

Demystifying the Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA)

by

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ABSTRACT

The Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) comprises around 70 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Philippines in 2018. During the same period, HFCE has the highest contribution to GDP growth among the expenditure items. This consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on final consumption of goods and services which also includes: barter transactions; goods and services in kind; and goods and services produced and consumed by the same household. In most cases, this is also compared with the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) every three years. However, there are a lot of differences between the two conceptually and operationally.

With the current overall revision and rebasing activity of the PSA, this paper presents the improvements in the methodology in capturing the HFCE in the Philippine economy. The paper also aims to compare the conceptual and operational peculiarities of this expenditure item with FIES. Lastly, some estimation results and challenges will also be presented.

Keywords: HFCE, FIES, GDP

I. Introduction

Household, by definition, is a person or group of persons with the same living accommodation, pools resources and consume certain goods and services collectively [1]. Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) according to 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) is the expenditure of resident households on final consumption of goods and services [1]. Final consumption are goods and services used to directly satisfy human needs and wants, while on the other hand intermediate consumption is for the purpose of further production of goods and services.

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HFCE also includes expenditure on consumer goods, and estimated value of barter transactions, remuneration in kind, as well as goods and services produced and consumed by the same household (i.e., imputed rent, paid domestic staff).

Table 1. 2017 Percentage Share of Major Expenditure Items to Total GDP of ASEAN Countries, at current prices

Percentage Share to GDP	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
Households and NPISHs FCE	20.5	75.3	57.3	65.2	55.3	57.4	73.5	34.7	48.8	68.0
General government FCE	26.5	5.1	9.1	12.9	12.2	14.2	11.3	11.0	16.4	6.5
Gross capital formation	34.8	22.9	33.4	29.0	25.6	31.4	25.1	24.8	22.8	26.6
Exports of goods and services	49.6	60.8	20.4	34.3	71.4	19.4	31.0	170.1	68.2	101.6
Imports of goods and service	35.6	64.3	19.2	41.5	64.4	23.7	40.9	147.2	54.6	98.8

Source: UN data: data.un.org [2]

Final consumption of households is mostly the biggest component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) among ASEAN countries in the expenditure side. In the Philippines, HFCE is 73.5 percent of the GDP making it an essential component in the analysis of the demand. More specifically, a comprehensive estimate of the household expenditure can be useful to the monetary authority and policy-makers as household consumption growth sustains economic growth. This is useful in the assessment of the consumption patterns for economic policy planning as pointed out by Slesnick [3] that some economists consider consumption as an appropriate measure of the well-being of the household.

In the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA), data to measure the HFCE are not readily and regularly available. Several indicators are considered to estimate HFCE like output from production industries and imports of goods. On the other hand, the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) serves as the basis for the structure of expenditure items of HFCE. Currently, this survey is done every three years as a rider to the Labor Force Survey (LFS). Since this survey presents the expenditure of families on several items, its results are often compared to HFCE estimates [4].

Hence, the objective of this paper is to present the differences between HFCE and FIES. It also aims to present the improvements in the methodology in capturing the former in the Philippine economy.

II. Discussion

In this paper we will discuss some important differences between the household survey (FIES) and HFCE in the PSNA.

As mentioned, FIES is a triennial survey conducted by PSA. At present, the 2018 FIES is an eighty-page survey that asks about the expenditure by item as well as sources of income in cash and in kind, among others, of the sample of about 180,000 sample households [5]. It is a rich data source that provides detailed information on family expenditure and is organized and presented using the 2009 Philippine Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PCOICOP). Ideally, this survey is being used to generate the weights for the

consumer price index (CPI), estimation of the poverty statistics and due to the unavailability of basic information on household consumption, for the purpose of establishing the structure of HFCE in the national accounts. HFCE on the other hand is estimated by the PSA under the expenditure side of the National Income Accounts (NIA). It is released more frequently, quarterly and annually, and is following the 2008 SNA framework and recommendations.

The statistics produced from FIES refer to the characteristics of (private) households [5] and does not include persons who reside in institutions. While HFCE includes both individual and institutional households.

A household can be of any size, meaning there can be a single or one-person household. It can also be composed of related or unrelated members, so long as they reside in the same place and shares wealth and consumption [1]. In the household survey the family accounting is being used. This means that only those transactions of household members that are related by blood, marriage or adoption are included in the reporting [5].

A person can be a member of only one household; similarly, a household can be a resident in only one economy. In the 2008 SNA, a household is a resident of the economic territory if the household is maintaining or intends to maintain a dwelling in it as their principal dwelling [1]. In a more practical way, SNA recommends identifying the residency of household by the length of time spent there. Hence, the expenditure of overseas Filipino workers (OFW) abroad, provided they follow the said residency rule, is included in HFCE estimates. Whereas in FIES overseas Filipinos are excluded from the count of family members [5].

HFCE records the expenditure on final consumption² which is the value of goods and services bought and consumed immediately by the households. The value of food consumed is also recorded in the household survey but in the case of non-food items the amount paid for or the expenditure³ during the reference period is being recorded. FIES also includes the value of goods and services received by the family as gifts, assistance, or relief.

The handbook on measuring non-observed economy (NOE) by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) pointed out some limitations of household expenditure survey. One of which is that it may not cover the whole population, it often excludes persons living in institutional households, as well as the coverage of affluent households as in the case of the Philippines [4] and India [7]. Compliance by well-off sampled households is a well-known concern [8], it is common for them to refuse to participate in surveys because of opportunity costs, security and other reasons. Expenditure on certain items such as consumer durables or socially sensitive items such as alcohol and tobacco may also be less reliable [6]. Furthermore, own account producers may not be adequately represented in the survey, as well as its valuation of own consumption such as imputed rent may be inappropriate [6]. In addition, FIES records responses from the sample household based on recall which may result in underreporting or overreporting of expenditures and income.

These differences are not only observed by the Philippines. Divergence between household survey data and national accounts is a well-known problem [9]. India's private consumption expenditure estimates in the national accounts and estimates based on their household

² Consumption is the act of completely using up goods and services in the process of production or to satisfy wants and needs [1].

³ Expenditure is the value of amounts that buyers pay the sellers in exchange of goods or services that the buyer will receive [1].

consumption expenditure surveys have a widening gap at itemized level [10]. Indonesia and Thailand, among other countries, exhibit the same divergence [4].

In summary, HFCE and FIES differ especially in concept. HFCE includes the final consumption expenditure (FCE) of the following: a) resident individual and institutional households, b) residents abroad during vacation or visits, and c) the overseas Filipino workers that are still residents of the Philippines. On the other hand, FIES covers the expenditure of families in private households on food consumed and non-food items paid for as well as goods and services received in kind as support from others. Knowing these differences will aid the compiler and users of national accounts in the operational estimation of HFCE.

III. Available information on HFCE

To have a comprehensive estimate of household consumption, it needs a combination of different data sources that are the most suitable for each expenditure item [6]. These different sources are justifiable since households spend through different channels. Sensible adjustments are then done depending on the quality of the data that these sources provide. The following are the data sources of HFCE in the Philippines:

a. Survey-based data from PSA

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

FIES is the major source of information for the income and expenditure of resident individual (private) households [5]. It uses the family accounting concept that records the transactions of related members. It is classified using the 2009 PCOICOP that was patterned after the 1999 Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)⁴. This household survey is being used as a structure for the HFCE in the national accounts because of its exhaustive question on the expenditure of households.

Labor Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a nationwide quarterly survey of households to gather data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. It provides statistics on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment for the country and regions [11]. It follows the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) in classifying occupations.

Census of Population and Housing (CPH)

The 2010 CPH and its midterm update on 2015 gives information on the number of institutional households in the Philippines. Institutional population is defined as the population enumerated during a census living in large institutions, such as national prisons and penal colonies, provincial and large city jails, tuberculosis sanitarium, mental hospitals, leprosaria, military, mining

⁴ The United Nations Statistics Division is committed to the advancement of the global statistical system. The UNSD compile and disseminate global statistical information, develop standards and norms for statistical activities, and support countries' efforts to strengthen their national statistical systems.

and logging camps, etc. [12]. A person is part of the institutional household if they are living permanently in an institution, or for a very long or indefinite period of time.

Census of Philippine Business and Industries (CPBI)

The CPBI is undertaken every five years to collect and generate information on the levels, structure, performance and trends of economic activities of the formal sector of the economy [12]. The results of the CPBI serve as benchmark information in the measurement of national and regional economic growth. For HFCE, we utilize the retail trade data (sales of goods) with the assumption that the retail output is equivalent to the final consumption of the household.

b. Administrative Records

Philippine Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA)

The PTSA is compiled by the PSA based on the international recommendations for tourism statistics and tourism satellite accounts of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)⁵. In PTSA, we use the data on outbound tourism expenditure which covers the expenditures of Filipino abroad on goods and services while on vacation [12].

Number of Overseas Filipino Workers and Average Salaries

Data on the number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) and average salary per occupation from Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) was used in the estimation of the expenditure of OFWs. The number of OFWs is being adjusted such that we are only accounting for the resident workers. According to SNA, OFWs continue to be residents if they return to the Philippines after a limited period of time, i.e., less than one year, or if they intend to maintain their principal dwelling in the economic territory for at least a year [1].

Alien Employment Permit

The Alien Employment Permit (AEP)⁶, as compiled by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), shall be applied by all foreign nationals who intend to engage in gainful employment in the Philippines. Gainful employment shall refer to a state or condition that creates and employer-employee relationship between the Philippine based employer and the foreign national. The AEP shall be valid for the position and the company for which it was issued for a period of one (1) year, unless the employment contract or other modes of engagement provides otherwise, which in no case shall exceed three (3) years.

Production Statistics

Production approach indicators from the NIA of the PSA are used to estimate household consumption for some related industry such as agricultural production and recreation services. Some services such as owner-occupied dwellings [6], household appliances, articles and

⁵ The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

⁶ Department Order No. 186 Series of 2017, Revised Rules for the Issuance of Employment Permits to Foreign Nationals

equipment [13] can also be estimated using output estimates. Provided that there is a comprehensive data to further allocate the output to household and other uses.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Foreign trade statistics is compiled by PSA and is released every month. It gives information on the volume and value of Philippine trade with other countries and is an important data source for imports and exports of goods, and machinery and equipment. The estimation of HFCE also utilizes imports of goods data to account for the supplies coming from abroad which may be consumed, stocked or used in further production. This statistic is relevant especially in the commodity flow approach⁷ of estimating the household consumption.

Financial Reports

Financial records and accounts of major producers are used as an indicator in HFCE especially when there is a small number of producers of a certain good or service. Examples include institutions providing electricity, water, telecommunications, insurance companies and other financial institutions [6].

IV. Methodology

In the 2000 benchmark estimation, HFCE was estimated by adopting the 2000 Input Output level (IO)⁸ which was aligned to the COICOP. Typically, HFCE level for IO uses FIES as structure and the published HFCE level, and then it was adjusted using commodity flow approach.

The main sources of data for HFCE are household expenditure survey, retail trade statistics, production statistics, administrative data, and financial records [6]. In the on-going benchmark estimation for the overall revision and rebasing of the PSNA, the statistics being utilized is retail trade output.

Retail trade data is an important source of information on household consumption since it includes small-scale retailers. The assumption is that the sales of goods (output) from retail trade is equal to the consumption of household. However, it also includes sales to other users such as foreign employees or visitors (non-residents) [6]. Thus, retail statistics is adjusted to remove expenditure of non-residents in the domestic territory using inbound tourism expenditure from PTSA and data on alien employees from DOLE.

Retail trade output (sales of goods) was estimated using CPBI for the formal sector and the informal sector labor input method was applied. LFS gives complete coverage of labor input, therefore, the employment of retail trade from LFS is treated as the global employment. While, the employment from the establishment survey, CPBI, gives the employment of the formal sector.

⁷ Commodity flow methods use information about the supplies of goods and services from domestic production and imports, and information on the uses of these supplies in activities other than household consumption [5].

⁸ The Input Output (IO) analysis as a theoretical framework and an applied economic tool in a market economy was developed by Wassily Leontief [11]. The (IO) table has one row and one column for each sector of the economy and shows, for each pair of sectors, the amount or value of goods and services that flowed directly between them in each direction during a stated period [12].

Meanwhile, informal employment is then derived by getting the residual of the LFS and CPBI employment. The parameter output per worker of small establishments⁹ was multiplied to the derived informal employment to get the output of informal sector of retail trade. The output of small establishments was used since it is the closest indicator for the output of the informal establishments.

After getting the total retail output it is adjusted to account for the final consumption expenditure of the residents only. Inbound tourism expenditure from PTSA was used in the adjustment to deduct the expenditure of non-residents. It includes expenditure of *balik-bayans*, who are already residents abroad, expenditure of foreigners and expenditures during meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibits (MICE) here in the Philippines. Also, since, non-residents can be tourists or overseas workers, expenditure of alien employees was also deducted from the total retail output. The number of alien employees in the Philippines from DOLE was multiplied by the cost of living (COL) in the Philippines. The COL in Manila was derived using the formula of cost of living index for expatriates from Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) [16], cost of living in New York and cost of living index as of September 2019 [17]. According to ACI, expatriates are assumed to follow Western consumption patterns, gearing towards high-end and lifestyle products [16]. The result derived was forty-one (41) percent of the total compensation outflow from Net Primary Income [12]. It is said to be the expenditures of alien employees in the Philippines.

Similarly, the expenditure of residents abroad was accounted for in the estimation through the statistics on outbound tourism expenditure from PTSA and the number of OFWs and average salaries by occupation from POEA. The assumption is after deducting the percentage of remittance required¹⁰ and ten (10) percent savings the remaining amount of their compensation will be equal to their final consumption expenditure while working abroad.

Finally, the gross value added of services (i.e., recreation, ownership of dwellings, electricity, water) consumed by the household was added to the estimate since retail only covers for goods. The total output after the adjustments is the HFCE benchmark estimate for 2012 at current prices, and the structure of 2012 FIES was then used to get the level of each expenditure item under HFCE. For the time series, each of the twelve (12) item was extrapolated using the respective growth rates from the published HFCE estimate.

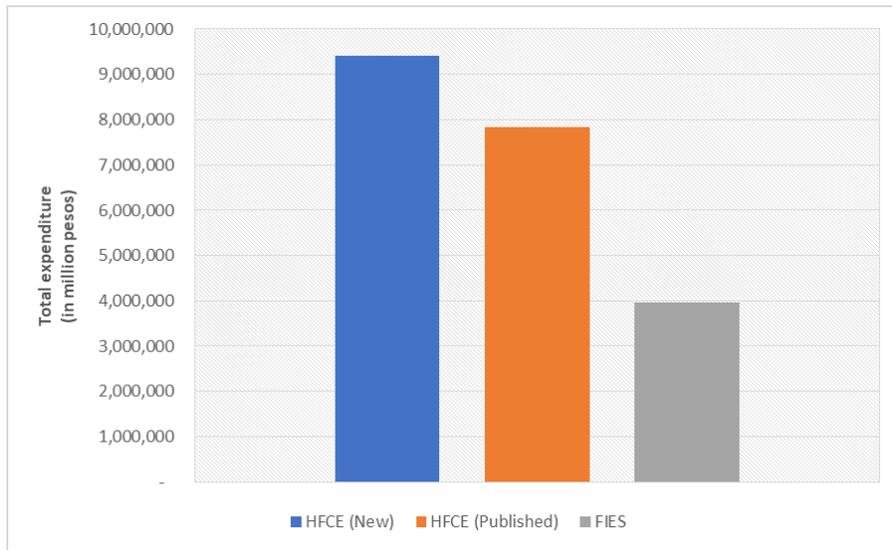
V. Preliminary Results

Based on the preliminary results, Figure 1 shows that total expenditures of HFCE and FIES have large discrepancies in levels. On the other hand, difference in levels between published and new estimates of HFCE are attributed to the improvements of the coverage and methodologies done for the overall revision and rebasing.

⁹ Small establishments are those establishments with less than 20 employees [9].

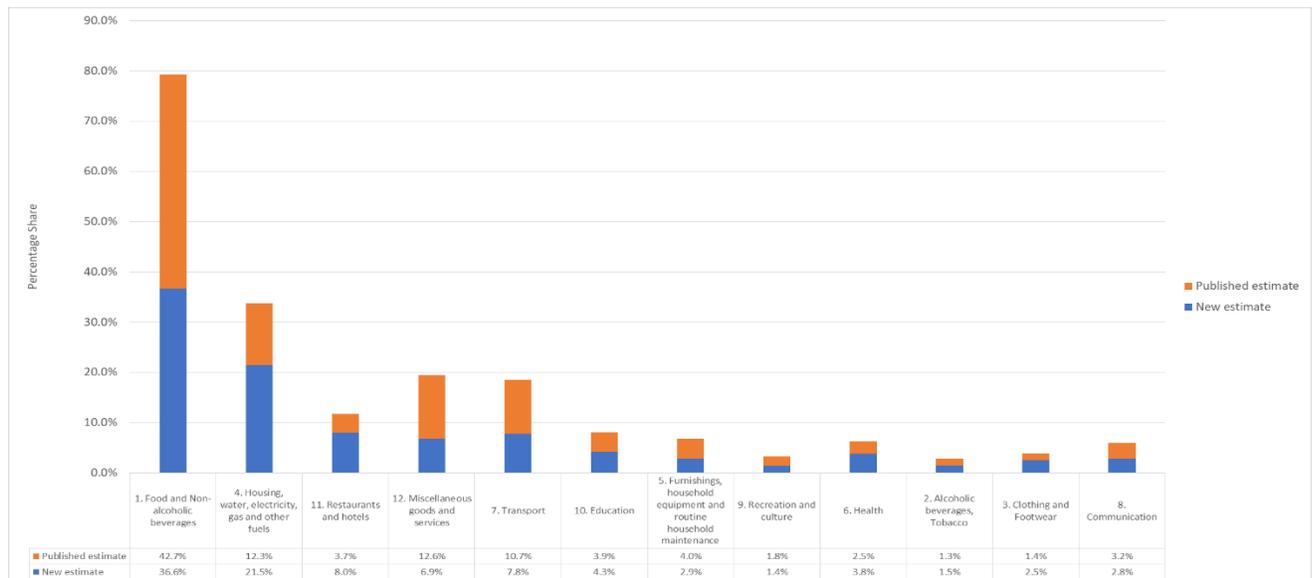
¹⁰ On the basis of [Executive Order No. 857](#) December 13, 1982 and [Executive Order No. 925](#) January 1, 1984, OFWs are required to remit a certain percentage of their compensation to their beneficiary in the Philippines.

Figure 1. 2012 Comparison of total expenditures of HFCE and FIES



Changes in percent share from the published and new estimates of HFCE is presented in Figure 2. The 2000 IO structure was used in the published estimates while 2012 FIES structure was used in the new estimates. Food and non-alcoholic beverages has the largest change in terms of percentage share, from 42.7 percent to 33.7 percent. This might be due to the change in consumption pattern of the households wherein increases in the share of Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels, Restaurants and hotels, Education and Health were observed.

Figure 2. 2012 Comparison of published and new estimates of HFCE, in percent share



Preliminary estimates of HFCE, in levels and growth rates, are shown in Figures 3 and 4. Trend of published and new estimates are the same since extrapolation method is used to estimate the annual HFCE, likewise, revisions in the growth rates are minimal.

Figure 3. HFCE at current prices, 2000 to 2018

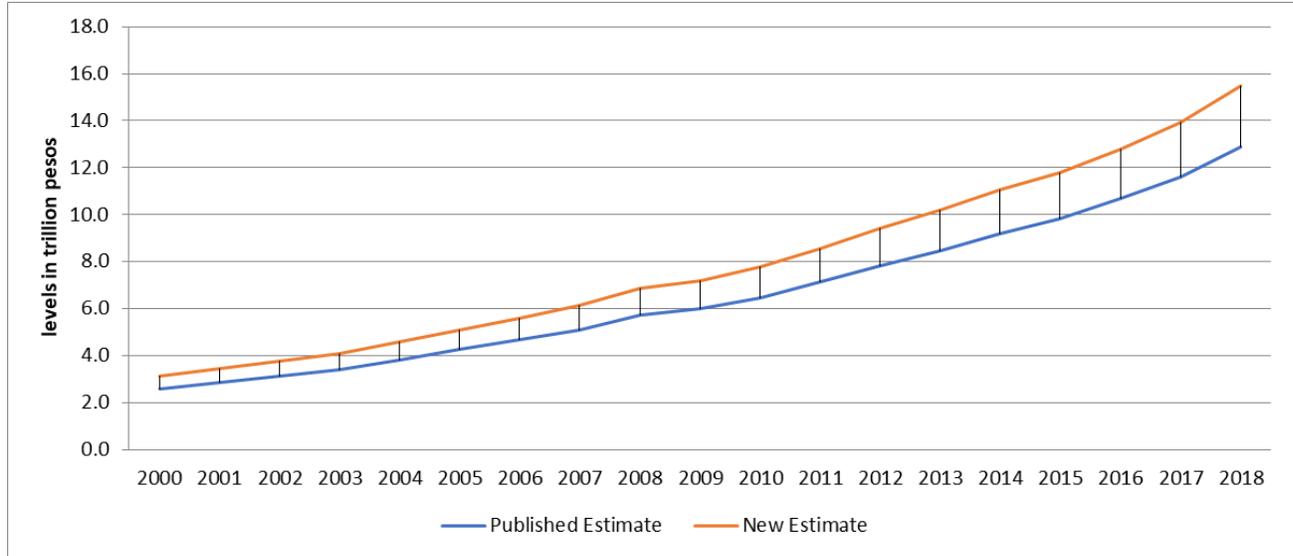
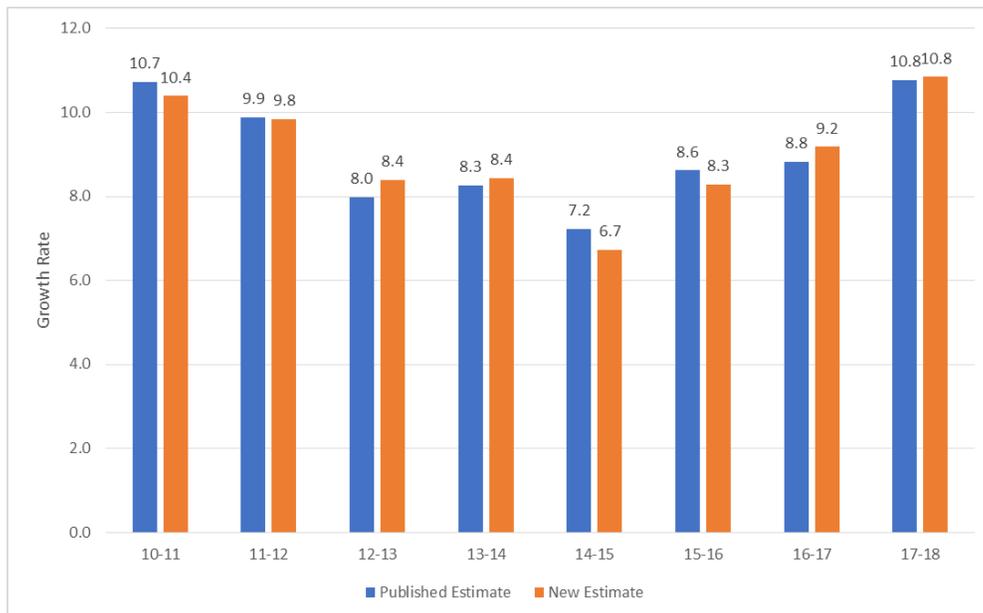


Figure 4. HFCE growth rates at current prices, 2010 to 2018



VI. Conclusion and Way Forward

Since HFCE comprises bulk of GDP, it is imperative to have a good measure of this expenditure item in the national accounts. But due to unavailability of quality and timely data to measure HFCE, quality of estimates sometimes suffers. However, addressing these data gaps through the use of a Supply and Use Table (SUT) would help make the estimates more reliable. Through this method, we can check the consistency of the HFCE estimates with the different industries where supply is coming from as well as to the other uses in the economy i.e., government spending, capital formation and exports.

Having a dependable measure of consumer spending in the PSNA will enable policy makers and planners to formulate programs that will boost economic growth and even improve the quality of life of the Filipino people. Household spending patterns might have some implications in inflation rates, importation and interest rates. Tax reforms, subsidization and improved employment rate is also a result of policies based on observed consumption patterns of the household. Hence, it is really important to have a robust estimate of the HFCE.

In this paper, it is important to note that the preliminary results use the structure of the 2012 FIES and other administrative data for the said year. The series was extrapolated using the growth rate of the published HFCE series in base year 2012. The said methodology will be replicated for 2018 estimates once updated benchmark data is available such as 2018 FIES results.

Moreover, weights from FIES is planned to be used in the years it is available (i.e. 2012, 2015, 2018) to derive a reflective time series. However, the challenge with this is bridging the year in between non-FIES years. Similarly, exploring possible indicators for the quarterly and regional non-benchmark estimation is one of the priority areas. For example, using the number of private vehicle registration to estimate vehicle purchases, and the number of students as an indicator for school fees and other educational expenses. Lastly, it is also possible to study the framework of financial social accounting matrix (FSAM), which may help in reconciling household accounts together with the regular construction of SUT.

Other things to be addressed is the harmonization of existing surveys and administrative-based information to suit the requirements of the national accounts compilation. The quality, frequency and timeliness of data provision is also necessary to generate a more reliable statistics for evidence-based policy making.

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VIII. Annex

Annex A. Comparison of Household Final Consumption Expenditure and Family Income and Expenditure Survey

<p align="center">Household Final Consumption Expenditure¹</p>	<p align="center">Family Income and Expenditure Survey²</p>
<p>HFCE includes consumption of the following:</p> <p>Institutional household is a group of persons permanently living in an institution and/or those who are expected to live in an institution indefinitely where they do have little to no autonomy of action</p> <p>Non-profit institutions serving households is a group of persons providing goods and services which are not economically significant to the household</p>	<p>The reporting unit is household, which means that the statistics emanating from this survey will refer to the characteristics of population residing in private households. Persons who reside in the institutions are not within the scope of the survey.</p>
<p>Household is a group of individuals who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth to consume certain types of goods and services</p> <p>Members may not necessarily be from the same family</p> <p>In-house domestic staff is not part of the employer's household and has no claim to the collective resources of the employer's household</p>	<p>Family members related to the household head by blood, marriage and adoption are included in the enumeration and count of the family</p> <p>Overseas Filipinos that are currently working abroad are excluded from the count of the family</p> <p>When household has two or more families, the enumeration will only include the family members of the reporting household head</p> <p>For households composed of unrelated members, for example, a group of students living together, the reporting head will be considered a single or one-person family</p>

HFCE consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on (final) consumption goods or services. This also includes the estimated value of:

- a. barter transactions;
- b. goods and services received in kind; and
- c. goods and services produced and consumed by the same household.

Family expenditures consists of the following:

- a. Value of food consumed and value of goods/services paid for (*expenses incurred or purchases made irrespective of whether these were used or not*), whether in cash or on credit, during the reference period.
- b. Value of goods and services received as gifts.
- c. Value of goods consumed from Net Share of Crops, etc., Family Sustenance Activities and Entrepreneurial Activities.
- d. Value of imputed rentals for housing.

Notes:

¹ Aligned with the 2008 System of National Accounts

² 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey Interviewer's Manual

Annex B. HFCE levels at current prices (in million pesos)

Levels (Current Prices)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HFCE	7,753,864	8,559,498	9,401,403	10,190,278	11,049,839	11,793,174	12,771,024	13,944,033	15,456,046
1. Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	2,791,818	3,145,813	3,444,678	3,711,882	3,987,726	4,264,446	4,634,478	5,034,263	5,637,927
2. Alcoholic beverages, Tobacco	126,190	131,930	145,097	158,222	181,983	197,527	220,890	226,872	258,538
3. Clothing and Footwear	206,150	219,243	235,773	253,470	276,439	278,138	276,879	286,883	289,973
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1,683,687	1,838,036	2,018,687	2,220,079	2,409,836	2,456,118	2,593,764	2,872,174	3,221,882
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	234,927	254,096	270,065	283,864	304,807	319,155	332,206	363,004	395,563
6. Health	280,499	309,701	356,801	397,890	443,972	493,170	552,471	616,027	661,760
7. Transport	626,444	674,305	733,064	782,777	871,483	969,216	1,076,252	1,160,148	1,252,220
8. Communication	235,393	240,886	265,030	283,113	295,119	320,395	332,394	344,367	363,451
9. Recreation and culture	115,372	121,520	133,939	144,760	155,750	172,552	188,099	193,286	205,863
10. Education	339,368	373,724	400,095	438,511	488,173	527,899	578,771	638,622	718,090
11. Restaurants and hotels	615,107	681,671	753,365	823,395	892,680	991,017	1,097,456	1,237,045	1,373,841
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	498,909	568,576	644,808	692,315	741,870	803,542	887,364	971,342	1,076,940

Annex C. HFCE growth rates at current prices

Growth Rate	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
HFCE	10.4	9.8	8.4	8.4	6.7	8.3	9.2	10.8
1. Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	12.7	9.5	7.8	7.4	6.9	8.7	8.6	12.0
2. Alcoholic beverages, Tobacco	4.5	10.0	9.0	15.0	8.5	11.8	2.7	14.0
3. Clothing and Footwear	6.4	7.5	7.5	9.1	0.6	(0.5)	3.6	1.1
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	9.2	9.8	10.0	8.5	1.9	5.6	10.7	12.2
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	8.2	6.3	5.1	7.4	4.7	4.1	9.3	9.0
6. Health	10.4	15.2	11.5	11.6	11.1	12.0	11.5	7.4
7. Transport	7.6	8.7	6.8	11.3	11.2	11.0	7.8	7.9
8. Communication	2.3	10.0	6.8	4.2	8.6	3.7	3.6	5.5
9. Recreation and culture	5.3	10.2	8.1	7.6	10.8	9.0	2.8	6.5
10. Education	10.1	7.1	9.6	11.3	8.1	9.6	10.3	12.4
11. Restaurants and hotels	10.8	10.5	9.3	8.4	11.0	10.7	12.7	11.1
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	14.0	13.4	7.4	7.2	8.3	10.4	9.5	10.9

Annex D. Comparison of published and new HFCE levels and share at current prices (in million pesos)

HFCE at current prices (in million pesos)	2012		Share		Difference (New-Pub)
	New	Published	New	Published	
	9,401,403	7,837,881	100.0%	100.0%	
1. Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	3,444,678	3,343,427	36.6%	42.7%	-6.0%
2. Alcoholic beverages, Tobacco	145,097	100,930	1.5%	1.3%	0.3%
3. Clothing and Footwear	235,773	108,492	2.5%	1.4%	1.1%
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2,018,687	965,753	21.5%	12.3%	9.2%
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	270,065	310,249	2.9%	4.0%	-1.1%
6. Health	356,801	199,821	3.8%	2.5%	1.2%
7. Transport	733,064	837,569	7.8%	10.7%	-2.9%
8. Communication	265,030	247,946	2.8%	3.2%	-0.3%
9. Recreation and culture	133,939	142,851	1.4%	1.8%	-0.4%
10. Education	400,095	302,772	4.3%	3.9%	0.4%
11. Restaurants and hotels	753,365	291,460	8.0%	3.7%	4.3%
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	644,808	986,611	6.9%	12.6%	-5.7%