

# **MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS**

## **FARM PRICES SURVEY**

**Bureau of Agricultural Statistics  
Department of Agriculture**

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# **FARM PRICES SURVEY**

## **(Revised: April 2000)**

### **I. RATIONALE**

The availability of marketing information in agriculture, particularly the farm prices, is an essential factor not only in the formulation of economic programs and policies but also in the production process of agricultural commodities. This most benefits, among others, the farmers in the stage of production planning and decision-making with regard to optimizing their profit.

For the past three decades, the collection of these price information has been a continuing activity of the then Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon), now the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). Its objective is to provide data series for a cross-section of data users such as policy makers and researchers. However, with the Department of Agriculture's "Agrikulturang Makamasa," the farmers are once again in the center of government's effort to improve their lot.

In seeking to pursue a more effective system of generating and delivering price information, the BAS undertook an assessment of the Farm Prices Survey methodology. This resulted to the improved collection and processing procedures for farm prices of agricultural commodities.

### **II. OBJECTIVES**

The general purpose of the Farm Prices Survey (FPS) is to gather reliable price information at the farm level. The specific objectives are:

- 1) to generate estimates on farmgate prices of major agricultural commodities;
- 2) to develop sets of price indices and to measure the purchasing power of growers of selected agricultural products;
- 3) to analyze the seasonal trends and variations in agricultural prices;
- 4) to serve as input for forecasting future supply, demand and prices of agricultural commodities;
- 5) to assist policy makers in the formulation, implementation and administration of economic programs; and
- 6) to guide farmers/raisers in their decision making relative to their agricultural activities geared towards improvement of their profitability.

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### A. Coverage

The Farm Prices Survey (FPS) covers Metro Manila, Zamboanga City, Davao City and **80 provinces** in the country. A large number of agricultural commodities including crops, livestock and poultry such as carabaos, cattle, hogs, goats, chickens, ducks and eggs shall be monitored. For agricultural inputs, pesticides will be covered,

#### B. Frequency and Schedule of Collection

Collection of data will be done monthly, during the **last 10 days of the month**. The reference period is days 1 to 30 of the reporting month.

#### C. Types and Sources of Information

##### 1. Prices Received by Farmers For Crops

Prices received by farmers for crops are the farmers' selling prices for their produce at the first point of sale. These prices depend on the place of sale which may be within the production site, at the wholesale market or other areas. At each point of sale, every respondent will be asked the volume sold and freight cost in marketing their product. If a farmer marketed several times during the reference period, the latest quantity sold and prices obtained will be reported.

Primary data on prices received by farmers for crops shall be obtained from farmers/producers whenever possible. Trained provincial personnel and/or data collectors shall interview the sample farmers using structured questionnaires. **Only those farmers who sold their produce after the actual harvest** (with the sale occurring within the reference period) **shall be included**. Thus, producers who sell their crop before the time of harvest as in the case of the "pakyaw" system for commodities like corn, mango, Lanzones, coffee, etc. can not be chosen as samples. However, products can be included in the survey when data on quantity sold and prices (normal) during the reference month can be obtained from the farmer who sold by "pakyaw".

In cases where the farmer/producer is not available during the interview, the household member most knowledgeable on the farming and marketing activities of the sample farmer shall be

interviewed. Assemblers/distributors and other key informants for certain products may be interviewed only in instances when it is very difficult to interview farmers who traded the particular items during the reference period. For instance, the farmer-respondent is in the farm that is located far from the residence and waiting for him to go home maybe too time consuming.

## **2. Prices Received by Livestock and Poultry Raisers**

### **a) Backyard Raisers**

Prices received by backyard livestock and poultry raisers refer to the selling price at the first point of sale for cattle, carabaos, hogs, goats, ducks, chicken, ducks and chicken eggs of sample raisers/farmers. The respondents for these prices shall be sample crop farmers or livestock and poultry raisers who traded or sold any livestock and/or poultry item during the reference period. Livestock and poultry raisers are qualified as respondents whether or not they raise crops as well. Key informants such as meat dealers, butchers, “viajeros”, middlemen and “magbabalut” may be interviewed only in case of failure to locate a backyard livestock and poultry raiser or a sample crop farmer who traded any livestock and poultry item during the reference period.

### **a) Commercial Raisers**

For commercial raisers, only prices received for selling chickens, ducks, chicken and duck eggs at the first point of sale will be included. The respondents are the owners, managers, employees or person knowledgeable on the operations of the farms.

The other key informants (butchers, etc.) mentioned under backyard raisers may likewise be tapped as respondents for prices received by commercial farms in case it is very difficult to interview the owner, manager or any knowledgeable employee or person from the farm.

### **3. Prices Paid by Farmers for Pesticides**

Prices paid by farmers for pesticides are the buying prices of farmers for pesticides such as weedicides, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and rodenticides. Respondents shall be dealers of agricultural inputs.

## **C. Survey Design**

### **1. For Prices Received by Farmers for Crops**

The Farm Prices Survey will utilize a two-stage sampling procedure with the province as its domain. Commodities to be monitored by province are pre-determined based on four (4) criteria, namely:

1. major produce of the province in terms of volume of production
2. priority crop of the province
3. national commodity and the province is one of the major producers
4. Producers' Price Index (PPI) commodity

Determination of the agricultural commodities to be monitored for farm prices shall be done at the Provincial Operations Centers (POCs). As shown below, FPS Form 7 will be used in coming up with the FPS provincial basket:

**FPS Form 7**

**FARM PRICES SURVEY**  
**Provincial Basket for Crops**

Region: Bicol  
Province: Albay

Month/Year: September 1998

Major Produce	Provincial Priority Crop	National Commodity	PPI Commodity	Provincial Basket
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Abaca 2. Banana 3. Palay 4. Corn 5. Coconut 6. Mango (indian)	1. Pili 2. Coffee, dry beans (arabica/robusta) 3. Cacao 4. Cabbage 5. Mongo 6. Tomato 7. Eggplant 8. Ampalaya 9. Pechay, native 10. Sitao 11. Cassava 12. Camote 13. Watermelon 14. Squash 15. Turnip 16. Avocado 17. Santos 18. Starapple 19. Jackfruit, green 20. Jackfruit, fruit 22. Camote Tops 23. Kangkong 24. Winged beans 25. Upo 26. Sugarcane	1. Abaca 2. Banana 3. Cabbage 4. Cacao 5. Camote 6. Eggplant 7. Cassava 8. Coconut 9. Cofee 10. Mango (Indian) 11. Mongo 12. Tomato 13. Garlic 14. Calamansi * 15. Peanut * 16. Pineapple *	1. Palay 2. Corn 3. Ampalaya 4. Camote tops 5. Chayote 6. Upo 7. Habitchuelas 8. Okra 9. Pechay, native 10. Squash 11. Sitao 12. Sugarcane 13. Jackfruit, fruit 14. Watermelon 15. Patola * 16. Mandarin	1. Abaca 2. Banana 3. Palay 4. Corn 5. Coconut 6. Mango (indian) 7. Pili 8. Coffee, dry beans Arabica 9. Coffee, dry beans, Robusta 10. Cacao 11. Cabbage 12. Mongo 13. Tomato 14. Eggplant 15. Ampalaya 16. Pechay, native 17. Sitao 18. Cassava 19. Camote 20. Watermelon 21. Squash 22. Turnip 23. Avocado 24. Santol 25. Starapple 26. Jackfruit, green 27. Jackfruit, fruit 28. Gabi leaves 29. Camote tops 30. Kangkon 31. Winged beans 32. Upo 33. Sugarcane 34. Garlic 35. Chayote 36. Habitchuelas 37. Okra

\* - can no longer be included as national or PPI commodity

To accomplish FPS Form 7, please follow the procedures below:

Indicate the region and the province on the upper left portion. The month and the year should also be written on the space provided at the upper portion in the right.

In column 1, list down the major produce of the province in terms of production. In column 2, indicate the priority crops of the province. Priority commodities are commodities given importance by the provincial government and/or the private sector in the form of funding support for development or commodities considered as having market potential or produced by many farmers and commodities of which substantial quantity of production is traded.

To fill up column 3, the POC will be provided a list of the national commodities as defined in the BAS Performance of Agriculture Report in which the province is **one of the top 20 producers**. Using list as basis, the POC shall determine whether farm prices for these items can still be gathered in the area. The commodities identified as still traded in the province will be listed in Column 3.

In the case of column 4, the Central Office will likewise provide each province with the PPI basket for the Region as of 1994. The POC has to validate the list to find out whether farm prices data for each item can still be collected in the province. Commodities for which farm prices can be obtained in the province will be listed down in column 4. The union of the commodities listed in Columns 1-4 form the FPS Provincial Basket in column 5.

**The FPS basket will be established at the outset of the implementation of the new FPS methodology. The list will be reviewed and/or revised every December in time for implementation the following year.**

Based on the FPS basket, the Provincial Trading Matrix (see FPS Form 18) shall be prepared. The form contains the list of commodities that are produced and traded in the province; specifications; top producing municipalities; planting, harvesting and trading months for each item. Submission to Central Office is every January 30<sup>th</sup> for all crops, livestock and poultry covered by the province for the FPS throughout the year and monthly for those traded during the month.



## Selection of the 1<sup>st</sup> Stage Sampling Units

From the provincial FPS basket, the top 5 producing municipalities per commodity will be identified. This will be done monthly as illustrated below in FPS Form 10.

FPS Form 10

### FARM PRICES SURVEY List of Sample Municipalities by Crop

Region: Bicol  
Province: Albay

Month/Year : September, 1998

COMMODITY	MUNICIPALITY														TOTAL
	LIB	POL	OAS	LIG	TAB	LEG	CAM	DAR	GUI	MAL	TIWI	MAN	MALI	BAC	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Palay	X	X	X	X						X					5
2. Corn	X	X	X	X	X										5
3. Coconut	X	X	X	X		X									5
4. Eggplant	X		X	X			X	X							5
5. Ampalaya			X	X			X	X	X						5
6. Banana	X			X				X							3
7. Sitao	X			X		X	X	X							5
8. Abaca					X					X	X		X	X	5
9. Sugarcane		X													1
10. Baguio Beans				X		X									2
11. Squash			X	X					X						3
12. Pechay, native				X		X	X	X	X						5
13. Pili			X				X	X	X			X			5
14. Cassava	X		X	X	X										4
15. Camote	X			X	X										3
16. Gabi leaves							X	X							2
17. Camote tops				X											1
18. Kangkong	X														1
19. Papaya		X	X	X											3
20. Upo			X					X							2
TOTAL	9	5	10	14	4	4	6	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	

Before filling up the different columns, indicate first the region, province and month/year in the upper portion of the form.

List in column 1 the commodities in the FPS Provincial Basket as earlier determined using FPS Form 7. Then determine the top 5 producing municipalities during the month for the first crop and write in columns 2 to 6. For the second, the third up the last crop, similarly determine the top 5 producing municipalities during the month and indicate in columns 2 to 15 or

to as many columns as there are number of municipalities. Use an "X" to indicate that a municipality will be surveyed for farm prices of a crop. A municipality may of course be covered for more than one crop or item while another municipality may not be covered at all during the month. All the crops in the FPS basket should be listed to ensure that each crop is considered in determining which are traded during the month.

To make sure that the required number of municipalities to be covered in the survey is met, fill up the column for Total. The entry for the last column (Total) or maximum number for each crop or row is 5. It can be less than 5 when the actual number of municipalities which traded a particular commodity during the month does not total 5.

The number of commodities to be included for the FPS in each municipality should be indicated in the row total. Further, the personnel assigned should note the specific items to be covered in every municipality to facilitate the conduct of the survey.

It is understood that the commodities listed in Column 1 are traded during the reference period will vary from month to month depending on seasonality, harvesting and trading patterns in the province. In the same manner, the sample municipalities may vary every month even for the same crop or crops.

In the case of Metro Manila, the top 5 producing municipalities per crop shall be based on the results of the 1998 quarterly production survey of vegetables.

FPS Form 10 will be submitted every month together with the FPS output diskette.

### **Selection of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage Sampling Units**

In each of the sample municipality, at least 5 sample farmers who traded the commodity during the reference period shall be interviewed. Whenever possible, the sample farmers should come from different barangays including the top producing barangay of a particular crop.

**When less than 5 municipalities are identified to have traded a particular crop during the month, the number of samples per municipality should be increased to get a provincial total of 25.** For instance, there are only 3 municipalities in the 1<sup>st</sup> stage. One municipality may have 10 samples instead of 5 and the other 2 can have 8 and 7 each. In the allocation of the number of samples in the municipalities selected, the

volume of production and trading during the reference period should be considered.

In cases where the farmer/producer is not available during the interview, the household member most knowledgeable on the farming and marketing activities of the sample farmer shall be interviewed. Moreover, assembler/distributors and other key informants for certain products may be interviewed when it is very difficult to interview farmers who traded the particular items during the reference period.

For respondents other than the farmers, they should be knowledgeable on the quantity sold, prices received as well as freight incurred by the farmer, if any, in marketing the products.

Since the criteria in selecting respondents is that the farmer traded the commodity during the reference period, the sample farmers in a municipality may not be the same every month for each crop.

## **1. For Prices Received by Livestock and Poultry Raisers**

Prior to the implementation of the improved FPS methodology, the province will determine the availability of livestock and poultry prices in backyard and commercial farms. The sources of information for each item will likewise be identified using FPS Form 9 or the Provincial Basket for Livestock and Poultry.

Backyard Farm - any farm raising at least one head of animal or bird and does not qualify as a commercial farm.

Commercial Farm – defined as:

### **Poultry**

- a. 500 layers or 1,000 broilers
- b. 100 layers and 100 layers if raised in combination
- c. 100 head of ducks regardless of age
- d. 21 heads and above for fighting cocks

**FARM PRICES SURVEY**  
**Provincial Basket for Livestock and Poultry**

Region: \_\_\_\_\_  
Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Month/Year: \_\_\_\_\_

ITEM (1)	Backyard Farm		Commercial Farm	
	Availability (2)	Source of Information (3)	Availability (4)	Source of Information (5)
1. Cattle For Slaughter For Fattening For Work For Breeding				
2. Carabao For Slaughter For Fattening For Work For Breeding				
3. Hogs Upgraded For Slaughter For Breeding				
4. Goat For Slaughter For Breeding				
5. Chicken Broiler Layer (culls) Native/Improved Fighting cock				
6. Duck For Slaughter				
7. Chicken Eggs Other breed				
8. Duck egg				

The items that will be identified using FPS Form 9 will constitute the FPS basket for livestock, poultry and eggs. This basket will be reviewed yearly every December. The revised list will be implemented the following January.

#### a) Backyard Livestock and Poultry

Farm prices for backyard raisers of livestock and poultry shall be gathered using the procedure similar to the used for crops. Thus, the **top 5 producing municipalities** per item in the basket for livestock, poultry and eggs will be identified monthly using FPS Form 10. Then, **5 sample raisers** will be chosen and interviewed in each sample municipality per type of livestock and poultry. Livestock and poultry raisers are qualified as respondents whether or not they raise crops as well.

In case a sample municipality identified for a livestock or poultry item is also a sample municipality for a particular crop, the sample crop farmers may be interviewed for livestock and/or poultry prices. To qualify as respondent for livestock and poultry prices, the sample farmer should have traded a livestock/poultry item during the reference period in addition to crop or crops.

For chicken, the total of **25 samples** will be limited to broiler, layers (in US) and native/improved. Fighting cocks will be considered as a separate item which requires another set of respondents, 25, whenever possible.

#### b) Commercial Livestock and Poultry

For commercial farms, the samples shall be randomly selected from the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS) masterlist of sample for each animal type. **The maximum number of samples per province is 8. In case the total number of farms for each poultry and egg item is less than 8, complete enumeration will be done.** Two (2) samples per stratum will be chosen as samples in a province. If there are less than 4 strata in the province, the number of samples per stratum will be increased proportionately to get a provincial total of 8.

### 3. For Prices Paid by Crop Farmers for Pesticides

Respondents for pesticides are the dealers of agricultural inputs in the **5 major crop producing municipalities** and in the provincial capital or trading center. Sample dealers of inputs are those most patronized by farmers. **One dealer per municipality will be interviewed.** In addition, the **3 major pesticide dealers** in the provincial capital or trading center

shall be considered as samples. **The maximum number of samples per province is 8.**

In a province, the major crop producing municipalities may or may not vary every month. The POC has to determine this monthly based on the over-all agricultural performance of the province.

## **E. Estimation Procedures**

### **A. Provincial Farmgate Price**

$$\bar{y}_{ik} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n [(Y_{ij}X_{ij}) - (Z_{ij})]}{\sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij}W_{ij}}$$

**where :**

**Y<sub>ij</sub>** - refers to the price per local unit of the i<sup>th</sup> commodity of the j<sup>th</sup> sample respondent

**X<sub>ij</sub>** - refers to the total quantity sold in local unit of the i<sup>th</sup> commodity of the j<sup>th</sup> sample respondent

**Z<sub>ij</sub>** - refers to the freight charges/total transport cost of the total quantity sold of the i<sup>th</sup> commodity of the j<sup>th</sup> sample respondent

**W<sub>ij</sub>** - refers to the weight per local unit of the i<sup>th</sup> commodity sold by the j<sup>th</sup> sample respondent

**n** - refers to the number of sample respondents of the i<sup>th</sup> commodity of the k<sup>th</sup> province.

## B. National/Regional Farmgate Price

$$\frac{\wedge}{y_{Phil}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N (\overline{y_{ik}} x_{ik})}{\sum_{k=1}^N x_{ik}}$$

where :

$\overline{Y_{ik}}$  - refers to the average farmgate price per national unit of the  $i^{th}$  commodity in the  $k^{th}$  province

$X_{ik}$  - refers to the total production during the quarter of the previous year in national unit of the  $i^{th}$  commodity of the  $k^{th}$  province

$N$  - refers to the total number of producing provinces nationwide of the  $i^{th}$  commodity

The computation for Regional Farmgate Price will follow the same procedure as that of the National Farmgate Price but with reduced  $N$  including only the provinces in the particular region.

#### **IV. INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO ACCOMPLISH THE FARM PRICES SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES**

There are nine (9) forms to be used in the Farm Prices Survey, namely:

FPS Form 1 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Farmers for Crops

FPS Form 2 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard Raisers of Cattle and Carabaos

FPS Form 3 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard Raisers of Hogs (upgraded)

FPS Form 4 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard Raisers of Goats

FPS Form 5 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard and Commercial Raisers of Chicken and Chicken Eggs

FPS Form 6 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard and Commercial Raisers of Ducks and Duck Eggs

FPS Form 8 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Paid by Farmers for Pesticides

FPS Form 18 - Provincial Planting/Harvesting/Trading Matrix of Farm Prices Survey Commodities

FPS Form 20 - Farm Prices Survey Provincial Summary

FPS Form 1-6 and 8 are survey questionnaires. These have been approved by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) with the corresponding approval numbers indicated on the right side of the upper portions of the questionnaires. The NSCB approval expires on December 31, 2002.

FPS Forms 18 and 20, on the other hand, are to be used to facilitate provision of other information required for the Farm Prices Survey. Together with FPS Form 8, the form numbers (18 and 20) used in the current FPS have been retained.



## **General Instructions**

a) Accomplish the questionnaires properly and neatly. Use soft lead pencil. Write entries legibly in clear and big letters and numbers. Wrong entries must be erased neatly and not crossed out. Write the correct ones on the spaces provided.

b) Enter answers to questions in the corresponding spaces. Be careful in recording numerical answers. Record the number sold and pesos in two decimal places.

c) Do not leave any space blank. A blank space means that the corresponding question was not asked of respondents. If question is not applicable, enter a dash (-) in the corresponding answer space to show that there is no report for that item.

### **1. FPS Form 1 - Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Farmers for Crops**

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices received by farmers for their agricultural crops. Before filling up the different column, complete first the identification portion at the upper part of the questionnaire by indicating the reference month, year, region, province, municipality, commodity and commodity code. Use a separate FPS Form 1 for each commodity or item per municipality.

Column 1 - enter in column 1 the barangay where the commodity was produced, not where the respondent resides.

Column 2 - enter here the number of the respondent beginning with 1.

Column 3 - indicate the code of the respondent interviewed using the following:

- 1 – for farmers;
- 2 – for spouse;
- 3 – for son or daughter; or
- 2 – for others (specify)

Column 4 - indicate the trading location using the following codes:

- 1 – if the trading took place at the production site;
- 2 – if the trading took place at a wholesale market; or
- 3 – if trading is in other areas.

A **wholesale market** refers to a market or area/place where trading in bulk is usually conducted like Divisoria, Tagaytay Market (Cavite), Agora Market (Cagayan de Oro City), etc.

**Other areas** refers to any place other than the production site or wholesale market where the farmer sold his produce,

Column 5 - enter in this column the local unit of measure used by the farmer in trading the commodity. Examples: basket, sack, bundle, kerosene can, red bag, crate, kaing, etc.

Column 6 - indicate the weight of the commodity in kilogram per local unit, Exclude the weight of the container or packaging materials in calculating the weight per local unit.

Column 7 - indicate the price per local unit (in peso) received by the farmer for his/her produce. In case of multiple transactions by the respondents during the reference period, the latest transaction should be considered and recorded.

Column 8 - enter here the quantity or total volume of the commodity sold in local unit by the farmer in his last transaction during the reference period. When sale during the last trading day was done in each of the 3 places of trading, use as many rows as necessary.

Column 9 - enter the total receipts or total amount received by the farmer for the sale of the commodity in peso during the last transaction or transactions.

Column 10 - indicate the total freight charges incurred (if any) in marketing the produce in either of or all trading locations. This shall include hauling and transport cost from the production site to the point of sale but excludes fare of the person marketing the product.

Column 11 - refers to the farmgate price of the commodity monitored. The formula to be used in the computation is as follows:

$$\text{Farmgate price = } \frac{[\text{Price per local Unit X Quantity Sold}] - \text{Total Freight Charges}}{\text{Weight per Local Unit X Quantity Sold}}$$

or

$$\text{Column 11} = \frac{(\text{Column 7 x Column 8}) - \text{Column 10}}{\text{Column 6 x Column 8}}$$

## 2. FPS Form 2 – Collection Form for Prices Received by Backyard Cattle/Carabao Raisers

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices received by backyard raisers of cattle and carabaos. Before filling up the different columns, complete first the identification portion of the upper part of the questionnaire. Indicate the reference month, year, region, province, municipality, animal type and animal code. A separate FPS Form 2 for cattle and for carabao per municipality should be used.

Column 1 & 2 – follow instructions in filling up corresponding columns in FPS Form 1.

Column 3 - enter in this column the respondent code as:

- 1 – for raiser;
- 2 – for assembler/viajero; or
- 3 – for others (specify)

Column 4 - indicate the trading location using either of the following codes:

- 1 – if trading took place at the barangay;
- 2 – if trading took place at the town; or
- 3 – if trading took place at a livestock “oksyon” market (LOM)

A livestock “oksyon” Market (LOM) is a trading center where livestock are assembled for sale usually through private bidding (“bulungan” system) and which possesses centralized marketing facilities for weighing and grading through the services of a weight master and livestock grader.

Column 5 – enter on the space provided the animal classification codes by purpose using either the following:

- 1 – for slaughter;
- 2 – for fattening;
- 3 – for work; or
- 4 – for breeding

Column 6 – enter the weight per head in kilogram of animal.

**Weight** refers to liveweight or the weight of the animal on the hoof.

Column 7 – enter the price per head in peso of the animal sold.

Column 8 – enter the total number of animals sold on the space provided. Only the number of animals sold during the last transaction should be included.

Column 9 – refers to the total receipts or total amount received by the farmer for the total number of animals sold during the last transaction for the reference month.

Column 10 – enter the total transport cost (if any) in marketing the animals in either of or all trading locations. This shall include hauling and transport cost from the farm to the point of sale but shall exclude fare to and from the place of sale by the person marketing the animals.

Column 11 – contains the farmgate price of the animals traded. It is obtained using the following formula:

$$\text{Farmgate Price per Kilogram} = \frac{[\text{Price per HEAD X Total Number Sold}] - \text{Total Transport Cost}}{\text{Weight per head x Total Number Sold}}$$

or

$$\text{Column 11} = \frac{(\text{Column 7 x Column 8}) - \text{Column 10}}{\text{Column 6 x Column 8}}$$

### **3. FPS Form 3 – Collection Form for Prices Received by Backyard Raisers of Hogs (upgraded)**

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices received by backyard raisers of upgraded hogs. Before filling up the different columns, complete first the identification portion of the upper portion of the questionnaire by indicating the reference month and year, region, province and municipality. Use a separate FPS Form 3 per municipality.

FPS Form 3 is basically the same as FPS Form 2. The two forms differ only in the type of animals and the classification by purpose in column 5. There is only one item to be covered, hogs (upgraded) and only two classification codes by purpose in column 5 for FPS Form 3. Therefore, the instructions set forth for FPS Form 2 should be followed in accomplishing FPS Form 3.

#### **4. FPS Form 4 – Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard Raisers of Goats**

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices received by backyard raisers of goats. FPS Form 4 is exactly the same as FPS Form 3 except for the type of animal. Thus, follow the same instructions in accomplishing FPS Form 3 in filling up this form.

#### **5. FPS Form 5 – Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard/ Commercial Raisers of Chickens and Chicken Eggs**

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices received by backyard/commercial raisers or producers of chickens and chicken eggs. Before filling up the different columns, complete first the identification portion at the upper part of the questionnaire by indicating the reference month and year, region, province, municipality and category. On the space provided for category, write either backyard or commercial raiser/farm. A separate form per municipality should be used for backyard chicken farms, commercial chicken farms, backyard chicken egg farms, and commercial chicken egg farms.

Column 1 – 4 - in accomplishing these columns, follow instructions in filling up corresponding columns in FPS Form 2.

Column 5 – enter on the space provided for chicken the classification code by purpose using either of the following:

- 1 – for layer – refers to culls or unproductive birds of foreign breed removed from the flock and disposed of for meat production. A layer usually weighs between 3.5 to 4.5 kilograms.
- 2 – for broiler, refer to chicken of foreign breed raised for meat purposes usually disposed of within 45-46 days.
- 3 – for native /improved – birds which are neither layer or broiler.
- 4 – for fighting cock – game fowls which normally command higher price.

Column 6 – enter the weight of each bird in kilograms; in the case of eggs enter the average weight per piece of the total number of chicken eggs sold during the last transaction.

Column 7 – enter the price per bird/piece of egg in peso.

Column 8 – indicate the total number of birds/pieces of eggs sold by the respondents.

Column 9 – enter here the total amount received by the raiser/operator for all the chicken/chicken eggs sold in the last transaction during the reference period.

Column 10 – enter the total transport cost (if any) in marketing the produce either one of all trading locations. This shall include hauling and transport cost from the farm to the point of sale.

Column 11 – refers to the farmgate price per kilogram of the chickens and chicken eggs reported as sold by the respondents. The formula in obtaining the farmgate price is as follows:

$$\text{Farmgate Price per Kilogram} = \frac{[\text{Price per Bird/Piece} \times \text{Total Number Sold}] - \text{Total Transport Cost}}{\text{Weight per Bird/piece} \times \text{Total Number Sold}}$$

or

$$\text{Column 11} = \frac{(\text{Column 7} \times \text{Column 8}) - \text{Column 10}}{\text{Column 6} \times \text{Column 8}}$$

#### **6. FPS Form 6 – Collection Form for Farm Prices Received by Backyard/ Commercial Raisers of Ducks and Duck Eggs**

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices received by backyard/commercial raisers or producers of ducks and duck eggs. Except for the commodity and the classification codes, FPS Form 6 is exactly the same as FPS Form 5. For ducks, there is no need to classify the same into different categories. Thus, follow the instructions in accomplishing FPS Form 5.

#### **7. FPS Form 8 – Collection Form for Prices Paid by Farmers for Pesticides**

This is the collection form to be used in gathering prices paid by farmers for pesticides. Before filling up the different columns, complete first the identification portion at the upper part of the questionnaire by indicating the reference month and year, region, province, municipality and name of dealer. Use a separate FPS Form 8 per dealer.

Column 1 – list down the brand name of the pesticide most commonly bought by farmers under each type such as:

- A. Weedicide
- B. Herbicide
- C. Fungicide
- D. Insecticide
- E. Others (specify)

Column 2 – indicate the weight or the unit of measure commonly used by farmers for each pesticide which is either 250ml, 500ml or 1000ml. For each type of pesticide, report only the 2 most commonly bought unit of measure.

Column 3 – 5 – indicate the lowest, highest and prevailing prices for the pesticide during the month. The prevailing price is the price most commonly quoted.

#### **8. FPS Form 18 – Farm Prices Survey Planting/Harvesting/Trading Matrix of FPS Commodities**

This is the form to be used in preparing the planting/harvesting/trading matrix for the commodities included in the FPS Provincial Basket. Initially, this should be accomplished and submitted to central Office as part of the implementation procedures for the new FPS methodology. Thereafter, it should be reviewed/revised and submitted every 30<sup>th</sup> of January for all crops, livestock and poultry covered by the province throughout the year and monthly for those traded during the month.

In accomplishing FPS For 18, the province/region, the month/year and whether the matrix is annual or monthly should first be indicated at the upper portion of the form.

Column 1 – list down all the crops, livestock and poultry to be monitored for farm prices in the province. For crops with different varieties, the varieties available in the province should be listed separately. Each variety will be considered as one item for purposes of the FPS basket.

Column 2 – for each item listed in column 1, indicate in this column the specifications such as coffee, robusta, **dry beans**; peanut, **with shell, fresh**. In the examples, the specifications are **dry beans** for robusta coffee and **with shell, fresh** for peanut. In case peanut without shell, dry will also be covered in the province, there will be 2 different items for peanut in the FPS basket of that province.

Column 3 – indicate the top producing municipalities for each crop listed in column 1. For the annual FPS Form 18, entries here per crop or item may be more than 5. In the monthly planting/harvesting/trading matrix, however, the maximum number should be 5. For some crops, it may be even less than 5.

Column 4 – 6 – entries in these columns should be by crop or item. For column 4, indicate the planting months and for columns 5 and 6, the harvesting and trading months, respectively. Crops for which different varieties are covered under the FPS will likely have the same entries in these columns.

## **9. FPS Form 20 – FARM PRICES SURVEY PROVINCIAL SUMMARY**

FPS Form 20 is the provincial summary for the Farm Prices Survey. This is exactly the same as the monthly output of the FPS Computerized System. It will be accomplished in case processing of survey returns cannot be done electronically.

In filling up this form, the month and year, region and province should be indicated first on the space provided at the upper portion. Then the specific commodities covered during the month should be listed in column 1. To facilitate precise identification of the items covered, column 2 on the commodity codes should be filled up.

For column 3, the unit of measure required is the national unit of measure, that is, kilogram. The number reporting (column 4), on the other hand, refers to the number of respondents interviewed during the month for each crop, livestock or poultry.

Total receipts (in pesos) in column 5 refers to the sum of all amounts received by the respondents in selling their products at the first point of sale during the reference month. To get total receipts for the province for an item, the total receipts per respondent should be obtained first. Then total receipts of all respondents by crop or item will be added.

The formula for total receipts by respondent is as follows:

For crops:

$$\text{Total Receipts} = \text{Price per Local Unit} \times \text{Quantity Sold}$$



For livestock, poultry, eggs:

$$\text{Total Receipts} = \text{Price per Head/Piece/Bird} \times \text{Total No. Sold}$$

Total quantity sold in column 6 is also in national unit, that is, kilogram. It is obtained by summing up total quantity sold by all respondents. Total quantity sold by a respondent, on the other hand, is obtained using the following formula

For Crops

$$\text{Total Quantity Sold} = \text{Weight per Local Unit} \times \text{Quantity Sold}$$

For livestock, poultry, eggs:

$$\text{Total Quantity Sold} = \text{Weight per Head/bird/Piece} \times \text{Quantity Sold}$$

In column 7, total freight charges refer to the cost incurred in marketing the product for the whole province as reported by the respondents. It is simply the total of the freight paid by all the respondents for each crop, livestock and poultry.

Column 8, 9 and 10 refer to the lowest, highest and average prices, respectively, for crop, livestock, poultry or egg item in the province. The lowest and highest prices are taken from the prices received individually by all respondents for item. The average price, however, is obtained as follows:

$$\text{Average Price} = \frac{\text{Total Receipts}}{\text{Total Quantity Sold}}$$

Or

$$\text{Average Price} = \frac{\text{Column 5}}{\text{Column 6}}$$

Before submitting FPS Form 20, the entries should be reviewed by the FPS point person and by the PASO. To make sure this is done, their signatures should be affixed on the spaces provided at the bottom of FPS Form 20.