



SPECIAL RELEASE

2021 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Section Final Results

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Table A. Comparative Statistics for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Section: Philippines, 2020 and 2021

Particulars	2020 ^f	2021 ^f	Growth Rate (%)
Total Number of Establishments	2,514	2,896	15.2
Total Employment	138,977	144,651	4.1
Average Number of Workers per Establishment	55	50	(9.1)
Total Compensation (in thousand pesos)	24,906,798	24,566,429	(1.4)
Average Annual Compensation per Paid Employee (in pesos)	181,581	172,943	(4.8)
Total Revenue (in thousand pesos)	303,146,478	280,541,790	(7.5)
Total Expense (in thousand pesos)	299,701,644	242,964,175	(18.9)
Revenue per Expense Ratio	1.01	1.15	13.9

Notes: Growth rates are computed from actual values and may yield different results when computed manually.

f – final

() – negative value

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 and 2021 ASPBI (Final Results)

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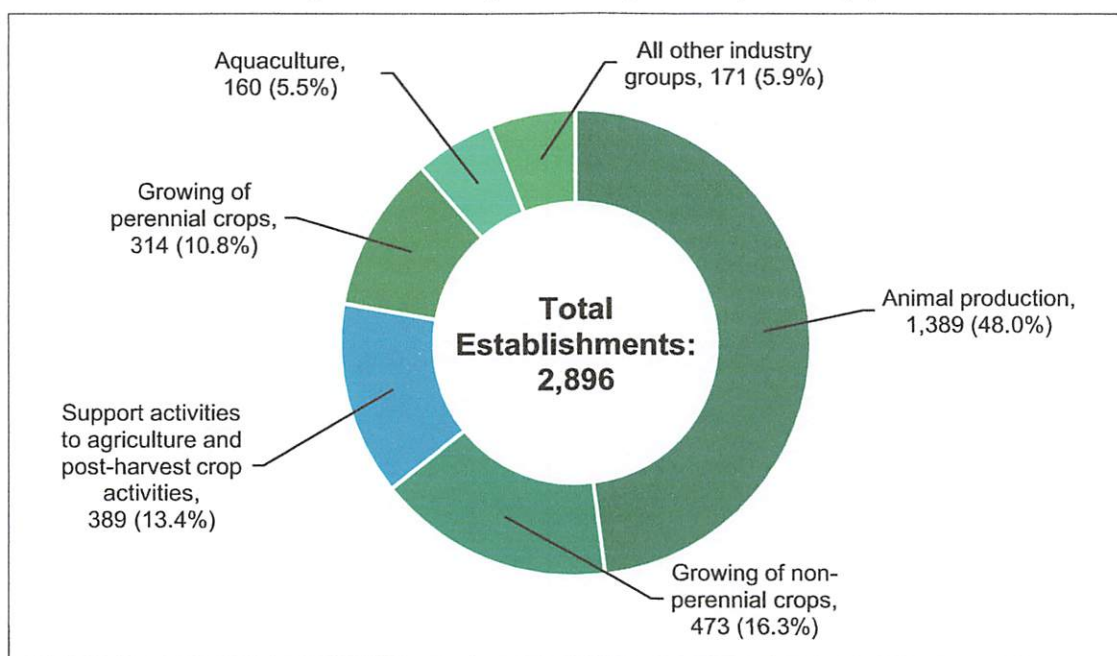
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Animal production activities industry group dominated the agriculture, forestry, and fishing section in terms of number of establishments

The Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) final results showed that a total of 2,896 establishments in the formal sector of the economy were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing activities in 2021. This represents an increase of 15.2 percent from the 2,514 establishments recorded in 2020. (Tables A and 1)

Among industry groups, animal production posted the highest number of 1,389 establishments (48.0%). This was followed by growing of non-perennial crops with 473 establishments (16.3%) and support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities with 389 establishments (13.4%). (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Figure 1. Distribution of Establishments Under Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Section by Industry Group: Philippines, 2021



Note: Details may not add-up to total due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 ASPBI (Final Results)

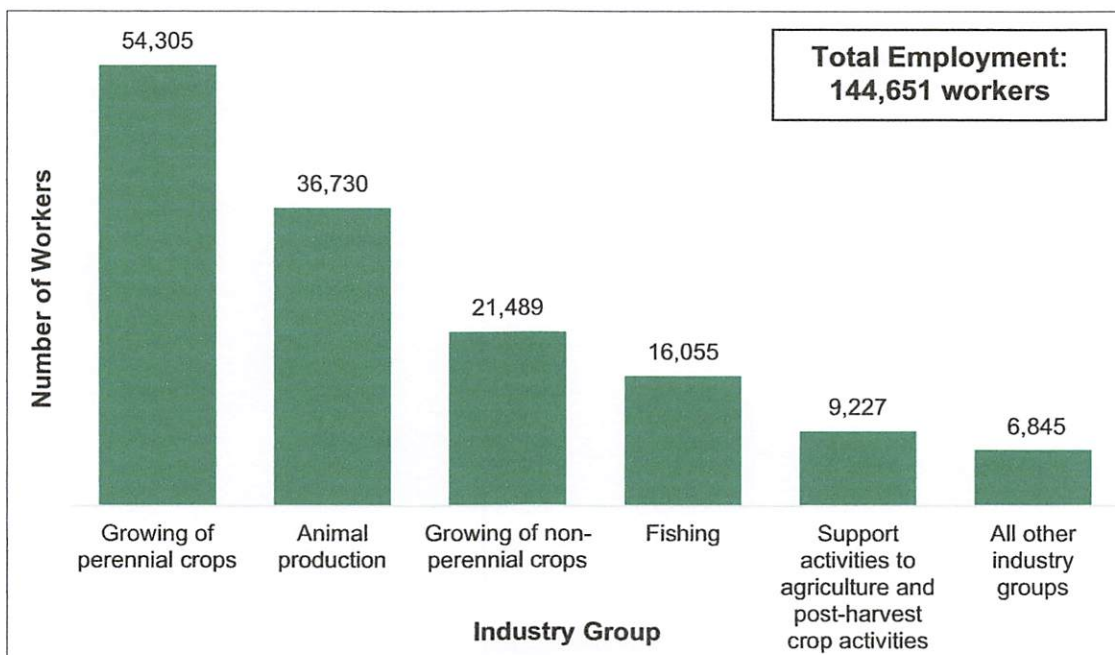
Among regions, Central Luzon registered the highest number of establishments engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing activities with 441 establishments (15.2%). This was followed by CALABARZON with 435 establishments (15.0%) and Western Visayas with 346 establishments (11.9%). (Table 3)

Growing of perennial crops industry group employed the highest number of workers

The total employment for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing section was recorded at 144,651 workers in 2021, which indicates an increase of 4.1 percent from the 138,977 workers reported in 2020. Of the total workforce for the section, 142,049 workers or 98.2 percent were paid employees, while the remaining were working owners and unpaid workers. (Tables A and 1)

Among industry groups, growing of perennial crops registered the highest employment of 54,305 workers (37.5%). This was followed by animal production with 36,730 workers (25.4%) and growing of non-perennial crops with 21,489 workers (14.9%). (Figure 2 and Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution of Employment for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Section by Industry Group: Philippines, 2021



Note: Details may not add-up to total due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 ASPBI (Final Results)

In 2021, the top three regions' combined workforce comprised 48.0 percent of the total workforce for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing section. Davao Region ranked first with 32,250 workers or 22.3 percent of the total. This was followed by Northern Mindanao and Western Visayas with 20,869 workers (14.4%) and 16,359 workers (11.3%), respectively. (Table 3)

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The section recorded an average of 50 workers per establishment in 2021. This represents a decrease of -9.1 percent from the reported 55 workers per establishment in 2020. (Tables A and 2)

Among industry groups, growing of perennial crops had the highest average employment of 173 workers per establishment. This was followed by fishing and growing of non-perennial crops with an average employment of 115 workers and 45 workers per establishment, respectively. The top two industry groups surpassed the employment per establishment ratio for the section of 50 workers per establishment. (Table 2)

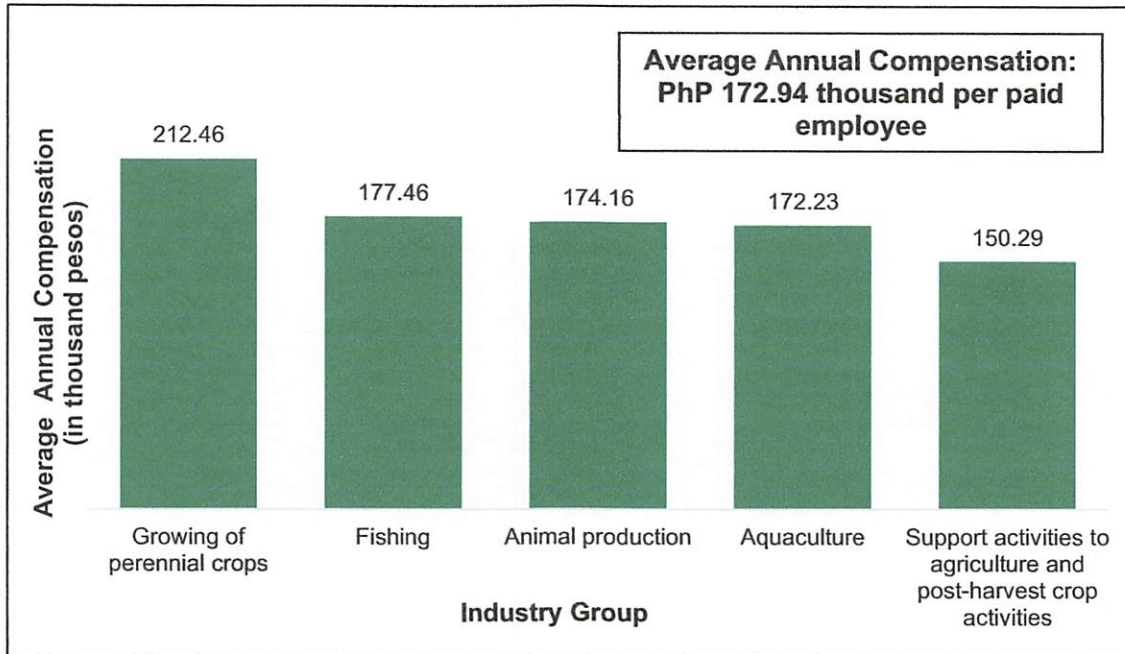
By region, National Capital Region (NCR) posted the highest average employment of 182 workers per establishment. This was followed by Zamboanga Peninsula with 125 workers per establishment and Davao Region with 102 workers per establishment. (Table 4)

Growing of perennial crops industry group paid the highest average annual compensation per paid employee

In 2021, the total compensation paid by the section to its employees amounted to PhP 24.57 billion. This translates to an average annual compensation of PhP 172.94 thousand per paid employee, which indicates a decline of -4.8 percent from the recorded average annual pay of PhP 181.58 thousand per paid employee in 2020. (Tables A, 1, and 2)

By industry group, employees from growing of perennial crops received the highest average annual compensation of PhP 212.46 thousand per paid employee in 2021. This was followed by fishing and animal production industry groups with average annual compensation per paid employee of PhP 177.46 thousand and PhP 174.16 thousand, respectively. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Top Five Industry Groups in terms of Average Annual Compensation per Paid Employee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Section: Philippines, 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 ASPBI (Final Results)

By region, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) paid the highest average annual compensation of PhP 290.84 thousand per paid employee, which is almost twice the national average. This was followed by Central Luzon and NCR with average annual compensation per paid employee of PhP 258.13 thousand and PhP 235.82 thousand, respectively. (Table 4)

Growing of perennial crops industry group contributed the major share to the total revenue and total expense

In 2021, the total revenue generated by the agriculture, forestry, and fishing section reached PhP 280.54 billion, indicating a decrease of -7.5 percent from the PhP 303.15 billion reported revenue in 2020. On the other hand, the total expense incurred by the section amounted to PhP 242.96 billion in 2021, which shows a reduction of -18.9 percent from the PhP 299.70 billion total expense posted in 2020. (Figure 4, and Tables A and 1)

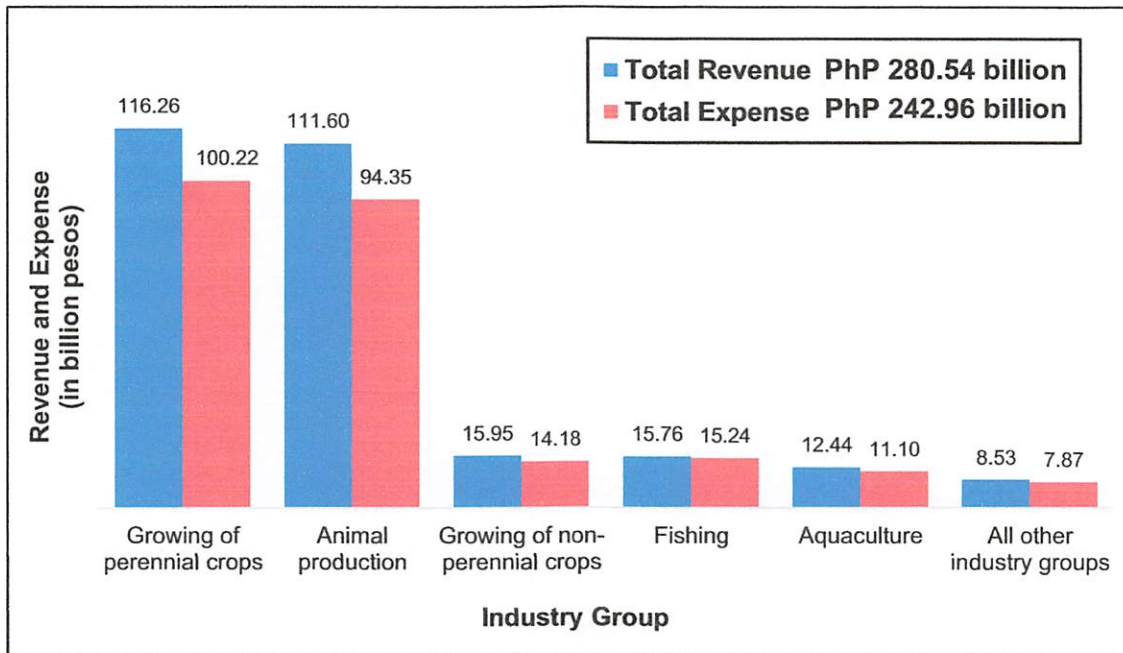
Among industry groups, growing of perennial crops contributed the highest share to total revenue amounting to PhP 116.26 billion

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(41.4%). On the other hand, logging generated the lowest revenue of PhP 9.74 million (0.003%).

In terms of expenses, the top spender was growing of perennial crops industry group with PhP 100.22 billion (41.2%). Animal production came in second with incurred total expenses of PhP 94.35 billion (38.8%). In contrast, logging was the lowest spender with PhP 9.67 million (0.004%). (Figure 4 and Table 1)

Figure 4. Total Revenue and Total Expense for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Section by Industry Group: Philippines, 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021 ASPBI (Final Results)

Among regions, the top three grossers and spenders for the section were the following:

1. Northern Mindanao with a total revenue of PhP 75.96 billion (27.1%) and a total expense of PhP 62.38 billion (25.7%);
2. Central Luzon with a total revenue of PhP 55.90 billion (19.9%) and a total expense of PhP 44.97 billion (18.5%); and
3. Davao Region with a total revenue of PhP 44.88 billion (16.0%) and a total expense of PhP 40.29 billion (16.6%). (Table 3)

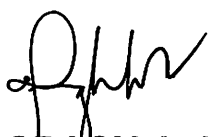
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Plant propagation industry group posted the highest revenue per expense ratio


In 2021, the revenue per peso expense ratio of the agriculture, forestry, and fishing section was recorded at 1.15, which reflects an increase of 13.9 percent from the recorded 1.01 revenue per expense ratio in 2020. This indicates that for every peso spent in 2021, the section generated a corresponding revenue of PhP 1.15. (Tables A and 2)

By industry group, plant propagation registered the highest revenue per peso expense ratio of 1.27. This was followed by support services to forestry and animal production with revenue per expense ratio of 1.21 and 1.18, respectively. (Table 2)

By region, Eastern Visayas recorded the highest revenue per expense ratio of 1.41. This was followed by BARMM and Central Luzon with revenue per expense ratio of 1.26 and 1.24, respectively. (Table 4)



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