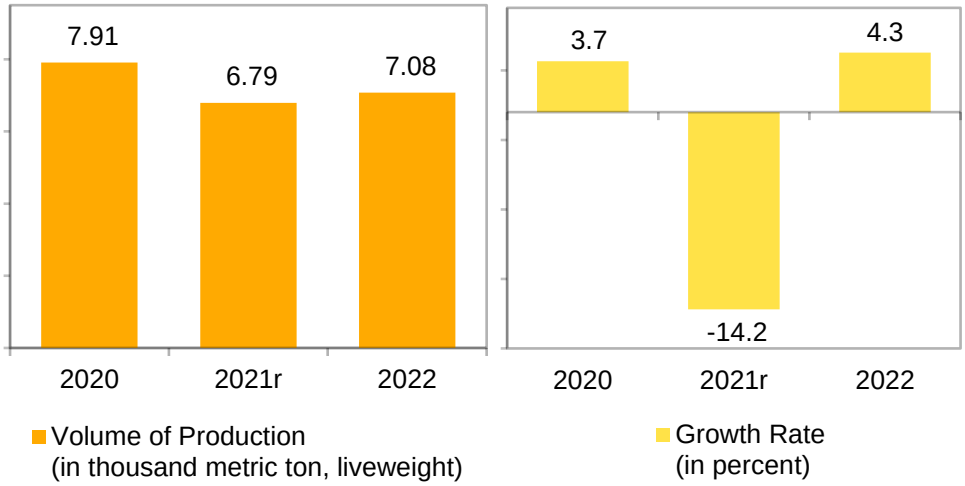
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

SPECIAL RELEASE

DUCK SITUATION REPORT
October to December 2022

Date of Release: 21 February 2023
Reference No. 2023-SSO-020

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Duck Production
Philippines: October to December 2020-2022[p]



[p] – preliminary
[r] – revised
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)

Total duck production from October to December 2022 was estimated at 7.08 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This was higher by 4.3 percent than the previous year's same quarter output of 6.79 thousand metric tons, liveweight, and an improvement from the -14.2 percent reduction in the same period of 2021. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

The top five regions with the highest volume of duck production at liveweight during the period were the following:

a. Central Luzon, 2.14 thousand metric tons;
b. SOCCSKSARGEN, 1.19 thousand metric tons;
c. Western Visayas, 0.72 thousand metric tons;
d. Cagayan Valley, 0.58 thousand metric tons; and
e. Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, 0.35 thousand metric tons.

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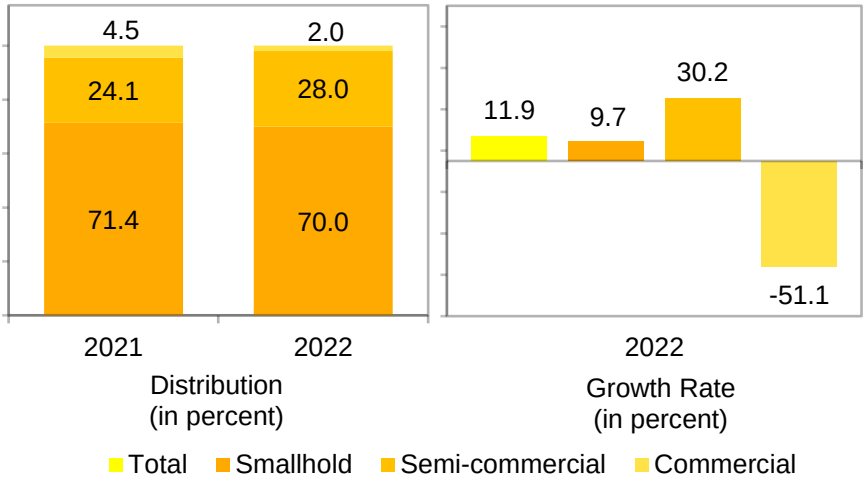
These regions accounted for 70.3 percent share to the country's total duck production.

In comparison to their output in the same quarter of 2021, 10 regions registered increases in production during the quarter. In terms of level, Central Luzon recorded the highest increase of 0.21 thousand metric tons, from 1.94 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of the previous year to 2.14 thousand metric tons this fourth quarter of 2022. (Table 1)

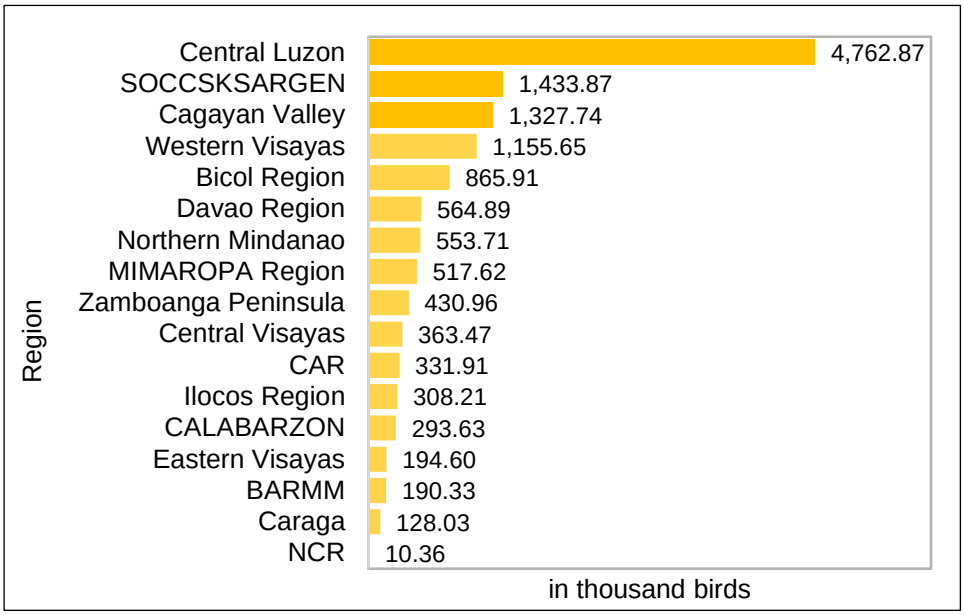
Figure 2. Distribution and Annual Growth Rate of Duck Inventory by Classification[1], Philippines
As of 31 December 2021-2022[p]



[1] - Based on new classification of animals per PSA Board Resolution No. 04, series of 2022 dated 13 May 2022 (Refer to the Technical Notes Section V for the new classification)
[p] – preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, and CLPS

As of 31 December 2022, the total duck inventory reached 13.43 million birds. This was 11.9 percent higher compared with the previous year's same period count of 12.00 million birds. Stocks in smallhold and semi-commercial farms grew by 9.7 percent and 30.2 percent, respectively. On the other hand, stocks in commercial farms declined by -51.1 percent relative to the same period of the previous year's record. As of 31 December 2022, the share of semi-commercial farms to the total duck inventory grew to 28.0 percent from the 24.1 percent share in the same period of the previous year. However, the share of smallhold and commercial farms both reduced to 70.0 percent and 2.0 percent shares, respectively. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

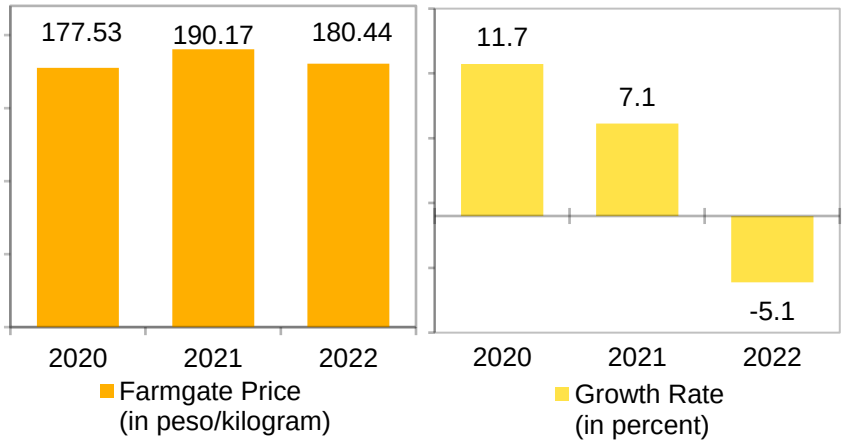
Figure 3. Distribution of Duck Inventory by Region
As of 31 December 2022[p]



[p] - preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, and CLPS

Central Luzon recorded the highest duck population of 4.76 million birds as of 31 December 2022. This was followed by SOCCSKSARGEN and Cagayan Valley with corresponding inventories of 1.43 million birds and 1.33 million birds. These three regions shared 56.1 percent to the country's total duck population. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 4. Average Farmgate Price and Annual Growth Rate of Farmgate Price of Duck for Meat, Philippines
October to December 2020-2022[p]



[p] - preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2021 Farm Price Survey, and 2022 BLPS

The average farmgate price of duck for meat was quoted at PhP 180.44 per kilogram, liveweight during the reference quarter. This was -5.1 percent lower than the previous year's same quarter quotation of PhP 190.17 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

During the reference quarter, the highest farmgate price was recorded in December at PhP 182.87 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest was quoted in October at PhP 175.89 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 3)

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RCL/MYP

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Duck Production by Region, Philippines
October-December 2020-2022[p]

Region	Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]	2021[r]	2022[p]	2022[p]
Philippines	**7,913**	**6,790**	**7,080**	**-14.2**	**4.3**	**100.0**
NCR	..	1	0	..	-100.0	0.0
CAR	205	160	155	-21.9	-3.6	2.2
I - Ilocos Region	215	243	242	13.0	-0.6	3.4
II - Cagayan Valley	648	528	575	-18.6	9.1	8.1
III - Central Luzon	2,770	1,937	2,143	-30.1	10.6	30.3
IVA - CALABARZON	261	198	253	-24.1	27.9	3.6
MIMAROPA Region	162	122	133	-24.6	9.2	1.9
V - Bicol Region	97	126	135	29.9	7.3	1.9
VI - Western Visayas	610	761	723	24.6	-4.9	10.2
VII - Central Visayas	140	105	54	-24.9	-48.3	0.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	233	236	237	1.2	0.7	3.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	124	152	191	22.0	26.1	2.7
X - Northern Mindanao	340	330	342	-2.8	3.6	4.8
XI - Davao Region	244	291	313	19.0	7.7	4.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,386	1,221	1,188	-11.9	-2.7	16.8
XIII - Caraga	53	52	49	-1.7	-6.6	0.7
BARMM	425	327	346	-22.9	5.8	4.9

[r] – revised
[p] – preliminary
.. - data not applicable
Note - Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when manually computed due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 2. Duck Inventory by Classification and Region, Philippines
As of 31 December 2021[r]-2022[p]

Region	Inventory (in number of birds)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2021[r]	2022[p]	2022[p]	2022[p]
Total				
Philippines	**12,000,419**	**13,433,747**	**11.9**	**100.0**
NCR	936	10,361	1,006.9	0.1
CAR	290,166	331,909	14.4	2.5
I - Ilocos Region	388,417	308,208	-20.7	2.3
II - Cagayan Valley	1,180,398	1,327,739	12.5	9.9
III - Central Luzon	3,688,229	4,762,869	29.1	35.5
IVA - CALABARZON	375,403	293,626	-21.8	2.2
MIMAROPA Region	483,773	517,619	7.0	3.9
V - Bicol Region	725,414	865,907	19.4	6.4
VI - Western Visayas	1,195,681	1,155,646	-3.3	8.6
VII - Central Visayas	239,279	363,465	51.9	2.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	138,911	194,597	40.1	1.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	306,113	430,955	40.8	3.2
X - Northern Mindanao	623,967	553,714	-11.3	4.1
XI - Davao Region	558,483	564,894	1.1	4.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,481,095	1,433,871	-3.2	10.7
XIII - Caraga	118,846	128,034	7.7	1.0
BARMM	205,308	190,333	-7.3	1.4
Smallhold				
Philippines	**8,573,206**	**9,406,015**	**9.7**	**100.0**
NCR	936	10,361	1,006.9	0.1
CAR	290,166	306,024	5.5	3.3
I - Ilocos Region	375,642	307,752	-18.1	3.3
II - Cagayan Valley	993,452	923,961	-7.0	9.8
III - Central Luzon	950,114	1,715,758	80.6	18.2
IVA - CALABARZON	69,483	81,742	17.6	0.9
MIMAROPA Region	474,997	510,282	7.4	5.4
V - Bicol Region	709,017	861,330	21.5	9.2
VI - Western Visayas	1,189,868	1,139,417	-4.2	12.1
VII - Central Visayas	237,331	363,465	53.1	3.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	137,362	194,597	41.7	2.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	292,181	346,224	18.5	3.7
X - Northern Mindanao	546,379	512,074	-6.3	5.4
XI - Davao Region	512,179	390,434	-23.8	4.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,475,645	1,433,871	-2.8	15.2
XIII - Caraga	113,146	118,390	4.6	1.3
BARMM	205,308	190,333	-7.3	2.0

Table 2. – *Concluded*

Region	Inventory (in number of birds)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2021[r]	2022[p]	2022[p]	2022[p]
Semi-commercial				
Philippines	**2,893,305**	**3,766,397**	**30.2**	**100.0**
NCR	0	0	0.0	0.0
CAR	0	25,885	0.0	0.7
I - Ilocos Region	12,775	456	-96.4	0.0
II - Cagayan Valley	186,946	403,778	116.0	10.7
III - Central Luzon	2,325,285	2,835,140	21.9	75.3
IVA - CALABARZON	191,042	162,520	-14.9	4.3
MIMAROPA Region	8,776	7,337	-16.4	0.2
V - Bicol Region	16,397	4,577	-72.1	0.1
VI - Western Visayas	5,813	16,229	179.2	0.4
VII - Central Visayas	1,948	0	-100.0	0.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,549	0	-100.0	0.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	13,932	84,731	508.2	2.2
X - Northern Mindanao	77,588	41,640	-46.3	1.1
XI - Davao Region	40,104	174,460	335.0	4.6
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5,450	0	-100.0	0.0
XIII - Caraga	5,700	9,644	69.2	0.3
BARMM	0	0	0.0	0.0
Commercial				
Philippines	**533,908**	**261,335**	**-51.1**	**100.0**
NCR	0	0	0.0	0.0
CAR	0	0	0.0	0.0
I - Ilocos Region	0	0	0.0	0.0
II - Cagayan Valley	0	0	0.0	0.0
III - Central Luzon	412,830	211,971	-48.7	81.1
IVA - CALABARZON	114,878	49,364	-57.0	18.9
MIMAROPA Region	0	0	0.0	0.0
V - Bicol Region	0	0	0.0	0.0
VI - Western Visayas	0	0	0.0	0.0
VII - Central Visayas	0	0	0.0	0.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0	0	0.0	0.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0	0	0.0	0.0
X - Northern Mindanao	0	0	0.0	0.0
XI - Davao Region	6,200	0	-100.0	0.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0	0	0.0	0.0
XIII - Caraga	0	0	0.0	0.0
BARMM	0	0	0.0	0.0

[r] - revised

[p] - preliminary

Note - Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when manually computed due to rounding.

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

Table 3. Monthly Average Farmgate Price of Duck for Meat
Philippines: October-December 2020-2022[p]

Month	Average Farmgate Price (PhP per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2020	2021	2022[p]	2021	2022[p]
Average	**177.53**	**190.17**	**180.44**	**7.1**	**-5.1**
October	170.60	186.28	175.89	9.2	-5.6
November	183.56	189.24	182.56	3.1	-3.5
December	178.43	194.99	182.87	9.3	-6.2

[p] - preliminary
Note: Growth rate may yield different results when manually computed due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2021 Farm Price Survey, and 2022 Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Duck Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production, inventory by classification, 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 Q4 2022, the number of sample households covered was 21,501 from the 1,145 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 167 duck sample establishments covered in Q4 2022.

Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces including National Capital Region. 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 fourth quarter of 2022 was conducted from 01 to 07 December 2022. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and is done 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 thirteen-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 Operation/Purpose
   b. Inventory

c. Number of hatched live
d. Number of acquired animals
e. Dressed in the household/farm
f. Sold live for dressing and for other purposes
g. Disposition by areas of destination
h. Average liveweight
i. Average farmgate price
j. Number of deaths/losses and cause/reason
k. Egg production indicators

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure
   The schedule of field data collection was during the last ten (10) days of November 2022. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and is done through a face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farm/establishment. 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 Duck Survey Questionnaire is a two-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of duck commercial farms/establishment.

   The data items included in the survey are as follows:
   a. Type of Operation/Purpose
   b. Inventory
   c. Number of hatched live
   d. Number of acquired animals
   e. Dressed in the farm/establishment
   f. Sold live for dressing and for other purposes
   g. Disposition by areas of destination
   h. Average liveweight
   i. Average farmgate price
   j. Number of deaths/losses and cause/reason
   k. Egg production indicators

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 Household (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 the structured Frame Maintenance Form (FMF) submitted by the PSOs every quarter.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The BLPS uses two-stage sampling design. The first stage is the selection of barangays using probability proportional to size where the measure of size is the total animal inventory. The number of sample barangays is based on a target coefficient of variation of five (5) percent. The sample barangays are the same for all quarters of 2022.

The second stage is the selection of sample households 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.

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Sampling Weights

a.1. Base Weight

The base weight is computed as follows:

$$w_{1i} = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{A} X_i - X_{certain}}{a' X_i} & , if\ non-certainty\ brgy \\ 1 & , if\ certainty\ brgy \end{cases}$$

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

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

Where:

w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i
w_{1i} = 1st stage weight
w_{2ij} = 2nd stage weight
A = total number of barangays in the domain
a = barangay sample size in the domain
a' = non-certainty barangay sample size in the domain; equal to a if there are no certainty barangays
$X_{certain}$ = total animal inventory of all certainty barangays
X_i = size measure of barangay i

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 in barangay i
m_{ij} = number of sample operators in household j in barangay i
i = subscript for barangay
j = subscript for household

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor formula 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 domain 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 eligible, 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 Weights

The final weights formula is given as follows:

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

Where:
w'_{ij} = final weights for domain p
w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i
A_p = adjustment factor for domain p

b. Estimation of Total

b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

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

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

Where:

$\hat{Y}_{qp} =$ estimated total for domain p at quarter q
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 of the provinces within the region, while the national estimate is derived by adding all the regional estimates.

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 establishments using the Frame Maintenance Form (FMF).

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The CLPS uses a stratified sampling design with the maximum farm/housing capacity as stratification variable. Stratum boundaries are obtained using Dalenius-Hodges method. Sample size is determined using Neyman procedure with a target coefficient of variation of five percent (5%). A minimum of five (5) samples are taken when the population for the stratum is greater than or equal to five (5). For stratum with population less than five (5), all farms will be enumerated. The number of strata per province ranges from two (2) to four (4) depending on the homogeneity of the stratification variable.

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

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Sampling weights

a.1. Base Weight

The base weight for CLPS is computed by animal type and province. The formula for base weights is given as follows:

$$w_h = w_{hi} = \left(\frac{N_h}{n_h}\right)$$

w_{hi} = weight of commercial farm/establishment i in stratum h
N_h = total number of establishments in stratum h
n_h = number of sample establishments in stratum h

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor is given as follows:

$$A_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w_{hi} X_{1hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w_{hi} X_{2hi}}$$

Where:
A_h = adjustment factor at stratum h
w_{hi} = base weight of establishment i at stratum h
n_h = number of sample establishments in stratum h
X_{1hi} = eligible status of sample establishment i at stratum h
(1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
X_{2hi} = responding status of sample establishment i at stratum h
(1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

X_{1hi} (Eligible) = $\begin{cases} 1, if\ result\ of\ final\ visit\ is\ 1, 5, 6\ and\ 7 \\ 0,\ otherwise \end{cases}$
X_{2hi} (Responding) = $\begin{cases} 1, if\ result\ of\ final\ visit\ is\ 1 \\ 0,\ otherwise \end{cases}$

Eligible establishments are the following:

- Operational
- Refusal
- Cannot be contacted/Not accessible/Temporarily away

Ineligible establishments are the following:

- Temporarily Stopped Operation
- Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- Shifted farm operation
- Cannot Be Located
- Not yet in operation
- Duplicate
- Out-of-scope - Recreation
- Out-of-scope - Change Sector
- Out-of-scope - Main Office/Ancillary Unit

a.3. Final Weights

The final weight formula is given as follows:

$$w'_{hi} = w_{hi} \times A_h$$

w'_{hi} = final weight of establishment i at stratum h
w_{hi} = base weight of establishment i at stratum h
A_h = Adjustment factor

b. Estimation

b.1. Estimation by Stratum

Each stratum yields an independent estimate. The formula to be used is given as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w'_{hi} y_{hi}$$

$\hat{Y}_h$ = estimated total for stratum h of the province
w'_{hi} = final weight of establishments i at stratum h

n_h = no. of sample establishments in stratum h
y_{hi} = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for establishment i in stratum h

b.2. Estimation of Provincial Total

The total estimate for the province is obtained by simply aggregating all the expanded stratum estimates in the province. Hence, the statement of the total for the p[th] province is given by:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \hat{Y}_h$$

Where:
$\hat{Y}$ = estimated total for the province
$\hat{Y}_h$ = estimated total for stratum h of the province
L = total number of strata

b.3. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates of the provinces within the region, while the national estimate is derived by adding all the regional estimates.

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Farmgate price refers to the price received by raisers for their produce at the location of farm. Thus, the 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 duck present in the farm as of a specific reference date.

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised duck disposed for dressing including animals shipped-out for dressing. This is expressed in metric tons, liveweight.

V. Farm Classification

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

Classification	Definition
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 duck based on the definitions indicated above can be accessed in the OpenStat website of PSA with the link: https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB__2E__LP/?tablelist=true&rxid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eaeb313.

Similarly, data on inventory of duck by farm type (i.e., backyard and commercial) can still be accessed in the OpenStat website of PSA with the link: https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB__2E__LP/0022E4FINL0.px/?rxid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eaeb313.

VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Duck 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

This presents how the Technical Notes will be cited by users in their research works. It contains the following information:

1. Philippine Statistics Authority
2. Date of Publication/Release of the Technical Note
3. Title of the Technical Notes
4. Link to the Technical Notes

VIII. Contact Information

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