021

Expenditure Item	First Decile	Second Decile	Third Decile	Fourth Decile	Fifth Decile
<b>Food</b>	<b>8,507.26</b>	<b>9,825.82</b>	<b>10,467.23</b>	<b>10,694.84</b>	<b>10,987.78</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>8,353.34</b>	<b>9,653.89</b>	<b>10,251.99</b>	<b>10,308.31</b>	<b>10,681.71</b>
Food at home	8,353.34	9,653.89	10,251.99	10,308.31	10,681.71
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>153.92</b>	<b>171.94</b>	<b>215.24</b>	<b>386.54</b>	<b>306.07</b>
Food outside home	153.92	171.94	215.24	386.54	306.07
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>5,731.96</b>	<b>6,233.75</b>	<b>7,147.65</b>	<b>7,891.26</b>	<b>8,638.57</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>4,823.85</b>	<b>5,072.92</b>	<b>5,785.89</b>	<b>6,352.07</b>	<b>7,001.67</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	1,479.29	1,406.04	1,700.44	1,834.90	2,091.67
Health <sup>1</sup>	484.15	414.25	484.81	612.28	635.32
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	451.84	459.39	480.89	512.87	573.00
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	743.67	1,056.31	1,253.40	1,539.61	1,836.16
Education <sup>2</sup>	909.56	937.12	935.27	916.96	907.63
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	706.20	729.51	835.95	833.52	860.86
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	49.15	70.30	95.13	101.94	97.03
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>908.12</b>	<b>1,160.83</b>	<b>1,361.76</b>	<b>1,539.18</b>	<b>1,636.89</b>
Recreation and culture	220.50	331.35	345.71	321.51	405.66
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	160.41	247.03	304.51	383.34	391.40
Miscellaneous expenses	527.21	582.45	711.55	834.33	839.83
Expenditure Item	Sixth Decile	Seventh Decile	Eighth Decile	Ninth Decile	Tenth Decile
<b>Food</b>	<b>10,239.85</b>	<b>11,208.91</b>	<b>10,814.30</b>	<b>10,688.30</b>	<b>11,018.85</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>9,889.58</b>	<b>10,660.80</b>	<b>10,084.48</b>	<b>10,041.72</b>	<b>9,666.71</b>
Food at home	9,889.58	10,660.80	10,084.48	10,041.72	9,666.71
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>350.27</b>	<b>548.11</b>	<b>729.82</b>	<b>646.58</b>	<b>1,352.14</b>
Food outside home	350.27	548.11	729.82	646.58	1,352.14
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>8,356.59</b>	<b>8,663.04</b>	<b>9,926.64</b>	<b>10,452.48</b>	<b>15,023.67</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>6,816.32</b>	<b>6,867.36</b>	<b>7,951.76</b>	<b>8,261.89</b>	<b>11,987.44</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	2,060.04	2,025.75	2,278.52	2,406.07	3,348.02
Health <sup>1</sup>	608.85	661.22	760.93	737.27	1,144.39
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	591.82	591.12	695.97	702.86	950.07
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	1,759.50	1,808.86	2,155.07	2,250.95	3,590.75
Education <sup>2</sup>	682.79	664.92	631.34	525.72	475.86
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	995.70	992.41	1,272.10	1,473.38	2,177.52
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	117.63	123.08	157.82	165.64	300.83
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>1,540.27</b>	<b>1,795.69</b>	<b>1,974.89</b>	<b>2,190.59</b>	<b>3,036.24</b>
Recreation and culture	346.42	425.07	407.07	464.99	510.03
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	341.86	392.76	482.91	510.34	641.48
Miscellaneous expenses	851.99	977.85	1,084.91	1,215.26	1,884.73

\* Including PEUs with zero expense for each of the expenditure item/s indicated.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

RA = Republic Act No.; IATF-EID = Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.B-6  
Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs,\* by Expenditure Item and by Per Capita Income Decile Group  
in Philippine pesos; 2021

Expenditure Item	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
<b>Food</b>	<b>9,565.80</b>	<b>10,734.39</b>	<b>10,925.80</b>
<b>Essential Food</b>	<b>9,380.81</b>	<b>10,342.68</b>	<b>10,013.18</b>
Food at home	9,380.81	10,342.68	10,013.18
<b>Non-Essential Food</b>	<b>184.99</b>	<b>391.71</b>	<b>912.62</b>
Food outside home	184.99	391.71	912.62
<b>Non-Food</b>	<b>6,333.86</b>	<b>8,285.35</b>	<b>11,962.78</b>
<b>Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>5,193.77</b>	<b>6,675.22</b>	<b>9,537.75</b>
Housing and utilities <sup>1</sup>	1,509.47	1,992.87	2,706.15
Health <sup>1</sup>	451.58	613.44	910.77
Information and communication <sup>1</sup>	462.55	566.00	786.02
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	1,038.16	1,684.27	2,712.09
Education <sup>2</sup>	928.10	782.83	556.85
Furnishings and maintenance <sup>2</sup>	733.24	929.57	1,652.32
Clothing and footwear <sup>2</sup>	70.67	106.24	213.56
<b>Non-Essential Non-Food</b>	<b>1,140.09</b>	<b>1,610.12</b>	<b>2,425.03</b>
Recreation and culture	296.78	366.51	473.71
Alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	232.45	375.00	552.02
Miscellaneous expenses	610.85	868.61	1,399.29

\* Including PEUs with zero expense for each of the expenditure item/s indicated.

<sup>1</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act (R.A. 8425) and Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines by the IATF-EID.

<sup>2</sup> The indicated non-food items were considered essential according to the R.A. 8425 only.

RA = Republic Act No.; IATF-EID = Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Miscellaneous expenses = expenses on personal care, social protection, insurance and financial services and special occasions

Table IV.C-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Annual Expenditure Range, by Equivalence Scale, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Expenditure of PEUs, by Expenditure Scale, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively: 2021

Annual Total Expenditure	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Per Capita								
Below 40,000	22.9	13.5	24.4	21.3	27.0	23.9	25.3	24.6
40,000-59,999	40.5	34.3	41.5	40.6	42.2	36.0	47.8	47.1
60,000-99,999	25.2	32.7	24.0	26.3	22.0	26.6	19.7	22.6
100,000-249,999	10.5	16.5	9.6	10.8	8.4	12.8	6.8	5.5
250,000-499,999	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3
500,000 and Above	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.003	-	-
Average (₱)	63,901.04	82,304.59	61,081.98	64,152.64	58,396.19	65,687.74	57,141.84	55,157.05
Median (₱)	51,880.00	61,520.00	50,744.00	52,637.50	49,184.00	53,430.00	48,825.00	49,030.00
b. Per Adult Equivalent (OECD-Modified)								
Below 40,000	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.4
40,000-59,999	10.6	5.6	11.4	9.8	12.8	9.7	13.6	13.0
60,000-99,999	47.0	35.1	48.8	45.7	51.5	46.0	51.2	52.4
100,000-249,999	36.8	51.5	34.6	39.2	30.6	38.6	30.1	30.4
250,000-499,999	2.5	4.6	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.0	0.7
500,000 and Above	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.04	0.3	0.04	-
Average (₱)	103,672.22	128,954.79	99,799.43	105,768.24	94,578.73	106,435.56	94,427.29	91,006.67
Median (₱)	90,533.33	106,520.00	88,378.38	92,378.80	85,540.00	91,966.67	85,588.89	84,575.24

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Table IV.C-2

**Average Monthly Expenditure of PEUs,\* by Expenditure Decile, by Equivalence Scale, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Overall Average and Median Monthly Expenditure of PEUs, by Equivalence Scale and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively: 2021

Expenditure Decile	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Per Capita Expenditure Decile								
First Decile	2,088.56	2,005.17	2,095.57	2,110.62	2,085.80	2,089.43	2,098.94	2,103.44
Second Decile	2,957.46	2,956.09	2,957.58	2,950.12	2,962.97	2,955.82	2,960.67	2,958.71
Third Decile	3,410.15	3,412.96	3,409.91	3,402.54	3,415.66	3,403.72	3,414.84	3,415.83
Fourth Decile	3,783.66	3,797.14	3,782.27	3,778.36	3,785.23	3,771.92	3,799.11	3,782.14
Fifth Decile	4,139.48	4,152.03	4,137.80	4,136.76	4,138.72	4,134.06	4,139.56	4,141.98
Sixth Decile	4,547.29	4,551.58	4,546.59	4,548.23	4,545.13	4,549.95	4,539.28	4,547.04
Seventh Decile	5,093.53	5,117.06	5,089.37	5,095.70	5,082.87	5,088.95	5,065.18	5,108.44
Eighth Decile	5,966.60	5,962.77	5,967.40	5,973.32	5,961.44	6,000.03	5,943.26	5,915.98
Ninth Decile	7,516.27	7,500.27	7,519.79	7,524.32	7,514.74	7,565.46	7,504.73	7,397.49
Tenth Decile	13,750.16	16,038.55	13,033.98	13,354.33	12,673.44	13,190.35	13,305.52	12,000.22
b. Per Capita Expenditure Decile Group								
Bottom 30%	2,819.10	2,794.70	2,821.19	2,844.93	2,804.18	2,814.99	2,818.53	2,834.61
Middle 40%	4,390.77	4,485.92	4,377.14	4,404.40	4,353.05	4,427.97	4,313.74	4,345.57
Top 30%	9,077.03	10,496.37	8,728.90	8,887.87	8,557.17	9,085.30	8,547.81	7,809.99
Overall Average (₱)	5,325.09	6,858.72	5,090.16	5,346.05	4,866.35	5,473.98	4,761.82	4,596.42
Median (₱)	4,323.33	5,126.67	4,228.67	4,386.46	4,098.67	4,452.50	4,068.75	4,085.83
c. Per Adult Equivalent (OECD-Modified) Decile								
First Decile	3,615.11	3,489.84	3,624.80	3,662.57	3,600.46	3,587.89	3,669.43	3,638.86
Second Decile	5,116.07	5,104.56	5,116.91	5,135.58	5,104.84	5,114.08	5,138.95	5,104.40
Third Decile	5,904.71	5,886.81	5,906.50	5,906.09	5,906.82	5,897.93	5,913.41	5,915.04
Fourth Decile	6,563.49	6,578.55	6,561.95	6,543.37	6,576.29	6,579.19	6,536.79	6,552.39
Fifth Decile	7,219.43	7,224.95	7,218.75	7,197.34	7,236.53	7,210.78	7,218.97	7,232.15
Sixth Decile	7,908.67	7,907.02	7,908.91	7,916.94	7,902.12	7,913.32	7,902.60	7,906.28
Seventh Decile	8,705.14	8,739.37	8,698.55	8,703.41	8,693.21	8,716.45	8,686.91	8,674.37
Eighth Decile	9,767.17	9,817.46	9,756.27	9,756.20	9,756.35	9,756.76	9,757.10	9,754.63
Ninth Decile	11,732.98	11,726.83	11,734.50	11,760.52	11,698.83	11,749.71	11,756.48	11,673.49
Tenth Decile	19,869.50	22,765.45	19,000.18	19,914.59	17,931.72	19,315.82	18,375.09	18,217.35
d. Per Adult Equivalent (OECD-Modified) Decile Group								
Bottom 30%	4,878.34	4,909.02	4,875.78	4,933.20	4,836.27	4,895.47	4,810.96	4,897.37
Middle 40%	7,599.17	7,777.04	7,574.33	7,619.13	7,535.09	7,589.51	7,565.24	7,553.95
Top 30%	13,786.93	15,358.04	13,388.00	13,773.89	12,945.42	13,858.11	13,145.22	12,172.86
Overall Average (₱)	8,639.35	10,746.23	8,316.62	8,814.02	7,881.56	8,869.63	7,868.94	7,583.89
Median (₱)	7,544.44	8,876.67	7,364.86	7,698.23	7,128.33	7,663.89	7,132.41	7,047.94

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Table V.A-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Tenure Status of Principal Residence, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group, and by Reference Survey**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Tenure Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. 2021 Consumer Finance Survey								
Owns/Co-owns Housing Unit and Lot	52.7	36.9	55.1	49.6	59.9	51.8	52.4	64.0
Owns/Co-owns Housing Unit only	17.2	7.0	18.8	17.7	19.7	12.3	35.5	17.7
Rents/Leases <sup>1</sup>	11.3	34.9	7.7	13.1	2.9	10.6	4.3	4.6
Neither Owns nor Rents <sup>2</sup>	18.6	21.2	18.2	19.4	17.2	25.1	7.6	13.2
Unspecified	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.5
b. 2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey								
Owns/Co-owns Housing Unit and Lot	62.1	51.6	63.7	61.1	65.8	67.9	56.5	61.5
Owns/Co-owns Housing Unit only	19.7	8.2	21.4	17.7	24.4	13.9	33.8	25.7
Rents/Leases <sup>1</sup>	9.5	28.6	6.6	11.6	2.5	9.0	4.1	3.9
Neither Owns nor Rents <sup>2</sup>	8.7	11.4	8.2	9.5	7.3	9.1	5.5	8.8
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.05

<sup>1</sup> Includes rent-to-own

<sup>2</sup> Includes sanlang-tira

Estimates in the 2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) sub-table were computed using raw data from the Philippine Statistics Authority Data Archive (PSADA).

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-2  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Percent of Ownership of Residence and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Percent Ownership	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
40 and Below	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.6
41-60	7.3	5.4	7.5	6.1	8.6	5.2	10.4	8.6
61-80	1.7	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.7	2.2	2.4
Above 80	87.7	88.6	87.6	89.2	86.5	93.2	83.8	82.4
81-99	1.9	-	2.1	0.7	3.1	0.02	0.6	6.6
100	85.8	88.6	85.6	88.5	83.4	93.2	83.1	75.8
Unspecified	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.5	1.7	5.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-3  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership History of Residence and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership History	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
PEU is first owner of the property	88.0	82.2	88.6	86.1	90.4	87.6	88.6	90.1
Property was previously owned	11.3	16.9	10.8	13.1	9.2	12.2	10.9	8.6
Unspecified	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-4  
**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Mode of Acquisition of Residence and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Mode of Acquisition	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Constructed/Purchased using Cash (Without Debt)	53.3	48.4	53.8	49.5	56.9	52.4	56.7	53.3
Constructed/Purchased using Cash and Loan	20.7	24.2	20.4	21.9	19.2	19.8	22.5	19.4
Inherited/Received as Gift	16.1	17.3	16.0	13.1	18.1	15.4	13.9	18.7
Constructed/Purchased using Loan	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.5
Others	5.9	6.6	5.9	11.8	1.5	8.7	3.0	4.1
Unspecified	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0

\* Only those that owned/co-owned their principal residence

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-5  
**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Type of Housing Unit and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Housing Unit	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. 2021 Consumer Finance Survey								
Single House	91.2	76.5	93.4	90.5	95.9	90.8	96.8	95.9
Duplex	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.2
Apartment / Townhouse / Rowhouse	5.0	16.7	3.2	5.7	1.1	5.8	0.2	0.5
Others	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unspecified	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.1	0.01	-	0.2
b. 2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey								
Single House	90.3	76.1	92.5	86.6	97.3	88.2	97.4	96.9
Duplex	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.0	1.5
Apartment / Townhouse / Rowhouse	6.0	12.9	4.9	9.5	1.2	8.5	1.3	0.8
Others	1.7	8.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.8

Estimates in the 2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) sub-table were computed using raw data from the Philippine Statistics Authority Data Archive (PSADA).

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-6

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Floor Area of Housing Unit, by Floor Area per PEU Member (square meter), by Survey Reference and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Floor Area of Housing Units and Floor Area per PEU Member, by Survey Reference and by Area/Urbanity/Island**  
in percent and in square meters, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Floor Area / Floor Area per PEU Member	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Floor Area (2021 Consumer Finance Survey)								
Below 10	0.9	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4
10–29	22.0	45.7	18.4	18.8	18.0	18.1	28.7	10.3
30–49	28.4	33.6	27.6	29.2	26.2	30.6	27.4	21.6
50–99	32.1	13.8	34.9	34.6	35.1	31.8	28.2	46.5
100–199	12.9	2.8	14.5	13.1	15.7	15.1	10.6	16.6
200 and Above	3.7	1.0	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.5
Average (square meter)	63.1	35.3	67.4	63.4	70.9	66.3	58.6	77.0
Median (square meter)	46.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	60.0
b. Floor Area (2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey)								
Below 10	0.1	0.5	0.04	0.01	0.1	0.04	0.1	-
10–29	30.4	39.8	29.0	25.3	32.0	20.7	38.3	37.5
30–49	28.0	29.2	27.8	27.3	28.2	29.6	25.7	26.0
50–99	27.1	21.2	28.0	30.7	25.7	33.0	22.4	22.8
100–199	11.3	6.4	12.0	13.5	10.8	13.5	9.5	11.1
200 and Above	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0	2.6
Average (square meter)	56.9	48.4	58.2	60.5	56.3	62.4	55.2	52.4
Median (square meter)	40.0	30.0	40.0	45.0	40.0	48.0	35.0	36.0
c. Floor Area per PEU Member (2021 Consumer Finance Survey)								
Below 8.8	32.5	55.6	29.0	31.6	26.7	29.9	39.6	18.2
8.8 and Above	67.5	44.4	71.0	68.4	73.3	70.1	60.4	81.8
Average (square meter)	19.6	11.6	20.8	19.1	22.3	20.6	18.2	23.4
Median (square meter)	12.0	8.0	14.0	13.3	15.0	14.0	10.0	16.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-7

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Land Area of Residence, by Floor-to-Land Area Ratio of Residence, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Land Area and Floor-to-Land Area Ratio of Residence, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent, in ratio, and in square meters, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Land Area (square meter) / Floor-to-Land Area Ratio	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Land Area (square meter)								
Below 10	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2
10–29	17.0	45.4	12.7	14.5	11.1	13.5	20.5	4.5
30–49	21.8	34.5	19.8	24.6	15.6	24.7	18.1	11.5
50–99	26.8	12.7	29.0	28.2	29.6	27.3	26.4	34.3
100–199	20.8	3.2	23.6	21.1	25.7	20.8	21.1	31.0
200 and Above	12.9	2.2	14.5	11.2	17.4	13.3	12.9	18.5
Average (square meter)	113.3	38.0	124.8	98.1	148.2	114.4	120.1	149.7
Median (square meter)	60.0	30.0	70.0	60.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	96.0
b. Floor-to-Land Area Ratio*								
Below 0.25	5.7	1.2	6.4	4.7	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.5
0.25–0.49	9.4	2.3	10.5	8.3	12.5	6.7	12.9	16.2
0.50–0.74	16.9	5.0	18.7	16.7	20.4	12.3	24.6	26.6
0.75–0.99	17.7	8.0	19.1	15.3	22.4	18.8	15.2	23.1
1.00	44.2	73.3	39.7	48.9	31.7	49.2	34.7	24.9
Above 1.00	6.2	10.2	5.6	6.1	5.1	6.4	7.0	2.8
Average (square meter)	0.836	1.014	0.808	0.857	0.765	0.862	0.786	0.719
Median (square meter)	1.000	1.000	0.857	1.000	0.800	1.000	0.800	0.750

\* A floor-to-land area ratio of greater than one means that floor area is greater than land area, largely due to residential property having more than one floor/storey.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-8

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Number of Bedrooms and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Median Number of Rooms, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in numbers; as of survey data collection period

Number of Bedrooms	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
None	13.3	25.3	11.5	12.2	10.9	13.1	13.4	6.8
One	43.0	49.9	41.9	42.7	41.2	46.0	37.1	37.6
Two	32.3	18.4	34.4	33.1	35.6	30.1	35.9	41.9
Three	9.2	4.9	9.8	9.4	10.1	8.5	10.4	11.9
More than Three	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.6
Unspecified	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Average	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-9

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Type of Materials Used in Outer Walls, by Survey Reference and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Materials Used in Outer Walls	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. 2021 Consumer Finance Survey</b>								
<b>Strong / Predominantly Strong</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>
Concrete / Brick / Stone	37.6	51.83	35.5	41.3	30.3	49.9	19.8	19.6
Half Concrete / Brick / Stone and Half Wood	34.9	36.3	34.7	32.6	36.4	34.0	37.0	34.1
Galvanized Iron / Aluminum	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0
<b>Light / Predominantly Light</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Wood	19.5	10.7	20.8	20.0	21.5	10.3	28.4	35.6
Bamboo / Sawali / Cogon / Nipa	6.6	0.1	7.6	4.5	10.4	4.6	13.1	9.3
Others <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.05	0.2	13.1	0.1
<b>Makeshift / Predominantly Makeshift</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Combination and Other Materials<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.003</b>	-	<b>0.1</b>
Wood and galvanized iron	0.04	0.32	0.001	0.003	-	0.003	-	-
Glass	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.03	-	-	0.1
<b>No Outer Wall</b>	<b>0.02</b>	-	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	-	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	-	<b>0.03</b>	-	-	<b>0.1</b>
<b>b. 2022 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey</b>								
<b>Strong / Predominantly Strong</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>
Concrete / Brick / Stone	63.9	79.8	61.5	68.3	56.1	78.6	46.4	40.6
Wood	12.9	7.0	13.8	11.6	15.5	6.9	15.3	26.0
Half Concrete / Brick / Stone and Half Wood	11.2	12.2	11.0	11.4	10.8	7.2	17.6	13.0
Galvanized Iron / Aluminum	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.6
<b>Light / Predominantly Light</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Bamboo / Sawali / Cogon / Nipa	9.6	0.03	11.1	6.5	14.8	5.0	16.2	18.7
Asbestos	0.05	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.04
<b>Makeshift / Predominantly Makeshift</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Other Materials</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>No Outer Wall</b>	<b>0.01</b>	-	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other light/predominantly light materials = (1) asbestos, (2) wood and bamboo, and (3) wood and sawali

<sup>2</sup> Combination and other materials include: (1) wood and galvanized iron, and (2) glass.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-10

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Perceived Condition and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Perceived Condition	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Very Good (safe and decent and not in need of repair)	11.0	9.2	11.2	14.1	8.8	12.3	6.5	13.0
Good (safe and decent but needs some minor repairs)	31.1	36.4	30.4	33.2	27.8	32.8	21.9	32.5
Fair (in need of some moderate repairs)	44.5	45.7	44.3	40.5	47.7	44.9	43.3	44.0
Poor (in need of major repairs)	13.3	8.6	14.0	12.1	15.6	9.9	28.0	10.3
Unspecified	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-11

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs,\* by Age of Housing Unit and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Age of Housing Units, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Age (year)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Less than 5	7.7	4.1	8.0	7.0	8.8	7.2	9.2	8.3
5-9	14.9	6.3	15.7	17.8	14.2	14.6	21.0	12.8
10-19	22.2	16.2	22.8	23.8	22.0	22.0	23.2	23.6
20-29	25.3	30.9	24.8	26.7	23.4	24.5	21.6	28.3
30-39	14.1	19.8	13.6	12.8	14.2	14.2	11.1	14.9
40-49	9.8	12.6	9.6	7.4	11.2	11.1	6.6	9.9
50 years and Above	5.9	10.1	5.5	4.5	6.2	6.4	7.3	2.3
Average (year)	22.9	28.5	22.4	21.4	23.1	23.5	21.1	21.8
Median (year)	22.0	26.0	21.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	21.0

\* Only those that were owned/co-owned by PEUs

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-12

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Market Value of Residence and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Market Value of Residences, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
10,000 and Below	2.3	0.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.1	4.6	2.8
10,001–25,000	5.1	3.2	5.2	4.5	5.8	3.1	7.4	6.7
25,001–50,000	12.7	6.9	13.3	11.7	14.4	9.7	21.0	11.8
50,001–100,000	18.5	13.7	18.9	16.6	20.6	15.5	21.7	21.8
100,001–300,000	30.4	27.6	30.6	31.3	30.2	31.0	23.0	37.1
300,001–450,000	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.4	1.8	3.4
450,001–580,000	7.7	10.1	7.5	7.8	7.2	8.6	6.7	6.4
580,001–750,000	2.2	5.8	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.6	0.8	1.5
750,001–1,000,000	7.4	13.8	6.8	8.2	5.8	9.5	5.2	4.2
Above 1,000,000	8.6	13.3	8.2	9.2	7.5	13.0	5.8	2.9
Unspecified	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.5
Average (P)	449,993.15	732,740.62	424,181.00	481,683.04	381,980.96	598,789.44	303,126.78	258,542.13
Median (P)	180,000.00	300,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00	250,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00

\* Only those that were owned/co-owned by PEUs

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.A-13

**Distribution of Principal Residences of PEUs, by Market Value of Residence and by Type of Housing Unit; and Average and Median Market Value of Residences, by Type of Housing Unit**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

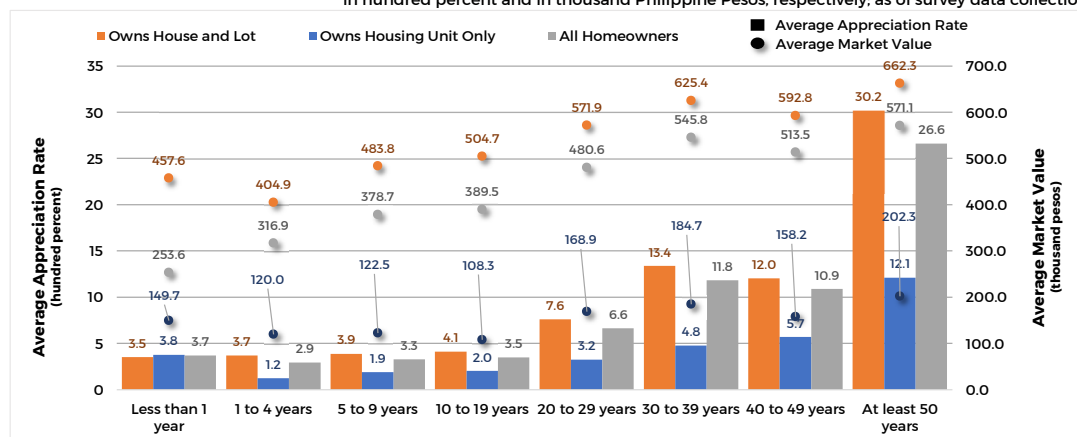
Market Value (P)	Single House	Duplex	Apartment/ Townhouse/ Rowhouse	Condomin- ium/Condotel	Other Multi- Unit Residential	Unspecified Housing Unit Type
10,000 and Below	2.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
10,001–25,000	5.3	3.3	0.4	-	4.1	14.8
25,001–50,000	12.8	12.4	10.0	4.4	14.5	-
50,001–100,000	19.1	12.8	7.2	4.3	15.2	-
100,001–300,000	30.3	30.9	30.9	13.3	35.1	42.9
300,001–450,000	3.1	5.2	11.9	-	4.1	18.5
450,001–580,000	7.5	9.1	12.0	-	7.3	-
580,001–750,000	2.0	2.4	6.7	8.9	1.8	-
750,001–1,000,000	7.1	8.9	13.7	13.3	8.9	12.1
Above 1,000,000	8.6	14.0	4.2	51.7	7.0	-
Unspecified	1.7	1.0	3.0	4.1	2.1	11.7
Average (P)	441,031.76	630,122.62	492,060.85	1,428,692.42	398,489.60	278,025.37
Median (P)	150,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	1,300,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure V.A-1

**Appreciation Rate and Average Market Value of Principal Residences of PEUs,\* by Age and by Tenure Status**

in hundred percent and in thousand Philippine Pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period



\* Only those that owned/co-owned their principal residence; Appreciation rate = [(current market value - acquisition cost) ÷ acquisition cost] x 100

Table V.A-14

**Multiple Linear Regression and Ordered Logistic Regression Results for the Market Value of Principal Residences,\* by Tenure Status**

as of survey data collection period

Variable Name	Owns House and Lot			Owns Housing Unit Only		
	Estimate (coefficient)	SE	Elasticity (%Δy/%Δx)	Estimate (coefficient)	SE	Elasticity (%Δy/%Δx)
<b>a. Multiple Linear Regression</b>						
Log(Floor Area)	*** 0.4075	0.0282	0.4063	-	-	-
Log(Lot Area)	-	-	-	*** 0.2401	0.0411	0.2392
Log(Floor-to-Lot Area Ratio)	*** (0.2025)	0.0317	(0.2013)	*** 0.2043	0.0587	0.2035
Perceived Condition	*** 0.1770	0.0245	19.3665	*** 0.1649	0.0401	17.9247
Outer Wall Materials	*** 0.9260	0.0456	152.4281	*** 0.7312	0.0652	107.7541
Number of Bedrooms	*** 0.0647	0.0086	0.6189	*** 0.0369	0.0117	0.0367
Log(Age)	*** 0.1264	0.0227	1.2124	*** 0.0618	0.0225	0.0615
Location (Urban/Rural)	*** 0.3112	0.0269	36.5109	*** 0.0619	0.0454	6.3887
Constant Term	*** 8.9982	0.1317	-	*** 9.4044	0.1816	-

\* Only those that owned/co-owned their principal residence

Notes: SE refers to robust standard errors; \*\*\* significant at 1% level

A survey conducted by the  
Department of Economic  
Statistics

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas  
Manila, Philippines  
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Table V.A-14 (cont'd)  
**Multiple Linear Regression and Ordered Logistic Regression Results for the Market Value of Principal Residences,\* by Tenure Status**  
 as of survey data collection period

Variable Name	Owns House and Lot			Owns Housing Unit Only		
	Estimate (coefficient)	SE	Elasticity (%Δy/%Δx)	Estimate (coefficient)	SE	Elasticity (%Δy/%Δx)
<b>b. Ordered Logistic Regression</b>						
Log(Floor Area)	*** 0.6954	0.0008		-	-	
Log(Land Area)	-	-		*** 0.4692	0.0013	
Log(Floor-to-Lot Area Ratio)	*** (0.3547)	0.0008		*** 0.3587	0.0019	
Perceived Condition	*** 0.2850	0.0006		*** 0.2458	0.0012	
Outer Wall Materials	*** 1.5761	0.0014		*** 1.1548	0.0020	
Number of Bedrooms	*** 0.1103	0.0003		*** 0.0736	0.0004	
Log(Age)	*** 0.2266	0.0006		*** 0.1412	0.0008	
Location (Urban/Rural)	*** 0.5584	0.0008		*** 0.1522	0.0015	
First cutoff	3.4390	0.0038		2.9554	0.0059	
Second cutoff	4.8987	0.0038		4.1976	0.0060	
Third cutoff	6.1684	0.0040		5.4104	0.0063	
Fourth cutoff	7.2908	0.0041		7.3839	0.0070	

\* Only those that owned/co-owned their principal residence

Notes: SE refers to robust standard errors; \*\*\* significant at 1% level

Table V.B-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Other Real Property, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Other Real Property	6.3	3.1	6.8	6.1	7.4	5.7	8.0	8.1
Without Other Real Property	93.7	96.9	93.2	93.9	92.6	94.3	92.0	91.9

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-2  
**Distribution of PEUs with Other Real Property, by Number of Other Real Properties Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number of Bedrooms	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
One	89.8	81.4	90.3	88.0	92.0	91.9	85.2	92.4
Two or More	10.2	18.6	9.7	12.0	8.0	8.1	14.8	7.6
Average	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

All values greater than or equal to 100,000 square meters were considered as outliers and excluded in the computation of the average and median. Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-3  
**Distribution of Real Properties of PEUs, by Percent of Ownership of Other Real Property and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Number of Bedrooms	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Less than 100	13.1	15.0	12.9	12.3	13.3	6.8	17.5	17.5
100	85.9	85.0	85.9	86.9	85.2	92.5	82.5	79.7
Unspecified	1.1	-	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.7	-	2.8

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-4  
**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Mode of Acquisition and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Number of Bedrooms	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Inherited / received as gift	57.7	53.6	58.0	52.4	62.2	49.3	68.2	61.1
Constructed/purchased using cash only (without debt)	30.7	32.2	30.6	33.6	28.4	36.5	19.5	32.5
Constructed/purchased using cash and loan	5.7	9.6	5.5	6.5	4.7	7.0	5.8	2.9
Others <sup>2</sup>	5.6	4.7	5.7	7.0	4.8	6.8	6.4	3.5
Unspecified	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Only those that were owned/co-owned by PEUs

<sup>2</sup> Other modes of acquisition: (1) through government programs such as CARP and NHA, with or without debt/future payment, (2) constructed/purchased using loan, and (3) claimed ownership after cleaning the property.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-5  
**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Type and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Number of Bedrooms	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Land	59.0	41.2	60.3	61.0	59.8	52.4	68.9	63.6
House and lot	22.1	37.9	20.9	25.5	17.5	26.7	12.9	20.1
Farm	15.5	7.2	16.1	10.5	20.2	17.8	17.3	12.6
Other Real Property*	3.4	13.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	0.9	3.5
Unspecified	0.02	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.1

\* Other types of other real property: (1) house only, (2) apartment, (3) condominium unit, (4) commercial unit/building, (5) resort, and (6) fishpond.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-6  
**Distribution of PEUs with Other Real Property,\* by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Type of Other Real Property**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Land	Farm	House and Lot
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>			
NCR	5.0	3.2	11.6
Urban AONCR	40.6	26.5	47.4
Rural AONCR	54.4	70.3	41.0
<b>Area by Major Region</b>			
NCR	5.0	3.2	11.6
Balance Luzon	36.6	44.9	49.8
Visayas	27.0	30.0	13.3
Mindanao	31.5	21.9	25.2
<b>PEU Size</b>			
1-3	40.8	40.7	* 40.0
4-6	46.2	44.8	50.7
7 and Over	13.0	14.4	9.3
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>			
Single	16.1	11.8	15.2
Married / Common-law / Live-in	70.8	72.5	68.7
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	13.1	15.7	16.1
<b>Sex of EDM</b>			
Male	70.4	62.8	62.5
Female	29.6	37.2	* 37.5
<b>Age of EDM</b>			
Youth (15-24 years old)	1.9	0.3	8.1
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	34.4	21.6	29.1
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	45.5	44.5	47.1
Elderly (65+ years old)	18.2	* 33.7	15.6
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>			
<20% Dependency	31.9	30.0	42.0
20%-50% Dependency	44.1	43.4	45.5
>50% Dependency	24.0	26.6	12.5
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>			
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	37.2	23.8	30.5
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	20.0	27.1	15.6
High School Graduate/Post-Secondary/Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	30.2	33.5	35.7
College Graduate / Postgraduate	12.6	15.6	18.2
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>			
Very Good / Good	84.9	75.5	88.4
Fair	* 11.1	* 16.0	9.3
Poor / Very Poor	4.0	** 8.5	2.2
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>			
Without Health Insurance	22.2	16.2	26.4
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	73.9	82.2	68.0
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.2	-	* 0.5
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	3.7	1.6	5.1
<b>Major Income Group</b>			
Bottom 30%	28.7	20.9	22.1
Middle 40%	28.2	42.0	36.4
Top 30%	43.1	37.1	* 41.5
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>			
Bottom 30%	28.5	31.1	22.0
Middle 40%	33.9	31.9	32.1
Top 30%	37.7	37.0	45.9
<b>Principal Income Source</b>			
Employment	82.8	82.6	85.1
Entrepreneurial	8.3	4.4	7.8
Other	8.6	12.3	6.7
Multiple	0.3	0.6	0.4

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs with other real property.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-7  
**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Primary Use and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Primary Use	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Agricultural (not for rent/lease)	41.5	25.1	42.8	28.6	53.2	36.4	46.6	48.3	
Future home	14.0	13.5	14.0	18.9	10.3	22.6	9.6	5.8	
Vacation home or other private use	13.5	28.0	12.4	13.8	11.3	14.4	5.9	15.6	
Vacant lot (non-agricultural)	11.9	12.7	11.9	16.4	8.5	9.0	14.5	13.5	
Uncultivated agricultural land	8.1	2.0	8.5	9.9	7.5	6.5	13.5	6.7	
For rent/lease	6.1	11.3	5.7	8.0	4.0	5.4	5.9	5.9	
Business (not for rent, non-agricultural) or investment property	4.5	7.3	4.2	3.7	4.6	5.4	3.8	3.0	
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.3	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-8  
Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Primary Use and by Type  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Primary Use	House and Lot	Condominium Unit	House	Land	Commercial Building
Agricultural (not for rent/lease)	3.5	-	-	49.4	-
Future home	27.6	-	26.2	12.1	-
Vacation home or other private use	45.9	61.2	39.9	3.9	-
Vacant lot (non-agricultural)	-	-	-	20.2	-
Uncultivated agricultural land	-	-	-	8.4	-
For rent/lease	15.3	27.8	30.3	1.7	100.0
Business (not for rent, non-agricultural) or	6.3	11.0	1.4	4.0	-
Unspecified	1.4	-	2.1	0.3	-

Primary Use	Farm	Fishpond	Apartment	Resort	Commercial Unit
Agricultural (not for rent/lease)	74.6	100.0	-	-	-
Future home	0.4	-	12.6	-	-
Vacation home or other private use	0.7	-	-	-	-
Vacant lot (non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	-
Uncultivated agricultural land	20.1	-	-	-	-
For rent/lease	1.4	-	87.4	-	41.3
Business (not for rent, non-agricultural) or	2.9	-	-	100.0	58.7
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-9  
Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Location of Property and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group of Residence  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Location	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Philippines	99.8	99.2	99.8	99.9	99.8	9,989.3	9,953.5	100.0
Luzon	44.2	72.5	42.0	39.3	44.1	97.4	2.1	-
Visayas	27.6	21.6	28.0	27.2	28.7	1.6	97.3	1.1
Mindanao	27.8	3.5	29.7	33.3	27.0	0.9	0.1	98.8
Unspecified	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	10.7	46.5	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-10  
Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Acquisition Year and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Acquisition Year	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Earlier than 1980	8.2	6.1	8.3	5.2	10.6	7.3	15.4	3.1
1980-1989	12.9	8.6	13.2	11.8	14.2	12.3	10.6	17.1
1990-1999	20.8	18.9	20.9	22.7	19.7	22.9	20.1	18.9
2000-2009	21.0	20.0	21.1	18.1	23.3	16.6	24.3	24.5
2010-2019	29.9	41.7	29.0	35.3	24.4	30.7	23.0	32.3
2020 onwards	7.2	4.7	7.4	7.0	7.7	10.2	6.7	4.2

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-11  
Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Market Value and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Market Values of Other Real Properties, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
100,000 and Below	22.9	15.5	23.5	25.0	22.4	21.9	26.9	22.7
100,001-300,000	29.9	27.5	30.1	28.3	31.4	23.9	29.9	39.1
300,001-1,000,000	34.6	33.5	34.7	35.0	34.4	38.4	32.7	31.2
Above 1,000,000	12.4	23.2	11.5	11.8	11.4	15.8	10.1	6.7
Unspecified	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Average (P)	610,891.44	920,755.09	587,469.44	582,104.13	591,450.41	680,168.69	577,904.14	462,901.01
Median (P)	300,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-12  
Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Market Value and by Type; and Average and Median Market Values of Other Real Properties, by Type  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value (P)	House and Lot	Condominium Unit	House	Land	Commercial Building
100,000 and Below	13.9	-	46.8	28.6	-
100,001-300,000	32.0	-	27.8	30.0	-
300,001-1,000,000	28.6	32.7	19.7	34.9	-
Above 1,000,000	25.5	67.3	5.7	6.3	100.0
Unspecified	0.1	-	-	0.2	-
Average (P)	846,896.44	1,940,486.81	400,480.79	484,941.39	2,000,000.00
Median (P)	500,000.00	2,500,000.00	150,000.00	250,000.00	2,000,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-12 (cont'd)

**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Market Value and by Type; and Average and Median Market Values of Other Real Properties, by Type**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value (P)	Farm	Fishpond	Apartment	Resort	Commercial Unit
100,000 and Below	13.3	-	1.9	-	-
100,001–300,000	28.4	-	17.7	-	22.6
300,001–1,000,000	40.6	100.0	71.1	100.0	63.8
Above 1,000,000	17.0	-	9.2	-	13.6
Unspecified	0.8	-	-	-	-
Average (P)	742,736.52	1,000,000.00	794,471.12	1,000,000.00	598,315.25
Median (P)	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.B-13

**Average Market Values of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Type and Primary Use**  
in Philippine pesos; as of survey data collection period

Primary Use	Overall	House and Lot	Condominium Unit	House	Land	Commercial Building
Agricultural (not for rent/lease)	479,336.60	564,860.47	-	-	430,143.97	-
Future home	589,089.90	773,592.38	-	281,269.31	459,905.09	-
Vacation home or other private use	774,514.70	803,458.06	2,381,189.20	103,521.25	777,714.99	-
Vacant lot (non-agricultural)	606,652.70	-	-	-	606,652.67	-
Uncultivated agricultural land	675,206.60	-	-	-	361,105.75	-
For rent/lease	949,117.00	1,030,125.60	550,000.00	899,864.87	917,449.31	2,000,000.00
For investment	899,513.00	1,339,466.50	3,000,000.00	150,000.00	384,373.53	-
For business (neither for rent nor agriculture)	680,977.80	1,738,955.80	-	-	471,106.98	-

Primary Use	Farm	Fishpond	Apartment	Resort	Commercial Unit
Agricultural (not for rent/lease)	595,238.08	1,000,000.00	-	-	-
Future home	50,000.00	-	500,000.00	-	-
Vacation home or other private use	500,000.00	-	-	-	-
Vacant lot (non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	-
Uncultivated agricultural land	1,175,162.90	-	-	-	-
For rent/lease	323,153.65	-	836,731.30	-	903,713.16
For investment	1,721,826.80	-	-	-	-
For business (neither for rent nor agriculture)	-	-	-	1,000,000.00	383,039.30

Table V.B-14

**Distribution of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Appreciation/Depreciation Rate of Property and by Type;\* and Average and Median Appreciation/Depreciation Rate of Other Real Properties of PEUs, by Type**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Appreciation/Depreciation Rate	All Other Real Properties	Land	Farm	House and Lot
Depreciated/Did not appreciate	4.4	3.4	7.0	5.9
Appreciated by less than 100%	16.7	17.6	14.9	15.9
Appreciated by at least 100%	78.2	78.4	77.1	77.1
Don't Know/Refused/No Answer	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1
Average (%)	840.8	790.2	1,528.5	567.7
Median (%)	233.3	300.0	200.0	233.3

\* Only the leading types of other real property are shown.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Vehicle and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Vehicle	35.3	24.2	37.0	35.4	38.3	41.1	35.0	30.4
Without Vehicle	64.7	75.8	63.0	64.6	61.7	58.9	65.0	69.6

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-2

**Distribution of PEUs with Vehicle, by Number of Vehicles Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
One	80.0	87.4	79.2	78.5	79.9	76.5	80.2	85.8
Two	14.5	10.0	15.0	15.6	14.4	16.4	15.2	10.9
More than two	5.5	2.56	5.8	5.9	5.7	7.1	4.6	3.3
Average	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

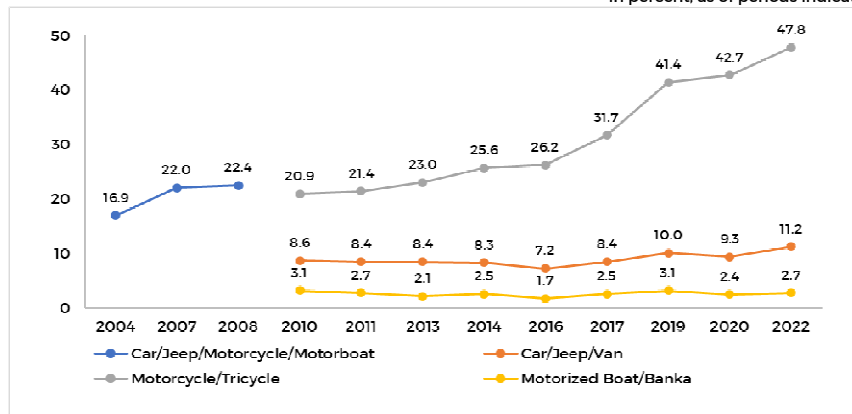
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-3  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Type and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Vehicle	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Motorcycle	61.7	52.7	62.5	62.7	62.3	55.4	71.6	74.6
Tricycle	15.5	9.2	16.1	13.9	17.9	19.6	12.6	8.9
Bicycle	11.7	19.5	11.0	12.2	10.0	14.8	5.6	5.0
Car (sedan/hatchback)	3.4	10.4	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.3
AUV/SUV/MPV	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.2	2.2	1.1	2.1
Others	5.5	4.6	5.6	4.2	6.7	5.0	6.1	6.8
Unspecified	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.5	0.4

AUV = Asian Utility Vehicle; SUV = Sports Utility Vehicle; MPV = Multi-Purpose Vehicle  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure V.C-1  
Distribution of Households with Vehicle, by Type of Vehicle, 2004–2022  
in percent; as of periods indicated



Source of basic data: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), various rounds

Table V.C-4  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs,\* by Type and by Per Capita Income Decile Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Vehicle	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
Motorcycle	26.2	41.0	32.7
Tricycle	25.9	38.3	35.8
Bicycle	32.3	36.6	31.0
Car (sedan/hatchback)	13.7	19.8	66.5
AUV/SUV/MPV	21.8	27.8	50.4

\* Row tabulations (i.e., across per capita income decile groups)

AUV = Asian Utility Vehicle; SUV = Sports Utility Vehicle; MPV = Multi-Purpose Vehicle  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-5  
Distribution of PEUs with Vehicles, by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Type of Vehicle  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Motorcycle	Tricycle	Bicycle	Car (sedan/hatchback)	AUV/SUV/MPV
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>					
NCR	7.5	5.2	15.2	24.1	13.3
Urban AONCR	40.7	36.4	43.3	48.3	56.6
Rural AONCR	51.9	58.4	41.5	27.6	30.1
<b>Area by Major Region</b>					
NCR	7.5	5.2	15.2	24.1	13.3
Balance Luzon	48.9	69.1	66.6	50.0	58.6
Visayas	20.7	15.0	10.0	13.0	9.7
Mindanao	23.0	10.7	8.2	12.9	18.4
<b>PEU Size</b>					
1-3	27.4	30.4	26.4	45.9	34.2
4-6	58.7	* 54.8	57.5	48.9	54.4
7 and Over	14.0	* 14.8	16.0	5.3	11.4
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>					
Single	8.5	8.3	11.7	* 22.7	9.9
Married / Common-law / Live-in	* 83.0	* 81.1	74.0	63.8	80.9
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	8.6	10.7	14.3	13.5	9.2
<b>Sex of EDM</b>					
Male	** 76.4	* 74.2	73.2	64.8	70.0
Female	23.6	25.8	26.8	35.2	30.0
<b>Age of EDM</b>					
Youth (15-24 years old)	2.2	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.7
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	47.0	44.1	* 37.6	44.8	25.8
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	43.8	44.0	* 51.3	42.7	56.5
Elderly (65+ years old)	7.0	11.6	8.1	12.1	17.0

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs with other real property.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-5 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs with Vehicles, by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Type of Vehicle**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Motorcycle	Tricycle	Bicycle	Car (sedan/hatchback)	AUV/SUV/MPV
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>					
<20% Dependency	33.0	33.0	30.7	46.0	31.5
20%-50% Dependency	* 54.2	* 52.8	52.6	38.8	55.5
>50% Dependency	12.7	14.2	16.7	15.2	13.0
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>					
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	18.8	13.9	15.7	3.9	10.9
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	21.7	26.5	29.0	6.0	2.2
High School Graduate/Post-Secondary/Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	46.9	47.6	* 45.2	35.9	46.4
College Graduate / Postgraduate	12.6	11.9	10.1	* 54.1	40.5
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>					
Very Good / Good	89.8	90.2	83.6	87.4	90.2
Fair	8.6	8.3	14.2	8.5	8.6
Poor / Very Poor	1.6	1.5	2.3	4.1	1.3
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>					
Without Health Insurance	** 33.2	* 46.5	37.1	8.0	21.2
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	62.8	51.0	60.5	66.9	56.1
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.8	1.7
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	3.4	2.4	1.7	23.2	* 21.0
<b>Major Income Group</b>					
Bottom 30%	26.3	25.9	31.3	13.4	19.3
Middle 40%	40.9	38.3	37.2	23.2	18.1
Top 30%	32.7	35.8	31.4	* 63.4	62.6
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>					
Bottom 30%	26.9	26.2	32.6	7.2	16.8
Middle 40%	** 38.7	42.7	37.8	16.9	15.9
Top 30%	34.3	31.2	29.6	* 75.8	67.3
<b>Principal Income Source</b>					
Employment	91.7	91.5	91.6	80.9	83.3
Entrepreneurial	4.2	5.5	4.9	6.5	8.4
Other	4.0	2.9	3.0	12.7	7.5
Multiple	0.1	0.02	0.6	-	0.8

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs with other real property.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-6a  
**Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Mode of Acquisition and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Mode of Acquisition	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Purchased using Cash (Without Debt)	42.5	50.8	41.8	42.3	41.4	46.8	32.6	35.8	
Purchased using Cash and Loan	32.4	27.9	32.8	31.6	33.7	30.3	44.4	28.6	
Purchased using Loan	20.0	12.1	20.7	21.2	20.2	17.1	19.7	32.7	
Inherited/Received as Gift	4.7	8.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	5.7	2.7	1.9	
Others	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.03	0.2	
Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.04	0.6	0.8	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-6b  
**Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Mode of Acquisition and by Type of Vehicle**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Mode of Acquisition	Motorcycle	Tricycle	Bicycle	Car	AUV/SUV/MPV
Purchased using Cash (Without Debt)	35.7	33.3	77.8	46.5	46.5
Purchased using Cash and Loan	37.1	38.4	6.4	30.2	29.7
Purchased using Loan	23.9	22.6	3.3	18.4	11.3
Inherited/Received as Gift	3.1	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.7
Others	0.1	0.04	0.5	-	0.2
Unspecified	0.2	-	-	-	1.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-7a  
**Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Condition Upon Acquisition and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Condition Upon Acquisition	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Brand new	61.6	64.1	61.4	60.4	62.1	60.3	63.5	62.3	
Used	38.0	35.8	38.2	39.0	37.5	39.7	35.2	36.8	
Unspecified	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.04	1.3	0.9	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-7b  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Condition Upon Acquisition and by Type of Vehicle  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Mode of Acquisition	Motorcycle	Tricycle	Bicycle	Car	AUV/SUV/MPV	Jeepney
Brand new	65.0	64.4	49.8	60.6	44.5	18.5
Used	34.6	35.6	50.1	39.4	53.8	81.5
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.1	-	1.7	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-8  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Acquisition Year and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Acquisition Year	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Before 2005	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.3	2.9	7.2	6.8
2005–2009	5.2	2.4	5.4	4.1	6.5	4.5	5.7	7.9
2010–2014	11.7	7.4	12.1	11.0	13.0	12.6	8.4	14.5
2015–2019	47.6	52.4	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.6	45.6	50.3
2020–2022	31.1	33.9	30.8	33.0	29.1	33.5	33.1	20.5
Unspecified	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.03

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-9  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Model Year and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Model Year	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Before 2005	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.1	7.5	5.2	9.6	11.4
2005–2009	6.5	2.6	6.9	6.0	7.7	6.5	7.0	7.9
2010–2014	16.6	11.2	17.1	17.0	17.3	16.4	15.6	20.8
2015–2019	49.0	55.0	48.5	50.1	47.2	49.3	48.7	45.7
2020–2022	20.4	25.1	20.0	19.6	20.4	22.3	19.0	14.1
Unspecified	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.07

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-10  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Purpose and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Purpose	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Personal Use	80.4	83.4	80.1	83.0	77.8	81.1	83.3	74.0
For Hire/Rent	5.8	4.1	6.0	4.2	7.4	5.7	6.4	6.5
Both Personal Use and For Hire/Rent	13.5	12.3	13.6	12.6	14.5	13.2	9.6	19.0
Others	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
Unspecified	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-11  
Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Market Value of Vehicle and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Market Value of Vehicles, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	13.5	18.7	13.1	11.8	14.1	16.0	9.8	7.4
5,001–10,000	8.9	6.2	9.2	6.8	11.1	9.6	13.2	3.9
10,001–25,000	20.5	18.1	20.7	18.8	22.2	18.8	24.8	22.3
25,001–50,000	32.4	20.7	33.5	33.2	33.8	31.3	30.7	42.9
50,001–100,000	16.2	21.3	15.7	19.2	12.9	16.0	13.5	17.3
100,001–300,000	4.1	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.4	2.7
300,001–500,000	1.4	3.1	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
500,001–1,000,000	2.3	6.1	2.0	3.0	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.8
Above 1,000,000	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Unspecified	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Average (P)	65,603.41	106,641.55	61,907.32	73,721.69	52,376.50	62,289.82	58,483.86	64,198.79
Median (P)	30,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-12  
**Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Type and by Market Value**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value	Motorcycle	Tricycle	Bicycle	Car	Motorized boat/Pump boat	AUV/SUV/MPV
5,000 and Below	4.3	1.7	81.5	-	19.2	-
5,001-10,000	9.5	5.3	13.4	-	25.2	-
10,001-25,000	24.5	27.9	2.1	4.2	30.3	-
25,001-50,000	39.6	42.5	2.0	3.9	16.8	5.6
50,001-100,000	19.1	20.9	-	10.3	4.7	7.8
100,001-300,000	3.0	1.7	0.1	22.8	1.6	23.2
300,001-500,000	0.04	0.01	-	17.7	-	25.0
500,001-1,000,000	0.03	-	-	40.2	2.2	31.9
Above 1,000,000	-	-	-	0.9	-	6.4
Unspecified	0.03	-	1.0	-	-	-
Average (P)	40,759.06	40,504.04	3,692.45	453,705.90	43,551.45	511,281.50
Median (P)	35,000.00	35,000.00	2,000.00	500,000.00	15,000.00	400,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.C-13  
**Distribution of Vehicles of PEUs, by Appreciation/Depreciation Rate of Vehicles and by Type; and Average and Median Appreciation/Depreciation Rate of Vehicles, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Appreciation/Depreciation Rate	All Vehicles	Motorcycle	Tricycle	Bicycle	Car	AUV/SUV/MPV
Depreciated by at least 75%	8.3	2.3	-	0.3	-	4.7
Depreciated by 50%-74%	26.0	17.6	16.9	20.4	41.2	15.4
Depreciated by 25%-49%	39.2	39.8	66.7	36.0	24.7	34.9
Depreciated by less than 25%	20.1	37.0	12.1	35.2	14.7	36.8
Appreciated/Did not depreciate	6.0	3.3	4.3	8.1	19.4	8.2
Don't Know/Refused/No Answer	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Average (%)	-37.8	-31.1	-19.1	-10.4	22.4	-30.5
Median (%)	-37.5	-28.6	-33.3	-27.8	-37.5	-33.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure V.C-2  
**Depreciation Rate and Average Market Value of Vehicles of PEUs,\* by Age and by Type**  
 in hundred percent and in thousand Philippine Pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

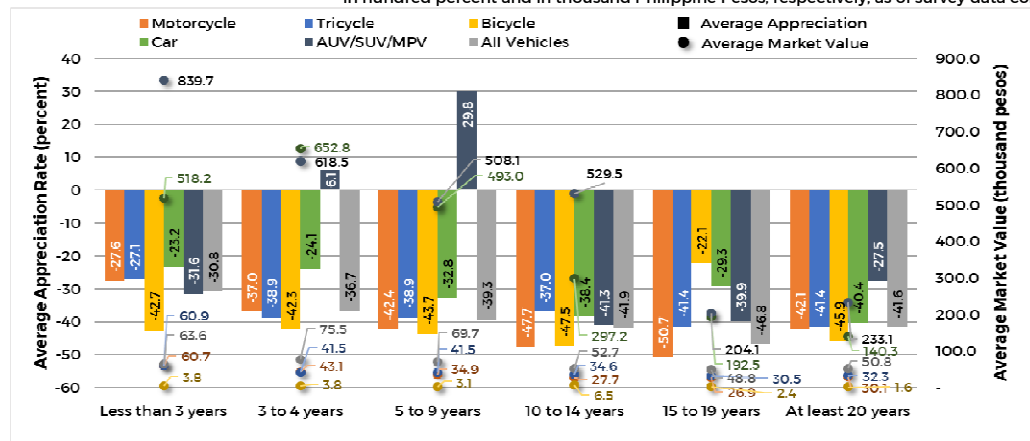


Table V.D-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Appliance/Equipment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Appliance/Equipment	96.6	99.3	96.2	97.7	94.9	98.6	95.9	91.6
Without Appliance/Equipment	3.4	0.7	3.8	2.3	5.1	1.4	4.1	8.4

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-2  
**Distribution of PEUs with Appliance/Equipment, by Number of Appliances/Equipment Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Appliances/Equipment Owned by PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
1-3	20.8	4.1	23.5	19.2	27.3	13.8	32.5	36.4
4-6	26.6	22.4	27.3	25.3	29.0	25.5	31.3	27.5
7-10	27.0	32.8	26.1	28.2	24.2	29.5	21.9	22.6
11-15	16.2	24.7	14.9	16.8	13.2	19.3	9.4	10.2
16-20	5.9	10.2	5.2	6.7	3.9	7.2	3.6	2.6
More than 20	3.4	5.7	3.0	3.8	2.4	4.7	1.4	0.8
Average	8.1	10.5	7.7	8.4	7.0	9.1	6.2	5.9
Median	7.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	5.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

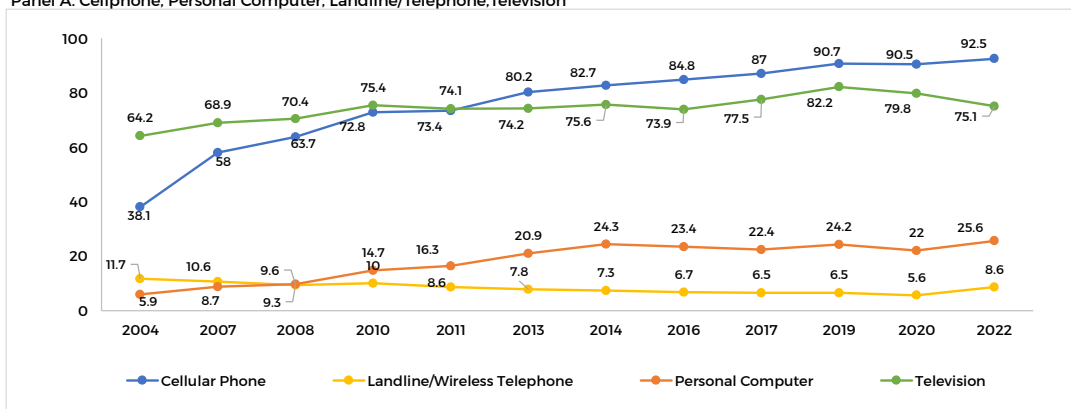
Table V.D-3  
**Distribution of PEUs with Appliance/Equipment, by Type of Appliance/Equipment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Appliance/Equipment	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>Information and Communication</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	
Mobile Phone	92.8	97.6	92.0	95.4	88.9	92.9	90.8	91.1	
Smartphone/Feature Phone	83.1	95.5	81.1	86.6	76.1	86.4	78.9	71.5	
Basic Phone	26.2	9.4	28.9	26.5	31.0	19.0	31.6	47.8	
Radio/Transistor Radio	17.3	6.7	18.9	13.9	23.5	13.2	27.9	23.4	
Personal Computer (PC) Laptop	7.4	12.8	6.6	7.9	5.4	8.5	5.1	3.7	
Tablet/iPad/iPod	3.4	9.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	1.4	1.6	
PC Desktop	2.5	4.8	2.2	3.8	0.7	3.2	0.9	1.2	
Telephone (Landline/Wireless)	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.5	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.7	
<b>Home Cooling</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>	
Electric Fan	82.8	98.3	80.4	82.6	78.3	94.4	67.8	61.1	
Air Conditioner	8.7	15.9	7.5	10.4	5.0	10.4	4.7	3.9	
Others	1.4	3.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.4	
<b>Entertainment and Leisure</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	
Television Set	81.1	88.0	80.1	82.7	77.7	85.3	72.7	75.3	
Speaker/Sound System/Stereo/Amplifier	12.8	15.2	12.4	13.5	11.4	13.2	10.2	12.5	
VCD/DVD/CD Player	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.6	9.9	15.8	14.8	
Component/Cassette	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.0	6.0	3.6	
Others	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.7	2.9	4.8	2.1	2.9	
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.5</b>	
Gas Stove/Gas Range/Electric Stove	50.8	88.1	44.8	52.1	38.3	65.6	22.4	19.7	
Refrigerator/Freezer	40.1	48.6	38.8	43.0	34.9	41.0	35.6	36.8	
Rice Cooker	30.4	38.6	29.1	32.6	25.9	29.4	26.1	31.0	
Electric Kettle/Airpot	6.1	7.7	5.9	7.0	4.8	8.1	2.7	3.7	
Microwave Oven	3.3	6.4	2.8	3.5	2.2	4.1	1.6	1.1	
Oven Toaster	2.5	3.4	2.4	3.0	1.8	3.6	1.5	0.6	
Water Dispenser	2.2	1.8	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.6	
Osterizer/Mixer/Blender	2.0	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.2	0.6	
Turbo Broiler/Pressure Cooker	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.03	
Rice Dispenser	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	
Coffee Maker	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	
Oven	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	
Air Fryer	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.04	
Juicer	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	
<b>Cleaning and Maintenance</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	
Washing Machine/Dryer	39.0	62.0	35.4	41.7	29.7	50.3	17.5	18.9	
Vacuum Cleaner/Floor Polisher	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	
<b>Others</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	
Deep Well/Water Pump	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.2	
Power Tools/Welding Machine/Compressor	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	
Other Power Tools / Gardening Equipment	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.0	3.2	2.1	1.5	2.8	
Printer/Scanner/Copier	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	
Fax Machine	0.04	0.1	0.03	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	
Flat Iron	34.0	43.9	32.5	36.1	29.2	39.0	30.3	20.3	
Clock/Wall Clock	28.0	40.5	26.0	27.0	25.0	34.1	16.6	16.6	
Others	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.4	

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs can own more than one type of appliance/equipment.

Figure V.D-1  
**Distribution of Households with Appliance/Equipment, by Type of Appliance/Equipment, 2007-2022**  
 in percent; as of periods indicated

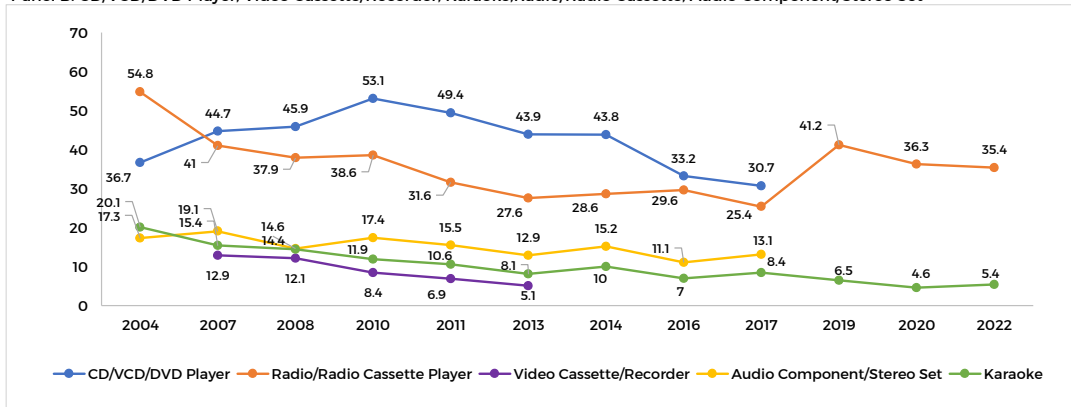
Panel A. Cellphone, Personal Computer, Landline/Telephone,Television



Source of basic data: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), various rounds

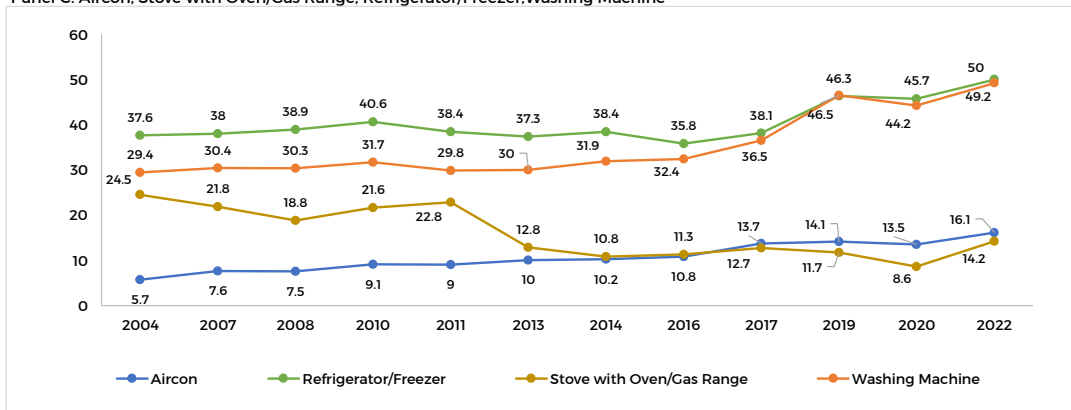
Figure V.D-1 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of Households with Appliance/Equipment, by Type of Appliance/Equipment, 2007-2022**  
 in percent; as of periods indicated

Panel B. CD/VCD/DVD Player, Video Cassette/Recorder, Karaoke, Radio/Radio Cassette, Audio Component/Stereo Set



Source of basic data: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), various rounds

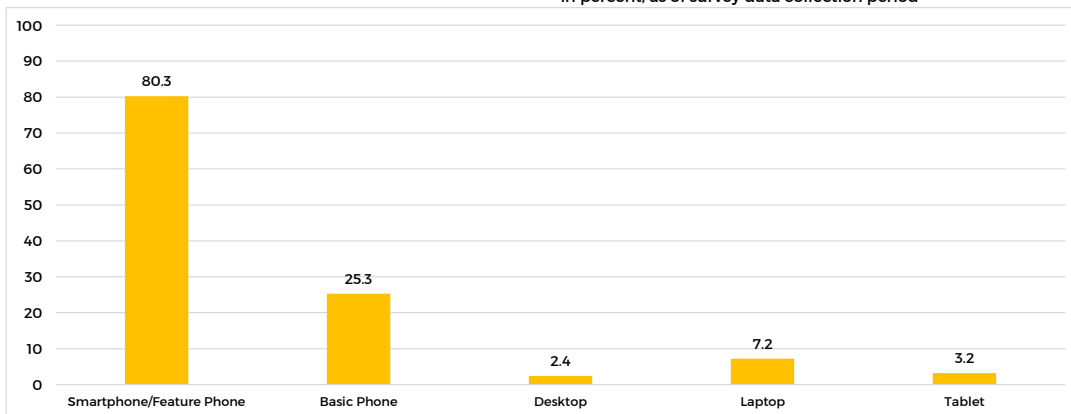
Panel C. Aircon, Stove with Oven/Gas Range, Refrigerator/Freezer, Washing Machine



Source of basic data: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), various rounds

Figure V.D-2

**Proportion of PEUs with Studying Member that Owned an Information and Communication Appliance/Equipment, by Type of Information and Communication**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period



Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs can own more than one type of information and communication appliance/equipment.

Table V.D-4

**Distribution of PEUs with Appliance/Equipment, by Total Market Value of Appliances/Equipment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Total Market Value of Appliances/Equipment Owned by PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Total Market Value	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	24.2	12.9	26.0	20.8	30.7	21.9	31.4	30.0
5,001-10,000	17.4	18.1	17.3	17.8	16.9	18.1	17.5	15.6
10,001-25,000	29.1	34.5	28.2	30.6	26.2	30.4	26.7	24.9
25,001-50,000	18.0	20.9	17.5	18.5	16.7	18.8	16.1	16.0
50,001-100,000	7.2	9.0	6.9	8.4	5.6	8.0	6.1	5.1
Above 100,000	2.5	4.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.4
Unspecified	1.6	0.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.03	0.3	7.0
Average (P)	22,292.07	28,783.71	21,248.06	23,292.98	19,399.27	23,316.49	19,339.54	18,247.66
Median (P)	12,800.00	16,500.00	12,000.00	13,650.00	10,600.00	13,650.00	10,600.00	10,300.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Market Value (P) = Total Value of Household Appliance(s)/Equipment Owned

A survey conducted by the  
**Department of Economic  
 Statistics**

**Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas**  
 Manila, Philippines  
[www.bsp.gov.ph](http://www.bsp.gov.ph)

Table V.D-5  
**Distribution of Appliances/Equipment of PEUs, by Type and by Total Market Value**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Type	5,000 and Below	Above 5,000 – 10,000	Above 10,000 – 30,000	Above 30,000 – 50,000	Above 50,000 – 100,000	Above 100,000	Unspecified
<b>Information and Communication</b>							
Mobile Phone	47.5	25.8	19.8	4.4	0.7	0.04	1.8
Mobile Phone (Smartphone/Feature Phone)	43.9	28.3	20.6	4.8	0.7	0.03	1.7
Mobile Phone (Basic Phone)	95.4	0.8	0.6	0.01	-	-	3.2
Radio/Transistor Radio	96.4	0.9	0.03	-	-	-	2.7
PC Laptop	18.4	27.3	39.3	10.7	3.2	0.2	0.9
Tablet/iPad/iPod	68.9	20.2	8.0	2.3	0.2	-	0.4
PC Desktop	29.6	35.5	28.1	4.9	1.1	0.04	0.7
Telephone (Landline/Wireless)	96.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.8
<b>Home Cooling</b>							
Electric Fan	98.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.4
Air Conditioner	47.8	28.3	18.5	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.7
<b>Entertainment and Leisure</b>							
Television Set	76.2	15.4	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.01	1.4
Speaker/Sound System/ Stereo/Amplifier	89.0	6.9	1.9	0.6	0.03	-	1.6
VCD/DVD/CD Player	96.7	1.2	0.9	0.05	0.01	-	1.1
Component/Cassette	73.4	17.3	6.6	0.4	-	-	2.3
<b>Kitchen</b>							
Gas Stove/Gas Range/Electric Stove	97.8	1.0	0.7	0.02	-	-	0.5
Refrigerator/Freezer	50.9	33.2	13.4	1.3	0.03	0.01	1.3
Rice Cooker	98.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	1.4
Electric Kettle/Airpot	99.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.8
Microwave Oven	95.0	2.2	1.6	0.1	-	-	1.1
Oven Toaster	97.7	1.8	0.2	-	-	-	0.3
Water Dispenser	88.2	7.7	0.1	-	-	-	4.1
Osterizer/Mixer/Blender	99.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.4
Turbo Broiler/Pressure Cooker	97.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.8
Rice Dispenser	99.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Coffee Maker	98.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.5
Oven	80.6	9.1	9.6	0.7	-	-	0.05
Air fryer	98.5	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	0.5
Juicer	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
<b>Cleaning and Maintenance</b>							
Washing Machine/Dryer	83.8	13.7	1.8	0.1	0.05	-	0.5
Vacuum Cleaner/Floor Polisher	90.8	5.7	0.6	-	-	-	3.0
<b>Others</b>							
Deep Well/Water Pump	76.9	12.9	5.6	1.5	0.3	0.8	2.0
Power Tools/Welding Machine/ Compressor	68.8	15.1	11.7	4.4	-	-	-
Printer/Scanner/Copier	77.5	13.3	9.0	-	-	-	0.2
Fax Machine	78.6	7.5	6.3	-	7.6	-	-
Flat Iron	98.4	0.004	-	-	-	-	1.6
Clock/Wall Clock	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Others	75.6	-	13.5	10.9	-	-	-

Figures are row percentages or percentages across market value ranges per type appliance/equipment.

Table V.D-6  
**Distribution of Appliances/Equipment of PEUs, by Type and by Market Value; and Average Market Value of Appliances/Equipment Owned by PEUs**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Type	5,000 and Below	Above 5,000 – 10,000	Above 10,000 – 30,000	Above 30,000 – 50,000	Above 50,000 – 100,000	Above 100,000	Unspecified	Average (P)
Mobile Phone	79.3	16.6	2.0	0.1	-	-	1.9	3,551.48
Mobile Phone (Smartphone/Feature Phone)	76.7	19.2	2.3	0.1	-	-	1.7	4,010.88
Mobile Phone (Basic Phone)	96.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	3.5	618.78
Radio/Transistor Radio	96.7	0.6	0.03	-	-	-	2.6	624.26
PC Laptop	18.2	32.8	42.2	5.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	14,456.30
Tablet/iPad/iPod	74.3	17.1	7.6	0.5	0.1	-	0.4	5,148.92
PC Desktop	30.8	40.3	27.3	0.7	0.2	0.03	0.7	10,133.75
Telephone (Landline/Wireless)	96.4	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	1,303.40
Television Set	76.3	15.6	6.5	0.2	0.05	0.002	1.4	4,515.52
Gas Stove/Gas Range/Electric Stove	97.7	1.2	0.5	0.002	-	-	0.5	1,494.28
Refrigerator/Freezer	51.0	33.5	13.7	0.5	0.01	-	1.3	6,873.55
Electric Fan	97.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.7	1,693.70

Figures are row percentages or percentages across market value ranges per type appliance/equipment.

Market Value (P) = Total Value of Household Appliance(s)/Equipment Owned divided by the Number of Household Appliance(s)/Equipment Owned

Table V.D-7  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Precious Object and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Precious Object	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.1	7.8	7.8	3.4	5.7
Without Precious Object	93.6	93.1	93.7	93.4	93.9	92.2	92.2	96.6	94.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-8

**Distribution of PEUs with Precious Object, by Number of Precious Objects Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Precious Objects Owned by PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	28.8	24.7	29.5	33.5	25.8	30.7	24.6	28.6	
Two	27.0	29.9	26.5	21.6	31.2	24.1	29.8	31.6	
Three	14.7	15.5	14.6	15.6	13.6	13.6	19.3	14.9	
Four	9.8	8.1	10.1	9.1	10.9	11.1	7.4	8.6	
Five	6.7	4.6	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.2	4.9	7.8	
More than five	12.9	17.2	12.2	13.5	11.0	13.3	14.0	8.5	
Average	4.5	3.7	4.6	5.7	3.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-9

**Distribution of PEUs with Precious Object, by Type of Precious Object and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Jewelries	88.3	84.9	88.9	88.3	89.4	87.5	91.1	91.4	
Furniture (e.g., dining set, sala set)	13.6	15.8	13.2	14.1	12.4	14.4	7.6	12.9	
Branded watch	8.3	8.5	8.3	5.5	10.9	9.2	4.9	7.4	
Other Precious Objects*	8.0	8.6	7.9	8.7	7.1	9.9	2.8	4.8	

\* Other Precious Objects consist of the following types: antique, chinaware/figurine/crystal/glassware, luxury shoes, luxury bag, collector's item, work of art, precious stone/gem stone, and other precious objects not elsewhere  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs may own more than one type of precious object.

Table V.D-10

**Distribution of PEUs with Precious Object, by Total Market Value of Precious Objects and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Total Market Value of Precious Objects Owned by PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Total Market Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
5,000 and Below	22.8	23.7	22.7	23.0	22.4	24.6	13.6	22.1	
5,001-10,000	19.6	21.9	19.2	17.7	20.5	16.3	25.7	23.7	
10,001-25,000	29.7	24.9	30.5	32.6	28.6	30.0	29.1	32.8	
25,001-50,000	16.9	15.2	17.2	16.4	18.0	19.0	15.1	13.3	
50,001-100,000	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.1	6.4	
Above 100,000	4.6	8.0	4.0	5.2	2.9	3.5	11.4	1.8	
Unspecified	0.6	0.9	0.5	-	1.0	0.8	-	-	
Average (₱)	36,933.35	35,861.87	37,112.98	37,430.24	36,810.54	36,397.84	64,497.63	25,468.77	
Median (₱)	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	12,000.00	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-11

**Distribution of PEUs with Foreclosed Property, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

With Foreclosed Property	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
With Foreclosed Property	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.5	
Without Foreclosed Property	99.2	99.4	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.3	98.4	99.5	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table V.D-12

**Distribution of Foreclosed Properties of PEUs, by Reason for Payment Discontinuation and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Insufficient funds	95.5	88.6	96.2	97.6	94.6	94.4	99.2	92.3	
Increased interest rates	4.1	11.4	3.3	2.4	4.4	4.6	0.8	7.7	
Property is not in good condition	0.4	-	0.4	-	1.0	1.1	-	-	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-13

**Distribution of PEUs with Foreclosed Properties, by Percent of Loan Paid Before Foreclosure and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Percent of Loan Paid	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
At Most 50%	69.5	88.9	67.4	66.5	68.3	84.7	42.6	87.4	
None	17.9	39.8	15.5	12.5	18.9	17.3	13.6	16.0	
10% and Below	17.2	21.0	16.8	11.2	22.8	1.6	20.3	49.1	
> 10%-30%	29.5	24.0	30.1	37.8	21.6	53.4	8.7	23.8	
> 30%-50%	9.6	15.1	9.1	5.0	13.4	17.2	-	11.3	
More than 50%	30.5	11.1	32.6	33.5	31.7	15.3	57.4	12.6	
> 50%-80%	21.2	11.1	22.3	17.3	27.8	11.0	37.3	12.6	
> 80%-100%	9.3	-	10.3	16.2	3.8	4.3	20.1	-	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-14

**Distribution of PEUs with Foreclosed Property, by Number of Foreclosed Properties and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Foreclosed Properties of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	68.2	69.7	68.0	63.5	73.0	66.2	72.9	59.7	
More than one	31.8	30.3	32.0	36.5	27.0	33.8	27.1	40.3	
Average	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-15

**Distribution of Foreclosed Properties of PEUs, by Type of Property and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Property	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Jewelry	62.7	68.3	62.1	63.2	60.8	67.0	60.8	52.2	
Electronic Gadget	32.1	29.9	32.3	33.4	30.9	28.7	38.9	22.0	
Mobile Phone	22.9	24.5	22.8	23.2	22.3	22.4	23.3	22.0	
Laptop	8.5	2.1	9.1	9.6	8.6	5.4	15.6	-	
Tablet	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	
Real Property and Vehicle	5.2	1.7	5.6	3.3	8.2	4.2	0.3	25.8	
Lot	2.7	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	0.3	9.2	
Car	2.1	1.2	2.2	-	4.7	-	-	14.9	
House and lot	0.5	-	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	-	1.6	

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs may have more than one foreclosed property.

Table V.D-16

**Distribution of Foreclosed Properties of PEUs, by Year of Foreclosure and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Year of Foreclosure	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Up to 5 years ago	64.0	56.2	64.8	60.4	69.8	40.2	78.6	92.7	
More than 5 years ago	36.0	43.8	35.2	39.6	30.2	59.8	21.4	7.3	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-17

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
With Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset	35.5	19.1	38.0	30.3	44.7	44.5	29.8	31.6	
Without Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset	64.5	80.9	62.0	69.7	55.3	55.5	70.2	68.4	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-18

**Distribution of PEUs with Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset, by Number of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets Owned by PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
5 and Below	45.2	75.5	42.9	51.6	37.7	42.0	39.2	48.3	
6-10	15.7	14.3	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.0	17.0	17.4	
11-20	18.5	5.7	19.5	16.8	21.1	21.1	17.7	16.4	
21-30	10.6	2.6	11.3	7.2	13.7	13.0	10.2	7.1	
31-40	4.1	1.2	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.2	
41-50	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	
More than 50	4.4	0.5	4.7	3.9	5.2	3.4	9.1	5.0	
Average	13.6	5.0	14.3	11.4	16.0	14.0	17.3	12.7	
Median	6.0	2.0	7.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	

\* Total number of other valuable non-financial assets owned regardless of type

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-19

**Distribution of PEUs with Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset, by Type of Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Dog	64.1	77.0	63.1	65.5	61.7	73.6	45.9	47.3
Chicken / Game Cock	41.2	6.5	43.9	34.4	49.6	34.7	64.2	53.7
Flower / Plant	33.2	17.4	34.4	30.3	36.8	37.7	30.9	27.8
Cat	23.6	26.2	23.4	20.0	25.5	26.2	21.8	17.0
Pig	12.8	-	13.8	6.6	18.0	10.8	19.8	17.5
Goat	5.7	0.1	6.1	2.5	8.3	4.7	9.8	7.2
Carabao	5.6	-	6.0	3.3	7.6	3.9	11.1	7.9
Cow	4.3	-	4.6	2.0	6.1	2.8	8.0	7.0
Duck	3.4	0.2	3.7	1.7	4.8	3.8	4.1	2.9
Fish	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.0	1.5
Bird	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.3	1.2	0.9
Horse	0.7	-	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.04	-	3.2
Others	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.2	0.5

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs can have more than one type of other valuable non-financial asset.

Table V.D-20

**Distribution of PEUs with Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset, by Total Market Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Total Market Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets Owned by PEU, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	64.5	70.1	64.1	69.9	60.6	70.0	49.9	58.6
5,001-10,000	10.1	12.9	9.9	11.0	9.3	9.3	10.9	10.9
10,001-25,000	11.2	8.7	11.4	9.7	12.5	9.8	15.4	13.1
25,001-50,000	7.6	3.1	7.9	6.5	8.8	5.1	15.5	9.9
50,001-100,000	4.1	1.8	4.3	1.9	5.7	3.7	7.0	3.9
Above 100,000	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.2
Unspecified	1.0	2.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.3
Average (P)	11,680.80	6,648.37	12,061.12	8,026.10	14,466.86	10,053.71	16,839.19	13,927.33
Median (P)	2,500.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	5,050.00	3,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-21

**Distribution of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets of PEUs, by Total Market Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets and by Type; and Average and Median Total Market Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets Owned by PEU, by Type**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Total Market Value	Dog	Chicken / Game Cock	Flower / Plant	Cat	Pig	Goat
5,000 and Below	89.02	87.65	93.50	97.36	16.35	36.70
5,001-10,000	4.43	7.87	2.72	1.20	31.52	26.70
10,001-25,000	3.60	2.46	2.61	0.68	30.75	27.39
25,001-50,000	1.05	1.24	0.65	0.03	16.16	5.33
50,001-100,000	0.42	0.47	0.29	-	3.77	3.14
100,001-300,000	0.06	0.04	0.03	-	1.29	-
300,001-450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
450,001-1,000,000	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	-
Unspecified	1.41	0.25	0.18	0.73	0.12	0.74
Average (P)	2,615.99	3,496.68	2,621.26	643.28	19,334.86	11,867.67
Median (P)	500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	200.00	12,000.00	8,000.00

Total Market Value	Carabao	Cow	Fish	Bird	Horse
5,000 and Below	2.37	-	82.79	92.38	-
5,001-10,000	8.39	4.95	14.49	-	13.49
10,001-25,000	26.59	31.35	1.56	5.08	53.57
25,001-50,000	45.25	39.83	0.94	0.26	24.83
50,001-100,000	14.09	19.39	-	0.42	8.11
100,001-300,000	1.80	4.39	0.13	-	-
300,001-450,000	-	0.09	-	-	-
450,001-1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	1.50	-	0.09	1.86	-
Average (P)	36,316.14	43,413.37	2,722.08	2,567.66	26,402.49
Median (P)	30,000.00	30,000.00	800.00	600.00	20,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.D-22

**Distribution of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets of PEUs, by Market Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets and by Type; and Average and Median of Total Market Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Assets Owned by PEU, by Type**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Market Value	Dog	Chicken / Game Cock	Flower / Plant	Cat	Pig	Goat
5,000 and Below	92.76	99.30	99.82	98.92	49.05	79.12
5,001-10,000	3.91	0.32	0.08	0.19	36.96	17.85
10,001-25,000	1.49	-	0.01	0.18	13.90	2.07
25,001-50,000	0.57	-	-	-	-	0.17
50,001-100,000	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	1.24	0.38	0.09	0.72	0.09	0.78
Average (P)	1,398.37	458.69	127.17	298.81	6,986.85	4,189.63
Median (P)	333.33	200.00	60.00	100.00	5,272.73	3,333.33

Market Value	Carabao	Cow	Fish	Bird	Horse
5,000 and Below	1.87	-	99.56	98.57	-
5,001-10,000	6.62	6.23	0.17	-	11.24
10,001-25,000	40.95	50.64	-	-	69.61
25,001-50,000	44.97	40.30	-	-	15.16
50,001-100,000	4.41	2.83	-	-	3.99
Unspecified	1.19	-	0.28	1.43	-
Average (P)	28,551.04	26,172.49	117.92	493.94	22,011.82
Median (P)	25,000.00	25,000.00	20.00	250.00	20,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Market Value (P) = Total Value of Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset(s) Owned divided by the Number of Other Valuable Non-Financial Asset(s) Owned

Table V.E-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Status of Receipt of Inheritance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Inheritance	6.9	3.7	7.4	5.7	8.9	8.8	6.1	5.7
Without Inheritance	93.1	96.3	92.6	94.3	91.1	91.2	93.9	94.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table V.E-2

**Distribution of PEUs that Received Inheritance, by Source of Inheritance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Source of Inheritance	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Immediate Family	92.4	85.1	93.0	93.2	92.9	93.1	90.4	95.2
Other Relative and Non-Relative	8.7	14.9	8.2	7.3	8.7	8.1	10.6	6.2

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs may have received inheritance from multiple sources

Table V.E-3

**Distribution of PEUs that Received Inheritance, by Total Number of Inheritance Received and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Inheritance Received, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
One	86.8	73.1	87.9	89.0	87.2	86.2	89.6	91.5
More than one	13.2	26.9	12.1	11.0	12.8	13.8	10.4	8.5
Average	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-4

**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Ownership of Inheritance and Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Inheritance	Without Inheritance
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>		
NCR	7.2	13.7
Urban AONCR	33.2	41.0
Rural AONCR	59.6	45.3
<b>Area by Major Region</b>		
NCR	7.2	13.7
Balance Luzon	57.5	44.3
Visayas	16.6	19.1
Mindanao	18.7	22.8
<b>PEU Size</b>		
1-3	36.0	41.9
4-6	52.1	48.0
7 and Over	11.9	10.1
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>		
Single	10.6	11.8
Married / Common-law / Live-in	72.9	72.9
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	16.5	15.3

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs with other real property.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-4 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership of Inheritance and Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Inheritance	Without Inheritance
<b>Sex of EDM</b>		
Male	65.1	69.3
Female	34.9	30.7
<b>Age of EDM</b>		
Youth (15–24 years old)	1.8	2.5
Young Adult (25–44 years old)	31.9	43.0
Middle-Aged Adult (45–64 years old)	46.3	42.9
Elderly (65+ years old)	20.0	11.7
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>		
<20% Dependency	30.2	34.8
20%–50% Dependency	49.2	48.0
>50% Dependency	20.6	17.2
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	20.0	26.7
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	23.1	22.1
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	42.5	43.7
College Graduate / Postgraduate	14.4	7.5
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>		
Very Good / Good	79.8	89.6
Fair	16.7	8.3
Poor / Very Poor	3.5	2.1
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>		
Without Health Insurance	28.6	46.4
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	68.1	50.8
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.9	0.3
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	2.4	2.4
<b>Major Income Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	32.8	29.8
Middle 40%	35.5	40.3
Top 30%	31.7	29.9
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	31.7	29.9
Middle 40%	39.2	40.1
Top 30%	29.1	30.1
<b>Principal Income Source</b>		
Employment	84.8	89.1
Entrepreneurial	6.4	4.2
Other	8.5	6.6
Multiple	0.3	0.1

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs with other real property.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-5  
**Distribution of PEUs that Received Inheritance, by Type of Inheritance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Inheritance	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
House / Condo / Townhouse	31.4	75.3	28.0	28.7	27.7	35.3	11.3	20.5
Land / Farm / Other Real Estate	72.4	42.4	74.7	69.5	77.6	69.5	91.2	75.8
Non-Real Estate	4.5	8.5	4.2	6.8	2.7	3.5	0.7	9.6

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs may have received multiple inheritance.

Table V.E-6  
**Distribution of PEUs that Received Inheritance, by Year of Receipt of Inheritance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Year Received Inheritance	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
2020 – present	6.3	4.3	6.4	6.2	6.6	5.6	9.7	6.1
2015 – 2019	16.7	22.1	16.3	19.4	14.6	17.3	14.3	15.2
2010 – 2014	14.2	8.0	14.7	15.1	14.5	15.2	10.9	16.6
2000 – 2009	23.5	26.7	23.2	28.2	20.5	21.8	22.6	28.2
1990 – 1999	20.5	24.7	20.2	15.6	22.8	18.3	23.2	23.6
1980 – 1989	12.8	9.4	13.1	11.5	14.0	13.4	14.4	11.0
1970 – 1979	6.2	7.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.9	3.9	2.7
Earlier than 1970	4.8	4.3	4.8	2.5	6.1	5.8	6.7	0.1
Unspecified	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	-	0.5	0.3

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs may have received inheritance in multiple periods.

Table V.E-7

**Distribution of PEUs that Received Inheritance, by Total Value of Inheritance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Total Value of Inheritance, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Total Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
10,000 and Below	5.2	4.7	5.3	6.0	4.9	6.1	2.4	5.2	
10,001-25,000	7.3	5.0	7.5	5.1	8.9	7.9	5.9	7.6	
25,001-50,000	19.3	18.9	19.4	17.9	20.2	18.8	24.5	16.5	
50,001-100,000	17.6	15.9	17.7	17.3	17.9	18.9	6.6	24.0	
100,001-300,000	25.3	16.6	26.0	28.6	24.6	27.5	22.5	24.5	
300,001-500,000	10.9	9.7	11.0	11.7	10.7	9.1	19.4	9.5	
Above 500,000	13.8	29.2	12.6	13.1	12.3	11.0	18.6	12.1	
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	
Average (P)	381,899.52	659,359.58	360,325.04	381,000.50	348,758.67	348,269.64	467,151.19	301,767.77	
Median (P)	120,000.00	170,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-8

**Distribution of PEUs With/Without Expectation of Receiving an Inheritance in the Future, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Expecting to Receive Inheritance in the Future	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Yes	2.5	1.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.6	
No	96.9	98.7	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.4	97.7	96.2	
Unspecified	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.2	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-9

**Distribution of PEUs Expecting to Receive Inheritance in the Future, by Value of Inheritance Expected to be Received and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Value of Inheritance Expected to be Received, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
50,000 and Below	18.6	13.4	18.9	18.0	19.5	16.3	21.5	22.9	
50,001-100,000	16.1	9.1	16.5	17.6	15.8	15.7	17.4	17.9	
100,001-300,000	37.2	38.7	37.1	38.9	35.8	40.2	31.7	34.0	
Above 300,000	26.8	37.9	26.0	25.5	26.4	27.7	21.9	25.2	
Unspecified	1.4	1.0	1.5	-	2.5	0.2	7.4	-	
Average (P)	345,653.56	488,187.60	335,631.16	377,837.03	305,827.37	331,726.31	428,652.78	282,564.17	
Median (P)	200,000.00	250,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-10

**Distribution of Respondents, by Level of Importance of Leaving Inheritance to Family and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Importance of Leaving Inheritance to the Family	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Very important	40.8	45.5	40.1	39.5	40.6	35.5	46.7	43.6	
Important	50.1	49.4	50.2	51.3	49.3	56.9	40.1	45.4	
Somewhat important	7.3	3.6	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.2	9.7	9.9	
Not important	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	3.3	0.8	
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.3	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table V.E-11

**Distribution of PEUs With/Without Expectation of Leaving Inheritance to Family, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Expecting to Leave Inheritance to the Family	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Yes	21.5	10.6	23.2	20.7	25.4	28.2	14.6	20.4	
No	77.9	89.4	76.1	78.4	74.0	71.2	85.3	78.2	
Unspecified	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.4	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI-1  
**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Ownership Status of Financial Asset and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Financial Asset	50.4	69.4	47.5	53.6	42.2	53.6	43.8	38.4
Without Financial Asset	49.6	30.6	52.5	46.4	57.8	46.4	56.2	61.6

\* With financial asset = at least one PEU member owned a financial asset; Without financial asset = entire PEU did not declare ownership of a financial asset  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI-2  
**Distribution of PEUs without Financial Asset, by Main Reason for Not Having a Financial Asset and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Main Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Do not have enough money	81.3	80.5	81.4	83.6	79.8	79.3	87.1	80.1
Bank / institution is far	5.4	1.0	5.8	3.2	7.6	8.3	3.1	4.0
Do not need a deposit account	3.9	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.8	3.3	3.2
Minimum balance is too high	2.7	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	4.5
Lack of documentary requirements	1.9	3.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.5	2.3
Service charges are too high	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2
Cannot manage a deposit account	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5
Do not like to deal with banks / institutions	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.0
Others	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unspecified	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-1  
**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Ownership Status of Deposit Account and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Deposit Account	35.3	42.0	34.3	37.2	31.7	38.8	31.1	27.8
Bank Account	28.1	40.2	26.3	31.0	22.1	29.5	23.1	22.4
Account in Non-Bank Institution	6.4	1.6	7.2	5.6	8.5	8.2	7.5	4.7
Both	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
Without Deposit Account	64.7	58.0	65.7	62.8	68.3	61.2	68.9	72.2

\* With deposit account = at least one PEU member owned a deposit account; Without deposit account = entire PEU did not declare ownership of a deposit account  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-2  
**Distribution of PEUs with Deposit Account (%), by Number of Deposit Accounts Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Deposit Accounts, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
One	81.9	80.8	82.2	83.3	81.0	78.9	84.7	88.7
Two	13.3	14.0	13.2	12.7	13.7	15.3	11.2	9.0
Three	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.7
More than Three	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.6
Average	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-3  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Account Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Universal/Commercial Bank	76.2	95.6	72.5	81.6	63.5	73.7	69.0	72.0
Rural Bank	2.9	0.8	3.3	1.9	4.7	1.5	4.6	7.8
Thrift Bank	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cooperative Bank	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.5
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.3
Cooperative	3.1	0.8	3.6	2.7	4.4	2.8	3.3	6.2
Microfinance Non-Government Organization	16.2	2.5	18.8	12.2	25.3	20.7	20.1	11.5
Others	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.2	-
Unspecified	0.5	0.03	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-4a  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Deposit Account and by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Deposit Account	Without Deposit Account
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>		
NCR	15.8	11.9
Urban AONCR	42.6	39.3
Rural AONCR	41.6	48.8
<b>Area by Major Region</b>		
NCR	15.8	11.9
Balance Luzon	49.7	42.8
Visayas	16.7	20.2
Mindanao	17.8	25.2
<b>PEU Size</b>		
1-3	34.6	45.3
4-6	51.7	46.3
7 and Over	13.7	8.4
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>		
Single	12.7	11.2
Married / Common-law / Live-in	72.8	73.0
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	14.5	15.9
<b>Sex of EDM</b>		
Male	65.7	70.9
Female	34.3	29.1
<b>Age of EDM</b>		
Youth (15-24 years old)	2.6	2.3
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	41.8	42.4
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	43.5	42.9
Elderly (65+ years old)	12.1	12.4
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>		
<20% Dependency	35.6	33.9
20%-50% Dependency	49.5	47.4
>50% Dependency	14.9	18.8
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	16.8	31.4
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	20.0	23.4
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	46.8	41.8
College Graduate / Postgraduate	16.4	3.4
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>		
Very Good / Good	86.9	90.1
Fair	10.7	8.0
Poor / Very Poor	2.5	2.0
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>		
Without Health Insurance	30.2	53.4
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	63.6	45.7
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.6	0.2
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	5.6	0.7
<b>Major Income Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	23.0	33.8
Middle 40%	36.8	41.7
Top 30%	40.1	24.5
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	24.5	33.0
Middle 40%	35.2	42.6
Top 30%	40.3	24.4
<b>Principal Income Source</b>		
Employment	87.2	89.7
Entrepreneurial	5.1	3.9
Other	7.5	6.3
Multiple	0.1	0.1

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs. Income deciles are based on per capita income  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.A-4b  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Deposit Account and by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Deposit Account	Without Deposit Account
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	21.7	46.8
Married / Common-law / Live-in	65.7	46.0
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	12.5	7.2
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	46.8	50.9
Female	53.2	49.1

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein unspecified classifications were excluded.

Table VI.A-4b (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Deposit Account and by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Deposit Account	Without Deposit Account
<b>Age</b>		
Young Dependent (0-15 years old)	0.6	28.8
Youth (15-24 years old)	7.3	20.5
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	47.9	25.6
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	33.8	18.7
Elderly (65+ years old)	10.4	6.4
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	13.7	36.4
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	16.1	30.0
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	48.4	29.8
College Graduate / Postgraduate	21.8	3.8
<b>Health Status</b>		
Very Good / Good	89.0	92.4
Fair	8.5	5.8
Poor / Very Poor	2.4	1.8
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage</b>		
Without Health Insurance	25.0	55.1
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	66.3	44.2
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.6	0.2
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	8.1	0.5
<b>Had Work in 2021</b>		
Yes	70.0	29.2
No	30.0	70.8
<b>Occupational Classification*</b>		
Manager	3.8	0.9
Professional	10.6	0.9
Technician and associate professional	6.0	2.5
Clerical support worker	17.5	3.3
Service and sales worker	30.3	21.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	5.5	18.8
Craft and related trades worker	5.6	14.7
Plant and machine operators and assembler	10.3	18.3
Elementary occupation	8.5	17.5
Armed forces occupation	0.5	0.05
<b>Class of Worker*</b>		
Worked for private establishment	56.9	30.4
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	15.9	5.1
Other salary/wage workers	9.8	27.7
Self-employed workers and employers	16.7	35.9
Unpaid/Volunteer workers	0.6	0.9
<b>Has Business</b>		
Yes	4.4	0.9
No	95.6	99.1

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021. Job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein unspecified classifications were excluded.

Table VI.A-5a  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Most Important Reason for Choosing the Account Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Most Important Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance	Luzon	Mindanao
Proximity to home or workplace	29.7	35.7	28.5	25.6	31.4	30.0	28.6	24.0
Employer's choice	25.4	32.2	24.1	30.3	17.9	27.3	21.4	16.6
Efficient service	15.2	11.4	15.9	16.1	15.7	12.3	18.4	25.1
Existing relationship through other services	5.5	4.4	5.7	6.5	5.0	4.7	11.7	3.2
Promotions and benefits	5.0	0.2	5.9	4.8	7.1	7.1	0.7	7.4
Attractive charges for services	4.4	2.4	4.8	4.4	5.1	3.2	4.2	10.5
It is a major institution	3.5	6.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.8	1.4	2.1
Others	5.1	5.0	5.1	3.7	6.5	5.3	4.5	5.2
No particular reason	6.0	2.4	6.7	5.1	8.2	6.2	9.1	5.8
Unspecified	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-5b  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs,\* by Most Important Reason for Choosing the Account Provider and by Account Provider**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Most Important Reason	Universal / Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	Thrift Bank	Cooperative Bank	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative	Microfinance Non- Government Organization
Proximity to home or workplace	27.4	41.6	82.5	25.5	42.0	43.0	35.8
Employer's choice	3.2	17.2	-	8.0	15.7	10.5	6.4
Efficient service	15.8	9.1	-	7.4	5.0	18.4	13.9
Existing relationship through other services	4.4	0.6	-	-	-	1.4	0.7
Promotions and benefits	32.6	13.7	9.8	2.2	-	0.3	-
Attractive charges for services	1.6	0.8	-	-	13.1	10.5	21.0
It is a major institution	6.9	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.5
Others	4.0	13.3	-	-	1.8	7.0	14.3
Internet banking/mobile app services	4.2	3.7	7.6	56.9	22.4	7.3	6.2
Unspecified	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Among all deposit accounts of PEUs  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-6a  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Type and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Savings (non-interest-bearing) (e.g., payroll, pension)	39.4	52.8	36.8	45.1	28.7	43.7	25.8	25.6	
Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.3	22.6	35.6	38.9	
Savings (interest-bearing) with passbook	22.9	5.8	26.2	18.1	34.1	27.3	28.6	20.1	
Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card and passbook	7.6	10.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	5.3	9.3	10.2	
Other Non-Savings Account	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	5.2	
Unspecified	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.04	0.03	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-6b  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Type and by Account Provider**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	Thrift Bank	Cooperative Bank	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association
Savings (non-interest-bearing) (e.g., payroll, pension)	38.1	0.8	-	0.1	0.003
Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card	27.6	0.6	0.02	0.008	-
Savings (interest-bearing) with passbook	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card and passbook	7.2	0.2	0.01	0.009	0.008
Other Non-Savings Account	1.2	0.2	-	0.04	0.01
Unspecified	0.1	-	-	-	-

Type of Deposit Account	Cooperative	Microfinance Non- Government Organization	Others	Unspecified
Savings (non-interest-bearing) (e.g., payroll, pension)	0.04	0.2	0.01	0.2
Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card	-	-	-	0.04
Savings (interest-bearing) with passbook	3.0	16.0	0.02	0.01
Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card and passbook	0.1	-	0.02	0.046
Other Non-Savings Account	-	-	-	0.04
Unspecified	-	-	-	0.2

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-7  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Currency and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Currency	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Philippine Peso	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.3	99.7	99.1	99.7	
Foreign Currency	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-8a  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs,\* by Type of Savings Account (Whether Basic Deposit Account) and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Basic Deposit Account	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Yes	34.4	33.1	34.7	32.0	37.9	41.9	33.2	18.0	
No	64.9	65.1	64.8	67.7	61.5	57.7	66.6	81.1	
Unspecified	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-8b  
Distribution of Basic Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Provider  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Basic Deposit Account	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Universal/Commercial Bank	89.0	98.2	86.8	90.5	83.1	94.2	71.6	65.9
Rural Bank	9.4	1.5	11.30	6.77	15.84	4.56	24.76	30.8
Thrift Bank	0.7	-	0.84	1.69	-	1.20	-	-
Cooperative Bank	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	-	3.1	1.3
Unspecified	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	-	0.6	2.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.A-9  
Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Number of Years Held by Account Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Number of Years	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Less than a year	12.5	4.9	14.0	11.2	16.7	11.4	19.3	16.9
1 to 2 years	24.1	21.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	22.1	22.7	34.8
3 to 4 years	24.5	33.5	22.8	24.3	21.2	24.7	17.6	21.7
5 to 10 years	26.5	27.6	26.2	28.0	24.5	28.5	27.4	18.1
More than 10 years	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	8.2
Unspecified	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-10a  
Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Number of Years Held by Account Provider and by Type  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Account Provider	Savings (non-interest-bearing) (e.g., payroll, pension)	Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card	Savings (interest-bearing) with passbook	Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card and passbook	Others
<b>a. Two Years or Less</b>					
Universal /Commercial Bank	28.5	25.8	1.5	4.3	1.0
Rural Bank	0.51	1.09	2.01	0.25	0.30
Thrift Bank	-	-	0.32	0.03	-
Cooperative Bank	0.03	-	0.19	-	0.05
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	0.01	-	0.97	-	-
Cooperative	0.05	-	5.3	0.02	-
Microfinance Non-Government Organization	0.3	-	26.5	-	-
Others	-	-	0.05	-	-
Unspecified	0.21	0.08	0.04	-	0.11
<b>b. More than Two Years</b>					
Universal /Commercial Bank	43.6	28.9	2.3	8.9	1.4
Rural Bank	0.97	0.27	0.50	0.17	0.22
Thrift Bank	-	0.03	0.01	-	-
Cooperative Bank	0.15	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.03
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	-	-	0.30	0.01	0.02
Cooperative	0.04	-	1.6	0.2	-
Microfinance Non-Government Organization	0.04	-	10.1	-	-
Others	0.02	-	-	0.03	-
Unspecified	0.13	0.01	-	-	0.01

Estimates for other account providers were hidden due to high CVs across different types of deposit account

Table VI.A-10b  
Distribution of PEU Members with Deposit Account, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Duration of Deposit Account  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Less than one year	One to two years	Three to four years	Five to ten years	More than ten years
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>					
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	23.5	15.2	8.9	13.5	11.5
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	25.9	14.9	15.3	13.3	15.2
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	42.6	53.3	50.0	48.8	41.1
College Graduate / Postgraduate	8.1	16.6	25.8	24.4	32.2
<b>Health Status</b>					
Very Good / Good	89.8	92.3	91.7	86.0	82.2
Fair	8.2	5.8	6.9	10.9	13.1
Poor / Very Poor	2.0	1.9	1.3	3.1	4.6
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage</b>					
Without Health Insurance	37.2	24.0	21.5	23.7	23.6
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	59.8	67.5	67.0	67.6	66.7
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	2.4	7.8	11.2	7.9	9.0
<b>Had Work</b>					
Yes	54.8	76.5	76.0	67.7	67.8
No	45.2	23.5	24.0	32.3	32.2

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein some classifications were excluded for presentation purposes.

Table VI.A-10b (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEU Members with Deposit Account, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Duration of Deposit Account**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Less than one year	One to two years	Three to four years	Five to ten years	More than ten years
<b>Occupational Classification*</b>					
Manager	0.6	2.9	4.1	4.6	5.6
Professional	1.2	7.2	10.2	13.7	21.6
Technician and associate professional	5.0	4.3	7.1	6.9	6.5
Clerical support worker	6.8	18.4	22.3	16.7	13.2
Service and sales worker	33.8	32.0	31.2	29.2	25.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	8.9	4.4	6.0	4.9	5.7
Craft and related trades worker	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.6	4.0
Plant and machine operators and assembler	14.6	14.9	6.7	8.0	10.2
Elementary occupation	22.9	7.4	5.8	8.6	4.6
Armed forces occupation	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.0
<b>Class of Worker*</b>					
Worked for private establishment	33.5	59.4	65.0	58.7	45.5
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	4.6	15.4	13.9	15.8	32.7
Other salary/wage workers	29.0	8.0	7.5	9.6	4.9
Self-employed workers and employers	30.5	16.5	13.6	15.6	15.7
Unpaid/Volunteer workers	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.1
<b>Has Business</b>					
Yes	6.4	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.1
No	93.6	95.7	95.4	96.1	95.9

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein some classifications were excluded for presentation purposes.

Table VI.A-11a  
**Distribution of Interest-Bearing Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Interest Rate, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Annual Interest Rate	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity	Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
0.01-0.50	16.1	11.2	16.7	21.2	13.4	8.7	13.3	37.3
0.51-1.00	31.8	22.0	32.9	29.7	35.2	34.0	42.8	23.1
1.01-2.00	33.9	36.0	33.7	30.2	36.2	38.1	33.7	23.8
2.01-3.00	11.2	24.4	9.8	11.3	8.7	12.9	5.5	5.8
3.00 and Above	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.7	6.1	6.2	3.9	10.1
Unspecified	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.8	-
Average (%)	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
Median (%)	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-11b  
**Distribution of Interest-Bearing Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Type; and Average and Median Interest Rate, by Type**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Annual Interest Rate	Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card	Savings (interest-bearing) with passbook	Savings (interest-bearing) with ATM card and passbook	Others
0.01-0.50	33.1	4.3	21.2	79.5
0.51-1.00	20.2	41.5	18.1	16.5
1.01-2.00	28.0	38.3	32.2	3.3
2.01-3.00	15.1	7.9	17.4	0.7
Above 3.00	3.5	7.7	10.9	-
Unspecified	-	0.3	0.1	-
Average (%)	1.4	1.8	2.0	0.4
Median (%)	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.2

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-11c  
**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Account Provider; and Average and Median Interest Rate, by Account Provider**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Annual Interest Rate	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	Thrift Bank	Cooperative Bank	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative	Microfinance Non-Government Organization
0.01-0.50	32.3	9.2	11.7	25.8	3.2	1.7	1.6
0.51-1.00	18.1	36.1	77.4	18.3	44.5	46.8	43.9
1.01-2.00	28.8	42.6	10.9	53.1	37.2	30.4	39.4
2.01-3.00	15.6	6.6	-	-	1.0	9.5	7.0
3.00 and Above	5.1	5.5	-	2.8	11.8	11.6	7.7
Unspecified	0.03	-	-	-	2.3	-	0.31
Average (%)	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.8
Median (%)	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-12a

**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Account Balance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Account Balance, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Account Balance	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
1,000 and Below	27.3	35.7	25.7	27.3	24.1	25.2	31.6	21.4
1,001-5,000	38.1	31.7	39.4	37.1	41.5	37.4	39.9	45.2
5,001-10,000	12.8	9.9	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.4	12.2	14.3
10,001-20,000	11.6	10.6	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.6	10.2	11.1
20,001-50,000	6.7	7.4	6.5	6.9	6.2	7.2	4.7	6.2
50,001-100,000	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.8	0.8
Above 100,000	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.0
Unspecified	0.02	-	0.03	0.1	-	0.04	-	-
Average (P)	14,985.53	15,932.65	14,802.41	15,972.75	13,654.53	18,844.19	7,754.20	8,952.07
Median (P)	3,800.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-12b

**Distribution of Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Account Balance and by Account Provider; and Average and Median Account Balance, by Account Provider**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Account Balance	Universal and Commercial Banks	Rural/Thrift/Cooperative Banks	Other Provider	Unspecified
1,000 and below	23.8	0.3	3.2	0.1
1,001-5,000	25.0	1.8	11.2	0.2
5,001-10,000	7.8	0.6	4.3	0.1
10,001-20,000	10.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
20,001-50,000	5.9	0.3	0.5	-
50,001-100,000	1.7	0.04	0.1	0.01
Above 100,000	1.5	0.02	0.1	0.02
Unspecified	0.02	-	-	-
Average (P)	17,505.18	10,316.14	6,003.05	19,543.56
Median (P)	3,500.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.A-13

**Distribution of Basic Deposit Accounts of PEUs, by Account Balance and by Account Provider; and Average and Median Account Balance, by Account Provider**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Account Balance	Universal and Commercial Banks	Rural/Thrift/Cooperative Banks	Unspecified
1,000 and below	36.2	0.4	0.1
1,001-5,000	28.6	6.0	0.2
5,001-10,000	9.1	2.9	0.0
10,001-20,000	11.8	0.9	0.0
20,001-50,000	3.4	0.4	0.0
Average (P)	5,282.71	7,434.45	3,532.93
Median (P)	2,000.00	5,000.00	1,800.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.B-1

**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Ownership Status of Electronic Money (E-Money), by Type of E-Money and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Electronic Money (Either E-Money Wallet or Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card)								
With	24.3	47.9	20.7	24.1	17.7	22.9	21.9	15.1
Without	75.7	52.1	79.3	75.9	82.3	77.1	78.1	84.9
b. E-Money Wallet								
With	17.8	45.0	13.7	18.9	9.1	19.2	7.8	7.5
Without	82.2	55.0	86.3	81.1	90.9	80.8	92.2	92.5
c. Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card								
With	8.0	7.3	8.1	7.1	9.1	5.1	15.3	8.2
Without	92.0	92.7	91.9	92.9	90.9	94.9	84.7	91.8

\* With e-money account = at least one PEU member owned an e-money account; Without e-money account = entire PEU did not declare ownership of a e-money account

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.B-2

**Distribution of PEUs that are Social Amelioration Program (SAP) and Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Beneficiaries, by Ownership Status of E-Money Wallet and Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

E-Money Wallet	Social Amelioration Program (SAP)
With	25.2
Without	74.8
Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
With	36.0
Without	64.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.B-3a  
**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Ownership Status of E-Money and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With E-Money Wallet	With Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>		
NCR	33.5	12.1
Urban AONCR	42.9	35.7
Rural AONCR	23.6	52.2
<b>Area by Major Region</b>		
NCR	33.5	12.1
Balance Luzon	48.8	28.7
Visayas	8.2	36.0
Mindanao	9.4	23.2
<b>PEU Size</b>		
1-3	34.2	17.3
4-6	53.8	60.2
7 and Over	12.0	22.5
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>		
Single	34.2	9.0
Married / Common-law / Live-in	53.8	80.3
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	12.0	10.6
<b>Sex of EDM</b>		
Male	64.8	70.7
Female	35.2	29.3
<b>Age of EDM</b>		
Youth (15-24 years old)	3.5	2.9
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	50.8	42.1
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	39.4	45.0
Elderly (65+ years old)	6.3	10.0
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>		
<20% Dependency	37.3	22.6
20%-50% Dependency	50.1	59.0
>50% Dependency	12.6	18.4
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	12.0	24.3
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	16.8	29.5
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	56.0	35.4
College Graduate / Postgraduate	15.2	10.8
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>		
Very Good / Good	92.5	85.6
Fair	6.1	12.5
Poor / Very Poor	1.4	1.9
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>		
Without Health Insurance	40.4	19.9
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	53.0	77.2
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.4	0.4
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	6.2	2.5
<b>Major Income Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	20.6	32.1
Middle 40%	39.5	43.1
Top 30%	39.9	24.9
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	19.5	37.2
Middle 40%	34.1	40.0
Top 30%	46.4	22.7

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.B-4  
**Distribution of Prepaid Accounts/Cards or Cash Cards of PEUs, by Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Bank	95.9	94.2	96.1	95.0	97.0	96.0	95.8	97.0
Non-Bank	2.4	4.4	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Unspecified	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.1	2.2	0.8

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.B-5

**Distribution of PEUs with E-Money Account, by Number of E-Money Accounts Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of E-Money Accounts, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. E-Money Wallet								
One	67.8	60.4	71.5	69.5	75.2	67.9	83.7	79.4
Two	21.9	26.6	19.5	20.7	17.4	21.7	10.9	15.6
More than Two	10.3	13.0	9.0	9.8	7.4	10.3	5.3	5.0
Average	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
b. Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card								
One	87.0	76.4	88.5	82.4	92.6	86.4	88.9	90.4
More than One	13.0	23.6	11.5	17.6	7.4	13.6	11.1	9.6
Average	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.B-6

**Distribution of E-Money Accounts of PEUs, by Value and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Value of E-Money Accounts, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. E-Money Wallet								
1,000 and Below	74.8	81.2	71.1	75.3	62.8	67.9	84.2	78.7
Above 1,000	25.2	18.8	28.9	24.7	37.2	32.1	15.7	21.0
1,001-5,000	19.1	16.4	20.7	14.7	32.3	21.9	14.3	18.4
Above 5,000	6.1	2.4	8.2	9.9	4.9	10.2	1.4	2.7
Unspecified	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	-	0.04	0.2
Average	1,529.89	1,129.54	1,762.41	1,732.58	1,820.81	2,011.24	848.33	1,050.99
Median	450.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
b. Prepaid Account/Card or Cash Card								
1,000 and Below	50.8	61.0	49.1	47.1	50.7	39.4	72.2	25.7
1,001-5,000	36.6	24.4	38.6	38.8	38.4	43.9	20.6	59.6
5,001-10,000	12.6	14.5	12.3	14.1	10.9	16.7	7.2	14.7
Unspecified	0.02	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	3,914.2	4,806.0	3,772.7	4,419.4	3,275.7	4,117.8	1,911.9	6,216.8
Median	1,800.0	500.0	2,700.0	2,400.0	3,000.0	3,600.0	100.0	3,200.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Insurance/Pension and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Insurance/Pension	11.2	11.0	11.2	18.1	5.2	17.8	4.0	4.1
Without Insurance/Pension	88.8	89.0	88.8	81.9	94.8	82.2	96.0	95.9

\* With insurance/pension = at least one PEU member owned an insurance/pension plan for which he/she, at the time of the interview, either (1) was not yet receiving any benefit (except dividend), (2) was receiving regular benefit, or (3) already received a lump sum benefit; Without insurance/pension = entire PEU did not declare ownership of an insurance or pension.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-2

**Distribution of PEUs with Insurance/Pension, by Insurance/Pension Group and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Insurance/Pension Group	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Not Yet Receiving Benefit During the Survey Period	76.9	67.5	78.3	82.9	64.1	85.2	23.7	62.8
Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey	28.5	36.8	27.2	23.1	39.7	20.8	76.6	43.1
Received Lump Sum Benefit in the Past (With Future Regular Benefit)	3.0	3.8	2.8	1.6	6.6	3.0	0.5	3.3
Received Lumpsum Payment with No Future Benefit	3.5	4.9	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.6

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs may own multiple insurance/pension plans under more than one group

Table VI.C-3a

**Distribution of PEUs, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Insurance/Pension Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Not Yet Receiving Any Benefit	Insurance that is Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey Period	Insurance that Received Lumpsum Benefit in the Past
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>			
NCR	11.5	16.9	16.8
Urban AONCR	70.6	53.1	35.6
Rural AONCR	17.9	30.0	47.5

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-3a  
Distribution of PEUs, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Insurance/Pension Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Not Yet Receiving Any Benefit	Insurance that is Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey Period	Insurance that Received Lumpsum Benefit in the Past
<b>Area by Major Region</b>			
NCR	11.5	16.9	16.8
Balance Luzon	79.7	52.4	72.8
Visayas	2.1	18.2	1.2
Mindanao	6.7	12.5	9.1
<b>PEU Size</b>			
1-3	26.0	53.1	48.4
4-6	57.2	38.3	37.9
7 and Over	16.8	8.7	13.7
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>			
Single	18.7	21.1	25.3
Married / Common-law / Live-in	72.3	46.8	42.9
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	8.9	32.1	31.8
<b>Sex of EDM</b>			
Male	69.1	53.1	60.5
Female	30.9	46.9	39.5
<b>Age of EDM</b>			
Youth (15-24 years old)	4.5	0.2	2.5
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	52.1	26.4	28.4
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	37.9	27.3	44.4
Elderly (65+ years old)	5.5	46.1	24.8
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>			
<20% Dependency	31.8	19.8	34.3
20%-50% Dependency	51.7	50.4	50.2
>50% Dependency	16.5	29.8	15.6
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>			
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	5.5	11.5	9.3
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	19.3	13.4	20.5
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	54.1	42.1	22.7
College Graduate / Postgraduate	21.1	33.0	47.5
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>			
Very Good / Good	94.3	78.7	89.5
Fair	4.4	14.6	8.2
Poor / Very Poor	1.3	6.7	2.3
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>			
Without Health Insurance	25.6	18.6	22.2
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	67.3	76.7	72.1
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	1.3	4.3
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	6.8	3.4	1.4
<b>Major Income Group</b>			
Bottom 30%	20.2	20.7	14.3
Middle 40%	44.3	34.8	25.8
Top 30%	35.5	44.4	59.9
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>			
Bottom 30%	21.7	20.6	13.7
Middle 40%	33.3	30.1	52.9
Top 30%	45.0	49.3	33.4
<b>Principal Income Source</b>			
Employment	92.4	64.8	70.0
Entrepreneurial	2.5	9.3	-
Other	4.7	26.0	30.0
Multiple	0.3	-	-

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-3b  
Distribution of Insured PEU Members, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Insurance/Pension Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Not Yet Receiving Any Benefit	Insurance that is Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey Period	Insurance that Received Lumpsum Benefit in the Past
<b>Age</b>			
Young Dependent (0-15 years old)	0.2	-	-
Youth (15-24 years old)	10.1	-	-
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	61.1	1.6	3.4
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	27.9	28.6	76.6
Elderly (65+ years old)	0.8	69.8	20.0

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, or exclusion of unspecified marital status and occupational classification of insured/uninsured PEU member

Table VI.C-3b (cont'd)  
**Distribution of Insured PEU Members, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Insurance/Pension Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	Not Yet Receiving Any Benefit	Insurance that is Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey Period	Insurance that Received Lumpsum Benefit in the Past
<b>Had Work</b>			
Yes	74.6	17.4	42.9
No	25.4	82.6	57.1
<b>Occupational Classification</b>			
Manager	2.4	0.7	-
Professional	7.3	6.7	7.0
Technician and associate professional	6.1	1.7	-
Clerical support worker	12.9	3.8	-
Service and sales worker	22.4	28.0	24.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	1.5	18.6	19.0
Craft and related trades worker	12.6	21.1	21.1
Plant and machine operators and assembler	20.8	13.2	14.2
Elementary occupation	12.5	4.4	7.8
Armed forces occupation	0.0	-	-
<b>Class of Worker</b>			
Worked for private establishment	66.0	26.6	5.1
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	6.8	11.8	-
Other salary/wage workers	14.4	32.9	33.3
Self-employed workers and employers	12.4	28.7	61.5
Unpaid/Volunteer workers	0.4	-	-
<b>Has Business</b>			
Yes	1.5	3.6	1.0
No	98.5	96.4	99.0

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, or exclusion of unspecified marital status and occupational classification of insured/uninsured PEU member:

Table VI.C-4

**Distribution of PEUs with Insurance/Pension, by Number of Insurance/Pension Plans Owned, by Insurance/Pension Group, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Insurance/Pension Plans, by Insurance/Pension Group and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Not Yet Receiving Any Benefit</b>								
One	60.9	48.1	62.6	60.8	69.8	62.0	78.6	64.1
Two	24.5	31.2	23.6	23.6	23.7	24.7	12.5	14.2
More than Two	14.6	20.7	13.8	15.7	6.5	13.3	8.9	21.7
Average	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8
Median	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>b. Receiving Regular Benefit</b>								
One	80.4	84.9	79.5	82.8	73.7	77.9	84.5	79.0
More than One	19.6	15.1	20.5	17.2	26.3	22.1	15.5	21.0
Average	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>c. Received Lump Sum Benefit but With Future Benefit</b>								
One	98.8	95.7	99.5	98.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0
Two	1.2	4.3	0.5	1.3	-	0.6	-	-
Average	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>d. Received Lump Sum Benefit With No Future Benefit</b>								
One	90.2	83.0	91.9	93.5	90.2	92.6	93.2	85.1
More than One	9.8	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.8	7.4	6.8	14.9
Average	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-5

**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs, by Insurance/Pension Group, by Provider or Type, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Provider	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Not Yet Receiving Any Benefit</b>								
Social Security System (SSS)	92.6	95.3	92.2	93.7	85.2	93.1	67.6	88.4
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	6.2	3.5	6.7	5.6	11.3	6.1	23.3	8.9
Others	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	3.4	0.8	8.0	2.7
<b>b. Receiving Regular Benefit</b>								
Social Security System (SSS)	84.2	91.6	82.8	83.2	82.2	90.4	66.1	71.7
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	13.4	5.3	14.9	13.5	17.4	8.2	33.2	20.1
Others	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	8.2
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.8	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-5  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs, by Insurance/Pension Group, by Provider or Type, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
c. Received Lump Sum Benefit but With Future Benefit								
Social Security System (SSS)	71.1	96.5	65.7	57.2	72.2	65.2	100.0	65.4
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	28.3	-	34.3	42.8	27.8	34.8	-	34.6
Others	0.6	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Received Lump Sum Benefit With No Future Benefit								
Social Security System (SSS)	76.4	85.7	74.1	73.3	74.9	72.5	84.4	59.0
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	15.5	8.8	17.1	16.8	17.4	19.6	10.3	21.5
Others	7.8	5.5	8.3	9.5	7.1	7.5	5.3	18.1
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	-	1.4

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-6  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they were Not Yet Receiving Benefit During the Survey Period, by Amount of Monthly Contribution/Premium Payment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Amount of Monthly Contribution/Premium Payment of Insurance/Pension Plans for which they were Not Yet Receiving Benefit, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Amount of Payment	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
300 and Below	9.5	2.5	10.5	10.8	9.2	10.8	8.1	7.9
301-500	53.8	31.3	56.8	57.5	53.6	57.6	53.7	50.0
501-750	17.6	25.2	16.6	16.4	17.6	16.9	7.0	16.4
751-1,000	6.6	11.3	6.0	5.9	6.5	5.7	0.6	10.5
Above 1,000	9.2	15.1	8.5	7.7	11.9	7.2	30.6	13.9
Unspecified	3.2	14.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.8	-	1.3
Average (P)	679.41	776.47	668.15	657.62	715.97	653.55	1,040.90	688.18
Median (P)	500.00	560.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	450.00	450.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-7  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they were Not Yet Receiving Benefit During the Survey Period, by Payment Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.7	7.1	2.1	21.5	2.3
1 month and below	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.2	3.9	0.9	1.3	-
> 1-3 months	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.8	-	0.9
> 3-6 months	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	-	-	20.2	-
> 6-9 months	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.1
Unspecified	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	1.2
Behind Schedule/Due Date	2.1	0.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.3	-	12.6
1 month and below	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
> 1-3 months	1.4	-	1.6	1.4	2.7	0.8	-	9.8
> 3-6 months	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	1.6
> 6-9 months	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
> 9-11 months	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	1.3
Unspecified	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	-
On Schedule/Due Date	94.9	93.5	95.0	96.1	90.2	96.6	78.5	85.1
Unspecified	0.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-8  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they were Not Yet Receiving Benefit During the Survey Period, by Fund Value and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Fund Value of Insurance/Pension Plans for which they were Not Yet Receiving Benefit, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Fund Value (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	5.6	3.1	6.0	5.3	9.1	5.2	4.9	14.9
5,001-10,000	5.6	3.1	6.0	6.3	4.6	5.5	9.7	9.6
10,001-25,000	16.7	10.6	17.7	17.8	17.3	18.1	10.0	15.7
25,001-50,000	26.1	19.1	27.2	28.5	21.3	28.3	8.8	19.9
50,001-100,000	26.2	32.4	25.2	24.7	27.6	25.4	38.0	20.5
Above 100,000	10.6	14.2	10.1	9.1	14.4	9.2	28.0	14.6
None	5.5	2.5	6.0	6.4	4.1	6.5	0.6	2.5
Unspecified	3.6	14.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	-	2.2
Average (P)	61,830.93	74,705.94	59,991.03	57,469.02	71,096.61	55,979.09	151,246.10	76,992.53
Median (P)	45,000.00	56,000.00	43,500.00	42,000.00	48,000.00	43,200.00	84,240.00	36,500.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-9

**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs, by Insurance/Pension Group, by Reason for Receiving Benefit, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Receiving Regular Benefit								
Past job	72.8	71.5	73.0	70.0	78.1	70.1	76.4	81.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	26.7	28.5	26.4	29.1	21.9	29.0	23.6	18.4
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.8	-	-
b. Received Lump Sum Benefit but With Future Benefit								
Past job	89.9	95.8	88.7	96.4	82.8	87.1	100.0	100.0
Others <sup>2</sup>	10.1	4.2	11.3	3.6	17.2	12.9	-	-
c. Received Lump Sum Benefit With No Future Benefit								
Past job	73.5	66.8	75.2	77.4	73.0	74.3	75.0	79.3
Others <sup>1</sup>	26.0	33.2	24.2	21.8	26.5	25.3	25.0	18.0
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	-	2.7

<sup>1</sup> Mostly inherited from spouse/parent/child<sup>2</sup> Largely due to disability and inheritance from family member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-10a

**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they were Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey Period, by Amount of Monthly Benefit and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Monthly Benefits, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Amount of Monthly Benefit	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR				
				Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
2,500 and below	23.7	19.8	24.5	19.4	32.9	27.1	16.8	23.1
2,501-5,000	38.5	50.2	36.3	40.8	28.9	36.0	32.5	43.3
Above 5,000	37.1	30.0	38.4	38.5	38.2	35.7	50.4	33.7
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.6	0.9	-	0.8	0.2	-
Average (P)	6,121.05	6,506.34	6,048.97	5,876.89	6,334.44	5,339.69	7,619.10	7,076.23
Median (P)	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,200.00	4,500.00	4,000.00	3,900.00	5,400.00	4,600.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-10b

**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they were Receiving Regular Benefit During the Survey Period, by Provider and by Amount of Monthly Benefit**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Provider	2,500 and below	2,501-5,000	Above 5,000	Unspecified	Average (P)	Median (P)
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	-	3.9	96.1	-	11,587.10	8,000.00
Social Security System (SSS)	28.2	44.9	26.9	0.04	4,778.48	3,600.00
Others	-	11.0	89.0	-	26,766.69	4,200.00
Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO)	-	16.4	83.6	-	-	-
Other local Government Agency	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Personal private pension / Insurance provider	-	-	32.8	-	-	-
Others	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	100.0	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-11

**Distribution of Lumpsum Payments Received by PEUs, by Amount of Lumpsum Payment and by Area; and Average and Median Amount of Lumpsum Payment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Lumpsum Payments	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. Among all lumpsum payments								
100,000 and Below	57.6	84.1	52.0	39.0	61.8	49.5	100.0	65.4
Above 100,000	42.4	15.9	48.0	61.0	38.2	50.5	-	34.6
Average (P)	156,121.54	66,041.02	175,039.39	151,915.31	192,585.15	182,326.77	60,000.00	131,616.06
Median (P)	80,000.00	54,000.00	85,000.00	120,000.00	70,000.00	120,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00
b. Among all lumpsum payments from the Government Service Insurance System								
100,000 and Below	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 100,000	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Average (P)	373,151.60	-	373,151.60	237,773.40	531,231.30	379,449.30	-	322,218.80
Median (P)	280,000.00	-	280,000.00	220,000.00	360,000.00	280,000.00	-	280,000.00
c. Among all lumpsum payments from the Social Security System								
100,000 and Below	80.2	83.5	79.1	68.3	85.6	76.0	100.0	100.0
Above 100,000	19.8	16.5	20.9	31.7	14.4	24.0	-	-
Average (P)	70,257.96	65,899.45	71,603.09	87,593.59	61,991.66	76,983.96	60,000.00	30,897.21
Median (P)	54,000.00	54,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	45,000.00	70,000.00	60,000.00	23,000.00
d. Among all lumpsum payments from personal private pension/insurance providers								
100,000 and Below	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average (P)	70,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (P)	70,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.C-12  
**Distribution of Future Benefits to be Received by PEUs, by Frequency and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Frequency	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Monthly	98.1	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.0	97.4	100.0	100.0
Yearly	1.9	-	2.3	-	4.0	2.6	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-13a  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they Received Lump Sum Benefit (With Future Benefit) During the Survey Period, by Amount of Monthly Future Benefit and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Monthly Future Benefit, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Amount of Monthly Future Benefit	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	55.3	72.5	51.7	43.6	57.8	49.2	100.0	65.4
Above 5,000	42.8	27.5	46.0	56.4	38.1	48.2	-	34.6
Unspecified	1.9	-	2.3	-	4.0	2.6	-	-
Average (P)	5,470.40	4,405.44	5,699.27	5,571.97	5,799.91	5,875.68	3,300.00	4,634.47
Median (P)	4,000.00	3,500.00	4,300.00	6,000.00	3,200.00	4,900.00	3,300.00	3,800.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-13b  
**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they Received Lump Sum Benefit (With Future Benefit) During the Survey Period,\* by Amount of Monthly Future Benefit and by Provider; and Average and Median Monthly Future Benefit, by Provider**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Provider	5,000 and Below	Above 5,000	Unspecified	Average (P)	Median (P)
Social Security System (SSS)	77.8	19.5	2.7	4,094.00	3,500.00
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	-	100.0	-	8,832.17	4,900.00
Personal private pension / Insurance provider	-	100.0	-	5,300.00	3,300.00

\* Row percentage, by amount range

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-14  
**Distribution of Insured PEU Members Regularly Receiving Benefit During the Survey Period,\* by Total Monthly Benefit and by Ratio of Total Monthly Benefit to Per Capita Expenditure of the PEU, and Average and Median Ratio of Total Monthly Benefit to Per Capita Expenditure of the PEU, by Total Monthly Benefit**  
 in percent and in ratio, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Ratio of Total Monthly Benefit to Monthly Per Capita Expenditure	2,500 and below	2,501-5,000	Above 5,000
Below 0.50	14.8	10.9	2.0
0.50-0.99	7.4	16.3	12.0
1.00-2.99	0.9	12.8	15.6
3.00-5.99	0.1	0.4	5.7
6.00-11.99	-	-	0.5
12.00 and over	-	-	0.7
Average	0.4	0.8	2.1
Median	0.4	0.8	1.4

\* Percentage among all PEU members regularly receiving benefit during the survey period

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-15  
**Distribution of Lumpsum Payments With No Future Benefit Received by PEUs, by Reason for Receiving Lumpsum Payments and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Past job	73.5	66.8	75.2	77.4	73.0	74.3	75.0	79.3
Other Reason	26.0	33.2	24.2	21.8	26.5	25.3	25.0	18.0
Inherited from spouse / parents / children	23.1	32.4	20.8	19.3	22.2	21.8	23.4	11.2
Personal insurance	1.9	0.8	2.2	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.9
Disability	0.9	-	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	-	5.0
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	-	2.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-16a  
**Distribution of Lumpsum Payments With No Future Benefit Received by PEUs, by Amount of Lumpsum Payment and by Area; and Average and Median Amount of Lumpsum Payment, By Provider**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Lumpsum Payments	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
50,000 and Below	45.3	35.5	47.8	44.0	51.6	42.5	55.3	53.4
50,001-100,000	16.8	21.1	15.8	17.5	14.1	17.0	18.7	4.6
100,001-300,000	23.3	26.6	22.5	22.6	22.5	26.4	16.9	18.7
Above 300,000	12.8	13.7	12.6	14.2	11.0	13.7	7.5	18.6
Unspecified	1.7	3.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.6	4.6
Average (P)	185,216.04	152,024.66	193,303.19	199,941.85	186,735.38	231,519.48	118,377.54	193,867.35
Median (P)	66,600.00	80,000.00	60,000.00	77,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	40,000.00	32,000.00

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.C-16b

**Distribution of Insurance/Pension Plans of PEUs for which they Received Lump Sum Benefit (With No Future Benefit) During the Survey Period, by Provider and by Amount of Lump Sum Benefit**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Provider	50,000 and Below	50,001-100,000	100,001-300,000	Above 300,000	Unspecified	Average (P)	Median (P)
Social Security System (SSS)	54.2	20.5	18.6	5.6	1.1	85,603.96	43,200.00
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	-	-	48.4	50.0	1.7	669,699.10	350,000.00
Other Provider	51.6	15.5	21.4	10.0	1.5	205,048.80	50,000.00
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-1

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Cash Savings at Home and Other Savings and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Cash Savings at Home</b>								
With	28.7	21.9	29.7	26.5	32.5	33.0	23.9	28.0
Without	71.3	78.1	70.3	73.5	67.5	67.0	76.1	72.0
<b>b. Other Savings</b>								
With	0.4	0.03	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.01	0.02	1.7
Without	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.3

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-2a

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Cash Savings at Home and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Cash Savings	Without Cash Savings
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>		
NCR	10.2	14.5
Urban AONCR	37.4	41.7
Rural AONCR	52.4	43.8
<b>Area by Major Region</b>		
NCR	10.2	14.5
Balance Luzon	52.0	42.5
Visayas	15.8	20.2
Mindanao	22.0	22.8
<b>PEU Size</b>		
1-3	41.6	41.5
4-6	49.3	47.8
7 and Over	9.2	10.7
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>		
Single	10.6	12.2
Married / Common-law / Live-in	76.2	71.6
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	13.2	16.2
<b>Sex of EDM</b>		
Male	68.7	69.2
Female	31.3	30.8
<b>Age of EDM</b>		
Youth (15-24 years old)	1.7	2.7
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	41.2	42.6
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	45.4	42.2
Elderly (65+ years old)	11.8	12.5
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>		
<20% Dependency	35.7	33.9
20%-50% Dependency	50.7	47.1
>50% Dependency	13.6	18.9
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	19.0	29.2
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	19.5	23.2
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	49.4	41.2
College Graduate / Postgraduate	12.1	6.4
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>		
Very Good / Good	90.9	88.1
Fair	7.7	9.4
Poor / Very Poor	1.4	2.5
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>		
Without Health Insurance	39.1	47.7
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	56.9	50.1
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.3
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	3.7	1.9

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-2a (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Cash Savings at Home and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Cash Savings	Without Cash Savings
<b>Major Income Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	23.8	32.5
Middle 40%	37.8	40.9
Top 30%	38.4	26.6
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	21.7	33.3
Middle 40%	36.4	41.5
Top 30%	41.9	25.2
<b>Principal Income Source</b>		
Employment	88.1	89.2
Entrepreneurial	5.2	4.0
Other	6.5	6.8
Multiple	0.2	0.0

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-2b  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Cash Savings at Home and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Cash Savings	Without Cash Savings
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	19.8	47.3
Married / Common-law / Live-in	68.7	45.3
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	11.4	7.3
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	41.4	51.6
Female	58.6	48.4
<b>Age</b>		
Young Dependent (0-15 years old)	2.6	29.2
Youth (15-24 years old)	8.7	20.5
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	42.7	25.5
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	35.3	18.4
Elderly (65+ years old)	10.7	6.4
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	17.7	36.2
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	20.3	29.7
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	49.3	29.5
College Graduate / Postgraduate	12.8	4.7
<b>Health Status</b>		
Very Good / Good	91.8	92.1
Fair	6.9	5.9
Poor / Very Poor	1.3	2.0
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage</b>		
Without Health Insurance	40.4	53.6
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	56.0	45.2
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.2	0.2
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	3.4	1.0
<b>Had Work</b>		
Yes	52.6	31.0
No	47.4	69.0
<b>Occupational Classification</b>		
Manager	2.9	1.3
Professional	6.4	2.3
Technician and associate professional	4.1	3.1
Clerical support worker	7.1	6.3
Service and sales worker	29.6	21.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	12.8	16.6
Craft and related trades worker	10.8	13.2
Plant and machine operators and assembler	14.4	17.1
Elementary occupation	10.2	16.8
Armed forces occupation	0.3	0.1
<b>Class of Worker</b>		
Worked for private establishment	36.3	36.2
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	11.8	6.5
Other salary/wage workers	18.1	25.1
Self-employed workers and employers	33.2	31.3
Unpaid/Volunteer workers	0.5	0.9

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-2b (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Cash Savings at Home and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Cash Savings	Without Cash Savings
<b>Has Business</b>		
Yes	3.6	1.0
No	96.4	99.0

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-3  
**Distribution of Other Savings of PEUs, by Type and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<i>Paluwagan/Bubuay</i>	93.4	70.5	93.6	93.9	92.1	100.0	-	94.3	
<b>Others</b>	6.6	29.5	6.4	6.1	7.9	-	100.0	5.7	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-4a  
**Distribution of PEUs with Cash Savings at Home, by Number of Member-Owners, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Member-Owners, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	62.2	68.6	61.5	65.2	58.9	61.3	65.6	59.3	
Two	27.4	22.1	27.9	24.4	30.5	27.7	21.8	32.8	
Three	6.8	5.0	7.0	8.0	6.2	7.8	6.1	5.7	
More than three	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.3	4.4	3.2	6.5	2.2	
Average	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-4b  
**Distribution of PEUs with Other Savings (%), by Number of Accounts, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Accounts of Other Savings, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	93.9	100.0	93.8	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.6	
Two	6.1	-	6.2	7.4	-	-	-	6.4	
Average	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-5  
**Distribution of Cash Savings at Home and Other Savings of PEUs, by Type, by Value and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Value of Cash Savings at Home and Other Savings, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>a. Cash Savings at Home</b>									
1,000 and Below	39.7	26.2	41.1	35.8	44.6	35.3	52.6	46.4	
1,001-5,000	47.4	54.0	46.7	51.0	43.9	51.9	40.7	38.8	
5,001-10,000	7.2	12.4	6.6	7.4	6.1	6.7	3.6	8.7	
10,001-20,000	3.0	4.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.4	1.1	2.5	
Above 20,000	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.5	
Unspecified	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.1	
Average (P)	3,758.34	5,037.42	3,620.86	4,036.16	3,344.58	3,983.51	2,449.58	3,626.02	
Median (P)	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	
<b>b. Other Savings</b>									
5,000 and Below	65.7	69.2	65.7	63.7	75.0	-	57.3	66.5	
Above 5,000	34.3	30.8	34.3	36.3	25.0	100.0	42.7	33.5	
Average (P)	7,997.42	17,667.39	7,916.01	8,443.63	5,344.97	10,000.00	4,962.68	7,914.82	
Median (P)	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	1,950.00	5,000.00	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-6

**Distribution of PEUs (%), by Ownership of Emergency Fund, by Number of Months' Worth of Emergency Fund, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Months' Worth of Emergency Fund, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number of months, respectively; as of survey data collection period

With or Without Emergency Fund and Number of Months' Worth	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Balance Luzon	Island Group		
				Urban	Rural		Visayas	Mindanao	
No emergency fund	42.9	33.0	44.5	43.8	45.0	40.5	49.1	48.5	
With emergency fund (<1 month)	49.8	60.0	48.3	48.9	47.8	50.3	46.6	45.7	
With emergency fund (1 to <3 months)	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.3	3.7	4.4	
With emergency fund (3 to <6 months)	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.0	
With emergency fund (At least 6 months)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	
Average (Number of months)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	
Median (Number of months)	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.003	0.01	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-7

**Distribution of Respondents by Degree of Agreement on Money, Spending, and Planning for the Future Statements, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in rating number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Financial Attitude	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
a. I just don't earn enough money to save regularly								
Strongly Agree	25.9	28.2	25.6	25.5	25.6	24.1	34.2	21.2
Agree	41.6	39.0	42.0	42.6	41.6	43.1	40.6	41.0
Neither Agree nor Disagree	19.9	21.1	19.7	19.5	19.9	17.9	16.0	26.6
Disagree	9.6	9.8	9.6	10.0	9.2	11.2	5.9	9.5
Strongly Disagree	2.9	2.0	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	1.7
Average	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.3
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
b. I don't think I'm saving enough for the future								
Strongly Agree	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.1	25.8	23.4	35.8	20.9
Agree	44.1	43.9	44.2	43.9	44.4	45.6	38.6	45.9
Neither Agree nor Disagree	21.7	23.7	21.4	22.3	20.5	20.3	18.6	25.8
Disagree	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.6	4.4	6.0
Strongly Disagree	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.5
Average	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
c. I have difficulty paying my monthly bills								
Strongly Agree	13.4	11.8	13.7	13.5	13.9	11.9	22.1	10.3
Agree	28.9	31.5	28.5	29.5	27.6	28.9	29.0	27.3
Neither Agree nor Disagree	25.2	26.2	25.1	25.9	24.3	20.3	25.0	34.9
Disagree	23.3	24.7	23.1	23.6	22.7	27.1	15.6	21.5
Strongly Disagree	9.1	5.9	9.6	7.5	11.5	11.9	8.4	6.0
Average	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.9
Median	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-8

**Distribution of PEUs', by Number of Months' Worth of Emergency Fund and by Respondent's Rating of Each Financial Attitude Statement; and Average and Median Number of Months' Worth of Emergency Fund, by Respondents' Average Rating for Each Financial Attitude Statement**

in percent and in number of months, respectively; as of survey data collection period

With or Without Emergency Fund and Number of Months' Worth	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
<b>a. I just don't earn enough money to save regularly</b>					
No emergency fund	50.8	42.3	40.4	30.9	39.0
With emergency fund (<1 month)	45.4	52.0	51.2	50.4	46.9
With emergency fund (1 to <3 months)	3.1	4.5	6.2	10.4	10.0
With emergency fund (3 to <6 months)	0.5	0.8	1.5	5.0	2.3
With emergency fund (At least 6 months)	0.2	0.3	0.7	3.4	1.8
Average (Number of months)	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.0
Median (Number of months)	0.0	0.03	0.04	0.1	0.1
<b>b. I don't think I'm saving enough for the future</b>					
No emergency fund	45.6	41.6	46.5	31.2	39.1
With emergency fund (<1 month)	49.0	51.7	47.5	50.5	42.4
With emergency fund (1 to <3 months)	4.2	5.0	4.7	11.3	9.3
With emergency fund (3 to <6 months)	0.9	1.2	1.0	3.7	4.6
With emergency fund (At least 6 months)	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.3	4.6
Average (Number of months)	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.4
Median (Number of months)	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.1	0.1
<b>c. I have difficulty paying my monthly bills</b>					
No emergency fund	56.5	49.8	42.9	30.5	33.2
With emergency fund (<1 month)	39.3	46.6	52.1	56.0	53.7
With emergency fund (1 to <3 months)	3.3	2.9	4.3	8.7	9.1
With emergency fund (3 to <6 months)	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.4
With emergency fund (At least 6 months)	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.6
Average (Number of months)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0
Median (Number of months)	0.0	0.002	0.02	0.1	0.1

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-9  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Accounts Receivable and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Accounts Receivable	5.7	3.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	3.9	9.5	7.3
Without Accounts Receivable	94.3	96.7	94.0	94.2	93.8	96.1	90.5	92.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-10a  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Accounts Receivable and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Accounts Receivable	Without Accounts Receivable
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>		
NCR	7.7	13.6
Urban AONCR	41.5	40.4
Rural AONCR	50.8	46.0
<b>Area by Major Region</b>		
NCR	7.7	13.6
Balance Luzon	31.5	46.0
Visayas	31.9	18.2
Mindanao	28.9	22.2
<b>PEU Size</b>		
1-3	35.6	41.9
4-6	51.8	48.0
7 and Over	12.6	10.1
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>		
Single	8.1	11.9
Married / Common-law / Live-in	76.6	72.7
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	15.3	15.4
<b>Sex of EDM</b>		
Male	66.7	69.2
Female	33.3	30.8
<b>Age of EDM</b>		
Youth (15-24 years old)	2.2	2.4
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	37.3	42.5
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	50.0	42.7
Elderly (65+ years old)	10.5	12.4
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>		
<20% Dependency	36.7	34.3
20%-50% Dependency	48.4	48.1
>50% Dependency	14.8	17.6
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	37.8	25.6
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	17.9	22.4
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	38.1	43.9
College Graduate / Postgraduate	6.3	8.1
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>		
Very Good / Good	86.4	89.1
Fair	12.4	8.7
Poor / Very Poor	1.2	2.2
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>		
Without Health Insurance	43.9	45.3
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	52.9	52.0
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.3
Insurance	2.9	2.4
<b>Major Income Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	22.7	30.4
Middle 40%	38.1	40.1
Top 30%	39.2	29.4
<b>Major Expenditure Group</b>		
Bottom 30%	26.6	30.2
Middle 40%	38.1	40.1
Top 30%	35.2	29.7
<b>Principal Income Source</b>		
Employment	83.2	89.2
Entrepreneurial	9.6	4.0
Other	6.7	6.7
Multiple	0.4	0.1

\* Column percentages, or percentages across characteristics of PEUs  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-10b  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Accounts Receivable and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Socioeconomic Characteristics	With Accounts Receivable	Without Accounts Receivable
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	9.1	44.5
Married / Common-law / Live-in	75.3	47.8
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	15.6	7.7
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	38.3	50.7
Female	61.7	49.3
<b>Age</b>		
Young Dependent (0-15 years old)	0.03	26.7
Youth (15-24 years old)	2.5	19.5
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	41.5	27.1
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	45.5	19.9
Elderly (65+ years old)	10.4	6.8
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	36.7	34.0
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	20.4	28.8
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	36.5	31.6
College Graduate / Postgraduate	6.3	5.6
<b>Health Status</b>		
Very Good / Good	87.7	92.1
Fair	11.2	6.0
Poor / Very Poor	1.1	1.9
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage</b>		
Without Health Insurance	45.9	52.2
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	51.5	46.3
With Private Health Insurance Only	0.3	0.2
With Both PhilHealth and Private Health Insurance	2.2	1.3
<b>Had Work</b>		
Yes	65.2	33.0
No	34.8	67.0
<b>Occupational Classification</b>		
Manager	2.8	1.5
Professional	2.4	3.1
Technician and associate professional	3.6	3.2
Clerical support worker	4.5	6.5
Service and sales worker	38.5	22.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	13.3	16.0
Craft and related trades worker	9.2	12.8
Plant and machine operators and assembler	10.9	16.8
Elementary occupation	12.2	15.7
Armed forces occupation	0.0	0.1
<b>Class of Worker</b>		
Worked for private establishment	20.3	36.7
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	11.4	7.3
Other salary/wage workers	18.3	24.0
Self-employed workers and employers	48.8	31.1
Unpaid/Volunteer workers	1.3	0.8
<b>Has Business</b>		
Yes	8.1	1.2
No	91.9	98.8

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021. Job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein unspecified classifications were excluded.

Table VI.D-11  
**Distribution of PEUs with Accounts Receivable, by Number of Accounts Receivables and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Accounts**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
One	46.5	47.6	46.4	44.5	47.9	22.8	60.9	56.0
Two	18.4	16.7	18.6	17.1	19.8	15.7	16.1	24.4
Three	10.5	15.4	10.1	14.4	6.6	23.8	2.4	3.7
More than three	24.6	20.3	24.9	24.0	25.7	37.7	20.6	15.9
Average	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.1	2.3	2.1
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.D-12

**Distribution of Accounts Receivables of PEUs, by Value and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Value of Accounts Receivables, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Value	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
1,000 and Below	24.8	25.2	24.8	20.6	28.1	16.5	24.0	33.5	
1,001-5,000	49.2	44.0	49.6	50.6	48.8	54.1	51.7	43.1	
5,001-10,000	10.7	15.8	10.3	12.6	8.4	7.8	12.3	10.6	
10,001-20,000	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	11.6	3.6	5.0	
Above 20,000	8.6	8.1	8.7	9.6	7.9	10.0	8.3	7.7	
Average (₱)	14,339.04	9,614.82	14,709.36	21,577.87	9,087.75	17,253.61	19,908.11	6,942.34	
Median (₱)	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-13

**Distribution of PEUs, by Ownership Status of Financial Investment, by Type of Financial Investment, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>Any Financial Investment</b>									
With	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.02	0.1	
Without	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.9	
<b>Mutual Fund/Unit Investment Trust Fund/Managed Investment Account</b>									
With	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.02	0.1	
Without	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.4	100.0	99.9	
<b>Stocks or Listed Shares</b>									
With	0.02	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	0.01	0.1	
Without	99.98	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	
<b>Bonds or Fixed Income Securities</b>									
With	0.003	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Without	99.997	99.98	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Virtual Currency/Cryptocurrency Account</b>									
With	0.002	0.015	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Without	99.998	99.985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-14

**Distribution of PEUs with Financial Investment, by Type of Financial Investment, by Number of Financial Investment Owned, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average Number of Financial Investment Owned, by Type and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>Mutual Fund/Unit Investment Trust Fund/Managed Investment Account</b>									
One	59.5	86.7	56.0	33.2	90.8	57.0	-	51.9	
Two	40.5	13.3	44.0	66.8	9.2	43.0	100.0	48.1	
Average	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.5	
<b>Stocks or Listed Shares</b>									
One	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	
<b>Bonds or Fixed Income Securities</b>									
One	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Virtual Currency/Cryptocurrency Account</b>									
One	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.D-15

**Distribution of PEUs,\* by Ownership of Financial Investment and by Ownership of Deposit Account and Electronic Money**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	With Deposit Account	Without Deposit Account
With	0.3	0.01
Without	35.0	64.7
Ownership Status	With Electronic Money	Without Electronic Money
With	0.3	0.1
Without	24.0	75.6

\* Cell percentages, or percentages among all PEUs

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VI.E-1

**Distribution of Respondents, by Risk Preference on Savings and Investment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Risk Preference on Savings and Investment, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in rating number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Risk Preference on Savings and Investment	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
0	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.1	
1	3.1	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.1	4.7	7.0	
2	3.2	1.5	3.4	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.1	5.2	
3	3.8	2.4	4.0	2.9	5.0	3.1	5.8	4.4	
3	5.5	4.2	5.7	4.7	6.6	5.1	5.4	7.1	
5	14.7	10.5	15.3	14.6	16.0	14.9	17.1	14.7	
6	18.3	10.3	19.6	20.3	18.9	17.8	29.2	15.2	
7	16.4	15.1	16.6	17.8	15.5	18.4	14.8	14.4	
8	15.6	21.8	14.7	16.1	13.4	18.7	5.5	14.3	
9	9.2	18.8	7.7	9.5	6.2	9.8	3.1	7.4	
10	8.3	13.6	7.4	6.6	8.2	6.9	8.8	7.4	
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.8	
Average	6.3	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.7	5.9	
Median	6.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.E-2

**Distribution of Respondents, by Opinion on Permanent or Variable Income and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Permanent income (Php 2,500) or variable income (Php 1,000-4,000)	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Stick to business with permanent income of 2,500	54.8	53.9	54.9	53.2	56.3	59.7	45.4	53.2	
Choose new business which may earn from 1,000-4,000 per week	44.8	46.1	44.6	46.4	43.0	39.9	54.4	45.8	
Unspecified	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.E-3

**Distribution of Respondents, by Amount of Research for Savings and Investment Decisions and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Amount of Research for Savings and Investment, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and average rating; as of survey data collection period

Savings and Investment Decisions	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	
1	4.3	0.7	4.8	4.1	5.4	3.7	4.1	7.6	
2	2.4	0.5	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.2	4.3	
3	3.7	1.0	4.1	2.5	5.4	3.1	5.8	4.5	
4	5.1	2.6	5.5	4.5	6.3	4.4	6.4	6.9	
5	14.0	9.3	14.7	14.0	15.3	14.2	16.7	14.0	
6	19.5	11.7	20.7	22.3	19.3	20.2	27.3	16.1	
7	17.3	18.4	17.1	18.2	16.2	18.2	15.2	16.6	
8	15.9	23.0	14.8	15.9	13.8	18.7	7.6	13.1	
9	8.9	16.9	7.7	9.4	6.2	9.0	3.7	8.5	
10	8.3	15.8	7.1	6.6	7.6	6.5	9.9	6.1	
Unspecified	0.6	-	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	
Average	6.4	7.6	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.9	
Median	7.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VI.E-4

**Distribution of Respondents by Opinion on Claiming Raffle Prize Money and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Getting raffle prize now (Php 10,000) or after a month (Php 10,500)	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Get 10,000 immediately	62.5	61.1	62.8	63.7	61.9	66.1	55.9	62.0	
Get 10,500 after a month	37.1	38.8	36.9	36.1	37.5	33.8	44.0	37.1	
Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VII-1  
**Distribution of PEUs with Outstanding Debt, by Type of Debt and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Debt	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>Any Outstanding Debt</b>	29.3	27.0	29.6	31.6	27.9	28.6	36.6	25.9	
<b>Any Outstanding Loan</b>	15.2	11.4	15.8	16.4	15.3	17.5	18.8	9.8	
Housing loan	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	
Vehicle loan	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	
Business loan	6.1	2.8	6.6	6.2	6.9	7.7	6.6	4.2	
Microfinance loan	4.8	1.9	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	3.6	
Non-microfinance business loan	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	
Other Loans	8.2	7.7	8.3	9.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	4.9	
All-purpose / multipurpose loan	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.1	
Salary loan	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.9	0.9	
Personal loan	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.3	
Educational loan	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	
Agricultural production loan	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	
Calamity loan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	
Medical loan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	
Emergency loan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Appliance, equipment, furniture, and electronic gadget (AEFEC) loan	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Non-cash loan	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.02	
Travel loan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.2	0.01	
Other loans not elsewhere classified	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.6	0.6	
<b>Credit Cards</b>	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	
<b>Other Past Due Household Bills</b>	16.4	16.5	16.4	17.6	15.3	13.4	21.8	17.8	
<b>No Outstanding Debt</b>	70.7	73.0	70.4	68.4	72.1	71.4	63.4	74.1	

\* Includes Emergency and Calamity Loan, Appliance/Equipment Loan, Electronic and Gadget Loan, Agricultural Loan, Non-Cash Loan, and Purchase Order among other types of loans

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures for the outstanding loan do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs might have availed more than one type of loan.

Table VII.A1-1  
**Distribution of PEUs with Housing Loan, by Number of Housing Loans and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Housing Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	87.7	98.1	86.3	75.7	96.1	81.4	100.0	88.8	
Two	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.7	3.9	2.9	-	11.2	
Three	9.7	0.9	10.8	22.6	-	15.6	-	-	
Average	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-2  
**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Renovation	72.1	81.4	71.2	66.1	77.8	71.3	71.9	67.7	
Construction of a housing unit only	11.7	4.3	12.4	8.7	17.2	14.4	1.9	20.6	
Purchase of lot and housing unit	11.6	10.8	11.7	19.8	1.1	12.7	9.6	5.4	
Purchase of housing unit only	2.8	3.5	2.7	-	6.3	-	14.5	-	
Purchase of lot and construction of a housing unit	1.4	-	1.6	2.8	-	2.1	-	-	
Purchase of lot only	1.0	-	1.1	1.9	-	1.4	-	-	
Others*	1.3	-	1.4	0.3	2.7	1.1	3.0	-	
Unspecified	0.7	-	0.8	0.7	1.0	-	2.1	6.4	

\* Other uses were mostly non-housing-related, e.g., purchase of food, medicines, and other basic necessities.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A1-3  
Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>Banks</b>	<b>15.5</b>	-	<b>17.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Universal/Commercial Bank	9.7	-	10.7	1.9	22.1	12.5	6.9	-
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	2.8	-	3.1	-	7.1	-	16.4	-
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.8	-	1.9	-
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	0.8	-	0.8	0.3	1.5	-	4.5	-
Cooperative Bank	1.9	-	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	-	20.2
<b>Non-Bank, Government</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.8	0.5	-	-
Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	13.4	5.3	14.2	23.2	2.5	13.5	19.7	6.4
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing Company	1.2	-	1.3	2.4	-	-	-	20.6
In-House Financing	0.3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association (NSSLA)	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	-	-
Cooperative	2.2	-	2.4	-	5.6	2.0	5.1	-
Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	6.5	-	7.2	-	16.5	6.0	14.5	-
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	10.1	26.7	8.4	11.6	4.2	8.9	7.5	5.4
Family/Relative	12.4	36.2	10.0	3.5	18.4	12.9	-	5.8
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	36.4	28.2	37.2	54.5	14.8	40.3	23.6	41.7
<b>Others</b>	<b>1.5</b>	-	<b>1.6</b>	-	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	-	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-4  
Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Trusted	44.8	66.4	42.6	44.9	39.6	43.6	32.9	59.0
Proximity to home or office	31.2	29.3	31.3	31.2	31.6	28.2	54.4	-
Efficient service	28.9	38.9	27.9	22.3	35.1	29.3	21.9	29.5
Collateral is not required	28.5	16.4	29.7	43.8	11.5	38.1	6.9	-
Only provider that approved the loan application	13.2	18.1	12.7	13.7	11.3	15.1	7.5	-
Low interest rate	11.7	-	12.9	14.8	10.4	12.6	9.9	25.6
Low service fee/charge	10.9	-	12.0	4.4	22.0	12.2	14.4	3.2
Member of cooperative/organization	7.9	-	8.7	1.5	18.2	9.7	8.0	-
High maximum loanable amount	4.5	-	5.0	2.6	8.1	4.9	-	20.6
Others*	7.8	-	8.7	7.4	10.2	5.6	23.6	-
No particular reason	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.5	-	-	3.3

\* Other reasons include referral by sibling/friendship ties and non-interest-bearing nature of the loan.  
Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs were allowed to provide more than one reason.

Table VII.A1-5a  
Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, Whether or Not Required a Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Whether Used Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Used collateral	13.6	15.4	13.4	22.9	1.1	15.6	9.6	-
Did not use collateral	86.4	84.6	86.6	77.1	98.9	84.4	90.4	100.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-5b  
Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Type of Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Land	7.0	-	7.9	8.2	-	9.1	-	-
House/townhouse/condo unit	81.4	57.3	84.3	83.7	100.0	81.8	100.0	-
Vehicle	7.0	-	7.8	8.1	-	9.1	-	-
Others	4.5	42.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs may have used more than one collateral

Table VII.A1-6a

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Housing Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	16.8	12.0	17.3	15.8	19.3	15.9	28.6	-
5,001-10,000	17.5	-	19.3	17.6	21.5	14.9	43.3	-
10,001-30,000	11.2	31.5	9.1	11.4	6.1	8.6	5.5	25.6
30,001-50,000	17.3	5.1	18.5	20.9	15.4	24.0	-	8.9
50,001-100,000	10.1	0.9	11.0	8.5	14.2	11.2	3.4	30.2
Above 100,000	27.2	50.5	24.8	25.8	23.6	25.3	19.2	35.3
Average	147,211.23	166,670.88	145,197.76	186,715.76	91,279.60	158,881.00	102,526.03	112,504.88
Median	40,000.00	150,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00

\* Amount of loan principal, excluding interest and other charges/fees

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-6b

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs,\* by Principal Amount and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Housing Loans, by Loan Provider**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	Lending Institution/ Financing Company
5,000 and Below	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,001-10,000	-	2.5	0.3	0.8	-	-	1.4	-
10,001-30,000	0.6	0.3	-	-	1.2	-	-	-
30,001-50,000	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
50,001-100,000	1.5	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.2	-
Above 100,000	2.8	-	-	-	-	0.3	11.6	1.2
Average	183,917.70	11,180.96	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,325.31	200,000.00	634,843.10	298,000.00
Median	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	200,000.00	500,000.00	298,000.00

Principal Amount	In-House Financing	Non-Stock Savings and Loan	Cooperative	Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/ Relatives	Friends/ Colleagues/ Neighbors	Others
5,000 and Below	-	-	0.9	1.23	1.32	1.5	11.9	-
5,001-10,000	-	-	-	4.47	0.19	-	7.9	-
10,001-30,000	-	-	-	-	4.59	4.5	-	-
30,001-50,000	-	0.1	-	0.36	2.36	1.1	8.4	-
50,001-100,000	-	-	-	0.45	0.39	1.7	5.0	-
Above 100,000	0.3	-	1.3	-	1.28	3.7	3.2	1.46
Average	225,000.00	50,000.00	245,077.60	16,953.17	39,015.40	80,184.83	43,425.21	150,000.00
Median	225,000.00	50,000.00	400,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	50,000.00	10,000.00	150,000.00

\* Cell percentage, among all housing loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A1-7a

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Repayment Period and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Housing Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Repayment Period	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
1 Year and Less	25.4	26.5	25.3	12.9	41.4	20.0	48.2	20.2
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	7.7	3.5	8.1	7.8	8.5	6.2	16.5	5.4
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	10.1	12.0	9.9	4.5	16.9	10.9	-	26.9
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 10 Years – 15 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 15 Years – 20 Years	5.7	-	6.3	11.1	-	6.6	6.9	-
More than 20 Years – 25 Years	4.9	3.6	5.0	8.9	-	5.5	4.8	-
More than 25 Years – 30 Years	0.9	5.3	0.5	0.9	-	0.7	-	-
More than 30 Years – 35 Years	0.5	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.7	-	-
No set/agreed upon repayment period	36.4	13.2	38.8	51.1	22.8	46.0	23.6	-
Unspecified	8.5	35.9	5.6	2.0	10.4	3.4	-	47.5
Average	6.2	5.9	6.2	11.5	1.5	7.4	4.1	2.7
Median	2.0	0.3	2.0	5.0	0.8	2.0	0.5	3.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-7b

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Repayment Period and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Housing Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Repayment Period	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	Lending Institution/ Financing Company
1 Year and Less	5.4	2.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	-	0.6	-
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	0.6	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.8	-
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	3.7	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.4	1.2
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 10 Years – 20 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-
More than 20 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	-
No set/agreed upon repayment period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.0	20.4	5.0
Median	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	20.0	5.0

Repayment Period	In-House Financing	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative	Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/ Relatives	Friends/ Colleagues/ Neighbors	Others
1 Year and Less	-	-	0.9	5.8	7.8	-	0.2	-
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	-	-	-	0.7	2.0	0.3	2.7	-
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	-	0.1	1.3	-	0.2	-	0.9	1.5
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 10 Years – 20 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 20 Years	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon repayment period	-	-	-	-	0.2	7.7	28.5	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.0	-
Average	25.0	3.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.2	3.3
Median	25.0	3.0	3.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	2.0	3.3

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-8a

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate on Housing Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
0.00	20.1	49.1	17.1	11.8	23.9	12.8	23.6	47.5	
0.01–0.99	1.6	-	1.8	-	4.0	2.4	-	-	
1.00–4.99	28.0	11.2	29.7	37.2	19.9	30.5	29.9	20.2	
5.00–9.99	15.0	-	16.5	18.8	13.6	13.7	24.6	25.9	
10.00–19.99	21.5	27.4	20.9	20.7	21.2	25.5	7.5	6.4	
20.00–29.99	12.0	12.3	12.0	10.6	13.7	12.4	14.5	-	
30.00–39.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At least 40.00	0.5	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.7	-	-	
Unspecified	1.5	-	1.6	-	3.7	2.2	-	-	
Average	6.6	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.0	3.2	
Median	4.0	1.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-8b

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs,\* by Annual Interest Rate and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate of Housing Loans, by Loan Provider**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	Lending Institution/ Financing Company
0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.01–4.99	2.1	2.5	-	0.6	1.9	-	1.0	-
5.00–9.99	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	8.4	1.2
10.00–29.99	4.8	-	-	-	-	0.3	3.6	-
30.00–49.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
At least 50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	7.4	4.2	6.0	4.4	2.3	16.0	7.5	8.5
Median	7.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	16.0	5.0	8.5

\* Cell percentage, among all housing loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A1-8b (cont'd)

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs,\* by Annual Interest Rate and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate of Housing Loans, by Loan Provider**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	In-House Financing	Non-Stock Savings and Loan	Cooperative	Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/Relatives	Friends/Colleagues/Neighbors	Others
0.00	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	11.6	-
0.01–4.99	-	-	0.9	3.6	1.2	-	15.8	-
5.00–9.99	-	0.1	1.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
10.00–29.99	0.3	-	-	2.9	8.6	4.0	9.0	-
30.00–49.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At least 50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Average	16.0	8.0	3.8	9.4	14.5	5.8	3.9	-
Median	16.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	20.0	0.0	3.0	-

\* Cell percentage, among all housing loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A1-9

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Payment Status, by Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	3.8	-	4.2	1.9	7.1	5.6	-	-
Less than 3	2.4	-	2.7	1.9	3.7	3.6	-	-
3–6	1.3	-	1.5	-	3.4	2.0	-	-
On Schedule/Due Date	53.7	59.9	53.0	44.7	63.9	44.9	68.9	100.0
Behind Schedule/Due Date	7.6	26.9	5.6	6.6	4.2	5.6	7.5	-
Less than 3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.7	4.2	4.9	7.5	-
3–6	1.1	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7–12	0.8	3.5	0.5	0.9	-	0.7	-	-
13–24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25–60	0.6	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	35.0	13.2	37.3	46.9	24.7	44.0	23.6	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-10

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Remaining Balance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Remaining Balance of Housing Loans of PEUs by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Remaining Balance	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity			Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
5,000 and Below	27.5	12.0	29.1	20.0	40.9	23.8	53.0	20.2	
5,001–10,000	19.3	14.3	19.8	24.9	13.1	19.8	26.5	-	
10,001–30,000	15.1	33.5	13.2	10.5	16.6	12.6	7.5	35.7	
30,001–50,000	13.6	0.9	14.9	21.6	6.1	18.5	3.4	6.4	
50,001–100,000	5.6	-	6.1	1.6	12.0	8.2	-	-	
Above 100,000	14.8	5.3	15.8	5.3	11.2	17.0	9.6	20.6	
Unspecified	4.2	34.1	1.1	2.0	-	-	-	17.2	
Average	77,687.98	66,803.97	78,438.44	100,751.34	50,036.07	80,364.56	68,888.48	85,261.31	
Median	10,660.00	11,000.00	10,660.00	15,000.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-11a

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Balance Luzon	Island Group		Mindanao
				Urban	Rural		Visayas		
0.01–10.00	11.8	3.6	12.6	6.6	20.4	11.6	21.0	-	
10.01–20.00	5.2	7.5	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.5	7.5	3.3	
20.01–30.00	3.2	5.4	3.0	2.7	3.4	1.4	3.5	20.2	
30.01–40.00	10.4	16.7	9.7	10.9	8.2	8.8	7.4	27.0	
40.01–50.00	10.5	12.0	10.4	10.7	9.9	11.7	8.5	-	
50.01–60.00	2.9	12.0	2.0	0.6	3.7	2.2	-	5.4	
60.01–70.00	5.4	-	6.0	2.2	10.9	7.5	1.0	3.2	
70.01–80.00	5.6	6.1	5.6	3.8	7.8	1.7	22.7	-	
80.01–90.00	5.1	-	5.6	6.3	4.6	6.0	4.8	3.2	
90.01–100.00	34.1	0.9	37.6	48.5	23.3	42.6	23.6	20.6	
Above 100.00	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.3	3.2	2.0	-	-	
Unspecified	4.2	34.1	1.1	2.0	-	-	-	17.2	
Average	63.5	44.9	64.8	71.2	56.5	68.0	56.3	49.5	
Median	66.2	40.0	70.6	87.5	56.7	87.4	70.6	31.3	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-11b

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Loan Provider**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	Lending Institution/ Financing Company
0.01-10.00	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-
10.01-30.00	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	0.6	-
30.01-50.00	2.1	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	3.2	-
Above 50.00	2.8	2.5	-	0.8	0.7	0.3	6.2	1.2
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	32.5	69.3	39.0	77.7	48.6	90.0	48.9	96.6
Median	33.3	73.2	39.0	80.0	20.7	90.0	35.0	96.6

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	In-House Financing	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative	Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/ Relatives	Friends/ Colleagues/ Neighbors	Others
0.01-10.00	0.3	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-
10.01-30.00	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.8	3.9	-
30.01-50.00	-	-	0.9	1.2	6.6	4.5	1.7	-
Above 50.00	-	0.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	5.1	28.7	1.5
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	-
Average	5.3	116.0	57.6	45.0	41.0	68.6	86.5	56.7
Median	5.3	116.0	62.5	10.0	44.0	50.0	100.0	56.7

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A1-11c

**Distribution of Housing Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Loan Repayment Period; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Loan Repayment Period**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	1 Year and Less	More than 1 Year – 2 Years	More than 2 Years – 5 Years	More than 10 Years – 20 Years	More than 20 Years	No set/agreed upon repayment period	Unspecified
0.01-10.00	8.1	0.8	-	2.6	0.3	-	-
10.01-30.00	2.0	4.4	1.0	-	-	-	1.1
30.01-50.00	9.8	0.9	1.0	-	3.2	2.8	3.2
Above 50.00	5.6	1.6	8.1	3.1	2.7	33.6	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
Average	38.8	31.9	64.2	51.5	49.4	94.9	33.7
Median	39.0	16.7	66.2	87.4	35.2	100.0	31.3

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-1

**Distribution of PEUs with Vehicle Loan, by Number of Vehicle Loans and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Vehicle Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	100.0	
Two	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.7	-	-	
Average	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-2

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Purchase of car	8.3	5.8	8.7	14.6	4.6	9.5	7.8	7.6	
Purchase of motorcycle	89.0	86.9	89.4	82.6	94.1	88.4	90.0	91.4	
Repair of car	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Repair of motorcycle	1.7	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.0	
Others*	0.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.5	1.2	-	0.8	-	-	

\* Other uses of vehicle loan proceeds include purchase of e-bicycle, among other vehicles.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A2-3  
**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Loan Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>98.8</b>
<b>Banks</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Universal/Commercial Bank	7.1	5.8	7.4	11.3	4.6	9.5	6.2	2.9
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.7	-
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	0.2	-	0.2	0.6	-	-	-	1.0
Cooperative Bank	1.9	-	2.2	5.4	-	3.4	-	0.8
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing Company	52.8	23.1	57.7	44.7	66.7	52.4	43.4	82.5
In-House Financing	27.0	63.6	21.0	17.1	23.7	20.4	44.6	4.3
Employer/Company	2.9	0.3	3.3	5.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	7.2
High School Graduate/Post-Secondary/Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	0.5	-	0.6	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	-
Family/Relative	3.8	3.2	3.9	8.5	0.7	5.6	1.6	1.2
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	2.7	3.1	2.6	4.9	1.0	4.3	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-4  
**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Collateral is not required	53.8	25.4	58.5	51.5	63.4	50.8	51.1	84.1
Trusted	23.8	17.2	24.8	35.6	17.4	30.0	33.3	5.0
Proximity to home or office	13.2	27.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	15.1	7.5	2.1
Efficient service	13.0	13.1	12.9	19.5	8.4	18.1	0.7	9.1
Low interest rate	8.4	8.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	9.7	6.3	6.3
Low service fee/charge	7.8	1.2	8.9	7.6	9.8	13.9	-	2.9
High maximum loanable amount	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.8	1.7	5.1	2.0	-
Only provider that approved the loan application	2.5	1.3	2.7	0.9	3.9	4.0	-	1.2
No particular reason	1.0	2.5	0.8	-	1.3	0.6	2.4	-
Member of cooperative/organization	0.5	-	0.6	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.5	1.2	-	0.8	-	-
Others*	0.2	-	0.3	0.6	-	-	1.5	-

\* Other reasons include being the financial institution of the car seller.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A2-5a  
**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, Whether or Not Required a Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Whether Used Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Used collateral	92.7	92.9	92.7	85.0	98.0	89.6	96.2	97.8
Did not use collateral	7.3	7.1	7.3	15.0	2.0	10.4	3.8	2.2

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A2-5b  
**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Type of Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Land	5.0	4.0	5.1	7.7	3.6	7.0	2.0	3.0
House/townhouse/condo unit	0.3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle	94.8	94.1	94.9	92.3	96.4	93.0	98.0	97.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A2-6a

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Vehicle Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0
5,001–10,000	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	-
10,001–30,000	0.9	2.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.1	-	-
30,001–50,000	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.7	3.9	-	-
50,001–100,000	70.9	75.9	70.1	62.4	75.4	67.1	77.4	72.0
Above 100,000	24.2	16.7	25.5	33.2	20.1	26.4	20.4	26.9
Average	146,023.18	122,498.02	149,919.97	204,366.57	112,107.67	157,665.43	145,008.77	133,705.62
Median	78,200.00	78,900.00	78,200.00	79,800.00	78,200.00	78,200.00	79,800.00	79,800.00

\* Amount of loan principal, excluding interest and other charges/fees

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution. Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A2-6b

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs,\* by Principal Amount and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Vehicle Loans, by Loan Provider**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	Universal/Commercial Bank	Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Traditional Lending Institution/Financing Company	In-House Financing
5,000 and Below	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
5,001–10,000	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
10,001–30,000	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
30,001–50,000	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.6
50,001–100,000	-	-	-	1.7	41.0	21.6
Above 100,000	7.1	-	-	0.2	10.4	4.4
Average	821,487.90	10,000.00	5,000.00	155,417.80	91,238.23	83,586.45
Median	729,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	58,000.00	78,200.00	78,900.00

Principal Amount	Employer/Company	Non-Stock Savings and Loan	Individual Money Lender	Family/Relatives	Friends/Colleagues/Neighbors	Unspecified
5,000 and Below	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.6	-
5,001–10,000	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
10,001–30,000	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.0	-
30,001–50,000	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
50,001–100,000	1.0	0.5	-	3.0	1.7	0.4
Above 100,000	1.9	-	-	0.2	-	-
Average	250,722.40	52,800.00	5,899.39	109,727.90	56,910.24	80,000.00
Median	240,000.00	52,800.00	5,000.00	64,000.00	55,000.00	80,000.00

\* Cell percentage, among all vehicle loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A2-7

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Repayment Period and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Vehicle Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Repayment Period	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
1 Year and Less	2.2	4.9	1.8	3.1	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.2
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	14.8	16.1	14.6	10.7	17.3	9.4	31.1	15.4
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	80.2	77.1	80.7	80.7	80.6	86.4	65.1	77.7
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	1.0	0.3	1.1	2.6	-	-	-	4.6
No set/agreed upon repayment period	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	-
Average	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.3
Median	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-8a

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate on Vehicle Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
0.00	1.1	3.9	0.6	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
0.01-0.99	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.7	-	-
1.00-4.99	5.2	-	6.1	7.3	5.2	8.1	5.0	1.9	-
5.00-9.99	15.7	5.1	17.4	16.8	17.8	18.3	4.7	24.9	-
10.00-19.99	66.5	85.3	63.4	58.1	67.0	53.8	86.5	70.3	-
20.00-29.99	5.6	2.9	6.0	12.6	1.4	9.2	3.1	-	-
30.00-39.99	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.6	3.8	3.8	-	2.9	-
At least 40.00	0.5	-	0.6	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Unspecified	2.5	-	2.9	3.2	2.7	4.9	-	-	-
Average	12.4	11.4	12.6	12.2	12.8	12.6	12.0	12.8	-
Median	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-8b

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs,\* by Annual Interest Rate and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate of Vehicle Loans, by Loan Provider**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Traditional Lending Institution/ Financing Company	In-House Financing
0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.01-4.99	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	1.9
5.00-9.99	1.9	-	-	-	10.5	0.2
10.00-29.99	2.1	-	-	1.7	38.3	24.4
30.00-49.99	2.9	-	-	-	0.5	-
At least 50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.6
Average	21.5	0.2	3.0	18.4	13.0	9.5
Median	14.4	0.2	3.0	20.0	13.0	10.0

Interest Rate	Employer/ Company	Non-Stock Savings and Loan	Individual Money Lender	Family/ Relatives	Friends/ Colleagues/ Neighbors	Unspecified
0.00	0.05	-	-	0.6	0.4	-
0.01-4.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.00-9.99	1.1	0.5	-	-	1.1	0.4
10.00-29.99	0.7	-	0.5	3.2	1.1	-
30.00-49.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
At least 50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Average	8.6	5.0	18.9	9.1	9.2	5.8
Median	5.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	5.8

\* Cell percentage, among all vehicle loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A2-9

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Payment Status, by Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	26.4	58.1	21.2	18.7	22.9	18.8	40.2	12.4	-
Less than 3	26.4	58.1	21.2	18.7	22.9	18.8	40.2	12.4	-
On Schedule/Due Date	61.6	35.0	66.0	71.7	62.0	71.5	33.1	77.2	-
Behind Schedule/Due Date	10.9	5.0	11.8	7.5	14.9	8.0	26.6	10.3	-
Less than 3	10.4	5.0	11.3	6.0	14.9	7.0	26.6	10.3	-
13-24	0.5	-	0.6	1.4	-	1.0	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	1.1	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.2	1.7	-	-	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-10

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Remaining Balance, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Remaining Balance of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Remaining Balance	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
5,000 and Below	4.6	6.3	4.4	6.1	3.1	5.9	3.5	1.0	-
5,001-10,000	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.9	1.5	3.3	0.7	-	-
10,001-30,000	6.0	7.8	5.7	4.3	6.6	5.9	3.5	6.7	-
30,001-50,000	44.4	61.4	41.6	38.6	43.6	44.9	52.5	24.5	-
50,001-100,000	34.2	17.2	37.0	33.4	39.5	29.5	32.0	60.2	-
Above 100,000	8.8	5.5	9.3	14.6	5.6	10.4	7.8	7.6	-
Average	72,757.84	58,563.70	75,109.00	81,319.83	70,795.68	71,636.11	74,832.50	84,293.33	-
Median	48,100.00	40,000.00	49,400.00	50,000.00	48,100.00	48,100.00	40,700.00	57,000.00	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A2-11

**Distribution of Vehicle Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
0.01-10.00	4.0	6.9	3.5	4.3	3.0	5.3	2.0	-	-
10.01-20.00	3.5	2.8	3.6	7.3	1.0	6.1	-	-	-
20.01-30.00	6.6	3.1	7.2	6.2	7.8	5.9	16.1	3.4	3.4
30.01-40.00	9.8	9.9	9.8	12.2	8.0	8.5	3.4	17.9	17.9
40.01-50.00	14.3	27.1	12.1	20.8	6.1	11.0	7.2	18.9	18.9
50.01-60.00	16.3	22.5	15.2	9.1	19.5	12.8	32.9	7.7	7.7
60.01-70.00	10.0	5.4	10.7	8.3	12.4	10.4	14.7	8.5	8.5
70.01-80.00	20.3	13.2	21.5	19.8	22.6	21.0	23.0	21.5	21.5
80.01-90.00	13.0	7.6	13.9	11.9	15.3	16.0	0.7	18.6	18.6
90.01-100.00	1.9	1.6	2.0	-	3.4	2.1	-	3.4	3.4
Above 100.00	0.5	-	0.6	-	1.0	0.9	-	-	-
Average	56.4	51.2	57.2	51.6	61.1	57.4	53.2	60.0	60.0
Median	57.1	50.2	58.6	47.3	61.5	61.0	55.5	61.5	61.5

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-1

**Distribution of PEUs with Business Loan, by Number of Business Loans and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Business Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	89.5	87.1	89.7	91.5	88.3	89.4	87.3	94.1	94.1
Two	8.8	10.1	8.7	7.2	9.9	9.0	11.7	3.9	3.9
Three	1.6	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.6	2.0	2.0
Five	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-
Average	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-2a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Purchase of lot and housing unit	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.6	-	1.4	-	-
Purchase of lot and construction of a housing unit	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	-
Purchase of housing unit only	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.4	-	-
Construction of a housing unit only	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.3
Renovation	13.6	6.1	14.1	11.4	16.3	11.4	21.7	14.1	14.1
Purchase of motorcycle	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	3.9	-	-
Repair of motorcycle	4.1	0.4	4.3	2.5	5.8	6.1	0.9	2.5	2.5
Non-Agriculture Business startup/expansion	41.0	56.5	40.0	43.9	37.0	41.9	40.0	32.9	32.9
Agriculture-related (for business or personal)	9.7	5.1	10.0	4.2	14.5	13.6	1.7	7.9	7.9
Education-related	18.6	6.3	19.4	23.4	16.3	18.9	18.1	23.4	23.4
Health-related	8.7	5.3	8.9	7.7	9.9	9.4	7.5	9.0	9.0
Work abroad	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	-
Travel for leisure	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.5
Funds for special occasion/event	2.3	0.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	5.1	5.1
Purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget	6.5	3.4	6.7	9.1	4.8	8.5	2.1	6.4	6.4

\* Other uses of business loan proceeds include purchase of additional capital and products for selling, as well as payment for daily expenses.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A3-2a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Investment in financial asset	0.02	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of household bills	26.7	26.4	26.8	32.7	22.2	30.6	14.7	29.0	29.0
Payment of other debts	12.2	19.6	11.7	16.5	8.1	12.4	4.3	19.4	19.4
Vices	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-
Others*	13.5	17.6	13.3	9.9	15.9	12.1	18.7	10.3	10.3
Unspecified	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5

\* Other uses of business loan proceeds include purchase of additional capital and products for selling, as well as payment for daily expenses.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A3-2b  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Type of Business Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
Purchase of lot and housing unit	0.4	-
Purchase of lot and construction of a housing unit	0.1	-
Purchase of housing unit only	0.1	-
Construction of a housing unit only	0.8	-
Renovation	17.6	-
Purchase of motorcycle	1.5	1.7
Repair of motorcycle	5.2	0.3
Non-Agriculture Business startup/expansion	29.3	81.2
Agriculture-related (for business or personal)	7.3	18.0
Education-related	24.0	-
Health-related	11.3	-
Work abroad	0.5	-
Travel for leisure	0.1	-
Funds for special occasion/event	3.0	-
Purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget	8.4	-
Investment in financial asset	0.03	-
Payment of household bills	34.5	-
Payment of other debts	15.8	-
Vices	0.0	-
Others	16.3	4.0
Unspecified	1.7	0.1

\* Other uses of business loan proceeds include purchase of additional capital and products for selling, as well as payment for daily expenses.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A3-3a  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Loan Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>96.9</b>	
<b>Banks</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	
Universal/Commercial Bank	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.2	-	-	
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	-	-	
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	7.6	3.7	7.8	9.2	6.8	4.7	6.9	21.2	
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	0.1	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.4	-	
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	9.7	6.3	10.0	6.9	12.3	6.9	13.8	16.2	
Cooperative Bank	2.6	0.7	2.7	4.5	1.3	2.0	1.1	7.7	
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>52.0</b>	
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing	11.8	10.6	11.9	19.7	6.0	15.1	7.6	5.9	
Online Lending Platform	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.8	
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	0.6	-	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	-	
Cooperative	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.5	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.9	
Microfinance Non-Government Organization	53.5	53.4	53.5	43.4	61.2	55.4	56.3	42.4	
Non-Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	0.04	-	0.05	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	8.3	11.4	8.1	8.7	7.6	9.8	8.2	1.5	
Family/Relative	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	0.0	-	1.3	
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	1.6	8.1	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	-	
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-3b  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Type of Business Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Loan Provider	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Banks</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Universal/Commercial Bank	-	0.8
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	-	0.2
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	5.1	2.5
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	-	0.1
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	8.4	1.4
Cooperative Bank	1.6	1.0
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing Company	10.0	1.8
Online Lending Platform	-	0.2
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association (NSSLA)	0.1	0.5
Cooperative	0.9	1.5
Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	50.9	2.6
Non-Microfinance Non-Government	0.04	-
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	-	8.3
Family/Relative	-	0.3
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	-	1.6
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.04</b>

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-4a  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Efficient service	40.5	39.2	40.6	49.3	34.0	37.1	44.3	49.2
Collateral is not required	40.2	43.9	39.9	42.3	38.1	43.1	33.9	36.4
Low interest rate	37.6	17.9	38.9	36.6	40.8	40.0	29.1	48.4
Trusted	31.6	16.9	32.6	26.8	37.0	31.6	41.6	23.6
Low service fee/charge	22.1	6.9	23.1	23.9	22.5	25.3	16.1	24.4
Proximity to home or office	21.6	14.4	22.0	20.7	23.1	25.4	11.8	23.4
Only provider that approved the loan application	12.6	7.2	13.0	17.1	9.8	16.6	8.7	5.2
High maximum loanable amount	9.5	8.3	9.6	12.7	7.2	11.0	8.7	5.3
Member of cooperative/organization	7.3	4.5	7.5	6.5	8.3	8.7	2.0	10.5
No particular reason	2.8	4.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	3.6	1.9	0.2
Others	2.3	1.0	2.4	0.6	3.8	0.7	8.1	0.9
Unspecified	0.5	-	0.5	1.1	0.04	0.2	1.6	-

\* Other reasons include providing insurance and other benefits to the borrower.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-4b  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Type of Business Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
Efficient service	43.6	30.0
Collateral is not required	39.8	41.3
Low interest rate	42.4	21.4
Trusted	33.4	25.5
Low service fee/charge	25.0	12.1
Proximity to home or office	22.2	19.2
Only provider that approved the loan application	12.5	13.0
High maximum loanable amount	9.2	10.5
Member of cooperative/organization	5.7	12.8
No particular reason	0.7	10.0
Others	2.4	2.1
Unspecified	0.6	-

\* Other reasons include providing insurance and other benefits to the borrower.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-5a  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, Whether or Not Required a Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Whether Used Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Used collateral	3.4	0.2	3.6	5.0	2.5	4.6	1.7	2.6
Did not use collateral	96.6	99.8	96.4	95.0	97.5	95.4	98.3	97.4

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-5b  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, Whether or Not Required a Collateral and by Type of Business Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Whether Used Collateral	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
Used collateral	3.4	3.3
Did not use collateral	96.6	96.7

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-5c  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Type of Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Land	19.0	-	19.1	5.8	39.8	9.1	83.8	27.9
House/townhouse/condo unit	3.6	-	3.6	3.2	4.4	2.5	16.2	-
Vehicle	4.8	-	4.8	8.0	-	-	-	42.1
Appliance/Equipment	38.4	100.0	38.1	32.3	47.1	48.9	-	-
Furniture	15.3	-	15.4	25.4	-	19.8	-	-
Electronic gadget	30.7	-	30.8	50.7	-	39.5	-	-
Harvest	3.4	-	3.4	-	8.8	-	-	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-5d  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Type of Collateral and by Type of Business Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Collateral	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
Land	15.3	32.4
House/townhouse/condo unit	2.2	8.8
Vehicle	-	22.1
Appliance/Equipment	38.9	36.7
Furniture	19.6	-
Electronic gadget	39.2	-
Harvest	4.4	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-6a  
**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Business Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	23.6	17.9	24.0	18.9	27.9	20.7	29.2	29.0
5,001-10,000	34.4	31.9	34.5	34.6	34.5	35.8	32.2	32.8
10,001-30,000	30.7	37.3	30.2	35.5	26.2	30.7	28.1	31.5
30,001-50,000	7.5	5.2	7.6	6.7	8.3	9.1	7.6	2.1
50,001-100,000	2.9	7.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.6	3.4
Above 100,000	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.2
Average	17,427.71	19,701.07	17,275.59	19,579.80	15,509.32	18,210.03	16,127.23	15,327.07
Median	10,000.00	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00

\* Amount of loan principal, excluding interest and other charges/fees

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-6b

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Type of Business Loan; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Business Loans, by Type of Business Loan**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
5,000 and Below	17.2	6.4
5,001-10,000	29.6	4.7
10,001-30,000	24.8	5.9
30,001-50,000	4.4	3.1
50,001-100,000	1.2	1.7
Above 100,000	0.2	0.8
Average	14,919.46	26,004.92
High School Graduate/Post-Secondary/Some Colleg	10,000.00	12,000.00

\* Amount of loan principal, excluding interest and other charges/fees

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs can have more than one reason.

Table VII.A3-6c

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Business Loans, by Type of Loan Provider**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	Universal/Commercial Bank	Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Lending Institution/Financing Company	Online Lending Platform
5,000 and Below	-	-	1.9	-	3.8	-	2.9	-
5,001-10,000	-	-	3.4	-	3.2	1.1	3.0	-
10,001-30,000	0.2	-	1.8	0.1	2.3	0.7	5.6	0.2
30,001-50,000	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.03	0.3	0.1	0.3	-
50,001-100,000	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	0.03	-
Above 100,000	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-
Average	103,713.10	50,000.00	14,272.19	24,346.54	11,637.58	46,435.29	17,827.32	15,150.46
Median	65,000.00	50,000.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00

Principal Amount	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative	Microfinance NGO	Non-Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/Relatives	Friends/Colleagues/Neighbors	Unspecified
5,000 and Below	-	0.5	11.1	-	2.7	22.0	0.6	-
5,001-10,000	0.4	0.6	20.7	-	1.3	3.4	0.7	0.1
10,001-30,000	0.2	1.1	16.9	-	1.3	-	0.01	0.3
30,001-50,000	-	0.04	3.7	0.04	2.2	-	0.02	0.04
50,001-100,000	-	0.1	1.0	-	0.9	-	0.01	-
Above 100,000	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	-
Average	11,947.29	20,529.14	14,686.59	50,000.00	23,171.09	5,671.59	33,522.57	16,112.87
Median	10,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00

\* Cell percentage, among all business loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A3-7a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Repayment Period and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Business Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Repayment Period	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
1 Year and Less	87.0	83.6	87.3	87.3	87.2	88.8	82.2	88.6	
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	8.8	9.1	8.8	6.6	10.4	8.5	10.6	7.3	
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	2.1	4.2	1.9	3.4	0.8	1.1	3.5	2.7	
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	
No set/agreed upon repayment period	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	1.3	
Average	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	
Median	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-7b

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Repayment Period and by Type of Business Loan; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Business Loans, by Type of Business Loan**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Repayment Period	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
1 Year and Less	69.3	17.7
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	6.7	2.1
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	1.3	0.7
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	0.1	0.1
No set/agreed upon repayment period	-	1.9
Average	0.7	0.7
Median	0.5	0.5

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-8a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate on Business Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Rural	Island Group		
				Urban			Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
0.00	4.3	2.9	4.4	2.1	6.2	1.5	8.7	9.4	
0.01–0.99	2.2	-	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.1	0.5	
1.00–4.99	26.3	13.8	27.1	18.1	34.1	22.6	32.1	37.3	
5.00–9.99	20.9	5.6	22.0	23.8	20.5	23.3	17.2	23.5	
10.00–19.99	20.7	22.7	20.6	18.3	22.4	21.2	21.6	16.9	
20.00–29.99	20.3	52.7	18.2	28.1	10.6	23.8	12.2	5.1	
30.00–39.99	2.6	0.5	2.8	4.6	1.4	1.7	3.6	5.7	
40–49.99	0.7	-	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.1	-	0.6	
50–59.99	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.5	-	1.2	0.3	
60–69.99	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.7	
70–79.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80–89.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
90–100	0.1	0.4	0.03	-	0.05	0.04	-	-	
Higher than 100%	1.3	-	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.2	0.2	-	
Unspecified	0.03	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Average	12.1	15.5	11.9	13.3	10.8	14.0	9.2	7.8	
Median	7.0	20.0	6.0	10.0	5.0	9.0	5.0	5.0	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-8b

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs,\* by Annual Interest Rate and by Type of Business Loan; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate of Business Loans, by Type of Business Loan**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
0.00	2.7	1.7
0.01–4.99	22.9	5.6
5.00–9.99	17.5	3.5
10.00–29.99	30.9	10.2
30.00–49.99	3.0	0.4
At least 50.00	0.5	1.3
Unspecified	0.03	-
Average	10.1	18.9
Median	6.0	10.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-8c

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs,\* by Annual Interest Rate and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate of Business Loans, by Type of Loan Provider**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	Universal/Commercial Bank	Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Lending Institution/Financing Company	Online Lending Platform
0.00	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.6	-
0.01–4.99	0.6	-	3.4	0.1	3.0	1.3	2.6	-
5.00–9.99	0.1	-	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.1
10.00–29.99	-	0.2	1.1	-	4.8	0.5	5.6	0.1
30.00–49.99	0.1	-	0.7	-	0.2	0.1	1.57	-
At least 50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Average	4.3	20.0	7.9	3.1	10.3	6.8	13.2	9.3
Median	0.3	20.0	5.0	2.0	10.0	3.0	10.0	9.0

Interest Rate	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative	Microfinance NGO	Non-Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/Relatives	Friends/Colleagues/Neighbors	Unspecified
0.00	-	0.1	2.6	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	-
0.01–4.99	0.1	1.0	15.4	-	0.4	-	0.5	0.02
5.00–9.99	0.2	0.1	13.5	0.04	0.8	-	-	0.3
10.00–29.99	0.3	1.10	21.0	-	5.6	0.02	0.80	0.09
30.00–49.99	-	-	0.6	-	0.0	-	-	0.02
At least 50.00	-	-	0.5	-	1.3	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	9.3	8.9	9.5	5.0	37.8	1.4	8.4	9.9
Median	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	0.0	3.0	5.0

\* Cell percentage, among all business loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A3-9a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Payment Status, by Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Ahead of schedule/due date	7.3	2.7	7.6	4.1	10.2	9.7	4.2	3.9
Less than 3	4.1	2.1	4.2	1.4	6.4	5.5	2.6	1.6
3-6	2.6	0.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.6	2.3
7-12	0.5	-	0.6	-	1.0	0.9	-	-
On schedule/due date	87.0	88.4	86.9	91.6	83.3	83.8	90.0	94.4
Behind schedule/due date	3.5	5.9	3.3	1.6	4.6	4.5	1.5	1.4
Less than 3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.7
3-6	1.8	2.6	1.7	0.3	2.8	2.7	-	0.7
7-12	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	-
13-24	0.7	0.4	0.7	-	1.2	1.1	-	-
25-60	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	4.3	0.4

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-9b

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Payment Status, by Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule, and by Type of Business Loan**  
in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	Microfinance Business Loan	Non- Microfinance Business Loan
Ahead of schedule/due date	6.1	1.2
Less than 3	3.2	0.9
3-6	2.4	0.3
7-12	0.5	0.0
On schedule/due date	68.8	18.2
Behind schedule/due date	2.1	1.4
Less than 3	0.3	0.5
3-6	1.5	0.2
7-12	-	0.2
13-24	0.2	0.5
25-60	-	0.0
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	0.4	1.9

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-10a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Remaining Balance, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Remaining Balance of Business Loans of PEUs, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Remaining Balance	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	48.7	45.8	48.9	43.1	53.4	45.6	53.0	55.7
5,001-10,000	26.4	27.1	26.3	30.4	23.2	28.4	20.8	26.1
10,001-30,000	17.9	21.1	17.7	20.5	15.6	17.7	21.1	13.2
30,001-50,000	4.0	2.1	4.1	3.0	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.6
50,001-100,000	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.3
Above 100,000	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.1
Average	10,809.43	11,559.94	10,759.21	12,051.96	9,768.26	11,787.39	10,062.67	7,824.96
Median	5,300.00	6,000.00	5,300.00	5,600.00	5,000.00	5,600.00	5,000.00	4,320.00

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-10b

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Remaining Balance, and by Type of Business Loan; and Average and Median Remaining Balance of Business Loans of PEUs, by Type of Business Loan**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Remaining Balance	Microfinance Business Loan	Non- Microfinance Business Loan
5,000 and Below	39.5	9.2
5,001-10,000	20.8	5.5
10,001-30,000	14.0	3.9
30,001-50,000	2.3	1.7
50,001-100,000	0.6	1.7
Above 100,000	0.1	0.6
Average	8,570.86	18,464.43
Median	5,000.00	7,500.00

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-11a

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
0.01-10.00	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.9	6.1	
10.01-20.00	10.0	9.3	10.1	7.5	12.0	8.7	9.1	16.5	
20.01-30.00	10.1	13.4	9.8	8.9	10.5	6.5	16.6	13.1	
30.01-40.00	12.5	11.0	12.6	13.8	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.7	
40.01-50.00	11.6	9.1	11.8	12.8	11.0	13.1	8.9	10.7	
50.01-60.00	10.6	12.1	10.5	14.8	7.2	10.9	8.0	12.6	
60.01-70.00	6.4	9.6	6.2	5.7	6.6	5.1	5.6	11.2	
70.01-80.00	10.3	9.4	10.4	9.3	11.2	10.9	8.7	11.0	
80.01-90.00	7.8	2.9	8.1	7.6	8.5	8.5	10.0	3.6	
90.01-100.00	11.9	14.4	11.7	10.5	12.6	13.5	14.0	1.5	
Above 100.00	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.8	2.8	
Average	59.0	59.0	59.0	58.2	59.5	61.4	60.9	47.1	
Median	55.0	58.3	55.0	53.3	58.3	58.5	53.3	44.4	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A3-11b

**Distribution of Business Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Type of Business Loan; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Type of Business Loan**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	Microfinance Business Loan	Non-Microfinance Business Loan
0.01-10.00	2.4	0.3
10.01-30.00	17.5	2.6
30.01-50.00	17.7	6.5
Above 50.00	39.9	13.2
Average	57.0	65.8
Median	53.3	60.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-1

**Distribution of PEUs with Other Loan, by Number of Other Loans and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Other Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
One	83.8	83.4	83.8	83.1	84.6	82.2	85.4	86.4	
Two	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.4	13.7	14.2	12.2	10.7	
More than two	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.5	1.6	3.6	2.4	2.9	
Average	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-2a

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Purchase of lot and housing unit	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.5	
Purchase of lot and construction of a housing unit	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.3	
Purchase of lot only	0.3	-	0.3	0.6	0.05	0.3	0.2	0.7	
Purchase of housing unit only	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction of a housing unit only	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.5	
Renovation	11.0	5.1	11.9	11.2	12.7	7.9	20.2	10.9	
Purchase of car	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.5	-	0.2	1.3	
Purchase of motorcycle	2.0	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.9	3.1	0.3	1.7	
Repair of motorcycle	2.3	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	1.0	2.8	
Non-Agriculture Business startup/expansion	9.7	5.9	10.3	10.8	9.6	8.2	7.9	22.5	
Agriculture-related (for business or personal)	7.6	1.4	8.5	1.9	16.6	9.3	4.5	12.9	
Education-related	16.8	9.1	17.9	23.0	11.7	17.6	13.3	28.1	
Health-related	15.6	14.6	15.7	18.1	12.8	13.4	17.9	20.3	
Work abroad	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.2	
Travel for leisure	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	-	-	
Funds for special occasion/event	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.6	-	1.2	
Purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget	4.8	6.6	4.6	5.9	3.0	5.8	3.0	3.1	
Investment in financial asset	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.05	0.2	-	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A4-2a (cont'd)  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Payment of household bills	24.2	35.0	22.7	28.2	15.8	28.8	13.2	17.8
Payment of other debts	10.8	12.9	10.5	14.0	6.3	13.3	6.5	7.8
Vices	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.3
Others*	27.9	34.1	27.0	24.0	30.6	22.6	41.2	16.4
Unspecified	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.3	0.7

\* Other uses of proceeds from Other Loans include purchase of daily expenses (e.g., food and groceries) and additional capital (e.g., fertilizers)

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A4-2b  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Use of Proceeds and by Type of Other Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Use of Proceeds	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
Purchase of lot and housing unit	-	1.1	0.7	-	-	-
Purchase of lot and construction of a housing unit	0.2	2.0	-	-	-	-
Purchase of lot only	0.2	0.8	-	-	-	-
Purchase of housing unit only	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of a housing unit only	0.6	4.1	-	-	-	1.3
Renovation	14.0	21.5	13.8	-	-	29.4
Purchase of car	-	1.1	-	-	-	-
Purchase of motorcycle	1.3	6.2	1.1	-	-	6.5
Repair of motorcycle	3.6	1.9	8.8	-	-	1.3
Non-Agriculture Business startup/expansion	22.5	7.8	14.4	-	-	2.5
Agriculture-related (for business or personal)	5.0	6.1	6.4	-	93.2	4.0
Education-related	21.1	20.2	8.8	100.0	-	18.0
Health-related	17.1	14.7	14.7	-	-	9.3
Work abroad	0.9	0.2	-	-	-	-
Travel for leisure	0.1	1.7	-	-	-	2.0
Funds for special occasion/event	4.6	3.7	0.7	-	-	0.7
Purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget	2.4	11.3	2.5	-	-	4.0
Investment in financial asset	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
Payment of household bills	39.3	23.5	18.7	-	-	34.0
Payment of other debts	19.9	15.0	13.5	-	-	10.2
Vices	1.3	0.0	-	-	-	-
Others *	22.6	17.3	25.5	6.8	6.8	24.4
Unspecified	1.3	4.7	3.6	-	-	0.4

Use of Proceeds	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
Purchase of lot and housing unit	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Purchase of lot and construction of a housing unit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of lot only	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Purchase of housing unit only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of a housing unit only	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Renovation	-	14.9	-	-	-	0.1
Purchase of car	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of motorcycle	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Repair of motorcycle	-	4.2	-	-	-	0.2
Non-Agriculture Business startup/expansion	-	20.2	-	-	-	0.5
Agriculture-related (for business or personal)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education-related	-	18.3	-	-	-	2.1
Health-related	100.0	64.8	-	-	-	2.1
Work abroad	-	0.8	-	-	98.3	-
Travel for leisure	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
Funds for special occasion/event	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget	-	4.1	72.3	-	-	0.2
Investment in financial asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of household bills	-	11.5	2.0	-	-	27.4
Payment of other debts	-	3.5	-	-	-	3.3
Vices	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
Others *	-	2.3	25.7	100.0	-	61.9
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other uses of proceeds from Other Loans include purchase of daily expenses (e.g., food and groceries) and additional capital (e.g., fertilizers)

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs might have used the loan proceeds for more than one purpose.

Table VII.A4-3a  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Loan Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	
<b>Banks</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	
Universal/Commercial Bank	4.4	3.9	4.4	2.3	7.1	5.0	3.5	3.9	
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.9	2.2	
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	3.8	0.6	4.2	3.8	4.8	2.4	7.6	4.6	
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	1.3	-	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	1.2	-	1.4	0.5	2.6	0.8	2.0	2.4	
Cooperative Bank	7.8	1.4	8.7	7.6	10.0	4.6	11.7	18.0	
<b>Non-Bank, Government</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	2.8	4.5	
Social Security System (SSS)	13.7	24.0	12.3	17.8	5.5	13.6	9.8	12.1	
Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	4.4	9.4	3.6	5.9	0.9	4.9	1.2	3.7	
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing Company	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.3	4.1	2.7	4.6	1.8	
Lending Institution/Financing Company in Appliance Centre/Department Store	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.2	
Online Lending Platform	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	
In-House Financing	0.6	-	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	
Employer/Company	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.4	3.1	
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association (NSSLA)	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	5.4	
Cooperative	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.6	1.9	3.9	
Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	7.0	1.9	7.7	4.4	11.9	6.6	8.4	10.8	
Non-Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	0.01	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	11.8	12.3	11.8	16.2	6.4	16.6	6.7	3.6	
Family/Relative	7.8	10.4	7.4	6.9	8.0	9.7	3.3	6.5	
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	19.1	22.1	18.7	15.4	22.8	16.0	28.7	9.6	
<b>Others</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-3b  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Type of Other Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Loan Provider	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Banks</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Universal/Commercial Bank	0.2	2.1	1.5	-	0.2	-
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	0.9	0.1	0.02	-	0.1	-
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	-
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	0.9	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	0.7	0.2	-	0.1	0.05	0.04
Cooperative Bank	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.04
<b>Non-Bank, Government</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	-	<b>0.3</b>	-	<b>3.6</b>
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	0.3	3.1	-	-	-	0.1
Social Security System (SSS)	-	9.9	-	0.3	-	3.3
Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	4.1	-	-	-	-	0.3
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing Company	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.3	-	-
Lending Institution/Financing Company in Appliance Centre/Department Store	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Online Lending Platform	0.01	0.1	0.03	-	-	-
In-House Financing	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	-
Employer/Company	-	1.3	0.7	-	-	-
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association (NSSLA)	0.9	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Cooperative	1.0	0.6	0.4	-	0.4	0.6
Microfinance Non-Government Organization	2.8	0.1	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.02
Non-Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>9.0</b>	-	-	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	-
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	5.7	-	-	1.6	0.1	-
Family/Relative	0.9	-	-	1.1	0.8	-
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	2.4	-	-	0.4	0.7	-
<b>Others</b>	-	-	<b>0.3</b>	-	<b>0.05</b>	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	<b>0.01</b>

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-3b (cont'd)  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Loan Provider and by Type of Other Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Loan Provider	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
<b>Formal Institutions</b>	-	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	-	-	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Banks</b>	-	<b>2.1</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.7</b>
Universal/Commercial Bank	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Microfinance-Oriented Thrift Bank	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Non-Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Bank	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.6
<b>Non-Bank, Government</b>	-	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	-	-	<b>0.5</b>
Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.3
Social Security System (SSS)	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-Bank, Non-Government</b>	-	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	-	-	<b>0.03</b>
Traditional Lending Institution/Financing	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Lending Institution/Financing Company in Appliance Centre/Department Store	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
Online Lending Platform	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
In-House Financing	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Employer/Company	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Cooperative	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Microfinance Non-Government Organization	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Non-Microfinance Non-Government Organization (NGO)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Informal Lenders</b>	<b>4.2</b>	-	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>
Individual Money Lender (e.g., 5-6)	0.6	-	0.1	-	0.4	3.5
Family/Relative	1.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	3.3
Friend/Colleague/Neighbor	2.3	-	0.2	1.9	0.1	11.1
<b>Others</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Unspecified</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-4a  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Collateral is not required	32.9	32.1	33.0	37.9	27.1	36.7	23.6	37.4	
Efficient service	27.8	32.0	27.2	27.4	27.0	24.7	26.1	39.1	
Trusted	27.7	26.9	27.8	25.1	31.1	25.8	33.2	24.8	
Proximity to home or office	22.9	19.4	23.4	21.9	25.3	22.9	27.6	17.5	
Low interest rate	17.8	18.3	17.8	18.8	16.4	16.4	16.9	24.6	
Low service fee/charge	13.0	3.8	14.3	17.0	10.9	12.2	13.3	24.2	
Only provider that approved the loan application	11.8	11.7	11.8	10.6	13.2	13.6	10.1	8.0	
Member of cooperative/organization	9.4	5.5	10.0	8.6	11.7	11.1	5.0	15.2	
No particular reason	8.5	5.4	8.9	8.0	10.0	8.5	9.9	8.7	
High maximum loanable amount	8.3	3.3	9.0	9.5	8.5	10.5	8.4	4.8	
Others*	4.2	3.6	4.3	2.9	6.0	3.1	7.8	2.1	
Unspecified	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.6	

\* Other reason include non-interest-bearing nature of the loan.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs were allowed to provide more than one reason.

Table VII.A4-4b  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Type of Other Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
Collateral is not required	37.8	35.7	35.3	37.5	48.4	29.5
Efficient service	37.9	30.3	32.7	16.6	31.7	33.3
Trusted	27.4	29.8	24.4	18.2	39.7	24.9
Proximity to home or office	23.0	10.4	16.6	34.8	8.4	15.3
Low interest rate	23.2	29.5	14.2	7.6	21.1	38.7
Low service fee/charge	18.8	17.5	12.9	8.3	11.7	17.4
Only provider that approved the loan application	7.9	8.1	12.9	5.4	13.0	7.6
Member of cooperative/organization	12.6	11.6	10.0	7.2	25.7	15.8
No particular reason	9.6	4.2	9.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
High maximum loanable amount	11.1	14.5	9.7	0.9	13.6	7.5
Others*	2.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	11.3	4.0
Unspecified	-	0.4	1.7	-	0.2	-

\* Other reason include non-interest-bearing nature of the loan.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs were allowed to provide more than one reason.

Table VII.A4-4b (cont'd)  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Reason for Choosing Loan Provider and by Type of Other Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
Collateral is not required	32.6	29.7	21.5	15.3	78.1	20.0
Efficient service	5.2	50.7	53.2	-	2.7	11.7
Trusted	56.3	29.7	17.9	29.9	85.9	20.0
Proximity to home or office	24.0	26.5	18.5	74.4	-	36.5
Low interest rate	4.5	10.3	14.3	-	2.8	3.1
Low service fee/charge	4.2	18.9	27.3	-	-	1.8
Only provider that approved the loan application	24.1	0.4	3.6	7.7	69.0	21.3
Member of cooperative/organization	-	21.0	-	-	-	0.1
No particular reason	6.5	-	4.2	17.9	11.4	17.4
High maximum loanable amount	-	-	5.7	-	-	2.4
Others*	6.4	1.9	-	-	-	7.4
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other reason include non-interest-bearing nature of the loan.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as the borrowing PEUs were allowed to provide more than one reason.

Table VII.A4-5a  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, Whether or Not Required a Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Whether Used Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Used collateral	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	6.0	1.6
Did not use collateral	96.9	98.0	96.7	97.7	95.5	97.7	94.0	98.4

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-5b  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, Whether or Not Required a Collateral and by Type of Other Loan**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Whether Used Collateral	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
Used collateral	1.2	0.3	0.4	-	0.2	0.03
Did not use collateral	26.3	19.5	8.6	4.6	4.4	4.4

Whether Used Collateral	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
Used collateral	0.8	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.03
Did not use collateral	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.8	0.5	19.1

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-5c  
**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Type of Collateral and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Collateral	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Land	14.3	26.4	13.3	36.4	19.2	20.1	2.6	51.8
House/townhouse/condo unit	5.8	9.9	5.5	3.6	6.6	4.2	2.6	32.9
Vehicle	14.4	-	15.6	21.1	12.2	31.0	6.0	-
Appliance/Equipment	12.5	-	13.5	11.7	14.7	26.4	5.5	-
Electronic gadget	1.0	-	1.0	2.7	-	2.6	-	-
Permanent income (Php 2,500) or variable income (	0.8	-	0.8	-	1.4	2.1	-	-
Harvest	6.8	-	7.3	-	11.8	-	14.0	-
ATM card	36.9	26.7	37.8	43.0	34.6	6.9	64.6	15.3
Others	7.0	8.2	6.9	3.9	8.7	7.4	7.4	-
Unspecified	10.0	38.7	7.5	14.0	3.6	18.7	-	-

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs)

Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs may have used more than one collateral

Table VII.A4-5d  
Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Type of Collateral and by Type of Other Loan  
in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Collateral	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
Land	-	76.7	15.7	-	-	-
House/townhouse/condo unit	-	-	32.6	-	-	-
Vehicle	29.8	17.8	-	-	19.0	-
Appliance/Equipment	14.8	-	31.4	-	40.5	-
Electronic gadget	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm animal	-	-	5.9	-	-	-
Harvest	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATM card	53.5	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.2	-	11.8	-	40.5	-
Unspecified	15.5	5.5	18.2	-	-	1.0

Type of Collateral	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
Land	19.5	-	-	-	-	-
House/townhouse/condo unit	5.9	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appliance/Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic gadget	-	-	48.5	-	-	-
Farm animal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvest	25.6	-	-	-	-	-
ATM card	54.9	-	51.5	-	-	86.3
Others	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	13.7

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures do not add up to 100 percent as borrowing PEUs may have used more than one collateral

Table VII.A4-6a  
Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Other Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
5,000 and Below	34.1	35.4	33.9	32.4	35.7	35.2	35.3	26.3	
5,001–10,000	17.4	19.7	17.1	16.2	18.2	18.1	14.1	18.9	
10,001–30,000	29.3	33.8	28.6	31.1	25.6	29.5	27.6	27.6	
30,001–50,000	6.9	5.6	7.1	7.8	6.2	4.7	9.1	12.3	
50,001–100,000	6.5	3.3	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.6	6.1	6.4	
Above 100,000	5.8	2.2	6.3	5.4	7.5	5.0	7.8	8.6	
Average	34,128.64	23,446.76	35,623.61	31,904.76	40,211.96	29,506.80	37,002.30	55,865.23	
Median	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	

\* Amount of loan principal, excluding interest and other charges/fees

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-6b  
Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Principal Amount\* and by Type of Other Loan; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Other Loans, by Type of Other Loan  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
5,000 and Below	6.7	1.1	2.5	2.5	1.2	0.1
5,001–10,000	7.4	2.9	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.1
10,001–30,000	9.0	8.6	2.9	1.1	1.6	2.4
30,001–50,000	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
50,001–100,000	1.1	2.5	1.3	-	0.2	0.0
Above 100,000	1.1	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	-
Average	26,875.40	72,139.09	41,705.49	33,726.64	22,589.41	19,738.27
Median	10,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00

Principal Amount	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
5,000 and Below	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.8	-	15.1
5,001–10,000	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.01	1.2
10,001–30,000	0.9	0.4	0.8	-	0.1	1.6
30,001–50,000	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.4	0.1
50,001–100,000	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	0.9
Above 100,000	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2
Average	30,163.44	42,115.58	14,307.49	1,639.74	68,565.30	11,888.04
Median	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	40,000.00	1,500.00

\* Amount of loan principal, excluding interest and other charges/fees; Cell percentage, among all other loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-6c

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs,\* by Principal Amount and by Loan Provider; and Average and Median Principal Amount of Other Loans, by Loan Provider**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Principal Amount	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	Social Security System (SSS)
5,000 and Below	0.2	-	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
5,001–10,000	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.01	3.3
10,001–30,000	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.5	3.0	1.7	7.8
30,001–50,000	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.23	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.0
50,001–100,000	0.8	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	1.3	0.41	1.3
Above 100,000	1.6	0.2	0.05	-	-	0.4	1.4	0.1
Average	158,800.40	42,221.36	19,501.64	17,383.13	29,874.56	52,409.68	127,045.40	23,676.06
Median	80,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	38,000.00	15,000.00

Principal Amount	Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	Traditional Lending Institution/ Financing Company	Lending Institution/ Financing Company in Appliance/ Department Store	Online Lending Platform	In-House Financing	Employer/ Company	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative
5,000 and Below	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.01	0.03	0.9	0.1	0.5
5,001–10,000	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.3	0.4
10,001–30,000	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	-	0.3	0.5	0.7
30,001–50,000	0.3	0.27	0.2	0.07	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.7
50,001–100,000	0.02	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.3
Above 100,000	-	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Average	15,288.50	37,576.87	47,133.42	17,847.78	72,880.00	27,901.52	44,760.82	43,087.46
Median	13,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	13,500.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00

Principal Amount	Microfinance NGO	Non- Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/ Relatives	Friends/ Colleagues/ Neighbors	Others	Unspecified
5,000 and Below	1.8	-	6.3	4.9	15.3	0.01	0.2
5,001–10,000	2.1	-	2.5	0.8	1.5	-	-
10,001–30,000	2.3	0.01	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.1
30,001–50,000	0.4	-	0.6	0.22	0.3	-	0.01
50,001–100,000	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	0.05	0.2	-
Above 100,000	0.2	-	0.02	0.6	0.2	-	0.1
Average	18,399.94	20,000.00	10,813.41	31,120.78	6,732.69	50,244.38	326,538.30
Median	10,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	65,000.00	25,000.00

\* Cell percentage, among all Other Loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.A4-7a

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Repayment Period and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Other Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Repayment Period	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
1 Year and Less	44.7	43.8	44.8	44.2	45.5	46.8	38.4	49.6
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	15.7	24.2	14.5	19.0	9.0	16.7	11.5	12.1
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	16.3	17.1	16.2	17.2	14.9	14.4	17.1	20.9
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	1.5	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.8	2.2	3.5
No set/agreed upon repayment period	21.9	14.4	22.9	18.2	28.8	21.3	30.8	13.9
Average	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-7b

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs,\* by Repayment Period and by Type of Other Loan; and Average and Median Repayment Period of Other Loans, by Type of Other Loan**

in percent and in number of years, respectively; as of survey data collection period						
Repayment Period	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
1 Year and Less	18.7	2.6	6.2	2.7	3.1	1.1
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	2.7	8.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.9
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	3.3	8.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.4
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	-
No set/agreed upon repayment period	2.4	-	0.2	1.4	1.0	-
Average	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.0
Median	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.0

Repayment Period	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
1 Year and Less	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.1	5.7
More than 1 Year – 2 Years	0.04	0.2	0.04	-	-	0.9
More than 2 Years – 5 Years	0.2	0.6	-	-	0.4	0.6
More than 5 Years – 10 Years	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon repayment period	3.0	-	0.2	1.6	0.1	11.9
Average	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.6
Median	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.2

\* Cell percentage, among all Other Loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-8a

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate on Other Loans, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period									
Interest Rate	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
0.00	18.0	19.8	17.7	14.2	22.0	15.3	21.7	19.1	19.1
0.01–4.99	28.2	21.3	29.1	32.6	24.9	22.7	32.4	47.1	47.1
5.00–9.99	13.8	10.3	14.3	12.1	17.1	15.5	14.6	9.6	9.6
10.00–19.99	34.1	42.5	32.9	36.9	28.0	42.0	21.4	20.9	20.9
20.00–49.99	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.9
At least 50.00	2.1	4.8	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.1	3.6	0.6	0.6
Unspecified	2.3	0.6	2.5	1.5	3.7	2.1	4.2	0.8	0.8
Average	10.3	12.3	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.1	12.5	5.1	5.1
Median	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	2.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-8b

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Annual Interest Rate and by Type of Other Loan; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate on Other Loans, by Type of Other Loan**

in percent; as of survey data collection period						
Interest Rate	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
0.00	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.1
0.01–4.99	9.1	9.1	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.1
5.00–9.99	4.9	2.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.5
10.00–19.99	10.1	6.5	3.6	2.3	1.1	0.6
20.00–49.99	0.9	0.4	0.1	-	-	-
At least 50.00	0.4	0.2	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.04
Unspecified	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-
Average	9.7	8.2	8.8	13.9	9.1	5.4
Median	5.0	5.0	5.8	15.0	1.9	5.0

Interest Rate	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
0.00	2.2	-	0.3	0.9	-	9.2
0.01–4.99	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	-	0.8
5.00–9.99	0.05	0.8	0.4	-	-	0.9
10.00–19.99	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	6.4
20.00–49.99	-	0.1	0.05	-	-	0.01
At least 50.00	0.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.6
Unspecified	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	1.3
Average	30.5	6.7	10.1	3.9	26.4	10.9
Median	0.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	0.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-8c

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs,\* by Annual Interest Rate and by Type of Other Loan; and Average and Median Annual Interest Rate on Other Loans, by Type of Other Loan**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Interest Rate	Universal/ Commercial Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Thrift Bank	Non- Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Microfinance- Oriented Rural Bank	Cooperative Bank	Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	Social Security System (SSS)
0.00	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.2
0.01-4.99	1.5	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.2	3.7	1.8	6.4
5.00-9.99	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.1
10.00-29.99	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.06	0.6	2.2	0.8	4.4
30.00-49.99	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2
At least 50.00	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Unspecified	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Average	7.9	9.7	5.4	4.4	11.8	7.1	5.2	8.4
Median	5.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	15.0	4.0	4.0	5.0

Interest Rate	Pag-IBIG/Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)	Traditional Lending Institution/ Financing Company	Lending Institution/ Financing Company in Appliance/ Department Store	Online Lending Platform	In-House Financing	Employer/Com pany	Non-Stock Savings and Loan Association	Cooperative
0.00	0.1	-	0.1	0.02	-	0.7	-	0.1
0.01-4.99	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.05	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6
5.00-9.99	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.12	0.9
10.00-29.99	0.8	1.00	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.16	1.27
30.00-49.99	0.02	0.2	0.05	0.03	-	0.1	-	-
At least 50.00	0.1	0.02	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Unspecified	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	6.1	10.8	8.5	28.7	3.8	5.1	3.7	12.7
Median	4.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	7.0

Interest Rate	Microfinance NGO	Non- Microfinance NGO	Individual Money Lender	Family/ Relatives	Friends/ Colleagues/ Neighbors	Others	Unspecified
0.00	0.8	-	0.2	5.6	9.5	0.2	0.1
0.01-4.99	1.9	-	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.1
5.00-9.99	1.7	-	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.01	-
10.00-29.99	2.4	-	9.5	1.4	4.7	-	0.1
30.00-49.99	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.02	-	0.1
At least 50.00	-	0.01	0.6	0.1	1.0	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	0.3	1.3	-	0.1
Average	8.6	60.0	19.8	3.6	14.9	0.9	9.2
Median	5.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

\* Cell percentage, among all other loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-9a

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Payment Status, by Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule, and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	6.8	3.6	7.3	9.4	4.7	11.0	1.7	3.9
Less than 3	4.8	2.2	5.2	7.9	1.8	8.4	1.0	1.1
3-6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.6	0.7	1.8
7-12	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.3
13-24	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.7
On Schedule/Due Date	66.4	68.4	66.1	67.6	64.2	62.9	65.9	78.3
Behind Schedule/Due Date	6.5	11.6	5.8	7.3	3.9	7.4	1.8	7.4
Less than 3 months	3.0	4.6	2.8	3.6	1.9	3.8	0.3	3.9
3-6	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.1	3.5
7-12	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	-
13-24	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	-	-
25-60	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	-
61-120	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	-	-
Unspecified	0.02	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	20.3	16.4	20.9	15.8	27.2	18.7	30.6	10.4

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-9b

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Payment Status, by Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule, and by Type of Other Loan**  
in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Less than 3	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.01	0.1
3-6	0.9	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	0.04
7-12	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
13-24	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
On Schedule/Due Date	22.2	15.9	6.7	2.2	2.8	3.5
Behind Schedule/Due Date	1.1	1.2	0.7	-	0.4	0.6
Less than 3 months	0.6	0.4	0.3	-	0.2	0.2
3-6	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.01	0.1
7-12	0.04	0.1	0.04	-	-	0.1
13-24	0.03	0.2	-	-	-	0.1
25-60	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2	-
61-120	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.1
Payment Status / Number of Months Ahead of or Behind Schedule	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.03	0.3
Less than 3	0.02	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
3-6	0.03	0.1	0.02	-	0.03	0.1
7-12	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
13-24	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
On Schedule/Due Date	1.1	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	7.6
Behind Schedule/Due Date	0.5	0.2	0.2	-	-	1.5
Less than 3 months	0.2	0.03	-	-	-	1.1
3-6	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.3
7-12	0.02	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
13-24	0.05	0.1	-	-	-	0.04
25-60	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.02
61-120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
No set/agreed upon amortization schedule	2.5	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.02	9.7

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-10a

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Remaining Balance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Remaining Balance of Other Loans of PEUs by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Remaining Balance	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR					
				Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
5,000 and Below	50.2	52.1	49.9	47.7	52.7	51.2	50.9	43.5	
5,001-10,000	16.0	17.9	15.8	18.6	12.3	17.6	10.2	19.4	
10,001-30,000	21.7	24.1	21.3	21.5	21.0	20.5	24.2	18.8	
30,001-50,000	3.9	2.6	4.1	3.2	5.2	2.2	5.8	8.2	
50,001-100,000	4.7	2.1	5.1	6.6	3.3	6.5	2.9	4.4	
Above 100,000	3.4	1.2	3.7	2.4	5.4	2.1	6.0	5.7	
Average	18,854.68	14,514.58	19,462.09	17,670.87	21,672.13	16,151.63	22,368.94	26,293.92	
Median	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-10b

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Remaining Balance and by Type of Other Loan; and Average and Median Remaining Balance of Other Loans of PEUs by Type of Other Loan**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period						
Remaining Balance	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
5,000 and Below	11.4	5.5	3.6	3.4	1.8	1.8
5,001-10,000	6.8	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.2
10,001-30,000	6.6	5.4	2.3	0.4	1.6	1.2
30,001-50,000	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
50,001-100,000	0.7	2.0	1.0	-	0.2	-
Above 100,000	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	-
Average	16,681.20	36,367.57	26,964.56	12,229.55	18,055.93	9,170.79
Median	7,000.00	12,000.00	9,600.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	7,000.00

Remaining Balance	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
5,000 and Below	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.1	16.3
5,001-10,000	0.3	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.5
10,001-30,000	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	0.4	1.5
30,001-50,000	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.02
50,001-100,000	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.6
Above 100,000	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Average	18,031.76	14,564.78	10,965.65	1,066.33	41,927.55	6,759.75
Median	5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	24,000.00	1,000.00

\* Cell percentage, among all other loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-11a

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period									
Balance-to-Principal Ratio	PHL	NCR	All Areas	AONCR			Island Group		
				Urbanity		Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
				Urban	Rural				
0.01-10.00	4.2	3.3	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.0	3.6	3.5	
10.01-20.00	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.8	5.0	7.6	2.4	10.5	
20.01-30.00	6.9	6.1	7.0	5.7	8.7	5.0	9.7	9.2	
30.01-40.00	7.5	9.2	7.3	8.0	6.4	6.1	7.9	10.6	
40.01-50.00	12.4	13.7	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.0	12.6	16.0	
50.01-60.00	9.9	7.1	10.3	11.5	8.7	12.6	6.7	8.1	
60.01-70.00	6.8	8.3	6.6	7.9	4.9	5.7	7.5	7.9	
70.01-80.00	8.4	5.3	8.8	10.3	6.9	9.5	6.7	10.2	
80.01-90.00	5.8	6.3	5.7	4.8	6.8	5.8	5.3	6.0	
90.01-100.00	25.0	25.4	25.0	22.2	28.4	26.2	29.9	11.1	
Above 100.00	6.6	9.1	6.3	5.5	7.2	5.3	7.8	6.9	
Average	67.1	71.4	66.5	64.5	68.9	66.6	70.2	58.9	
Median	66.0	66.7	65.9	62.5	69.6	66.7	70.0	53.3	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.A4-11b

**Distribution of Other Loans of PEUs, by Balance-to-Principal Ratio and by Type of Other Loan; and Average and Median Balance-to-Principal Ratio, by Type of Other Loan**

in percent; as of survey data collection period						
Balance-to-Principal Ratio	All-purpose/ Multipurpose Loan	Salary Loan	Personal Loan	Educational Loan	Agricultural Production Loan	Calamity Loan
0.01-10.00	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
10.01-30.00	3.8	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
30.01-50.00	5.4	4.9	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0
Above 50.00	17.4	10.4	5.8	1.9	3.3	2.0
Average	64.9	59.4	62.3	58.7	77.8	53.8
Median	60.0	55.0	60.0	50.0	100.0	46.7

Balance-to-Principal Ratio	Medical Loan	Emergency Loan	AEFEG Loan	Non-Cash Loan	Travel Loan	Other Loans
0.01-10.00	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
10.01-30.00	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.04	0.01	1.4
30.01-50.00	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.03	2.7
Above 50.00	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	14.6
Average	72.1	55.1	64.7	82.5	55.8	82.5
Median	80.0	40.0	50.0	100.0	60.0	100.0

\* Cell percentage, among all other loans of PEUs

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-1

**Distribution of PEUs with Credit Card, by Number of Credit Cards Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Credit Cards, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Ownership Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
With Credit Card	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.8
Without Credit Card	98.9	97.8	99.0	98.7	99.4	98.7	99.8	99.2	99.2

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-2

**Distribution of PEUs with Credit Card, by Number of Credit Card Owned and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Credit Card, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in number, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Number	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
One	85.9	70.9	91.2	92.2	89.2	92.1	85.2	89.5	89.5
More than one	14.1	29.1	8.8	7.8	10.8	7.9	14.8	10.5	10.5
Two	10.9	17.8	8.5	7.3	10.8	7.7	14.8	9.8	9.8
Three	1.8	6.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
Four	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.7	0.7
Average	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-3

**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Credit Card and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**

in percent, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Characteristics	With Credit Card	Without Credit Card
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	30.0	43.9
Married / Common-law / Live-in	54.6	48.2
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	15.2	7.8
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	31.6	50.6
Female	68.4	49.4
<b>Age</b>		
Young Dependent (0-15 years old)	-	26.1
Youth (15-24 years old)	2.3	19.2
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	51.8	27.7
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	31.2	20.2
Elderly (65+ years old)	14.7	6.8
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>		
No Grade Completed / Some Elementary (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	7.8	34.2
Elementary Graduate / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	6.8	28.6
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	30.9	31.7
College Graduate / Postgraduate	54.5	5.4
<b>Health Status</b>		
Very Good / Good	89.0	92.1
Fair	7.3	6.0
Poor / Very Poor	3.7	1.9
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage</b>		
Without Health Insurance	24.0	52.2
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	50.4	46.4
With Private Health Insurance Only	2.9	0.2
Insurance	22.7	1.2
<b>Had Work</b>		
Yes	60.2	33.4
No	39.8	66.6
<b>Occupational Classification*</b>		
Manager	5.4	1.6
Professional	15.1	3.0
Technician and associate professional	10.2	3.2
Clerical support worker	20.5	6.3
Service and sales worker	31.1	23.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	0.1	15.9
Craft and related trades worker	2.2	12.7
Plant and machine operators and assembler	8.4	16.6
Elementary occupation	3.8	15.6
Armed forces occupation	-	0.1

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein unspecified classifications were excluded.

Table VII.B-3  
**Distribution of PEU Members, by Ownership Status of Credit Card and by Various Socioeconomic Characteristics**  
 in percent, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Characteristics	With Credit Card	Without Credit Card
<b>Class of Worker*</b>		
Worked for private establishment	65.6	36.1
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	12.6	7.4
Other salary/wage workers	8.4	23.9
Self-employed workers and employers	12.4	31.8
Unpaid/Volunteer workers	1.0	0.8
<b>Has Business</b>		
Yes	4.1	1.3
No	95.9	98.7

\* Among PEU members who worked in 2021, job information pertaining to the primary job of the PEU member

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding, except for across Occupational Classification wherein unspecified classifications were excluded.

Table VII.B-4  
**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs, by Type of Credit Card and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Principal	95.9	96.2	95.8	95.3	96.6	97.6	87.6	91.6	
Supplementary	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.4	2.4	12.4	8.4	

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VII.B-5  
**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Provider of Credit Card and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Provider	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Universal/Commercial Bank	98.8	100.0	98.2	99.4	96.0	98.1	92.5	100.0	
Non-Bank Institution	1.2	-	1.8	0.6	4.0	1.9	7.5	-	

\* Among all principal credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VII.B-6  
**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Credit Limit and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Credit Limit of Credit Cards, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Credit Limit	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
30,000 and Below	43.2	28.4	50.2	50.7	49.2	59.1	34.4	21.7	
30,001-60,000	32.5	40.9	28.6	33.8	18.9	18.0	54.4	60.7	
Above 60,000	24.3	30.7	21.2	15.5	31.8	22.9	11.2	17.7	
Average	60,508.88	77,297.35	52,570.66	44,975.21	66,643.81	54,713.90	37,029.15	48,690.89	
Median	35,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	

\* Among all principal credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-7  
**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Primary Use of Proceeds and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Credit Limit	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Purchase of basic goods	54.6	40.5	61.2	66.2	51.5	64.1	44.0	48.8	
Multiple	8.6	10.9	7.5	3.0	16.3	4.3	4.0	39.0	
Purchase of electronic gadget	6.5	10.2	4.8	5.7	3.1	5.8	-	-	
Payment of appliance and equipment	6.0	6.6	5.8	3.0	11.0	6.9	-	-	
Payment of household bills	5.8	6.4	5.5	6.3	3.9	6.3	-	2.2	
Education-related	5.4	1.7	7.1	10.8	-	4.8	29.9	10.0	
Health-related	3.7	9.8	0.8	1.2	-	1.0	-	-	
Payment of gasoline refills	2.3	3.1	1.9	0.4	4.8	2.3	-	-	
Payment of debt	1.7	3.8	0.7	0.4	1.3	-	9.6	-	
Repair of vehicle	1.4	-	2.0	-	6.0	2.5	-	-	
Business startup and expansion	1.2	-	1.7	2.0	1.2	2.1	-	-	
Travel for leisure	1.1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash advance	0.9	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchase of precious objects	0.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	

\* Among all principal credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-8

**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Last Month's Bill and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Last Month's Bill on Credit Cards, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Last Month's Bill	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
20,000 and Below	52.3	48.0	54.3	57.7	48.1	63.1	85.9	14.6
Above 20,000	24.2	34.6	19.3	14.3	28.4	20.0	14.1	17.9
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	2.7
Not Applicable	23.1	17.4	25.8	27.1	23.4	16.9	-	64.8
Average	20,745.86	26,937.75	17,459.64	15,107.19	21,559.00	16,835.14	10,739.70	28,448.78
Median	11,000.00	18,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	16,086.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	27,000.00

\* Among all principal credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-9

**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Payment Status and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Payment Status	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Ahead of Schedule/Due Date	9.7	10.0	9.5	7.4	13.4	8.8	37.3	5.3
On Schedule/Due Date	66.9	72.7	64.1	65.4	61.7	74.3	53.1	29.9
Behind Schedule/Due Date	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.9	-	6.3	-
Not Applicable	23.1	16.9	26.0	27.1	23.9	16.9	3.4	64.8

\* Among all principal credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-10

**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Last Month's Payment and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Last Month's Payment on Credit Cards, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Last Month's Payment	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5,000 and Below	47.6	48.3	47.3	52.4	37.7	54.8	78.4	12.1
Above 5,000	28.9	34.3	26.3	19.6	38.8	28.3	21.6	20.4
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	2.7
Not Applicable	23.1	17.4	25.8	27.1	23.4	16.9	-	64.8
Average	9,128.09	9,519.14	8,920.55	6,050.30	13,922.21	8,844.05	6,360.62	11,608.55
Median	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,500.00	2,800.00	8,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00

\* Among all credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-11

**Distribution of Credit Cards of PEUs,\* by Remaining Balance and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Remaining Balance on Credit Cards, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Remaining Balance	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
5000 and Below	47.0	41.2	49.7	50.2	48.9	59.0	79.7	8.5
0	47.0	41.2	49.7	50.2	48.9	59.0	79.7	8.5
1-5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 5,000	29.5	41.4	23.9	21.8	27.6	24.1	20.3	24.0
5,001-10,000	6.1	7.5	5.4	4.6	7.0	6.9	6.3	-
10,001-15,000	5.1	7.1	4.1	2.9	6.3	2.7	3.7	9.3
15,001-20,000	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.0	8.4	6.6	-	3.2
20,001-25,000	3.1	3.6	2.9	4.5	-	2.9	3.3	3.1
25,001-30,000	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.4	0.5	3.8	3.7	-
30,001-50,000	4.0	8.7	1.7	-	4.9	-	-	8.4
Above 50,000	2.6	5.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.3	3.4	-
Unspecified	0.4	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	2.7
Not Applicable	23.1	17.4	25.8	27.1	23.4	16.9	-	64.8
Average	12,506.62	17,880.60	9,654.50	9,697.04	9,580.37	8,609.35	6,806.96	21,556.46
Median	5,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	14,500.00

\* Among all credit cards owned by the PEU members.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-12

**Distribution of Respondents by Opinion About Credit, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Opinion About Credit	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Good idea	12.0	8.7	12.5	10.3	14.5	11.9	13.5	13.1
Good in some ways, bad in others	45.0	47.4	44.6	50.1	39.9	47.2	39.9	43.3
Bad idea	42.2	43.8	41.9	39.0	44.5	40.6	46.2	41.1
Unspecified	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	2.4

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.B-13  
**Distribution of Respondents by Opinion on Reasons for Borrowing Money, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Reason for Borrowing Money and Its Acceptability	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
<b>a. Cover the expenses of a vacation trip</b>								
Acceptable	7.4	7.9	7.4	8.0	6.8	6.0	8.8	8.8
Not acceptable	92.6	92.1	92.6	92.0	93.2	94.0	91.2	91.2
<b>b. Cover living expenses when income is cut</b>								
Acceptable	37.8	34.4	38.4	39.9	37.1	31.9	48.1	43.2
Not acceptable	62.2	65.6	61.6	60.1	62.9	68.1	51.9	56.8
<b>c. Finance the purchase of a car</b>								
Acceptable	12.9	14.9	12.6	13.8	11.7	13.6	9.5	13.4
Not acceptable	87.1	85.1	87.4	86.2	88.3	86.4	90.5	86.6
<b>d. Finance educational expenses</b>								
Acceptable	50.3	47.6	50.8	51.5	50.1	44.1	61.7	54.9
Not acceptable	49.7	52.4	49.2	48.5	49.9	55.9	38.3	45.1
<b>e. Purchase of house and lot</b>								
Acceptable	27.3	33.5	26.4	29.9	23.3	27.8	22.4	27.0
Not acceptable	72.7	66.5	73.6	70.1	76.7	72.2	77.6	73.0
<b>f. Construction of housing unit only</b>								
Acceptable	27.8	26.7	28.0	30.3	25.9	28.0	29.6	26.5
Not acceptable	72.2	73.3	72.0	69.7	74.1	72.0	70.4	73.5
<b>g. Purchase of lot and construction of housing unit</b>								
Acceptable	27.4	28.3	27.3	30.7	24.3	28.2	24.1	28.0
Not acceptable	72.6	71.7	72.7	69.3	75.7	71.8	75.9	72.0
<b>h. Purchase of lot only</b>								
Acceptable	25.2	26.4	25.0	27.5	22.9	25.5	20.6	27.8
Not acceptable	74.8	73.6	75.0	72.5	77.1	74.5	79.4	72.2
<b>i. Renovation/improvement of housing unit</b>								
Acceptable	34.4	33.3	34.6	36.7	32.7	31.8	43.0	33.0
Not acceptable	65.6	66.7	65.4	63.3	67.3	68.2	57.0	67.0
<b>j. Repair of vehicle</b>								
Acceptable	15.1	15.8	15.0	16.3	13.9	15.3	12.8	16.1
Not acceptable	84.9	84.2	85.0	83.7	86.1	84.7	87.2	83.9
<b>k. Business startup/expansion (non-agriculture-related)</b>								
Acceptable	39.7	40.2	39.7	42.6	37.1	38.0	41.3	41.7
Not acceptable	60.3	59.8	60.3	57.4	62.9	62.0	58.7	58.3
<b>l. Agriculture-related (e.g., purchase of farm parcel, farm operations)</b>								
Acceptable	31.0	24.3	32.0	30.0	33.7	28.5	36.1	35.6
Not acceptable	69.0	75.7	68.0	70.0	66.3	71.5	63.9	64.4
<b>m. Health-related (e.g., hospitalization, medicines, laboratory fees)</b>								
Acceptable	56.6	59.1	56.2	57.7	54.9	47.6	68.3	63.3
Not acceptable	43.4	40.9	43.8	42.3	45.1	52.4	31.7	36.7
<b>n. Work abroad</b>								
Acceptable	23.3	28.6	22.5	25.0	20.3	21.1	23.7	24.2
Not acceptable	76.7	71.4	77.5	75.0	79.7	78.9	76.3	75.8
<b>o. Investment in financial asset</b>								
Acceptable	20.6	22.7	20.3	22.9	18.1	18.7	19.4	24.4
Not acceptable	79.4	77.3	79.7	77.1	81.9	81.3	80.6	75.6
<b>p. Funds for special occasion/event (e.g., wedding)</b>								
Acceptable	11.7	11.5	11.7	12.7	10.9	10.0	11.3	15.5
Not acceptable	88.3	88.5	88.3	87.3	89.1	90.0	88.7	84.5
<b>q. Purchase of appliances, equipment, furniture, or electronic gadget)</b>								
Acceptable	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.4	13.5	11.3	14.3	18.7
Not acceptable	86.1	86.3	86.1	85.6	86.5	88.7	85.7	81.3
<b>r. Payment of household bills (e.g., rent, electricity, water, telephone, internet)</b>								
Acceptable	35.0	44.0	33.7	35.6	32.0	27.4	41.2	39.9
Not acceptable	65.0	56.0	66.3	64.4	68.0	72.6	58.8	60.1
<b>s. Payment of other debts</b>								
Acceptable	17.9	17.0	18.1	20.0	16.4	13.3	21.9	24.3
Not acceptable	82.1	83.0	81.9	80.0	83.6	86.7	78.1	75.7

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VII.C-1  
**Distribution of PEUs with Other Past Due Bill, by Type of Bill and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Type of Bill	PHL	NCR	AONCR					
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group		
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Electricity	14.7	12.8	15.0	15.8	14.3	12.1	19.9	16.6
Water	5.6	9.0	5.1	6.3	4.1	3.7	6.6	6.6
Rent	1.2	4.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
Others	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Internet	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Telephone / Mobile Phone Line	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Cable	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.1	0.03
Tax Declaration on Real Estate	0.03	-	0.04	0.00	0.1	0.03	0.1	-
None	83.6	83.5	83.6	82.4	84.7	86.6	78.2	82.2

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures do not add up to 100 percent as PEUs could have more than one type of bills that were past due.

Table VII.C-2a

**Distribution of Other Past Due Bills of PEUs, by Amount and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Amount of Other Past Due Bills, by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Past Due Amount	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
500 and Below	28.7	4.7	32.5	23.6	41.4	23.2	36.5	42.2	
501-1,000	22.1	9.2	24.1	24.7	23.5	21.9	22.8	28.9	
1,001-5,000	41.6	62.2	38.5	46.1	30.8	47.3	37.4	26.2	
5,001-10,000	4.4	15.6	2.7	3.5	1.9	4.3	1.4	1.5	
10,001-50,000	2.4	7.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	-	
Above 50,000	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	
Unspecified	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	
Average	2,096.46	4,755.00	1,685.25	2,063.63	1,302.15	2,227.86	1,465.00	1,088.47	
Median	1,000.00	2,590.00	982.00	1,150.00	700.00	1,200.00	800.00	600.00	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.C-2b

**Distribution of Other Past Due Bills of PEUs, by Amount and by Type of Household Bill; and Average and Median Amount of Other Past Due Bills, by Type of Household Bill**

in percent and in Philippine pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Past Due Amount	Electricity	Water	Rent	Internet	Telephone / Mobile Phone Line	Cable	Tax Declaration on Real Estate
500 and Below	33.2	62.2	6.7	5.1	63.8	40.9	-
501-1,000	25.1	17.6	10.7	8.4	-	18.2	-
1,001-5,000	37.4	17.2	64.4	84.0	29.1	23.5	79.7
5,001-10,000	1.9	0.9	10.3	1.0	-	-	20.3
10,001-50,000	1.5	0.3	6.8	-	-	-	-
Above 50,000	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.6	7.1	17.4	-
Average	1,597.84	790.24	4,710.11	1,700.10	703.25	747.86	3,871.09
Median	1,000.00	400.00	3,000.00	1,600.00	200.00	520.00	3,000.00

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.C-3a

**Distribution of Other Past Due Bills of PEUs, by Number of Days Past Due and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Number of Days Past Due by Area/Urbanity/Island Group**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Number of Days Past Due	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
7 and below	47.1	51.6	46.2	45.2	47.2	36.5	60.4	45.8	
8-14	13.4	14.4	13.2	14.7	11.6	10.0	9.5	21.3	
15-21	9.8	9.1	9.9	12.6	7.1	9.9	6.3	13.4	
22-30	17.1	12.6	18.0	16.4	19.7	24.8	13.4	13.1	
31-60	7.4	7.0	7.5	6.8	8.3	11.2	5.2	4.8	
61-90	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	0.9	
More than 90	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.2	5.0	2.1	0.8	
Average (day)	24.5	22.0	25.0	22.8	27.4	34.4	21.5	15.3	
Median (day)	10.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	5.0	8.0	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.C-3b

**Distribution of Other Past Due Bills of PEUs, by Number of Days Past Due and by Type of Household Bill; and Average and Median Number of Days Past Due by Type of Household Bill**

in percent; as of survey data collection period

Number of Days Past Due	Electricity	Water	Rent	Internet	Telephone / Mobile Phone Line	Cable	Tax Declaration on Real Estate
7 and below	47.2	48.5	35.2	64.6	4.7	22.2	-
8-14	12.3	15.8	16.2	12.1	16.6	57.5	-
15-21	9.6	10.3	13.8	3.7	-	-	-
22-30	18.3	14.5	15.6	10.7	53.5	17.6	-
31-60	7.7	6.6	8.4	5.5	25.2	2.6	-
61-90	2.4	1.4	6.2	0.5	-	-	-
More than 90	2.6	2.9	4.6	3.0	-	-	100.0
Average (day)	21.8	20.7	46.4	13.7	30.7	15.1	1,227.5
Median (day)	10.0	8.0	14.0	5.0	30.0	14.0	1,116.0

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.D-1  
**Distribution of PEUs, by Net Worth and by Area/Urbanity/Island Group; and Average and Median Net Worth of PEUs, by Urbanity and by Island Group**  
 in percent and Philippine Pesos, respectively; as of survey data collection period

Net Worth (P)	PHL	NCR	AONCR						
			All Areas	Urbanity		Island Group			
				Urban	Rural	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	
Negative or zero net worth	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.4	
1-5,000	5.8	7.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	4.0	6.6	
5,001-10,000	5.5	9.1	4.9	5.3	4.6	6.3	3.0	3.8	
10,001-25,000	9.3	16.9	8.1	9.2	7.2	9.0	7.6	6.8	
25,001-50,000	9.0	11.0	8.7	9.2	8.2	8.0	11.1	7.9	
50,001-100,000	13.6	10.6	14.1	12.5	15.5	11.2	20.0	15.0	
100,001-300,000	26.1	16.2	27.6	26.5	28.6	24.5	27.8	33.7	
300,001-450,000	7.3	5.8	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.5	5.1	7.6	
450,001-1,000,000	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.5	9.5	9.9	
1,000,001-1,700,000	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.9	6.1	4.1	
1,700,001-3,000,000	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.8	2.8	4.5	2.4	1.4	
3,000,001-4,000,000	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	
Above 4,000,000	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	
Unspecified	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	
Average (P)	435,345.85	442,919.50	434,185.72	458,494.00	412,924.16	527,157.38	381,150.22	292,344.25	
Median (P)	120,200.00	66,600.00	129,400.00	127,600.00	130,198.00	150,000.00	104,700.00	131,500.00	

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.  
 Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VII.D-2  
**Distribution of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Net Worth Decile**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Characteristics	Bottom 30 Percent			Middle 40 Percent			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
<b>Area by Urbanity</b>							
NCR	14.2	15.7	12.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.7
Urban AONCR	9.6	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.2	** 10.0	* 10.2
Rural AONCR	9.1	7.9	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.7
<b>Area by Island Group</b>							
NCR	14.2	15.7	12.9	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.7
Balance Luzon	9.6	10.5	9.0	9.3	8.9	** 8.9	* 9.4
Visayas	7.0	8.3	12.2	13.2	12.5	* 10.7	* 10.9
Mindanao	10.8	7.1	8.5	9.8	11.4	* 13.3	* 12.2
<b>PEU Size</b>							
1-3	8.8	9.1	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.9	10.3
4-6	10.4	10.8	10.6	** 10.7	* 11.1	10.9	10.1
7 and Over	13.1	9.8	13.5	* 15.4	* 12.3	10.3	7.9
<b>Sex of EDM</b>							
Male	11.1	10.6	10.5	** 10.0	10.3	9.8	9.9
Female	7.6	8.8	9.0	10.0	9.4	10.6	10.2
<b>Marital Status of EDM</b>							
Single	7.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.6	8.5	8.6
Married / Common-law / Live-in	10.8	10.3	10.4	** 10.6	10.6	10.6	10.3
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	7.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.1	9.6
<b>Age of EDM</b>							
Youth (15-24 years old)	15.6	16.4	* 13.6	8.7	7.2	11.0	8.0
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	12.2	11.7	** 11.9	11.9	11.0	10.0	8.7
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	8.5	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.4	11.1
Elderly (65+ years old)	6.6	5.7	6.6	6.4	7.5	8.4	11.0
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>							
<20% Dependency	7.8	9.5	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.6	12.0
20%-50% Dependency	9.9	11.0	10.1	** 10.9	11.0	11.1	9.6
>50% Dependency	14.5	8.3	12.4	10.8	8.8	* 7.9	* 7.2
<b>Highest Educational Attainment of EDM</b>							
No Grade Completed / Elementary / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	12.6	10.2	10.7	** 11.3	** 11.4	10.9	10.2
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	8.4	11.0	* 10.4	9.0	9.5	9.7	10.3
College Graduate / Postgraduate	2.8	2.9	3.2	7.7	3.9	6.5	7.0
<b>Health Status of EDM</b>							
Very Good / Good	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.9
Fair	9.2	6.9	9.1	8.1	10.3	10.6	11.1
Poor / Very Poor	9.7	4.5	7.9	11.9	9.8	6.1	10.3
<b>Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM</b>							
Without Health Insurance	14.0	13.5	10.5	** 9.4	11.0	9.7	10.1
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	7.1	7.3	9.9	10.8	9.3	** 10.2	** 10.1
With Private Health Insurance Only	2.5	-	13.7	-	13.8	1.9	14.1
Insurance	0.8	2.3	2.3	6.5	5.5	9.5	5.6
<b>Major Income Group</b>							
Bottom 30%	14.4	12.3	11.6	* 12.6	* 10.6	9.9	7.7
Middle 40%	10.7	10.7	10.5	** 10.1	11.2	10.5	11.2
Top 30%	4.7	6.8	7.8	7.3	7.8	9.5	10.7

<sup>1</sup> Row percentages, or percentages across per capita net worth deciles

Two asterisks (\*\*), one asterisk (\*), and no asterisk before the estimate figure indicates strong, moderate, and no or weak correlation, respectively, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

Table VII.D-2 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Net Worth Decile**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Characteristics	Bottom 30 Percent			Middle 40 Percent			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
Primary Income Source							
Employment	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.9	10.0
Entrepreneurial	1.2	2.7	7.8	8.5	7.5	13.5	13.3
Other Sources	7.3	5.3	5.8	7.4	5.2	8.8	7.8
Multiple	-	-	5.1	-	-	3.1	13.7
Major Expenditure Group							
Bottom 30%	14.4	11.5	12.4	13.7	11.2	10.3	7.9
Middle 40%	11.4	11.1	10.3	** 9.7	11.0	10.8	10.9
Top 30%	3.8	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.4	8.6	10.9
Ownership Status of Principal Residence							
Owner	2.0	3.5	7.0	9.8	** 11.2	* 12.2	* 13.1
Renter/Leaser	20.6	26.1	18.1	11.6	8.9	6.2	4.1
Neither Owns nor Rents	** 33.3	** 24.5	16.2	10.1	6.2	4.0	2.0
Unspecified	70.2	17.2	1.9	-	-	10.7	-
Characteristics	Top 30 Percent						
	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth				
Area by Urbanity							
NCR	8.0	8.9	10.4				
Urban AONCR	10.2	9.4	10.3				
Rural AONCR	10.4	10.9	9.6				
Area by Island Group							
NCR	8.0	8.9	10.4				
Balance Luzon	10.4	11.4	12.6				
Visayas	7.9	8.8	8.4				
Mindanao	12.1	8.9	5.9				
PEU Size							
1-3	10.8	* 12.0	15.6				
4-6	9.7	9.1	6.6				
7 and Over	8.1	6.3	3.3				
Sex of EDM							
Male	9.7	9.3	8.9				
Female	10.6	* 11.5	12.4				
Marital Status of EDM							
Single	11.2	12.3	17.5				
Married / Common-law / Live-in	9.6	8.9	7.8				
Widowed / Divorced / Separated / Annulled	10.8	13.6	14.6				
Age of EDM							
Youth (15-24 years old)	9.5	3.8	6.3				
Young Adult (25-44 years old)	8.1	7.7	6.7				
Middle-Aged Adult (45-64 years old)	11.5	10.6	10.7				
Elderly (65+ years old)	11.1	17.0	19.6				
Age Dependency Ratio							
<20% Dependency	11.8	10.7	12.4				
20%-50% Dependency	9.6	9.2	7.7				
>50% Dependency	7.5	11.0	11.6				
Highest Educational Attainment of EDM							
No Grade Completed / Elementary / Some High School (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	9.8	7.5	5.4				
High School Graduate / Post-Secondary / Some College (including ALS/IPED/SPED/Madrasah)	10.1	10.6	10.8				
College Graduate / Postgraduate	10.7	21.5	33.7				
Health Status of EDM							
Very Good / Good	10.0	9.7	9.6				
Fair	10.8	11.2	12.7				
Poor / Very Poor	8.1	16.4	15.3				
Status of Health Insurance Coverage of EDM							
Without Health Insurance	8.9	7.2	5.6				
With PhilHealth Insurance Only	11.0	11.9	12.4				
With Private Health Insurance Only	4.1	19.3	* 30.5				
Insurance	10.5	19.5	37.5				
Major Income Group							
Bottom 30%	7.3	6.9	6.7				
Middle 40%	9.8	8.7	6.8				
Top 30%	12.9	14.8	17.6				
Primary Income Source							
Employment	10.0	9.4	8.1				
Entrepreneurial	9.1	** 12.3	24.2				
Other Sources	10.5	16.1	25.9				
Multiple	41.2	20.0	* 16.9				
Major Expenditure Group							
Bottom 30%	7.7	6.7	4.2				
Middle 40%	9.4	9.2	6.2				
Top 30%	13.2	14.5	20.7				

<sup>1</sup> Row percentages, or percentages across per capita net worth deciles.

Two asterisks (\*\*), one asterisk (\*), and no asterisk before the estimate figure indicates strong, moderate, and no or weak correlation, respectively, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.D-2 (cont'd)  
**Distribution of PEUs,<sup>1</sup> by Socioeconomic Characteristics and by Per Capita Net Worth Decile**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Characteristics	Top 30 Percent		
	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth
<b>Ownership Status of Principal Residence</b>			
Owner	** 13.6	13.8	13.9
Renter/Leaser	1.9	1.4	1.1
Neither Owns nor Rents	1.7	1.2	0.9
Unspecified	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Row percentages, or percentages across per capita net worth deciles.

Two asterisks (\*\*), one asterisk (\*), and no asterisk before the estimate figure indicates strong, moderate, and no or weak correlation, respectively, based on the Multiple Correspondence Analysis.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table VII.D-3  
**Average Value of Asset and Liability Components of PEUs, by Asset and Liability Component and by Per Capita Major Net Worth Decile Group**  
 in Philippine pesos; as of survey data collection period

Balance Sheet Component	PHL	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>443,225.63</b>	<b>22,562.43</b>	<b>158,076.08</b>	<b>1,233,694.02</b>
<b>Total Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>402,213.42</b>	<b>19,721.89</b>	<b>142,938.12</b>	<b>1,117,638.10</b>
Principal Residence	444,282.95	27,444.09	125,115.61	899,618.79
Other Real Properties	660,866.79	26,361.60	120,550.90	822,430.22
Vehicles	83,795.28	18,090.05	39,651.26	154,204.96
Appliance and Equipment	22,292.07	9,437.41	19,590.76	38,329.03
Precious Objects	36,933.35	10,575.28	13,147.65	49,019.11
Others	11,680.80	3,264.64	11,323.19	17,974.22
<b>Business Assets</b>	<b>239,531.90</b>	<b>13,173.99</b>	<b>38,427.36</b>	<b>458,332.63</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>28,853.19</b>	<b>5,196.47</b>	<b>17,206.66</b>	<b>58,235.34</b>
Deposit Accounts	18,883.10	3,748.21	6,769.69	37,101.02
Financial Investments and Digital Currencies	4,338.13	1,219.34	3,086.13	8,712.62
Insurance and Pension	92,013.35	27,529.61	66,198.93	135,563.52
Accounts Receivables	15,643.08	4,364.00	5,924.15	33,174.52
Cash Savings at Home	5,772.24	2,720.96	4,246.38	8,362.29
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>15,646.71</b>	<b>13,347.55</b>	<b>10,368.22</b>	<b>27,140.36</b>
Credit Card Debt	18,573.70	18,891.69	27,231.71	16,355.18
Outstanding Loans	27,022.66	23,776.76	17,837.49	44,650.49
Housing Loans	95,754.68	95,137.08	52,606.93	140,011.41
Vehicle Loans	73,480.48	47,972.02	54,310.99	130,987.46
Business Loans	12,139.16	9,722.97	10,130.69	19,291.89
Other Loans	23,218.40	20,549.77	14,306.27	38,068.61
Loans of Unspecified Type	8,229.29	4,850.82	6,981.43	9,987.49
Past Due Household Bills	2,096.46	2,191.61	1,738.06	2,742.77
<b>Net Worth</b>	<b>435,345.85</b>	<b>18,534.63</b>	<b>154,552.83</b>	<b>1,226,636.44</b>

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.

Table VII.D-4  
**Average Share to Total Asset and Liability Value,\* by Asset and Liability Component and by Per Capita Major Net Worth Decile Group**  
 in percent; as of survey data collection period

Balance Sheet Component	PHL	Bottom 30%	Middle 40%	Top 30%
<b>a. Percent to Total Asset Value</b>				
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>93.0</b>
Principal Residence	50.3	16.4	58.0	73.1
Other Real Properties	3.1	0.1	1.8	7.8
Vehicles	8.1	6.4	10.9	6.1
Appliance and Equipment	24.9	58.7	15.3	4.6
Precious Objects	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Others	3.4	6.1	3.1	1.0
<b>Business Assets</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Deposit Accounts	2.2	3.6	1.9	1.3
Financial Investments and Digital Currencies	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.2
Insurance and Pension	2.7	1.7	4.0	1.8
Accounts Receivables	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2
Cash Savings at Home	1.4	2.8	1.1	0.4
<b>b. Percent to Total Liability Value</b>				
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Credit Card Debt	2.0	0.1	0.8	5.9
Outstanding Loans	49.6	46.9	48.8	53.8
Housing Loans	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.6
Vehicle Loans	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0
Business Loans	18.2	19.0	18.9	16.3
Other Loans	25.3	21.3	24.5	30.6
Loans of Unspecified Type	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.3
Past Due Household Bills	48.4	53.0	50.4	40.3

\* Among all PEUs who have nonzero total asset value and total liability value for percentage to total asset value and total liability value, respectively.

Estimates in yellow highlights have coefficients of variation (CVs) above 20 percent and must be interpreted with caution.