

PHILIPPINES - Agricultural Census 1991 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: The 1991 Census of Agriculture (CA) is the fourth decennial census of agriculture undertaken by the National Statistics Office (NSO) of the Republic of the Philippines, after those conducted in 1981, 1971 and 1960. Censuses of agriculture were also conducted in 1903, 1918, 1939 and 1948 in connection with population censuses, but on a limited scale.

Organization: The 1991 CA was a joint venture between the NSO and the Department of Agriculture (DA). The NSO, as the agency of the government that is given the mandate to conduct all official censuses in the country, served as the lead agency for the 1991 CA. The DA, as the major user of the CA, provided the facilities, manpower and logistic support for the implementation of the 1991 CA. The field work, i.e. the listing and enumeration of agricultural operators for the 1991 CA, was carried out by a pool of about 25,000 enumerators throughout the country, supervised by about 10,000 supervisors.

Enumeration period: Data were collected during the period 13 February to 13 March 1992.

Reference date: Data refer to the calendar year 1 January to 31 December 1991.

Definitions:

- Small farms are those reporting one of the following:
 - At least 1000 sq. m. devoted to crops;
 - At least 10 Ha under permanent meadows/pastures;
 - At least 10 head of large animals (e.g. carabaos), or 20 head of small animals (e.g. pigs), or 100 head of poultry, or 50 rabbits;
 - A combination of land area and animals amount of at least 10 agricultural units (one agricultural unit is equivalent to 1/10 of the cut-off in each of the above mentioned categories).
- Large farms are those reporting one of the following:
 - At least 4 Ha devoted to crops;
 - At least 20 Ha under permanent meadows/pastures;
 - At least 10 head of large animals (e.g. carabaos), or 50 head of small animals (e.g. pigs), or 500 head of poultry, or 50 rabbits.

Coverage: The census covered the entire country. The 1690 cities and municipalities in the 73 provinces of the country were the domains of the CA. All households from the sampled Barangays (administrative subdivisions, used as enumeration areas for census purposes), whether in rural or in urban areas, were listed.

Frame: The sampling frames were constructed by integrating the lists of Barangays used for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing with the 1980 CA data on total farm area (TFA).

Methods: The 1991 CA adopted a systematic sampling of an ordered population for the 73 provinces, and a simple systematic sampling method for the National Capital Region (NCR). The ultimate sampling units were the Barangays which in the 73 provinces, but with the exclusion of the NCR, were ranked by descending order of TFA. The Barangays with highest TFA were automatically part of the sample and they were referred to as the certainty Barangays. Then, fifty percent of the remaining Barangays were chosen systematically. The total sample Barangays, referred to as non-certainty Barangays, were 21,011, representing 52% sampling rate nationwide excluding NCR. The NCR was divided into four subregions, each of which was, in turn, subdivided into districts. The sampling was done independently in each district. Included in the sample were those Barangays reporting 100 Ha or more of farm area, or 100 hogs or 500 heads of poultry. One tenth of the remaining Barangays not included in the above criteria were chosen using a simple systematic sampling.

Data source: National Statistics Office - 1991 Census of Agriculture, Final Report, Vol. 1, and 2 - Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

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