REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Fisheries Situation Report for Major Species

January-March 2022

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT FERDINAND ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, JR

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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FOREWORD

The **Fisheries Situation Report for Major Species, January to March 2022** is a quarterly statistical report on fisheries. It contains data on volume and value of fish production, and farmgate prices by major species.

This publication is a compilation of survey results for the four (4) fisheries subsectors, namely: commercial, municipal and inland fisheries, and aquaculture. The volume and value of production of different fish species are generated through the conduct of Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS). Administrative-based data, sourced from the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), Local Government Units (LGUs), and private landing centers are also part of the compilation.

As in other publications released by the PSA, we invite our readers and data users to give comments and suggestions for further improvement of this report.

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October 2022

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TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

This Fisheries Situation Report is released every quarter which presents the data on volume and value of production of fisheries during the reference quarter. It contains information on the current situation by major species of the four fisheries subsectors, namely: commercial, municipal and inland fisheries, and aquaculture. The data are the results of the four (4) fisheries surveys regularly conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). These surveys are the following:

a. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS),
b. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS),
c. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS), and
d. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS).

The data also include compilation from administrative records of Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), local government unit (LGU), and privately-managed landing centers.

Geographic classification is based on the latest Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC). The 20 major species highlighted in this report were identified based on their value of production at constant 2018 prices.

II. Data Collection

A. Surveys

1. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QCFS gathers data on volume of unloading and farmgate price on sample traditional landing centers of the subsector in 59 provinces.

b. Survey Questionnaire

A structured survey form (QCFS Form 1) is used to collect information on volume of unloading and price per kilogram of the top 31 species and those under the others category. Five key informants per landing center serve as the respondents to the survey.

2. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QMFS is a survey of unloadings of fishing boats in traditional municipal landing centers to generate volume and value of production on marine municipal fisheries. It covers 69 provinces with marine fishing operations.

b. Survey Questionnaire

A structured survey form (QMFS Form 1) is used to collect information. The information being gathered are volume of unloading and price per kilogram of the top 31 species and those under the others category.

3. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS)

a. Data collection procedure

The volume of catch of inland fishing households from the inland bodies of water are obtained through the QIFS. The Statistical Researchers (SRs) inquire about the monthly catch of the sample households during the reference quarter in 75 provinces. The data collection is done during second to third week of the last month of the quarter except on the last quarter of the year when the data collection is a month earlier.

b. Survey Questionnaire

QIFS Form 1 is utilized to obtain data from household head or any knowledgeable member of the sample household. The survey form captures the volume of catch and price per kilogram of 34 inland species.

4. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS)

a. Data collection procedure

The QAqS provides the volume and value of production for the aquaculture subsector. It covers aquafarm types in various water environment such as brackishwater fishpond, pen and cage; freshwater fishpond, pen and cage; marine pen and cage; oyster; mussel; seaweed; rice fish; and small farm reservoir (SFR). The respondents are the owner, operator and/or caretaker of the sample aquafarms. The data collection is done every second to third week of the last month of the

quarter except on the last quarter of the year when the data collection is a month earlier.

b. Survey Questionnaire

Data gathered using the prescribed collection forms include volume of harvests of species cultured and price per kilogram of the aquafarm. The survey covers 17 species. The QAqS utilizes two survey forms, namely, QAqS Form 1 (Fishpond, Pen, Cage, Rice Fish and Small Farm Reservoir) and QAqS Form 2 (Oyster, Mussel & Seaweed).

B. Compilation of Administrative-based data from Commercial and Municipal Non-Traditional Landing Centers

1. Data collection procedure

Data collection is done on a monthly basis depending on the availability of data in the landing centers. The PSO staff and/or SR gather data from administrative records of non-traditional landing centers such as those that are managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), Local Government Unit (LGU) and private entities for commercial subsector while PFDA and LGU only for municipal subsector.

2. Collection Forms

The collection forms are QCFS Form 2 and QMFS Form 2. These forms gather volume, price of fish species and fishing ground.

III. Sampling Design

A. Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS)

1. Sampling Frame

   The updated list of commercial fish landing centers serves as the sampling frame in the selection of sample landing centers. The enumeration unit for the survey is the landing center.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

   The QCFS in traditional landing centers uses stratified random sampling. The average daily unloading serves as the stratification variable. All the traditional landing centers in the list were stratified into three groups:

   Stratum 1 – consists of top producing landing centers
   Stratum 2 – consists of major producing landing centers
   Stratum 3 – all other landing centers

   Simple random sampling is employed in the selection of samples from each stratum.

3. Estimation Procedure

   During data collection, five (5) key informants (KIs) are selected per landing center. The KIs provide information about the entire landing center. The average responses of the KIs represent the estimate for the landing center. The provincial estimate is illustrated by the following formula:

$$\hat{y}_q = \sum_{h=1}^{H} \frac{L_h}{l_h} \sum_{i=1}^{l_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{r} y_{hijk}}{r}$$

where

$\lozenge_q$ - production estimate from traditional landing centers in the province

y_{hijk} - volume of fish unloaded reported by the k^{th} sample respondent in the j^{th} month in the i^{th} landing center in the h^{th} stratum

r - number of respondents interviewed per landing center (r=5)

m - number of months in a quarter (m=3)

l_h - number of sample landing centers in the h^{th} stratum

L_h - total number of landing centers in the h^{th} stratum

H - total number of strata

B. Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS).

1. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame being used for QMFS is a list of municipal fish landing center. The said list came from the Listing of Municipal Fish Landing Centers (LMFLC) which was previously conducted.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The QMFS in traditional landing centers uses stratified random sampling. The average daily unloading serves as the stratification variable. All the traditional landing centers in the list were stratified into three groups:

Stratum 1 – consists of top producing landing centers
Stratum 2 – consists of major producing landing centers
Stratum 3 – all other landing centers

Simple random sampling is employed in the selection of samples from each stratum.

3. Estimation Procedure

The QMFS adopts the same estimation procedure as QCFS.

C. Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS).

1. Sampling Frame

The QIFS uses the 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) as its sampling frame. The frame was used to draw sample inland fishing households for the survey. The enumeration unit for the QIFS is the inland fishing household. An inland fishing household is a household with at least one member engaged in inland fishing.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The QIFS uses a two-stage sampling design with the barangay serving as the primary sampling unit (PSU) and the inland fishing household as the secondary sampling unit (SSU).

Sample barangays (PSUs) are selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) with sampling rate of 10 percent. The number of inland fishing households is used as the size measure. While sample inland fishing

households (SSUs) are selected using simple random sampling (SRS) for each sample barangay. The inland fishing household size is 10 per barangay. For a sample barangay which has less than 10 inland fishing households, all households are taken as samples.

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Sampling weight

Base weight - The base weight (w_{ij}) of a sample household in a barangay is computed using the following formula:

$$w_{ij} = \left(\frac{X}{aX_i}\right)\left(\frac{N_i}{n_i}\right)$$

where:

w_{ij} - weight of household j in barangay i
X - total number of inland fishing hhs for the province
X_i - total number of inland fishing hhs in barangay i
a - number of sample inland fishing barangays for the province
N_i - total number of inland fishing hhs in barangay i
n_i - number of sample inland fishing hhs in barangay i

Adjustment factor - To account for non-response, the adjustment factor (A_p) was multiplied with the base weight (w_{ij}) of each of the sampling unit. The sampling weight, which is defined as w_{ij} was recomputed as:

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

where:

w'_{ij} - final weight of household j in barangay i
w_{ij} - base weight of household j in barangay i
A_p - adjustment factor for province p

The weight adjustment factor (A_p) of a province is computed using the following formula:

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

where:

A_p - adjustment factor for province p
w_{ij} - weight of household j in barangay i
n_i - number of sample inland fishing hhs in barangay i
a - number of sample inland fishing barangays for the province
X_{1ij} - eligible status of sample inland fishing hh j in barangay i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
X_{2ij} - responding status of sample inland fishing hh j in barangay i (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

D. Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS).

1. Sampling Frame

The basis for sampling frame of QAqS is the list of aquafarms by type and environment. The said list was the result of the Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms (ULAF) conducted in 2017, which replaced the Aquaculture Farms Inventory (AqFI). The ULAF output serves as the updated frame for aquaculture which covers aquafarm types in various water environment, namely, brackishwater fishpond, pen and cage; freshwater fishpond, pen and cage; marine pen and cage; oyster; mussel; seaweed; rice fish; and small farm reservoir (SFR).

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The QAqS utilizes the probability proportional to size systematic sampling (PPS-Sys) method of sample selection with area of aquafarm as the size measure. Sample aquafarms are selected in each domain using systematic sampling by aquafarm type. Sampling rate will be fifteen percent (15%) of the total number of aquafarms with 5 aquafarms as the minimum for each aquafarm type in the province.

3. Estimation Procedure – since the aquafarm types are independent, the estimation will be done per aquafarm type.

a. Sampling weight - The sampling weight of sample aquafarm operator i, or w_i, in the province is given by the formula:

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

where:

a - is the number of sample aquafarm operators in the province
X - is the total aquafarm area in the province
X_i - is the aquafarm area of the sample operator i

b. Provincial total - the provincial total $\hat{Y}$ is computed as:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i y_i$$

where:

y_i - is the production of aquafarm operator i

c. Regional estimates are obtained by aggregating relevant provincial estimates for the region while the national estimates are obtained by aggregating relevant regional estimates for the whole country.

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Aquaculture refers to fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish water, and freshwater environment. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussel, oyster, seaweed farms, and hatcheries.

Aquafarms are farming facilities used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species including fish, mollusk, crustaceans, and aquatic plants for purposes of rearing to enhance production.

Brackishwater refers to mixture of seawater and freshwater with salinity that varies with the tide. Examples are estuaries, mangroves, and mouths of rivers where seawater enters during high tide.

Commercial fishing refers to the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three (3) gross tons for trade, business, or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing.

Fishermen is a classification of workers who catch, breed, and raise fish, and cultivate other forms of aquatic life for sale or delivery on a regular basis to wholesale buyers, marketing organizations, or at markets.

Fisheries refer to all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving, and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resources thereof (Republic Act No. 8550 otherwise known as “The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998.”).

Fisheries sector refers to the sector engaged in the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving, and managing of aquatic resources and fishing areas.

Fishing refers to the taking of fishery species from their wild state or habitat with or without the use of fishing vessels.

Fishing boat is a type of watercraft, such as motorized/non-motorized banca, sailboat, motorboat, etc., either licensed or not, used for fishing purposes.

Fish cage refers to stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire/bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of inverted mosquito net (“hapa” type), with or without cover, with all sides either tied to poles staked to the water bottom or with anchored floats for aquaculture purposes.

Fishing gear is any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking fish and other fishery species.

Fishing grounds refer to areas in any body of water where fish and other aquatic resources congregate and become target of capture.

Fish pen is an artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for culturing fish and fishery/aquatic resources made up of bamboo poles closely arranged in an enclosure with wooden materials, screen, or nylon netting to prevent escape of fish.

Fishpond refers to a body of water, artificial or natural, where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised, or cultivated under controlled conditions. This is a land-based type of aquafarm. Note that the setting-up of fish cages in ponds does not make the operation of fish cage and at the same time a fishpond.

Freshwater refers to water without salt or marine origin, such as generally found in lakes, rivers, canals, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields, and swamps.

Inland municipal fishing is the catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc. using simple gears and fishing boats, some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of three (3) gross tons or less; or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

Landing center is a place where the fish catch and other aquatic products are unloaded and traded.

Marine refers to seawater outside the coastal line such as Manila Bay, Visayan Sea, etc.

Municipal fishing covers fishing operation carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three (3) gross tons or less.

Mussel farming refers to the cultivation of mussel in suitable water area by any farming method with appropriate intents and purposes.

Oyster farming refers to the cultivation of oysters in suitable water areas by any method for production purposes.

Rice fish culture is an integrated farming system involving raising of fish in rice paddies.

Seawater refers to inshore and open waters and inland seas in which the salinity generally exceeds 20%.

Seaweed farming is the cultivation of seaweed in suitable water areas by any method with appropriate intensive care for production in commercial quantities.

Small farm reservoirs (SFR) are small bodies of water with an area of less than 10 km, e.g., small ponds, canals, irrigation canals, swamps, etc., which can be suitable for culture-based fisheries.

V. Dissemination of Results and Revision

Dissemination of Results

The quarterly fisheries estimates and Fisheries Situation Report for the year 2022 is released quarterly in the PSA Website with the following schedule:

Reference Quarter	Schedule of Release	
	Estimates for OpenStat	Fisheries Situation Report
Quarter 4 2021	28 January 2022	28 January 2022
Quarter 1 2022	16 May 2022	16 May 2022

Reference Quarter	Schedule of Release	
	Estimates for OpenStat	Fisheries Situation Report
Quarter 2 2022	15 August 2022	15 August 2022
Quarter 3 2022	15 November 2022	15 November 2022

Revision of Estimates

The PSA has adopted a policy on revision of estimates approved under the then National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Resolution No. 7 dated 18 May 2005. It basically informs producers and users of agricultural statistics generated by the PSA that revision of quarterly estimates on the agricultural production, prices, and related statistics be limited to the immediately preceding quarter and for the past three (3) years with quarterly breakdown to be done only during May of the current year. This happens when additional statistics and/or indicators are made available to support the change in the original data.

VI. Citation

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VII. Contact Information

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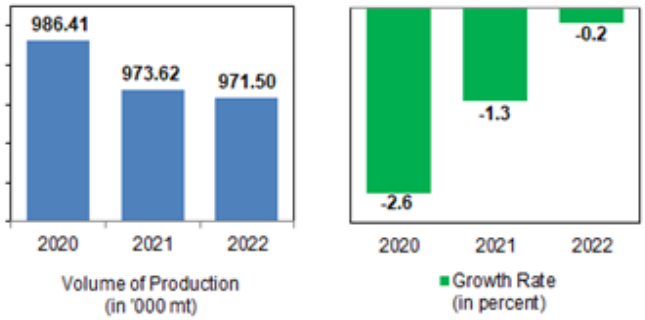
HIGHLIGHTS
Volume of Production by Subsector and Species
January to March 2022

During the first quarter of 2022, the total fisheries production was estimated at 971.50 thousand metric tons. It diminished by -0.2 percent from the 973.62 thousand metric tons production in the same quarter of the previous year. Decreases in production were noted in commercial and marine municipal fisheries. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

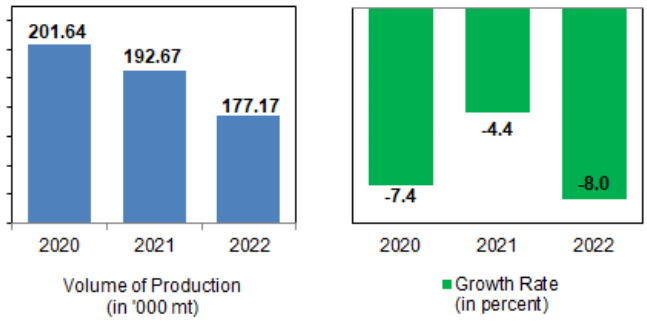
Figure 1. Volume of Fisheries Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Commercial fisheries recorded a volume of production of 177.17 thousand metric tons in the first quarter of 2022, which was -8.0 percent lower than its previous year's level of 192.67 thousand metric tons during the same period. The subsector's output comprised 18.2 percent of the total fisheries production. (Figure 2 and Table 1)

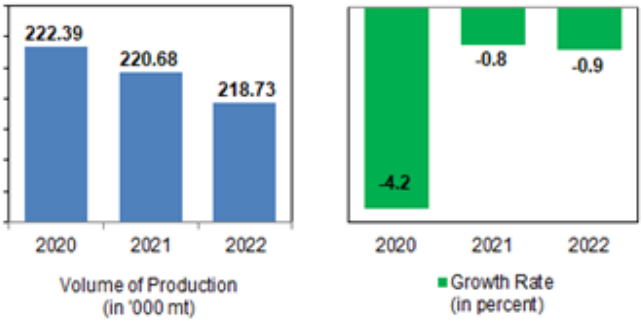
Figure 2. Volume of Commercial Fisheries Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The marine municipal fisheries subsector reported a total unloading of 218.73 thousand metric tons during the quarter. The volume was -0.9 percent lower than the first quarter of 2021 level of 220.68 thousand metric tons. The subsector's share to total fisheries production was 22.5 percent. (Figure 3 and Table 1)

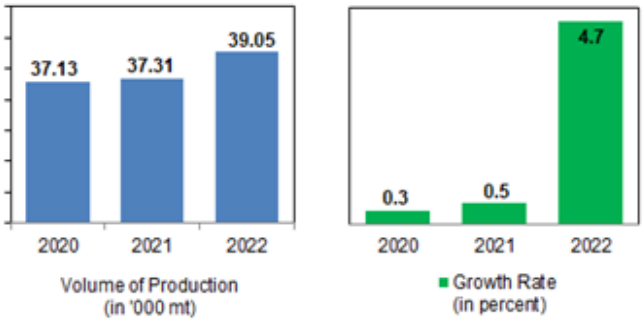
Figure 3. Volume of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Inland municipal fisheries production grew by 4.7 percent during the quarter. The volume of production was reported at 39.05 thousand metric tons, while the previous year's estimate was 37.31 thousand metric tons. Inland municipal fisheries contributed 4.0 percent share to the total fisheries production. (Figure 4 and Table 1)

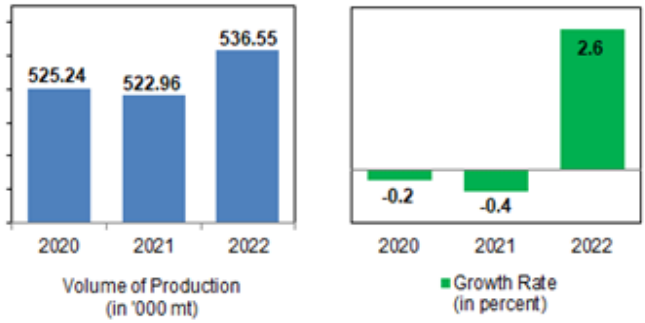
Figure 4. Volume of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Total harvests from aquaculture farms reported 536.55 thousand metric tons in the first quarter of 2022, from 522.96 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of the previous year which is equivalent to 2.6 percent increase during the quarter. Aquaculture subsector constituted 55.2 percent to total fisheries production. (Figure 5 and Table 1)

Figure 5. Volume of Aquaculture Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the 20 major species, large declines in the production were mainly observed in mudcrab (alimango, -24.8%), skipjack (gulyasan, -20.2%), and fimbriated sardines (tunsoy, -13.5%). (Table 2)

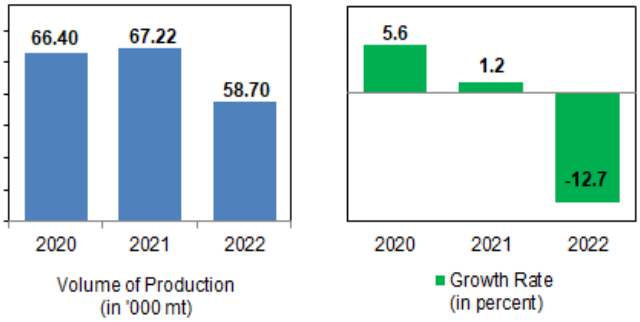
On the other hand, significant increments were reported in threadfin bream (bisugo, 34.1%), squid (pusit, 12.7%), and bigeye tuna (tambakol/bariles, 10.9%). (Table 2)

Production of Major Species

1. Milkfish (Bangus)

a. Milkfish production for the first quarter of 2022 was estimated at 58.70 thousand metric tons which went down by -12.7 percent from its same period of the previous year's output of 67.22 thousand metric tons. (Figure 6 and Table 2)

Figure 6. Volume of Milkfish Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. About 6.0 percent of the total fisheries production was shared by milkfish output during the period. (Table 2)

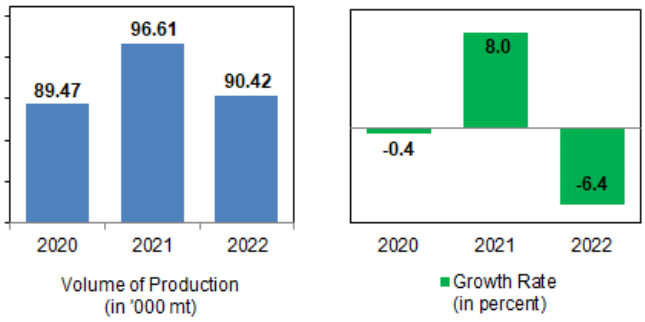
c. During the period, gross earnings for milkfish production was PhP 6.84 billion at current prices. This was a -10.9 percent decline from its 2021 record of PhP 7.68 billion during the same quarter in 2021. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of milkfish was quoted at PhP 116.58 per kilogram during the quarter which increased by 2.0 percent from its previous year's price of PhP 114.25 per kilogram. (Table 4)

2. Tilapia

a. Tilapia production reached 90.42 thousand metric tons during the first quarter of 2022, which was equivalent to a decline of -6.4 percent compared with the first quarter 2021 level of 96.61 thousand metric tons (Figure 7 and Table 2)

Figure 7. Volume of Tilapia Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. This quarter's tilapia harvests shared 9.3 percent to the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

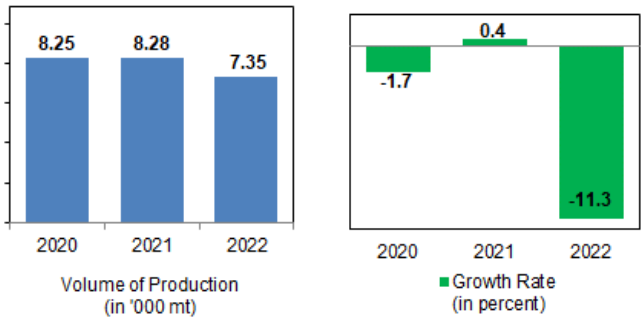
c. During the period, the gross value of tilapia production was at PhP 7.12 billion at current prices, with -11.5 percent decrease from its value of PhP 8.04 billion in the same period of the previous year. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of tilapia at the national level was PhP 78.72 per kilogram this quarter. It went down by -5.4 percent from the same period a year ago average price of PhP 83.23 per kilogram. (Table 4)

3. Tiger prawn (Sugpo)

a. Tiger prawn production during the first quarter of 2022 was estimated at 7.35 thousand metric tons. It contracted by -11.3 percent compared with the previous year's performance of 8.28 thousand metric tons in the same period. (Figure 8 and Table 2)

Figure 8. Volume of Tiger Prawn Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. During the period, production of tiger prawn shared 0.8 percent to the total fisheries output. (Table 2)

c. The gross value of tiger prawn production amounted to PhP 3.64 billion at current prices in the first quarter of 2022. It went down by -16.4 percent from the same period in 2021 of PhP 4.35 billion. (Table 3)

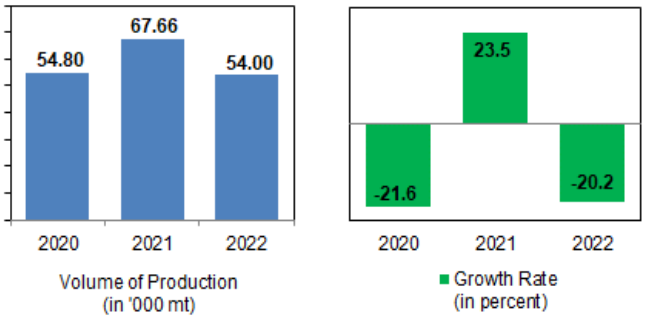
d. On the average, the farmgate price of tiger prawn received by the fishermen was PhP 494.77 per kilogram. This exhibited a 5.8 percent decline from the first quarter price of PhP 525.05 per kilogram in 2021. (Table 4)

4. Skipjack (Gulyasan)

a. Skipjack production reached 54.00 thousand metric tons, which was lower by -20.2 percent compared with the previous year's same quarter output of 67.66 thousand metric tons. (Figure 9 and Table 2)

b. Skipjack unloadings accounted 5.6 percent of the total fisheries production during the period. (Table 2)

Figure 9. Volume of Skipjack Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. At current prices, the gross value of skipjack production amounted to PhP 4.42 billion during the quarter. It declined by -20.4 percent from its level of PhP 5.55 billion in the same quarter a year ago. (Table 3)

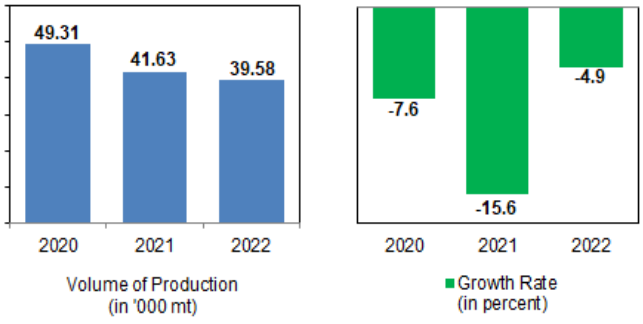
d. During the quarter, the average farmgate price of skipjack was PhP 81.79 per kilogram, which displayed a decrease of -0.2 percent from the same quarter in 2021 price quotation of PhP 81.97 per kilogram. (Table 4)

5. Roundscad (Galunggong)

a. Roundscad production was recorded at 39.58 thousand metric tons during the first quarter of the year. It decreased by -4.9 percent from the same quarter in the previous year's estimate of 41.63 thousand metric tons. (Figure 10 and Table 2)

b. Of the total fisheries production, 4.1 percent was accounted for by roundscad. (Table 2)

Figure 10. Volume of Roundscad Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

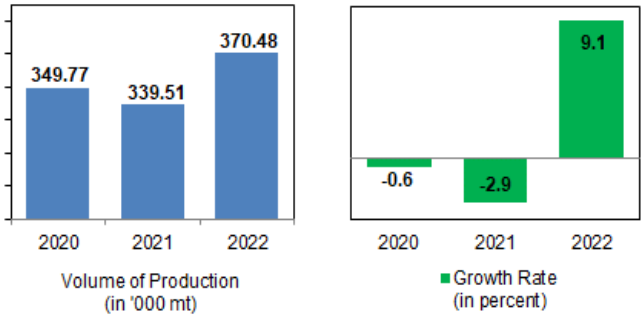
c. During the quarter, gross value of roundscad production grew by 7.9 percent from its value of PhP 3.35 billion a year ago to PhP 3.62 billion in 2022. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of roundscad at the national level was quoted at PhP 91.40 per kilogram. It increased by 13.5 percent from the previous year's price of PhP 80.52 per kilogram. (Table 4)

6. Seaweed

a. Seaweed production during the first quarter of 2022 was recorded at 370.48 thousand metric tons, higher by 9.1 percent than its previous year's level of 339.51 thousand metric tons in the same period. (Figure 11 and Table 2)

Figure 11. Volume of Seaweed Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Seaweed output comprised 38.1 percent of the total fisheries production during the quarter. (Table 2)

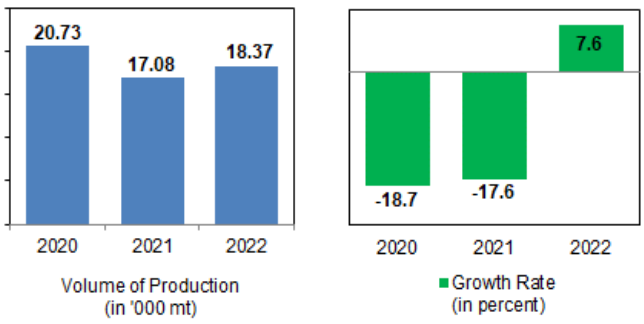
c. At current prices, seaweed production in 2022 was valued at PhP 2.93 billion or a 15.2 percent improvement from the previous year's PhP 2.54 billion in the same quarter. (Table 3)

d. Average farmgate price of seaweed at the national level was quoted at PhP 7.91 per kilogram in 2022. It improved by 5.6 percent from its 2021 same quarter's price of PhP 7.49 per kilogram. (Table 4)

7. Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

a. The volume of yellowfin tuna production during the quarter was estimated at 18.37 thousand metric tons, a 7.6 percent increase from the previous year's same period record of 17.08 thousand metric tons. (Figure 12 and Table 2)

Figure 12. Volume of Yellowfin Tuna Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Yellowfin tuna output accounted for 1.9 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

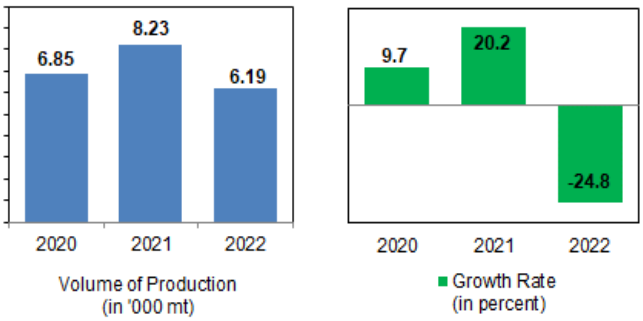
c. An increase of 9.8 percent was observed in the yellowfin tuna value of production at PhP 2.51 billion during the quarter from PhP 2.28 billion value in the same quarter a year ago. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of yellowfin tuna increased by 2.1 percent at PhP 136.48 per kilogram compared to its previous year's same quarter average price of PhP 133.68 per kilogram. (Table 4)

8. Mudcrab (Alimango)

a. Mudcrab production during the first quarter of 2022 was estimated at 6.19 thousand metric tons. It was lower by -24.8 percent than the previous year's performance of 8.23 thousand metric tons in the same period. (Figure 13 and Table 2)

Figure 13. Volume of Mudcrab Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. During the period, mudcrab production comprised 0.6 percent of the total fisheries output. (Table 2)

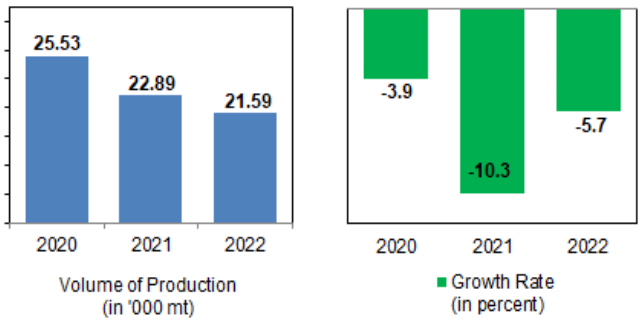
c. The gross value of mudcrab production amounted to PhP 2.37 billion at current prices in the first quarter of 2022. It went down by -52.1 percent from the same period of the previous year's record of PhP 4.95 billion. (Table 3)

d. On the average, the farmgate price per kilogram received by the fishermen for mudcrab was PhP 383.18. This exhibited a -36.3 percent cutback from the first quarter of 2021 current price of PhP 601.56. (Table 4)

9. Frigate tuna (Tulingan)

a. The estimated production of frigate tuna during the quarter was 21.59 thousand metric tons, a -5.7 percent decrease from the same quarter record of 22.89 thousand metric tons in 2021. (Figure 14 and Table 2)

Figure 14. Volume of Frigate Tuna Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. During the quarter, frigate tuna production accounted for 2.2 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

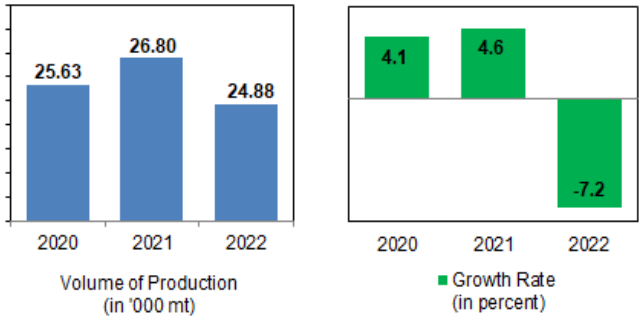
c. At current prices, the gross value of frigate tuna production during the quarter was PhP 2.08 billion. It went up by 4.6 percent from its previous year's level of PhP 1.98 billion. (Table 3)

d. At the national level, the average farmgate price of frigate tuna was registered at PhP 96.16 per kilogram, which was higher by 10.9 percent from its previous year's price of PhP 86.70 per kilogram. (Table 4)

10. Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)

a. The total volume of big-eyed scad during the first quarter of 2022 was registered at 24.88 thousand metric tons. This was -7.2 percent lower than same quarter in 2021 level of 26.80 thousand metric tons. (Figure 15 and Table 2)

Figure 15. Volume of Big-eyed Scad Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Of the total fisheries production, big-eyed scad contributed 2.6 percent during the quarter. (Table 2)

c. The gross value of production of big-eyed scad at current prices for the first quarter of 2022 amounted to PhP 2.38 billion, an increase of 1.7 percent compared with its value of PhP 2.34 billion of the previous year. (Table 3)

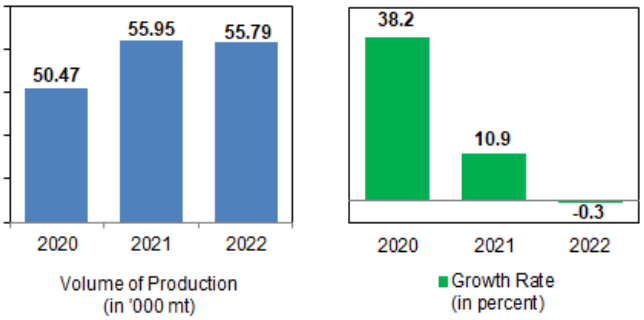
d. This quarter, the average farmgate price of big-eyed scad was PhP 95.84 per kilogram. It posted an increase of 9.6 percent from the previous year's quotation of PhP 87.46 per kilogram. (Table 4)

11. Bali sardinella (Tamban)

a. A total of 55.79 thousand metric tons of bali sardinella was unloaded during the first quarter of 2022. It diminished by -0.3 percent from the previous year's production of 55.95 thousand metric tons. (Figure 16 and Table 2)

b. Of the total fisheries production, the share of bali sardinella during the period was 5.7 percent. (Table 2)

Figure 16. Volume of Bali Sardinella Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. The total value of production of bali sardinella during the quarter was PhP 1.73 billion at current prices. It was 11.1 percent higher than the same quarter in 2021 gross value of production of PhP 1.56 billion. (Table 3)

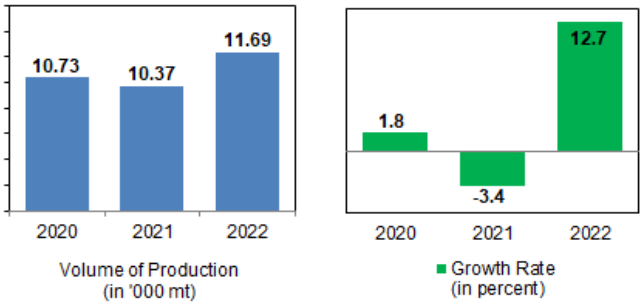
d. At the national level, the average price of bali sardinella during the period was PhP 31.03 per kilogram, which was 11.4 percent higher from its previous year's same quarter quotation of PhP 27.85 per kilogram. (Table 4)

12. Squid (Pusit)

a. During the first quarter of 2022, the volume of squid production recorded 11.69 thousand metric tons. It improved by 12.7 percent from its previous year's same period performance of 10.37 thousand metric tons. (Figure 17 and Table 2)

b. Production of squid during the quarter comprised 1.2 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 2)

Figure 17. Volume of Squid Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. The gross value of squid production during the quarter amounted to PhP 1.62 billion at current prices. It rose by 19.0 percent compared with its same period value of PhP 1.37 billion a year ago. (Table 3)

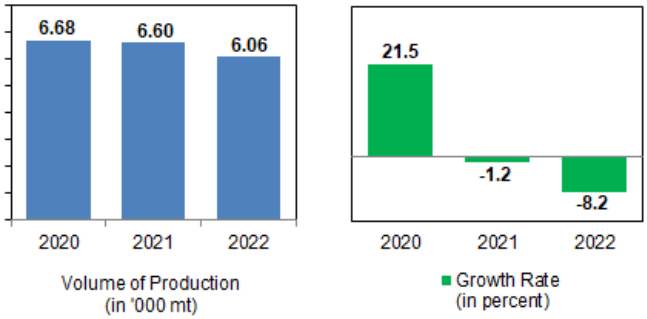
d. During the quarter, the average farmgate price per kilogram of squid was posted at PhP 139.00 which exhibited a 5.5 percent gain from its price level of PhP 131.70 per kilogram during the same quarter of the previous year. (Table 4)

13. Blue crab (Alimasag)

a. During the first quarter, a total of 6.06 thousand metric tons of blue crab were harvested. It decreased by -8.2 percent from the previous year's figure of 6.60 thousand metric tons. (Figure 18 and Table 2)

b. The volume of blue crab caught contributed 0.6 percent to the overall fisheries production during the quarter. (Table 2)

Figure 18. Volume of Blue Crab Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. During the first quarter, the value of blue crab output amounted to PhP 1.22 billion at current prices. It increased by 19.0 percent compared with the gross earnings of PhP 1.02 billion a year ago. (Table 3)

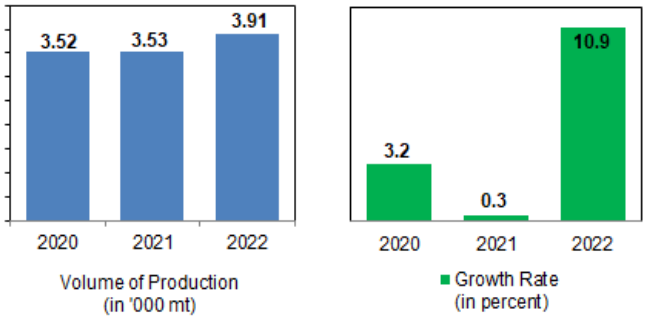
d. The average farmgate price of blue crab at the national level was PhP 200.52 per kilogram. It increased by 29.6 percent compared to the same quarter of the previous year's quotation of PhP 154.68 per kilogram. (Table 4)

14. Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

a. About 3.91 thousand metric tons of bigeye tuna was unloaded during the quarter. It was 10.9 percent higher than its level of 3.53 thousand metric tons a year ago. (Figure 19 and Table 2)

b. Of the total fisheries production, bigeye tuna output contributed 0.4 percent during the quarter. (Table 2)

Figure 19. Volume of Bigeye Tuna Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. The gross value of bigeye tuna production during the quarter amounted to PhP 637.70 million at current prices, an increase of 17.3 percent compared with its value of PhP 543.45 million during the previous year. (Table 3)

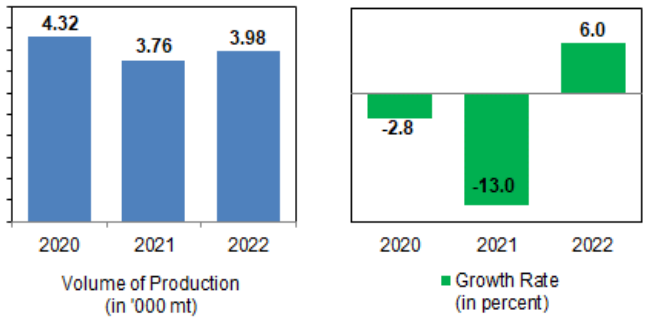
d. During the period, the average farmgate price of bigeye tuna was PhP 163.05 per kilogram at the national level. It increased by 5.8 percent from the price quotation in the same quarter a year ago of PhP 154.08 per kilogram. (Table 4)

15. Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

a. Total volume of grouper produced during the quarter was estimated at 3.98 thousand metric tons. It was 6.0 percent higher compared with the previous year's same quarter level of 3.76 thousand metric tons. (Figure 20 and Table 2)

b. Grouper production accounted for 0.4 percent of the total fisheries production in the first quarter of 2022. (Table 2)

Figure 20. Volume of Grouper Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

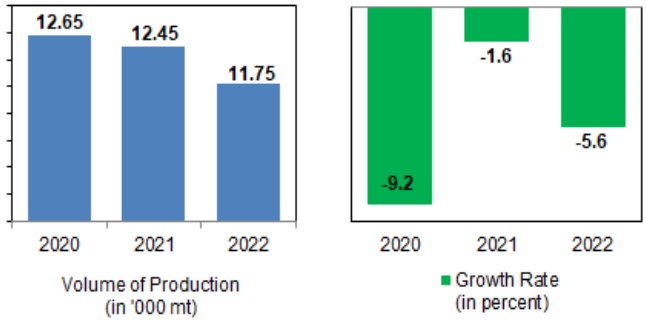
c. At current prices, grouper production grossed PhP 757.92 million during the quarter. It posted a 7.7 percent gain from its 2021 total earnings of PhP 703.64 million in the same quarter. (Table 3)

d. During the period, the average farmgate price of grouper was PhP 190.25 per kilogram at the national level. It increased by 1.7 percent compared with the price quotation of PhP 187.17 per kilogram a year ago. (Table 4)

16. Indian mackerel (Alumahan)

a. The volume of production of indian mackerel during the first quarter of 2022 was estimated at 11.75 thousand metric tons. This represents a -5.6 percent reduction from the last year's same quarter performance of 12.45 thousand metric tons. (Figure 21 and Table 2)

Figure 21. Volume of Indian Mackerel Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Of the total fisheries production, 1.2 percent was contributed by indian mackerel during the quarter. (Table 2)

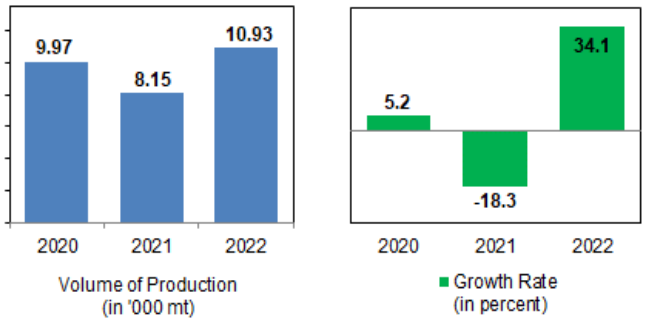
c. The value of production at current prices for indian mackerel was recorded at PhP 1.30 billion. This showed a 4.2 percent increment from the previous year's same quarter value of PhP 1.25 billion. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of indian mackerel during the quarter was recorded at PhP 110.55 per kilogram. It posted an increase of 10.3 percent from the previous year's price of PhP 100.21 per kilogram. (Table 4)

17. Threadfin bream (Bisugo)

a. A total of 10.93 thousand metric tons of threadfin bream were produced during the first quarter of 2022. It went up by 34.1 percent from the previous year's same quarter output of 8.15 thousand metric tons. (Figure 22 and Table 2)

Figure 22. Volume of Threadfin Bream Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. Of the total fisheries production, about 1.1 percent was accounted for the production of threadfin bream. (Table 2)

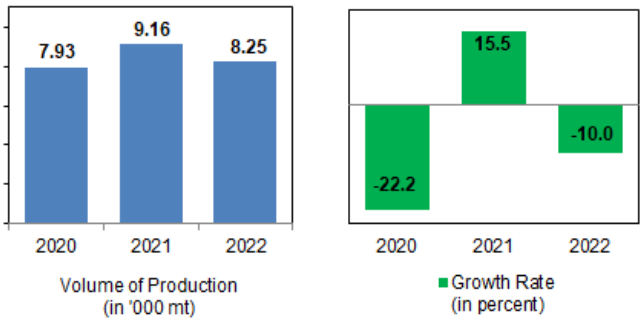
c. During the first quarter of 2022, total value of production at current prices for threadfin bream was recorded at PhP 1.84 billion. It increased by 67.3 percent from its same quarter a year ago value of PhP 1.10 billion. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price of threadfin bream during the period was registered at PhP 168.07 per kilogram. It increased by 24.7 percent from its price of PhP 134.77 per kilogram in the previous year. (Table 4)

18. Slipmouth (Sapsap)

a. Slipmouth production from January to March 2022 was recorded at 8.25 thousand metric tons, which declined by -10.0 percent from its level of 9.16 thousand metric tons in the same period of the previous year. (Figure 23 and Table 2)

Figure 23. Volume of Slipmouth Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. About 0.8 percent share to the total fisheries output was accounted for slipmouth this quarter of 2022. (Table 2)

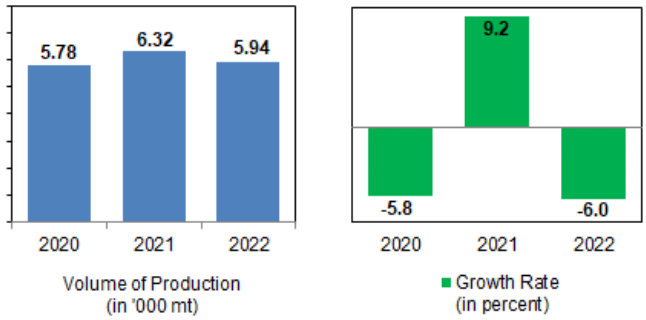
c. The value of production of slipmouth at current prices this quarter was registered at PhP 703.90 million. An increase of 3.2 percent was noted from the same quarter in 2021 gross amount of PhP 681.90 million. (Table 3)

d. During the quarter, the average farmgate price of slipmouth was PhP 85.35 per kilogram. This was 14.7 percent higher from the 2021 same period price of PhP 74.43 per kilogram. (Table 4)

19. Cavalla (Talakitok)

a. During the quarter, cavalla production was recorded at 5.94 thousand metric tons, which decreased by -6.0 percent from its output of 6.32 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of the previous year. (Figure 24 and Table 2)

Figure 24. Volume of Cavalla Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

b. About 0.6 percent of the total fisheries production was accounted for by cavalla. (Table 2)

c. The gross value of cavalla production at current prices amounted to PhP 911.54 million which went down by -2.9 percent compared with its value of PhP 939.17 million during the same period a year ago. (Table 3)

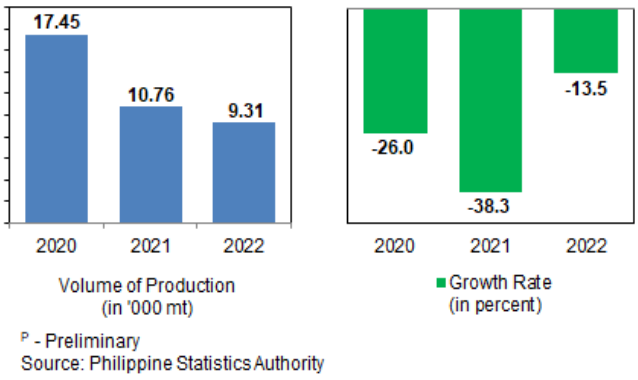
d. At the national level, the average farmgate price of cavalla during the quarter was registered at PhP 153.48 per kilogram. It increased by 3.2 percent from its previous year's same quarter price of PhP 148.66. (Table 4)

20. Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)

a. Production of fimbriated sardines for the first quarter of 2022 reduced by -13.5 percent from the previous year's level. It went down to 9.31 thousand metric tons from 10.76 thousand metric tons. (Figure 25 and Table 2)

b. Total unloadings of fimbriated sardines contributed 1.0 percent share to the total fisheries output. (Table 2)

Figure 25. Volume of Fimbriated Sardines Production and Annual Growth Rate, Philippines: January to March 2020 to 2022[P]



[P] - Preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

c. The gross value of fimbriated sardines production increased by 9.4 percent during the quarter. At current prices, it was recorded at PhP 435.43 million while previous year's same period earnings were registered at PhP 397.87 million. (Table 3)

d. The average farmgate price per kilogram of fimbriated sardines was PhP 46.75 which showed an increase of 26.5 percent from the 2021 same period quotation of PhP 36.97 per kilogram. (Table 4)

Table 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector: Philippines, January to March 2020 – 2022[P]

Subsector	Volume of Production (metric tons)			Percent Change		Percent Share to Total Fisheries
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021	2022
Fisheries	986,408.32	973,622.41	971,500.80	-1.3	-0.2	100.0
Commercial Fisheries	201,642.95	192,672.43	177,165.03	-4.4	-8.0	18.2
Municipal Fisheries	259,522.67	257,991.46	257,782.36	-0.6	-0.1	26.5
Marine	222,393.68	220,678.52	218,732.01	-0.8	-0.9	22.5
Inland	37,128.99	37,312.94	39,050.35	0.5	4.7	4.0
Aquaculture	525,242.70	522,958.52	536,553.41	-0.4	2.6	55.2

[P] - Preliminary

Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines,
January to March 2020 – 2022[P]

Species	Volume of Production (metric tons)			Percent Change		Percent Share to Total Fisheries
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021	2022
Fisheries	986,408.32	973,622.41	971,500.80	-1.3	-0.2	100.0
Milkfish (Bangus)	66,401.77	67,219.23	58,699.71	1.2	-12.7	6.0
Tilapia	89,471.52	96,614.98	90,416.18	8.0	-6.4	9.3
Tiger prawn (Sugpo)	8,245.94	8,281.23	7,348.86	0.4	-11.3	0.8
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	54,801.34	67,658.80	53,995.02	23.5	-20.2	5.6
Roundscad (Galunggong)	49,307.24	41,632.37	39,578.74	-15.6	-4.9	4.1
Seaweed	349,767.53	339,505.33	370,483.64	-2.9	9.1	38.1
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	20,732.63	17,081.94	18,372.96	-17.6	7.6	1.9
Mudcrab (Alimango)	6,850.40	8,231.83	6,188.03	20.2	-24.8	0.6
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	25,530.80	22,889.92	21,587.21	-10.3	-5.7	2.2
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	25,629.24	26,797.04	24,881.63	4.6	-7.2	2.6
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	50,471.27	55,953.86	55,787.02	10.9	-0.3	5.7
Squid (Pusit)	10,729.48	10,369.16	11,690.28	-3.4	12.7	1.2
Blue crab (Alimasag)	6,679.78	6,600.94	6,059.80	-1.2	-8.2	0.6
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	3,517.65	3,527.11	3,910.94	0.3	10.9	0.4
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	4,318.46	3,759.34	3,983.88	-13.0	6.0	0.4
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	12,653.89	12,448.12	11,753.96	-1.6	-5.6	1.2
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	9,973.33	8,148.26	10,930.24	-18.3	34.1	1.1
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	7,931.01	9,161.66	8,247.29	15.5	-10.0	0.8
Cavalla (Talakitok)	5,783.72	6,317.41	5,939.03	9.2	-6.0	0.6
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	17,451.97	10,763.28	9,313.74	-38.3	-13.5	1.0
Others	160,159.35	150,660.60	152,332.66	-5.9	1.1	15.7

[P] - Preliminary
Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 3. Value of Fisheries Production at Current Prices by Species: Philippines, January to March 2020 – 2022[P]

Species	Value of Production at Current Prices ('000 PhP)			Percent Change		Percent Share to Total Fisheries
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021	2022
Fisheries	62,606,536.56	66,882,022.81	65,416,849.07	6.8	-2.2	100.0
Milkfish (Bangus)	7,333,980.87	7,679,626.54	6,843,350.55	4.7	-10.9	10.5
Tilapia	7,403,048.14	8,040,889.40	7,117,114.42	8.6	-11.5	10.9
Tiger prawn (Sugpo)	4,093,446.88	4,348,032.08	3,635,959.20	6.2	-16.4	5.6
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	4,228,683.02	5,546,254.90	4,416,308.86	31.2	-20.4	6.8
Roundscad (Galunggong)	3,290,337.03	3,352,361.05	3,617,454.92	1.9	7.9	5.5
Seaweed	2,458,747.42	2,543,647.89	2,931,231.25	3.5	15.2	4.5
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	2,670,116.87	2,283,450.10	2,507,619.75	-14.5	9.8	3.8
Mudcrab (Alimango)	3,241,064.89	4,951,968.26	2,371,104.79	52.8	-52.1	3.6
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	2,127,175.73	1,984,468.23	2,075,916.43	-6.7	4.6	3.2
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	2,125,380.71	2,343,799.30	2,384,621.52	10.3	1.7	3.6
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	1,374,568.15	1,558,145.85	1,730,923.04	13.4	11.1	2.6
Squid (Pusit)	1,399,878.73	1,365,589.06	1,624,928.84	-2.5	19.0	2.5
Blue crab (Alimasag)	1,043,714.98	1,021,062.03	1,215,130.40	-2.2	19.0	1.9
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	505,356.09	543,449.33	637,696.64	7.5	17.3	1.0
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	786,450.59	703,642.59	757,922.30	-10.5	7.7	1.2
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	1,151,981.07	1,247,397.57	1,299,360.17	8.3	4.2	2.0
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	1,402,511.38	1,098,105.95	1,837,036.22	-21.7	67.3	2.8
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	542,267.17	681,898.56	703,897.67	25.8	3.2	1.1
Cavalla (Talakitok)	821,461.99	939,167.99	911,536.91	14.3	-2.9	1.4
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	523,188.31	397,867.54	435,426.39	-24.0	9.4	0.7
Others	14,083,176.54	14,251,198.59	16,362,308.80	1.2	14.8	25.0

[P] - Preliminary

Note: Percent change and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 4. Average Price by Species: Philippines, January to March 2020 – 2022[P]

Species	Average Price (PhP/Kg)			Percent Change	
	2020	2021	2022[P]	2021/2020	2022[P]/2021
Fisheries					
Milkfish (Bangus)	110.45	114.25	116.58	3.4	2.0
Tilapia	82.74	83.23	78.72	0.6	-5.4
Tiger prawn (Sugpo)	496.42	525.05	494.77	5.8	-5.8
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	77.16	81.97	81.79	6.2	-0.2
Roundscad (Galunggong)	66.73	80.52	91.40	20.7	13.5
Seaweed	7.03	7.49	7.91	6.5	5.6
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	128.79	133.68	136.48	3.8	2.1
Mudcrab (Alimango)	473.12	601.56	383.18	27.2	-36.3
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	83.32	86.70	96.16	4.1	10.9
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	82.93	87.46	95.84	5.5	9.6
Bali sardinella (Tamban)	27.23	27.85	31.03	2.3	11.4
Squid (Pusit)	130.47	131.70	139.00	0.9	5.5
Blue crab (Alimasag)	156.25	154.68	200.52	-1.0	29.6
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	143.66	154.08	163.05	7.3	5.8
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	182.11	187.17	190.25	2.8	1.7
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	91.04	100.21	110.55	10.1	10.3
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	140.63	134.77	168.07	-4.2	24.7
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	68.37	74.43	85.35	8.9	14.7
Cavalla (Talakitok)	142.03	148.66	153.48	4.7	3.2
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	29.98	36.97	46.75	23.3	26.5
Others	87.93	94.59	107.41	7.6	13.6

[P] - Preliminary
Note: Percent change may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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Fisheries Situation Report

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