

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 has twelve (12) modules and these are being 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 2010 to 2014.

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.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY



Crops

The performance of the crops subsector 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 crop production. Yield indices indicate the productivity changes through the years compared to a given year.

Area

In 2014, the country's harvested area of agricultural crops reached 13.35 million hectares. This was 7.8 percentage points higher than the 2006 area of 12.39 million hectares. By crop, palay area in 2014 increased to 4.74 million hectares by 13.9 percentage points from the base year area of 4.16 million hectares. Corn area at 2.61 million hectares in 2014 was 1.6 percentage points more than the 2006 record of 2.57 million hectares. Coconut recorded expansion in harvested area by 4.9 percentage points from 3.34 million hectares in 2006 to 3.50 million hectares in 2014. Among the other major crops, the biggest increase in area in 2014 was noted for rubber which grew by 130.7 percentage points or its area at 0.09 million hectares in 2006 more than doubled in 2014 at 0.22 million hectares. Larger area expansions were noted for onion at 87.7 percentage points, tobacco at 37.1 percentage points, pineapple at 23.7 percentage points and mongo at 20.3 percentage points. Areas lower than the base year records continued for coffee, camote, peanut and garlic. Meanwhile, the harvested areas of abaca, tomato and calamansi were reduced in 2014 and fell below the 2006 records (Table 1a).

Over the period 2010 to 2014, the total crop area grew by a yearly average of 1.1 percent. Palay and corn exhibited area expansion averaging 2.2 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. Coconut area was declining by an average of 0.5 percent per year. Declining areas were also reported in most of the other major crops such as banana, coffee, mango, cassava, camote, peanut, garlic, tomato, eggplant, cabbage and calamansi. Area reductions were biggest for camote and garlic averaging 5.0 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. Higher average yearly increases in harvested areas were registered in tobacco at 5.0 percent, sugarcane at 5.5 percent and rubber at 12.0 percent (Table 1b).

Production

Palay production in 2014 went up to 18.97 million metric tons or 23.8 percentage points more than the 2006 production of 15.33 million metric tons. Corn production increased by 27.8 percentage points to 7.77 million metric tons in 2014 from the 2006's 6.08 million metric tons. Coconut production at 14.70 million metric tons in 2014 went below the base year record of 14.96 million metric tons. Output gain of 2.8 percentage points was posted by sugarcane; from 24.35 million metric tons in 2006 to 25.03 million metric tons in 2014. For the other major crops, the biggest production increment in 2014 was recorded by onion at 168.1 percentage points. From 0.08 million metric tons of onion produced in 2006, it expanded by nearly threefolds to 0.20 million metric tons in 2014. Output gains ranging from 36 to 60 percentage points were observed for tobacco, cabbage, cassava and pineapple. Crops with production levels lower than the base year records were still noted in coffee, mango, abaca, camote, garlic and calamansi (Table 2a).

During the five year period, production of palay improved by an average of 4.7 percent annually. Corn posted a yearly output gain averaging 5.1 percent. Coconut production contracted by 1.3 percent per year. Declining production levels were likewise observed for banana, coffee, camote, peanut, garlic, cabbage and calamansi. In contrast, an uptrend in production was registered in the rest of the major crops. The average output increments were higher for onion at 12.8 percent, sugarcane at 11.6 percent, and tobacco at 11.0 percent (Table 2b).

Yield

In 2014, the yield of palay per hectare rose to 4.0 metric tons by 8.6 percentage points from the base year record of 3.7 metric tons. Corn yield per hectare at 3.0 metric tons was bigger by 25.8 percentage points from 2.4 metric tons recorded in 2006. Among the other major crops, onion with a yield at 12.9 metric tons per hectare in 2014 indicated the biggest increase of 42.8 percentage points surpassing the 2006 record of 9.0 metric tons per hectare. This was followed by cassava at 36.5 percentage points. Yield increases in 2014 ranging from 22 to 26 percentage points were exhibited by banana, camote, garlic, tomato, and cabbage. Yield levels of

coconut, sugarcane, coffee, mango, abaca, rubber and calamansi in 2014 remained lower than the base year records (Table 3a).

From 2010 to 2014, palay and corn posted yearly increases in yield averaged at 2.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. Sugarcane yield went up by 4.4 percent per year. An average decline of 0.8 percent was noted for coconut yield. Majority of the other major crops exhibited increasing yield levels. Higher yield gain was achieved by onion which grew by 11.4 percent per year due to the significant growth in 2014. Yield of tobacco went up by 5.8 percent and that of cassava by 5.0 percent. Declining yields were noted for banana, coffee, rubber 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 comprising the sector.

The 2014 production levels of the livestock products remained higher than the base year records. Carabao production at 0.14 million metric tons in 2014 was 9.7 percentage points more than the 2006 record of 0.13 million metric tons. Likewise, cattle had 9.7 percentage point increment in output from 0.24 million metric tons in 2006 to 0.26 million metric tons in 2014. A gain of 10.7 percentage points was noted for hog production at 2.03 million metric tons in 2014 from the base year's level of 1.84 million metric tons. Goat production at 76,100 metric tons was up 1.7 percentage points. Dairy production at 20,000 metric tons in 2014 continued to record higher increase by 54.2 percentage points from the 2006 level of 12,800 metric tons. For poultry products, the volume of production of chicken meat at 1.57 million metric tons in 2014 exceeded the base year record of 1.21 million metric tons by 30.3 percentage points. Chicken egg posted a 25.8 percentage point increase from 0.33 million metric ton in 2006 to 0.42 million metric tons in 2014. Meanwhile, production levels of duck meat and eggs were increasing in 2014 but still lower than the 2006 records (Table 4a).

During the five reference years, the biggest average production growth rate among livestock products was registered by dairy at 5.7 percent. Outputs of hog and cattle went up yearly by averages of 1.7 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, production downtrends were observed for carabao by 0.8 percent and goat by 0.7 percent. Increasing outputs were exhibited by poultry products. On the average, production of chicken meat grew by 3.8 percent and chicken eggs by 1.8 percent, duck meat by 1.2 percent and duck eggs by 3.2 percent (Table 4b).

Fishery

Information on the indices of fish production provides a measure of the development of the fisheries subsectors through the years. Growth rates show the year to year variation in the volume of fish production by component and by environment.

In 2014, production in commercial fisheries increased to 1.11 million metric tons, surpassing the 2006 record of 1.08 million metric tons by 2.5 percentage points. Municipal fisheries recorded a minimal gain in total output by 0.7 percentage point from 1.23 million metric tons in 2006 to 1.24 million metric tons in 2014. In particular, the marine municipal production in 2014 slowed down to 1.03 million metric tons and continued to be lower than the base year level. On the other hand, the inland municipal catch registered a 33.1 percentage point increment in 2014 record of 0.21 million metric tons. Aquaculture production at 2.34 million metric tons in 2014 was up by 11.7 percentage points from base year's level of 2.09 million metric tons. In this subsector, marine fishcage/pen had the biggest gain whose production in 2014 at 0.12 million metric tons was twice bigger than the 2006 record of 0.06 million metric tons. Production increases from brackishwater and freshwater fishponds and fishcage/pens ranged from 14 to 25 percentage points in 2014. Oyster showed higher output increment of 32 percentage points. There was a drop in mussel production in 2014 which was lower than the base year record (Table 5a).

Declining production levels from 2010 to 2014 were exhibited by the three subsectors of fisheries. Negative growth rates averaged 2.4 percent each for commercial and municipal production and 2.1 percent for aquaculture production. In the municipal fisheries, marine production dropped yearly

by an average of 3.4 percent while inland production went up by an average of 3.5 percent annually. The source of decline in aquaculture production came from the downtrend in outputs from freshwater fishcage/pen and oyster, mussel and seaweeds. The biggest drop was noted in seaweed production averaged at 3.6 percent per year. Marine fishcage/pen had higher production increase averaging 9.1 percent during the five year period (Table 5b).

Table 1a.
Indices of area harvested of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2010-2014
(2006=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2006 AREA (’000 has.)	INDICES					2014 AREA (’000 has.)
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
All Crops	12,389.9	103.4	106.0	107.8	107.7	107.8	13,353.7
A. Cereals	6,730.6	101.8	105.2	108.2	108.6	109.2	7,351.1
Palay	4,159.9	104.7	109.1	112.7	114.1	113.9	4,739.7
Corn	2,570.7	97.2	99.0	100.9	99.7	101.6	2,611.4
B. Major Crops	5,227.9	105.9	107.7	108.1	107.6	106.9	5,591.0
Coconut	3,337.4	107.1	106.7	107.1	106.4	104.9	3,502.0
Sugarcane	392.3	90.5	112.1	110.5	111.4	110.1	432.0
Banana	428.8	104.8	105.0	105.9	104.0	103.3	442.8
Pineapple	49.8	117.5	117.4	117.3	122.0	123.7	61.6
Coffee	126.1	96.3	94.9	95.2	92.4	93.2	117.5
Mango	171.7	110.3	108.9	109.9	109.5	109.5	188.1
Tobacco	26.3	112.9	122.5	129.3	130.9	137.1	36.1
Abaca	135.9	99.4	102.3	101.9	101.8	99.2	134.8
Rubber	94.3	147.0	171.2	186.8	196.6	230.7	217.7
Cassava	204.6	106.4	108.1	106.2	106.1	106.0	216.8
Camote	118.8	92.1	87.3	85.1	79.8	74.9	89.0
Peanut	27.6	98.1	97.3	94.5	92.6	90.6	25.0
Mongo	35.7	112.2	126.7	124.1	122.0	120.3	43.0
Onion	8.4	179.7	173.4	177.8	182.9	187.7	15.8
Garlic	4.4	68.3	63.6	60.2	57.1	57.4	2.6
Tomato	17.1	103.1	102.5	101.3	100.6	97.7	16.7
Eggplant	20.9	102.5	102.3	102.8	101.6	101.2	21.2
Cabbage	7.3	116.9	116.7	116.5	115.2	113.5	8.3
Calamansi	20.3	103.6	104.4	102.9	100.0	99.1	20.1
C. Other Crops	431.4	96.9	96.6	96.9	95.6	95.4	411.6

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Table 1b
Growth rates in area harvested of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

ITEM	2010 AREA (⁰⁰⁰ has.)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2010-2014
		10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	
All Crops	12,805.7	2.5	1.7	-0.1	0.1	1.1
A. Cereals	6,853.2	3.3	2.9	0.4	0.6	1.8
Palay	4,354.2	4.2	3.4	1.2	-0.1	2.2
Corn	2,499.0	1.8	1.9	-1.2	1.9	1.1
B. Major Crops	5,534.3	1.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.6	0.3
Coconut	3,575.9	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.4	-0.5
Sugarcane	354.9	23.9	-1.5	0.9	-1.2	5.5
Banana	449.4	0.2	0.9	-1.8	-0.7	-0.4
Pineapple	58.5	-0.2	0.0	4.0	1.5	1.3
Coffee	121.4	-1.5	0.3	-3.0	0.9	-0.8
Mango	189.4	-1.2	0.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.2
Tobacco	29.7	8.5	5.6	1.3	4.7	5.0
Abaca	135.1	2.9	-0.3	-0.1	-2.6	0.0
Rubber	138.7	16.5	9.1	5.2	17.4	12.0
Cassava	217.6	1.7	-1.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Camote	109.4	-5.2	-2.5	-6.2	-6.2	-5.0
Peanut	27.1	-0.8	-2.9	-1.9	-2.2	-2.0
Mongo	40.1	13.0	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	2.0
Onion	15.2	-3.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.1
Garlic	3.0	-6.9	-5.4	-5.1	0.6	-4.2
Tomato	17.7	-0.6	-1.2	-0.7	-2.8	-1.3
Eggplant	21.4	-0.2	0.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3
Cabbage	8.6	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.5	-0.7
Calamansi	21.0	0.7	-1.4	-2.8	-1.0	-1.1
C. Other Crops	418.2	-0.3	0.3	-1.3	-0.2	-0.4

Table 2a**Indices of production of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2010-2014**

(2000=100)

(in percent)

ITEM	2006 PROD'N (^{'000} mt.)	INDICES					2014 PROD'N (^{'000} mt.)
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
A. Cereals							
Palay	15,326.7	102.9	108.9	117.7	120.3	123.8	18,967.8
Corn	6,082.1	104.8	114.6	121.8	121.3	127.8	7,770.6
B. Major Crops							
Coconut	14,957.9	103.7	101.9	106.1	102.7	98.3	14,696.3
Sugarcane	24,345.1	73.6	116.6	108.4	101.0	102.8	25,029.9
Banana	6,794.6	134.0	134.9	135.8	127.3	130.8	8,884.9
Pineapple	1,833.9	118.3	122.5	130.7	134.1	136.7	2,507.1
Coffee	104.1	90.8	85.0	85.4	75.5	72.5	75.5
Mango	919.0	89.8	85.8	83.6	88.8	96.3	885.0
Tobacco	38.4	105.7	117.2	125.3	140.1	160.1	61.4
Abaca	69.8	95.3	98.3	98.1	93.0	97.5	68.1
Rubber	351.6	112.4	121.1	126.0	126.5	128.9	453.1
Cassava	1,756.9	119.6	125.8	126.5	134.4	144.6	2,540.3
Camote	566.8	95.5	91.1	91.2	93.2	91.7	519.9
Peanut	29.2	101.6	102.0	99.9	99.8	100.2	29.2
Mongo	26.0	104.3	127.0	124.7	124.9	123.9	32.1
Onion	76.0	178.2	169.0	164.4	176.7	268.1	203.7
Garlic	12.6	76.0	72.0	70.0	71.4	71.5	9.0
Tomato	175.6	116.3	115.9	115.9	118.3	122.2	214.6
Eggplant	191.9	108.5	108.4	110.4	114.6	117.5	225.6
Cabbage	91.2	141.3	137.3	138.5	139.7	140.3	128.0
Calamansi	196.6	95.8	92.9	90.8	83.5	81.8	160.7

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Table 2b
Growth rates in production of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

ITEM	2010 PROD'N (⁰⁰⁰ mt.)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2010-2014
		10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	
A. Cereals						
Palay	15,772.3	5.8	8.1	2.3	2.9	4.7
Corn	6,376.8	9.3	6.2	-0.4	5.3	5.1
B. Major Crops						
Coconut	15,510.3	-1.7	4.1	-3.2	-4.3	-1.3
Sugarcane	17,929.3	58.3	-7.0	-6.9	1.8	11.6
Banana	9,101.3	0.7	0.7	-6.3	2.8	-0.5
Pineapple	2,169.2	3.6	6.7	2.5	2.0	3.7
Coffee	94.5	-6.4	0.5	-11.6	-4.0	-5.4
Mango	825.7	-4.6	-2.5	6.2	8.4	1.9
Tobacco	40.5	10.9	7.0	11.8	14.3	11.0
Abaca	66.5	3.2	-0.2	-5.2	4.8	0.6
Rubber	395.2	7.7	4.1	0.4	1.9	3.5
Cassava	2,101.5	5.2	0.6	6.2	7.6	4.9
Camote	541.3	-4.6	0.1	2.2	-1.6	-1.0
Peanut	29.6	0.4	-2.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.4
Mongo	27.1	21.8	-1.8	0.2	-0.9	4.8
Onion	135.4	-5.2	-2.7	7.5	51.7	12.8
Garlic	9.6	-5.3	-2.7	2.0	0.1	-1.5
Tomato	204.3	-0.3	0.0	2.0	3.3	1.2
Eggplant	208.2	-0.1	1.9	3.8	2.6	2.0
Cabbage	129.0	-2.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	-0.2
Calamansi	188.3	-3.1	-2.2	-8.1	-2.0	-3.9

Table 3a
Yield indices of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2010-2014
 (2006=100)
 (in percent)

ITEM	2006 YIELD mt./ha.	INDICES					2014 YIELD mt./ha.
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Palay	3.7	98.3	99.8	104.4	105.5	108.6	4.0
Corn	2.4	107.9	115.8	120.7	121.6	125.8	3.0
Coconut	4.5	96.8	95.5	99.0	96.5	93.6	4.2
Sugarcane	62.1	81.4	104.0	98.2	90.6	93.4	57.9
Banana	15.8	127.8	128.5	128.2	122.3	126.6	20.1
Pineapple	36.8	100.6	104.4	111.4	109.9	110.5	40.7
Coffee	0.8	94.3	89.6	89.8	81.8	77.8	0.6
Mango	5.4	81.4	78.7	76.1	81.2	87.9	4.7
Tobacco	1.5	93.6	95.7	97.0	107.1	116.8	1.7
Abaca	0.5	95.8	96.1	96.3	91.4	98.3	0.5
Rubber	3.7	76.5	70.7	67.5	64.4	55.9	2.1
Cassava	8.6	112.4	116.3	119.2	126.6	136.5	11.7
Camote	4.8	103.7	104.4	107.2	116.8	122.5	5.8
Peanut	1.1	103.6	104.8	105.8	107.7	110.5	1.2
Mongo	0.7	92.9	100.2	100.5	102.4	103.0	0.7
Onion	9.0	99.2	97.4	92.4	96.6	142.8	12.9
Garlic	2.8	111.3	113.2	116.4	125.1	124.5	3.5
Tomato	10.3	112.8	113.1	114.5	117.6	125.0	12.8
Eggplant	9.2	105.9	106.0	107.4	112.8	116.1	10.7
Cabbage	12.5	120.9	117.6	118.9	121.2	123.6	15.4
Calamansi	9.7	92.5	89.0	88.3	83.4	82.5	8.0

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Table 3b
Growth rates in yield of agricultural crops, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

ITEM	2010 YIELD mt./ha.	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2010-2014
		10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	
Palay	3.6	1.5	4.5	1.0	3.0	2.5
Corn	2.6	7.4	4.2	0.8	3.4	3.9
Coconut	4.3	-1.3	3.7	-2.6	-2.9	-0.8
Sugarcane	50.5	27.7	-5.6	-7.7	3.0	4.4
Banana	20.3	0.5	-0.2	-4.6	3.5	-0.2
Pineapple	37.1	3.7	6.7	-1.4	0.5	2.4
Coffee	0.8	-5.0	0.2	-8.9	-4.9	-4.6
Mango	4.4	-3.3	-3.3	6.7	8.3	2.1
Tobacco	1.4	2.2	1.3	10.4	9.1	5.8
Abaca	0.5	0.3	0.2	-5.1	7.6	0.7
Rubber	2.8	-7.5	-4.6	-4.6	-13.2	-7.5
Cassava	9.7	3.4	2.5	6.3	7.8	5.0
Camote	4.9	0.7	2.7	8.9	4.9	4.3
Peanut	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.6
Mongo	0.7	7.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	2.6
Onion	8.9	-1.7	-5.1	4.5	47.8	11.4
Garlic	3.1	1.7	2.9	7.5	-0.5	2.9
Tomato	11.6	0.3	1.2	2.7	6.3	2.6
Eggplant	9.7	0.1	1.4	5.0	3.0	2.4
Cabbage	15.1	-2.7	1.1	2.0	2.0	0.6
Calamansi	9.0	-3.8	-0.8	-5.5	-1.1	-2.8

Table 4a
Indices of volume of livestock and poultry production , Philippines, 2010-2014
(2006=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2006 PROD'N ('000 mt)		INDICES				2014 PROD'N ('000 mt)	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2014	
A. Livestock								
Carabao	130.4	113.5	113.1	109.4	108.5	109.7	143.0	
Cattle	238.3	105.7	107.6	106.6	108.5	109.7	261.3	
Hog	1,836.1	103.4	105.7	107.5	109.6	110.7	2,032.3	
Goat	74.8	104.9	104.5	101.1	100.8	101.7	76.1	
Dairy	12.8	124.0	128.7	144.6	152.7	154.2	20.0	
B. Poultry								
Chicken	1,206.0	112.2	117.3	122.7	128.9	130.3	1,571.8	
Duck	46.0	71.7	72.1	73.6	74.9	75.3	34.6	
C. Eggs								
Chicken eggs	330.3	117.3	122.1	127.5	129.5	125.8	415.7	
Duck eggs	50.0	73.3	75.3	79.5	82.1	83.0	41.5	

Table 4b
Growth rates in volume of livestock and poultry production, Philippines, 2010-2014
 (in percent)

ITEM	2010 PROD'N (000 mt)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE GROWTH RATES 2010-2014
		10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	
A. Livestock						
Carabao	148.0	-0.3	-3.2	-0.9	1.1	-0.8
Cattle	251.7	1.8	-0.9	1.8	1.1	0.9
Hog	1898.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.7
Goat	78.5	-0.3	-3.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.7
B. Poultry						
Chicken	1353.1	4.5	4.6	5.1	1.1	3.8
Duck	33.0	0.5	2.1	1.8	0.5	1.2
C. Eggs						
Chicken eggs	387.3	4.2	4.4	1.6	-2.8	1.8
Duck eggs	36.7	2.7	5.5	3.3	1.1	3.2

Table 5a
Indices of volume of fish production by subsector, Philippines, 2010-2014
 (2006=100)
 (in percent)

ITEM	2006 PROD'N ('000 mt)	INDICES					2014 PROD'N ('000 mt)
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
A. Commercial	1,080.7	114.9	95.6	96.4	98.8	102.5	1,107.2
B. Municipal	1,235.5	111.0	107.9	103.7	102.3	100.7	1,244.3
Marine	1,074.1	110.2	106.0	100.9	98.9	95.8	1,029.4
Inland	161.4	116.0	120.0	122.3	125.3	133.1	214.9
C. Aquaculture	2,092.3	121.7	124.7	121.5	113.4	111.7	2,337.6
Brackishwater fishpond *	281.3	108.2	110.6	113.8	116.4	114.7	322.7
Freshwater fishcage/pen	126.6	130.4	129.5	130.6	134.7	118.8	150.4
Freshwater fishpond	118.3	121.0	120.8	122.3	125.4	125.9	148.9
Marine fishcage/pen	60.6	146.4	173.9	188.6	204.3	206.3	125.0
Others	1,505.5	122.5	125.2	119.4	106.5	105.7	1,590.6
Oyster	16.9	133.1	127.2	121.9	130.8	132.0	22.3
Mussel	19.7	106.1	113.7	130.5	116.2	95.4	18.8
Seaweed	1,468.9	122.6	125.3	119.2	106.1	105.5	1,549.5

* Includes Brackishwater fishcage and fishpen

Table 5b
Growth rates in volume of fish production by subsector, Philippines, 2010-2014
 (in percent)

ITEM	2010 PROD'N ('000 mt)	GROWTH RATES				AVERAGE
		10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	GROWTH RATES 2010-2014
A. Commercial	1,242.1	-16.9	0.9	2.4	3.7	-2.4
B. Municipal	1,371.4	-2.8	-3.9	-1.3	-1.6	-2.4
Marine	1,184.1	-3.8	-4.9	-2.0	-3.1	-3.4
Inland	187.3	3.4	1.9	2.5	6.2	3.5
C. Aquaculture	2,546.0	2.4	-2.5	-6.6	-1.5	-2.1
Brackishwater fishpond *	304.3	2.2	2.9	2.2	-1.4	1.5
Freshwater fishcage/pen	165.1	-0.7	0.9	3.1	-11.8	-2.1
Freshwater fishpond	143.2	-0.2	1.3	2.5	0.4	1.0
Marine fishcage/pen	88.7	18.8	8.4	8.3	1.0	9.1
Others	1,844.7	2.2	-4.6	-10.8	-0.8	-3.5
Oyster	22.5	-4.4	-4.2	7.3	0.9	-0.1
Mussel	20.9	7.2	14.7	-10.9	-17.9	-1.7
Seaweed	1,801.3	2.2	-4.9	-11.0	-0.6	-3.6

* Includes Brackishwater fishcage and fishpen

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

