

TECHNICAL NOTES

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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 2024, the number of sample households covered was 21,320 from the 1,154 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 190 sample duck establishments covered in 2024.

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 21-page form composed of 17 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, 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
- 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. Egg production indicators
- i. Deaths/Losses
- 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:

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

where:

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

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 2023 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 establishments with responses in farmgate price. The formula is given as follows:

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

where:

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

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_by_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_farmtype

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

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VIII. Contact Information

Precious S. Jacinto

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

For data request, you may contact the:

Knowledge Management and Communications Division
Telephone: (632) 8462-6600 loc. 839
Email Address: info@psa.gov.ph