

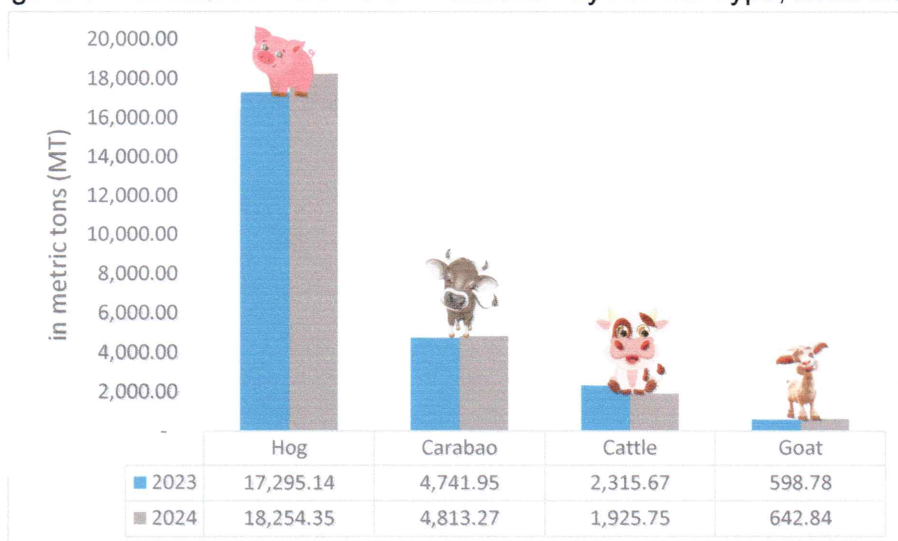
SPECIAL RELEASE

2024 LIVESTOCK SITUATION REPORT

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Figure 01. Livestock: Volume of Production by Animal Type, 2023-2024



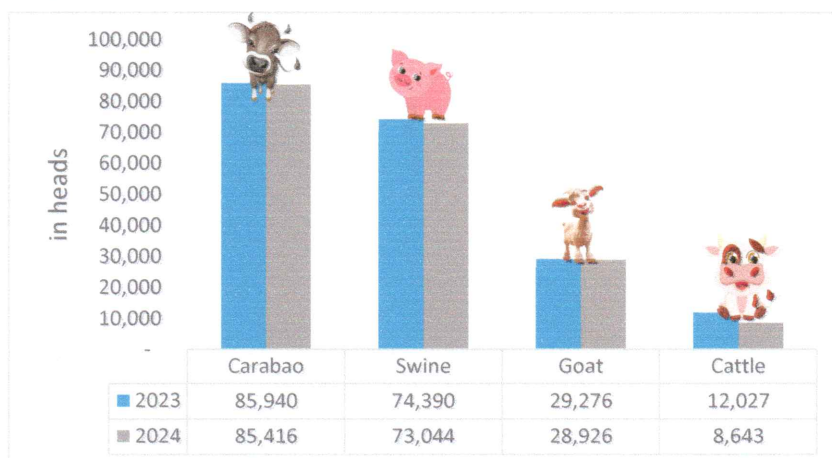
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division (LPSD)

Livestock Production increases by 2.74 percent in 2024

The total volume of livestock production in the Province of Cagayan in 2024 reached 25,636.21 metric tons (MT), reflecting a 2.74 percent increase from the 24,951.54 MT recorded in 2023. (Table 01)

By animal type, hog recorded the highest volume of production at 18,254.35 MT, marking an annual increase of 5.55 percent from 17,295.14 MT in 2023. This was followed by carabao, with a production of 4,813.27 MT, and cattle with 1,925.75 MT, reflecting annual percent changes of 1.50 percent and -16.84 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, goat had the lowest volume of production at 642.84 MT, which represents a 7.36 percent increase from 598.78 MT of previous year. (Figure 01 and Table 01)

Figure 02. Livestock: Inventory by Animal Type, 2023-2024

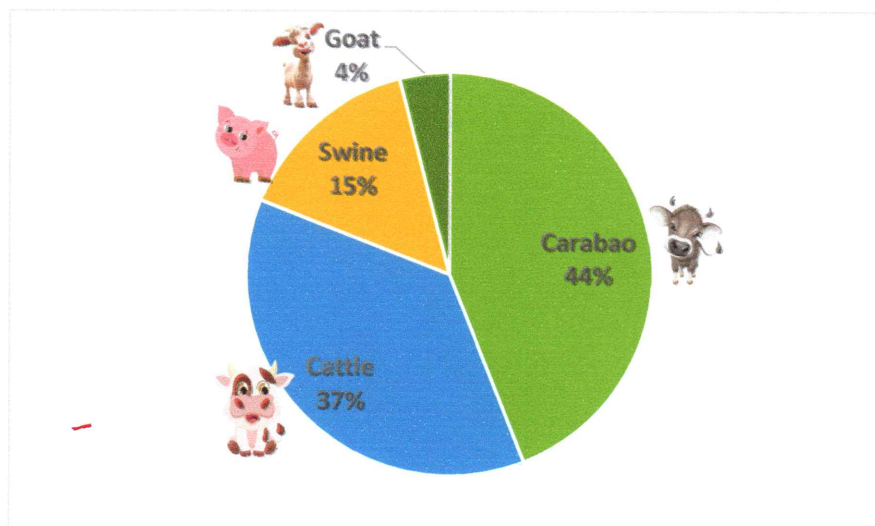


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority. Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division (2024)

Inventory of livestock decreased by -15.57 percent in 2024

The ~~total~~ livestock inventory in Cagayan declined to 196,029 heads in 2024, representing a -15.57 percent decrease from the 2023 inventory of 201,633 heads. By animal type, carabao inventory accounted at 85,416 heads, marking a -0.61 percent decrease from the 85,940 heads recorded in 2023. Followed by swine with 73,044 heads in 2024, reflecting a -1.81 percent decrease compared to 74,390 heads in 2023. Goat came next, totaling to 28,926 heads, showing a -1.20 percent decrease from the 29,276 heads recorded from the previous year. Meanwhile, cattle remained the least populous, with 8,643 heads, representing a significant decrease of -28.14 percent from the 12,027 heads recorded in 2023 (Figure 02 and Table 02).

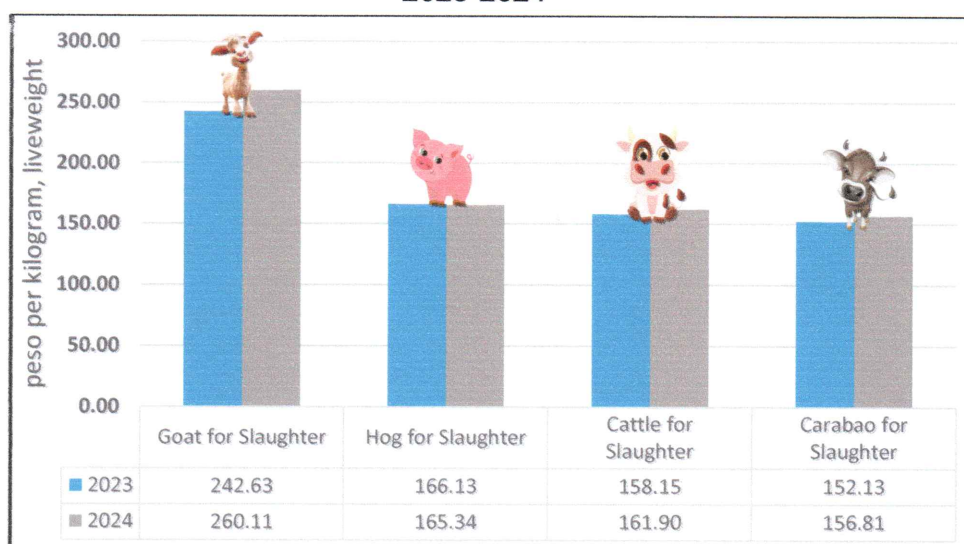
Figure 03. Livestock: Percentage Distribution by Inventory by Animal Type, 2023-2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division

In terms of percentage distribution, carabao accounted for the largest share of the province's livestock inventory approximately at 44 percent of the total livestock population. This was followed by cattle at 37 percent, swine at 15 percent, and goat at only 4 percent. (Figure 03 and Table 02)

Figure 04. Livestock and Poultry (Household): Farmgate Prices by Animal Type, 2023-2024



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division (LPSD)

The average farmgate price of goat for slaughter was quoted at PHP 260.11 per kilogram liveweight in 2024, indicating an increase of 7.21 percent compared to PHP 242.63 per kilogram liveweight in 2023. This was followed by carabao for slaughter which was priced at PHP 156.81 per kilogram liveweight, up from PHP 152.13 per kilogram liveweight showing a 3.08 percent increase. Additionally, cattle for slaughter posted a price of PHP 161.90 per kilogram liveweight having a 2.37 percent increase from the PHP 158.15 per kilogram liveweight in 2023. However, hog for slaughter recorded a price of PHP 165.34 per kilogram liveweight, up from PHP 162.13 per kilogram liveweight in 2023, marking a slight decrease of -0.47 percent. (Figure 04 and Table 03)



MS. CRISTETA M. RETOMA
(SUPERVISING STATISTICAL SPECIALIST)
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
CAGAYAN PROVINCIAL OFFICE



SESRE/JPB/SJC

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 01. Livestock: Volume of Production by Animal Type, 2023-2025

Animal Type	2023	2024	Percent Change
Hog	17,295.14	18,254.35	5.55
Carabao	4,741.95	4,813.27	1.50
Cattle	2,315.67	1,925.75	-16.84
Goat	598.78	642.84	7.36
Total	24,951.54	25,636.21	2.74

Table 02. Livestock: Inventory by Animal Type, 2023-2024

Animal Type	2023	2024	Percent Change	Percent Share
Carabao	85,940	85,416	-0.61	44
Goat	29,276	28,926	-1.20	37
Cattle	12,027	8,643	-28.14	15
Swine	74,390	73,044	-1.81	4
Total	201,633	196,029	-15.57	100

Table 03. Livestock and Poultry (Household): Farmgate Prices by Animal Type, 2023-2024

Animal Type	2023	2024	Percent Change
Goat for Slaughter	242.63	260.11	7.21
Carabao for Slaughter	152.13	156.81	3.08
Cattle for Slaughter	158.15	161.90	2.37
Hog for Slaughter	166.13	165.34	-0.47

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Livestock and Poultry Survey: Establishment (LPS:E), formerly known as the Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey, and the Livestock and Poultry Survey: Household (LPS:H), formerly the Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey, are among the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The revised survey titles were implemented starting the first quarter of 2025, following the updated attributes in the System of Designated Statistics approved through PSA Board Resolution No. 16, s.2024, dated 15 November 2024.

These surveys aim to generate estimates on supply, disposition, average farmgate prices, and other related data on livestock and poultry commodities at both the establishment and household levels.

The general purpose of LPS:E and LPS:H is to generate estimates on inventory, number of animals disposed, average farmgate price, egg production of poultry animals, milk production of dairy animals, and other related data.

The Livestock Production Survey: Establishments (LPS:E) is conducted quarterly in all provinces, including the National Capital Region (NCR). Its commodity coverage includes carabao, cattle, swine, goat, sheep, chicken, duck, and other animals raised or tended by the establishments.

Similarly, the Livestock Production Survey: Household (LPS:H) is also conducted in all provinces, including NCR. The commodity coverage for LPS:H includes carabao, cattle, swine, goat, sheep, chicken, duck, horse, rabbit, quail, turkey, goose, and other animals raised or tended by livestock and poultry operators.

Over the years, the PSA gathers the abovementioned information through Pen-and-Paper Personal Interviewing (PAPI) method using a structured questionnaire. To adapt appropriate technology in the generation of relevant and reliable livestock and poultry estimates, and to improve the cycle time in survey operations by eliminating processes such as printing of questionnaires, manual editing, and machine processing of questionnaires, the Livestock and Poultry Statistics Division (LPSD) together with the Systems Development Division and Systems Quality Assurance Division, enhanced the data collection method for Livestock and Poultry Surveys from PAPI to Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). CAPI is a face-to-face data collection method in which the interviewer uses a tablet or mobile phone to record answers of

the respondent. The CAPI has been implemented as the mode of data collection for LPS:H starting from the first quarter of 2024, and for LPS:E starting from the second quarter of 2024.

II. Data Collection

A. LPS:H

1. Reference Date/Period

The schedule of data collection is during the last ten days of the reference quarter. However, data collection for fourth quarter is done one month earlier to comply with the Philippine System of National Accounts calendar.

2. DATA ITEMS GATHERED FROM THE SURVEY

- a) Type of household operation
- b) Inventory by age/type
- c) Breeder that gave birth
- d) Supply Indicator (number of births, hatched live, received/acquired)
- e) Slaughtered/dressed in the household/farm
- f) Sold live for slaughter/dressing
- g) Sold live for other purposes (breeding, fattening)
- h) Average farmgate price
- i) Milk production indicators
- j) Deaths/Losses
- k) Egg production indicators
- l) Average liveweight per head/bird
- m) Disposition by areas of destination
- n) Assessment of household/farm production and farmgate price
- o) Reason/s for the increase/decrease in production and farmgate price

B. LPS:E

1. Reference Date/Period

The reference date for the beginning inventory is the first day of the reference quarter while the ending inventory is the last day of the reference quarter. The reference period for other data items (births, disposition, etc.) is cumulative of the reference months.

2. DATA ITEMS GATHERED IN THE SURVEY

- a) Type of Establishment Operation
- b) Inventory by age/type
- c) Supply indicator (number of births, hatched live, received/acquired)
- d) Slaughtered/dressed in the establishment
- e) Sold live for slaughter/dressing

- f) Sold live for other purposes (breeding, etc.)
- g) Average farmgate price (live animal, eggs)
- h) Milk Production Indicators (animals on the milk line, average milk production)
- i) Deaths/Losses
- j) Egg production indicators (laying flock, ELER, conversion rate, etc.)
- k) Average liveweight per head/bird
- l) Disposition by Areas of Destination
- m) Assessment of Establishment's Production
- n) Reason/s for the increase/decrease in production and farmgate price

III. 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.

The data on the **Farmgate price**, **Inventory** and **Volume of production** is based on the definitions indicated above can be accessed in the Openstat website of PSA with the links:

Farmgate price:

https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB__2M__NFG/0032M4AFN10.px/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=36898790-9e06-4612-a881-b330956086ac

Inventory:

https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB__2E__LP__INV__N EW/0022E4FINL5.px/?rxid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eaeab313

Volume of production:

https://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB__2E__LP__PDN/0082E4FPLS2.px/?rxid=bdf9d8da-96f1-4100-ae09-18cb3eaeab313