

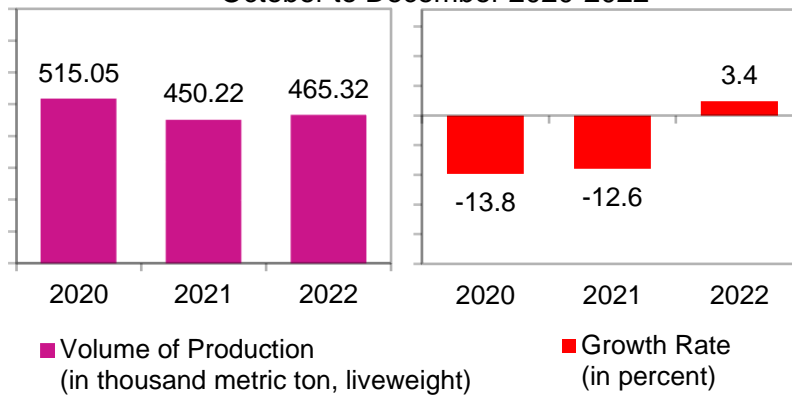
# SPECIAL RELEASE

## SWINE SITUATION REPORT October to December 2022

Date of Release: 21 February 2023

Reference No. 2023-SSO-018

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Hog Production, Philippines October to December 2020-2022<sup>P</sup>



<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

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

Total hog production from October to December 2022 was estimated at 465.32 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an annual increase of 3.4 percent relative to its same quarter of the previous year's level of 450.22 thousand metric tons, liveweight. It also exhibited an improvement from the -12.6 percent reduction recorded in the same quarter of 2021.

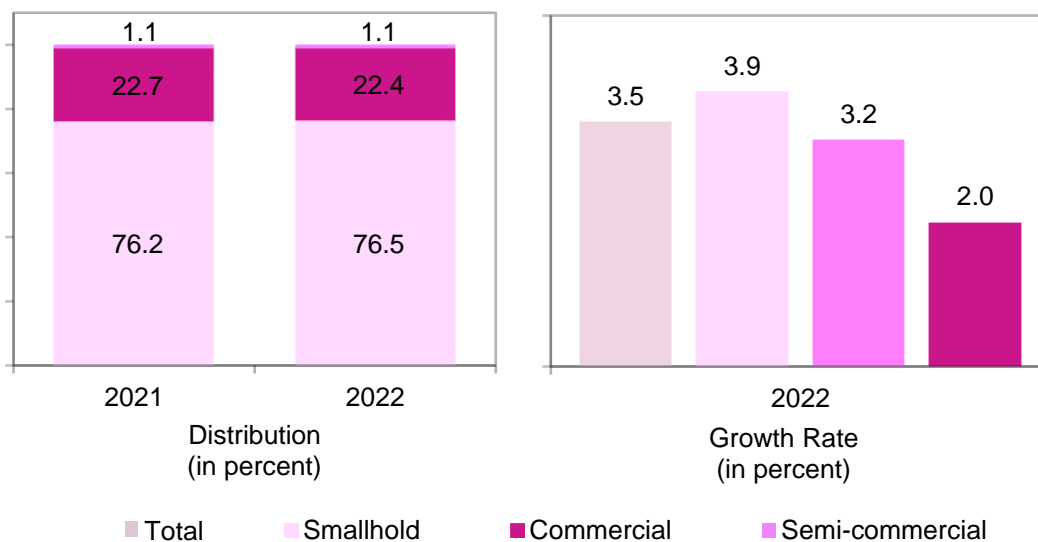
The top five regions with the highest volume of hog production at liveweight during the period were the following:

- Central Visayas, 56.80 thousand metric tons;
- Northern Mindanao, 56.62 thousand metric tons;
- Western Visayas, 54.39 thousand metric tons
- CALABARZON, 52.06 thousand metric tons; and
- Central Luzon, 38.49 thousand metric tons.

These regions accounted for 55.6 percent share to the country's total hog production during the quarter.

In comparison to their output in the same quarter of 2021, 11 regions posted increases in production during the quarter. In terms of level, Central Luzon posted the highest increase of 11.52 thousand metric tons, from 26.97 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of the previous year to 38.49 thousand metric tons this quarter. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution and Annual Growth Rate of Swine Inventory by Classification<sup>1</sup>, Philippines: as of 31 December 2021-2022<sup>P</sup>



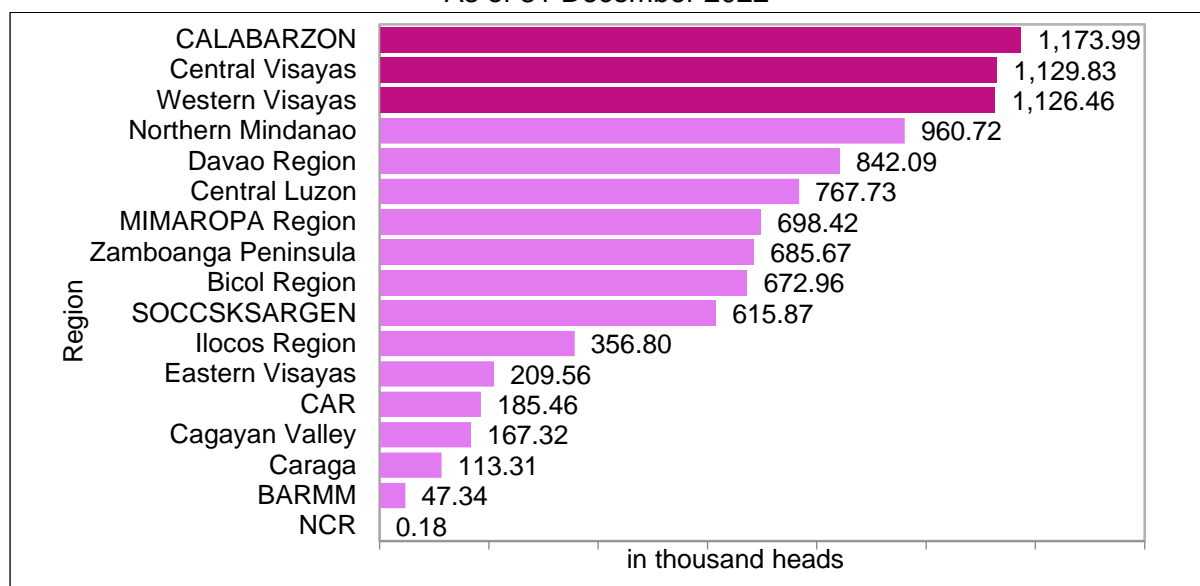
<sup>1</sup> – Based on new classification of animals per PSA Board Resolution No. 04, series of 2022 dated 13 May 2022 (Refer to the Technical Notes Section V for the new classification)

<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, and CLPS

As of 31 December 2022, the country’s total swine inventory increased to 9.75 million heads from 9.43 million heads in the same period of 2021. Increases in population were noted in all farm classifications, with smallhold farms recording the highest annual increase of 3.9 percent. As of 31 December 2022, the share of smallhold farms increased to 76.5 percent share from its 76.2 percent share in the same period of 2021. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Distribution of Swine Inventory by Region  
As of 31 December 2022<sup>P</sup>

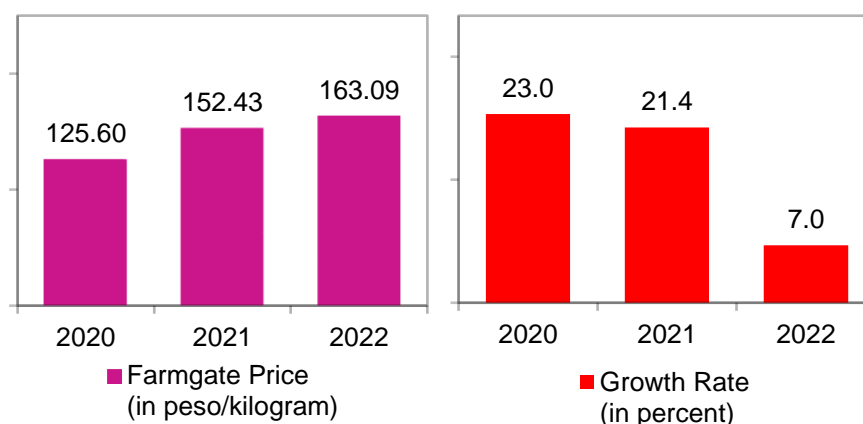


<sup>P</sup> - preliminary

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, and CLPS

CALABARZON recorded the highest swine population of 1,173.99 thousand heads as of 31 December 2022. This was followed by Central Visayas and Western Visayas with corresponding inventories of 1,129.83 thousand heads and 1,126.46 thousand heads. These three regions accounted for 35.1 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: October to December 2020-2022<sup>P</sup>

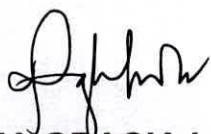


<sup>P</sup> - preliminary

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2021 Farm Price Survey, and 2022 BLPS

The average farmgate price of hogs for slaughter was quoted at PhP 163.09 per kilogram, liveweight for this quarter. This was 7.0 percent higher than the previous year's same period average farmgate price of PhP 152.43 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

During the reference quarter, the highest farmgate price was recorded in December at PhP 166.53 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest was in October at PhP 159.17 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 3)



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## STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Hog Production by Region, Philippines  
October-December 2020-2022<sup>P</sup>

Region	Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2020	2021	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2021	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2022 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>515,051</b>	<b>450,216</b>	<b>465,316</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NCR	..	76	18	..	-76.5	a/
CAR	6,666	5,041	5,252	-24.4	4.2	1.1
I - Ilocos Region	19,522	14,321	16,031	-26.6	11.9	3.4
II - Cagayan Valley	14,593	7,696	8,650	-47.3	12.4	1.9
III - Central Luzon	49,457	26,972	38,491	-45.5	42.7	8.3
IVA - CALABARZON	82,017	51,421	52,055	-37.3	1.2	11.2
MIMAROPA Region	20,805	23,419	27,563	12.6	17.7	5.9
V - Bicol Region	28,880	24,057	25,649	-16.7	6.6	5.5
VI - Western Visayas	51,064	53,195	54,390	4.2	2.2	11.7
VII - Central Visayas	52,864	50,218	56,801	-5.0	13.1	12.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	24,537	26,216	22,685	6.8	-13.5	4.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23,359	24,534	25,088	5.0	2.3	5.4
X - Northern Mindanao	58,019	62,032	56,616	6.9	-8.7	12.2
XI - Davao Region	39,136	38,558	37,231	-1.5	-3.4	8.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	30,217	31,971	29,550	5.8	-7.6	6.4
XIII - Caraga	11,105	7,598	5,801	-31.6	-23.7	1.2
BARMM	2,811	2,891	3,445	2.8	19.1	0.7

<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

.. – data not applicable

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.

Source: 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 31 December 2021-2022<sup>P</sup>

Region/Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2021	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2022 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>9,426,092</b>	<b>9,753,697</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NCR	5,930	182	-96.9	a/
CAR	171,907	185,457	7.9	1.9
I - Ilocos Region	259,712	356,802	37.4	3.7
II - Cagayan Valley	173,921	167,316	-3.8	1.7
III - Central Luzon	553,968	767,733	38.6	7.9
IVA - CALABARZON	1,021,421	1,173,989	14.9	12.0
MIMAROPA Region	583,539	698,420	19.7	7.2
V - Bicol Region	669,395	672,959	0.5	6.9
VI - Western Visayas	1,144,662	1,126,462	-1.6	11.5
VII - Central Visayas	1,141,474	1,129,834	-1.0	11.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	225,345	209,556	-7.0	2.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	679,479	685,665	0.9	7.0
X - Northern Mindanao	950,182	960,716	1.1	9.8
XI - Davao Region	843,136	842,090	-0.1	8.6
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	799,720	615,865	-23.0	6.3
XIII - Caraga	158,655	113,307	-28.6	1.2
BARMM	43,646	47,344	8.5	0.5
<b>Smallhold</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>7,180,416</b>	<b>7,460,791</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NCR	5,930	182	-96.9	a/
CAR	171,768	185,333	7.9	2.5
I - Ilocos Region	201,969	294,876	46.0	4.0
II - Cagayan Valley	173,612	166,817	-3.9	2.2
III - Central Luzon	280,901	327,007	16.4	4.4
IVA - CALABARZON	825,738	920,083	11.4	12.3
MIMAROPA Region	573,300	686,040	19.7	9.2
V - Bicol Region	656,578	664,778	1.2	8.9
VI - Western Visayas	1,050,624	1,035,731	-1.4	13.9
VII - Central Visayas	759,264	751,141	-1.1	10.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	213,923	200,060	-6.5	2.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	647,032	647,490	0.1	8.7
X - Northern Mindanao	587,380	598,692	1.9	8.0
XI - Davao Region	491,882	512,889	4.3	6.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	339,897	310,180	-8.7	4.2
XIII - Caraga	156,972	112,148	-28.6	1.5
BARMM	43,646	47,344	8.5	0.6

Continued

Table 2. -- Concluded

Region/Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2021	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2022 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Semi-commercial</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>102,891</b>	<b>106,204</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NCR	..	..	..	..
CAR	139	124	-10.8	0.1
I - Ilocos Region	16,895	17,537	3.8	16.5
II - Cagayan Valley	227	419	84.6	0.4
III - Central Luzon	32,765	33,789	3.1	31.8
IVA - CALABARZON	9,413	9,096	-3.4	8.6
MIMAROPA Region	2,614	3,453	32.1	3.3
V - Bicol Region	3,797	3,132	-17.5	2.9
VI - Western Visayas	8,228	8,947	8.7	8.4
VII - Central Visayas	4,904	4,738	-3.4	4.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,507	1,888	-24.7	1.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6,356	6,188	-2.6	5.8
X - Northern Mindanao	12,091	13,057	8.0	12.3
XI - Davao Region	146	136	-6.8	0.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,809	3,700	31.7	3.5
XIII - Caraga	..	..	..	..
BARMM	..	..	..	..
<b>Commercial</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,142,785</b>	<b>2,186,702</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NCR	..	..	..	..
CAR	..	..	..	..
I - Ilocos Region	40,848	44,389	8.7	2.0
II - Cagayan Valley	82	80	-2.4	0.0
III - Central Luzon	240,302	406,937	69.3	18.6
IVA - CALABARZON	186,270	244,810	31.4	11.2
MIMAROPA Region	7,625	8,927	17.1	0.4
V - Bicol Region	9,020	5,049	-44.0	0.2
VI - Western Visayas	85,810	81,784	-4.7	3.7
VII - Central Visayas	377,306	373,955	-0.9	17.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8,915	7,608	-14.7	0.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	26,091	31,987	22.6	1.5
X - Northern Mindanao	350,711	348,967	-0.5	16.0
XI - Davao Region	351,108	329,065	-6.3	15.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	457,014	301,985	-33.9	13.8
XIII - Caraga	1,683	1,159	-31.1	0.1
BARMM	..	..	..	..

<sup>P</sup> - preliminary

.. - data not applicable

a/ - less than 0.1 percent

Note: Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 3. Monthly Average Farmgate Price of Hogs for Slaughter  
Philippines: October-December 2020-2022<sup>P</sup>

Month	Average Farmgate Price (PhP per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2020	2021	2022 <sup>P</sup>	2021	2022 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Average</b>	<b>125.60</b>	<b>152.43</b>	<b>163.09</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>
October	117.79	143.35	159.17	21.7	11.0
November	126.01	152.41	163.56	21.0	7.3
December	133.00	161.52	166.53	21.4	3.1

<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

Note: Growth rate may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2021 Farm Price Survey, and 2022 Backyard 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 Q4 2022, the number of sample households covered was 21,501 from the 1,145 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 establishments covered in 2022.

Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces including National Capital Region. 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 fourth quarter 2022 was conducted from 01 to 07 December 2022. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and is done through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the sample households. Prior to data collection, training of selected 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 thirteen-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 Operation/Purpose
- b. Inventory

- c. Number of breeders that gave birth
- d. Number of born live
- e. Number of acquired animals
- f. Slaughtered in the household
- g. Sold live for slaughter and for other purposes
- h. Disposition by areas of destination
- i. Average liveweight
- j. Average farmgate price
- k. Number of deaths/losses and cause/reason

## **B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey**

### **1. Data collection procedure**

The schedule of field data collection was during the last ten (10) days of November 2022. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and is done through a face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farm/establishment. 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 two-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of swine commercial farms/establishment.

The data items included in the survey are as follows:

- a. Type of Operation/Purpose
- b. Inventory
- c. Number of breeders that gave birth
- d. Number of born live
- e. Number of acquired animals
- f. Slaughtered in the farm/establishment
- g. Sold live for slaughter and for other purposes
- h. Disposition by areas of destination
- i. Average liveweight
- j. Average farmgate price
- k. Number of deaths/losses and cause/reason

## **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 Household (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 the structured Frame Maintenance Form (FMF) submitted by the PSOs every quarter.

## 2. Sample Selection Procedure

The BLPS uses two-stage sampling design. The first stage is the selection of barangays using probability proportional to size where the measure of size is the total animal inventory. The number of sample barangays is based on a target coefficient of variation of five (5) percent. The sample barangays are the same for all quarters of 2022.

The second stage is the selection of sample households 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.

## 3. Estimation Procedure

### a. Sampling Weights

#### a.1. Base Weight

The base weight is computed as follows:

$$w_{1i} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^A X_i - X_{certain}}{a'X_i} & , \text{if non - certainty brgy} \\ 1 & , \text{if certainty brgy} \end{cases}$$

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

$$w_{ij} = w_{1i} \times w_{2ij}$$

Where:

$w_{ij}$  = base weight of household j in barangay i

$w_{1i}$  = 1<sup>st</sup> stage weight

$w_{2ij}$  = 2<sup>nd</sup> stage weight

$A$  = total number of barangays in the domain

$a$  = barangay sample size in the domain

$a'$  = non-certainty barangay sample size in the domain; equal to  $a$  if there are no certainty barangays

$X_{certain}$  = total animal inventory of all certainty barangays

$X_i$  = size measure of barangay i

$N_i$  = 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 in barangay i  
 $m_{ij}$  = number of sample operators in household j in barangay i  
 $i$  = subscript for barangay  
 $j$  = subscript for household

### a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor formula 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 domain 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 eligible, 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 Weights

The final weights formula is given as follows:

$$w'_{ij} = w_{ij} \times A_p$$

Where:

$w'_{ij}$  = final weights for domain p

$w_{ij}$  = base weight of household j in barangay i

$A_p$  = adjustment factor for domain p

## b. Estimation of Total

### b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

Estimation of domain total is done per animal type and the formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_{qp} = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w'_{ij} y_{ij}$$

Where:

$\hat{Y}_{qp}$  = estimated total for domain p at quarter q

$y_{ij}$  = 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 of the provinces within the region, while the national estimate is derived by adding all the regional estimates.

## 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 establishments using the Frame Maintenance Form (FMF).

### 2. Sample Selection Procedure

The CLPS uses a stratified sampling design with the maximum farm/housing capacity as stratification variable. Stratum boundaries are obtained using Dalenius-Hodges method. Sample size is determined using Neyman procedure with a target coefficient of variation of five percent (5%). A minimum of five (5) samples are taken when the population for the stratum is greater than or equal to five (5). For stratum with population less than five (5), all farms will be enumerated. The number of strata per province ranges from two (2) to four (4) depending on the homogeneity of the stratification variable.

Complete Enumeration (CE) is applied for provinces with less than 25 commercial farms/establishments, otherwise, stratified sampling design is used.

### 3. Estimation Procedure

#### a. Sampling weights

##### a.1. Base Weight

The base weight for CLPS is computed by animal type and province. The formula for base weights is given as follows:

$$w_h = w_{hi} = \left( \frac{N_h}{n_h} \right)$$

$w_{hi}$  = weight of commercial farm/establishment i in stratum h

$N_h$  = total number of establishments in stratum h

$n_h$  = number of sample establishments in stratum h

##### a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor is given as follows:

$$A_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w_{hi} X_{1hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w_{hi} X_{2hi}}$$

$A_h$  = adjustment factor at stratum h  
 $w_{hi}$  = base weight of establishment i at stratum h  
 $n_h$  = number of sample establishments in stratum h  
 $X_{1hi}$  = eligible status of sample establishment i at stratum h  
 (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)  
 $X_{2hi}$  = responding status of sample establishment i at stratum h  
 (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

$X_{1hi}$  (Eligible) =  $\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if result of final visit is 1, 5, 6 and 7} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$   
 $X_{2hi}$  (Responding) =  $\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if result of final visit is 1} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Eligible establishments are the following:

- Operational
- Refusal
- Cannot be contacted/Not accessible/Temporarily away

Ineligible establishments are the following:

- Temporarily Stopped Operation
- Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- Shifted farm operation
- Cannot Be Located
- Not yet in operation
- Duplicate
- Out-of-scope - Recreation
- Out-of-scope - Change Sector
- Out-of-scope - Main Office/Ancillary Unit

### a.3. Final Weights

The final weight formula is given as follows:

$$w'_{hi} = w_{hi} \times A_h$$

$w'_{hi}$  = final weight of establishment i at stratum h  
 $w_{hi}$  = base weight of establishment i at stratum h  
 $A_h$  = Adjustment factor

### b. Estimation of Total

#### b.1. Estimation by Stratum

Each stratum yields an independent estimate. The formula to be used is given as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w'_{hi} y_{hi}$$

$\hat{Y}_h$  = estimated total for stratum h of the province  
 $w'_{hi}$  = final weight of establishments i at stratum h  
 $n_h$  = no. of sample establishments in stratum h  
 $y_{hi}$  = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for establishment i in stratum h

### b.2. Estimation of Provincial Total

The total estimate for the province is obtained by simply aggregating all the expanded stratum estimates in the province. Hence, the statement of the total for the p<sup>th</sup> province is given by:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \hat{Y}_h$$

where:

$\hat{Y}$  = estimated total for the province

$\hat{Y}_h$  = estimated total for stratum h of the province

$L$  = total number of strata

### b.3. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates of the provinces within the region, while the national estimate is derived by adding all the regional estimates.

## IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

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

**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 animals disposed for slaughter including animals shipped-out for slaughter (in “head/bird” and in “liveweight equivalent”).

## V. Farm Classification

The following are the new farm classifications and definitions based on the approved PSA Board Resolution No. 04, series of 2022:

Farm Classification	Definition*
Smallhold	Tending 20 heads of sow and below
Semi-commercial	Tending 21-50 heads of sow
Commercial	Tending 51 and above heads of sow

\*Based on Animal Unit index.

The 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://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB\\_2E\\_LP/0022E4FINL0.px/?r\\_xid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eae313](https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB_2E_LP/0022E4FINL0.px/?r_xid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eae313).

## VI. 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.

## VII. Citation

This presents how the Technical Notes will be cited by users in their research works. It contains the following information:

1. Philippine Statistics Authority
2. Date of Publication/Release of the Technical Note
3. Title of the Technical Notes
4. Link to the Technical Notes

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