

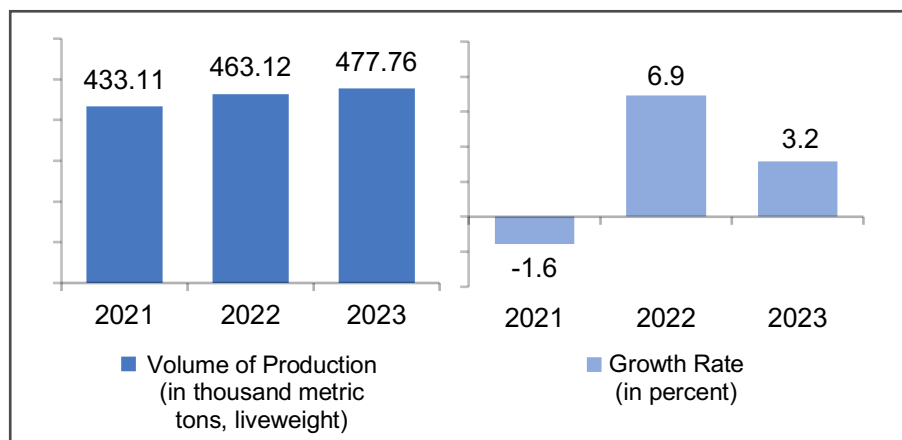
SPECIAL RELEASE

CHICKEN SITUATION REPORT April to June 2023

Date of Release: 22 August 2023

Reference No. 2023-SSO-133

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Chicken Production
Philippines: April to June 2021 – 2023^P



^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)

The volume of total chicken production from April to June 2023 was recorded at 477.76 thousand metric tons, liveweight, indicating an annual growth of 3.2 percent from the 463.12 thousand metric tons, liveweight output in the same period of 2022. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Central Luzon was the top producer of chicken with 154.12 thousand metric tons, liveweight or 32.3 percent share to the total chicken production during the reference quarter. Completing the top five regions with the highest volume of chicken production at liveweight in the second quarter of 2023 were the following:

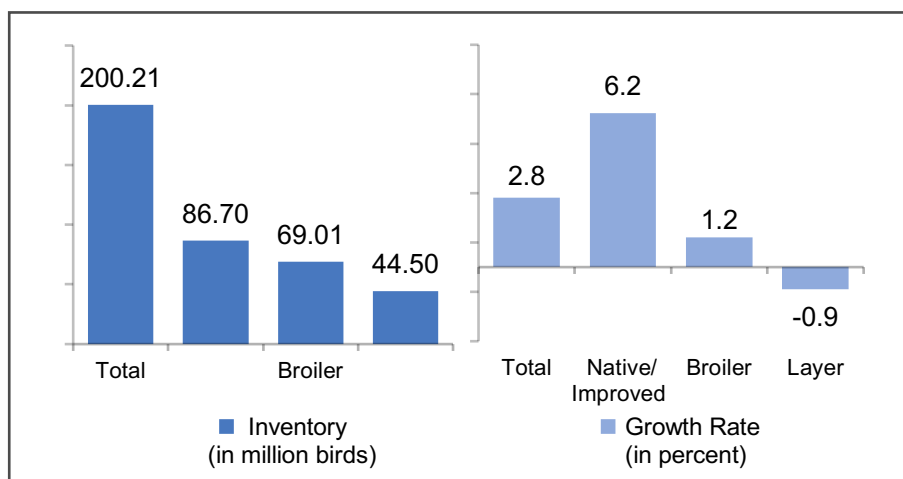
- a. CALABARZON, 93.90 thousand metric tons;
- b. Northern Mindanao, 39.08 thousand metric tons;
- c. Western Visayas, 32.22 thousand metric tons; and
- d. Central Visayas, 29.67 thousand metric tons.

These regions accounted for 73.0 percent of the country's total chicken production during the quarter.




Relative to their outputs in the same quarter of 2022, 13 regions reported increases in production during the reference quarter. In terms of level, CALABARZON recorded the highest growth of 7.71 thousand metric tons, from 86.19 thousand metric tons in the second quarter of 2022 to 93.90 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of 2023. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Inventory and Annual Growth Rate of Chicken by Type
Philippines: as of 30 June 2023^P

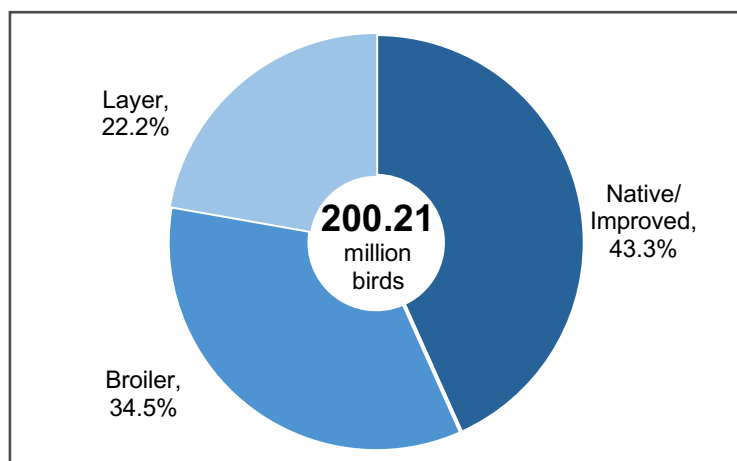


^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

As of 30 June 2023, the total chicken inventory reached 200.21 million birds. This was 2.8 percent higher than the previous year’s same period count of 194.71 million birds. Population of native/improved chicken and broiler chicken improved by 6.2 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, layer chicken stocks reported a reduction of -0.9 percent. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Distribution of Chicken Inventory by Type
Philippines: as of 30 June 2023^P



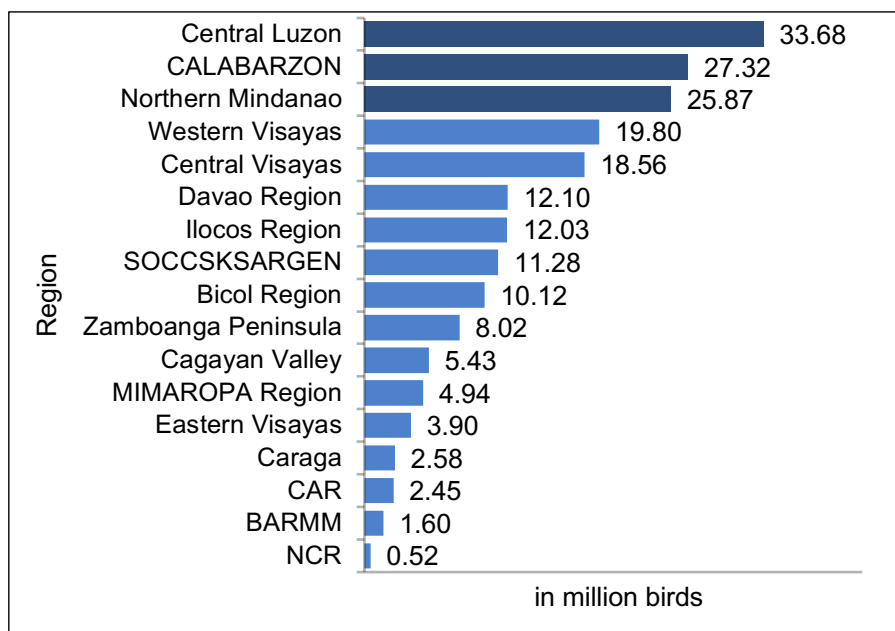
^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

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Of the total chicken inventory, native/improved chicken accounted for 43.3 percent, followed by broiler chicken with 34.5 percent share, and layer chicken with 22.2 percent share. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 4. Distribution of Total Chicken Inventory by Region: as of 30 June 2023^P



^P – preliminary

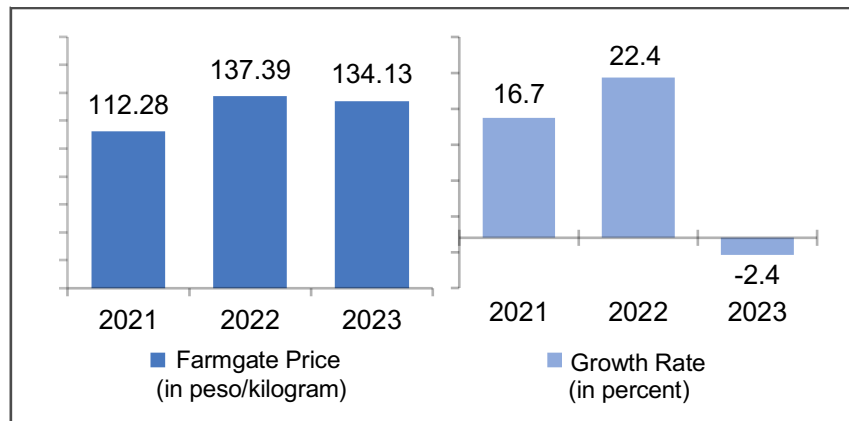
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

The highest chicken inventory was noted in Central Luzon with 33.68 million birds. This was followed by CALABARZON with 27.32 million birds and Northern Mindanao with 25.87 million birds. These regions accounted for 43.4 percent share to the country’s total chicken inventory during the period. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

The highest inventory of native/improved chicken was recorded in Western Visayas with 12.91 million birds. Central Luzon reported the highest inventory of broiler chicken with 18.48 million birds, while CALABARZON had the highest layer chicken stocks with 16.35 million birds. (Table 3)

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Figure 5. Average Farmgate Price and Annual Growth Rate of Farmgate Price of Broiler Chicken, Philippines April to June 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 Farm Prices Survey, 2022 – 2023 BLPS, and 2022 – 2023 CLPS

The average farmgate price of broiler chicken at PhP 134.13 per kilogram, liveweight during the quarter indicates a decline of -2.4 percent from its previous year’s same period average farmgate price of PhP 137.39 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 5 and Table 4)

In the second quarter of 2023, the highest average farmgate price was quoted in June at PhP 140.25 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest average farmgate price was noted in May at PhP 129.99 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 4)

DIVINA GRACIA L. DEL PRADO, PhD

Assistant Secretary

Deputy National Statistician

Sectoral Statistics Office

RCL/PSJ

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Chicken Production by Region, Philippines
April to June 2021 – 2023^P

Region	Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Philippines	433,110	463,116	477,757	6.9	3.2	100.0
NCR	7	218	316	2,884.8	44.7	0.1
CAR	1,455	1,547	1,894	6.3	22.5	0.4
I – Ilocos Region	19,704	19,236	20,966	-2.4	9.0	4.4
II – Cagayan Valley	12,420	12,601	12,819	1.5	1.7	2.7
III – Central Luzon	140,402	157,896	154,124	12.5	-2.4	32.3
IVA – CALABARZON	87,902	86,190	93,900	-1.9	8.9	19.7
MIMAROPA Region	2,155	2,123	3,085	-1.5	45.3	0.6
V – Bicol Region	11,433	15,588	17,597	36.3	12.9	3.7
VI – Western Visayas	29,534	30,689	32,215	3.9	5.0	6.7
VII – Central Visayas	25,643	26,383	29,666	2.9	12.4	6.2
VIII – Eastern Visayas	14,266	14,089	15,872	-1.2	12.7	3.3
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	10,087	8,595	9,746	-14.8	13.4	2.0
X – Northern Mindanao	36,918	40,533	39,084	9.8	-3.6	8.2
XI – Davao Region	18,215	19,228	18,794	5.6	-2.3	3.9
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	18,574	23,336	22,045	25.6	-5.5	4.6
XIII – Caraga	3,271	3,667	4,131	12.1	12.7	0.9
BARMM ^{1/}	1,125	1,197	1,502	6.4	25.4	0.3

^P – preliminary

^{1/} – The sample coverage for BARMM in 2023 includes provinces of Maguindanao del Sur and Maguindanao del Norte (previously Province of Maguindanao), Cotabato City, and the Eight Area Clusters (63 barangays, previously from Province of Cotabato).

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 2. Chicken Inventory by Type, Philippines
As of 30 June 2021 – 2023^P

Chicken Type	Inventory (in thousand birds)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Total Chicken	187,303.61	194,711.34	200,209.08	4.0	2.8	100.0
Native/Improved Chicken	83,124.97	81,611.76	86,698.41	-1.8	6.2	43.3
Broiler Chicken	59,899.88	68,198.86	69,014.60	13.9	1.2	34.5
Layer Chicken	44,278.76	44,900.73	44,496.06	1.4	-0.9	22.2

^r – revised

^P – preliminary

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 3. Chicken Inventory by Type and Region, Philippines
As of 30 June 2021 – 2023^P

Chicken Type/ Region	Inventory (in million birds)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Total Chicken						
Philippines	187.30	194.71	200.21	4.0	2.8	100.0
NCR	0.02	0.10	0.52	476.3	422.8	0.3
CAR	1.90	2.27	2.45	19.3	7.9	1.2
I – Ilocos Region	10.60	9.39	12.03	-11.5	28.2	6.0
II – Cagayan Valley	6.84	5.68	5.43	-17.1	-4.4	2.7
III – Central Luzon	31.35	36.86	33.68	17.6	-8.6	16.8
IVA – CALABARZON	22.79	27.16	27.32	19.1	0.6	13.6
MIMAROPA Region	4.66	4.98	4.94	6.9	-0.7	2.5
V – Bicol Region	8.83	8.52	10.12	-3.5	18.8	5.1
VI – Western Visayas	20.42	19.60	19.80	-4.0	1.0	9.9
VII – Central Visayas	18.59	17.00	18.56	-8.5	9.2	9.3
VIII – Eastern Visayas	3.19	2.66	3.90	-16.5	46.7	1.9
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	7.43	7.57	8.02	2.0	5.9	4.0
X – Northern Mindanao	26.46	27.42	25.87	3.6	-5.6	12.9
XI – Davao Region	10.68	10.94	12.10	2.4	10.6	6.0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	9.47	10.42	11.28	10.1	8.2	5.6
XIII – Caraga	2.63	2.59	2.58	-1.2	-0.7	1.3
BARMM ^{1/}	1.46	1.54	1.60	6.0	3.6	0.8

Continued

Table 3 – Continued

Chicken Type/ Region	Inventory (in million birds)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2023 ^p
Native/Improved Chicken						
Philippines	83.12	81.61	86.70	-1.8	6.2	100.0
NCR	0.01	0.00	0.01	-100.0	0.0	a/
CAR	1.51	1.82	2.07	20.6	13.6	2.4
I – Ilocos Region	4.91	4.24	4.74	-13.7	12.0	5.5
II – Cagayan Valley	4.22	3.81	3.90	-9.6	2.3	4.5
III – Central Luzon	5.87	6.35	6.64	8.1	4.5	7.7
IVA – CALABARZON	2.22	2.14	2.29	-3.8	7.0	2.6
MIMAROPA Region	4.18	4.26	4.25	1.8	-0.3	4.9
V – Bicol Region	5.75	5.84	6.22	1.6	6.4	7.2
VI – Western Visayas	13.16	13.10	12.91	-0.5	-1.5	14.9
VII – Central Visayas	8.72	7.95	9.32	-8.8	17.2	10.7
VIII – Eastern Visayas	1.40	1.34	2.00	-4.2	49.5	2.3
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	5.37	5.32	5.88	-0.9	10.4	6.8
X – Northern Mindanao	10.99	10.59	11.44	-3.7	8.0	13.2
XI – Davao Region	6.84	6.85	6.99	0.1	2.0	8.1
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	5.07	5.31	5.45	4.7	2.6	6.3
XIII – Caraga	1.47	1.17	1.04	-20.4	-10.9	1.2
BARMM ^{1/}	1.44	1.54	1.58	6.9	3.1	1.8
Broiler Chicken						
Philippines	59.90	68.20	69.01	13.9	1.2	100.0
NCR	0.006	0.10	0.51	1,622.8	413.6	0.7
CAR	0.18	0.22	0.14	20.3	-36.5	0.2
I – Ilocos Region	4.54	3.95	6.15	-12.9	55.6	8.9
II – Cagayan Valley	1.75	1.06	0.79	-39.6	-25.8	1.1
III – Central Luzon	15.63	19.88	18.48	27.1	-7.0	26.8
IVA – CALABARZON	5.13	8.68	8.69	69.1	0.1	12.6
MIMAROPA Region	0.09	0.22	0.20	147.7	-9.3	0.3
V – Bicol Region	2.29	1.94	3.13	-15.4	61.4	4.5
VI – Western Visayas	5.85	5.22	5.62	-10.7	7.6	8.1
VII – Central Visayas	5.44	4.95	4.97	-9.0	0.3	7.2
VIII – Eastern Visayas	1.16	0.80	1.01	-30.8	25.9	1.5
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	1.10	1.23	1.00	12.0	-18.9	1.4
X – Northern Mindanao	11.63	14.14	10.90	21.5	-22.9	15.8
XI – Davao Region	2.10	2.30	3.35	9.3	45.9	4.9
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	2.36	2.75	3.14	16.5	14.1	4.5
XIII – Caraga	0.61	0.75	0.93	23.4	23.7	1.3
BARMM ^{1/}	0.02	0.01	0.01	-63.7	108.9	a/

Continued

Table 3 – Concluded

Chicken Type/ Region	Inventory (in million birds)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2023 ^p
Layer Chicken						
Philippines	44.28	44.90	44.50	1.4	-0.9	100.0
NCR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAR	0.21	0.23	0.24	9.1	5.5	0.5
I – Ilocos Region	1.16	1.20	1.14	3.6	-4.8	2.6
II – Cagayan Valley	0.88	0.81	0.74	-7.9	-7.7	1.7
III – Central Luzon	9.84	10.64	8.56	8.1	-19.5	19.2
IVA – CALABARZON	15.44	16.34	16.35	5.8	a/	36.7
MIMAROPA Region	0.39	0.50	0.49	29.4	-1.0	1.1
V – Bicol Region	0.79	0.74	0.77	-6.0	4.7	1.7
VI – Western Visayas	1.41	1.28	1.28	-9.3	b/	2.9
VII – Central Visayas	4.43	4.10	4.27	-7.4	4.2	9.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	0.63	0.52	0.89	-17.4	71.4	2.0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	0.96	1.02	1.15	6.6	12.5	2.6
X – Northern Mindanao	3.84	2.69	3.54	-29.9	31.4	8.0
XI – Davao Region	1.73	1.79	1.76	3.4	-1.7	4.0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	2.04	2.37	2.69	16.1	13.8	6.1
XIII – Caraga	0.55	0.68	0.61	22.8	-10.3	1.4
BARMM ^{1/}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0

^r – revised

^p – preliminary

^{a/} – less than 0.1 percent

^{b/} – less than -0.1 percent

^{1/} – The sample coverage for BARMM in 2023 includes provinces of Maguindanao del Sur and Maguindanao del Norte (previously Province of Maguindanao), Cotabato City, and the Eight Area Clusters (63 barangays previously from Province of Cotabato).

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 4. Average Farmgate Price of Broiler, Philippines
April to June 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Farmgate Price (in peso per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Average	112.28	137.39	134.13	22.4	-2.4
April	113.51	125.33	132.15	10.4	5.4
May	114.29	152.75	129.99	33.7	-14.9
June	109.05	134.08	140.25	23.0	4.6

^r – revised

^p – preliminary

Note: Quarterly average and growth rate may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 Farm Prices Survey, 2022 – 2023 Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and 2022 – 2023 Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Chicken Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production, inventory by chicken type, and monthly average farmgate prices. It serves as a ready reference for the various clients and stakeholders of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in the agriculture sector.

The data for this report were collected by PSA through the two surveys, namely, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS).

The BLPS aims to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities at the household level. In the second quarter of 2023, the number of sample households covered was 21,884 from the 1,156 sample barangays nationwide. On the other hand, the CLPS seeks to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities from the sample establishments. There were 926 broiler establishments, 728 layer establishments, 176 Native/Improved Chicken establishments, and 177 Gamefowl establishments covered in the second quarter of 2023.

Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces, including National Capital Region (NCR). Moreover, the commodities covered in the surveys include: cattle, carabao, swine, goat, chicken, duck, and other animals raised/tended by households and establishments.

II. Data Collection

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The field data collection for the second quarter of 2023 was conducted from 01 to 08 July 2023. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the sample households. Prior to data collection, training of selected staff from Field Offices, including SRs, was conducted to ensure uniform understanding of concepts and proper implementation of survey procedures. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The BLPS Questionnaire is a 19-page form composed of 16 blocks that aims to gather information on the basic characteristics and operations of the household.

The data items included in the survey are as follows:

- a. Type of household operation
- b. Inventory by age

- c. Supply indicator (hatched live, received/acquired)
- d. Dressed in the household/farm
- e. Sold live for dressing
- f. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- g. Average farmgate price
- h. Deaths/Losses
- i. Egg production indicators
- j. Average liveweight per bird
- k. Disposition by areas of destination
- l. Assessment of household's production

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection for the second quarter of 2023 was during the last 10 days of June 2023. The data collection was undertaken by hired SRs through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farms/establishments. Prior to data collection, training of Field Office personnel, including 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 completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The CLPS Broiler, Layer, Native/Improved Chicken, and Gamefowl Survey Questionnaires aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of broiler and layer commercial farms/establishments.

The data items included in the survey are as follows:

- a. Type of establishment operation
- b. Inventory by age
- c. Supply indicator (hatched live, received/acquired)
- d. Dressed in the establishment
- e. Sold live for dressing
- f. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- g. Average farmgate price
- h. Deaths/Losses
- i. Egg production indicators
- j. Average liveweight per bird
- k. Disposition by areas of destination
- l. Assessment of establishment's production

III. Sampling Design

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Sampling Frame

The BLPS sampling frame is based on the results of the 2017 Listing of Farm Households (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 quarterly based on the status of the sampled households using structured Frame Maintenance Form (FMF) submitted by the Provincial Statistical Offices every quarter.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The BLPS uses two-stage sampling design. The first stage is the selection of sample barangays or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) using probability proportional to size where the measure of size is the total animal inventory.

The second stage is the selection of sample households or Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) that are engaged in livestock and poultry raising in the sampled barangays using systematic sampling.

The number of sample households per selected barangay is 20 but this could be less if the selected barangay has less than 20 households. The sample households per quarter are independent.

The sample size was determined based on a five percent (5%) target coefficient of variation.

3. Domain

The domain of the survey is the province. In the case of NCR, the region is the domain.

4. Estimation Procedure

a. Survey Weight

a.1. Base Weight

PSU Weight

The PSU weight is computed as follows:

$$w_{1i} = \frac{X}{aX_i}$$

Where:

w_{1i} = PSU weight

a = barangay sample size for the province

X = total animal inventory for the province
 X_i = animal inventory of barangay i
 i = subscript for barangay

SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed as follows:

$$w_{2ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{N_i}{n_i} & , \text{if household has at most 3 operators} \\ \frac{N_i}{n_i} \times \frac{M_{ij}}{m_{ij}} & , \text{if household has greater than 3 operators} \end{cases}$$

Where:

w_{2ij} = SSU weight
 N_i = total number of households in barangay i
 n_i = number of sample households in barangay i
 M_{ij} = total number of operators in household j of barangay i
 m_{ij} = number of sample operators in household j of barangay i
 j = subscript for household

Base Weight

The base weight is the product of the PSU and SSU weights. That is,

$$w_{ij} = w_{1i} \times w_{2ij}$$

Where:

w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i
 w_{1i} = PSU weight
 w_{2ij} = SSU weight

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor to account for non-response is given as follows:

$$A_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ij} X_{1ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ij} X_{2ij}}$$

Where:

A_p = adjustment factor for province p
 X_{1ij} = eligible status of household j in barangay i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
 X_{2ij} = responding status of household j in barangay i (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

Eligible households are the following:

- Interview completed;

- Refused to be interviewed without replacement;
- Temporarily away/Not at home without replacement; and
- HH temporarily not accessible without replacement.

Ineligible households are the following:

- Resides outside the barangay;
- Unknown in the locality; and
- Deceased (No other livestock and poultry operator in the household).

a.3. Final Weight

The final weight formula is given as follows:

$$w'_{ij} = w_{ij} \times A_p$$

Where:

w'_{ij} = final weight for province p

w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i

A_p = adjustment factor for province p

b. Estimation of Total

b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

Estimation of provincial total is done per animal type and the formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w'_{ij} y_{ij}$$

Where:

\hat{Y}_p = estimated total for province p

y_{ij} = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for household j in barangay i

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates for the provinces within the region, while the national estimates are derived by adding all the regional estimates obtained in each region.

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Sampling Frame

The CLPS frame is based on the results of the 2021 Updating of the List of Establishments (ULE). It is updated quarterly based on the results of visit of the sample farms/establishments using the FMF.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The CLPS uses stratified probability proportional to size sampling design, where the establishment is the primary sampling unit. The animal type serves as a stratification variable and the size measure is the maximum farm/housing capacity of the establishment. Per animal type, the establishments are sorted by maximum farm/housing capacity and sample establishments are selected using systematic sampling. A panel sample establishment is maintained for a year and a new set of samples is selected during the first quarter of the next year.

Complete Enumeration (CE) is applied for provinces with less than 25 commercial farms/establishments, otherwise, sampling is used.

3. Domain

The domain of the survey is the province. In the case of NCR, the region is the domain.

4. Estimation Procedure

a. Survey Weight

a.1. Base Weight

The base weight per animal type is given as follows:

$$w_i = \frac{X}{aX_i}$$

Where:

w_i = base weight of establishment i

a = number of sample establishments in the province

X_i = maximum farm/housing capacity of establishment i

X = total maximum farm/housing capacity of the province

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor to account for non-response is given as follows:

$$A_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a w_i X_{1i}}{\sum_{i=1}^a w_i X_{2i}}$$

Where:

A_p = adjustment factor for province p

X_{1i} = eligible status of establishment i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)

X_{2i} = responding status of establishment i (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

Eligible establishments are the following:

- Operational
- Refusal
- Cannot be contacted/Not accessible

Ineligible establishments are the following:

- Temporarily Stopped Operation
- Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- Shifted Farm Operation
- Cannot Be Located
- Duplicate
- Out-of-scope - Recreation
- Out-of-scope - Change Sector
- Out-of-scope - Main Office/Ancillary Unit

a.3. Final Weight

The final weight formula is given as follows:

$$w'_i = w_i \times A_p$$

Where:

w'_i = final weight of establishment i

w_i = base weight of establishment i

A_p = adjustment factor for province p

b. Estimation

b.1. Estimation for the Province

Estimation of provincial total is done per animal type and the formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{i=1}^a w'_i y_i$$

Where:

\hat{Y}_p = estimated total for province p

y_i = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for establishment i

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates for the provinces within the region, while the national estimates are derived by adding all the regional estimates obtained in each region.

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Farmgate price refers to the price received by raisers for their produce at the location of farm. Thus, marketing costs, such as the transport and other marketing costs (if any) incurred in selling the produce, are not included in the farmgate prices.

Inventory refers to the actual number of chicken present in the farm as of a specific reference date.

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised chicken disposed for dressing, including those which were shipped out for dressing. This is expressed in metric tons, liveweight.

V. Farm Classification

The following are the new farm classifications and definitions of chicken type based on the approved PSA Board Resolution No. 04, series of 2022:

Animal Type/ Classification	Definition
Broiler Chicken	
Smallhold	Raising 500 birds and below
Semi-commercial	Raising 501- 10,000 birds
Commercial	Raising 10,001 birds and above
Layer Chicken and Native/Improved Chicken	
Smallhold	Raising 250 birds and below
Semi-commercial	Raising 251- 5,000 birds
Commercial	Raising 5,001 birds and above

The data on the inventory of chicken based on the definitions indicated above can be accessed in the OpenStat website of PSA with the link: bit.ly/chicken-inventory-by-type-classification



Similarly, data on inventory of chicken by farm type (i.e., backyard and commercial) can still be accessed in the OpenStat website with the link: bit.ly/chicken-inventory-by-type



VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Chicken Situation Report quarterly and is uploaded in the PSA Website.

The livestock and poultry statistics follows the revision policy as stipulated in the PSA Board Resolution No. 1, Series of 2017-119 approving the revision of quarterly estimates on agricultural production, prices, and related statistics to be limited to the immediately preceding quarter and for the past three years with quarterly breakdown to be done only during May of the current year.

VII. Citation

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VIII. Contact Information

Precious S. Jacinto
(Supervising Statistical Specialist)
Officer-in-Charge
Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division
Economic Sector Statistics Service
Sectoral Statistics Office
Philippine Statistics Authority
Email Address: p.jacinto@psa.gov.ph

For data request, you may contact the:
Knowledge Management and Communications Division
Telephone: (632) 8462-6600 loc. 839
Email Address: info@psa.gov.ph