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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



DUCK SITUATION REPORT

January – December 2023



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Ulep, R. (23 May 2016, Isabela). Ducklings and White Muscovy. ©
Alcachupas, M. (10 April 2015, Occidental Mindoro). Mallard. ©
Duck Eggs. Retrieved on May 9, 2016 from <http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/photo/eight-mallard-eggs-in-the-nest-north-high-res-stock-photography/82124232>

Duck Situation Report



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



**HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT FERDINAND ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, JR.**



PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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FOREWORD

The Duck Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of inventory by classification, volume and value of production, volume and value of imports, and monthly average farmgate and retail prices.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) disseminates the Duck Situation Report annually, with the previous year as the reference period. The report serves as a ready reference for various clients and stakeholders of PSA in the agriculture sector.

The PSA would appreciate comments and suggestions from our data users and readers for further improvement of this report.



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Quezon City, Philippines
April 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Foreword	iii
Standard Symbols, Unit of Measure, Initials, and Acronyms	vii
Highlights	
A. Duck	
1. Volume of Production	1
2. Farmgate Price	3
3. Value of Production	3
4. Imports	3
B. Duck Egg	
1. Volume of Production	4
2. Prices	6
3. Value of Production	7
Technical Notes	
Statistical Tables	
Figures	
1 Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Duck Production Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023 ^P	1
2 Volume of Production of Top 10 Duck-Producing Provinces: January to December 2023 ^P	1
3 Thematic Map of Volume of Duck Production by Province Philippines: January to December 2023 ^P	2
4 Monthly Average Farmgate Prices of Duck for Dressing Philippines: January to December 2021 ^r – 2023 ^P	3
5 Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Duck Egg Production Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023 ^P	4
6 Volume of Production of Top 10 Duck Egg-Producing Provinces: January to December 2023 ^P	4
7 Thematic Map of Volume of Duck Egg Production by Province Philippines: January to December 2023 ^P	5
8 Monthly Average Farmgate Prices of Duck Egg Philippines: January to December 2021 ^r – 2023 ^P	6
9 Monthly Average Retail Prices of Duck Egg, Philippines January to December 2021 ^r – 2023 ^P	7
Tables	
1 Volume of Duck Production, Philippines First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023 ^P	2
2 Volume of Duck Production by Region, Philippines: 2021 – 2023 ^P	2
3 Volume of Duck Production by Province, Philippines: 2021 – 2023 ^P	3
4 Average Farmgate Prices of Duck for Dressing, Philippines January to December 2021 ^r – 2023 ^P	6

TABLE OF CONTENTS – *Concluded*

	Page No.
5 Value of Duck Production at Current and Constant Prices Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2021 ^r – 2023 ^p	6
6 Volume and Value of Imported Duck Meat, Philippines First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023 ^p	7
7 Volume of Duck Egg Production, Philippines First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023 ^p	7
8 Volume of Duck Egg Production by Region, Philippines: 2021 – 2023 ^p	8
9 Volume of Duck Egg Production by Province Philippines: 2021 – 2023 ^p	9
10 Average Farmgate Prices of Duck Egg, Philippines January to December 2021 ^r – 2023 ^p	12
11 Average Retail Prices of Duck Egg, Philippines January to December 2021 ^r – 2023 ^p	12
12 Value of Duck Egg Production at Current and Constant Prices Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023 ^p	13
13 Inventory of Duck by Classification and Region, Philippines As of 01 January, 01 April, 01 July, and 01 October 2023	14
14 Inventory of Duck Laying Flock by Region, Philippines As of 01 January, 01 April, 01 July, and 01 October 2023	16

Standard Symbols, Unit of Measure, Initials, and Acronyms

p	Preliminary
r	Revised
a/	less than 0.1 percent growth rate
b/	less than 0.1 percent share
d/	less than 1 metric ton
e/	less than 1 metric tons, liveweight
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).
2/	data of Zamboanga City is included in Zamboanga del Sur
3/	data of Davao City is included in Davao del Sur
PhP	Philippine Peso
USD	US Dollar
CIF	Cost, Insurance, and Freight
NCR	National Capital Region
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CALABARZON	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon
MIMAROPA Region	Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, General Santos City
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

HIGHLIGHTS

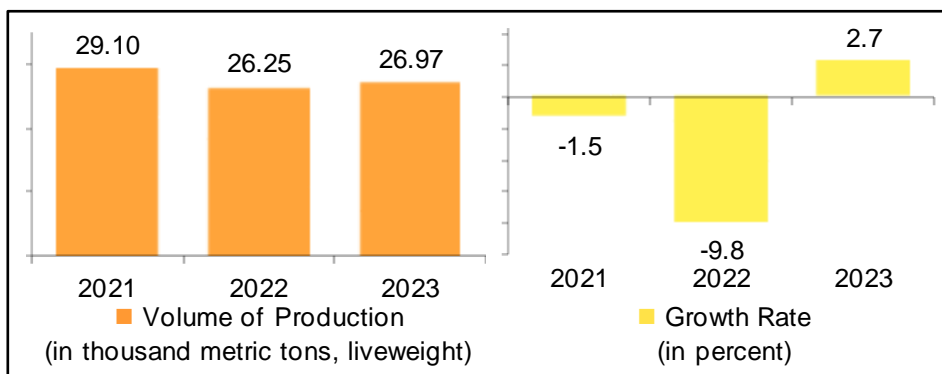
A. Duck

1. Volume of Production

a. National

In 2023, total duck production was estimated at 26.97 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an increase of 2.7 percent compared with the previous year's output of 26.25 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This level of production in 2023 was a recovery from the annual decline of 9.8 percent in 2022. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Duck Production
Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023^P



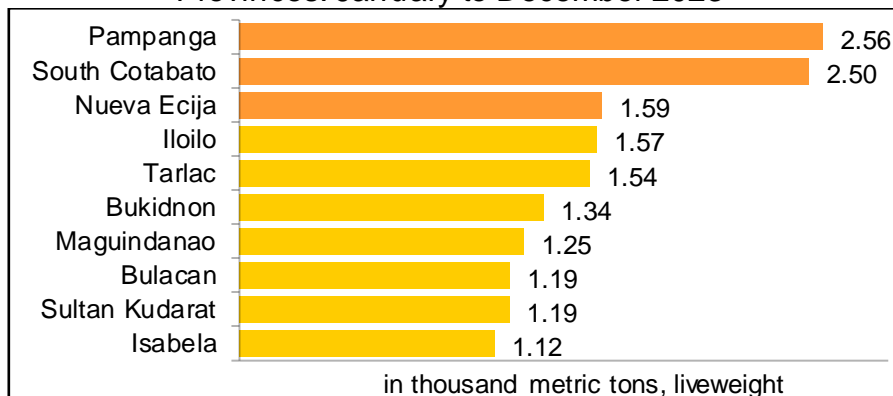
^P – preliminary

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

b. Provincial

Among the provinces, Pampanga was the highest producer of duck with 2.56 thousand metric tons, liveweight or about 9.5 percent of the total duck production in the country in 2023. This was followed by South Cotabato with 2.50 thousand metric tons, liveweight and Nueva Ecija with 1.59 thousand metric tons, liveweight. Completing the top 10 duck-producing provinces were Iloilo, Tarlac, Bukidnon, Maguindanao, Bulacan, Sultan Kudarat, and Isabela. The combined outputs of these provinces accounted for 58.8 percent of the country's total duck production. (Figure 2 and Table 3)

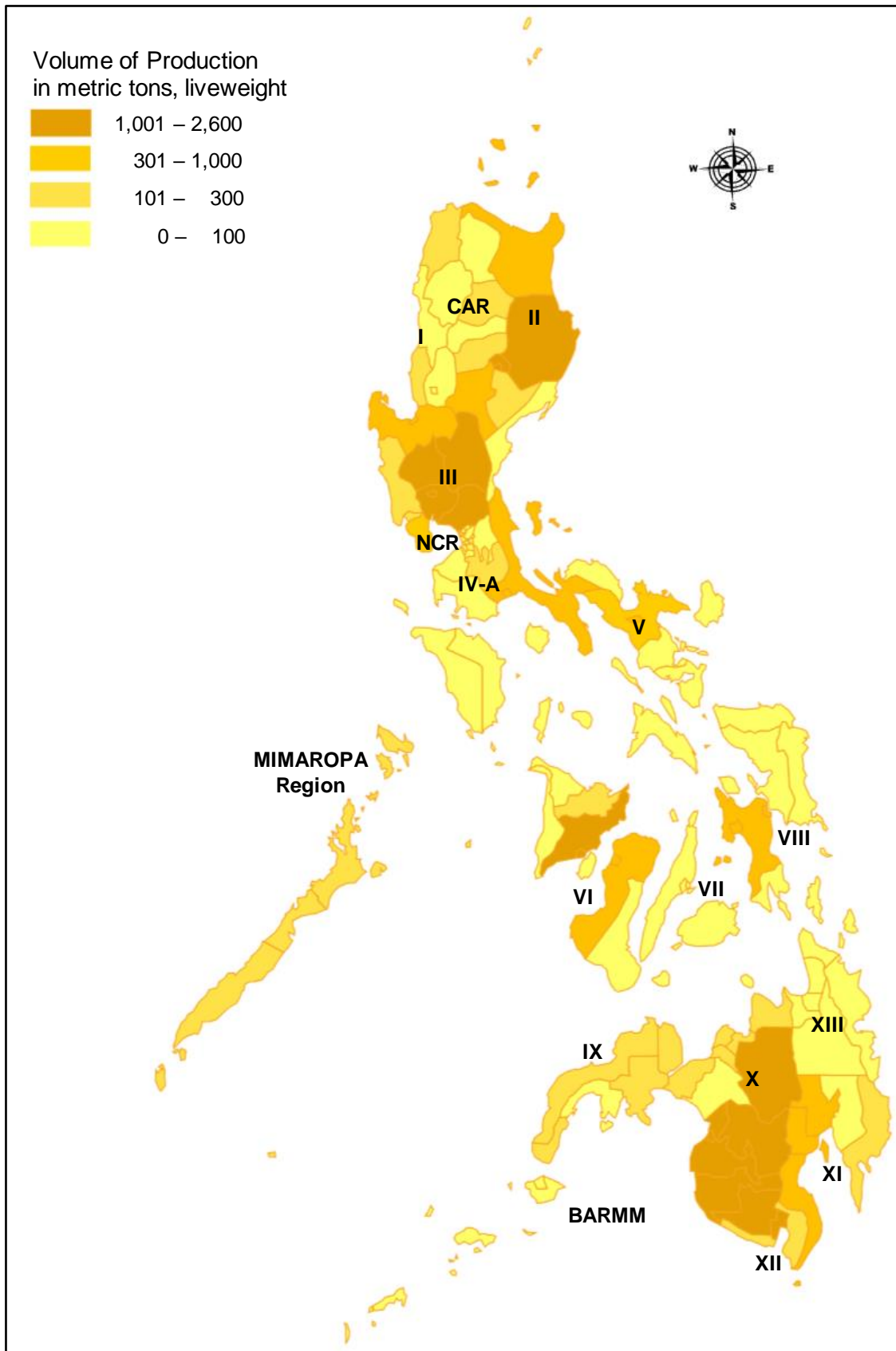
Figure 2. Volume of Production of Top 10 Duck-Producing
Provinces: January to December 2023^P



^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

Figure 3. Thematic Map of Volume of Duck Production by Province, Philippines: January to December 2023^P



^P – preliminary

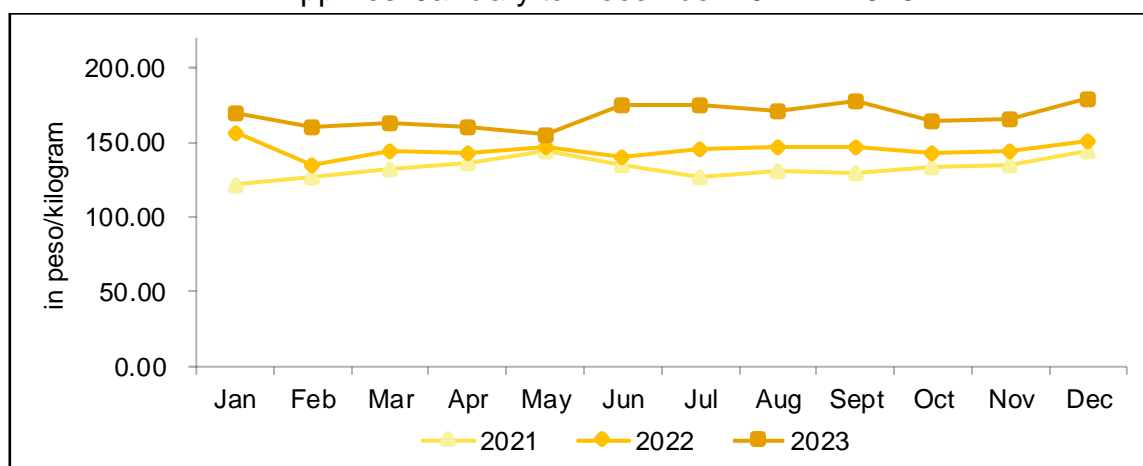
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

2. Farmgate Price

The 2023 annual average farmgate price of duck for dressing was registered at PhP 168.06 per kilogram, liveweight. It posted an increase of 15.7 percent from the previous year's average farmgate price of PhP 145.28 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 4)

In 2023, the highest average farmgate price was recorded in December at PhP 179.59 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest farmgate price was observed in May at PhP 155.47 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 4)

Figure 4. Monthly Average Farmgate Prices of Duck for Dressing
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

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

3. Value of Production

In 2023, the gross value of duck production at current prices was PhP 4.94 billion. It indicates an increase of 6.2 percent compared with the 2022 gross receipts of PhP 4.65 billion.

At constant prices, duck production generated a gross value of PhP 2.75 billion in 2023, registering a 2.8 percent increase from its previous year's value of PhP 2.67 billion. (Table 5)

4. Imports

The total volume of imported duck meat was estimated at 218.61 thousand metric tons in 2023. This was higher by 34.4 percent from the recorded volume of 162.68 thousand metric tons of imported duck meat in 2022. The highest importation of duck meat in 2023 was noted in October to December at 64.00 thousand metric tons.

The total value of imported duck meat increased from USD 0.85 billion in 2022 to USD 1.24 billion in 2023, indicating an increase of 45.6 percent. (Table 6)

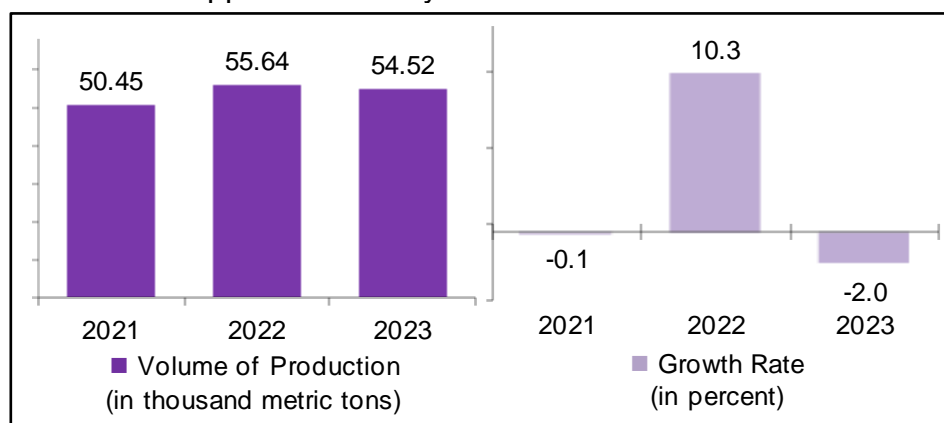
B. Duck Egg

1. Volume of Production

a. National

In 2023, total duck egg production was estimated at 54.52 thousand metric tons. This indicates an annual decrease of 2.0 percent from the previous year's output of 55.64 thousand metric tons. In 2022, there was an annual increase recorded in duck egg production at 10.3 percent. (Figure 5 and Table 7)

Figure 5. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Duck Egg Production
Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023^P



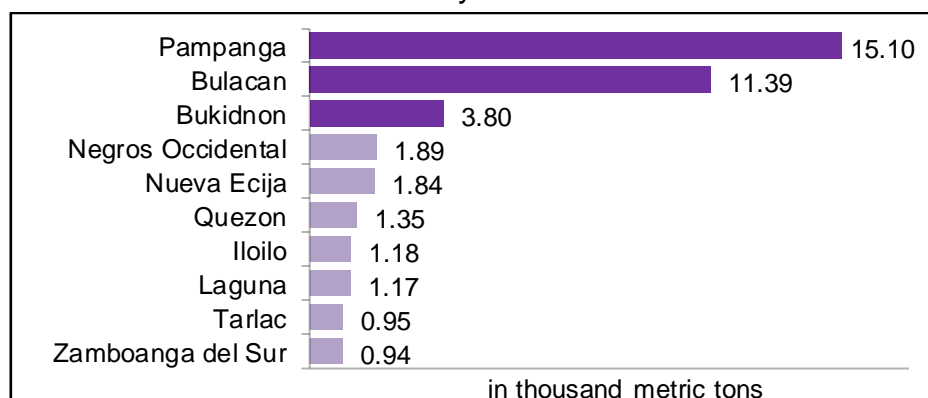
^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

b. Provincial

Among the provinces, the highest duck egg-producing province in 2023 was Pampanga with 15.10 thousand metric tons or about 27.7 percent of the total duck egg production in the country. This was followed by Bulacan and Bukidnon with duck egg production of 11.39 thousand metric tons and 3.80 thousand metric tons, respectively. Completing the top 10 producing provinces were Negros Occidental, Nueva Ecija, Quezon, Iloilo, Laguna, Tarlac, and Zamboanga del Sur. Collectively, these provinces accounted for 72.6 percent of the country's total duck egg production during the year. (Figure 6 and Table 9)

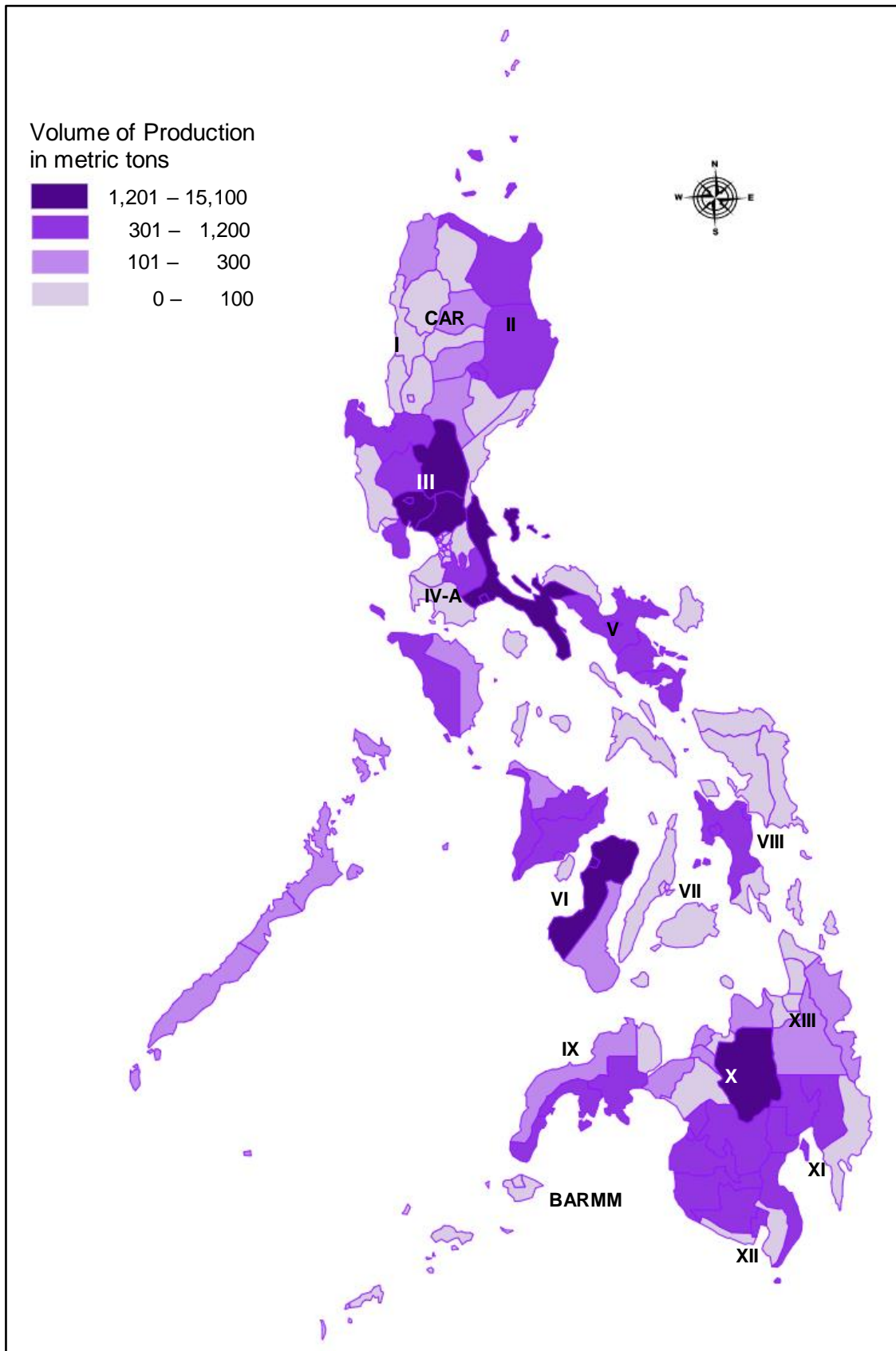
Figure 6. Volume of Production of Top 10 Duck Egg-Producing Provinces: January to December 2023^P



^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

Figure 7. Thematic Map of Volume of Duck Egg Production by Province, Philippines: January to December 2023^P



^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

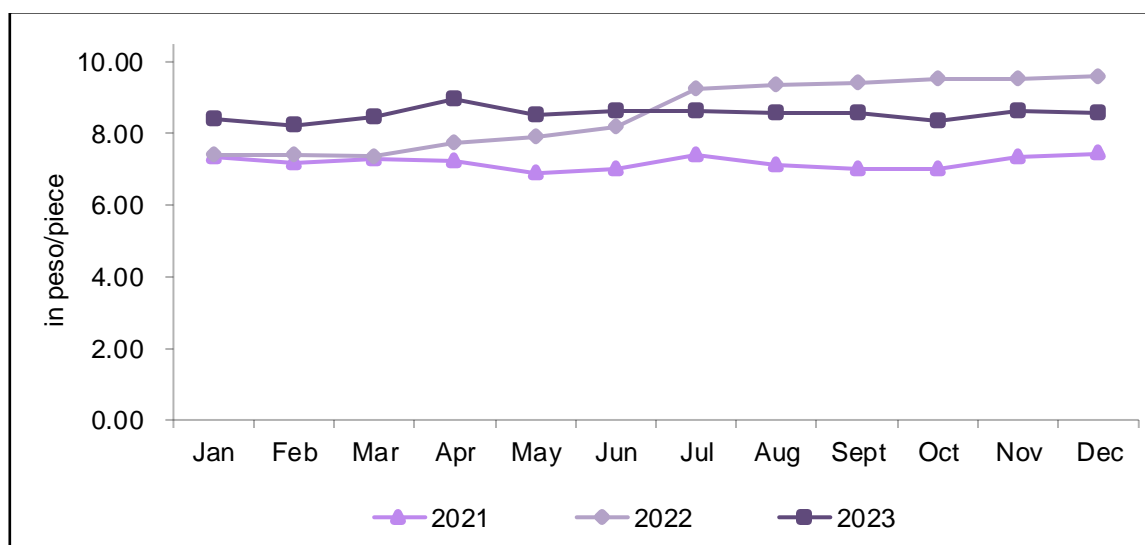
2. Prices

a. Farmgate Price

The annual average farmgate price of duck egg in 2023 was registered at PhP 8.54 per piece. It posted a decrease of 0.04 percent from the previous year's average farmgate price of PhP 8.55 per piece. (Table 10)

During the year, the highest average farmgate price of duck egg was recorded in April at PhP 8.96 per piece, while the lowest average farmgate price was observed in February at PhP 8.22 per piece. (Figure 8 and Table 10)

Figure 8. Monthly Average Farmgate Prices of Duck Egg
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

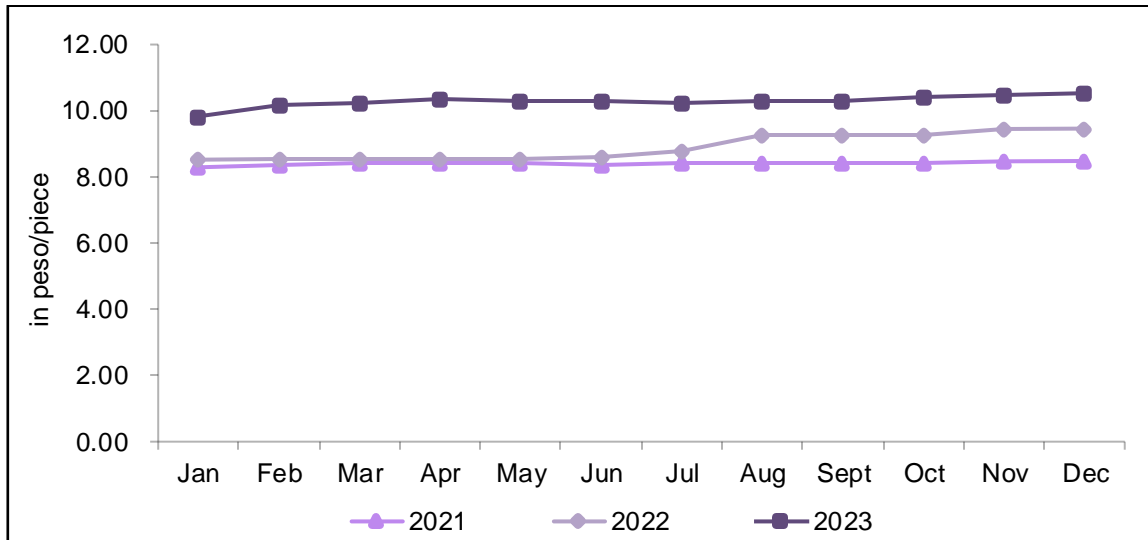
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 FPS, 2022 – 2023 BLPS, and 2022 – 2023 CLPS

b. Retail Price

In 2023, the annual average retail price of duck egg, quoted at PhP 10.29 per piece, was 15.6 percent higher than the previous year's average retail price of PhP 8.90 per piece. (Table 11)

The highest average retail price of duck egg was recorded in December 2023 at PhP 10.53 per piece, while the lowest average retail price was quoted in January 2023 at PhP 9.83 per piece. (Figure 9 and Table 11)

Figure 9. Monthly Average Retail Prices of Duck Egg
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

3. Value of Production

In 2023, the gross value of duck egg production at current prices was PhP 7.12 billion. It indicates a decline of 0.4 percent compared with the 2022 gross receipts of PhP 7.15 billion.

At constant prices, duck egg production generated a gross value of PhP 5.21 billion in 2023, indicating a 2.0 percent decrease from its previous year's value of PhP 5.31 billion. (Table 12)

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Duck Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume and value of production, monthly average farmgate and retail prices, and volume and value of duck imports. 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 was collected by PSA through the two surveys, namely, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS). Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces including National Capital Region (NCR).

The BLPS aims to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities at the household level. In 2023, the number of sample households covered was 21,783 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 sample establishments. There were 169 sample duck establishments covered in 2023.

II. Data Collection

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection is every first seven (7) days of the month after the reference quarter. However, the data collection for fourth quarter is done one month earlier to comply with the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) calendar. The data collection is 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 personnel from Central Office, and Field Offices, including SRs, is conducted to ensure uniform understanding of concepts and proper implementation of survey procedures. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires is 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/purpose
- b. Inventory by age
- c. Breeder that gave birth
- d. Supply indicator (number of births, hatched live, received/acquired)
- e. Slaughtered/dressed in the household
- f. Sold live for slaughter/dressing

- g. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- h. Average farmgate price
- i. Egg production indicators for poultry
- j. Milk production indicators for carabao, cattle, and goat
- k. Deaths/losses
- l. Average liveweight per head/bird
- m. Disposition by areas of destination
- n. Assessment of household's production

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection is during the last 10 days of the quarter. However, the data collection for fourth quarter is done one (1) month earlier to comply with the PSNA calendar. The data collection is undertaken by hired SRs and is done through a face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farm/establishment. Prior to data collection, training of Central Office and Field Office personnel, including SRs, is conducted to ensure that the procedures and concepts of the survey are understood and properly implemented. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires is done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The CLPS Duck Survey Questionnaire is a five-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of duck 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

a.1.1. 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

a.1.2. SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed as follows:

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

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

a.1.3. 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;

- b. Unknown in the locality; and
- c. 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

b.1.1. 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.1.2. For the average farmgate price, the provincial estimate is computed by summing up the product of farmgate prices and its corresponding final weight. The result is then divided by the sum of the final weight of all sample households with responses in farmgate price. The formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{F}_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w'_{ij} z_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w''_{ij}}$$

where:

\hat{F}_p = average farmgate price of the province

z_{ij} = survey data (average farmgate price) for household j in barangay i

w''_{ij} = final weight of household j with response in average farmgate price

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

b.2.1. The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates for the provinces within the region, while the national estimate is derived by adding all the regional estimates obtained in each region.

b.2.2. The computation of regional and national farmgate prices is similar with that of the provincial farmgate price.

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 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 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:

- a. Operational
- b. Refusal
- c. Cannot be contacted/Not accessible

Ineligible establishments are the following:

- a. Temporarily Stopped Operation
- b. Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- c. Shifted Farm Operation
- d. Cannot Be Located
- e. Duplicate
- f. Out of scope - Recreation
- g. Out of scope - Change Sector
- h. 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

b.1.1. 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.1.2. For the average farmgate price, the provincial estimate is computed by summing up the product of farmgate prices and its corresponding final weight. The result is then divided by the sum of the final weight of all sample households with responses in farmgate price. The formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{F}_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a w'_i z_i}{\sum_{i=1}^a w''_i}$$

where:

\hat{F}_p = average farmgate price of the province

z_i = survey data (average farmgate price) for establishment i

w''_i = final weight of establishment i with response in average farmgate price

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

b.2.1. 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.

The computation of regional and national farmgate prices is similar with that of the provincial farmgate price.

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.

Imports refer to the number of meat products originating from foreign country. The data on meat importation data are compiled by the Trade Statistics Division (TSD) of PSA from the copies of Import Entry and Internal Revenue Declaration collected from the Bureau of Customs (BOC).

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

Retail price refers to the prices at which retailers sell their goods or commodities to consumers in the marketplace. The 2020 to 2022 retail prices included in this annual release were based on the revised method of computation by the Price Statistics Division of the PSA.

Value at constant price refers to the valuation of transactions, wherein the influence of price change from base year to the current year has been removed.

Value at current price refers to the value based on prices during the reference year; nominal year.

Value of production refers to the value of the animal with reference to its farmgate price. It is derived by multiplying the volume of production by its farmgate price.

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised duck disposed for dressing including animals shipped-out for dressing, and the volume of duck egg produced from locally-raised duck, including those which were shipped out to other regions/provinces. This is expressed in metric tons, liveweight for duck and metric tons for duck egg.

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://bit.ly/duck-inventory-classification>

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://bit.ly/duck-inventory-farm-type>

VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Duck Situation Report annually, every March, with previous year as the reference period. This report 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

Philippine Statistics Authority. (April 2024). *Technical Notes on Duck Situation Report*. <https://psa.gov.ph/content/2023-technical-notes-duck>

VIII. Contact Information

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STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Duck Production, Philippines
First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023^P

Quarter	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Annual	29,100	26,251	26,967	-9.8	2.7
January – March	7,979	6,264	6,245	-21.5	-0.3
April – June	6,806	6,293	6,743	-7.5	7.1
July – September	7,525	6,613	6,854	-12.1	3.6
October – December	6,790	7,080	7,126	4.3	0.6

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate 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. Volume of Duck Production by Region, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES	29,100	26,251	26,967	-9.8	2.7	100.0
NCR	1	2	2	64.2	-21.2	b/
CAR	598	602	635	0.7	5.4	2.4
I – Ilocos Region	1,133	1,015	900	-10.4	-11.3	3.3
II – Cagayan Valley	2,190	2,397	2,579	9.5	7.6	9.6
III – Central Luzon	9,492	6,989	7,502	-26.4	7.3	27.8
IVA – CALABARZON	754	795	773	5.4	-2.8	2.9
MIMAROPA Region	404	425	457	5.3	7.5	1.7
V – Bicol Region	799	772	844	-3.3	9.3	3.1
VI – Western Visayas	2,759	2,775	2,722	0.6	-1.9	10.1
VII – Central Visayas	329	215	189	-34.5	-12.0	0.7
VIII – Eastern Visayas	793	459	453	-42.1	-1.5	1.7
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	361	421	438	16.5	4.1	1.6
X – Northern Mindanao	2,374	2,075	1,931	-12.6	-6.9	7.2
XI – Davao Region	1,183	1,225	1,161	3.6	-5.2	4.3
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	4,361	4,578	4,880	5.0	6.6	18.1
XIII – Caraga	143	137	100	-4.5	-27.2	0.4
BARMM ^{1/}	1,426	1,368	1,401	-4.1	2.4	5.2

^P – preliminary

b/ – less than 0.1 percent share

^{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 3. Volume of Duck Production by Province, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES	29,100	26,251	26,967	-9.8	2.7
NCR	1	2	2	64.2	-21.2
CAR	598	602	635	0.7	5.4
Abra	23	29	29	25.0	0.4
Apayao	83	69	77	-17.7	11.7
Benguet	16	15	15	-9.8	0.2
Ifugao	261	279	280	6.8	0.2
Kalinga	198	189	208	-4.3	9.6
Mountain Province	16	21	27	34.5	26.9
I – Ilocos Region	1,133	1,015	900	-10.4	-11.3
Ilocos Norte	160	125	141	-21.8	13.2
Ilocos Sur	129	104	71	-20.0	-31.9
La Union	125	163	139	29.8	-14.6
Pangasinan	718	624	549	-13.2	-11.9
II – Cagayan Valley	2,190	2,397	2,579	9.5	7.6
Batanes	e/	e/	e/	-0.1	-26.5
Cagayan	706	764	861	8.1	12.7
Isabela	1,017	1,084	1,121	6.5	3.4
Nueva Vizcaya	268	342	388	27.2	13.7
Quirino	198	208	209	5.3	0.3
III – Central Luzon	9,492	6,989	7,502	-26.4	7.3
Aurora	58	75	79	29.9	4.9
Bataan	337	369	386	9.3	4.6
Bulacan	2,694	1,160	1,189	-56.9	2.5
Nueva Ecija	1,907	1,725	1,594	-9.5	-7.6
Pampanga	2,595	2,223	2,563	-14.3	15.3
Tarlac	1,808	1,317	1,538	-27.2	16.8
Zambales	94	120	153	27.4	27.9
IVA – CALABARZON	754	795	773	5.4	-2.8
Batangas	19	20	16	6.2	-18.3
Cavite	63	62	46	-1.1	-26.1
Laguna	174	182	193	4.9	5.7
Quezon	437	455	448	4.1	-1.7
Rizal	62	75	71	22.2	-6.4
MIMAROPA Region	404	425	457	5.3	7.5
Marinduque	66	44	45	-33.2	2.5
Occidental Mindoro	78	85	76	9.4	-9.9
Oriental Mindoro	59	86	92	45.6	7.6
Palawan	187	194	224	3.8	15.3
Romblon	14	16	20	16.1	19.7

Continued

Table 3 – *Continued*

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
V – Bicol Region	799	772	844	-3.3	9.3
Albay	64	58	47	-8.7	-19.6
Camarines Norte	59	51	51	-12.4	-0.5
Camarines Sur	546	587	642	7.5	9.5
Catanduanes	7	6	7	-15.9	17.3
Masbate	35	31	42	-10.0	34.4
Sorsogon	89	39	55	-56.2	40.9
VI – Western Visayas	2,759	2,775	2,722	0.6	-1.9
Aklan	58	62	63	5.9	2.8
Antique	82	83	83	1.3	a/
Capiz	249	256	248	2.8	-2.8
Guimaras	11	18	23	57.3	29.8
Iloilo	1,509	1,604	1,571	6.3	-2.1
Negros Occidental	850	753	734	-11.4	-2.5
VII – Central Visayas	329	215	189	-34.5	-12.0
Bohol	36	19	21	-46.2	10.2
Cebu	41	93	89	124.9	-3.9
Negros Oriental	249	103	78	-58.8	-24.1
Siquijor	2	1	1	-67.6	77.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	793	459	453	-42.1	-1.5
Biliran	7	15	18	105.9	17.9
Eastern Samar	3	7	7	103.7	6.0
Leyte	617	376	384	-39.1	2.3
Northern Samar	137	36	27	-73.7	-25.8
Samar	15	7	8	-50.8	4.7
Southern Leyte	14	19	9	36.5	-51.2
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	361	421	438	16.5	4.1
Zamboanga del Norte	136	149	141	9.4	-5.2
Zamboanga del Sur ^{2/}	171	230	254	34.7	10.4
Zamboanga Sibugay	54	42	43	-23.3	2.4
X – Northern Mindanao	2,374	2,075	1,931	-12.6	-6.9
Bukidnon	1,636	1,528	1,337	-6.6	-12.5
Camiguin	13	18	12	37.7	-34.6
Lanao del Norte	248	250	205	0.9	-17.9
Misamis Occidental	188	113	106	-40.0	-5.9
Misamis Oriental	290	167	272	-42.6	63.0

Continued

Table 3 – Concluded

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
XI – Davao Region	1,183	1,225	1,161	3.6	-5.2
Davao de Oro	52	52	59	-0.2	12.3
Davao del Norte	527	549	540	4.2	-1.6
Davao del Sur ^{3/}	347	387	336	11.8	-13.3
Davao Occidental	6	10	16	55.6	63.0
Davao Oriental	251	227	210	-9.7	-7.1
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	4,361	4,578	4,880	5.0	6.6
Cotabato	1,112	1,045	1,009	-6.0	-3.4
Sarangani	206	192	183	-7.0	-4.5
South Cotabato	1,872	2,234	2,501	19.4	12.0
Sultan Kudarat	1,171	1,107	1,186	-5.5	7.1
XIII – Caraga	143	137	100	-4.5	-27.2
Agusan del Norte	26	24	24	-6.2	-3.0
Agusan del Sur	91	84	46	-8.1	-44.9
Dinagat Islands	7	5	3	-16.6	-36.6
Surigao del Norte	4	5	5	24.9	-5.0
Surigao del Sur	15	18	21	16.7	20.3
BARMM^{1/}	1,426	1,368	1,401	-4.1	2.4
Basilan	49	50	44	1.6	-12.8
Lanao del Sur	33	23	34	-29.4	47.8
Maguindanao	1,209	1,231	1,251	1.8	1.6
Sulu	83	60	57	-26.9	-5.7
Tawi-tawi	53	4	13	-92.3	219.0

^P – preliminary

a/ – less than 0.1 percent growth rate

e/ – less than 1 metric ton, liveweight

^{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).

^{2/} – data of Zamboanga City is included in Zamboanga del Sur

^{3/} – data of Davao City is included in Davao del Sur

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate 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 Prices of Duck for Dressing, Philippines
January to December 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Farmgate Price (peso per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Annual Average	133.09	145.28	168.06	9.2	15.7
January	121.99	156.92	169.49	28.6	8.0
February	127.23	134.88	160.91	6.0	19.3
March	131.99	144.58	162.57	9.5	12.4
April	136.02	142.28	159.89	4.6	12.4
May	143.63	146.67	155.47	2.1	6.0
June	135.43	140.26	175.19	3.6	24.9
July	127.55	145.24	175.11	13.9	20.6
August	130.28	146.44	171.65	12.4	17.2
September	129.98	147.32	177.13	13.3	20.2
October	133.63	143.26	163.99	7.2	14.5
November	135.00	143.89	165.70	6.6	15.2
December	144.41	151.59	179.59	5.0	18.5

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. 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

Table 5. Value of Duck Production at Current and Constant Prices
Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2021^r – 2023^p

Quarter	Value of Production (in million pesos)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022	2023 ^p	2022	2023 ^p
Current Prices					
Annual	4,779	4,648	4,937	-2.7	6.2
January – March	1,284	1,160	1,094	-9.7	-5.7
April – June	1,164	1,113	1,231	-4.3	10.6
July – September	1,152	1,132	1,295	-1.7	14.4
October – December	1,179	1,243	1,317	5.4	6.0
Constant Prices (2018=100)					
Annual	2,957	2,674	2,748	-9.6	2.8
January – March	773	607	605	-21.5	-0.3
April – June	699	646	692	-7.5	7.1
July – September	777	682	707	-12.1	3.6
October – December	709	739	744	4.3	0.6

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

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

Source: Agricultural Accounts Division, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 6. Volume and Value of Imported Duck Meat, Philippines
First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023^P

Quarter	Volume and Value Imported Duck Meat (in metric tons and in CIF '000 USD)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Volume (in metric tons)					
Annual	5,000	162,680	218,609	3,153.6	34.4
January – March	1,000	16,725	48,129	1,572.5	187.8
April – June	3,000	12,671	59,064	322.4	366.1
July – September	0	40,154	47,420	0.0	18.1
October – December	1,000	93,131	63,996	9,213.1	-31.3
Value (in CIF '000 USD)					
Annual	11,871	853,183	1,242,270	7,087.1	45.6
January – March	2,377	73,762	246,475	3,003.2	234.1
April – June	7,133	69,431	373,357	873.4	437.7
July – September	0	208,244	250,608	0.0	20.3
October – December	2,361	501,746	371,830	21,151.4	-25.9

^r – revised

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

CIF– Cost, Insurance, and Freight

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

Source: Trade Statistics Division, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 7. Volume of Duck Egg Production, Philippines
First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023^P

Quarter	Volume of Production (in metric tons)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Annual	50,450	55,635	54,519	10.3	-2.0
January – March	11,522	12,872	13,362	11.7	3.8
April – June	13,996	15,603	14,259	11.5	-8.6
July – September	12,024	13,701	13,400	13.9	-2.2
October – December	12,907	13,459	13,498	4.3	0.3

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate 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 8. Volume of Duck Egg Production by Region, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region	Volume of Production (in metric tons)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES	50,450	55,635	54,519	10.3	-2.0	100.0
NCR	0	d/	1	0.0	174.2	b/
CAR	525	625	638	18.9	2.1	1.2
I – Ilocos Region	852	844	724	-1.0	-14.2	1.3
II – Cagayan Valley	2,113	1,919	1,817	-9.2	-5.3	3.3
III – Central Luzon	22,499	30,117	30,104	33.9	a/	55.2
IVA – CALABARZON	4,119	3,161	2,642	-23.3	-16.4	4.8
MIMAROPA Region	665	722	759	8.6	5.1	1.4
V – Bicol Region	1,782	1,362	1,525	-23.6	12.0	2.8
VI – Western Visayas	4,887	4,551	4,306	-6.9	-5.4	7.9
VII – Central Visayas	315	220	254	-30.0	15.4	0.5
VIII – Eastern Visayas	353	402	541	14.1	34.5	1.0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	1,705	1,643	1,762	-3.6	7.2	3.2
X – Northern Mindanao	4,844	4,613	4,158	-4.8	-9.9	7.6
XI – Davao Region	1,440	1,533	1,515	6.4	-1.2	2.8
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	3,025	2,683	2,613	-11.3	-2.6	4.8
XIII – Caraga	527	512	403	-2.9	-21.3	0.7
BARMM ^{1/}	798	728	757	-8.7	4.0	1.4

^P – preliminary

a/ – less than 0.1 percent growth rate

b/ – less than 0.1 percent share

d/ – less than 1 metric ton

^{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 9. Volume of Duck Egg Production by Province, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
PHILIPPINES	50,450	55,635	54,519	10.3	-2.0
NCR	0	d/	1	0.0	174.2
CAR	525	625	638	18.9	2.1
Abra	47	64	40	34.9	-37.9
Apayao	100	125	109	24.2	-12.8
Benguet	19	17	17	-11.0	-4.1
Ifugao	173	175	227	1.3	29.3
Kalinga	173	229	227	32.2	-1.0
Mountain Province	12	15	19	23.7	31.9
I – Ilocos Region	852	844	724	-1.0	-14.2
Ilocos Norte	205	202	181	-1.8	-10.2
Ilocos Sur	68	92	72	35.8	-22.1
La Union	123	112	68	-9.4	-39.5
Pangasinan	456	439	404	-3.8	-8.0
II – Cagayan Valley	2,113	1,919	1,817	-9.2	-5.3
Batanes	d/	d/	d/	-5.1	-14.1
Cagayan	908	755	679	-16.8	-10.2
Isabela	927	888	863	-4.2	-2.9
Nueva Vizcaya	224	232	228	3.2	-1.4
Quirino	53	43	47	-19.3	9.1
III – Central Luzon	22,499	30,117	30,104	33.9	a/
Aurora	65	77	95	18.8	23.5
Bataan	946	869	646	-8.2	-25.6
Bulacan	13,018	12,569	11,385	-3.4	-9.4
Nueva Ecija	2,490	2,304	1,842	-7.5	-20.1
Pampanga	4,798	13,183	15,097	174.8	14.5
Tarlac	1,082	1,010	948	-6.6	-6.2
Zambales	101	104	91	2.9	-12.3
IVA – CALABARZON	4,119	3,161	2,642	-23.3	-16.4
Batangas	18	12	10	-32.7	-18.7
Cavite	94	73	38	-21.7	-48.2
Laguna	1,294	1,430	1,169	10.5	-18.2
Quezon	2,688	1,552	1,345	-42.3	-13.3
Rizal	25	93	80	269.5	-14.5
MIMAROPA Region	665	722	759	8.6	5.1
Marinduque	13	18	18	41.2	2.1
Occidental Mindoro	255	280	318	9.5	13.6
Oriental Mindoro	121	118	117	-2.1	-0.7
Palawan	272	301	299	10.7	-0.5
Romblon	5	6	6	18.8	9.7

Continued

Table 9 – Continued

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
V – Bicol Region	1,782	1,362	1,525	-23.6	12.0
Albay	313	353	331	12.8	-6.2
Camarines Norte	128	50	42	-61.0	-16.2
Camarines Sur	807	535	617	-33.7	15.3
Catanduanes	11	10	8	-7.7	-16.2
Masbate	7	9	6	25.9	-36.4
Sorsogon	517	406	522	-21.5	28.6
VI – Western Visayas	4,887	4,551	4,306	-6.9	-5.4
Aklan	193	174	186	-10.0	7.3
Antique	757	644	555	-14.9	-13.9
Capiz	568	563	474	-0.9	-15.8
Guimaras	18	16	19	-10.4	18.0
Iloilo	1,276	1,215	1,181	-4.8	-2.8
Negros Occidental	2,075	1,939	1,891	-6.6	-2.5
VII – Central Visayas	315	220	254	-30.0	15.4
Bohol	25	23	27	-7.7	15.5
Cebu	21	51	72	139.2	40.9
Negros Oriental	268	146	155	-45.5	6.4
Siquijor	d/	d/	1	-27.2	95.1
VIII – Eastern Visayas	353	402	541	14.1	34.5
Biliran	19	7	9	-64.6	37.7
Eastern Samar	2	2	7	10.8	258.9
Leyte	277	324	458	16.8	41.3
Northern Samar	13	49	49	292.5	0.4
Samar ^r	14	15	15	8.3	-2.1
Southern Leyte ^r	28	5	3	-80.8	-45.3
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	1,705	1,643	1,762	-3.6	7.2
Zamboanga del Norte	319	228	212	-28.5	-7.3
Zamboanga del Sur ^{2/}	924	951	943	2.9	-0.8
Zamboanga Sibugay	461	464	607	0.5	30.9
X – Northern Mindanao	4,844	4,613	4,158	-4.8	-9.9
Bukidnon	4,378	4,257	3,800	-2.8	-10.7
Camiguin	24	11	8	-53.2	-29.1
Lanao del Norte	196	120	133	-38.8	11.4
Misamis Occidental	199	104	86	-47.7	-17.9
Misamis Oriental	48	121	131	153.2	8.3

Continued

Table 9 – Concluded

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^p	2022	2023 ^p
XI – Davao Region	1,440	1,533	1,515	6.4	-1.2
Davao de Oro	200	195	171	-2.4	-12.5
Davao del Norte	781	868	886	11.2	2.1
Davao del Sur ^{3/}	343	402	392	17.2	-2.3
Davao Occidental	26	4	6	-83.3	41.6
Davao Oriental	90	63	59	-29.9	-6.5
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	3,025	2,683	2,613	-11.3	-2.6
Cotabato	818	757	683	-7.4	-9.8
Sarangani	58	58	54	0.6	-6.8
South Cotabato	835	897	941	7.3	5.0
Sultan Kudarat	1,314	971	935	-26.1	-3.7
XIII – Caraga	527	512	403	-2.9	-21.3
Agusan del Norte	154	128	78	-16.8	-38.9
Agusan del Sur	247	270	217	9.2	-19.7
Dinagat Islands	7	5	3	-29.8	-32.5
Surigao del Norte	4	3	2	-17.5	-36.6
Surigao del Sur	115	105	102	-8.4	-3.1
BARMM^{1/}	798	728	757	-8.7	4.0
Basilan	101	102	78	1.0	-23.8
Lanao del Sur	158	60	69	-61.8	13.9
Maguindanao	407	450	464	10.6	3.1
Sulu	51	52	52	1.3	0.5
Tawi-tawi	81	64	94	-21.0	46.5

^p – preliminary

^r – revised data for Samar and Southern Leyte in 2021

^{a/} – less than 0.1 percent growth rate

^{d/} – less than 1 metric ton

^{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).

^{2/} – data of Zamboanga City is included in Zamboanga del Sur

^{3/} – data of Davao City is included in Davao del Sur

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate 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 10. Average Farmgate Prices of Duck Egg, Philippines
January to December 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Farmgate Price (peso per piece)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Annual Average	7.19	8.55	8.54	18.8	a/
January	7.36	7.38	8.39	0.3	13.7
February	7.21	7.38	8.22	2.4	11.4
March	7.31	7.37	8.46	0.9	14.8
April	7.24	7.72	8.96	6.6	16.1
May	6.89	7.91	8.51	14.8	7.6
June	7.01	8.18	8.66	16.8	5.8
July	7.39	9.23	8.62	25.0	-6.7
August	7.11	9.37	8.56	31.8	-8.7
September	7.03	9.39	8.60	33.7	-8.4
October	7.04	9.53	8.36	35.4	-12.2
November	7.34	9.50	8.61	29.6	-9.4
December	7.43	9.60	8.59	29.3	-10.6

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

a/ – less than 0.1 percent growth rate

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. 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

Table 11. Average Retail Prices of Duck Egg, Philippines
January to December 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Retail Price (peso per piece)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Annual Average	8.41	8.90	10.29	5.8	15.6
January	8.29	8.52	9.83	2.8	15.4
February	8.39	8.57	10.16	2.1	18.6
March	8.41	8.55	10.26	1.7	20.0
April	8.42	8.54	10.35	1.4	21.2
May	8.44	8.56	10.32	1.4	20.6
June	8.38	8.62	10.29	2.9	19.4
July	8.45	8.81	10.26	4.3	16.5
August	8.42	9.24	10.32	9.7	11.7
September	8.41	9.26	10.28	10.1	11.0
October	8.42	9.26	10.41	10.0	12.4
November	8.47	9.45	10.48	11.6	10.9
December	8.46	9.46	10.53	11.8	11.3

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

Table 12. Value of Duck Egg Production at Current and Constant Prices
Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023^P

Quarter	Value of Production (in million pesos)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Current Prices					
Annual	5,439	7,149	7,118	31.4	-0.4
January – March	1,266	1,428	1,713	12.8	20.0
April – June	1,475	1,856	1,892	25.8	1.9
July – September	1,292	1,939	1,747	50.1	-9.9
October – December	1,406	1,926	1,766	37.0	-8.3
Constant Prices (2018=100)					
Annual	4,817	5,313	5,208	10.3	-2.0
January – March	1,112	1,242	1,290	11.7	3.8
April – June	1,326	1,478	1,351	11.5	-8.6
July – September	1,155	1,317	1,288	13.9	-2.2
October – December	1,224	1,276	1,280	4.3	0.3

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

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

Source: Agricultural Accounts Division, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 13. Inventory of Duck by Classification and Region, Philippines
As of 01 January, 01 April, 01 July, and 01 October 2023

Classification/ Region	2023			
	01 Jan	01 Apr	01 Jul	01 Oct
Total	(in number of birds)			
Philippines	13,518,842	14,375,058	14,520,585	14,494,808
NCR	4,524	7,628	8,100	9,057
CAR	345,109	359,795	390,242	371,024
I – Ilocos Region	308,208	280,602	283,506	314,849
II – Cagayan Valley	1,327,739	1,469,929	1,554,148	1,483,765
III – Central Luzon	4,756,846	5,251,946	5,033,860	5,152,714
IVA – CALABARZON	296,422	350,938	365,823	319,934
MIMAROPA Region	516,940	515,046	571,463	595,854
V – Bicol Region	865,904	885,712	1,090,288	1,078,046
VI – Western Visayas	1,155,346	1,153,766	1,132,151	1,100,880
VII – Central Visayas	374,865	367,910	439,778	455,121
VIII – Eastern Visayas	196,895	210,915	202,182	189,254
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	430,955	545,464	546,019	554,642
X – Northern Mindanao	594,560	591,087	555,260	516,667
XI – Davao Region	564,894	548,439	530,128	513,408
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,433,871	1,516,424	1,460,859	1,485,757
XIII – Caraga	122,403	130,791	142,696	135,511
BARMM ^{1/}	223,361	188,666	214,082	218,325
Smallhold	9,553,345	9,946,716	9,384,665	9,138,016
NCR	4,524	7,628	8,100	9,057
CAR	345,109	359,795	390,242	371,024
I – Ilocos Region	307,752	280,602	283,506	314,849
II – Cagayan Valley	947,438	1,222,139	1,364,628	1,354,543
III – Central Luzon	1,711,542	1,813,594	1,485,899	1,436,260
IVA – CALABARZON	80,085	99,281	101,902	64,000
MIMAROPA Region	509,603	505,753	550,449	573,845
V – Bicol Region	865,904	703,613	677,589	448,597
VI – Western Visayas	1,152,905	1,147,090	1,123,094	1,093,482
VII – Central Visayas	374,865	367,910	439,778	455,121
VIII – Eastern Visayas	196,895	210,915	202,182	189,254
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	346,224	463,521	312,981	477,452
X – Northern Mindanao	549,574	565,321	496,198	457,315
XI – Davao Region	390,434	372,555	378,059	355,217
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,433,871	1,516,424	1,220,927	1,189,455
XIII – Caraga	113,259	121,909	135,049	130,220
BARMM ^{1/}	223,361	188,666	214,082	218,325

Continued

Table 13 – *Concluded*

Region/ Classification	2023			
	01 Jan	01 Apr	01 Jul	01 Oct
	(in number of birds)			
Semi-commercial	3,690,785	3,968,220	4,739,292	4,985,811
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0
I – Ilocos Region	456	0	0	0
II – Cagayan Valley	380,301	247,790	189,520	129,222
III – Central Luzon	2,833,961	3,047,943	3,196,897	3,389,841
IVA – CALABARZON	152,968	181,944	218,357	211,566
MIMAROPA Region	7,337	9,293	21,014	22,009
V – Bicol Region	0	182,099	412,699	629,449
VI – Western Visayas	2,441	6,676	9,057	7,398
VII – Central Visayas	0	0	0	0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	0	0	0	0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	84,731	81,943	233,038	77,190
X – Northern Mindanao	44,986	25,766	59,062	59,352
XI – Davao Region	174,460	175,884	152,069	158,191
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	0	0	239,932	296,302
XIII – Caraga	9,144	8,882	7,647	5,291
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	0
Commercial	274,712	460,122	396,628	370,981
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0
I – Ilocos Region	0	0	0	0
II – Cagayan Valley	0	0	0	0
III – Central Luzon	211,343	390,409	351,064	326,613
IVA – CALABARZON	63,369	69,713	45,564	44,368
MIMAROPA Region	0	0	0	0
V – Bicol Region	0	0	0	0
VI – Western Visayas	0	0	0	0
VII – Central Visayas	0	0	0	0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	0	0	0	0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	0	0	0	0
X – Northern Mindanao	0	0	0	0
XI – Davao Region	0	0	0	0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	0	0	0	0
XIII – Caraga	0	0	0	0
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	0

^{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).

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

Table 14. Inventory of Duck Laying Flock by Region, Philippines
As of 01 January, 01 April, 01 July, and 01 October 2023

Region	2023			
	01 Jan	01 Apr	01 Jul	01 Oct
	(in number of birds)			
Philippines	7,783,534	7,765,085	8,022,361	8,393,245
NCR	4,482	4,482	4,482	5,327
CAR	93,606	114,652	114,187	91,817
I – Ilocos Region	104,224	83,761	103,789	96,398
II – Cagayan Valley	462,420	527,192	493,900	461,612
III – Central Luzon	3,732,428	3,691,404	3,937,185	4,206,704
IVA – CALABARZON	212,209	256,190	277,946	219,197
MIMAROPA Region	177,724	198,056	199,311	231,911
V – Bicol Region	389,909	395,453	437,370	610,011
VI – Western Visayas	587,955	604,877	560,962	580,970
VII – Central Visayas	91,109	97,899	123,277	116,531
VIII – Eastern Visayas	137,581	118,050	66,973	70,711
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	233,508	305,617	278,704	318,604
X – Northern Mindanao	432,559	388,550	387,073	370,483
XI – Davao Region	296,626	284,591	300,813	258,872
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	650,477	507,937	581,392	600,301
XIII – Caraga	74,286	83,482	76,585	89,291
BARMM ^{1/}	102,431	102,892	78,412	64,505

^{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).

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

DUCK SITUATION REPORT

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