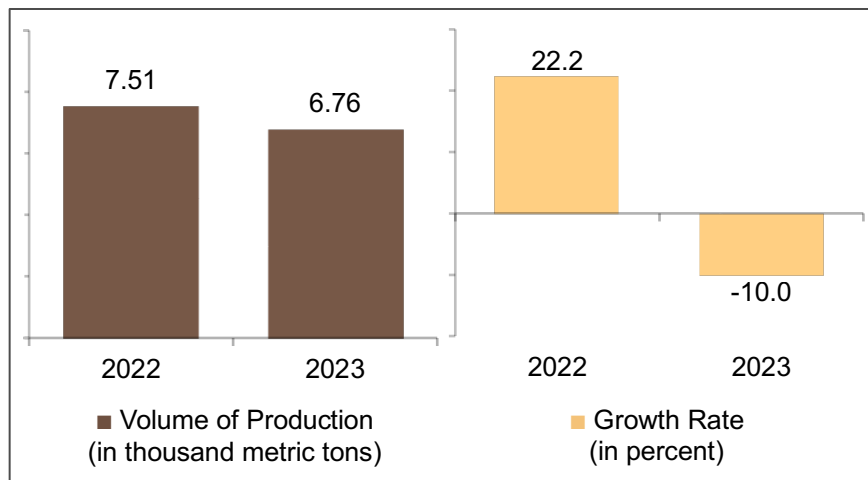


# SPECIAL RELEASE

## DAIRY SITUATION REPORT April to June 2023

Date of Release: 22 August 2023  
Reference No. 2023-SSO-136

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Dairy Production  
Philippines: April to June 2022 – 2023<sup>P</sup>



<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS), National Dairy Authority (NDA), and Philippine Carabao Center (PCC)

The volume of dairy production from April to June 2023 was recorded at 6.76 thousand metric tons. This indicates an annual decline of -10.0 percent from the 7.51 thousand metric tons output in the same period of 2022. (Figure 1 and Table 1)

During the quarter, CALABARZON was the top producer of dairy with 1.99 thousand metric tons or 29.4 percent share to the total dairy production. Completing the top five regions with the highest volume of dairy production in the second quarter of 2023 were the following:

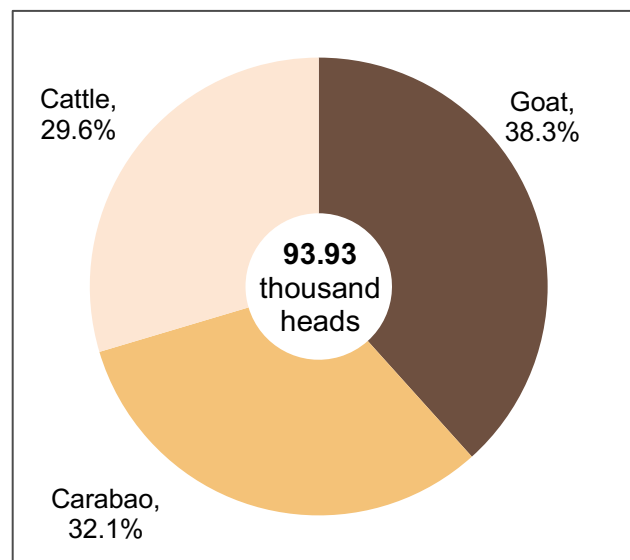
- Central Luzon, 1.32 thousand metric tons;
- Northern Mindanao, 0.84 thousand metric tons;
- Western Visayas, 0.72 thousand metric tons; and
- Central Visayas, 0.46 thousand metric tons.



These regions accounted for 78.9 percent of the country's total dairy production during the quarter.

Relative to their outputs in the same quarter of 2022, nine regions registered decrements in production during the period. In terms of level, CALABARZON registered the highest decline of 0.82 thousand metric tons, from 2.81 thousand metric tons in the second quarter of 2022 to 1.99 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of 2023. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution of Inventory of Dairy Animals by Type  
Philippines: as of 30 June 2023<sup>P</sup>

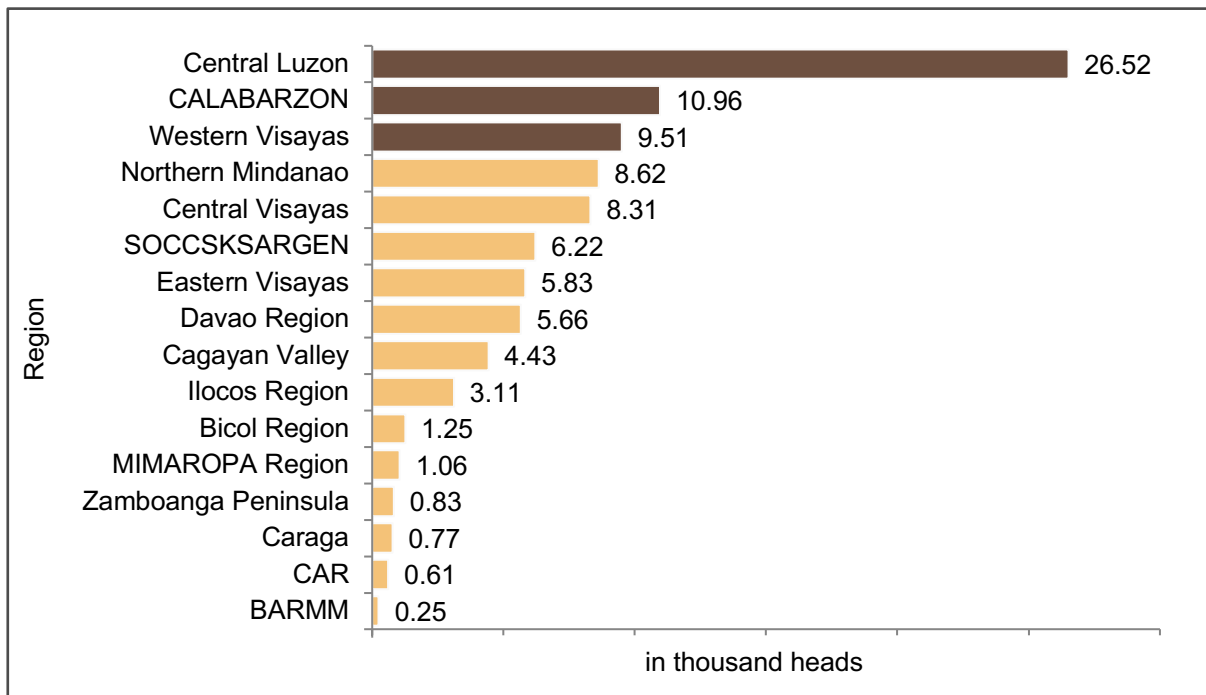


<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, CLPS, NDA, and PCC

As of 30 June 2023, the total count of dairy animals was estimated at 93.93 thousand heads. This indicates a growth of 5.6 percent compared with the previous year's same period count of 88.98 thousand heads. Of the total dairy animals inventory as of 30 June 2023, the dairy goat accounted for 38.3 percent. This was followed by dairy carabao with 32.1 percent share and dairy cattle with 29.6 percent share. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Distribution of Dairy Inventory by Region  
As of 30 June 2023<sup>P</sup>

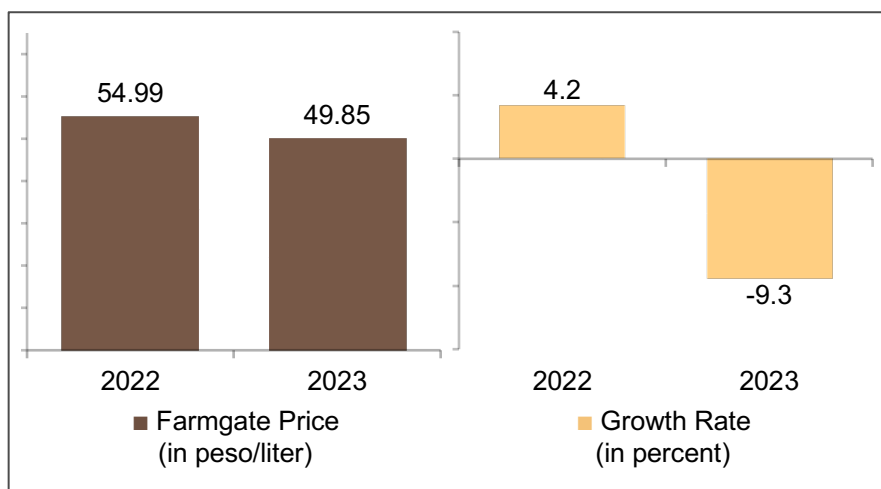


<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, CLPS, NDA, and PCC

Central Luzon recorded the highest dairy animal population of 26.52 thousand heads as of 30 June 2023. This was followed by CALABARZON and Western Visayas with corresponding inventories of 10.96 thousand heads and 9.51 thousand heads. These three regions shared 50.0 percent to the country’s total dairy animal population as of 30 June 2023. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 4. Average Farmgate Price and Annual Growth Rate of Farmgate Price of Dairy, Philippines  
April to June 2022 – 2023<sup>P</sup>



<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, CLPS, NDA, and PCC



The average farmgate price of all dairy was quoted at PhP 49.85 per liter for this quarter. This indicates an annual decline of -9.3 percent from the previous year's same period average farmgate price of PhP 54.99 per liter. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

In the second quarter of 2023, the average farmgate price of dairy goat reached PhP 96.26 per liter, which was the highest farmgate price among the dairy types. This was followed by dairy carabao at PhP 68.14 per liter, while the lowest average farmgate price was noted in dairy cattle at PhP 37.42 per liter. (Table 3)



**DIVINA GRACIA L. DEL PRADO, PhD**

Assistant Secretary

Deputy National Statistician

Sectoral Statistics Office

*RCL/PSJ*

## STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Dairy Production by Region, Philippines  
April to June 2022 – 2023<sup>P</sup>

Region	Production (in metric tons)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2022	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
CAR	58	26	-55.5	0.4
I – Ilocos Region	101	70	-30.7	1.0
II – Cagayan Valley	261	275	5.6	4.1
III – Central Luzon	1,463	1,317	-9.9	19.5
IVA – CALABARZON	2,807	1,989	-29.1	29.4
MIMAROPA Region	18	27	53.5	0.4
V – Bicol Region	82	45	-44.5	0.7
VI – Western Visayas	591	724	22.5	10.7
VII – Central Visayas	258	462	79.3	6.8
VIII – Eastern Visayas	113	83	-26.2	1.2
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	45	40	-11.9	0.6
X – Northern Mindanao	1,016	836	-17.8	12.4
XI – Davao Region	389	445	14.6	6.6
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	258	376	46.0	5.6
XIII – Caraga	42	30	-29.5	0.4
BARMM <sup>1/</sup>	6	10	75.9	0.1

<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> – 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 rate and percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS), National Dairy Authority (NDA), and Philippine Carabao Center (PCC)

Table 2. Dairy Animals by Type and Region, Philippines  
As of 30 June 2022 – 2023<sup>P</sup>

Region/Animal Type	Inventory (in number of heads)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2022	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>88,981</b>	<b>93,933</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
CAR	849	609	-28.3	0.6
I – Ilocos Region	1,995	3,111	55.9	3.3
II – Cagayan Valley	3,193	4,434	38.9	4.7
III – Central Luzon	27,598	26,519	-3.9	28.2
IVA – CALABARZON	10,585	10,960	3.5	11.7
MIMAROPA Region	991	1,055	6.5	1.1
V – Bicol Region	1,999	1,253	-37.3	1.3
VI – Western Visayas	7,578	9,506	25.4	10.1
VII – Central Visayas	6,799	8,313	22.3	8.8
VIII – Eastern Visayas	5,769	5,829	1.0	6.2
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	566	827	46.1	0.9
X – Northern Mindanao	8,227	8,617	4.7	9.2
XI – Davao Region	5,813	5,659	-2.6	6.0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	5,240	6,222	18.7	6.6
XIII – Caraga	1,215	770	-36.6	0.8
BARMM <sup>1/</sup>	564	249	-55.9	0.3
<b>Carabao</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>27,357</b>	<b>30,108</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
CAR	182	146	-19.8	0.5
I – Ilocos Region	412	1,864	352.4	6.2
II – Cagayan Valley	888	920	3.6	3.1
III – Central Luzon	19,883	20,293	2.1	67.4
IVA – CALABARZON	1,269	1,761	38.8	5.8
MIMAROPA Region	533	525	-1.5	1.7
V – Bicol Region	992	275	-72.3	0.9
VI – Western Visayas	351	173	-50.7	0.6
VII – Central Visayas	732	2,419	230.5	8.0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	278	236	-15.1	0.8
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	290	546	88.3	1.8
X – Northern Mindanao	679	626	-7.8	2.1
XI – Davao Region	201	94	-53.2	0.3
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	122	188	54.1	0.6
XIII – Caraga	355	30	-91.5	0.1
BARMM <sup>1/</sup>	190	12	-93.7	0.0

Continued

Table 2. – Concluded

Region/Animal Type	Inventory (in number of heads)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2022	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2023 <sup>P</sup>	2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Cattle</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>26,934</b>	<b>27,814</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
CAR	328	340	3.7	1.2
I – Ilocos Region	451	477	5.8	1.7
II – Cagayan Valley	855	1,692	97.9	6.1
III – Central Luzon	2,085	2,495	19.7	9.0
IVA – CALABARZON	6,958	6,843	-1.7	24.6
MIMAROPA Region	217	236	8.8	0.8
V – Bicol Region	434	513	18.2	1.8
VI – Western Visayas	3,697	3,178	-14.0	11.4
VII – Central Visayas	2,824	2,808	-0.6	10.1
VIII – Eastern Visayas	304	380	25.0	1.4
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	124	128	3.2	0.5
X – Northern Mindanao	5,106	5,362	5.0	19.3
XI – Davao Region	1,826	1,662	-9.0	6.0
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,448	1,445	-0.2	5.2
XIII – Caraga	128	132	3.1	0.5
BARMM <sup>1/</sup>	149	123	-17.4	0.4
<b>Goat</b>				
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>34,690</b>	<b>36,011</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
CAR	339	123	-63.7	0.3
I – Ilocos Region	1,132	770	-32.0	2.1
II – Cagayan Valley	1,450	1,822	25.7	5.1
III – Central Luzon	5,630	3,731	-33.7	10.4
IVA – CALABARZON	2,358	2,356	-0.1	6.5
MIMAROPA Region	241	294	22.0	0.8
V – Bicol Region	573	465	-18.8	1.3
VI – Western Visayas	3,530	6,155	74.4	17.1
VII – Central Visayas	3,243	3,086	-4.8	8.6
VIII – Eastern Visayas	5,187	5,213	0.5	14.5
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	152	153	0.7	0.4
X – Northern Mindanao	2,442	2,629	7.7	7.3
XI – Davao Region	3,786	3,903	3.1	10.8
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	3,670	4,589	25.0	12.7
XIII – Caraga	732	608	-16.9	1.7
BARMM <sup>1/</sup>	225	114	-49.3	0.3

<sup>P</sup> – preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> – 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, Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey, National Dairy Authority, and Philippine Carabao Center

Table 3. Average Farmgate Price of Dairy by Animal Type  
Philippines: April to June 2022 – 2023<sup>p</sup>

Animal Type	Average Farmgate Price (in peso per liter)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)
	2022	2023 <sup>p</sup>	2023 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Average</b>	<b>54.99</b>	<b>49.85</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
Carabao	70.06	68.14	-2.7
Cattle	42.32	37.42	-11.6
Goat	103.45	96.26	-6.9

<sup>p</sup> – preliminary

Notes: The prices of dairy is in peso per liter and is based on the weighted average prices of carabao, cattle, and goat milk using their volume of production.

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

Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey, National Dairy Authority, and Philippine Carabao Center



# TECHNICAL NOTES

## I. Introduction

The Dairy Situation Report presents the industry situation in terms of volume of production, inventory, and average farmgate prices of dairy animals, which includes cattle, goat, and carabao. 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 sourced from the administrative records of the National Dairy Authority (NDA) and Philippine Carabao Center (PCC), and from the two surveys conducted by the PSA, namely, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS).

The data on volume of production for dairy cattle and dairy goat were sourced from the administrative records of NDA, while data for dairy carabao was obtained from the PCC-assisted dairy cooperatives. These are supplemented by data generated from the BLPS and 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 71 dairy establishments covered in the second quarter of 2023.

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

## II. Data Collection

### A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

#### 1. Data collection procedure

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

## 2. Survey Questionnaire

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

The data items included in the survey are as follows:

- a. Type of household operation/purpose
- b. Inventory by age
- c. Breeder that gave birth
- d. Supply indicator (number of births, received/acquired)
- e. Slaughtered in the household
- f. Sold live for slaughter
- g. Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- h. Average farmgate price
- i. Milk production indicators (animals on the milk line, average milk production)
- 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 Survey Questionnaire aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of dairy 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 (animals on the milk line, average milk production)

- i. Deaths/Losses
- j. Average liveweight per head
- k. Disposition by areas of destination
- l. Assessment of establishment's production

### **C. Compilation of Administrative-based Data on Milk Production and Farm Prices from PCC and NDA**

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

The PCC and NDA monitor and regularly record the monthly data related to dairy. Every quarter, the PSA-Central Office (CO) through the Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division (LPSD) provides a form to PCC and NDA for the consolidation of report. The PCC and NDA accomplish the form and submit to PSA-LPSD through email every 20<sup>th</sup> day after the reference quarter.

#### **2. Consolidation Form**

The consolidation form aims to gather information on the performance of dairy in assisted/monitored dairy farms in covered areas of PCC and NDA.

The data items included in the form are as follows:

- a. Total inventory of dairy animals
- b. Number of breeder animals
- c. Number of animals in the milking line
- d. Volume of production
- e. Average farmgate price

## **III. Sampling Design**

### **A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey**

#### **1. Sampling Frame**

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

#### **2. Sample Selection Procedure**

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

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

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

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

### 3. Domain

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

### 4. Estimation Procedure

#### a. Survey Weight

##### a.1. Base Weight

##### PSU Weight

The PSU weight is computed as follows:

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

Where:

$w_{1i}$  = PSU weight

$a$  = barangay sample size for the province

$X$  = total animal inventory for the province

$X_i$  = animal inventory of barangay  $i$

$i$  = subscript for barangay

##### SSU Weight

The SSU weight is computed as follows:

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

Where:

$w_{2ij}$  = SSU weight

$N_i$  = total number of households in barangay  $i$

$n_i$  = number of sample households in barangay  $i$

$M_{ij}$  = total number of operators in household  $j$  of barangay  $i$

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

$j$  = subscript for household

### Base Weight

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

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

Where:

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

$w_{1i}$  = PSU weight

$w_{2ij}$  = SSU weight

#### a.2. Adjustment Factor

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

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

Where:

$A_p$  = adjustment factor for province  $p$

$X_{1ij}$  = eligible status of household  $j$  in barangay  $i$  (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)

$X_{2ij}$  = responding status of household  $j$  in barangay  $i$  (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

Eligible households are the following:

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

Ineligible households are the following:

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

#### a.3. Final Weight

The final weight formula is given as follows:

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

Where:

$w'_{ij}$  = final weight for province  $p$

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

$A_p$  = adjustment factor for province  $p$

## b. Estimation of Total

### b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

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

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

Where:

$\hat{Y}_p$  = estimated total for province  $p$

$y_{ij}$  = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for household  $j$  in barangay  $i$

### b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

The regional estimates are obtained by aggregating the estimates for the provinces within the region, while the national 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 serves as a stratification variable and the size measure is the maximum farm/housing capacity of the establishment. Per animal type, the establishments are sorted by maximum farm/housing capacity and sample establishments are selected using systematic sampling. A panel sample establishment is maintained for a year and a new set of samples is selected during the first quarter of the following 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. Consolidation of Dairy Estimates

To estimate the dairy production, the data generated from BLPS and CLPS are then aggregated to the administrative data obtained from PCC and NDA. To avoid duplicates in the recording of data, the PSA only includes the milk produced that were not sold to PCC and NDA-assisted cooperatives.

## V. 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 dairy animals present in the farm as of a specific reference date.

**Volume of production** refers to the volume of milk produced by locally-raised dairy animals. This is expressed in metric tons.



## VI. Dissemination of Results and Revision

The PSA disseminates the Dairy 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

Philippine Statistics Authority. (22 August 2023). *Technical Notes on Q2 2023 Dairy Situation Report*. [bit.ly/dairy-technical-notes](https://bit.ly/dairy-technical-notes)



## VIII. Contact Information

Precious S. Jacinto  
(Supervising Statistical Specialist)  
Officer-in-Charge  
Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division  
Economic Sector Statistics Service  
Sectoral Statistics Office  
Philippine Statistics Authority  
Email Address: [p.jacinto@psa.gov.ph](mailto:p.jacinto@psa.gov.ph)

**For data request, you may contact the:**

Knowledge Management and Communications Division  
Telephone: (632) 8462-6600 loc. 839  
Email Address: [info@psa.gov.ph](mailto:info@psa.gov.ph)