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FAMILY EXPENDITURE

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```
# IMPORTING LIBRARIES
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
filEx = pd.read_csv('datasets//FilipinoExpenditure.csv')
filEx
```

	Total Household Income	Region	Total Food Expenditure	Main Source of Income	Agricultural Household indicator	Bread and Cereals Expenditure	Total Rice Expenditure	Meat Expenditure	Total Fish and marine products Expenditure	Fruit Expenditure	...	Number of Refrigerator/ Freezer	Number of Washing Machine
0	480332	CAR	117848	Wage/Salaries	0	42140	38300	24676	16806	3325	...	1	1
1	198235	CAR	67766	Wage/Salaries	0	17329	13008	17434	11073	2035	...	0	1
2	82785	CAR	61609	Wage/Salaries	1	34182	32001	7783	2590	1730	...	0	0
3	107589	CAR	78189	Wage/Salaries	0	34030	28659	10914	10812	690	...	0	0
4	189322	CAR	94625	Wage/Salaries	0	34820	30167	18391	11309	1395	...	1	0
...
41539	119773	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	44875	Entrepreneurial Activities	1	23675	21542	1476	6120	1632	...	0	0
41540	137320	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	31157	Entrepreneurial Activities	1	2691	1273	1886	4386	1840	...	0	0
41541	133171	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	45882	Entrepreneurial Activities	2	28646	27339	480	4796	1232	...	0	0
41542	129500	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	81416	Entrepreneurial Activities	1	29996	26655	2359	17730	2923	...	0	0
41543	128598	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	78195	Entrepreneurial Activities	1	43485	41205	1985	7735	2062	...	0	0

41544 rows × 60 columns

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fileEx.isNull().sum()

Total Household Income	0
Region	0
Total Food Expenditure	0
Main Source of Income	0
Agricultural Household indicator	0
Bread and Cereals Expenditure	0
Total Rice Expenditure	0
Meat Expenditure	0
Total Fish and marine products Expenditure	0
Fruit Expenditure	0
Vegetables Expenditure	0
Restaurant and hotels Expenditure	0
Alcoholic Beverages Expenditure	0
Tobacco Expenditure	0
Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure	0
Housing and water Expenditure	0
Imputed House Rental Value	0
Medical Care Expenditure	0
Transportation Expenditure	0
Communication Expenditure	0
Education Expenditure	0
Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure	0
Special Occasions Expenditure	0
Crop Farming and Gardening expenses	0
Total Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	0
Household Head Sex	0
Household Head Age	0
Household Head Marital Status	0
Household Head Highest Grade Completed	0
Household Head Job or Business Indicator	0
Household Head Occupation	7536
Household Head Class of Worker	7536
Type of Household	0

Type of Household	0
Total Number of Family members	0
Members with age less than 5 year old	0
Members with age 5 - 17 years old	0
Total number of family members employed	0
Type of Building/House	0
Type of Roof	0
Type of Walls	0
House Floor Area	0
House Age	0
Number of bedrooms	0
Tenure Status	0
Toilet Facilities	1580
Electricity	0
Main Source of Water Supply	0
Number of Television	0
Number of CD/VCD/DVD	0
Number of Component/Stereo set	0
Number of Refrigerator/Freezer	0
Number of Washing Machine	0
Number of Airconditioner	0
Number of Car, Jeep, Van	0
Number of Landline/wireless telephones	0
Number of Cellular phone	0
Number of Personal Computer	0
Number of Stove with Oven/Gas Range	0
Number of Motorized Banca	0
Number of Motorcycle/Tricycle	0
dtype: int64	

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```
fileEx['Household Head Occupation'] = fileEx['Household Head Occupation'].fillna(fileEx['Household Head Occupation'].mode()[0])
fileEx['Household Head Class of Worker'] = fileEx['Household Head Class of Worker'].fillna(fileEx['Household Head Class of Worker'].mode()[0])
fileEx['Toilet Facilities'] = fileEx['Toilet Facilities'].fillna(fileEx['Toilet Facilities'].mode()[0])

fileEx.isnull().sum()
```

Total Household Income	0
Region	0
Total Food Expenditure	0
Main Source of Income	0
Agricultural Household indicator	0
Bread and Cereals Expenditure	0
Total Rice Expenditure	0
Meat Expenditure	0
Total Fish and marine products Expenditure	0
Fruit Expenditure	0
Vegetables Expenditure	0
Restaurant and hotels Expenditure	0
Alcoholic Beverages Expenditure	0
Tobacco Expenditure	0
Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure	0
Housing and water Expenditure	0
Imputed House Rental Value	0
Medical Care Expenditure	0
Transportation Expenditure	0
Communication Expenditure	0
Education Expenditure	0
Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure	0
Special Occasions Expenditure	0
Crop Farming and Gardening expenses	0
Total Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	0
Household Head Sex	0
Household Head Age	0
Household Head Marital Status	0
Household Head Highest Grade Completed	0
Household Head Job or Business Indicator	0
Household Head Occupation	0
Household Head Class of Worker	0

Type of Household	0
Total Number of Family members	0
Members with age less than 5 year old	0
Members with age 5 - 17 years old	0
Total number of family members employed	0
Type of Building/House	0
Type of Roof	0
Type of Walls	0
House Floor Area	0
House Age	0
Number of bedrooms	0
Tenure Status	0
Toilet Facilities	0
Electricity	0
Main Source of Water Supply	0
Number of Television	0
Number of CD/VCD/DVD	0
Number of Component/Stereo set	0
Number of Refrigerator/Freezer	0
Number of Washing Machine	0
Number of Airconditioner	0
Number of Car, Jeep, Van	0
Number of Landline/wireless telephones	0
Number of Cellular phone	0
Number of Personal Computer	0
Number of Stove with Oven/Gas Range	0
Number of Motorized Banca	0
Number of Motorcycle/Tricycle	0
dtype: int64	

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fileEx.dtypes

Total Household Income	int64
Region	object
Total Food Expenditure	int64
Main Source of Income	object
Agricultural Household indicator	int64
Bread and Cereals Expenditure	int64
Total Rice Expenditure	int64
Meat Expenditure	int64
Total Fish and marine products Expenditure	int64
Fruit Expenditure	int64
Vegetables Expenditure	int64
Restaurant and hotels Expenditure	int64
Alcoholic Beverages Expenditure	int64
Tobacco Expenditure	int64
Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure	int64
Housing and water Expenditure	int64
Imputed House Rental Value	int64
Medical Care Expenditure	int64
Transportation Expenditure	int64
Communication Expenditure	int64
Education Expenditure	int64
Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure	int64
Special Occasions Expenditure	int64
Crop Farming and Gardening expenses	int64
Total Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	int64
Household Head Sex	object
Household Head Age	int64
Household Head Marital Status	object
Household Head Highest Grade Completed	object
Household Head Job or Business Indicator	object
Household Head Occupation	object
Household Head Class of Worker	object
Type of Household	object

Total Number of Family members	int64
Members with age less than 5 year old	int64
Members with age 5 - 17 years old	int64
Total number of family members employed	int64
Type of Building/House	object
Type of Roof	object
Type of Walls	object
House Floor Area	int64
House Age	int64
Number of bedrooms	int64
Tenure Status	object
Toilet Facilities	object
Electricity	int64
Main Source of Water Supply	object
Number of Television	int64
Number of CD/VCD/DVD	int64
Number of Component/Stereo set	int64
Number of Refrigerator/Freezer	int64
Number of Washing Machine	int64
Number of Airconditioner	int64
Number of Car, Jeep, Van	int64
Number of Landline/wireless telephones	int64
Number of Cellular phone	int64
Number of Personal Computer	int64
Number of Stove with Oven/Gas Range	int64
Number of Motorized Banca	int64
Number of Motorcycle/Tricycle	int64
dtype:	object

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```
filEx['Region'] = filEx['Region'].astype('category')
filEx['Main Source of Income'] = filEx['Main Source of Income'].astype('category')
filEx['Household Head Sex'] = filEx['Household Head Sex'].astype('category')
filEx['Household Head Marital Status'] = filEx['Household Head Marital Status'].astype('category')
filEx['Household Head Highest Grade Completed'] = filEx['Household Head Highest Grade Completed'].astype('category')
filEx['Household Head Job or Business Indicator'] = filEx['Household Head Job or Business Indicator'].astype('category')
filEx['Household Head Occupation'] = filEx['Household Head Occupation'].astype('category')
filEx['Household Head Class of Worker'] = filEx['Household Head Class of Worker'].astype('category')
filEx['Type of Household'] = filEx['Type of Household'].astype('category')
filEx['Type of Building/House'] = filEx['Type of Building/House'].astype('category')
filEx['Type of Roof'] = filEx['Type of Roof'].astype('category')
filEx['Type of Walls'] = filEx['Type of Walls'].astype('category')
filEx['Tenure Status'] = filEx['Tenure Status'].astype('category')
filEx['Toilet Facilities'] = filEx['Toilet Facilities'].astype('category')
filEx['Main Source of Water Supply'] = filEx['Main Source of Water Supply'].astype('category')

filEx.info()
```

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```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 41544 entries, 0 to 41543
```

```
Data columns (total 60 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Total Household Income	41544 non-null	int64
1	Region	41544 non-null	category
2	Total Food Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
3	Main Source of Income	41544 non-null	category
4	Agricultural Household indicator	41544 non-null	int64
5	Bread and Cereals Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
6	Total Rice Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
7	Meat Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
8	Total Fish and marine products Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
9	Fruit Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
10	Vegetables Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
11	Restaurant and hotels Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
12	Alcoholic Beverages Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
13	Tobacco Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
14	Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
15	Housing and water Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
16	Imputed House Rental Value	41544 non-null	int64
17	Medical Care Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
18	Transportation Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
19	Communication Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
20	Education Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
21	Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
22	Special Occasions Expenditure	41544 non-null	int64
23	Crop Farming and Gardening expenses	41544 non-null	int64
24	Total Income from Entrepreneurial Activities	41544 non-null	int64
25	Household Head Sex	41544 non-null	category
26	Household Head Age	41544 non-null	int64
27	Household Head Marital Status	41544 non-null	category
28	Household Head Highest Grade Completed	41544 non-null	category
29	Household Head Job or Business Indicator	41544 non-null	category
30	Household Head Occupation	41544 non-null	category

31	Household Head Class of Worker	41544 non-null	category
32	Type of Household	41544 non-null	category
33	Total Number of Family members	41544 non-null	int64
34	Members with age less than 5 year old	41544 non-null	int64
35	Members with age 5 - 17 years old	41544 non-null	int64
36	Total number of family members employed	41544 non-null	int64
37	Type of Building/House	41544 non-null	category
38	Type of Roof	41544 non-null	category
39	Type of Walls	41544 non-null	category
40	House Floor Area	41544 non-null	int64
41	House Age	41544 non-null	int64
42	Number of bedrooms	41544 non-null	int64
43	Tenure Status	41544 non-null	category
44	Toilet Facilities	41544 non-null	category
45	Electricity	41544 non-null	int64
46	Main Source of Water Supply	41544 non-null	category
47	Number of Television	41544 non-null	int64
48	Number of CD/VCD/DVD	41544 non-null	int64
49	Number of Component/Stereo set	41544 non-null	int64
50	Number of Refrigerator/Freezer	41544 non-null	int64
51	Number of Washing Machine	41544 non-null	int64
52	Number of Airconditioner	41544 non-null	int64
53	Number of Car, Jeep, Van	41544 non-null	int64
54	Number of Landline/wireless telephones	41544 non-null	int64
55	Number of Cellular phone	41544 non-null	int64
56	Number of Personal Computer	41544 non-null	int64
57	Number of Stove with Oven/Gas Range	41544 non-null	int64
58	Number of Motorized Banca	41544 non-null	int64
59	Number of Motorcycle/Tricycle	41544 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: category(15), int64(45)
```

```
memory usage: 14.9 MB
```


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Q1. What is the average total income per Region?

```
np.round(filEx.groupby('Region')['Total Household Income'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False), 2)
```

Region	
NCR	420861.86
IVA - CALABARZON	303360.54
III - Central Luzon	292965.18
CAR	269540.48
XI - Davao Region	238115.89
I - Ilocos Region	238110.08
II - Cagayan Valley	236778.22
VII - Central Visayas	234909.31
VI - Western Visayas	220481.26
IVB - MIMAROPA	216685.12
X - Northern Mindanao	214057.78
Caraga	196907.38
VIII - Eastern Visayas	196736.58
IX - Zasmboanga Peninsula	191000.91
V - Bicol Region	186105.49
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	182984.80
ARMM	134746.82

Name: Total Household Income, dtype: float64

Insight #1:

The **National Capital Region (NCR)** has the highest average household income at **₱420,861.86, followed by Calabarzon and Central Luzon.** These highly urbanized and industrialized Region.

In contrast, **ARMM** has the lowest average income at **₱134,746.82,** highlighting significant region income that could be due to limited access to economic opportunities and infrastructures.

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Q2. Which Region spends the most on food?

```
np.round(filEx.groupby('Region')['Total Food Expenditure'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False), 2)
```

Region	
NCR	127080.46
IVA - CALABARZON	105333.95
III - Central Luzon	99726.70
VII - Central Visayas	84307.18
XI - Davao Region	81126.93
I - Ilocos Region	80649.94
CAR	80352.78
VI - Western Visayas	79829.03
V - Bicol Region	76811.41
II - Cagayan Valley	75604.36
Caraga	71912.66
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71738.09
IVB - MIMAROPA	70760.29
VIII - Eastern Visayas	69833.93
IX - Zasmboanga Peninsula	69645.32
ARMM	64931.27
X - Northern Mindanao	64112.59

Name: Total Food Expenditure, dtype: float64

Insight #2:

Metro Manila (NCR) households spend the most on food, with an average of **₱127.080.46**.

This may reflect both higher food prices in urban areas and greater income levels allowing for higher consumption.

In contrast, **Northern Mindanao and ARMM** have the lowest food spending, which may reflect income contrast or lower cost of living.

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Q3. Is there a relationship between Total Household Income and Total Food Expenditure?

Insight #3:

There is a **Strong Positive Correlation** between **Total Household Income** and **Total Food Expenditure**. This means that household income increases, food expenditure tends to increase as well. This suggests that income plays a significant role in determining how much households spend on food.

```
InEx = filEx['Total Household Income'].corr(filEx['Total Food Expenditure'])  
InEx
```

```
0.663659951604057
```



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Q4. What are the main sources of Income across Regions?

Insight #4:

The most common source of income across most regions is **'Wage/Salaries'**, especially in regions like NCR and Calabarzon.

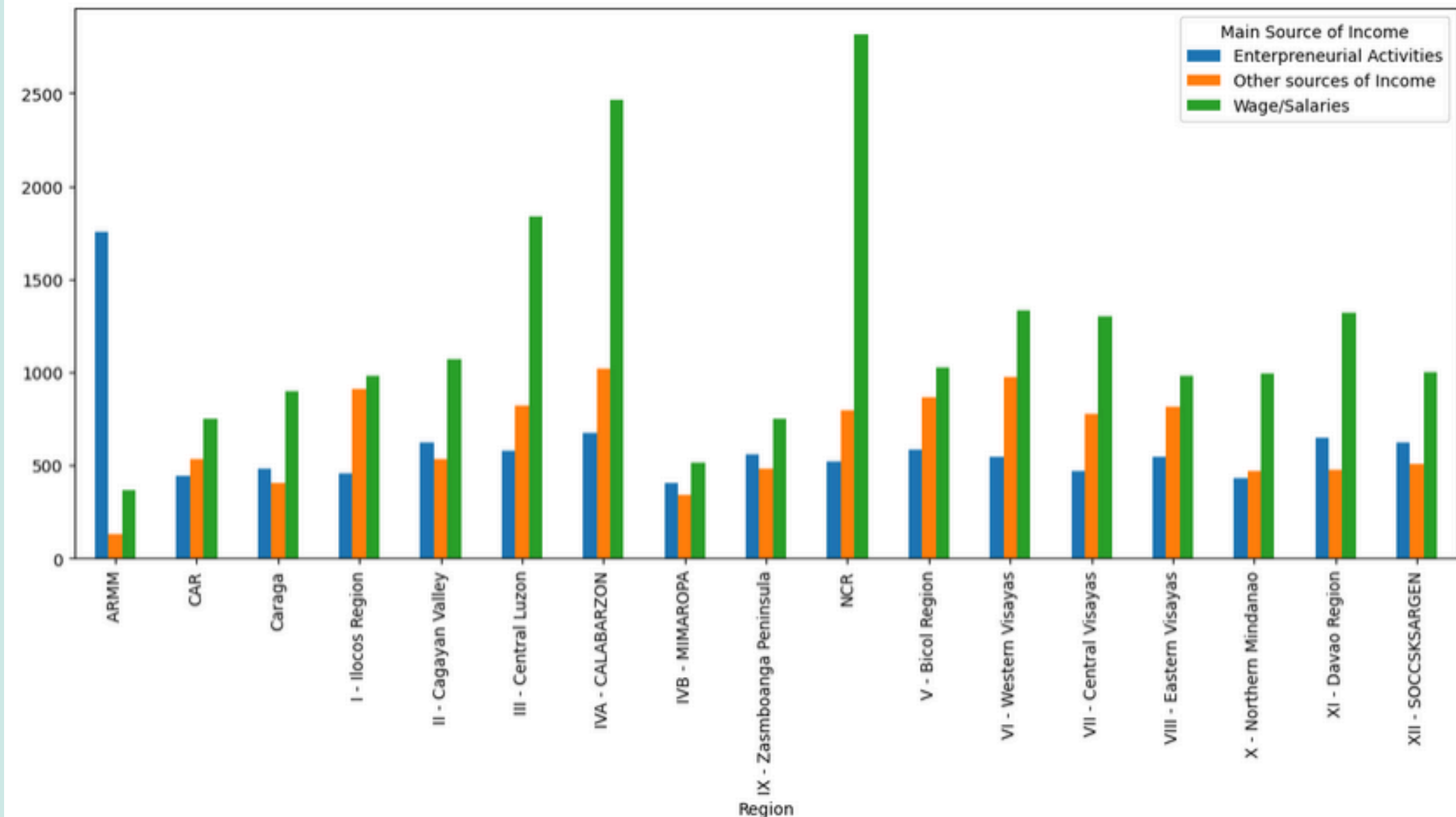
In some regions such as ARMM, Entrepreneurial Activities appear to be more widespread.

```
filex['Main Source of Income'].unique()

['Wage/Salaries', 'Other sources of Income', 'Entrepreneurial Activities']
Categories (3, object): ['Entrepreneurial Activities', 'Other sources of Income', 'Wage/Salaries']

income_by_region = filex.groupby(['Region', 'Main Source of Income']).size().unstack()
income_by_region.plot(kind='bar')
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15,6)
plt.show

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>
```





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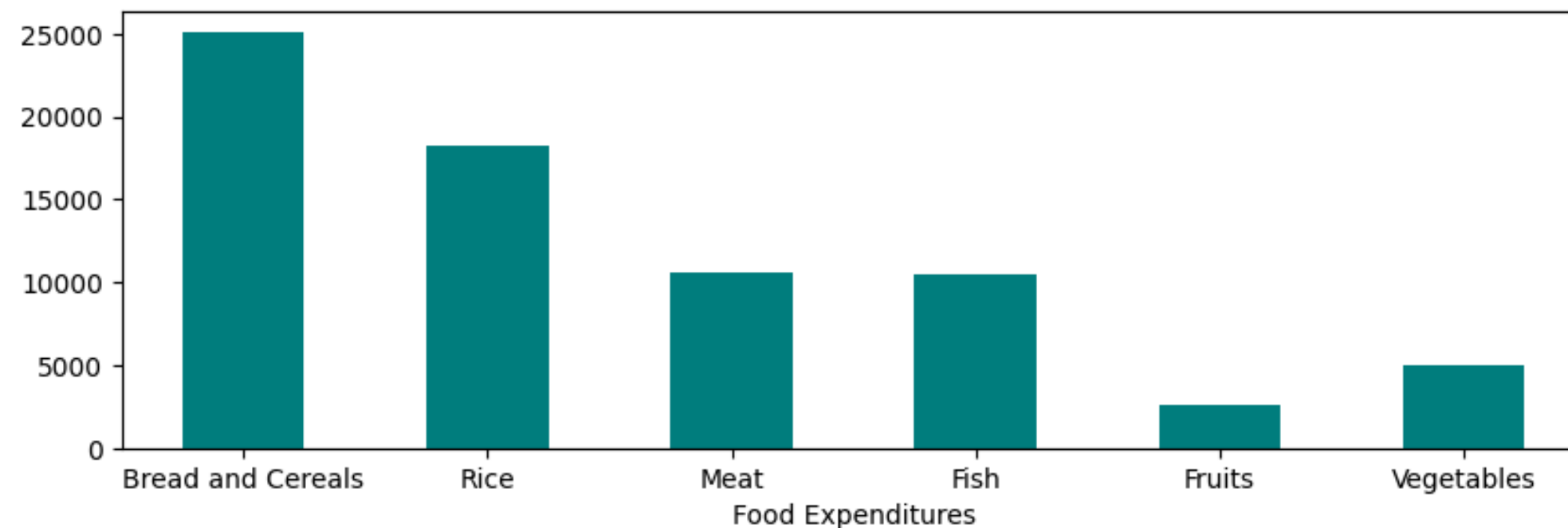
Q5. Which Food Category do households spend the most on?

```
# LIST OF FOOD EXPENDITURES
food_ex = filEx[['Bread and Cereals Expenditure', 'Total Rice Expenditure', 'Meat Expenditure',
                'Total Fish and marine products Expenditure', 'Fruit Expenditure', 'Vegetables Expenditure']]

# RENAME COLUMNS
food_ex.columns = ['Bread and Cereals', 'Rice', 'Meat', 'Fish', 'Fruits', 'Vegetables']

# COMPUTE AVERAGE SPENDING PER FOOD ITEM
avg_expense = food_ex.mean()

# CREATE BAR PLOT
avg_expense.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.xlabel('Food Expenditures')
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10,3)
plt.show()
```



Insight #5:

Households spend the most on **Bread and Cereals, followed by Rice**, making these two the top food expenditure categories.

Meat and Fish have similar average spending and **Fruits and Vegetable** receive the least household spending.

This indicates a prioritization of food items in household budgets.



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Q6. Which Expenditure Categories take up the largest proportion of Household Income?

```
# LIST OF MAJOR EXPENSES
expenses = ['Total Food Expenditure', 'Housing and water Expenditure', 'Medical Care Expenditure',
            'Transportation Expenditure', 'Communication Expenditure', 'Education Expenditure', 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure']

# CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SHARE OF EACH EXPENSE
shares = (filEx[expenses].div(filEx['Total Household Income'], axis=0)).mean()

# CREATE PIE CHART
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plt.pie(shares, labels=shares.index, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title("Average Share of Household Income by Major Expenses")
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

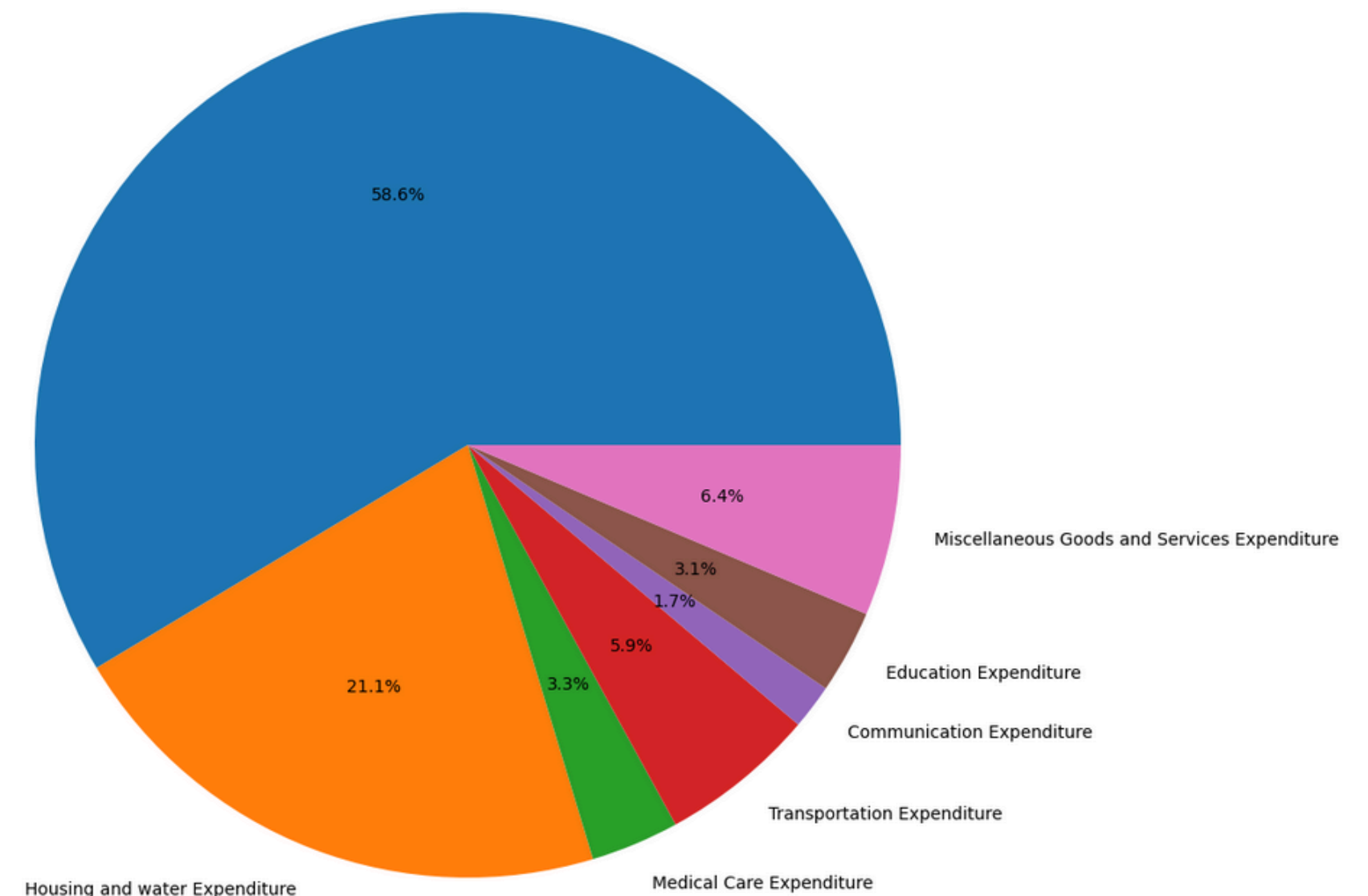
Insight #6:

Total Food Expenditure takes up the largest share of household income at **58.6%**, major portion of Filipino families earnings is spent on food.

Communication Expenditure is only **1.7%**, making it the smallest share among the major expense categories.

This indicates that basic needs like food remain the top priority.

Average Share of Household Income by Major Expenses
Total Food Expenditure





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Q7. How is the average household's Budget distributed across common expenditure types?

```
# LIST OF ALL EXPENDITURE
expenditure = ['Total Food Expenditure', 'Restaurant and hotels Expenditure', 'Alcoholic Beverages Expenditure',
               'Tobacco Expenditure', 'Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure', 'Housing and water Expenditure',
               'Medical Care Expenditure', 'Transportation Expenditure', 'Communication Expenditure', 'Education Expenditure',
               'Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure', 'Special Occasions Expenditure']

# CALCULATE THE AVERAGE
average_expenditures = filEx[expenditure].mean()

# CREATE PIE CHART
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 12))
plt.pie(average_expenditures, labels=average_expenditures.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=600)
plt.title('Average Household Expenditure by Category')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

Insight #7:

Food Expenditure takes up the largest portion of the average of **43.5%**, followed by **Housing and Water Expenditure** at **19.6%**. This indicates that basic necessities like food and shelter are the top spending priorities for most households.

Tobacco (1.2%) and **Alcoholic Beverages (0.6%)** make up the smallest portions of the budget.



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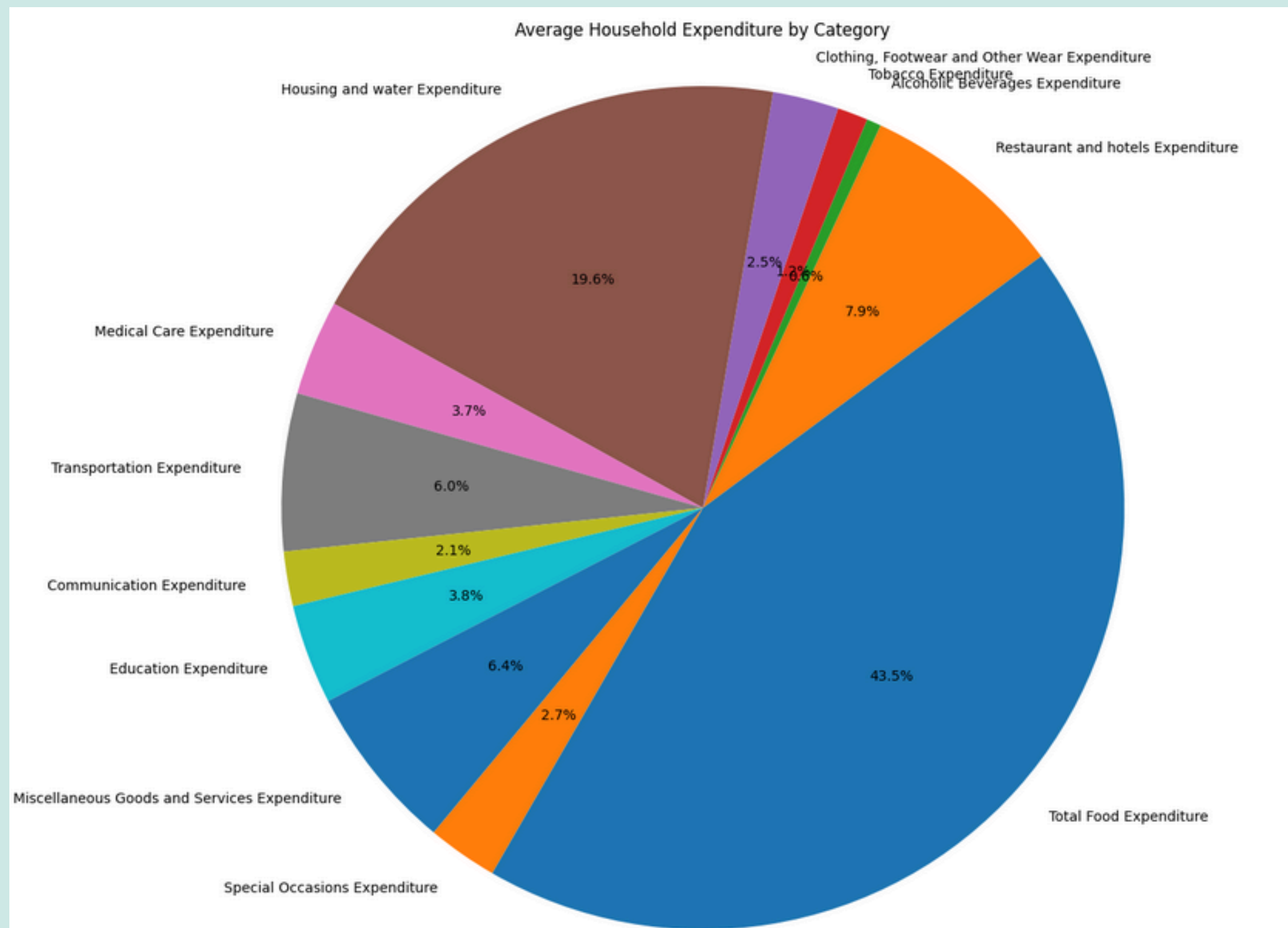
Q5

Q6

Q7



Q7. How is the average household's Budget distributed across common expenditure types?





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Q8



Q8. Do Filipino households spend more on Food or Non-Food Items?

```
# LIST OF FOOD ITEMS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS
food_expenditure_cols = ['Total Food Expenditure', 'Restaurant and hotels Expenditure']
non_food_expenditure_cols = ['Housing and water Expenditure', 'Medical Care Expenditure', 'Transportation Expenditure',
                             'Communication Expenditure', 'Education Expenditure', 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure',
                             'Alcoholic Beverages Expenditure', 'Tobacco Expenditure', 'Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure',
                             'Special Occasions Expenditure']

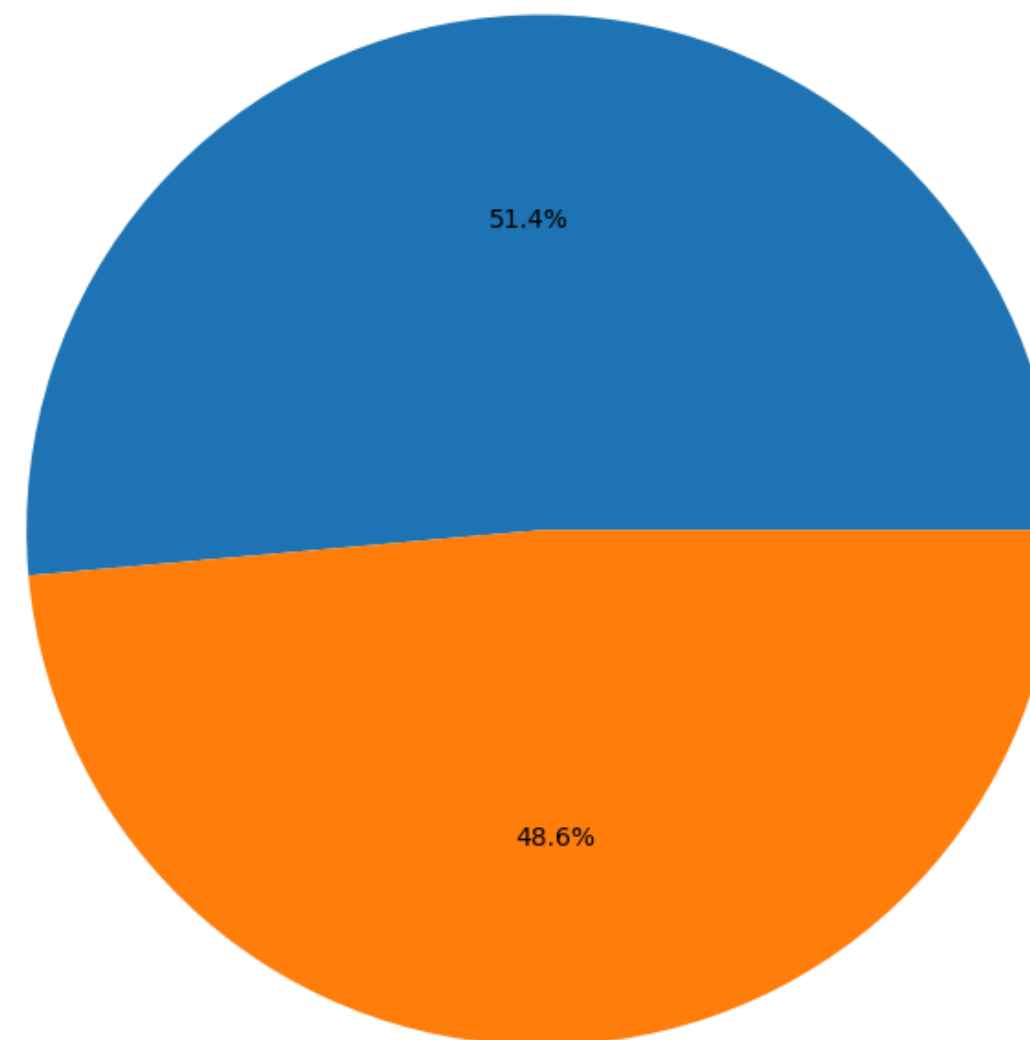
# CALCULATE TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS
total_food_expenditure = filEx[food_expenditure_cols].sum(axis=1)
total_non_food_expenditure = filEx[non_food_expenditure_cols].sum(axis=1)

# CALCULATE AVERAGE EXPENDITURE
avg_food_expenditure = total_food_expenditure.mean()
avg_non_food_expenditure = total_non_food_expenditure.mean()

# CALL
labels = ['Food Expenditure', 'Non-Food Expenditure']
sizes = [avg_food_expenditure, avg_non_food_expenditure]

# CREATE PIE CHART
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Average Household Expenditure: Food vs Non-Food')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

Average Household Expenditure: Food vs Non-Food



Non-Food Expenditure

Insight 8:

Filipino households spend more on food than non-food items, with **51.4%** of their budget going to **Food related expenses** and **48.6%** of **non-food items**.

This indicates that food remains the top spending priority, but non-food essentials (house, transportation, education) also takes up significant portion of the household budget. It shows a balanced distribution between basic needs and other living costs.



Q3

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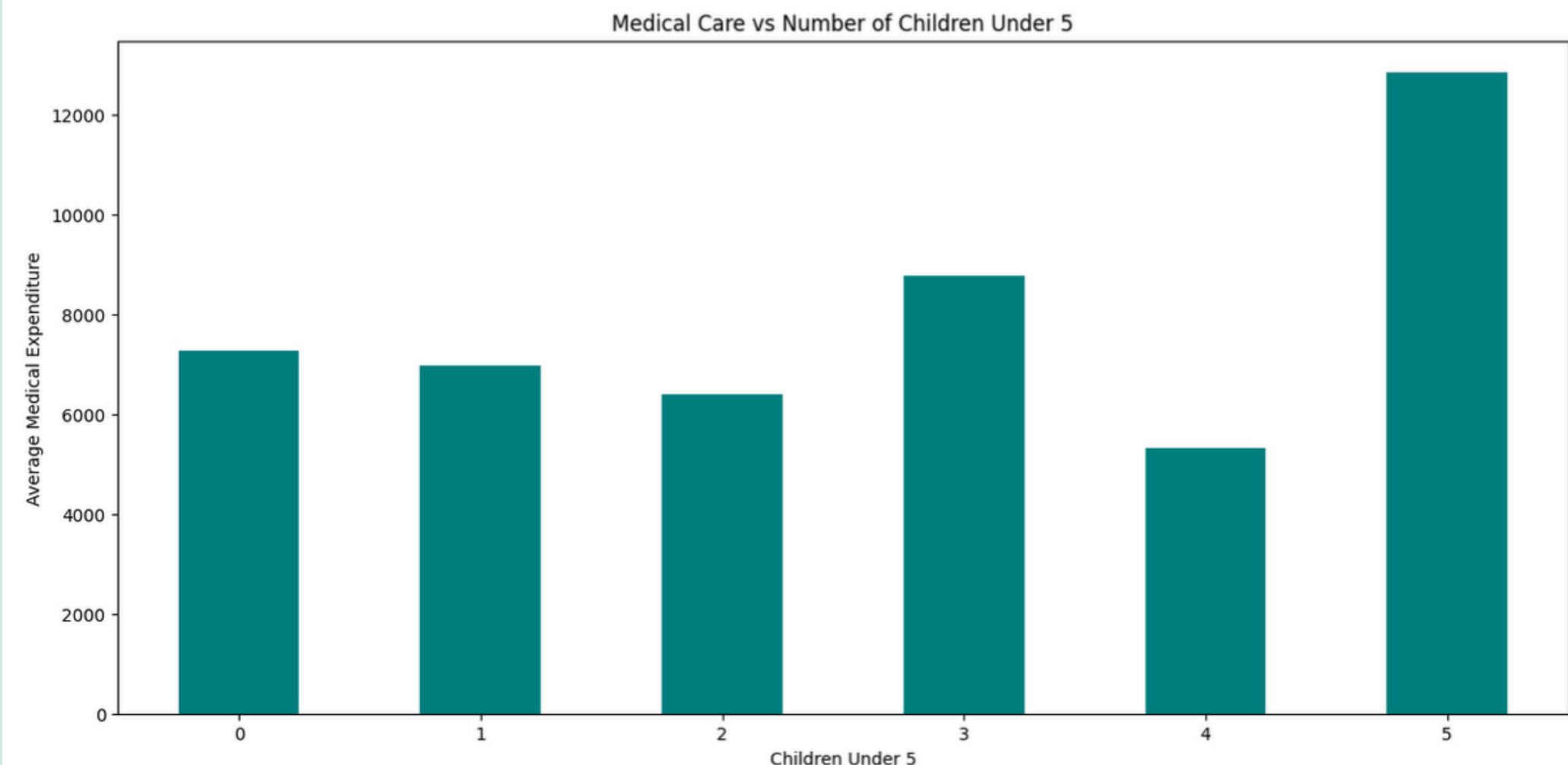
Q9. Does having more children under 5 put a financial strain on households in terms of medical care?

Insight #9:

Household with with **5 children under 5 yrs old** have the highest average medical care expenditure significant financial as the number of young children increases. Medical expenses tend to rise with more children due to check ups, vaccinations, common childhood illnesses.

```
# GROUPBY THE AGE OF LESS THAN 5 YRS OLD AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE
under5_medical = filEx.groupby("Members with age less than 5 year old")["Medical Care Expenditure"].mean()

# CREATE BAR GRAPH
under5_medical.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
plt.title("Medical Care vs Number of Children Under 5")
plt.ylabel("Average Medical Expenditure")
plt.xlabel("Children Under 5")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15,7)
plt.show()
```





Q4

Q5

Q6

Q7

Q8

Q9

Q10



Q10. How does the total number of family members relate to medical care expenditure?

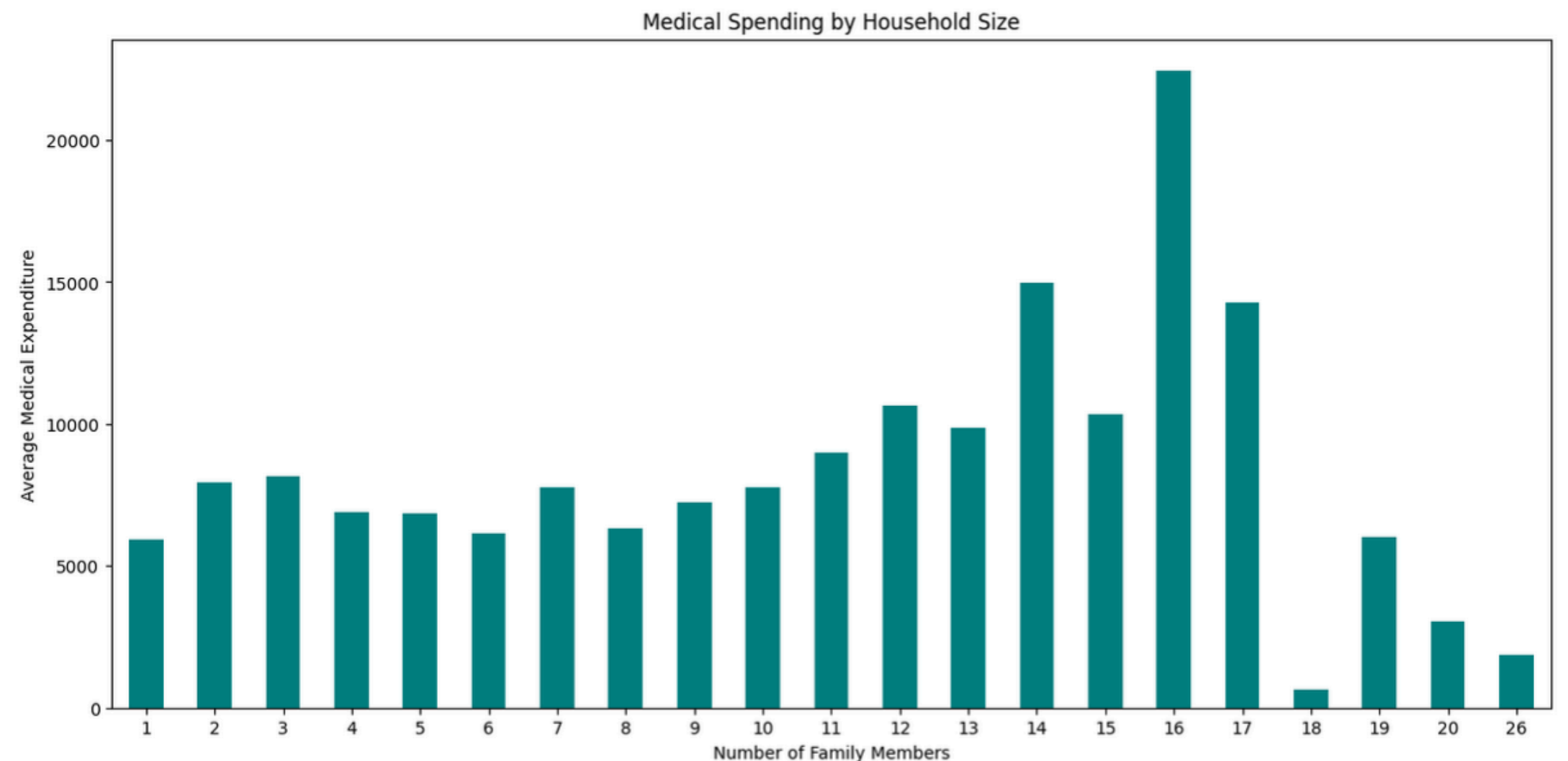
Insight #10:

Households with **16 family members** have the highest average medical care expenditure, while **18 members** have the lowest.

Larger households tend to spend more on medical care, as more family members increase the likelihood of health-related expenses (limited by budget constraints). This suggests that big families may face greater financial pressure in meeting healthcare needs.

```
# GROUPBY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAM MEMBERS AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE
med_by_size = filEx.groupby("Total Number of Family members")["Medical Care Expenditure"].mean()

# CREATE BAR PLOT
med_by_size.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
plt.title("Medical Spending by Household Size")
plt.xlabel("Number of Family Members")
plt.ylabel("Average Medical Expenditure")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15,7)
plt.show()
```





Q5

Q6

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Q8

Q9

Q10

Q11



Q11. How does the type of household affect medical care expenditure?

Insight #11:

The households composed of **Two or More Nonrelated Persons/members** have the highest average medical care expenditure. Non family living may greater healthcare costs, due to limited shared support systems or individual health responsibilities.

Single Family households tend to have lower medical expenses, benefiting from shared caregiving and healthcare resources.

```
filEx["Type of Household"].unique()
```

```
['Extended Family', 'Single Family', 'Two or More Nonrelated Persons/Members']  
Categories (3, object): ['Extended Family', 'Single Family', 'Two or More Nonrelated Persons/Members']
```

```
# GROUPBY THE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURE
```

```
type_medical = filEx.groupby("Type of Household")["Medical Care Expenditure"].mean()
```

```
# CREATE BAR GRAPH
```

```
type_medical.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
```

```
plt.title("Average Medical Care Expenditure by Type of Household")
```

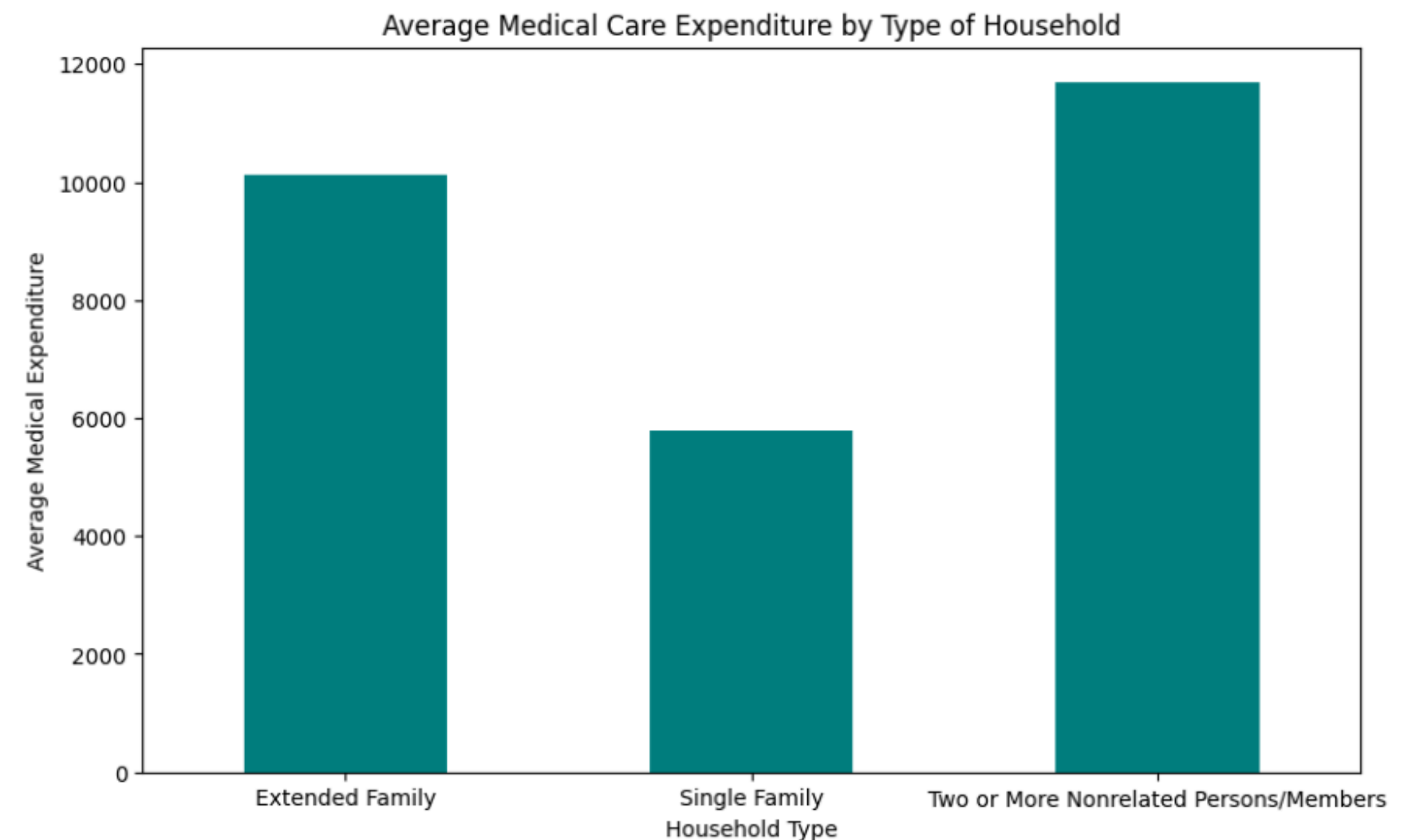
```
plt.ylabel("Average Medical Expenditure")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Household Type")
```

```
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
```

```
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10,6)
```

```
plt.show()
```





Q6

Q7

Q8

Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12



Q12. How does the age of the household head affect medical care spreading?

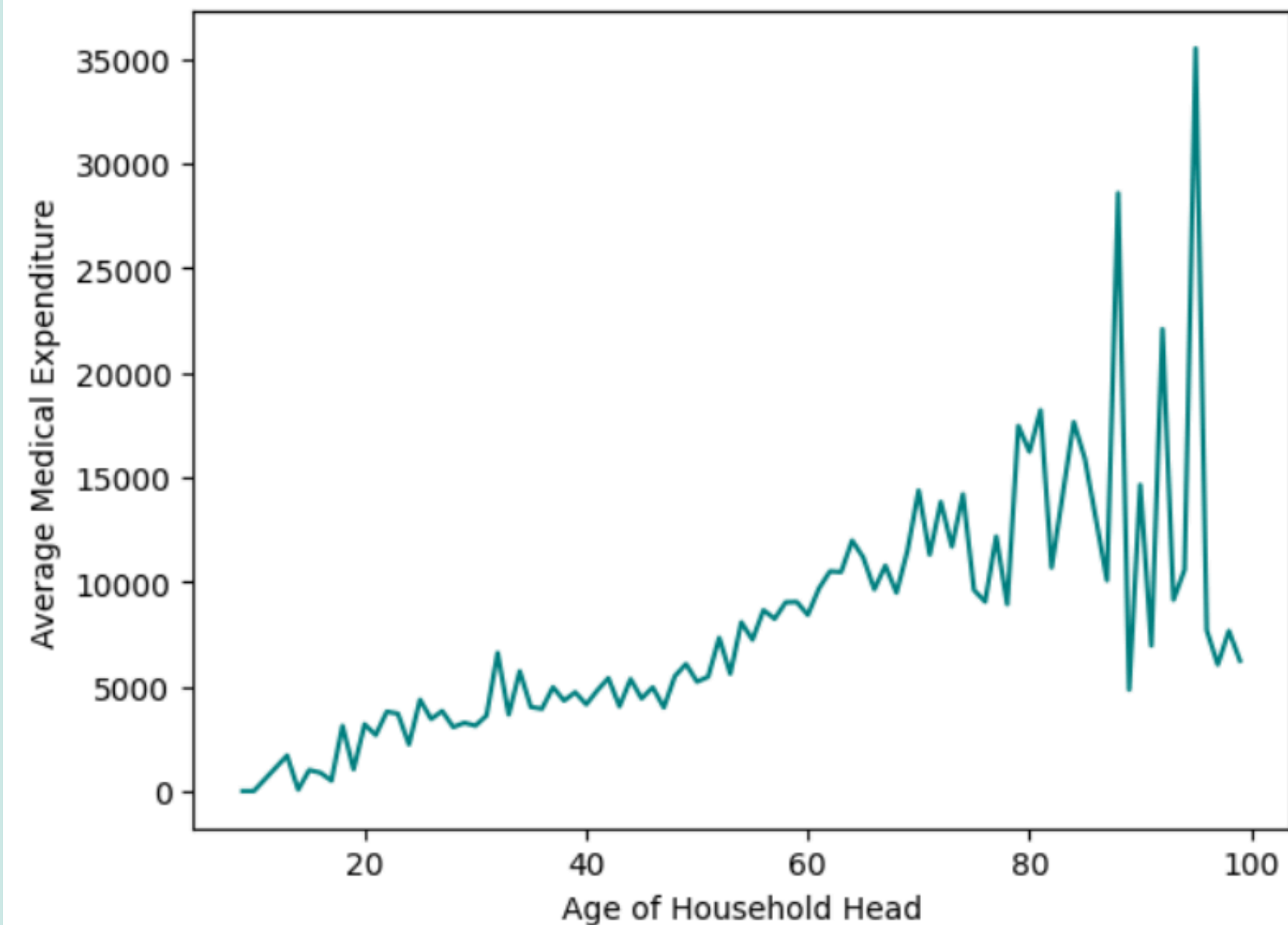
Insight #12:

There is a **Positive relationship** between the age of the household head and medical care expenditure.

As the age increases, medical spending also tends to rise, particularly in older age group (healthcare needs like medical check ups).

```
# GROUPBY THE HOUSEHOLD AGE AND MEDICAL CARE  
age_medical = fileEx.groupby("Household Head Age")["Medical Care Expenditure"].mean()
```

```
# CREATE LINE PLOT  
age_medical.plot(kind='line', color="teal")  
plt.ylabel("Average Medical Expenditure")  
plt.xlabel("Age of Household Head")  
plt.show()
```





Q7

Q8

Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12

Q13



Q13. How does household sizes affect total food expenditure?

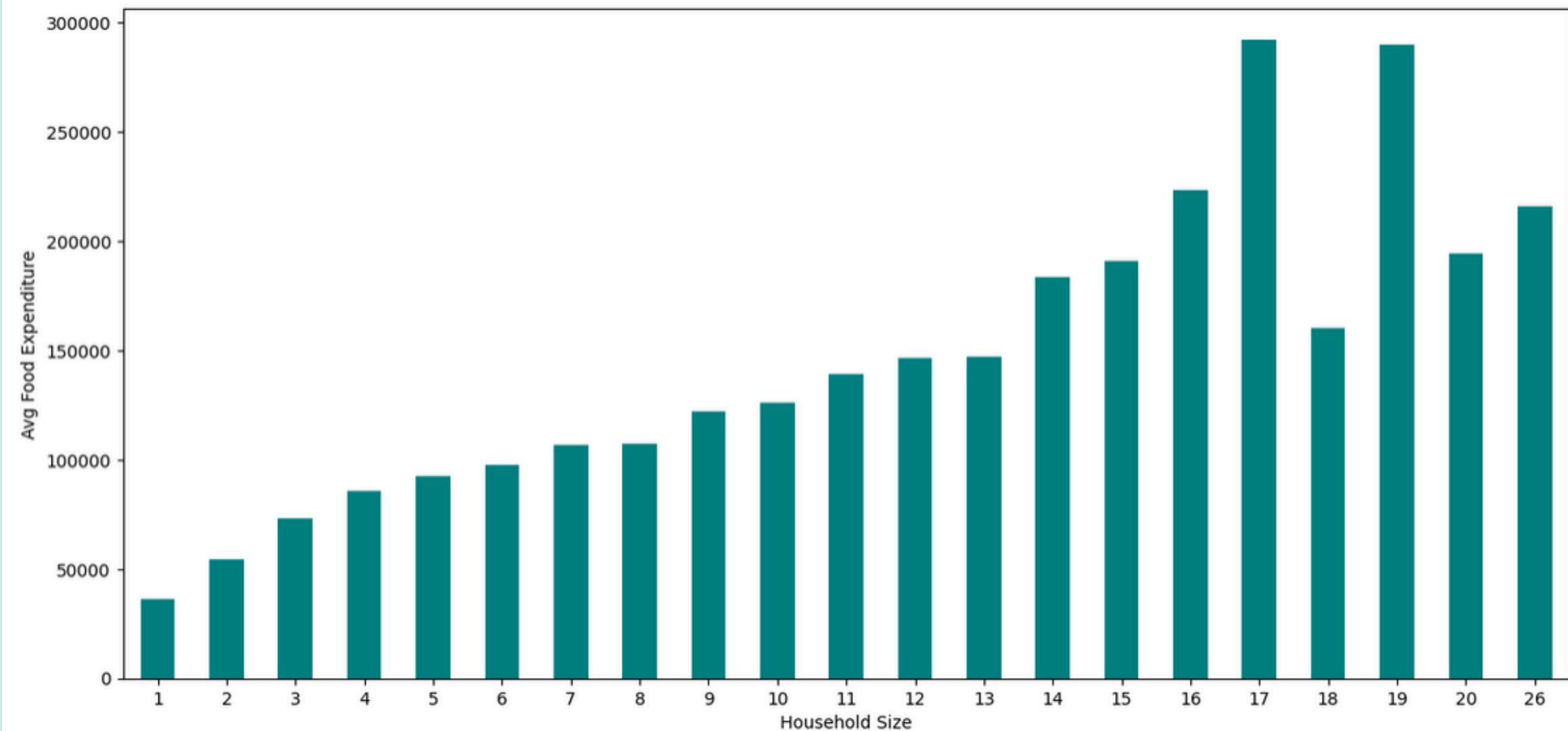
Insight #13:

Larger households, particularly those with **17 members**, have the highest average food expenditure, while **single member households** spend the least.

This indicates the positive relationship between household sizes and total food spending as the number of family increases.

```
# GROUPBY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND TOTAL FOOD EXPENDITURE
size_food = fileEx.groupby("Total Number of Family members")["Total Food Expenditure"].mean()

# CREATE BAR GRAPH
size_food.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
plt.xlabel("Household Size")
plt.ylabel("Avg Food Expenditure")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15,7)
plt.show()
```





Q8

Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12

Q13

Q14



```
fileEx['Household Head Highest Grade Completed'].unique()
```

```
['Teacher Training and Education Sciences Progr..., 'Transport Services Programs', 'Grade 3', 'Elementary Graduate', 'Second Year High School', ..., 'Preschool', 'Physical Sciences Programs', 'Arts Programs', 'Veterinary Programs', 'Environmental Protection Programs']
```

```
Length: 46
```

```
Categories (46, object): ['Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Programs', 'Architecture and Building Programs', 'Arts Programs', 'Basic Programs', ..., 'Third Year College', 'Third Year High School', 'Transport Services Programs', 'Veterinary Programs']
```

```
# GROUPBY THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD HIGHEST GRADE AND MEDICAL CARE
```

```
edu_medical = fileEx.groupby("Household Head Highest Grade Completed")["Medical Care Expenditure"].mean()
```

```
# CREATE BAR GRAPH
```

```
edu_medical.plot(kind='bar', color="teal")
```

```
plt.title("Avg Medical Care Spending by Education Level")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Average Medical Expenditure")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Education Level")
```

```
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(40,10)
```

```
plt.show()
```

Q14. How does the education level of the household head influence medical care expenditure?

Insight #14:

Medical care expenditure increases with the educational level of the household head. Household led with **Higher Education Level, First Stage, or Collegiate Education Level** spend more on medical care.

Preschool education spend the least. This suggest that higher education may lead to greater health awareness.





Q8

Q9

Q10

Q11

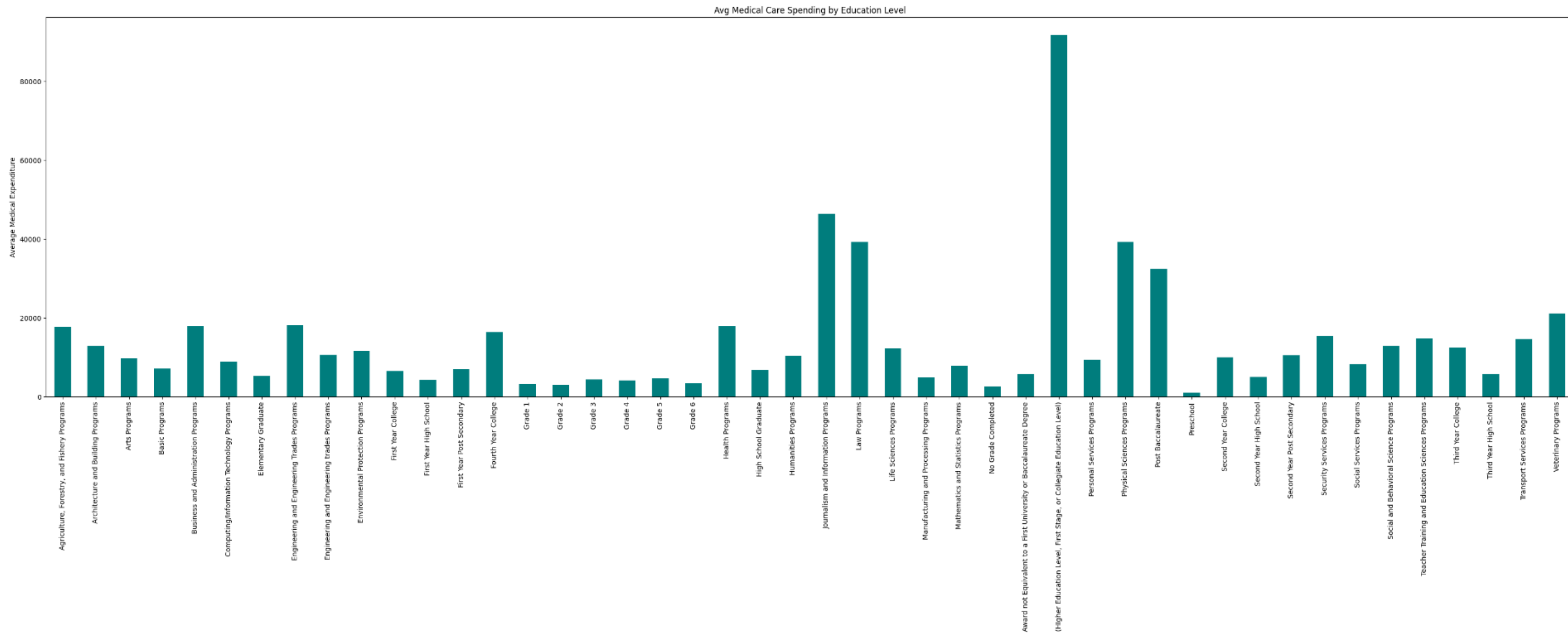
Q12

Q13

Q14



Q14. How does the education level of the household head influence medical care expenditure?





Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12

Q13

Q14

Q15



Q15. How does the education level of the household head influence total household income?

Insight #15:

Who completed **Law Programs** have the highest average income, while those who **did not complete any grade level** have the lowest.

This indicates that have degrees, especially in professional fields like Law, typically lead to higher earning careers.

Limited education restrict access to well paying jobs, resulting in lower household income.

```
# GROUPBY THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD HIGHEST GRADE AND TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
edu_income = filEx.groupby("Household Head Highest Grade Completed")["Total Household Income"].mean()

# CREATE BAR GRAPH
edu_income.plot(kind='bar', color='teal', title="Income by Education Level of Household Head")
plt.xlabel("Education Level")
plt.ylabel("Average Household Income")
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(40,10)
plt.show()
```





Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12

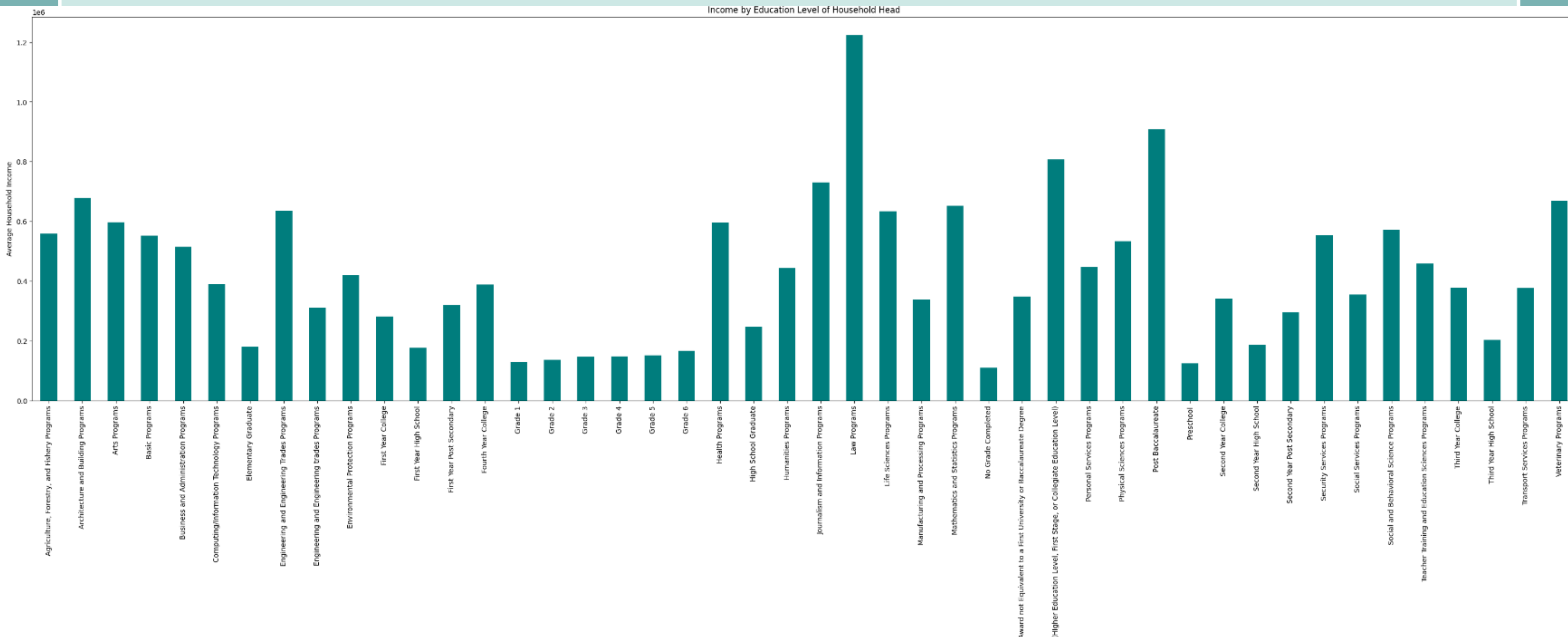
Q13

Q14

Q15



Q15. How does the education level of the household head influence total household income?





Q10

Q11

Q12

Q13

Q14

Q15

Q16



Q16. Which sex of household head spends more on education on average?

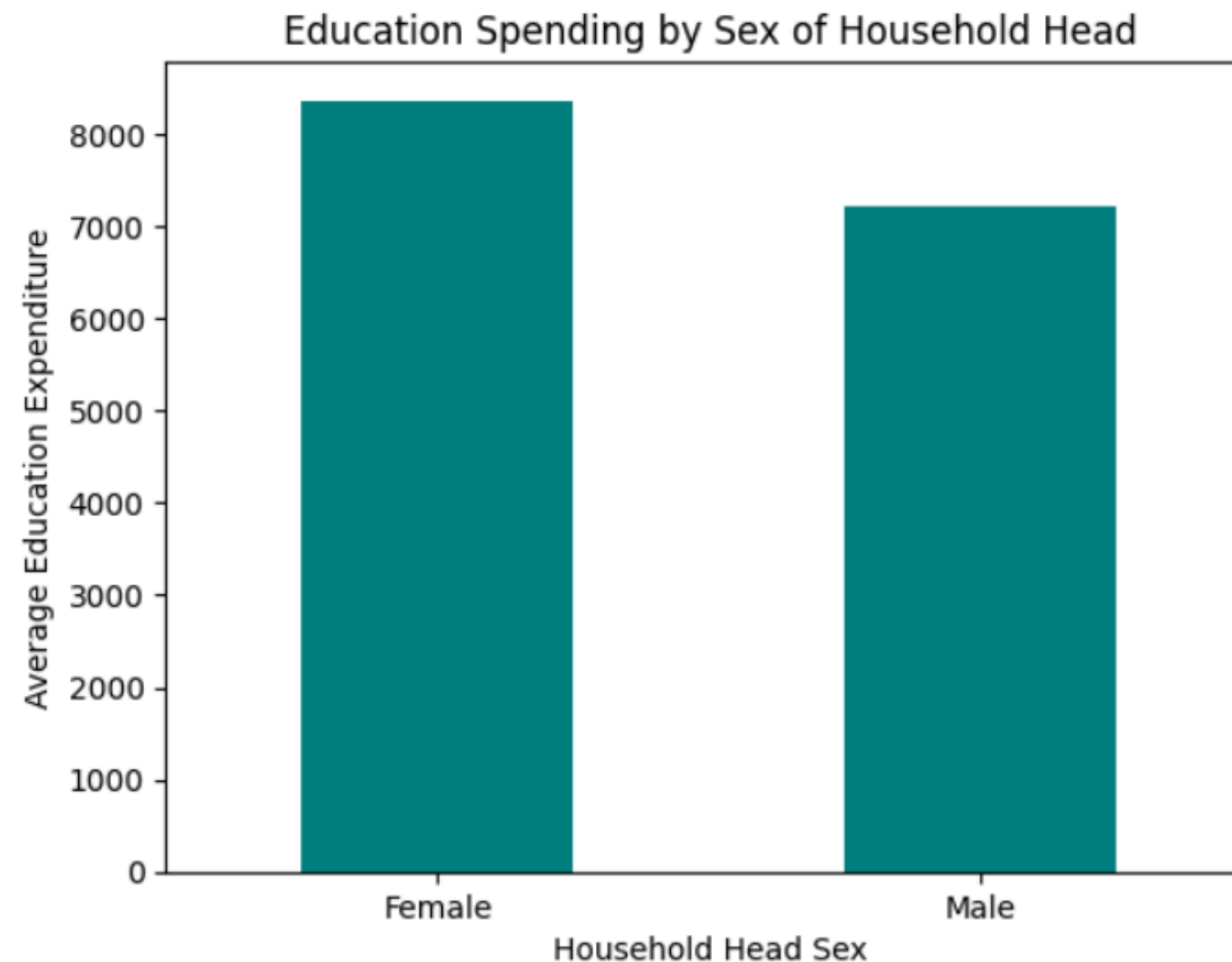
Insight #16:

Female households spend more on education on average of **8,000+** compared to **Male** households with the average of **7,000+**.

This indicates that female heads may prioritize educational expenses more.

```
# GROUPBY THE GENDER AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURE
gender_edu = fileEx.groupby("Household Head Sex")["Education Expenditure"].mean()

# CREATE BAR GRAPH
gender_edu.plot(kind='bar', title="Education Spending by Sex of Household Head", color='teal')
plt.ylabel("Average Education Expenditure")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```





Q11

Q12

Q13

Q14

Q15

Q16

Q17



Q17. Do most Filipino Households own Personal Computers?

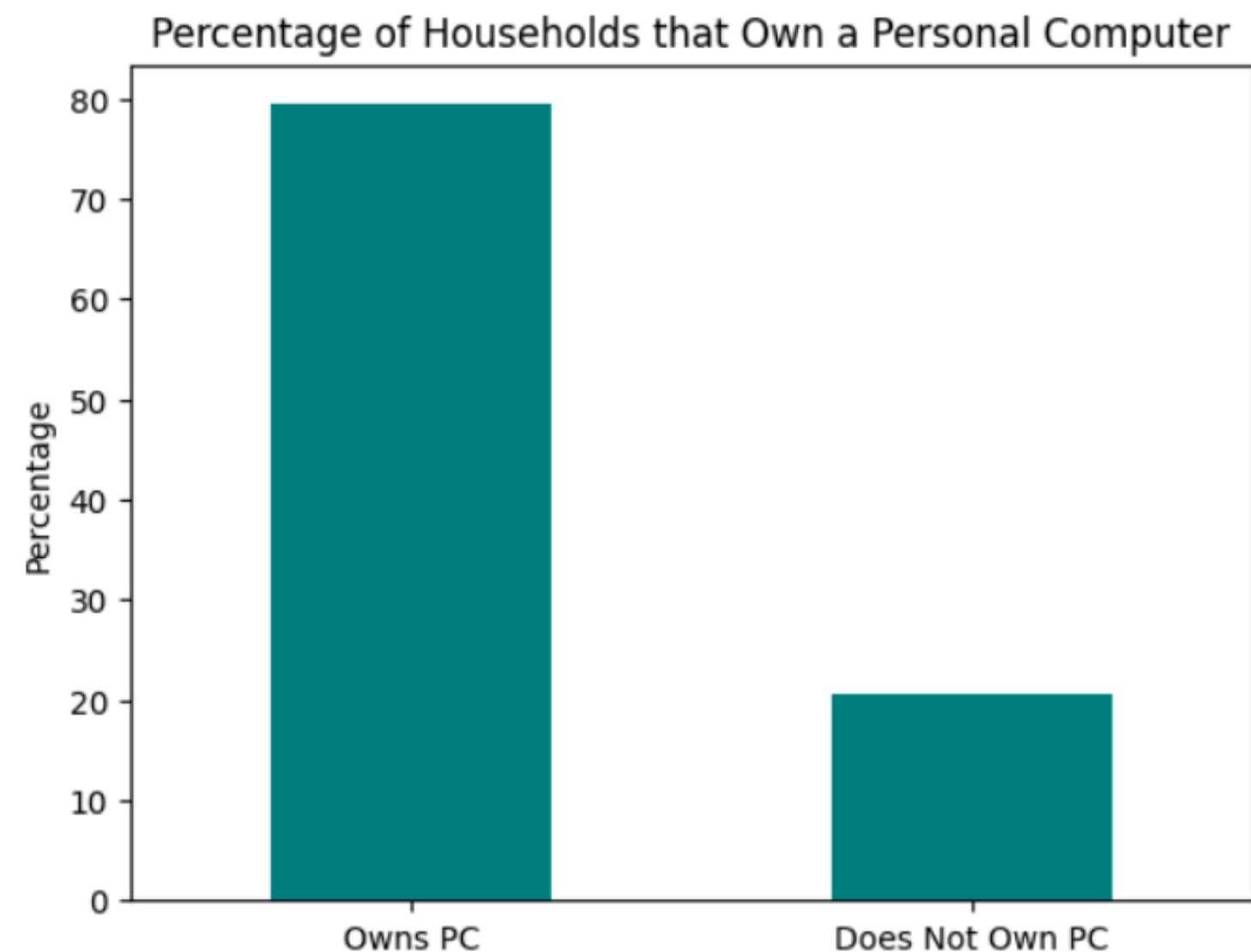
Insight #17:

The majority of Filipino households **owns at least one personal computer** that have **80%**. Suggests a growing access to digital technology, that reflect technological adoption, digital literacy, work and education purposes.

The remaining **20%** of households without PC, which highlights digital divide that may still exist, especially in lower income or rural areas.

```
# COUNT THE NUMBER OF PERSONAL COMPUTER
pc_ownership = (fileX["Number of Personal Computer"] > 0).value_counts(normalize=True) * 100
pc_ownership.index = ["Owns PC", "Does Not Own PC"]
```

```
# CREATE BAR GRAPH
pc_ownership.plot(kind="bar", color='teal')
plt.title("Percentage of Households that Own a Personal Computer")
plt.ylabel("Percentage")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```





Q12

Q13

Q14

Q15

Q16

Q17

Q18



Q18. What appliances are most commonly owned by households?

Insight #18:

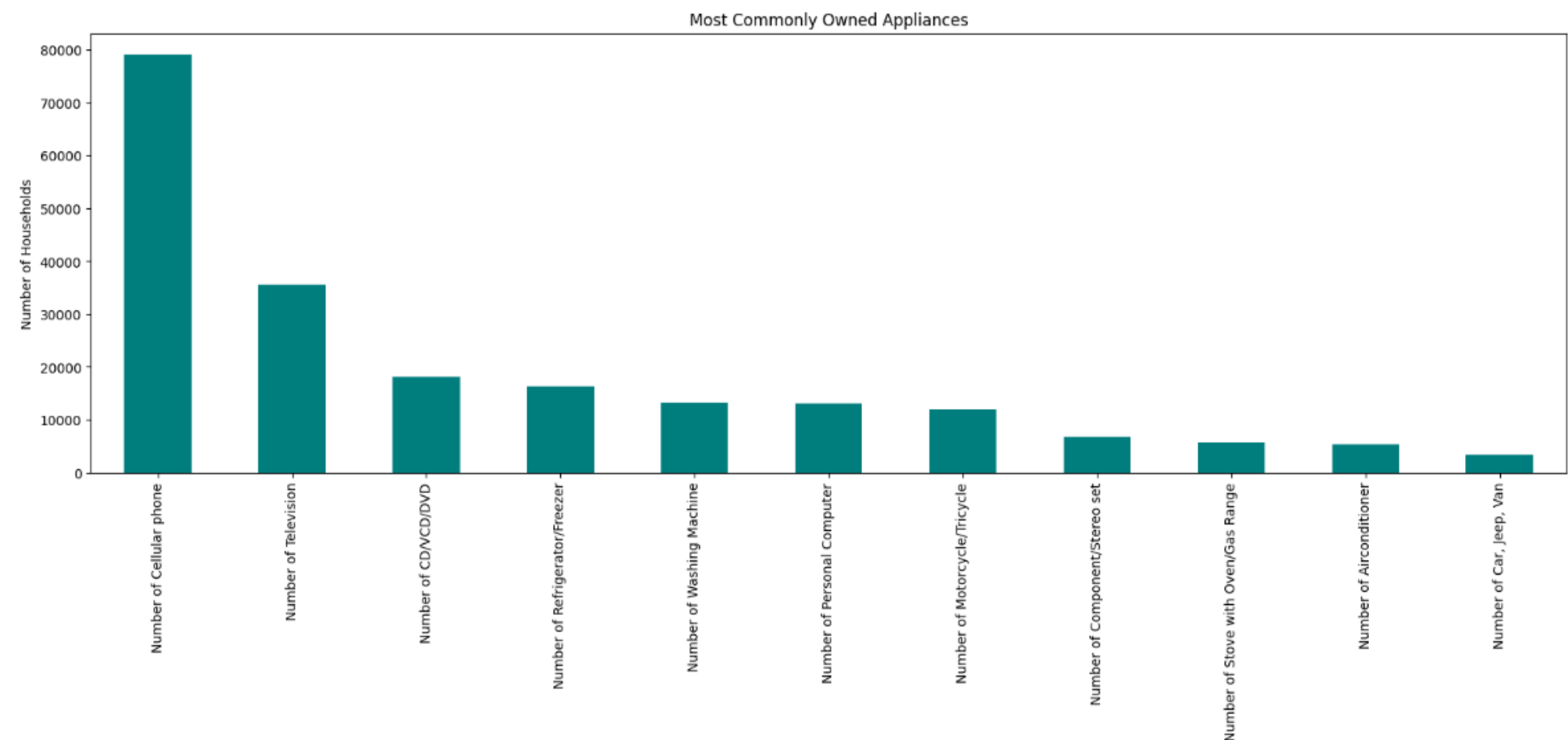
Cellular Phones are the most commonly owned appliances among Filipino households, followed by **Televisions**. This highlights the widespread of mobile technology for communication and entertainment.

Vehicle of Car, Jeep, and Van are the least commonly owned, which mean that not all families can afford private vehicles.

```
# LIST OF APPLIANCES
appliances = ["Number of Television", "Number of CD/VCD/DVD", "Number of Component/Stereo set",
              "Number of Refrigerator/Freezer", "Number of Washing Machine", "Number of Airconditioner",
              "Number of Personal Computer", "Number of Cellular phone", "Number of Stove with Oven/Gas Range",
              "Number of Car, Jeep, Van", "Number of Motorcycle/Tricycle"]

# SUM ALL THE APPLIANCES EACH
appliance_totals = fileEx[appliances].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

# CREATE BAR GRPAH
appliance_totals.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
plt.title("Most Commonly Owned Appliances")
plt.ylabel("Number of Households")
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(20,6)
plt.show()
```





Q13

Q14

Q15

Q16

Q17

Q18

Q19



Q19. Is there a relationship between the number of bedrooms and Total Number of Family Members?

Insight #19:

The correlation is approximately **0.09**, which indicates a **Positive Relationship** between the **Number of Bedrooms** and the **Total Number of Family Members**. The more members the more bedrooms.

```
bedroom_members = fileEx["Number of bedrooms"].corr(fileEx["Total Number of Family members"])
bedroom_members
```

```
0.09114229012789835
```



Q14

Q15

Q16

Q17

Q18

Q19

Q20



Q20. Which household Types own a Both Car and Motorcycle?

Insight #20:

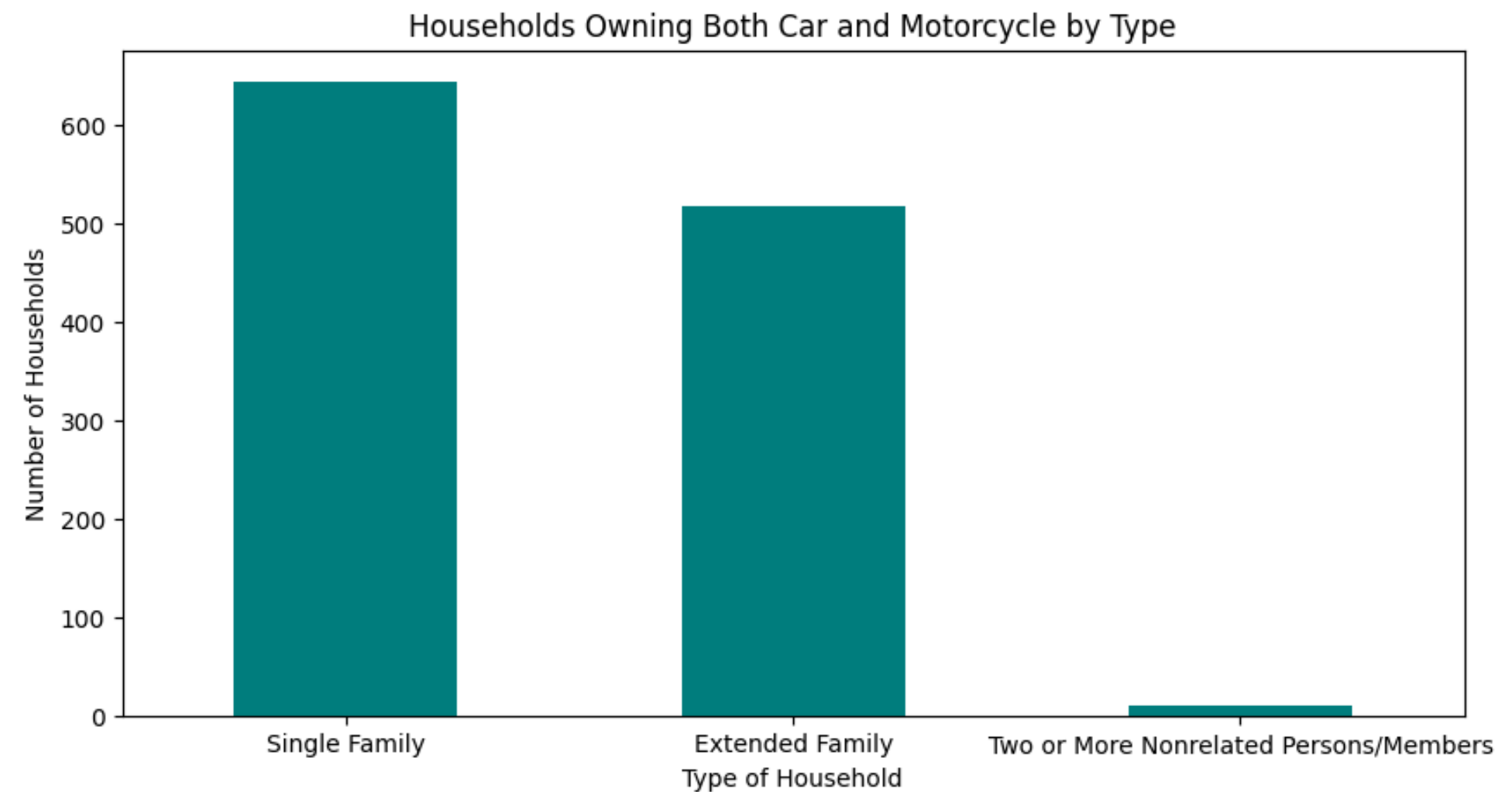
Single Family households are the most likely to own both a car and a motorcycle. Single family may have financial stability or transportation needs.

While households with **Two or More Nonrelated Persons / Members** are the least likely.

```
# FILTERING HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN BOTH A CAR AND MOTORCYCLE
car_and_motor = filEx[(filEx["Number of Car, Jeep, Van"] > 0) & (filEx["Number of Motorcycle/Tricycle"] > 0)]

# GROUP BY TPE OF HOUSEHOLD
car_motor_by_type = car_and_motor["Type of Household"].value_counts()

# CREATE BAR GRAPH
car_motor_by_type.plot(kind='bar', color='teal')
plt.title("Households Owning Both Car and Motorcycle by Type")
plt.xlabel("Type of Household")
plt.ylabel("Number of Households")
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10,5)
plt.show()
```





Q15

Q16

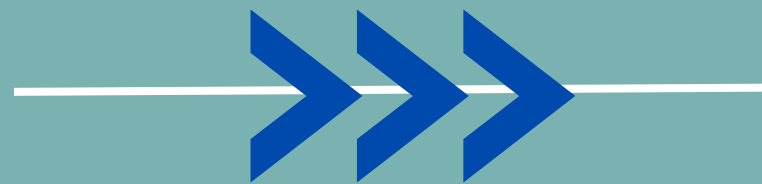
Q17

Q18

Q19

Q20

End



THE END

