
#### Abstract

Objective: The purpose was to determine the profitability of pig butcher enterprises selling cooked and raw pork from butcher shops in two districts of Western Kenya.

Materials and methods: Butchers from two sublocations of each of Busia (16) and Kakamega (14) districts were included. Face-to-face interviews were used to determine the highest and lowest price each butcher would pay for a 30 kg pig and to describe the input costs of their businesses. Median weight of 6-10 month old pigs in the area was 30 kg . Studentes t -tests were used to compare expenses, profits and pigs sold/week by butcher category. Profits were calculated using butcher"s high and low pig and pork prices as follows; Profit=dressed weight*price/kg pork-(short run expenses/pig). Dressed weight=22.5kg (0.75*30) assuming all pork was sold.

Results: Short run expenses included employee costs (185Ksh $\pm 90.84$ ), meat inspection (Ksh $73 \pm 27.7$ ), slaughter slab (Ksh $89 \pm 24.8$ ), transporting pig to slaughter (Ksh 101 $\pm 41.9$ ), wood (Ksh $51 \pm 28.22$ ), water (Ksh 30 $\pm 21.7$ ), soap (Ksh 13 $\pm 9.4$ ) and salt (Ksh $9 \pm 3.3$ ). Others included monthly rent (Ksh 1057 $\pm 708.9$ ), yearly scale inspection (Ksh 1367 $\pm 775.1$ ), license (Ksh $2782 \pm 793.6$ ), personnel (Ksh $653 \pm 277.4$ ) and purchase (repair) of scale (Ksh 3083 $\pm 2875$. Butchers from Busia (13/16) were 10.9 times more likely to sell cooked pork than butchers from Kakamega (4/14; $\mathrm{p}=0.004$ ). Butchers selling cooked pork sold more pigs/week (5.1 $\pm 1.4$ ) than those selling only raw pork ( $3.6 \pm 1.6 ; \mathrm{p}=0.03$ ). Short run expenses were higher for butchers selling cooked pork (Ksh 497 $\pm 72.2$ ) than those selling raw pork (Ksh 442 $\pm 133.9$; p=0.02). The lowest pig price ( $2097 \mathrm{Ksh} \pm 429.7$ ) and subsequent high profit ( $346 \mathrm{Ksh} \pm 558.3$ ) resulted in negative profits for 9 butchers.

Conclusion: The prices butchers pay for pigs were quite variable and could exceed potential pork revenue. Short run costs equal approximately 3 kg of pork. The highest possible pig price can be determined by subtracting 3 kg from dressed weight and then multiplying the remaining kg by pork price. Costs incurred by different butchers also varied.


