

Philippines - Census of Agriculture 2002

National Statistics Office

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL_2002_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The 2002 Census of Agriculture (CA 2002) is a large-scale government operation geared towards the collection and compilation of statistics in the agriculture sector of the country. The collected data will constitute the bases from which policymakers and planners will formulate plans for the country's development.

The following were the objectives of CA 2002:

1. To determine the structure and characteristics of agricultural holdings;
2. To determine the number and distribution of households and enterprises engaged in agriculture and to gather information on the operation of these households and enterprises;
3. To provide the basis for sampling frame for other statistical undertakings; and
4. To provide basic data for use in national as well as sub-national development planning.

Specifically, it aims to:

1. Obtain comprehensive data on farm characteristics such as size, location, tenure status, irrigation system, crops planted, livestock/poultry raised, etc.;
2. Determine the type and number of equipment, machineries and facilities used in the operation of agricultural activities whether owned or rented; and
3. Provide benchmarks for the various statistical series which are designed to measure progress in agriculture.

Major findings include the following:

1. Central Visayas accounted for the highest number of farms but Bicol Region had the biggest farm area.
2. Almost all farms in the country were operated individually.
3. Most farms were owned by the agricultural operators.
4. More than half of the farms in the country were under temporary crops.
5. Palay remained as the major temporary crop in the country.
6. Coconut also remained as the dominant permanent crop.
7. Individual system irrigation was the most common in the country.
8. Number of hogs reared and tended increased by 1.1 million heads.
9. Raising of chicken was the prevalent poultry raising activity.
10. Ornamental and flower gardening (excluding orchid) was also common in the country.
11. Male operators dominated the agriculture sector.
12. Almost 80 percent of the household members engaged in agricultural activity were working in own agricultural holding.

13. Plow was the most common farm equipment in the country.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The description of scope for the survey includes:

- a. Holding Identification
- b. Characteristics of the Operator/Hired Manager
- c. Legal Status of the Holder
- d. Characteristics of the Holding
- e. Crops
- f. Livestock and Poultry
- g. Equipment, Machineries, Facilities and Other Farm Tools
- h. Selected Agricultural Activities
- i. Demographic Characteristics of Household Members

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Censuses [14.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

KEYWORDS

agriculture, agricultural operator, farm, holding

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

UNIVERSE

The census covered all households, agricultural operators, and agricultural establishments.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	National Economic and Development Authority

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Department of Agriculture	Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF; served as trainer during field trainings; and acted as Census Area Supervisor during enumeration

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Philippines	GOP	Funding

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Department of Agriculture		Vice Chair, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Department of Agriculture	Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Department of Agrarian Reform		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Department of Budget and Management		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Department of Environment and Natural Resources		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Department of Labor and Employment		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
National Economic and Development Authority		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
National Statistical Coordinating Board		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Statistical Research and Training Center		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
University of the Philippines at Los Banos		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Representative from Farmer's Group		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF
Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industries		Member, Task Force on 2002 CAF

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Ana Piad	ATP	NSO-HSD-CPOD	Documentation of study
Divina Gracia del Prado	DLDP	NSO-HSD	Reviewer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The CA 2002 adopted a one-stage stratified systematic sampling design where selection of sample barangays was done by city/municipality (by district for the National Capital Region or NCR) and by stratum. However, for the provinces of Laguna, Isabela, Bukidnon, and Batanes, a full sample-census was adopted.

Except for the cities/municipalities of the full-sample barangays, all cities/municipalities (6 districts for NCR) were treated as domains and the barangays as the ultimate sampling units. The six districts of NCR are as follows:

NCR I - Manila;

NCR II - Quezon City;

NCR III - San Juan, Cities of Mandaluyong, Marikina and Pasig;

NCR IV - Malabon, Navotas, Cities of Kalookan and Valenzuela;

NCR V - Pateros, Taguig and Makati City; and

NCR VI - Cities of Pasay, Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Parañaque

The sampling frame was based on the list of barangays taken from the results of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (Census 2000) as of June 2002.

In each domain, all barangays were grouped into three strata, as follows:

Stratum 1 - Barangays with the largest Total Farm Area (TFA) in the municipality based on the 1991 Census of Agriculture and fisheries (CAF)

Stratum 2 - All other sample barangays of the 1991 CAF

Stratum 3 - All other barangays in the sampling frame

The 1991 sample barangays in each domain were ranked by descending values of TFA. The barangays with the largest TFA in 1991, referred to as the certainty barangays, were included in Stratum 1. In cases where the certainty barangay was split into two or more barangays as a result of the creation of a new barangay (as of June 2002 master list of barangays), the new barangay was also treated as a certainty barangay. Sample barangays of the 1991 CAF not included in Stratum 1 were assigned in Stratum 2. Barangays with no TFA because they were not samples during the 1991 CAF were arranged in ascending order of the total number of households based on Census 2000. These barangays were assigned in Stratum 3.

All barangays in Stratum 1 were automatically taken as samples. Sample barangays in Strata 2 and 3 were systematically selected using a 25-percent sampling rate, except for NCR. The sampling rates for NCR were 50 percent and 10 percent for Stratum 2 and Stratum 3, respectively. In each sampled barangay, all households were covered.

All agricultural establishments identified in the 2002 List of Establishments, whether or not located in the sample barangays of CA 2002, and new agricultural establishments in the sample barangays during the enumeration of CA 2002, were enumerated.

Weighting

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2003-03-03	2003-04-05	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

The accomplished census forms undergone several stages of data editing. These stages include the following:

1. Field editing which consisted of checking of consistency, correctness and completeness of entries while in the field.
2. Manual Processing of accomplished questionnaires at the Provincial Offices where the following were done:
 - a. Verification of geographic identification and completeness of forms
 - b. Checking for legibility of entries
 - c. Coding
3. Machine Processing which includes machine validation, consistency checking and completeness checking of entries.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

In order to provide a basis for assessing the reliability or precision of CA estimates, the estimation of the magnitude of sampling error in the census data was undertaken by the NSO for the 2002 CA. The standard error (SE) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) were used as measures of sampling error.