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**Legazpi City Barangay Socio-Economic Survey(LCBSES)**

by  
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## **ABSTRACT**

The growing need for data at the local level continues to rise. This is in line with the Local Government Unit's (LGU's) continued pursuit on local autonomy, as mandated under the Local Government Code (LGC), particularly along the development and planning processes. Data generated during national censuses, especially in income and expenditure, are disaggregated up to the provincial level only. It was in this context that the Legazpi Barangay Socio-Economic Survey (LCBSES) was conceived.

The survey aimed to determine the demographic, economic and housing characteristics of the households. It also aimed to update the socio-economic and physical profile of the city at the barangay level. The information collected shall form as a database for the city.

The LCBSES covered 2,335 sample households from the 70 barangays of the city. Sampling was done through systematic sampling with random start. The personal interview method was used using a pre-tested questionnaire. The major data items collected include demographic characteristics of the households, labor and employment, household income and expenditures and other information regarding the household in terms of housing facilities.

## **I. Introduction**

The City Government of Legazpi, thru the City Planning and Development Office, after complying with the necessary documentations, has been issued a survey clearance by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB Clearance No. R5-030105-01) for the Legazpi City Barangay Socio-Economic Survey. All barangays of the city were surveyed to determine its respective socio-economic and physical characteristics. The survey aimed to address the rising need of a reliable, timely, accurate and correct data at the barangay level. The data gathered shall be used as indicators for a more focused and sounder decision-making at the local level. Its specific objectives were:

1. To determine the demographic and economic characteristics of the households;
2. To determine the housing characteristics of the households;
3. To update the Socio-Economic and Physical Profile (SEPP) of the city and the Socio-Economic and Physical Profile System - Region Wide Area Network (SEPPS-RWAN) at the barangay level; and
4. To establish a database on the demographic, economic and housing characteristics.

## II. The Legazpi City Barangay Socio-Economic Survey (LCBSES)

The LCBSES covered 2,335 sample households in all the 70 barangays of the city. The sampling scheme of the survey was designed to provide data at the barangay level. It had for its frame, the 2004 listing of households that is updated and maintained by the Barangay Integrated Health Workers (BIHWs). The barangays comprised the primary sampling units. Sample sizes in barangays were computed with probability proportional to the number of households in the barangays. The households comprised the secondary sampling units.

The survey had the following project phases:

***Project Proposal Preparation***. A project proposal was prepared where the financial requirements and work schedule were indicated (Please see Annex A).

***Survey Design, Table and Manual Preparation***. Tables were formatted for data items to be collected. The survey instrument was also prepared considering the information needs. The instrument was also subjected to a pre-test. (Please see Annex B for the list of tables and Annex C for the sample questionnaire).

A manual for the enumerators was also prepared to ensure the homogeneity of definitions and concepts. NSO and NSCB concepts and classifications were utilized to promote data comparability. Statistical classification systems, such as the Philippine Standard Industry Classification (PSIC), the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC), the Philippine Standard Classification (PSC), the Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED), and the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) were also used.

***Household Listing and Map Preparation***. The household lists were collected from each barangay thru the respective BIHWs. Maps were also prepared for the spot mapping.

***Submission to NSCB for Survey Clearance***. The survey documents were submitted to the National Statistical Coordination Board Region V, for review of the design and its contents.

**Data Entry Program.** A data entry program was developed using MS Access, to facilitate data processing and report generation.

**Recruitment and Training of Enumerators and Supervisors.** The quality of enumerators and their training play a big role in the quality of collected data. To ensure that these are met, the survey utilized an area-based employment of BIHWs in each barangay considering that they are the ones most familiar with their respective areas of jurisdiction. A three-day enumerators' and supervisors' training was conducted by two NSO-Albay staff.

**Data Collection.** The supervisors adopted the "direct management system" in supervising the enumerators during this stage. Survey results were reviewed daily during the first week of the enumeration and weekly onwards.

**Data Processing.** The manual coding and editing of questionnaires were done after collection and completion. Data validation was randomly done in every barangay. The data entry utilized two computer units and two encoders.

### **III. Survey Results**

The results of the survey are not yet available as of this writing. The delay in the generation of reports was caused by some errors in the data entry program and its relationship with the resulting tables. Therefore, reports cannot be generated for some barangays. But 100 percent of the data collected were already encoded in the program.

Adjustments are being made to solve the problems and hasten the generation of reports.

### **IV. Problems Encountered**

#### 1. Data enumeration and collection

- > Non-availability of sample households particularly in subdivisions that caused the delay in enumeration and resulted to callbacks,
- > Refusal of sample households in declaring the actual income and expenditures,
- > Difficulty in the retrieval of questionnaires in the rural areas because of distance,
- > Loss of data being validated in certain barangays due to the natural disasters.

## 2. Data processing

- > Delays in data entry due to the absence of electricity as an after effect of “Supertyphoons Milenyo and Reming”, and power fluctuations.