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**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

# Agriculture and Fisheries Indicators System

2018-2022

## Agriculture Resources



The **Agriculture and Fisheries Indicators System (AFIS)**  
is an annual publication prepared by the Agricultural Accounts Division of the  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (PSA)

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## FOREWORD

The Agriculture and Fisheries Indicators System (AFIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). It contains nine modules which are updated and released annually. These modular reports provide measures for assessing socio-economic changes in the agriculture and fisheries sector, characterizing the agrarian structure of the economy, and situating agriculture and fisheries in the national economy.

This is the fourth module entitled Agriculture Resources. This module presents statistics on bearing trees of selected permanent crops and inventory of livestock and poultry which form part in the agricultural holdings of the country. The reference years are 2018 to 2022.

The AFIS aims to cover more agriculture and fisheries development indicators to support the information needs of our data users. We encourage the readers to give their comments and suggestions on the improvement of the AFIS, in general, and this report.

  
for **DIVINA GRACIA L. DEL PRADO, PhD**  
Assistant Secretary  
Deputy National Statistician  
Sectoral Statistics Office

Quezon City, Philippines  
28 July 2023

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

The report highlights a five-year data on bearing trees of selected permanent crops and inventory of livestock and poultry which form part in the agricultural holdings of the country.

### A. Sources of Basic Data

The basic data such as the number of bearing trees for selected permanent crops is generated from the Crops Production Survey, while the inventory of livestock and poultry as of 01 January are sourced from the Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey (BLPS) and Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey (CLPS).

### B. Concepts and Definition of Terms

**Bearing Trees** - refer to the number of trees where harvesting has been made in the past and may or may not have borne fruits (productive) during the reference period due to cyclical production pattern of the crop. For rubber, this is referred to as tappable trees.

**Growth Rate and Distribution of Bearing Trees by Region** – these indicators measure the performance of the various permanent crops across regions.

**Livestock and Poultry Inventory** – the actual number of animals (in heads/birds) present in the farm as of a specific reference date.

**Growth Rate and Distribution of Inventory of Livestock and Poultry by Type and Region** – these indicators measure the performance of the various types of animals and birds constituting the sector across regions.

### C. Methodology

Growth Rate and Distribution of Bearing Trees by Region

$$\text{Growth Rate of Bearing Trees} = \left[ \frac{\text{Number of Bearing Trees in the Current Year}}{\text{Number of Bearing Trees in the Previous Year}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Distribution of Bearing Trees} = \left[ \frac{\text{Number of Bearing Trees in a Given Year}}{\text{Total Number of Bearing Trees in a Given Year}} \right] \times 100$$

Growth Rate and Distribution of Inventory of Livestock and Poultry by Type and Region

$$\text{Growth Rate of Livestock and Poultry Inventory} = \left[ \frac{\text{Number of Livestock and Poultry in the Current Year}}{\text{Number of Livestock and Poultry in the Previous Year}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Distribution of Livestock and Poultry Inventory per Region} = \left[ \frac{\text{Number of Livestock and Poultry per Region in a Given Year}}{\text{Total Number of Livestock and Poultry in a Given Year}} \right] \times 100$$

# **AGRICULTURE RESOURCES**





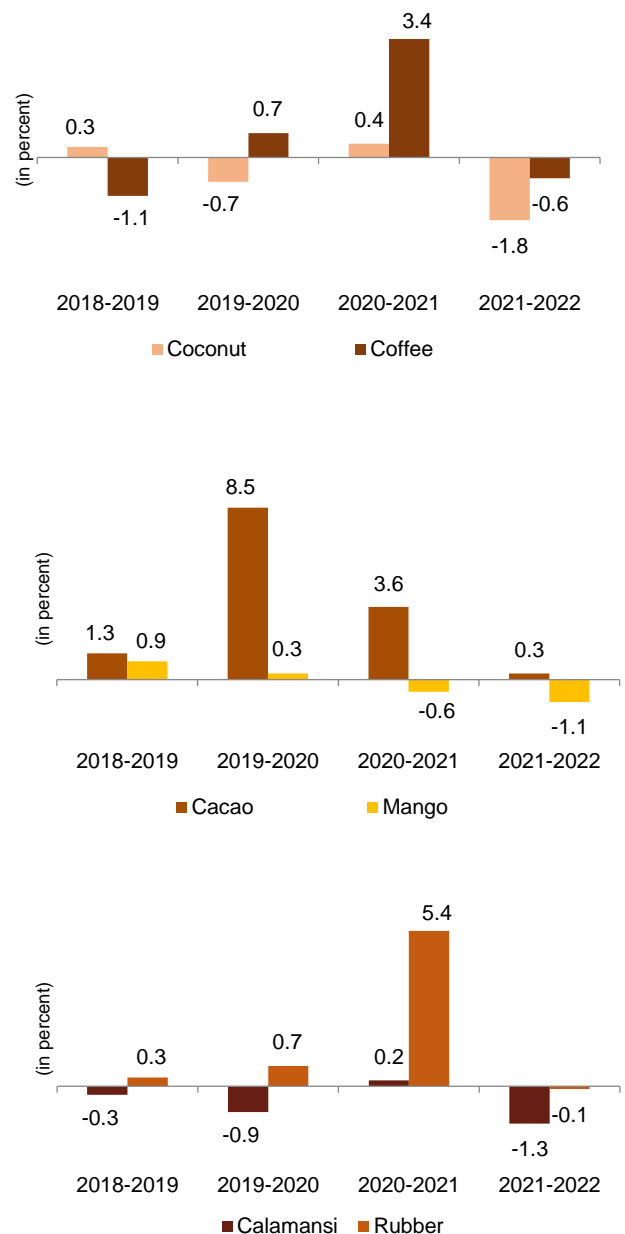
Bearing trees of selected permanent crops and inventory of livestock and poultry form part in the agricultural holdings of the country. The performance of the bearing trees and livestock and poultry can be monitored through the year-on-year growth rates and distribution of selected permanent crops and various types of animals and birds across regions.

### Bearing Trees

In 2022, all reference permanent crops, except for cacao, posted reductions in the number of bearing trees. The total number of cacao bearing trees was registered at 6.49 million, which increased by 0.3 percent from its level in 2021. On the contrary, coconut bearing trees in the country with a total of 340.60 million, declined by -1.8 percent in 2022. Similarly, a reduction in the number of coffee bearing trees was observed at -0.6 percent. Among the fruit bearing trees, both the numbers of calamansi and mango trees were reduced by -1.3 percent and -1.1 percent, respectively. Likewise, the number of tappable trees for rubber decreased by -0.1 percent in 2022. (Figure 1)

The decline in the total count of coconut bearing trees was driven by the decreasing number of coconut bearing trees in six regions. Among the six regions, the highest decline of -22.0 percent was recorded in Central Visayas. For coffee, 12 regions posted annual declines with Eastern Visayas having the biggest drop of -18.0 percent. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of cacao trees was attributed to the increments reported in 10 regions, with Zamboanga Peninsula contributing the biggest increase of 18.6 percent. The declines in both counts of mango and calamansi trees were due to the reductions as reported in 11 regions. The decline in mango bearing trees was highest in Eastern Visayas at -23.9 percent, while the decline in calamansi bearing trees was highest in SOCCSKSARGEN at -12.8 percent. Rubber dropped by -0.1 percent and was traced to the -18.1 percent reduction in tappable rubber trees in MIMAROPA Region.

Figure 1. Growth Rates in Number of Bearing Trees for Selected Agricultural Crops, Philippines: 2018-2022



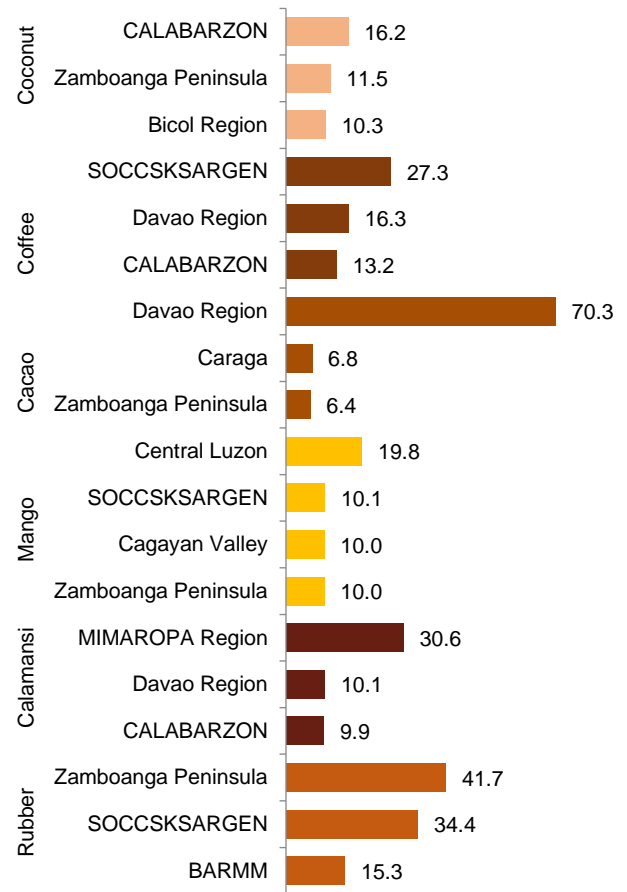
Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

From 2018 to 2022, coconut, calamansi and mango bearing trees declined annually by -0.5 percent, -0.6 percent, and -0.1 percent, respectively. On the other hand, year-on-year increments in bearing and tappable trees were reported for coffee at 0.6 percent, rubber at 1.6 percent, and cacao at 3.4 percent. Among the regions, the decline in coconut bearing trees was contributed mainly by the -5.5 percent reduction in Central Visayas. For calamansi, SOCCSKSARGEN posted the highest annual decline of -4.5 percent, while for mango, Eastern Visayas posted with an annual reduction of -4.8 percent.

Across regions, Cagayan Valley had the highest annual increment of 8.7 percent in the number of bearing coffee trees. For rubber, Eastern Visayas indicated the biggest annual increase of 70.2 percent in tappable trees, while Zamboanga Peninsula recorded a substantial 48.6 percent annual growth for cacao bearing trees. (Tables 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, and 6a)

In terms of contributions, most of the coconut and coffee bearing trees were in CALABARZON and SOCCSKSARGEN with respective shares of 16.2 percent and 27.3 percent in the national totals. About 70.3 percent of cacao bearing trees were in Davao Region, while 30.6 percent of calamansi bearing trees were recorded in MIMAROPA Region. Higher counts of bearing mango trees were reported in Central Luzon with 19.8 percent share, while tappable trees for rubber were mostly found in Zamboanga Peninsula with a share of 41.7 percent to the national count. (Tables 1b, 2b,3b, 4b, 5b, and 6b, and Figure 2)

Figure 2. Percent Distribution of Number of Bearing Trees for Selected Agricultural Crops, Highest Contributing Regions: 2022

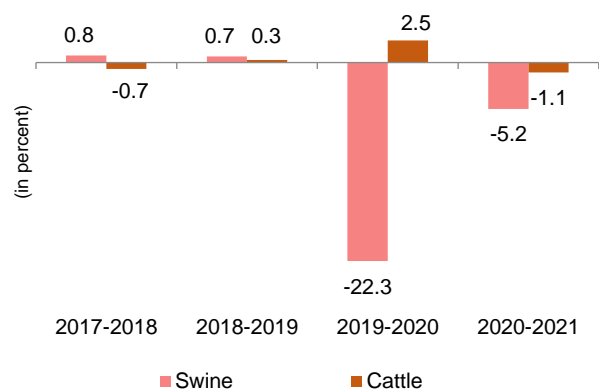


Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

### Livestock

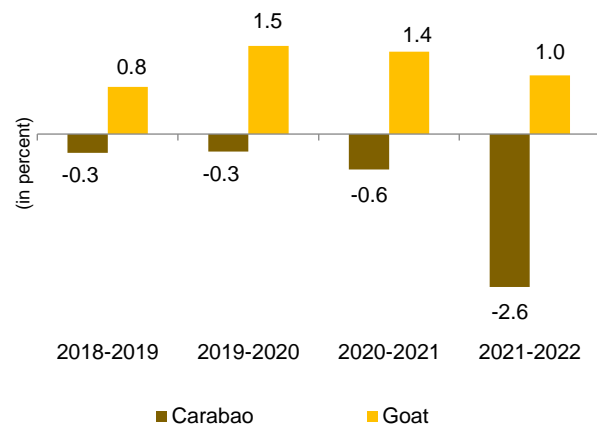
The total number of swine in the country continued to decline in 2022, with an annual contraction of -5.2 percent, which was slower than the -22.3 percent recorded in the previous year. Likewise, the total carabao inventory recorded a downtrend with this year's -2.6 percent decline. The inventory of cattle reported an annual reduction of -1.1 percent in 2022, a reversal from its previous years' positive growth rates. On the contrary, total goat inventory maintained its uptrend with a year-on-year increment of 1.0 percent in 2022. (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Growth Rates of Livestock Inventory in all Farms, Philippines: as of 01 January 2018-2022



In 2022, the downtrend in swine inventory was contributed by the decreases in 12 regions. Of these regions, Cagayan Valley recorded the biggest annual drop in swine inventory by -33.8 percent. Ilocos Region came next with an annual decline of -29.1 percent. Meanwhile, Central Luzon recovered from the recorded highest decline of -74.5 percent in 2021 and came up with a 0.4 percent increase in 2022. MIMAROPA Region made a turnaround from the previous year's negative performance with its 15.5 percent increase in inventory in 2022.

Figure 3. Growth Rates of Livestock ... (Concluded)



Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

For carabao, decline in counts were reported in 11 regions in 2022. Caraga posted the biggest cut in carabao inventories at -12.0 percent followed by Davao Region with a -10.3 percent annual reduction. Regions that exhibited continuous year-on-year declines were Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, and Zamboanga Peninsula. Meanwhile, a gain of 5.7 percent was reported in MIMAROPA Region from the -17.0 percent decline in the previous year.

The decline in the national cattle inventory can be traced from the decreasing inventories in 10 regions in 2022. Regions that exhibited negative growths from last years' positive performances were CAR at -6.0 percent, Western Visayas at -1.1 percent, Northern Mindanao at -6.7 percent, and Caraga at -2.8 percent. On the other hand, the increments in the number of goats were noted in nine regions with BARMM recording the highest annual growth rate of 11.4 percent.

For the period 2018 to 2022, the national swine inventory decreased by an average of -6.5 percent. Similarly, carabao exhibited a downward trend with an average annual decline of -0.9 percent. In contrast, the total numbers of cattle and goat were up by an annual average of 0.2 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. Among the regions, the biggest contributors to the declines in inventories of swine and carabao were Cagayan Valley at -19.5 percent and Davao Region at -4.4 percent. Meanwhile, MIMAROPA Region had the highest addition in cattle inventory at an average annual rate of 16.7 percent, while BARMM recorded the highest for goat inventory at 9.0 percent. (Tables 7a, 8a, 9a, and 10a and Figure 3)

Across regions, the major sources of swine in 2022 were Western Visayas and Central Visayas with 12.1 percent shares each to the total swine inventory. This was followed by CALABARZON with a 10.8 percent contribution. In the case of cattle, the biggest contributors were Central Visayas, CALABARZON, and Ilocos Region with corresponding shares of 12.7 percent, 10.1 percent, and 9.8 percent to the national count.

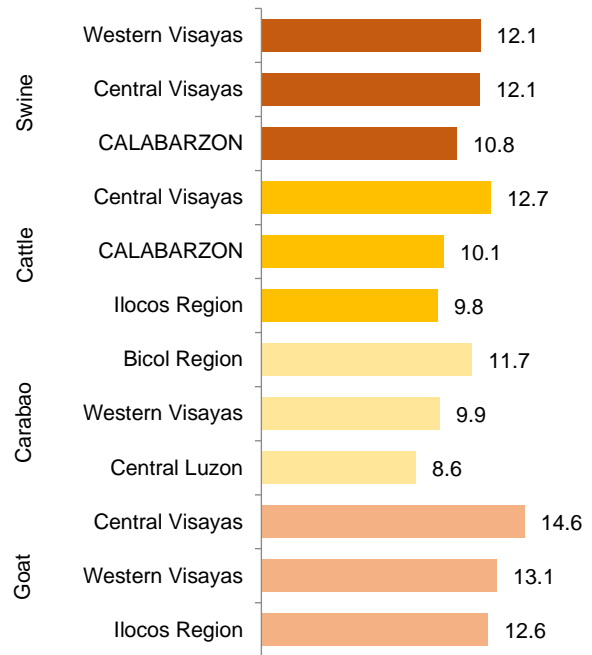
For carabao, higher counts were reported in the regions of Bicol, Western Visayas, and Central Luzon with respective shares of 11.7 percent, 9.9 percent, and 8.6 percent to the total carabao inventory. Meanwhile, the major suppliers of goat were Central Visayas at 14.6 percent, Western Visayas at 13.1 percent, and Ilocos Region at 12.6 percent. (Tables 7b, 8b, 9b, and 10b, and Figure 4)

**Poultry**

The total chicken inventory in 2022 was posted at 185.10 million birds at the national level, which posted an annual gain of 4.7 percent in 2022 from its downtrend in 2021. In contrast, the total number of ducks recorded a year-on-year decline of -4.1 percent in 2022, a reversal from the positive growths in the previous years. (Figure 5)

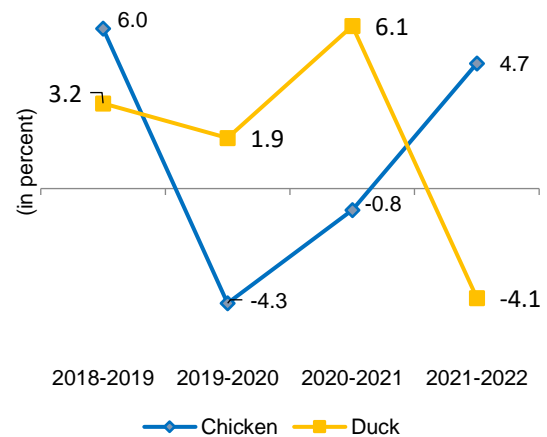
For chicken, increments in inventories were observed in nine regions in 2022. Zamboanga Peninsula posted the biggest gain of 33.0 percent, followed by Northern Mindanao with 14.9 percent growth from successive year-on-year declines. Meanwhile, the decline in duck inventory can be attributed to the decreases reported in eight regions with Central Luzon having the biggest annual drop of -16.8 percent. This was followed by Western Visayas with a further reduction in duck inventory by -13.9 percent in 2022 from -1.6 percent in 2021.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Livestock Inventory in all Farms, Highest Contributing Regions: as of 01 January 2022



Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 5. Growth Rates of Poultry Inventory in all Farms, Philippines: as of 01 January 2018-2022

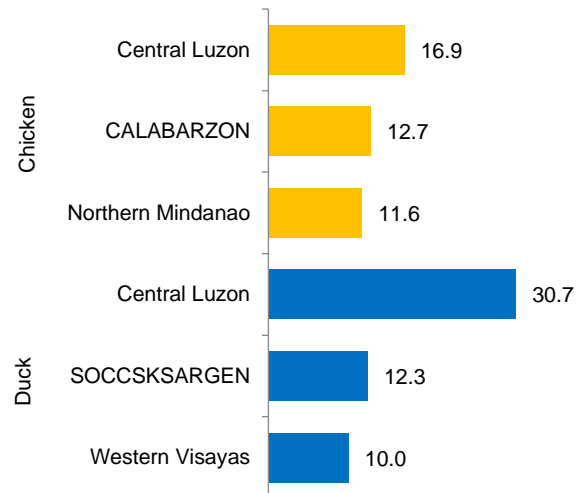


Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Throughout the five-year period, chicken inventory posted average growth of 1.4 percent where the highest annual increment of 8.3 percent was registered in Zamboanga Peninsula. Central Visayas and Caraga followed with respective annual average gains of 7.7 percent and 5.7 percent. Meanwhile, duck inventory increased annually by an average of 1.8 percent. MIMAROPA Region had the highest annual average increment of 25.2 percent. BARMM and Northern Mindanao followed with respective annual growth of 21.8 percent and 11.4 percent. (Tables 11a and 12a, and Figure 5)

Among the regions, Central Luzon remained the major provider of chicken and duck in 2022 with increased shares of 16.9 percent and 30.7 percent to the national counts, respectively. Other top chicken producers in the country were CALABARZON and Northern Mindanao with corresponding shares of 12.7 percent and 11.6 percent to the total chicken inventory. For duck, SOCCSKSARGEN and Western Visayas were the next top producers with respective contributions of 12.3 percent and 10.0 percent. (Tables 11b and 12b, and Figure 6)

Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Poultry Inventory in all Farms, Highest Contributing Regions: as of 01 January 2022



Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

# STATISTICAL TABLES

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 1a. Growth Rates in Number of Bearing Trees for Coconut by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of trees)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	340,595,730	0.3	-0.7	0.4	-1.8	-0.5
CAR	32,679	-9.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	-2.0
Ilocos Region	901,505	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cagayan Valley	1,429,437	-0.02	0.1	1.3	0.005	0.3
Central Luzon	3,172,964	0.9	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	0.2
CALABARZON	55,341,354	-0.001	-3.3	-0.2	0.003	-0.9
MIMAROPA Region	17,284,563	-0.01	0.5	-1.8	0.4	-0.2
Bicol Region	35,049,195	-0.001	-0.2	-0.03	0.02	-0.1
Western Visayas	9,838,115	3.8	-0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Central Visayas	9,617,090	-0.001	-0.003	-0.00004	-22.0	-5.5
Eastern Visayas	34,833,095	0.2	-0.1	1.2	-3.0	-0.4
Zamboanga Peninsula	39,062,733	0.01	-0.4	0.3	0.02	-0.03
Northern Mindanao	32,255,321	-0.001	0.1	1.2	-0.9	0.1
Davao Region	34,074,419	0.1	0.3	-0.004	-0.003	0.1
SOCCKSARGEN	18,296,405	3.3	-0.02	3.4	0.7	1.8
Caraga	17,128,826	0.0	-0.0003	-0.002	-4.4	-1.10
BARMM	32,278,029	-0.3	-1.0	-0.04	-5.1	-1.6

Note: 0.0 no change in level

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 1b. Percent Distribution of Number of Bearing Trees for Coconut  
by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ilocos Region	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cagayan Valley	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Central Luzon	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
CALABARZON	16.5	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.2
MIMAROPA Region	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1
Bicol Region	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3
Western Visayas	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Central Visayas	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.8
Eastern Visayas	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.5
Northern Mindanao	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
Davao Region	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.0
SOCCKSARGEN	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
Caraga	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
BARMM	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.5

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 2a. Growth Rates in Number of Bearing Trees for Coffee by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of bearing trees)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	77,172,930	-1.1	0.7	3.4	-0.6	0.6
CAR	3,440,519	-15.5	7.8	0.1	0.001	-1.9
Ilocos Region	221,099	-0.3	1.2	1.0	-5.5	-0.9
Cagayan Valley	2,200,533	7.3	24.8	2.1	0.6	8.7
Central Luzon	869,217	-1.8	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.6
CALABARZON	10,171,570	-0.02	-0.7	-0.9	-0.002	-0.4
MIMAROPA Region	263,341	-0.6	1.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.04
Bicol Region	218,401	-9.6	-8.2	-8.4	-7.3	-8.4
Western Visayas	5,875,266	-0.2	0.02	0.04	-0.1	-0.1
Central Visayas	1,050,354	-0.3	0.01	-0.01	-3.0	-0.8
Eastern Visayas	64,057	4.1	-0.9	1.6	-18.0	-3.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	514,539	-1.8	-1.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.9
Northern Mindanao	5,881,848	-0.03	0.04	0.2	-0.3	-0.01
Davao Region	12,598,699	-0.6	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
SOCCKSARGEN	21,055,464	-1.0	0.03	13.7	-1.4	2.8
Caraga	3,487,249	-0.0001	0.7	0.9	-1.3	0.08
BARMM	9,260,774	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2b. Percent Distribution of Number of Bearing Trees for Coffee  
by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Ilocos Region	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cagayan Valley	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.9
Central Luzon	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
CALABARZON	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.1	13.2
MIMAROPA Region	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Bicol Region	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Visayas	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6
Central Visayas	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Eastern Visayas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Northern Mindanao	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6
Davao Region	16.9	17.0	16.8	16.3	16.3
SOCCKSARGEN	25.2	25.2	25.0	27.5	27.3
Caraga	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
BARMM	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.0

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority



## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 3a. Growth Rates in Number of Bearing Trees for Cacao by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of bearing trees)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	6,485,016	1.3	8.5	3.6	0.3	3.4
CAR	21,830	-7.3	2.5	2.5	0.5	-0.5
Ilocos Region	18,546	-1.0	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.4
Cagayan Valley	96,760	-1.6	0.8	1.1	-1.5	-0.3
Central Luzon	69,994	18.0	3.1	0.003	0.2	5.3
CALABARZON	76,479	3.6	28.4	0.5	0.8	8.3
MIMAROPA Region	35,434	1.1	1.8	-0.1	0.2	0.7
Bicol Region	62,411	0.1	-1.6	1.8	-0.5	-0.1
Western Visayas	59,526	5.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	2.0
Central Visayas	54,293	2.2	2.6	5.4	-44.3	-8.5
Eastern Visayas	96,479	0.5	0.8	-0.5	-5.3	-1.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	414,036	22.5	52.4	100.7	18.6	48.6
Northern Mindanao	215,596	0.8	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.4
Davao Region	4,557,262	0.7	3.7	-0.4	0.04	1.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	193,903	2.6	23.3	36.6	1.0	15.9
Caraga	439,622	0.9	96.7	1.6	-0.6	24.63
BARMM	72,845	0.1	-1.3	-0.7	-1.4	-0.8

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 3b. Percent Distribution of Number of Bearing Trees for Cacao  
by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ilocos Region	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cagayan Valley	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Central Luzon	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
CALABARZON	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
MIMAROPA Region	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Bicol Region	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Western Visayas	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Central Visayas	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.8
Eastern Visayas	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	1.6	2.0	2.8	5.4	6.4
Northern Mindanao	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Davao Region	77.2	76.7	73.3	70.4	70.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0
Caraga	3.9	3.9	7.0	6.8	6.8
BARMM	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 4a. Growth Rates in Number of Bearing Trees for Mango by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of bearing trees)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	9,425,612	0.9	0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.1
CAR	33,121	-1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.1
Ilocos Region	775,305	3.4	-0.04	-0.1	-0.8	0.6
Cagayan Valley	939,541	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.02
Central Luzon	1,867,456	0.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.1
CALABARZON	905,555	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.01	-0.04
MIMAROPA Region	175,692	-0.3	-1.6	-0.1	-9.5	-2.9
Bicol Region	64,234	2.0	-1.8	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2
Western Visayas	434,510	0.7	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.2
Central Visayas	555,039	0.005	0.0	-0.05	-3.1	-0.8
Eastern Visayas	14,800	1.5	1.8	1.3	-23.9	-4.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	939,061	5.6	0.1	-1.7	0.01	1.0
Northern Mindanao	482,945	2.2	1.0	0.4	-3.9	-0.1
Davao Region	460,703	-0.01	0.6	0.1	0.001	0.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	954,293	-0.4	-0.02	-2.5	-1.0	-1.0
Caraga	189,629	0.001	0.1	0.1	-7.4	-1.8
BARMM	633,728	0.02	-0.001	-2.1	0.01	-0.5

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 4b. Percent Distribution of Number of Bearing Trees for Mango  
by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Ilocos Region	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Cagayan Valley	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0
Central Luzon	19.6	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.8
CALABARZON	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
MIMAROPA Region	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Bicol Region	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Western Visayas	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Central Visayas	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Eastern Visayas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0
Northern Mindanao	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
Davao Region	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.1
Caraga	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
BARMM	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 5a. Growth Rates in Number of Bearing Trees for Calamansi by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of bearing trees)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	8,162,481	-0.3	-0.9	0.2	-1.3	-0.6
CAR	33,667	2.0	0.03	0.1	0.3	0.6
Ilocos Region	395,460	-2.8	0.1	1.1	0.4	-0.3
Cagayan Valley	643,609	-0.4	0.01	0.03	-0.2	-0.1
Central Luzon	471,685	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
CALABARZON	804,520	-0.04	-6.9	-0.2	-1.2	-2.1
MIMAROPA Region	2,497,875	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.1
Bicol Region	169,806	-0.7	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Western Visayas	442,217	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Central Visayas	97,664	0.3	0.3	4.0	-8.5	-1.0
Eastern Visayas	49,854	0.6	1.4	0.7	-3.9	-0.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	483,760	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.04	0.4
Northern Mindanao	215,353	-0.3	1.2	5.9	-4.6	0.5
Davao Region	821,321	-1.3	-2.0	-0.9	0.1	-1.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	422,960	-5.1	0.1	-0.3	-12.8	-4.5
Caraga	549,366	-0.3	0.1	0.001	-0.2	-0.1
BARMM	63,364	-0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.4

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 5b. Percent Distribution of Number of Bearing Trees for Calamansi  
by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ilocos Region	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Cagayan Valley	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
Central Luzon	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
CALABARZON	10.5	10.5	9.9	9.8	9.9
MIMAROPA Region	29.7	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.6
Bicol Region	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Western Visayas	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Central Visayas	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Eastern Visayas	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9
Northern Mindanao	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Davao Region	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.1
SOCCSKSARGEN	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.2
Caraga	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
BARMM	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 6a. Growth Rates in Number of Tappable Trees for Rubber by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of tappable trees)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	61,335,137	0.3	0.7	5.4	-0.1	1.6
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALABARZON	56,247	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MIMAROPA Region	68,597	1.2	9.9	0.0	-18.1	-1.7
Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Visayas	6,400	12.6	0.1	1.5	0.8	3.7
Eastern Visayas	11,705	3.3	0.0	0.0	277.6	70.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	25,603,482	0.2	0.1	8.1	0.8	2.3
Northern Mindanao	1,049,477	3.1	0.0	0.005	-0.1	0.8
Davao Region	995,650	-0.3	0.2	2.8	-0.05	0.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	21,099,674	0.1	0.7	5.7	0.02	1.6
Caraga	3,030,577	2.4	0.05	0.8	-0.7	0.65
BARMM	9,413,328	0.0	2.7	0.6	-2.4	0.3

Note: - no tappable trees

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 6b. Percent Distribution of Number of Tappable Trees for Rubber  
by Region, Philippines: 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAR	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-
Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	-
CALABARZON	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
MIMAROPA Region	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-
Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga Peninsula	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.4	41.7
Northern Mindanao	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Davao Region	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.4
Caraga	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9
BARMM	16.2	16.1	16.5	15.7	15.3

Notes: - no tappable trees

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 7a. Growth Rates in Swine Inventory in all Farms by Region, Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of heads)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	9,426,092	0.8	0.7	-22.3	-5.2	-6.5
NCR	5,930	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	171,907	11.6	18.3	-17.5	-23.1	-2.7
Ilocos Region	259,712	4.8	5.6	-44.8	-29.1	-15.9
Cagayan Valley	173,921	1.5	-8.0	-37.6	-33.8	-19.5
Central Luzon	553,968	-2.7	5.4	-74.5	0.4	-17.9
CALABARZON	1,021,421	-1.7	0.4	-31.6	-5.2	-9.5
MIMAROPA Region	583,539	-5.4	-6.8	-3.5	15.5	-0.1
Bicol Region	669,395	1.7	-8.6	-14.3	-12.3	-8.4
Western Visayas	1,144,662	0.9	-2.5	-0.7	-5.5	-1.9
Central Visayas	1,141,474	-0.3	4.8	6.3	-3.1	1.9
Eastern Visayas	225,345	-1.1	-5.7	-4.4	-11.5	-5.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	679,479	2.8	5.1	3.9	7.4	4.8
Northern Mindanao	950,182	2.1	3.7	-6.5	-4.1	-1.2
Davao Region	843,136	4.2	-0.1	-7.4	-3.3	-1.7
SOCCKSARGEN	799,720	6.8	-2.0	-2.5	2.5	1.2
Caraga	158,655	4.6	-1.6	-3.6	-29.0	-7.39
BARMM	43,646	9.1	3.8	-1.5	-12.1	-0.2

*Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021*

*(..) - data not applicable*

*Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority*

Table 7b. Percent Distribution of Swine Inventory in all Farms by Region,  
Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	..	..	..	..	0.1
CAR	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.8
Ilocos Region	4.8	4.9	5.2	3.7	2.8
Cagayan Valley	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	1.8
Central Luzon	16.8	16.2	16.9	5.6	5.9
CALABARZON	12.7	12.4	12.3	10.8	10.8
MIMAROPA Region	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.1	6.2
Bicol Region	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.7	7.1
Western Visayas	9.8	9.8	9.5	12.2	12.1
Central Visayas	8.4	8.3	8.7	11.8	12.1
Eastern Visayas	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.2
Northern Mindanao	7.9	8.0	8.3	10.0	10.1
Davao Region	7.2	7.4	7.4	8.8	8.9
SOCCKSARGEN	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.8	8.5
Caraga	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.7
BARMM	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

*Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021*

*Details may not add up to totals due to rounding*

*(..) - data not applicable*

*Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority*

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 8a. Growth Rates in Cattle Inventory in all Farms by Region, Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of heads)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	2,577,506	-0.7	0.3	2.5	-1.1	0.2
NCR	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	56,182	-3.9	-0.9	8.6	-6.0	-0.6
Ilocos Region	251,871	1.1	2.8	-4.8	-15.0	-3.9
Cagayan Valley	195,684	2.0	0.3	1.5	3.0	1.7
Central Luzon	192,002	-1.6	-2.1	-2.5	-1.1	-1.8
CALABARZON	260,971	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-2.1	-1.0
MIMAROPA Region	139,190	-14.5	-12.5	77.4	16.2	16.7
Bicol Region	93,762	1.8	-2.1	-1.6	-15.4	-4.3
Western Visayas	247,817	-0.3	1.1	1.6	-1.1	0.3
Central Visayas	327,833	2.1	2.1	4.0	9.7	4.5
Eastern Visayas	23,249	-3.5	-7.6	3.3	15.7	2.0
Zamboanga Peninsula	106,407	-2.3	0.6	-0.7	-3.6	-1.5
Northern Mindanao	226,662	-7.0	1.7	4.8	-6.7	-1.8
Davao Region	126,449	-0.6	-3.5	-0.3	-5.3	-2.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	193,955	-1.9	-1.9	-1.3	1.3	-1.0
Caraga	20,215	0.4	8.9	0.4	-2.8	1.7
BARMM	115,257	17.5	12.8	3.4	16.2	12.5

*Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021*

*(..) - data not applicable*

*Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority*

Table 8b. Percent Distribution of Cattle Inventory in all Farms by Region,  
Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Ilocos Region	11.7	11.9	12.2	11.4	9.8
Cagayan Valley	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6
Central Luzon	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.4
CALABARZON	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.1
MIMAROPA Region	3.5	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.4
Bicol Region	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.6
Western Visayas	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6
Central Visayas	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	12.7
Eastern Visayas	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
Northern Mindanao	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.8
Davao Region	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.5
Caraga	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
BARMM	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.5

*Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021*

*Details may not add up to totals due to rounding*

*(..) - data not applicable*

*Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority*

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 9a. Growth Rates in Carabao Inventory in all Farms by Region, Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of heads)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	2,774,471	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-0.9
NCR	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	77,218	-1.3	2.7	-11.0	-1.4	-2.7
Ilocos Region	166,251	0.2	5.0	3.4	-9.9	-0.3
Cagayan Valley	215,188	-2.3	-2.1	-1.9	-0.6	-1.7
Central Luzon	237,813	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.8
CALABARZON	180,394	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5
MIMAROPA Region	118,412	2.6	3.1	-17.0	5.7	-1.4
Bicol Region	324,073	0.6	0.9	2.7	-0.3	1.0
Western Visayas	274,496	-0.9	-2.2	-0.5	-5.8	-2.4
Central Visayas	212,529	1.5	2.5	6.0	2.7	3.2
Eastern Visayas	190,658	-3.4	-5.1	0.8	-8.3	-4.0
Zamboanga Peninsula	144,418	-1.7	-0.5	-1.2	-0.4	-1.0
Northern Mindanao	125,399	0.6	2.2	3.9	-5.2	0.4
Davao Region	129,507	-3.7	-4.0	0.3	-10.3	-4.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	201,695	0.0	-2.38	0.8	0.1	-0.4
Caraga	70,692	0.1	-1.7	-0.5	-12.0	-3.5
BARMM	105,728	4.2	0.5	-13.7	-0.3	-2.3

*Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021*

*(..) - data not applicable*

*Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority*

Table 9b. Percent Distribution of Carabao Inventory in all Farms by Region,  
Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8
Ilocos Region	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.0
Cagayan Valley	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8
Central Luzon	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.6
CALABARZON	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5
MIMAROPA Region	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.3
Bicol Region	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.7
Western Visayas	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.9
Central Visayas	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.7
Eastern Visayas	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	6.9
Zamboanga Peninsula	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Northern Mindanao	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5
Davao Region	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3
Caraga	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5
BARMM	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.8

*Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021*

*Details may not add up to totals due to rounding*

*(..) - data not applicable*

*Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority*

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 10a. Growth Rates in Goat Inventory in all Farms by Region, Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of heads)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	3,908,131	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
NCR	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	54,892	-7.3	-9.8	3.0	5.5	-2.2
Ilocos Region	491,138	2.5	0.7	2.8	1.6	1.9
Cagayan Valley	93,259	-4.0	-7.3	-6.6	5.5	-3.1
Central Luzon	382,703	-1.7	3.9	3.5	9.5	3.8
CALABARZON	256,046	-0.1	0.9	-0.8	-1.3	-0.3
MIMAROPA Region	180,966	5.1	6.9	-10.4	-3.1	-0.4
Bicol Region	165,606	-1.1	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.4
Western Visayas	510,526	-0.5	2.2	1.0	-2.3	0.1
Central Visayas	570,136	4.2	3.5	4.7	1.5	3.5
Eastern Visayas	25,744	2.7	-5.8	-19.5	-15.3	-9.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	118,835	5.0	-1.3	-0.8	-9.3	-1.6
Northern Mindanao	246,640	-2.5	-1.3	7.7	5.1	2.2
Davao Region	295,399	-3.3	-1.3	1.1	-5.1	-2.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	231,833	-0.6	-2.9	4.7	1.1	0.6
Caraga	46,280	-2.2	-2.6	0.0	-7.69	-3.1
BARMM	238,128	11.5	12.5	0.6	11.4	9.0

Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021

(..) - data not applicable

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 10b. Percent Distribution of Goat Inventory in all Farms by Region,  
Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Ilocos Region	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.6
Cagayan Valley	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4
Central Luzon	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.8
CALABARZON	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6
MIMAROPA Region	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.6
Bicol Region	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Western Visayas	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.1
Central Visayas	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.6
Eastern Visayas	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0
Northern Mindanao	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.3
Davao Region	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9
Caraga	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
BARMM	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.5	6.1

Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

(..) - data not applicable

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority



## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 11a. Growth Rates in Chicken Inventory in all Farms by Region, Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of birds)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	185,101,854	6.0	-4.3	-0.8	4.7	1.4
NCR	201,830	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	1,878,933	9.7	-17.9	6.1	13.3	2.8
Ilocos Region	12,081,158	0.3	6.3	1.3	11.7	4.9
Cagayan Valley	6,536,617	10.6	-13.2	7.9	2.0	1.8
Central Luzon	31,256,388	7.8	-9.7	-2.2	11.4	1.8
CALABARZON	23,549,605	-0.3	4.1	-9.7	-3.8	-2.4
MIMAROPA Region	4,108,784	5.3	-4.8	-11.6	7.2	-1.0
Bicol Region	8,313,940	-0.9	-15.4	1.5	-6.4	-5.3
Western Visayas	20,446,427	1.5	-2.7	4.5	-1.7	0.4
Central Visayas	19,541,490	28.7	-5.2	9.0	-1.5	7.7
Eastern Visayas	2,203,060	2.5	-15.8	14.7	-9.6	-2.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	7,815,088	20.5	-3.6	-16.6	33.0	8.3
Northern Mindanao	21,547,459	2.4	-1.0	-4.4	14.9	3.0
Davao Region	11,847,128	-1.1	-9.4	0.9	12.4	0.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	9,896,771	5.1	2.4	7.2	-4.5	2.5
Caraga	2,534,181	26.4	-13.1	17.8	-8.1	5.7
BARMM	1,342,995	9.0	-2.0	-29.6	3.3	-4.8

Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021

(..) - data not applicable

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 11b. Percent Distribution of Chicken Inventory in all Farms by Region,  
Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	..	..	..	0.002	0.1
CAR	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Ilocos Region	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.5
Cagayan Valley	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.5
Central Luzon	16.8	17.0	16.1	15.9	16.9
CALABARZON	14.9	14.0	15.2	13.8	12.7
MIMAROPA Region	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
Bicol Region	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.5
Western Visayas	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.8	11.0
Central Visayas	8.5	10.3	10.2	11.2	10.6
Eastern Visayas	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.2
Northern Mindanao	11.0	10.6	11.0	10.6	11.6
Davao Region	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.3
Caraga	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4
BARMM	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7

Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

(..) - data not applicable

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

Table 12a. Growth Rates in Duck Inventory in all Farms by Region, Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022  
(in percent)

Region	2022 Level (in number of birds)	Growth Rates				Average 2018-2022
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
Philippines	12,000,419	3.2	1.9	6.1	-4.1	1.8
NCR	936	..	..	..	..	..
CAR	290,166	1.4	0.1	-3.2	-0.7	-0.6
Ilocos Region	388,417	-1.1	-7.4	-9.3	24.8	1.7
Cagayan Valley	1,180,398	-2.7	-6.2	-5.3	17.4	0.8
Central Luzon	3,688,229	7.2	10.0	8.8	-16.8	2.3
CALABARZON	375,403	-4.1	1.7	-3.5	-5.0	-2.7
MIMAROPA Region	483,773	-7.3	-3.1	78.8	32.4	25.2
Bicol Region	725,414	2.0	8.4	18.8	5.6	8.7
Western Visayas	1,195,681	3.8	-2.5	-1.6	-13.9	-3.5
Central Visayas	239,279	3.2	10.7	8.6	20.0	10.6
Eastern Visayas	138,911	4.9	-4.9	-38.1	-8.6	-11.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	306,113	4.0	16.8	3.6	-0.7	5.9
Northern Mindanao	623,967	0.2	1.9	56.6	-12.9	11.4
Davao Region	558,483	-2.8	0.0	5.40	1.0	0.9
SOCCKSARGEN	1,481,095	4.9	-7.3	0.4	1.5	-0.1
Caraga	118,846	2.2	-14.0	7.5	-0.6	-1.2
BARMM	205,308	18.0	10.5	-8.4	67.0	21.8

Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021

(..) - data not applicable

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 12b. Percent Distribution of Duck Inventory in all Farms by Region,  
Philippines: as of 1 January 2018-2022

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Philippines	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	..	..	..	..	0.01
CAR	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Ilocos Region	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.2
Cagayan Valley	10.4	9.8	9.0	8.0	9.8
Central Luzon	30.8	32.0	34.6	35.4	30.7
CALABARZON	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
MIMAROPA Region	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.9	4.0
Bicol Region	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.0
Western Visayas	12.4	12.5	12.0	11.1	10.0
Central Visayas	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0
Eastern Visayas	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Northern Mindanao	4.0	3.9	3.9	5.7	5.2
Davao Region	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7
SOCCKSARGEN	13.3	13.5	12.3	11.7	12.3
Caraga	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
BARMM	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7

Notes: The inclusion of NCR is a result of the Redesigned Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey starting 2021

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

(..) - data not applicable

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

## **MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES INDICATORS SYSTEM**

1. Government Support in Agriculture and Fisheries
2. Economic Growth: Agriculture and Fisheries
3. Output and Productivity
- 4. Agriculture Resources**
5. Exports and Imports: Agriculture and Fisheries
6. Availability and Nutrient Yields of Selected Agriculture and Fishery Commodities
7. Sufficiency of Selected Agriculture and Fishery Commodities
8. Prices and Marketing of Selected Agriculture and Fishery Commodities
9. Employment and Wages in Agriculture and Fisheries

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AGRICULTURE RESOURCES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

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