

Philippines - Annual Poverty Indicators Survey 1999

National Statistics Office

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL-NSO-APIS-1999-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 1, Final data, for public use.

PRODUCTION DATE

1999-09

Overview

ABSTRACT

Organization and Objectives of the Survey

The 1999 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide access and impact indicators that can be used as inputs to the development of an integrated poverty indicator and monitoring system. It was conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) as a rider to its October 1999 Labor Force Survey (LFS).

Poverty statistics are presently based on the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) which is being conducted on a nationwide basis by the NSO every three years since 1985. FIES obtain data on the income and expenditures of families for one whole year. Other than poverty incidence, FIES also gives the distribution of families by income class, income decile distribution, sources of income, spending pattern by income class and poverty related indicators like housing characteristics. However, during periods when FIES is not conducted, there are no available statistics to use in assessing and monitoring poverty. Hence, the APIS is conducted.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

The study describes the following unit of analysis: Individuals and household.

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey includes:

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: Housing, water and sanitation, credit information, other relevant information, family sustenance activities, net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced or livestock and poultry raised by other households, entrepreneurial activities, other sources of income, other receipts, family expenditures and savings, changes in welfare

MEMBER CHARACTERISTICS: demographic characteristics, health status, schooling status, economic characteristics, family planning and maternal health

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
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consumption/consumer behaviour [1.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
economic conditions and indicators [1.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
income, property and investment/saving [1.5]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
housing [10.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

KEYWORDS

housing and sanitation, credit information, family sustenance, net share of crops, entrepreneurial activities, other sources of income, other receipts, family income, family expenditures, changes in welfare

Coverage**GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

The APIS covered all 82 provinces of the country including all cities and municipalities in Metro Manila. The sample included 3,416 sample enumeration areas/barangays with approximately 41,000 sample families.

UNIVERSE

The survey involved the interview of a national sample of about 41,000 sample households deemed to sufficient to provide reliable estimates of income and expenditure at the national and regional level.

Producers and Sponsors**PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)**

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Worldbank	WB	
Asian Europe Meeting	ASEM	

Metadata Production**METADATA PRODUCED BY**

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO		Documentation of the Study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-09

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (May, 2008)

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-APIS-1999-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sample 3,416 barangays were selected systematically with probability proportional to size from the list of barangays that were implicitly stratified. The preliminary count of households based on the results of the 1995 Census of Population (POPCEN) was used. The selection of sample EAs for the second stage was also done systematically with probability proportional to size. The Enumeration Areas (EAs) are those that were formed during the 1995 POPCEN. An EA is a physical delineated portion of the barangay. For barangays that were not divided into EAs, the barangay was treated as an EA.

The selection of sample households for the third stage was done systematically from the 1995 POPCEN List of Households. The 1999 APIS used the expanded sample that has a national sample of about 41,000 sample households.

Response Rate

Response Rate Out of 40,992 sample households, 37,454 were successfully interviewed using Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) Form 1. This translates to a response rate of 91.4%. Those who were not interviewed either refused to be interviewed or were not available during the enumeration.

Weighting

Calculation of Final Weights

The basic weight for the sample households in the January 1998 Labor Force Survey (LFS) can be expressed as an inverse of the probability of selection.

Since the sample households for the January 1998 LFS were selected directly from the 1995 Census of Population (POPCEN) frame, the basic weight is the same for all households within the stratum (that is, the sample is self weighting within the stratum). However, after the basic weights is adjusted for non-response, the weights may vary slightly by sample EA within stratum.

The basic weights were adjusted to take into account the sample EAs which were not enumerated, as well as the household non-interviews, followed by an adjustment based on the population projections for the domain. The weight adjustment was carried out in three stages for the LFS data.

1. Weight adjustment factor for sample EAs which were not enumerated

The first stage weight adjustment was carried out at the stratum level (domain city, other urban or rural, within province). This adjustment factor was based on the number of sample EAs selected in the stratum divided by the number of sample EAs actually enumerated.

2. Weight adjustment factor for non-interview households

The second stage weight adjustment factor for non-interview households was carried out at the level of the sample EA.

3. Weight adjustment factor based on population projection.

In order to adjust the survey estimates of total population for each domain to reflect changes in the population overtime, a final weight adjustment factor was applied at the domain level, based on the best population projections for the corresponding reference period.

Questionnaires

Overview

Refer to the attached 1998 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) questionnaire in pdf file ([External Resources](#))

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1998-10-19	1998-11-15	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
1998-10-19	1998-11-15	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

There will be three levels of training conducted. The first level training was conducted in National Statistics Office (NSO) Central Office participated by selected central office personnel and the regional statisticians, trained as task force members and acted as trainers in the second level training and assisted in the conduct of the third level training for selected provinces.

The second level training was conducted at the NSO regional offices attended by the Regional Directors (RDs), Provincial Statistics Officer (PSOs), and their assistants. The task force members acted as trainer in this level.

The third level training was conducted at the NSO provincial offices participated by the Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) and hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) of each provinces involved in the operation. The participants in this training were acted as interviewer or enumerator.

Questionnaires

Refer to the attached 1998 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) questionnaire in pdf file (External Resources)

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	NSO	

Supervision

The Regional Directors (RDs), Provincial Statistical Officers (PSOs) and their assistants are provided funds for supervision. It is expected that strict supervision should always be exercised in the conduct of the survey.

During supervision, the following should be done:

1. Observe how the interview is being conducted. Errors noted should be pointed out to the ENs to avoid the same mistakes in succeeding interviews.
2. Scrutinize the accomplished questionnaires for correctness, completeness and consistency of entries and return the problem questionnaires to the ENs for verification of the incorrect entries.

3. Conduct a random re-interview of households/respondents to ensure that the ENs really visited and interviewed the sample households and eligible respondents.
4. Help solve problems encountered by enumerators such as refusals, callbacks and others.
5. Ensure that all the eligible respondents are interviewed.
6. Ensure that the expected outputs of the ENs are met.
7. Ensure that the ENs who were trained are the ones conducting the interview.
8. Collect the ENs accomplishment reports.
9. Be available if the ENs need assistance in relation to the conduct of the surveys.
10. Fill-up the Supervisor's report form that shall be submitted to the Regional Office for their use and reference.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data processing involves two stages: manual processing and machine processing. Manual processing refers to the manual editing and coding of questionnaires. This is done prior to machine processing which entails the code validation, consistency checks as well as tabulation.

For purposes of operational convenience, field editing is usually done. The interviewer are required to review the entries at the end of interview. Blank items which are applicable to the respondents are verified and filled-out. Before being transmitted to the central office, all questionnaires are edited in the field offices.

Coding, which is the transformation from the questionnaire to machine readable form, is likewise done in the field offices.

Machine processing involves all operations that are done with the use of computer and/or its accessories, that is from data encoding encoding to tabulation. Coded data are usually in such media as tapes and diskettes.

Machine editing is preferred to ensure correctness of encoded information. Except for completeness check and verification of geographic identification which are the responsibility of the subject matter division, some correction of entries are done mechanically.

Preliminary and final tabulations are done at the Central Office.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

As in all surveys, two types of non-response were encountered in the 1999 APIS. Interview non-response and item non-response refers to a sample household that could not be interviewed.

Item non-response, or the failure to obtain responses to particular survey items, resulted from factors such as respondents being unaware of the answer to a particular question, unwilling to provide the requested information or enumerators (EN's) omission of questions during the interview. Deterministic imputation was done to address item non-response. The imputation is a process in which proper entry for a particular missing item was deduced from other items of the questionnaire where the non-response item was observed. Notes and remarks indicated in the questionnaire were likewise used as basis for imputation.