

Philippines - Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey 2010-2016

Philippine Statistics Authority

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL-PSA-BLPS-2010_2016-v1

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 1.0 (May 2017): Edited data for internal use only.

PRODUCTION DATE

2017-05-19

Overview

ABSTRACT

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.

The BLPS is one of the four major surveys for livestock and poultry. This survey aims to generate primary data on inventory/population, and supply and disposition of animals from backyard farms (small holders). Specifically, the survey gears to generate information on the following: Livestock and Poultry inventory and production; and Current egg production for ducks and chicken.

Moreover, BLPS shall also aid the policy makers in generating sound policy decision on the improvement of backyard farms for the welfare of the farmers.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Backyard Farm

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the survey includes the basic characteristics and operation of the backyard farms. It reflects the data on the inventory, number of births, number of deaths and number of slaughtered livestock and poultry commodities. It also tackles the characteristics and identification of the farm/household.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	Philippine Statistics Authority	
Business and agricultural surveys	Philippine Statistics Authority	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

All provinces except Batanes but including Zamboanga and Davao Cities

UNIVERSE

All backyard farms.

Backyard Farm refers to a farm or household whether farming or non-farming operated by a farmer/household that raises at least one of the following:

Livestock

- Less than 21 heads of adult and zero head of young
- Less than 41 heads of young animals
- Less than 10 heads of adult and 22 heads of young

Poultry

- Less than 500 layers, or 1,000 broilers
- Less than 100 layers and 100 broilers if raised in combination
- Less than 100 head of duck regardless of age

A backyard farm is categorized by its household classification. There are two (2) household classification. These are farming households and non-farming households.

The farming household is any household in which a member operates an agricultural land, either solely or jointly with other members, and the aggregate area operated by the operator-members of such household qualifies to be called a farm.

The non-farming household is any household in which a member operates an agricultural land, either solely or jointly with other members, and the aggregate area operated by the operator-members of such household does not qualify as a farm.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority	National Economic and Development Authority

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA	Full funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division	LPSD	Philippine Statistics Authority	Documenter

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2017-06-19

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 - First metadata documentation of BLPS 2010-2016

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-PSA-BLPS-2010_2016-v1

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

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.

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.

Response Rate

Response rate refers to the ratio of sample households who responded to the survey to the total number of sample households, expressed as a percentage. The response rate for January, 2016 Round is above 85%.

Weighting

Estimation Procedure of BLPS for farming and non-farming households must be done separately. The value provided by the sample household in the given category (y_{ijk}) is divided to the number of sample households in the province (n_j). These will be aggregated and multiplied to the total number of households in the province (N_j). After computing the provincial estimate of each type of household, it is then aggregated to come up with the total provincial estimate. This estimate is already expanded and adjusted based on the response rate of the survey.

Another way of estimating BLPS is by getting the reciprocal of the response rate of the sample households. The total number of households in the province (N) is divided to the number of responding samples (n'). The number obtained will be multiplied to the summation of values provided by each sample household.

Questionnaires

Overview

The BLPS has an eight (8) page questionnaire. Each questionnaire can accommodate 10 respondents either farming or non-farming. First page contains the identification of farmers while second to eight page tends to seek information on inventory and disposition on carabao, cattle, swine, goat, chicken, ducks and other animals/birds. For April and October Rounds, a 3-page questionnaire is utilized representing two(2) commodities.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-04-01	2016-04-11	April Round
2016-07-01	2016-07-11	July Round
2016-10-03	2016-10-11	October Round
2016-12-01	2016-12-09	January Round

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2016-01-01		April Round
2016-04-01		July Round
2016-07-01		October Round
2017-10-01		January Round

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Statistical Researchers (SRs) were hired to gather the data. Prior to data collection, training of the SRs was conducted to ensure that the procedures and concepts were understood. Mock interviews and dry-run exercises were part of the training. Prior to data collection in the sample barangays, a courtesy call was made to barangay officials by the SRs to explain the nature and purpose of the survey and to seek permission for its conduct in their area. At the household level, the objectives of the survey were explained by the SR as well as an assurance that the information collected were treated with utmost confidentiality. Average interview time per sample household ranged from 30 to 45 minutes. The SR used the local dialect in the interview in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the manual of instructions and as discussed during the training. Problems encountered by the SRs were reported to their supervisors for appropriate action. Before submitting the accomplished questionnaires to the supervisor, these were first edited by the SRs for completeness, consistency and acceptability of the entries.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA	National Economic Development Authority

Supervision

Field supervision was undertaken by the Provincial Statistics Office (PSO) staff in their respective area of assignments. The Provincial Statistics Officer served as overall supervisor in the province, while the Chief of the Statistical Operation and Coordination Division-Regional Statistics Services Office was the overall supervisor in the region. Central Office technical staff also made field visits in some provinces to observe the field operations. Among the responsibilities of the supervisor

were the conduct of SRs training prior to data collection, doing spotchecking and backchecking activities during and after data collection, editing of completed returns, addressing of problems encountered by the SRs under him/her supervision and reporting to Central Office the significant findings that may contribute to the analysis of the survey results.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Prior to data encoding, the accomplished survey returns were manually edited and coded. Manual editing is the process of checking the responses indicated in the BLPS questionnaire in terms of its acceptability and validity. This activity aimed to improve the quality of data collected by the Statistical Researchers (SRs). This also involved the checking of data items based on criteria like completeness of data, consistency with other data items and data ranges.

Other Processing

Survey returns of BLPS are processed manually using MS Excel. Processed survey results are then inputted in the Provincial Summary Worksheets (PSWs). The PSWs reflect provincial totals for each data item. These outputs are summarized manually into a validation sheet format called "Supply-Disposition Worksheets" where the PSOs acting as data analysts together with the "livestock point person" validate the provincial summary data using "S-D Technique". During this stage of data validation at the provincial level check data and other secondary data such as inflow/ outflow of animals, per capita consumption, damage/occurrence of pests/diseases are made available as indicators to assess the consistency of survey results with the current situation of the industry.

The RSSOs are responsible for consolidating the provincial "Supply-Disposition Worksheets" to come up with the Regional Supply-Disposition (S-D) Worksheets which is also subject for review and validation. The Regional Summary Worksheets contains the breakdown of provincial S-D Worksheets.

At the Central Office, compilation of the summary tables by region and by province is done by respective commodity specialists in order to come up with the national S-D worksheet that is ready for review and validation. Also, check data or secondary data are made available as inputs to data review and analysis.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Not Computed

Other forms of Data Appraisal

To ensure the quality of its statistical services, the PSA has mainstreamed in its statistical system for generating production statistics, a quarterly data review and validation process. This is undertaken at the provincial, regional and national levels to incorporate the impact of events not captured in the survey. The data review process starts at the data collection stage and continues up to the processing and tabulation of results. However, data examination is formalized during the provincial data review since it is at this stage where the data at the province-level is analyzed as a whole. The process involves analyzing the survey data in terms of completeness, consistency among variables, trend and concentration of the data and presence of extreme observations. Correction of spotted errors in the data is done afterwards. The output of the process is a clean data file used in the re-computation of survey estimates. The estimates generated from the clean data set are thoroughly analyzed and validated with auxiliary information to incorporate the impact of information and events not captured by the survey. These information include results of the validating parameters on livestock and poultry, historical data series, report on weather condition, supply and demand, marketing of agricultural products, and information on livestock and poultry program implementation.