

# GII Survey Report

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*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

## 1) Philippines, 1927 - 1928 (Academic - Institutional, Department of Rural Economics, College of Agriculture)

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Survey ID: 773

**192 households**

**Sample Duration:** 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Aim: study the standard of living of typical Filipino families in rural districts of the Philippines and to see whether the results of the study harmonise with Engle's laws. The towns of San Carlos and Balungao, province of Pangasinan, were selected. Investigation of the socio-economic conditions of typical rural inhabitants and see if whether such socio-economic conditions bear relation to their standard of living. Investigation carried out during the academic year 1927-8. It was used as material for Anselmo Agbanlog's thesis for Bachelor of Agriculture degree from the College of Agriculture. Questionnaires prepared in the Department of Rural Economics of the College. Information on incomes, expenditure, value of land, credit, size of families, education and literacy and sanitary conditions. Data secured from typical households. A total of 192 families were studied of which 117 are from San Carlos and 75 from Balungao. How these families were chosen is not specified.

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 769

Anselmo Agbanlog, 'A Study of the Standard of Living in the Towns of Balungao and San Carlos, Pangasinan', *The Philippine Agriculturalist*, Vol. 18, No. 10 (1930), pp. 581-603.

Table: Sample's Expenses by income group	GD_Philippines_19271928b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 601 (table 13)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.193016		1.431787	1.493389	2.138215
Naive:	0.1841289		1.588582	1.741015	2.765744
LN:	0.2330659		1.075219	1.069957	1.150439

Table: Sample by number of children and yearly income	GD_Philippines_19271928.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 597 (table 8)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.0975163		1.221042	1.277199	1.559513
Naive:	0.096621652851836		1.18907327689673	1.36915240094745	1.62802253196562
LN:	0.207779453017115		1.03040459173382	1.02950743036059	1.06080918346765

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

2) **Philippines, 1936 - 1937 (Academic - Institutional, School of Hygiene and Public Health of the University of the Philippines)**

Survey ID: 2015

**104 households**

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

Notes: Survey on the food consumption of 104 families in the Paco District of Manila in order to understand the diet of people. Taken from October 1936 to March 1937. No information as to how the families were selected.  
Survey taken by the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the University of the Philippines.  
Nutrition survey but some info on incomes

Ref ID: 1981

M. Gutierrez and P. Santos, 'The food consumption of 109 families in Paco district, Manila', *The Philippine Journal of Science*, Vol. LXVI, No. 4 (1938), pp. 397-416.

Table: sample divided by income per day bands	GD_Philippines_19361937.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 412 (table 12)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.3647777		3.009964	2.164297	6.514456
Naive:	0.3281596		3.020202	2.337793	7.060606
LN:	0.2880506		-1.003886	2.996129	-3.007773

*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

### 3) Philippines, 1937 - 1938 (Institute of Pacific Relations)

Survey ID: 782

**173 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Objective of the study: provide a basis for a comparative study of standards of living of various people engaged in the cane industry in the Pacific basin since the production of sugar is the most industrialised agricultural enterprise in the Philippines.

Study on wages, labour conditions and general standards of living of sugar cane plantation workers. Undertaken in practically the entire sugar territory: provinces of Occidental Negros, Iloilo, Laguna, Pampanga and Tarlac. Research carried out on almost without the notice of the planters or their representatives.

Questionnaires were filled out by the labourers themselves as much as they could but inquiries and actual investigation were done by the researcher.

The selection of 173 families covered was done at random. There were no qualifications required of the families questioned except that the wage earners were unskilled plantation workers and that the parties were willing to supply the information wanted. Workers from 34 haciendas.

Research took place in the months of August, September and the first two weeks of October 1938. Income data is annual, referring to the period June 1937-May 1938 inclusive.

Ref ID: 778

#### **I. T. Runes, *General standards of living and wages of workers in the Philippine sugar industry* (Manila: Philippine Council Institute of Pacific Relations, 1939)**

Table: Distrib of sample by income groups on text	GD_Philippines_1938.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 15
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#### ***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
<b>BL:</b>	0.0884748		1.214626	1.221243	1.483353
<b>Naive:</b>	0.076481310119992		1.14239332096475	1.21599675192854	1.38914656771799
<b>LN:</b>	0.206696813137699		1.03816846754311	1.03676519633989	1.07633693508622

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

#### 4 ) Philippines, 1938 - 1938 ( Bureau of Labor)

Survey ID: 784

##### 759 households

Notes: incomes, expenditures, housing, education, health, food prices

Survey by the Bureau of Labor of the Philippines. The Philippine study included the average monthly living costs for nine industrial labor groups in the capital city of the Islands. Four income groups were composed of the families of skilled laborers, and the other five groups, of families of unskilled laborers.

Ref ID: 780

Manila Department of Labor, 'A Study of the Social and Economic Conditions of Wage Earners' Families in the City of Manila - 1938', *Labor Bulletin*, Vol. III (1940), pp. 155-180.

Ref ID: 1924

'Cost and Standards of Living [notes]', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (1940), pp. 377-384.

Table: sample by income bands and av income    GD\_Philippines\_1938b.xlsx    Group Data    Entered    p. 382 (table 1)

##### Inequality Measures

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1590919		1.59555	1.353771	2.16001
Naive:	0.154327146023746		1.45924908424908	1.55914653278945	2.27518315018315
LN:	0.220498592881196		1.12586413586019	1.11179336107373	1.25172827172038

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

5) **Philippines, 1946 - 1946 (Department of Labor)**

Survey ID: 788

**300 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** Survey of the monthly income and expenditures of wage earners and low-income families in Manila conducted by the Department of Labor in December 1946. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics prepared the schedule for the survey and examined and compiled the returns. About 500 schedules had been accomplished. The primary requirement for eligibility to or inclusion in this survey was that the wage earner of the family be employed in gainful work. The method of sampling followed the pattern used in the survey of August 1945. This is by means of apportioning the samples according to the known characteristics of the population in the areas covered. The size of the families in Manila as of the Census of 1939 was used for this purpose. Prior to the investigation, agents were sent to the different City districts to select names of wage earners having the desired characteristics. As soon as the names of wage earners were available, 500 were apportioned among the City districts to be covered, using as basis of distribution the ratio of the population of each district to the total population of the City of Manila as of the Census of 1939. To secure representativeness, the samples were distributed in as wide an area as possible. How households were selected is not really specified. Data collected: incomes, expenditures, housing, tenure. Of the 500 schedules distributed, only the schedules accomplished for 300 families were accepted for compilation, the rest were discarded for reasons of non-eligibility of families and other defects.

Ref ID: 784

**Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 'Levels of Living of Wage Earners' Families in Manila, December 1946', *Journal of Philippine Statistics*, Vol. 3 (1947), pp. 147-181.**

Table: Sample by occupation with total income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 157-8
Table: Sample by occupation and income bands		Group Data	Relevant	p. 159-60
Table: GII composite	GD_Philippines_1946.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	

***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.3239792		1.60091	1.99663	3.196426
Naive:	0.312032422356099		1.6142	3.56281749473423	5.7511
LN:	0.254123524319596		1.14728522089833	1.1283771622047	1.29457044179666

*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

Ref ID: 1948

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**Statistical Reporter (Manila: Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, [No Date])**

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

6) Philippines, 1952 - 1953 (Philippine Council for United States Aid)

Survey ID: 1933

900 households

Sample Duration: 3 Month(s)

Notes: Cooperative research project of the Philippine Council for United States Aid and the United States of America Operations Mission to the Philippines.

Research on rural households in 9 barrios of Central Luzon between November 1952 and January 1953.

Objective: Analyse major economic and social aspects of farms and other rural industries in selected high tenancy areas of Central Luzon.

Random sample of 900 farmers and farm laborers. Data collected by members of the Rural Community Survey staff and local school teachers.

Aspects surveyed: Size of farms; Landlord-tenant relationships; income; expenses; farm capital; credit; employment; wages; levels of living.

Ref ID: 1931

Generoso F. Rivera and Robert T. McMillan, *An Economic and Social Survey of Rural Households of Central Luzon* (Manila, 1954)

Table: sample by av income and expenses by barrio GD\_Philippines\_19521953.xlsx Group Data Entered p. 73 (table 14)

***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1275024		1.294836	1.394782	1.806014
Naive:	0.125702494674808		1.31623931623931	1.49188311688311	1.96367521367521
LN:	0.211853947132186		1.0460762234881	1.04404671710677	1.0921524469762



*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

7) **Philippines, 1956 - 1957 (Bureau of the Census and Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1706

**3,959 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** The first labor force survey, named the Philippine Statistical Survey of Households (PSSH) was conducted nationwide in March 1957 for the reference year March 1956 to Feb 1957. Done roughly every five years up to at least 1971, the PSSH was the forerunner of the current Family Income and Expenditure Surveys (FIES).

Objectives: gather data on family income to study levels of living; obtain information on family expenditure which would give idea of spending patterns.

Three stage sampling.

Ref ID: 1948

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**Statistical Reporter (Manila: Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, [No Date])**

Ref ID: 1936

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**Amado A Castro, James A Storer and Augusto Cesar Corvera, *An economic survey of the Limay, Bataan area* (Quezon City: University of the Philippines, 1960)**

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1937

**The Philippine Statistical Survey of Households Bulletin. Family Income and Expenditures, 1961 (Manila: Bureau of the Census and Statistics, [No Date])**

Table: sample distrib by income class and region	GD_Philippines_19561957.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. xi (table A)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.49797		3.746649	3.083648	11.55335
Naive:	0.4827859		3.004008	3.668446	11.02004
LN:	0.3562465		1.210828	1.174119	1.421655

Table: av income by region		Group Data	Relevant	p. xii (Table b)
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Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

8) **Philippines, 1957 - 1957 (Institute of Nutrition)**

Survey ID: 1951

**196 households**

Sample Duration: 3 Month(s)

Notes: Nutrition survey carried out from February to April 1957 by the Institute of Nutrition.

Done in three provinces in Bical region and five in Central Luzon

Objectives: obtain nutritional status baseline for Filipinos; determine nutrition knowledge of people, their income and their consumption; provide basis for agricultural and food policy.

Household data obtained from Philippine Stastical Survey of Households. That is the Nutrition Survey hsehold units at each stage of sampling were sub-sampled from each stage unit of the Survey of Households. Sampling was random.

196 households considered a representative sample that conforms with established statistical procedures.

Ref ID: 1993

**Institute of Nutrition, *Nutrition Survey of 189 Households in Two Regions in the Philippines, 1957* (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1958)**

Table: households by annual income	GD_Philippines_1957.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 45 (table 5)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.4391423		3.449986	2.507702	8.651536
Naive:	0.4204337		3.004008	3.001334	9.016032
LN:	0.3302855		1.186426	1.157133	1.372853

Ref ID: 1948

**Statistical Reporter (Manila: Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, [No Date])**

*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

9) **Philippines, 1959 - 1959 (National Science Development Board)**

Survey ID: 2010

**275 households**

Sample Duration: 4 Month(s)

Notes: Re-survey of 1958 Nutrition survey of Metropolitan Manila taken between September and December 1959.

To determine seasonal differences in food and nutritional intakes and to determine if a 5 weekday dietary survey would give significantly more reliable picture of actual food intake than one of a 3 weekday duration.

Nutrition survey of the Metropolitan Manila region.

Survey of 402 families carried out for ten weeks between February and May 1958. Information on incomes comes from the 1957 income survey.

Second of a series of regional surveys planned to cover the whole of the Philippines.

Income data is for only 275 families as income was not stated in 127.

Ref ID: 2015

***Nutrition Survey of Metropolitan Manila (Manila: NSDB Printing Press, 1962)***

Table: Distrib of sample by income	GD_Philippines_1959.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 30 (table 10)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.4105145		2.750067	2.54274	6.992705
Naive:	0.3852324		2.20048	3.299992	7.261568
LN:	0.3050394		1.134851	1.118827	1.269703

Ref ID: 1948

**Statistical Reporter (Manila: Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, [No Date])**

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

10) **Philippines, 1961 - 1961 (Bureau of the Census and Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1916

**4,426 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Objectives:  
 -gather data on family income to study levels of living  
 -obtain information on family expenditure which would give idea of spending patterns.

Survey covered on sample basis all families in urban and rural areas. Cash and non-cash income was surveyed for the calendar year 1961 during April 1962

Direct interview with head of household or wife.

Sample scientifically designed.

Ref ID: 1965

**Family Income and Expenditures 1965 Series No. 22 (Manila: Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 1968)**

Table: av income by income class	GD_Philippines_1961.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. xl-xli (table K)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
<b>BL:</b>	0.510377		2.698989	3.342706	9.021927
<b>Naive:</b>	0.502666289453668		3.47323943661971	2.78264395782644	9.66478873239436
<b>LN:</b>	0.331967671833858		1.18071555519229	1.15305596203724	1.36143111038459

*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

Ref ID: 1937

***The Philippine Statistical Survey of Households Bulletin. Family Income and Expenditures, 1961*** (Manila: Bureau of the Census and Statistics, [No Date])

Table: sample distrib by income class and region		Group Data	Relevant	p. xi (table A)
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Table: av income by region		Group Data	Relevant	p. 2 (table 1)
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Ref ID: 1921

**'An Annotated Bibliography', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 108, No. 2-3 (1973), pp. 247-262.**

Ref ID: 1926

**Nobuhiko Fuwa, 'Evolution of Rural Poverty in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand', [*Researchgate unpublished*]**

*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

11) **Philippines, 1965 - 1965 (Bureau of the Census and Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1922

**5,126 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Nationwide urban and rural survey carried out by Bureau of Census and Statistics. Taken in May 1966 with the calendar year 1965 as the reference period of the data collected

Like previous 2 surveys (1956/7 and 1961), the principal objective of the survey were:

- gather data on family income to study levels of living as affected by area of residence, family size, number of family members employed, type of household, sources of income, occupation of the head of household and the degree of inequality in the distribution of total income
- obtain information on family expenditure which would give idea of spending patterns.

A total of 4,747 sample family households were interviewed, out of which 2,647 urban households found in 582 sample precincts and 2,100 rural households found in 400 sample barrios. The sample precincts and sample barrios are located in 37 cities and 489 municipalities scattered all over the country.

Data gathered refer to cash and non-cash income received and expenditures incurred by families during the calendar year 1965.

All the information reported in the income and expenditure schedules was collected through direct interviews with the head of the family household or his wife.

Ref ID: 1929

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**Bureau of the Census and Statistics, *Family Living Expenditures in the Philippines, 1965* (Manila, 1968)**

Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1965

**Family Income and Expenditures 1965 Series No. 22 (Manila: Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 1968)**

Table: GII Composite	GD_Philippines_1965.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.5099737		3.361765	2.993354	10.06295
Naive:	0.503826753511004		5.42138364779874	2.56902552204176	13.9276729559748
LN:	0.362162685974489		1.1964503956051	1.16419435049436	1.39290079121021

Table: distrib of sample by income class		Group Data	Relevant	p. XXXii-xxxiii (table A)
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Table: average income by income class		Group Data	Relevant	p. xl-xli (Table K)
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Ref ID: 1930

**Bureau of the Census and Statistics, *Family Income and Expenditures Data by Region, 1965* (Manila, 1968)**

Ref ID: 1926

**Nobuhiko Fuwa, 'Evolution of Rural Poverty in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand', [*Researchgate unpublished*]**

Ref ID: 1921

**'An Annotated Bibliography', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 108, No. 2-3 (1973), pp. 247-262.**



*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

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### **Report Stats:**

*Selection: Philippines; only surveys with inequality measures.*

**Surveys:** 11  
Reference instances: 24  
**Total Households:** 16,410