

AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY

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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 3rd module entitled Output and Productivity. It provides information on productivity of the different components of agricultural sector such as crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries. 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.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
AND PRODUCTIVITY



Crops

The performance of the crops industry can be monitored by looking at the changes in area, production and yield through the use of indices and growth rates. Indices of area harvested can indicate the probable shift in the utilization of the country's arable land. Production indices measure the pace of growth of crops production. Yield indices indicate the productivity changes through the years compared to a given year. Crops cover cereals, major crops consisting, among others, of coconut, sugarcane as well as other minor crops.

Area

The harvested area of agricultural crops in 2015 summed up to 13.23 million hectares which was 6.8 percentage points more than the 2006 area of 12.39 million hectares. By crop, palay area at 4.66 million hectares in 2015 increased by 11.9 percentage points from the base year area of 4.16 million hectares. Corn area was slightly reduced to 2.56 million hectares in 2015 and was 0.3 percentage point lower than the 2006's 2.57 million hectares. Coconut registered an increase in harvested area by 5.4 percentage points, from 3.34 million hectares in 2006 to 3.52 million hectares in 2015. For other major crops, larger area expansions in 2015 were registered for rubber at 135.9 percentage points, onion at 76.5 percentage points, pineapple at 26.1 percentage points and tobacco at 25.7 percentage points. Harvested areas of coffee, abaca, camote, peanut, garlic, tomato and calamansi in 2015 were still lower when compared from the 2006 base year (Table 1a).

From 2011 to 2015, the total crop area increased by an average of 0.2 percent annually. Palay area grew by a yearly average of 0.7 percent. An average of 0.2 percent expansion was reported for corn area. Meanwhile, harvested areas of coconut and sugarcane contracted by averages of 0.3 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. Most of the other major crops exhibited area reduction. Camote had the biggest area reduction averaging 4.7 percent. This was followed by peanut, mongo and tomato with an average of around 2.0 percent decline in area each. Decreasing harvested areas were noted for banana, coffee, abaca, garlic, eggplant, cabbage and calamansi. Continuous area expansion throughout the five-year period was exhibited by pineapple and rubber with corresponding average gains of 1.8 percent and 8.5 percent (Table 1b).

Production

In 2015, palay production increased to 18.15 million metric tons by 18.4 percentage points from base year record of 15.33 million metric tons. Corn production at 7.52 million metric tons was higher by 23.6 percentage points from 6.08 million metric tons in 2006. The 2015 production levels of coconut at 14.74 million metric tons and sugarcane at 22.93 million metric tons were below the base year records by 1.5 percentage points and 5.8 percentage points, respectively. Other major crops such as coffee, mango, camote, garlic and calamansi maintained lower production levels in 2015. In this year, the biggest production increment was registered by onion at 138.5 percentage points, from 76,000 metric tons in 2006 to 181,200 metric tons in 2015. Output increases were higher in cassava by 54.3 percentage points, tobacco by 46.5 percentage points and pineapple by 40.8 percentage points. Production gains for banana, mungo, tomato, eggplant, and cabbage ranged from 21.3 to 37.8 percentage points. Abaca recorded a slight increase in production in 2015 and went above the base year record (Table 2a).

During the five-year reference period, production of palay and corn improved by yearly averages of 2.2 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. Majority of the other major crops posted increasing outputs. Onion indicated the biggest production gain in 2015 at an average of 11.4 percent per year. Tobacco production grew by 6.1 percent annually. Year-on year increments were registered in cassava, pineapple, eggplant and tomato averaging 5.3 percent, 3.6 percent, 2.9 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Output losses were observed for coconut, sugarcane, banana, coffee, rubber, peanut and calamansi. Sugarcane and coffee posted the biggest average yearly reduction corresponding to 5.1 percent and 4.8 percent (Table 2b).

Yield

The yield of palay per hectare in 2015 went up to 3.9 metric tons, higher by 5.8 percentage points from the 2006 yield of 3.7 metric tons. Corn yield per hectare increased to 2.9 metric tons in 2015 by 24.0 percentage points from the base year record of 2.4 metric tons. The biggest yield increments in 2015 were observed in cassava at 41.6 percentage points, garlic at 36.4 percentage points, onion at 35.1 percentage points and camote at 31.3 percentage points. Lower than the base year yields were

continuously reported in coconut, sugarcane, coffee, mango, rubber and calamansi. Abaca recovered from lower yields during the previous four year period and in 2015, yield improved by 2.1 percentage points from the 2006 record (Table 3a).

From 2011 to 2015, palay yield grew by yearly average of 1.5 percent. Corn posted an average yield increase of 1.8 percent per year. Onion had the biggest yield growth averaged at 10.5 percent. Year-on-year increases were exhibited by cassava, camote, peanut, mungo, eggplant and tomato averaging from 1.8 percent to 5.9 percent. On the other hand, rubber indicated continuous reduction in yields during the five-year period and posted average negative growth rate of 9.1 percent. Declining yields were noted for coconut, sugarcane, coffee and calamansi (Table 3b).

Livestock and Poultry

Production indices measure the growth of each livestock and poultry component in a given period compared to a base year. On the other hand, the changes in the production of livestock and poultry describe the performance of each animal type. Livestock covers carabao, cattle, hog, goat and dairy while poultry includes chicken and duck.

The production levels of livestock products in 2015 continued to be higher than the base year records. Among the subsector of livestock, hogs continue to dominate the sector. A gain of 15.5 percentage points in 2015 was recorded by hog with production at 2.12 million metric tons from the base year's record of 1.84 million metric tons. Carabao production in 2015 went up to 0.14 million metric tons or 8.9 percentage points more than the 2006 production of 0.13 million metric tons. Cattle had 12.0 percentage point-output increment, from 2006's 0.24 million metric tons to 0.27 million metric tons in 2015. Dairy posted the highest output gain of 59.4 percentage points; from 12,800 metric tons in 2006 to 20,400 metric tons in 2015. Goat production in 2015 went up to 77,500 metric tons by 3.6 percentage points.

For poultry products, the 2015 production levels of chicken meat at 1.66 million metric tons and chicken eggs at 0.44 million metric tons were up by 37.7 percentage points and 34.6 percentage points, respectively.

In contrast, lower than the base year production was still noted in duck meat and eggs (Table 4a).

Over the five-reference years, continuous production uptrend was observed for livestock products such as hog and dairy with respective average growth rates at 2.3 percent and 5.6 percent. Cattle production grew by an average of 1.0 percent per year. Declining production levels were noted in carabao and goat with an average negative growth rate of less than one (1) percent each. In the case of poultry products, year-on-year output increases were reported in chicken meat averaging 4.1 percent. Chicken egg production grew by 2.5 percent per year. For duck meat, production inched up by 0.6 percent. Meanwhile, increasing duck egg production was sustained during the five year period and posted average yearly gain of 3.0 percent (Table 4b).

Fishery

Information on the indices of fish production provides a measure of the development of the fisheries subsector through the years. Growth rates show the year to year variation in the volume of fish production by component and by environment. Fishery covers commercial, municipal and aquaculture fishing.

In 2015, production in commercial fisheries at 1.09 million metric tons inched up by 0.4 percentage point from the base year record of 1.08 million metric tons. Municipal fisheries exhibited a drop in output by 1.5 percentage points, from 1.24 million metric tons in 2006 to 1.22 million metric tons in 2015. Specifically, marine municipal fish production declined further to 1.01 million metric tons in 2015 and remained below the 2006 record. On the other hand, higher than the base year production continued for inland municipal fisheries despite the slight decline in fish production to 0.20 million metric tons in 2015. It registered a 26.8 percentage point increment. Meanwhile, aquaculture production at 2.35 million metric tons in 2015 was up by 12.2 percentage points from base year's level of 2.09 million metric tons. For this subsector, marine fishcage/pen production maintained the biggest increment in 2015 by 92.7 percentage points although there was a slowdown in production to 0.12 million metric tons in 2015. Output gains ranging from 20 to 24 percentage points were noted for the oyster,

freshwater fishcage/pen and freshwater fishpond. Declining production continued for mussel in 2015 and fell further below the base year record.

From 2011 to 2015, commercial fisheries recorded an increasing production averaged at 1.3 percent per year. Production from municipal fisheries and aquaculture declined by yearly averages of 2.2 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. In particular, marine municipal fish production decreased by an annual average of 2.9 percent while inland municipal fish production grew by 1.5 percent per year. The source of decline in aquaculture production came from the declining production from freshwater fishcage/pen by 1.1 percent, mussel by 7.4 percent, oyster by 1.2 percent and seaweed by 3.8 percent. In contrast, production gain was higher in marine fishcage/pen at an average of 2.8 percent per year.

Table 1a
Indices of area harvested of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2011-2015
(2006=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2006 AREA (‘000 has.)	INDICES					2015 AREA (‘000 has.)
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
All Crops	12,389.9	106.0	107.8	107.7	107.8	106.8	13,228.9
A.Cereals	6,730.6	105.2	108.2	108.6	109.2	107.2	7,218.2
<i>Palay</i>	4,159.9	109.1	112.7	114.1	113.9	111.9	4,656.2
<i>Corn</i>	2,570.7	99.0	100.9	99.7	101.6	99.7	2,561.9
B.Major Crops	5,227.9	107.7	108.1	107.6	106.9	107.0	5,594.8
<i>Coconut</i>	3,337.4	106.7	107.1	106.4	104.9	105.4	3,517.7
<i>Sugarcane</i>	392.3	112.1	110.5	111.4	110.1	107.4	421.3
<i>Banana</i>	428.8	105.0	105.9	104.0	103.3	103.4	443.4
<i>Pineapple</i>	49.8	117.4	117.3	122.0	123.7	126.1	62.8
<i>Coffee</i>	126.1	94.9	95.2	92.4	93.2	90.2	113.7
<i>Mango</i>	171.7	108.9	109.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	188.4
<i>Tobacco</i>	26.3	122.5	129.3	130.9	137.1	125.7	33.1
<i>Abaca</i>	135.9	102.3	101.9	101.8	99.2	98.8	134.2
<i>Rubber</i>	94.3	171.2	186.8	196.6	230.7	235.9	222.6
<i>Cassava</i>	204.6	108.1	106.2	106.1	106.0	109.0	223.0
<i>Camote</i>	118.8	87.3	85.1	79.8	74.9	72.0	85.6
<i>Peanut</i>	27.6	97.3	94.5	92.6	90.6	89.0	24.6
<i>Mongo</i>	35.7	126.7	124.1	122.0	120.3	115.9	41.4
<i>Onion</i>	8.4	173.4	177.8	182.9	187.7	176.5	14.9
<i>Garlic</i>	4.4	63.6	60.2	57.1	57.4	60.7	2.7
<i>Tomato</i>	17.1	102.5	101.3	100.6	97.7	94.6	16.2
<i>Eggplant</i>	20.9	102.3	102.8	101.6	101.2	100.5	21.0
<i>Cabbage</i>	7.3	116.7	116.5	115.2	113.5	112.0	8.2
<i>Calamansi</i>	20.3	104.4	102.9	100.0	99.1	98.7	20.0
C.Other Crops	431.4	96.6	96.9	95.6	95.5	96.4	415.9

OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Table 1b
Growth rates in area harvested of agricultural crops,
Philippines, 2011-2015

(in percent)

ITEM	2011 AREA ('000 has.)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	
All Crops	13,131.0	1.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.2
A.Cereals	7,081.3	2.9	0.4	0.6	-1.8	0.5
<i>Palay</i>	4,536.6	3.4	1.2	-0.1	-1.8	0.7
<i>Corn</i>	2,544.6	1.9	-1.2	1.9	-1.9	0.2
B.Major Crops	5,632.9	0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.2
<i>Coconut</i>	3,562.0	0.4	-0.7	-1.4	0.4	-0.3
<i>Sugarcane</i>	439.7	-1.5	0.9	-1.2	-2.5	-1.1
<i>Banana</i>	450.1	0.9	-1.8	-0.7	0.1	-0.4
<i>Pineapple</i>	58.5	0.0	4.0	1.5	1.9	1.8
<i>Coffee</i>	119.6	0.3	-3.0	0.9	-3.2	-1.2
<i>Mango</i>	187.1	0.9	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Tobacco</i>	32.2	5.6	1.3	4.7	-8.3	0.8
<i>Abaca</i>	139.0	-0.3	-0.1	-2.6	-0.4	-0.9
<i>Rubber</i>	161.6	9.1	5.2	17.4	2.3	8.5
<i>Cassava</i>	221.2	-1.8	-0.1	-0.2	2.8	0.2
<i>Camote</i>	103.7	-2.5	-6.2	-6.2	-3.8	-4.7
<i>Peanut</i>	26.9	-2.9	-1.9	-2.2	-1.8	-2.2
<i>Mongo</i>	45.3	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	-3.7	-2.2
<i>Onion</i>	14.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	-6.0	0.5
<i>Garlic</i>	2.8	-5.4	-5.1	0.6	5.7	-1.1
<i>Tomato</i>	17.6	-1.2	-0.7	-2.8	-3.2	-2.0
<i>Eggplant</i>	21.4	0.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4
<i>Cabbage</i>	8.6	-0.2	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0
<i>Calamansi</i>	21.1	-1.4	-2.8	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4
C.Other Crops	416.9	0.3	-1.3	-0.1	0.9	-0.1

Table 2a**Indices of production of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2011-2015**

(2006=100)

(in percent)

ITEM	2006 PROD'N (^{'000} mt.)	INDICES					2015 PROD'N (^{'000} mt.)
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
A. Cereals							
<i>Palay</i>	15,326.7	108.9	117.7	120.3	123.8	118.4	18,149.8
<i>Corn</i>	6,082.1	114.6	121.8	121.3	127.8	123.6	7,518.8
B. Major Crops							
<i>Coconut</i>	14,957.9	101.9	106.1	102.7	98.3	98.5	14,735.2
<i>Sugarcane</i>	24,345.1	116.6	108.4	101.0	102.8	94.2	22,926.4
<i>Banana</i>	6,794.6	134.9	135.8	127.3	130.8	133.7	9,083.9
<i>Pineapple</i>	1,833.9	122.5	130.7	134.1	136.7	140.8	2,582.7
<i>Coffee</i>	104.1	85.0	85.4	75.5	72.5	69.5	72.3
<i>Mango</i>	919.0	85.8	83.6	88.8	96.3	98.2	902.7
<i>Tobacco</i>	38.4	117.2	125.3	140.1	160.1	146.5	56.2
<i>Abaca</i>	69.8	98.3	98.1	93.0	97.5	100.8	70.4
<i>Rubber</i>	351.6	121.1	126.0	126.5	128.9	113.2	398.1
<i>Cassava</i>	1,756.9	125.8	126.5	134.4	144.6	154.3	2,710.9
<i>Camote</i>	566.8	91.1	91.2	93.2	91.7	94.6	536.0
<i>Peanut</i>	29.2	102.0	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.2	29.2
<i>Mongo</i>	26.0	127.0	124.7	124.9	123.9	129.6	33.6
<i>Onion</i>	76.0	169.0	164.4	176.7	268.1	238.5	181.2
<i>Garlic</i>	12.6	72.0	70.0	71.4	71.5	82.8	10.4
<i>Tomato</i>	175.6	115.9	115.9	118.3	122.2	122.3	214.8
<i>Eggplant</i>	191.9	108.4	110.4	114.6	117.5	121.3	232.9
<i>Cabbage</i>	91.2	137.3	138.5	139.7	140.3	137.8	125.8
<i>Calamansi</i>	196.6	92.9	90.8	83.5	81.8	82.7	162.7

Table 2b
Growth rates in production of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (in percent)

ITEM	2011 PROD'N (^{'000} mt.)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	
A. Cereals						
<i>Palay</i>	16,684.1	8.1	2.3	2.9	-4.3	2.2
<i>Corn</i>	6,971.2	6.3	-0.4	5.3	-3.2	2.0
B. Major Crops						
<i>Coconut</i>	15,244.6	4.1	-3.2	-4.3	0.3	-0.8
<i>Sugarcane</i>	28,376.5	-7.0	-6.9	1.8	-8.4	-5.1
<i>Banana</i>	9,165.0	0.7	-6.3	2.8	2.2	-0.2
<i>Pineapple</i>	2,246.8	6.7	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.6
<i>Coffee</i>	88.5	0.5	-11.6	-4.0	-4.1	-4.8
<i>Mango</i>	788.1	-2.5	6.2	8.4	2.0	3.5
<i>Tobacco</i>	44.9	7.0	11.8	14.3	-8.5	6.1
<i>Abaca</i>	68.6	-0.1	-5.2	4.8	3.4	0.7
<i>Rubber</i>	425.7	4.1	0.4	1.9	-12.1	-1.4
<i>Cassava</i>	2,209.7	0.6	6.2	7.6	6.7	5.3
<i>Camote</i>	516.3	0.1	2.2	-1.6	3.1	1.0
<i>Peanut</i>	29.7	-2.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.5
<i>Mongo</i>	33.0	-1.8	0.2	-0.9	4.6	0.5
<i>Onion</i>	128.4	-2.7	7.5	51.7	-11.0	11.4
<i>Garlic</i>	9.1	-2.7	2.0	0.1	15.9	3.8
<i>Tomato</i>	203.6	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.1	1.4
<i>Eggplant</i>	208.0	1.9	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.9
<i>Cabbage</i>	125.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	-1.7	0.1
<i>Calamansi</i>	182.6	-2.2	-8.1	-2.0	1.2	-2.8

Table 3a
Yield indices of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2011-2015
(2006=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2006	INDICES					2015
	YIELD mt./ha.	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	YIELD mt./ha.
Palay	3.7	99.8	104.4	105.5	108.6	105.8	3.9
Corn	2.4	115.8	120.7	121.6	125.8	124.0	2.9
Coconut	4.5	95.5	99.0	96.5	93.6	93.5	4.2
Sugarcane	62.1	104.0	98.2	90.6	93.4	87.7	54.4
Banana	15.8	128.5	128.2	122.3	126.6	129.3	20.5
Pineapple	36.8	104.4	111.4	109.9	110.5	111.7	41.1
Coffee	0.8	89.6	89.8	81.8	77.8	77.0	0.6
Mango	5.4	78.7	76.1	81.2	87.9	89.5	4.8
Tobacco	1.5	95.7	97.0	107.1	116.8	116.5	1.7
Abaca	0.5	96.1	96.3	91.4	98.3	102.1	0.5
Rubber	3.7	70.7	67.5	64.4	55.9	48.0	1.8
Cassava	8.6	116.3	119.2	126.6	136.5	141.6	12.2
Camote	4.8	104.4	107.2	116.8	122.5	131.3	6.3
Peanut	1.1	104.8	105.8	107.7	110.5	112.5	1.2
Mongo	0.7	100.2	100.5	102.4	103.0	111.8	0.8
Onion	9.0	97.4	92.4	96.6	142.8	135.1	12.2
Garlic	2.8	113.2	116.4	125.1	124.5	136.4	3.9
Tomato	10.3	113.1	114.5	117.6	125.0	129.3	13.3
Eggplant	9.2	106.0	107.4	112.8	116.1	120.8	11.1
Cabbage	12.5	117.6	118.9	121.2	123.6	123.1	15.3
Calamansi	9.7	89.0	88.3	83.4	82.5	83.8	8.1

Table 3b
Growth rates in yield of agriculture crops, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (in percent)

ITEM	2011 YIELD mt./ha.	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	
Palay	3.7	4.5	1.0	3.0	-2.6	1.5
Corn	2.7	4.2	0.8	3.4	-1.4	1.8
Coconut	4.3	3.7	-2.6	-2.9	-0.2	-0.5
Sugarcane	64.5	-5.6	-7.7	3.0	-6.1	-4.1
Banana	20.4	-0.2	-4.6	3.5	2.1	0.2
Pineapple	38.4	6.7	-1.4	0.5	1.1	1.7
Coffee	0.7	0.2	-8.9	-4.9	-1.0	-3.6
Mango	4.2	-3.3	6.7	8.3	1.8	3.4
Tobacco	1.4	1.3	10.4	9.1	-0.2	5.2
Abaca	0.5	0.2	-5.1	7.6	3.8	1.6
Rubber	2.6	-4.6	-4.6	-13.2	-14.1	-9.1
Cassava	10.0	2.4	6.3	7.8	3.8	5.1
Camote	5.0	2.7	8.9	4.9	7.2	5.9
Peanut	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.8
Mongo	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.6	8.6	2.8
Onion	8.8	-5.1	4.5	47.8	-5.4	10.5
Garlic	3.2	2.9	7.5	-0.5	9.6	4.9
Tomato	11.6	1.2	2.7	6.3	3.4	3.4
Eggplant	9.7	1.4	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.3
Cabbage	14.7	1.1	2.0	2.0	-0.4	1.1
Calamansi	8.6	-0.8	-5.5	-1.1	1.6	-1.4

Table 4a**Indices of volume of livestock and poultry production, Philippines, 2011-2015**

(2006=100)

(in percent)

ITEM	2006 PROD'N (^{'000} mt)	INDICES					2015 PROD'N (^{'000} mt)
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
A. Livestock							
<i>Carabao</i>	130.4	113.1	109.4	108.5	109.7	108.9	142.0
<i>Cattle</i>	238.3	107.6	106.6	108.5	109.7	112.0	266.9
<i>Hog</i>	1,836.1	105.7	107.5	109.6	110.7	115.5	2,120.3
<i>Goat</i>	74.8	104.5	101.1	100.8	101.7	103.6	77.5
<i>Dairy</i>	12.8	128.7	144.6	152.7	154.2	159.4	20.4
B. Poultry							
<i>Chicken</i>	1,206.0	117.3	122.7	128.9	130.3	137.7	1,660.8
<i>Duck</i>	46.0	72.1	73.6	74.9	75.3	73.8	33.9
C. Eggs							
<i>Chicken eggs</i>	330.3	122.1	127.5	129.5	125.8	134.6	444.6
<i>Duck eggs</i>	50.0	75.3	79.5	82.1	83.0	84.8	42.4

Table 4b
Growth rates in volume of livestock and poultry production,
Philippines 2011-2015
 (in percent)

ITEM	2011 PROD'N ('000 mt)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	
A. Livestock						
<i>Carabao</i>	147.5	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-0.7	-0.9
<i>Cattle</i>	256.3	-0.9	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.0
<i>Hog</i>	1,940.3	1.7	2.0	1.0	4.3	2.3
<i>Goat</i>	78.2	-3.2	-0.3	0.9	1.8	-0.2
<i>Dairy</i>	16.5	12.4	5.5	1.0	3.3	5.6
B. Poultry						
<i>Chicken</i>	1,414.3	4.6	5.1	1.1	5.7	4.1
<i>Duck</i>	33.2	2.1	1.8	0.5	-1.9	0.6
C. Eggs						
<i>Chicken eggs</i>	403.4	4.4	1.6	-2.8	7.0	2.5
<i>Duck eggs</i>	37.7	5.5	3.3	1.1	2.2	3.0

Table 5a
Indices of volume of fish production by subsector, Philippines, 2011-2015
(2006=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2006 PROD'N ('000 mt)	INDICES					2015 PROD'N ('000 mt)
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
A. Commercial	1,080.7	95.6	96.4	98.8	102.5	100.4	1,084.6
B. Municipal	1,235.5	107.9	103.7	102.3	100.7	98.5	1,216.5
<i>Marine</i>	1,074.1	106.0	100.9	98.9	95.8	94.2	1,011.8
<i>Inland</i>	161.4	120.0	122.3	125.3	133.1	126.8	204.7
C. Aquaculture	2,092.3	124.7	121.5	113.4	111.7	112.2	2,348.2
<i>Brackishwater fishpond</i> ^{1/}	281.3	110.6	113.8	116.4	114.7	115.7	325.6
<i>Freshwater fishcage/pen</i> ^{2/}	126.6	129.5	130.6	134.7	118.8	122.9	155.6
<i>Freshwater fishpond</i>	118.3	120.8	122.3	125.4	125.9	124.8	147.6
<i>Marine fishcage/pen</i>	60.6	173.9	188.6	204.3	206.3	192.7	116.8
<i>Others</i>	1,505.5	125.2	119.4	106.5	105.7	106.4	1,602.6
<i>Oyster</i>	16.9	127.2	121.9	130.8	132.0	120.1	20.3
<i>Mussel</i>	19.7	113.7	130.5	116.2	95.4	80.7	15.9
<i>Seaweed</i>	1,468.9	125.3	119.2	106.1	105.5	106.6	1,566.4

^{1/} Includes Brackishwater fishcage and fishpen

^{2/} Includes small farm reservoir and ricefish

Table 5b
Growth rates in volume of fish production by subsector, Philippines, 2011-2015
 (in percent)

ITEM	2011 PROD'N ('000 mt)	GROWTH RATES					AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2011-2015
		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	2011-2015	
A. Commercial	1,032.8	0.9	2.4	3.7	-2.0	1.3	
B. Municipal	1,332.6	-3.9	-1.3	-1.6	-2.2	-2.2	
<i>Marine</i>	1,138.9	-4.9	-2.0	-3.1	-1.7	-2.9	
<i>Inland</i>	193.7	1.9	2.5	6.2	-4.7	1.5	
C. Aquaculture	2,608.1	-2.5	-6.6	-1.5	0.5	-2.6	
<i>Brackishwater fishpond</i> ^{1/}	311.1	2.9	2.2	-1.4	0.9	1.2	
<i>Freshwater fishcage/pen</i> ^{2/}	164.0	0.9	3.1	-11.8	3.5	-1.1	
<i>Freshwater fishpond</i>	142.9	1.3	2.5	0.4	-0.9	0.8	
<i>Marine fishcage/pen</i>	105.4	8.4	8.3	1.0	-6.6	2.8	
<i>Others</i>	1,884.7	-4.6	-10.8	-0.8	0.8	-3.9	
<i>Oyster</i>	21.5	-4.2	7.3	0.9	-9.0	-1.2	
<i>Mussel</i>	22.4	14.7	-10.9	-17.9	-15.4	-7.4	
<i>Seaweed</i>	1,840.8	-4.9	-11.0	-0.6	1.1	-3.8	

^{1/} Includes Brackishwater fishcage and fishpen

^{2/} Includes small farm reservoir and ricefish

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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