

AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

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FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). AIS contains twelve (12) modules and these are updated and released annually. This is the first module entitled Agricultural Structure and Resources. It provides information on irrigation development in the country and inventory of livestock and poultry. The reference years are 2011 to 2015.

The AIS hopes to cover more agricultural 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 AIS, in general, and the report, in particular.

The PSA would like to acknowledge the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) for providing the basic data on this module.

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AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE
AND RESOURCES



Irrigation Development and Types of Irrigation System

Indicators on irrigation development allow the measurement of the extent of enhancement in the use of agricultural lands in the country. Indicators are in terms of rate of growth of irrigated land over the years and the types of irrigation system used.

In 2015, irrigated agricultural land in the Philippines summed up to 1.73 million hectares. This area increased yearly by an average of 2.46 percent for the period of 2011 to 2015. Over these years, the biggest expansion in irrigated lands among regions was noted in Central Visayas with an average growth rate of 8.71 percent per year. This was followed by Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula where irrigated areas grew by averages of 5.47 percent and 5.17 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, minimal increase of less than one percent was recorded each in Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON and Northern Mindanao (Table 1).

Countrywide, the proportion of irrigated lands to estimated irrigable areas went up to 57.33 percent in 2015. This irrigation development was higher by 0.76 percentage point from the last year's record of 56.57 percent. In 2015, increasing irrigation developments were reported in all regions except in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. The biggest proportions of irrigation development were noted in CAR at 95.18 percent and Central Visayas at 94.55 percent. This was 84.40 percent in Eastern Visayas. Irrigation developments ranging from 60.21 to 66.09 percent were recorded in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula. The least proportion was continuously registered in ARMM with 29.46 percent in 2015 (Table 2).

Over the five-year period (2011 to 2015), the national and communal irrigation systems were the major providers of water to, on the average, 44.28 percent and 33.85 percent, respectively, of the country's agricultural lands under irrigation. About 11.70 percent were sourced from private irrigation system and the remaining 10.17 percent were provided by the other government agencies. By region, the national irrigation system was the primary source of water to 43 to 67 percent of the irrigated farmlands in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM. In Central Visayas, 60.08 percent of the farmlands

covered by irrigation were supplied by communal irrigation system. CAR recorded the biggest proportion of irrigated lands at 30.83 percent under the privately owned irrigation system. About 30.02 percent in Ilocos Region utilized the irrigation system assisted by other government agencies (Table 3).

Inventory of Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and poultry population forms part of agricultural holdings of the country. The performance of the livestock and poultry sector can be monitored through the inventory and distribution of the various types of animals and birds across regions.

Carabao

The national carabao population recovered from its downtrend in 2014 and came up with a 0.26 percent increment in 2015. In this year, majority of the regions reported increasing number of carabaos. The biggest gain was noted in Bicol Region at 3.43 percent followed by Central Luzon at 2.69 percent. Downtrends in 2015 were reported in CAR, Cagayan Valley, Western and Eastern Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM. The highest reduction was registered in SOCCSKSARGEN at 3.91 percent.

From 2011 to 2015, the country's carabao inventory declined by an average of 1.83 percent. At the regional level, yearly reductions in carabao inventories continued in Cagayan Valley, Eastern Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM. The highest negative growth rate was recorded in ARMM averaged at 11.32 percent. Year-on-year increases were maintained in Bicol Region and Central Visayas averaged at 3.21 percent and 1.26 percent, respectively. Fluctuating trend was exhibited by other regions (Table 4a).

Western Visayas continued to be the leading source of carabao in the country. However, its share went down to 10.95 percent in 2015. Bicol Region came next where share rose to 9.75 percent. Cagayan Valley and Eastern Visayas were other main contributors, however, their respective shares slid to 8.66 percent and 8.18 percent. In contrast, the least shares in the total carabao inventory were still noted in CAR at 3.01 percent and Caraga at 2.81 percent in 2015 (Table 4b).

Cattle

In 2015, cattle population maintained an uptrend with an annual increase of 0.88 percent. Bicol Region reported the biggest increment at 6.60 percent followed by ARMM at 4.50 percent. Declining numbers of cattle were registered in MIMAROPA, Western, Central and Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Zamboanga Peninsula and Caraga. Eastern Visayas suffered the biggest decrease in cattle inventory at 6.57 percent in 2015.

Annually, the country's cattle population grew by an average of 0.16 percent. By region, uptrend was continuously observed throughout the five-year period in Central Luzon, Bicol Region and CALABARZON. Bicol Region posted the biggest increment averaged at 8.64 percent. In contrast, Zamboanaga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao exhibited yearly reductions with corresponding negative growth rates averaging 4.64 percent and 0.98 percent. Up and down movement in cattle inventory was observed in other regions. However, majority of the regions, on the average, posted positive growth rates (Table 5a).

Ilocos Region sustained the biggest contribution to the total cattle inventory which increased to 11.75 percent in 2015. Other major producers of cattle were CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao sharing around 10 percent each. On the other hand, the smallest share of less than one (1) percent was registered each in Eastern Visayas and Caraga (Table 5b).

Hog

Countrywide, the number of hogs improved in 2015 by 1.68 percent from its negative growth rates recorded from 2011 to 2014. Increasing hog population in 2015 was noted in majority of the regions. Five regions namely: CALABARZON, Central and Eastern Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN recovered from negative performance from 2011 to 2014 and came up with increases in the number of hog in 2015. Davao Region posted the highest gain at 5.50 percent. This was distantly followed by Central Visayas at 4.55 percent and Caraga at 4.43 percent. Only four regions such as CAR, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and ARMM exhibited declining hog inventories. CAR obtained the biggest annual reduction at 6.32 percent.

Over the five-year period, the country's hog population was going down by an average of 0.60 percent per year. Eastern Visayas and ARMM reported the highest negative growth rates averaged at 17.70 percent and 17.75 percent, respectively. Increasing numbers of hog over the five-year period were continuously observed in Central Luzon and MIMAROPA with average gains of 6.74 percent and 2.78 percent, respectively (Table 6a).

Central Luzon was still the top contributor of hogs nationwide. In 2015, the region's share of hog population went up to 16.13 percent. This was followed by CALABARZON and Western Visayas where their contributions dropped to 13.12 percent and 10.80 percent, respectively. In contrast, ARMM indicated the least share at 0.56 percent in 2015 (Table 6b).

Goat

The total goat inventory contracted in 2015 by 0.58 percent. Downtrend continued in CAR, Western, Central and Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Biggest reduction in the number of goats was recorded in Eastern Visayas at 13.89 percent followed by Davao Region at 7.91 percent. Six regions exhibited increasing goat population. The highest positive growth rates in 2015 were observed in Central Luzon at 7.81 percent and Bicol Region at 6.68 percent.

The country's goat inventory registered an average drop of 1.35 percent over the years 2011 to 2015. Throughout these years, majority of the regions showed fluctuating trend. On the average, negative growth rates were exhibited by most regions. Continuous reductions in the number of goats were noted in Western, Central and Eastern Visayas. The biggest contraction was reported in Eastern Visayas at an average of 21.85 percent. Meanwhile, increasing goat population over the reference years was noted in CALABARZON and Bicol Region. The latter region posted the biggest gain averaging 4.60 percent (Table 7a).

The most number of goats can be found in Western and Central Visayas. Correspondingly, their shares in 2015 were reduced to 14.13 percent and 13.36 percent in 2015. Ilocos Region came next with share going up to 11.54 percent in 2015. A share of less than one (1) percent came from Eastern Visayas (Table 7b).

Chicken

The national chicken population exhibited another increment at 5.25 percent in 2015. Except for CALABARZON and Bicol Region, all the other regions reported increasing chicken inventories in 2015. Ten regions made a turnaround and exhibited increasing numbers of chicken in 2015. Significant increment was reported by Davao Region at 29.43 percent followed by Caraga at 16.95 percent.

From 2011 to 2015, the yearly expansion in the total chicken inventory averaged 2.05 percent. During the five reference years, all regions showed an up and down trend but mostly posted positive growth rates. Davao Region and Northern Mindanao indicated the biggest increment in chicken population averaged at 11.23 percent and 10.36 percent, respectively. Eastern Visayas posted significant decline averaged at 18.11 percent per year (Table 8a).

Central Luzon and CALABARZON sustained the biggest contribution to the total chicken population but their respective shares went down to 19.65 percent and 15.44 percent in 2015. Declining shares were likewise registered in Western Visayas at 11.12 percent and Northern Mindanao at 10.52 percent. CAR and Eastern Visayas accounted for the least shares of less than one (1) percent each in 2015 (Table 8b).

Duck

At the national level, duck population picked up from last year's slump and recorded a gain of 1.83 percent in 2015. Recovering from the 2014 negative performance was observed in CAR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley and Northern Mindanao. CAR had the biggest increment in the number of ducks at 6.60 percent. Uptrend continued for Bicol Region with a 7.88 percent growth in 2015. Eight regions showed declining duck inventories. ARMM indicated remarkable reduction at 37.86 percent.

On the average, the total duck inventory was down by 0.13 percent for the period 2011 to 2015. Over these years, duck population fluctuated in all regions except in CALABARZON and Eastern Visayas. On the average, majority of the regions registered negative growth rates. ARMM got the highest average reduction at 15.29 percent. This was followed by Eastern

Visayas at 10.61 percent and CALABARZON at 5.41 percent. Average yearly increments ranging from 1.11 to 5.67 percent were registered in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region (Table 9a).

Central Luzon remained as the leading duck producer and its share continuously increased to 31.87 percent in 2015. Other major contributors to the country's duck population were Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN where respective shares slid to 11.08 percent, 13.85 percent and 11.00 percent in 2015. Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Caraga and ARMM reported shares of less than 2.0 percent in the total duck inventory (Table 9b).

Table 1
Total area irrigated by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (in hectares)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	AVERAGE GROWTH	
						2011-2015	RATE (%)
Philippines	1,570,926	1,626,530	1,678,595	1,708,063	1,731,128		2.46
CAR	84,025	86,431	88,783	89,727	92,624		2.47
Ilocos Region	163,543	168,842	168,592	169,659	173,651		1.52
Cagayan Valley	266,635	267,980	272,611	275,987	275,086		0.79
Central Luzon	275,938	281,757	290,450	291,830	295,242		1.71
CALABARZON	47,307	47,530	47,462	47,889	48,581		0.67
MIMAROPA	67,108	68,208	68,986	69,387	80,130		4.71
Bicol Region	121,223	124,127	130,093	132,846	137,908		3.28
Western Visayas	93,199	108,909	112,397	115,858	114,420		5.47
Central Visayas	31,605	38,914	40,991	42,771	43,643		8.71
Eastern Visayas	60,689	64,062	67,397	68,861	70,965		4.00
Zamboanga Peninsula	38,155	39,099	43,801	45,270	46,544		5.17
Northern Mindanao	59,957	59,835	60,869	60,953	61,732		0.73
Davao Region	61,034	62,228	63,119	64,241	66,450		2.15
SOCCSKSARGEN	104,614	107,286	112,112	116,199	112,944		1.97
Caraga	56,444	60,920	65,626	71,018	65,185		3.91
ARMM	39,449	40,402	45,306	45,567	46,022		4.03

Table 2
Proportion of area irrigated to estimated irrigable area by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015
 (in percent)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	53.60	55.45	55.59	56.57	57.33
CAR	86.65	89.07	91.24	92.21	95.18
Ilocos Region	64.74	66.60	64.17	64.57	66.09
Cagayan Valley	59.76	60.50	59.67	60.40	60.21
Central Luzon	59.15	60.09	60.41	60.70	61.41
CALABARZON	59.09	59.77	55.23	55.73	56.54
MIMAROPA	52.02	52.76	49.73	50.02	57.76
Bicol Region	50.67	51.89	54.33	55.48	57.60
Western Visayas	50.98	58.98	59.18	61.00	60.24
Central Visayas	70.89	85.59	88.80	92.66	94.55
Eastern Visayas	72.27	76.27	80.16	81.90	84.40
Zamboanga Peninsula	51.63	52.87	58.44	60.40	62.14
Northern Mindanao	53.53	55.43	53.57	53.64	54.30
Davao Region	42.33	43.13	42.85	43.61	45.11
SOCCSKSARGEN	37.96	38.98	39.16	40.59	39.45
Caraga	36.61	39.44	41.21	44.60	40.93
ARMM	25.50	26.11	29.00	29.17	29.46

Table 3
Average percentage share of the total area irrigated by type of irrigation system
and by region, Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM	COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM	PRIVATE IRRIGATION SYSTEM	OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ASSISTED IRRIGATION SYSTEM
Philippines	44.28	33.85	11.70	10.17
CAR	15.69	51.14	30.83	2.34
Ilocos Region	27.15	30.19	12.64	30.02
Cagayan Valley	54.52	18.57	18.09	8.81
Central Luzon	67.03	22.26	2.84	7.87
CALABARZON	43.51	37.42	13.49	5.58
MIMAROPA	26.89	44.43	20.35	8.34
Bicol Region	17.91	52.00	19.68	10.41
Western Visayas	43.35	29.22	14.10	13.33
Central Visayas	28.04	60.08	8.74	3.13
Eastern Visayas	32.35	53.16	9.51	4.98
Zamboanga Peninsula	36.36	50.69	4.54	8.40
Northern Mindanao	42.79	40.76	10.32	6.13
Davao Region	55.91	36.92	2.57	4.60
SOCCKSARGEN	56.77	30.34	3.14	9.75
Caraga	45.74	37.04	5.85	11.37
ARMM	57.01	42.10	0.21	0.68

Table 4a
Growth rates in number of carabao in all farms by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (Growth rates in percent)

REGION	2015 LEVEL ('000 HEAD)	GROWTH RATES							AVERAGE 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15				
Philippines	2,855	-3.62	-1.73	-2.25	0.26			-1.83	
CAR	86	3.17	0.78	-1.71	-1.43			0.20	
Ilocos Region	160	-1.85	5.49	-2.57	2.07			0.79	
Cagayan Valley	247	-8.48	-5.66	-2.04	-2.24			-4.60	
Central Luzon	218	-0.43	0.19	3.86	2.69			1.58	
CALABARZON	172	-0.41	0.72	-0.37	0.18			0.03	
MIMAROPA	117	-3.11	-3.60	-0.19	1.03			-1.47	
Bicol Region	278	2.20	2.88	4.33	3.43			3.21	
Western Visayas	313	-0.31	-0.30	1.12	-0.32			0.05	
Central Visayas	178	0.94	1.04	1.07	1.98			1.26	
Eastern Visayas	234	-4.97	-4.59	-16.27	-0.43			-6.56	
Zamboanga Peninsula	145	-6.78	-1.15	1.53	2.20			-1.05	
Northern Mindanao	125	-0.97	-0.81	-2.16	0.96			-0.75	
Davao Region	163	-2.70	-2.70	0.38	0.11			-1.23	
SOCCKSARGEN	214	-5.63	-2.26	-5.58	-3.91			-4.35	
Caraga	80	-4.53	-3.09	-1.25	0.51			-2.09	
ARMM	126	-17.82	-12.70	-12.40	-2.35			-11.32	

Table 4b
Percentage distribution of number of carabao in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CAR	2.78	2.97	3.05	3.06	3.01
Ilocos Region	5.06	5.16	5.53	5.52	5.62
Cagayan Valley	9.72	9.23	8.86	8.88	8.66
Central Luzon	6.65	6.87	7.01	7.44	7.62
CALABARZON	5.58	5.76	5.91	6.02	6.01
MIMAROPA	4.04	4.06	3.99	4.07	4.10
Bicol Region	7.98	8.46	8.86	9.45	9.75
Western Visayas	10.15	10.49	10.65	11.01	10.95
Central Visayas	5.51	5.77	5.93	6.13	6.23
Eastern Visayas	10.05	9.91	9.62	8.24	8.18
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.93	4.77	4.80	4.98	5.08
Northern Mindanao	4.20	4.31	4.35	4.35	4.39
Davao Region	5.56	5.62	5.56	5.71	5.70
SOCCKSARGEN	8.30	8.12	8.08	7.80	7.48
Caraga	2.84	2.81	2.77	2.80	2.81
ARMM	6.66	5.68	5.05	4.52	4.41

Table 5a
Growth rates in number of cattle in all farms by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (Growth rates in percent)

REGION	2015 LEVEL ('000 HEAD)	GROWTH RATES							AVERAGE 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15				
Philippines	2,534	-1.00	0.19	0.57	0.88			0.16	
CAR	60	0.59	-0.86	1.69	3.13			1.14	
Ilocos Region	298	-1.71	2.13	-0.41	2.20			0.55	
Cagayan Valley	182	-4.94	-2.77	2.10	0.70			-1.23	
Central Luzon	186	0.30	2.36	2.15	3.78			2.15	
CALABARZON	264	0.33	0.65	2.26	1.95			1.30	
MIMAROPA	93	1.11	1.70	0.53	-0.66			0.67	
Bicol Region	103	10.10	12.34	5.53	6.60			8.64	
Western Visayas	251	4.16	0.44	-0.17	-1.39			0.76	
Central Visayas	273	0.09	-0.46	0.72	-0.42			-0.02	
Eastern Visayas	21	42.07	8.43	-1.66	-6.57			10.57	
Zamboanga Peninsula	116	-7.43	-7.63	-1.54	-1.98			-4.64	
Northern Mindanao	268	-2.05	-0.37	-0.74	-0.76			-0.98	
Davao Region	137	-1.18	-1.53	0.89	0.77			-0.26	
SOCCKSARGEN	196	-1.72	0.23	0.80	1.06			0.09	
Caraga	20	1.09	6.71	-0.75	-2.67			1.10	
ARMM	68	-18.53	-4.71	-5.97	4.50			-6.18	

Table 5b
Percentage distribution of number of cattle in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CAR	2.27	2.31	2.29	2.31	2.36
Ilocos Region	11.57	11.49	11.71	11.60	11.75
Cagayan Valley	7.61	7.31	7.09	7.20	7.19
Central Luzon	6.80	6.89	7.04	7.15	7.36
CALABARZON	9.96	10.10	10.14	10.31	10.42
MIMAROPA	3.58	3.66	3.72	3.71	3.66
Bicol Region	2.93	3.26	3.65	3.83	4.05
Western Visayas	9.66	10.17	10.19	10.12	9.89
Central Visayas	10.85	10.97	10.90	10.92	10.78
Eastern Visayas	0.58	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.82
Zamboanga Peninsula	5.56	5.20	4.80	4.69	4.56
Northern Mindanao	11.06	10.94	10.88	10.74	10.56
Davao Region	5.49	5.48	5.38	5.40	5.39
SOCCSKSARGEN	7.77	7.72	7.72	7.74	7.75
Caraga	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.80	0.77
ARMM	3.54	2.92	2.77	2.59	2.69

Table 6a
Growth rates in number of hog in all farms by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (Growth rates in percent)

REGION	2015 LEVEL ('000 HEAD)	GROWTH RATES							AVERAGE 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15				
Philippines	12,000	-3.58	-0.17	-0.35	1.68			-0.60	
CAR	196	10.82	0.84	-1.07	-6.32			1.07	
Ilocos Region	522	6.29	-0.98	-1.50	0.05			0.96	
Cagayan Valley	405	-8.54	-0.72	3.39	3.52			-0.59	
Central Luzon	1935	3.50	15.63	5.72	2.11			6.74	
CALABARZON	1574	-0.62	-4.78	-0.63	1.30			-1.19	
MIMAROPA	556	3.58	0.44	3.50	3.58			2.78	
Bicol Region	863	-20.17	4.92	7.58	0.58			-1.77	
Western Visayas	1296	-0.49	1.05	-1.24	-0.65			-0.33	
Central Visayas	940	-0.41	-3.15	-3.33	4.55			-0.58	
Eastern Visayas	335	-22.84	-19.61	-30.87	2.52			-17.70	
Zamboanga Peninsula	517	-17.78	2.49	-1.96	2.97			-3.57	
Northern Mindanao	885	12.98	0.51	-0.30	-1.60			2.90	
Davao Region	848	-0.20	-5.55	-0.91	5.50			-0.29	
SOCCKSARGEN	809	-0.51	-1.28	-0.65	2.35			-0.02	
Caraga	251	-22.50	0.15	-0.08	4.43			-4.50	
ARMM	67	-33.40	-40.83	5.66	-2.42			-17.75	

Table 6b
Percentage distribution of number of hog in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NCR	0.03				
CAR	1.54	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.64
Ilocos Region	4.09	4.51	4.47	4.42	4.35
Cagayan Valley	3.39	3.21	3.20	3.31	3.37
Central Luzon	12.17	13.07	15.14	16.06	16.13
CALABARZON	13.43	13.84	13.20	13.17	13.12
MIMAROPA	4.05	4.35	4.38	4.55	4.63
Bicol Region	7.74	6.41	6.74	7.27	7.20
Western Visayas	10.67	11.02	11.15	11.05	10.80
Central Visayas	7.84	8.09	7.85	7.62	7.83
Eastern Visayas	6.20	4.96	4.00	2.77	2.80
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.94	4.22	4.33	4.26	4.31
Northern Mindanao	6.45	7.56	7.61	7.62	7.37
Davao Region	6.99	7.24	6.85	6.81	7.07
SOCCKSARGEN	6.58	6.79	6.72	6.70	6.74
Caraga	2.52	2.03	2.03	2.04	2.09
ARMIM	1.34	0.92	0.55	0.58	0.56

Table 7a
Growth rates in number of goat in all farms by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (Growth rates in percent)

REGION	2015 LEVEL ('000 HEAD)	GROWTH RATES							AVERAGE 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15				
Philippines	3,674	-4.28	-0.57	0.04	-0.58	-1.35			
CAR	71	8.49	1.17	-2.30	-1.72	1.41			
Ilocos Region	424	-0.05	0.21	0.99	-0.39	0.19			
Cagayan Valley	114	-3.32	0.93	1.83	-0.32	-0.22			
Central Luzon	361	-12.79	5.75	12.30	7.81	3.27			
CALABARZON	247	2.94	1.24	3.19	3.75	2.78			
MIMAROPA	175	2.43	0.80	-0.54	0.90	0.90			
Bicol Region	136	2.59	1.56	7.57	6.68	4.60			
Western Visayas	519	-3.99	-1.15	-0.61	-4.33	-2.52			
Central Visayas	491	-6.00	-1.41	-0.52	-0.88	-2.20			
Eastern Visayas	36	-30.56	-21.14	-21.80	-13.89	-21.85			
Zamboanga Peninsula	117	-1.69	2.53	-1.45	1.17	0.14			
Northern Mindanao	234	3.31	0.22	-3.32	-0.32	-0.03			
Davao Region	316	0.64	-0.27	-8.31	-7.91	-3.96			
SOCCSKSARGEN	230	-1.92	-4.58	0.13	-0.94	-1.83			
Caraga	54	-9.69	4.35	0.91	0.87	-0.89			
ARMM	149	-24.90	-7.43	1.81	-0.95	-7.87			

Table 7b
Percentage distribution of number of goat in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CAR	1.73	1.96	1.99	1.94	1.92
Ilocos Region	10.84	11.32	11.41	11.51	11.54
Cagayan Valley	2.97	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.11
Central Luzon	8.32	7.58	8.06	9.05	9.81
CALABARZON	5.70	6.13	6.24	6.44	6.72
MIMAROPA	4.36	4.66	4.73	4.70	4.77
Bicol Region	2.94	3.15	3.21	3.46	3.71
Western Visayas	14.82	14.87	14.78	14.68	14.13
Central Visayas	13.84	13.59	13.47	13.40	13.36
Eastern Visayas	2.52	1.83	1.45	1.13	0.98
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.01	3.09	3.19	3.14	3.20
Northern Mindanao	6.03	6.51	6.56	6.34	6.36
Davao Region	9.60	10.09	10.13	9.28	8.60
SOCCKSARGEN	6.38	6.54	6.28	6.28	6.26
Caraga	1.46	1.38	1.45	1.46	1.48
ARMM	5.48	4.30	4.00	4.08	4.06

Table 8a
Growth rates in number of chicken in all farms by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (Growth rates in percent)

REGION	2015 LEVEL ('000 BIRDS)	GROWTH RATES							AVERAGE 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	14-15	14-15	2011-2015	
Philippines	176,469	0.85	1.34	0.77	5.25	5.25	5.25	2.05	
CAR	1,583	-15.16	6.19	-6.14	4.28	4.28	4.28	-2.71	
Ilocos Region	11,521	-4.16	16.68	-6.53	4.46	4.46	4.46	2.61	
Cagayan Valley	6,814	-1.62	3.93	-18.15	7.39	7.39	7.39	-2.11	
Central Luzon	34,683	-6.75	6.20	9.98	5.16	5.16	5.16	3.65	
CALABARZON	27,251	-0.35	-6.51	5.79	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-0.89	
MIMAROPA	4,080	4.12	0.71	2.67	9.54	9.54	9.54	4.26	
Bicol Region	8,202	-7.43	-3.82	28.54	-0.98	-0.98	-0.98	4.08	
Western Visayas	19,624	2.16	5.29	-3.11	3.82	3.82	3.82	2.04	
Central Visayas	12,739	2.81	1.91	-8.18	8.55	8.55	8.55	1.27	
Eastern Visayas	1,736	-12.78	-19.48	-47.35	7.18	7.18	7.18	-18.11	
Zamboanga Peninsula	5,493	1.06	0.44	-2.77	8.55	8.55	8.55	1.82	
Northern Mindanao	18,566	45.23	-0.76	-3.66	0.63	0.63	0.63	10.36	
Davao Region	13,186	-5.60	2.33	18.75	29.43	29.43	29.43	11.23	
SOCCSKSARGEN	6,819	-6.72	2.29	-7.61	11.80	11.80	11.80	-0.06	
Caraga	2,075	-17.82	-0.15	7.33	16.95	16.95	16.95	1.58	
ARMM	2,099	-6.34	-10.49	-7.73	4.29	4.29	4.29	-5.07	

Table 8b
Percentage distribution of number of chicken in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CAR	1.10	0.93	0.97	0.91	0.90
Ilocos Region	6.48	6.16	7.09	6.58	6.53
Cagayan Valley	4.66	4.54	4.66	3.78	3.86
Central Luzon	18.60	17.20	18.02	19.67	19.65
CALABARZON	17.42	17.21	15.88	16.67	15.44
MIMAROPA	2.12	2.19	2.18	2.22	2.31
Bicol Region	4.45	4.08	3.87	4.94	4.65
Western Visayas	11.14	11.28	11.72	11.27	11.12
Central Visayas	7.49	7.64	7.68	7.00	7.22
Eastern Visayas	2.69	2.33	1.85	0.97	0.98
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.15	3.16	3.13	3.02	3.11
Northern Mindanao	8.16	11.75	11.51	11.00	10.52
Davao Region	5.46	5.11	5.16	6.08	7.47
SOCCSKSARGEN	4.25	3.93	3.97	3.64	3.86
Caraga	1.24	1.01	0.99	1.06	1.18
ARMIM	1.60	1.48	1.31	1.20	1.19

Table 9a
Growth rates in number of duck in all farms by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (Growth rates in percent)

REGION	2015 LEVEL ('000 BIRDS)	GROWTH RATES							AVERAGE 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15				
Philippines	10,067	-1.13	1.23	-2.46	1.83	-0.13			
CAR	205	-2.98	-8.54	-0.27	6.60	-1.30			
Ilocos Region	386	0.64	-0.08	-1.69	5.57	1.11			
Cagayan Valley	1,116	-2.02	3.02	-2.44	1.46	0.00			
Central Luzon	3,208	-0.17	10.00	4.98	7.87	5.67			
CALABARZON	290	-10.71	-1.84	-3.07	-6.02	-5.41			
MIMAROPA	218	0.46	-1.69	3.70	3.27	1.44			
Bicol Region	391	-6.30	-8.89	5.15	7.88	-0.54			
Western Visayas	1,394	0.47	-9.05	-1.58	-1.87	-3.01			
Central Visayas	143	0.14	-6.90	1.79	-3.69	-2.17			
Eastern Visayas	305	-21.34	-11.15	-5.10	-4.86	-10.61			
Zamboanga Peninsula	151	-17.22	12.51	-2.64	-5.05	-3.10			
Northern Mindanao	426	7.06	-0.36	-1.78	3.94	2.21			
Davao Region	455	4.56	-1.90	2.17	4.00	2.21			
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,107	2.38	1.13	-8.25	-0.63	-1.34			
Caraga	131	-7.16	4.12	1.62	-3.08	-1.13			
ARMM	141	11.31	16.12	-50.73	-37.86	-15.29			

Table 9b
Percentage distribution of number of duck in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CAR	2.15	2.11	1.90	1.95	2.04
Ilocos Region	3.65	3.72	3.67	3.70	3.83
Cagayan Valley	11.03	10.93	11.12	11.12	11.08
Central Luzon	25.48	25.72	27.95	30.09	31.87
CALABARZON	3.59	3.24	3.14	3.12	2.88
MIMAROPA	2.04	2.07	2.01	2.14	2.17
Bicol Region	3.99	3.78	3.40	3.66	3.88
Western Visayas	15.60	15.85	14.24	14.37	13.85
Central Visayas	1.55	1.57	1.44	1.51	1.42
Eastern Visayas	4.77	3.80	3.33	3.24	3.03
Zamboanga Peninsula	1.73	1.45	1.61	1.60	1.50
Northern Mindanao	3.87	4.19	4.12	4.15	4.23
Davao Region	4.12	4.36	4.22	4.42	4.52
SOCCKSARGEN	11.58	12.00	11.98	11.27	11.00
Caraga	1.36	1.28	1.31	1.37	1.30
ARMM	3.52	3.96	4.54	2.29	1.40

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

- 1. Agricultural Structures and Resources**
2. Agricultural Credit
3. Output and Productivity
4. Food Sufficiency and Security
5. Food Consumption and Nutrition
6. Population and Labor Force
7. Redistribution of Land
8. Agricultural Exports and Imports
9. Gender-based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture
10. Economic Growth
11. Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities
12. Inputs

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