

Philippines - Integrated Farm Household Survey 2003

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Report generated on: June 11, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL_2003_IFHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Integrated Farm Household Survey (IFHS) supported the agricultural Research and Development Program in terms of benchmark data on the characteristics of farms and farmers. The IFHS results provided inputs for the development and/or improvement of the performance indicators system in agriculture. Further, the survey results could quantify the impact of agricultural policies of the government.

The survey gathered household level data on the following; Household Information, Farm Particulars, Inventory of Farm Investments, Household Income, Household Expenditures and Credit Information.

Specifically, the following data are generated:

1. Level, structure and/or sources of farm household income;
2. Characteristics of farms/farm enterprises and the farm households;
3. Access of farm households to agricultural support services;
4. Farm management such as input use and cultivation practices;
5. Expenditure patterns of the farm households;
6. Farm and households investments; and
7. Other socio-economic data.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The Integrated Farm Household Survey (IFHS) included the following modules:

- Household Information
- Farming Characteristics
 - A. Characteristics of Agricultural Holding
 - B. Agricultural Crops
 - C. Livestock and Poultry
 - D. Capture Fishing and Aquaculture

E. Special Agricultural Activities

F. Home Processing of Agricultural Products

G. Marketing of Agricultural Products

- Inventory of Farm Investments

- Household Income

- Household Expenditure

- Credit Information

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage.

UNIVERSE

The survey covered farm households with farming/fishing operations.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Department of Agriculture

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bureau of Agricultural Research	BAR	Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Ripol Ocampo Abalos	ROA	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documentation of study
Fe Vida Dy-Liacco	FVND	ADP Asia	Reviewer
Maura S Lizarondo	MSL	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Reviewer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

PHL_2003_IFHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_PHL_2003_IFHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The IFHS utilized different sampling frames at the barangay and household levels. At the barangay level, the list of agricultural barangays covered in the 1999 Barangay Screening Survey (BSS) served as the sampling frame while at the household level, the listing of households generated from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) of the National Statistics Office (NSO) was used as basis for drawing the samples. The 2000 CPH listing was utilized as sampling frame for the IFHS despite the limitation that households were not classified into farming and non-farming categories for two major considerations. First, the 2000 CPH provided the most updated lists of households by barangay. Second, budgetary constraints precluded the conduct of household screening in the selected sample barangays for the survey.

The domain of the survey was the province. A two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted with the barangay as primary sampling unit and the farming household as secondary sampling unit. The number of farming households was used as the stratification variable. Primary and secondary sampling units were both drawn using simple random sampling.

In getting the number of barangays as representative of the domain (province) level, the total number of agricultural barangays in the province reported in the 1999 Barangay Screening Survey (BSS) was used in proportionately allocating the target sample size of around 600 barangays to the Integrated Farm Household Survey (IFHS) provinces. Due to budgetary consideration, the total number of barangays included for small and large agricultural sampling of households with at least one member engaged in agricultural activity. provinces was set at six (6) and nine (9) barangays, respectively, depending on the computed total sample size for the province, that is,

$n' = 6$ if $n < 6$, and
 $n' = 9$ otherwise.

Ten (10) sample households were allocated for each sample barangay. This procedure resulted in total sample size of 592 barangays and 5,920 households for the entire country.

A general feature of the design was the division of the primary sampling units into strata of approximately equal sizes relative to the number of farming households reported in the 1999 BSS. The division of the barangays within the province and the drawing of sample was done as follows:

The barangays were arrayed in descending order based on the total number of farming households. These barangays were then divided into three (3) strata such that the cumulative total number of farming households of all the barangays in any one stratum was approximately of the same magnitude as the rest of the individual strata. Thus,
 Stratum 1 barangays constitute all "large barangays",
 Stratum 2 barangays constitute all "medium barangays", and
 Stratum 3 barangays constitute all "small barangays"; with respect to total number of farming households.

Equal sample sizes were allocated and drawn from the three strata, resulting in two (2) and three (3) sample barangays, respectively, per stratum depending on the sample size for the province. Selection of sample barangays was done at the BAS Central Office using simple random sampling. The generated lists of sample barangays were then submitted to NSO for the drawing of sample households and for the photocopying of corresponding barangay maps.

Drawing of sample households was made at the NSO field offices using simple random sampling of households with at least one member engaged in agricultural activity. The generated lists of samples were sent back to BAS Central Office for control and distribution to concerned Provincial Operations Centers (POCs).

Deviations from Sample Design

As in any survey, there were cases wherein samples need to be substituted or replaced. Following were the guidelines in replacing sample barangays and/or households:

Sample Barangays - Only two general reasons were considered valid for substituting barangays:

1. Transportation costs were way above the allocated budget for operations; or

2. Unfavorable peace and order situation in the area.

The list of replacement barangays served as the only source of substitute barangays. It was emphasized that a replacement barangay should be taken only from the list of replacement barangays in the same stratum.

Sample Households - Only the reasons enumerated below are considered valid for replacing households.

1. Household was not a qualified IFHS sample:

- a. For regions except NCR: Candidate household was not a farming household;
 - b. For NCR: Candidate household was not into agricultural activities, or into agricultural activities but produce was not intended to generate income for the household;
 - c. Conditions (a) and (b) were satisfied but there was no agricultural operation during the reference period (July 2002 to June 2003);
- ### 2. Household was a qualified IFHS sample but any of the following situations arose during visit:
- a. No qualified respondent was available for interview during the entire survey period;
 - b. Qualified respondent refused to be interviewed;
 - c. Interview was terminated;

It was emphasized that reasons for substituting sample households should be validated first by the field supervisor before replacement is allowed. Replacement households should be taken only from the list of replacements for the barangay.

Response Rate

From 5920 sample households, 5448 sample units were successfully interviewed for a response rate of 92.03%.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2003-07-16	2003-07-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

Consistencies of data items within and across record types were first verified and checked according to the Data Processing Guidelines of the study. First stage of the editing was done manually. A second stage consistency check was a component of the Computerized Processing System.

Initial editing of data was done by the Contractual Data Collectors (CDCs) on every filled up questionnaire. These questionnaires were turned over to their supervisors for checking. Editing/Checking for consistencies of data items in particular record types and across record types were done.

Second stage of editing was done at the Central Office. The Data Processing System (DPS) was equipped with a customized editing program to filter out-of-range data items to generate an errorlist. The errorlist is a compilation of errors on specific data item that did not pass the specification. The errorlist list was checked based on the information in the questionnaire. The correction was reflected to the data file using the the CENTRY module of the Integrated Micro-computer Processing System (IMPS).

Data Appraisal

No content available