

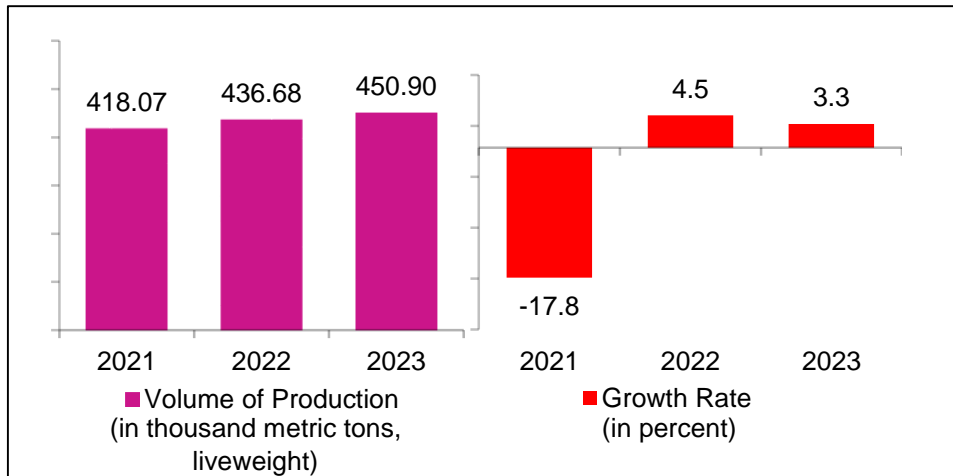
SPECIAL RELEASE

SWINE SITUATION REPORT July to September 2023

Date of Release: 21 November 2023

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Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Hog Production
Philippines: July to September 2021 – 2023^P



^P – preliminary

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

The volume of hog production from July to September 2023 was recorded at 450.90 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an annual increase of 3.3 percent from the 436.68 thousand metric tons, liveweight output in the same period of 2022. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

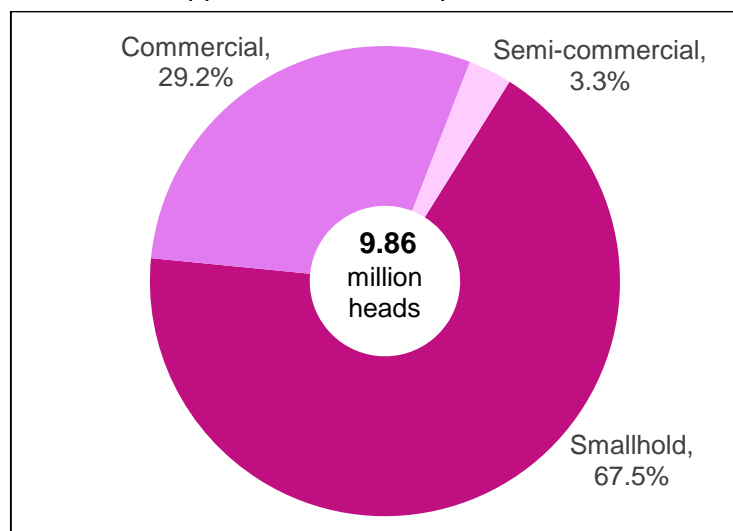
Central Visayas was the top producer of hog with 67.66 thousand metric tons, liveweight or 15.0 percent share to the total hog production during the period. Completing the top five regions with the highest volume of hog production at liveweight during the quarter were the following:

- a. CALABARZON with 59.81 thousand metric tons;
- b. Northern Mindanao with 54.50 thousand metric tons;
- c. Central Luzon with 46.16 thousand metric tons; and
- d. Davao Region with 36.16 thousand metric tons.

These regions accounted for 58.6 percent of the country's total hog production during the period.

Relative to their outputs in the same quarter of 2022, 13 regions registered increases in production during the quarter. In terms of level, Central Luzon recorded the highest increase of 12.35 thousand metric tons, from 33.80 thousand metric tons in the third quarter of 2022 to 46.16 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of 2023. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution of Swine Inventory by Classification¹
Philippines: as of 30 September 2023^P



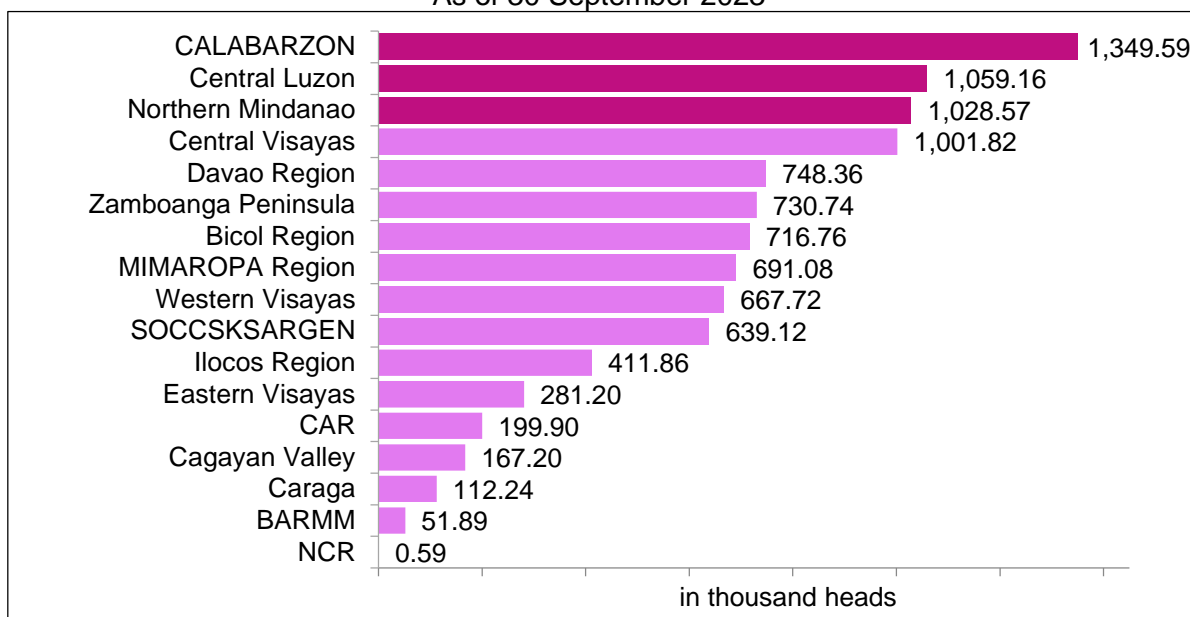
¹ – Based on the new classification of animals per PSA Board Resolution No. 11, series of 2023 dated 29 June 2023 (Refer to Technical Notes Section IV for the new classification)

^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

As of 30 September 2023, the country’s total swine inventory was estimated at 9.86 million heads. This was 2.1 percent lower than the previous year’s same period count of 10.07 million heads. About 67.5 percent of the country’s swine population came from smallhold farms, while the remaining 29.2 percent and 3.3 percent were from commercial and semi-commercial farms, respectively. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Distribution of Swine Inventory by Region
As of 30 September 2023^p

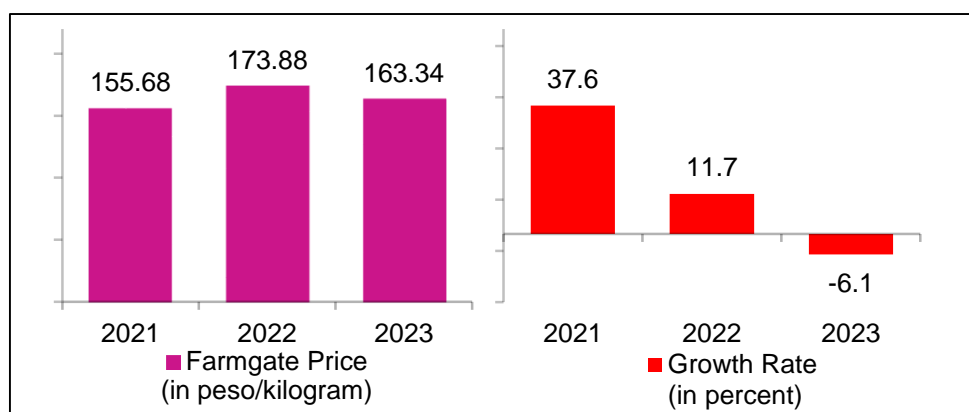


^p – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

CALABARZON recorded the highest swine population of 1.35 million heads as of 30 September 2023. This was followed by Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao with corresponding inventories of 1.06 million heads and 1.03 million heads. These three regions accounted for 34.9 percent share to the country’s total swine population during the period. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 4. Average Farmgate Price and Annual Growth Rate of Farmgate Price of Hogs for Slaughter, Philippines
July to September 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

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

The average farmgate price of hogs for slaughter was quoted at PhP 163.34 per kilogram, liveweight for this quarter. This indicates a decrease of 6.1 percent from the previous year's same quarter quotation of PhP 173.88 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

In the third quarter of 2023, the highest average farmgate price was recorded in August at PhP 164.49 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest average farmgate price was noted in July at PhP 162.35 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 3)



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STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Hog Production by Region, Philippines
July to September 2021 – 2023^P

Region	Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Philippines	418,074	436,678	450,902	4.5	3.3	100.0
NCR	72	19	95	-74.1	408.9	a/
CAR	6,101	5,556	6,176	-8.9	11.2	1.4
I – Ilocos Region	13,283	13,010	16,471	-2.0	26.6	3.7
II – Cagayan Valley	9,686	8,419	9,409	-13.1	11.8	2.1
III – Central Luzon	26,665	33,803	46,155	26.8	36.5	10.2
IVA – CALABARZON	52,480	52,788	59,808	0.6	13.3	13.3
MIMAROPA Region	20,371	19,437	29,539	-4.6	52.0	6.6
V – Bicol Region	23,931	25,151	26,417	5.1	5.0	5.9
VI – Western Visayas	50,927	52,536	33,110	3.2	-37.0	7.3
VII – Central Visayas	49,724	58,077	67,658	16.8	16.5	15.0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	18,191	11,416	11,846	-37.2	3.8	2.6
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	16,557	22,968	22,109	38.7	-3.7	4.9
X – Northern Mindanao	51,779	54,288	54,503	4.8	0.4	12.1
XI – Davao Region	35,074	35,159	36,161	0.2	2.9	8.0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	34,332	36,445	24,403	6.2	-33.0	5.4
XIII – Caraga	6,801	5,788	5,138	-14.9	-11.2	1.1
BARMM ^{1/}	2,101	1,820	1,905	-13.4	4.7	0.4

^P – preliminary

^{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).

a/ – less than 0.1 percent

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 2. Swine Inventory by Classification and Region, Philippines
As of 30 September 2021 – 2023^P

Region/Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Total						
Philippines	9,866,446	10,067,879	9,857,799	2.0	-2.1	100.0
NCR	3,811	455	587	-88.1	29.0	a/
CAR	163,931	191,205	199,903	16.6	4.5	2.0
I – Ilocos Region	301,301	342,051	411,862	13.5	20.4	4.2
II – Cagayan Valley	183,608	175,178	167,198	-4.6	-4.6	1.7
III – Central Luzon	532,795	736,656	1,059,155	38.3	43.8	10.7
IVA – CALABARZON	1,006,551	1,187,158	1,349,592	17.9	13.7	13.7
MIMAROPA Region	643,287	723,461	691,078	12.5	-4.5	7.0
V – Bicol Region	753,238	763,013	716,764	1.3	-6.1	7.3
VI – Western Visayas	1,190,378	1,167,504	667,721	-1.9	-42.8	6.8
VII – Central Visayas	1,142,876	1,144,454	1,001,822	0.1	-12.5	10.2
VIII – Eastern Visayas	270,144	243,056	281,202	-10.0	15.7	2.9
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	711,399	685,746	730,743	-3.6	6.6	7.4
X – Northern Mindanao	1,086,139	1,064,784	1,028,566	-2.0	-3.4	10.4
XI – Davao Region	842,202	789,873	748,356	-6.2	-5.3	7.6
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	800,158	677,846	639,120	-15.3	-5.7	6.5
XIII – Caraga	190,447	127,372	112,237	-33.1	-11.9	1.1
BARMM ^{1/}	44,181	48,067	51,893	8.8	8.0	0.5
Smallhold						
Philippines	7,079,833	7,077,527	6,654,359	a/	-6.0	100.0
NCR	3,811	455	587	-88.1	29.0	a/
CAR	156,115	182,795	190,406	17.1	4.2	2.9
I – Ilocos Region	203,176	224,309	244,452	10.4	9.0	3.7
II – Cagayan Valley	179,460	171,248	163,156	-4.6	-4.7	2.5
III – Central Luzon	183,150	199,671	313,263	9.0	56.9	4.7
IVA – CALABARZON	638,686	755,490	871,213	18.3	15.3	13.1
MIMAROPA Region	609,478	674,721	639,517	10.7	-5.2	9.6
V – Bicol Region	725,422	737,356	677,279	1.6	-8.1	10.2
VI – Western Visayas	1,075,248	1,052,824	594,940	-2.1	-43.5	8.9
VII – Central Visayas	680,169	681,513	675,624	0.2	-0.9	10.2
VIII – Eastern Visayas	251,724	222,215	250,698	-11.7	12.8	3.8
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	674,360	644,401	680,721	-4.4	5.6	10.2
X – Northern Mindanao	672,438	555,614	520,343	-17.4	-6.3	7.8
XI – Davao Region	412,614	481,929	410,875	16.8	-14.7	6.2
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	384,246	319,452	258,534	-16.9	-19.1	3.9
XIII – Caraga	185,555	125,467	110,858	-32.4	-11.6	1.7
BARMM ^{1/}	44,181	48,067	51,893	8.8	8.0	0.8

Continued

Table 2. -- Concluded

Region/Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2023 ^p
Semi-commercial						
Philippines	194,190	259,669	328,434	33.7	26.5	100.00
NCR	0	0	0	..	..	..
CAR	266	664	499	149.6	-24.8	0.2
I – Ilocos Region	20,511	23,892	42,860	16.5	79.4	13.0
II – Cagayan Valley	3,267	3,168	3,370	-3.0	6.4	1.0
III – Central Luzon	22,759	36,490	35,983	60.3	-1.4	11.0
IVA – CALABARZON	56,040	98,832	116,539	76.4	17.9	35.5
MIMAROPA Region	9,857	19,133	25,033	94.1	30.8	7.6
V – Bicol Region	18,516	18,525	29,853	a/	61.1	9.1
VI – Western Visayas	13,486	11,836	7,420	-12.2	-37.3	2.3
VII – Central Visayas	12,458	8,096	6,929	-35.0	-14.4	2.1
VIII – Eastern Visayas	7,603	9,344	14,140	22.9	51.3	4.3
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	7,989	6,384	7,825	-20.1	22.6	2.4
X – Northern Mindanao	10,744	20,227	27,269	88.3	34.8	8.3
XI – Davao Region	2,007	143	2,931	-92.9	1,949.7	0.9
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	5,475	2,380	7,343	-56.5	208.5	2.2
XIII – Caraga	3,212	555	440	-82.7	-20.7	0.1
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	..	..	..
Commercial						
Philippines	2,592,423	2,730,683	2,875,006	5.3	5.3	100.0
NCR	0	0	0	..	..	..
CAR	7,550	7,746	8,998	2.6	16.2	0.3
I – Ilocos Region	77,614	93,850	124,550	20.9	32.7	4.3
II – Cagayan Valley	881	762	672	-13.5	-11.8	a/
III – Central Luzon	326,886	500,495	709,909	53.1	41.8	24.7
IVA – CALABARZON	311,825	332,836	361,840	6.7	8.7	12.6
MIMAROPA Region	23,952	29,607	26,528	23.6	-10.4	0.9
V – Bicol Region	9,300	7,132	9,632	-23.3	35.1	0.3
VI – Western Visayas	101,644	102,844	65,361	1.2	-36.4	2.3
VII – Central Visayas	450,249	454,845	319,269	1.0	-29.8	11.1
VIII – Eastern Visayas	10,817	11,497	16,364	6.3	42.3	0.6
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	29,050	34,961	42,197	20.3	20.7	1.5
X – Northern Mindanao	402,957	488,943	480,954	21.3	-1.6	16.7
XI – Davao Region	427,581	307,801	334,550	-28.0	8.7	11.6
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	410,437	356,014	373,243	-13.3	4.8	13.0
XIII – Caraga	1,680	1,350	939	-19.6	-30.4	a/
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	..	..	..

.. – data not applicable

^r – revised^p – preliminary^{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).

a/ – less than 0.1 percent

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. Average Farmgate Price of Hogs for Slaughter
Philippines: July to September 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Farmgate Price (in peso per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Average	155.68	173.88	163.34	11.7	-6.1
July	164.74	178.31	162.35	8.2	-9.0
August	156.32	171.04	164.49	9.4	-3.8
September	145.99	172.29	163.18	18.0	-5.3

^r – revised

^p – preliminary

Note: Quarterly average and 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

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Swine Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production, inventory by classification, and monthly average farmgate prices. It serves as a ready reference for the various clients and stakeholders of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in the agriculture sector.

The data for this report were collected by PSA through the two surveys, namely, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS).

The BLPS aims to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities at the household level. In the third quarter of 2023, the number of sample households covered was 21,728 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 the sample establishments. There were 669 sample swine establishments covered in the third quarter of 2023.

Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces, including National Capital Region (NCR). Moreover, the commodities covered in the surveys include: cattle, carabao, swine, goat, chicken, duck, and other animals raised/tended by households and establishments.

II. Data Collection

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The field data collection for the third quarter of 2023 was conducted from 02 to 09 October 2023. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the sample households. Prior to data collection, training of selected staff from Field Offices, including SRs, was conducted to ensure uniform understanding of concepts and proper implementation of survey procedures. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The BLPS Questionnaire is a 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, received/acquired)
- e. Slaughtered in the household
- f. Sold live for slaughter
- g. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- h. Average farmgate price
- i. Deaths/Losses
- j. Average liveweight per head
- k. Disposition by areas of destination
- l. Assessment of household's production

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection for the third quarter of 2023 was during the last 10 days of September 2023. The data collection was undertaken by hired SRs through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farms/establishments. Prior to data collection, training of Field Office personnel, including SRs, was conducted to ensure that the procedures and concepts of the survey are understood and properly implemented. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The CLPS Swine Survey Questionnaire is a five-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of swine 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 (number of births, received/acquired)
- d. Slaughtered in the establishment
- e. Sold live for slaughter
- f. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- g. Average farmgate price
- h. Deaths/Losses
- i. Average liveweight per head
- j. Disposition by areas of destination
- k. 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

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

SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed as follows:

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

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

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;
- Unknown in the locality; and
- 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

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.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

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. 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 farms/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 farms/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:

- Operational
- Refusal
- Cannot be contacted/Not accessible

Ineligible establishments are the following:

- Temporarily Stopped Operation
- Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- Shifted Farm Operation
- Cannot Be Located
- Duplicate
- Out-of-scope - Recreation
- Out-of-scope - Change Sector
- 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

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.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

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.

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Farmgate price refers to the price received by raisers for their produce at the location of farm. Thus, marketing costs, such as the transport and other marketing costs (if any) incurred in selling the produce, are not included in the farmgate prices.

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

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised hog disposed for slaughter, including those which were shipped out for slaughter. This is expressed in metric tons, liveweight.

IV. Farm Classification

The following are the new farm classifications and definitions of swine based on the approved PSA Board Resolution No. 11, series of 2023:

Classification	Definition
Smallhold	Tending 1 to 10 sow level or 1 to 100 heads
Semi-commercial	Tending 11 to 50 sow level or 101 to 500 heads
Commercial	Tending 51 sow level and above or 501 heads and above

The data on the inventory of swine based on the definitions indicated above can be accessed in the OpenStat website of PSA with the link: <https://bit.ly/swine-inventory-classification>

Similarly, data on inventory of swine by farm type (i.e., backyard and commercial) can still be accessed in the OpenStat website of PSA with the link: <https://bit.ly/livestock-inventory-farm-type>

V. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Swine Situation Report quarterly and is uploaded in the PSA Website.

The livestock and poultry statistics follows the revision policy as stipulated in the PSA Board Resolution No. 1, Series of 2017-119 approving the revision of quarterly estimates on agricultural production, prices, and related statistics to be limited to the immediately preceding quarter and for the past three years with quarterly breakdown to be done only during May of the current year.

VI. Citation

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VII. Contact Information

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