

# Philippines - Annual Poverty Indicators Survey 2007

**National Statistics Office**

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

PHL-NSO-APIS-2007-v1.0

## Version

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### VERSION DESCRIPTION

v1.0: Edited data, first version, for internal use only

### PRODUCTION DATE

2009-07-27

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) is conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) as a rider to the July 2007 Labor Force Survey (LFS). The 2007 APIS is the fifth in the series of annual poverty indicators surveys conducted nationwide. Since 1998, APIS has been conducted during the years when the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) is not conducted, except in 2001 and 2005 due to budgetary constraints.

The APIS is a nationwide survey designed to provide non-income indicators related to poverty at the national and regional levels. It is designed to gather data on the socio-economic profile of families and other information that are related to their living conditions. Specifically, it generates indicators which are correlated with poverty, such as indicators regarding the ownership or possession of house and lot, the types of the materials of the roofs and walls of their housing units, their access to safe water, the types of toilet facility they use in their homes, and presence of family members of specified characteristics such as children 6-12 years old enrolled in elementary, children 13-16 years old enrolled in high school, members 18 years old and over gainfully employed, working children 5-17 years old and family members with membership in any health, life and/or pre-need insurance system.

The APIS is being undertaken by the National Statistics Office as mandated by Commonwealth Act 591 which authorizes the then Bureau of the Census and Statistics, now NSO, "to conduct by enumeration, sampling or other methods, for statistical purposes, studies of the social and economic situation of the country" and in consonance with the provision of Executive Order 121 which designated the office as the "major statistical agency responsible for generating general purpose statistics.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The 2007 APIS questionnaire (APIS Form 1) contains the following sections:

Section A Identification and Other Information

Section B Demographic Characteristics

Section C Health Status

## Section D1 Schooling Status

## Section D2 Highest Grade Completed

## Section E Economic Characteristics

## Section F Housing

## Section G Water and Sanitation

## Section H Other Relevant Information

## Section I Hunger

## Section J Family Sustenance and Entrepreneurial Activities

## Section K Other Sources of Income

## Section L Other Receipts

## Section M Family Expenditures

The description or intention of each section of the 2007 APIS questionnaire is presented below.

Identification and Other Information - contains information about the geographic identification (region, province, city/municipality and barangay, EA code, sample housing serial number and household control number), design codes (replicate, stratum, PSU No., rotation group and number of households in the housing unit) and result of visit to the sample housing unit/household.

Demographic Characteristics - obtains the demographic characteristics of each family member such as relationship to the family head, sex, age and marital status.

Health Status - obtains information on whether illnesses and/or injuries experienced by the family are work-related or not and the type of health facilities that they visited or consulted in case of illnesses and/or injuries or anything pertaining to their family's health. It also includes question on the action taken by the family member when he got sick.

Schooling Status and Highest Grade Completed - determines whether a family member aged 3 to 24 years is currently attending formal school, and if so, the grade or year level the member is currently attending. If the member is not currently attending school, then the reason for not doing so is also asked. It also determines the educational attainment of the family members 5 years old and over.

Economic Characteristics - obtains information on the employment status of each family member 5 years old and over. It also includes questions on occupation and business engaged in by the household member during the past six months, and the salaries and wages from employment of each working family member.

Housing, Water and Sanitation - obtains information that relates to housing characteristics and household conveniences/amenities owned by the family. The main source of water supply and kind of toilet facility used were also asked.

Other Relevant Information - determines if any member of the family is a member of any health, life and/or pre-need insurance system, if any member of the family is aware of any government's program on affordable drugs/medicines, if any member of the family is a recipient of any scholarship grant from any government program or any private individual/organization, if any member of the family is aware of any lending institution or private individual whose business is lending money with interest, and if any member of the family availed of any loan, where was the loan availed of, and where did the money use in the past six months.

Hunger - determines if any member of the family experienced hunger in the past 3 months because he/she did not have anything to eat.

Family Sustenance and Entrepreneurial Activities - determines if any member of the family is engaged as operator or self-employed in any agricultural or non-agricultural family-operated activities. This section asks for the total net income, value consumed and value given away as gifts of the products derived/produced from such activity.

Other Sources of Income - obtains information on other sources of family income not derived from work.

Other Receipts - obtains information on the sources of non-income receipts of families, that is, those that do not come from earnings, property income and gifts received.

Family Expenditures - determines the expenses made by the family purely for family members' personal consumption.

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
economic conditions and indicators [1.2]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

#### National Coverage

Seventeen (17) Administrative Regions:

National Capital Region (NCR)

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

I - Ilocos

II - Cagayan Valley

III - Central Luzon

IVA - CALABARZON

IVB - MIMAROPA

V - Bicol

VI - Western Visayas

VII - Central Visayas

VIII - Eastern Visayas

IX - Zamboanga Peninsula

X - Northern Mindanao

XI - Davao

XII - SOCCSKSARGEN

XIII - Caraga

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

### GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Region

### UNIVERSE

The survey covered all households.

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	National Economic and Development Authority

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Philippines	GOP	

### OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Statistical Coordination Board		Review

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
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Jeremias A. Luis	JAL	NSO-HSD-DSSD	Documenter
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Gaye A. Parcon	GAP	ADP-Asia	Reviewer

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2010-01-27

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.2 (January 2010) - Revised based on the discussion during the workshop

Version 1.1 (January 2010) - Reviewed by ADP

Version 1.0 (August 2010)

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-APIS-2007-v1.2

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The 2007 APIS is a sample survey designed to provide data representative of the country and its 17 administrative regions. The survey's sample design helps ensure this representativeness. The 2007 APIS used the new master sample created for household surveys on the basis of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (2000 CPH results). The survey used four replicates of the master sample. For each region (domain) and stratum, a three-stage sampling scheme was used: the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the first stage, of sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and of sample housing units for the third stage. PSUs within a region were stratified based on the proportion of households living in housing units made of strong materials, proportion of households in the barangay engaged in agricultural activities and per capita income of the city/municipality.

As earlier mentioned, a three-stage sampling design was used in each stratum within a region. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the 2000 Census. PSUs consisted of a barangay or a group of contiguous barangays. In the second stage, in each sampled PSU, EAs were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the 2000 Census. An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. In the third stage, from each sampled EA, housing units were selected using systematic sampling. For operational considerations, at most 30 housing units were selected per sample EA. All households in sample housing units were interviewed except for sample housing units with more than three households. In such a housing unit, three households were randomly selected with equal probability.

The 2007 APIS was conducted simultaneously with the July 2007 Labor Force Survey (LFS). All sample households of the July 2007 LFS were interviewed for the 2007 APIS. Only household members related to the household head by blood, marriage or adoption were considered as members of the sample household in APIS. Family members of the household head who are working abroad were excluded.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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NA

### Response Rate

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Out of 43,107 eligible households, 40,239 were successfully interviewed for the 2007 APIS, translating to a response rate of 93.3 percent at the national level. Households who were not interviewed either refused, temporarily away or in critical areas.

### Weighting

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The results are weighted to ensure that the data are representative of the population of the Philippines and its regions. Sampling weights, or expansion factors, were applied to the data obtained from sample households in order to derive estimates for the larger population from which the sample households were selected for the purpose of survey interviewing. The weights or expansion factors applied to each sample household reflected the probability of the households being selected for the survey sample. More specifically, the basic sampling weights assigned were equal to the inverse of the joint probability of selection in the three stages of sample selection. Since the sample was self-weighting within regions (domains) or strata, each household in a particular stratum received the same weight, or raising factor.

The weights adjustment factor takes into account the sample EAs which were not enumerated and households which were not interviewed. The product of the basic weights and weights adjustment factor was used to obtain the preliminary weighted estimates of the total number of families.

In order to make the weighted estimate of the total number of families consistent with the estimated number of families as

of July 2007, a final weight adjustment factor was used. The estimated number of families by province as of July 2007 was derived using 2000 Census-based population projection for the province divided by the average household size of the province based on the 2000 CPH. In each province, the final weight adjustment is equal to the ratio of the estimated number of families as of July 2007 to the preliminary weighted estimate of the total number of families from the 2007 APIS data.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Though questions on Changes in Welfare were dropped and some items were modified for the 2007 APIS, most of the questions/items in the previous APISs were retained as requested by data users. Nine items were added in order to generate data that will be more useful in assessing the poverty situation in the country.

APIS Redesigned Questionnaire was used in this activity to gather information about the demographic, health status, schooling status, highest grade completed and economic characteristics of members of sample families. Information about the housing, water and sanitation, other relevant information, hunger, family sustenance and entrepreneurial activities, other sources of income, other receipts and family expenditures were also asked.

The redesigned questionnaire contains the abridged version of the module on entrepreneurial activities resulting to the reduction of the number of pages from 24 to 12. The decision to use the abridged version was based on the results of the study entitled "Redesigning APIS as a Poverty Monitoring Tool" undertaken by the Demographic and Social Statistics Division in 2006. The redesigned questionnaire produced results which are not statistically different from results based on the original design in 2004. The use of the redesigned questionnaire is also cost-efficient.



## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2007-07-09	2007-07-31	N/A

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2007-01-01	2007-06-30	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

In preparation for the APIS 2007, a pretest was conducted to test the redesigned questionnaire.

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Prior to the conduct of the pretest, a briefing was conducted to discuss concepts and definitions and to familiarize on the content and skipping pattern of the questionnaire. On the second day of pretest, a debriefing was held.

There were three levels of training:

1. Task Force Training - This training was conducted at the NSO Central Office. It was attended by 17 participants from the Central Office and 17 participants from the regions (one participant per region). Each Regional Office (RO) designated one Provincial Statistician or one District Statistics Officer (DSO) from any of its Provincial Offices (PO).

2. Second-level Training - This training was held at the Regional Offices. The participants in each region were the Regional Director, the Regional Statistician, the Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs), the Provincial Statisticians and the DSOs who served as the over-all supervisor during the APIS field operation. Each PO designated a DSO, or if there was no DSO available for APIS, a statistical staff of the PO who have been involved in previous FIES or APIS and LFS served as provincial over-all supervisor for APIS.

3. Third-level Training - This training was held at the Provincial Offices. In each province, the participants were hired SRs who served as Team Supervisors or interviewers. The trainers were the PSO or the Provincial Statistician and the DSO who attended in the second-level training.

Data collection was conducted from July 9 to 31, 2007, including Saturdays.

The daily output rate of each interviewer was at least three completed APIS Questionnaire (APIS Form 1).

### Questionnaires

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## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	NSO	

## Supervision

The Regional Directors (RDs) or the Regional Statisticians, the Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) or their Provincial Statisticians was provided with 5 mandays each for supervision. The District Statistics Officer (DSO) who was designated as the Provincial Over-all Supervisor was responsible for all interviewing teams in the province. He/She supervised during the entire duration of the APIS fieldwork. In general, one Team Supervisor (TS) was assigned to supervise three Statistical Researchers (SRs).

Selected Central Office Statisticians also supervised the field operation in the Regional and Provincial Offices.

The role of the supervisors include the following:

- a) Observing some of the interviews to ensure that interviewers are conducting themselves well, asking the questions in the right manner, and interpreting the answers correctly;
- b) Spot check some of the addressed selected for interviewing to be sure that interviewer interviewed the right household;
- c) Review each questionnaire to be sure it is complete and is internally consistent;
- d) Meet with each member of the team on a daily basis to discuss performance and give out future work assignments;
- e) Help interviewers to solve any problems that he/she might have with finding the assigned households, understanding the concepts in the questionnaire or with difficult respondents

# Data Processing

## Data Editing

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### Flow of Processing Activity

In order to implement a systematic flow of the processing activities and reduce the movement of questionnaires from one employee to another, the same processor performed the following specific activities for the same folio.

1. General screening;
2. Editing and coding of APIS questionnaires and computations of totals ; and
3. General review of edited APIS questionnaire.

### Folioing

To facilitate handling during manual and machine processing, APIS questionnaires were folioed in the Provincial Office before the start of manual processing.

The APIS questionnaires for one sample barangay/EA contained in the folio was arranged consecutively according to the sample housing serial number (SHSN) from lowest to highest.

### General Screening

General screening was done by going over the submitted accomplished questionnaires and checking for the completeness of the geographic identification and other information called for in the cover page.

General screening for APIS questionnaires was done to ensure that the geographic and household identification and the entire sample households are the same with the MS Form 6.

### General Instructions on Manual Processing

The following instructions was observed in manual processing.

1. Prior to editing and coding of items, the questionnaires were checked if they were properly folioed. Folioing was done in the province. Regional Offices checked if folioing was done properly by the Provincial Offices.
2. All questionnaires for one folio was assigned to only one editor/coder, unless otherwise necessary (e.g., when the one who is processing a folio is absent for more than a day).
3. In general, the editors assumed that the original entries are correct. Editing was done only when an entry is obviously incorrect. A doubtful or inconsistent item was verified in the field.

## Other Processing

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Manual editing of APIS questionnaires was done at Provincial Offices by the Provincial Staff, who attended the training. Manual editing included completeness and consistency check of entries of APIS Form 1.

Data entry was done at the Regional Offices. A program was provided for machine processing to check for the validity and consistency of data in accordance with the given sets of editing and specification programs. Inconsistent items were field verified in the provinces.

Machine processing (certification pass) was done at the Central Office. ID validation, completeness check and reject listings were done to ensure reasonableness and consistency of entries.

# Data Appraisal

## Estimates of Sampling Error

Sampling errors have been calculated for the following variables:

- 1) Percentage of Families with Own or Ownerlike Possession of House and Lot they Occupy
- 2) Percentage of Families Living in Houses with Roof Made of Strong Materials
- 3) Percentage of Families Living in Houses with Outer Walls Made of Strong Materials
- 4) Percentage of Families with Electricity in the Building/House They Reside in
- 5) Percentage of Families with Access to Safe Water Supply
- 6) Percentage of Families with Sanitary Toilet
- 7) Percentage of Families with Children 6-12 Years Old in Elementary Grades
- 8) Percentage of Families with Children 13-16 Years Old in High School
- 9) Percentage of Families with Members 18 Years Old and Over Gainfully Employed
- 10) Percentage of Families with Working Children 5-17 Years Old
- 11) Average Family Income
- 12) Average Family Expenditure
- 13) Average Per Capita Income
- 14) Average Per Capita Expenditure

## Other forms of Data Appraisal

A series of data quality tables were generated to review the quality of the data and include the following:

- Age distribution of the household population
- Highest grade completed versus current grade
- Highest grade completed versus age
- Current grade versus age
- Reason for not attending school versus highest grade completed
- Reason for not attending school versus current grade
- Marital status versus age
- Consistency of income vs. expenditure