

# Philippines - Palay and Corn Stocks Survey 2009

**Bureau of Agricultural Statistics**

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

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## Overview

### Identification

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ID NUMBER  
PHL-BAS-PCSS-2009-v1.0

### Version

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VERSION DESCRIPTION  
v1.0: edited at the province level, not anonymized, for internal use

PRODUCTION DATE  
2009-08-11

### Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

The general purpose of the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey of households is to gather information on the current level of stock being maintained by farming and non-farming households. The data to be generated from the survey seek to serve the following objectives:

1. To generate estimates of current stocks of rice and corn in farming and non-farming households;
2. To serve as inputs in the analysis of the seasonal trends and variations in the supply of rice and corn;
3. To serve as inputs for forecasting future supply, demand and prices of palay and corn;
4. To assist policy-makers in the formulation, implementation and administration of agricultural economic programs; and
5. To guide farmers in their decision making relative to their agricultural activities geared towards improvement of their profitability.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS  
The survey has farming and non-farming households as units of analysis.

### Scope

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#### NOTES

The scope of the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey includes:

- Geographic Classification (Province, Municipality, Barangay, Province Classification) and Household Classification (Farming and Non-Farming)
- Household Characteristics (Name of Household Head, Name of Respondent, Relationship to Household Head)
- Quantity of Palay in the House as of the reporting month, as of 6:00 am, in Local Unit (Unit Used, Number of Units, Weight of One Unit)
- Quantity of Rice in the House as of the reporting Month, as of 6:00 am, in Local Unit (Unit Used, Number of Units, Weight of

One Unit)

- Quantity of Shelled Corn (Yellow/White) in the House as of the Reporting Month, in Local Unit (Unit Used, Number of Units, Weight of One Unit)

- Quantity of Corn Grits (Yellow/White) in the House as of the Reporting Month, in Local Unit (Unit Used, Number of Units, Weight of One Unit)

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
agricultural, forestry and rural industry [2.1]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)

The survey covers seventy-nine (79) provinces including Dinagat Islands and two (2) chartered cities (Davao City and Zamboanga City). The province of Batanes is excluded.

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)

National

#### GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Barangay

#### UNIVERSE

Farm and Non-Farm Households in palay and corn producing provinces.

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Department of Agriculture

#### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	BAS	

## Metadata Production

#### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Maria Clarinda M. Evangelista	MCME	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documenter
Evelyn B. Reyes	EBR	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documenter

#### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2009-08-31

#### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (July 2009)

DDI DOCUMENT ID  
DDI-PHL-BAS-PCSS-2009-v1

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The domain of the survey is the province. The sampling procedure used in the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS) makes use of one replicate of the Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS). Sample selection is done in two stages -- at the barangay level and at the household level. The province's classification is taken into consideration in the classification of barangays sampled.

- For pure palay provinces, or provinces whose major crop is palay, all the 10 sample barangays from one replicate of the Palay Production Survey (PPS) are covered.
- For pure corn provinces, or provinces whose major crop is corn, all the 10 sample barangays from one replicate of the Corn Production Survey (CPS) are covered.
- For palay and corn (overlap) provinces, or provinces where both palay and corn are the major crops, five (5) barangays are drawn from the PPS sample barangays and another five (5) from the CPS sample barangays.
- For minor provinces, or provinces whose major crop is neither palay nor corn, five (5) sample barangays are drawn.

For each sample barangay, all PCPS sample households are enumerated. However, since the PCPS covered only farming households, five (5) non-farming households from the same barangay were selected to complete the sample for the barangay. Selection of sample non-farming households is done using the right coverage procedure with a pre-defined starting point and random start.

Right coverage is the fashion by which the data collector looks for qualified sample households along the existing path-structure in a barangay. The right coverage requires that at the landmark-starting point, the data collector's standing position is such that his/her right shoulder points to the main entrance of the starting point. He/she then moves on along this path, choosing households along the road or passage-way. A range of alleys or "eskinitas" along or intersecting main roads on the right side shall be penetrated in a serpentine manner. Extensions/other areas to be covered must be adjacent to the original spot and must be penetrated in likewise manner.

Information on both palay and corn stock as of the start of the month are gathered from all sample households by interviewing the household head or any other household member knowledgeable of the household's palay/corn stock level.

### Weighting

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Sample weights were applied to all variables at the household-level. A uniform sample weight was determined for farming households and another for non-farming households in the province. For farming households, the sample weight was the inverse of the total number of farming households and the number of sample farming households in the province who responded to the survey. On the other hand, the sample weight for non-farming households was the reciprocal of the total number of non-farming households and the number of sample non-farming households in the province who responded to the survey.

The number of farming households was initially determined from the results of the 1991 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF). Annual updating of the total number of farming and non-farming households was determined as follows:

First, total number of households for the province was derived based on NSO's projected total population for the reference and corresponding average household size.

Second, the updated total numbers of farming and non-farming households for the province were determined by applying their respective 1991 CAF proportions to the derived total number of households.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The survey uses a structured questionnaire referred to as the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS) Form 1A. The questionnaire has two major parts- palay and corn which are further sub divided by product type: for palay (palay and rice) and for corn (corn grain and corn grits).The same questionnaire is used in the monthly surveys.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-01-01	2009-01-04	January
2009-02-01	2009-02-04	February
2009-03-01	2009-03-04	March
2009-04-01	2009-04-04	April
2009-05-01	2009-05-01	May
2009-06-01	2009-06-04	June
2009-07-01	2009-07-04	July
2009-08-01	2009-08-04	August
2009-09-01	2009-09-04	September
2009-10-01	2009-10-04	October
2009-11-01	2009-11-04	November
2009-12-01	2009-12-04	December

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

The PCSS is one of the regular surveys of the Bureau. The workload of each field staff is determined by the Provincial Agricultural Statistics Officer (PASO) based on the area(s) of assignment, location of samples and other workloads. Likewise, corresponding travel expense is provided, charged to the travel allocation of the province.

The PASO is responsible for the field supervision and proper conduct of the survey. He/she sees to it that the field staff understand the concepts, definitions and procedures before sending them out for actual operations (through proper re-orientation and training).

At the beginning of the month, the field staff visits the sample barangays/households and collects the information through personal interview. With the 1st day of the month as of 6:00 am as the reference date, the field staff asks the respondents their stock in the household, in another household, or in non-commercial granaries. Answers to queries are entered in a pre-formatted questionnaire.

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### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	BAS	Department of Agriculture

### Supervision

In the field, the Regional Agricultural Statistics Officer (RASO) is responsible for the monitoring and supervision of the survey of all provinces within the region. At the provincial level, the overall supervisor is the Provincial Agricultural Statistics Officer (PASO). The Assistant PASO, aside from his/her assignment as assistant supervisor in the province, may be given a specific area of supervision, upon the discretion of the PASO. On the other hand, the POC staff are tapped to gather the needed

information for the survey.

In order to minimize non-sampling errors, quality control measures are instituted at various phases of the activity. Rounds of reviews are made before the survey instruments are reproduced for field operations. During field operations, much attention is given to the conduct of training to ensure that the procedures and concepts are correctly understood. Mock interviews and dry-run exercises are made part of the training.

Close supervision is a must during data collection. Part of the PASO's job as field supervisor is the conduct of back-checking activity. The procedure involves re-contacting of respondents to check some details regarding the interview and the interviewer. The objective is to find out if data collection was indeed conducted and if so, determine the extent of the difference between the respondent's answers during the data collection proper and the back-checking activity.

Item-by-item checks on the consistency, completeness and acceptability of the data are done during and after data collection, before the results are summarized. Once table generation is done, series of reviews on the results follow before the data are finally presented and disseminated.

## Data Processing

### **Data Editing**

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Completed survey returns shall be edited, compiled and summarized by the field staff. They shall also compute the initial estimates of stocks of palay and corn for the barangay (raw data) and province using the prescribed estimation procedure.

### **Other Processing**

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The processing of the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS) returns is decentralized. In the Operations Centers, this is still done manually and results derived are processed using an Excel-based processing system developed at the Cereals Statistics Section. The resulting provincial estimates are summarized using the prescribed format and forwarded to the Central Office for review and consolidation.

## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

not computed

### **Other forms of Data Appraisal**

Review is being done based on time series data and is further validated with concerned RASOs and PASOs.