Philippines - Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) 2019-2020

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL-PSA-BLPS-2019_2020-v1

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
V2.0 (June 2021): Final dataset for official estimates.

PRODUCTION DATE
2021-03-31

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 BLPS aims to generate primary data on inventory/population, and supply and disposition of animals from the household level. Specifically, the survey gears to generate information on inventory, number of births/hatched live, deaths and losses, sold live for slaughter and sold live for other purposes, slaughtered/dressed in the household, average liveweight of disposed/slaughtered/dressed animals, and egg laid yesterday by chicken and duck laying flocks.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Household

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/hatched live, number of deaths and number of slaughtered livestock and poultry commodites. It also tackles the identification of the sample household. Moreover, the commodity coverage includes carabao, cattle, swine, goat, chicken, duck and other animals.

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 palay and corn farming households.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Philippines	GOP	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
2021-08-03

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1.0 - First Metadata Documentation of BLPS 2019-2020

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-PHL-PSA-BLPS-2019_2020-v1

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sampling Frame
The BLPS sampling frame was based on the results of the 2017 Listing of Farm Household (LFH) and 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF). For barangays not covered in the 2017 LFH, the list of households was taken from the 2012 CAF. The sampling frame is updated based on the status of the sampled households using structured form - Frame Maintenance Form (FMF) submitted by the PSOs every quarter.

Sample Selection Procedure
The BLPS used the replicate one (1) of the PCPS Frame. It employed two-stage sampling design. The first stage was the selection of barangay using probability proportional to size where the area devoted to palay and/or corn as the size measure.

For each sampling domain, PSUs were grouped into ten (10) strata of about the same size. To facilitate the stratification process, PSUs (barangays) were sorted in ascending order according to the measure of size (total palay or corn farm area). The cut-off measure of size of stratum was calculated by dividing the total palay or corn farm area of the province by ten (10). In this process, the cumulative total measure of size for each stratum was about the same but the number of PSUs varies.

For the first nine (9) strata, four (4) sample PSUs were allocated while PSUs in the 10th strata was taken with certainty. In each stratum, PSUs were assigned to any of the four (4) replicates. The replicates were used to conveniently facilitate subsampling.

The secondary sampling unit (SSU) was the palay/corn farming household which was selected through systematic sampling. SSUs were selected first from the 2017 LFH PSU frame. However, if the sample barangay was not covered in the 2017 LFH, the source frame for the SSUs were taken from the 2012 CAF.

The households (SSUs) were selected according to a random start and fixed or periodic sampling interval. The sampling interval (S) was calculated by dividing the total palay or corn farming households (N) by the required sample size (n). The random start, on the other hand, was determined randomly from any number between 1 and the sampling intervals (S).

A separate list of replacement SSU was also drawn by oversampling five (5) SSUs per PSU using circular systematic applying the same sample interval that was previously determined.

Deviations from Sample Design

In cases of non-response, a provincial adjustment factor was computed based on the interview status of the sample households. The provincial adjustment factor is the summation of baseweights of eligible households divided by the summation of baseweights of the responding households.

An eligible sample households were households with corresponding interview status of Code 40 (Interview Completed), Code 50 (interview is not completed), and non-response without replacement provided that the reason for non-response were Code 60 (refused to give data), Code 71 (temporarily away/not at home) and Code 72 (household temporarily not accessible) while the responding households consisted of households with interview status of Code 40 (Interview Completed).

Weighting

Sample weights were calculated for each sample barangay and sample household.

PSU Weight
The PSU weight was based on the relative size of farm area because these was selected using probability proportional to size. This was computed as the total palay/corn farm area in the province divided by the product of number of sample

barangay in that stratum, and the palay/corn area of the sample barangay in that stratum.

SSU Weight
The SSU weight was calculated based on the total number of palay or corn farming households (N) divided by the sample palay or corn farming households (n) within the PSU. Take note that the household category in each sample barangays have different SSU weights. The sample for palay/corn used the total number of palay/corn operators while non-sample for palay/corn used the total number of livestock and poultry operators in the sampled barangay based on 2012 CAF.

Baseweight
The baseweight was computed as the product of PSU weight and SSU weight.

Final Weight
The computed adjustment factor at the domain level was multiplied to the baseweights for each sample barangay to compute for the final weights.

Questionnaires

Overview

The BLPS Questionnaire was composed of eight (8) pages during January and July Rounds while there were only three (3) pages during April and October Rounds. Each questionnaire can accommodate 10 respondents either sample for palay/corn or non-sample for palay/corn. First page was the cover page, and the succeeding pages were for each animal type except for the last page. Each page contained information on inventory, born live/hatched live, sold live for slaughter and for other purposes, slaughtered/dressed in the household, number of deaths, and egg laid yesterday.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2019-04-01	2019-04-07	April Round 2019
2019-07-01	2019-07-07	July Round 2019
2019-10-01	2019-10-07	October Round 2019
2019-12-01	2019-12-07	January Round 2020
2020-03-30	2020-04-06	April Round 2020
2020-07-01	2020-07-08	July Round 2020
2020-10-01	2020-10-08	October Round 2020
2020-12-01	2020-12-08	January Round 2021

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2019-01-01		April 2019 Round
2019-04-01		July 2019 Round
2019-07-01		October 2019 Round
2019-10-01		January 2020 Round
2020-01-01		April 2020 Round
2020-04-01		July 2020 Round
2020-07-01		October 2020 Round
2020-10-01		January 2021 Round

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

The schedule of field data collection was every first seven (7) days of the month after the reference quarter. To comply with the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) calendar, data collection for 4th quarter was done during December. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and was done through a face-to-face interview with a qualified respondent. Prior to data collection, training of the SRs was conducted to ensure that the procedures and concepts of the survey are understood and properly implemented. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure the completeness, consistency and acceptability of the information gathered.

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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 Chief Statistical Specialist served as overall supervisor in the province, while the Regional Director was the overall supervisor in the region. The Central Office technical staff also conducted field visits in selected provinces and observed the field operations. During field operations, the supervisors were expected to conduct spotchecking, editing and addressing problems encountered by the SRs and to submit to CO significant findings during field supervision.

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, validity and completeness of data, consistency with other data items and data ranges.

Other Processing

Accomplished BLPS survey returns were processed using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro version 7.1) and MS Excel macros. One of the outputs of the BLPS processing system is the Provincial Summary Worksheet-Backyard (PSW-B). The PSW-B contained information on the provincial estimate for each data item in the questionnaire.

The PSW-B was then linked into the validation tool called "Supply-Disposition (S-D) Worksheets" where the Chief Statistical Specialist (CSS) together with the livestock focal person review 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 focal persons from Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSOs) were responsible for consolidating the provincial "S-D Worksheets" to generate the Regional S-D Worksheets. The Regional Summary Worksheets contains the breakdown of provincial S-D Worksheets and subject to data review and validation.

At the Central Office, compilation of the summary tables by region and by province is done by respective commodity specialists to estimate for the national S-D worksheet that will be used during the National Data review with RSSO representatives. Also, auxilliary data from other agencies are used as inputs in the data review and validation.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Not Computed

Other forms of Data Appraisal

To ensure the quality of its statistical services, the PSA mainstreamed the levels of data review and validation. The data review and validation process started at the province. This was the provincial data review then regional and finally national data review. These activities were done to reflect the significant informations that were not captured in the survey.

Estimates generated from the survey were reviewed and calibrated using established parameter, trends in the data series and other auxillary information such as supply and demand, marketing of agricultural products, and information on livestock and poultry program implementation.