



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

**BACKYARD
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SURVEY**

MANUAL OF OPERATIONS

2016

Table of Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	
1.1 Importance of the Study	1
1.2 Specific Objectives	1
1.3 Geographical Scope	1
1.4 Frequency of Data Collection.....	1
2 Methodology	
2.1 Sampling Design	2
2.2 Estimation procedure	2
3 Accomplishing the BLPS Questionnaire	3
3.1 General Pointers in Accomplishing the Questionnaire	4
3.2 Specific Instructions in Accomplishing the Questionnaire	4
4 Concepts and Definitions	22
Appendix A. BLPS Form April 2016	
Appendix B. BLPS Form July 2016	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE SURVEY

The Republic of the Philippines is making great efforts to develop agriculture at a pace necessary to meet the food requirements of the fast growing population. It has become necessary to use current agricultural statistics that will help present an accurate picture of the country's food situation. Especially important, is the expected supply and consumption requirements of the people, particularly of meat products. The Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) seek to provide if but partially, such information.

The data to be obtained from this survey would not only be important from the point of view of the national economy but also from that of the farmer. The government should have available accurate information with which to anchor its major agricultural policy decisions, of which the farmers are the ultimate beneficiaries. For instance, a decision on whether to import or export livestock and poultry products has its effects not only on the national economy but also on the individual farmer. Such national decision will directly affect the raising and trading decisions of livestock and poultry raisers in the country.

1.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The survey gears to generate information on the following:

1. Livestock and Poultry supply and disposition;
2. Current egg production for ducks and chicken; and
3. Dairy information for carabao, cattle and goat.

1.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) uses a sub sample of the Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS). As such, the Monthly Palay and Corn Situation Reporting System (MPCRSR), the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS)¹ and the (BLPS) has the same geographical scope, nationwide.

1.4 FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection for swine and chicken farms will be done quarterly while duck, goat, sheep, cattle, carabao and other animals/birds will be done semi-annually. Survey operation will be undertaken from the first day until the fourth day of the reference quarter.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLING DESIGN

The BLPS uses the Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) frame. There are four (4) replicates of the PCPS but the BLPS covers only one (1) replicate, consisting of one barangay per replicate. The BLPS employs a two-stage stratified sampling with the barangay as the primary sampling unit (PSU) and the household as the secondary sampling unit (SSU). Sample selection is done as follows.

First Stage Primary) Sampling Unit Selection

Selection of sample barangays is based on pre-determined classification of provinces. For provinces whose major crop is either palay or corn, ten (10) sample barangays are covered. For provinces where both palay and corn are the major crops (called overlap provinces), five (5) barangays are drawn from palay barangays and another five (5) barangays from corn barangays. Finally, for other provinces (those whose major crop grown is neither palay nor corn), only five (5) sample barangays are drawn.

The following table summarizes the type and number of sample barangays based on the province's classification.

Classification	No. of Sample Barangays
1. Major palay, major corn	10 palay, 10 corn
2. Major palay, minor corn	10 palay, 5 corn
3. Minor palay, major corn	5 palay, 10 corn
4. Minor palay, minor corn	5 palay, 5 corn
5. Major palay, non-corn	10 palay, no corn
6. Minor palay, non-corn	5 palay, no corn

Second Stage (Secondary) Sampling Unit Selection

All PCPS sample farming households in the BLPS sample barangay are covered. To represent the non-farming group in each sample barangay, additional five (5) non-farming households are selected through the right coverage approach with a defined starting point and random start.

2.2 ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The provincial estimate is given as follows:

$$\widehat{Y}_{ip} = \sum_{j=1}^2 \left[N_j \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{y_{ijk}}{n_j} \right]$$

where:

\widehat{Y}_{ip} = estimated total number of heads by animal type in the p^{th} province
for i^{th} animal type during the specified period

y_{ijk} = observation from the k^{th} sample of the j^{th} category from the i^{th}
animal type

n_j = number of responding household in the j^{th} category

N_j = total number of households in the j^{th} category

3. ACCOMPLISHING THE BLPS QUESTIONNAIRE

3.1 GENERAL POINTERS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Accomplish the questionnaire properly and neatly. Use soft lead pencil. Write legibly in clear big letters or numbers. Wrong entries must be erased neatly and not crossed-out. Write the correct one in answer spaces. Everything must be in its proper places.
2. Enter answers to questions in the corresponding answer spaces. Be careful in recording numerical answers particularly on the correct number of decimal places as required by the questionnaire. Pre-coded answers, encircle properly the code(s) as in the case of the respondent classification code.
3. Do not leave any answer space blank, except in accordance with the "skipping instruction" in the questionnaire. A blank answer space may otherwise mean that the corresponding question was not asked. If the answer to a question is none or question is not applicable, enter a dash (-) in the corresponding answer spaces or draw a horizontal line along the particular question item to show that there is no report for such item.
4. If an entire section has no entry, crossed out the entire section to indicate that it was not skipped.
5. Please take note that if the survey rounds fall on January and July, inventories of animals (carabao, cattle, swine, goat, chicken, ducks and other animals such as dog, horse, etc.) will be as of January 1 and July 1, respectively. If the surveys fall on April and October rounds, inventory of animals (swine and chicken) be as of April 1 and October 1, respectively.

3.2 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) questionnaire is used to gather detailed information on the supply, disposition and dairy information from the farming and non-farming sample households, nationwide.

Block A - IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

This block of the questionnaire provides a unique identification of sample households/farms which will facilitate control of forms during data collection and processing. The List of Sample Household provides the information needed in accomplishing this block.

The data collector should fill out this block upon receipt of the materials or prior to visit the sample household. It should be accomplished in the same way the PCSS 1 Sample Identification is filled out base on the following instructions:

1. For **Items A1.1 to A1.4**, write the name of the **REGION, PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY** and **BARANGAY** on the appropriate answer spaces, then copy from the masterlist the corresponding PSGC (Philippine Standard Geographic Codes) on the boxes provided
2. For **Items A1.5 and A1.6**, copy from the masterlist the codes **STRATUM** and **REPLICATE**, respectively, and indicate them on their appropriate code boxes.
3. For the **Item A1.7**, simply enter the Questionnaire Sequence number on the boxes provided.

A2 - DATA COLLECTOR AND SUPERVISOR IDENTIFICATION

A2.1 - Name of the Data Collector

Write the name of the data collector on the space provided and enter three-digit data collector code in the boxes provided.

A2.2 - Date Accomplished

Enter the date the interview was conducted.

A2.3 - Edited by

Write the name of the Editor on the space provided and enter the three-digit editor code assigned in the boxes provided.

A2.4 - Date Edited

Enter the date editing was completed.

A3. EXPANSION FACTOR

Column 1 - Total Farming Household

Enter the total number of farming households as provided by Central Office.

Column 2 - Sample Farming Household

Enter the number of responding sample farming households.

Column 3 - Total Non-Farming Household

Enter the total number of non-farming households.

Column 4 - Sample Non-farming Household

Enter the total number of responding sample non-farming household.

***NOTE:** In cases where there are changes in the number provided in the masterlist, follow the instructions in updating 'N' or 'n' as provided in the guidelines on adjusting the factor to be used in the estimation procedure. The expansion factor shall be computed based on the updated figures.*

A4. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION**Column 1 - Line Number**

For control purposes.

Column 2 - Household Code

Write the 5-digit household code consisting of Enumeration Area (EA) and Household Serial Number (HSN)-Household Code (HHC) on the space provided.

Column 3 - Name of Household Head

Simply write the complete name of the household head as indicated on the masterlist (if name is misspelled indicate correction on both the PSO and LPSD-SSO copy for updating).

Column 4 - Respondent (First Name only)

This is usually the head of the household. Write the first name of the interviewee on the space provided.

Column 5 - Relationship to Household Head

Indicate the appropriate code on the answer space.

1. Household Head
2. Spouse
3. Son/Daughter

Block B - CARABAO ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

This block aims to gather information on carabao inventory, number of births and disposition on the household/farm.

Column 1 - Line Number

For control purposes

Column 2 - Household Code

Enter under this column the five digits of the sample household/farm code. Copy this code from the masterlist of samples furnished by the LPSD-SSO to the PSO. For each sample household/farm, ask the following questions:

Column 3 - As of _____ 1, 20__, did this household/ farm have any carabao?

If the answer is "YES", enter code 1 and ask questions in succeeding columns starting from column 4 up to the last column. If the answer is "NO", enter code 2 under this column and draw a horizontal line along the respondent's line starting from column 4 to 9 and ask questions from column 10 to 19.

Columns 4 to 9 - Inventory as of _____ 1, 20__

Column 4 - Total all Ages

Under this column, enter total all ages of carabaos the household/farm has, regardless of ownership as of the reference date.

Column 5 - Carabull (3 years old and above)

Of the total number of carabaos of all ages (indicated in col.4), ask and enter the number of carabull on the space provided.

Column 6 - Caracow (3 years old and above)

Of the total number of carabaos of all (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of caracow on the space provided.

Column 7 - Heifer (2 years old but below 3 years old)

Of the total number of carabaos of all ages (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of heifer on the space provided.

Column 8 - Yearling (male/female 1 year old but 2 years old)

Of the total number of carabaos of all ages (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of yearling on the space provided.

Column 9 - Others (castrated, ready to breed carabull)

Of the total number of carabaos of all ages (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of other carabaos on the space provided. This includes castrated (steer), ready to breed carabull.

NOTE: <i>Column 4 equals the sum of Columns 5 to 9.</i>
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Columns 10 and 11 - Number of births (_____ - _____ 20__)

Column 10 - Caracow that gave birth

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of caracow that gave birth during the reference period.

Column 11 - Born live

Ask and enter the number of carabao born alive on the space provided.

Columns 12 to 15 - Disposition (_____ - _____ 20__)

This block seeks to collect information of the number of carabaos disposed by this household/farm during the reference period.

Column 12 - Sold live for slaughter

Ask and enter the number of carabaos sold alive for slaughter on the space provided.

Column 13 - Slaughtered on the household/farm

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of carabaos slaughtered on the household/farm.

Column 14 - Sold live for all other purposes

Ask and enter the number of carabaos sold live for all other purposes (other than those sold live for slaughter and slaughtered by the household/farm) on the space provided.

Column 15 - Died due to Diseases/Accident

Ask and enter the number of carabaos that died due to diseases/accident on the space provided.

NOTE: *Excluded in this item are carabaos which died but were consumed. However, if the dead carabaos were disposed/buried but have no monetary/economic returns, they shall be reported under this item.*

LINE NUMBER 11 – TOTAL

Add all entries (if applicable) by column and enter them on this line.

Block C - CATTLE ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

CATTLE QUESTIONNAIRE should be filled out in the same way the CARABAO QUESTIONNAIRE should be accomplished. However, take note that the CARABULL for CARABAO is BULL to CATTLE; CARACOW for CARABAO is COW to CATTLE. Age classification for BULL/COW is 2 years old and over.

Block D - SWINE ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

This block seeks to collect information on swine inventory, number of births and disposition during the reference period.

Column 1 - Line Number

For control purposes

Column 2 - Household Code

Enter under this column the five digits of the sample household/farm code. Copy this code from the masterlist of samples furnished by the LPSD-SSO to the PSO. For each sample household/farm, ask the following questions:

Column 3 - As of _____ 1, 20__, did this household/ farm have any swine?

If the answer is "YES", enter code 1 and ask questions in succeeding columns starting from column 4 up to the last column. If the answer is "NO", enter code 2 under this column and draw a horizontal line along the respondent's line starting from column 4 to 10 and ask questions from column 11 to 17.

Columns 4 to 10 - Inventory as of _____ 1, 200__

Column 4 - Total all ages

Under this column, enter total all ages number of swine on the household/farm as of the reference date.

Column 5 - Boar

Of the total all ages (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of boar on the space provided.

Column 6 - Sow

Of the total all ages of swine (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of sow on the space provided.

Column 7 - Gilt

Of the total all ages of swine (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of gilts on the space provided. **Gilt** refers to a young female swine usually kept for breeding but has not yet given birth).

Column 8 - Fatteners/Finishers (5 months and above)

Of the total all ages of swine (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter under this column the number of fatteners/finishers in this household/farm during the reference date.

Column 9 - Growers (2 months but below 5 months)

Of the total all ages of swine (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of growers on the space provided.

Column 10 - Piglets/Weanlings (less than 2 months)

Of the total all ages of swine (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of piglets/weanlings on the space provided. This includes sucklers.

NOTE: Column. 4 equals the. sum of columns 5 to 10

Columns 11 and 12 - Number of Births (_____ - _____ 20__)

This block aims to collect information of the number of sow that gave birth in this household/farm during the quarter.

Column 11- Sow that gave birth

Ask and enter the number of sow that gave birth on the space provided.

Column 12 - Average litter size (live)

Ask and enter the average litter size (live) on the space provided. Average litter size (live) refers to the number of piglets born or farrowed in one gestation period.

Columns 13 to 17 - Disposition (_____ - _____ 20__)

This block seeks to generate information on the number of swine disposed by this household/farm during the reference quarter.

Columns 13 - 14 - Fatteners/Finishers

Column 13 - Sold live for slaughter

Ask and enter the number of fatteners/finishers sold alive for slaughter on the space provided.

Column 14 – Slaughtered in the household/farm

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of fatteners/finishers slaughtered in the household/farm.

Column 15 - Culled (breeders) sold live/slaughtered in household/farm

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of culls (breeders) sold live/slaughtered in the household/farm.

Column 16 - All others sold live/slaughtered

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of all other swine sold live/slaughtered for other purposes. This includes breeders bought by other households/farms intended for breeding.

Column 17 - Died due to diseases

Ask and enter the number of swine died due to diseases on the space provided.

NOTE: *Excluded in this item are swine which died but were consumed. However, if the dead swine were disposed/buried and have no monetary/economic returns, they shall be reported under this item.*

LINE NUMBER 11 – TOTAL

Add all entries (if applicable) by column and enter them on this line.

Block E - GOAT ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

A semestral survey is conducted to gather information on goat inventory, births and disposition in the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 1 - Line Number

For control purposes

Column 2 - Household Code

Enter under this column the five digits of the sample household/farm code. Copy this code from the masterlist of samples furnished by the LPSD to the PSO. For each sample household/farm, ask the following questions:

Column 3 - As of _____ 1, 20__, did this household/ farm have any goat?

If the answer is "YES", enter code 1 and ask questions in succeeding columns starting from column 4 up to the last column. If the answer is "NO", enter code 2 under this column and draw a horizontal line along the respondent's line starting from column 4 to 10 and ask questions from column 11 to 18.

Columns 4 to 8 - Inventory as of _____ 1, 20__.

Column 4 - Total all ages

Ask and enter total number of goats of all ages on the household/farm as _____ of the reference date.

Column 5 - Buck

Of the total all ages of goats (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of buck on the _____ space provided. Buck refers to male goat 1 year old and above.

Column 6 - Doe

Of the total all ages of goats (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of does on the space provided. Doe refers to female goat 1 year old and above.

Column 7 - Kids

Of the total all ages of goats (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of kids on the space provided. Kids refer to male/female goat below 1 year old.

Column 8 - Others (other than buck, doe and kids)

Of the total all ages of goats (indicated in col. 4), ask and enter the number of all other goats on the space provided. Others refer to goats other than buck, doe and kids. These include steer and stag.

NOTE: Column 4 equals the sum of columns 5 to 8

Columns 9 and 10 - Number of Births (_____ - _____ 20__)

This block aims to collect information of the number of goats that gave birth in this household/farm during the reference period.

Column 9 - Doe that gave birth

reference Ask and enter the number of does that gave birth during the period.

Column 10 - Born Alive

Ask and enter the number of kids born live on the space provided.

Columns 11 to 14 - Disposition (_____ - _____ 20__)

This block seeks to generate information on the number of goat disposed by this household/farm during the reference period.

Column 11 - Sold live for slaughter

Ask and enter the number of goat sold live for slaughter by the household/farm on the space provided.

Column 12 - Slaughtered in the household/farm

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of goats slaughtered in the household/farm.

Column 13 - All others sold live/slaughtered for other purposes

Ask and enter the number of goats sold live/slaughtered on the space provided.

Column 14 - Died due to diseases

Ask and enter on the space provided the number of goats died due to diseases.

NOTE: *Excluded in this item are goats which died but were consumed. However, if the dead goats were disposed/buried and have no monetary returns, they shall be reported under this item.*

LINE NUMBER 11 – TOTAL

Add all entries (if applicable) by column and enter them on this line.

Block F - CHICKEN ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

This block aims to collect information on chicken inventory, outlook, disposition and egg information during the reference period.

Column 1 - Line Number

For control purposes

Column 2 - Household Code

Enter under this column the five digits of the sample household/farm code. Copy this code from the masterlist of samples furnished by the LPSD-SSO to the PSO. For each sample household/farm, ask the following questions:

Column 3 - As of _____ 1, 20__, did this household/ farm have any chicken?

If the answer is "YES", enter code 1 and ask questions in succeeding columns starting from column 4 up to the last column. If the answer is "NO", enter code 2 under this column and draw a horizontal line along the respondent's line starting from column 4 to 11 and ask questions from column 12 to 20.

Columns 4 to 11 - Inventory as of ____ 1, 20__.

Column 4 - Total all ages and sexes

Enter in this column number of birds of all ages and sexes in the household/farm during the reference date.

Column 5 - Broilers

Enter in this column the number of broilers (foreign breed raised for meat purposes and usually disposed within five to six weeks out of those reported in column 4.

Columns 6 - 8 Layers (Foreign breed)

Column 6 - Laying flock

Enter answer under this column the number of layers (sexually matured female chicken of foreign breed solely for egg production or currently producing egg) out of those entered in column 4.

Column 7 - Growing Flock

Record under this column the number of growing layer or growing flock usually below 5 months excluding day-old-chick out of those recorded in column 4.

Column 8 - Day-old-chick

Ask and enter answer under this column the number of day-old-chick out of those recorded in column 4.

Column 9 - Gamefowl

Enter in this column the number of gamefowl all ages and sexes out of those entered in column 4.

Columns 10 - 11 - Native/improved breed

Column 10 - Total all ages and sexes

Indicate under this column the number of native/ improved breed (of indigenous origin) birds of all ages and sexes on the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 11 - Adult female

Enter under this column the number of adult female birds out of those reported in column 10.

NOTE: <i>Column 4 equals the sum of columns 5 to 10</i>
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Column 12 - Hatched live in the household (_____ - ____ 20__)

Indicate under this column the total number of chicken hatched live on the household/farm during the reference period. Include chicks that were hatched live in the household/farm but died later for one cause or another.

Columns 13 to 17 - Disposition (_____ - _____ 20__)

This block seeks to collect information on the number of birds disposed on the household/farm during the reference period through various modes of disposition indicated as follows:

Columns 13 - 14 Broilers

Column 13 - Dressed in the household/farm

Enter under this column the number of broilers (foreign breed chicken raised for meat purposes) dressed in the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 14 - Sold live

Enter in this column the number of broilers sold live in the household/farm during the reference period.

Columns 15 - 16 Other Chicken

Column 15 - Dressed in the household/farm

Enter under this column the number of other chicken (other than broilers such as native/improved or other breed) dressed by the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 16 - Sold live

Record under this column the number of other chicken (other than broilers such as native/improved or other breed) sold live for meat purposes by the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 17 - Died due to pests/diseases

Indicate under this column the number of chicken died due to pests/diseases. Include chicks that were born live in the household/farm but died later for one cause or another.

NOTE: *Excluded in this item are chicken which died but were consumed. However, if the dead chicken were disposed/buried and has no monetary/economic returns, it shall be reported under this item.*

Columns 18 and 19 - Eggs produced yesterday by. . .

Column 18 - Laying flock in column 6

Enter in this column the number of eggs (in pieces) produced yesterday by the laying flock (column 6)

Column 19 - Adult female/s in column 11

Enter under this column the number of eggs (in pieces) produced yesterday by adult female (column 11).

Column 20 - Eggs disposed as fresh table eggs (in pieces from columns 18 and 19).

Indicate under this column the number of eggs (in pieces) disposed as fresh table eggs (eggs intended for home consumption) out of those reported in columns 18 and 19.

LINE NUMBER 11 - TOTAL

Add all entries (if applicable) by column and enter them on this line.

Block G. DUCK ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

This block aims to generate information on duck inventory, egg production and disposition on the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 1 - Line number

For control purposes

Column 2 - Household Code

Enter under this column the five digits of the sample household/farm code. Copy this code from the masterlist of samples furnished by the LPSD-SSO to the PSO. For each sample household/farm, ask the following questions:

Column 3 - As of _____ 1, 20__, did this household/ farm have any duck?

If the answer is "YES", enter code 1 and ask questions in succeeding columns starting from column 4 up to the last column. If the answer is "NO", enter code 2 under this column and draw a horizontal line along the respondent's line starting from column 4 to 10 and ask questions from column 11 to 16.

Columns 4 to 10 - Inventory as of _____ 1, 20__.

Column 4 - Total all ages and sexes

Record under this column the inventory of ducks of all ages and sexes regardless of breed in the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 5 - Hybrid

Enter in this column the number of hybrid (result of breeding unrelated animals coming from the same breed) ducks out of those reported in column 4.

Column 6 - Improved Breed

Enter in this column the number of improved breed (result of breeding native inferior animal/bird with superior breed) ducks out of those reported in column 4.

Column 7 - Native

Enter in this column the number of native (animal/bird that belongs to a distinctly indigenous group which are not generally or usually classified as purebred, crossbred or upgraded) ducks out of those reported in column 4.

NOTE: <i>Column 4 equals the sum of columns 5 to 7</i>

Columns 8 to 10 - Of those in column 4, how many are...

Column 8 - Laying flock

Enter in this column the number of laying flock (ducks currently producing eggs) out of those entered in column 4.

Column 9 - Growing flock

Enter under this column the number of growing flock (a flock of growing layers usually below 5 months old excluding chick) out of those reported in column 4.

Column 10 - Day-old-ducklings

Enter under this column the number of day old duckling out of those reported in column 4.

Column 11 - Hatched live on household (_____ - _____ 20__)

Enter under this column the number of duckling hatched live during the reference period.

Columns 12 to 14 - Disposition (_____ to _____ 20__)

This block intends to collect information on the number of ducks disposed in the farm/household during the reference period.

Column 12 - Sold live

Ask and enter answer under this column the number of ducks sold live by the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 13 - Dressed in the household/farm

Ask and enter under this column the number of ducks dressed by this household/farm during the reference period.

Column 14 - Died due to diseases

Ask and enter under this column the number of ducks died due to diseases on the household/farm during the reference period.

NOTE: *Excluded in this item are ducks which died but were consumed. However, if the dead ducks were disposed/buried and has no monetary/economic returns, it shall be reported under this item.*

Column 15 - Egg produced yesterday by laying flock in column 8 (in pieces)

Ask and enter answer in this column the number of eggs produced yesterday by the laying flock in column 8 (in pieces).

Column 16 - Eggs disposed as fresh table eggs in column 15 (in pieces)

Ask and enter under this column the number of eggs disposed as fresh table eggs (eggs intended for home consumption) out of those entered in column 15 (in pieces).

LINE NUMBER 11 - TOTAL

Add all entries (if applicable) by column and enter them on this line.

Block H. OTHER ANIMALS/BIRDS ON THE HOUSEHOLD/FARM

This block seeks to gather inventory on other animals/birds in the household/farm during the reference period.

Column 1 - Line number

For control purposes

Column 2 - Household Code

Enter under this column the five digits of the sample household/farm code. Copy this code from the masterlist of samples furnished by the LPSD-SSO to the PSO. For each sample household/farm, ask the questions below:

Column 3 - As of ____ 1, 20__, did this household/ farm have any animals/birds?

If the answer is "YES", enter code 1 and ask the question for columns 4 to 17, otherwise enter code 2 if the answer is "NO", and end interview.

NOTE: For columns 14 and 16, specify animal type (e.g., guinea pig, cat) and write the corresponding inventory in columns 15 and 17.

After a sample barangay was fully enumerated and the survey questionnaire used for said sample barangay was completely accomplished, draw a heavy line immediately following the last sample household. Sum-up entries by column and enter the same on the corresponding line to accomplish line 11-TOTAL starting from page 2 to page 8.

LINE 11 - TOTAL

Add all entries (if applicable) by column and enter them on this line.

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The following concepts and terms are set for the purpose of this survey operation.

I. General Terms:

- A. Livestock** - refers to animals kept or raised for consumption, work, or leisure. It includes carabao (buffalo), cattle, horse, hog and goat.
- B. Poultry** - is a collective term for all domesticated avian for the purpose of food consumption or, the carcass of such avian dressed/processed for human consumption. Fowl is a term used to refer to a specific group of avian sharing common anatomical characteristics, e.g., chicken, turkey.
- C. Backyard Farm** - any farm raising at least one head of animal or bird and does not qualify as a commercial farm.
- D. Commercial Farm** - defined in the survey as:
 - 1. Livestock:**
 - a. at least 21 head of adults and zero young
 - b. at least 41 head of young animals
 - c. at least 10 head of adults and 22 head of young
 - 2. Poultry:**
 - a. at least 500 layers or 1,000 broilers
 - b. at least 100 layers and 100 broilers if raised in combination
 - c. at least 100 head of duck regardless of age
 - d. at least 100 head of native chicken
 - e. at least 100 head of ducks
 - f. at least 500 head of quails
 - g. at least 50 head of turkeys
 - h. at least 20 head of game fowls
 - i. at least 20 head of ostrich
- E. Breeder** - refers to animals raised for the purpose of improving or maintaining the bloodline of the present stock. It may refer to animals raised to produce offspring.
- F. Inventory** - refers to the number of heads of live animals raised in the farm as of reference period.
- G. Supply (live animal)** - refers to the sum of the beginning inventory and the number of live births within the reference period.

H. Disposition - refers to the number of heads slaughtered on farm, sold alive or slaughter, culled and died within the reference period. Disposed for other purposes include those stunted/defective animals removed from the herd or flock or given away.

I. Born alive - refers to the total number of animals born alive excluding still births.

II. Specific concepts by animal type

A. CARABAO AND CATTLE

- 1. Caracow/Cow** - a female carabao/cattle that has already given birth including those which are pregnant and will give birth within the reference period.
- 2. Carabull/Bull** - adult uncastrated male carabao/ cattle.
- 3. Heifer** - female carabao/cattle usually under three years of age kept primarily for breeding but has not yet given birth.
- 4. Yearling** - refers to a large animal of either sex of 12 - 20 months of age.
- 5. Culling/Culled** - undesirable animals eliminated from the herd or flock, usually unproductive breeders.
- 6. Sold live/slaughtered** - refers to animals sold purposely for meat within the reference period.
- 7. Slaughtered on farm** - refers to animals butchered for commercial or home consumption during the reference period.
- 8. Died due to disease/accidents** - refers to the total number of animals that have died of diseases/accident during the reference period.

B. SWINE, GOAT, SHEEP

- 1. Sow** - female swine usually kept for breeding and has farrowed at least once, including those which are pregnant and will give birth within the reference period.
- 2. Boar** - uncastrated male usually kept for breeding.
- 3. Fattener/finisher** - hog being fattened for slaughter.

4. **Grower** - a young pig of either sex which is kept for fattening or meat purposes.
5. **Weanling** - a young pig of either sex which has been separated from the sow.
6. **Gilt** - a young female swine kept primarily for breeding but has not yet given birth.
7. **Litter size at birth** - refers to the number of piglets born or farrowed from one gestation.
8. **Doe** - a female goat usually kept for breeding and has already given birth, including those which are pregnant and will give birth within the reference period.
9. **Ewe** - a female sheep usually kept for breeding and has already given birth, including those which are pregnant and will give birth within the reference period.
10. **Buck or Billy** - male goat of any age kept for breeding purposes.
11. **Ram or Buck** - male sheep of any age kept for breeding purposes.

C. CHICKEN AND DUCK

1. **Broiler** - chicken of foreign breed raised for meat purposes and usually disposed within five to six weeks old.
2. **Laying flock** - chicken or duck of foreign breed currently producing eggs.
3. **Growing flock** - a flock of growing layers usually below 5 months old excluding chicks.
4. **Day old chicks/ducklings** - newly hatched chicks/ duckling usually one to seven days old.
5. **Hatched live** - number of chick hatched (gross before breeding).
6. **Egg laying efficiency ratio** - ratio of the number of layers which have actually laid eggs to total laying flock.
7. **Culling rate** - ratio of unproductive layers removed from the flock to the total laying flock.

- 8. Mortality rate** - ratio of number of layers that died during the growing and laying period to the total number of layers (all ages).
- 9. Breed** - refers to a group of animals/breeds having a common origin and distinct characteristics.
- 10. Hybrid (Pure bred)** - refers to the result of breeding unrelated animals coming from the same breed.
- 11. Improved breed** - refers to the result of breeding native inferior animal/bird with superior breed (usually foreign breed).
- 12. Native** - refers to animal/bird that belongs to a distinctly indigenous group which is not generally or usually classified as purebred, crossbred or upgraded.