2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

SPECIAL REPORT ON LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
SOLID • RESPONSIVE • WORLD-CLASS
FOREWORD

Over the years, the Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) has been the major source of comprehensive information on agriculture and fisheries statistics in the country. The collected census data provide statistical information which can assist decision making for all sections of society such as governments, businesses, academics, researchers, students, community organizations and individuals.

The 2012 CAF was the sixth in a series of decennial agriculture censuses and the fifth in the decennial censuses of fisheries in the country. The said census was undertaken by then National Statistics Office (NSO) in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 121, designating the said office as the "major statistical agency responsible for generating general purpose statistics", and Commonwealth Act 591 which authorized the NSO, "to prepare for and undertake all censuses of population, agriculture, industry, and commerce". Moreover, EO 352, otherwise known as the Designation of Statistical Activities that will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector, provided for the conduct of census of agriculture every 10 years.

Recently, Republic Act 10625 (Reorganizing and Strengthening the Philippine Statistical System and for Other Purposes) Section 6 stipulates that among the functions of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is "to prepare and conduct periodic censuses on population, housing, agriculture, fisheries, business, industry and other sectors of the economy".

The PSA greatly appreciates the support of all people and various local and government agencies, local government units and private organizations whose valuable assistance contributed to the successful implementation of this major statistical undertaking. Worthy to mention is the full cooperation extended by the respondents to the census enumerators and the funding provided by the national government. Credit is also due to the staff of the NSO including supervisors, provincial and regional officers, processors and other individuals who, in one way or another have contributed to the completion of the 2012 CAF data collection. Also acknowledged are the PSA staff who worked hard in the processing of data and in publication of this report.

This report presents data on livestock and poultry raising and its inventory and characteristics through thematic map presentation. It is hoped that data users will find this report useful in their undertakings. Moreover, we welcome comments and suggestions from the data users, researchers and other stakeholders for the improvement of the census in general and the data system in livestock and poultry in particular.

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National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

Quezon City, Philippines
August 2018
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<td>CA</td>
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<td>CAF</td>
<td>Census of Agriculture and Fisheries</td>
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<td>CAR</td>
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<td>CPBI</td>
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<td>CSC</td>
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<td>EC</td>
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<td>EO</td>
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) is a large-scale government undertaking geared towards the collection and compilation of basic information on the agriculture and fishery sector in the Philippines. Over the years, the CAF has been a source of comprehensive statistics on agriculture for the use of general public, government, business industry, research and academic institutions.

The 2012 CAF was the sixth decennial agriculture census undertaken by the then National Statistics Office (NSO). The collection of agriculture data was first included in the Economic Census (EC) in 1903, 1918, 1939 and 1948. The Census of Agriculture was undertaken separately from the EC in 1960 and conducted simultaneously with the Census of Fisheries beginning in 1971 and every 10 years thereafter. These two census activities were collectively known as the CAF.

The 2012 CAF was conducted from February 25, 2013 to April 30, 2013. This operation primarily covered all households and establishments engaged in agriculture, aquaculture and capture fishing to obtain data about the operation of holding/farm, aquafarm and capture fishing.

A community-based module was also administered in all barangays. This community-based module provided information on facilities, input dealers and service providers related to agriculture, aquaculture and capture fishing present or available in the barangay. This module also gathered the dominant terrain of the barangay as well as the destructive natural calamities experienced in the barangay during the past five years.

### Objectives of 2012 CAF

The 2012 CAF was envisioned to achieve the following objectives:

1. Determine the structural characteristics of agriculture and fishery sectors,
2. Provide sampling frame for the conduct of statistical surveys on crop production, livestock and poultry raising and other agricultural undertakings,
3. Provide basic data for use in national as well as sub-national development planning, and,
4. Provide data on agriculture, aquaculture, and fishery facilities and services in the barangay.

Specifically, this census aimed to:

1. Obtain data on the characteristics of the holdings/farms such as physical area, number of parcels, legal status, etc. and characteristics of parcels such as physical area, location, tenure status, main use, presence of irrigation structure/equipment, source of irrigation water, types of crops planted, planting pattern and area planted,
2. Determine the number of households with members engaged as operator of an agricultural and/or aquaculture and/or fishing activity (or activities),
3. Gather data on the legal status of agricultural holders/operators and operators of aquaculture and fishing activities,
4. Determine the type of agricultural activity (or activities) operated such as growing of crops, contract growing of trees, growing of orchids for sale, ornamental plant and flower gardening for sale, raising livestock and/or poultry, raising race horses and breeder dogs for sale, beeculture, sericulture and others,
5. Collect data on aquaculture such as the type of aquafarm, location and size/volume of aquafarm, type of water environment used and the aquafarm species cultured/raised;
6. Obtain characteristics of the fishing activity such as the category of capture fishing, number of fishing boats/vessels used, ownership of boats/vessels, highest tonnage of boats/vessels used, type of boat/vessel used, and type and number of fishing gears/devices/accessories employed in fishing activity;
7. Determine the number of household members of the agricultural operators and/or operators of aquaculture and/or fishing activity as well as their selected socio-demographic characteristics; and,
8. Collect data on the physical attributes of each barangay as well as presence/availability of agriculture and fishery facilities, input dealers and service providers.

Coverage and Reference Period

The 2012 CAF was conducted from February 25, 2013 to June 14, 2013 which primarily covered all households and establishments engaged in agriculture, aquaculture and capture fishing, for the period January to December 2012, to obtain data about the operation of agriculture holdings/farms, aquafarms and capture fishing.

The reference date for inventory of animals is as follows:
- a) as of day of visit of enumerators for household farms and
- b) as of March 31, 2013 for establishments.

Authority for 2012 CAF

The 2012 CAF was undertaken by then NSO in accordance with EO 121 which designated the said office as the “major statistical agency responsible for generating general purpose statistics” and Commonwealth Act (CA) 591 which authorized the then NSO “to prepare for and undertake all censuses of population, agriculture, industry and commerce”.

Moreover, EO 352, otherwise known as the Designation of Statistical Activities that will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector, provided for the conduct of census of agriculture every 10 years with the objective of providing government planners and policy-makers with data on which to base their plans for the country’s development.

Confidentiality of Information

In accordance to Section 4 of CA 591, information obtained from individuals and establishments during the census operation was held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL and was not divulged to any person, except for the PSA personnel who were authorized and acting in the performance of their duties.

The individual information collected would not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or law enforcement. Any person violating this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined or imprisoned, or both. Moreover, violation of this rule on confidentiality shall be punishable by fine, imprisonment, dismissal from work, loss of pay or liability to prosecution.

2012 CAF Organizational Set-up

The planning and preparation of the 2012 CAF started as early as the middle of 2009 through the creation of Census Steering Committee (CSC) and Working Groups to provide overall directions for the different activities of the 2012 CAF. The CSC was chaired by the former NSO Administrator with the
Deputy Administrator as Vice-chair and assisted by the different Department Directors. The regional and provincial personnel were also consulted concerning field operations.

The former NSO Director of the Household Statistics Department (HSD) coordinated and monitored all matters pertaining to the census through the 2012 CAF Census Project Staff. The Census Planning and Operations Division was the subject matter division mainly responsible for the conduct of the census.

In the field offices, the former NSO Regional Directors (RDs) and the former Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) Regional Agricultural Statistics Officers were responsible for the coordination, monitoring and supervision of census operations in all provinces within the region. The former NSO RDs also directly supervised the scanning and archiving activities with the technical supervision of the Information Resource Department and HSD. The former NSO Provincial Statistics Officers coordinated and supervised the census field operations as well as the manual and machine processing activities at the provincial level.

### Basic Concepts and Definitions

**Agricultural Holding/Farm**

An agricultural holding/farm is any piece or pieces of land used wholly or partly for any agricultural activity such as growing of crops, tending of livestock/poultry and other agricultural activities and operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others regardless of title, legal form, size or location. An agricultural holding/farm operated as one technical unit means that the piece/s of land is/are operated under single management and that the financial resources needed for the operation of the agricultural holding/farm come from the said management. Generally, an agricultural holding/farm operated as one technical unit has the same factors of production such as land, labor, farm structures, machinery, work animals, etc. Single management means one individual or household or jointly by two or more individuals or households or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative or government agency operates and manages the agricultural holding/farm.

The 2012 CAF listed and enumerated all households engaged as agricultural holders/operators of all agricultural activities, regardless of the size of the agricultural holdings/farms. Data were also collected from establishments covered in the 2012 Census of Philippine Business and Industries (CPBI) for Sector A - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

**Holding/Farm Reporting with Livestock and Poultry**

An agricultural holding/farm that reported to have tended livestock and poultry as of date of enumeration.

**Livestock**

Livestock are domesticated animals with four legs kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes carabao, cattle, sheep, goats, horses and swine.

**Kind of Livestock**

- **Cattle** is a general term for domesticated bovine animals held as property or raised for use.

- **Carabao** is a local term for water buffalo. It is a domesticated livestock characterized by its heavy built, low and wide body used in farms as draft animal and also suitable for milk production.
Hog/Pig is a domesticated animal characterized by a stout body, short legs with a long mobile snout.

Goat is a domesticated hollow-horned ruminant mammal raised in farms.

Sheep/Lamb is an animal of genus Ovis related to but stockier than goats.

Horse is a large hoofed mammal (Equus caballus) having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail, domesticated and used for riding and for drawing or carrying loads.

Other livestock includes race horse, rabbit, deer, breeder dogs, and others.

Poultry

Poultry is a collective term for all domesticated avian kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes chickens, ducks, quail, geese, turkey, pigeon, and ostrich.

Kind of Poultry

Chicken is a domestic poultry raised for meat and eggs. It can either be native or hybrid. For this census, number of each specific type is collected such as native, broiler, layer, breeder and gamefowl.

Native chicken refers to chicken of indigenous breed. They are usually, but not always, raised by range method.

Broiler is a strain of foreign breeds of chicken, especially raised for meat purposes only. It is usually disposed at five to six weeks old.

Layer is a foreign strain of female chicken regardless of age, raised mainly for table egg production.

Breeder is an animal raised to improve or maintain the bloodline of the present stock.

Gamefowl is a domesticated chicken, regardless of breed, age and sex, raised for game or recreation purposes.

Duck is general term for waterfowl. Examples of ducks are mallard and muscovy. Like chicken, ducks are also classified as broiler, layer and breeder.

Quail refers to a small game bird found in temperate and tropical regions throughout the world. It is locally known as pugo. It is also classified as broiler, layer and/or breeder.

Other Poultry includes goose, turkey, ostrich, pigeon, and others.

Number of Heads/Birds

Livestock and poultry, regardless of sex and age, whether tended by the operator/holder himself/herself or anybody under his/her supervision, and whether raised in the holding or in communal grazing lands or other lands, which are not part of the holding were counted in the 2012 CAF. Those livestock and other animals trained for and used solely for heavy labor were also included.
The number of animals was the animal population in the household agricultural farms/holdings at the day of the enumerator’s visit. Inventory of livestock and poultry in agricultural establishments was as of March 31, 2013.

Data Limitations

The data referring to agricultural holdings/farms were tabulated according to the agricultural holder’s/operator’s residence. The 2012 CAF data were based on complete count of all agricultural holdings/farms and parcels. The municipalities of Baganga, Boston and Cateel in Davao Oriental were not covered during the 2012 CAF enumeration because the households in these municipalities were displaced due to typhoon Pablo.
MAP 1: Administrative Regions in the Philippines

Philippines

National Capital Region
- Philippines
- Metro Manila
- Rizal
- Cavite
- Laguna

Central Luzon
- Pampanga
- Tarlac
- Nueva Ecija
- Bulacan
- Bataan

Northern Luzon
- Nueva Vizcaya
- Quirino
- Apayao
- Kalinga
- Ilocos Norte
- Ilocos Sur
- Ilocos Region

Western Visayas
- Aklan
- Antique
- Capiz
- Iloilo

Eastern Visayas
- Leyte
- Biliran
- Samar
- Eastern Samar

Caraga
- Surigao del Norte
- Surigao del Sur
- Agusan del Norte

Zamboanga Peninsula
- Zamboanga del Norte
- Zamboanga City

Northern Mindanao
- Bukidnon
- Camiguin
- Misamis Oriental

Soccsksargen
- Cotabato (North Cotabato)
- South Cotabato
- Davao Region
- Compostela Valley

Autonomous Region
- Basilan
- Lanao del Sur
- Maguindanao

Mindanao
- Tawi-Tawi
- Bukidnon
- Camiguin
- Misamis Occidental

Southern Mindanao
- Davao Occidental

Philippine Islands
- Palawan
- Sulu
Livestock Raising in the Philippines

In 2012, there were five distinct kinds of livestock raised in the holdings/farms in the country. These were hog/pig, goat, cattle, carabao, and horse. Among these, the prime livestock kept were hogs or pigs.

Hog or pig, a popular domestic animal because of its important role in Philippine culture and customary traditions, was the dominant livestock reported in the 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) at 7.7 million number of heads. Roasted pig, popularly known as “lechon”, is the star dish in “fiestas” or festivals and important events celebrated by Filipino families in most parts of the country all year round. “Adobo”, a recognized Pinoy bestseller in local and international food markets, is also mainly a pork meat dish.

Goat, an essential part of Philippine culture that serves as security assets to Filipino households in times of financial emergencies, was the second leading livestock reared in the country with 2.3 million number of heads recorded in 2012.

Cattle, which feed on farm by-products and an additional source of income to farmers, were the third leading livestock tended in Philippine holdings/farms. About 2 million cattle were reared in the country in 2012.

Carabao, known as the national animal of the Philippines and an essential assistant in crop farming and transportation, was the fourth leading livestock in 2012. A total of 1.8 million carabaos were reported in 2012.

Horse, commonly used in the rural areas for transport and haulage, was the fifth most important livestock in the country. There were around 229 thousand horses raised in the country in 2012.
The number of holdings/farms in the Philippines that reported hog/pig raising as an agricultural activity decreased over the last three decades. The final results of the 2012 CAF show that there were a total of 1.5 million hog/pig holdings/farms in 2012, representing a decrease of 25.6 percent (533 thousand holdings/farms) since the 1980 CAF. Similarly, there was a 36.6 percent decline in the number of holdings/farms that reared carabaos between 1980 and 2012. On the contrary, cattle and goat holdings/farms increased by 51.1 percent and 42.8 percent, respectively.

**Table 1. Number of Livestock Holdings/Farms and Number of Heads by Kind of Livestock: Philippines, 1980 and 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Livestock</th>
<th>Number of Holdings/Farms (in thousands)</th>
<th>Number of Heads (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hog/Pig</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>1,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carabao</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>1,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Livestock</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 1980 and 2012

**FIGURE 2. Number of Holdings/Farms and Percent Change by Kind of Livestock: Philippines, 1980 and 2012**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 1980 and 2012
Despite the large decrease in hog/pig holdings/farms, hogs/pigs increased in number between 1980 and 2012. The total inventory of hogs/pigs in 2012 was 7.7 million, higher by 36.9% than the 1980 headcount of 5.6 million.

There was also a high percentage increase in the number of goats (73.8%) and cattle (33.4%) over the 32-year period. The number of carabaos, however, declined by 41.8 percent or 1.3 million heads in 2012.

A hog/pig holding/farm in 2012 had five hogs/pigs, on the average, compared with only three heads per holding/farm in 1980. Average number of carabaos, goats, and horses per holding/farm did not change between 1980 and 2012 at two heads, three heads, and one head per holding/farm, respectively.

Cattle, on the other hand, decreased from an average of three heads per holding/farm in 1980 to two heads per holding/farm in 2012.
By size of holdings/farms, the top three livestock (hogs/pigs, goats, and cattle) were usually raised in smaller holdings/farms (below one hectare). Of these, goats were the most commonly reared livestock in smaller holdings/farms. Of the 2.3 million goats reported in 2012, 51 percent were reared in holdings/farms of size below 1.0 hectare, 32 percent were reared in holdings/farms between 1.0 to 2.9 hectares.

Five out of 10 goats were reared in smaller holdings/farms.

Table 2. Number (in thousands) of Heads by Kind of Livestock and Size of Holding/Farm: Philippines, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Livestock</th>
<th>Size of Holdings/Farms</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;1.0 hectare</td>
<td>1.0 - 2.9 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog/Pig</td>
<td>3,331</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carabao</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Livestock</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012

More than 40 percent of cattle and hogs/pigs and 38 percent of carabaos were also tended in holdings/farms with size below 1.0 hectare. In contrast, only 25 percent of total horses were tended in such small holdings/farms. About 47 percent of total horses were tended in holdings/farms of size 1.0 to 2.9 hectares, and the remaining 28 percent, in holdings/farms of size 3.0 hectares or more.

FIGURE 5. Percentage of Livestock Reared in Holdings/Farms Below One Hectare by Kind of Livestock: Philippines, 2012

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
Hog/Pig Raising by Region in 2012

About 1.5 million holdings/farms in the country raised 7.7 million hogs/pigs in 2012. The top five regions in terms of total hog/pig population in 2012—CALABARZON, Central Luzon, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, and Bicol Region—account for more than half (54.1 percent) of the 7.7 million hogs/pigs raised in the whole country. About 21.4 percent of these were reared in about 100 thousand hog/pig holdings/farms in CALABARZON. Batangas, one of the six provinces of CALABARZON where the famous lechon festival is held yearly, ranked first with the highest headcount of hogs/pigs (728 thousand heads) raised in 28 thousand holdings/farms. Bulacan (444 thousand) and Quezon (302 thousand) ranked second and third, respectively.

**FIGURE 6. Number (in thousands) of Hogs/Pigs by Region: Philippines, 2012**

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
THEMATIC MAP 1. Number of Hog/Pig Holdings/Farms by Region: Philippines, 2012

Legend
Number of Holdings/Farms Raising Hogs/Pigs
- Less than 30,000
- 30,000 - 59,999
- 60,000 - 89,999
- 90,000 - 119,999
- Greater than 119,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
Goat Raising by Region in 2012

A total of 2.3 million goats were reared in 694 thousand holdings/farms in 2012. Goats were predominant in Ilocos Region, Central Visayas and Negros Island Region. Goat population was largest in the province of Cebu (163 thousand heads), comprising about 76 percent of the total goats reared in 56 thousand holdings/farms in Central Visayas. Negros Oriental, Pangasinan, Cotabato (North Cotabato), and Maguindanao were the other four provinces with the highest goat inventories.

![Image of goats]

**FIGURE 7. Number (in thousands) of Goats by Region: Philippines, 2012**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
THEMATIC MAP 2. Number of Goat Holdings/Farms by Region: Philippines, 2012

Legend
Number of Holdings/Farms Raising Goats
- Less than 15,000
- 15,000 - 29,999
- 30,000 - 44,999
- 45,000 - 59,999
- Greater than 59,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
Cattle Raising by Region in 2012

One-ninth (210 thousand heads) of the total cattle population (2 million heads) in the country in 2012 were reared by operators/holders in Ilocos Region. More than 150 thousand heads of cattle were raised in Northern Mindanao, CALABARZON, Bicol Region and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

Across provinces, Negros Oriental, Isabela, Pangasinan, Masbate, and Bukidnon raised the highest number of cattle. The total cattle inventory of these five provinces comprised two-ninths of the total cattle population of the country in 2012.

**FIGURE 8. Number (in thousands) of Cattle by Region: Philippines, 2012**

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012*
THEMATIC MAP 3. Number of Cattle Holdings/Farms by Region: Philippines, 2012

Legend
Number of Holdings/Farms Raising Cattle
- Less than 19,500
- 19,500 - 38,999
- 39,000 - 57,499
- 58,500 - 77,999
- Greater than 77,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
Carabao Raising by Region in 2012

Cagayan Valley and Bicol Region had the highest number of carabaos raised, followed by the Western Visayas.

Isabela reared the highest number of carabaos (93 thousand heads) or about 50 percent of Cagayan Valley's total headcount. Cagayan, another province in the Cagayan Valley, ranked second with 71 thousand heads. The two provinces of NIR, namely, Negros Occidental (ranked 3rd) and Negros Oriental (ranked 8th), were also in the top 10 provinces in terms of the highest headcount of carabaos.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
THEMATIC MAP 4. Number of Carabao Holdings/Farms by Region: Philippines, 2012

Legend
Number of Holdings/Farms Raising Carabao
- Less than 24,500
- 24,500 - 48,999
- 49,000 - 73,499
- 73,500 - 97,999
- Greater than 97,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
Poultry Raising in the Philippines

In 2012, the leading type of poultry raised in the holdings/farms in the country were chickens, distantly followed by ducks and quails.

Chicken was the leading poultry raised in the country in 2012 with 147 million chickens raised based on the results of 2012 CAF. It is one of the most common farm/backyard animals in Filipino households because it is easy and inexpensive to raise. Also, its meat and egg are two of the most versatile dishes in the country.

Duck followed at far second, with about nine million birds raised in the country in 2012. Its egg is commonly processed into “balut” or “embryonated egg”, a popular street food in the country. Quail, known for its egg (“pugo”), was the third most common type of poultry. Around two million quails were raised in 2012.

By classification of chicken, broiler chicken accounted for 50 percent, while native and layer chicken, 21 percent each. Breeders and game fowls accounted for only six percent and two percent, respectively.

Broiler accounted for half of the total number of chickens in 2012.
The most common breed for duck was layer with 52 percent share, followed by broiler and breeder at 35 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Layer was also the leading class of quail, accounting for 77 percent.

A total of 4.6 million chicken holdings/farms were recorded in 2012, an increase of two million holdings/farms (78.1%) since the 1980 CAF. Similarly, the number of duck holdings/farms tripled (215.6%), while quail holdings/farms increased five times over (427.2%) the same period.

### Table 3. Number of Poultry Holdings/Farms and Number of Birds by Type of Poultry: Philippines, 1980 and 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Poultry</th>
<th>Number of Holdings/Farms (in thousands)</th>
<th>Number of Birds (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>2,578</td>
<td>4,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Poultry</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 1980 and 2012
The number of chickens, ducks and quails greatly increased between 1980 and 2012. The total inventory of chicken in 2012 was 146.6 million, higher by 159.6 percent than the 1980 headcount of 56.5 million.

Inventory of ducks almost tripled (3.3 million birds in 1980 to 8.9 million birds in 2012) and that of quails increased almost eight times (300 thousand birds in 1980 to 2.3 million birds in 2012).

Likewise, quails had the highest number of birds per holding/farm at 165 quails per holding/farm. A chicken holding/farm in 2012 had 32 chickens, on the average, while a duck holding/farm had 14 ducks.
Chicken Raising by Region in 2012

Chicken farming was predominant in the Central Luzon, CALABARZON, and the Northern Mindanao, which had a remarkable share of 23.3 percent, 18.6 percent, and 9.1 percent to the country's total chicken inventory, respectively. About 34.1 million chicken were raised in 181 thousand holdings/farms in Central Luzon, 27.3 million chicken raised in about 185 thousand holdings/farms in CALABARZON, and 13.4 million chicken raised in 356 thousand holdings/farms in Northern Mindanao.

Among the provinces of Central Luzon, Bulacan had the highest share in the total number of chickens raised in the region with 28.7 percent (10 million birds), followed by Nueva Ecija with 26.3 percent (9 million birds), and Tarlac with 22.1 percent (8 million birds).

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
THEMATIC MAP 5. Number of Chickens by Region:
Philippines, 2012

Legend
Number of Chickens Raised
- Less than 4,000,000
- 4,000,000 - 7,999,999
- 8,000,000 - 11,999,999
- 12,000,000 - 15,999,999
- Greater than 15,999,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012

Legend
Number of Ducks Raised
- Less than 300,000
- 300,000 - 599,999
- 600,000 - 899,999
- 900,000 - 1,199,999
- Greater than 1,199,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
THEMATIC MAP 7. Number of Quails by Region: Philippines, 2012

Legend
Number of Quails Raised
- Less than 300,000
- 300,000 - 599,999
- 600,000 - 899,999
- 900,000 - 1,199,999
- Greater than 1,199,999

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Census of Agriculture and Fisheries 2012
TOP THREE LIVESTOCK
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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Philippines, 2012
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Appendix A.2
Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Cordillera Administrative Region, 2012
Appendix A.3
Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Ilocos Region, 2012

Appendix A.4
Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Cagayan Valley, 2012
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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Central Luzon, 2012

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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): CALABARZON, 2012
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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): MIMAROPA Region, 2012

Appendix A.8
Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Bicol Region, 2012
Appendix A.9
Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Western Visayas, 2012

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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Central Visayas, 2012
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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Eastern Visayas, 2012

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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Zamboanga Peninsula, 2012
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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Davao Region, 2012
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Top Three Livestock (in thousands): Caraga, 2012
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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): National Capital Region, 2012

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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Cordillera Administrative Region, 2012
Appendix B.3
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Ilocos Region, 2012

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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Cagayan Valley, 2012
Appendix B.7
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): MIMAROPA Region, 2012

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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Bicol Region, 2012
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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Western Visayas, 2012

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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Central Visayas, 2012
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Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Eastern Visayas, 2012

Appendix B.12
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Zamboanga Peninsula, 2012
Appendix B.13
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Northern Mindanao, 2012

Appendix B.14
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Davao Region, 2012
Appendix B.15
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): SOCCSKSARGEN, 2012

Appendix B.16
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Caraga, 2012
Appendix B.17
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, 2012

Appendix B.18
Poultry Inventory (in thousands): Negros Island Region, 2012