

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) conducted the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH) in September 2020, with 01 May 2020 as reference date.

The 2020 CPH was the 15th census of population and 7th census of housing that was undertaken in the Philippines since the first census in 1903. It was designed to take inventory of the total population and housing units in the country and collect information about their characteristics.

The Philippine Standard Geographic Codes as of March 2022 was used for the disaggregation of geographic levels of the 2020 CPH.

II. Data Collection

Information on marital status contained in this report is based on the responses of the household respondents in the 2020 CPH. Hence, these may be different from the figures in the 2020 Vital Statistics Report released by the PSA, wherein the number of registered marriages refers to the actual registration of marriage certificates, as recorded by the Local Civil Registrars (LCRs) and transmitted to the PSA.

The statistics presented in this report were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible household member who may provide accurate answers to the questions and give correct information about all the household members; hence, it should be used with caution.

III. Methodology

III.1. Method of Enumeration

The population and housing censuses in the Philippines are conducted on a “de jure” basis, wherein a person is counted in the usual place of residence or the place where the person usually resides. The enumeration of the population and collection of pertinent data in the 2020 CPH referred to all living persons as of 01 May 2020.

Information on household characteristics contained in this release are based on the information provided by the household respondents and by observation of the enumerator during the data collection of the 2020 CPH.

The data were collected using CPH Form 3 (Sample Household Questionnaire) and CPH Form 7 (Self-Administered Questionnaire for Sample Household).

III.2. Sampling Scheme

The 2020 CPH was carried out using a combination of complete enumeration and sampling. The sampling rate or the proportion of households selected as sample households was 20 percent.

The sampling rate for the city/municipality is applied to all enumeration areas (EAs) in the city/municipality. Each city/municipality was treated as a domain to obtain efficient and accurate population and housing estimates at the city/municipality level. A 20 percent systematic cluster sampling rate was adopted to minimize the enumerator's selection bias.

In this sampling scheme, an EA was divided into clusters composed of five households each. Clusters were formed by grouping five households, assigned with consecutive numbers as they were listed. A sample selection of one in every five clusters of households was carried out, with the first cluster selected randomly. A random start was predetermined for each EA.

III.3. Estimation Procedure

The estimation procedure produces a set of household weights. The weights for each sample household corresponds to the number of households that the total household represents. These weights are applied to the sample data to produce estimates from the sample questionnaire. Estimates are summary measures calculated from the sample for various characteristics of interest.

Household weight is computed at the city/municipal level. Compute the household weight as the inverse of probability of inclusion at the city/municipality level. This can be done by determining the probability of inclusion for each city/municipality and then taking the inverse of this probability.

The inverse of probability of inclusion is computed as

$$HHwt_i = \frac{N_i}{n_i}$$

where N_i is the total number of households in the i -th city/municipality, n_i is the total number of sample households in the i -th city/municipality, and $HHwt_i$ is the household weight for all households in the i -th city/municipality.

The computed household weight at the city/municipality level was further calibrated to ensure that the resulting tables will conform to that of the household distribution in terms of gainful workers 15 years old and over.

IV. Concepts and Definition of Terms

A **household** is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Household population comprises of persons who belong to a household.

Sex is the biological and physiological reality of being a male or female.

Age refers to the interval between the person's date of birth and his/her last birthday before the census reference date. It is expressed in completed years or whole numbers.

The term **usual activity/occupation** refers to the kind of job or business, which a person was engaged in most of the time during the 12 months preceding the interview. In other words, usual activity/occupation is the person's principal means of earning a living, during the past 12 months, such as a rice farmer, primary school teacher, police inspector, accounting clerk, medical doctor, building architect, and lawyer. Data on usual activity/occupation are essential for analyzing the growth, composition, and distribution of the work force. They provide information on the socio-economic status of the population, which is essential in planning the necessary training programs aimed at the full and effective utilization of the country's human resources.

For persons who did not work during the past 12 months, their usual activity/occupation relates to the non-gainful activities they usually do during the past 12 months as to their status or to their activity/occupation.

Non-gainful persons may be reported as any of the following:

1. housekeeper in own home,
2. Student,
3. Pensioner (quite old to work and receiving monthly pension or annuity),
4. Retired (quite old to work and not receiving monthly pension or annuity, including those who have retired from the government service or private employment or those who are still capable of working but are no longer interested to work),
5. Persons with disability (persons suffering from permanent illness or disability),
6. Dependent (other than those mentioned above), and others,

7. New workers seeking employment, and
8. Experienced workers seeking reemployment.

For purposes of this census, a person is considered a **gainful worker or usually working most of the time** during the past 12 months if he/she works for at least 10 hours a week for six months (or 26 weeks) or longer, including vacation or sick leave, in one or more of these classes of work:

1. Work for pay (wage, salary, commission, tips, and others);
2. Work for profit in own farm, business or private practice of a profession or trade; and
3. Work without pay on own family farm or business.

For persons whose activities varied during the preceding 12 months, report as his/her usual activity/occupation that which he/she was engaged in for more than six months. However, if none of these activities lasted for more than six months, report the one which had the longest duration.

Industry refers to the nature or character of the business or enterprise, or the place wherein the person works. Data on this provide information on the level and trend of industrialization and/or important aspects of the country's potential for economic development.

The following are the categories of **class of workers** with their corresponding description:

1. **Worked for private household (domestic services).** This refers to a person who worked in a private household for pay, in cash or in kind.
2. **Worked for private business/enterprise/farm.** This refers to a person who worked in a private establishment for pay, in cash or in kind. All employees in private firms and farms should be classified under this category.
3. **Worked for government/government corporation.** This refers to a person who worked for the Philippine government or government-controlled corporation or any of its instrumentalities.
4. **Self-employed without any paid employee.** This refers to a person who worked for profit or fee in own business, farm, profession or trade without any paid employee.
5. **Employer in own farm or business.** This refers to a person who worked in his/her own business, farm, profession or trade, and had one or more regularly paid employees, including paid family members.
6. **Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business.** This refers to a member of the family who worked with pay in a farm or business operated by another family member living in the same household. Payment can be in the form of cash or a fixed share of the produce.

7. **Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business.** This refers to a member of the family who worked without pay in a farm or business operated by another family member living in the same household.

V. Dissemination of Results

The 2020 CPH Press Release and statistical tables are publicly available at the PSA website, <https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing>.