

Philippines - Corn Production Survey 2009

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Report generated on: May 21, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL_2009_CPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Corn Production Survey (CPS) 2009 was a quarterly survey conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). It aimed to generate estimates on corn production, area and yield and other related information. It was conducted in four rounds, namely, April 2009, July 2009, October 2009 and January 2010. Each round generated estimates for the immediate past quarter and forecast for the next two quarters. Results of the survey served as inputs to planners and policy makers on matters concerning the corn industry.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the Corn Production Survey includes:

- Production, area planted / harvested and yield per hectare by corn type and seed type
- Usage of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides
- Source and adequacy of irrigation water
- Monthly distribution of production and area harvested
- Disposition of production
- Area with standing crop
- Planting intentions for the quarter
- Overall assessment of corn production
- Farmers participation in Ginintuang Masaganang Ani-Corn (GMA - Corn) program intervention

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

UNIVERSE

All farming households

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Department of Agriculture

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	BAS	Funding Source

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of the Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Rosalinda M. Garcia	RMG	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documentation of the study
Amelia P. Caparas	APC	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Reviewer
Maura S. Lizarondo	MSL	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Reviewer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

PHL_2009_CPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_PHL_2009_CPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling procedure used in the Corn Production Survey (CPS) 2009 was first implemented in 1994. This was a replicated two-stage stratified sampling design with province as the domain, barangay as the primary sampling unit (PSU) and farming household as the secondary sampling unit (SSU).

The results of the 1991 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF 1991) served as the basis of sampling frame at the PSU and SSU levels. In the said census, the largest barangay in a municipality was taken with certainty while a 50 percent sampling rate was used for selecting the remaining barangays in the municipality. This scheme effectively resulted in the generation of two sub universes: a sub universe of barangays with probability of selection equal to one (these barangays were called 'certainty barangays') and another sub universe of barangays with probability of selection equal to 0.5. This characteristic of the CAF 1991 data was used in the selection of sample barangays for the CPS.

The barangays were arrayed in ascending order based on corn area then stratified such that the aggregate corn area of the barangays belonging to one stratum is more or less equal to the aggregate corn area of the barangays in any other stratum. Ten (10) strata were formed for major corn producing provinces and five for minor producing provinces. In all these provinces, the last stratum consisted of the certainty barangays per CAF 1991 design.

For each stratum, four (4) sample barangays were drawn independently using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling with the barangay's corn area as size measure. This resulted in four (4) independent sets of barangays (i.e., four (4) replicates) for the province. Systematic sampling was used in drawing the sample farming households in each sample barangay.

For economic reasons, sample size per barangay was limited to a minimum of four (4) and a maximum of 25. To correct for this limitation of the design, the use of household weights was instituted. A detailed discussion of weighting in the CPS was included in the survey's estimation procedure attached as an external resource.

In November 2007, an updating of the list of farming households in all corn sample barangays nationwide was done to address the problem of non-response due to transfer of residence, stoppage of farm operation, passing away of operator etc. Consequently, a new set of sample households was drawn.

The following sample sizes were used in CPS 2009:

- April 2009 Round: 935 barangays and 7,841 households
- July 2009 Round: 1020 barangays and 8,449 households
- October 2009 Round: 935 barangays and 7,833 households
- January 2010 Round: 1,020 barangays and 8,457 households.

Less elements were sampled in April and October 2009 Rounds since less number of replicates were covered in minor-producing provinces during these periods.

Absent respondents such as refusals, unknown and those who transferred to another barangay were replaced at the Central Office for the next quarter's survey while not-at-home (temporarily away) cases were still included in the list of samples for the succeeding round. The replacement households were taken from the list of replacements (farming households) for the barangay and were reflected in the list of samples for the next round.

Response Rate

Response rate refers to the ratio of sample households who responded to the survey to the total number of sample households, expressed as a percentage. For Corn Production Survey (CPS), responding samples include farming households who are into corn farming (code 10), those who are into other agricultural activities or with no agricultural activities during the reference period (code 20).

CPS 2009 registered high response rates which averaged 87.53% across rounds. Higher proportions of actually enumerated sample households were noted in April and October 2009 rounds at 89.55% and 91.48%, respectively, than in July 2009 and January 2010 rounds which registered 83.56% and 85.53% response rates, respectively.

Weighting

Sample weights were applied to all variables at the household-level. These were determined as a function of the uniform raising factor for the province, denoted by R_k , and the adjusted household weights.

R_k was initially computed from the following characteristics: average total area planted to corn per stratum, average total area planted to corn per barangay, average number of farming households per barangay, average number of sample farming households per barangay and average number of sample barangays per stratum.

Sample size for the sample barangay was determined based on the following information: R_k , total number of farm households in the sample barangay, total corn area of the sample barangay, aggregate corn area in the stratum and number of sample barangays in the stratum.

For operational purposes, sample size per barangay was limited to a minimum of four (4) and a maximum of 25. To correct for this limitation, the use of a uniform sample weight for all sample households in the same sample barangay was instituted. Household weights were determined as a function of the computed sample size and the 'desired' sample size for the barangay, that is:

- a) 1.00 if the computed sample size was between 4 and 25;
- b) less than 1.00 if computed sample size was less than 4
- c) more than 1.00 if computed sample size was more than 25, and
- d) based on computed sample size and number of farming households in the barangay if computed sample size was less than 25 and said sample size was greater than total number of farming households in the barangay.

Household weights were encoded together with other household level data. During table generation, weighting adjustment was done to correct for sampling unit non-response due to the following reasons:

- refusal of target respondent or any other knowledgeable household member to be interviewed
- sample barangay was not accessible during the survey period
- entire household was temporarily away during the survey operation
- sample household has transferred residence to another barangay
- sample household's residence could not be located / unknown in the sample barangay

Weighting adjustment was done for each sample barangay, whenever applicable. This was calculated by multiplying the original household weight by the reciprocal of the response rate. Response rate is the ratio of the number of sample households who responded to the survey (either corn household and non-corn household) to the total number of sample households in the barangay. Calculation of the final weight was done afterwards, by multiplying the adjusted weight by the uniform raising factor R_k .

Details of the above discussion except for weighting adjustment procedures, are contained in the document describing the Corn Production Survey (CPS) sampling methodology provided in the Technical Documents.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-04-01	2009-04-10	April 2009 Round
2009-07-01	2009-07-10	July 2009 Round
2009-10-01	2009-10-10	October 2009 Round
2009-12-01	2009-12-10	January 2010 Round

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data editing involved item-by-item check on the completeness of units and items covered, as well as the consistency and acceptability of the data collected. This activity took place at various stages of the survey, that is,

(a) During data collection by the Contractual Data Collectors (CDCs). The field supervisor also made random checks on the CDC's work as part of his/her supervision work.

(b) After data collection, before submitting the questionnaires for encoding: At this stage, the accomplished survey returns were manually edited and coded at the Provincial Operations Center (POC). Manual editing involved the checking of data items based on pre-set criteria, data ranges, completeness and consistency with other data items. Coding was the assignment of alpha-numeric codes to questionnaire items to facilitate data entry.

(c) After encoding at the POC, through a customized data cleaning program: Encoded data were subjected to computerized editing using a customized editing program. The editing program took into consideration the editing criteria such as validity, completeness and consistency with other data items. This activity was done to capture invalid entries that were overlooked during manual editing. An error list was produced as output of the process. The errors reflected in said lists were verified vis-à-vis the entries in the accomplished questionnaires. The data files were updated based on the corrections made. Completeness check was likewise done to compare the clean data file against a master file of barangays to check if the sample barangays have been completely surveyed or not. Editing and updating were performed iteratively until a clean, error-free data file was generated. The clean data file served as an input to the table generation (or estimation) process.

(d) At the Central Office: The clean raw data files generated at the POCs were sent to the Central Office for national consolidation at the Information and Communications Technology Division (ICTD). Prior to consolidation, these files were again submitted for re-editing, in accordance with the procedures elaborated in (c). This was done as another layer of data quality check for the survey.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

To ensure the quality of its statistical services, the BAS has mainstreamed in its statistical system for generating agricultural statistics, a quarterly data review and validation process. This is undertaken in three levels: provincial, regional and national levels. The Corn Production Survey 2009 results passed through this rigid procedure before its final outputs were released for public use.

The data review process starts at the data collection stage and continues up to the processing and tabulation of results. However, data examination is formalized during the provincial data review since it is at this stage where the data at the province-level is analyzed as a whole. The process involves analyzing the survey data in terms of completeness, consistency among variables, trend and concentration of the data and presence of extreme observations. Correction of spotted errors in the data is done afterwards. The output of the process is a clean data file used in the re-computation of survey estimates.

The estimates generated from the clean data file are thoroughly analyzed and validated with auxiliary information to incorporate the impact of information and events not captured by the survey. These information include results of the Monthly Palay and Corn Survey Report (MPCSR), historical data series, report on weather condition, area and crop condition, irrigation, levels of inputs usage, supply and demand, marketing of agricultural products, and information on rice and corn program implementation.