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Analyzing Consumer Confidence in Primary Commodity Prices: A Quantitative Study on Perceptions, Factors, and Economic Impact

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Abstract: *This research aims to investigate the intricate relationship between consumer confidence and primary commodity prices through a quantitative lens. Focusing on perceptions, we delve into the factors influencing consumer sentiment in the context of fluctuating commodity prices. By employing statistical methods, this study seeks to uncover patterns, correlations, and potential predictors, contributing valuable insights to both economic and consumer confidence research. Understanding how consumer confidence reacts to primary commodity price changes is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and researchers in anticipating market dynamics and formulating effective strategies.*

Keywords—consumer confidence, primary commodity prices, inflation, economy

1) Introduction

In the study of “Consumer confidence” by Peter Bondarenko Consumer confidence is a crucial economic indicator that offers important clues about the attitudes and expectations of people and households within a particular economy. It reveals how optimistic or pessimistic consumers are about their financial situation, employment prospects, and the status of the economy as a whole. Consumer confidence is a key factor in the larger consumer sentiment since it affects consumer purchasing, investment choices, and ultimately the health of an economy. Policymakers, companies, and financial experts all pay careful attention to this indicator since it may provide early warnings of prospective economic trends and serves as a crucial barometer for gauging the health of a country's consumer-driven economy. The researchers examine the relevance of consumer confidence, its underlying causes, and its effects in this introduction.

The heartbeat of main commodity prices echoes the pulse of consumer confidence in an era where the global economy is a complex web of interrelated marketplaces. This quantitative study, "Analyzing Consumer Confidence in Primary Commodity Prices," explores the world of perceptions, variables, and the broad economic implications of this symbiotic relationship. Primary commodity price variations are more than simply figures on a screen; they are the threads that run through the fabric of our everyday existence. In this study, the layers are peeled back to reveal insights into the variables influencing consumer mood and how these attitudes affect the economic tides.

This study aims to quantitatively analyze the perceptions, factors, and economic impact of the consumer confidence on primary commodity prices. The researchers investigate the impact of consumer confidence on the key commodities markets by analyzing historical data, conducting surveys, and applying advanced statistical techniques. Researchers also look at the variables that determine consumer mood and how these variables impact the costs of basic necessities. Additionally, this study will examine the wider economic ramifications of shifts in consumer confidence in the context of primary commodities, taking into account possible repercussions for industries, decision-makers, and the health of a country's economy as a whole.

Short interpretation of Commodity

Commodities are the raw materials utilized in the manufacture of things. They could also be fundamental necessities like certain agricultural items. The most significant attribute of a commodity is that it has very little differentiation, regardless of who makes it. Regardless of the producer, a barrel of oil is essentially the same product. A sack of wheat or a ton of ore are the same. On the contrary, the quality and characteristics of a specific consumer product will frequently differ significantly depending on the manufacturer (e.g., Coke vs. Pepsi). Grain, gold, beef, oil, and natural gas are some common instances of commodities. The definition has lately been expanded to cover financial instruments that involve foreign currencies and commodities (Fernando, 2023).

Consumer Confidence in the Philippines

Consumers in the Philippines were more optimistic in the inaugural quarter of 2022, with the confidence index rising to -15.1 percent from 24.0 percent in the three months preceding it, according to the Consumer Expectations Survey, which includes over 5,000 people. The most recent reading indicated the highest amount since the first month of 2020, owing to the accessibility of increased and stable employment, as well as supplementary and high income, despite the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic and rising vaccines. Meanwhile, consumer sentiment in the second quarter of 2022 has decreased due to fears about a greater rise in goods prices, a low to no growth in income, and a high unemployment rate. Meanwhile, consumer mood for the following 12 months rose to its greatest level in over four years, as forecasts for more job availability and high income rose. At the precise same time, consumer perceptions of pay and good governance improved. homes, over half of which are from the national capital region of Metro Manila. The questions concern the overall state of economy, household finances, and household income. The indicator is calculated by dividing the percentage of enterprises that respond positively by the proportion of firms that respond negatively. The index ranges from -100 to 100; a positive value implies a favorable opinion, a negative value indicates a lack of confidence, and a value of zero denotes neutrality (TRADING ECONOMICS, n.d.).

Primary Commodity Prices

Food and energy costs have risen to near-historic peaks in recent years as a result of the epidemic and the war in Ukraine, both of which have caused severe supply disruptions. This was followed by a significant increase in commodity price volatility. Worryingly, commodity price oscillations will almost certainly offer economic issues in the coming years. Such fluctuations in commodity prices, particularly for commodity exporters, might hinder long-term economic progress. For instance, increased commodity price volatility may cause increased government financial instability in nations that export commodities, which would then result in stop-start public investment. This would have an impact on both the investment in physical and human resources. According to the World Food Programmed, this year, 345 million people—more than twice as many as in 2020—will experience severe food insecurity in over 80 different nations. Policymakers must be cautious in the face of these difficulties. First and foremost, tackling inflation is a major priority, thus monetary policy must continue to be directed at reducing inflation. The goal of fiscal policy should be gradual and consistent tightening in order to protect the most vulnerable while easing pressure on the monetary system to battle rising inflation. Therefore, it is necessary to unwind expensive broad-based policies to reduce the effects of rising commodity prices and replace them with focused programs to assist vulnerable people. These programs can include price subsidies to prevent a pass-through to domestic prices. By taking such measures, distortions that would prohibit or postpone adjusting to increasing energy costs would be avoided. Additionally, they would encourage economic sustainability and maintain incentives for the creation of alternative green energy sources. Due to the fact that energy subsidies typically help wealthier households as well, this would also have favorable distributional implications. Strong macro-fiscal institutions that can withstand commodity price volatility are also crucial for reducing the longer-lasting negative consequences of commodity price volatility (Volatile Commodity Prices Reduce Growth and Amplify Swings in Inflation, 2023).

2) METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Questions

The objective of the study is to answer the following research questions for examining the perceptions, factors and economic impact of consumer confidence in primary commodity prices.

1. How does inflation affect every household?
2. What are the casual effects of these categories: perceived personal finance, perceived consumer price, and perceived economic situation on consumer's confidence to buy a house, to buy a vehicle, and to buy a household appliance?
3. Are there any perceptual differences in financial situation if a typical family has a children/child studied at private or public school?
4. Who are most likely happy and sad: consumers with financial difficulties or consumers that are stable financially?

2.2 RESAERCH DESIGN

To obtain the quantitative data, the researcher conducted a survey using a questionnaire. We distribute a survey to a sample of people asking them to "analyze consumer confidence in primary commodity prices". The information obtained from the respondents is analyzed in order to comprehend the effects of inflation in the present.

2.3 RESEARCH LOCALE

The research survey was conducted on Brgy. 4, Atupan Salas Street, Nasipit Agusan del Norte, in order for us to know the effects of inflation to every household and how consumer's confidence has increased and decreased 5 years ago and 5 years after.

2.4 PARTICIPANTS OF THE STUDY

The respondents of the study are the consumers that from Nasipit, Agusan del Norte in the year 2023-2024. A total of 200 participants consists of 106 males and 94 females.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The research coordinator of the school granted the researchers' permission. They created a survey questionnaire. The poll ran from October 22 – 26, 2023.

STATISTICAL TOOL

Liker scale: is a psychometric scale commonly involved in research that employs questionnaires.

Frequency: is the number of times the value occurs in the data.

Mean: The "average" number; found by adding all data points and dividing by the number of data points.

Standard Deviation: Is a measure which shows how much variation from the mean exists.

Mode: Are different measures of center in a numerical data set.

Median: The middle value in a given in a given set of numbers or data.

3) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.1: Gathered feedback on how each household was doing financially compared to a year ago.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Worse	Same	Better Nov
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	3	17	26	21
		%age	1.50%	8.50%	13.00%	10.50%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	0	8	8	**47**
		%age	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%	**23.50%**
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	0	6	4	40
		%age	0%	3%	2%	20%
	60 Above	count	0	12	1	7
		%age	0%	6%	1%	4%
Sex	Male	count	3	26	13	**64**
		%age	1.50%	13.00%	6.50%	**32.00%**
	Female	count	0	15	18	61
		%age	0.00%	7.50%	9.00%	30.50%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	3	28	17	**70**
		%age	1.50%	14.00%	8.50%	**35.00%**
	6 - 8 members	count	0	14	7	42
		%age	0.00%	7.00%	3.50%	21.00%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	1	4	11
		%age	0.00%	0.50%	2.00%	5.50%
	12 members above	count	0	1	0	2
		%age	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	1.00%

# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	3	34	24	**86**
		%age	1.50%	17.00%	12.00%	**43.00%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	0	13	3	31
		%age	0.00%	6.50%	1.50%	15.50%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	0	2	2
		%age	0%	0%	1%	1%
	7 above	count	0	0	0	2
		%age	0%	0%	0%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	4	34	22	**74**
		%age	2.00%	17.00%	11.00%	**37.00%**
	4 - 6 children	count	0	7	6	45
		%age	0.00%	3.50%	3.00%	22.50%
	7 - 9 children	count	0	0	0	5
		%age	0%	0%	0%	3%
	10 above	count	0	2	0	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%

Table 1.1 reveals that regardless of the respondent's self-demographic characteristics, participants were found to be better off living in terms of financial situation than they were a year ago as the following accumulated the highest: ages ranged from 31-45 yrs. (23.50%), male (32.00%), 3-5 number of household members (35.00%), 1-2 number of financial contributors (43.00%), 1-3 number of children in the household (37.00%), 1-2 schooling children (33.50%), the results also shows that parents with children studying at public school (28.00%) were found to be convenient financially living than they were a year ago, respondents with 100-300 living expenses (22.00%), and lastly, it shows that majority of the respondents were happy with their financial situation in the present than they were a year ago with 34.00%. Generally, it shows that respondents were ecstatic about their financial status in current years than they were a year ago.

According to Fernando (2023) understanding how to handle daily expenditures and plans for the future is vital for financial well-being. Proper financial literacy involves managing short-term costs and predicting long-term budgets. It's crucial to save wisely to ensure a comfortable retirement income, all while steering clear of excessive debt that could lead to bankruptcy, defaults, and foreclosures. Having a solid understanding of finances from a young age equips individuals with the necessary skills and resources to achieve financial security in the future. On the contrary, a lack of financial literacy may result in various challenges, including the accrual of unsustainable debt due to imprudent spending or insufficient long-term planning. Consequently, this can lead to adverse outcomes such as poor credit, bankruptcy, housing foreclosure, and other negative repercussions. Thus, nn individual or household's financial status significantly influences consumer confidence. A favorable financial situation, characterized by stable income, low debt, and sufficient savings, tends to boost confidence. In such cases, individuals are more likely to feel secure in their financial well-being, leading to increased willingness to spend on goods and services.

Table 1.2: Gathered feedback on how the family was doing financially, whether it was better or worse than five years earlier.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Worse	Same	Better Nov
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	0	9	29	29
		%age	0%	5%	15%	15%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	0	5	23	**35**
		%age	0%	3%	12%	**18%**
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	2	4	18	26
		%age	1%	2%	9%	13%
	60 Above	count	0	11	20	5
		%age	0%	6%	10%	3%
Sex	Male	count	2	14	42	42
		%age	1%	7%	21%	21%
	Female	count	0	14	28	**52**
		%age	0%	7%	14%	**26%**
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	0	20	48	**50**
		%age	0%	10%	24%	**25%**
	6 - 8 members	count	2	5	25	31
		%age	1%	3%	13%	16%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	2	2	12
		%age	0%	1%	1%	6%
	12 members above	count	0	2	0	1
		%age	0%	1%	0%	1%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	2	26	53	**67**
		%age	1%	13%	27%	**34%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	0	2	21	23
		%age	0%	1%	11%	12%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	0	1	3
		%age	0%	0%	1%	2%
	7 above	count	0	1	0	1
		%age	0%	1%	0%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	0	23	53	**58**
		%age	0%	12%	27%	**29%**
	4 - 6 children	count	2	2	19	35
		%age	1%	1%	10%	18%
	7 - 9 children	count	0	1	3	1
		%age	0%	1%	2%	1%
	10 above	count	0	3	0	0
		%age	0%	2%	0%	0%

Table 1.2 shows the results of the respondent's financial status five years ago to five years later. Participants were asked to compare their current financial situation to five years ago, with response options being "Better Now," "Same," "Worse," or "Don't Know." The majority, including those aged 31-45 (18.00%), females (26.00%), households with 3-5 members (25.00%), single financial contributors (34.00%), 1-3 children (29.00%), 1-2 schooling children (25.00%), children in public schools (26.00%), and those satisfied with their financial status (30.00%), indicated improvement by choosing "Better Now." Interestingly, respondents with 100-300 daily living expenses (19%) were the only group predominantly selecting "Same," suggesting stability in their financial circumstances over the past five years, and those satisfied with their financial status (30.00%), indicated improvement by choosing "Better Now."

Understanding and feeling assured about your financial situation is vital for managing everyday purchases. According to Anand Raj (2023) financial literacy equips you with the knowledge and assurance to shape your financial destiny. Familiarity with concepts like budgeting and investing enables you to make well-informed choices aligned with your aspirations. This knowledge empowers you to navigate financial hurdles and embrace opportunities confidently, leading to an enhanced overall financial well-being. Being financially literate is instrumental in cultivating positive financial habits, including regular saving, responsible debt management, and setting achievable financial objectives. A robust foundation in financial literacy lays the groundwork for building a secure financial future for both yourself and your family.

Table 1.3: Gathered feedback from each respondent on how well they're financially doing 1 year after now.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Will Be Worse Off	Same	Will Be Better Off
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	1	5	20	41
		%age	1%	3%	10%	21%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	3	0	14	**46**
		%age	2%	0%	7%	**23%**
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	4	0	12	34
		%age	2%	0%	6%	17%
	60 Above	count	0	2	2	16
		%age	0%	1%	1%	8%
Sex	Male	count	4	3	28	**71**
		%age	2%	2%	14%	**36%**
	Female	count	5	5	19	65
		%age	3%	3%	10%	33%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	5	6	30	**77**
		%age	3%	3%	15%	**39%**
	6 - 8 members	count	3	2	15	43
		%age	2%	1%	8%	22%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	0	0	16
		%age	0%	0%	0%	8%
	12 members above	count	0	0	2	1
		%age	0%	0%	1%	1%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	7	7	37	**96**
		%age	4%	4%	19%	**48%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	1	1	7	38
		%age	1%	1%	4%	19%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	0	1	3
		%age	0%	0%	1%	2%
	7 above	count	0	0	1	1
		%age	0%	0%	1%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	6	4	27	**97**
		%age	3%	2%	14%	**49%**
	4 - 6 children	count	2	2	18	36
		%age	1%	1%	9%	18%
	7 - 9 children	count	0	0	1	4
		%age	0%	0%	1%	2%
	10 above	count	0	0	1	2
		%age	0%	0%	1%	1%

Table 1.3 shows that majority of the respondents with demographic traits such as ages 31-45 (23.00%), males (36.00%), 3-5 household members (39.00%), 1-2 household contributors (48.00%), 1-3 children (49.00%), 1-2 schooling children (34.00%), children attending public school (31.00%), and those content with their financial status (35.00%) indicated optimism, choosing "Will be better off" as well as respondents with daily living expenses of 100-300 (36.00%). This suggests that most participants, especially those within the mentioned demographic categories, expressed confidence in an improved financial status a year from now.

According to Tracey Sofra (2022) throughout your life, your financial situation will fluctuate due to significant events like moving out, marriage, having a child, job changes, or retirement. Unforeseen financial occurrences can also profoundly affect your economic health. Achieving financial well-being is crucial for enjoying life to the fullest and pursuing your aspirations. It's an essential aspect of overall health that deserves careful consideration. Taking the time to understand its significance enables a less stressful life and greater freedom to pursue your dreams, regardless of challenges. Thus, being financially literate is a crucial concept to help you work things in your financial status.

Table 1.4: Gathered data on how the family was doing financially for the next 12 months.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Pro - con	Bad w Qualifications	Good w Qualifications	Bad Times	Good Times
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	6	**19**	5	11	9	17
		%age	3.00%	**9.50%**	2.50%	5.50%	4.50%	8.50%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	0	18	1	14	12	18
		%age	0.00%	9.00%	0.50%	7.00%	6.00%	9.00%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	3	15	3	17	4	8
		%age	1.50%	7.50%	1.50%	8.50%	2.00%	4.00%
	60 Above	count	0	6	0	1	6	7
		%age	0%	3%	0%	1%	3%	4%
Sex	Male	count	6	**31**	2	22	18	27
		%age	3.00%	**15.50%**	1.00%	11.00%	9.00%	13.50%
	Female	count	3	28	5	20	14	24
		%age	1.50%	14.00%	2.50%	10.00%	7.00%	12.00%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	4	**33**	6	23	21	31
		%age	2.00%	**16.50%**	3.00%	11.50%	10.50%	15.50%
	6 - 8 members	count	2	21	1	15	5	19
		%age	1.00%	10.50%	0.50%	7.50%	2.50%	9.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	3	3	0	3	2	5
		%age	1.50%	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	1.00%	2.50%
	12 members above	count	0	2	0	1	0	0
		%age	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	1 - 2 contributors	count	7	**44**	7	31	25	33

Based on the results of table 1.4, respondents appeared to be uncertain of their response about the improvement of the business condition of their local area for the next 12 months. Respondents with critical financial status aren't happy were practically unassertive which accumulated 20% of the respondents.

Throughout the economic growth, consumer confidence is typically high. As a result, consumers typically spend more than usual, particularly on larger-ticket goods and durable goods (such as automobiles and domestic appliances). Increased consumer spending helps the economy maintain its expansion. If consumer confidence falls for any reason, customers become less comfortable about their financial futures and begin spending less money; this affects businesses as sales begin to fall. If customer spending continues to fall and firms begin to reduce production, the economy will stall and could end up in a recession (Britannica Money, n.d.).

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Table 1.5: Gathered information comparing the state of the firm one year ago to the current time.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Worse Now	About the Same	Better Now
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	8	**31**	28
		%age	4%	**16%**	14%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	3	30	30
		%age	2%	15%	15%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	12	21	17
		%age	6%	11%	9%
	60 Above	count	1	8	11
		%age	1%	4%	6%
Sex	Male	count	15	**53**	38
		%age	8%	**27%**	19%
	Female	count	11	37	46
		%age	6%	19%	23%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	15	49	**54**
		%age	8%	25%	**27%**
	6 - 8 members	count	8	33	22
		%age	4%	17%	11%
	9 - 11 members	count	2	7	7
		%age	1%	4%	4%
	12 members above	count	1	2	0
		%age	1%	1%	0%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	37	**60**	50
		%age	19%	**30%**	25%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	2	17	28
		%age	1%	9%	14%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	1	3	0
		%age	1%	2%	0%
	7 above	count	0	1	1
		%age	0%	1%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	20	50	**55**
		%age	10%	25%	**28%**

Represents on table 1.5 were the findings about the acquired responses from the respondents regarding their concept of the status about the business condition of their local area at the present time than they were a year ago. There is a little difference to the results however the majority of the respondents respond "Better Now" in the survey. Ages ranged from 16-30 years old (16%), (27%) male, and (30%) 1-2 number of contributors responded "About the Same".

Based on the article of "The importance of adaptability in today's Ever-Changing business environment" Mbongo, the ability to adapt has emerged as a vital capability for individuals and businesses alike in today's continuously changing business landscape. The capacity to be flexible, adaptable, and ready to change direction when essential has become a differentiator within success and failure. The pace of mutation in the corporate sector has been accelerated by the digital revolution, the rise of globalization and altering consumer preferences. At an astounding rate, new technologies develop, markets evolve, and consumer demands shift. Companies that fail to adapt are at risk of becoming obsolete, losing sales, or possibly face obsolescence in such an environment. Companies that are adaptable are able to stay ahead of the curve, foresee changes in the marketplace, and capitalize on emerging possibilities. This shows that despite of things that happened a year ago, people still be able to stand and move forward.

Table 1.6: According to the respondents' statistics, local firms' circumstances should either improve or worsen or remain roughly the same in a year.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Worse A Year From Now	About The Same	Better A Year From Now
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	7	20	40
		%age	4%	10%	20%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	12	17	**63**
		%age	6%	9%	**32%**
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	10	8	32
		%age	5%	4%	16%
	60 Above	count	1	4	15
		%age	1%	2%	8%
Sex	Male	count	13	26	**67**
		%age	7%	13%	**34%**
	Female	count	15	24	25
		%age	8%	12%	13%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	15	33	**70**
		%age	8%	17%	**35%**
	6 - 8 members	count	6	15	42
		%age	3%	8%	21%
	9 - 11 members	count	4	3	9
		%age	2%	2%	5%
	12 members above	count	0	1	3
		%age	0%	1%	2%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	20	36	**91**
		%age	10%	18%	**46%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	10	9	28
		%age	5%	5%	14%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	3	1
		%age	0%	2%	1%
	7 above	count	0	1	1
		%age	0%	1%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	16	35	**83**
		%age	8%	18%	**42%**

Table 1.6 shows that all respondents assumed that the business condition of their local area will be better a year from now as it is evident in the table that respondents regardless of their self-demographic characteristics choose "Better A Year from Now" in the survey. Leading by ages ranged from 31-45 yrs old (32%), male (34%), 3-5 number of household members (35%), 1-2 number of financial contributors (46%), 1-3 number of children (42%), 1-2 schooling children (34%), respondents with children studying at public school (23%), respondents with 100-300 living expenses per day (26%), and respondents aren't happy accumulated (34%).

According to Hoffman, 2018, changing our business practices is critical to solving the concerns of environmental degradation. Business is probably the most influential entity within the market, which is the most influential organization on the planet.

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Table 1.7: Obtained responses towards the respondent's perceptions about the economic policy of the government.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Poor Job	Only Fair	Good Job
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	9	13	**36**	9
		%age	5%	7%	**18%**	5%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	4	29	20	10
		%age	2%	15%	10%	5%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	8	13	21	8
		%age	4%	7%	11%	4%
	60 Above	count	1	6	8	5
		%age	1%	3%	4%	3%
Sex	Male	count	10	31	**49**	16
		%age	5%	16%	**25%**	8%
	Female	count	6	33	37	18
		%age	3%	17%	19%	9%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	8	36	**54**	20
		%age	4%	18%	**27%**	10%
	6 - 8 members	count	4	25	21	13
		%age	2%	13%	11%	7%
	9 - 11 members	count	5	1	10	0
		%age	3%	1%	5%	0%
	12 members above	count	0	1	3	0
		%age	0%	1%	2%	0%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	13	**56**	55	23
		%age	7%	**28%**	28%	12%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	3	10	24	10
		%age	2%	5%	12%	5%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	0	4	0
		%age	0%	0%	2%	0%
	7 above	count	0	0	3	0
		%age	0%	0%	2%	0%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	7	47	**61**	19
		%age	4%	24%	**31%**	10%

Respondents were surveyed to hear their thoughts about their experiences on how well the economic policy of the government is doing their job. Majority of the respondents in terms of age 16-30 yrs. old (18%), male (25%), 3-5 numbers of household members (27%), 1-3 number of children (31%), 1-2 number of schooling children (21%), respondents with children studying at public school (20%), respondents with 100-300 living expenses per day (21%), and respondents that are happy regarding to their financial status (25%) responds positively which indicates that economic government were doing their job fairly.

In the study of "What Impact Does Economics Have on Government Policy" of Investopedia Team (2023) states that economic factors frequently influence the policy modifications that governments choose to implement. Government policy, particularly in the United States, has always had a significant impact on economic growth, the formation of new company organizations, and the viability of financial markets. In the broadest sense, a country's economic activity represents what people, businesses, and governments want to buy and sell. Because the United States has a capitalist economy based on free market principles, it is theoretically the decisions of customers and manufacturers that shape the economy.

Table 1.8: Gathered information from interviewees regarding the prospects for unemployed individuals during the following year.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Less Unemployment	About The Same	More Unemployn
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	23	19	**25**
		%age	12%	10%	**13%**
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	17	22	24
		%age	9%	11%	12%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	16	15	19
		%age	8%	8%	10%
	60 Above	count	1	4	15
		%age	1%	2%	8%
Sex	Male	count	26	33	**47**
		%age	13%	17%	**24%**
	Female	count	31	26	37
		%age	16%	13%	19%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	34	32	**54**
		%age	17%	16%	**27%**
	6 - 8 members	count	19	24	20
		%age	10%	12%	10%
	9 - 11 members	count	5	1	10
		%age	3%	1%	5%
	12 members above	count	0	0	3
		%age	0%	0%	2%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	44	39	**64**
		%age	22%	20%	**32%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	14	18	15
		%age	7%	9%	8%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	1	0	3
		%age	1%	0%	2%
	7 above	count	1	0	1
		%age	1%	0%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	41	34	**59**
		%age	21%	17%	**30%**

Table 1.8 illustrates that majority of the participants responses "Unemployment" in the survey regarding employment status characterized by the absence of gainful work or gainful employment. It shows that age ranging from 16-30 yrs. old has the highest representation among the age group with 13%. In a gender group, male has the highest remark with 24%, while respondents with children studying at public school is the sole distinction from the other group responding "less unemployment" with 22%.

Based on the article "What is the Unemployment The rate? "As to the Investopedia Team, unemployment, in addition to GDP and the consumer price index (CPI), is one of the most commonly researched indicators of economic health. The unemployment rate is inversely related to the stock market and price increases, two significant indicators of the economy's overall health. Because of the limited labor supply, the low rate of unemployment is related with an increasing average wage. In some cases, this can lead to inflation as businesses raise

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prices to compensate for higher labor costs. Because people in employment have more disposable income, lower unemployment tends to be associated with higher stock values.

Table 1.9: Gathered information on interest rates for borrowing funds over the course of the following 12 months.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Go Down	Stay the Same	Go Up
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	1	2	13	**51**
		%age	1%	1%	7%	**26%**
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	7	2	14	40
		%age	4%	1%	7%	20%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	1	2	6	41
		%age	1%	1%	3%	21%
	60 Above	count	0	0	0	20
		%age	0%	0%	0%	10%
Sex	Male	count	6	2	19	**79**
		%age	3%	1%	10%	**40%**
	Female	count	3	2	15	74
		%age	2%	1%	8%	37%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	4	2	13	**99**
		%age	2%	1%	7%	**50%**
	6 - 8 members	count	5	3	15	40
		%age	3%	2%	8%	20%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	0	4	12
		%age	0%	0%	2%	6%
	12 members above	count	0	1	0	2
		%age	0%	1%	0%	1%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	8	4	26	**109**
		%age	4%	2%	13%	**55%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	2	0	15	30
		%age	1%	0%	8%	15%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	2	0	2
		%age	0%	1%	0%	1%
	7 above	count	0	0	0	2
		%age	0%	0%	0%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	4	5	12	**113**
		%age	2%	3%	6%	**57%**

The results of table 1.9 of the passage suggests that across various demographic profiles, all respondents share the perception that interest rates for borrowing money will increase in the next 12 months. The percentages provided correspond to different demographic categories, indicating the prevalence of this expectation within each group. For example, respondents aged 16-30 show a 26% agreement on the anticipated increase in interest rates, and similar percentages are provided for other demographic factors like gender, household size, contributors, and expenses.

According to Heakal, 2022, the price that's incurred of taking out a loan is denoted by an interest rate. On the other hand, it's a compensation for the service and threat of advancing plutocrat. It keeps the frugality running in both circumstances by encouraging individualities to adopt, advance, and spend. still, interest rates are always shifting, and different types of loans have varied interest rates. A rise in the volume of plutocrat accessible to borrowers raises the vacuity of credit. The more the capability of institutions to make loans, lesser is the force of credit accessible to the frugality. And as the vacuity of credit expands, so does the cost of borrowing(interest). The government can impact how interest rates are set. Affectation that's moderate may indeed be a sign of a thriving frugality. still, if affectation becomes out of hand and prices begin to rise policymakers and governments may intermediate by raising interest rates as a countermeasure. Raising interest rates could help with lowering expenditure by adding the cost of borrowing, therefore reducing profitable exertion and hence decelerating affectation. Raising the interest rate may also encourage saving as the cash in an investment or CD account gets lesser returns than could be earned under a low- interest frugality (How Doe Raising Interest Help Affectation? / Chase, 2023).

Table 1.10: Collected information from the respondents regarding the overall direction of pricing changes during the following 12 months.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't Know	Go Down	Stay the Same	Good
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	1	2	13	**51**
		%age	0.50%	1.00%	6.50%	**25.50%**
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	7	2	13	41
		%age	3.50%	1.00%	6.50%	20.50%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	1	1	6	42
		%age	1%	1%	3%	21%
	60 Above	count	0	0	0	20
		%age	0%	0%	0%	10%
Sex	Male	count	6	1	17	**82**
		%age	3.00%	0.50%	8.50%	**41.00%**
	Female	count	4	4	14	72
		%age	2.00%	2.00%	7.00%	36.00%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	5	3	16	**94**
		%age	2.50%	1.50%	8.00%	**47.00%**
	6 - 8 members	count	5	1	12	45
		%age	2.50%	0.50%	6.00%	22.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	0	5	11
		%age	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	5.50%
	12 members above	count	0	1	[illegible]	2
		%age	0	0.50%	[illegible]	1.00%

# of household members	6 - 8 members	count	8	27	18	10
		%age	[illegible]	13.50%	9.00%	5.00%
	9 - 11 members	count	3	5	3	5
		%age	1.50%	2.50%	1.50%	2.50%
	12 members above	count	0	2	0	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	10	**100**	20	17
		%age	5.00%	**50.00%**	10.00%	8.50%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	11	18	12	6
		%age	5.50%	9.00%	6.00%	3.00%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	2	1	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.50%	0.50%
	7 above	count	0	0	2	0
		%age	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	10	**94**	19	11
		%age	5.00%	**47.00%**	9.50%	5.50%

Table 1.10 implies that respondents, across diverse demographic profiles, uniformly expect prices to rise in the next 12 months. The percentages associated with age, gender, household details, financial contributors, children, schooling, public school attendance, daily living expenses, and satisfaction with financial status indicate the prevalence of this anticipation within each

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subgroup. For instance, those aged 16-30 express a 25.50% agreement on the expected price increase, with similar percentages observed for other demographic factors.

On the article of "Inflation: Prices on the rise, 2019" states that the cost of living for consumers is determined by the pricing of a variety of goods and services, as well as their proportion in the budget of the family. To determine the average consumer's cost for living, government agencies undertake household surveys to pick a basket of frequently purchased commodities and track the cost of purchase this basket over time. (Housing expenditures, including lease and mortgages, make up the majority of what consumers spend in the USA.) The consumer price index (CPI) is the cost of this basket at the time in question conveyed relative to a base year, and the change in percentage in the CPI over a given period is inflation in consumer prices, which is the primary indicator of inflation. Core inflation for consumers emphasizes on the fundamental and long-term patterns in inflation by eliminating government-set prices and excluding the more volatile costs of things like food and energy, which are mostly influenced by changing seasons or temporary availability conditions. Core inflation is additionally closely monitored by policymakers. Calculating a general inflation rate—for an entire nation, for example, rather than solely for consumers—requires a more comprehensive index, such as the deflator of gross domestic product (GDP).

Table 1.11: Data collected from the respondents, determining if the moment is right or wrong to purchase a home.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't know	Bad	Pro-con	Good
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	6	**44**	7	10
		%age	3.00%	**22.00%**	3.50%	5.00%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	8	29	15	11
		%age	4.00%	14.50%	7.50%	5.50%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	7	33	6	4
		%age	3.50%	16.50%	3.00%	2.00%
	60 Above	count	0	14	6	0
		%age	0.00%	7.00%	3.00%	0.00%
Sex	Male	count	12	**63**	20	11
		%age	6.00%	**31.50%**	10.00%	5.50%
	Female	count	9	56	14	15
		%age	4.50%	28.00%	7.00%	7.50%
	3 - 5 members	count	10	**85**	12	11
		%age	5.00%	**42.50%**	6.00%	5.50%
	6 - 8 members	count	8	27	18	10
		%age	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 1.11 shows that respondents, spanning various demographic profiles, share a common perspective that the current time is unfavorable for purchasing a house, as indicated by the consistent response of "bad time." The percentages associated with age, gender, household composition, financial contributors, number of household children, number of schooling children, public school attendance, daily living expenses, and contentment with financial status underscore the widespread agreement within each subgroup. For instance, those aged 16-30 show a 22.00% concurrence in the belief that it's not an opportune moment to buy a house, mirroring similar trends across other demographic categories.

Consumer confidence is an important factor that influences the property market. It's a complicated relationship in which personal views of employment security, financial security, and debt-management skills influence important decisions such as investing in real estate and homeownership (Khursigara, 2023). On the article "Is it a good time to buy a property in the Philippines 2024" states that when considering investing in real estate, stability should be your top priority because it promotes steady cash flows and the accumulation of wealth over time. Unfortunately, the Philippines is experiencing a moment of extreme volatility. The most recent Fragile State Index published for this country was 80.5, which is extremely low. The nation of the Philippines is a fragile and unstable country due to its vulnerability to natural disasters, limited access to resources, and socioeconomic gaps among its population. Furthermore, the nation has a long tradition of political unrest, which has undermined its general stability and security. It does not appear to be a good moment to buy property in this nation.

Table 1.12: Collected information from those surveyed, determining if now is a good or terrible time to sell a home.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't know	Bad	Pro-con	Good
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	3	**55**	4	5
		%age	1.50%	**27.50%**	2.00%	2.50%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	3	45	9	6
		%age	1.50%	22.50%	4.50%	3.00%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	0	39	1	10
		%age	0.00%	19.50%	0.50%	5.00%
	60 Above	count	0	14	2	4
		%age	0.00%	7.00%	1.00%	2.00%
Sex	Male	count	0	**89**	3	14
		%age	0.00%	**44.50%**	1.50%	7.00%
	Female	count	6	66	12	10
		%age	3.00%	33.00%	6.00%	5.00%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	4	**99**	7	3
		%age	2.00%	**49.50%**	3.50%	1.50%
	6 - 8 members	count	2	43	6	12
		%age	1.00%	21.50%	3.00%	6.00%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	13	2	1
		%age	0.00%	6.50%	1.00%	0.50%
	12 members above	count	0	2	0	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	4	**123**	10	3
		%age	2.00%	**61.50%**	5.00%	1.50%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	2	30	4	11
		%age	1.00%	15.00%	2.00%	5.50%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	2	0	2
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%
	7 above	count	0	0	0	3
		%age	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.50%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	5	**108**	8	13
		%age	2.50%	**54.00%**	4.00%	6.50%

The table indicates that the respondents decided on the "bad time" to sell their homes because they all believed that the present was not a favorable time to do so. For example, those between the ages of 16 and 30 received 27.50%, indicating that they typically do not sell their properties in the present market.

According to Schneider (2018) acquiring a home is likely your most significant expenditure, distinct from typical consumer buys. A home serves not only as a residence but also as an asset presumed to appreciate in value, playing a dual financial role as both shelter and investment. Nevertheless, it's essential to recognize that a home doesn't always appreciate; individuals opting to rent and invest the cost difference may fare equally well or even outperform those accumulating equity in a property, depending on their saving and investment strategies.

Table 1.13: Collected information from respondents to determine if this is a favorable or terrible time to purchase large home items.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't know	Bad	Pro-con	Good
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	0	9	28	30
		%age	0.00%	4.50%	14.00%	15.00%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	0	5	24	**34**
		%age	0.00%	2.50%	12.00%	**17.00%**
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	3	4	17	26
		%age	1.50%	2.00%	8.50%	13.00%
	60 Above	count	0	11	5	4
		%age	0.00%	5.50%	2.50%	2.00%
Sex	Male	count	3	15	46	42
		%age	1.50%	7.50%	23.00%	21.00%
	Female	count	0	15	30	**49**
		%age	0.00%	7.50%	15.00%	**24.50%**
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	0	21	47	**50**
		%age	0.00%	10.50%	23.50%	**25.00%**
	6 - 8 members	count	2	4	25	32
		%age	1.00%	2.00%	12.50%	16.00%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	2	2	12
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	6.00%
	12 members above	count	0	2	0	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	2	26	52	**67**
		%age	1.00%	13.00%	26.00%	**33.50%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	0	2	22	23
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	11.00%	11.50%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	0	1	3
		%age	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1.50%
	7 above	count	0	1	0	1
		%age	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	1	**94**	15	23
		%age	0.50%	**47.00%**	7.50%	11.50%

Table 1.13 shows the preponderance of respondents, characterized by demographic attributes encompassing smaller household contributors, decreased number of children, and lower daily living expenses, predominantly assert that the current period is unfavorable for acquiring significant household items. Notably, individuals aged 31-45 years exhibit a dissenting opinion, with 17.00% expressing a belief in it being a propitious time. Likewise, females register a favorable stance at 24.50%, respondents with 3-5 household members articulate positivity at 25%, and those with 1-2 household contributors express a positive outlook at 33.50%. Conversely, respondents with 1-3 number of household children (47.00%), 1-2 number of schooling children (39.50%), children attending public schools (42.50%), individuals with daily living expenses ranging from 100-300 (30.50%), and those content with their financial status (37.50%) articulate a consensus that it is an inopportune time to make significant household purchases.

On the study of "The Economic ripple effect: How Buying or Selling a home boosts the Economy and local communities" of James, (2023), states that real estate plays a vital role in local economies, providing stability, growth, and prosperity. Beyond being a financial transaction, purchasing a home initiates a chain of economic activities that benefit the entire community. When individuals buy homes, they inject essential capital into the local market, sparking economic growth with a multiplier effect that spreads throughout the area. This results in increased property values, flourishing businesses, and expanded job opportunities. The positive impact extends to local contractors, plumbers, painters, and other professionals who see increased business due to homebuyers investing in renovations. These professionals, in turn, contribute to the local economy by spending money on supplies, goods, and services. Whether you're looking to buy your dream home or sell, understanding the economic implications of your decision is crucial. Supporting the real estate market directly contributes to the well-being and vitality of your local community.

Table 1.14: Gathered information from the respondents to determine if the next 12 months would be a good or terrible time to purchase a new car.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't know	Bad	Pro-con	Good
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	4	**54**	5	4
		%age	2.00%	**27.00%**	2.50%	2.00%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	6	44	10	3
		%age	3.00%	22.00%	5.00%	1.50%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	3	44	1	2
		%age	1.50%	22.00%	0.50%	1.00%
	60 Above	count	0	16	3	1
		%age	0.00%	8.00%	1.50%	0.50%
Sex	Male	count	3	**89**	7	7
		%age	1.50%	**44.50%**	3.50%	3.50%
	Female	count	10	66	15	3
		%age	5.00%	33.00%	7.50%	1.50%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	7	**98**	9	4
		%age	3.50%	**49.00%**	4.50%	2.00%
	6 - 8 members	count	6	42	10	5
		%age	3.00%	21.00%	5.00%	2.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	14	2	0
		%age	0.00%	7.00%	1.00%	0.00%
	12 members above	count	0	2	0	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	8	**119**	13	7
		%age	4.00%	**59.50%**	6.50%	3.50%

The prevailing sentiment among respondents, spanning diverse demographic parameters, indicates a consensus that the forthcoming 12 months present an unfavorable time to purchase a new vehicle. Specifically, respondents aged 16-30 constitute 27.00% of this majority, males account for 44.50%, households with 3-5 members represent 49.00%, those with 1-2 contributors stand at 59.50%, families with 1-3 children comprise 53.00%, households with 1-2 schooling children make up 42.00%, respondents with children attending public school constitute 44.50%, individuals with daily living expenses ranging from 100-300 amount to 39.00%, and those content with their financial status contribute 42.00%. Collectively, these demographics align in perceiving the current period as a "Bad Time" to invest in a new vehicle.

According to Chaiz (2023), in a constantly changing economic environment, the decisions you make when buying a vehicle can significantly impact your financial stability. Economic fluctuations affect various aspects of daily life, including the process of purchasing a car. With the economy in flux, individuals are closely examining their expenses, particularly for significant investments like cars. It's crucial to grasp how economic factors like inflation, interest rates, and unemployment rates influence consumer purchasing power and financing options, ultimately shaping decisions about buying a car. Additionally, considering the overall cost of car ownership and maintenance is vital, as it extends beyond the initial purchase to encompass fuel, insurance, repairs, and often overlooked breakdown coverage—a crucial safeguard, especially during economic uncertainties when unexpected repairs can strain your budget.

Table 1.15: Gathered information about the cost of fuel throughout the ensuing five years.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Don't know	Go down	Stay the same	Go up
Age	16 - 30 yrs. old	count	9	3	17	38
		%age	4.50%	1.50%	8.50%	19.00%
	31 - 45 yrs. old	count	8	1	9	**45**
		%age	4.00%	0.50%	4.50%	**22.50%**
	46 - 59 yrs. old	count	3	1	6	40
		%age	1.50%	0.50%	3.00%	20.00%
	60 Above	count	0	3	1	16
		%age	0.00%	1.50%	0.50%	8.00%
Sex	Male	count	9	3	18	**74**
		%age	4.50%	1.50%	9.00%	**37.00%**
	Female	count	11	5	14	64
		%age	5.50%	2.50%	7.00%	32.00%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	11	3	22	79
		%age	5.50%	1.50%	11.00%	39.50%
	6 - 8 members	count	6	0	11	46
		%age	3.00%	0.00%	5.50%	23.00%
	9 - 11 members	count	3	2	0	11
		%age	1.50%	1.00%	0.00%	5.50%
	12 members above	count	0	1	0	2
		%age	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	1.00%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	11	4	25	**106**
		%age	5.50%	2.00%	12.50%	**53.00%**

The prevailing viewpoint among respondents, constituting 22.50% of those aged between 31-45 years, predominantly male at 37.00%, maintaining households of 3-5 members (39.50%), with 1-2 contributors (53.00%), 1-3 children in the household (48.00%), 1-2 schooling children (44.00%), and with children enrolled in public schools (33.00%), indicates a belief in the forthcoming increase in gasoline prices over the next five years. This consensus is further emphasized by respondents with a daily living expense estimate of 100-300 (31.50%) and those content with their financial status. Their collective inclination is manifested in the unanimous selection of "Go Up" in response to the survey question regarding the trajectory of gasoline prices.

Rising gas prices, now a prominent concern alongside unemployment in the upcoming election, spark differing

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opinions. Republicans advocate for increased domestic oil and gas production, emphasizing its impact on prices. In contrast, the president highlights the global nature of oil markets, downplaying the effect of domestic supplies. Despite the debate, escalating gas prices negatively impact consumers and the economy, particularly affecting lower- and moderate-income households. Contrary to the assumption that these households predominantly rely on mass transit, 80% of those with annual incomes under $50,000 own cars, and over a third of more than one. Even non-car owners can feel the impact through higher mass transit costs, albeit with a delayed effect (How Higher Gas Prices Hurt Less Affluent Consumers and the Economy | Brookings, 2016).

Table 1.16: Gathered information on whether they rent or own a house.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Rent	Own
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	10	**53**
		%age	5.00%	**26.50%**
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	15	47
		%age	7.50%	23.50%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	10	41
		%age	5.00%	20.50%
	60 Above	count	3	16
		%age	1.50%	8.00%
Sex	Male	count	22	**82**
		%age	11.00%	**41.00%**
	Female	count	17	75
		%age	8.50%	37.50%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	25	**92**
		%age	12.50%	**46.00%**
	6 - 8 members	count	14	45
		%age	7.00%	22.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	0	15
		%age	0.00%	7.50%
	12 members above	count	0	3
		%age	0.00%	1.50%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	32	**115**
		%age	16.00%	**57.50%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	6	41
		%age	3.00%	20.50%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	3
		%age	0.00%	1.50%
	7 above	count	0	2
		%age	0.00%	1.00%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	25	**107**
		%age	12.50%	**53.50%**

The analysis reveals a prevailing trend among the surveyed population, as delineated by distinct demographic parameters. Notably, respondents within the age range of 16-30 years constitute 26.50% of the sample, with a majority (41.00%) identified as male. Moreover, households comprised of 3-5 members represent 46.00% of respondents, while those with 1-2 contributors account for 57.50%. Similarly, families with 1-3 children enrolled in public schools (38.00%). Furthermore, a significant proportion (34.50%) of respondents incur daily living expenses within the range of 100-300 units, and 46.00% express contentment with their financial status. Remarkably, across these demographic segments, a consensus emerges regarding homeownership, with the majority choosing "Owns" in response to the query about residence status. Consequently, the cumulative percentages underscore a notable inclination towards homeownership within the surveyed population.

According to Majaski (2022), owning a home has both concrete and abstract advantages. It grants you autonomy in shaping your living space and fosters a sense of stability and pride. Despite potential tax benefits, homeownership often incurs higher overall costs compared to renting. The mortgage interest deduction can alleviate initial expenses, but the investment's success hinges on various factors such as location, the economy, maintenance, and environmental considerations. In essence, buying a home can be a worthwhile investment with the potential to build equity, yet its performance is contingent on multiple variables.

Table 1.17: Received answers regarding the house's worth if it sold today, whether its value had increased or decreased from a year earlier, or roughly the same.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Decreased in value	Same	Increased in value
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	8	12	**47**
		%age	4.00%	6.00%	**23.50%**
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	15	7	40
		%age	7.50%	3.50%	20.00%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	3	4	43
		%age	1.50%	2.00%	21.50%
	60 Above	count	2	3	15
		%age	1.00%	1.50%	7.50%
Sex	Male	count	15	14	**76**
		%age	7.50%	7.00%	**38.00%**
	Female	count	13	12	62
		%age	6.50%	6.00%	31.00%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	17	10	**88**
		%age	8.50%	5.00%	**44.00%**
	6 - 8 members	count	8	10	45
		%age	4.00%	5.00%	22.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	3	2	10
		%age	1.50%	1.00%	5.00%
	12 members above	count	0	2	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.50%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	19	14	**114**
		%age	9.50%	7.00%	**57.00%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	9	10	28
		%age	4.50%	5.00%	14.00%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	2	1
		%age	0.00%	1.00%	0.50%
	7 above	count	0	1	0
		%age	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	17	9	**108**
		%age	8.50%	4.50%	**54.00%**

Table 1.17 demonstrated that most of the people surveyed, based on specific details like age (23.50% between 16-30 years old), gender (38.00% male), and household characteristics (44.00% with 3-5 members), believe that their home values have gone up compared to last year. Notable trends are seen among those with 1-2 household contributors (57.00%), 1-3 household children (54.00%), and 1-2 schooling children (37.00%). Also, people with 100-300 daily living expenses (36.00%) and those content with their financial status (43.00%) lean towards thinking their homes are worth more now.

Based on the article of "Philippine property market on the rise: A look at 2023 and beyond "of Kaimo (2023), in 2022, the

Philippine economy witnessed substantial growth in its fastest in over four decades, creating a favorable environment for a thriving property market. This positive trend is expected to persist in 2023, with strong demand for office spaces in Metro Manila, a resurgence in residential markets, and increased absorption of industrial spaces due to government initiatives. Despite a projected economic output growth slowdown to 6%-7% in 2023, the property market outlook remains optimistic. Notably, office transactions in Metro Manila and provincial areas saw significant increases, driven by outsourcing firms. Developers are advised to anticipate higher take-up rates, especially with the expected rise in manufacturing investments. Planning projects in key growth areas beyond Metro Manila is crucial. The residential market is also rebounding, with a notable increase in condominium sales in 2022. Foreign arrivals in 2022 contributed to higher hotel occupancy rates, and the Department of Tourism expects this trend to continue in 2023, signaling the return of business travelers and in-person events.

Table 1.18: Collected information about the amount of money people spend each week and month on rent.

Demographic Profile	Variables		0	500-1000 per month	1100-1500 per month	1600-2500 per month
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	**45**	1	9	12
		%age	**22.50%**	0.50%	4.50%	6.00%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	33	26	4	0
		%age	16.50%	13.00%	2.00%	0.00%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	45	0	3	2
		%age	22.50%	0.00%	1.50%	1.00%
	60 Above	count	20	0	0	0
		%age	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sex	Male	count	**68**	22	15	1
		%age	**7.50%**	11.00%	7.50%	0.50%
	Female	count	79	1	7	7
		%age	39.50%	0.50%	3.50%	3.50%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	**93**	1	17	7
		%age	**46.50%**	0.50%	8.50%	3.50%
	6 - 8 members	count	54	3	5	1
		%age	27.00%	1.50%	2.50%	0.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	16	0	0	0
		%age	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	12 members above	count	3	0	0	0
		%age	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 1.18 illustrated the results of the study whose respondents are renting. When asked about their rent, a significant portion of respondents with similar demographic profiles (including age, gender, household details, children, schooling status, living expenses, and financial satisfaction) consistently answered "None." This aligns with previous findings indicating that a majority of respondents do not engage in renting, making "None" the prevalent response. Demographic breakdowns reveal that 22.50% of respondents fall within the 16-30 age range, 34.00% are male, 46.50% have 3-5 household members, 58.00% have 1-2 household contributors, 54.50% have 1-3 household children, 43.00% have 1-2 schooling children, 37.50% have children attending public school, 35.50% have daily living expenses ranging from 100-300, and 46.00% express contentment with their financial status.

Based on the article "Benefits of investing rental property" investing in rental properties has become a profitable venture in the Indian real estate sector, presenting several benefits to savvy investors. This strategic approach involves acquiring residential or commercial properties to generate rental income and long-term appreciation. Recent years have seen a notable increase in demand for rental properties in India, driven by factors like urbanization, a growing middle class, and changing lifestyles. A key advantage is the potential for consistent and reliable cash flow, as the demand for rental properties remains high with more people seeking accommodation in cities. Additionally, rental rates have been steadily increasing in various Indian cities, boosting returns for property owners. Furthermore, investing in rental properties offers a tangible asset that serves as a hedge against inflation, historically outperforming inflation rates and preserving wealth. The rental income also acts as a dependable source of passive income, contributing to financial stability and diversification in one's investment portfolio.

Table 1.19: Acquired information on the house's potential selling price, which ranges from 100,000 to 300,000 pesos.

Demographic Profile	Variables		100 000	150 000	200 000	250 000	300 000 Above
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	**36**	9	12	4	4
		%age	**18.00%**	4.50%	6.00%	2.00%	2.00%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	15	11	10	8	16
		%age	7.50%	5.50%	5.00%	4.00%	8.00%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	8	18	7	5	11
		%age	4.00%	9.00%	3.50%	2.50%	5.50%
		count	3	0	3	7	7

			0%			
	60 Above	count	20	0	0	0
		%age	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sex	Male	count	**68**	22	15	1
		%age	**7.50%**	11.00%	7.50%	0.50%
	Female	count	79	1	7	7
		%age	39.50%	0.50%	3.50%	3.50%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	**93**	1	17	7
		%age	**46.50%**	0.50%	8.50%	3.50%
	6 - 8 members	count	54	3	5	1
		%age	27.00%	1.50%	2.50%	0.50%
	9 - 11 members	count	16	0	0	0
		%age	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	12 members above	count	3	0	0	0
		%age	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 1.19 reveals that a substantial portion of respondents, comprising individuals aged 16-30 (18.00%), predominantly male (18.50%), residing in households with 3-5 members (22.50%), with 1-2 contributors (25.00%), having 1-3 children (26.00%), 1-2 schooling children (18.00%), children enrolled in public schools (17.00%), daily living expenses in the range of 100-300 pesos (16.50%), and expressing contentment with their financial status (21.00%), consistently reported market value of P100,000 for their homes when asked about potential selling prices. This information underscores the correlation between specific demographic factors and the common valuation provided by respondents.

In the study of "House price connectedness and consumer sentiment in an era of destabilizing macroeconomic conditions: Empirical evidence from Türkiye" of Balcılar et al. (2023), When individuals perceive a robust housing market, they tend to view home purchase as a favorable investment, anticipating rising prices. This optimism can create a self-fulfilling cycle, where increased demand from hopeful buyers contributes to escalating house prices. Furthermore, heightened consumer confidence often triggers elevated spending and borrowing. Central banks commonly respond to this confidence by reducing interest rates, encouraging more borrowing and spending. Lower interest rates make borrowing cheaper, fostering increased housing demand and subsequently driving up house prices. Lastly, a strong consumer confidence level can indicate a thriving economy, marked by low unemployment, rising incomes, and overall growth. In such a scenario, people are more inclined to buy houses, exerting upward pressure on housing prices. Numerous factors influence housing prices, including economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, location, and demographics. Macroeconomic instability, such as economic recessions or financial crises, can impact housing prices due to reduced purchasing willingness during downturns, increased unemployment, and decreased affordability, all contributing to a decline in housing demand and prices.

Table 1.20: Over the next five years or so, the family income will rise at a rate that exceeds the rate of inflation, according to the obtained responses.

Demographic Profile	Variables		10 % - 30%	40% - 60%	70% - 100%
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	7	**57**	3
		%age	4%	**29%**	2%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	13	40	10
		%age	7%	20%	5%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	6	44	0
		%age	3%	22%	0%
	60 Above	count	0	14	6
		%age	0%	7%	3%
Sex	Male	count	13	**85**	8
		%age	7%	**43%**	4%
	Female	count	10	74	4
		%age	5%	37%	2%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	13	**97**	8
		%age	7%	**49%**	4%
	6 - 8 members	count	10	49	4
		%age	5%	25%	2%
	9 - 11 members	count	2	14	0
		%age	1%	7%	0%
	12 members above	count	2	1	0
		%age	1%	1%	0%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	21	**116**	10
		%age	11%	**58%**	5%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	6	38	3
		%age	3%	19%	2%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	1	3	0
		%age	1%	2%	0%
	7 above	count	0	1	1
		%age	0%	1%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	7	**119**	8
		%age	4%	**60%**	4%
	4 - 6 children	count	20	35	3
		%age	10%	18%	2%
	7 - 9 children	count	1	4	0
		%age	1%	2%	0%
	10 above	count	0	3	0
		%age	0%	2%	0%
# of schooling children	1 - 2 schooling children	count	13	**86**	7
		%age	7%	**43%**	4%

The analysis of table 1.20 suggests a shared sentiment among respondents, across diverse demographic profiles, characterized by an equivocal outlook on the likelihood of their family income surpassing the rate of inflation over the next five years. The consistent selection of the response "40-60%" implies a collective uncertainty or hesitancy regarding the trajectory of income growth. The presented percentages pertaining to age, gender, household composition, financial contributors, number of household children, number of schoolings, daily expenses, and financial satisfaction underscore the widespread nature of this cautious perspective within each subgroup. For instance, individuals aged 16-30 exhibit a 29% concurrence in the selection of the middle range for income increase, mirroring analogous trends across various demographic parameters.

According to the study of Hasell (2023), a straightforward approach involves adjusting incomes based on the change in the price of a common product, like a loaf of bread. If the bread price doubles but your income remains constant, your purchasing power for bread is effectively halved. However, relying on the price of a single product has limitations, as it

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may not reflect changes in the costs of various goods. To address this, statisticians use a "basket" of representative goods and services, tailored to the average household's consumption. These baskets vary across countries and are regularly updated to reflect evolving technologies, emerging goods, and shifting consumer preferences.

Table 1.21: Obtained responses towards respondents who're married regarding their chances to have a comfortable retirement in the present compared to five years ago.

Demographic Profile	Variables		Gone Down	Same	Gone Up
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	15	15	**37**
		%age	8%	8%	**19%**
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	5	30	28
		%age	3%	15%	14%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	6	7	38
		%age	3%	4%	19%
	60 Above	count	3	6	11
		%age	2%	3%	6%
Sex	Male	count	29	42	34
		%age	15%	21%	17%
	Female	count	17	38	**39**
		%age	9%	19%	**20%**
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	33	38	**47**
		%age	17%	19%	**24%**
	6 - 8 members	count	16	14	33
		%age	8%	7%	17%
	9 - 11 members	count	5	4	7
		%age	3%	2%	4%
	12 members above	count	1	1	1
		%age	1%	1%	1%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	37	41	**56**
		%age	19%	21%	**28%**
	3 - 4 contributors	count	13	15	19
		%age	7%	8%	10%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	0	0	4
		%age	0%	0%	2%
	7 above	count	0	1	1
		%age	0%	1%	1%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	34	45	**55**
		%age	17%	23%	**28%**
	4 - 6 children	count	17	20	21
		%age	9%	10%	11%
	7 - 9 children	count	2	1	2
		%age	1%	1%	1%
	10 above	count	0	3	0
		%age	0%	2%	0%
# of schooling children	1 - 2 schooling children	count	29	34	**43**
		%age	15%	17%	**22%**

Table 1.21 indicates that the majority of respondents, across various demographic profiles, believe that their chances of having a comfortable retirement have increased compared to five years ago. However, there are variations among certain groups, such as males being more likely to select "Same" ,(21%) respondents with 100-300 living expenses per day choosing "Gone Down" (17%) and specific percentages within age, number of household members, and financial contributor categories showing different preferences.

Based on the study of Handzel (2023), many individuals over the age of 40, as indicated by a Netwealth survey of 4,750 UK savers, express doubt about having enough funds for a comfortable retirement. The research reveals that 41% of respondents in this age group believe it's unlikely they will amass a sufficient savings amount, estimated to be £430,000 by the PLSA. Only 19% feel confident about their retirement readiness, with 51% of this group neglecting to consider the impact of inflation in their financial plans. Additionally, 45% of participants haven't calculated retirement costs, and 15% are not saving for retirement despite recognizing insufficient current savings.

Table 1.22: Gathered feedback towards respondents who're married regarding their chances to have comfortable retirement in the present compared to five years ago.

Demographic Profile	Variables		No	Yes
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	**58**	9
		%age	**29%**	5%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	53	10
		%age	27%	5%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	49	1
		%age	25%	1%
	60 Above	count	19	1
		%age	10%	1%
Sex	Male	count	90	16
		%age	45%	8%
	Female	count	**92**	2
		%age	**46%**	1%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	103	15
		%age	52%	8%
	6 - 8 members	count	**60**	3
		%age	**30%**	2%
	9 - 11 members	count	16	0
		%age	8%	0%
	12 members above	count	3	0
		%age	2%	0%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	**136**	11
		%age	**68%**	6%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	43	4
		%age	22%	2%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	4	0
		%age	2%	0%
	7 above	count	2	0
		%age	1%	0%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	**122**	12
		%age	**61%**	6%
	4 - 6 children	count	56	2
		%age	28%	1%
	7 - 9 children	count	5	0
		%age	3%	0%
	10 above	count	3	0
		%age	2%	0%
# of schooling children	1 - 2 schooling children	count	**89**	17
		%age	**45%**	9%

Table 1.22 illustrates that the majority of respondents, across various demographic profiles, answered "No" to the question about having investments in the stock market. Notably, respondents generally fall within the age range of 16-30 years old (29%), are predominantly female (46%), have 3-5 household members (52%), and 1-2 household contributors (68%). The data suggests a trend of limited stock market investment across different demographics.

Based on the article “Benefits of Stock Market”, investing's main goal is to secure individuals' future financial needs, especially as inflation erodes the value of savings. Beyond

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mere earning and saving, investments are crucial to counteract inflation. Among various investment options, the stock market stands out for its historical prominence and numerous advantages, such as financial security, liquidity, versatility, short-term returns, ownership rights, regulatory safeguards, convenience, and risk mitigation.

Table 1.23: Obtained responses towards respondent's total amount of investments.

Demographic Profile	Variables		None	1000 - 2000 pesos	3000 - 4000 pesos	5000 pesos Above
Age	16 - 30 yrs old	count	**58**	6	1	2
		%age	**29%**	3%	1%	1%
	31 - 45 yrs old	count	55	3	4	1
		%age	28%	2%	2%	1%
	46 - 59 yrs old	count	49	1	0	0
		%age	25%	1%	0%	0%
	60 Above	count	19	0	0	1
		%age	10%	0%	0%	1%
Sex	Male	count	91	8	5	2
		%age	46%	4%	3%	1%
	Female	count	**92**	0	0	2
		%age	**46%**	0%	0%	1%
# of household members	3 - 5 members	count	100	8	6	4
		%age	50%	4%	3%	2%
	6 - 8 members	count	**63**	0	0	0
		%age	**32%**	0%	0%	0%
	9 - 11 members	count	16	0	0	0
		%age	8%	0%	0%	0%
	12 members above	count	3	0	0	0
		%age	2%	0%	0%	0%
# of financial contributor of the household	1 - 2 contributors	count	**129**	12	3	3
		%age	**65%**	6%	2%	2%
	3 - 4 contributors	count	41	2	2	2
		%age	21%	1%	1%	1%
	5 - 6 contributors	count	4	0	0	0
		%age	2%	0%	0%	0%
	7 above	count	2	0	0	0
		%age	1%	0%	0%	0%
# of siblings/children	1 - 3 children	count	**118**	6	5	5
		%age	**59%**	3%	3%	3%
	4 - 6 children	count	54	3	1	0
		%age	27%	2%	1%	0%
	7 - 9 children	count	5	0	0	0
		%age	3%	0%	0%	0%
	10 above	count	18	0	0	0
		%age	9%	0%	0%	0%
# of schooling children	1 - 2 schooling children	count	**89**	8	4	5
		%age	**45%**	4%	2%	3%

Table 1.23 shows that majority of the respondents, particularly those aged 16-30 (29%), female (46%), with 3-5 household members (50%), 1-2 household contributors (65%), 1-3 household children (59%), 1-2 schooling children (45%), and those whose children studying at public schools (44%), reported having no investments in the stock market having common similarities to the previous results but different questions and aims to answer. This aligns with their responses to the question about the worth of their stock market investments, where "None" was the prevalent choice. Additionally, those with daily living expenses of 100-300 and those happy with their financial status (39% and 47% respectively) also tended to choose "None" for stock market investments.

According to the article of “Stock investment 101: Long-term investments through stock market” investing in the stock market in the Philippines can offer long-term growth opportunities. Businesses in the country can be privately owned or publicly traded, with the latter allowing investors to benefit from stock value appreciation or dividends. The Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) facilitates stock trading, enabling individuals to directly purchase stocks or invest through instruments like UITFs, such as the Metro Equity Fund. Nowadays, Filipinos aged 18 and above can start investing with as little as P5,000. Online trading platforms further enhance the ease, safety, and convenience of investing.

4.) CONCLUSION

In this section, the researchers successfully conclude the following based on the gathered data and the interpreted results

1. Respondents generally express satisfaction with current financial status compared to a year ago, indicating a widespread sense of well-being.

2. Despite diverse demographic characteristics, respondents show uncertainty about the anticipated improvement in their local business conditions over the next 12 months.

3. A positive outlook prevails among respondents, with the belief that the current business conditions in their local area are better than a year ago.

4. Findings converge on a collective anticipation of improved local business conditions in the coming year across diverse demographics.

5. Regardless of self-demographic characteristics, respondents believe in the effectiveness of government economic policies.

6. Anticipation is high for a decrease in unemployment over the next 12 months, while expectations lean towards rising interest rates for borrowing.

7. Respondents expect a general increase in prices over the next 12 months, but are not currently favorable towards purchasing a house, new vehicle, or even household items.

5.) RECOMMENDATIONS

In this section, researchers enlist the recommendations of the study based on the results and conclusion

1. To address the uncertainty about local business conditions, conducting targeted surveys or focus group discussions may provide deeper insights into specific concerns and expectations among respondents.

2. Considering the positive outlook on the current business conditions, it would be beneficial to explore the factors

contributing to this perception, helping identify areas of strength and potential for further improvement.

3. To enhance understanding of government economic policies, conducting communication campaigns or town hall meetings could clarify policy objectives and achievements, addressing any misconceptions among respondents.

4. Analyzing the factors contributing to the anticipated decrease in unemployment over the next 12 months can guide policymakers in tailoring interventions to support job creation and economic growth.

5. Exploring the reasons behind the expectation of rising interest rates may help individuals and businesses better prepare for potential financial changes.

6. Understanding the factors influencing the expectation of general price increases can guide economic planning and policymaking, ensuring stability and mitigating potential inflationary impacts.

7. To address the reluctance in purchasing homes, exploring housing market dynamics and potential barriers, such as affordability or availability, can inform strategies to stimulate real estate transactions.

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