



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



SWINE SITUATION REPORT

January – December 2023



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Swine Situation Report



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PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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FOREWORD

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

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) disseminates the Swine 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, Units of Measure, Initials, and Acronyms

<i>r</i>	Revised
<i>p</i>	Preliminary
<i>a/</i>	less than 0.1 percent growth rate
<i>b/</i>	less than 0.1 percent percent share
^{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
'000	Thousand
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
USD	US dollar
CIF	Cost, Insurance, and Freight
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

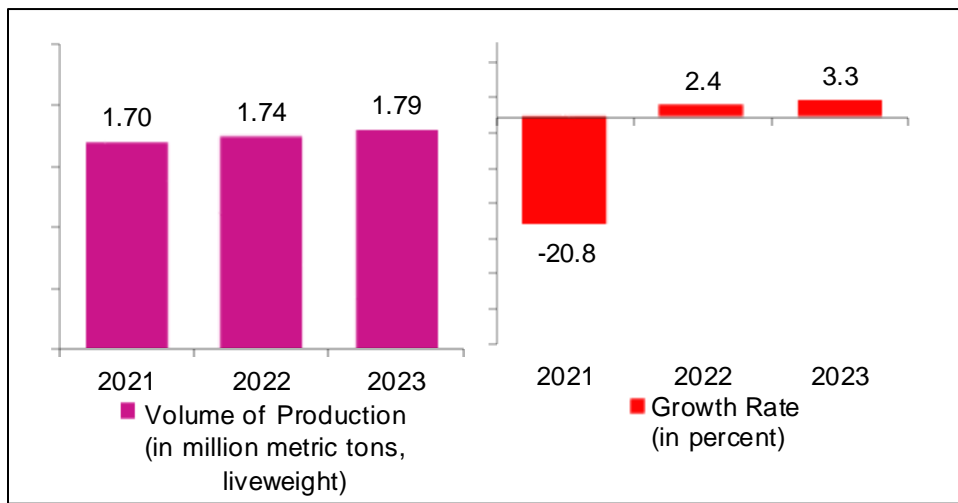
1. Volume of Production

a. National

Liveweight

In 2023, total hog production was estimated at 1.79 million metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an annual growth rate of 3.3 percent from the previous year's output of 1.74 million metric tons. The recorded level during the year was a further recovery from the previous year's annual growth rate at 2.4 percent. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Hog Production, Philippines January to December 2021 – 2023^p



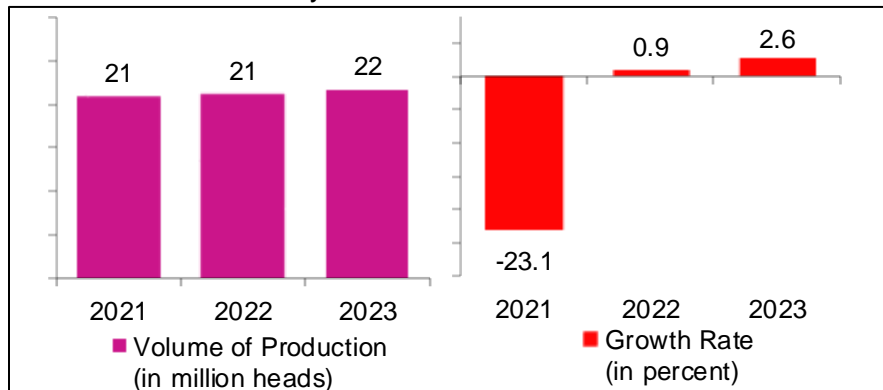
^p – preliminary

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

Number of Heads

In 2023, total hog production in terms of number of heads reached 22 million, which was 2.6 percent higher than the previous year's level of 21 million heads. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 2. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Hog Production, Philippines January to December 2021 – 2023^p



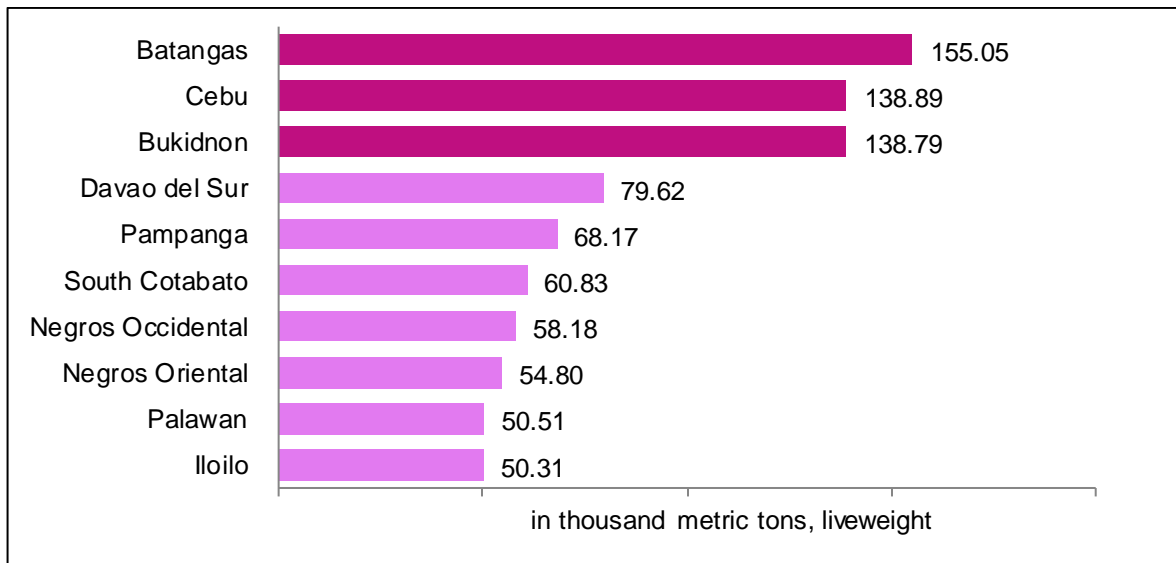
^p – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

b. Provincial

Among the provinces, Batangas recorded the highest production of 155.05 thousand metric tons, liveweight or 8.6 percent share to the country’s total hog production during the year 2023. This was followed by Cebu and Bukidnon with corresponding productions of 138.89 thousand metric tons, liveweight and 138.79 thousand metric tons, liveweight. Completing the top 10 hog-producing provinces in 2023 were Davao del Sur, Pampanga, South Cotabato, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Palawan, and Iloilo. Collectively, these provinces accounted for 47.7 percent share to the country’s total hog production in 2023. (Figure 3 and Table 3)

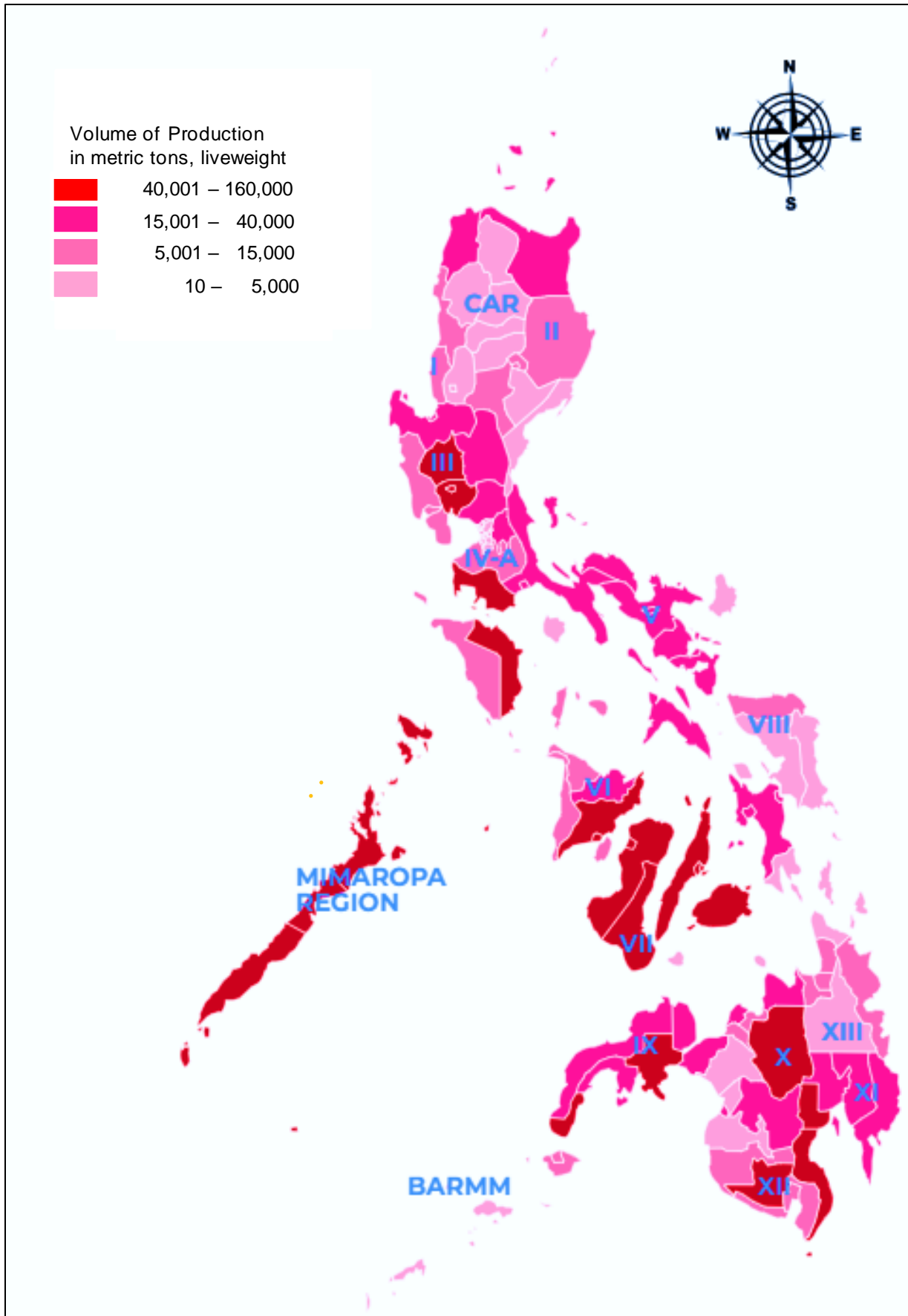
Figure 3. Volume of Production of Top 10 Hog-Producing Provinces January to December 2023^p



^p – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

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



^P – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

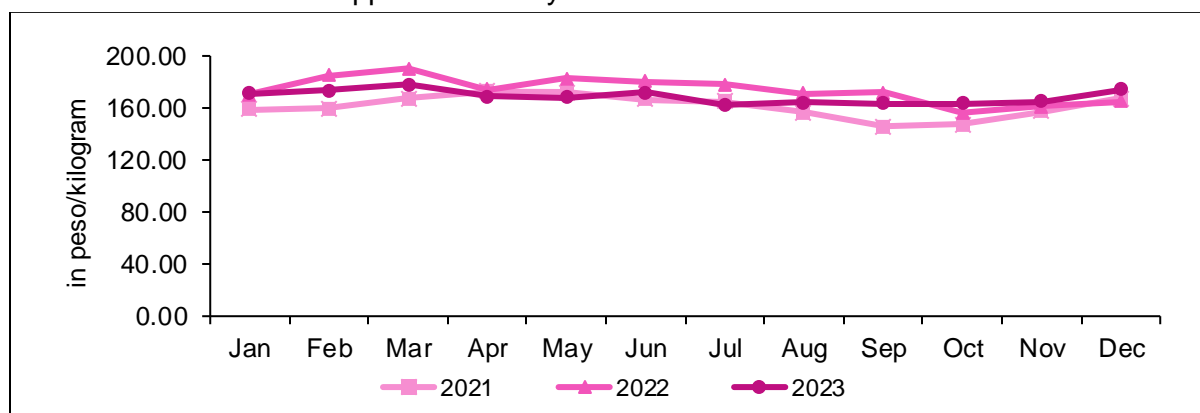
2. Prices

a. Farmgate Price

The annual average farmgate price of hogs for slaughter in 2023 was registered at PhP 168.78 per kilogram, liveweight. It posted a decrease of 3.0 percent from the previous year's annual average farmgate price of PhP 173.92 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 5)

In 2023, the highest average farmgate price was recorded in March at PhP 178.20 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest average farmgate price was noted in July at PhP 162.35 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 5 and Table 5)

Figure 5. Monthly Average Farmgate Prices of Hogs for Slaughter
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

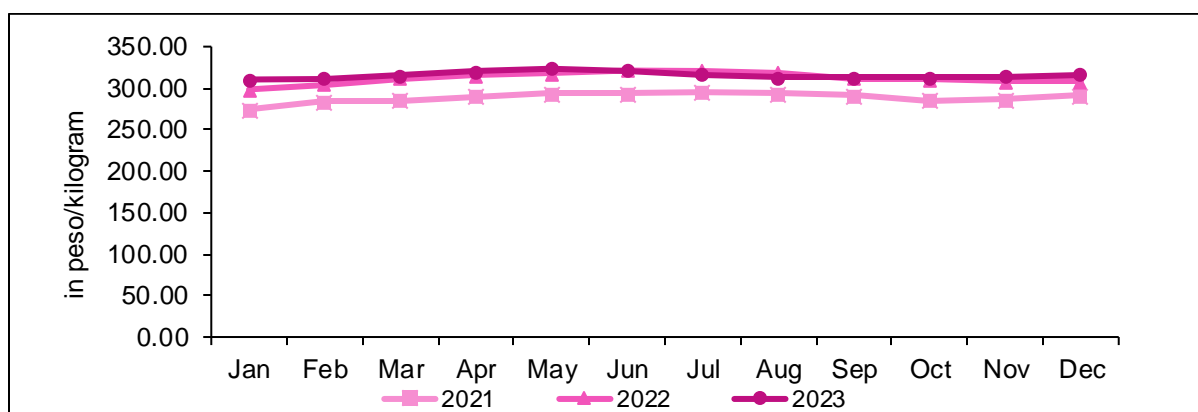
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 Farm Prices Survey, 2022 – 2023 BLPS, and 2022 – 2023 CLPS

b. Retail Price

The annual average retail price of fresh pork, kasim in 2023 was registered at PhP 315.63 per kilogram. It posted an increase of 1.1 percent from the previous year's annual average retail price of PhP 312.08 per kilogram. (Table 6)

In 2023, the highest average retail price was recorded in May at PhP 323.36 per kilogram, while the lowest average retail price was quoted in January at PhP 310.38 per kilogram. (Figure 6 and Table 6)

Figure 6. Monthly Average Retail Prices of Fresh Pork, Kasim
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p



^r – revised

^p – preliminary

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2022 Retail Price Survey for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

3. Value of Production

In 2023, the gross value of hog production at current prices reached PhP 302.25 billion. It indicates a decrease of 0.1 percent compared with the 2022 gross receipts of PhP 302.66 billion.

At constant prices, hog production generated a gross value of PhP 214.64 billion in 2023, indicating a 3.3 percent increase from its previous year's value of PhP 207.89 billion. (Table 7)

4. Imports

The total volume of imported pork in 2023 was recorded at 543.64 thousand metric tons. It decreased by 18.8 percent from its 669.86 thousand metric tons level recorded in 2022. The highest recorded volume of imported pork in 2023 was noted in the period of April to June at 158.04 thousand metric tons.

In 2023, the total value of imported pork amounted to USD 786.63 million. This was 16.9 percent lower than the previous year's record of USD 946.98 million. The highest value of pork imports was reported during the period of July to September 2023 at USD 234.68 million. (Table 8)

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Swine Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume and value of production, monthly average farmgate and retail prices, and volume and value of pork imports. 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 664 sample swine establishments covered in 2023.

The data on the number of hogs 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. Breeders 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 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 Swine Survey Questionnaire is a five-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 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

C. Compilation of Data from Slaughterhouses and Poultry Dressing Plants

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection is during the 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 Units (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 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

b. 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.

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 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, 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.

Imports refer to the number of meat products originating from foreign country. The data on meat importation data are compiled by the Trade Statistics Division of PSA from the copies of Import Entry and Internal Revenue Declaration collected from the Bureau of Customs (BOC).

Inventory refers to the actual number of swine 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.

Retail price refers to the prices at which retailers sell their goods or commodities to consumers in the marketplace.

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 hogs 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. 11, series of 2023:

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

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

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

VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Swine 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 2023 Annual Swine Situation Report*. bit.ly/swine-technical-notes

VIII. Contact Information

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STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Hog 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	1,696,150	1,737,119	1,793,930	2.4	3.3
January – March	421,794	416,722	437,993	-1.2	5.1
April – June	406,066	418,403	422,719	3.0	1.0
July – September	418,074	436,678	450,902	4.5	3.3
October – December	450,216	465,316	482,317	3.4	3.7

^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 Hog Production by Region, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent share
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P	2023 ^P
Philippines	20,885,008	21,065,082	21,609,471	0.9	2.6	100.0
NCR	8,705	6,484	2,467	-25.51	-62.0	b/
CAR	283,424	256,469	273,997	-9.5	6.8	1.3
I – Ilocos Region	710,752	643,674	810,774	-9.4	26.0	3.8
II – Cagayan Valley	535,710	412,279	444,615	-23.0	7.8	2.1
III – Central Luzon	1,178,967	1,469,660	2,030,581	24.7	38.2	9.4
IVA – CALABARZON	2,043,512	2,113,893	2,413,791	3.4	14.2	11.2
MIMAROPA Region	1,262,556	1,214,414	1,472,079	-3.8	21.2	6.8
V – Bicol Region	1,324,583	1,339,262	1,342,238	1.1	0.2	6.2
VI – Western Visayas	2,571,617	2,616,103	2,115,836	1.7	-19.1	9.8
VII – Central Visayas	2,598,981	2,782,116	2,885,987	7.0	3.7	13.4
VII – Eastern Visayas	1,086,625	735,282	759,081	-32.3	3.2	3.5
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	1,242,507	1,425,628	1,403,360	14.7	-1.6	6.5
X – Northern Mindanao	2,407,119	2,468,319	2,459,711	2.5	-0.3	11.4
XI – Davao Region	1,662,883	1,681,204	1,689,914	1.1	0.5	7.8
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,418,466	1,442,312	1,102,375	1.7	-23.6	5.1
XIII – Caraga	412,106	317,829	282,331	-22.9	-11.2	1.3
BARMM ^{1/}	136,495	140,154	120,334	2.7	-14.1	0.6

^P – preliminary

b/ – less than 0.1 percent share

^{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 Hog 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	1,696,150	1,737,119	1,793,930	2.4	3.3
NCR	240	172	126	-28.6	-26.8
CAR	21,889	20,449	22,124	-6.6	8.2
Abra	3,713	3,774	3,828	1.6	1.5
Apayao	3,324	1,894	2,015	-43.0	6.4
Benguet	4,461	4,292	4,880	-3.8	13.7
Ifugao	4,930	3,752	3,549	-23.9	-5.4
Kalinga	2,117	3,591	4,011	69.6	11.7
Mountain Province	3,344	3,147	3,840	-5.9	22.0
I – Ilocos Region	57,660	53,062	68,484	-8.0	29.1
Ilocos Norte	20,971	12,580	16,964	-40.0	34.8
Ilocos Sur	13,139	11,734	13,477	-10.7	14.9
La Union	5,877	7,517	9,914	27.9	31.9
Pangasinan	17,674	21,231	28,130	20.1	32.5
II – Cagayan Valley	39,671	32,052	35,442	-19.2	10.6
Batanes	261	324	382	24.4	17.8
Cagayan	21,828	15,891	17,295	-27.2	8.8
Isabela	7,207	7,181	8,220	-0.4	14.5
Nueva Vizcaya	7,043	6,927	7,426	-1.6	7.2
Quirino	3,332	1,728	2,118	-48.1	22.5
III – Central Luzon	104,782	131,901	180,188	25.9	36.6
Aurora	2,814	2,961	3,763	5.2	27.1
Bataan	2,137	4,042	6,682	89.1	65.3
Bulacan	21,597	26,764	34,082	23.9	27.3
Nueva Ecija	17,217	16,569	19,911	-3.8	20.2
Pampanga	34,613	44,326	68,167	28.1	53.8
Tarlac	22,746	33,316	42,526	46.5	27.6
Zambales	3,658	3,923	5,057	7.2	28.9
IVA – CALABARZON	187,902	203,241	233,204	8.2	14.7
Batangas	115,256	136,338	155,050	18.3	13.7
Cavite	17,647	11,918	13,711	-32.5	15.0
Laguna	10,563	11,873	14,022	12.4	18.1
Quezon	37,350	31,824	33,403	-14.8	5.0
Rizal	7,086	11,288	17,019	59.3	50.8
MIMAROPA Region	91,711	92,183	111,577	0.5	21.0
Marinduque	8,030	4,972	4,250	-38.1	-14.5
Occidental Mindoro	9,825	8,026	8,093	-18.3	0.8
Oriental Mindoro	22,045	26,908	42,271	22.1	57.1
Palawan	44,817	45,361	50,507	1.2	11.3
Romblon	6,994	6,917	6,456	-1.1	-6.7

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
V – Bicol Region	99,213	100,502	106,191	1.3	5.7
Albay	13,922	14,322	16,559	2.9	15.6
Camarines Norte	21,326	21,331	21,131	0.0	-0.9
Camarines Sur	33,347	32,361	32,729	-3.0	1.1
Catanduanes	1,516	1,073	1,596	-29.2	48.8
Masbate	15,322	16,063	19,097	4.8	18.9
Sorsogon	13,779	15,352	15,078	11.4	-1.8
VI – Western Visayas	200,283	205,040	158,470	2.4	-22.7
Aklan	17,231	18,637	14,416	8.2	-22.6
Antique	13,448	13,730	13,715	2.1	-0.1
Capiz	19,687	20,651	16,135	4.9	-21.9
Guimaras	4,196	4,359	5,716	3.9	31.1
Iloilo	82,924	86,553	50,306	4.4	-41.9
Negros Occidental	62,797	61,109	58,182	-2.7	-4.8
VII – Central Visayas	208,755	229,142	243,054	9.8	6.1
Bohol	43,813	43,179	44,656	-1.4	3.4
Cebu	115,506	126,001	138,887	9.1	10.2
Negros Oriental	44,865	55,596	54,802	23.9	-1.4
Siquijor	4,570	4,367	4,709	-4.5	7.8
VIII – Eastern Visayas	78,142	51,070	53,741	-34.6	5.2
Biliran	1,663	1,117	1,014	-32.8	-9.2
Eastern Samar	2,216	2,483	3,036	12.1	22.3
Leyte	55,877	33,039	36,892	-40.9	11.7
Northern Samar	6,413	6,594	5,807	2.8	-11.9
Samar	5,769	4,061	3,312	-29.6	-18.4
Southern Leyte	6,206	3,776	3,680	-39.1	-2.6
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	85,147	96,400	91,718	13.2	-4.9
Zamboanga del Norte	26,503	29,698	28,161	12.1	-5.2
Zamboanga del Sur ^{2/}	38,688	44,490	42,968	15.0	-3.4
Zamboanga Sibugay	19,955	22,212	20,588	11.3	-7.3
X – Northern Mindanao	217,466	219,917	219,980	1.1	a/
Bukidnon	137,284	139,078	138,790	1.3	-0.2
Camiguin	4,154	3,724	1,798	-10.3	-51.7
Lanao del Norte	14,365	15,730	17,387	9.5	10.5
Misamis Occidental	22,896	23,072	22,411	0.8	-2.9
Misamis Oriental	38,767	38,313	39,593	-1.2	3.3

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
XI – Davao Region	136,298	138,640	139,806	1.7	0.8
Davao de Oro	17,066	16,718	16,853	-2.0	0.8
Davao del Norte	24,578	26,056	25,618	6.0	-1.7
Davao del Sur ^{3/}	76,756	78,624	79,624	2.4	1.3
Davao Occidental	1,830	1,812	2,337	-1.0	29.0
Davao Oriental	16,068	15,430	15,375	-4.0	-0.4
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	124,689	127,158	98,277	2.0	-22.7
Cotabato	27,002	24,202	23,048	-10.4	-4.8
Sarangani	8,924	8,193	8,106	-8.2	-1.1
South Cotabato	73,301	81,956	60,827	11.8	-25.8
Sultan Kudarat	15,462	12,807	6,296	-17.2	-50.8
XIII – Caraga	31,286	24,679	21,588	-21.1	-12.5
Agusan del Norte	8,725	7,057	6,793	-19.1	-3.8
Agusan del Sur	8,778	8,349	4,706	-4.9	-43.6
Dinagat Islands	802	816	664	1.7	-18.6
Surigao del Norte	4,606	2,805	4,100	-39.1	46.2
Surigao del Sur	8,375	5,651	5,325	-32.5	-5.8
BARMM^{1/}	11,016	11,511	9,960	4.5	-13.5
Basilan	6,858	7,012	5,407	2.3	-22.9
Lanao del Sur	62	81	113	31.7	38.7
Maguindanao	3,975	4,326	4,369	8.8	1.0
Sulu	10	5	0	-53.3	-100.0
Tawi-tawi	112	87	71	-22.1	-18.7

^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 Hog Production by Province, Philippines: 2021 – 2023^P

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Philippines	20,885,008	21,065,082	21,609,471	0.9	2.6
NCR	8,705	6,484	2,467	-25.5	-62.0
CAR	283,424	256,469	273,997	-9.5	6.8
Abra	47,668	49,282	48,612	3.4	-1.4
Apayao	51,818	28,553	27,775	-44.9	-2.7
Benguet	55,720	52,783	59,637	-5.3	13.0
Ifugao	58,734	40,800	39,232	-30.5	-3.8
Kalinga	27,945	47,621	53,553	70.4	12.5
Mountain Province	41,539	37,430	45,188	-9.9	20.7
I – Ilocos Region	710,752	643,674	810,774	-9.4	26.0
Ilocos Norte	247,816	142,677	192,064	-42.4	34.6
Ilocos Sur	154,240	128,205	141,300	-16.9	10.2
La Union	83,475	112,221	140,415	34.4	25.1
Pangasinan	225,221	260,571	336,995	15.7	29.3
II – Cagayan Valley	535,710	412,279	444,615	-23.0	7.8
Batanes	3,693	5,264	6,901	42.5	31.1
Cagayan	312,407	215,073	226,759	-31.2	5.4
Isabela	92,760	89,744	98,990	-3.3	10.3
Nueva Vizcaya	88,534	81,997	87,307	-7.4	6.5
Quirino	38,316	20,201	24,658	-47.3	22.1
III – Central Luzon	1,178,967	1,469,660	2,030,581	24.7	38.2
Aurora	39,309	37,167	46,461	-5.4	25.0
Bataan	26,732	51,026	84,659	90.9	65.9
Bulacan	227,627	288,220	357,514	26.6	24.0
Nueva Ecija	183,376	175,862	253,352	-4.1	44.1
Pampanga	391,345	503,825	771,701	28.7	53.2
Tarlac	263,944	367,366	457,359	39.2	24.5
Zambales	46,634	46,194	59,535	-0.9	28.9
IVA – CALABARZON	2,043,512	2,113,893	2,413,791	3.4	14.2
Batangas	1,181,735	1,376,898	1,549,576	16.5	12.5
Cavite	210,871	127,255	146,825	-39.7	15.4
Laguna	119,031	137,463	160,091	15.5	16.5
Quezon	450,516	355,721	384,146	-21.0	8.0
Rizal	81,359	116,556	173,153	43.3	48.6
MIMAROPA Region	1,262,556	1,214,414	1,472,079	-3.8	21.2
Marinduque	157,521	96,634	76,840	-38.7	-20.5
Occidental Mindoro	135,438	112,659	129,562	-16.8	15.0
Oriental Mindoro	320,049	345,013	556,903	7.8	61.4
Palawan	548,983	568,773	617,923	3.6	8.6
Romblon	100,565	91,335	90,851	-9.2	-0.5

Continued

Table 4. -- Continued

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
V – Bicol Region	1,324,583	1,339,262	1,342,238	1.1	0.2
Albay	174,301	199,118	214,178	14.2	7.6
Camarines Norte	279,696	286,281	275,736	2.4	-3.7
Camarines Sur	427,002	436,370	426,770	2.2	-2.2
Catanduanes	21,193	14,539	21,451	-31.4	47.5
Masbate	211,915	198,009	229,260	-6.6	15.8
Sorsogon	210,476	204,945	174,843	-2.6	-14.7
VI – Western Visayas	2,571,617	2,616,103	2,115,836	1.7	-19.1
Aklan	212,983	228,987	179,687	7.5	-21.5
Antique	176,837	184,343	184,928	4.2	0.3
Capiz	268,742	280,939	211,176	4.5	-24.8
Guimaras	52,227	52,977	74,040	1.4	39.8
Iloilo	1,010,476	1,018,702	603,172	0.8	-40.8
Negros Occidental	850,352	850,155	862,833	-0.0	1.5
VII – Central Visayas	2,598,981	2,782,116	2,885,987	7.0	3.7
Bohol	625,344	603,499	606,090	-3.5	0.4
Cebu	1,317,952	1,385,982	1,459,284	5.2	5.3
Negros Oriental	597,433	736,768	760,537	23.3	3.2
Siquijor	58,252	55,867	60,076	-4.1	7.5
VIII – Eastern Visayas	1,086,625	735,282	759,081	-32.3	3.2
Biliran	31,115	17,916	16,835	-42.4	-6.0
Eastern Samar	29,005	33,498	40,167	15.5	19.9
Leyte	759,580	469,477	519,864	-38.2	10.7
Northern Samar	83,144	88,543	73,640	6.5	-16.8
Samar	90,286	68,666	54,746	-23.9	-20.3
Southern Leyte	93,495	57,182	53,829	-38.8	-5.9
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	1,242,507	1,425,628	1,403,360	14.7	-1.6
Zamboanga del Norte	408,705	496,124	490,387	21.4	-1.2
Zamboanga del Sur ^{2/}	569,254	656,710	641,517	15.4	-2.3
Zamboanga Sibugay	264,548	272,794	271,456	3.1	-0.5
X – Northern Mindanao	2,407,119	2,468,319	2,459,711	2.5	-0.3
Bukidnon	1,432,284	1,480,433	1,460,262	3.4	-1.4
Camiguin	51,051	46,350	22,532	-9.2	-51.4
Lanao del Norte	161,250	174,150	203,067	8.0	16.6
Misamis Occidental	276,445	279,683	275,024	1.2	-1.7
Misamis Oriental	486,089	487,703	498,826	0.3	2.3

Continued

Table 4. -- Concluded

Region/Province	Volume of Production (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
XI – Davao Region	1,662,883	1,681,204	1,689,914	1.1	0.5
Davao de Oro	205,829	204,922	209,096	-0.4	2.0
Davao del Norte	276,142	304,986	296,762	10.4	-2.7
Davao del Sur ^{3/}	918,233	928,629	932,604	1.1	0.4
Davao Occidental	26,024	24,958	35,476	-4.1	42.1
Davao Oriental	236,655	217,709	215,976	-8.0	-0.8
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,418,466	1,442,312	1,102,375	1.7	-23.6
Cotabato	330,678	287,753	277,438	-13.0	-3.6
Sarangani	110,719	106,262	103,612	-4.0	-2.5
South Cotabato	789,840	877,359	639,207	11.1	-27.1
Sultan Kudarat	187,229	170,938	82,118	-8.7	-52.0
XIII – Caraga	412,106	317,829	282,331	-22.9	-11.2
Agusan del Norte	103,446	84,243	84,153	-18.6	-0.1
Agusan del Sur	120,423	101,332	69,863	-15.9	-31.1
Dinagat Islands	11,103	11,332	9,495	2.1	-16.2
Surigao del Norte	66,246	34,698	44,724	-47.6	28.9
Surigao del Sur	110,888	86,224	74,096	-22.2	-14.1
BARMM^{1/}	136,495	140,154	120,334	2.7	-14.1
Basilan	84,331	84,347	64,025	0.0	-24.1
Lanao del Sur	764	774	1,020	1.3	31.8
Maguindanao	49,553	53,652	54,209	8.3	1.0
Sulu	139	66	0	-52.5	-100.0
Tawi-tawi	1,708	1,315	1,080	-23.0	-17.9

^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).

^{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 Hogs 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	161.31	173.92	168.78	7.8	-3.0
January	159.13	170.66	171.29	7.2	0.4
February	159.43	185.15	173.54	16.1	-6.3
March	166.97	190.45	178.20	14.1	-6.4
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
July	164.74	178.31	162.35	8.2	-9.0
August	156.32	171.04	164.49	9.4	-3.8
September	145.99	172.29	163.18	18.0	-5.3
October	147.56	156.33	163.79	5.9	4.8
November	157.16	161.43	164.90	2.7	2.2
December	166.95	164.75	174.38	-1.3	5.8

^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 BLPS, and 2022 – 2023 CLPS

Table 6. Average Retail Prices of Fresh Pork, Kasim
Philippines: January to December 2021^r – 2023^p

Month	Average Retail Price (peso per kilogram)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^p	2022 ^r	2023 ^p
Annual Average	288.68	312.08	315.63	8.1	1.1
January	274.48	298.46	310.38	8.7	4.0
February	283.87	303.81	311.88	7.0	2.7
March	285.64	311.22	315.29	9.0	1.3
April	290.29	315.02	320.38	8.5	1.7
May	293.63	317.96	323.36	8.3	1.7
June	294.07	321.17	320.67	9.2	-0.2
July	295.11	320.93	316.02	8.7	-1.5
August	293.55	318.86	313.08	8.6	-1.8
September	291.10	312.15	312.82	7.2	0.2
October	284.55	309.88	312.93	8.9	1.0
November	286.15	307.88	314.21	7.6	2.1
December	291.66	307.56	316.57	5.5	2.9

^r – revised

^p – preliminary (October – December 2023)

Note: Annual averages and growth rates may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Retail Price Survey for the Generation of Consumer Price Index

Table 7. Value of Hog Production at Current and Constant Prices
Philippines: First to Fourth Quarter 2021 – 2023^P

Quarter	Value of Production (in million pesos)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2022	2023 ^P
Current Prices					
Annual	271,203	302,657	302,251	11.6	-0.1
January – March	67,942	75,229	75,972	10.7	1.0
April – June	68,541	75,180	71,409	9.7	-5.0
July – September	64,624	77,062	73,599	19.2	-4.5
October – December	70,097	75,186	81,270	7.3	8.1
Constant Prices (2018=100)					
Annual	202,919	207,885	214,643	2.4	3.3
January – March	49,154	48,563	51,042	-1.2	5.1
April – June	49,284	50,782	51,305	3.0	1.0
July – September	50,667	52,922	54,645	4.5	3.3
October – December	53,814	55,618	57,651	3.4	3.7

^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 8. Volume and Value of Pork Imports, Philippines
First to Fourth Quarter 2021^r – 2023^P

Quarter	Volume and Value of Pork Imports (in metric tons and in CIF '000 USD)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^P	2022 ^r	2023 ^P
Volume (in metric tons)					
Annual	521,817	669,861	543,641	28.4	-18.8
January – March	88,838	125,623	100,952	41.4	-19.6
April – June	178,006	187,153	158,042	5.1	-15.6
July – September	144,364	212,168	157,166	47.0	-25.9
October – December	110,609	144,918	127,481	31.0	-12.0
Value (in CIF '000 USD)					
Annual	780,719	946,977	786,630	21.3	-16.9
January – March	121,938	176,084	144,809	44.4	-17.8
April – June	268,476	265,708	232,274	-1.0	-12.6
July – September	227,049	306,999	234,683	35.2	-23.6
October – December	163,257	198,186	174,865	21.4	-11.8

^r – revised

^P – preliminary (October – December 2023)

CIF – Cost, Insurance, and Freight

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rates may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Source: Trade Statistics Division, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 9. Number of Hog 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	2,239,762	2,410,677	2,498,392	2,869,541	10,018,372
NCR	177,393	175,209	196,540	237,695	786,837
CAR	32,755	33,149	44,502	42,808	153,214
I – Ilocos Region	131,321	135,434	139,727	168,179	574,661
II – Cagayan Valley	88,745	87,221	101,647	115,956	393,569
III – Central Luzon	298,676	331,731	380,670	498,417	1,509,494
IVA – CALABARZON	322,810	338,109	326,288	411,617	1,398,824
MIMAROPA Region	72,742	85,909	88,421	102,987	350,059
V – Bicol Region	124,051	137,055	147,889	138,357	547,352
VI – Western Visayas	220,671	231,867	242,243	249,500	944,281
VII – Central Visayas	308,176	350,666	303,543	371,195	1,333,580
VIII – Eastern Visayas	69,400	81,053	72,254	83,620	306,327
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	47,253	53,288	67,571	40,249	208,361
X – Northern Mindanao	106,106	94,173	97,637	96,130	394,046
XI – Davao Region	98,490	127,336	125,306	161,255	512,387
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	102,849	104,420	121,055	107,328	435,652
XIII – Caraga	36,697	43,799	42,834	43,590	166,920
BARMM ^{1/}	1,627	258	265	658	2,808
Region	2023 ^p				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Philippines	2,492,635	2,617,119	2,776,459	3,018,098	10,904,311
NCR	161,847	212,554	244,087	466,566	840,967
CAR	41,624	41,049	45,891	88,720	171,393
I – Ilocos Region	168,099	161,309	188,562	357,476	686,884
II – Cagayan Valley	107,836	122,489	139,856	276,800	507,125
III – Central Luzon	383,439	373,143	481,575	881,014	1,637,596
IVA – CALABARZON	395,148	412,354	481,748	930,872	1,738,374
MIMAROPA Region	85,091	89,891	99,708	192,262	367,244
V – Bicol Region	152,369	168,815	203,085	392,517	713,701
VI – Western Visayas	260,548	227,308	226,210	444,467	932,323
VII – Central Visayas	302,261	334,156	360,295	709,946	1,346,363
VIII – Eastern Visayas	74,455	86,741	105,153	182,420	343,616
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	52,471	48,101	44,338	98,275	198,847
X – Northern Mindanao	86,587	88,613	102,022	197,385	372,585
XI – Davao Region	115,183	132,340	159,302	301,362	548,885
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	67,479	75,551	86,016	172,245	315,275
XIII – Caraga	36,962	41,387	48,790	98,871	177,220
BARMM ^{1/}	1,236	1,318	1,460	3,359	5,913

^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 10. Inventory of Swine 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	9,765,636	10,213,349	10,111,396	9,904,501
NCR	182	294	2,638	587
CAR	185,580	186,878	208,289	199,903
I – Ilocos Region	357,232	377,501	399,941	411,862
II – Cagayan Valley	167,316	165,334	170,265	167,198
III – Central Luzon	767,733	887,572	1,010,572	1,059,155
IVA – CALABARZON	1,173,989	1,308,473	1,302,785	1,349,592
MIMAROPA Region	698,464	769,512	720,719	737,780
V – Bicol Region	675,704	755,048	718,385	716,764
VI – Western Visayas	1,129,430	996,727	814,099	667,721
VII – Central Visayas	1,129,834	1,136,427	1,167,623	1,001,822
VIII – Eastern Visayas	204,243	261,125	261,840	281,202
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	685,665	744,863	667,315	730,743
X – Northern Mindanao	964,325	1,092,587	1,116,016	1,028,566
XI – Davao Region	842,090	743,355	744,379	748,356
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	615,865	616,027	635,288	639,120
XIII – Caraga	114,066	121,020	115,036	112,237
BARMM ^{1/}	53,918	50,606	56,206	51,893
Smallhold				
Philippines	6,831,190	7,106,275	6,836,376	6,697,481
NCR	182	294	2,638	587
CAR	177,674	180,686	198,395	190,406
I – Ilocos Region	234,337	242,474	240,881	244,452
II – Cagayan Valley	163,563	163,277	166,054	163,156
III – Central Luzon	207,300	212,371	290,803	313,263
IVA – CALABARZON	742,163	854,084	830,713	871,213
MIMAROPA Region	653,556	749,597	666,173	682,639
V – Bicol Region	651,230	740,236	677,481	677,279
VI – Western Visayas	1,019,888	904,857	722,432	594,940
VII – Central Visayas	658,740	651,098	787,717	675,624
VIII – Eastern Visayas	186,091	247,557	233,392	250,698
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	647,548	694,538	623,546	680,721
X – Northern Mindanao	505,460	576,978	561,892	520,343
XI – Davao Region	511,019	400,289	402,276	410,875
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	306,323	317,791	262,064	258,534
XIII – Caraga	112,198	119,542	113,713	110,858
BARMM ^{1/}	53,918	50,606	56,206	51,893

Continued

Table 10. -- Concluded

Classification/Region	Inventory (in number of heads)			
	2023			
	01 Jan	01 Apr	01 Jul	01 Oct
Semi-Commercial				
Philippines	257,657	231,023	327,619	329,647
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	725	238	520	499
I – Ilocos Region	24,944	21,388	42,604	42,860
II – Cagayan Valley	3,000	1,387	3,494	3,370
III – Central Luzon	38,804	33,733	34,036	35,983
IVA – CALABARZON	97,667	114,513	110,826	116,539
MIMAROPA Region	18,422	6,715	27,413	26,246
V – Bicol Region	17,997	7,725	31,751	29,853
VI – Western Visayas	11,305	7,019	10,790	7,420
VII – Central Visayas	8,141	5,034	6,962	6,929
VIII – Eastern Visayas	8,667	3,867	13,031	14,140
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	6,307	5,832	7,516	7,825
X – Northern Mindanao	18,564	19,385	28,335	27,269
XI – Davao Region	142	135	2,701	2,931
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	2,428	3,580	7,218	7,343
XIII – Caraga	544	472	422	440
BARMM ^{1/}	0	0	0	0
Commercial				
Philippines	2,676,789	2,876,051	2,947,401	2,877,373
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	7,181	5,954	9,374	8,998
I – Ilocos Region	97,951	113,639	116,456	124,550
II – Cagayan Valley	753	670	717	672
III – Central Luzon	521,629	641,468	685,733	709,909
IVA – CALABARZON	334,159	339,876	361,246	361,840
MIMAROPA Region	26,486	13,200	27,133	28,895
V – Bicol Region	6,477	7,087	9,153	9,632
VI – Western Visayas	98,237	84,851	80,877	65,361
VII – Central Visayas	462,953	480,295	372,944	319,269
VIII – Eastern Visayas	9,485	9,701	15,417	16,364
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	31,810	44,493	36,253	42,197
X – Northern Mindanao	440,301	496,224	525,789	480,954
XI – Davao Region	330,929	342,931	339,402	334,550
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	307,114	294,656	366,006	373,243
XIII – Caraga	1,324	1,006	901	939
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

SWINE SITUATION REPORT

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