If you want to know more about these statistics write or call Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division
☎ (02) 376-2013
PSA Website: http://www.psa.gov.ph

SWINE Industry Performance Report

January - December 2015
**SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT**

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The Swine Industry Performance Report presents the industry situation in terms of inventory by farm type, age classification; volume of production; supply and disposition; and, monthly average farmgate, wholesale and retail prices for reference year 2015.

This report has a release calendar of five (5) months after each reference period.

The data for this Report is collected by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through two (2) major surveys, namely:

1) The Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) which covers one (1) of the four (4) replicate samples of the Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS). It consists of 15,286 sample households in 1,063 sample barangays nationwide; and,

2) The Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS) which covers around 1,259 independent farms as of January 2015. A swine farm is considered commercial when it has a farm capacity of at least 21 heads of adult swine or 10 adults and 22 heads of young.

Both surveys are simultaneously conducted every quarter in all provinces.

Another survey that supplements the data requirements of the Livestock and Poultry sector is the Survey of Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (SSHPDP*). This covers around 1,387 Accredited (AAA, AA) and Locally Registered Meat Establishments (LRMEs) nationwide and is undertaken in coordination with the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS).

* Formerly known as Survey of Abattoirs and Dressing Plants (SADP)
The country’s total swine inventory as of January 1, 2016, was 12.48 million heads. This was 3.98 percent higher than last year’s inventory of 12.00 million heads. Stocks in backyard farms went up by 2.27 percent. Likewise, stocks in commercial farms grew by 7.15 percent compared to the 2015 level. About 64.0 percent of the total stocks were raised in backyard farms and the rest were in commercial farms. (Table 1)

Total hog production in 2015 reached 2,120.33 thousand metric tons live weight. It was 4.33 percent higher than last year’s level of 2,032.30 thousand metric tons live weight. (Table 3)

All market levels recorded price decreases in 2015 compared with the 2014 records. The annual average farmgate price per kilogram of live hogs at P97.52 dropped by 2.95 percent. In Metro Manila the annual wholesale price per kilogram at P117.24 decreased by 1.15 percent. Similarly, annual average retail price per kilogram of pork at P177.31 in Metro Manila declined by 7.01 percent. (Table 6)
The total sow inventory as of January 1, 2016 was 1.65 million heads. It was 3.27 percent higher than the 2015 level of 1.60 million heads. Sows accounted for 13.22 percent of the total swine population.

The total inventory of gilt during the period was 616,44 thousand heads. It increased by 6.14 percent from the 2015 level of 580.78 thousand heads.

As of January 1, 2016, the total inventory of fatteners stood at 3.62 million heads. This was 4.00 percent higher than last year's level of 3.48 million heads. Fatteners shared 29.02 percent to the total swine inventory.

The total inventory of growers as of January 1, 2016 was recorded at 3.82 million head or 2.72 percent higher than last year's level of 3.72 million heads. Growers shared 30.62 percent in the total swine stock.

Piglets, weanlings and boars which were classified as "others", contributed 22.19 percent to the total swine population. Their combined inventory of 2.77 million heads went up by 5.72 percent from the January 1, 2015 level.
### HOG PRODUCTION

Table 8. Hog Volume of Production by Region, by Quarter, Philippines, 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>BACKYARD</th>
<th>COMMERCIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inventory Region</td>
<td>Inventory Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>12,477,711</td>
<td>7,958,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>7,946,341</td>
<td>4,492,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Luzon</td>
<td>2,237,244</td>
<td>1,146,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>1,665,003</td>
<td>746,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Visayas</td>
<td>1,293,661</td>
<td>742,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Visayas</td>
<td>956,692</td>
<td>731,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mindanao</td>
<td>954,639</td>
<td>566,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>879,102</td>
<td>559,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4,531,370</td>
<td>3,466,308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Philippines     | 101,111 | 96,435 | 96,679 | 122,142 | 418,367 |
| Sub-Total       | 97,837  | 95,337 | 95,763 | 119,973 | 341,900 |
| Central Luzon   | 97,206  | 95,741 | 95,763 | 119,973 | 341,900 |
| CALABARZON      | 150,391 | 148,857 | 150,391 | 341,900 |
| Western Visayas | 107,542 | 105,008 | 107,542 | 279,904 |
| Central Visayas | 95,803  | 94,369  | 94,369  | 238,738 |
| Northern Mindanao | 90,267  | 89,833  | 89,833  | 229,460 |
| Davao Region    | 86,222  | 85,788  | 85,788  | 218,440 |
| Others          | 36,322  | 36,070  | 36,070  | 92,210  |

### TOP PRODUCING REGIONS

Table 2. Swine Inventory of Top Producing Regions by Farm Type, Philippines, as of January 1, 2016P

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total (Backyard &amp; Commercial)</th>
<th>BACKYARD</th>
<th>COMMERCIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>12,477,711</td>
<td>7,958,930</td>
<td>4,518,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>7,946,341</td>
<td>4,492,622</td>
<td>3,963,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Luzon</td>
<td>2,237,244</td>
<td>1,146,484</td>
<td>1,067,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>1,665,003</td>
<td>746,312</td>
<td>1,261,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Visayas</td>
<td>1,293,661</td>
<td>742,214</td>
<td>547,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Visayas</td>
<td>956,692</td>
<td>731,717</td>
<td>318,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mindanao</td>
<td>954,639</td>
<td>566,850</td>
<td>210,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>879,102</td>
<td>559,045</td>
<td>147,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4,531,370</td>
<td>3,466,308</td>
<td>555,383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **In January 1, 2016**, around 64 percent of the total swine population were concentrated in six (6) regions namely: Central Luzon with 17.93% share; CALABARZON with 13.34%; Western Visayas with 10.37%; Central Visayas with 7.67%, Northern Mindanao with 7.33% and Davao Region with 7.05%.

- Western Visayas had the highest share at 14.41 percent of the backyard inventory while Central Luzon ranked first in commercial inventory with 37.14 percent share.
**SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT**

### PRODUCTION

#### Table 3. Hog Volume of Production by Region, by Quarter and Semi-Annual, Philippines, 2013-2015 (in '000 metric tons, liveweight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>475.75</td>
<td>481.71</td>
<td>499.89</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>480.50</td>
<td>484.29</td>
<td>511.42</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
<td>474.53</td>
<td>482.00</td>
<td>500.11</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>581.39</td>
<td>584.31</td>
<td>608.91</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Dec</td>
<td>1,055.93</td>
<td>1,066.11</td>
<td>1,101.31</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 2015, hog production reached 2,012.17 thousand metric tons liveweight. This was 4.33 percent higher than the last year's output of 2,032.30 thousand metric tons. Increments of 5.60 percent and 4.21 percent were realized during the 2nd and 4th quarters of the year, respectively.*

### SWINE INVENTORY

#### Table 7. Swine Inventory in Backyard and Commercial Farms by Region, by Quarter, Philippines, 2014-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Jan 1</th>
<th>Apr 1</th>
<th>Jul 1</th>
<th>Oct 1</th>
<th>Jan 1P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>11,843,051</td>
<td>11,855,849</td>
<td>11,858,214</td>
<td>11,859,320</td>
<td>11,858,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraga</td>
<td>144,031</td>
<td>144,031</td>
<td>144,031</td>
<td>144,031</td>
<td>144,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Visayas</td>
<td>1,182,008</td>
<td>1,182,008</td>
<td>1,182,008</td>
<td>1,182,008</td>
<td>1,182,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>13,362,862</td>
<td>13,362,862</td>
<td>13,362,862</td>
<td>13,362,862</td>
<td>13,362,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negros Island Region</td>
<td>248,736</td>
<td>248,736</td>
<td>248,736</td>
<td>248,736</td>
<td>248,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negros Oriental</td>
<td>734,369</td>
<td>734,369</td>
<td>734,369</td>
<td>734,369</td>
<td>734,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mindanao</td>
<td>1,304,271</td>
<td>1,304,271</td>
<td>1,304,271</td>
<td>1,304,271</td>
<td>1,304,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occidental Mindanao</td>
<td>474,326</td>
<td>474,326</td>
<td>474,326</td>
<td>474,326</td>
<td>474,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCCSKSARGEN</td>
<td>675,195</td>
<td>675,195</td>
<td>675,195</td>
<td>675,195</td>
<td>675,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Visayas</td>
<td>1,000,430</td>
<td>1,000,430</td>
<td>1,000,430</td>
<td>1,000,430</td>
<td>1,000,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The table contains the swine inventory data for the specified regions from January 1 to December 31, 2014-2016.*

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*Images and diagrams are not included in the text representation.*
### SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

#### PRICES

**Table 6. Monthly Average Prices of Hog by Trade Level, Philippines and Metro Manila, 2013-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>FARMGATE PRICE (P/KG) * PHILIPPINES</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14/13</td>
<td>15/14</td>
<td>14/13</td>
<td>15/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Ave.</td>
<td>95.71</td>
<td>100.48</td>
<td>97.52</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>(2.95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>92.25</td>
<td>96.46</td>
<td>98.06</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>94.08</td>
<td>98.48</td>
<td>97.70</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>(0.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>96.62</td>
<td>101.04</td>
<td>97.63</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>(3.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>97.72</td>
<td>103.09</td>
<td>98.92</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>(4.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>98.25</td>
<td>104.47</td>
<td>99.13</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>(5.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>97.71</td>
<td>103.77</td>
<td>98.67</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>(4.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>98.02</td>
<td>101.47</td>
<td>97.93</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>(3.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>94.50</td>
<td>98.50</td>
<td>96.51</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>(2.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>95.25</td>
<td>99.21</td>
<td>97.17</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>(2.06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wholesale Price (P/Kg.) * Metro Manila**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Ave.</td>
<td>112.97</td>
<td>118.82</td>
<td>117.24</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>109.00</td>
<td>114.40</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>109.50</td>
<td>112.50</td>
<td>114.00</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>112.00</td>
<td>115.25</td>
<td>113.00</td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>114.50</td>
<td>117.80</td>
<td>114.00</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>123.25</td>
<td>116.50</td>
<td>7.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>114.75</td>
<td>10.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>118.00</td>
<td>126.00</td>
<td>120.25</td>
<td>6.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>117.50</td>
<td>124.50</td>
<td>119.75</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>113.50</td>
<td>122.50</td>
<td>119.75</td>
<td>(2.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>109.20</td>
<td>116.60</td>
<td>119.00</td>
<td>6.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>107.00</td>
<td>114.50</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>114.40</td>
<td>121.50</td>
<td>5.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPORTS

**Table 4. Volume and Value of Pork Imports by Quarter and Semi-Annual, Philippines, 2013-2015P**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015P</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14/13</td>
<td>15/14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (m.t)</td>
<td>186,857.62</td>
<td>236,169.44</td>
<td>183,530.85</td>
<td>26.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>43,144.29</td>
<td>41,812.25</td>
<td>52,205.61</td>
<td>(3.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>55,181.03</td>
<td>61,126.21</td>
<td>45,609.10</td>
<td>10.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Jun</td>
<td>98,325.32</td>
<td>102,938.45</td>
<td>97,814.71</td>
<td>4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
<td>48,265.65</td>
<td>62,353.32</td>
<td>39,896.71</td>
<td>29.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>40,266.65</td>
<td>70,877.67</td>
<td>45,819.44</td>
<td>76.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Dec</td>
<td>88,532.30</td>
<td>133,230.99</td>
<td>85,716.14</td>
<td>50.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preliminary**

Source: Trade Statistics Division, PSA

- The total volume of pork imports in 2015 was recorded at 183.53 thousand metric tons. It contracted by 22.29 percent from last year’s level of 236.17 thousand metric tons. (Table 4)

- The value of imports dropped by 20.93 percent from US$ 367,727.32 CIF in 2014 to US$ 290,774.34 CIF in 2015.
SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

Table 5. Hog Supply and Disposition, Philippines, 2013-2015P
(Number of live animals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015P</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SUPPLY</td>
<td>37,950,602</td>
<td>38,233,861</td>
<td>39,956,750</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Inventory</td>
<td>11,843,051</td>
<td>11,801,656</td>
<td>11,999,722</td>
<td>(0.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born Live</td>
<td>26,105,606</td>
<td>26,431,086</td>
<td>27,954,714</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1,945</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>2,314</td>
<td>(42.47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPOSITION</td>
<td>26,148,946</td>
<td>26,234,139</td>
<td>27,479,039</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughtered</td>
<td>24,918,892</td>
<td>25,066,660</td>
<td>26,320,875</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths/Losses</td>
<td>1,230,054</td>
<td>1,173,479</td>
<td>1,158,164</td>
<td>(4.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDING INVENTORY</td>
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</table>

P—Preliminary
1/ As of Jan. 1
2/ Live breeders recorded by BAI-National Veterinary Quarantine Services
3/ Mortality due to pest and diseases

- The total supply of hogs in the country increased by 5.18 percent from 38.23 million heads in 2014 to 40.21 million heads in 2015. (Table 5)
- The recorded number of imported live breeders in 2015 was 2,314 heads. It increased by 106.79 percent from the last year’s imports of 1,119 heads.
- Of the total hogs disposed in 2015, 26.32 million heads were slaughtered and 1.16 million heads were recorded as death or losses. The total number of hogs slaughtered increased by 5.03 percent while the number of death or losses decreased by 1.31 percent.

PRICES

Farmgate Price
- The annual average farmgate price of live hogs in 2015 was P97.52 per kilogram. This was 2.95 percent lower than the 2014 level of P100.48 per kilogram. (Table 6)

Wholesale Price
- In 2015, the annual average wholesale price of live hogs in Metro Manila was P117.24. It dropped by 1.15 percent from the previous years’ annual average price of P118.61 per kilogram.

Retail Price
- The 2015 annual average retail price of pork in Metro Manila slid to P177.31 per kilogram or 7.01 percent less than the average retail price at P190.68 per kilogram in 2014. Higher prices were recorded in January, November and December. The lowest price was noted during the month of May at P162.41 per kilogram.
The total supply of hogs in the country increased by 5.18 percent from 38.23 million heads in 2014 to 40.21 million heads in 2015. (Table 5)

The recorded number of imported live breeders in 2015 was 2,314 heads. It increased by 106.79 percent from the last year’s imports of 1,119 heads.

Of the total hogs disposed in 2015, 26.32 million heads were slaughtered and 1.16 million heads were recorded as death or losses. The total number of hogs slaughtered increased by 5.03 percent while the number of death or losses decreased by 1.31 percent.

The annual average farmgate price of live hogs in 2015 was P97.52 per kilogram. This was 2.95 percent lower than the 2014 level of P100.48 per kilogram. (Table 6)

In 2015, the annual average wholesale price of live hogs in Metro Manila was P117.24. It dropped by 1.15 percent from the previous years’ annual average price of P118.61 per kilogram.

The 2015 annual average retail price of pork in Metro Manila slid to P177.31 per kilogram or 7.01 percent less than the average retail price at P190.68 per kilogram in 2014. Higher prices were recorded in January, November and December. The lowest price was noted during the month of May at P162.41 per kilogram.
SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

PRICES

Table 6. Monthly Average Prices of Hog by Trade Level, Philippines and Metro Manila, 2013-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>FARMSGATE PRICE (P/KG) *</th>
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<td>1.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>94.08</td>
<td>98.48</td>
<td>97.70</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>0.70</td>
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<td>96.62</td>
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<td>4.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>98.25</td>
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<td>99.13</td>
<td>6.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>112.27</td>
<td>114.62</td>
<td>117.24</td>
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<tr>
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<td>109.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>169.83</td>
<td>176.39</td>
<td>190.37</td>
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<td>179.67</td>
<td>175.68</td>
<td>5.16</td>
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<td>7.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>171.52</td>
<td>195.57</td>
<td>162.41</td>
<td>14.02</td>
<td>(16.96)</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>179.07</td>
<td>196.86</td>
<td>167.41</td>
<td>9.93</td>
<td>(34.96)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>179.99</td>
<td>195.76</td>
<td>168.23</td>
<td>8.76</td>
<td>(34.08)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>177.73</td>
<td>198.68</td>
<td>174.66</td>
<td>11.79</td>
<td>(12.09)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>180.83</td>
<td>197.97</td>
<td>173.31</td>
<td>9.48</td>
<td>(12.46)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>178.55</td>
<td>192.45</td>
<td>185.83</td>
<td>7.78</td>
<td>(3.44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>177.86</td>
<td>193.95</td>
<td>190.50</td>
<td>9.05</td>
<td>(1.79)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>177.85</td>
<td>195.26</td>
<td>190.60</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>(2.39)</td>
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</table>

Source: PSA-Price Statistics Division

IMPORTS

Table 4. Volume and Value of Pork Imports by Quarter and Semi-Annual, Philippines, 2013-2015

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<th>ITEM</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015P</th>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (m.t)</td>
<td>186,857.62</td>
<td>236,169.44</td>
<td>183,530.85</td>
<td>26.39 (22.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>43,144.29</td>
<td>41,812.25</td>
<td>52,205.61</td>
<td>(3.09) 24.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>55,181.03</td>
<td>61,126.21</td>
<td>45,609.10</td>
<td>10.77 (25.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Jun</td>
<td>98,325.32</td>
<td>102,938.45</td>
<td>97,814.71</td>
<td>4.69 (4.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
<td>48,265.65</td>
<td>62,353.32</td>
<td>39,896.71</td>
<td>29.19 (36.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>40,266.65</td>
<td>70,877.67</td>
<td>45,819.44</td>
<td>76.02 (35.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Dec</td>
<td>88,532.30</td>
<td>133,230.99</td>
<td>85,716.14</td>
<td>50.49 (35.66)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Value of imports dropped by 20.93 percent from US$ 290,774.34 CIF in 2014 to US$ 290,774.34 CIF in 2015.

The total volume of pork imports in 2015 was recorded at 183.53 thousand metric tons. It contracted by 22.29 percent from last year’s level of 236.17 thousand metric tons. (Table 4)
In 2015, hog production reached 2,032.30 thousand metric tons liveweight. This was 4.33 percent higher than the last year’s output of 2,032.30 thousand metric tons. Increments of 5.60 percent and 4.21 percent were realized during the 2nd and 4th quarters of the year, respectively.
### SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

#### HOG PRODUCTION

Table 8. Hog Volume of Production by Region, by Quarter, Philippines, 2014-2015 (in metric tons, liveweight)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Region</th>
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<th>2015</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>481,712</td>
<td>484,286</td>
<td>481,998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luzon</td>
<td>244,379</td>
<td>257,022</td>
<td>253,419</td>
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<td>Car</td>
<td>6,342</td>
<td>7,170</td>
<td>6,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iloilo Region</td>
<td>19,520</td>
<td>20,959</td>
<td>18,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cagayan Valley</td>
<td>17,540</td>
<td>16,120</td>
<td>16,215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Luzon</td>
<td>81,383</td>
<td>84,068</td>
<td>86,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>71,206</td>
<td>75,241</td>
<td>78,219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mimaropa</td>
<td>14,267</td>
<td>20,304</td>
<td>17,524</td>
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<td>Bicol Region</td>
<td>34,113</td>
<td>29,190</td>
<td>28,409</td>
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<td>Visayas</td>
<td>97,837</td>
<td>95,337</td>
<td>98,753</td>
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<td>Western Visayas/1</td>
<td>42,544</td>
<td>40,850</td>
<td>45,798</td>
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<td>Central Visayas/2</td>
<td>35,840</td>
<td>38,333</td>
<td>34,709</td>
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<td>Eastern Visayas</td>
<td>19,453</td>
<td>16,154</td>
<td>18,246</td>
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<td>Mindanao</td>
<td>139,496</td>
<td>131,897</td>
<td>130,826</td>
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<td>Zamboanga Peninsula</td>
<td>22,538</td>
<td>20,171</td>
<td>17,719</td>
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<td>Northern Mindanao</td>
<td>40,870</td>
<td>38,405</td>
<td>37,247</td>
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<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>34,108</td>
<td>33,145</td>
<td>33,108</td>
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<td>SoCCSkargen</td>
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<td>Caraga</td>
<td>8,963</td>
<td>9,481</td>
<td>8,948</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARMN,</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>2,612</td>
<td>2,547</td>
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#### SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

### TOP PRODUCING REGIONS

Table 2. Swine Inventory of Top Producing Regions by Farm Type, Philippines, as of January 1, 2016P (Number of Heads)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Region</th>
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<th>Philippines</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
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<td>7,958,930</td>
<td>4,518,781</td>
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<td>Central Luzon</td>
<td>2,237,244</td>
<td>1,146,484</td>
<td>933,288</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>1,665,003</td>
<td>746,312</td>
<td>618,691</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Visayas 1/</td>
<td>1,293,661</td>
<td>742,214</td>
<td>441,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Visayas 2/</td>
<td>956,692</td>
<td>731,717</td>
<td>318,395</td>
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<td>Northern Mindanao</td>
<td>914,639</td>
<td>566,850</td>
<td>347,789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>879,102</td>
<td>559,045</td>
<td>210,380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4,531,370</td>
<td>3,466,308</td>
<td>1,071,494</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Percent share

- Philippines: 100.00%
- Sub-Total: 100.00%
- Commercial: 100.00%

Note: 1/ - including Negros Occidental
2/ - including Negros Oriental

In January 1, 2016, around 64 percent of the total swine population were concentrated in six (6) regions namely: Central Luzon with 17.93% share; CALABARZON with 13.34%; Western Visayas with 10.37%; Central Visayas with 7.67%, Northern Mindanao with 7.33% and Davao Region with 7.05%.

Western Visayas had the highest share at 14.41 percent of the backyard inventory while Central Luzon ranked first in commercial inventory with 37.14 percent share.
SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

INVENTORY

Table 1. Swine Inventory by Farm Type and by Age Classification, Philippines, as of January 1, 2014-2016P (Number of Heads)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016P</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15/14</td>
<td>16/15</td>
<td>15/14</td>
<td>16/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>11,801,656</td>
<td>11,999,722</td>
<td>12,477,711</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard</td>
<td>7,656,825</td>
<td>7,782,290</td>
<td>7,958,930</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>4,144,831</td>
<td>4,217,432</td>
<td>4,518,781</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow</td>
<td>1,552,547</td>
<td>1,597,021</td>
<td>1,649,199</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard</td>
<td>1,016,434</td>
<td>1,023,141</td>
<td>1,052,947</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>536,114</td>
<td>573,880</td>
<td>596,352</td>
<td>7.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilt</td>
<td>581,643</td>
<td>580,777</td>
<td>616,438</td>
<td>(0.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard</td>
<td>443,625</td>
<td>438,432</td>
<td>464,781</td>
<td>(1.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>138,018</td>
<td>142,345</td>
<td>151,675</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattener</td>
<td>3,394,457</td>
<td>3,482,315</td>
<td>3,621,640</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard</td>
<td>2,375,774</td>
<td>2,426,596</td>
<td>2,397,048</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1,018,683</td>
<td>1,005,719</td>
<td>1,224,592</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grower</td>
<td>3,716,582</td>
<td>3,720,012</td>
<td>3,821,114</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard</td>
<td>2,546,077</td>
<td>2,510,399</td>
<td>2,529,707</td>
<td>(1.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1,170,505</td>
<td>1,209,613</td>
<td>1,291,407</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2,556,427</td>
<td>2,619,597</td>
<td>2,760,200</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard</td>
<td>1,274,915</td>
<td>1,383,712</td>
<td>1,514,547</td>
<td>8.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1,281,512</td>
<td>1,235,875</td>
<td>1,254,773</td>
<td>(3.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SWINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE REPORT

SLAUGHTER DATA

Table 9. Hog Slaughtered in Slaughterhouses by Region, by Quarter, Philippines, 2014-2015 (Number of Heads)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Q1 2014</th>
<th>Q2 2014</th>
<th>Q3 2014</th>
<th>Q4 2014</th>
<th>Annual 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>2,411,320</td>
<td>2,394,413</td>
<td>429,227</td>
<td>459,121</td>
<td>1,697,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>276,422</td>
<td>266,768</td>
<td>281,563</td>
<td>314,186</td>
<td>1,138,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUZON</td>
<td>1,318,487</td>
<td>1,255,224</td>
<td>1,378,479</td>
<td>1,659,403</td>
<td>5,681,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>42,857</td>
<td>41,649</td>
<td>39,696</td>
<td>44,202</td>
<td>168,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iloilo Region</td>
<td>175,287</td>
<td>175,506</td>
<td>176,973</td>
<td>196,036</td>
<td>723,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan Valley</td>
<td>113,952</td>
<td>116,183</td>
<td>115,553</td>
<td>126,136</td>
<td>461,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Luzon</td>
<td>381,829</td>
<td>390,478</td>
<td>385,770</td>
<td>417,589</td>
<td>1,535,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>433,654</td>
<td>434,055</td>
<td>474,325</td>
<td>599,458</td>
<td>1,955,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINADORO</td>
<td>59,911</td>
<td>61,209</td>
<td>63,741</td>
<td>73,982</td>
<td>259,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicol Region</td>
<td>119,997</td>
<td>115,144</td>
<td>122,293</td>
<td>149,000</td>
<td>406,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISayas</td>
<td>416,173</td>
<td>402,886</td>
<td>429,227</td>
<td>459,121</td>
<td>1,697,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Visayas</td>
<td>158,513</td>
<td>155,943</td>
<td>144,945</td>
<td>166,474</td>
<td>625,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Visayas</td>
<td>202,363</td>
<td>185,392</td>
<td>214,517</td>
<td>225,861</td>
<td>682,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Visayas</td>
<td>55,297</td>
<td>61,551</td>
<td>59,325</td>
<td>66,786</td>
<td>242,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINDANAO</td>
<td>400,238</td>
<td>399,535</td>
<td>413,960</td>
<td>462,940</td>
<td>1,676,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamboanga Peninsula</td>
<td>52,048</td>
<td>53,535</td>
<td>43,910</td>
<td>56,402</td>
<td>205,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mindanao</td>
<td>111,801</td>
<td>114,299</td>
<td>116,995</td>
<td>132,082</td>
<td>475,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>112,958</td>
<td>119,410</td>
<td>122,185</td>
<td>126,170</td>
<td>460,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCCSKSARGEN</td>
<td>81,129</td>
<td>80,156</td>
<td>98,093</td>
<td>104,594</td>
<td>363,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraga</td>
<td>41,389</td>
<td>41,230</td>
<td>42,005</td>
<td>43,701</td>
<td>168,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Preliminary
- 1/ Including Negros Occidental
- 2/ Including Negros Oriental
The country’s total swine inventory as of January 1, 2016, was 12.48 million heads. This was 3.98 percent higher than last year’s inventory of 12.00 million heads. Stocks in backyard farms went up by 2.27 percent. Likewise, stocks in commercial farms grew by 7.15 percent compared to the 2015 level. About 64.0 percent of the total stocks were raised in backyard farms and the rest were in commercial farms. (Table 1)

Total hog production in 2015 reached 2,120.33 thousand metric tons live weight. It was 4.33 percent higher than last year’s level of 2,032.30 thousand metric tons live weight. (Table 3)

All market levels recorded price decreases in 2015 compared with the 2014 records. The annual average farmgate price per kilogram of live hogs at P97.52 dropped by 2.95 percent. In Metro Manila the annual wholesale price per kilogram at P117.24 decreased by 1.15 percent. Similarly, annual average retail price per kilogram of pork at P177.31 in Metro Manila declined by 7.01 percent. (Table 6)
The Swine Industry Performance Report presents the industry situation in terms of inventory by farm type, age classification; volume of production; supply and disposition; and, monthly average farmgate, wholesale and retail prices for reference year 2015.

This report has a release calendar of five (5) months after each reference period.

The data for this Report is collected by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) through two (2) major surveys, namely:

1) The Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) which covers one (1) of the four (4) replicate samples of the Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS). It consists of 15,286 sample households in 1,063 sample barangays nationwide; and,

2) The Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS) which covers around 1,259 independent farms as of January 2015. A swine farm is considered commercial when it has a farm capacity of at least 21 heads of adult swine or 10 adults and 22 heads of young.

Both surveys are simultaneously conducted every quarter in all provinces.

Another survey that supplements the data requirements of the Livestock and Poultry sector is the Survey of Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (SSHPDP*). This covers around 1,387 Accredited (AAA, AA) and Locally Registered Meat Establishments (LRMEs) nationwide and is undertaken in coordination with the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS).

* Formerly known as Survey of Abattoirs and Dressing Plants (SADP)
Swine Industry Performance Report
Office of the National Statistician

ISSN: 2012-0664
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Quezon City, Philippines

If you want to know more about these statistics write or call Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division
(02) 376-2013
PSA Website: http://www.psa.gov.ph