



Pro-Poor Livestock  
Policy Initiative (PPLPI)  
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Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry,  
and Fishery Statistics General  
Statistics Office of Vietnam



## **Agricultural Atlas of Viet Nam A Depiction of the 2001 Rural Agriculture and Fisheries Census**

Livestock – Monogastric Livestock

### **Proportion of Rural Households Engaging in Pig Husbandry**

For the purpose of the 2001 census, the definition of pigs included sows, boars and pigs raised for meat. It did not include suckling piglets under 2 months old. At the time of the census 7.73 million households were engaged in pig-raising, accounting for 56% of all rural households and 75% of agricultural households. In the overwhelmingly agricultural areas of Vietnam, the numbers of rural households engaging in pig husbandry are high, as shown in the map. For example, in the Northeast 86.4% of rural households engage in pig-raising; in the Northwest, 79.1%; in the North Central Coast, 78.2%; and in the Red River Delta, 72.5%. Pig-raising households in the four northern regions follow a small-scale model of production, often using crop-residues as feed. In contrast, the proportion of rural households engaged in pig-raising is markedly lower in the south. In the Southeast and Mekong River Delta regions, for example, only 20.6% and 28.8% of households engage in pig-raising, respectively. In these areas, fewer households are involved in a more specialised, commercially-oriented model of pig-production; households in these regions are economically better off and thus have the means to invest in larger-scale farms, using industrial feed and, moreover, have access to large markets.

