Philippines - Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey - Layer 2017

Phillipines Statistics Authority

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL_2017_CLPS-Layer_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

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 are the expected supply and consumption requirements of the people, particularly of meat products. The Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS) seeks to provide if but partially, such information.

The CLPS is one of the major regular activities of the Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division (LPSD) under the Economic Sector Statistics Service (ESSS) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The CLPS is undertaken to provide an estimate on current inventory and supply and disposition of commercial livestock and poultry farms. The CLPS is done quarterly for swine, broiler, and layer while data collection for carabao, cattle, goat, duck and sheep is likewise conducted semi-annually. The information present here is related to the layer module.

The survey covers all provinces including Dinagat Islands and two (2) chartered cities (Davao City and Zamboanga City). Moreover, a separate structured questionnaire in the collection of the necessary information for each animal type is utilized. Estimates generated from the CLPS and the Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) are aggregated to come up with the total Livestock and Poultry (L&P) estimates. The data generated was perceived to be useful as guide for the government and the private sector in making plans and decisions with respect to farm production and improvement of the livestock and poultry industry.

The data generated from this survey are disseminated through the country STAT website and featured in the Quarterly Commodity Special Releases and Annual Commodity Situation Reports released every May. The collection of data on this survey is undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) while the electronic processing is done by the regular staff in the Provincial Statistical Offices (POs). The SRs are trained prior to field operations to ensure that the procedures and concepts are understood. The training includes mock interviews and dry-run exercises.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Entreprises

Scope

NOTES
The description of scope for the survey covers the following:

1. Geographic information

2. Identification of sample

3. Inventory

4. Egg production indicators

5. Sale and area of destination

6. Number of layers and growing flock expected to lay eggs

7. Sale of layers

8. Assessment of farm production

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	Phillipine Statistics Authority	
Business Statistics	Phillipine Statistics Authority	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National Coverage

UNIVERSE
The CLPS covers all livestock and poultry farms with commercial type of operation. Commercial farm refers to a farm or household operated by a farmer/household/operator that raises at least one of the following:

1. Livestock - Carabao (Water Buffaloes), Cattle, Swine and Goat

2. Poultry - Layer, Broiler and Duck

Also, it must satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

1. Livestock

· at least 21 heads of adult and zero head of young

· at least 41 heads of young animals and above

· at least 10 heads of adult and 22 heads of young and above

2. Poultry

· at least 500 layers, or 1,000 broilers and above

· at least 100 layers and 100 broilers if raised in combination and above

· at least 100 head of duck regardless of age

The survey also covers traders such as assemblers and distributors, etc.

Trader refers to a person or entity that buys and sells goods or commodities.

Assembler refers to a type of trader who sources and procures his/her stocks from contract growers or independent farmers in several barangays in a specific municipality, and transports the produce to a trading or market center.

Distributor refers to a trader who sells commodities to other traders and consumers.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation

Phillipines Statistics Authority	National Economic and Development Authority

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Phillipines	GOP	Full Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division	LPSD	Phillipines Statistics Authority	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
PHL_2017_CLPS-Layer_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_PHL_2017_CLPS-Layer_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE
The sampling design used for each animal type are the same but are treated independently. The sampling design depends on the total number of commercial farms and the corresponding maximum housing capacities of the farms in the province. In provinces with less than 21 farms, all farms are completely enumerated. However, provinces with a large number of farms or those with 21 or more farms, stratification is applied using the Dalenius-Hodges method of stratification with the maximum housing capacity as stratification variable. The number of strata per province ranges from two (2) to four (4) depending on the heterogeneity or homogeneity of the maximum housing capacity. Sample allocation for each stratum is done using the Neyman procedure with coefficient of variation set at five percent (5%). A minimum of five (5) samples per stratum is allocated. A stratum may have less than 5 samples only if the total number of farms in that stratum is less than 5. Selection of samples from each stratum is done using simple random sampling.

The sample selection procedure is discussed as follows:
1. Rank all farms in ascending order according to their maximum housing capacity;
2. Delineate the stratum boundaries using Dalenius-Hodges method (unique stratum boundaries for each province are derived);
3. Determine the total number of commercial farms per stratum;
4. Allocate sample size for each stratum using Neyman procedure (a five percent (5%) coefficient of variation is assumed and a minimum of five (5) samples are taken when Nh = 5). For stratum with Nh<5, all farms in that stratum shall be enumerated; and
5. Select the required number of sample farms using the simple random sampling method.

For provinces where stratified sampling is employed, in case of non-response, adjustment of expansion factor is implemented by stratum and by animal type using the status of the sample commercial farms.

Comprehensive discussion on the estimation procedure is found in page 10 of the CLPS manual found in Related Materials.

Response Rate

The response rate for the survey ranged from 85-90%.

Weighting

The estimation procedure for provinces with completely enumerated farms is different from those provinces where stratified sampling method is applied.

COMPLETE ENUMERATION
Provincial totals for the completely enumerated provinces are obtained by simply summing up all the observations in the province.

STRATIFIED SAMPLING
Each stratum will yield an independent estimate. To generate the expanded estimate for the stratum, the unbiased total shall be multiplied to the expansion factor. Expansion Factor refers to the total number of commercial farms (Nh) in that stratum over the total number of responding sample farms (nh') belonging to the same stratum.

For provinces where stratified sampling is employed, in case of non-response, adjustment of expansion factor is implemented by stratum and by animal type using the status of the sample commercial farm.

Comprehensive discussion on the estimation procedure is found in Page 10 of the CLPS manual found in the Related Materials.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2017-03-22	2017-03-31	April Round
2017-06-21	2017-06-30	July Round
2017-09-20	2017-09-29	October Round
2017-11-22	2017-12-01	January Round

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

For CLPS, editing is done in two (2) stage. The first stage of editing is done during the data collection. The Statistical Researcher, before leaving the premises of the sample commercial farm, shall do field editing. This activity involves assuring that all data items in the questionnaires are asked and that the answers were written down correctly. The second stage of editing is conducted by the supervisor upon the submission of accomplished questionnaires/forms by the SR called manual editing.

The system used in processing the data collected from this survey was developed by the Systems Development Division (SDD) of PSA. CSPro, the software used in most of the surveys of PSA, is utilized.

Using a pre-formatted template, consolidated estimates are generated through the Provincial Summary Worksheets (PSW-C). This worksheet presents data for each sample commercial farm, raw provincial total data and expanded provincial total estimates.

These estimates are transferred manually into an excel-based validation sheet called the "Supply-Disposition Worksheets" where the PSO, together with the L&P focal person, act as data analysts. To ensure the quality of data, the generated outputs shall undergo data review and validation. Data review involves internal checks of the data collected, consistency and completeness check of data items and detection and correction of identified errors. Data validation, on the other hand, ensures that the estimates generated are truly reflective of the current industry situation. It involves a thorough analysis of the generated estimates using auxiliary information. Auxiliary information includes animal dispersal from government programs, weather condition, price trends, import and export among others. Data review and validation is supported by the Electronic Data Review Workbook (EDRW) Compilation System. This is a tool used in reviewing and validating the L&P statistics and commonly termed as "Supply-Disposition (S-D) Technique".

The outputs of the CLPS together with BLPS undergo three (3) levels of data review and validation. The first stage is at the Provincial level known as the Provincial Data Review (PDR) followed by the second level which takes place at the RSSOs, known as the Regional Data Review (RDR). During the RDR, the RSSOs shall likewise review and validate the outputs of the provinces under its jurisdiction.

The third level of data review and validation and is the final level is conducted at the Central Office. All outputs sent by the RSSOs shall be consolidated by the LPSD commodity specialists to generate the final livestock and poultry statistical tables as input in the preparation of reports.

Data Appraisal

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. This 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.

Interview is conducted using the local dialect of the area of enumeration. Statistical Researchers (SRs) were trained by their field supervisor/s the correct translation of data items in the questionnaire as to avoid confusion and misclassification of items. Prior to machine processing, local terms are translated into its English equivalent, if necessary and available. In case of non-response, SRs were given instruction to collect necessary information such as estimated inventory and disposition of the sample commercial farm from qualified Key Informants. These estimates shall serve as indicator in the data review and validation but be excluded in the machine processing. Supervision is conducted by the provincial L&P focal person to ensure the quality of data gathered by the SR. This activity is also conducted to address grey areas during the enumeration part of the survey.