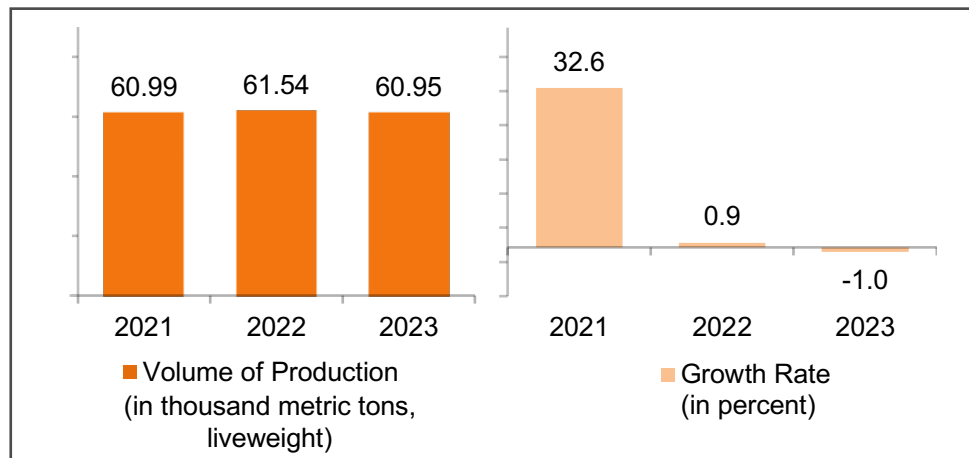# SPECIAL RELEASE

CATTLE SITUATION REPORT
April to June 2023

Date of Release: 22 August 2023
Reference No. 2023-SSO-134

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Cattle Production
Philippines: April to June 2021 – 2023ᵖ

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

The volume of cattle production from April to June 2023 was recorded at 60.95 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an annual decline of -1.0 percent relative to its level in the same quarter of the previous year of 61.54 thousand metric tons, liveweight. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Northern Mindanao was the top producer of cattle with 9.56 thousand metric tons, liveweight or 15.7 percent share to the total cattle production during the reference quarter. Completing the top five regions with the highest volume of cattle production at liveweight during the quarter were the following:
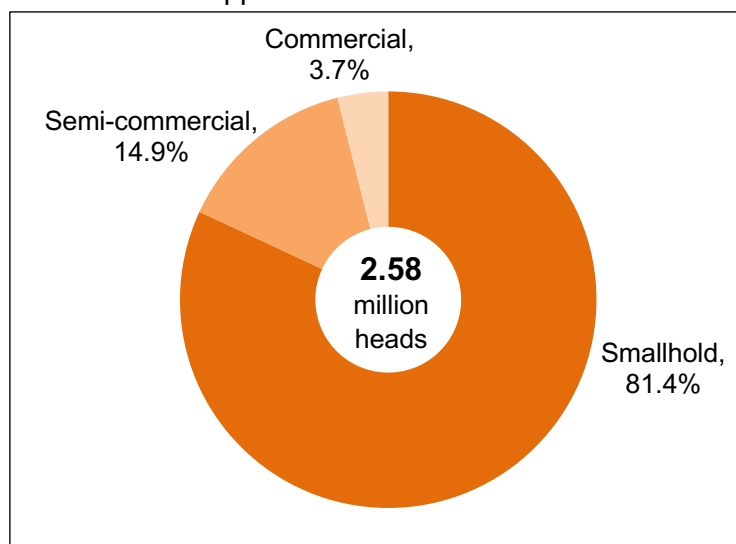
a. CALABARZON, 8.24 thousand metric tons;
b. Bicol Region, 6.28 thousand metric tons;
c. Ilocos Region, 5.76 thousand metric tons; and
d. Central Visayas, 5.23 thousand metric tons.

These regions accounted for 57.5 percent of the country's total cattle production in the second quarter of 2023.

In comparison to their levels in the same quarter of 2022, 10 regions posted decreases in production during the quarter. In terms of level, Ilocos Region posted the highest decrease of 0.76 thousand metric tons, from 6.52 thousand metric tons in the second quarter of 2022 to 5.76 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of 2023. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution of Cattle Inventory by Classification[1]
Philippines: as of 30 June 2023[p]

[1] – *Based on new classification of animals per PSA Board Resolution No. 04, series of 2022 dated 13 May 2022 (Refer to the Technical Notes Section V for the new classification)*
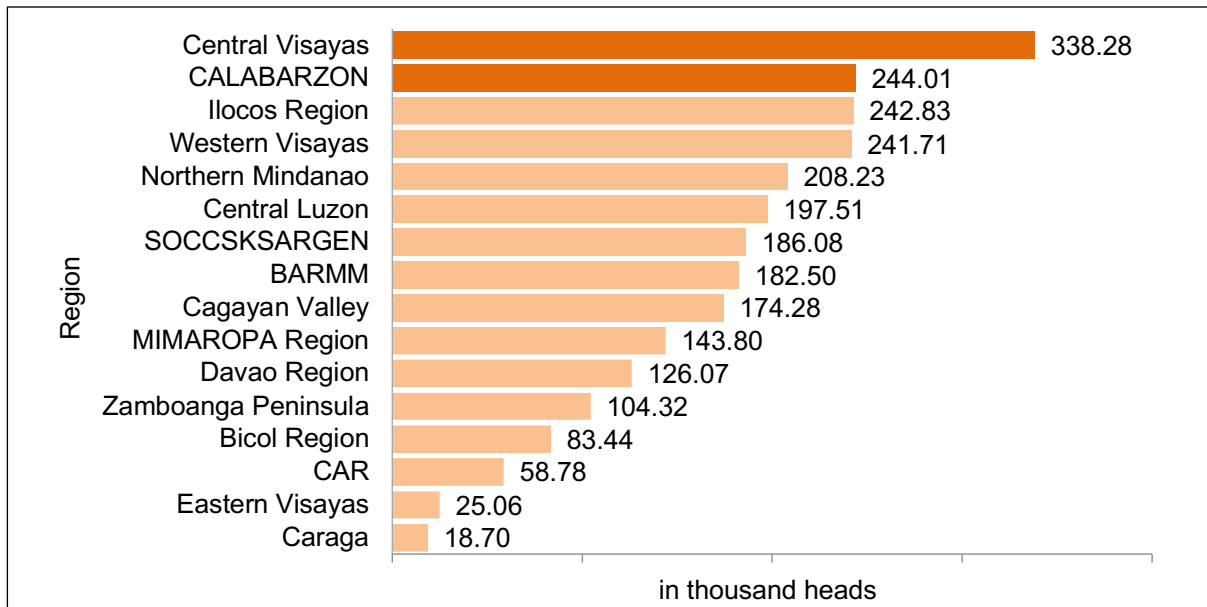[p] – *preliminary*
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

As of 30 June 2023, the total cattle inventory reached 2.58 million heads. This indicates an increase of 0.1 percent from the previous year's same period count of 2.57 million heads. About 81.4 percent of the country's cattle population during the period came from smallhold farms, while the remaining 14.9 percent and 3.7 percent were comprised of semi-commercial farms and commercial farms, respectively. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Distribution of Cattle Inventory by Region
As of 30 June 2023[p]

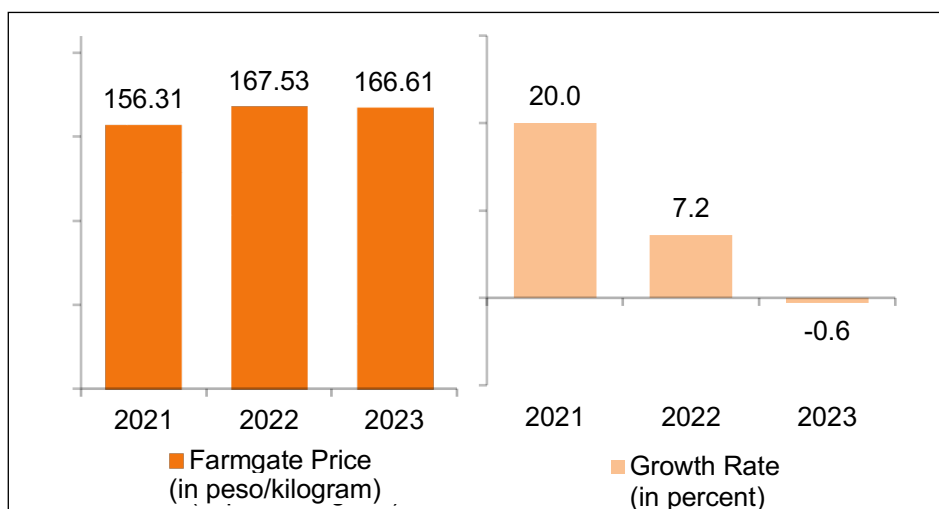| Region	in thousand heads
Central Visayas	338.28
CALABARZON	244.01
Ilocos Region	242.83
Western Visayas	241.71
Northern Mindanao	208.23
Central Luzon	197.51
SOCCSKSARGEN	186.08
BARMM	182.50
Cagayan Valley	174.28
MIMAROPA Region	143.80
Davao Region	126.07
Zamboanga Peninsula	104.32
Bicol Region	83.44
CAR	58.78
Eastern Visayas	25.06
Caraga	18.70

[p] – preliminary
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS and CLPS

Central Visayas recorded the highest cattle population with 338.28 thousand heads. This was followed by CALABARZON and Ilocos Region with corresponding inventories of 244.01 thousand heads and 242.83 thousand heads. These regions shared 32.0 percent to the country's total cattle population as of 30 June 2023. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 4. Average Farmgate Price and Annual Growth Rate
of Farmgate Price of Cattle for Slaughter, Philippines
April to June 2021 – 2023[p]

Year	Farmgate Price (in peso/kilogram)	Growth Rate (in percent)
2021	156.31	20.0
2022	167.53	7.2
2023	166.61	-0.6

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

The average farmgate price of cattle for slaughter was quoted at PhP 166.61 per kilogram, liveweight during the quarter. This indicates a decrease of -0.6 percent from the previous year's same quarter average farmgate price of PhP 167.53 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

In the second quarter of 2023, the highest average farmgate price was noted in May at PhP 167.39 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest average farmgate price was observed in April at PhP 165.66 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 3)

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Assistant Secretary
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RCL/PSJ

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Cattle Production by Region, Philippines
April to June 2021 – 2023ᵖ

Region	Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	**2022**	**2023ᴾ**	**2022ʳ**	**2023ᴾ**	**2023ᴾ**
Philippines	**60,989**	**61,538**	**60,945**	**0.9**	**-1.0**	**100.0**
CAR	699	710	656	1.5	-7.5	1.1
I – Ilocos Region	7,404	6,516	5,760	-12.0	-11.6	9.5
II – Cagayan Valley	2,762	2,995	2,977	8.4	-0.6	4.9
III – Central Luzon	3,026	2,836	2,553	-6.3	-10.0	4.2
IVA – CALABARZON	9,676	8,483	8,243	-12.3	-2.8	13.5
MIMAROPA Region	2,678	2,671	2,288	-0.3	-14.3	3.8
V – Bicol Region	5,940	6,282	6,277	5.8	-0.1	10.3
VI – Western Visayas	4,236	4,707	4,729	11.1	0.5	7.8
VII – Central Visayas	3,619	4,158	5,226	14.9	25.7	8.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	840	668	752	-20.5	12.6	1.2
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	2,980	2,980	2,664	a/	-10.6	4.4
X – Northern Mindanao	8,889	9,259	9,557	4.2	3.2	15.7
XI – Davao Region	2,095	2,227	2,410	6.3	8.3	4.0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	3,583	3,799	3,644	6.0	-4.1	6.0
XIII – Caraga	414	322	324	-22.2	0.7	0.5
BARMM¹ᐟ	2,149	2,926	2,885	36.1	-1.4	4.7

ᵖ – preliminary

¹ᐟ – The sample coverage for BARMM in 2023 includes provinces of Maguindanao del Sur and Maguindanao del Norte (previously Province of Maguindanao), Cotabato City, and the Eight Area Clusters (63 barangays, previously from Province of Cotabato).

a/ – less than 0.1 percent

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding. Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

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

Table 2. Cattle Inventory by Classification and Region, Philippines
As of 30 June 2021 – 2023ᵖ

Region/ Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	2022ʳ	2023ᵖ	2022ʳ	2023ᵖ	2023ᵖ
Total						
Philippines	**2,605,194**	**2,574,246**	**2,575,582**	**-1.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**
CAR	63,966	57,764	58,778	-9.7	1.8	2.3
I – Ilocos Region	262,075	248,716	242,831	-5.1	-2.4	9.4
II – Cagayan Valley	193,002	192,366	174,277	-0.3	-9.4	6.8
III – Central Luzon	195,568	196,007	197,506	0.2	0.8	7.7
IVA – CALABARZON	260,925	249,591	244,008	-4.3	-2.2	9.5
MIMAROPA Region	129,324	139,941	143,801	8.2	2.8	5.6
V – Bicol Region	92,293	89,092	83,440	-3.5	-6.3	3.2
VI – Western Visayas	256,355	244,708	241,710	-4.5	-1.2	9.4
VII - Central Visayas	324,948	337,466	338,277	3.9	0.2	13.1
VIII – Eastern Visayas	22,762	23,494	25,062	3.2	6.7	1.0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	108,314	106,205	104,322	-1.9	-1.8	4.1
X – Northern Mindanao	250,359	211,241	208,225	-15.6	-1.4	8.1
XI – Davao Region	132,493	125,093	126,069	-5.6	0.8	4.9
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	194,028	191,836	186,079	-1.1	-3.0	7.2
XIII – Caraga	20,042	19,287	18,696	-3.8	-3.1	0.7
BARMM	98,740	141,439	182,500	43.2	29.0	7.1
Smallhold						
Philippines	**2,125,148**	**2,102,439**	**2,096,053**	**-1.1**	**-0.3**	**100.0**
CAR	51,114	47,564	48,870	-6.9	2.7	2.3
I – Ilocos Region	243,736	231,854	227,273	-4.9	-2.0	10.8
II – Cagayan Valley	152,353	145,370	135,134	-4.6	-7.0	6.4
III – Central Luzon	114,029	125,205	118,852	9.8	-5.1	5.7
IVA - CALABARZON	150,260	142,395	129,248	-5.2	-9.2	6.2
MIMAROPA Region	99,220	109,429	109,416	10.3	0.0	5.2
V – Bicol Region	82,003	79,975	74,206	-2.5	-7.2	3.5
VI – Western Visayas	247,578	235,724	232,445	-4.8	-1.4	11.1
VII – Central Visayas	280,474	295,338	300,269	5.3	1.7	14.3
VIII – Eastern Visayas	19,064	19,843	21,943	4.1	10.6	1.0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	102,531	100,894	98,338	-1.6	-2.5	4.7
X – Northern Mindanao	215,870	171,401	176,160	-20.6	2.8	8.4
XI – Davao Region	107,940	104,672	106,075	-3.0	1.3	5.1
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	174,671	173,066	164,515	-0.9	-4.9	7.8
XIII – Caraga	16,286	17,607	15,822	8.1	-10.1	0.8
BARMM	68,019	102,102	137,487	50.1	34.7	6.6

Continued

Table 2. -- *Concluded*

Region/ Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2021	**2022ʳ**	**2023ᵖ**	**2022ʳ**	**2023ᵖ**	**2023ᵖ**
Semi-commercial						
Philippines	**380,842**	**366,066**	**383,239**	**-3.9**	**4.7**	**100.0**
CAR	6,919	6,373	6,079	-7.9	-4.6	1.6
I – Ilocos Region	17,673	15,912	14,723	-10.0	-7.5	3.8
II – Cagayan Valley	39,442	44,196	37,307	12.1	-15.6	9.7
III – Central Luzon	60,024	51,546	59,766	-14.1	15.9	15.6
IVA – CALABARZON	103,709	97,984	105,117	-5.5	7.3	27.4
MIMAROPA Region	28,238	27,443	31,674	-2.8	15.4	8.3
V – Bicol Region	5,113	5,101	5,107	-0.2	0.1	1.3
VI – Western Visayas	7,966	8,098	9,005	1.7	11.2	2.3
VII – Central Visayas	43,342	40,776	36,672	-5.9	-10.1	9.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	3,698	3,651	3,119	-1.3	-14.6	0.8
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	5,783	5,311	5,984	-8.2	12.7	1.6
X – Northern Mindanao	10,486	9,621	7,392	-8.2	-23.2	1.9
XI – Davao Region	20,886	17,377	16,621	-16.8	-4.4	4.3
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	15,114	14,775	19,388	-2.2	31.2	5.1
XIII – Caraga	3,756	1,680	2,874	-55.3	71.1	0.7
BARMM	8,693	16,222	22,411	86.6	38.2	5.8
Commercial						
Philippines	**99,204**	**105,741**	**96,290**	**6.6**	**-8.9**	**100.0**
CAR	5,933	3,827	3,829	-35.5	0.1	4.0
I – Ilocos Region	666	950	835	42.6	-12.1	0.9
II – Cagayan Valley	1,207	2,800	1,836	132.0	-34.4	1.9
III – Central Luzon	21,515	19,256	18,888	-10.5	-1.9	19.6
IVA – CALABARZON	6,956	9,212	9,643	32.4	4.7	10.0
MIMAROPA Region	1,866	3,069	2,711	64.5	-11.7	2.8
V – Bicol Region	5,177	4,016	4,128	-22.4	2.8	4.3
VI – Western Visayas	811	886	260	9.2	-70.7	0.3
VII – Central Visayas	1,132	1,352	1,336	19.4	-1.2	1.4
VIII – Eastern Visayas	0	0	0	..	..	..
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	0	0	0	..	..	..
X – Northern Mindanao	24,003	30,219	24,673	25.9	-18.4	25.6
XI – Davao Region	3,667	3,044	3,373	-17.0	10.8	3.5
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	4,243	3,995	2,176	-5.8	-45.5	2.3
XIII – Caraga	0	0	0	..	..	..
BARMM	22,028	23,115	22,602	4.9	-2.2	23.5

.. – *data not applicable*
ʳ – *revised*
ᵖ – *preliminary*
¹ᐟ – *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: Growth rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 3. Average Farmgate Price of Cattle for Slaughter
Philippines: April to June 2021 – 2023^p

Month	Average Farmgate Price (in peso per kilogram, liveweight)			Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2021	2022	2023^p	2022	2023^p
Average	**156.31**	**167.53**	**166.61**	**7.2**	**-0.6**
April	161.43	172.88	165.66	7.1	-4.2
May	156.77	165.42	167.39	5.5	1.2
June	150.71	164.31	166.77	9.0	1.5

^p *– preliminary*
Note: Quarterly average and growth rate may yield different results when computed manually
         due to rounding.
Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 Farm Prices Survey, 2022 – 2023 Backyard
            Livestock and Poultry Survey, and 2022 – 2023 Commercial Livestock and Poultry
            Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Cattle Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production, inventory by classification, and monthly average farmgate prices. It serves as a ready reference for the various clients and stakeholders of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in the agriculture sector.

The data for this report were collected by PSA through the two surveys, namely, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS).

The BLPS aims to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities at the household level. In the second quarter of 2023, the number of sample households covered was 21,884 from the 1,156 sample barangays nationwide. On the other hand, the CLPS seeks to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities from the sample establishments. There were 217 sample cattle establishments covered in the second quarter of 2023.

Both surveys are conducted quarterly in all provinces, including National Capital Region (NCR). Moreover, the commodities covered in the surveys include: cattle, carabao, swine, goat, chicken, duck, and other animals raised/tended by households and establishments.

II. Data Collection

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

   The field data collection for the second quarter of 2023 was conducted from 01 to 08 July 2023. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the sample households. Prior to data collection, training of selected staff from Field Offices, including SRs, was conducted to ensure uniform understanding of concepts and proper implementation of survey procedures. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

   The BLPS Questionnaire is a 19-page form composed of 16 blocks that aims to gather information on the basic characteristics and operations of the household.

   The data items included in the survey are as follows:
   a. Type of household operation/purpose
   b. Inventory by age
   c. Breeder that gave birth
   d. Supply indicator (number of births, received/acquired)

e. Slaughtered in the household
f. Sold live for slaughter
g. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
h. Average farmgate price (live animals)
i. Milk production indicators
j. Deaths/Losses
k. Average liveweight per head
l. Disposition by areas of destination
m. Assessment of household's production

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure

The schedule of field data collection for the second quarter of 2023 was during the last 10 days of June 2023. The data collection was undertaken by hired SRs through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farms/ establishments. Prior to data collection, training of Field Office personnel, including SRs, was conducted to ensure that the procedures and concepts of the survey are understood and properly implemented. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire

The CLPS Cattle Survey Questionnaire is a five-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of cattle 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

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Sampling Frame

   The BLPS sampling frame is based on the results of the 2017 Listing of Farm Households (LFH) and 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF). For barangays not covered in the 2017 LFH, the list of households was taken from the 2012 CAF. The sampling frame is updated quarterly based on the status of the sampled households using structured Frame Maintenance Form (FMF) submitted by the Provincial Statistical Offices every quarter.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

   The BLPS uses two-stage sampling design. The first stage is the selection of sample barangays or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) using probability proportional to size where the measure of size is the total animal inventory.

   The second stage is the selection of sample households or Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) that are engaged in livestock and poultry raising in the sampled barangays using systematic sampling.

   The number of sample households per selected barangay is 20 but this could be less if the selected barangay has less than 20 households. The sample households per quarter are independent.

   The sample size was determined based on a five percent (5%) target coefficient of variation.

3. Domain

   The domain of the survey is the province. In the case of NCR, the region is the domain.

4. Estimation Procedure

   a. Survey Weight

      a.1. Base Weight

         PSU Weight

         The PSU weight is computed as follows:

         $$w_{1i} = \frac{X}{aX_i}$$

         Where:

         w_{1i} = PSU weight

a = barangay sample size for the province
X = total animal inventory for the province
X_i = animal inventory of barangay i
i = subscript for barangay

SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed as follows:

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

Where:
w_{2ij} = SSU weight
N_i = total number of households in barangay i
n_i = number of sample households in barangay i
M_{ij} = total number of operators in household j of barangay i
m_{ij} = number of sample operators in household j of barangay i
j = subscript for household

Base Weight

The base weight is the product of the PSU and SSU weights. That is,

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

Where:
w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i
w_{1i} = PSU weight
w_{2ij} = SSU weight

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor to account for non-response is given as follows:

$$A_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ij} X_{1ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{a} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} w_{ij} X_{2ij}}$$

Where:
A_p = adjustment factor for province p
X_{1ij} = eligible status of household j in barangay i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise
X_{2ij} = responding status of household j in barangay i (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

Eligible households are the following:
- Interview completed;
- Refused to be interviewed without replacement;
- Temporarily away/Not at home without replacement; and
- HH temporarily not accessible without replacement.

Ineligible households are the following:
- Resides outside the barangay;
- Unknown in the locality; and
- Deceased (No other livestock and poultry operator in the household).

a.3. Final Weight

The final weight formula is given as follows:
$$w'_{ij} = w_{ij} \times A_p$$

Where:
w'_{ij} = final weight for province p
w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i
A_p = adjustment factor for province p

b. Estimation of Total

b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

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

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

Where:
$\hat{Y}_p$ = estimated total for province p
y_{ij} = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for household j in barangay i

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates for the provinces within the region, while the national estimates are derived by adding all the regional estimates obtained in each region.

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Sampling Frame

The CLPS frame is based on the results of the 2021 Updating of the List of Establishments (ULE). It is updated quarterly based on the results of visit of the sample farms/establishments using the FMF.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

The CLPS uses stratified probability proportional to size sampling design where the establishment is the primary sampling unit. The animal type serve as a stratification variable and the size measure is the maximum farm/housing capacity of the establishment. Per animal type, the establishments are sorted by maximum farm/housing capacity and sample establishments are selected using systematic sampling. A panel sample establishment is maintained for a year and a new set of samples is selected during the first quarter of the next year.

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

3. Domain

The domain of the survey is the province. In the case of NCR, the region is the domain.

4. Estimation Procedure

a. Survey Weight

a.1. Base Weight

The base weight per animal type is given as follows:

$$w_i = \frac{X}{aX_i}$$

Where:
w_i = base weight of establishment i
a = number of sample establishments in the province
X_i = maximum farm/housing capacity of establishment i
X = total maximum farm/housing capacity of the province

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor to account for non-response is given as follows:

$$A_p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i X_{1i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i X_{2i}}$$

Where:
A_p = adjustment factor for province p
X_{1i} = eligible status of establishment i (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
X_{2i} = responding status of establishment i (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

Eligible establishments are the following:
- Operational
- Refusal
- Cannot be contacted/Not accessible

Ineligible establishments are the following:
- Temporarily Stopped Operation
- Permanently Closed/Stopped Operation
- Shifted Farm Operation
- Cannot Be Located
- Duplicate
- Out-of-scope – Recreation
- Out-of-scope - Change Sector
- Out-of-scope - Main Office/Ancillary Unit

a.3. Final Weight

The final weight formula is given as follows:

$$w_i' = w_i \times A_p$$

Where:
w'_i = final weight of establishment i
w_i = base weight of establishment i
A_p = adjustment factor for province p

b. Estimation

b.1. Estimation for the Province

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

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{i=1}^{a} w_i' y_i$$

Where:
$\hat{Y}_p$ = estimated total for province p
y_i = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for establishment i

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates for the provinces within the region, while the national estimates are derived by adding all the regional estimates obtained in each region.

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

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

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

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised cattle disposed for slaughter, including those which were 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 five (5) cows
Semi-commercial	Tending six (6) to 50 heads of cows
Commercial	Tending 51 cows and above

The data on the inventory of cattle based on the definitions indicated above can be accessed in the OpenSTAT website of PSA with the link: bit.ly/livestock-inventory-by-type-classification

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

VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Cattle Situation Report quarterly and is uploaded in the PSA Website.

The livestock and poultry statistics follows the revision policy as stipulated in the PSA Board Resolution No. 1, Series of 2017-119 approving the revision of quarterly estimates on agricultural production, prices, and related statistics to be limited to the immediately preceding quarter and for the past three years with quarterly breakdown to be done only during May of the current year.

VII. Citation

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VIII. Contact Information

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