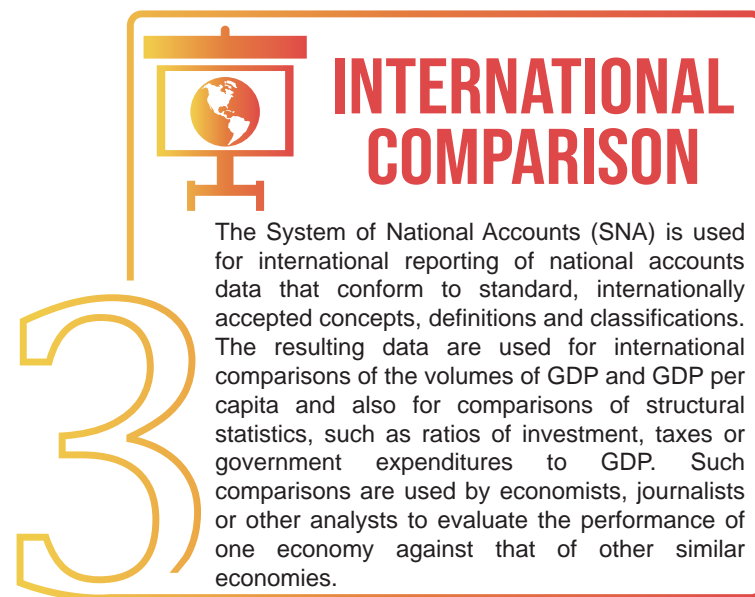
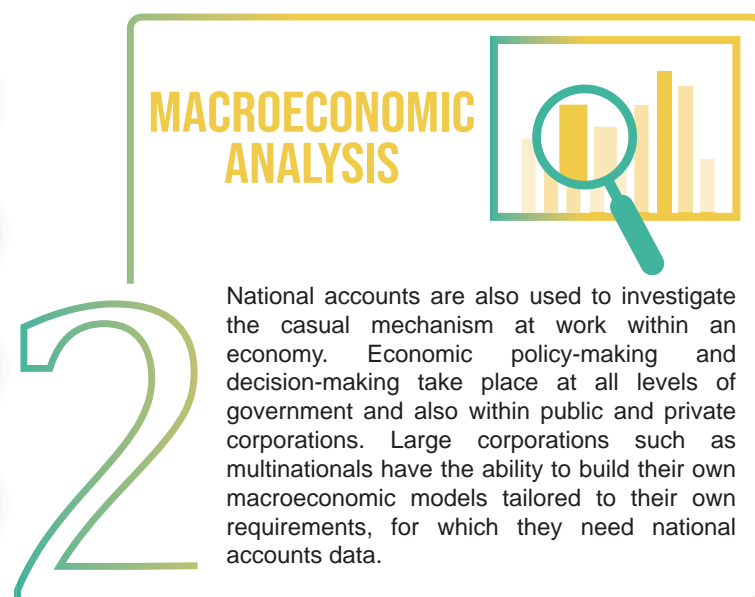
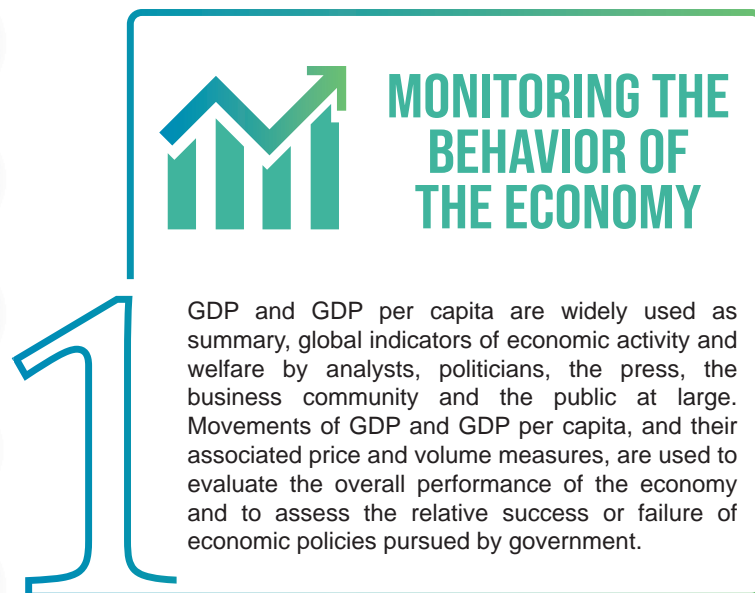


MAJOR DATA SOURCES



USES OF GDP

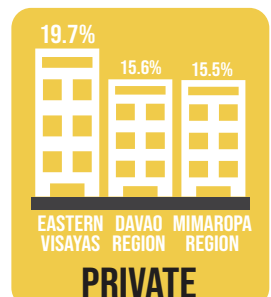
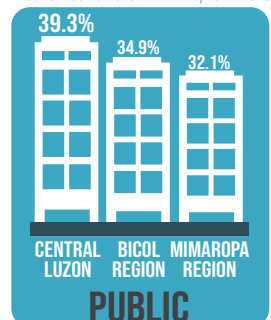
The main objective of the SNA is to provide a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting framework that can be used to create a macroeconomic database suitable for analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy.



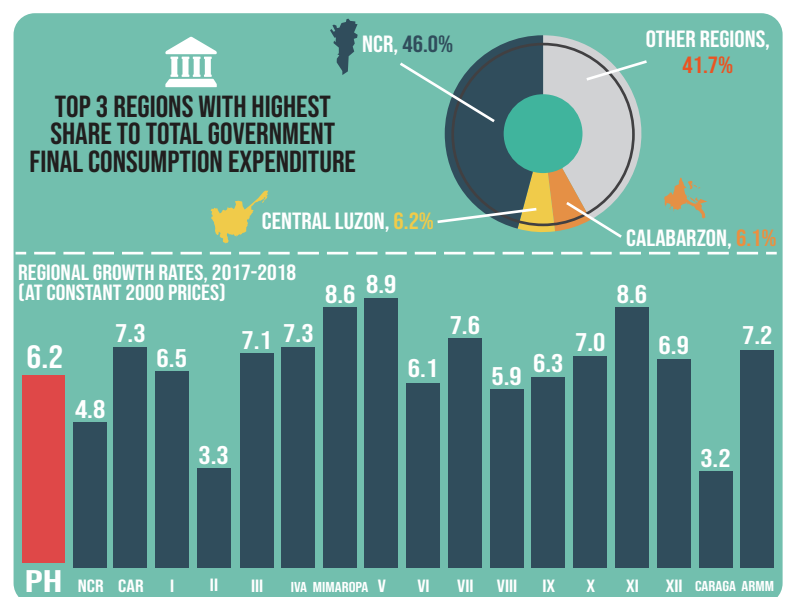
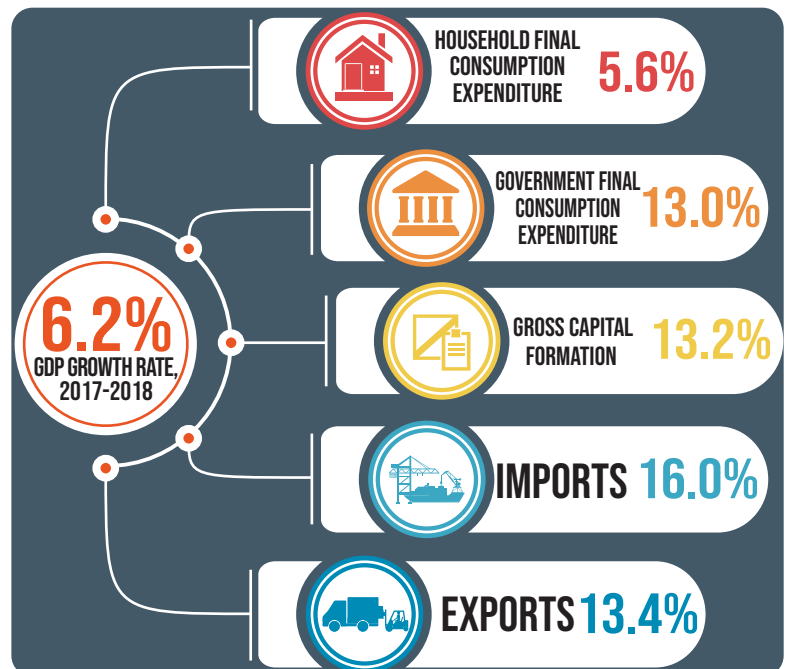
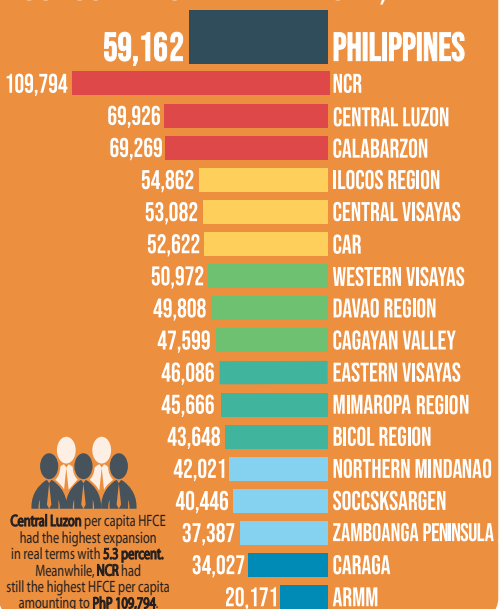
2018 GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE

Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (GRDE) is defined as the expenditure of residents of the region in the domestic territory plus their expenditures in other regions including the rest of the world.

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH HIGHEST INVESTMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION GROWTH RATES, 2017-2018



PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, IN PHP



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
SOLID · RESPONSIVE · WORLD-CLASS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

EXPENDITURE APPROACH



As of October 2019



PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
16th Floor ETON Centris Cyberpod Three
EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
Philippines 1100

www.psa.gov.ph

ead.staff@psa.gov.ph
info@psa.gov.ph

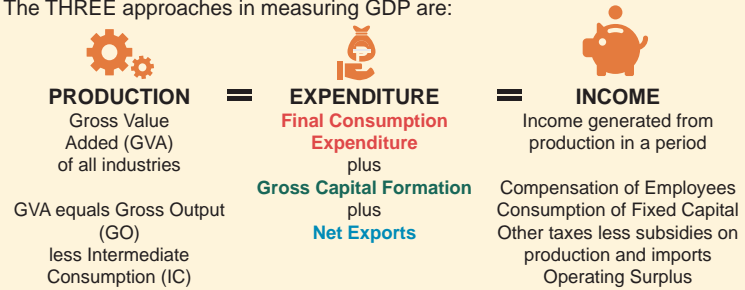
[/PhilippineStatisticsAuthority](https://www.facebook.com/PhilippineStatisticsAuthority)

[@PSAgovph](https://twitter.com/PSAgovph)

Graphics from the following websites: unsplash.com, freepik.com and flaticon.com

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) is the total value of all final goods and services produced within the economy in a given time. The THREE approaches in measuring GDP are:



FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Total final consumption in the economy is defined from expenditure side as the total value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption of goods and services incurred by resident households, resident non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and general government units.



HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Household final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on consumption of goods or services. This includes the estimated value of barter transactions, goods and services received in kind and goods and services produced and consumed by the same household.

HOUSEHOLD is defined as a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. It includes both individual and institutional households.

INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS are persons living permanently in an institution, or who may be expected to reside in an institution for a very long or indefinite period of time, are treated as belonging to a single institutional household when they have little or no autonomy of action or decision in economic matters.

Classification of Household Expenditure by Purpose



GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Government final consumption expenditure is the value of all types of output of general government, less the value of output for own account capital formation, less the value of sales of goods and services, plus the value of goods and services purchased from market producers for delivery to households free or of insignificant prices.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT is an institutional unit of legal entities established by political processes that have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units.

Classification of Functions of Government

Collective Services:

- 01 General public services
- 02 Defense
- 03 Public order and safety
- 04 Economic affairs
- 05 Environmental protection
- 06 Housing and community amenities

Individual Services:

- 07 Health
- 08 Recreation, culture and religion
- 09 Education
- 10 Social protection

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (GCF) is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets.

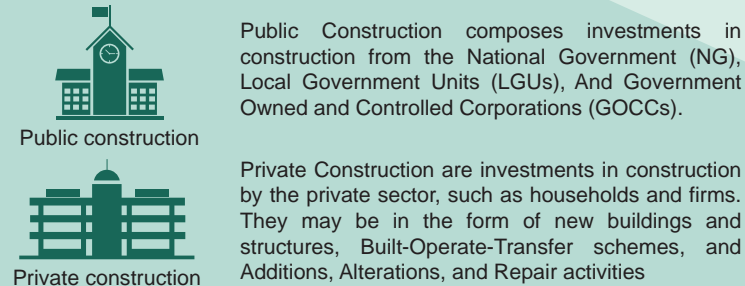


CNS CONSTRUCTION

Construction as capital formation refers to gross value or the total costs/expenditure incurred from all new construction, addition, alteration and major repair. It includes own account construction by industries and cost of installation of equipment and machines integral to the buildings. Acquisition cost of land is excluded but the transfer cost of land is included.

CONSTRUCTION refers to general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work repair, additions and alterations, erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and construction of a temporary nature.

Classification of Construction



DE DURABLE EQUIPMENT

Investment on durable equipment refers to the total costs/expenditure on the acquisition of machinery and equipment which includes costs associated in the acquisition such as dealer's margin, installation cost and custom duties and outlays on improvements and alterations that significantly increase the productivity and expected life of machinery and equipment. It excludes consumer durables, parts of machinery and equipment for repair, and small-inexpensive tools.

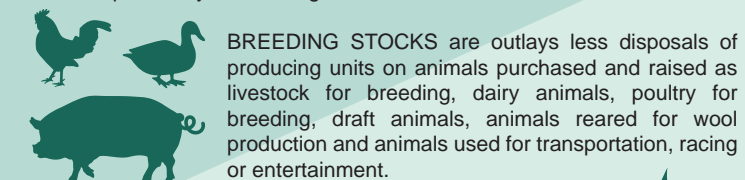
DURABLE EQUIPMENT are machinery and equipment that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than a year. It can be acquired through purchase on the market, capital transfer or through own production.

Major Types of Durable Equipment



BSOD BREEDING STOCKS AND ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT

Capital formation on breeding stocks and orchard development refers to all costs/expenditures on cultivated biological resources that cover animal resources yielding repeat products and tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products whose natural growth and regeneration are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units.



ORCHARD DEVELOPMENT consist of the value of the acquisitions less disposals of mature trees, shrubs and vines produced on own account for fruits & nuts, sap & resin and bark & leaf products. It includes all costs of investments until the tree reaches maturity and starts to yield a product.

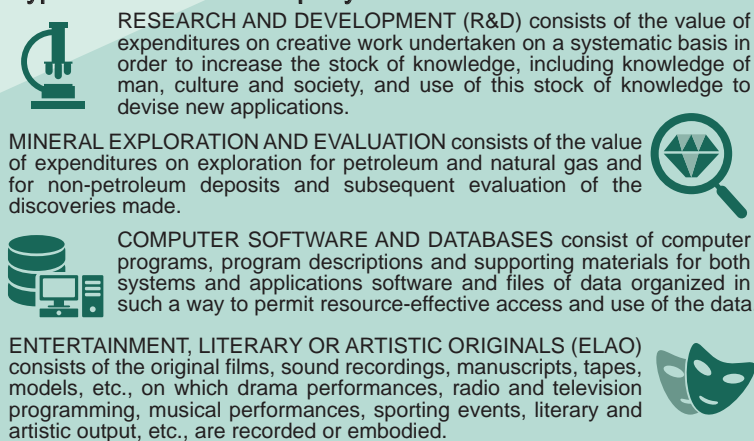


IPP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PRODUCTS

Investment on intellectual property products refers to all costs/expenditure on intangible fixed assets which are the result of research, development, investigation or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PRODUCTS' key characteristics are typically unique but reproducible, often produced on own-account, not subject to wear and tear like conventional assets and readily reproduced with minimal physical production cost.

Types of Intellectual Property Products

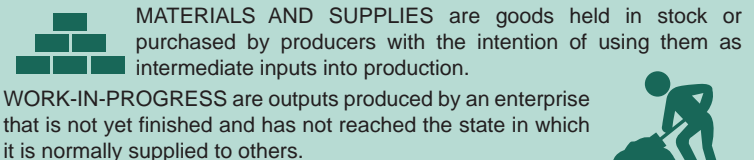


CIN CHANGES IN INVENTORIES

Changes in inventories are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and less the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories during the accounting period.

INVENTORIES are produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date.

Transactions in Inventories



FINISHED GOODS are goods produced as outputs which are ready for sale, but not yet sold and are not intended to be processed further before supplying to other institutional units.

GOODS FOR RESALE are goods acquired by enterprises (wholesalers and retailers) for the purpose of reselling them to their customers without processing further, except to make them more attractive to their customers.

MILITARY INVENTORIES are single-use items, such as ammunition, missiles, rockets, bombs, etc., delivered by weapons or weapons systems.

VALUABLES

Acquisition less disposal of valuables refers to the total costs/expenditure on the net acquisition of valuables including all costs associated with its acquisition such as cost of ownership transfer.

VALUABLES are produced goods of considerable value that are not primarily for purposes of production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time.

Types of Valuables



NET EXPORTS

Net exports is derived as the difference of total exports of goods and services and total imports of goods and services.



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS

EXPORTS OF GOODS (EOG) consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from resident to non-residents, while IMPORTS OF GOODS (IOG) consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by resident from non-residents. EOG and IOG are valued at free on board (fob) which includes the costs of transportation and insurance up to the boarder of the exporting country.

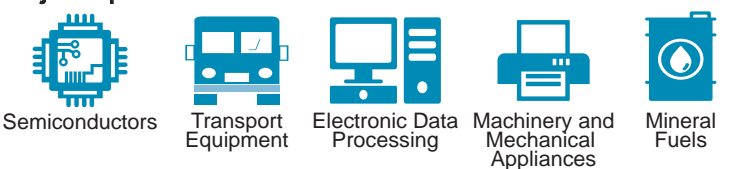
In accordance with the change of ownership principle, the following transactions are excluded:

- 1) Goods in transit;
- 2) Transportation equipment and other movable kinds of equipment which enter a country without change of ownership;
- 3) Equipment and other goods which are sent abroad for minor processing, maintenance, servicing, or repair;
- 4) Other goods which enter a country temporarily, being generally returned in their original state and without change of ownership;
- 5) Goods shipped from a country's own embassies, military bases or other enclaves which are geographically situated inside the national frontiers of another country; and
- 6) Goods on consignment lost or destroyed after crossing a frontier but change of ownership occurs.

Major Exports of Goods



Major Imports of Goods



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SERVICES

EXPORTS OF SERVICES (EOS) and IMPORTS OF SERVICES (IOS) are recorded when there is a change of economic ownership from a unit in one economy to a unit in another country. It covers transactions between residents and non-residents and also referred to as International Trade in Services. Data on services are usually obtained from payments records or surveys.

Main Components of Services

TRANSPORT is the process of carriage of people and objects from one location to another as well as related supporting and auxiliary services. Also included are postal and courier services.

INSURANCE AND PENSION SERVICES include services of providing life insurance and annuities, non-life insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions, standardized guarantees, auxiliary services to insurance, pension schemes, and standardized guarantee schemes.

TRAVEL covers goods and services for own use or as give-away after acquiring these from an economy by non-residents during visits to that economy. Travel debits cover goods and services for own use or as give-away when acquired from other economies by residents during visits to these other economies.

GOVERNMENT GOODS AND SERVICES n.i.e. cover: (a) goods and services supplied by and to enclaves, such as embassies, military bases, and international organizations; (b) goods and services acquired from the host economy by diplomats, consular staff, and military personnel located abroad and their dependents; and (c) services supplied by and to governments and not included in other categories of services.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES include: communication services, construction services, computer and information services, other business services, royalties and license fees, other personal, cultural and recreational services, maintenance and repair services provided by residents to non-residents.