



SPECIAL RELEASE

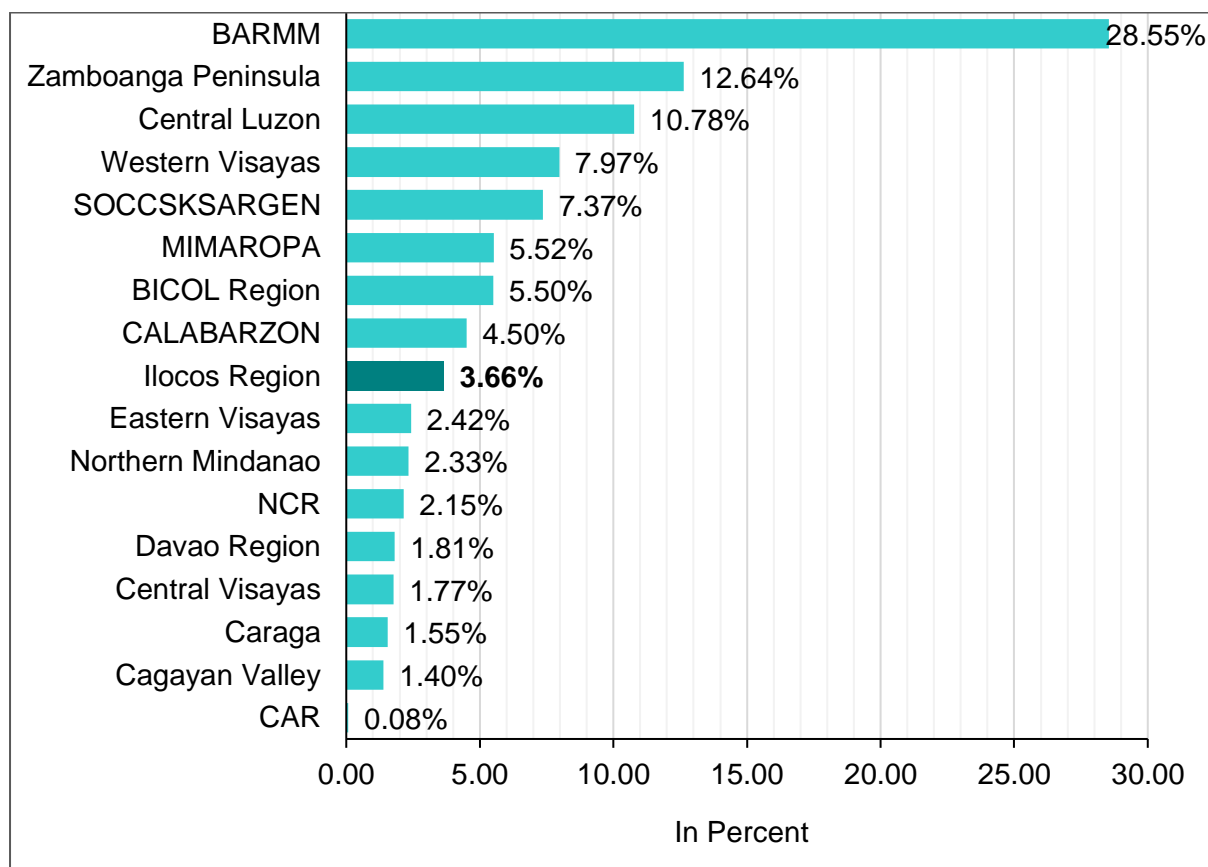
Ilocos Region's Fisheries Production Increases in Second Quarter 2022

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Ilocos Region contributes 3.66 percent of fisheries production

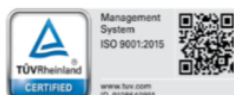
Ilocos Region contributed 3.66 percent to the 1,213,313.18 metric tons fisheries production in the country. It ranked 9th place among the highest regions in terms of volume of production.

Figure 1. Percentage Distribution of Fisheries Production by Region, Philippines: 2nd Quarter 2022^P



Note: p - preliminary

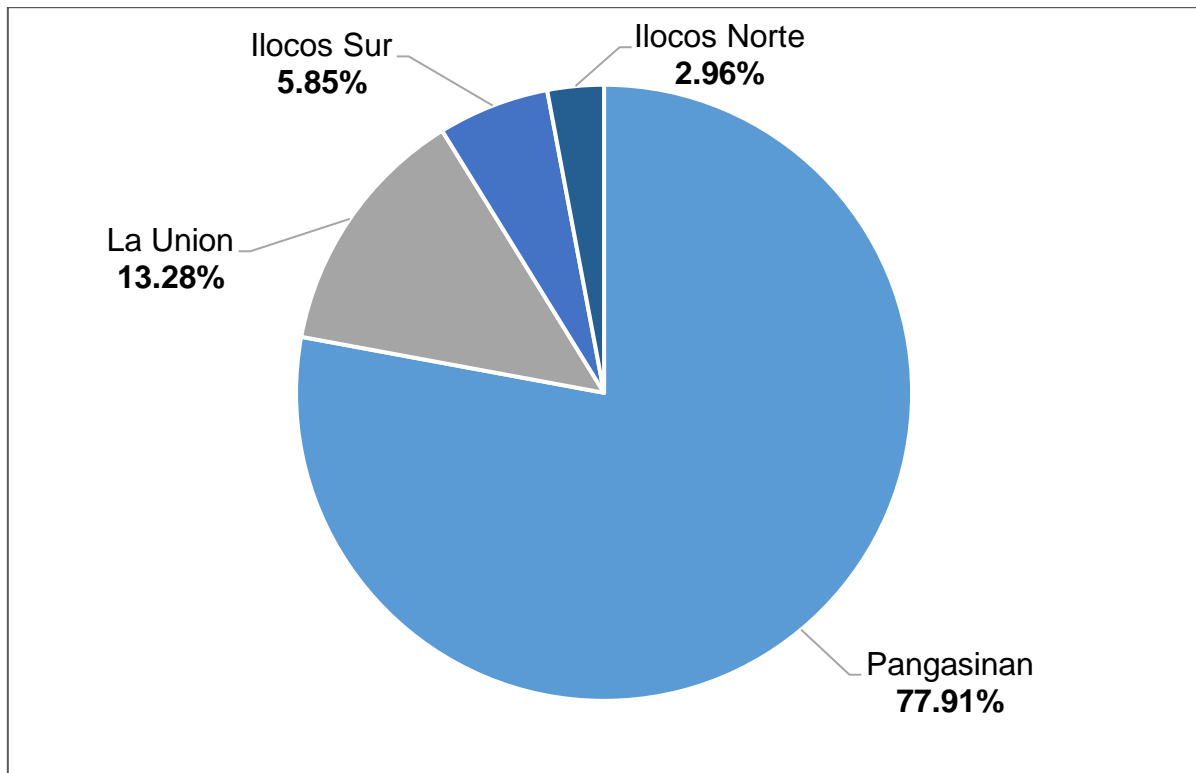
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Second Quarter 2022 Fisheries Production



Fisheries production increases by 0.55 percent

The overall fisheries production in the Ilocos Region recorded 44,465.58 metric tons in second quarter 2022. This was higher by 10.20 percent from the 40,348.90 metric tons produced in second quarter 2021 (Table 1).

Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Fisheries Production by Province, Ilocos Region: 2nd Quarter 2022^P



Note: p - preliminary

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Second Quarter 2022 Fisheries Production

Pangasinan contributes 77.91 percent of the region's production

Pangasinan contributed the majority of the region's fisheries production in second quarter 2022 with 77.91 percent share. The overall volume of production of the province was 34,644.80 metric tons. This was followed by La Union with a share of 13.28 percent or an output of 5,906.53 metric tons. Meanwhile, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte shared 5.85 percent and 2.96 percent, respectively, to the total fisheries production in the region.

**Table 1. Fisheries Production by Subsector and by Province
Ilocos Region: 2nd Quarter 2021 and 2nd Quarter 2022^P**

	Production (In Metric Tons)		Growth Rate (%)
	Second Quarter 2021	Second Quarter 2022 ^P	
FISHERIES	40,348.90	44,465.58	10.20
Ilocos Norte	1,145.86	1,315.02	14.76
Ilocos Sur	2,095.64	2,599.22	24.03
La Union	4,632.30	5,906.53	27.51
Pangasinan	32,475.10	34,644.80	6.68
Commercial	1,007.32	1,468.70	45.80
Ilocos Norte
Ilocos Sur	150.72	101.52	(32.64)
La Union	269.36	99.14	(63.19)
Pangasinan	587.24	1,268.03	115.93
Municipal	6,020.35	6,639.73	10.29
Ilocos Norte	1,015.96	1,076.41	5.95
Ilocos Sur	1,496.35	2,015.04	34.66
La Union	711.94	557.02	(21.76)
Pangasinan	2,796.10	2,991.26	6.98
Aquaculture	33,321.23	36,357.15	9.11
Ilocos Norte	129.90	238.62	83.70
Ilocos Sur	448.57	482.66	7.60
La Union	3,651.00	5,250.38	43.81
Pangasinan	29,091.76	30,385.50	4.45

Note: p – preliminary

.. – data not applicable

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2nd Quarter 2022 Fisheries Production

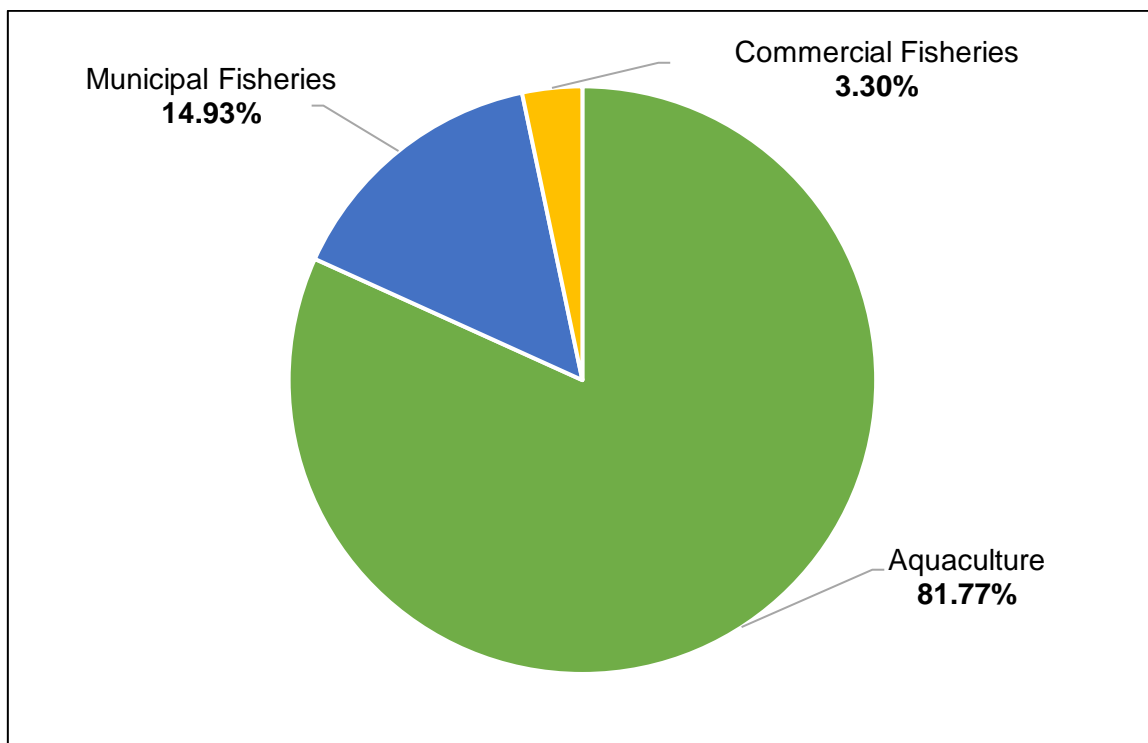
Commercial fisheries in the region has the highest increment in terms of production

By subsector, the total output of commercial fisheries registered the highest growth rate in second quarter 2022 at 45.80 percent from the 1,007.32 metric tons in second quarter 2021 to 1,468.70 metric tons in second quarter 2022. Commercial fishing contributed 3.30 percent share to the total fisheries production in the region.

Municipal fisheries production registered an output of 6,639.73 metric tons in second quarter 2022. This is higher by 10.29 percent from the 6,020.35 metric tons in second quarter 2021 and has 14.93 percent share to the total fisheries production in the region.

Aquaculture fisheries production recorded 36,357.15 metric tons in second quarter 2022, an increase of 9.11 percent from the 33,321.23 metric tons in the same quarter of 2021. It has a contribution of 81.77 percent to the total volume of the region's fisheries production.

Figure 3. Percentage Distribution of Fisheries Production by Subsectors, Ilocos Region: 2nd Quarter 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2nd Quarter 2022 Fisheries Production

Milkfish has the highest production in the region of 23,729.92 metric tons

The top five species contributing to the total fisheries production of the Ilocos Region were milkfish, tilapia, roundscad, squid, and grouper.

Milkfish had the biggest production with 23,729.92 metric tons or 53.37 percent of the total volume of fisheries production in second quarter 2022. It increased by 5.01 percent from the 22,597.59 metric tons output in second quarter 2021. Meanwhile, production of tilapia in the region was recorded at 10,230.32 metric tons. It went down by 0.17 percent from 10,247.29 metric tons in the same quarter of 2021.

Production of roundscad was estimated at 1,881.71 metric tons, higher than the 794.61 metric tons in second quarter 2021, and contributed 4.23 percent to the region's production. Squid output also grew by 50.56 percent with a production at 1,246.79 metric tons and share of 2.80 percent. Meanwhile, production on grouper was 851.35 metric tons with a share of 1.91 percent.

Table 2. Fisheries Production by Species, Ilocos Region: Second Quarter 2022

Species	Volume of Production (In Metric Tons)		Growth Rate (%)
	Second Quarter 2021	Second Quarter 2022 ^P	
TOTAL	40,348.90	44,465.58	10.20
Milkfish	22,597.59	23,729.92	5.01
Tilapia	10,247.29	10,230.32	(0.17)
Roundscad	794.61	1,881.71	136.81
Squid	828.12	1,246.79	50.56
Grouper	151.68	851.35	461.28
Yellowfin Tuna	457.97	487.75	6.50
Tiger Prawn	31.68	379.08	1,096.59
Big-eyed Scad	113.86	365.79	221.26
Skipjack	409.31	364.95	10.84
Anchovies	119.72	256.32	114.10
Others	4,597.07	4,671.63	1.62

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2nd Quarter 2021 and 2022 Fisheries Production

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Fisheries Production Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is divided into four major fisheries surveys. These are the Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS). The fisheries sector is composed of the three (3) subsectors, namely commercial, municipal fisheries, and aquaculture. The commercial and municipal fisheries surveys aim to provide quarterly data on volume and value of fish production by species, by region, and by province. The aquaculture survey is intended to generate quarterly data on volume and value of cultured species by environment, by type of aquafarm, by region, and by province.

Concepts and Definitions:

Aquaculture – fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish and freshwater environment. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussel, oyster, seaweed farms and hatcheries.

Aquafarm – the farming facilities used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species including fish, mollusk, crustaceans, and aquatic plants for purposes of rearing to enhance production.

Brackishwater – mixture of seawater and freshwater with salinity that varies with the tide. Example are estuaries, mangroves, and mouths of rivers where seawater enters during high tide.

Commercial Fishing – the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three (3) gross tons for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing.

Fisheries – all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resources thereof (RA 8550).

Fisheries Sector – the sector engaged in the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving and managing aquatic resources and fishing areas.

Fish Cage – stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire/bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of an inverted mosquito net (“hapa” type) with or without cover with all sides either tied to poles staked to the water bottom or with anchored floats for aquaculture purposes.

Fishing Gear – any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking fish and other fishery species.

Fishing Grounds – areas in any body of water where fish and other aquatic resources congregate and become the target of capture.

Fish Pen – an artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for culturing fish and fishery/ aquatic resources made up of bamboo poles closely arranged in an enclosure with wooden materials, screen or nylon netting to prevent an escape of fish.

Fishpond – a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions. This is a land-based type of aquafarm. Note that the setting-up of fish cages in ponds does not make the operation of a fish cage and at the same time a fishpond.

Freshwater – water without salt or marine origins, such as generally found in lakes, rivers, canals, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields, and swamps.

Inland Municipal Fishing – the catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc. using simple gears and fishing boats some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of three gross tons or less; or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

Landing Center – a place where the fish catch and other aquatic products are unloaded and traded.

Municipal Fishing – covers fishing operation carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three gross tons or less.

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