



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 Poultry Husbandry

At the time of the 2001 census there were 8.3 million poultry-holding households - 64% of all rural households. The map shows the highest density to be in the Northeast, where 85% of rural households hold poultry, and in the Northwest where 84% of the rural households hold poultry. Further south, fewer households engage in poultry husbandry: in the North Central Coast; 71% of rural households raise poultry; 70% in the Red River Delta; 63% in the South Central Coast; 61% in the Central Highlands; 47% in the Southeast; and only 42% in the Mekong River Delta. The density of poultry-holding households follows the same broad pattern as the distribution of pig-rearing households, in that it is low in the southern part of Vietnam. Again, this reflects the contrasting modes of poultry-keeping that dominate in the north and the south. In the north, most rural households keep small numbers of fowl in extensive, low-input systems, mainly for domestic consumption. Conversely, in the southern regions, poultry production is practiced by fewer households but these tend to be much larger and more commercially-oriented operations, more intensive and with higher inputs such as industrial feeds. In this part of Vietnam there are a number of households holding tens of thousands of birds, for example in Dong Nai, Binh Duong, Long An and Tien Giang.

