

SPECIAL RELEASE

POULTRY SITUATION IN ZAMBALES: First Quarter 2025

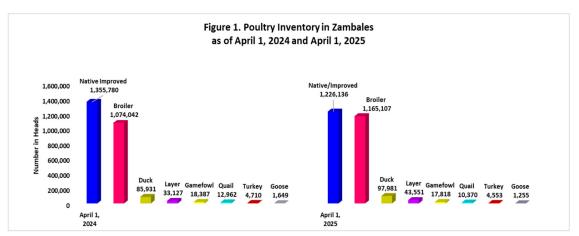
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Total Poultry Inventory in Zambales Slightly Declined by 0.01% in the First Quarter of 2025

As of April 1, 2025, the total poultry inventory in the province of Zambales was estimated at 2,566,771 birds. This reflects a slight decline of 0.01 percent compared with the 2,586,588 birds recorded during the same period in 2024. (See Table 1: Poultry Inventory, Zambales – As of April 1, 2024, and April 1, 2025)

The slight reduction in inventory was attributed to a decrease in the number of native/improved chickens, which continue to make up the largest share of the total poultry population at 47.8 percent. This was followed closely by broiler chickens, comprising 45.4 percent.

Other poultry commodities recorded smaller shares in the total inventory: Duck – 3.8%, Layer – 1.7%, Game fowl – 0.7%, Quail – 0.4%, Turkey – 0.2%, Goose – 0.0%.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph

As of April 1, 2025, the inventory of native/improved chicken in Zambales was estimated at 1,226,136 birds, marking a decrease of 9.6 percent from the 1,355,780 birds recorded in the same quarter of 2024. In contrast, broiler inventory rose from 1,074,042 birds as of April 1,





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2024, to 1,165,107 birds in 2025, reflecting a growth of 8.5 percent. While duck and layer chickens also posted notable increases. Duck inventory climbed to 97,981 birds, up by 14.0 percent, while layer inventory increased by 31.5 percent to 43,551 birds, compared to the same period last year.

Figure 1 shows the graph on the poultry inventory displaying the comparison of inventory per poultry type and reference period. As of April 1, 2025, native/improved chicken has a total inventory of 1,1226,136 birds followed by broiler at 1,165,107 birds; duck at 97,981 birds; layer at 43,551 birds; game fowl at 17,818 birds; quail at 10,370 birds; turkey at 4,553 birds; and goose at 1,255 birds.

Table 1. Poultry Inventory, Zambales: As of April 1, 2024, and April 1, 2025

| Poultry Commodity | | ntory of birds) | Percent |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | As of April 1, 2024 | As of April 1, 2025 | Change |
| Native/Improved | 1,355,780 | 1,226,136 | -9.6 |
| Broiler | 1,074,042 | 1,165,107 | 8.5 |
| Duck | 85,931 | 97,981 | 14.0 |
| Layer | 33,127 | 43,551 | 31.5 |
| Game fowl | 18,387 | 17,818 | -3.1 |
| Quail | 12,962 | 10,370 | -20.0 |
| Turkey | 4,710 | 4,553 | -3.3 |
| Goose | 1,649 | 1,255 | -23.9 |
| Total | 2,586,588 | 2,566,771 | -0.8 |

Note: Game fowl for recreation purposes are excluded

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph

Volume of Poultry Production Up by 9.1% in the First Quarter of 2025

The total volume of poultry production in the province of Zambales increased by 9.1 percent in the first quarter of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024. This growth was driven by the increase in production across most poultry commodities. Broiler chicken, which consistently accounts for the largest share of poultry production, grew by 8.1 percent, from 6,272.27 metric tons in Q1 2024 to 6,777.78 metric tons in Q1 2025. (Refer to Table 2: Volume of Poultry Production by Commodity, Zambales – As of April 1, 2024, and April 1, 2025).

Most other poultry commodities also recorded production increases during this period. However, layer and turkey were the exceptions, both registering declines in production compared to the first quarter of 2024.

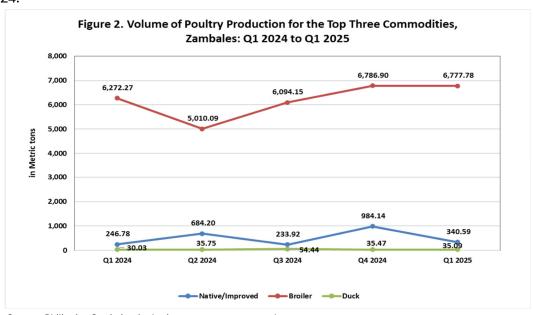
Table 2. Volume of Poultry Production by Commodity, Zambales, First Quarters 2024 and 2025 (in metric tons, liveweight)

| Commodity | Volume of Production (in Metric tons) | | Percent |
|-----------------|--|----------|---------|
| | Q1 2024 | Q1 2025 | Change |
| Native/Improved | 246.78 | 340.59 | 38.0 |
| Broiler | 6,272.27 | 6,777.78 | 8.1 |
| Layer | 23.54 | 14.25 | -39.5 |
| Duck | 30.03 | 35.09 | 16.8 |
| Game fowl | 3.90 | 5.96 | 52.8 |
| Goose | 0.00 | 0.79 | - |
| Quail | 0.00 | 0.23 | - |
| Turkey | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph

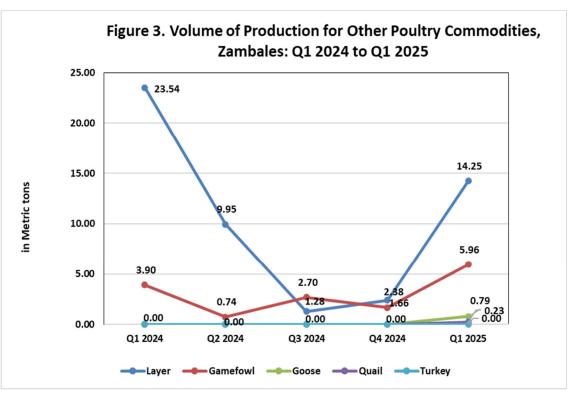
Figure 2 illustrates the quarterly trend in production for the top three poultry commodities in Zambales—broiler, native/improved chicken, and duck—from the first quarter of 2024 to the first quarter of 2025. Among these, broiler chicken consistently recorded the highest production volumes throughout the four quarters. Its peak production was recorded in Q4 2024, reaching 6,786.90 metric tons, while the lowest production occurred in Q2 2024 at 5,010.09 metric tons.

The production of native/improved chicken showed quarterly fluctuations, with its highest production also occurring in Q4 2024 at 984.14 metric tons. This indicates a seasonal or demand-based variation in native chicken production. Meanwhile, duck production remained low but consistent, with its highest recorded volume in the period being 55.44 metric tons in Q3 2024.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph

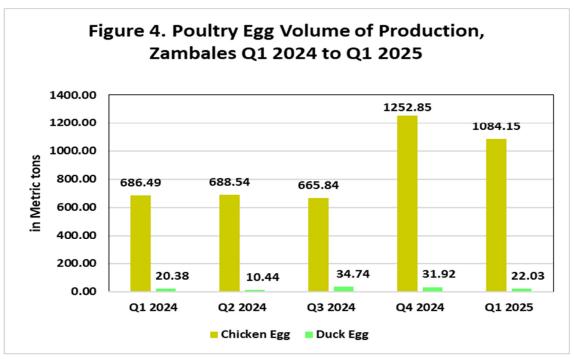
Figure 3 presents the production performance of other poultry commodities in Zambales. Among these commodities, game fowl recorded the highest production in Q1 2025 at 5.96 metric tons, indicating a slight increase in output compared to previous quarters. On the other hand, layer production peaked earlier in Q1 2024, reaching 23.54 metric tons, but has since declined. Meanwhile, no significant movements were reflected in the production of goose, quail, and turkey from Q1 2024 to Q1 2025.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph

Figure 4 illustrates the volume of production for poultry egg commodities—chicken egg and duck egg—in the province of Zambales from Q1 2024 to Q1 2025. Over the four quarters, chicken egg production consistently outpaced duck egg production. It reached its highest volume in Q4 2024, with a total of 1,252.85 metric tons, equivalent to approximately 21,298,450 pieces. The lowest production for chicken eggs was observed in Q3 2024, at 665.84 metric tons, highlighting noticeable quarterly variation.

Meanwhile, duck egg production showed a positive trend, increasing by 8.1 percent in Q1 2025 compared to the same period in 2024. Its peak production occurred in Q3 2024, reaching 34.74 metric tons, equivalent to approximately 521,165 pieces.

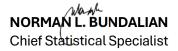


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph

Table 3. Poultry Egg Volume of Production, Zambales, Q1 2024 to Q1 2025

| Commodity | Volume of (in Metr | Percent | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Commodity | Q1 2024 | Q1 2025 | Change |
| Chicken egg | 686.49 | 1,084.15 | 57.9 |
| Duck egg | 20.38 | 22.03 | 8.1 |
| Total | 706.87 | 1,106.18 | 56.5 |

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, www.openstat.gov.ph



Concepts and Definitions

Data for this Special Release were taken from the two (2) major surveys, namely: 1) Livestock and Poultry Survey: Household (LPSH) and 2) the Livestock and Poultry Survey: Establishment (LPSE), both conducted quarterly by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Another source that supplements the data requirements of the Livestock and Poultry sector is the Compilation of Data Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (CDSPDP). This is done monthly and utilizes administrative data from Locally Registered Meat Establishments (LRMEs) in the province which is in coordination with the Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO) and Meat Inspectors (MIs) of the Local Government Unit (LGU).

Poultry. A collective term for all domesticated avian for the purpose of food consumption or, the carcass of such avian dressed/processed for human consumption.

Broiler. Refers to strains of foreign breeds of chicken specially raised for meat purposes only.

Layer. Foreign strain female chicken regardless of age, raised mainly for table egg production.

Native/Improved Chicken. A common backyard fowl that is a mixture of different breeds.

Volume of Production. Refers to the number of tended/raised animals disposed of for slaughter/dressing, including those which were shipped out for slaughter. This is expressed in metric tons, liveweight.

Inventory. The actual number of animals (in head/bird) present in the farm as of a specific reference data regardless of ownership.