

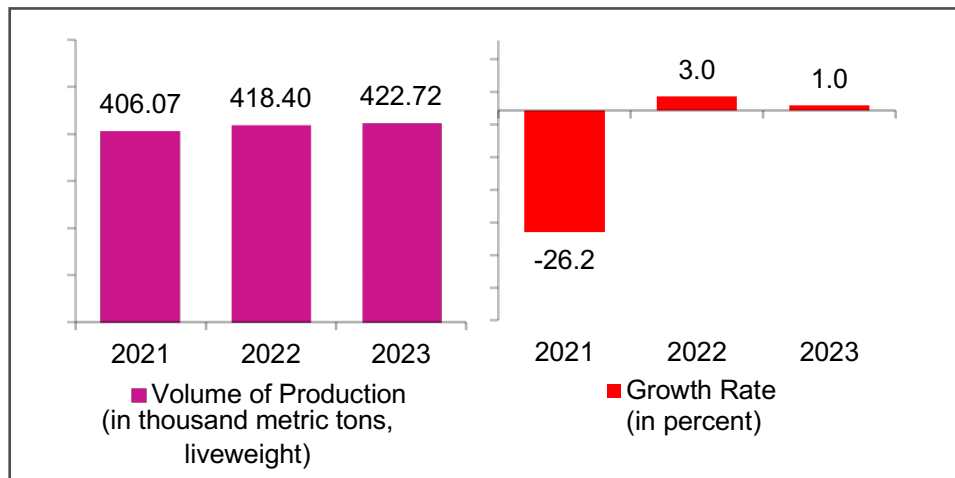
SPECIAL RELEASE

SWINE SITUATION REPORT April to June 2023

Date of Release: 22 August 2023

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Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Hog Production
Philippines: April to June 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 April to June 2023 was recorded at 422.72 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an annual increase of 1.0 percent from the 418.40 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 54.44 thousand metric tons, liveweight or 12.9 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:

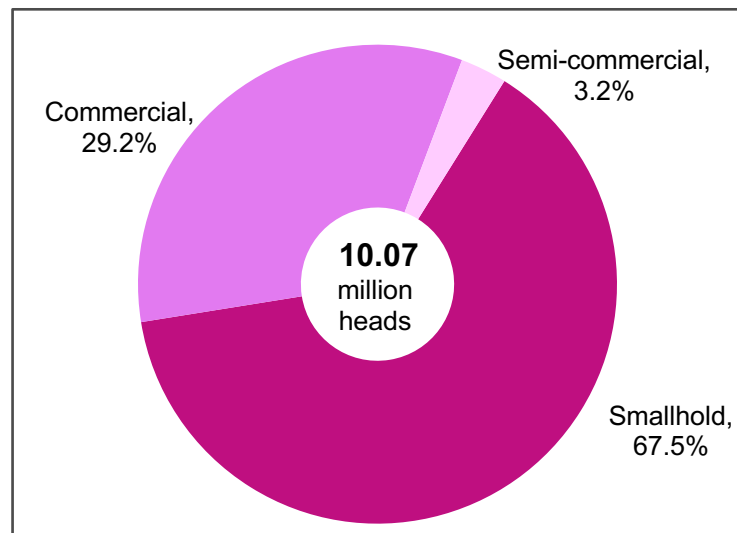
- CALABARZON with 53.84 thousand metric tons;
- Northern Mindanao with 50.98 thousand metric tons;
- Central Luzon with 42.35 thousand metric tons; and
- Western Visayas with 42.03 thousand metric tons.

These regions accounted for 57.6 percent of the country's total hog production during the period.



Relative to their outputs in the same quarter of 2022, nine regions registered increases in production during the quarter. In terms of level, Central Luzon recorded the highest increase of 11.29 thousand metric tons, from 31.06 thousand metric tons in the second quarter of 2022 to 42.35 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of 2023. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution of Swine Inventory by Classification¹
Philippines: as of 30 June 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 V for the new classification)

^p – preliminary

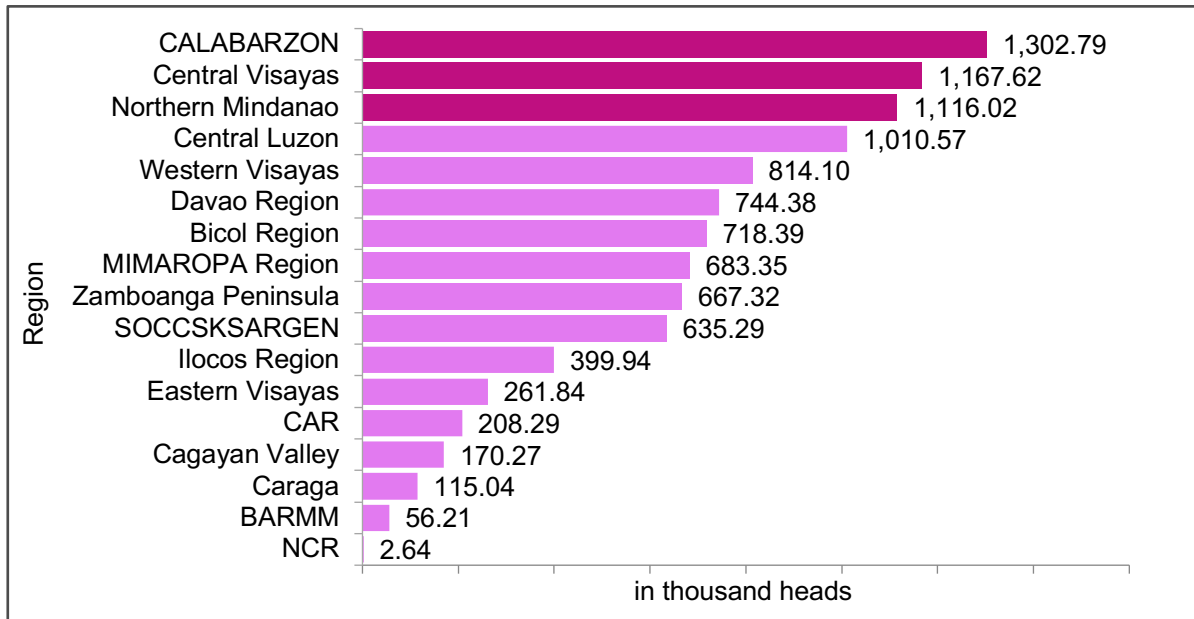
Note: Details may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

As of 30 June 2023, the country’s total swine inventory was estimated at 10.07 million heads. This was 1.4 percent higher than the previous year’s same period count of 9.94 million heads. About 67.5 percent of the country’s swine population came from smallhold farms, while the remaining 29.2 percent and 3.2 percent were from commercial and semi-commercial farms, respectively. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

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

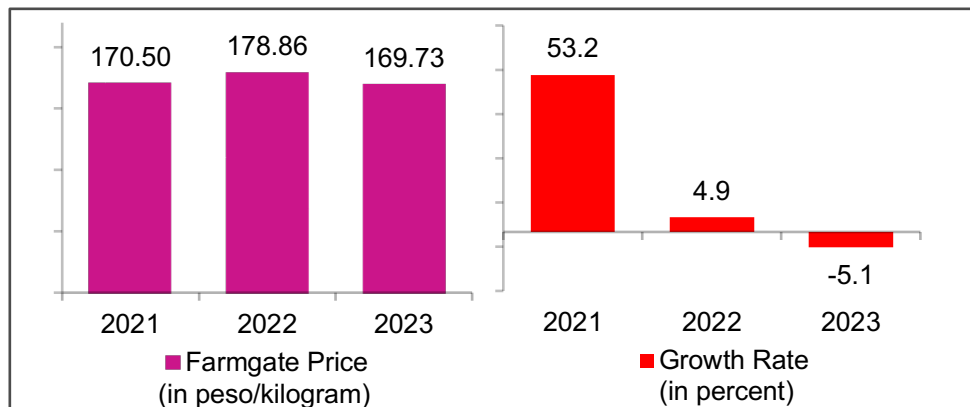


^p – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

CALABARZON recorded the highest swine population of 1.30 million heads as of 30 June 2023. This was followed by Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao with corresponding inventories of 1.17 million heads and 1.12 million heads. These three regions accounted for 35.6 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
April to June 2021 – 2023^p



^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 169.73 per kilogram, liveweight for this quarter. This registers a

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decrease of -5.1 percent from the previous year's same quarter quotation of PhP 178.86 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

In the second quarter of 2023, the highest average farmgate price was recorded in June at PhP 171.85 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest average farmgate price was noted in May at PhP 168.32 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 3)



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STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Hog Production by Region, Philippines
April to June 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	406,066	418,403	422,719	3.0	1.0	100.0
NCR	93	9	1	-90.0	-88.2	a/
CAR	5,383	4,245	4,649	-21.1	9.5	1.1
I – Ilocos Region	14,804	11,545	15,530	-22.0	34.5	3.7
II – Cagayan Valley	8,463	6,822	8,099	-19.4	18.7	1.9
III – Central Luzon	23,952	31,060	42,347	29.7	36.3	10.0
IVA – CALABARZON	39,808	46,672	53,843	17.2	15.4	12.7
MIMAROPA Region	26,293	27,780	31,467	5.7	13.3	7.4
V – Bicol Region	21,197	22,553	23,187	6.4	2.8	5.5
VI – Western Visayas	47,231	49,059	42,026	3.9	-14.3	9.9
VII – Central Visayas	55,152	57,429	54,444	4.1	-5.2	12.9
VIII – Eastern Visayas	15,330	9,559	9,657	-37.6	1.0	2.3
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	25,719	28,800	25,335	12.0	-12.0	6.0
X – Northern Mindanao	52,824	50,323	50,975	-4.7	1.3	12.1
XI – Davao Region	29,930	31,515	31,075	5.3	-1.4	7.4
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	28,966	31,396	22,980	8.4	-26.8	5.4
XIII – Caraga	8,330	7,123	5,425	-14.5	-23.8	1.3
BARMM ^{1/}	2,592	2,512	1,678	-3.1	-33.2	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 June 2022^r – 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	9,644,560	9,937,398	10,074,027	3.0	1.4	100.0
NCR	6,806	828	2,638	-87.8	218.6	a/
CAR	206,110	180,302	208,289	-12.5	15.5	2.1
I – Ilocos Region	338,738	294,151	399,941	-13.2	36.0	4.0
II – Cagayan Valley	178,927	172,530	170,265	-3.6	-1.3	1.7
III – Central Luzon	517,206	702,775	1,010,572	35.9	43.8	10.0
IVA – CALABARZON	1,016,084	1,167,672	1,302,785	14.9	11.6	12.9
MIMAROPA Region	583,235	671,515	683,350	15.1	1.8	6.8
V – Bicol Region	706,791	711,740	718,385	0.7	0.9	7.1
VI – Western Visayas	1,184,805	1,164,791	814,099	-1.7	-30.1	8.1
VII – Central Visayas	1,120,111	1,121,758	1,167,623	0.1	4.1	11.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	247,582	220,916	261,840	-10.8	18.5	2.6
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	569,857	639,847	667,315	12.3	4.3	6.6
X – Northern Mindanao	1,128,705	1,158,864	1,116,016	2.7	-3.7	11.1
XI – Davao Region	775,533	745,284	744,379	-3.9	-0.1	7.4
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	814,645	794,248	635,288	-2.5	-20.0	6.3
XIII – Caraga	202,164	140,286	115,036	-30.6	-18.0	1.1
BARMM ^{1/}	47,261	49,891	56,206	5.6	12.7	0.6
Smallhold						
Philippines	6,689,819	6,717,074	6,801,872	0.4	1.3	100.0
NCR	6,806	828	2,638	-87.8	218.6	a/
CAR	196,462	171,457	198,395	-12.7	15.7	2.9
I – Ilocos Region	218,465	170,538	240,881	-21.9	41.2	3.5
II – Cagayan Valley	174,845	168,096	166,054	-3.9	-1.2	2.4
III – Central Luzon	156,561	211,630	290,803	35.2	37.4	4.3
IVA – CALABARZON	645,763	751,699	830,713	16.4	10.5	12.2
MIMAROPA Region	547,763	615,670	631,669	12.4	2.6	9.3
V – Bicol Region	679,146	671,253	677,481	-1.2	0.9	10.0
VI – Western Visayas	1,046,727	1,022,292	722,432	-2.3	-29.3	10.6
VII – Central Visayas	661,433	666,232	787,717	0.7	18.2	11.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	227,313	194,180	233,392	-14.6	20.2	3.4
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	537,535	597,775	623,546	11.2	4.3	9.2
X – Northern Mindanao	589,668	583,522	561,892	-1.0	-3.7	8.3
XI – Davao Region	414,431	379,122	402,276	-8.5	6.1	5.9
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	340,196	325,062	262,064	-4.4	-19.4	3.9
XIII – Caraga	199,444	137,827	113,713	-30.9	-17.5	1.7
BARMM ^{1/}	47,261	49,891	56,206	5.6	12.7	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	247,980	289,970	326,649	16.9	12.6	100.00
NCR	0	0	0	..	..	..
CAR	379	398	520	5.0	30.7	0.2
I – Ilocos Region	36,417	22,032	42,604	-39.5	93.4	13.0
II – Cagayan Valley	3,478	3,754	3,494	7.9	-6.9	1.1
III – Central Luzon	17,742	21,286	34,036	20.0	59.9	10.4
IVA – CALABARZON	84,810	99,353	110,826	17.1	11.5	33.9
MIMAROPA Region	15,449	27,875	26,443	80.4	-5.1	8.1
V – Bicol Region	19,800	31,438	31,752	58.8	1.0	9.7
VI – Western Visayas	14,061	16,675	10,790	18.6	-35.3	3.3
VII – Central Visayas	8,080	7,481	6,962	-7.4	-6.9	2.1
VIII – Eastern Visayas	8,086	12,279	13,031	51.9	6.1	4.0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	5,741	7,510	7,516	30.8	0.1	2.3
X – Northern Mindanao	25,984	29,205	28,335	12.4	-3.0	8.7
XI – Davao Region	1,463	2,762	2,701	88.8	-2.2	0.8
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	5,622	7,137	7,218	26.9	1.1	2.2
XIII – Caraga	868	785	422	-9.6	-46.2	0.1
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	..	..	..
Commercial						
Philippines	2,706,761	2,930,354	2,945,506	8.3	0.5	100.0
NCR	0	0	0	..	..	..
CAR	9,269	8,447	9,374	-8.9	11.0	0.3
I – Ilocos Region	83,856	101,581	116,456	21.1	14.6	4.0
II – Cagayan Valley	604	680	717	12.6	5.4	0.0
III – Central Luzon	342,903	469,859	685,733	37.0	45.9	23.3
IVA – CALABARZON	285,511	316,620	361,246	10.9	14.1	12.3
MIMAROPA Region	20,023	27,970	25,238	39.7	-9.8	0.9
V – Bicol Region	7,845	9,049	9,153	15.3	1.1	0.3
VI – Western Visayas	124,017	125,824	80,877	1.5	-35.7	2.7
VII – Central Visayas	450,598	448,045	372,944	-0.6	-16.8	12.7
VIII – Eastern Visayas	12,183	14,457	15,417	18.7	6.6	0.5
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	26,581	34,562	36,253	30.0	4.9	1.2
X – Northern Mindanao	513,053	546,137	525,789	6.4	-3.7	17.9
XI – Davao Region	359,639	363,400	339,402	1.0	-6.6	11.5
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	468,827	462,049	366,006	-1.4	-20.8	12.4
XIII – Caraga	1,852	1,674	901	-9.6	-46.2	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: 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: April to June 2021 – 2023^P

Month	Average Farmgate Price (in peso per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Average	170.50	178.86	169.73	4.9	-5.1
April	172.53	174.27	169.03	1.0	-3.0
May	172.06	182.31	168.32	6.0	-7.7
June	166.90	180.00	171.85	7.9	-4.5

^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 second quarter of 2023, the number of sample households covered was 21,884 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 847 sample swine establishments covered in the second 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 second quarter of 2023 was conducted from 01 to 08 July 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 second quarter of 2023 was during the last 10 days of June 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: bit.ly/livestock-inventory-by-type-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: bit.ly/livestock-inventory-by-type-farm



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

Philippine Statistics Authority . (22 August 2023) . *Technical Notes on Q2 2023 Swine Situation Report*. bit.ly/swine-technical-notes



VII. Contact Information

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