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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



GOAT SITUATION REPORT

January – December 2023



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Goat Situation Report



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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

**HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT FERDINAND ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, JR.**



PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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FOREWORD

The Goat Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of inventory by classification, volume and value of production, number of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses, and monthly average farmgate prices.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) disseminates the Goat Situation Report annually, with the previous year as the reference period. The report serves as a ready reference for various clients and stakeholders of PSA in the agriculture sector.

The PSA would appreciate comments and suggestions from our data users and readers for further improvement of this report.



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Quezon City, Philippines
April 2024

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Standard Symbols, Unit of Measure, Initials, and Acronyms

r	Revised
p	Preliminary
a/	less than 0.1 percent growth rate
^{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).
^{2/}	data of Zamboanga City is included in Zamboanga del Sur
^{3/}	data of Davao City is included in Davao del Sur
Q1	First Quarter (January – March)
Q2	Second Quarter (April – June)
Q3	Third Quarter (July – September)
Q4	Fourth Quarter (October – December)
Annual	January – December
PhP	Philippine Peso
NCR	National Capital Region
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CALABARZON	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon
MIMAROPA Region	Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, General Santos City
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

HIGHLIGHTS

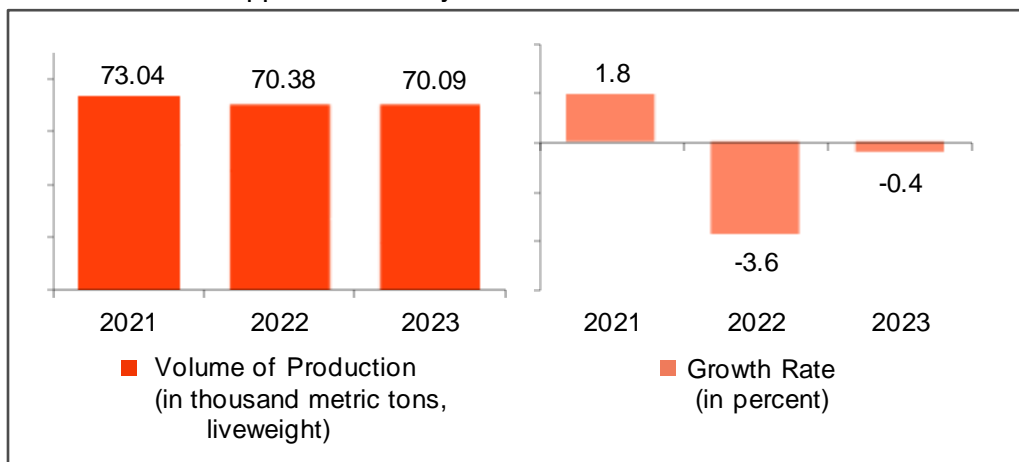
1. Volume of Production

a. National

Liveweight

In 2023, total goat production was estimated at 70.09 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This level of production represents an annual decline of 0.4 percent from the previous year's output of 70.38 thousand metric tons, liveweight. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Goat Production
Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023^P



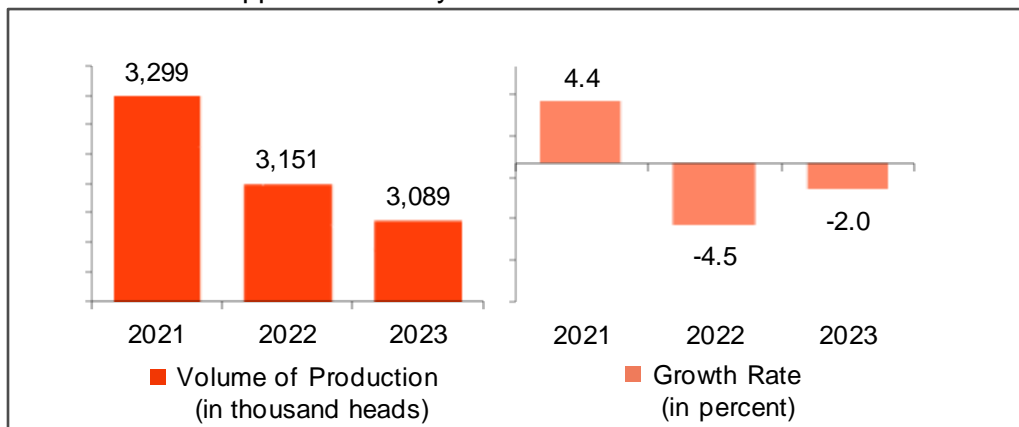
^P – preliminary

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

Number of Heads

In 2023, total goat production in terms of heads was registered at 3,089 thousand heads. This indicates an annual reduction of 2.0 percent from the previous year's level of 3,151 thousand heads. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 2. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Goat Production
Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023^P



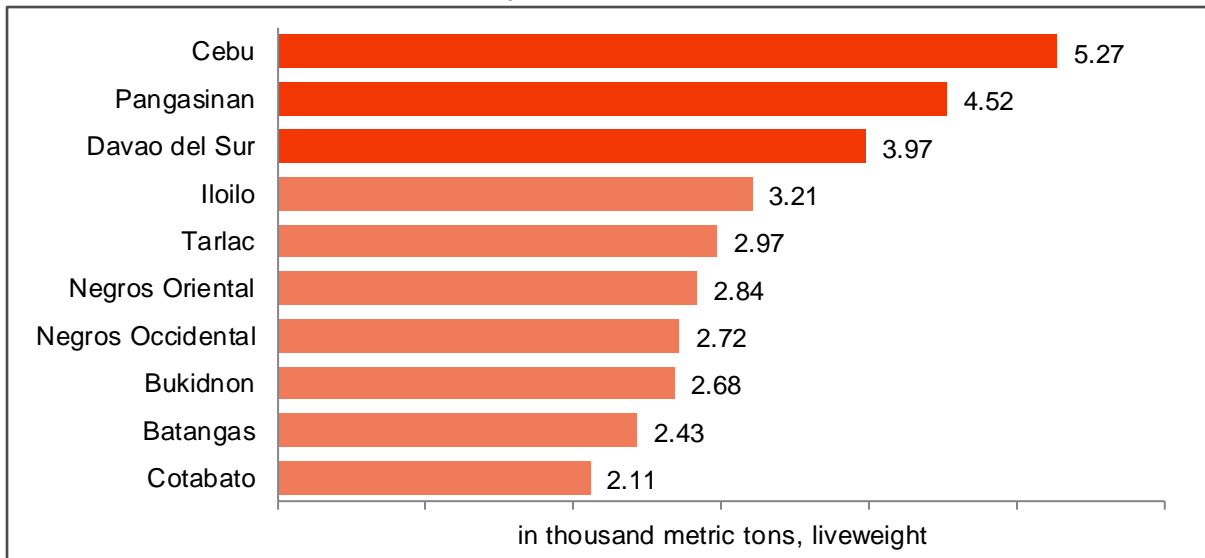
^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

b. Provincial

Among the provinces, Cebu recorded the highest production of 5.27 thousand metric tons, liveweight or 7.5 percent share to the country's goat production during the year 2023. This was followed by Pangasinan and Davao del Sur with corresponding productions of 4.52 thousand metric tons, liveweight and 3.97 thousand metric tons, liveweight. Completing the top 10 producing provinces in 2023 were Iloilo, Tarlac, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, Bukidnon, Batangas, Cotabato. The combined production of these provinces accounted for 46.7 percent share to the country's total goat production in 2023. (Figure 3 and Table 3)

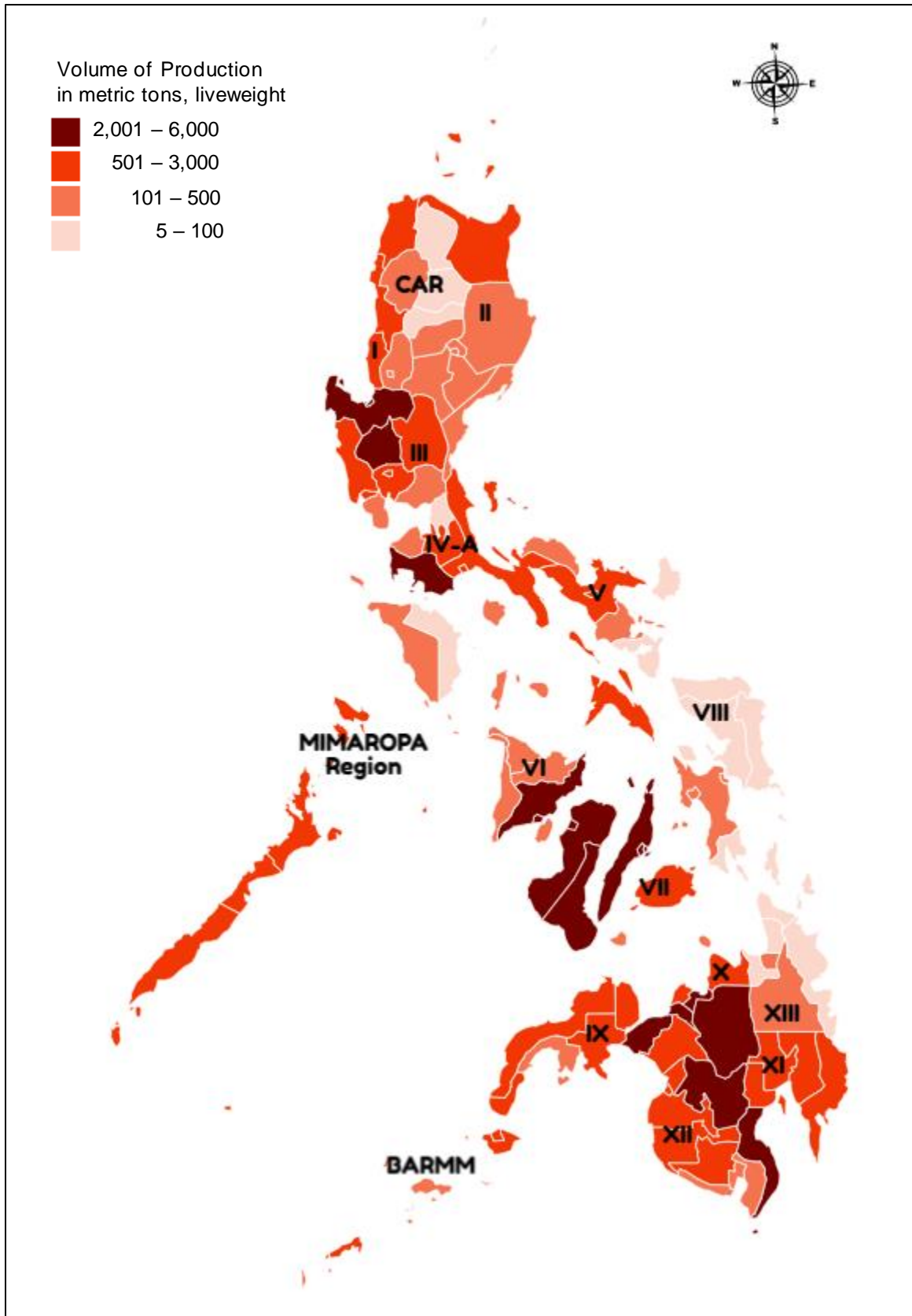
Figure 3. Volume of Production of Top 10 Goat-Producing Provinces
January to December 2023^P



^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

Figure 4. Thematic Map of Volume of Goat Production by Province
Philippines: January to December 2023^P



^P – preliminary

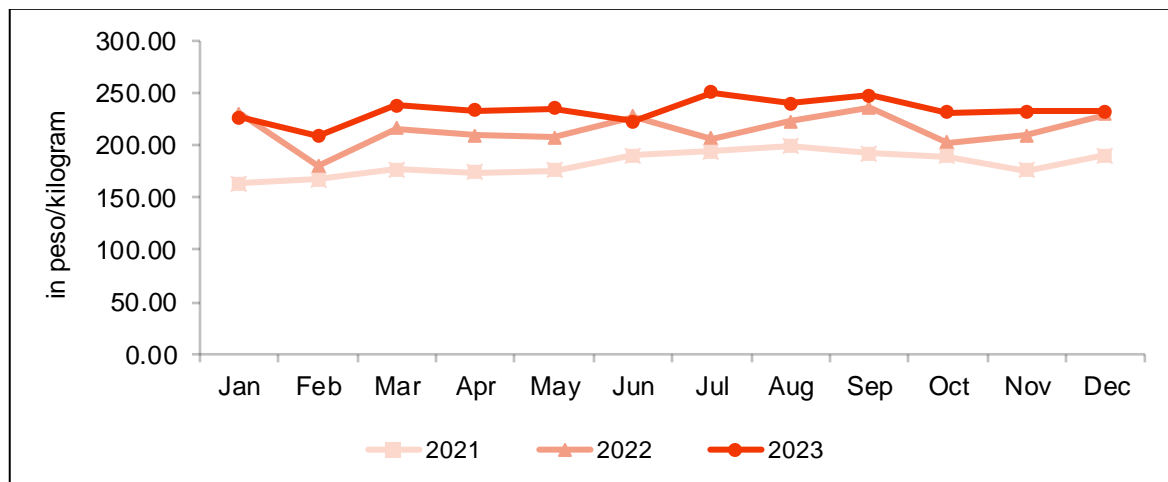
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

2. Prices

The annual average farmgate price of goat for slaughter in 2023 was registered at PhP 233.32 per kilogram, liveweight. It posted an increase of 8.6 percent from the previous year's annual average farmgate price of PhP 214.91 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 5)

In 2023, the highest average farmgate price was recorded in July at PhP 250.23 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest average farmgate price was noted in February at PhP 208.99 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 5 and Table 5)

Figure 5. Monthly Average Farmgate Prices of Goat for Slaughter
Philippines: January to December 2021 – 2023^P



^P – preliminary

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

3. Value of Production

In 2023, the gross value of goat production at current prices reached PhP 15.72 billion. It registered an increase of 8.9 percent compared with the 2022 gross receipts of PhP 14.43 billion.

At constant prices, goat production generated a gross value of PhP 9.72 billion in 2023, indicating a 0.4 percent decrease from its previous year's value of PhP 9.76 billion. (Table 6)

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Goat Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume and value 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 was collected by PSA through the two surveys, namely, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS). Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces including National Capital Region (NCR).

The BLPS aims to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities at the household level. In 2023, the number of sample households covered was 21,783 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 138 sample goat establishments covered in 2023.

The data on the number of goats slaughtered in slaughterhouses were sourced from the Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants (CDSPDP), an administrative-based activity of the PSA. This activity covers 1,304 licensed to operate meat establishments (LTOMEs) and Locally Registered Meat Establishments (LRMEs) nationwide. This is undertaken in coordination with the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) and the Local Government Units (LGUs).

II. Data Collection

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The field data collection is every first seven (7) days of the month after the reference quarter. However, the data collection for fourth quarter is done one month earlier to comply with the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) calendar. 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 personnel 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. Milk production indicators
- j. Deaths/Losses
- k. Average liveweight per head
- l. Disposition by areas of destination
- m. Assessment of household's production

A. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection is during the last 10 days of the quarter. However, the data collection for the fourth quarter is done one month earlier to comply with the PSNA calendar. 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 Goat Survey Questionnaire is a five-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of goat 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. Milk production indicators
- i. Deaths/Losses
- j. Average liveweight per head
- k. Disposition by areas of destination
- l. Assessment of establishment's production

B. Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection is during first 10 days of the month and is undertaken by regular Provincial Statistical Office (PSO) personnel. The data is obtained from the administrative records of National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) and Locally Registered Meat Establishment (LRME) supervised by the Local Government Unit (LGUs).

2. Collection Forms

The collection forms used in CDSPDP consists of two (2) forms, namely CDSPDP Form 1a (Livestock) and CDSPDP Form 1b (Poultry). These forms aim to gather information on the number of livestock and poultry commodities slaughtered/dressed in slaughterhouses/poultry dressing plants.

The data items included in the forms are as follows:

- a. Number of Heads/Birds
- b. Total Carcass/Dressed Weight

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 PSOs 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:

- a. Interview completed;
- b. Refused to be interviewed without replacement;
- c. Temporarily away/Not at home without replacement; and
- d. HH temporarily not accessible without replacement.

Ineligible households are the following:

- a. Resides outside the barangay;
- b. Unknown in the locality; and
- c. 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

d. Estimation of Total

b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

b.1.1. 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.1.2. For the average farmgate price, the provincial estimate is computed by summing up the product of farmgate prices and its

corresponding final weight. The result is then divided by the sum of the final weight of all sample households with responses in farmgate price. The formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{F}_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w'_{ij} z_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w''_{ij}}$$

where:

\hat{F}_p = average farmgate price of the province

z_{ij} = survey data (average farmgate price) for household j in barangay i

w''_{ij} = final weight of household j with response in average farmgate price

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

b.2.1. 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.2.2. The computation of regional and national farmgate prices is similar with that of the provincial farmgate price.

A. 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 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:

- a. Operational
- b. Refusal
- c. Cannot be contacted/Not accessible

Ineligible establishments are the following:

- a. Temporarily Stopped Operation
- b. Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- c. Shifted Farm Operation
- d. Cannot be Located
- e. Duplicate
- f. Out-of-scope - Recreation
- g. Out-of-scope - Change Sector
- h. 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

b.1.1. 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.1.2. For the average farmgate price, the provincial estimate is computed by summing up the product of farmgate prices and its corresponding final weight. The result is then divided by the sum of the final weight of all sample households with responses in farmgate price. The formula is given as follows:

$$\hat{F}_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^a w'_i z_i}{\sum_{i=1}^a w''_i}$$

where:

\hat{F}_p = average farmgate price of the province

z_i = survey data (average farmgate price) for establishment i

w''_i = final weight of establishment i with response in average farmgate price

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

b.2.1. 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.

b.2.2. The computation of regional and national farmgate prices is similar with that of the provincial farmgate price.

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 transport and other marketing costs (if any) incurred in selling the produce is not included in the farmgate prices.

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

Licensed to Operate Meat Establishment (LTOME) refers to premises/facilities where food animals are slaughtered for human consumption. These were then referred as accredited slaughterhouses and poultry dressing plants.

Locally Registered Meat Establishment (LRME) refers to slaughterhouses, meat processing plants, Poultry Dressing Plants, meat cutting plants, and cold storages that are allowed to operate by the city/municipal government but are not accredited by the NMIS.

Slaughterhouses (SH) are premises that are approved and registered by the NMIS and LGUs in which food animals are slaughtered for human consumption.

Value at constant price refers to the valuation of transactions, wherein the influence of price change from base year to the current year has been removed.

Value at current price refers to the value based on prices during the reference year; nominal year.

Value of production refers to the value of the animal with reference to its farmgate price. It is derived by multiplying the volume of production by its farmgate price.

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised goat disposed for slaughter including animals shipped-out for slaughter. This is expressed in metric tons, liveweight.

V. Farm Classification

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

Classification	Definition*
Smallhold	Tending not more than 35 does
Semi-commercial	Tending 36-100 does
Commercial	Tending more than 100 heads of does

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

Similarly, data on inventory of goat 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>.

VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Goat Situation Report annually, every March, with previous year as the reference period. This report 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

Philippine Statistics Authority. (April 2024). *Technical Notes on Annual Goat Situation Report*. <https://psa.gov.ph/content/2023-technical-notes-goat>

VIII. Contact Information

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STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Goat Production, Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter
2021 – 2023^P

Quarter	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Annual	73,037	70,383	70,087	-3.6	-0.4
January – March	16,429	15,496	14,935	-5.7	-3.6
April – June	17,530	16,356	16,322	-6.7	-0.2
July – September	17,742	17,720	17,746	-0.1	0.1
October – December	21,335	20,811	21,084	-2.5	1.3

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rates 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. Volume of Goat Production by Region, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent share
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Philippines	3,299,083	3,150,619	3,088,857	-4.5	-2.0	100.0
NCR	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAR	34,093	36,289	37,625	6.4	3.7	1.2
I – Ilocos Region	524,642	463,262	433,908	-11.7	-6.3	14.0
II – Cagayan Valley	68,411	67,988	65,799	-0.6	-3.2	2.1
III – Central Luzon	351,417	305,914	312,728	-12.9	2.2	10.1
IVA – CALABARZON	182,089	189,482	194,254	4.1	2.5	6.3
MIMAROPA Region	80,670	83,394	85,368	3.4	2.4	2.8
V – Bicol Region	110,034	101,742	105,838	-7.5	4.0	3.4
VI – Western Visayas	369,947	358,845	394,826	-3.0	10.0	12.8
VII – Central Visayas	451,749	419,520	382,104	-7.1	-8.9	12.4
VIII – Eastern Visayas	26,851	21,920	18,686	-18.4	-14.8	0.6
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	121,227	114,864	110,995	-5.2	-3.4	3.6
X – Northern Mindanao	298,931	284,640	265,825	-4.8	-6.6	8.6
XI – Davao Region	260,299	256,022	266,927	-1.6	4.3	8.6
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	207,435	207,290	201,130	-0.1	-3.0	6.5
XIII – Caraga	24,396	17,614	18,139	-27.8	3.0	0.6
BARMM ^{1/}	186,892	221,833	194,705	18.7	-12.2	6.3

^r – revised

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

^{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).

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rates and percent shares 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. Volume of Goat Production by Province
Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Philippines	73,037	70,383	70,087	-3.6	-0.4
NCR	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CAR	805	839	888	4.2	5.9
Abra	406	416	437	2.5	4.9
Apayao	64	69	80	7.6	15.5
Benguet	131	149	152	13.6	2.5
Ifugao	99	110	118	10.6	7.6
Kalinga	93	82	86	-11.8	4.3
Mountain Province	11	12	15	13.5	22.5
I – Ilocos Region	9,608	8,519	8,028	-11.3	-5.8
Ilocos Norte	1,585	1,244	1,297	-21.5	4.2
Ilocos Sur	1,691	1,631	1,304	-3.5	-20.0
La Union	1,027	1,002	904	-2.4	-9.8
Pangasinan	5,305	4,643	4,524	-12.5	-2.6
II – Cagayan Valley	1,396	1,369	1,385	-1.9	1.2
Batanes	9	7	5	-26.9	-28.7
Cagayan	667	625	599	-6.2	-4.2
Isabela	421	438	467	4.0	6.5
Nueva Vizcaya	186	191	199	2.7	4.2
Quirino	113	108	116	-4.7	8.0
III – Central Luzon	7,159	6,639	6,838	-7.3	3.0
Aurora	199	192	193	-3.4	0.5
Bataan	180	186	202	3.7	8.1
Bulacan	260	261	317	0.2	21.4
Nueva Ecija	1,700	1,113	976	-34.6	-12.3
Pampanga	776	1,166	1,413	50.3	21.2
Tarlac	3,189	2,896	2,973	-9.2	2.7
Zambales	854	825	764	-3.5	-7.3
IVA – CALABARZON	3,923	4,272	4,494	8.9	5.2
Batangas	2,253	2,271	2,432	0.8	7.1
Cavite	289	339	351	17.5	3.3
Laguna	549	588	583	7.1	-0.7
Quezon	759	986	1,042	29.9	5.6
Rizal	73	89	85	20.7	-3.6

Continued

Table 3. -- Continued

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
MIMAROPA Region	2,097	2,162	2,175	3.1	0.6
Marinduque	148	239	251	61.9	5.1
Occidental Mindoro	366	291	310	-20.4	6.4
Oriental Mindoro	83	77	58	-7.7	-24.8
Palawan	1,325	1,385	1,413	4.5	2.0
Romblon	176	170	143	-3.3	-15.8
V – Bicol Region	2,810	2,888	2,877	2.8	-0.4
Albay	158	147	145	-7.1	-1.4
Camarines Norte	137	169	197	23.0	16.9
Camarines Sur	1,156	1,223	1,153	5.8	-5.7
Catanduanes	41	38	34	-7.5	-11.0
Masbate	1,224	1,216	1,276	-0.7	5.0
Sorsogon	94	96	71	1.9	-25.8
VI – Western Visayas	6,643	6,428	7,105	-3.2	10.5
Aklan	186	170	168	-8.7	-1.3
Antique	353	382	375	8.3	-1.9
Capiz	493	487	478	-1.2	-1.8
Guimaras	147	143	159	-2.5	10.8
Iloilo	2,693	2,564	3,207	-4.8	25.1
Negros Occidental	2,771	2,681	2,719	-3.2	1.4
VII – Central Visayas	10,679	9,657	8,880	-9.6	-8.0
Bohol	411	496	528	20.5	6.5
Cebu	6,284	5,718	5,271	-9.0	-7.8
Negros Oriental	3,760	3,188	2,835	-15.2	-11.1
Siquijor	224	256	246	14.5	-3.8
VIII – Eastern Visayas	682	541	470	-20.6	-13.2
Biliran	54	46	53	-14.9	15.2
Eastern Samar	22	61	47	173.8	-23.3
Leyte	431	300	207	-30.4	-31.1
Northern Samar	95	43	47	-54.5	8.0
Samar	32	46	75	43.4	63.4
Southern Leyte	48	46	42	-4.9	-8.2
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	2,657	2,544	2,591	-4.3	1.9
Zamboanga del Norte	1,433	1,296	1,313	-9.6	1.4
Zamboanga del Sur ^{2/}	875	840	867	-4.0	3.3
Zamboanga Sibugay	350	409	411	16.8	0.5

Continued

Table 3. -- Concluded

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
X – Northern Mindanao	7,631	7,658	7,269	0.4	-5.1
Bukidnon	2,851	2,870	2,682	0.7	-6.6
Camiguin	127	121	127	-4.4	4.4
Lanao del Norte	1,751	1,990	2,020	13.6	1.5
Misamis Occidental	1,030	975	717	-5.3	-26.5
Misamis Oriental	1,872	1,701	1,723	-9.1	1.3
XI – Davao Region	6,662	6,665	6,974	a/	4.6
Davao del Norte	1,233	1,169	1,116	-5.1	-4.5
Davao del Sur ^{3/}	3,604	3,720	3,974	3.2	6.8
Davao Oriental	1,011	894	917	-11.5	2.5
Davao de Oro	439	439	509	a/	15.9
Davao Occidental	376	443	458	17.9	3.4
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	4,641	4,394	4,293	-5.3	-2.3
Cotabato	2,313	2,156	2,111	-6.8	-2.1
Sarangani	443	396	363	-10.6	-8.3
South Cotabato	910	1,034	995	13.5	-3.8
Sultan Kudarat	974	809	824	-17.0	1.9
XIII – Caraga	599	442	410	-26.1	-7.3
Agusan del Norte	177	98	91	-44.5	-7.6
Agusan del Sur	329	293	253	-11.1	-13.7
Surigao del Norte	30	16	31	-45.5	95.1
Surigao del Sur	53	29	29	-44.2	-2.8
Dinagat Islands	10	6	6	-42.4	8.8
BARMM^{1/}	5,044	5,365	5,409	6.4	0.8
Basilan	503	677	704	34.6	4.0
Lanao del Sur	1,959	2,120	1,831	8.2	-13.7
Maguindanao	1,580	1,719	1,950	8.8	13.4
Sulu	380	400	353	5.4	-11.9
Tawi-Tawi	624	449	559	-27.9	24.4

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

a/ – less than 0.1 percent growth rate

^{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).

^{2/} – data of Zamboanga City is included in Zamboanga del Sur

^{3/} – data of Davao City is included in Davao del Sur

Note: Growth rates 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 4. Volume of Goat Production by Province
Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2022 ^r	2023 ^P
Philippines	3,299,083	3,150,619	3,088,857	-4.5	-2.0
NCR	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CAR	34,093	36,289	37,625	6.4	3.7
Abra	17,477	18,510	18,695	5.9	1.0
Apayao	3,138	3,300	3,811	5.2	15.5
Benguet	5,389	6,080	6,152	12.8	1.2
Ifugao	3,889	4,474	4,821	15.0	7.8
Kalinga	3,659	3,314	3,414	-9.4	3.0
Mountain Province	541	611	732	12.9	19.8
I – Ilocos Region	524,642	463,262	433,908	-11.7	-6.3
Ilocos Norte	86,100	68,075	73,797	-20.9	8.4
Ilocos Sur	81,537	90,158	71,345	10.6	-20.9
La Union	53,133	53,326	45,734	0.4	-14.2
Pangasinan	303,872	251,703	243,032	-17.2	-3.4
II – Cagayan Valley	68,411	67,988	65,799	-0.6	-3.2
Batanes	470	355	255	-24.5	-28.2
Cagayan	30,905	29,196	26,449	-5.5	-9.4
Isabela	21,038	22,472	22,462	6.8	-0.0
Nueva Vizcaya	9,060	9,261	9,832	2.2	6.2
Quirino	6,938	6,704	6,801	-3.4	1.4
III – Central Luzon	351,417	305,914	312,728	-12.9	2.2
Aurora	10,986	8,423	8,360	-23.3	-0.7
Bataan	7,770	8,551	9,492	10.1	11.0
Bulacan	12,666	13,409	13,674	5.9	2.0
Nueva Ecija	84,818	55,285	47,099	-34.8	-14.8
Pampanga	33,071	42,798	54,955	29.4	28.4
Tarlac	167,966	143,593	144,106	-14.5	0.4
Zambales	34,140	33,855	35,042	-0.8	3.5
IVA – CALABARZON	182,089	189,482	194,254	4.1	2.5
Batangas	101,479	97,970	98,449	-3.5	0.5
Cavite	11,751	13,847	14,175	17.8	2.4
Laguna	22,855	23,481	23,794	2.7	1.3
Quezon	43,142	50,847	54,598	17.9	7.4
Rizal	2,862	3,337	3,238	16.6	-3.0

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
MIMAROPA Region	80,670	83,394	85,368	3.4	2.4
Marinduque	5,703	8,816	9,069	54.6	2.9
Occidental Mindoro	17,812	14,192	15,188	-20.3	7.0
Oriental Mindoro	4,197	4,786	3,642	14.0	-23.9
Palawan	46,587	48,082	50,930	3.2	5.9
Romblon	6,371	7,518	6,539	18.0	-13.0
V – Bicol Region	110,034	101,742	105,838	-7.5	4.0
Albay	6,196	5,834	5,858	-5.8	0.4
Camarines Norte	4,903	5,829	7,362	18.9	26.3
Camarines Sur	45,623	46,215	43,770	1.3	-5.3
Catanduanes	1,396	1,114	993	-20.2	-10.9
Masbate	47,761	38,803	45,220	-18.8	16.5
Sorsogon	4,155	3,947	2,635	-5.0	-33.2
VI – Western Visayas	369,947	358,845	394,826	-3.0	10.0
Aklan	9,332	8,735	8,730	-6.4	-0.1
Antique	20,467	19,101	18,717	-6.7	-2.0
Capiz	24,589	24,342	23,261	-1.0	-4.4
Guimaras	9,795	9,405	9,921	-4.0	5.5
Iloilo	158,446	152,453	188,634	-3.8	23.7
Negros Occidental	147,318	144,809	145,563	-1.7	0.5
VII – Central Visayas	451,749	419,520	382,104	-7.1	-8.9
Bohol	23,809	24,216	22,553	1.7	-6.9
Cebu	255,058	253,668	228,798	-0.5	-9.8
Negros Oriental	160,956	130,001	119,673	-19.2	-7.9
Siquijor	11,926	11,635	11,080	-2.4	-4.8
VIII – Eastern Visayas	26,851	21,920	18,686	-18.4	-14.8
Biliran	2,635	1,783	1,997	-32.3	12.0
Eastern Samar	778	2,907	2,287	273.7	-21.3
Leyte	17,072	11,992	8,263	-29.8	-31.1
Northern Samar	3,185	1,454	1,553	-54.3	6.8
Samar	1,045	1,699	2,727	62.6	60.5
Southern Leyte	2,136	2,085	1,859	-2.4	-10.8
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	121,227	114,864	110,995	-5.2	-3.4
Zamboanga del Norte	63,703	59,961	57,574	-5.9	-4.0
Zamboanga del Sur ^{2/}	40,364	36,766	35,767	-8.9	-2.7
Zamboanga Sibugay	17,160	18,137	17,654	5.7	-2.7

Continued

Table 4. -- *Concluded*

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
X – Northern Mindanao	298,931	284,640	265,825	-4.8	-6.6
Bukidnon	113,150	101,369	94,794	-10.4	-6.5
Camiguin	6,767	5,704	5,807	-15.7	1.8
Lanao del Norte	66,897	76,083	70,055	13.7	-7.9
Misamis Occidental	35,847	35,109	25,405	-2.1	-27.6
Misamis Oriental	76,270	66,375	69,764	-13.0	5.1
XI – Davao Region	260,299	256,022	266,927	-1.6	4.3
Davao del Norte	49,958	43,224	42,414	-13.5	-1.9
Davao del Sur ^{3/}	141,337	141,149	151,184	-0.1	7.1
Davao Oriental	36,556	36,606	35,194	0.1	-3.9
Davao de Oro	19,194	19,185	21,786	-0.0	13.6
Davao Occidental	13,254	15,858	16,349	19.6	3.1
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	207,435	207,290	201,130	-0.1	-3.0
Cotabato	109,733	109,885	106,355	0.1	-3.2
Sarangani	14,664	13,414	12,628	-8.5	-5.9
South Cotabato	40,677	46,980	42,981	15.5	-8.5
Sultan Kudarat	42,361	37,011	39,166	-12.6	5.8
XIII – Caraga	24,396	17,614	18,139	-27.8	3.0
Agusan del Norte	7,808	4,182	4,201	-46.4	0.5
Agusan del Sur	12,551	11,139	10,936	-11.3	-1.8
Surigao del Norte	1,129	680	1,412	-39.8	107.6
Surigao del Sur	2,481	1,383	1,325	-44.3	-4.2
Dinagat Islands	427	230	265	-46.1	15.2
BARMM^{1/}	186,892	221,833	194,705	18.7	-12.2
Basilan	17,450	24,809	22,896	42.2	-7.7
Lanao del Sur	68,600	102,782	66,525	49.8	-35.3
Maguindanao	58,012	64,382	72,733	11.0	13.0
Sulu	17,260	14,878	13,212	-13.8	-11.2
Tawi-tawi	25,570	14,982	18,644	-41.4	24.4

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

^{a/} – less than 0.1 percent growth rate

^{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).

^{2/} – data of Zamboanga City is included in Zamboanga del Sur

^{3/} – data of Davao City is included in Davao del Sur

Note: Growth rates 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 5. Average Farmgate Prices of Goat for Slaughter
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Farmgate Price (peso per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Annual Average	182.44	214.91	233.32	17.8	8.6
January	163.86	230.22	226.60	40.5	-1.6
February	167.40	180.30	208.99	7.7	15.9
March	176.46	215.84	237.73	22.3	10.1
April	174.41	209.72	233.69	20.2	11.4
May	176.41	207.83	235.53	17.8	13.3
June	190.17	227.53	222.74	19.6	-2.1
July	193.99	206.91	250.23	6.7	20.9
August	199.28	222.42	239.70	11.6	7.8
September	192.16	236.09	248.12	22.9	5.1
October	189.09	202.80	231.50	7.2	14.2
November	175.81	209.35	232.44	19.1	11.0
December	190.30	229.87	232.56	20.8	1.2

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

Note: Annual averages and growth rates 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

Table 6. Value of Goat Production at Current and Constant Prices
Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2021^r – 2023^p

Quarter	Value of Production (in million pesos)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Current Prices					
Annual	12,390	14,431	15,717	16.5	8.9
January – March	2,692	2,844	3,211	5.7	12.9
April – June	2,978	3,388	3,563	13.8	5.2
July – September	3,003	3,770	4,183	25.5	11.0
October – December	3,717	4,429	4,760	19.2	7.5
Constant Prices (2018=100)					
Annual	10,122	9,760	9,722	-3.6	-0.4
January – March	2,192	2,068	1,993	-5.7	-3.6
April – June	2,407	2,246	2,241	-6.7	-0.2
July – September	2,507	2,504	2,508	-0.1	0.1
October – December	3,016	2,942	2,980	-2.5	1.3

^r – revised (Current Prices)

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

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

Source: Agricultural Accounts Division, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 7. Number of Goat Slaughtered in Slaughterhouses by Region
Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2022^r – 2023^p
(in number of heads)

Region	2022 ^r				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Philippines	17,081	17,423	18,816	20,985	74,305
NCR	3,039	2,646	3,034	3,502	12,221
CAR	152	230	207	339	928
I – Ilocos Region	265	336	298	392	1,291
II – Cagayan Valley	90	8	29	32	159
III – Central Luzon	1,024	1,039	1,416	1,270	4,749
IVA – CALABARZON	741	823	913	1,086	3,563
MIMAROPA Region	485	541	457	534	2,017
V – Bicol Region	147	142	307	146	742
VI – Western Visayas	547	496	555	754	2,352
VII – Central Visayas	5,199	5,215	5,681	6,354	22,449
VIII – Eastern Visayas	284	379	444	407	1,514
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	869	1,404	1,409	434	4,116
X – Northern Mindanao	964	947	1,176	1,269	4,356
XI – Davao Region	1,721	1,745	1,284	2,365	7,115
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	890	1,113	1,267	1,713	4,983
XIII – Caraga	403	359	339	388	1,489
BARMM ^{1/}	261	0	0	0	261
Region	2023 ^p				
	Q1	Q2	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^p	Annual
Philippines	18,747	18,756	21,007	24,745	83,255
NCR	2,968	3,047	4,618	7,404	18,037
CAR	73	6	0	2	81
I – Ilocos Region	395	370	311	458	1,534
II – Cagayan Valley	33	7	16	26	82
III – Central Luzon	1,271	859	1,475	1,821	5,426
IVA – CALABARZON	639	981	863	911	3,394
MIMAROPA Region	549	617	565	690	2,421
V – Bicol Region	178	321	279	164	942
VI – Western Visayas	540	552	497	775	2,364
VII – Central Visayas	5,816	5,789	6,157	6,587	24,349
VIII – Eastern Visayas	346	249	178	261	1,034
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	1,630	1,615	1,480	411	5,136
X – Northern Mindanao	924	920	1,110	972	3,926
XI – Davao Region	1,556	1,881	1,623	2,230	7,290
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,204	933	996	1,151	4,284
XIII – Caraga	312	284	463	585	1,644
BARMM ^{1/}	313	325	376	297	1,311

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

^{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).

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants

Table 8. Inventory of Goat by Classification and Region, Philippines
As of 01 January, 01 April, 01 July, and 01 October 2023

Classification/Region	Inventory (in number of heads)			
	2023			
	01 Jan	01 Apr	01 Jul	01 Oct
Total				
Philippines	3,902,482	3,936,506	3,882,113	3,857,933
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	64,851	70,051	70,102	67,867
I – Ilocos Region	415,864	416,720	411,860	374,730
II – Cagayan Valley	94,100	94,498	96,289	97,369
III – Central Luzon	414,856	437,297	447,643	454,666
IVA – CALABARZON	256,740	263,660	262,307	264,641
MIMAROPA Region	178,767	182,930	183,283	197,463
V – Bicol Region	164,664	162,486	153,178	156,122
VI – Western Visayas	485,911	482,221	434,828	400,178
VII – Central Visayas	594,866	607,374	608,219	627,679
VIII – Eastern Visayas	33,142	30,646	28,857	28,408
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	118,694	119,467	118,438	117,037
X – Northern Mindanao	239,317	242,002	234,129	239,264
XI – Davao Region	286,688	275,070	277,590	278,873
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	237,671	229,685	234,222	236,271
XIII – Caraga	47,969	48,634	44,849	43,878
BARMM ^{1/}	268,382	273,765	276,319	273,487
Smallhold				
Philippines	3,871,078	3,907,092	3,855,062	3,828,592
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	64,851	70,051	70,102	67,867
I – Ilocos Region	415,581	416,543	411,657	374,611
II – Cagayan Valley	93,867	93,790	95,662	96,743
III – Central Luzon	411,894	435,226	445,526	452,488
IVA – CALABARZON	239,336	245,164	245,499	247,897
MIMAROPA Region	176,595	181,040	181,467	195,027
V – Bicol Region	164,418	161,842	152,723	155,702
VI – Western Visayas	483,022	481,044	434,186	398,543
VII – Central Visayas	594,866	607,374	608,219	627,679
VIII – Eastern Visayas	33,142	30,646	28,857	28,408
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	118,448	119,146	118,160	116,809
X – Northern Mindanao	238,426	241,079	233,156	237,942
XI – Davao Region	284,739	273,310	276,363	277,316
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	236,345	228,980	233,644	235,524
XIII – Caraga	47,166	48,092	43,522	42,549
BARMM ^{1/}	268,382	273,765	276,319	273,487

Continued

Table 9. -- Concluded

Classification/Region	Inventory (in number of heads)			
	2023			
	01 Jan	01 Apr	01 Jul	01 Oct
Semi-Commercial				
Philippines	15,542	14,351	14,170	15,121
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0
I – Ilocos Region	283	177	203	119
II – Cagayan Valley	233	348	437	465
III – Central Luzon	1,170	624	431	556
IVA – CALABARZON	7,225	7,852	8,642	8,021
MIMAROPA Region	217	470	372	724
V – Bicol Region	246	644	455	420
VI – Western Visayas	2,889	1,177	642	1,635
VII – Central Visayas	0	0	0	0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	0	0	0	0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	0	0	0	0
X – Northern Mindanao	891	923	973	1,017
XI – Davao Region	1,145	1,171	688	992
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	440	423	0	0
XIII – Caraga	803	542	1,327	1,172
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	0
Commercial				
Philippines	15,862	15,063	12,881	14,220
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0
I – Ilocos Region	0	0	0	0
II – Cagayan Valley	0	360	190	161
III – Central Luzon	1,792	1,447	1,686	1,622
IVA – CALABARZON	10,179	10,644	8,166	8,723
MIMAROPA Region	1,955	1,420	1,444	1,712
V – Bicol Region	0	0	0	0
VI – Western Visayas	0	0	0	0
VII – Central Visayas	0	0	0	0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	0	0	0	0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	246	321	278	228
X – Northern Mindanao	0	0	0	305
XI – Davao Region	804	589	539	565
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	886	282	578	747
XIII – Caraga	0	0	0	157
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	0

^{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).

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

GOAT SITUATION REPORT

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