

Philippines - Monthly Commercial Fisheries Survey 2009

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL-BAS-MCFS-2009-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 1- Edited at the province level, not anonymized, for internal use

PRODUCTION DATE

2010-05-30

Overview

ABSTRACT

Commercial fishing is defined as the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three (3) gross tons for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sport fishing. The Monthly Commercial Fisheries Survey is a statistical inquiry on commercial fishing that is conducted on an every-other-day frequency. Contractual Data Collectors (CDCs) are hired to conduct the survey of fishing boats unloading at the sample fish landing center. Data are gathered through actual interviews of respondents during peak unloading time using a structured questionnaire prepared at the Central Office of BAS. The target respondents are the fisherman, fishing boat operator, captain or any knowledgeable crew of the fishing boat.

The general objective of the activity is to generate information on the monthly volume of fish catch by fishing ground, tonnage class, fishing gear and species at the provincial, regional and national levels of disaggregation. Collection of commercial fisheries data is a probability survey done in places called fish landing centers where fishing boats of more than three (3) gross tonnage unload and trade their catch. Monthly commercial fisheries survey differs from quarterly commercial fisheries survey in terms of number of variables covered by the survey. Also, actual observations of fish unloadings by data collectors are required in the monthly survey whereas in the quarterly survey, monthly volume of fish unloadings for the reference quarter are gathered through recall of key informants.

There are three (3) types of landing centers, the traditional, those managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) and Local Government Units (LGUs), and those owned by private individuals or corporations.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Commercial Fish Landing Center and Fishing Boat

Scope

NOTES

The Monthly Commercial Fisheries Survey contains the following data items as presented in the survey instruments:

- GENERAL INFORMATION: region, province, date of data collection (month, day, year)
- LANDING CENTER : complete name, stratum classification, unloading time
- BOAT INFORMATION : boat number; name of fishing boat; type of boat; if carrier, name of catcher boat/s served; tonnage

class; type of fishing gear used

- FISHING EFFORT : number of crew, number of days for searching fish, total number of hauls (for net gears only)

- FISH UNLOADINGS INFORMATION : name of fishing ground, species and code, quantity in local unit, name of local unit, weight of one local unit,

price per local unit, raising factor, total unloadings

- SUMMARY OF UNLOADINGS FOR THE DAY BY GEAR TYPE

- REMARKS : any observation related to fisheries activities; reasons for change in volume of unloadings

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
fisheries		

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

All provinces; National coverage

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Province is the lowest level of disaggregation

UNIVERSE

All commercial fishing boats unloading in traditional fish landing centers

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Department of Agriculture

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	BFAR	Donor

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
de Ocampo, Estela C.	ECO	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documenter
Adriano, Reinelda P.	RPA	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documenter
Evangelista, Maria Clarinda M.	MCME	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documenter

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2010-03-13

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (March 2010)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-PHL-BAS-MCFS-2009-v1

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling frame used for survey of commercial fisheries is the list of traditional commercial fish landing centers by province. This survey utilizes a stratified random sampling with the province as the domain. The average volume of unloadings per day is the variable used in the stratification of the fish landing centers into three (3) strata, namely:

Stratum 1 - consists of the top producing landing center
 Stratum 2 - consists of the major producing fish landing centers
 Stratum 3 - consists of all other fish landing centers

The landing center serves as the primary sampling unit while the fishing boat serves as secondary sampling unit. Simple random sampling is used in drawing the sample landing centers from the stratum. The number of sample fish landing centers varies by province depending on the resources available for payment of wages of CDCs. Sample landing centers are the same throughout the year.

For 2009, funds allocated for the conduct of this activity allowed only to cover 21 provinces for three (3) months survey, April, May and June. Number of samples by stratum was as follows:

Stratum 1 - 45 samples out of total 50
 Stratum 2 - 43 samples out of total 106
 Stratum 3 - 20 samples out of total 89

For the remaining months of the year, quarterly surveys were carried out in those sampled provinces. Quarterly surveys in non-sample provinces were conducted throughout the year.

Data collectors also do sampling on fishing boats that unload catch at the sample fish landing center. In cases of heavy unloadings, CDCs are instructed to do simple random sampling of boats. CDCs are reminded to have samples of every type of fishing gear used by the fishermen during the survey date and to have as many samples as he/she can. But if the number of unloading boats is 15 or less, a complete enumeration of boats shall be done.

Response Rate

Response rate for the Monthly Commercial Fisheries Survey is 100%.

Weighting

A raising factor derived from the total number of commercial fish landing centers over the number of samples by stratum is used to expand results of monthly surveys. This raising factor varies from one province to another.

Questionnaires

Overview

Data collectors use MCFS Form 1 in the collection of monthly fisheries data in traditional commercial fish landing centers. It is a one-page questionnaire in the English language. One form is intended for several boats unloading for the day. If a fishing boat unloads several species, CDCs could use several forms as needed.

MCFS Form 1 is a listing sheet type of form. It contains several data variables that includes general information on the sample fish landing center and information on boat, fishing effort, volume of fish unloadings by species, summary of unloadings for the day by gear type and remarks.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-04-01	2009-04-30	April round
2009-05-01	2009-05-31	May round
2009-06-01	2009-06-30	June round

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Hired Contractual Data Collectors (CDCs) carry out the monthly commercial fisheries survey. These CDCs are trained before the actual survey operations. Each CDC is assigned in one sample fish landing center. Training of the CDCs is conducted to ensure that survey procedures and terms and concepts used in the survey are correctly and clearly understood. CDCs also do mock interviews and dry-run exercises as part of their training.

One primary consideration in hiring a data collector is the place of his/her residence. Since fisheries activities usually start at early dawn and night unloadings also happen CDCs must be aware of these fishing practices. The major responsibility of the data collector is to interview fishermen of every fishing boat unloading catch during peak unloading time/s of the survey day. Twenty-four (24) hour - unloadings must be observed and recorded by the CDC every collection day. Separate forms should be used by the CDC for each unloading time.

Catcher boats that landed but no fish catch shall be included in the list of unloading fishing boats since these boats have information on fishing effort. Excluded are boats that landed but did not fish and merely docked in the landing center. If the data collector encounters carrier boat at the landing center, the name of the catcher boat served by the carrier shall be listed. Information on the fishing effort of the catcher boat served by the carrier shall be obtained by the CDC from the captain or master fisherman of the carrier boat.

Gross tonnage of each sampled boat is recorded in respective tonnage class column in the form. It should be clear to the enumerator that travel time spent from home port to fishing ground and from fishing ground to landing center should not be included in reporting the number of fishing days but searching time must be included. Number of hauls made during the fishing operation is also asked as part of the fishing effort. Number of hauls is the number of times the fishing gear was set, dropped and lifter. This information applies to net gears only.

The name of fishing ground where fish unloaded by catcher boat are caught is also asked from the fishermen. All species unloaded should be listed in their English names. CDCs are discouraged to report local names of species. If volume of fish catch is reported in local unit, name of the local unit and its equivalent weight in kilograms should be reported. Price per kilogram of species at the first point of sale is also collected during the survey day.

Total boats that landed during the 24-hour collection period is recorded under the summary of unloadings. Information on the number of catcher boats by type of fishing gear used and the corresponding sample boats are the basis in the computation of the expansion factor for the volume of catch unloaded by sample boats.

CDCs are also required to submit narrative report on the vital factors or unusual phenomenon that affect volume of catch as well as problems, issues encountered during the survey month.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	BAS	Department of Agriculture

Supervision

The Regional Agricultural Statistics Officer (RASO) is responsible for the regional level monitoring and supervision of the survey operations of the Provincial Operations Centers.

The Provincial Agricultural Statistical Officer (PASO) is the over-all supervisor in the province. As field supervisor, the PASO should ensure accuracy of data collection, completeness of the accomplished survey forms. As part of the PASO's tasks is the conduct of spot-checking and back-checking on the work of data collectors.

Number of data collectors depends on the number of sample landing centers in the province.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data editing and data review processes start at the POCs. Inputs for the review include the survey returns, the summary sheets, the list of samples and expansion factors used.

First to check is the completeness of the questionnaires as to the number of samples. Missing data and unacceptable responses are reviewed. Correctness of units of measurement used for volume and price are also checked. Out of range prices are verified. Manual editing is done not only for completeness of desired information like volume and price by species but also for consistency of entries. Codes used for species, gears and fishing grounds are likewise checked.

Other Processing

After all the data from the questionnaires are reviewed, verified, cleaned and checked, these are encoded using the Commercial Fisheries Survey data processing worksheet of MCFS.XLS. Monthly output tables generated from the electronic data processing are inputs to Commercial Data Generation System. This system facilitates data processing, summarization and generation of provincial and regional volume and value of commercial fish production by species.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Provincial and regional estimates of production are further validated through the use of auxiliary information and conduct of interviews of knowledgeable people in the fishing industry. Impact of different programs and policies implemented by the BFAR on the performance of catch of fishermen is also considered. Use of time series data by province and by species for catch comparison is also one way of appraising survey results.