Philippines - Family Income and Expenditure Survey 2009

Philippine Statistics Authority

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL_2009_FIES_v01_M

Overview

ABSTRACT
The 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) had the following primary objectives:

1) To gather data on family income and family expenditure and related information affecting income and expenditure levels and patterns in the Philippines;

2) To determine the sources of income and income distribution, levels of living and spending patterns, and the degree of inequality among families;

3) To provide benchmark information to update weights for the estimation of consumer price index; and

4) To provide information for the estimation of the country's poverty threshold and incidence.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
The unit of analysis was the Household

Scope

NOTES
The survey will gather income and expenditure data that include, among others, sources of income in cash and in kind and the levels of consumption by item of expenditure.

KEYWORDS
TOINC, TOEXP

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The 2003 Master Sample (MS) considers the country's 17 administrative regions as defined in Executive Orders (EO) 36 and 131 as the sampling domains. A domain is referred to as a subdivision of the country for which estimates with adequate level of precision are generated. It must be noted that while there is demand for data at the provincial level (and to some extent municipal and barangay levels), the provinces were not treated as sampling domains because there are more than 80 provinces which would entail a large resource requirement. Below are the 17 administrative regions of the country:

National Capital Region

Cordillera Administrative Region

Region I - Ilocos

Region II - Cagayan Valley

Region III - Central Luzon

Region IVA - CALABARZON

Region IVB - MIMAROPA

Region V - Bicol

Region VI - Western Visayas

Region VII - Central Visayas

Region VIII - Eastern Visayas

Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula

Region X - Northern Mindanao

Region XI - Davao

Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN

Region XIII - Caraga

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

UNIVERSE
The 2009 FIES has as its target population, all households and members of households nationwide. A household is defined as an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, who live together under the same roof and eat together or share in common the household food. Household membership comprises the head of the household, relatives living with him such as his/her spouse, children, parent, brother/sister, son-in-law/daughter-in-law, grandson/granddaughter and other relatives. Household membership likewise includes boarders, domestic helpers and non-relatives. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Economic and Development Authority		Assistance in sampling design and methodology
National Statistical Coordination Board		Formulates policies, delineates responsibilities, sets priorities and Standards on statistics and administers the one-stop statistical information center

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Philippine Government		Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Philipinne Statistics Authority	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
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Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Philipinne Statistics Authority	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The 2003 Master Sample (MS) considers the country's 17 administrative regions as defined in Executive Orders (EO) 36 and 131 as the sampling domains. A domain is referred to as a subdivision of the country for which estimates with adequate level of precision are generated. It must be noted that while there is demand for data at the provincial level (and to some extent municipal and barangay levels), the provinces were not treated as sampling domains because there are more than 80 provinces which would entail a large resource requirement. Below are the 17 administrative regions of the country:

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As in most household surveys, the 2003 MS made use of an area sample design. For this purpose, the Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was utilized as sampling frame. The EARF contains the number of households by enumeration area (EA) in each barangay.

This frame was used to form the primary sampling units (PSUs). With consideration of the period for which the 2003 MS will be in use, the PSUs were formed/defined as a barangay or a combination of barangays with at least 500 households.

The 2003 MS considers the 17 regions of the country as the primary strata. Within each region, further stratification was performed using geographic groupings such as provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), and independent component cities (ICCs). Within each of these substrata formed within regions, the PSUs were further stratified, to the extent possible, using the proportion of strong houses (PSTRONG), indicator of engagement in agriculture of the area (AGRI), and a measure of per capita income (PERCAPITA) as stratification factors.

The 2003 MS consists of a sample of 2,835 PSUs. The entire MS was divided into four sub-samples or independent replicates, such as a quarter sample contains one fourth of the total PSUs; a half sample contains one-half of the four sub-samples or equivalent to all PSUs in two replicates.

The final number of sample PSUs for each domain was determined by first classifying PSUs as either self-representing (SR) or non-self-representing (NSR). In addition, to facilitate the selection of sub-samples, the total number of NSR PSUs in each region was adjusted to make it a multiple of 4.

SR PSUs refers to a very large PSU in the region/domain with a selection probability of approximately 1 or higher and is outright included in the MS; it is properly treated as a stratum; also known as certainty PSU. NSR PSUs refers to a regular too small sized PSU in a region/domain; also known as non certainty PSU. The 2003 MS consists of 330 certainty PSUs and 2,505 non-certainty PSUs.

To have some control over the sub-sample size, the PSUs were selected with probability proportional to some estimated measure of size. The size measure refers to the total number of households from the 2000 CPH. Because of the wide variation in PSU sizes, PSUs with selection probabilities greater than 1 were identified and were included in the sample as certainty selections.

At the second stage, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected within sampled PSUs, and at the third stage, housing units were selected within sampled EAs. Generally, all households in sampled housing units were enumerated, except for few cases when the number of households in a housing unit exceeds three. In which case, a sample of three households in a sampled housing unit was selected at random with equal probability.

An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries within barangays consisting of about 150 contiguous households. These EAs were identified during the 2000 CPH. A housing unit, on the other hand, is a structurally separate and independent place of abode which, by the way it has been constructed, converted, or arranged, is intended for habitation by a household.

Weighting

In the 2003 Master Sample Design, the probability that a household is included in the sample varies across domains/regions. However, the sampling design is epsem within domain (i.e. equal selection probabilities within region). The initial step in the construction of weights is to determine the unit's base weight. This is defined as the inverse of its selection probabilities. The base weight is further adjusted to take into account possible non-response and possibly to make the estimates conform to some known population totals.

The final survey weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the base weight, the non-response adjustment and the population weighting adjustment (in the case of households as responding unit - the household population weighting adjustment).

Questionnaires

Overview

Refer to the attached 2009 FIES questionnaire in pdf file (External Resources)

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start   **End**   **Cycle**

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

Refer to the attached 2009 FIES questionnaire in pdf file (External Resources)

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Provincial regular staff	SCOs	
Hired Enumerators		

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available