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The effect of socio-economic characteristics of goat farmers on the adoption of artificial insemination technology in Isabela province, Philippines

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In the countryside areas of the Philippines, goat raising is regarded as rural asset, wherein the animal where sold in times of emergency. However, most of the animal raised on these communities are native, characterized as small and slow-growing animal. In order to improve the blood composition of the animal, introduction of superior buck through artificial insemination (AI) was done. This technology has been promoted to the province in selected communities in order to continuously upgrade the stock. This study examined the effect of socio-economic characteristics of goat raisers on the adoption of artificial insemination in Isabela province in the Northern Luzon, Philippines. 167 respondents answered the questionnaire in the survey administered. The data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. About 55% of the respondents belong to age bracket 31-50, 46% were college graduate, 52% of them raised goat for more than five years, 41% raised 5 does and 53% of them regarded goat raising as their supplementary source of income. Age, educational attainment and role of goat raising have significant relationship with the dependent variables as indicated in significant probability values at $p < 0.05$. On age, older goat raisers are not willing to try AI as breeding tool than in the younger raisers. For educational attainment, the higher their educational rate, they are more willing to try AI as breeding tool. It was recommended that more enlightenment be done with AI to further the technology to all raisers.

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