

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE & RESOURCES



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FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (Bureau of Agricultural Statistics). For this year, AIS contains thirteen (13) modules; twelve (12) modules are updated and released annually and one (1) module is updated every three years. 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 2009 to 2013.

The AIS hopes to cover more agricultural development indicators to support the information needs of our data users. Hence, the readers are encouraged to give their comments and suggestions on the improvement of the AIS, in general, and the report, in particular.

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| FOREWORD | | i |
| LIST OF TABLES | | iii |
| AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE and RESOURCES | | |
| Table 1 | Total area irrigated by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 6 |
| Table 2 | Proportion of area irrigated to estimated irrigable area by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 7 |
| Table 3 | Average percentage share of the total area irrigated by type of irrigation system and by region, Philippines, 2011-2013 | 8 |
| Table 4a | Growth rates in number of carabao in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 9 |
| Table 4b | Percentage distribution of number of carabao in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 10 |
| Table 5a | Growth rates in number of cattle in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 11 |
| Table 5b | Percentage distribution of number of cattle in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 12 |
| Table 6a | Growth rates in number of hog in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 13 |
| Table 6b | Percentage distribution of number of hog in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 14 |
| Table 7a | Growth rates in number of goat in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 15 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Table 7b | Percentage distribution of number of goat in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 16 |
| Table 8a | Growth rates in number of chicken in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 17 |
| Table 8b | Percentage distribution of number of chicken in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 18 |
| Table 9a | Growth rates in number of duck in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 19 |
| Table 9b | Percentage distribution of number of duck in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013 | 20 |

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**AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE
AND RESOURCES**



Irrigation Development and Type 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.



From 2009 to 2013, the country's irrigated agricultural lands increased by an average of 2.19 percent per year. In 2013, the area of irrigated lands reached 1.68 million hectares. By region, ARMM reported the biggest expansion in irrigated lands at a yearly average of 19.99 percent. This was followed by Western Visayas and Cagayan Valley with annual growths averaging 9.54 percent and 7.68 percent, respectively. Around 2.0 percent increases were noted each in CAR, Bicol Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Meanwhile, irrigated lands in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region exhibited negative growth rates ranging from 0.02 percent to 3.95 percent (Table 1).

In 2013, the proportion of the total irrigated lands to potential irrigable areas went up to 55.59 percent. This irrigation development represented a gain of 3.56 percentage points from 2012 record of 52.03 percent. All regions exhibited increasing proportions of irrigated lands to irrigable areas in 2013. The highest proportions were reported in CAR at 91.24 percent and Central Visayas at 88.80 percent. The irrigated lands in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao comprised 53 to 60 percent of the regions' respective irrigable areas. ARMM had the least proportion at 29.00 percent (Table 2).

Over the period 2011 to 2013, the national irrigation system was the major source of water to, on the average, 44.63 percent of the country's irrigated areas. About 32.93 percent were irrigated by communal irrigation system and 12.08 percent by private irrigation system. The remaining 10.36 percent of the irrigated farmlands sourced water from the irrigation system provided by other government agencies. At the regional level, the national irrigation system supplied water to 56 to 67 percent of the irrigated lands in Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, ARMM and Central Luzon. In Central Visayas, 60.55 percent of the region's irrigated farmland were serviced by communal irrigation system. The private irrigation system provided water

to 32.38 percent of the irrigated areas in CAR. About 30.36 percent in Ilocos Region utilized the irrigation system coming from 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 across regions.



Carabao

The total number of carabaos in the country continued to decrease and in 2013, a 1.73 percent reduction was recorded. Decreasing carabao population in 2013 was noted in majority of the regions. ARMM posted the biggest annual decline at 12.70 percent. This was distantly followed by Cagayan Valley and Eastern Visayas with negative growth rates of 5.66 percent and 4.59 percent, respectively. Ilocos Region recovered from previous years' downtrend and came up with a higher increase of 5.49 percent in 2013.

From 2009 to 2013, the year-on-year decreases in the total carabao inventory averaged 3.21 percent. Across regions, continuous reductions in the number of carabaos were reported in Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM. The biggest contraction was posted in ARMM averaging 9.76 percent per year. Fluctuating trend was noted in other regions but mostly exhibited negative growths over the five-year period. Average yearly increase of less than one percent was recorded each in CAR, CALABARZON, Bicol Region, and Central Visayas (Table 4a).

Western Visayas continued to be the leading producer of carabao and posted an increasing share of 10.65 percent in 2013. Another big contributor was Eastern Visayas but its share went down to 9.62 percent. Caraga accounted for the least share which continuously decreased to 2.77 percent in 2013 (Table 4b).

Cattle

The national cattle population made a turnaround in 2013 and posted positive growth rate of 0.19 percent. In this year, the biggest increment was registered in Bicol Region at 12.34 percent followed by Eastern Visayas at 8.43 percent. Seven regions exhibited declining cattle inventories. The highest annual reduction was observed in Zamboanga Peninsula at 7.63 percent.



Annually, the country's cattle inventory contracted by an average of 0.86 percent during the five-year period. Downtrends were maintained in ARMM and Zamboanga Peninsula where they recorded the biggest average negative growth rates of 10.65 percent and 7.09 percent, respectively.

Continuous increases were reported in Caraga and Western Visayas with corresponding average gains of 5.35 percent and 4.64 percent. In other regions, cattle population, on the average, was mostly going down during the five reference years (Table 5a).

The major sources of cattle in the country were Ilocos Region, CALABARZON and Western Visayas, where shares in 2013 rose to 11.71 percent, 10.14 percent and 10.19 percent, respectively. Other top suppliers were Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao whose contribution went down to around 10.90 percent each in 2013. Caraga and Eastern Visayas shared less than one percent in the total cattle inventory (Table 5b).

Hog

Another downtrend in the total hog inventory was recorded in 2013 at 0.17 percent. Significant declines were seen in ARMM at 40.83 percent and Eastern Visayas at 19.61 percent. Central Luzon indicated larger gain in the number of hogs by 15.63 percent.

The sustained negative growth rate in the total hog population from 2009 to 2013 resulted to an average drop of 3.34 percent per year. Over these years, downtrend in hog population was noted in most regions. Specifically, the number of hogs remained decreasing in Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, Eastern Visayas, Davao Region and ARMM. The biggest average reductions were reported in ARMM at 26.67 percent and Eastern Visayas at 17.35 percent. Positive growth rates averaging from 0.46 percent to 2.56 percent were registered in CAR, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA and Northern Mindanao (Table 6a).

Central Luzon had the biggest contribution to the total hog population. Its share increased to 15.14 percent in 2013. CALABARZON came next where share went down to 13.20 percent. Western Visayas' share rose to 11.15 percent. Declining and low contribution continued in ARMM at 0.55 percent in 2013 (Table 6b.)

Goat

The country's goat population decreased in 2013 by 0.57 percent. The biggest reduction in the number of goats was recorded in Eastern Visayas at 21.14 percent. Decreasing goat inventories were noted in Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM. The biggest increments were observed in Central Luzon at 5.75 percent and Caraga at 4.35 percent where they recovered from the declines in the previous years.

The yearly decreases in the national goat population over the five-year period averaged 3.25 percent. Declining numbers of goats were found in Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. Eastern Visayas indicated the highest negative growth rate averaging 17.42 percent per year. In other regions, negative growth rates were mostly noted. Only CAR exhibited a continuous uptrend during the five year period and came up with an average yearly increase of 4.20 percent (Table 7a).



Western Visayas and Central Visayas maintained higher but decreasing shares in the total goat inventory at 14.78 percent and 13.47 percent, respectively, in 2013. Other major contributors whose shares were increasing were Ilocos Region at 11.41 percent and Davao Region at 10.13 percent. In contrast, least shares came from Caraga and Eastern Visayas at 1.45 percent each in 2013 (Table 7b).

Chicken

Countrywide, chicken population maintained an uptrend in 2013 with an annual increase of 1.34 percent. Many regions exhibited increasing chicken inventories. Ilocos Region recovered from the previous year's downtrend and registered the biggest gain of 16.68 percent in 2013. Eastern Visayas and ARMM posted significant annual reductions corresponding to 19.48 percent and 10.49 percent.

From 2009 to 2013, the yearly expansion in the national chicken inventory averaged 1.20 percent. Throughout these years, the numbers of chicken were increasing in MIMAROPA, Western and Central Visayas while declining in Caraga. On the average, positive growth rates were registered in majority of the regions. The highest increment was posted in Northern Mindanao averaged at 13.18 percent (Table 8a).

Central Luzon remained to be the top producer of chicken as it accounted for an increased share of 18.02 percent to the total chicken inventory in 2013. CALABARZON was another major producer whose share went down to 15.88 percent. Nearly 12 percent share each came from Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao. In contrast, about one percent was contributed each by CAR and Caraga (Table 8b).

Duck

The country's duck population improved in 2013 by 1.23 percent from its negative growth rates during 2009 to 2012. Despite the national gain in duck inventory, many regions exhibited declining numbers. Downtrend continued in Eastern Visayas and it posted the biggest contraction at 11.15 percent. Around 9.0 percent annual drop was reported each in CAR, Bicol Region and Western Visayas. Higher gains were observed in ARMM at 16.12 percent, Zamboanga Peninsula at 12.51 percent and Central Luzon at 10.00 percent.



Annually, the total duck inventory was down by an average of 1.05 percent. Over the five-year period, CALABARZON showed decreasing duck population and came up with biggest average reduction at 15.04 percent per year. Other regions exhibited fluctuating duck population. On the average, more regions exhibited negative growth rates (Table 9a).

Central Luzon continued to have the most number of ducks in the country. Its share went up to 27.95 percent in 2013. The shares of Western Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN slid to 14.24 percent and 11.98 percent, respectively. A share of 2.0 percent and less was recorded each in CAR, MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Caraga (Table 9b).

Table 1
Total area irrigated by region, Philippines, 2009-2013
(in hectares)

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE (%) 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Philippines | 1,539,937 | 1,542,668 | 1,570,926 | 1,626,510 | 1,678,595 | 2.19 |
| CAR | 80,885 | 81,020 | 84,025 | 86,431 | 88,783 | 2.37 |
| Ilocos Region | 181,550 | 181,618 | 163,543 | 168,822 | 168,592 | -1.71 |
| Cagayan Valley | 207,400 | 207,857 | 266,635 | 267,980 | 272,611 | 7.68 |
| Central Luzon | 300,874 | 301,680 | 275,938 | 281,757 | 290,450 | -0.77 |
| CALABARZON | 55,167 | 55,200 | 47,307 | 47,530 | 47,462 | 3.48 |
| MIMAROPA | 69,074 | 69,154 | 67,108 | 68,208 | 68,986 | -0.02 |
| Bicol Region | 120,064 | 120,611 | 121,223 | 124,127 | 130,093 | 2.04 |
| Western Visayas | 79,062 | 78,148 | 93,199 | 108,909 | 112,397 | 9.54 |
| Central Visayas | 35,108 | 35,230 | 31,605 | 38,914 | 40,991 | 4.63 |
| Eastern Visayas | 53,318 | 53,768 | 60,689 | 64,062 | 67,397 | 6.12 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 36,873 | 36,894 | 38,155 | 39,099 | 43,801 | 4.49 |
| Northern Mindanao | 64,747 | 65,236 | 59,957 | 59,835 | 60,869 | -1.45 |
| Davao Region | 75,525 | 75,525 | 61,034 | 62,228 | 63,119 | -3.95 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 101,988 | 102,503 | 104,614 | 107,286 | 112,112 | 2.40 |
| Caraga | 54,462 | 54,354 | 56,444 | 60,920 | 65,626 | 4.83 |
| ARMM | 23,840 | 23,870 | 39,449 | 40,402 | 45,306 | 19.99 |

Table 2
Proportion of area irrigated to estimated irrigable area by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013
 (in percent)

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Philippines | 49.26 | 49.34 | 50.11 | 52.03 | 55.59 |
| CAR | 81.17 | 81.30 | 81.60 | 86.73 | 91.24 |
| Ilocos Region | 65.50 | 65.52 | 68.08 | 60.91 | 64.17 |
| Cagayan Valley | 43.88 | 43.98 | 44.42 | 56.70 | 59.67 |
| Central Luzon | 60.31 | 60.47 | 61.38 | 56.48 | 60.41 |
| CALABARZON | 56.46 | 56.49 | 48.42 | 48.64 | 55.23 |
| MIMAROPA | 46.28 | 46.33 | 44.96 | 45.70 | 49.73 |
| Bicol Region | 50.10 | 50.33 | 50.64 | 51.79 | 54.33 |
| Western Visayas | 40.08 | 39.62 | 39.87 | 55.21 | 59.18 |
| Central Visayas | 69.19 | 69.43 | 70.21 | 76.69 | 88.80 |
| Eastern Visayas | 63.19 | 63.72 | 64.66 | 75.92 | 80.16 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 48.47 | 48.49 | 48.93 | 51.39 | 58.44 |
| Northern Mindanao | 53.64 | 54.05 | 56.30 | 49.57 | 53.57 |
| Davao Region | 50.48 | 50.48 | 50.56 | 41.59 | 42.85 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 34.74 | 34.91 | 35.15 | 36.54 | 39.16 |
| Caraga | 33.56 | 33.49 | 34.13 | 37.54 | 41.21 |
| ARMM | 15.21 | 15.23 | 15.98 | 25.78 | 29.00 |

Table 3**Average percentage share of the total area irrigated by type of irrigation system and by region, Philippines, 2011-2013**

| REGION | NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM | COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM | PRIVATE IRRIGATION SYSTEM | OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ASSISTED IRRIGATION SYSTEM* |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Philippines | 44.63 | 32.93 | 12.08 | 10.36 |
| CAR | 15.79 | 49.87 | 32.38 | 1.96 |
| Ilocos Region | 26.82 | 29.95 | 12.86 | 30.36 |
| Cagayan Valley | 54.47 | 17.66 | 18.64 | 9.23 |
| Central Luzon | 67.35 | 21.53 | 2.79 | 8.34 |
| CALABARZON | 43.97 | 36.19 | 14.01 | 5.82 |
| MIMAROPA | 27.81 | 44.41 | 21.01 | 6.77 |
| Bicol Region | 18.44 | 50.90 | 20.45 | 10.21 |
| Western Visayas | 44.98 | 26.97 | 14.66 | 13.40 |
| Central Visayas | 28.79 | 60.55 | 7.66 | 3.00 |
| Eastern Visayas | 32.09 | 52.47 | 10.07 | 5.37 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 36.41 | 49.99 | 4.78 | 8.82 |
| Northern Mindanao | 43.37 | 40.00 | 10.40 | 6.23 |
| Davao Region | 56.58 | 36.06 | 2.70 | 4.66 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 56.83 | 29.67 | 3.38 | 10.12 |
| Caraga | 45.28 | 36.76 | 6.11 | 11.86 |
| ARMM | 57.67 | 41.41 | 0.22 | 0.71 |

*The data on other government agencies assisted (OGA) irrigation system started only in 2011.

Table 4a
Growth rates in number of carabao in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013
 (Growth rates in percent)

| REGION | 2013 LEVEL ('000 HEAD) | 09-10 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 12-13 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE % 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Philippines | 2,913 | -1.52 | -5.97 | -3.62 | -1.73 | -3.21 |
| CAR | 89 | -3.87 | 2.49 | 3.17 | 0.78 | 0.64 |
| Ilocos Region | 161 | -10.58 | -15.98 | -1.85 | 5.49 | -5.73 |
| Cagayan Valley | 258 | -0.64 | -8.07 | -8.48 | -5.66 | -5.71 |
| Central Luzon | 204 | 0.54 | -1.10 | -0.43 | 0.19 | -0.20 |
| CALABARZON | 172 | 0.12 | 0.50 | -0.41 | 0.72 | 0.23 |
| MIMAROPA | 116 | -7.29 | -8.00 | -3.11 | -3.60 | -5.50 |
| Bicol Region | 258 | 2.98 | -4.30 | 2.20 | 2.88 | 0.94 |
| Western Visayas | 310 | 0.67 | -4.79 | -0.31 | -0.30 | -1.18 |
| Central Visayas | 173 | 0.23 | -0.46 | 0.94 | 1.04 | 0.44 |
| Eastern Visayas | 280 | 2.03 | -8.56 | -4.97 | -4.59 | -4.02 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 140 | -4.92 | -12.36 | -6.78 | -1.15 | -6.30 |
| Northern Mindanao | 127 | -8.29 | -3.58 | -0.97 | -0.81 | -3.41 |
| Davao Region | 162 | 4.12 | -4.14 | -2.70 | -2.70 | -1.36 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 235 | -2.62 | -6.99 | -5.63 | -2.26 | -4.38 |
| Caraga | 81 | -4.23 | -6.74 | -4.53 | -3.09 | -4.65 |
| ARMM | 147 | -2.27 | -6.25 | -17.82 | -12.70 | -9.76 |

Table 4b
Percentage distribution of number of carabao in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 2.61 | 2.55 | 2.78 | 2.97 | 3.05 |
| Ilocos Region | 6.24 | 5.67 | 5.06 | 5.16 | 5.53 |
| Cagayan Valley | 9.85 | 9.94 | 9.72 | 9.23 | 8.86 |
| Central Luzon | 6.20 | 6.32 | 6.65 | 6.87 | 7.01 |
| CALABARZON | 5.13 | 5.22 | 5.58 | 5.76 | 5.91 |
| MIMAROPA | 4.39 | 4.13 | 4.04 | 4.06 | 3.99 |
| Bicol Region | 7.50 | 7.84 | 7.98 | 8.46 | 8.86 |
| Western Visayas | 9.80 | 10.02 | 10.15 | 10.49 | 10.65 |
| Central Visayas | 5.11 | 5.20 | 5.51 | 5.77 | 5.93 |
| Eastern Visayas | 9.97 | 10.33 | 10.05 | 9.91 | 9.62 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 5.48 | 5.29 | 4.93 | 4.77 | 4.80 |
| Northern Mindanao | 4.39 | 4.09 | 4.20 | 4.31 | 4.35 |
| Davao Region | 5.16 | 5.46 | 5.56 | 5.62 | 5.56 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 8.48 | 8.39 | 8.30 | 8.12 | 8.08 |
| Caraga | 2.94 | 2.86 | 2.84 | 2.81 | 2.77 |
| ARMM | 6.74 | 6.69 | 6.66 | 5.68 | 5.05 |

Table 5a
Growth rates in number of cattle in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013
 (Growth rates in percent)

| REGION | 2013 LEVEL (‘000 HEAD) | 09-10 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 12-13 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE % 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Philippines | 2,498 | -0.60 | -2.04 | -1.00 | 0.19 | -0.86 |
| CAR | 57 | 0.03 | 7.02 | 0.59 | -0.86 | 1.69 |
| Ilocos Region | 293 | -8.87 | -8.08 | -1.71 | 2.13 | -4.14 |
| Cagayan Valley | 177 | 2.67 | -2.98 | -4.94 | -2.77 | -2.00 |
| Central Luzon | 176 | 0.52 | -1.06 | 0.30 | 2.36 | 0.53 |
| CALABARZON | 253 | 0.20 | -1.69 | 0.33 | 0.65 | -0.13 |
| MIMAROPA | 93 | -7.77 | 3.58 | 1.11 | 1.70 | -0.35 |
| Bicol Region | 91 | -0.64 | 7.30 | 10.10 | 12.34 | 7.28 |
| Western Visayas | 255 | 6.00 | 7.96 | 4.16 | 0.44 | 4.64 |
| Central Visayas | 272 | 2.19 | -0.69 | 0.09 | -0.46 | 0.28 |
| Eastern Visayas | 23 | -13.76 | -4.42 | 42.07 | 8.43 | 8.08 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 120 | -3.09 | -10.20 | -7.43 | -7.63 | -7.09 |
| Northern Mindanao | 272 | 1.32 | -1.07 | -2.05 | -0.37 | -0.54 |
| Davao Region | 134 | 1.42 | -1.40 | -1.18 | -1.53 | -0.67 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 193 | 2.04 | -3.63 | -1.72 | 0.23 | -0.77 |
| Caraga | 20 | 9.53 | 4.04 | 1.09 | 6.71 | 5.35 |
| ARMM | 69 | -5.37 | -14.00 | -18.53 | -4.71 | -10.65 |

Table 5b
Percentage distribution of number of cattle in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.27 | 2.31 | 2.29 |
| Ilocos Region | 13.45 | 12.33 | 11.57 | 11.49 | 11.71 |
| Cagayan Valley | 7.44 | 7.68 | 7.61 | 7.31 | 7.09 |
| Central Luzon | 6.66 | 6.73 | 6.80 | 6.89 | 7.04 |
| CALABARZON | 9.85 | 9.93 | 9.96 | 10.10 | 10.14 |
| MIMAROPA | 3.65 | 3.39 | 3.58 | 3.66 | 3.72 |
| Bicol Region | 2.68 | 2.67 | 2.93 | 3.26 | 3.65 |
| Western Visayas | 8.22 | 8.77 | 9.66 | 10.17 | 10.19 |
| Central Visayas | 10.41 | 10.70 | 10.85 | 10.97 | 10.90 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.69 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.84 | 0.90 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 6.22 | 6.07 | 5.56 | 5.20 | 4.80 |
| Northern Mindanao | 10.74 | 10.95 | 11.06 | 10.94 | 10.88 |
| Davao Region | 5.34 | 5.45 | 5.49 | 5.48 | 5.38 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 7.70 | 7.90 | 7.77 | 7.72 | 7.72 |
| Caraga | 0.64 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 0.81 |
| ARMM | 4.24 | 4.04 | 3.54 | 2.92 | 2.77 |

Table 6a
Growth rates in number of hog in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013

(Growth rates in percent)

| REGION | 2013 LEVEL (‘000 HEAD) | 09-10 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 12-13 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE % 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Philippines | 11,843 | -1.46 | -8.17 | -3.58 | -0.17 | -3.34 |
| CAR | 212 | -5.40 | -4.44 | 10.82 | 0.84 | 0.46 |
| Ilocos Region | 529 | -3.67 | -3.21 | 6.29 | -0.98 | -0.39 |
| Cagayan Valley | 378 | -3.25 | -13.01 | -8.54 | -0.72 | -6.38 |
| Central Luzon | 1,793 | -16.64 | 4.84 | 3.50 | 15.63 | 1.83 |
| CALABARZON | 1,564 | -4.83 | -6.08 | -0.62 | -4.78 | -4.08 |
| MIMAROPA | 518 | 7.47 | -1.25 | 3.58 | 0.44 | 2.56 |
| Bicol Region | 798 | 22.21 | -9.34 | -20.17 | 4.92 | -0.59 |
| Western Visayas | 1,321 | 3.25 | -15.20 | -0.49 | 1.05 | -2.85 |
| Central Visayas | 930 | 0.77 | -0.94 | -0.41 | -3.15 | -0.93 |
| Eastern Visayas | 473 | -4.96 | -22.01 | -22.84 | -19.61 | -17.35 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 513 | 0.66 | -24.59 | -17.78 | 2.49 | -9.81 |
| Northern Mindanao | 902 | 1.39 | -6.08 | 12.98 | 0.51 | 2.20 |
| Davao Region | 811 | -2.58 | -0.76 | -0.20 | -5.55 | -2.27 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 796 | 5.06 | -8.15 | -0.51 | -1.28 | -1.22 |
| Caraga | 241 | -6.19 | -9.11 | -22.50 | 0.15 | -9.41 |
| ARMM | 65 | -9.29 | -23.18 | -33.40 | -40.83 | -26.67 |

Table 6b
Percentage distribution of number of hog in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013

| Region | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| NCR | | | 0.03 | | |
| CAR | 1.54 | 1.48 | 1.54 | 1.77 | 1.79 |
| Ilocos Region | 3.97 | 3.88 | 4.09 | 4.51 | 4.47 |
| Cagayan Valley | 3.64 | 3.58 | 3.39 | 3.21 | 3.20 |
| Central Luzon | 12.61 | 10.66 | 12.17 | 13.07 | 15.14 |
| CALABARZON | 13.60 | 13.13 | 13.43 | 13.84 | 13.20 |
| MIMAROPA | 3.45 | 3.77 | 4.05 | 4.35 | 4.38 |
| Bicol Region | 6.32 | 7.84 | 7.74 | 6.41 | 6.74 |
| Western Visayas | 11.03 | 11.56 | 10.67 | 11.02 | 11.15 |
| Central Visayas | 7.10 | 7.26 | 7.84 | 8.09 | 7.85 |
| Eastern Visayas | 7.57 | 7.30 | 6.20 | 4.96 | 4.00 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 5.89 | 6.02 | 4.94 | 4.22 | 4.33 |
| Northern Mindanao | 6.13 | 6.31 | 6.45 | 7.56 | 7.61 |
| Davao Region | 6.55 | 6.47 | 6.99 | 7.24 | 6.85 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 6.17 | 6.58 | 6.58 | 6.79 | 6.72 |
| Caraga | 2.68 | 2.55 | 2.52 | 2.03 | 2.03 |
| ARMM | 1.74 | 1.60 | 1.34 | 0.92 | 0.55 |

Table 7a
Growth rates in number of goat in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013
 (Growth rates in percent)

| REGION | 2013 LEVEL ('000 HEAD) | 09-10 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 12-13 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE % 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Philippines | 3,694 | -1.05 | -7.09 | -4.28 | -0.57 | -3.25 |
| CAR | 74 | 3.49 | 3.63 | 8.49 | 1.17 | 4.20 |
| Ilocos Region | 421 | -6.39 | -14.86 | -0.05 | 0.21 | -5.27 |
| Cagayan Valley | 113 | -5.07 | -11.65 | -3.32 | 0.93 | -4.77 |
| Central Luzon | 298 | 8.88 | -7.68 | -12.79 | 5.75 | -1.46 |
| CALABARZON | 231 | 3.73 | -4.26 | 2.94 | 1.24 | 0.91 |
| MIMAROPA | 175 | 3.14 | -2.63 | 2.43 | 0.80 | 0.94 |
| Bicol Region | 119 | 6.76 | -12.21 | 2.59 | 1.56 | -0.32 |
| Western Visayas | 546 | -0.23 | -4.85 | -3.99 | -1.15 | -2.56 |
| Central Visayas | 498 | 3.17 | -2.50 | -6.00 | -1.41 | -1.68 |
| Eastern Visayas | 54 | -7.18 | -10.78 | -30.56 | -21.14 | -17.42 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 118 | -25.92 | -1.66 | -1.69 | 2.53 | -6.69 |
| Northern Mindanao | 242 | 0.88 | -3.28 | 3.31 | 0.22 | 0.28 |
| Davao Region | 374 | 4.48 | -4.82 | 0.64 | -0.27 | 0.01 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 232 | -12.67 | -3.47 | -1.92 | -4.58 | -5.66 |
| Caraga | 53 | -14.47 | -7.31 | -9.69 | 4.35 | -6.78 |
| ARMM | 148 | 2.63 | -20.75 | -24.90 | -7.43 | -12.61 |

Table 7b
Percentage distribution of number of goat in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.73 | 1.96 | 1.99 |
| Ilocos Region | 12.50 | 11.83 | 10.84 | 11.32 | 11.41 |
| Cagayan Valley | 3.26 | 3.12 | 2.97 | 3.00 | 3.05 |
| Central Luzon | 7.61 | 8.37 | 8.32 | 7.58 | 8.06 |
| CALABARZON | 5.28 | 5.53 | 5.70 | 6.13 | 6.24 |
| MIMAROPA | 3.99 | 4.16 | 4.36 | 4.66 | 4.73 |
| Bicol Region | 2.88 | 3.11 | 2.94 | 3.15 | 3.21 |
| Western Visayas | 14.35 | 14.47 | 14.82 | 14.87 | 14.78 |
| Central Visayas | 12.65 | 13.19 | 13.84 | 13.59 | 13.47 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.80 | 2.63 | 2.52 | 1.83 | 1.45 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 3.80 | 2.85 | 3.01 | 3.09 | 3.19 |
| Northern Mindanao | 5.68 | 5.79 | 6.03 | 6.51 | 6.56 |
| Davao Region | 8.88 | 9.37 | 9.60 | 10.09 | 10.13 |
| SOCCKSARGEN | 6.96 | 6.14 | 6.38 | 6.54 | 6.28 |
| Caraga | 1.69 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.38 | 1.45 |
| ARMM | 6.20 | 6.43 | 5.48 | 4.30 | 4.00 |

Table 8a
Growth rates in number of chicken in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013
 (Growth rates in percent)

| REGION | 2013 LEVEL (‘000 BIRDS) | 09-10 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 12-13 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE % 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Philippines | 166,386 | 0.20 | 2.41 | 0.85 | 1.34 | 1.20 |
| CAR | 1,617 | -7.25 | 21.61 | -15.16 | 6.19 | 1.35 |
| Ilocos Region | 11,800 | -14.95 | -6.31 | -4.16 | 16.68 | -2.18 |
| Cagayan Valley | 7,752 | -22.48 | 36.21 | -1.62 | 3.93 | 4.01 |
| Central Luzon | 29,988 | -7.57 | 3.22 | -6.75 | 6.20 | -1.22 |
| CALABARZON | 26,421 | 2.88 | 9.78 | -0.35 | -6.51 | 1.45 |
| MIMAROPA | 3,628 | 10.24 | 1.70 | 4.12 | 0.71 | 4.19 |
| Bicol Region | 6,444 | 16.14 | -3.73 | -7.43 | -3.82 | 0.29 |
| Western Visayas | 19,507 | 7.86 | 1.28 | 2.16 | 5.29 | 4.15 |
| Central Visayas | 12,782 | 3.93 | 6.87 | 2.81 | 1.91 | 3.88 |
| Eastern Visayas | 3,077 | 6.80 | 11.50 | -12.78 | -19.48 | -3.49 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 5,204 | 4.73 | -10.87 | 1.06 | 0.44 | -1.16 |
| Northern Mindanao | 19,151 | 17.13 | -8.88 | 45.23 | -0.76 | 13.18 |
| Davao Region | 8,579 | 0.36 | 4.55 | -5.60 | 2.33 | 0.41 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 6,602 | -3.04 | -6.95 | -6.72 | 2.29 | -3.60 |
| Caraga | 1,653 | -4.45 | -12.52 | -17.82 | -0.15 | -8.74 |
| ARMM | 2,181 | 11.16 | -6.15 | -6.34 | -10.49 | -2.96 |

Table 8b
Percentage distribution of number of chicken in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 1.00 | 0.93 | 1.10 | 0.93 | 0.97 |
| Ilocos Region | 8.35 | 7.08 | 6.48 | 6.16 | 7.09 |
| Cagayan Valley | 4.53 | 3.50 | 4.66 | 4.54 | 4.66 |
| Central Luzon | 20.00 | 18.45 | 18.60 | 17.20 | 18.02 |
| CALABARZON | 15.83 | 16.25 | 17.42 | 17.21 | 15.88 |
| MIMAROPA | 1.94 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| Bicol Region | 4.08 | 4.73 | 4.45 | 4.08 | 3.87 |
| Western Visayas | 10.46 | 11.26 | 11.14 | 11.28 | 11.72 |
| Central Visayas | 6.92 | 7.18 | 7.49 | 7.64 | 7.68 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.32 | 2.47 | 2.69 | 2.33 | 1.85 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 3.46 | 3.62 | 3.15 | 3.16 | 3.13 |
| Northern Mindanao | 7.85 | 9.17 | 8.16 | 11.75 | 11.51 |
| Davao Region | 5.33 | 5.34 | 5.46 | 5.11 | 5.16 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 4.83 | 4.68 | 4.25 | 3.93 | 3.97 |
| Caraga | 1.52 | 1.45 | 1.24 | 1.01 | 0.99 |
| ARMM | 1.57 | 1.74 | 1.60 | 1.48 | 1.31 |

Table 9a
Growth rates in number of duck in all farms by region, Philippines, 2009-2013
 (Growth rates in percent)

| REGION | 2013 LEVEL (’000 BIRDS) | 09-10 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 12-13 | AVERAGE GROWTH RATE % 2009-2013 |
|---------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Philippines | 10,135 | -2.92 | -1.38 | -1.13 | 1.23 | -1.05 |
| CAR | 193 | -8.95 | 7.72 | -2.98 | -8.54 | -3.19 |
| Ilocos Region | 372 | 2.46 | 0.41 | 0.64 | -0.08 | 0.86 |
| Cagayan Valley | 1,127 | -9.80 | -13.74 | -2.02 | 3.02 | -5.64 |
| Central Luzon | 2,833 | 2.80 | 2.25 | -0.17 | 10.00 | 3.72 |
| CALABARZON | 318 | -45.68 | -1.94 | -10.71 | -1.84 | -15.04 |
| MIMAROPA | 204 | 7.86 | 3.89 | 0.46 | -1.69 | 2.63 |
| Bicol Region | 345 | 3.22 | 7.26 | -6.30 | -8.89 | -1.18 |
| Western Visayas | 1,443 | 6.16 | -1.20 | 0.47 | -9.05 | -0.91 |
| Central Visayas | 146 | 30.74 | -16.38 | 0.14 | -6.90 | 1.90 |
| Eastern Visayas | 338 | 18.70 | -8.79 | -21.34 | -11.15 | -5.65 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 163 | -22.07 | -7.95 | -17.22 | 12.51 | -8.68 |
| Northern Mindanao | 418 | 16.59 | 5.05 | 7.06 | -0.36 | 7.08 |
| Davao Region | 428 | -4.12 | -2.50 | 4.56 | -1.90 | -0.99 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 1,215 | -3.62 | -2.40 | 2.38 | 1.13 | -0.63 |
| Caraga | 133 | -16.75 | -1.63 | -7.16 | 4.12 | -5.35 |
| ARMM | 460 | -19.39 | 24.09 | 11.31 | 16.12 | 8.03 |

Table 9b
Percentage distribution of number of duck in all farms by region,
Philippines, 2009-2013

| REGION | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Philippines | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| CAR | 2.09 | 1.96 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 1.90 |
| Ilocos Region | 3.40 | 3.58 | 3.65 | 3.72 | 3.67 |
| Cagayan Valley | 13.57 | 12.61 | 11.03 | 10.93 | 11.12 |
| Central Luzon | 23.20 | 24.57 | 25.48 | 25.72 | 27.95 |
| CALABARZON | 6.45 | 3.61 | 3.59 | 3.24 | 3.14 |
| MIMAROPA | 1.74 | 1.93 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.01 |
| Bicol Region | 3.45 | 3.66 | 3.99 | 3.78 | 3.40 |
| Western Visayas | 14.24 | 15.57 | 15.60 | 15.85 | 14.24 |
| Central Visayas | 1.36 | 1.83 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.44 |
| Eastern Visayas | 4.22 | 5.16 | 4.77 | 3.80 | 3.33 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 2.31 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.45 | 1.61 |
| Northern Mindanao | 3.02 | 3.63 | 3.87 | 4.19 | 4.12 |
| Davao Region | 4.22 | 4.17 | 4.12 | 4.36 | 4.22 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 11.79 | 11.70 | 11.58 | 12.00 | 11.98 |
| Caraga | 1.59 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.28 | 1.31 |
| ARMM | 3.36 | 2.79 | 3.52 | 3.96 | 4.54 |

Modules of the Agricultural Indicators System

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

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