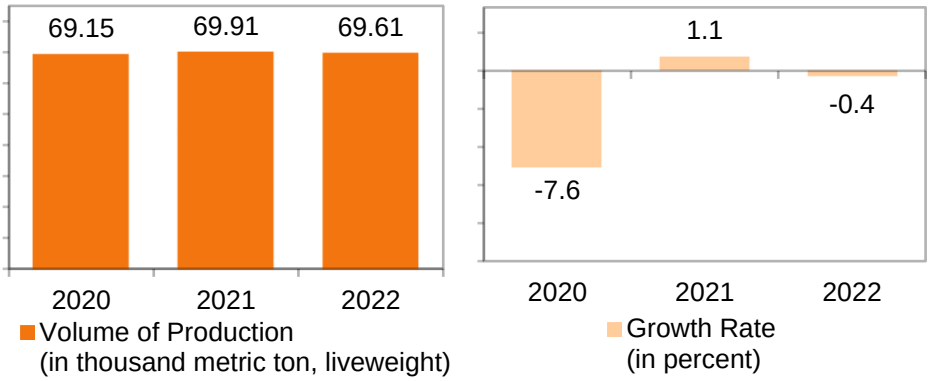
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

SPECIAL RELEASE

CATTLE SITUATION REPORT
October to December 2022

Date of Release: 21 February 2023
Reference No. 2023-SSO-021

Figure 1. Volume and Annual Growth Rate of Cattle Production, Philippines October to December 2020-2022[p]



[p]- preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS), and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS)

Total cattle production from October to December 2022 was estimated at 69.61 thousand metric tons, liveweight. This indicates an annual decline of -0.4 percent relative to its same quarter of the previous year's output of 69.91 thousand metric tons, liveweight.

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

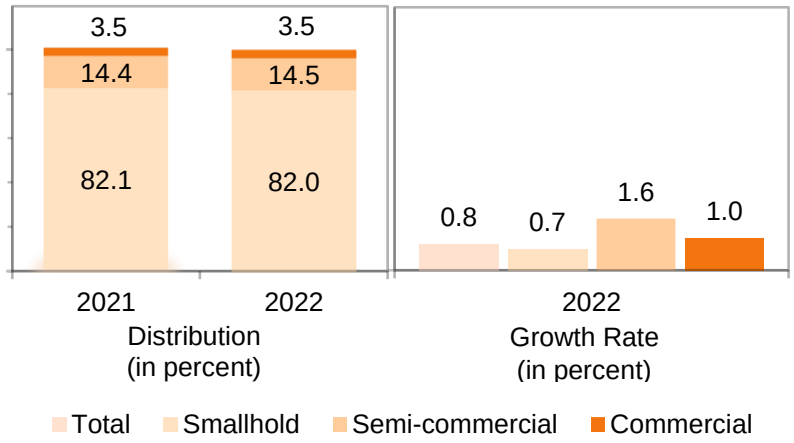
a. CALABARZON, 10.24 thousand metric tons;
b. Northern Mindanao, 7.89 thousand metric tons;
c. Central Visayas, 6.52 thousand metric tons;
d. Ilocos Region, 6.47 thousand metric tons; and
e. Western Visayas, 5.12 thousand metric tons.

These regions accounted for 52.1 percent share to the country's total cattle production.

In comparison to their output in the same quarter of 2021, nine regions exhibited decrements in production during the quarter. In terms of level,

Central Luzon posted the highest decline of 0.88 thousand metric tons, from 4.91 thousand metric tons in the same quarter of the previous year to 4.03 thousand metric tons this fourth quarter of 2022. (Table 1)

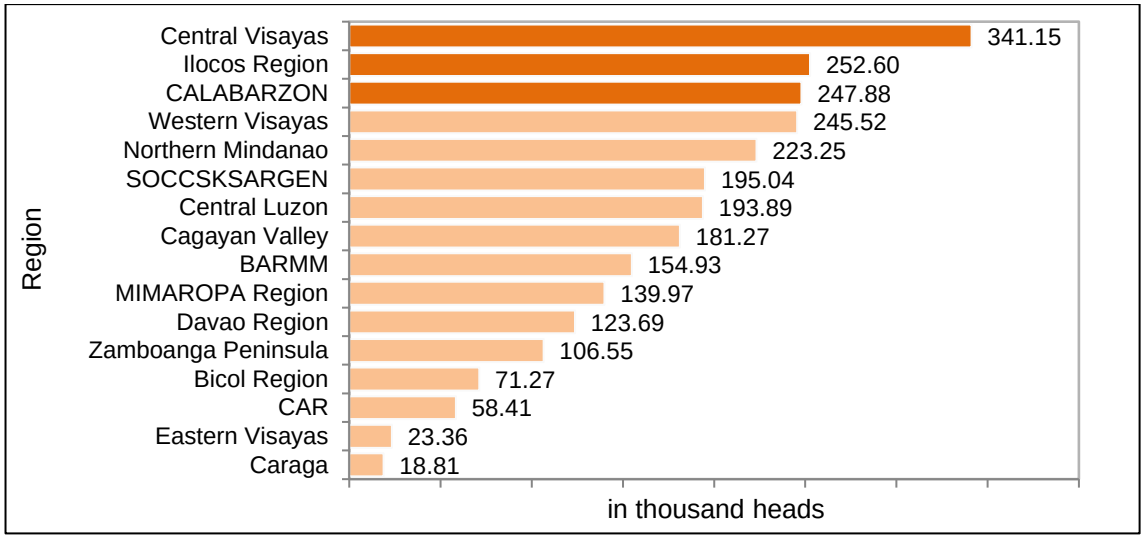
Figure 2. Distribution and Annual Growth Rate of Cattle Inventory by Classification[1], Philippines: as of 31 December 2021-2022[p]



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

As of 31 December 2022, the total cattle inventory reached 2.58 million heads. This was 0.8 percent higher than the previous year's same period count of 2.56 million heads. Increases in cattle inventory were noted in all farm classification, with semi-commercial farms recording the highest annual increase of 1.6 percent relative to its same period of the previous year's count of 367,863 heads. As of 31 December 2022, the share of semi-commercial farms to the total cattle inventory increased to 14.5 percent, while the share of smallhold farms decreased to 82.0 percent. The share of commercial farms to the total inventory of cattle remained at 3.5 percent. (Figure 2 and Table 2)

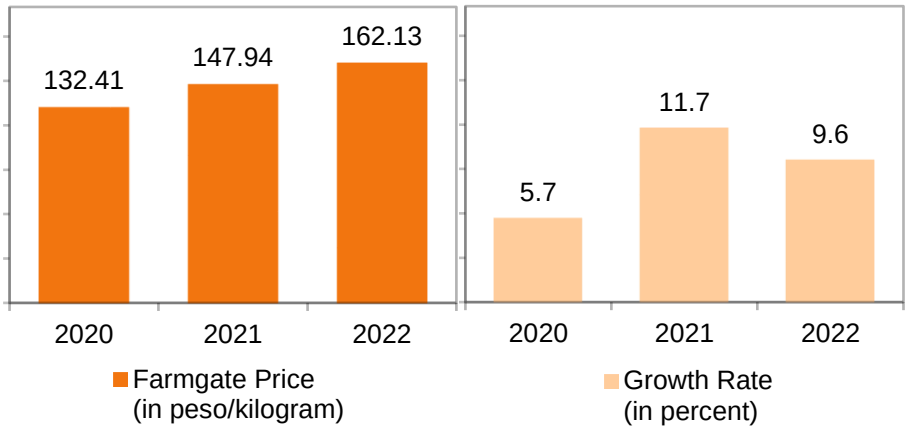
Figure 3. Distribution of Cattle Inventory by Region
As of 31 December 2022[p]



[p]- preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, BLPS, and CLPS

Central Visayas recorded the highest cattle population of 341.15 thousand heads. This was followed by Ilocos Region and CALABARZON with corresponding inventories of 252.60 thousand heads and 247.88 thousand heads. These regions shared 32.6 percent to the country's total cattle population. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 4. Average Farmgate Price and Annual Growth Rate of Farmgate Price of Cattle for Slaughter, Philippines
October to December 2020-2022[p]



[p]- preliminary
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2021 Farm Price Survey, and 2022 BLPS

The average farmgate price of cattle for slaughter was quoted at PhP 162.13 per kilogram, liveweight this quarter. This was 9.6 percent

The average farmgate price of cattle for slaughter was quoted at PhP 162.13 per kilogram, liveweight this quarter. This was 9.6 percent higher than the previous year's same quarter average farmgate price of PhP 147.94 per kilogram, liveweight. (Figure 4 and Table 3)

During the reference quarter, the highest farmgate price was observed in November 2022 at PhP 169.70 per kilogram, liveweight, while the lowest was recorded in December 2022 at PhP 152.69 per kilogram, liveweight. (Table 3)

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RCL/MTF

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Volume of Cattle Production by Region, Philippines
October-December 2020-2022[p]

Region	Production (in metric tons, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)		Percent Share
	2020	2021	2022[p]	2021	2022[p]	2022[p]
Philippines	**69,151**	**69,905**	**69,606**	**1.1**	**-0.4**	**100.0**
CAR	883	948	875	7.4	-7.7	1.3
I - Ilocos Region	5,867	6,855	6,466	16.8	-5.7	9.3
II - Cagayan Valley	3,814	3,915	3,958	2.6	1.1	5.7
III - Central Luzon	6,414	4,912	4,032	-23.4	-17.9	5.8
IVA - CALABARZON	9,319	10,410	10,239	11.7	-1.6	14.7
MIMAROPA Region	3,009	3,255	3,086	8.2	-5.2	4.4
V - Bicol Region	4,904	4,631	4,694	-5.6	1.4	6.7
VI - Western Visayas	5,293	5,277	5,117	-0.3	-3.0	7.4
VII - Central Visayas	5,207	4,852	6,521	-6.8	34.4	9.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	609	644	687	5.7	6.8	1.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,130	3,226	3,314	51.4	2.7	4.8
X - Northern Mindanao	9,007	8,660	7,893	-3.8	-8.9	11.3
XI - Davao Region	3,663	4,401	4,450	20.1	1.1	6.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4,301	3,968	3,641	-7.7	-8.2	5.2
XIII - Caraga	405	303	248	-25.2	-18.0	0.4
BARMM	4,326	3,651	4,385	-15.6	20.1	6.3

[p] - preliminary

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

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

Table 2. Cattle Inventory by Classification and Region, Philippines
As of 31 December 2021-2022[p]

Region/Classification	Inventory (in number of heads)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2021[r]	2022[p]	2022[p]	2022[p]
Total				
Philippines	**2,557,191**	**2,577,585**	**0.8**	**100.0**
NCR	..	..	..	..
CAR	56,182	58,412	4.0	2.3
I - Ilocos Region	251,871	252,597	0.3	9.8
II - Cagayan Valley	195,684	181,274	-7.4	7.0
III - Central Luzon	192,002	193,886	1.0	7.5
IVA - CALABARZON	260,971	247,882	-5.0	9.6
MIMAROPA Region	139,190	139,965	0.6	5.4
V - Bicol Region	93,762	71,267	-24.0	2.8
VI - Western Visayas	247,817	245,519	-0.9	9.5
VII - Central Visayas	327,833	341,149	4.1	13.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	23,249	23,360	0.5	0.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	106,407	106,554	0.1	4.1
X - Northern Mindanao	206,347	223,250	8.2	8.7
XI - Davao Region	126,449	123,689	-2.2	4.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	193,955	195,035	0.6	7.6
XIII - Caraga	20,215	18,814	-6.9	0.7
BARMM	115,257	154,932	34.4	6.0
Smallhold				
Philippines	**2,098,784**	**2,112,532**	**0.7**	**100.0**
NCR	..	..	..	..
CAR	47,575	47,907	0.7	2.3
I - Ilocos Region	240,559	237,173	-1.4	11.2
II - Cagayan Valley	149,098	135,650	-9.0	6.4
III - Central Luzon	116,205	115,434	-0.7	5.5
IVA - CALABARZON	147,249	141,964	-3.6	6.7
MIMAROPA Region	112,649	110,008	-2.3	5.2
V - Bicol Region	86,095	65,688	-23.7	3.1
VI - Western Visayas	238,833	236,657	-0.9	11.2
VII - Central Visayas	284,783	300,795	5.6	14.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18,681	19,568	4.7	0.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	100,285	100,404	0.1	4.8
X - Northern Mindanao	176,917	192,183	8.6	9.1
XI - Davao Region	107,088	104,275	-2.6	4.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	173,933	175,052	0.6	8.3
XIII - Caraga	16,289	17,306	6.2	0.8
BARMM	82,545	112,468	36.3	5.3

Continued

Table 2. -- *Concluded*

Region	Inventory (in number of heads)		Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	Percent Share
	2021	2022	2022[p]	2022[p]
Semi-commercial				
Philippines	**367,863**	**373,615**	**1.6**	**100.0**
NCR	..	..	..	..
CAR	5,303	6,946	31.0	1.9
I - Ilocos Region	10,279	14,574	41.8	3.9
II - Cagayan Valley	44,143	42,885	-2.8	11.5
III - Central Luzon	58,600	62,585	6.8	16.8
IVA - CALABARZON	104,418	98,103	-6.0	26.3
MIMAROPA Region	24,471	27,033	10.5	7.2
V - Bicol Region	4,919	3,173	-35.5	0.8
VI - Western Visayas	8,000	7,869	-1.6	2.1
VII - Central Visayas	41,904	39,107	-6.7	10.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,568	3,792	-17.0	1.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6,122	6,150	0.5	1.6
X - Northern Mindanao	6,948	9,286	33.6	2.5
XI - Davao Region	15,917	16,093	1.1	4.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	15,949	16,019	0.4	4.3
XIII - Caraga	3,926	1,508	-61.6	0.4
BARMM	12,396	18,492	49.2	4.9
Commercial				
Philippines	**90,544**	**91,438**	**1.0**	**100.0**
NCR	..	..	..	..
CAR	3304	3,559	7.7	3.9
I - Ilocos Region	1,033	850	-17.7	0.9
II - Cagayan Valley	2,443	2,739	12.1	3.0
III - Central Luzon	17,197	15,867	-7.7	17.4
IVA - CALABARZON	9,304	7,815	-16.0	8.5
MIMAROPA Region	2,070	2,924	41.3	3.2
V - Bicol Region	2,748	2,406	-12.4	2.6
VI - Western Visayas	984	993	0.9	1.1
VII - Central Visayas	1,146	1,247	8.8	1.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	..	..	..	..
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	..	..	..	..
X - Northern Mindanao	22,482	21,781	-3.1	23.8
XI - Davao Region	3,444	3,321	-3.6	3.6
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4,073	3,964	-2.7	4.3
XIII - Caraga	..	..	..	..
BARMM	20,316	23,972	18.0	26.2

[p] - preliminary
[r] - revised
.. – data not applicable
Note: Percent share may yield different results when computed manually due to rounding.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

Table 3. Monthly Average Farmgate Price of Cattle for Slaughter
Philippines: October-December 2020-2022[p]

Month	Average Farmgate Price (PhP per kilogram, liveweight)			Annual Growth Rate (in percent)	
	2020	2021	2022[p]	2021	2022[p]
Average	**132.41**	**147.94**	**162.13**	**11.7**	**9.6**
October	128.96	146.25	164.01	13.4	12.1
November	132.54	146.43	169.70	10.5	15.9
December	135.73	151.13	152.69	11.3	1.0

[p] - preliminary

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020-2021 Farm Price Survey, and 2022 Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The 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 Q4 2022, the number of sample households covered was 21,501 from the 1,145 sample barangays nationwide. On the other hand, the CLPS seeks to generate estimates on the supply and disposition of livestock and poultry commodities from the sample establishments. There were 217 sample establishments covered in 2022.

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

II. Data Collection

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure
   The field data collection for fourth quarter 2022 was conducted from 01 to 07 December 2022. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and is done through face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the sample households. Prior to data collection, training of selected staff from Field Offices, including SRs, was conducted to ensure uniform understanding of concepts and proper implementation of survey procedures. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

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

   The data items included in the survey are as follows:
   a. Type of Operation/Purpose
   b. Inventory

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

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Data collection procedure
The schedule of field data collection was during the last ten (10) days of November 2022. The data collection was undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) and is done through a face-to-face interview with qualified respondents of the farm/establishment. Prior to data collection, training of Field Office personnel, including SRs, was conducted to ensure that the procedures and concepts of the survey are understood and properly implemented. Field and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires was done to ensure completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of the information gathered.

2. Survey Questionnaire
The CLPS Cattle Survey Questionnaire is a two-page questionnaire that aims to gather necessary information on supply and disposition of cattle commercial farms/establishment.

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

III. Sampling Design

A. Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Sampling Frame
The BLPS sampling frame is based on the results of the 2017 Listing of Farm Household (LFH) and 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF). For barangays not covered in the 2017 LFH, the list of households was taken from the 2012 CAF. The sampling frame is updated quarterly based on the status of

the sampled households using the structured Frame Maintenance Form (FMF) submitted by the PSOs every quarter.

2. Sample Selection Procedure

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

The second stage is the selection of sample households that are engaged in livestock and poultry raising in the sampled barangays using systematic sampling.

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

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Sampling Weights

a.1. Base Weight

The base weight is computed as follows:

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

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

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

Where:

w_{ij} = base weight of household j in barangay i
w_{1i} = 1st stage weight
w_{2ij} = 2nd stage weight
A = total number of barangays in the domain
a = barangay sample size in the domain
a' = non-certainty barangay sample size in the domain; equal to a if there are no certainty barangays
$X_{certain}$ = total animal inventory of all certainty barangays
X_i = size measure of barangay i

N_i = total number of households in barangay i
n_i = number of sample households in barangay i
M_{ij} = total number of operators in household j in barangay i
m_{ij} = number of sample operators in household j in barangay i
i = subscript for barangay
j = subscript for household

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor formula is given as follows:

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

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

Eligible households are the following:

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

Ineligible households are the following:

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

a.3. Final Weights

The final weights formula is given as follows:

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

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

b. Estimation of Total

b.1. Estimation of Provincial Total

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

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

Where:

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

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

b.2. Estimation of Regional and National Total

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

B. Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey

1. Sampling Frame

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

2. Sample Selection Procedure

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

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

3. Estimation Procedure

a. Sampling weights

a.1. Base Weight

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

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

w_{hi} = weight of commercial farm/establishment i in stratum h
N_h = total number of establishments in stratum h
n_h = number of sample establishments in stratum h

a.2. Adjustment Factor

The adjustment factor is given as follows:

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

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

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

X_{2hi} (Responding) = $\begin{cases} 1, if\ result\ of\ final\ visit\ is\ 1 \\ 0,\ otherwise \end{cases}$

Eligible establishments are the following:

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

Ineligible establishments are the following:

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

a.3. Final Weights

The final weight formula is given as follows:

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

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

b. Estimation

b.1. Estimation by Stratum

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

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

$\hat{Y}_h$ = estimated total for stratum h of the province
w'_{hi} = final weight of establishments i at stratum h

n_h = no. of sample establishments in stratum h
y_{hi} = survey data (inventory, production, etc.) for establishment i in stratum h

b.2. Estimation of Provincial Total

The total estimate for the province is obtained by simply aggregating all the expanded stratum estimates in the province. Hence, the statement of the total for the p^{th} province is given by:

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

where:
$\hat{Y}$ = estimated total for the province
$\hat{Y}_h$ = estimated total for stratum h of the province
L = total number of strata

b.3. Estimation of Regional and National Total

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

IV. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

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

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

Volume of production refers to the number of tended/raised animals disposed for slaughter including animals shipped-out for slaughter (in “head/bird” and in “liveweight equivalent”).

V. Farm Classification

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

Farm Classification	Definition*
Smallhold	Tending not more than five (5) cows
Semi-commercial	Tending six (6) to 50 heads of cows
Commercial	Tending 51 cows and above

*Based on Animal Unit index.

The 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: https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB 2E LP/0022E4FINL0.px/?rxid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eaeb313.

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

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

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

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