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## Economic Impact of Different Feeding Schemes on Home-Raised Broiler Chicken in Fayoum

Ayman A. Shelaby\* Eid N. Faysal\* Abdel-Azeem S. Abdel-Azeem\*\*

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*\*Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Fayoum University,*

*Department of poultry Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Fayoum University*

### **Abstract**

*The study aims at identify the feeding scheme at which the home-raised broilers is economically effective. Data obtained through an investigation of a random sample of 500 households raising broilers at home using different feeding schemes using combinations of concentrated fodders and home food residues. Technical and profitability indicators have been estimated for the different schemes. Large households with females not employed and not educated are likely to use more home food residues in the home-raised broilers. The production index PI, adjusted production index API, and economic indicator EI are shown to be higher in the herds used more concentrated fodders than those used more food home residues although only those in the first scheme are considered good according to the API with API more than 100. The five schemes are shown to be profitable and the net revenue is shown to be high in schemes using concentrated fodders, however, the return on invested EGP is high in schemes using home food residues. Significant increase in households' incomes occurred due to the home-raising of broilers. Incomes of households in scheme 1 are higher than other schemes and decrease as long as we move towards scheme 5 either before the home-raising or after. Up to 114% increase in chickens consumed per household. As a result, the per capita animal protein consumption per day has been increased for the households included in the sample between 17% and 68%.*

*Although the Egyptian economy increased the local production of poultry in general and broilers in particular, it seems to be in significant need to increase the production more to cover the increasing demand for animal protein. The home-raising seems to be good alternative for commercial-raising of broilers considering the use of home food residues to feed the broilers. Category 5 of households are categorized by, older ages, low level education, living in shared houses, husbands are working in farming, wives are not employed, big families, and very low income level. Apparently, the category 5 is depending completely on home food residues which are logically accepted due to the level of income and education. As long as characteristics improve, households increase the use of concentrated fodders. Although the technical indicators for categories using more home food residues are poorer than*



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*categories depending more on concentrated fodders, home food residues is good option for these categories of households. It's noticed that the profitability indicators for all categories are high due to zero fixed costs as the process is completely done in houses, in addition to reduced variable costs. The profitability indicators show more costs, revenues, and net revenues for the categories depending more on concentrated fodders against those use the home food residues as the main nutrition component. However, the return on invested pound show more returns for categories 3, 4 and 5. A very important issue to mention is the increase in income for households. Category 5 households have achieved an average of 98% increase in income due to the home-raising of broilers although the production process is using very traditional production techniques especially the nutrition components. This issue is very critical taking into consideration that income level of those households is very low. Another important issue to consider is the increase in protein consumption for households. All categories of households increased the number of chickens consumed as a result of raising broilers at home and, accordingly, increased the amount of animal protein per family member. Most important to mention is that the highest increases occurred in the low income categories using home food residues. A final remark, although the use of home food residues resulting poor technical indicators and low net revenues, it's a good solution to increase the availability of animal protein to poorer households. Recommendations Based on the findings of the study, it's recommended to;*

- Authorities should regulate and encourage home-raising of broilers to increase the availability of animal protein to poorer households.*
- Research and educational institutions should provide technical assistance to households to better use of home food residues as part of the nutrition schemes in order to achieve better technical and profitability indicators.*
- Government should consider financial policy to give access to microfinance by these households.*

عميد الكلية

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