



Report on Regional Economic Developments in the Philippines 2023

The first Report on Regional Economic Developments in the Philippines (RREDP) was approved by the Monetary Board and released in June 2005. The RREDP is prepared by the Department of Economic Research, in coordination with the Regional Operations, the Department of Economic Statistics, and the Department of Supervisory Analytics.

A copy of the report is available online at <http://www.bsp.gov.ph>.

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Foreword

The BSP's Report on Regional Economic Developments in the Philippines (RREDP) tracks key developments in the regions, focusing on demand and supply conditions, price developments, as well as emerging risks and outlook. The Report widens the scope of the BSP's market surveillance, adding a geographic dimension to the economic indicators that it monitors regularly. In line with the BSP's commitment to a data-driven analysis in policy decision-making, the assessment of regional trends provides a snapshot of economic conditions at a more grassroots level and serves as valuable inputs into monetary policy formulation and financial supervision.

The Report benefits from quantitative and qualitative information collected from sub-national agencies and private sector partners. It reflects the extensive stakeholder engagement of the BSP's Department of Economic Research (DER) and the Regional Economic Affairs Staff (REAS) of the BSP Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs). The maiden issue of this annual publication was approved for release by the Monetary Board in June 2005.

The Report summarizes the developments in real, fiscal, monetary, external, and financial sectors of the regions, as well as the key activities and operations of the BSP ROBs. Regional performance is primarily gauged using developments in output, prices, and employment, while selected key indicators in each of the major sectors of the economy provide details. The section on agriculture covers rice and corn, livestock, fishery, and poultry production, while the industry section discusses construction activity based on the number of building permits and housing starts. Developments in the banking system are used in the analysis of the services sector. Also included in the Report are trends in local governments' receipts and expenditures, inflation, approved investments, banking, and microfinance activities. These developments provide more granular information and help confirm the results of the business and consumer expectations surveys conducted by the BSP.

Finally, the publication of the RREDP is in line with the BSP's strategy for 2024-2029 of "Going From Strength to Strength" by fostering deeper understanding of the regional economic situation and how BSP policies potentially impact the economic environment in the regions. This will enable the BSP to formulate strategies on how it can further provide support to help ensure that economic development benefits every Filipino. ■

Technical Notes

The Report primarily uses data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) gathered by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)-Department of Economic Statistics (DES) as well as banking statistics generated by the BSP-Department of Supervisory Analytics (DSA). Discussions and analysis of the data were provided by the Department of Economic Research based on inputs provided by the BSP Economic and Financial Learning Offices of the BSP Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs). These inputs are based on discussions with the Regional Development Council offices as well as representatives from regional offices of relevant departments (e.g., Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior and Local Government, and Department of Environment and Natural Resources, among others).

All data used in this Report are on an annual basis, covering 2021-2023.

Concepts and Definitions

Source

Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production.

PSA

Approved Foreign Investments provides an analysis on investments of foreign and Filipino nationals approved by the seven investment promotion agencies (IPAs), namely: Board of Investments (BOI), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BOI-BARMM), and Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA).

PSA

Banking, Microfinance, Micro-, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSME) and Agri-Agra loans analyzes various regional banking data, namely: deposit liabilities, loans-to-deposits ratio, bank density, number of microfinance-oriented banks, outstanding microfinance loans, number of banks with MSME loans, outstanding MSME loans, number of banks with agri-agra loans, and outstanding agri-agra loans.

BSP-DSA

Business Expectations Survey (BES) is a quarterly survey of firms drawn at random from the list of Top 7,000 Corporations ranked based on total assets in 2016-2017 from the Bureau van Dijk database. Results of the BES provide advance indication of the direction of the change in overall business activity in the economy and in the various measures of companies' operations as well as in selected economic indicators.

BSP-DES

BSP Regional Offices and Branches Operations (ROBs) presents the cash distribution, currency withdrawals, currency deposits, and currency retirement to/from BSP ROBs.

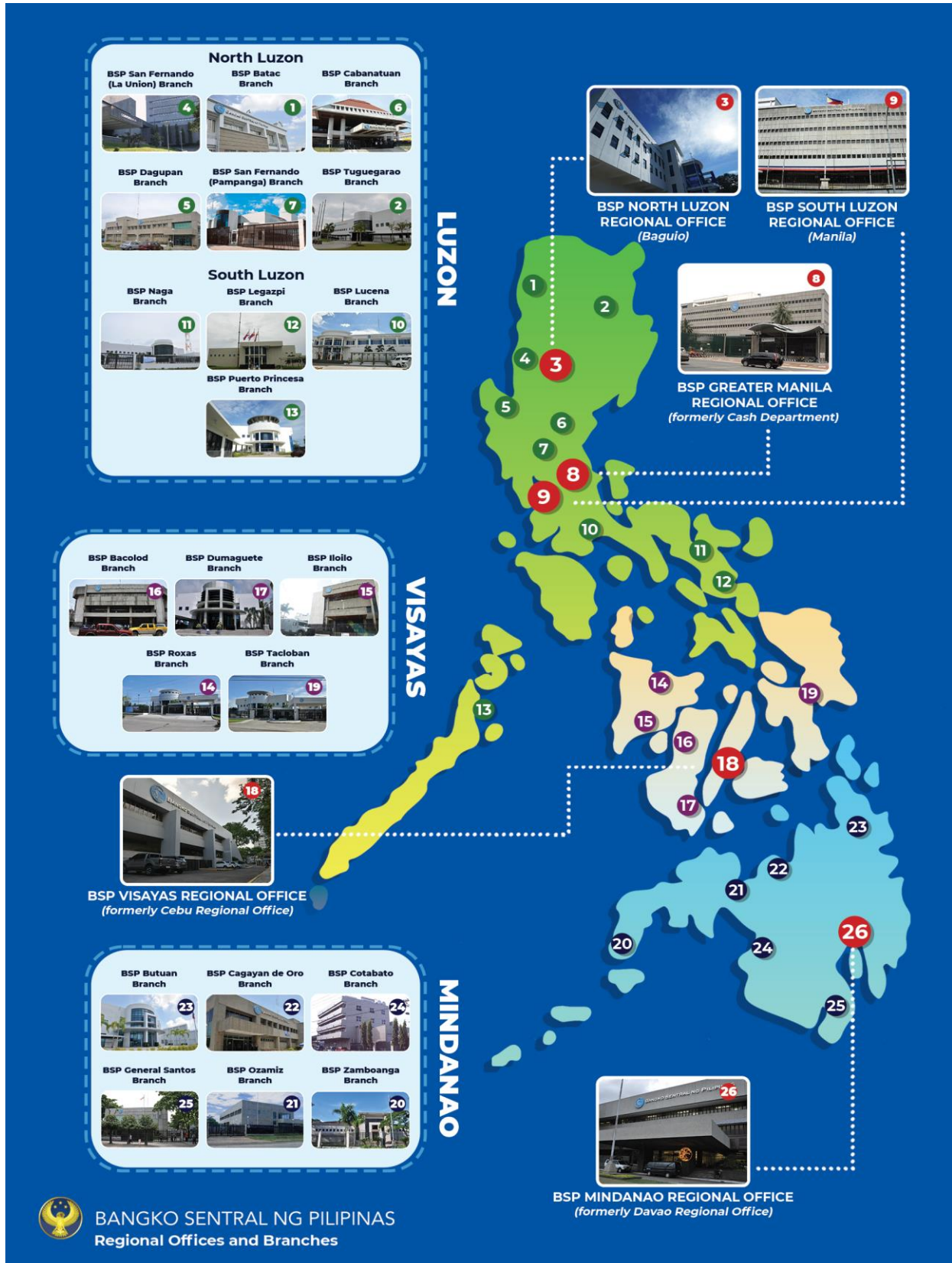
BSP ROSS

Consumer Expectations Survey (CES) is a quarterly survey of a random sample of about 5,000 households in the Philippines. Results of the CES provide advance indication of consumer sentiments for the current and next quarters and the next 12 months, as reflected in the overall CI, as well as in the selected economic indicators.	<i>BSP-DES</i>
Construction presents the total number of approved building permits and new residential building constructions in the regions.	<i>PSA</i>
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the aggregate of gross value added (GVA) of all resident producer units in the region.	<i>PSA</i>
Inflation presents the average annual inflation rates in the regions (2012=100).	<i>PSA</i>
Receipts and Expenditures of Local Government Units (LGUs) presents the beginning balance, receipts, expenditures, and beginning balance for the fiscal year per region.	<i>DBM</i>

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABPM	Automated Banknote Processing Machine
ACPC	Agricultural Credit Policy Council
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AFF	Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry
ASF	African Swine Fever
BES	Business Expectations Survey
BLU	Branch-lite Unit
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
CES	Consumer Expectations Survey
CEZA	Cagayan Economic Zone Authority
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CFV	Commercial Fishing Vessel
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBCC	Development Budget Coordination Committee
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECQ	Enhanced Community Quarantine
FI	Foreign Investments
FMR	Farm-to-Market road
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
IATF-EID	Inter-Agency Task Force for Emerging Infectious Diseases
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IPAs	Investment Promotion Agencies
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LDR	Loans-to-deposits ratio
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPA	Low-pressure area
KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
MOB	Microfinance-oriented bank
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NG	National Government
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RCEF	Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund
RDC	Regional Development Council
RFO	Regional Field Office
RT-PCR	Reverse Transmission Polymerase Chain Reaction
RTL	Rice Tariffication Law
ROBs	Regional Offices and Branches
SAP	Social Amelioration Program
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

BSP Regional Offices and Branches



Philippines: Regional Composition

As of 31 December 2023

Region	Provinces
National Capital Region (NCR)	Cities of Caloocan, Las Piñas, Makati, Malabon, Mandaluyong, Manila, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Navotas, Parañaque, Pasay, Pasig, Quezon, San Juan, Taguig and Valenzuela, and the Municipality of Pateros
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mountain Province, and the City of Baguio
Region I – Ilocos Region	Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, and Pangasinan
Region II – Cagayan Valley	Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino
Region III – Central Luzon	Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, and the Cities of Angeles and Olongapo
Region IV A – CALABARZON (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon)	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon, and the City of Lucena
Region IV – B MIMAROPA (Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan)	Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Palawan, Romblon, and the City of Puerto Princesa
Region V – Bicol Region	Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Masbate, Sorsogon, and Catanduanes
Region VI – Western Visayas	Iloilo, Antique, Guimaras, Aklan, Negros Occidental, Capiz, and the Cities of Bacolod and Iloilo
Region VII – Central Visayas	Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, Siquijor, and the Cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue
Region VIII – Eastern Visayas	Leyte, Southern Leyte, Biliran, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Samar, and the City of Tacloban

Region	Provinces
Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, and the Cities of Isabela and Zamboanga
Region X – Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon, Camiguin, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Lanao del Norte, and the Cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan
Region XI – Davao Region	Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao de Oro, Davao Occidental, and the City of Davao
Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN (South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani and General Santos City)	Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and the City of General Santos
Region XIII – Caraga	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Dinagat Islands, and the City of Butuan
BARMM (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao) ²	Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao del Norte and Maguindanao del Sur

² Following the Bangsamoro plebiscite of January 2019 and its subsequent ratification, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) will be named Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM, Region 16). While there has been no change in the name of ARMM to BARMM in the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) as of 31 March 2021, some data series used in this report already use the BARMM classification.

Introduction

The Philippine economy continued its positive performance as it posted a 5.5 percent growth in 2023, albeit lower than the 7.6 percent growth in 2022. The services sector remained the highest contributor to economic growth as it grew by 7.1 percent during the year, while the industry and agriculture sectors expanded by 3.6 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. In particular, notable growth in the tourism and tourism-related sectors, as well as improvements in the agriculture sector, supported the economic growth amidst headwinds due to persistent high inflation and geopolitical risks. All seventeen (17) regions in the country posted positive economic performance in 2023, led by Central Visayas (7.3 percent), Western Visayas (7.2 percent) and Ilocos Region (7.1 percent). Meanwhile, the top three regions which contributed the most to the 2023 GDP outturn per major sector were the following: NCR, CALABARZON, and Central Luzon for Services; CALABARZON, NCR and Central Luzon for Industry; and Central Luzon, Northern Mindanao, and Western Visayas for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (AFF) sector.

The country's headline inflation rose to 6.0 percent in 2023 from 5.8 percent in the previous year, with all regions breaching the upper bound of the 2.0–4.0 percent inflation target of the NG. This is due mainly to the surge in domestic rice prices attributed in part to robust demand and tight supply conditions, exacerbated by concerns over the impact of El Niño, as well as higher international rice prices.

The financial sector remained sound. Apart from one region, the rest of the

regions registered expansion in deposit liabilities even amid heightened uncertainties and elevated inflation. The NCR, as the business capital, continued to hold the bulk of bank deposits at 65.8 percent of total. Bank lending continued to demonstrate resilience as total loans increased by 7.9 percent during the year. The nationwide loans-to-deposits ratio (LDR) increased slightly to 64.8 percent from 64.3 percent indicating efficient and prudent risk management of loan portfolios. All regions, except for NCR, posted increases in LDR, led by Davao Region (up by 8.1 ppts), followed by Central Visayas (up by 7.7 ppts), and CALABARZON (up by 5.1 ppts). Majority of the regions (14 out of 17) reported increases in bank densities, suggesting improved coverage and access to financial products despite the lingering impact of the pandemic and global market volatility in 2023. High-density regions included business and investment hubs such as NCR (with the ratio of bank offices to the total number of cities and municipalities at 222.4 percent), CALABARZON (13.5 percent), Central Luzon (10.7 percent), and Davao Region (10.6 percent). Digitalization efforts of the banking sector continued to yield positive results in terms of promoting saving among the unbanked and underserved sectors. By December 2023, the six digital banks in the country reported a 103.8 increase in the number of regular digital savings accounts, reaching 8.5 million accounts from 4.2 million in June 2023. Financial access by other sectors of the economy has also seen improvements in 2023, as loans extended to microfinance activities, micro-, small-, and medium- enterprises (MSMEs), and agri-agra activities all registered positive growth.

More than half of the regions registered increases in approved foreign investments. Total approved foreign investments as reported by investment promotion agencies posted a 267.6 percent growth in 2023, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. The regions which registered the highest approved foreign investments were SOCCSKSARGEN (30,277.1 percent), Western Visayas (15,283.2 percent), and CALABARZON (13.9 percent). Meanwhile, construction-related activities in the country generally slowed down during the year, as evidenced by the decline in the number of approved building permits and new residential construction in most regions. This was attributed mainly to higher inflation alongside monetary policy tightening.

To support economic activity in the regions, the BSP continued to ensure uninterrupted cash operations. However, due to supply issue with low denomination banknotes, flight cancellation caused by technical malfunctions, scheduled aircraft maintenance, and weather-related conditions, cash shipments to Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs) decreased by 3.7 percent to ₱427.3 billion. Despite these challenges, servicing of banks' currency requirements for high denomination banknotes was fully met, while ROBs utilized their buffer stock for low denomination banknotes, which had supply constraints for most of 2023. The decrease in the level of cash deposits in some ROBs can also be attributed to the implementation of Cash Service Alliance (CSA) and the broader use of digital payments through the help of PalengQR-Ph.

In Q4 2023, the overall business outlook for NCR and Areas Outside the NCR (AONCR) remained upbeat. However,

outlook for 2024 suggests moderation in the optimism. Similarly, consumer outlook was more pessimistic in Q4 2023 due to higher inflation, lower income, fewer jobs, and concerns about the effectiveness of government policies on issues.

Nonetheless, amid a challenging environment, the BSP remains steadfast and committed towards promoting its mandates of price and financial stability as well as a secure and efficient payments and settlement system. In addition, the BSP is keen on pursuing initiatives on sustainable finance and digitalization, which endeavors to support continued development and promote further financial inclusion in the regions. Moving forward, future policy actions of the BSP will continue to be data-dependent and guided by evolving domestic and global developments. The goal is to ensure the achievement of its vision of supporting a strong economy and promoting a high quality of life for all Filipinos.

Key Regional Developments

Real Sector

Gross Regional Domestic Product

The Philippine economy posted a 5.5 percent growth in 2023, 2.1 percentage points (ppts) lower relative to the 2022 GDP expansion of 7.6 percent. Nonetheless, the GDP outturn remained broad-based, with major sectors positively contributing to the growth. At the national level, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF) sector slightly accelerated from 0.5 percent in 2022 to 1.2

percent in 2023. Industry and services sector grew by 3.6 percent and 7.1 percent in 2023, respectively, although at a slower pace than the previous year. Persistence of high inflation due to food supply shocks, following the increase in international commodity prices, spread of infectious animal diseases, El Niño episode, as well as geopolitical risks, played into the country's economic performance in 2023. Despite such headwinds, the agriculture sector posted an improvement while notable growth was seen in the tourism and tourism-related sectors, such as accommodation and food service activities, transportation and storage, and other services.

All regions registered positive performance in 2023

TABLE 1. GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT
Levels at constant 2018 prices

REGION	Levels (In Thousand Pesos)			Growth rate		
	2021	2022 [†]	2023	2021	2022 [†]	2023
PHILIPPINES	18,540,084,220	19,945,604,691	21,051,758,242	5.7	7.6	5.5
1 NCR	5,845,619,151	6,268,351,531	6,574,340,155	4.4	7.2	4.9
2 CAR	310,765,858	337,753,055	361,078,914	7.6	8.7	6.9
3 Ilocos Region (I)	608,618,834	654,835,322	701,468,660	4.6	7.6	7.1
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	389,954,561	421,045,562	447,073,156	5.1	8.0	6.2
5 Central Luzon (III)	2,021,186,175	2,184,784,695	2,318,428,274	7.4	8.1	6.1
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	2,728,935,837	2,942,514,950	3,095,255,701	7.7	7.8	5.2
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	369,725,008	392,967,267	411,434,973	3.3	6.3	4.7
8 Bicol Region (V)	540,189,747	583,603,946	610,339,864	4.3	8.0	4.6
9 Western Visayas (VI)	874,086,695	955,136,055	1,024,269,862	5.9	9.3	7.2
10 Central Visayas (VII)	1,195,978,557	1,287,438,109	1,381,172,064	5.4	7.6	7.3
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	461,066,832	492,180,254	523,561,133	6.0	6.7	6.4
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	397,862,811	427,670,777	447,320,967	5.7	7.5	4.6
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	872,805,112	935,273,521	984,750,304	6.3	7.2	5.3
14 Davao Region (XI)	882,189,256	954,232,421	1,018,200,795	5.9	8.2	6.7
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	472,510,818	503,656,063	521,184,984	5.2	6.6	3.5
16 Caraga	305,704,709	323,893,245	339,650,679	7.3	5.9	4.9
17 BARMM	262,884,259	280,267,918	292,227,757	7.5	6.6	4.3

[†] Revised
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

All regions registered positive performance in 2023. These expansions were, however, lower compared to 2022. Eight (8) regions exceeded the national growth rate of 5.5 percent, with Region VII (Central Visayas), Region VI (Western Visayas), and Region I (Ilocos Region) posting the highest economic growth rates of 7.3 percent, 7.2 percent, and 7.1 percent, respectively. On the other hand, regions that recorded the most subdued economic growth were Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN) at 3.5 percent, BARMM (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao) at 4.3 percent, Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) and Region V (Bicol Region) both at 4.6 percent. The acceleration in the agriculture sector was pivotal for the fastest growing regions in 2023. Key tourism sectors, such as accommodation, and food services activities, and transportation and storage, saw double-digit growth, even in regions with lower overall economic performance such as Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), and Region V (Bicol Region).

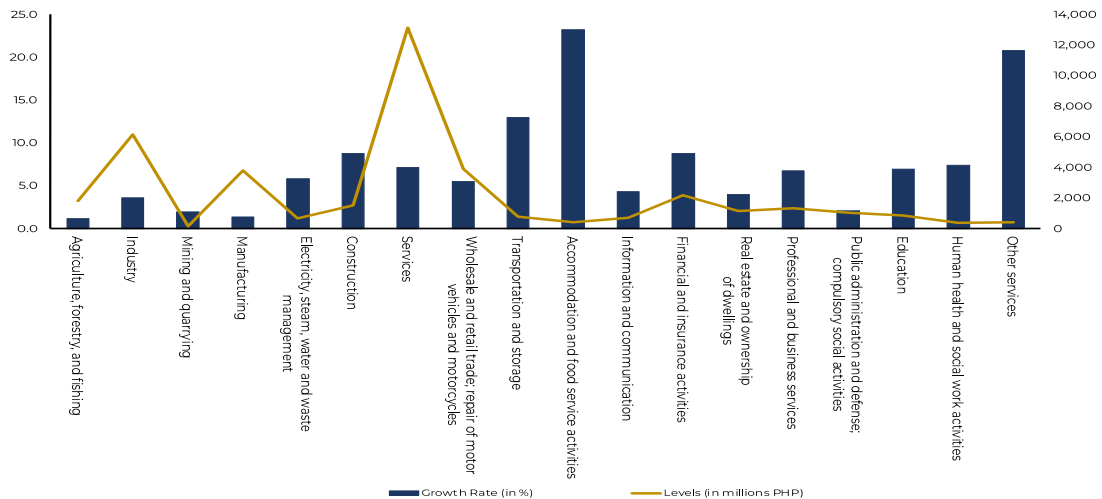
Region VII (Central Visayas) recorded the fastest economic growth among all regions, primarily due to the growth in the services sector and a robust recovery in the AFF sector. The services sector in the region, which accounts for 70 percent of its economic output, expanded by 8.3 percent in 2023, albeit lower than the 9.6 percent growth in 2022. In particular, accommodation and and storage recorded double-digit respectively. These numbers indicate that tourism-related activities significantly contributed to the economy of Central Visayas in 2023. Meanwhile, the AFF sector in Central Visayas picked up by 8.0 percent in 2023 following double-digit growth in palay and corn production of 20.9 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively.

The sluggish economic performance in Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN) emanated from the slowdown in the AFF sector. The AFF sector in Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), which contributed 24.8 percent to the region's economic output, contracted by 2.7 percent in 2023. The main factors contributing to this decline were the severe drop in hog production caused by the spread of the African Swine Fever (ASF), decreased chicken production due to increasing concerns of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and reduced fishing output owing to local tuna supply challenges. Aside from AFF, the manufacturing sub-sector shrank in 2023 by 5.9 percent, which was attributed largely to higher input costs incurred by the canning industry (i.e., higher cost of tin can and higher fuel costs which forced fishers to take fewer and shorter fishing trips). The manufacturing sub-sector accounted for almost 54 percent of the region's industry sector.

All sectors experienced expansions at the national level in 2023. This was led by the accommodation and food service activities which registered the highest growth rate of 23.2 percent, followed by other services and transportation and storage which recorded growth rates of 20.8 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively. The tourism sector was a significant driver of the country's growth in the said year, as it bolstered economic activities across the sectors mentioned above. The Philippine Statistics Authority

CHART 1. GRDP BY INDUSTRY

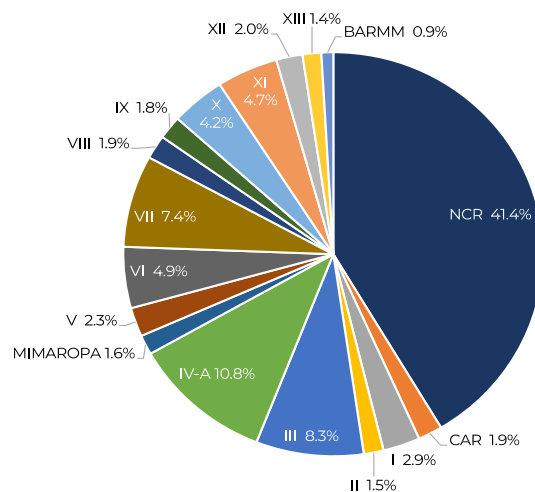
Growth rates, at constant 2018 prices



(PSA) reported that the share of tourism to the national economy increased from 6.4 percent in 2022 to 8.6 percent in 2023. ¹ In addition, data from the Department of Tourism show that international tourism receipts grew by 124.87 percent in 2023. ²

Contributing mainly to the services sector in 2023 were the National Capital Region (NCR) at 41.4 percent, Region IV A (CALABARZON) and Region III with shares of 10.8 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. NCR's economic performance was largely fueled by the services sector, which constituted 82.7 percent of the region's total output. Taking the largest shares of NCR's service sector were the wholesale and retail trade at 22.9 percent, financial and insurance activities at 19.8 percent, and professional and business services at 13.0 percent. These may be attributed to the higher concentration of establishments from these industries in NCR. ³ NCR's services sector grew by 5.7 percent, a deceleration

from the 8.8 percent growth recorded in 2022. A significant slowdown was observed for NCR's transportation and storage in 2023, from 27.5 percent in 2022 to 8.8 percent in 2023 driven by the impact of elevated oil prices on transportation charges.

CHART 2. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN SERVICES BY REGION
Percent share

¹ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2024). [Tourism Posted Highest Growth in 2023, Contributing 8.6 Percent to the Economy](#)

² Department of Tourism. (2024). [DOT Chief: Philippines surpasses yearend target with 5.45](#)

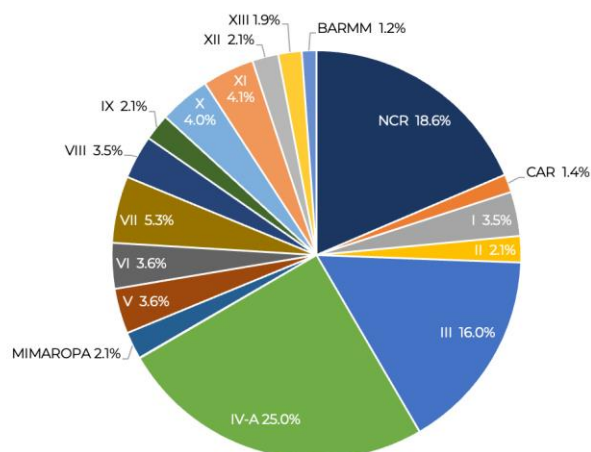
[million int'l visitor arrivals in 2023, int'l visitor receipts surge at PHP482.54 billion](#)

³ Based on 2021 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)

Key Regional Developments

Region IV A (CALABARZON) remained the center of industrial activities in the Philippines, holding a 25 percent share in this sector. This was followed by NCR with 18.6 percent, and Region III (Central Luzon) with 16 percent. The industry sector accounted for 49.6 percent of CALABARZON's total economic production, with 83.8 percent of the sector comprised of manufacturing. CALABARZON's manufacturing sector grew by 1.7 percent in 2023. According to PSA, approved foreign investments in CALABARZON surged by 293.8 percent in 2023, rising from PHP 45.8 billion in 2022 to PHP 180.7 billion in 2023.⁴

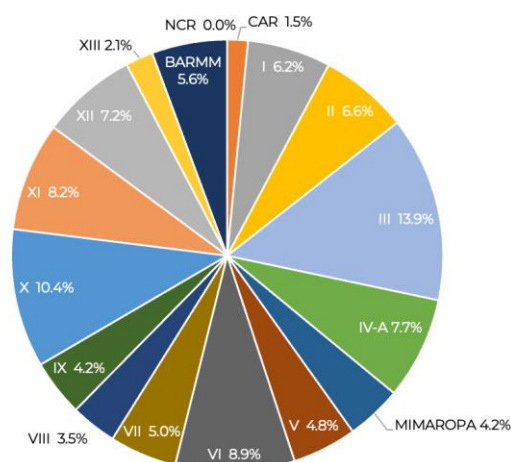
CHART 3. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN INDUSTRY BY REGION
Percent share



Region III (Central Luzon) continued to be the country's agricultural hub, representing 13.9 percent of the country's AFF sector, followed by Region X (Northern Mindanao) at 10.4 percent, and Region VI (Western Visayas) at 8.9 percent. Region III (Central Luzon) showed signs of resilience in response to shocks in agriculture such as typhoons and spread

of bird-flu. In fact, AFF in this region managed to accelerate by 2.6 percent in 2023 from 2.1 percent in 2022. Palay production recovered in 2023 at 0.6 percent, after experiencing a 3.3 percent contraction in 2022. This rebound, owing to favorable weather conditions and government interventions, was vital as Region III (Central Luzon) accounted for 18.1 percent of the national production of palay. In addition, hog production surged from 25.9 percent in 2022 to 36.6 percent in 2023. Meanwhile, chicken production grew by 0.9 percent in 2023, a positive result as reflected by the government's effort to aid poultry-raisers who were affected by bird-flu.

CHART 4. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING BY REGION
Percent share



⁴ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2024). [Approved Foreign Investments Reach PhP 148.43 Billion in the](#)

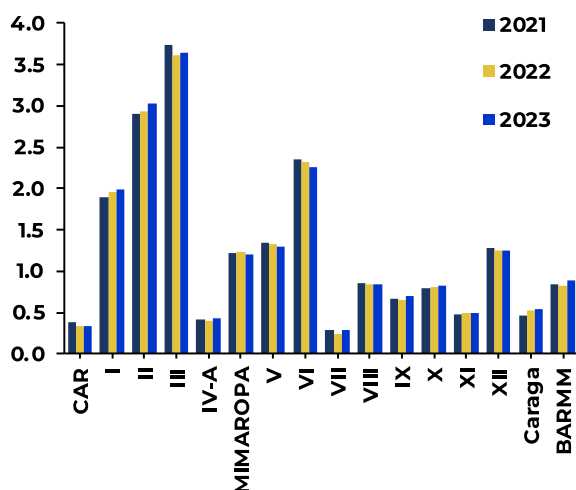
[First Quarter of 2024](#)

Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry and Fishery

Crop production. Crop production which includes palay and corn expanded by 1.5 and 1.8 percent in 2023, respectively. This marks a reversal from the 1.0 percent and 0.4 percent decline in 2022. The expansion in rice production was mainly driven by recent recoveries from damages of previous typhoons and continued government support on production cost and processes. The growth, however, was partly tempered by subsequent super typhoons and the reduction in harvest areas during the year.

Palay. The increase in palay production was particularly significant in Central Visayas at 20.9 percent year-on-year (yoy) due to higher government funding allocation, fertilizer discount vouchers, irrigation projects and the provision of inbred rice seeds by Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice).

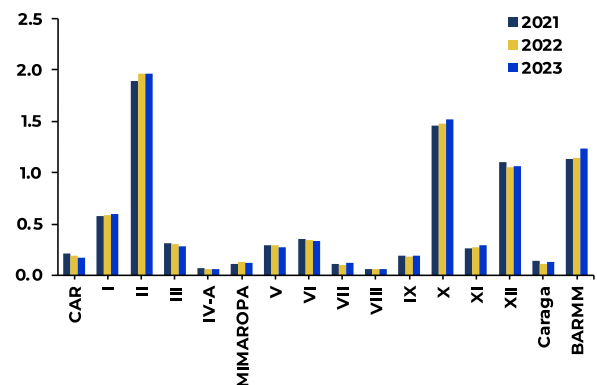
CHART 5. PALAY PRODUCTION
in million metric tons



Partly offsetting the higher overall rice production, however, was the decline registered in several regions such as CAR, Bicol, and Western Visayas. The reduction may be attributed to weather disruptions such as the shear line and typhoons Goring, Egay, and Falcon in 2023. The lower rice production in CAR was also attributed to the 1.4 percent decrease in area harvested from 2022 to 2023.

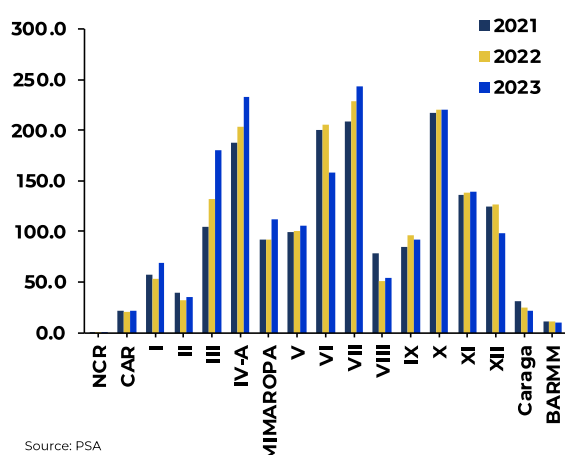
Corn. Higher corn production in 2023 was driven by favorable weather conditions and continued government support. The 23.1 percent yoy growth in Central Visayas may be attributed to favorable weather conditions, reduced incidence of pests, and increased government support through provision of agricultural inputs. Meanwhile, corn production in CARAGA recovered by 22.8 percent in 2023 from the negative effects of Super Typhoon Odette in end-2021. The improvement was also due to increased adoption of hybrid corn seeds and expansion of harvest area.

CHART 6. CORN PRODUCTION
in million metric tons



Livestock. Hog production further improved while cattle production declined in 2023. Six regions showed double-digit growth in hog production with Central Luzon, Ilocos region, and MIMAROPA recording over 20 percent growth in 2023. Meanwhile, cattle production in most regions declined in 2023 with only the Davao region, Eastern Visayas, and Central Visayas exhibiting positive performance during the period.

CHART 7. HOG PRODUCTION
in thousand metric tons in liveweight

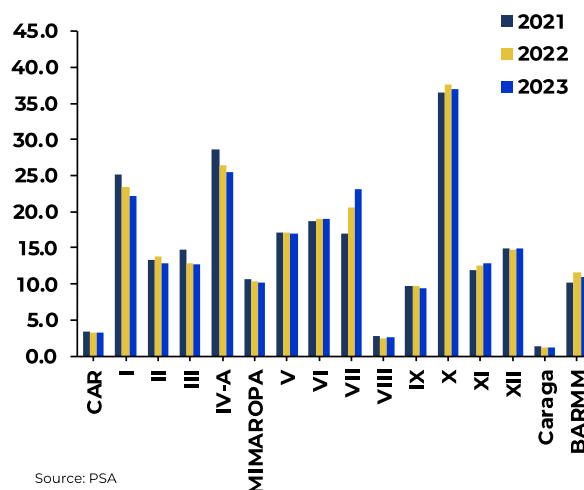


Hog. Overall hog production increased by 3.3 percent in 2023, improving by 0.9 percentage points from 2.4 percent in 2022. Government interventions, such as the Community-based Swine Production through Clustering and Consolidation Project to aid swine raisers affected by the African Swine Fever (ASF), contributed to the increase in hog production. While local hog production show improvement since the ASF outbreak, it has yet to return to pre-ASF level. ASF remains a threat to hog repopulation efforts as the ASF vaccine is still undergoing trials and processes for government approval.

Cattle. Cattle production declined by 0.9 percent in 2023. The decline may be attributed to several factors including (1) shift back to consumption of pork reflecting recoveries from ASF, (2) constrained availability of land for pasture, and (3) slaughter of pregnant animals which negatively affect reproduction rates.

Meanwhile, the increase in production in the Davao region, Eastern Visayas, and Central Visayas may be attributed to the intensified implementation of the Department of Agriculture's (DA) Unified Artificial Insemination Program, subsidies and financial assistance to cattle farmers, and more efficient farming practices and management.

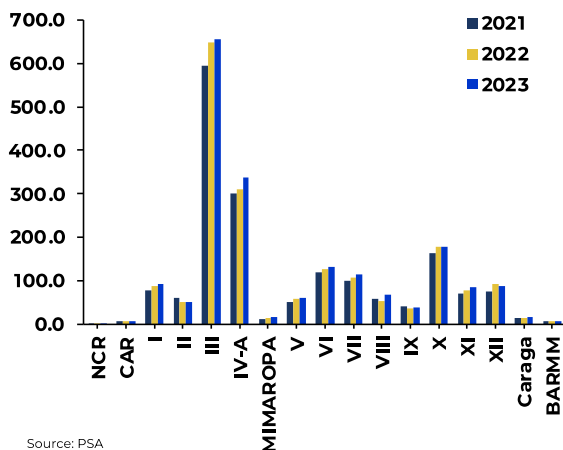
CHART 8. CATTLE PRODUCTION
in thousand metric tons in liveweight



Poultry. Poultry production expanded 4.3 percent in 2023 as double-digit growth was recorded in five regions including Eastern Visayas (25.2 percent), BARMM (23.0 percent), NCR (19.5 percent), CARAGA (18.1 percent), MIMAROPA (12.6

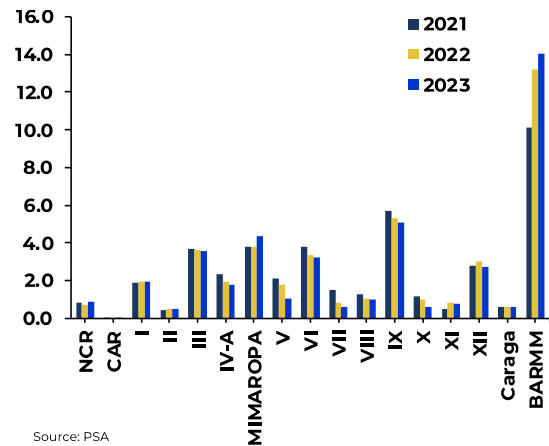
percent), and Davao Region (10.3 percent). The improvements in poultry production may attributed to increased demand, improved production efficiency, and continued government support. The increase, however, was slightly tempered by the decrease in production in SOCCSKSARGEN due to the ongoing negative effects of Avian Influenza.

CHART 9. CHICKEN PRODUCTION
in thousand metric tons in liveweight



Fisheries. Fish production contracted by 1.8 percent in 2023 from an expansion of 2.1 percent in 2022. Almost all regions recorded a decrease in production in 2023 except in three regions including NCR, MIMAROPA, and BARMM. Significant contractions were recorded in Bicol at 40.7 percent, Northern Mindanao at 36.9 percent, and Central Visayas at 26.4 percent. The downward pressure on fishery production may be attributed to (1) the reduction in Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) among municipal fisherfolks; (2) fewer fishing trips due to increased costs of feeds and fuel, (3) limited fishing gear availability, and (4) shortage of fingerlings.

CHART 10. FISH PRODUCTION
In hundred thousand metric tons



Construction

Construction. Construction-related activities in the country generally weakened in 2023 relative to the previous year. This is reflected in the year-on-year (y-o-y) decline in the number of approved building permits and new residential building construction in most regions. The weak construction activity in 2023 is mainly attributed to higher inflation alongside the monetary policy tightening. After posting positive performances in 2021 and 2022 following the reopening of the economy from the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of building permits issued in the country declined by 3.4 percent to 163,663 in 2023 from a growth rate of 4.2 percent posted in the previous year. Similarly, the number of new residential building construction nationwide contracted by 8.7 percent to 110,532 from the 4.6 percent growth rate posted in the preceding year.

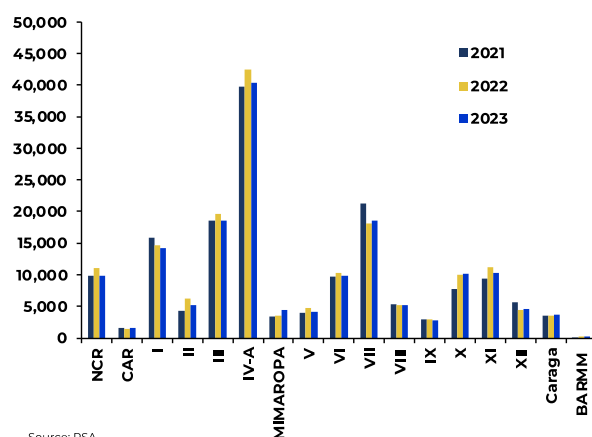
Construction-related activities fall in 2023

Key Regional Developments

On a regional basis, the decline in approved building permits were led largely by the double-digit declines in the following regions: BARMM (-21.6 percent), Cagayan Valley (-15.4 percent), Bicol Region (-11.9 percent) and NCR (-10.9 percent). These were partly offset by regions that managed to register positive growths, namely: MIMAROPA (25.3 percent), CAR (17.8 percent), Caraga (3.8 percent), Central Visayas (3.1 percent), Northern Mindanao (2.8 percent) and SOCCSKSARGEN (1.9 percent).

CHART 11. APPROVED BUILDING PERMITS

Levels



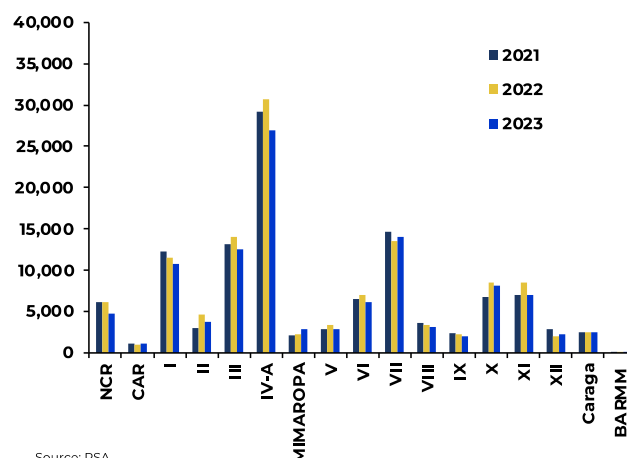
Source: PSA

In terms of new residential building construction, most regions registered negative output in 2023, with 8 out of 17 regions posting double-digit contractions. Among the regions which contributed largely to the overall declines were: BARMM (-32.1 percent), NCR (-21.4 percent), Cagayan Valley (-18.7 percent), Davao Region (-17.7 percent), Bicol Region (-15.8 percent), CALABARZON (-12.6 percent), Western Visayas (-11.8 percent) and Central Luzon (-10.7percent). Meanwhile, the regions which managed to post expansion in terms of new residential building construction were: MIMAROPA (22.7 percent), CAR (19.5

percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (11.3 percent) and Central Visayas (3.6 percent).

CHART 12. NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Levels



Source: PSA

Despite generally lower cost of construction materials in 2023, there was a decline in the level of construction activities in most regions. High inflation amid rising prices on basic commodities such as food, beverages and other basic needs, and the higher cost of borrowing due to rising interest rates could have dampened decisions to engage in construction activities during the year.

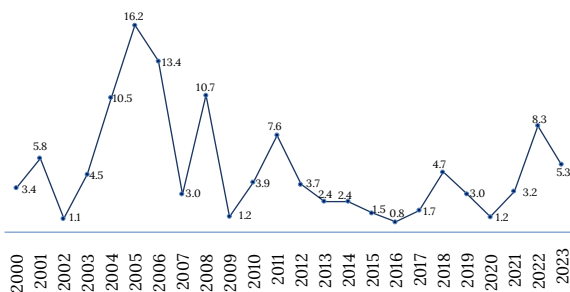
While most construction activities in the regions exhibited a slowdown, there were some regions that managed to perform well in 2023 for both construction-activity indicators (i.e., number of approved building permits and new residential construction). The MIMAROPA posted the highest growth rates on both indicators, while the regions of CAR, Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN posted improvements after rebounding from their negative growth rates during the previous year. The expansion recorded in the regions of MIMAROPA, Central Visayas,

SOCCKSARGEN as well as Northern Mindanao may be attributed to the continuing reconstruction and repair of buildings and houses affected by Typhoon Odette in December 2021.

The construction materials wholesale price index (CMWPI) in NCR went down by an average of 5.3 percent in 2023, slower than the 8.3 percent year-on-year increase in 2022. Compared with their annual average increases in 2022, the indices of 12 out of 17 commodity groups registered lower annual average increments in 2023.

CHART 13. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IN NCR FOR ALL ITEMS

Year-on-year change
2000-2023 (2012 = 100)



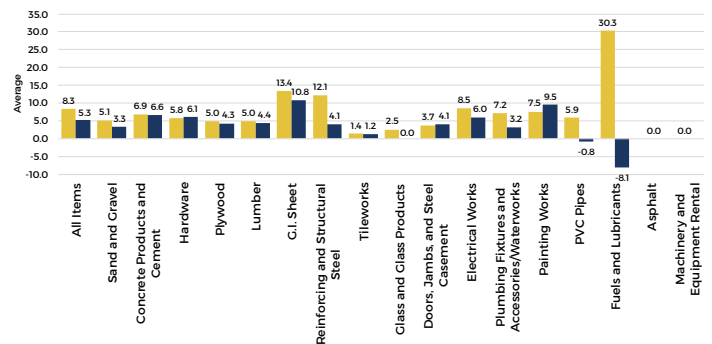
Relative to their annual average rates in 2022, most of the construction materials in the NCR posted lower average rates in 2023. The construction materials which exhibited notable decrease in 2023 were: fuels and lubricants (from 30.3 percent to -8.1 percent), and reinforcing and structural steel (from 12.1 percent to 4.1 percent). Meanwhile, the commodities which registered an increase in their average rates were: hardware (from 5.8 percent to 6.1 percent), doors, jambs and steel casement (from 3.7 percent to 4.1 percent).

⁵ Source: Survey of Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials for the Generation of Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

percent, and painting works (from 7.5 percent to 9.5 percent).⁵

CHART 14. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IN NCR BY COMMODITY GROUP

Year-on-year percent change
2000-2023 (2012 = 100)



In terms of cost, it was noted that in 2023, the average cost per square meter (sq.m.) of residential construction nationwide grew by 6.4 percent to ₱11,625/sq.m. from the average cost of ₱10,926/sq.m. in 2022. Similarly, the average cost of non-residential construction recorded a decline of 5.3 percent to ₱10,089/sq.m. in 2023 from the average cost of ₱10,655/sq.m. in 2022.

Revenues and Expenditures of LGUs

The total ending cash balance of LGUs for the fiscal year (FY) 2023 reached ₱691.1 billion, lower by 6.6 percent from the previous year's level of ₱740.3 billion.⁶

NCR, CALABARZON, and Central Luzon post the largest receipts from tax revenues

⁶ Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing FY 2024, Summary and Receipts and Expenditures of Regional Level of LGUs, FY 2023.

Total LGU receipts amounted to ₱1,087.9 billion in FY 2023, of which 65.6 percent or ₱714.1 billion were from external sources, 27.4 percent or ₱298.1 billion were from local sources, and 6.9 percent or ₱75.5 billion came from non-income receipts. In particular, the biggest sources of these receipts were shares from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) amounting to ₱655.5 billion and comprising 91.7 percent of total external sources, as well as tax revenues which amounted to ₱218.8 billion or 73.3 percent of total local sources. Meanwhile, non-income receipts were comprised mainly of receipts from loans and borrowings with a share of 58.9 percent to total non-income receipts. NCR registered the highest non-income receipts at ₱12.3 billion, due to its receipts from loans and borrowings as well as large capital investment.

Out of the total LGU receipts, 14.9 percent came from the NCR amounting to ₱162.8 billion; 12.6 percent or ₱137.7 billion came from CALABARZON; and 9.3 percent or ₱101.9 billion came from Central Luzon. The said regions also topped the list of regions with the largest receipts from tax revenues. Of the ₱655.5 billion total IRA, CALABARZON, Central Luzon and Western Visayas received the highest shares of 11.6 percent, 9.7 percent, and 7.7 percent, respectively. Those with the lowest IRA shares, on the other hand, were CARAGA, Zamboanga Peninsula and CAR at 4.1 percent, 4.0 percent, and 3.2 percent, respectively.

Total LGU expenditures amounted to ₱979.7 billion, of which 43.0 percent or ₱421.5 billion were spent for general services, 23.3 percent or ₱228.5 billion for social services, 12.4 percent or ₱122.2 billion for economic services, and 0.7 percent or ₱7.4 billion for debt services.

In FY 2023, the regions with the largest number of disbursements were NCR at ₱145.9 billion, CALABARZON at ₱117.7 billion, and Central Luzon at ₱97.9 billion. The said amounts accounted for 14.8 percent, 12.0 percent, and 9.9 percent of the total nationwide LGU expenditures, respectively. Most of the expenditures from these regions were devoted to general and social services. In contrast, CARAGA, Zamboanga Peninsula and CAR had the lowest expenditures for the review period with shares to total expenditures of 3.2 percent, 2.9 percent, and 2.6 percent, respectively.

Inflation

Average annual inflation rates in all regions breached the upper bound of the 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent inflation target range of the national government (NG) for 2023. The highest inflation rates were recorded by the regions of Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, and Western Visayas (all registering 6.9 percent). Meanwhile, in terms of year-on-year growth rate, eight (8) of the seventeen (17) regions posted higher inflation rates. BARMM posted the highest increase of 2.5 percentage points (ppt) to 6.3 percent in 2023 from 3.8 percent in 2022, followed by the National Capital Region's (NCR) expansion of 1.1 ppts (6.2 percent from 5.1 percent). On the other hand, another eight (8) regions recorded a year-on-year deceleration in inflation rates ranging from -0.6 ppts to -2.2 ppts.

Inflation rates in all regions breached the upper bound of the 2.0-4.0 percent target in 2023

The average inflation nationwide in 2023, using the 2018-based consumer price

index (CPI) series, settled at 6.0 percent from 5.8 percent the previous year. The increase in inflation rate in 2023 was due mainly to the surge in domestic rice prices, owing to robust demand and tight supply conditions. Worries over the impact of El Niño weather condition on output further contributed to the uptrend in rice prices during the second semester of 2023. Rice inflation accelerated to 8.1 percent in 2023 from 2.1 percent a year ago. Inflation for vegetables and fruits also increased, on average, relative to the previous year, reflecting supply-side shocks from adverse weather conditions. Services-related inflation, particularly restaurant and accommodation services, recreation sport and culture, and education services also expanded by 7.4 percent, 4.7 percent, and 3.6 percent, respectively.

In the National Capital Region (NCR), headline inflation accelerated to 6.2 percent in 2023 (from 5.1 percent in 2022), driven mainly by faster price increases for food and non-food items. Conversely, average inflation in areas outside NCR eased slightly from 6.0 percent in 2022 to 5.9 percent in 2023. This was due to the moderation in inflation for housing, water,

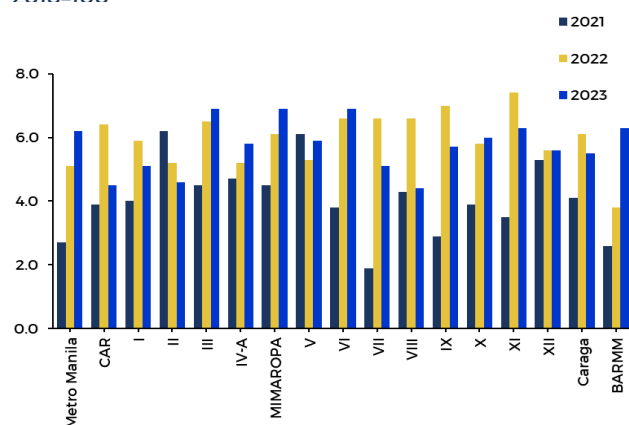
electricity, gas and other fuels (4.3 percent from 7.0 percent), and transport (1.5 percent from 12.8 percent).

The average 2023 inflation rates recorded in the regions ranged from 4.4 percent (Eastern Visayas) to 6.9 percent (Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, and Western Visayas). The 2023 inflation rate in the Eastern Visayas region eased by 2.2 percentage points (ppts) from its 2022 rate of 6.6 percent, which was due largely to the deceleration in inflation rate of transport to -0.7 percent from as high as 12.3 percent in 2022. It may be noted that the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB) had approved several fare hike petitions in 2022 amid the continuing rise in oil prices. Meanwhile, the high inflation rate recorded in Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, and Western Visayas regions during the review period was attributed to the broad-based increase in inflation rates of major CPI items, including food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and service-related items. This was tempered by the slowdown in transport, financial services and utilities inflation in 2023.

BSP remains committed to take all necessary monetary policy action to bring inflation back toward a target-consistent path over the medium term. In 2023, the BSP raised the target reverse repurchase (RRP) rate by a cumulative 100 basis points (bps) to 6.5 percent. The BSP's decisions on the target RRP rate remained data-dependent. These were intended to prevent sustained price pressures from becoming entrenched and causing inflation expectations to drift further away from the NG's target range. Such decision also aimed to address demand-driven pressures and secondary effects of supply-side shocks and allow the impact of

CHART 15. INFLATION RATE

In percent
2018=100



Source: PSA

previous monetary policy decisions to continue to manifest in the economy.

Approved Foreign Investments

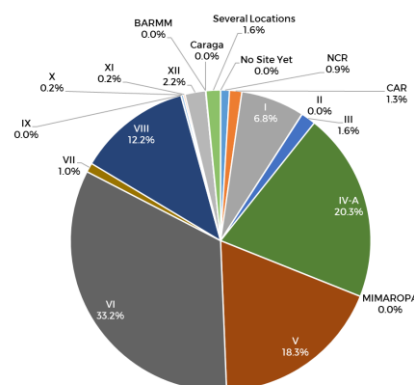
Based on the report of investment promotion agencies (IPAs), approved foreign investments (FIs) in the country posted a year-on-year three-digit growth of 267.6 percent in 2023, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Such significant growth was achieved even amid the lingering impact of geopolitical conflicts, persistent global inflation, and hawkish monetary policies in advanced economies. This likewise comes after a moderate positive performance of 25.6 percent in 2022. Nine (9) regions (out of 17) managed to register increases in approved FIs in 2023.¹

Approved foreign investments exhibited notable growths

The regions which posted notable growth in FIs in 2023 were SOCCSKSARGEN and Western Visayas at 30,277.1 percent and 15,283.2 percent, respectively, followed by CALABARZON (293.8 percent), Northern Mindanao (113.0 percent), Ilocos Region (81.0 percent), NCR (66.2 percent), Central Visayas (49.4 percent), and BARMM (11.6 percent).

The significant increases in approved FIs in these regions offset the declines registered in Cagayan Valley (-89.0 percent) and Central Luzon (-67.6 percent). “Several locations” (*i.e.*, those with unspecified location in the report submitted to PSA) likewise contracted by 86.3 percent in 2023. The rest of the regions realized zero approved FIs during the year in review.

CHART 16. APPROVED FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN 2023
Share to total



In terms of share to total approved FIs, the top location regions in 2023 were Western Visayas (33.2 percent), CALABARZON (20.3 percent), Bicol Region (18.3 percent), Eastern Visayas (12.2 percent), and Ilocos Region (6.8 percent).

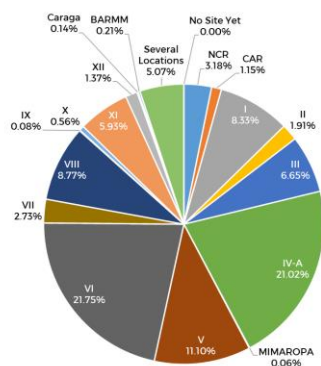
Approved Investments of Foreign and Filipino Nationals

The combined approved foreign and Filipino nationals' investments in the country increased by 57.0 percent in 2023 from 23.1 percent in 2022. Twelve (12) regions (out of 17) registered increases in aggregated approved investments despite the lingering effects of geopolitical conflicts and heightened financial market stress. Year-on-year notable growth performances were registered in Western Visayas and Davao Region, at 3,701.0 percent and 1,008.3 percent, respectively, followed by CAR (662.7 percent), Cagayan Valley (290.2 percent), Central Visayas (280.5 percent), NCR (185.1 percent), Bicol Region (160.9 percent), BARMM (139.7 percent), Eastern Visayas (139.1 percent), CARAGA (117.8 percent), CALABARZON (66.1 percent), and Ilocos Region (19.9 percent).

Meanwhile, double-digit declines were recorded in several regions particularly Zamboanga Peninsula (81.7 percent), SOCCSKSARGEN (63.7 percent), Central Luzon (42.4 percent), and MIMAROPA (26.0 percent).

In terms of share to total foreign and Filipino approved investments, top location regions in 2023 were Western Visayas (21.7 percent), CALABARZON (21.0 percent), Bicol Region (11.1 percent), Eastern Visayas (8.8 percent), and Ilocos Region (8.3 percent).

CHART 17. APPROVED INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN AND FILIPINO NATIONALS IN 2023
Share to total



Financial Activities

Banking and Microfinance

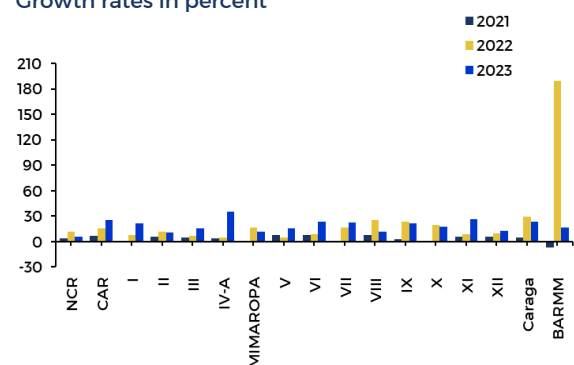
Banking. The banking sector plays a vital role in regional economic development, especially in facilitating financial inclusion, capital allocation, and economic stability. In 2023, the assets of the Philippine banking system (PBS) grew steadily by 9.2 percent year-on-year (y-o-y) to ₱25.3 trillion, following a 10.7 percent increase in the previous year.

Loans expanded

Bank lending has continued to demonstrate resilience and lend strong support in propelling economic activities, with total loans reaching ₱12.3 trillion in 2023, marking a 7.9-percent increase from the ₱11.4 trillion posted a year ago. All regions experienced increased loan activity, with CALABARZON demonstrating the fastest growth at 35.0 percent, followed by Davao Region at 26.0 percent and CAR at 25.2 percent. Bulk of the country's bank loan transactions remained heavily concentrated in the NCR, which accounted for 81.7 percent share of total PBS loans and drove the nation's loan expansion with an increase of ₱508.4 billion or 5.3 percent from last year.

Deposit liabilities, which accounted for 75.4 percent of total PBS assets and serve as the primary funding source of the banking system, rose by 7.1 percent to ₱19.0 trillion from ₱17.7 trillion in 2022. This growth, observed even amid global market uncertainties and elevated inflation, underscores the public's trust and reliance on banking institutions for safekeeping of their funds. All regions, except BARMM (down by 11.6 percent), registered expansions, with Central Luzon, Bicol Region, and CALABARZON registering the fastest deposit growth rates at 10.1 percent, 9.6 percent, and 8.6 percent, respectively.

CHART 18. LOAN PORTFOLIO
Growth rates in percent



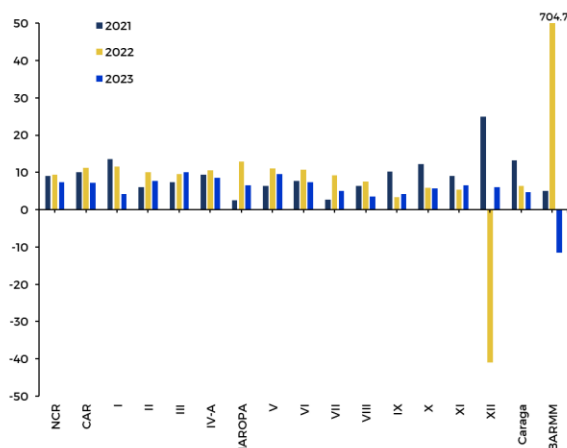
Source: BSP-DSA

Deposit liabilities continue to grow

By regional distribution, the NCR continues to hold the lion's share of the country's deposit liabilities at 65.8 percent amounting to ₱12.5 trillion, followed by CALABARZON at 7.4 percent (₱1.4 billion) and Central Luzon at 5.5 percent (₱1.0 billion). These regions were key drivers of the y-o-y increase in deposit liabilities, contributing ₱857.6 billion, ₱110.5 billion, ₱95.8 billion, and ₱42.6 billion, respectively. Conversely, regions such as the MIMAROPA, Caraga, and BARMM continued to account for the least deposit volume nationwide, with marginal shares of 0.70 percent (₱133.0 billion), 0.72 percent (₱136.9 billion), and 0.76 percent (₱144.8 billion), respectively.

CHART 19. DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

Growth rates in percent

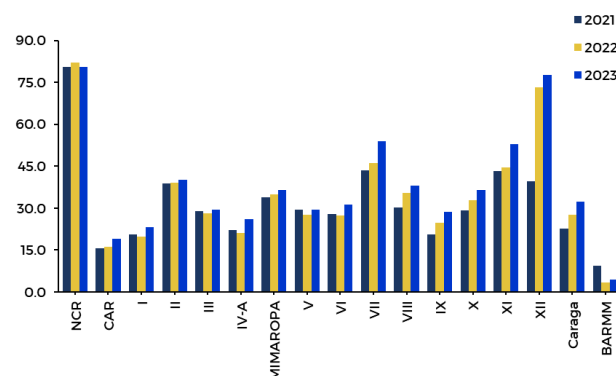


Source: BSP-DSA

Against this backdrop, the banking sector showcased its efficiency and prudent risk management of loan portfolios as national loans-to-deposit ratio (LDR) rose to 64.8 percent from 64.3 percent a year ago, indicating moderate lending activity and a balanced approach to profitability and liquidity. All regions, except for the NCR (which declined by 1.6 percentage points or ppts), saw increases in LDR, led

CHART 20. LOANS-TO-DEPOSITS RATIO

in percent



Source: BSP-DSA

by Davao Region (up by 8.1 ppts), Central Visayas (up by 7.7 ppts), and CALABARZON (up by 5.1 ppts).

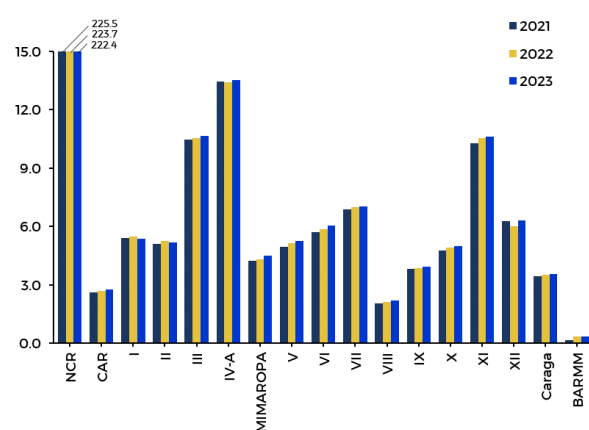
Despite a slight dip in its LDR, the NCR maintained the highest LDR among the regions at 80.5 percent, surpassing the national average, with SOCCSKSARGEN following at 77.6 percent. This highlights the strong concentration of credit activity in these economic centers. Other regions with notable LDRs include Central Visayas at 53.8 percent, Davao Region at 52.7 percent, and Cagayan Valley at 40.1 percent. Conversely, BARMM recorded the lowest LDR at 4.4 percent, reflecting conservative lending practices and potential underutilization of deposits for credit.

Bank density improves further

Accessibility to banking services has also seen improvements, albeit modest. Nationwide, bank density, defined as the ratio of the number of bank offices to the total number of cities and municipalities, inched up to 8.14 percent in 2023 from 8.09 percent in 2022. The NCR, which has the highest concentration of banks (222.4 percent), saw a slight decline in density ratio, as it went down by 1.4 ppts. Other regions with high bank densities include

business and investment hubs such as CALABARZON (13.5 percent), Central Luzon (10.7 percent), Davao Region (10.6 percent), and Central Visayas (7.0 percent). Meanwhile, BARMM, with the lowest bank density ratio of 0.4 percent, experienced a marginal increase of 0.03 ppts. This minimal improvement highlights the ongoing significant gap in financial accessibility in the region. Majority of the regions (14 out of 17) reported increases in bank densities, suggesting improved coverage and access to financial services as the economy continues to recover from the lingering effects of the pandemic and global market volatility in 2023.

CHART 21. BANK DENSITY RATIO
in percent



Source: BSP-DSA

The digitalization efforts of the banking industry have further promoted saving behavior, particularly among the unbanked and underserved sectors. By December 2023, the six digital banks

operating in the country reported a 103.8-percent increase in the number of regular digital savings accounts, reaching 8.5 million accounts from 4.2 million in June 2023. This surge reflects consumers' growing preference for more accessible and user-friendly financial services. Additionally, digital time deposit accounts and FCDU savings accounts also saw substantial growth, rising by 44.7 percent to 143,074 accounts and by 46.5 percent to 5,074 accounts, respectively, over the same period (*Table 2*).

Microfinance. Microfinance is essential in providing financial services to the underserved and low-income segments of the population. In 2023, the number of banks offering microfinance loans decreased by 1.5 percent. The most significant declines were observed in the regions of Western Visayas (-22.2 percent), Bicol (-14.3 percent), and Davao (-12.5 percent). Despite the overall reduction, the total amount of loans extended to microfinance activities increased by 13.4 percent to ₱32.0 billion over the same period. Regions with notable growth in microfinance exposures included the NCR (31.2 percent), Cagayan Valley (17.9 percent), and CALABARZON (11.4 percent). In contrast, regions such as Central Visayas (-78.4 percent), Ilocos Region (-34.8 percent), and Central Luzon (-15.8 percent) reported declines in exposures.

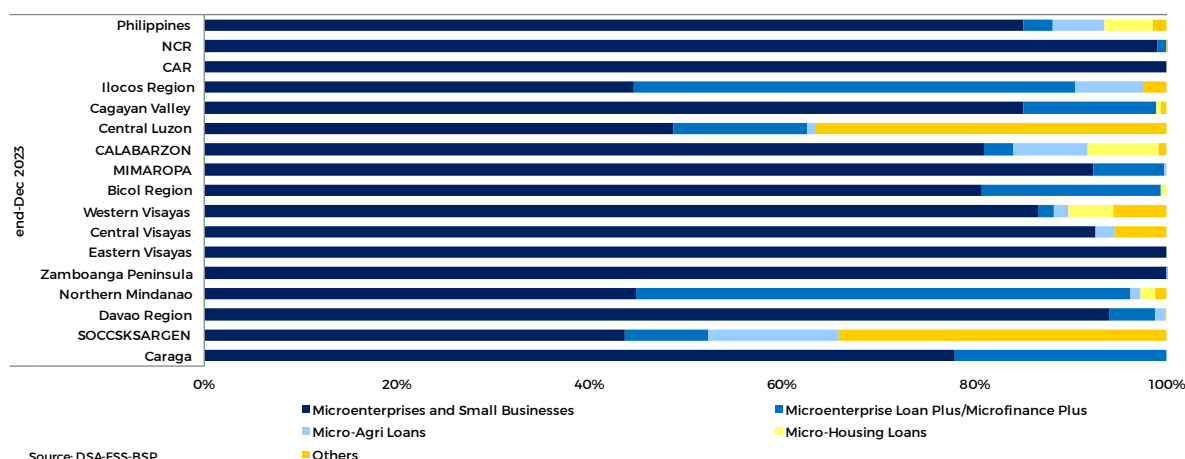
TABLE 2. DIGITAL ACCOUNT OWNERSHIP

levels in absolute amount; growth rates and shares in percent
as of end-periods indicated

REGION		Jun-23	Dec-23	Growth Rate Dec-23	Share to Total	
					Jun-23	Dec-23
TOTAL DIGITAL ACCOUNTS		4,292,404	8,689,300	102.4	100.0	100.0
1	Regular Savings Accounts	4,190,087	8,541,152	103.8	97.6	98.3
2	Time Accounts	98,853	143,074	44.7	2.3	1.6
3	FCDU Savings Accounts	3,464	5,074	46.5	0.1	0.1

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

CHART 22. MICROFINANCE EXPOSURES CLASSIFIED AS TO PURPOSE
in percent



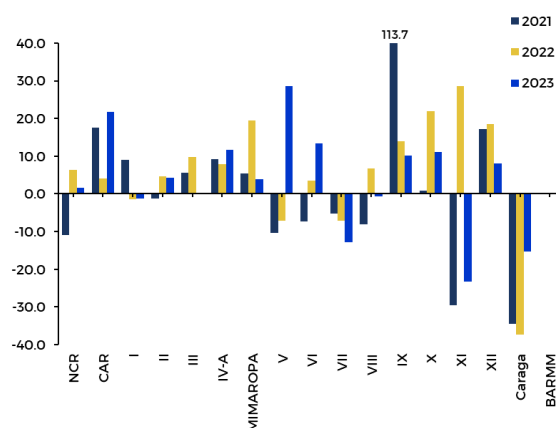
CALABARZON continued to hold the largest share of total microfinance loans at 67.1 percent (₱21.5 billion), followed by NCR at 23.4 percent (₱7.5 billion). On a national level, the bulk of the microfinance exposures were directed towards loans to microenterprises and small businesses (85.1 percent), followed by micro-agricultural loans (5.4 percent) and micro-housing loans (5.0 percent), as shown in Figure 1. CALABARZON's microfinance exposure profile somehow mirrored this distribution, while NCR's microfinance exposures were almost entirely dedicated to microenterprises and small businesses.

MSMEs. Micro-, small-, and medium-enterprises (MSMEs) plays a critical role in economic growth and job creation, making their access to financing essential for development and sustainability. In 2023, the number of banks offering MSME loans increased by 2.8 percent nationwide, reversing the previous year's decline of 2.1 percent. The most significant growth occurred in the NCR,

which saw a 36.8 percent increase, followed by CAR with a 15.4 percent expansion, and Zamboanga Peninsula with 7.7 percent.

Despite the increased number of banks providing loans, the total amount of loans extended to MSMEs posted a slower growth of 1.8 percent, down from 6.6 percent a year ago, to ₱502.2 billion. This figure remains below the mandated 10 percent threshold, accounting for only 4.1 percent of the total loans.⁷ Notable

CHART 23. MSME LOANS
Growth rates in percent



Enterprises), requires banks to earmark eight percent of their total loan portfolio for micro and small enterprises and two percent for medium enterprises.

⁷ Ratio of total regional MSME loans and total regional loan portfolio. R.A. No. 6977 (Magna Carta for SMEs), as amended by R.A. No. 8289 (Magna Carta for Small Enterprises) and further amended by R.A. No. 9501 (Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium

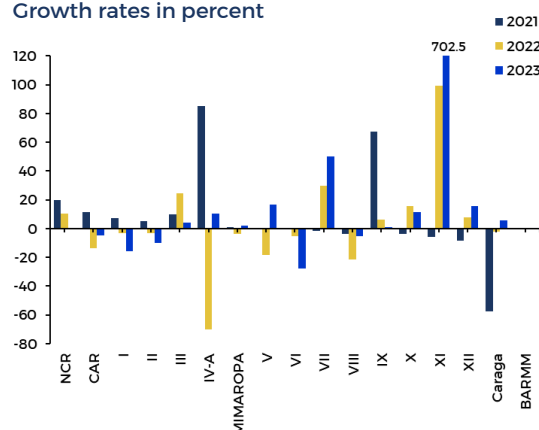
growth was observed in the Bicol Region (28.7 percent), CAR (21.8 percent), and Western Visayas (13.3 percent). However, these increases were offset by declines in other regions, particularly the Davao Region (down by 23.3 percent), Caraga (down by 15.2 percent), and Central Visayas (down by 12.9 percent), resulting in the moderated national growth rate.

NCR continued hold the largest share of loans extended to MSMEs, with 86.7 percent share (₱435.6 billion), followed by CALABARZON at 4.3 percent share (₱21.5 billion) and Central Luzon at 2.2 percent share (₱11.2 billion).

Agri-Agra. Extending loans to the agricultural and agrarian reform sectors is pivotal for advancing rural development. Improving access to financial services and programs helps enhance productivity, improve market efficiency, and promote modernization, ultimately boosting the economic prospects and welfare of rural communities.

CHART 24. AGRI-AGRA LOANS

Growth rates in percent



Source: BSP-DSA

The total amount of loans extended by banks to the agriculture and agrarian reform sectors increased by 1.5 percent, reaching ₱944.4 billion in 2023. This represents a significant slowdown from

the 9.3 percent growth recorded a year ago. Of the total amount, 94.9 percent (₱896.1 billion) was provided to the agricultural sector (agri loans), while the remaining 5.1 percent (₱48.3 billion) was directed towards agrarian reform beneficiaries (agra loans). The Davao Region was the primary driver of the observed increase, experiencing a remarkable 702.5 percent growth (up by ₱13.2 billion). However, this substantial rise was tempered by declines in six other regions, most notably in Western Visayas (down by 28.0 percent), Ilocos Region (down by 15.8 percent), and Cagayan Valley (down by 10.1 percent).

NCR retained the largest proportion of Agri-Agra loans, accounting for 94.8 percent share (₱895.2 billion). The Davao Region and Central Visayas followed with 1.6 percent share (₱15.1 billion) and 1.0 percent share (₱9.6 billion), respectively. Meanwhile, the total number of banks extending loans to the Agri-Agra sectors decreased by 3.0 percent to 458 banks from 472 banks in 2022. The regions with the highest concentration of banks extending these loans were the CALABARZON (17.2 percent share), Central Luzon (14.6 percent share) and NCR (14.0 percent share).

Business and Household Expectations

Business Expectations Survey ⁸ (Q4 2023)

Overall Business Confidence Index ⁹ (Composite Index¹⁰). The overall business outlook for both the National Capital Region (NCR) and the Areas Outside the NCR (AONCR) remained upbeat in Q4 2023. However, outlook for the next quarter and in the next 12 months suggests a moderation in this optimism. The current quarter's composite index stayed positive due to firms' expectations of: (a) an increase in demand for goods and services during the Christmas season,

(b) sustained economic recovery to pre-pandemic levels, (c) business expansions in the utilities, trade, financial, and hotels and restaurant sub-sectors, (d) development and launch of new products and services, and (e) brisker consumer spending on the back of higher remittances and inbound holiday travelers, including returning overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). However, the review quarter's CI was tempered by firms' pessimism over: (a) the negative economic impact of the ongoing conflicts in Gaza and Ukraine, (b) elevated inflation, and (c) higher interest rates.

⁸ The Business Expectations Survey (BES) is a quarterly survey of firms drawn at random from the list of Top 7,000 Corporations ranked based on total assets in 2016-2017 from the Bureau van Dijk database. Results of the BES provide advance indication of the direction of the change in overall business activity in the economy and in the various measures of companies' operations as well as in selected economic indicators. The Q2 2023 BES was conducted during the period 5 October to 14 November 2023.

⁹ The business confidence index (CI) is computed as the percentage of firms that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of firms that answered in the negative with regard to their views on the overall business outlook.

Generally, the overall business CI for the country is computed by summing up the products of (a) the weights of the two (2) geographic areas, i.e., National Capital Region (NCR) and Areas Outside the National Capital Region (AONCR); and (b) their respective CIs, i.e., the NCR CI and AONCR CI. The weights of the geographic areas are computed by dividing the number of firms in the NCR and AONCR by the total population of firms used in the survey, i.e., BES Total Firms. The National Capital Region (NCR) is composed of 16 highly urbanized cities and 1 municipality, while Areas Outside the National Capital Region (AONCR) are composed of 16 regions outside the NCR.

The geographic area CI, e.g., NCR CI, is computed by summing up the products of 1) the weights of the four (4) economic sectors in a geographic area and 2) their respective CIs. The weights of the economic sectors in a geographic area are computed by dividing the number of firms in specific geographic area and economic sector, e.g., NCR Industry Sector firms, by the total population of firms in a geographic area, e.g., NCR Total Firms. The four (4) economic

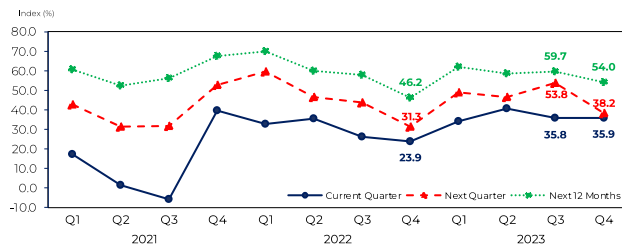
sectors are as follows:

1. *Industry Sector* is composed of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Electricity, Gas and Water, and Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Sub-sectors.
2. *Construction Sector* is made up of firms engaged in general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works.
3. *Services Sector* is composed of Financial Intermediation, Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communications and Community, Social and Personal Services Sub-sectors.
4. *Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector* is made up of businesses engaged in wholesale and retail sale (i.e., sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering services incidental to the sale of these goods.

Similarly, the economic sector CI is generated by summing up the products of 1) the economic sub-sector weights in a geographic area and 2) their respective sub-sector CIs. The weights of the economic sub-sectors in a geographic area are computed by dividing the number of firms in a specific geographic area, economic sector, and economic sub-sector, e.g., NCR Industry Sector Manufacturing firms, by the total population of firms in a geographic area and economic sector, e.g., NCR Industry Sector Total firms.

¹⁰ The CI is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views on a given indicator. A positive CI indicates a favorable view, except for the inflation rate and the peso borrowing rate, where a positive CI indicates the opposite.

CHART 25. OVERALL BUSINESS CONFIDENCE INDEX
Q1 2021 to Q4 2023



Sectoral outlook. For Q4 2023, the business outlook for the industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and services sectors across all regions was generally upbeat. However, sentiments were less optimistic in the industry sector of Bicol region, and the wholesale and retail trade sector in Zamboanga Peninsula. For the industry sector, the regions of Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN showed higher confidence compared to the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the construction sector's confidence in Central Luzon also improved, with the regions of Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Davao Region maintaining a positive outlook. The wholesale and retail trade sectors in Ilocos, Central Luzon, Bicol, Western Visayas, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN exhibited increased optimism, while the services sector in Bicol, Eastern Visayas, and Northern Mindanao saw greater optimism compared to the previous quarter.

The outlook of the industry and wholesale and retail trade sectors was more optimistic as firms anticipated: (a) stronger demand for their products and services during the holiday season, and (b) improved productivity and business

activity due to the continued post-pandemic recovery. Meanwhile, the services and construction sectors cited the following as reasons for their less upbeat outlook: (a) lack of new clients and projects, (b) possible oil price hikes due to the ongoing Israel-Hamas and Ukraine-Russian conflicts, and (c) elevated inflation and interest rates¹¹.

For the next 12 months, firms generally maintain a positive outlook across all regions, except for the industry sector of Bicol region, and the wholesale and retail trade for the regions of Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao, where sentiments lean toward a less optimistic view. For the industry sector, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN project a more positive outlook compared to the previous quarter. Similarly, the construction sectors in Southern and Southwestern Tagalog and Zamboanga Peninsula and the wholesale and retail trade sectors in Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, and Davao Region, and the service sectors in Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN all demonstrated improved confidence compared to the previous quarter's survey.

Business outlook on own operation. In Q4 2023, the firms' outlook on their own operations across all regions, based on business activity and total orders booked, was generally more optimistic compared to the previous quarter. The volume of business activity index was notably higher in Central Luzon, Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN. Additionally, total orders booked were higher for firms in

¹¹ Based on Q4 2023 BES Report and refers to

nationwide survey results

Central Luzon, Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN. For the next 12 months, firms across all regions remained positive but foresees a less favorable outlook on the volume of business activity.

Average capacity utilization¹². For Q4 2023, the average capacity utilization in the industry and construction sectors increased slightly to 70.9 percent from 70.5 percent in Q3 2023. In particular, firms from Cagayan Valley, Bicol, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN posted higher average capacity utilization rates compared to their previous quarter's average.

Financial conditions and access to credit¹³. In Q4 2023, the cash or liquidity position of firms may remain tight as the financial conditions index stayed negative at around -15.1 percent. Moreover, businesses anticipated their access to credit to be tighter for Q4 2023 as the corresponding index turned more negative at -3.5 percent from -0.2 percent in the previous quarter. Firms from the regions of Cagayan Valley, Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN reported tighter financial conditions while firms from Central Luzon, Central Visayas, Davao Region, and SOCCSKSARGEN reported tighter access to credit. This is consistent with the results of the Q3 2023 Senior Bank Loan Officers' Survey (SLOS), which indicated that banks foresee an overall net tightening of credit standards for enterprises in Q4 2023.¹⁴

¹² For the BES average capacity utilization, firms in the industry and construction sectors were sampled. This differs from the sampling methodology of the MISSI, where a sample of only large manufacturing firms was used. Starting with the Q2 2023 BES report, respondent firms that reported 0% capacity utilization are included in the computation of the average capacity utilization (ACU) of the industry and construction sectors for the reference quarter. This is in line with the PSA Board Resolution No. 13, Series of 2020, wherein the computation of the ACU rate in the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI) takes into account the impact of establishments that are temporarily closed (i.e., with zero capacity utilization rate).

¹³ Financial conditions refer to the firm's general cash

position considering the level of cash and other cash items and repayment terms on loans. Access to credit refers to the environment external to the firm, such as the availability of credit in the banking system and other financial institutions.

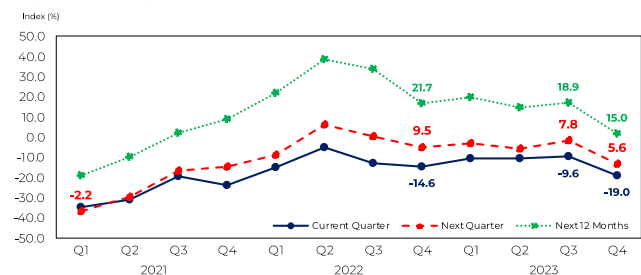
¹⁴ Results of the Q3 2023 Senior Bank Loan Officers' Survey (SLOS) showed that banks anticipate generally maintained loan standards for firms for Q4 2023 based on the mode of the responses while banks expect net tightening of credit standards for enterprises based on the diffusion index (DI) approach for the same period due to the following factors: (1) deterioration of borrowers' profiles, (2) decline in profitability of banks' portfolios, and (3) banks' reduced tolerance for risk. (<https://bit.ly/3t1sWiL>)

Employment outlook. Employment indices for both Q4 2023 and in the next 12 months indicate sustained positive employment outlook. However, the employment index dipped slightly compared to the previous quarter at 19.3 for Q4 2023 and 29.3 for the next 12 months, down from 20.1 and 32.3, respectively. This suggests that firms may continue to hire more workers for the said periods but to a lesser degree compared to the previous quarter's survey results. Businesses in Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Southern and Southwestern Tagalog, Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Davao Region posted higher employment index for the next 12 months indicating a stronger likelihood of increased staffing levels. Conversely, the regions Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Northern Mindanao showed a decrease in employment index, suggesting a potential slowdown in hiring or even workforce reduction in the next 12 months.

Consumer Expectations Survey ¹⁵ (Q4 2023)

Overall consumer outlook index ¹⁶ (Composite Index ¹⁷). The consumer outlook in the Philippines was more pessimistic for Q4 2023 as the overall confidence index turned more negative at -19.0 percent from -9.6 percent in Q3 2023. This is reflective of the combined decrease in the percentage of optimists and increase in the percentage of pessimists. The weaker confidence among consumers stemmed from their concerns about the: (a) faster increase in the prices of goods, (b) lower income, (c) fewer available jobs, and (d) the effectiveness of government policies and programs on inflation management, public transportation, and financial assistance to low-income households.

CHART 26. OVERALL CONSUMER OUTLOOK INDEX
Q1 2021 to Q4 2023



In Q4 2023, both the NCR and the AONCR showed more pessimistic outlook

¹⁵ The Consumer Expectations Survey (CES) is a quarterly survey of a random sample of about 5,000 households in the Philippines. Results of the CES provide advance indication of consumer sentiments for the current and next quarters and the next 12 months, as reflected in the overall CI, as well as in the selected economic indicators. The Q4 2023 CES was conducted during the period 2-13 October 2023

¹⁶ The overall consumer outlook index is computed as the average of the three component indices, namely:

- Economic Condition refers to the perception of the respondent regarding the general economic condition of the country.
- Family's Financial Situation refers to the level of household income (in cash as well as in kind),

savings, outstanding debts, investments, and assets.

- Family Income includes primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, and the like.

¹⁷ The composite index is computed as the percentage of households that answered in the affirmative less the percentage of households that answered in the negative with respect to their views on a given indicator. A positive CI indicates a favorable view, except for the inflation rate and the peso borrowing rate, where a positive CI indicates the opposite.

compared to the previous quarter with NCR showing slightly less pessimistic (-14.2) outlook than AONCR (-19.8). For the next quarter, both regions showed potential for a positive shift in sentiment with NCR suggesting a more optimistic outlook (10.7) compared to AONCR (4.8). This trend continues in the next 12 months for the NCR indicating a more positive outlook (21.6) than the AONCR (13.9).

Expenditures on big ticket items. In Q4 2023, both NCR and AONCR showed a low appetite for buying big-ticket items, with NCR residents expressing 19.2 percent of interest in considering big-ticket purchases compared to 13.6 percent in AONCR residents. This cautious sentiment is further reflected in each area's buying sentiments with AONCR indicating a more pessimistic outlook (-72.8 percent) compared to NCR (-61.7 percent). This trend of cautious spending is likely to continue over the next 12 months given tighter outlook on expenditures.

Saving behavior. The percentage of savers in the NCR slightly increased but AONCR savers declined. According to respondents, they set aside money for the following reasons: (a) emergencies, (b) health and medical expenses, (c) education, (d) retirement, (e) business capital and investment, and (f) house purchase.

Expenditures of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). In Q4 2023, OFW household survey in NCR revealed an increase in spending of remittances toward food and other household needs, education, medical expenses, debt payments, savings, and purchases of appliances/consumer durables, house, and car/other motor vehicles compared to Q3 2023. Notably, however, there was a decrease in the proportion allocated towards investment which was higher in the previous quarter.

Meanwhile, OFW households in AONCR exhibited rise in allocations for education, medical expenses, savings, appliance/other consumer durable, house, car/other motor vehicles, and investments. However, their allocation for debt payments decreased. Savings also saw slight decline compared to the previous quarter's survey.

Respondent's and/or spouse's debt situation. The percentage of households that availed a loan in the last 12 months was higher in the AONCR (24.0 percent) than in the NCR (15.8 percent). Similarly, the percentage of households with intention to apply for loan in the next quarter and in the next year were higher in AONCR than in NCR.

BSP Regional Offices and Branches' Operations

Currency Shipments to BSP Regional Offices and Branches (ROBs). In 2023, the BSP ROBs recorded currency shipments amounting to P427.3 billion, a 3.7 percent decrease from 2022. This decline resulted from a 5.8 percent reduction in the frequency of currency shipments, with 665 shipments completed via land, air, and sea. Supply issues with low denomination banknotes, flight cancellations due to technical malfunctions, scheduled aircraft maintenance, and weather-related conditions contributed to the lower frequency and value of currency shipments. Despite the decrease, the servicing of banks' currency requirements for high denomination banknotes was fully met while ROBs utilized their buffer stock for low denomination banknotes which had supply constraints for most of 2023. Almost half of the ROBs experienced lower shipments in 2023. The largest declines in shipments were to Naga (-77.6 percent), Ozamiz (-71.0 percent), Batac (-46.8 percent), General Santos (-43.2 percent) and Cordillera Autonomous Region (-35.4 percent).

The decline in the currency shipments for the year was however tempered by the increase in shipments to Tuguegarao (43.2 percent), Bacolod (39.5 percent), Visayas Regional Office (39.4 percent), Roxas (34.8 percent), and Tacloban (33.1 percent). Higher currency requirements were generally spurred by favorable economic conditions, the conduct of local elections, and minimum wage increases for workers, in these regions.

In 2023, around 39 percent of the BSP's currency shipments were traced from

Davao (9.2 percent of the total), Cagayan de Oro (8.2 percent), Tuguegarao (7.9 percent), Tacloban (7.1 percent), and Visayas Regional Office (6.9 percent).

Currency Withdrawals by banks from BSP ROBs. Total currency withdrawals by banks in 2023 increased by 5.3 percent to P773.1 billion from the P734.4 billion recorded in 2022, to support mostly the continued increase in economic activities in these regions, especially in tourism and construction, as well as the local elections which happened late last year. In some ROBs, such as Cagayan de Oro and Ozamiz, the decline in Cash Service Alliance' (CSA)-matched transactions led to cash withdrawals directly from the BSP ROBs. The highest increase in cash withdrawals were from Cordillera Autonomous Region (96.4 percent), Iloilo (26.3 percent), Tacloban (22.9 percent), Lucena (19.6 percent), and Ozamiz (19.3 percent). Almost half (48.3 percent) of the total cash withdrawals in 2023 were from Cagayan de Oro (9.6 percent share to total), Visayas Regional Office (7.8 percent), Tuguegarao (7.7 percent), Davao (6.5 percent), Tacloban (6.4 percent), Bacolod (5.2 percent), and Iloilo (5.2 percent).

The lowest currency withdrawals were recorded in Butuan (-25.8 percent), Zamboanga (-17.9 percent), La Union (-12.8 percent), General Santos (-10.8 percent), and Cabanatuan (-10.2 percent). The wide utilization of CSA by client banks, where banks draw part of their currency requirements from other banks with surplus, as well as the rising use of digital platforms by the public and the circulation of the P1000 banknotes, contributed to the decline in cash withdrawals in these regions.

Currency Deposits by banks to BSP ROBs.

Due as well to the increase in economic activities, driven mostly by tourism and investments, cash deposits by banks to BSP ROBs increased to P737.4 billion in 2023, up by 2.7 percent from the 2022 level. The return to face-to-face meetings, trainings, and seminars particularly increased the level of cash deposits in Western Visayas (Iloilo, Roxas, and Bacolod). Jurisdictions which registered the largest increase in cash deposits in 2023 were Iloilo (26.3 percent), Bacolod (18.3 percent), Dumaguete (17.8 percent), Ozamiz (12.7 percent), and Legazpi (11.2 percent).

Meanwhile, the implementation of CSA and the broader use of digital payments through the help of PalengQR-Ph,² decreased the level of cash deposits in some ROBs such as Butuan (-21.6 percent growth), Zamboanga (-20.4 percent), Cabanatuan (-15.5 percent), Naga (-14.7 percent), and La Union (-13.9 percent).

Currency Retirement by BSP ROBs.

Retirement of cash by the BSP ROBs declined by 3.3 percent to P389.0 billion, primarily as a result of lower volume of unfit note deposits received from banks in 2023. ROBs which contributed to the decline in currency retirement for the year were Cotabato (-55.1 percent), Butuan (-28.8 percent), Batac (-25.8 percent), La Union (-24.4 percent), and Iloilo (-21.6 percent).

Conclusion

The Philippine economy sustained its growth momentum in 2023, making it one of the best-performing economies in the region. The GDP outturn during the review period remained broad-based, with all major sectors contributing positively. While the country's growth decelerated from 7.6 percent in 2022 to 5.5 percent in 2023, which was lower than the 2023 full-year government target rate of 6.0 percent to 7.0 percent, the nation's GDP (in terms of value) grew by 8.6 percent to ₱21.1 trillion in 2023 from ₱19.4 trillion in 2019.

All regions posted positive growths, albeit lower than their previous year's performances. Almost half of the regions exceeded the national growth rate, as the agriculture sector propelled many of the regions, supported by favorable weather conditions and huge government support. The economic powerhouses in terms of services and industry remained to be the National Capital Region (NCR), Region III, and Region IV-A. Meanwhile, the country's agriculture hubs are Region III, Region VI, and Region X.

The Philippines' robust growth, fueled by solid domestic demand, also reflected the economy's vibrant labor market. Labor market conditions improved as unemployment dipped even lower than the pre-pandemic (2019) rate. Meanwhile, the employment rate rose and the labor force participation rate improved. Although underemployment remained elevated, it has declined below the pre-pandemic rate.

Inflation remained a challenge in 2023 driven mainly by supply-side factors, with food inflation increasing due to tight supply conditions and adverse weather conditions.

To address this, the BSP has raised its policy interest rate by a total of 100 basis points (bps) over the course of the year to settle at 6.5 percent. This was a preemptive move to prevent sustained price pressures from becoming entrenched. The BSP has also emphasized the importance of the continued implementation of non-monetary government measures, which remain crucial to address the supply-side issues. Looking ahead, the BSP remains committed to undertake the necessary monetary policy actions anchored on its primary objective of promoting price stability.

The country's banking sector, which plays a vital role in economic development in the regions, has remained a pillar of strength. Bank lending has increased, with vibrant loan activity registered in all regions. While bulk of bank loan transactions were still largely concentrated in NCR, high growth was seen in Region IV-A, Region XI, and CAR. All regions, except for BARMM, likewise registered increased deposit liabilities, underscoring the public's trust and reliance on banks to safeguard their funds. Banks have also improved accessibility to their services, with bank density slightly increasing. Regions with high bank densities, aside from NCR, were business and investment hubs such as Region IV-A, Region III, and Region XI.

Due to continued economic activities in the regions, especially in tourism and infrastructure, banks have increased both their cash deposits to as well as withdrawals from BSP ROBs. However, some regions showed decreased level of cash deposits and cash withdrawals which was attributed to the wide utilization of the CSA as well as the rising use of digital platforms with the active Paleng-QR PH campaign.

Apart from performing cash operations such as withdrawals, deposits, and

Conclusion

currency exchange and retirement, the ROBs are also crucial in economic and financial learning and advocacy and in regional economic surveillance.

Moving forward, the national government is keen on implementing various strategies and policies aimed at sustaining a durable and inclusive growth, anchored on the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028. This includes modernizing agriculture and agribusiness, reinvigorating services, and revitalizing industry. To pave the way for further investments, the government commits to expand and upgrade the country's infrastructure through the Build-Better-More program and the Pambansang Pabahay para sa mga Pilipino Housing program (4PH). This pursuit of big-ticket infrastructure items will be done in collaboration with the private sector and will include physical connectivity, water resources, agriculture, power and energy, and digital connectivity projects across the different regions of the country. The government will also further ease doing business through digitalization and streamlining of policies and regulations. To ensure that economic and development efforts in the regions are coordinated and integrated, regional development initiatives need to be aligned with the strategies in the PDP 2023-2028. Related to this, the vital role of the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) as the counterpart of the NEDA at the local government units should be recognized in order to direct socioeconomic development at the local level.

With the whole-of-government approach in further bolstering the Philippine economy, in a manner that is inclusive of all the regions of the country, the Philippines is poised to achieve its macroeconomic targets and further improve the lives of Filipinos amidst various global and domestic headwinds.

Report on Regional Economic Developments in the Philippines 2023 Statistical Annexes

1	Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)
2	Palay Production
3	Corn Production
4	Hog Production
5	Cattle Production
6	Chicken Production
7	Fish Production
8	Total Number of Approved Building Permits
9	Total Number of New Residential Building Construction
10	Receipts and Expenditures
11	Inflation Rate
12	Approved Foreign Investments
13	Approved Foreign and Filipino Investments
14	Loans Portfolio
15	Deposit Liabilities
16	Loans-to-Deposit Ratio
17	Bank Density Ratio
18	Number of Banks with Microfinance Loans
19	Microfinance Loans
20	Number of Banks with Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Loans
21	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Loans
22	Number of Banks with Agri-Agra Loans
23	Agri-Agra Loans
24	Business Expectations Survey
25	Consumer Expectations Survey

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

at constant 2018 prices

REGION		Levels (In Thousand Pesos)			Growth rate		
		2021	2022 ^r	2023	2021	2022 ^r	2023
PHILIPPINES		18,540,084,220	19,945,604,691	21,051,758,242	5.7	7.6	5.5
1	NCR	5,845,619,151	6,268,351,531	6,574,340,155	4.4	7.2	4.9
2	CAR	310,765,858	337,753,055	361,078,914	7.6	8.7	6.9
3	Ilocos Region (I)	608,618,834	654,835,322	701,468,660	4.6	7.6	7.1
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	389,954,561	421,045,562	447,073,156	5.1	8.0	6.2
5	Central Luzon (III)	2,021,186,175	2,184,784,695	2,318,428,274	7.4	8.1	6.1
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	2,728,935,837	2,942,514,950	3,095,255,701	7.7	7.8	5.2
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	369,725,008	392,967,267	411,434,973	3.3	6.3	4.7
8	Bicol Region (V)	540,189,747	583,603,946	610,339,864	4.3	8.0	4.6
9	Western Visayas (VI)	874,086,695	955,136,055	1,024,269,862	5.9	9.3	7.2
10	Central Visayas (VII)	1,195,978,557	1,287,438,109	1,381,172,064	5.4	7.6	7.3
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	461,066,832	492,180,254	523,561,133	6.0	6.7	6.4
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	397,862,811	427,670,777	447,320,967	5.7	7.5	4.6
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	872,805,112	935,273,521	984,750,304	6.3	7.2	5.3
14	Davao Region (XI)	882,189,256	954,232,421	1,018,200,795	5.9	8.2	6.7
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	472,510,818	503,656,063	521,184,984	5.2	6.6	3.5
16	Caraga	305,704,709	323,893,245	339,650,679	7.3	5.9	4.9
17	BARMM	262,884,259	280,267,918	292,227,757	7.5	6.6	4.3

^r Revised

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

2. Palay Production

for periods indicated

in million metric tons

REGION					Growth Rate			Share to total production					
					2021	2022	2023 ^P	2021	2022	2023 ^P			
PHILIPPINES					20.0	19.8	20.1	3.4	-1.0	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	CAR				0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	-10.4	-2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
2	Ilocos Region (I)				1.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.3	1.3	9.5	9.9	9.9
3	Cagayan Valley (II)				2.9	2.9	3.0	10.0	0.6	3.3	14.6	14.8	15.1
4	Central Luzon (III)				3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	-3.3	0.6	18.7	18.3	18.1
5	CALABARZON (IV-A)				0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	-3.4	9.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
6	MIMAROPA				1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6	0.5	-1.7	6.1	6.2	6.0
7	Bicol Region (V)				1.3	1.3	1.3	4.0	-1.3	-2.0	6.7	6.7	6.5
8	Western Visayas (VI)				2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	-1.5	-2.5	11.8	11.8	11.3
9	Central Visayas (VII)				0.3	0.2	0.3	11.1	-16.3	20.9	1.5	1.2	1.5
10	Eastern Visayas (VIII)				0.9	0.8	0.8	-6.8	-2.8	0.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
11	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)				0.7	0.7	0.7	3.4	-2.3	8.0	3.3	3.3	3.5
12	Northern Mindanao (X)				0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.7	1.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
13	Davao Region (XI)				0.5	0.5	0.5	3.8	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
14	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)				1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	-2.7	1.0	6.4	6.3	6.3
15	Caraga				0.5	0.5	0.5	-7.1	11.2	4.5	2.3	2.6	2.7
16	BARMM				0.8	0.8	0.9	16.5	-2.3	8.4	4.2	4.2	4.5

^P Preliminary

Source: PSA

3. Corn Production

for periods indicated
in million metric tons

REGION					Growth Rate			Share to total production					
					2021	2022	2023 ^P	2021	2022	2023 ^P			
PHILIPPINES					8.3	8.3	8.4	2.1	-0.4	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	CAR				0.2	0.2	0.2	-11.6	-11.7	-10.0	2.6	2.3	2.0
2	Ilocos Region (I)				0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.5	1.5	6.9	7.1	7.1
3	Cagayan Valley (II)				1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.6	0.1	22.8	23.7	23.4
4	Central Luzon (III)				0.3	0.3	0.3	13.0	-1.2	-6.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
5	CALABARZON (IV-A)				0.1	0.1	0.1	-11.4	-9.4	-9.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
6	MIMAROPA				0.1	0.1	0.1	-4.9	10.1	-1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
7	Bicol Region (V)				0.3	0.3	0.3	3.8	-1.5	-4.7	3.5	3.5	3.3
8	Western Visayas (VI)				0.4	0.3	0.3	9.7	-2.0	-4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9
9	Central Visayas (VII)				0.1	0.1	0.1	-15.9	-9.5	23.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
10	Eastern Visayas (VIII)				0.1	0.1	0.1	-13.6	-6.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
11	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)				0.2	0.2	0.2	15.8	-7.6	3.8	2.4	2.2	2.2
12	Northern Mindanao (X)				1.5	1.5	1.5	8.7	1.5	3.0	17.6	17.9	18.1
13	Davao Region (XI)				0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.8	6.0	3.2	3.3	3.5
14	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)				1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.3	-4.8	0.9	13.3	12.7	12.6
15	Caraga				0.1	0.1	0.1	-10.1	-22.7	22.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
16	BARMM				1.1	1.1	1.2	-0.1	0.4	7.8	13.7	13.8	14.7

^P Preliminary

Source: PSA

4. Hog Production

for periods indicated

in thousand metric tons in liveweight

REGION					Growth Rate			Share to total production		
					2021	2022	2023 ^P	2021	2022	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES					-20.8	2.4	3.3	100	100	100
1	NCR	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-28.6	-26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	CAR	21.9	20.4	22.1	-15.1	-6.6	8.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
3	Ilocos Region (I)	57.7	53.1	68.5	-37.5	-8.0	29.1	3.4	3.1	3.8
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	39.7	32.1	35.4	-42.4	-19.2	10.6	2.3	1.8	2.0
5	Central Luzon (III)	104.8	131.9	180.2	-67.5	25.9	36.6	6.2	7.6	10.0
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	187.9	203.2	233.2	-46.1	8.2	14.7	11.1	11.7	13.0
7	MIMAROPA	91.7	92.2	111.6	14.9	0.5	21.0	5.4	5.3	6.2
8	Bicol Region (V)	99.2	100.5	106.2	-17.2	1.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9
9	Western Visayas (VI)	200.3	205.0	158.5	2.6	2.4	-22.7	11.8	11.8	8.8
10	Central Visayas (VII)	208.8	229.1	243.1	8.2	9.8	6.1	12.3	13.2	13.5
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	78.1	51.1	53.7	-4.7	-34.6	5.2	4.6	2.9	3.0
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	85.1	96.4	91.7	2.6	13.2	-4.9	5.0	5.5	5.1
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	217.5	219.9	220.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	12.8	12.7	12.3
14	Davao Region (XI)	136.3	138.6	139.8	-9.2	1.7	0.8	8.0	8.0	7.8
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	124.7	127.2	98.3	1.5	2.0	-22.7	7.4	7.3	5.5
16	Caraga	31.3	24.7	21.6	-18.7	-21.1	-12.5	1.8	1.4	1.2
17	BARMM	11.0	11.5	10.0	4.6	4.5	-13.5	0.6	0.7	0.6

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

5. Cattle Production

for periods indicated

in thousand metric tons in liveweight

REGION		2021	2022	2023 ^P	Growth Rate			Share to total production		
					2021	2022	2023 ^P	2021	2022	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES		236.1	236.6	234.4	3.0	0.2	-0.9	100	100	100
1	CAR	3.4	3.3	3.2	1.8	-3.8	-1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
2	Ilocos Region (I)	25.1	23.4	22.1	-0.1	-6.9	-5.2	10.6	9.9	9.4
3	Cagayan Valley (II)	13.4	13.8	12.9	0.8	2.9	-6.5	5.7	5.8	5.5
4	Central Luzon (III)	14.8	12.9	12.8	-10.0	-12.6	-1.3	6.3	5.5	5.4
5	CALABARZON (IV-A)	28.6	26.4	25.4	12.1	-7.8	-3.7	12.1	11.2	10.8
6	MIMAROPA	10.7	10.4	10.2	23.5	-3.0	-1.7	4.5	4.4	4.3
7	Bicol Region (V)	17.0	17.1	16.9	2.1	0.1	-0.7	7.2	7.2	7.2
8	Western Visayas (VI)	18.7	19.0	19.0	0.7	1.7	0.1	7.9	8.0	8.1
9	Central Visayas (VII)	17.0	20.7	23.1	0.6	21.5	11.7	7.2	8.7	9.9
10	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2.8	2.5	2.6	32.3	-10.7	4.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
11	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	9.8	9.7	9.4	-1.1	-1.0	-2.6	4.1	4.1	4.0
12	Northern Mindanao (X)	36.4	37.6	37.0	5.0	3.3	-1.7	15.4	15.9	15.8
13	Davao Region (XI)	12.0	12.5	12.9	0.8	4.5	2.6	5.1	5.3	5.5
14	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	14.9	14.8	14.8	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
15	Caraga	1.3	1.2	1.1	-11.2	-11.6	-2.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
16	BARMM	10.1	11.5	10.9	7.2	13.6	-5.3	4.3	4.9	4.7

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

6. Chicken Production

for periods indicated

in thousand metric tons in liveweight

REGION					Growth Rate			Share to total production		
					2021	2022	2023 ^P	2021	2022	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES					-3.6	7.0	4.3	100	100	100
1	NCR	0.5	0.9	1.1	-	82.6	19.5	-	-	0.1
2	CAR	5.9	6.4	6.6	-3.6	8.9	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	Ilocos Region (I)	76.3	86.7	91.4	-9.8	13.6	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.7
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	59.4	51.4	51.7	10.7	-13.5	0.6	3.4	2.8	2.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	593.9	649.9	655.4	-6.5	9.4	0.9	34.0	34.8	33.7
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	300.2	311.4	338.4	-5.4	3.7	8.7	17.2	16.7	17.4
7	MIMAROPA	11.5	13.3	15.0	5.2	16.3	12.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
8	Bicol Region (V)	50.7	57.3	60.4	9.5	13.1	5.4	2.9	3.1	3.1
9	Western Visayas (VI)	120.2	125.9	131.9	2.8	4.7	4.8	6.9	6.7	6.8
10	Central Visayas (VII)	99.4	106.5	114.4	-8.6	7.2	7.5	5.7	5.7	5.9
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	57.7	54.1	67.7	2.0	-6.3	25.2	3.3	2.9	3.5
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	39.7	36.3	38.0	10.7	-8.5	4.6	2.3	1.9	2.0
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	163.1	177.1	178.4	-4.6	8.6	0.7	9.4	9.5	9.2
14	Davao Region (XI)	70.2	76.7	84.6	-5.6	9.2	10.3	4.0	4.1	4.3
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	76.0	92.6	87.8	6.8	21.8	-5.2	4.4	5.0	4.5
16	Caraga	14.6	14.2	16.7	-5.5	-2.7	18.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
17	BARMM	5.4	5.9	7.3	-3.5	9.0	23.0	0.3	0.3	0.4

p Preliminary

Source: PSA

7. Fish Production

for periods indicated
in hundred thousand metric tons

REGION					Growth Rate			Share to total production					
					2021	2022	2023 ^P	2021	2022	2023 ^P			
PHILIPPINES					42.5	43.4	42.6	-3.5	2.1	-1.8	100	100	100
1	NCR				0.8	0.7	0.9	-20.6	-11.9	18.9	2.0	1.7	2.0
2	CAR				0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	-3.3	-10.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	Ilocos Region (I)				1.9	1.9	1.9	5.3	2.6	-0.9	4.5	4.5	4.5
4	Cagayan Valley (II)				0.4	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
5	Central Luzon (III)				3.7	3.6	3.5	6.4	-1.2	-2.8	8.7	8.4	8.3
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)				2.3	2.0	1.8	-4.9	-15.4	-9.9	5.4	4.5	4.1
7	MIMAROPA				3.8	3.8	4.3	-20.7	0.8	14.2	8.9	8.8	10.2
8	Bicol Region (V)				2.1	1.8	1.1	-11.7	-15.5	-40.7	5.0	4.1	2.5
9	Western Visayas (VI)				3.8	3.4	3.2	0.0	-11.0	-3.2	8.9	7.7	7.6
10	Central Visayas (VII)				1.5	0.8	0.6	-6.8	-45.9	-26.4	3.5	1.8	1.4
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)				1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	-16.0	-6.1	2.9	2.4	2.3
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)				5.7	5.3	5.1	-2.2	-7.6	-4.4	13.5	12.2	11.9
13	Northern Mindanao (X)				1.2	1.0	0.6	-16.3	-18.7	-36.9	2.8	2.2	1.4
14	Davao Region (XI)				0.5	0.8	0.8	6.7	67.2	-6.6	1.1	1.9	1.8
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)				2.8	3.0	2.7	-10.8	7.4	-8.5	6.6	6.9	6.4
16	Caraga				0.6	0.6	0.6	-7.6	-7.6	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
17	BARMM				10.1	13.2	14.0	5.9	30.6	6.4	23.8	30.4	33.0

^p Preliminary

Source: PSA

8. Total Number of Approved Building Permits

levels and growth rates

REGION		Levels			Growth Rates		
		2021	2022 ^r	2023	2021	2022 ^r	2023
PHILIPPINES		162,619	169,432	163,663	31.4	4.2	-3.4
1	NCR	9,894	11,073	9,870	53.1	11.9	-10.9
2	CAR	1,522	1,407	1,658	18.6	-7.6	17.8
3	Ilocos Region (I)	15,819	14,635	14,202	22.3	-7.5	-3.0
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	4,226	6,217	5,258	6.3	47.1	-15.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	18,638	19,559	18,583	45.4	4.9	-5.0
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	39,741	42,496	40,332	62.8	6.9	-5.1
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	3,314	3,516	4,404	6.6	6.1	25.3
8	Bicol Region (V)	3,919	4,717	4,154	98.0	20.4	-11.9
9	Western Visayas (VI)	9,627	10,332	9,868	5.7	7.3	-4.5
10	Central Visayas (VII)	21,216	18,066	18,631	15.8	-14.8	3.1
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	5,302	5,232	5,127	38.9	-1.3	-2.0
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2,932	2,913	2,759	34.9	-0.6	-5.3
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	7,812	9,939	10,220	-8.0	27.2	2.8
14	Davao Region (XI)	9,442	11,150	10,241	14.3	18.1	-8.2
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	5,655	4,448	4,534	45.3	-21.3	1.9
16	Caraga	3,512	3,524	3,659	30.7	0.3	3.8
17	BARM	48	208	163	-15.8	333.3	-21.6

^r Revised

Source: PSA

9. Total Number of New Residential Building Construction

for periods indicated

REGION		Levels			Growth Rates		
		2021	2022 ^r	2023	2021	2022 ^r	2023
PHILIPPINES		115,772	121,106	110,532	32.4	4.6	-8.7
1	NCR	6,129	6,061	4,762	70.3	-1.1	-21.4
2	CAR	1,069	964	1,152	11.5	-9.8	19.5
3	Ilocos Region (I)	12,200	11,508	10,814	20.7	-5.7	-6.0
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	3,010	4,579	3,725	-1.7	52.1	-18.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	13,190	14,007	12,506	46.0	6.2	-10.7
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	29,191	30,760	26,875	71.2	5.4	-12.6
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	2,129	2,282	2,799	0.8	7.2	22.7
8	Bicol Region (V)	2,796	3,375	2,843	106.2	20.7	-15.8
9	Western Visayas (VI)	6,532	6,959	6,141	3.6	6.5	-11.8
10	Central Visayas (VII)	14,613	13,475	13,955	16.0	-7.8	3.6
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	3,635	3,400	3,129	43.8	-6.5	-8.0
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2,346	2,200	1,989	52.8	-6.2	-9.6
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	6,675	8,480	8,136	-7.5	27.0	-4.1
14	Davao Region (XI)	6,944	8,445	6,948	17.9	21.6	-17.7
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	2,828	2,027	2,256	41.5	-28.3	11.3
16	Caraga	2,450	2,453	2,413	20.4	0.1	-1.6
17	BARMM	35	131	89	-23.9	274.3	-32.1

^r Revised

Source: PSA

10. Receipts and Expenditures

in billion pesos

REGION	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	CARAGA	BARM	GRAND TOTAL
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	96.0	23.6	66.1	30.4	50.1	116.4	30.6	35.5	55.4	68.4	35.1	23.2	30.6	28.7	20.6	23.6	6.0	740.3
RECEIPTS	162.8	33.6	69.7	46.2	101.9	137.8	40.4	51.8	72.7	72.6	47.4	32.6	54.7	51.5	37.0	36.5	38.7	1,087.9
Local Sources	112.6	3.5	9.7	5.5	28.8	49.9	4.4	7.3	14.0	18.8	5.2	3.6	10.7	12.6	5.7	5.1	0.7	298.1
Tax Revenues	99.5	1.4	5.1	2.8	20.2	38.3	2.4	3.7	8.1	12.4	2.2	1.8	6.4	8.1	3.0	3.0	0.4	218.8
Non-Tax Revenues	13.0	2.0	4.7	2.6	8.7	11.6	2.1	3.6	5.9	6.3	3.0	1.8	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.1	0.3	79.2
External Sources	37.9	27.7	56.0	38.2	67.0	81.4	31.2	39.2	54.2	50.0	38.7	26.7	37.4	33.6	29.8	28.7	36.4	714.1
Share from IRA	34.5	21.1	33.6	34.5	63.8	76.2	30.4	38.3	51.0	46.0	38.0	26.5	36.1	33.1	29.4	27.2	35.8	655.5
Share from GOCCs (PAGCOR and PCSO)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other Share from National Tax Collection	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	5.0
Inter-Local Transfer	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.2
Extraordinary Receipts/Grants/Donations/Aids	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	5.8
Non-Income Receipts	12.3	2.3	3.9	2.6	6.2	6.4	4.7	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.3	6.5	5.3	1.5	2.8	1.5	75.5
Capital Investment Receipts	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6
Receipts from Loans and Borrowings	9.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	4.7	5.3	0.7	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.2	3.1	0.8	1.9	1.5	44.5
EXPENDITURES	145.9	26.0	54.4	42.4	97.9	117.7	34.5	47.8	64.7	67.8	44.1	28.7	52.5	48.6	36.1	31.9	38.7	979.7
General Services	47.7	10.9	18.7	21.9	42.8	53.2	14.6	20.1	29.7	30.2	19.1	13.9	21.8	23.0	16.0	15.8	22.1	421.5
Economic Services	14.9	3.7	10.2	4.5	11.2	12.7	3.8	6.8	9.1	7.6	4.6	3.1	7.6	6.3	4.6	3.7	7.8	122.2
Social Services	59.2	5.2	11.4	7.1	22.8	29.7	6.4	9.8	13.0	13.5	8.6	5.0	8.6	8.4	7.7	6.2	5.9	228.5
Debt Services	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.4
ENDING CASH BALANCE	92.3	23.2	70.9	28.4	41.8	113.8	28.9	34.2	51.1	59.7	31.8	20.2	27.9	24.0	17.1	20.0	5.8	691.1

Source: Department of Budget and Management, Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing FY 2024

Table F.5 Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, By Regional Level of LGUs, 2023

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

11. Inflation Rate

2018 = 100

in percent

	REGION	2021	2022	2023
ALL ITEMS				
	PHILIPPINES	3.9	5.8	6.0
1	Metro Manila	2.7	5.1	6.2
	Areas Outside Metro Manila	4.2	6.0	5.9
2	CAR	3.9	6.4	4.5
3	Ilocos Region (I)	4.0	5.9	5.1
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	6.2	5.2	4.6
5	Central Luzon (III)	4.5	6.5	6.9
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	4.7	5.2	5.8
7	MIMAROPA	4.5	6.1	6.9
8	Bicol Region (V)	6.1	5.3	5.9
9	Western Visayas (VI)	3.8	6.6	6.9
10	Central Visayas (VII)	1.9	6.6	5.1
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	4.3	6.6	4.4
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	2.9	7.0	5.7
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	3.9	5.8	6.0
14	Davao Region (XI)	3.5	7.4	6.3
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	5.3	5.6	5.6
16	Caraga	4.1	6.1	5.5
17	BARMM	2.6	3.8	6.3

Source: PSA

12. Approved Foreign Investments

for periods indicated
in million pesos

				Growth Rate			Share to total		
REGION	2021	2022	2023 ^r	2021	2022	2023 ^r	2021	2022	2023 ^r
PHILIPPINES	192,547.8	241,891.5	889,082.1	71.7	25.6	267.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 NCR	6,051.1	5,064.7	8,419.5	-85.0	-16.3	66.2	3.1	2.1	0.9
2 CAR	77.9	0.0	11,781.5	--	-100.0	--	0.0	0.0	1.3
3 Ilocos Region (I)	3,398.6	33,613.3	60,825.3	645.9	889.0	81.0	1.8	13.9	6.8
4 Cagayan Valley (II)	74.1	1,825.0	200.0	-94.4	2,363.7	-89.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
5 Central Luzon (III)	8,106.3	43,306.7	14,015.6	-44.0	434.2	-67.6	4.2	17.9	1.6
6 CALABARZON (IV-A)	20,006.5	45,882.3	180,690.4	-42.8	129.3	293.8	10.4	19.0	20.3
7 MIMAROPA (IV-B)	351.8	28.4	0.0	563.9	-91.9	-100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
8 Bicol Region (V)	0.0	0.0	162,915.8	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	18.3
9 Western Visayas (VI)	719.1	1,919.7	295,306.4	-71.6	166.9	15,283.2	0.4	0.8	33.2
10 Central Visayas (VII)	5,382.9	5,897.4	8,808.3	41.2	9.6	49.4	2.8	2.4	1.0
11 Eastern Visayas (VIII)	302.7	0.0	108,302.2	--	-100.0	--	0.2	0.0	12.2
12 Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	0.0	0.0	140.1	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Northern Mindanao (X)	392.9	994.3	2,117.5	--	153.1	113.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
14 Davao Region (XI)	1,356.6	1,615.4	1,658.2	43.3	19.1	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.2
15 SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	818.0	64.9	19,699.5	-93.8	-92.1	30,277.1	0.4	0.0	2.2
16 Caraga	1,133.9	0.0	0.0	--	-100.0	--	0.6	0.0	0.0
17 BARMM	20.0	321.7	359.0	564.8	1,511.1	11.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Several Locations ¹	144,355.3	101,357.8	13,842.8	--	-29.8	-86.3	75.0	41.9	1.6
No Site Yet ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0

Coverage of reports: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), Board of Investments (BOI), BOI-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BOI-BARMM), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), Clark International Airport Corporation (CIAC), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), and Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority (ZCSEZA).

¹ Locations not indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

² As indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

-- equivalent to zero

Source: PSA

13. Approved Foreign and Filipino Investments

for periods indicated

in million pesos

	REGION	2021	2022	2023	Growth rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	PHILIPPINES	758,975.4	934,313.5	1,467,178.8	-33.4	23.1	57.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	94,845.1	16,365.3	46,659.2	-42.5	-82.7	185.1	12.5	1.8	3.2
2	CAR	37,460.4	2,205.8	16,822.3	836.9	-94.1	662.7	4.9	0.2	1.1
3	Ilocos Region (I)	6,316.8	101,975.6	122,228.3	-56.2	1,514.4	19.9	0.8	10.9	8.3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	6,108.4	7,164.1	27,953.8	-45.7	17.3	290.2	0.8	0.8	1.9
5	Central Luzon (III)	152,805.4	169,562.8	97,606.4	-75.2	11.0	-42.4	20.1	18.1	6.7
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	131,481.8	185,649.0	308,340.0	-37.8	41.2	66.1	17.3	19.9	21.0
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	4,012.3	1,198.1	886.3	-4.6	-70.1	-26.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
8	Bicol Region (V)	12,526.0	62,437.3	162,915.8	5.7	398.5	160.9	1.7	6.7	11.1
9	Western Visayas (VI)	7,613.3	8,393.8	319,049.9	-29.5	10.3	3,701.0	1.0	0.9	21.7
10	Central Visayas (VII)	14,532.8	10,535.8	40,090.7	-27.2	-27.5	280.5	1.9	1.1	2.7
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	1,508.8	53,783.6	128,621.3	-58.3	3,464.8	139.1	0.2	5.8	8.8
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	919.4	6,334.8	1,159.7	-86.1	589.0	-81.7	0.1	0.7	0.1
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	5,556.7	8,324.1	8,195.6	-83.4	49.8	-1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
14	Davao Region (XI)	14,254.3	7,843.9	86,934.7	22.6	-45.0	1,008.3	1.9	0.8	5.9
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	5,528.4	55,486.3	20,120.0	-65.1	903.7	-63.7	0.7	5.9	1.4
16	Caraga	1,688.2	975.4	2,124.0	3,091.3	-42.2	117.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
17	BARMM	3,080.6	1,283.8	3,076.8	21,442.5	-58.3	139.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
Several Locations ¹		258,736.9	234,794.3	74,394.2	-1.6E+08	-9.3	-68.3	34.1	25.1	5.1
No Site Yet ²		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Coverage of reports: Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA), Board of Investments (BOI), Board of Investments BARMM (BOI-BARMM), Clark Development Corporation (CDC), Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), Clark International Airport Corporation (CIAC), John Hay Management Corporation (JHMC), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), Poro Point Management Corporation (PPMC), Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), and Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority (ZCSEZA).

¹ Locations not indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

² As indicated in the raw data submitted to PSA.

-- equivalent to zero

Source: PSA

14. Loans Portfolio

for periods indicated

Levels in million pesos, shares and growth rates in percent

REGION		2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
PHILIPPINES		10,222,022	11,403,216	12,308,744	3.9	11.6	7.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	8,558,461	9,550,928	10,059,361	4.0	11.6	5.3	83.7	83.8	81.7
2	CAR	24,418	28,164	35,252	7.1	15.3	25.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
3	Ilocos Region (I)	64,123	69,289	84,168	1.2	8.1	21.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	71,078	79,080	87,388	5.5	11.3	10.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	250,950	267,044	308,502	5.0	6.4	15.5	2.5	2.3	2.5
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	256,857	269,095	363,218	3.6	4.8	35.0	2.5	2.4	3.0
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	37,269	43,365	48,273	(0.7)	16.4	11.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
8	Bicol Region (V)	61,306	64,340	74,605	7.3	4.9	16.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
9	Western Visayas (VI)	123,092	134,097	164,794	7.3	8.9	22.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
10	Central Visayas (VII)	333,557	387,761	475,112	(1.0)	16.3	22.5	3.3	3.4	3.9
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	48,227	60,622	67,406	7.6	25.7	11.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	32,041	39,454	47,873	3.2	23.1	21.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	75,475	90,221	106,044	(0.7)	19.5	17.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
14	Davao Region (XI)	155,868	169,465	213,488	6.1	8.7	26.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	99,652	108,895	122,616	6.1	9.3	12.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
16	Caraga	27,769	35,961	44,329	5.0	29.5	23.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
17	BARM	1,880	5,432	6,315	(7.1)	189.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

Data Source: Branch Report Information System (BRIS)

Data mined by: Supervisory Insights Division (SID), Department of Supervisory Analytics (DSA), BSP

15. Deposit Liabilities

for periods indicated
in million pesos

REGION		2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
PHILIPPINES		16,188,648	17,721,361	18,987,507	8.9	9.5	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	10,642,567	11,641,012	12,498,624	9.1	9.4	7.4	65.7	65.7	65.8
2	CAR	156,699	174,181	186,717	10.1	11.2	7.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
3	Ilocos Region (I)	313,553	350,065	364,690	13.6	11.6	4.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	183,708	202,243	217,829	6.1	10.1	7.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
5	Central Luzon (III)	867,301	950,353	1,046,144	7.5	9.6	10.1	5.4	5.4	5.5
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	1,162,823	1,286,098	1,396,647	9.3	10.6	8.6	7.2	7.3	7.4
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	110,516	124,787	132,985	2.5	12.9	6.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
8	Bicol Region (V)	209,224	232,377	254,642	6.4	11.1	9.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
9	Western Visayas (VI)	442,164	489,796	526,292	7.7	10.8	7.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
10	Central Visayas (VII)	769,297	840,534	883,118	2.7	9.3	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	159,317	171,409	177,477	6.4	7.6	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	155,309	160,416	167,263	10.3	3.3	4.3	1.0	0.9	0.9
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	259,681	274,799	290,573	12.3	5.8	5.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
14	Davao Region (XI)	360,780	379,909	404,768	9.1	5.3	6.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	252,439	148,909	157,983	24.9	(41.0)	6.1	1.6	0.8	0.8
16	Caraga	122,914	130,665	136,922	13.2	6.3	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
17	BARMM	20,357	163,808	144,833	5.1	704.7	(11.6)	0.1	0.9	0.8

Data Source: BRIS

Data mined by: SID-DSA-BSP

16. Loans-to-Deposits Ratio

for periods indicated

in percent

REGION		2021	2022	2023	change		
		2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
PHILIPPINES		63.14	64.35	64.83	(3.0)	1.2	0.5
1	NCR	80.42	82.05	80.48	(3.9)	1.6	(1.6)
2	CAR	15.58	16.17	18.88	(0.4)	0.6	2.7
3	Ilocos Region (I)	20.45	19.79	23.08	(2.5)	(0.7)	3.3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	38.69	39.10	40.12	(0.2)	0.4	1.0
5	Central Luzon (III)	28.93	28.10	29.49	(0.7)	(0.8)	1.4
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	22.09	20.92	26.01	(1.2)	(1.2)	5.1
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	33.72	34.75	36.30	(1.1)	1.0	1.5
8	Bicol Region (V)	29.30	27.69	29.30	0.3	(1.6)	1.6
9	Western Visayas (VI)	27.84	27.38	31.31	(0.1)	(0.5)	3.9
10	Central Visayas (VII)	43.36	46.13	53.80	(1.6)	2.8	7.7
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	30.27	35.37	37.98	0.3	5.1	2.6
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	20.63	24.60	28.62	(1.4)	4.0	4.0
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	29.06	32.83	36.49	(3.8)	3.8	3.7
14	Davao Region (XI)	43.20	44.61	52.74	(1.2)	1.4	8.1
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	39.48	73.13	77.61	(7.0)	33.7	4.5
16	Caraga	22.59	27.52	32.38	(1.8)	4.9	4.9
17	BARM	9.23	3.32	4.36	(1.2)	(5.9)	1.0

Data Source: BRIS

Data mined by: SID-DSA-BSP

17. Bank Density Ratio ^{1/}

for periods indicated
in percent

REGION		2021	2022	2023	change		
		2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
PHILIPPINES		8.02	8.09	8.14	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	NCR	225.53	223.71	222.35	(0.7)	(1.8)	(1.4)
2	CAR	2.62	2.68	2.75	0.0	0.1	0.1
3	Ilocos Region (I)	5.39	5.47	5.35	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	5.12	5.25	5.19	0.1	0.1	(0.1)
5	Central Luzon (III)	10.45	10.55	10.68	0.0	0.1	0.1
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	13.46	13.42	13.54	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	4.25	4.33	4.49	0.0	0.1	0.2
8	Bicol Region (V)	4.95	5.16	5.27	0.1	0.2	0.1
9	Western Visayas (VI)	5.72	5.84	6.04	0.1	0.1	0.2
10	Central Visayas (VII)	6.86	6.98	7.02	0.0	0.1	0.0
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2.06	2.13	2.20	0.0	0.1	0.1
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	3.83	3.88	3.92	0.1	0.0	0.0
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	4.76	4.92	5.01	0.1	0.2	0.1
14	Davao Region (XI)	10.29	10.55	10.61	0.1	0.3	0.1
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	6.28	6.02	6.33	0.2	(0.3)	0.3
16	Caraga	3.45	3.51	3.56	0.2	0.1	0.1
17	BARMM	0.15	0.33	0.35	(0.0)	0.2	0.0

^{1/} Ratio of the Number of Banking Offices to the Number of Municipalities
and Cities Per Region

Data Source: BRIS

Data mined by: SID-DSA-BSP

18. Number of Banks with Microfinance Loans

for periods indicated

REGION		2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
PHILIPPINES		138	137	135	(7.4)	(0.7)	(1.5)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	10	11	13	(28.6)	10.0	18.2	7.2	8.0	9.6
2	CAR	2	2	2	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.5
3	Ilocos Region (I)	3	4	4	-	33.3	-	2.2	2.9	3.0
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	10	10	9	(9.1)	-	(10.0)	7.2	7.3	6.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	17	13	15	(5.6)	(23.5)	15.4	12.3	9.5	11.1
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	30	29	29	3.4	(3.3)	-	21.7	21.2	21.5
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	5	5	5	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.7
8	Bicol Region (V)	14	14	12	-	-	(14.3)	10.1	10.2	8.9
9	Western Visayas (VI)	9	9	7	(10.0)	-	(22.2)	6.5	6.6	5.2
10	Central Visayas (VII)	9	10	9	(25.0)	11.1	(10.0)	6.5	7.3	6.7
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	2	2	2	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.5
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	7	7	8	(12.5)	-	14.3	5.1	5.1	5.9
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	6	6	6	-	-	-	4.3	4.4	4.4
14	Davao Region (XI)	6	8	7	-	33.3	(12.5)	4.3	5.8	5.2
15	SOCCSKSARGEN (XII)	3	3	3	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.2
16	Caraga	5	4	4	(16.7)	(20.0)	-	3.6	2.9	3.0
17	BARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Sources: Microfinance Report Summary (MRS); Enhanced Financial Institution Library System (EFILS)

Data mined by: SID-DSA-BSP

19. Microfinance Loans

for periods indicated

in million pesos

	REGION	2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	PHILIPPINES	27,704.27	28,199.61	31,989.81	4.1	1.8	13.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	4,817.85	5,714.94	7,498.34	20.2	18.6	31.2	17.4	20.3	23.4
2	CAR	0.69	0.80	0.89	8.4	15.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Ilocos Region (I)	6.46	11.04	7.19	59.9	71.0	(34.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	113.74	106.38	125.37	(6.5)	(6.5)	17.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	256.96	298.66	251.43	(7.5)	16.2	(15.8)	0.9	1.1	0.8
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	19,729.72	19,259.90	21,461.43	0.3	(2.4)	11.4	71.2	68.3	67.1
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	15.55	16.23	15.73	(2.6)	4.4	(3.1)	0.1	0.1	0.0
8	Bicol Region (V)	422.18	380.58	411.16	1.5	(9.9)	8.0	1.5	1.3	1.3
9	Western Visayas (VI)	688.74	782.30	752.10	(18.8)	13.6	(3.9)	2.5	2.8	2.4
10	Central Visayas (VII)	164.74	166.25	35.97	(25.9)	0.9	(78.4)	0.6	0.6	0.1
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	20.03	19.12	18.11	4.1	(4.5)	(5.3)	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	616.11	693.85	743.00	394.3	12.6	7.1	2.2	2.5	2.3
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	137.50	114.68	102.57	(31.5)	(16.6)	(10.6)	0.5	0.4	0.3
14	Davao Region (XI)	134.09	64.56	54.72	4.7	(51.9)	(15.2)	0.5	0.2	0.2
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	350.93	376.58	345.56	37.6	7.3	(8.2)	1.3	1.3	1.1
16	Caraga	228.99	193.73	166.24	(21.6)	(15.4)	(14.2)	0.8	0.7	0.5
17	BARM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Sources: MRS; EFILS

Data mined by: SID-DSA-BSP

20. Number of Banks with Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Loans

for periods indicated

	REGION	2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	PHILIPPINES	467	457	470	-5.1	-2.1	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	59	57	78	-1.7	-3.4	36.8	12.6	12.5	16.6
2	CAR	15	13	15	7.1	-13.3	15.4	3.2	2.8	3.2
3	Ilocos Region (I)	32	30	27	-3.0	-6.3	-10.0	6.9	6.6	5.7
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	25	25	25	-3.8	-	-	5.4	5.5	5.3
5	Central Luzon (III)	70	68	65	-	-2.9	-4.4	15.0	14.9	13.8
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	84	83	83	-1.2	-1.2	-	18.0	18.2	17.7
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	20	20	19	-9.1	-	-5.0	4.3	4.4	4.0
8	Bicol Region (V)	19	19	18	-5.0	-	-5.3	4.1	4.2	3.8
9	Western Visayas (VI)	40	39	39	-7.0	-2.5	-	8.6	8.5	8.3
10	Central Visayas (VII)	30	29	28	-16.7	-3.3	-3.4	6.4	6.3	6.0
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	12	13	13	-14.3	8.3	-	2.6	2.8	2.8
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	13	13	14	-	-	7.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	20	21	20	-16.7	5.0	-4.8	4.3	4.6	4.3
14	Davao Region (XI)	12	13	12	-7.7	8.3	-7.7	2.6	2.8	2.6
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	10	9	9	-	-10.0	-	2.1	2.0	1.9
16	Caraga	6	5	5	-25.0	-16.7	-	1.3	1.1	1.1
17	BARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

Note: Regional aggregation of MSME loans is based on the banks' Head Office locations. These amounts do not reflect the actual MSME transactions made in a specific region.

21. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Loans

for periods indicated
in million pesos

REGION		2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
PHILIPPINES		463,119.76	493,502.41	502,208.75	-9.8	6.6	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	403,203.37	428,509.93	435,568.79	-11.0	6.3	1.6	87.1	86.8	86.7
2	CAR	1,594.40	1,660.74	2,022.30	17.6	4.2	21.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
3	Ilocos Region (I)	2,621.68	2,586.24	2,554.18	9.0	-1.4	-1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	3,119.20	3,263.94	3,402.03	-1.2	4.6	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	10,134.63	11,116.28	11,153.89	5.6	9.7	0.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	17,881.01	19,300.07	21,539.28	9.3	7.9	11.6	3.9	3.9	4.3
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	922.44	1,101.37	1,144.56	5.5	19.4	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
8	Bicol Region (V)	1,507.63	1,400.42	1,801.81	-10.3	-7.1	28.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
9	Western Visayas (VI)	2,674.68	2,767.50	3,136.10	-7.4	3.5	13.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
10	Central Visayas (VII)	5,578.10	5,182.92	4,513.95	-5.3	-7.1	-12.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	291.74	311.36	309.31	-8.0	6.7	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	1,254.93	1,429.79	1,575.08	113.7	13.9	10.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	3,168.98	3,863.07	4,289.09	0.9	21.9	11.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
14	Davao Region (XI)	6,372.55	8,188.08	6,277.79	-29.5	28.5	-23.3	1.4	1.7	1.3
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	1,914.11	2,268.97	2,452.91	17.2	18.5	8.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
16	Caraga	880.30	551.73	467.67	-34.5	-37.3	-15.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
17	BARMM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

Note: Regional aggregation of MSME loans is based on the banks' Head Office locations. These amounts do not reflect the actual MSME transactions made in a specific region.

22. Number of Banks with Agri-Agra Loans

for periods indicated

	REGION	2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	PHILIPPINES	453	472	458	-5.4	4.2	-3.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	59	65	64	-4.8	10.2	-1.5	13.0	13.8	14.0
2	CAR	14	15	15	-	7.1	-	3.1	3.2	3.3
3	Ilocos Region (I)	32	31	29	-	-3.1	-6.5	7.1	6.6	6.3
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	26	28	26	-	7.7	-7.1	5.7	5.9	5.7
5	Central Luzon (III)	69	70	67	-	1.4	-4.3	15.2	14.8	14.6
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	81	79	79	-2.4	-2.5	-	17.9	16.7	17.2
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	20	20	20	-4.8	-	-	4.4	4.2	4.4
8	Bicol Region (V)	18	19	17	-	5.6	-10.5	4.0	4.0	3.7
9	Western Visayas (VI)	38	40	39	-11.6	5.3	-2.5	8.4	8.5	8.5
10	Central Visayas (VII)	27	29	28	-20.6	7.4	-3.4	6.0	6.1	6.1
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	13	14	13	-13.3	7.7	-7.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	12	13	13	-	8.3	-	2.6	2.8	2.8
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	19	22	22	-13.6	15.8	-	4.2	4.7	4.8
14	Davao Region (XI)	10	13	12	-	30.0	-7.7	2.2	2.8	2.6
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	10	9	9	11.1	-10.0	-	2.2	1.9	2.0
16	Caraga	5	5	5	-37.5	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
17	BARM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

Note: Regional aggregation of Agri-Agra Loans is based on the banks' Head Office locations. These amounts do not reflect the actual Agri-Agra transactions made in the specific region.

23. Agri-Agra Loans

for periods indicated

in million pesos

	REGION	2021	2022	2023	Growth Rate			Share to total		
					2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
	PHILIPPINES	851,755.03	930,610.41	944,381.57	19.4	9.3	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	NCR	815,010.15	897,710.59	895,208.64	19.5	10.1	-0.3	95.7	96.5	94.8
2	CAR	871.95	753.20	718.88	11.2	-13.6	-4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	Ilocos Region (I)	1,966.94	1,901.79	1,601.57	7.0	-3.3	-15.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
4	Cagayan Valley (II)	4,680.30	4,518.82	4,063.62	5.1	-3.5	-10.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
5	Central Luzon (III)	4,924.96	6,120.23	6,383.70	9.7	24.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
6	CALABARZON (IV-A)	10,215.36	3,035.81	3,353.59	85.4	-70.3	10.5	1.2	0.3	0.4
7	MIMAROPA (IV-B)	735.08	707.29	719.98	1.2	-3.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	Bicol Region (V)	1,022.97	835.94	975.89	0.7	-18.3	16.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
9	Western Visayas (VI)	2,096.00	1,983.08	1,428.80	0.4	-5.4	-28.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
10	Central Visayas (VII)	4,940.92	6,411.84	9,609.03	-1.8	29.8	49.9	0.6	0.7	1.0
11	Eastern Visayas (VIII)	236.74	186.19	176.54	-4.0	-21.4	-5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Zamboanga Peninsula (IX)	610.97	648.68	653.54	67.3	6.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
13	Northern Mindanao (X)	2,189.24	2,534.43	2,818.58	-3.6	15.8	11.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
14	Davao Region (XI)	944.63	1,881.78	15,101.04	-6.1	99.2	702.5	0.1	0.2	1.6
15	SOCCKSARGEN (XII)	991.58	1,069.91	1,239.20	-8.7	7.9	15.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	Caraga	317.24	310.81	328.95	-57.9	-2.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	BARMM	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: DSA-FSS-BSP

Note: Regional aggregation of Agri-Agra Loans is based on the banks' Head Office locations. These amounts do not reflect the actual Agri-Agra transactions made in the specific region.

24. Business Expectations Survey¹

Business Outlook Index on the Macroeconomy by Sector: Current Quarter (Q1 2021 to Q4 2023)

Region		2021				2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Industry	16.8	10.3	1.2	35.4	31.2	29.9	18.0	19.9	25.6	33.2	22.8	33.2
I	Ilocos	50.0	-20.0	-20.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	50.0	60.0	50.0
III	Central Luzon	17.6	25.0	-15.0	29.4	53.3	42.9	58.3	52.6	22.7	59.1	20.8	14.8
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	30.8	23.9	20.0	37.3	52.6	23.3	16.2	25.4	29.3	23.4	13.5	22.6
V	Bicol	0.0	28.6	0.0	20.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	75.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	-25.0
VI	Western Visayas	0.0	0.0	-16.7	25.0	42.9	16.7	37.5	25.0	0.0	42.9	-28.6	62.5
VII	Central Visayas	8.3	24.0	18.2	34.8	0.0	12.5	-4.0	16.0	3.7	40.0	31.0	25.9
VIII	Eastern Visayas	-16.7	-50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	20.0	14.3	-57.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	-100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
X	Northern Mindanao	28.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	28.6	-14.3	33.3	16.7	28.6	28.6	16.7	37.5
XI	Davao Region	-13.0	-3.6	-4.5	27.3	28.0	25.0	25.0	4.5	20.0	31.0	10.0	24.1
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	-26.7	-13.3	-16.7	25.0	-38.5	37.5	37.5	-11.1	-9.1	-27.3	0.0	7.7
	Construction	9.9	22.0	-7.2	47.5	34.7	22.6	16.2	18.9	34.7	25.6	46.1	38.0
III	Central Luzon	33.3	42.9	-20.0	60.0	71.4	42.9	-50.0	10.0	62.5	16.7	42.9	75.0
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	27.3	22.2	0.0	27.3	11.1	22.2	22.2	33.3	60.0	50.0	42.9	42.9
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	-50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
XI	Davao Region	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-50.0	-50.0	50.0	50.0
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.7	-9.5	-16.9	29.2	21.4	36.1	28.1	30.6	35.6	41.1	29.9	38.5
I	Ilocos	-14.3	-37.5	-40.0	-16.7	0.0	57.1	42.9	40.0	42.9	42.9	28.6	57.1
II	Cagayan Valley	25.0	40.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	25.0	-33.3	75.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	0.0
III	Central Luzon	-12.5	-62.5	-20.0	27.3	80.0	83.3	83.3	50.0	60.0	90.0	54.5	72.7
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	25.0	33.3	-8.3	50.0	60.0	62.5	12.5	40.0	62.5	50.0	30.0	30.0
V	Bicol	16.7	7.7	14.3	11.1	38.5	14.3	42.9	72.7	25.0	36.4	23.5	53.3
VI	Western Visayas	30.8	14.3	40.0	50.0	35.7	0.0	40.0	55.6	33.3	22.2	36.4	54.5
VII	Central Visayas	0.0	-23.1	-35.7	23.1	28.6	37.5	45.5	28.6	33.3	35.3	22.2	12.5
VIII	Eastern Visayas	0.0	-50.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.3	25.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	23.1	7.7	0.0	12.5	-9.1	66.7	55.6	70.0	45.5	72.7	70.0	60.0
X	Northern Mindanao	100.0	0.0	-60.0	-66.7	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
XI	Davao Region	26.3	29.2	11.8	57.1	46.7	33.3	28.6	72.7	77.8	58.3	43.8	72.2
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	13.3	-7.1	-16.7	42.9	26.7	-25.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	12.5	36.4	42.9
	Services Sector	17.8	0.6	-2.4	47.4	40.5	39.5	30.5	22.6	37.6	46.7	45.2	35.5
I	Ilocos	57.1	14.3	11.1	44.4	50.0	64.3	62.5	50.0	46.2	53.8	69.2	30.8
II	Cagayan Valley	45.5	16.7	7.1	28.6	57.1	35.3	43.8	50.0	61.1	61.1	64.7	58.8
III	Central Luzon	10.2	-3.9	11.3	36.1	22.9	48.8	44.7	35.2	51.0	45.9	60.0	50.0
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	20.6	1.6	-1.4	44.0	37.0	49.0	50.0	27.9	40.6	56.3	49.3	44.0
V	Bicol	4.8	9.1	13.3	71.4	52.6	41.2	4.3	50.0	53.3	87.5	44.4	58.8
VI	Western Visayas	31.6	-11.8	-6.7	42.9	13.3	8.3	-6.3	38.5	23.5	31.3	33.3	41.2
VII	Central Visayas	-2.5	14.3	-9.8	15.2	23.1	15.8	31.1	22.0	33.3	41.7	50.0	34.8
VIII	Eastern Visayas	14.3	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	40.0	33.3	60.0
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	-14.3	28.6	12.5	25.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	33.3
X	Northern Mindanao	66.7	50.0	33.3	75.0	100.0	80.0	66.7	75.0	62.5	66.7	37.5	55.6
XI	Davao Region	0.0	3.2	0.0	57.1	20.0	37.5	55.6	44.4	50.0	41.2	63.6	62.5
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	0.0	40.0	30.8	22.2	25.0	0.0	20.0	55.6	0.0	55.6	62.5	33.3

¹Given the number of survey responses received, sectoral and regional estimates should be interpreted/used with caution.

²Combined CALABARZON and MIMAROPA Regions

24. Business Expectations Survey¹(Cont'd)

Business Outlook Index on the Macroeconomy by Sector: Next 12 months (Q1 2021 to Q4 2023)³

Region		2021				2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Industry	57.6	56.2	58.4	60.3	60.0	48.9	47.8	43.7	55.2	47.7	50.9	49.1
I	Ilocos	50.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	40.0	33.3
III	Central Luzon	52.9	50.0	40.0	58.8	66.7	64.3	66.7	63.2	50.0	45.5	37.5	25.9
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	75.0	58.7	72.0	68.6	76.3	51.2	48.6	41.8	58.6	44.7	44.2	41.5
V	Bicol	50.0	28.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	-25.0
VI	Western Visayas	57.1	57.1	16.7	50.0	28.6	0.0	87.5	25.0	28.6	42.9	57.1	50.0
VII	Central Visayas	58.3	48.0	36.4	73.9	69.2	75.0	48.0	44.0	55.6	63.3	58.6	63.0
VIII	Eastern Visayas	16.7	16.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	20.0	14.3	14.3	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	50.0
X	Northern Mindanao	42.9	40.0	62.5	66.7	42.9	28.6	83.3	50.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	25.0
XI	Davao Region	17.4	32.1	36.4	54.5	48.0	30.0	40.0	31.8	40.0	37.9	33.3	44.8
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	60.0	46.7	33.3	75.0	46.2	75.0	12.5	33.3	36.4	18.2	-18.2	23.1
	Construction	45.6	50.7	66.8	75.3	77.4	58.9	61.8	52.6	54.4	45.2	59.8	59.2
III	Central Luzon	66.7	71.4	60.0	100.0	71.4	57.1	75.0	50.0	87.5	50.0	71.4	62.5
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	45.5	44.4	69.2	81.8	33.3	77.8	55.6	11.1	70.0	50.0	57.1	71.4
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
XI	Davao Region	100.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.0	46.2	47.7	66.6	68.2	56.7	57.8	44.4	64.2	64.5	59.3	54.5
I	Ilocos	71.4	50.0	20.0	33.3	77.8	100.0	71.4	40.0	71.4	85.7	71.4	71.4
II	Cagayan Valley	75.0	40.0	66.7	83.3	40.0	75.0	33.3	75.0	75.0	50.0	75.0	50.0
III	Central Luzon	37.5	0.0	10.0	54.5	100.0	83.3	100.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	81.8	54.5
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	62.5	33.3	75.0	72.2	80.0	62.5	50.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	60.0	70.0
V	Bicol	33.3	46.2	57.1	22.2	76.9	42.9	42.9	81.8	50.0	54.5	64.7	60.0
VI	Western Visayas	46.2	42.9	70.0	60.0	71.4	66.7	60.0	22.2	55.6	22.2	63.6	63.6
VII	Central Visayas	11.1	0.0	0.0	46.2	85.7	0.0	18.2	14.3	66.7	41.2	61.1	50.0
VIII	Eastern Visayas	0.0	-25.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	-66.7
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	61.5	46.2	44.4	37.5	81.8	44.4	77.8	90.0	81.8	63.6	60.0	50.0
X	Northern Mindanao	100.0	0.0	20.0	16.7	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
XI	Davao Region	68.4	62.5	47.1	76.2	80.0	80.0	57.1	45.5	77.8	75.0	56.3	66.7
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	40.0	28.6	66.7	85.7	60.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	60.0	62.5	63.6	14.3
	Services Sector	61.2	54.4	58.4	71.3	75.1	68.0	62.5	48.0	65.2	62.4	64.8	55.7
I	Ilocos	50.0	35.7	44.4	88.9	64.3	71.4	62.5	62.5	76.9	76.9	69.2	61.5
II	Cagayan Valley	81.8	83.3	71.4	71.4	92.9	70.6	50.0	68.8	72.2	72.2	82.4	76.5
III	Central Luzon	61.2	51.0	58.1	62.3	80.0	70.7	65.8	57.4	73.5	62.3	69.2	67.6
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	61.8	65.6	72.5	84.0	67.4	65.3	73.9	58.8	71.9	78.1	68.1	64.0
V	Bicol	66.7	50.0	66.7	92.9	73.7	11.8	47.8	60.0	80.0	87.5	83.3	76.5
VI	Western Visayas	63.2	47.1	53.3	71.4	80.0	41.7	68.8	76.9	70.6	100.0	66.7	58.8
VII	Central Visayas	50.0	58.9	48.8	56.5	80.8	26.3	48.9	48.8	40.5	62.5	73.9	45.7
VIII	Eastern Visayas	85.7	71.4	83.3	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	16.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	0.0
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	28.6	57.1	87.5	50.0	80.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	33.3
X	Northern Mindanao	66.7	50.0	33.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	77.8	50.0	55.6
XI	Davao Region	64.0	41.9	65.4	71.4	65.0	75.0	83.3	61.1	66.7	41.2	63.6	58.3
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	40.0	20.0	61.5	44.4	66.7	30.0	40.0	66.7	66.7	55.6	75.0	77.8

¹Given the number of survey responses received, sectoral and regional estimates should be interpreted/used with caution.

²Combined CALABARZON and MIMAROPA Regions

³Starting Q3 2019, the questionnaire was enhanced to include outlook for the next 12 months.

24. Business Expectations Survey¹(Cont'd)

Business Outlook Index on Own Operations: Current Quarter (Q1 2021 to Q4 2023)

Region		2021				2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Volume of Business Activity Index		6.0	-4.6	-4.6	30.9	20.7	27.5	24.2	29.0	25.0	36.8	30.8	31.3
I	Ilocos	10.5	-10.1	2.9	15.2	13.2	30.8	40.5	42.6	30.2	57.3	48.5	35.8
II	Cagayan Valley	44.9	26.9	-15.2	21.7	48.6	37.2	6.0	27.8	35.8	59.5	43.4	38.3
III	Central Luzon	-1.2	-1.0	-18.4	22.3	38.9	38.1	26.9	51.9	37.3	51.0	36.2	44.0
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	20.2	15.7	6.3	25.6	33.4	32.0	28.4	32.6	38.9	35.9	23.4	29.7
V	Bicol	15.8	9.9	-5.6	12.6	34.7	39.8	16.2	57.6	32.2	55.7	49.2	47.7
VI	Western Visayas	5.5	-4.8	16.6	45.5	5.9	8.8	20.0	31.9	13.8	25.5	24.8	47.2
VII	Central Visayas	-8.1	1.5	-17.0	11.2	1.5	13.8	25.0	22.5	9.9	28.8	24.4	19.9
VIII	Eastern Visayas	-17.5	-6.7	5.8	19.2	5.3	33.9	15.1	2.4	25.4	34.4	11.1	30.8
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	15.4	6.9	3.8	6.9	-8.8	41.2	35.3	22.4	30.9	69.0	62.1	42.9
X	Northern Mindanao	70.5	20.4	-13.3	-6.2	23.3	-4.5	15.0	-16.7	33.8	20.9	9.4	10.2
XI	Davao Region	-3.6	8.4	-1.0	39.3	26.4	40.5	34.5	31.7	38.2	23.5	33.1	49.6
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	-15.4	-9.0	-6.3	24.0	-15.5	11.3	18.4	15.8	-4.6	8.2	17.5	36.2
Volume of Total Order Book Index		2.2	-5.5	-7.3	26.8	18.5	27.7	23.4	26.4	23.4	32.7	26.9	30.1
I	Ilocos	0.7	-29.0	12.0	10.0	-0.4	28.1	34.7	39.4	37.2	48.1	48.5	39.8
II	Cagayan Valley	27.8	15.1	-20.2	25.9	31.9	32.6	6.0	31.3	34.3	51.0	30.5	29.4
III	Central Luzon	-7.4	-10.1	-26.1	11.1	35.7	40.0	24.1	36.9	28.4	50.5	30.8	43.0
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	16.7	14.6	7.4	26.0	30.1	35.0	24.4	29.8	33.4	30.5	23.8	28.8
V	Bicol	6.2	-2.0	-9.9	0.4	18.5	14.9	11.0	34.1	17.6	35.6	29.1	32.6
VI	Western Visayas	3.3	-7.1	27.0	49.0	11.2	4.4	21.8	34.8	16.2	16.8	18.9	33.7
VII	Central Visayas	-3.8	-1.3	-20.4	6.8	-2.4	9.5	16.2	10.7	3.9	17.1	20.0	15.4
VIII	Eastern Visayas	-5.8	-12.5	5.8	25.0	15.9	33.9	10.3	7.1	19.8	30.5	0.0	25.2
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	0.1	2.4	-2.7	10.8	-4.3	33.8	48.5	37.6	48.5	54.3	48.5	22.5
X	Northern Mindanao	70.5	20.4	-13.3	-6.2	19.4	23.3	27.2	-4.4	28.7	20.9	9.4	5.7
XI	Davao Region	-1.0	9.7	-3.9	33.8	27.3	44.2	28.8	32.4	42.7	25.0	25.2	45.5
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	-15.4	2.1	-3.7	15.8	-5.8	15.9	27.2	12.5	-11.4	12.2	23.9	33.7
Credit Access Index		-7.5	-8.2	-11.4	-7.7	-2.9	-0.4	-2.9	-4.2	-3.3	-2.7	-0.2	-3.5
I	Ilocos	-10.8	-9.8	-15.7	4.9	6.6	2.2	-1.5	-2.9	-0.3	-4.1	-0.5	0.0
II	Cagayan Valley	-6.3	5.1	4.2	9.2	0.0	6.9	-9.7	-1.4	-8.6	1.4	10.8	2.6
III	Central Luzon	-1.1	-13.2	-24.7	-14.7	-5.5	-1.3	-6.5	-9.1	-3.9	-0.3	2.3	-2.1
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	-10.2	-5.9	-4.5	0.3	-3.4	2.7	-2.9	-1.2	-4.9	4.4	-1.2	0.8
V	Bicol	3.6	-4.6	-17.6	5.3	4.5	11.3	5.5	9.3	4.4	17.5	15.9	0.8
VI	Western Visayas	-4.3	-7.8	-18.4	-1.0	-8.2	-9.4	-0.9	-4.4	5.9	9.8	10.0	15.1
VII	Central Visayas	-17.1	-13.5	-10.0	-15.1	0.8	-1.7	-1.0	-9.4	-10.6	-8.5	-3.6	-6.3
VIII	Eastern Visayas	-20.0	-30.0	-10.0	-25.0	-5.7	-4.9	-15.1	0.0	7.1	-15.1	-11.9	0.0
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	-7.3	-3.9	3.4	-10.3	-1.3	23.5	4.4	0.0	19.4	20.3	31.5	15.9
X	Northern Mindanao	5.3	-3.7	-4.3	12.7	14.4	8.7	-5.6	-20.0	1.6	-9.3	-7.8	-4.9
XI	Davao Region	-11.1	-13.7	-12.2	-9.4	-7.7	1.0	-10.1	-8.0	-11.4	-9.6	-7.1	-8.7
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	-26.3	-13.5	-19.4	-21.4	-8.2	-12.0	-8.3	-20.7	-25.0	-23.5	-18.4	-20.8
Financial Condition		-32.9	-32.1	-33.1	-22.4	-19.1	-18.2	-21.2	-23.5	-18.8	-16.7	-15.0	-15.1
I	Ilocos	-23.2	-29.6	-42.5	-9.8	-6.7	-5.5	-23.3	-8.0	-12.9	-16.7	-13.0	-5.3
II	Cagayan Valley	-12.9	-18.5	-14.3	-9.2	-12.5	-4.6	-28.2	-27.8	-9.9	-9.5	-16.4	-18.4
III	Central Luzon	-31.9	-29.4	-51.3	-34.8	-7.1	-17.8	-21.4	-21.7	-18.0	-8.6	-14.0	-11.5
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	-34.1	-27.3	-29.2	-19.3	-22.9	-22.4	-27.1	-27.4	-28.0	-24.9	-21.4	-22.0
V	Bicol	3.6	-4.6	-17.6	5.3	4.5	11.3	5.5	9.3	4.4	17.5	15.9	0.8
VI	Western Visayas	-16.9	-39.8	-43.2	-32.2	-22.0	-36.5	-23.2	-16.9	-12.6	-14.1	-14.2	-0.8

VII	Central Visayas	-48.3	-33.2	-43.5	-29.0	-24.6	-23.7	-19.2	-34.9	-32.7	-24.7	-23.2	-26.7
VIII	Eastern Visayas	-36.7	-30.8	-21.7	-35.0	-22.0	-20.8	-19.8	-15.1	-0.8	-15.1	-6.3	0.0
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	-19.2	-15.3	-14.2	-3.0	-7.2	11.8	8.8	4.1	4.8	25.1	22.1	6.1
X	Northern Mindanao	-8.3	-11.1	4.8	2.5	4.0	-5.2	-20.0	-26.1	-14.7	-29.5	-19.4	-24.4
XI	Davao Region	-25.8	-26.2	-31.8	-32.4	-13.9	-13.1	-13.0	-15.9	-18.1	-22.7	-5.5	-11.0
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	-49.9	-35.7	-40.3	-40.2	-25.4	-21.4	-30.1	-33.3	-38.3	-36.8	-35.5	-40.0
Average Capacity Utilization in the Industry and Construction Sectors ³ (in percent)		70.1	69.6	69.8	70.6	70.2	72.7	72.7	72.1	71.5	71.0	70.5	70.9
I	Ilocos	46.2	47.0	73.0	63.9	22.4	40.9	62.2	55.0	55.0	57.8	53.6	42.7
II	Cagayan Valley	90.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	86.5	82.0	81.5	73.0	80.0	84.0	81.5	84.0
III	Central Luzon	70.1	67.5	71.1	70.4	75.2	82.5	74.8	70.0	73.2	74.9	72.3	68.1
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	71.4	68.6	70.1	70.2	69.4	71.7	65.7	70.4	73.0	69.1	71.8	68.3
V	Bicol	75.4	77.8	70.0	66.6	0.0	72.5	55.0	70.3	54.0	69.0	53.3	64.2
VI	Western Visayas	79.6	73.0	71.4	86.0	81.2	79.8	84.1	82.6	71.6	64.2	66.7	66.9
VII	Central Visayas	64.4	71.0	78.7	76.4	68.7	71.7	72.9	72.8	76.2	76.2	73.3	70.7
VIII	Eastern Visayas	64.1	62.1	56.8	62.0	47.4	66.4	65.0	53.4	58.6	71.7	59.0	66.0
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	74.3	77.7	58.8	73.8	86.7	89.7	89.0	89.3	90.0	87.5	90.7	82.3
X	Northern Mindanao	87.3	80.8	78.8	46.4	80.6	77.4	82.5	70.3	81.9	67.1	78.1	76.4
XI	Davao Region	69.1	79.6	71.4	81.0	69.9	73.8	81.2	79.7	71.2	73.9	70.4	80.9
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	69.9	67.5	58.8	58.2	64.1	68.1	69.8	74.2	47.7	48.0	50.7	63.3

¹Given the number of survey responses received, sectoral and regional estimates should be interpreted/used with caution.

²Combined CALABARZON and MIMAROPA Regions

³Starting with the Q2 2023 BES report, respondent firms that reported 0% capacity utilization are included in the computation of the average capacity utilization (ACU) of the industry and construction sectors for the reference quarter. This is in line with the PSA Board Resolution No. 13, Series of 2020, wherein the computation of the ACU rate in the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI) takes into account the impact of establishments that are temporarily closed (i.e., with zero capacity utilization rate). For comparability, the Q1 2023 BES ACU figures were revised to reflect this update.

24. Business Expectations Survey¹(Cont'd)

Business Outlook Index on Own Operations: Next 12 Months (Q1 2021 to Q4 2023)³

Region		2021				2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Volume of Business Activity Index	42.5	40.4	44.0	57.2	55.8	51.5	49.0	49.2	56.6	54.0	52.3	49.5
I	Ilocos	63.1	35.0	38.6	55.1	50.4	66.7	66.1	65.2	71.4	65.4	65.0	53.4
II	Cagayan Valley	68.4	55.5	62.2	56.3	83.3	76.6	52.8	70.8	61.4	64.3	68.3	51.2
III	Central Luzon	32.6	23.0	11.9	46.1	70.4	53.8	52.6	59.9	66.1	67.8	56.7	53.7
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	50.0	55.5	50.2	59.3	63.2	57.0	58.9	58.2	70.1	56.8	61.6	61.0
V	Bicol	13.8	30.5	65.7	53.7	46.3	30.7	35.1	55.6	45.4	54.5	47.3	52.9
VI	Western Visayas	37.7	35.2	42.4	53.1	52.3	33.3	54.5	52.6	53.4	47.7	48.7	56.3
VII	Central Visayas	20.3	30.6	28.5	45.1	62.6	38.3	33.9	31.7	45.5	57.4	56.3	49.7
VIII	Eastern Visayas	20.8	20.8	45.0	41.7	22.0	38.6	50.0	0.0	42.1	52.1	27.8	10.6
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	52.1	30.7	50.6	46.6	40.4	50.0	70.6	53.5	56.1	67.9	37.6	50.4
X	Northern Mindanao	46.4	42.6	50.4	32.7	39.0	25.1	23.3	61.7	67.9	10.9	38.4	0.1
XI	Davao Region	44.6	42.5	40.4	53.4	51.6	58.0	69.1	52.3	54.2	51.6	56.1	57.2
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	23.8	22.1	41.2	48.3	36.5	31.0	31.1	22.1	21.8	20.8	27.4	47.0
	Employment Outlook Index	11.7	14.7	24.3	32.4	28.9	30.7	30.0	29.0	36.4	30.0	32.3	29.3
I	Ilocos	32.4	10.4	20.8	47.5	37.2	31.1	33.4	29.3	33.8	41.0	22.4	37.9
II	Cagayan Valley	19.5	5.0	33.6	7.4	47.2	27.0	24.3	26.4	34.6	25.7	36.0	38.3
III	Central Luzon	13.9	5.1	-1.2	13.6	29.7	28.9	42.7	30.8	44.5	43.3	30.4	28.4
IV	Southern and Southwestern Tagalog ²	28.4	29.3	26.3	37.5	36.6	34.0	35.2	33.7	48.7	31.6	35.0	39.5
V	Bicol	20.2	24.3	32.0	46.2	13.7	20.6	32.4	35.3	26.4	33.7	35.5	39.4
VI	Western Visayas	7.3	13.9	18.4	43.2	27.8	24.2	35.0	18.1	21.7	10.0	39.8	16.4
VII	Central Visayas	3.6	8.4	4.5	16.0	27.5	10.4	14.9	17.3	21.0	24.3	28.2	27.0
VIII	Eastern Visayas	10.0	4.2	33.3	20.0	11.4	15.2	12.7	-4.0	13.5	22.9	22.2	0.3
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	31.2	14.3	33.7	32.3	31.3	5.9	27.9	41.8	38.9	29.9	24.1	39.8
X	Northern Mindanao	41.1	20.4	31.9	9.0	8.9	2.6	-3.3	0.3	32.3	5.7	21.0	-13.8
XI	Davao Region	5.3	17.8	18.7	27.1	19.0	47.4	40.4	30.2	39.6	41.3	28.2	28.6
XII	SOCCSKSARGEN	0.0	13.2	12.2	25.1	19.4	24.5	21.3	13.0	4.7	7.0	5.8	18.5

¹Given the number of survey responses received, sectoral and regional estimates should be interpreted/used with caution.

²Combined CALABARZON and MIMAROPA Regions

³Starting Q3 2019, the questionnaire was enhanced to include outlook for the next 12 months.

25. Consumer Expectations Survey

National Capital Region (Q1 2021 to Q4 2023)

	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Overall Consumer Outlook: Composite Index												
Current Quarter	-47.1	-42.4	-15.1	-19.3	-12.9	-0.7	-7.4	-14.3	-6.0	-10.2	-2.2	-14.2
Next Quarter	-11.3	-4.4	7.1	9.2	7.9	16.1	19.8	17.8	10.5	9.0	10.5	10.7
Next 12 Months	21.9	30.8	34.0	35.7	43.3	44.1	50.3	40.0	45.4	43.4	23.8	21.6
Consumer Outlook Indices on the Current Economic and Family Condition: Current Quarter												
Economic Condition	-55.6	-51.5	-16.8	-22.7	-16.3	0.4	-9.1	-23.5	-18.9	-19.8	-9.4	-38.1
Family Financial Situation	-44.8	-39.9	-16.5	-19.7	-13.7	-1.8	-7.1	-10.7	0.3	-8.5	0.8	-4.1
Family Income	-40.8	-35.8	-12.0	-15.6	-8.8	-0.9	-6.1	-8.7	0.7	-2.3	2.0	-0.3
Consumer Outlook Indices on Economic and Family Condition: Next 12 Months												
Economic Condition	21.7	31.7	37.8	40.0	49.5	52.0	59.7	41.9	48.0	45.9	23.4	15.1
Family Financial Situation	18.7	28.2	32.0	33.2	39.3	40.9	45.8	38.0	44.3	40.2	24.1	24.7
Family Income	25.3	32.4	32.1	33.9	40.9	39.3	45.5	40.1	43.9	44.0	23.9	25.0
Percentage of Households that Considered Buying Big-Ticket Items												
Current Quarter	11.4	11.1	17.2	17.9	16.7	17.9	15.6	17.5	19.9	17.9	15.6	19.2
Next 12 Months	3.2	3.0	5.5	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9
Buying Sentiment of Households												
Current Quarter	-77.2	-77.7	-65.6	-64.2	-66.7	-64.3	-68.8	-64.9	-60.2	-64.3	-68.8	-61.7
Next 12 Months	-75.7	-77.8	-66.8	-67.3	-68.8	-68.5	-70.3	-65.7	-68.7	-68.9	-69.9	-63.4
Savings Behavior of Households												
Percentage of Households with Savings	31.0	32.2	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.0	35.6	34.8	38.7	36.4	39.0	39.4
Percentage of Households who Could Set Aside Savings in the Current Quarter	27.8	30.6	36.2	37.8	34.1	38.1	36.4	36.4	44.1	38.5	35.6	38.2
Percentage of OFW Households by Type of Use of OFW Remittances												
Food and Other Household Needs	93.4	94.8	97.2	97.5	100.0	98.0	95.1	97.7	95.2	94.8	95.5	98.1
Education	56.2	48.1	55.6	48.3	56.0	58.0	65.0	68.7	65.7	57.5	62.4	75.2
Medical Expenses	57.0	45.2	50.0	43.3	52.5	60.0	46.3	57.3	56.6	45.5	54.1	59.0
Debt Payments	15.7	16.3	10.2	10.0	25.5	18.0	15.4	15.3	16.3	14.2	9.8	17.1
Savings	41.3	41.5	40.7	38.3	41.1	40.0	43.9	42.7	48.8	38.8	51.1	52.4
Purchase of Appliance/Other Consumer Durable	15.7	12.6	14.8	10.0	17.0	29.0	24.4	28.2	21.7	20.1	27.8	32.4
Purchase of House	11.6	8.1	10.2	6.7	14.2	9.0	10.6	8.4	12.7	13.4	15.8	19.0
Investment	5.8	8.1	15.7	9.2	12.8	10.0	4.9	4.6	8.4	6.7	9.8	4.8
Purchase of Car/Other Motor Vehicle	5.8	3.7	7.4	0.0	5.0	3.0	4.1	6.1	4.2	4.5	12.8	17.1
Others	9.1	4.4	5.6	6.7	1.4	2.0	0.8	6.9	2.4	2.2	4.5	1.9
Number of Households that Received Remittances												
Number of Households that Received Remittances	121	135	108	120	141	100	123	131	166	134	133	105
Percentage Over Total Households with OFW	90.3	94.4	93.1	94.5	79.7	92.6	92.5	95.6	96.5	97.8	95.7	100.0
Distribution of Households with OFW												
Number of Respondent Households with OFW	134	143	116	127	147	108	133	137	172	137	134	105
Percentage Over Total Sample Respondents	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.5	4.1	4.9	4.9	6.4	5.1	5.0	4.0
Debt Situation of Households												
Percentage of Households with Loan in the Last 12 Months	20.6	21.3	20.1	16.9	18.7	18.1	18.1	17.7	19.6	20.4	13.0	15.8
Percentage of Households with Intention to Apply for Loan in the Next Quarter	4.2	2.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.7	6.7
Percentage of Households with Intention to Apply for Loan in the Next 12 Months	5.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.7	5.3	4.3	6.6	8.5	4.8	8.9

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

25. Consumer Expectations Survey (Cont'd)
Area Outside National Capital Region (Q1 2021 to Q4 2023)

	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Overall Consumer Outlook: Composite Index												
Current Quarter	-32.7	-29.0	-20.0	-24.8	-15.4	-5.9	-13.8	-14.6	-11.2	-10.5	-10.8	-19.8
Next Quarter	-0.7	2.2	2.0	9.3	6.1	10.5	12.3	8.2	7.0	3.8	7.4	4.8
Next 12 Months	17.3	18.0	16.1	21.6	28.3	30.5	30.6	18.7	19.0	16.8	18.2	13.9
Consumer Outlook Indices on the Current Economic and Family Condition: Current Quarter												
Economic Condition	-43.7	-38.3	-23.9	-30.3	-20.2	-7.0	-14.9	-21.8	-17.7	-17.1	-14.2	-35.7
Family Financial Situation	-31.6	-29.6	-20.7	-27.9	-20.1	-10.2	-19.8	-14.9	-10.2	-11.1	-14.9	-19.0
Family Income	-22.9	-19.1	-15.4	-16.1	-5.9	-0.4	-6.7	-7.2	-5.6	-3.3	-3.2	-4.7
Consumer Outlook Indices on Economic and Family Condition: Next 12 Months												
Economic Condition	17.2	20.8	21.3	25.2	34.2	37.2	41.9	24.4	18.7	17.5	18.9	7.8
Family Financial Situation	15.8	15.6	12.0	20.4	23.4	25.9	23.3	16.3	18.8	15.6	16.2	15.2
Family Income	18.8	17.6	14.9	19.2	27.4	28.5	26.7	15.6	19.7	17.3	19.4	18.8
Percentage of Households that Considered Buying Big-Ticket Items												
Current Quarter	11.9	11.8	12.7	12.7	11.7	14.7	13.7	12.0	12.6	15.9	19.1	13.6
Next 12 Months	3.8	3.7	3.8	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.6	4.3	4.7	4.9	7.0	5.6
Buying Sentiment of Households												
Current Quarter	-76.2	-76.4	-74.6	-74.6	-76.5	-70.6	-72.5	-76.1	-74.8	-68.3	-61.7	-72.8
Next 12 Months	-76.5	-79.8	-77.2	-71.8	-72.6	-70.8	-73.0	-76.1	-75.9	-76.3	-68.2	-72.1
Savings Behavior of Households												
Percentage of Households with Savings	27.8	27.7	23.7	29.5	30.5	28.8	26.2	29.8	32.0	29.2	31.8	27.4
Percentage of Households who Could Set Aside Savings in the Current Quarter	29.8	31.8	28.3	33.8	31.6	33.7	28.9	30.7	32.4	30.5	33.6	27.0
Percentage of OFW Households by Type of Use of OFW Remittances												
Food and Other Household Needs	98.1	97.1	96.2	95.1	97.2	97.3	93.4	94.1	96.9	96.1	96.9	94.6
Education	59.6	54.8	57.6	51.7	55.6	58.6	62.3	68.3	68.6	62.7	60.7	67.1
Medical Expenses	46.2	44.3	48.1	47.3	46.1	50.5	49.0	47.5	57.6	52.8	49.2	55.9
Debt Payments	17.3	16.7	16.7	11.7	19.4	23.4	19.2	16.7	18.3	18.5	24.6	23.0
Savings	28.4	27.6	27.1	27.8	35.6	30.6	28.5	21.3	38.9	32.6	27.7	27.0
Purchase of Appliance/Other Consumer Durable	13.5	13.3	15.2	14.6	17.8	18.5	21.3	13.6	18.3	18.0	11.5	22.5
Purchase of House	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.4	6.1	7.7	10.5	8.1	13.1	10.7	3.1	5.0
Investment	9.6	4.8	8.6	9.3	9.4	5.9	6.3	7.7	8.3	4.7	8.9	12.6
Purchase of Car/Other Motor Vehicle	5.3	7.1	4.8	3.4	7.8	7.2	5.4	2.7	6.6	7.3	6.8	8.1
Others	6.3	4.8	8.6	5.4	7.8	5.0	4.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	3.7	1.4
Number of Households that Received Remittances												
Number of Households that Received Remittances	208	210	210	205	180	222	239	221	229	233	191	222
Percentage Over Total Households with OFW	94.1	90.9	92.5	91.5	84.9	94.9	93.0	94.8	98.3	97.5	89.3	99.1
Distribution of Households with OFW												
Number of Respondent Households with OFW	221	231	227	224	191	234	257	233	233	239	212	224
Percentage Over Total Sample Respondents	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.6	8.8	9.6	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.2	8.5
Debt Situation of Households												
Percentage of Households with Loan in the Last 12 Months	23.3	25.9	23.0	25.4	27.0	25.7	26.0	25.0	23.4	25.5	28.8	24.0
Percentage of Households with Intention to Apply for Loan in the Next Quarter	7.6	6.5	7.3	6.4	7.3	7.6	8.0	9.3	9.3	7.8	9.8	10.6
Percentage of Households with Intention to Apply for Loan in the Next 12 Months	7.0	6.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.1	12.9	13.3	14.5

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding