

AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

# PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

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## FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). AIS contains twelve (12) modules which are updated and released annually. This is the twelfth module entitled Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities. It provides information on the share of the market in the volume of palay and corn production, government intervention in palay marketing and the movement in the prices of selected agricultural commodities. The reference years are 2012 to 2016.

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 this report, in particular.



**LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.**

Undersecretary

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

Quezon City, Philippines  
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# PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



## Marketed Volume of Palay and Corn

The “marketed volume of farmers’ produce” is an indicator that provides a measure of the farmers’ level of operation on the quantity of the agricultural production that is sold by the farmers for a given period.

The proportion of total marketed volume of palay to total palay production slightly increased to 61.21 percent in 2016 from the 60.02 percent record in 2015. Most of the regions exhibited increasing proportions in 2016. Among regions, the biggest proportions of marketed palay were recorded in ARMM at 76.89 percent and Cagayan Valley at 76.08 percent. In the regions of SOCCSKSARGEN, Northern Mindanao, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region, about 67.35 percent to 69.09 percent of the palay harvests were sold by the farmers. Central Visayas had the least proportion at 34.48 percent in 2016 (Table 1a).

The proportion of volume of corn sold to the country’s total harvests went up from 82.03 percent in 2015 to 86.57 percent in 2016. In this year, increasing proportions were reported in majority of the regions. Ilocos Region showed the biggest proportion of marketed corn at 99.98 percent. This was followed by Central Luzon at 99.52 percent and CALABARZON at 99.34 percent. In contrast, the lowest percentages of the volume of corn sold were observed in Central Visayas at 14.27 percent and Eastern Visayas at 22.92 percent (Table 1b).

## Government Procurement and Injection of Palay

Government plays an important role in the marketing of palay through its procurement and injection programs. Procurement refers to the volume of government purchases directly from the farmers and farmers’ organizations at support price. This is being done to stabilize consumer price and to have continuous supply of the commodity. On the other hand, injection is the distribution by the government in the market through direct selling to end-user or to accredited outlets. The indicators of government procurement and injection show the extent of government intervention in palay marketing.

The volume of palay procurement decreased to 118,257 metric tons in 2016. It was lower by 48 percent from the 2015 level of 227,935 metric tons. By region, the biggest volume of palay procurement was reported in MIMAROPA at 57,451 metric tons contributing 48.58 percent in the

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country's total procurement. This was followed by Western Visayas at 18,307 metric tons which shared 15.48 percent. Seven (7) regions namely: CAR, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and Caraga recorded shares of less than one (1) percent each in 2016. On the other hand, no procurement of palay was reported in ARMM (Table 2a).

The volume of rice injection in 2016 reached 1,144,220 metric tons or higher by 21 percent from the 2015 level of 942,656 metric tons. The National Capital Region (NCR) had the biggest rice injection at 227,934 metric tons which comprised 19.92 percent of the total volume rice sold or distributed. Rice distributions were also bigger in CALABARZON at 121,491 metric tons and Central Luzon at 111,683 metric tons with corresponding shares of 10.62 percent and 9.76 percent. In contrast, the least proportion of rice injection was observed in Caraga at 1.17 percent equivalent to 13,422 metric tons (Table 2b).

### **Producer Price Index (PPI)**

The PPI describes the movement of farm prices by commodity and commodity groups in a given year compared to a base year (2006).

In 2016, the average PPI for agriculture increased to 149.8 percent. This indicates that the average farm price in 2016 was 49.8 percentage points higher than the base year level.

PPI for cereals was reduced to 157.6 percent in 2016. PPIs for yellow corn and white corn went down to 129.6 percent and 129.0 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, PPI for palay increased to 167.6 percent.

Vegetables and legumes posted increasing PPIs in 2016 averaging 148.9 percent. An uptrend in PPIs was exhibited by majority of the crops. The highest PPIs were recorded in asparagus and pepper black, but slowed down in 2016 to 474.4 percent and 462.5 percent, respectively. This means that the 2016 farm prices of these crops were more than four times higher than the 2006 price levels. Similar trend was exhibited by ginger with PPI at 384.0 percent for the Hawaiian type and 368.5 percent for the native variety. PPIs for banana blossom, cauliflower, onion leeks and peanut without shell dry increased in 2016 and were more than twice higher than the base year records. Except garlic, all the other reference vegetables and legumes had PPIs ranging from 115.7 percent for

onion, native to 185.5 percent for peanut with shell, fresh. Farm price of garlic in 2016 dropped below the 2006 record.

For root crops and tubers, the average PPI went up to 147.5 percent. The highest PPI in 2016 was noted in turnips which rose to 298.6 percent. Increasing PPIs ranging from 206.7 percent to 243.2 percent were registered in radish, gabi cebu and gabi tagalog. During the reference period, all the crops under this commodity group were above 100 percent.

Among the commodity groups, PPI for fruits continued to be the highest at 195.2 percent in 2016. Banana bungulan green garnered the biggest and increasing PPI at 303.3 percent. An upward movement was also noted in the following fruits with higher PPIs: papaya solo at 268.3 percent, banana lakatan green at 233.8 percent, pineapple hawaiian at 218.2 percent. PPIs below 100 percent were observed for durian, mandarin ladu and papaya hawaiian.

PPI for commercial crops was up to an average of 177.8 percent. Coconut green young recorded the highest PPI but it decreased to 254.0 percent in 2016. Farm prices of coconut, matured and pili nut with hull improved in 2016 and more than doubled the base year prices. Only rubber cuplump maintained PPI below 100 percent.

Livestock and poultry products posted declining PPIs in 2016 averaging 138.8 percent and 133.8 percent, respectively. For the livestock products, hogs posted the least PPI which dropped to 136.7 percent in 2016 while goat indicated the highest PPI which rose to 168.9 percent. Among the poultry products, PPI was lowest in chicken broiler backyard at 122.6 percent and highest for chicken layer culls at 174.8 percent.

For fishery, PPI decelerated to an average of 124.7 percent in 2016. Downtrend in PPIs was observed in all the reference fishery products except tiger prawn. Bangus reported the highest PPI in 2016 at 137.7 percent while the lowest was noted in seaweed at 100.3 percent (Table 3).

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## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) presents comparison of the changes in the average retail prices of the different groups of the commodities commonly consumed by the households.

From 2012 to 2016, the CPI for all items continued its uptrend from 130.1 percent to 144.0 percent. It means that the average price paid by the consumers for all items in 2016 was 44.0 index points higher than the 2006 price level. Except for communication, all the commodity groups had CPI of more than 100 percent. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco sustained its higher CPI with 192.8 percent in 2016. CPIs were also higher for food and non-alcoholic beverages at 161.2 percent and education at 159.8 percent (Table 4a).

On a monthly basis, the 2016 CPI for all items were generally going up. It ranged from 142.9 percent in January to 146.3 percent in December. The monthly CPI of alcoholic beverages and tobacco sustained its uptrend from 188.2 percent in January to 198.1 percent in December (Table 4b).

## Price Gap

The price gaps or mark ups of the different crops between the farmgate and the wholesale and retail levels indicate the formation of prices and the shares of market participants in the prices paid by the consumers.

In 2016, the farm-wholesale price gap of rice slowed down to 143 percent. This indicates that the price mark-up of rice from farm to wholesale level was 143 percent of the farm price. For corn, price gap increased to 33 percent for yellow corn while it slightly reduced to 7 percent for white corn. Majority of the reference vegetables exhibited fluctuating trends but mostly posted increasing farm-wholesale price gaps. Peanut with shell dry posted the biggest increment in price gap which expanded to 93 percent. Farm-wholesale price gap for gabi remained highest in 2016 but it was reduced to 130 percent. In this year, notable reductions in the price gaps were observed for white potato and onion red creole which dropped to 50 percent and 39 percent, respectively. For fruits, widening of price gap was posted in banana at 112 percent, calamansi at 84 percent and pineapple at 53 percent. Price gap of mango slid to 44 percent (Table 5a).

The farm-retail price gap of rice in 2016 went down to 163 percent. Increasing price gap was noted for corn; 73 percent for yellow corn and 85 percent for white corn. Declining trends were exhibited by most of the reference vegetables. Big decline was reported for white potato whose price gap went down to 106 percent. Cabbage indicated the biggest price gap which increased to 208 percent. Minimal farm-retail price gaps were noted in mongo, peanut, onion, string beans and ampalaya ranging from 57 percent to 97 percent. Narrowing of price gaps were observed for all the reference fruits. The price gap of mango was significantly reduced to 146 percent in 2016 (Table 5b).

### **Producer's Share in Consumer Peso**

This indicator presents the proportion of the prices received by the farmers to the final price of the commodity. It gives a measure of the share of the producers compared to the share of the traders. It also indicates which commodity gives the farmer, the bigger share.

The share of rice producer in 2016 was maintained at 38 percent of the commodity's retail price. Likewise, the share of yellow corn farmers stayed at 58 percent while the share of white corn farmers decreased to 54 percent. Coconut producer's share went up to 35 percent in 2016.

In 2016, most of the reference vegetables and legumes exhibited increasing shares of growers. Producers' shares were higher for onion and white potato which rose to 55 percent and 48 percent, respectively. Mongo reported the biggest producer's share but it went down to 64 percent in 2016. The same behaviour was noted in peanut without shell with share of farmers at 61 percent. In contrast, the least share was still noted for cabbage growers at 32 percent. For fruits, growers of papaya showed a notable reduction in share which slid to 40 percent. The shares of producers were going up for banana, calamansi, mango and pineapple ranging from 39 percent to 49 percent (Table 6).

**Table 1a.**

**Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region,  
Philippines, 2012-2016**

REGION	2012		2013		2014	
	PROD'N	%	PROD'N	%	PROD'N	%
Philippines	18,033	57.47	18,439	59.17	18,968	59.75
CAR	453	54.99	460	55.20	453	56.92
Ilocos Region	1,738	55.67	1,750	58.08	1,796	60.63
Cagayan Valley	2,426	68.92	2,423	70.26	2,515	71.75
Central Luzon	3,221	62.29	3,409	64.04	3,765	65.24
CALABARZON	389	48.71	412	55.80	406	59.02
MIMAROPA	1,031	59.21	1,034	63.20	1,082	62.32
Bicol Region	1,173	55.25	1,243	54.50	1,258	55.64
Western Visayas	2,292	43.70	2,091	39.84	2,053	36.90
Central Visayas	327	35.40	348	38.59	339	37.76
Eastern Visayas	995	39.60	990	39.81	983	41.59
Zamboanga Peninsula	619	69.62	639	64.86	657	62.57
Northern Mindanao	637	65.38	675	65.92	714	65.87
Davao Region	449	69.88	422	69.83	452	68.43
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,271	60.81	1,348	65.18	1,365	64.42
Caraga	469	54.87	584	58.83	574	58.41
ARMM	543	60.97	612	74.80	557	73.97

**Table 1a.**

**Palay: production and percentage ... (Continued)**

REGION	2015		2016	
	PROD'N	%	PROD'N	%
Philippines	18,150	60.02	17,627	61.21
CAR	401	57.64	383	56.78
Ilocos Region	1,777	60.94	1,805	63.87
Cagayan Valley	2,490	74.20	2,333	76.08
Central Luzon	3,304	64.63	3,343	64.03
CALABARZON	393	56.09	407	58.47
MIMAROPA	1,082	63.04	1,080	64.84
Bicol Region	1,264	51.31	1,275	52.20
Western Visayas	2,057	43.14	1,896	42.97
Central Visayas	336	40.87	232	34.48
Eastern Visayas	956	44.64	955	41.89
Zamboanga Peninsula	662	66.34	581	68.51
Northern Mindanao	725	65.73	711	67.42
Davao Region	442	69.20	418	69.09
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,292	65.61	1,201	67.35
Caraga	481	60.89	462	64.36
ARMM	488	66.49	544	76.89

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 1b.****Corn: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2012-2016**

REGION	2012		2013		2014	
	PROD'N	%	PROD'N	%	PROD'N	%
Philippines	7,407	82.28	7,377	84.21	7,771	83.50
CAR	225	86.72	242	92.77	245	92.74
Ilocos Region	435	99.24	448	99.26	477	98.88
Cagayan Valley	1,876	90.05	1,714	94.61	1,857	96.00
Central Luzon	211	89.56	228	96.34	241	96.43
CALABARZON	59	67.19	75	75.76	74	74.71
MIMAROPA	87	75.86	105	77.69	108	80.24
Bicol Region	231	88.45	258	90.80	286	90.20
Western Visayas	331	62.72	346	70.54	368	76.51
Central Visayas	172	16.22	173	18.02	164	20.24
Eastern Visayas	87	37.43	89	43.71	88	44.22
Zamboanga Peninsula	211	35.80	208	36.81	223	34.40
Northern Mindanao	1,229	82.79	1,185	84.12	1,197	80.91
Davao Region	199	65.16	227	64.88	280	64.55
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,201	90.75	1,306	87.27	1,338	82.94
Caraga	90	62.68	107	71.18	125	75.20
ARMM	765	84.23	667	86.90	700	84.56

**Table 1b.****Corn: production and percentage ... (Continued)**

REGION	2015		2016	
	PROD'N	%	PROD'N	%
Philippines	7,519	82.03	7,219	86.57
CAR	238	95.00	199	94.36
Ilocos Region	491	99.65	508	99.98
Cagayan Valley	1,801	96.33	1,679	96.25
Central Luzon	271	97.08	260	99.52
CALABARZON	65	67.15	97	99.34
MIMAROPA	125	81.60	115	72.05
Bicol Region	244	86.88	259	83.50
Western Visayas	350	66.90	284	79.89
Central Visayas	150	21.99	157	14.27
Eastern Visayas	91	21.75	82	22.92
Zamboanga Peninsula	220	42.33	259	55.25
Northern Mindanao	1,216	70.84	1,223	75.50
Davao Region	224	60.35	219	61.26
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,239	81.71	1,144	82.52
Caraga	119	80.86	145	88.06
ARMM	673	90.71	591	88.92

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 2a.**  
**Palay procurement: level and percentage distribution by region,**  
**Philippines, 2012-2016**  
**(Level in metric tons)**

REGION	2012		2013		2014	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	360,882	100	365,582	100	26,481	100
CAR	6,099	1.69	5,071	1.39	33	0.12
Ilocos Region	49,508	13.72	21,184	5.79	2,039	7.70
Cagayan Valley	48,544	13.45	43,695	11.95	114	0.43
Central Luzon	55,302	15.32	78,494	21.47	556	2.10
CALABARZON	2,050	0.57	4,835	1.32	963	3.64
MIMAROPA	128,664	35.65	109,722	30.01	11,763	44.42
Bicol Region	26,797	7.43	29,872	8.17	1,112	4.20
Western Visayas	27,080	7.50	22,070	6.04	5,998	22.65
Central Visayas	106	0.03	367	0.10	68	0.26
Eastern Visayas	1,421	0.39	7,460	2.04	1,281	4.84
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,309	0.36	4,967	1.36	753	2.84
Northern Mindanao	1,381	0.38	3,628	0.99	667	2.52
Davao Region	2,345	0.65	13,732	3.76	469	1.77
SOCCSKSARGEN	6,490	1.80	10,757	2.94	586	2.21
Caraga	1,283	0.36	8,832	2.42	71	0.27
ARMM	2,504	0.69	896	0.25	8	0.03

**Table 2a.**  
**Palay procurement: level and percentage ... (Continued)**

REGION	2015		2016	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	227,935	100	118,257	100
CAR	2,630	1.15	1,028	0.87
Ilocos Region	12,496	5.48	1,755	1.48
Cagayan Valley	21,615	9.48	11,167	9.44
Central Luzon	33,786	14.82	10,819	9.15
CALABARZON	2,136	0.94	2,514	2.13
MIMAROPA	97,486	42.77	57,451	48.58
Bicol Region	28,864	12.66	9,841	8.32
Western Visayas	23,834	10.46	18,307	15.48
Central Visayas	27	0.01	23	0.02
Eastern Visayas	1,231	0.54	281	0.24
Zamboanga Peninsula	300	0.13	633	0.54
Northern Mindanao	581	0.25	345	0.29
Davao Region	1,035	0.45	802	0.68
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,196	0.52	2,957	2.50
Caraga	643	0.28	336	0.28
ARMM	76	0.03	-	-

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

**Table 2b.**

**Rice injection: level percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2012-2016**  
(Level in metric tons)

REGION	2012		2013		2014	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	766,231	100	758,657	100	1,316,599	100
NCR	198,444	25.90	154,994	20.43	323,828	24.60
CAR	11,712	1.53	16,448	2.17	35,506	2.70
Ilocos Region	30,756	4.01	52,359	6.90	71,338	5.42
Cagayan Valley	11,012	1.44	16,934	2.23	28,817	2.19
Central Luzon	72,013	9.40	66,988	8.83	121,768	9.25
CALABARZON	75,413	9.84	70,676	9.32	127,120	9.66
MIMAROPA	49,647	6.48	68,486	9.03	49,218	3.74
Bicol Region	49,875	6.51	41,181	5.43	98,254	7.46
Western Visayas	45,685	5.96	35,347	4.66	76,884	5.84
Central Visayas	32,338	4.22	54,616	7.20	123,865	9.41
Eastern Visayas	40,748	5.32	37,156	4.90	52,264	3.97
Zamboanga Peninsula	26,375	3.44	27,834	3.67	45,454	3.45
Northern Mindanao	30,218	3.94	20,813	2.74	33,405	2.54
Davao Region	39,850	5.20	35,886	4.73	63,297	4.81
SOCCSKSARGEN	17,467	2.28	22,072	2.91	34,371	2.61
Caraga	23,506	3.07	15,315	2.02	9,935	0.75
ARMM	11,173	1.46	21,554	2.84	21,276	1.62

**Table 2b.**

**Rice injection: level percentage ... (Continued)**

REGION	2015		2016	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	942,656	100	1,144,220	100
NCR	203,742	21.61	227,934	19.92
CAR	21,555	2.29	18,306	1.60
Ilocos Region	43,400	4.60	55,877	4.88
Cagayan Valley	20,922	2.22	22,537	1.97
Central Luzon	85,469	9.07	111,683	9.76
CALABARZON	81,995	8.70	121,491	10.62
MIMAROPA	56,188	5.96	74,757	6.53
Bicol Region	68,507	7.27	98,913	8.64
Western Visayas	29,000	3.08	36,281	3.17
Central Visayas	112,200	11.90	90,568	7.92
Eastern Visayas	50,046	5.31	37,329	3.26
Zamboanga Peninsula	25,220	2.68	45,946	4.02
Northern Mindanao	25,236	2.68	40,439	3.53
Davao Region	65,436	6.94	67,892	5.93
SOCCSKSARGEN	25,983	2.76	53,883	4.71
Caraga	6,691	0.71	13,422	1.17
ARMM	21,067	2.23	26,963	2.36

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

**Table 3**  
**Producer Price Index for Agriculture, Philippines, 2014-2016**  
**(2006=100)**  
**(in percent)**

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cereals</b>	179.6	157.9	157.6
Palay, other variety, dry 14% mc	192.5	166.0	167.6
Corngrain, matured, yellow	140.0	131.9	129.6
Corngrain, matured, white	151.3	144.5	129.0
<b>Vegetables and Legumes</b>	123.9	131.1	148.9
Ampalaya	106.4	128.8	137.4
Asparagus	686.2	666.1	474.4
Banana Blossom	187.5	142.3	232.5
Cabbage	124.7	166.1	154.0
Camote tops	144.7	157.6	169.5
Cauliflower	168.7	178.5	210.4
Chayote	101.2	150.3	173.8
Cucumber	116.5	129.6	142.9
Eggplant long, purple	124.3	112.9	124.4
Garlic	125.8	102.5	68.4
Ginger, Hawaiian	619.7	672.2	384.0
Ginger, native	426.3	549.2	368.5
Habitchuelas	116.2	128.5	144.6
Kangkong	143.5	158.1	147.6
Mongo, green (labo)	154.4	167.1	153.1
Mongo, green (shiny)	162.7	163.8	153.2
Mongo, yellow (shiny)	150.5	151.7	158.8
Okra	118.9	139.2	134.2
Onion Leeks	166.6	218.8	251.4
Onion, native (red shallot)	124.5	80.7	115.7
Onion, red creole (bermuda Red)	78.8	63.4	126.7
Patola, baguio	138.2	137.6	164.0
Patola, native	143.6	166.6	158.5
Peanut, with shell, dry	158.3	173.4	166.9
Peanut, with shell, fresh	167.9	166.6	185.5
Peanut, without shell, dry	182.1	180.6	202.0
Pechay, baguio	149.9	197.9	160.1
Pechay, native	159.9	159.1	180.2
Pepper bell, red and green	124.9	147.1	159.8
Pepper black	341.0	471.0	462.5

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 3**  
**Producer Price Index... (continued)**

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Pepper finger, green	114.1	124.3	143.6
Squash	131.5	139.6	142.0
Stringbeans	129.8	144.0	158.5
Sweet peas, baguio	114.8	109.9	139.5
Tomato	93.2	110.6	128.5
Upo	138.7	144.3	164.0
<b>Rootcrops and Tubers</b>	131.0	127.1	147.5
Carrots	104.0	145.5	132.6
Cassava, fresh tubers	120.9	105.7	122.1
Gabi Cebu	148.7	169.7	221.3
Gabi Tagalog	202.8	210.2	243.2
Radish	162.3	178.3	206.7
Sweet Potato	167.0	181.9	188.3
Turnips	169.5	258.2	298.6
Ube	141.3	202.4	178.1
White/Irish Potato	123.4	109.6	194.7
<b>Fruits</b>	155.2	160.6	195.2
Avocado	176.4	151.0	183.1
Banana, Bungulan, green	218.3	225.2	303.3
Banana, Lakatan, green	207.6	211.7	233.8
Banana, Latundan, green	164.8	169.1	184.0
Banana, Saba, green	184.4	187.4	216.6
Calamansi	159.5	144.3	162.1
Durian	78.2	83.2	95.9
Guapple	155.3	151.3	135.4
Jackfruit, ripe	126.5	129.3	173.3
Lanzones	112.0	97.4	138.4
Mandarin, Ladu	111.0	115.1	73.3
Mandarin, Szinkom	135.6	139.1	146.9
Mango, carabao, green	107.0	118.9	157.2
Mango, indian, green	124.1	111.8	145.6
Mango, piko, green	117.4	133.9	156.3
Papaya, Hawaiian	142.3	126.3	87.4
Papaya, native	88.6	97.5	106.8
Papaya, solo	249.0	248.7	268.3
Pineapple, Hawaiian	183.0	188.7	218.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 3**  
**Producer Price Index... (continued)**

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Pomelo	127.2	148.0	169.3
Rambutan	117.4	124.2	136.1
Watermelon	136.5	150.8	142.1
<b>Commercial Crops</b>	173.5	154.0	177.8
Abaca	124.3	135.5	169.1
Cacao, dry beans	146.2	156.0	175.8
Coconut, green, young (buko)	282.4	298.2	254.0
Coconut, matured	210.6	191.6	233.0
Coffee, Arabica, dry beans	155.6	187.3	180.9
Coffee, Excelsa, dry beans	167.8	180.8	185.5
Coffee, Robusta, dry beans	166.8	164.3	170.8
Pili nut, with hull	149.4	143.1	201.3
Rubber, Cuplump	71.7	56.3	63.8
Sugarcane Centrifugal, sugar	119.7	136.1	144.3
Tobacco, Burley, dry	173.9	177.3	176.8
Tobacco, Native, dry	107.7	106.4	115.6
Tobacco, Virginia, dry	163.9	139.8	152.1
<b>Livestock</b>	147.1	141.7	138.8
Carabao for slaughter	200.3	150.1	150.3
Cattle for slaughter	135.7	138.3	143.5
Goat for slaughter	163.0	165.4	168.9
Hogs, upgraded for slaughter	145.0	140.8	136.7
<b>Poultry</b>	134.1	134.0	133.8
Chicken Broiler, backyard	113.2	119.1	122.6
Chicken Broiler, commercial	128.4	120.2	124.1
Chicken egg, other breed, backyard	162.7	158.3	163.2
Chicken egg, other breed, commercial	134.5	135.2	142.2
Chicken Layer culls	135.1	179.0	174.8
Chicken native/improved	144.4	144.7	147.1
Duck egg, backyard	163.1	165.8	170.6
Duck egg, commercial	138.0	138.7	145.2
Duck for meat, backyard	148.1	154.8	159.0
Duck for meat, commercial	155.0	136.3	124.2
<b>Fishery</b>	132.3	129.5	124.7
Bangus	142.7	143.0	137.7
Seaweed	156.9	122.6	100.3
Tigerprawn	108.1	112.4	114.0
Tilapia	132.7	131.7	125.5
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	156.1	147.1	149.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 4a.****Consumer price index by item, Philippines, 2012-2016****(2006=100)**

(in percent)

ITEM	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Items	130.1	134	139.5	141.5	144.0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	139.9	143.8	153.4	157.3	161.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	128.7	167.0	175.7	182.4	192.8
Clothing and Footwear	123.9	128.4	132.9	136.3	139.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	125.8	127.9	130.7	129.1	128.9
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	121.1	125.1	128.5	130.9	133.4
Health	128.3	132.1	136.4	139.3	142.6
Transport	125.7	126.5	127.7	127.6	128
Communication	92.5	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.8
Recreation and Culture	109.5	112	114.1	115.3	117.1
Education	136.3	142.5	149.5	155.8	159.8
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	123.1	126.1	128.5	130.2	132.9

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 4b.**  
**Consumer price index by month, Philippines, 2016**  
**(2006=100)**  
(in percent)

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
All Items	142.9	142.5	142.6	142.9	143.4	144.0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	160.1	159.2	158.8	159.0	160.0	160.9
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	188.2	189.4	190.3	190.9	191.9	192.5
Clothing and Footwear	137.8	138.0	138.1	138.4	139.2	139.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	128.0	128.2	128.1	128.8	128.6	128.9
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	132.0	132.2	132.3	132.5	132.9	133.3
Health	140.9	141.3	141.4	141.8	142.2	142.5
Transport	127.7	126.5	127.5	127.5	128.0	128.0
Communication	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8
Recreation and Culture	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.5	116.8	117.3
Education	158.1	158.1	158.1	158.1	158.1	160.9
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	131.3	131.6	132.2	132.5	132.6	133.0

**Table 4b.**  
**Consumer price index by month... (Continued)**

ITEM	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave
All Items	144.2	144.3	144.6	144.9	145.8	146.3	144.0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	161.2	161.4	162.1	162.8	164.4	164.7	161.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	193.0	193.6	194.1	194.3	196.9	198.1	192.8
Clothing and Footwear	139.9	140.2	140.3	140.6	140.8	141.0	139.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	129.1	129.0	129.0	129.1	129.6	130.0	128.9
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	133.6	134.0	134.2	134.4	134.6	134.8	133.4
Health	142.9	143.2	143.4	143.6	143.8	143.9	142.6
Transport	127.8	127.4	127.7	128.0	128.3	131.3	128.0
Communication	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Recreation and Culture	117.5	117.5	117.6	117.7	117.7	117.9	117.1
Education	160.9	160.9	160.9	160.9	161.0	161.0	159.8
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	133.2	133.4	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.0	132.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 5a.**  
**Farm- wholesale price gap of selected agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2012-2016**  
 (in percent)

COMMODITY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cereals</b>					
Palay/Rice (other variety)	124	124	115	147	143
Corn grain yellow	27	37	12	29	33
Corn grain white	16	12	6	8	7
<b>Vegetables</b>					
Garlic	57	85	28	81	74
Ginger	71	52	45	52	45
Onion, red Creole	9	35	28	61	39
Cabbage	86	86	90	80	88
Pechay , native	81	60	59	62	68
Ampalaya	29	34	39	40	42
Eggplant	35	36	40	58	63
Squash	27	37	39	40	50
Tomato	84	83	84	84	86
Carrots	98	80	70	75	78
Gabi	91	132	160	134	130
White potato	54	42	69	74	50
Sweet potato	33	43	35	47	54
Habitchuelas	73	64	69	79	67
Mongo green, labo	10	8	18	22	19
Peanut with shell dry	66	60	56	73	93
Stringbeans	22	20	20	24	27
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan (green)	80	67	110	103	112
Calamansi	64	78	55	64	84
Mango, Carabao (green)	36	46	41	46	44
Pineapple, Hawaiian	41	53	24	43	53

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 5b.**

**Farm - retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities,  
Philippines, 2012-2016**  
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cereals</b>					
Rice	137	138	127	165	163
Corn grain, yellow	73	90	63	72	73
Corn grain, white	48	37	57	78	85
<b>Vegetables &amp; Legumes</b>					
Garlic	111	142	61	153	138
Ginger	203	143	102	101	118
Onion, Red Creole	49	95	89	121	83
Cabbage	242	240	233	196	208
Pechay, native	158	151	146	151	145
Ampalaya	101	106	120	103	97
Eggplant	117	134	125	144	132
Squash	139	157	162	154	152
Tomato	199	187	205	190	182
Carrots	204	199	166	164	183
Gabi	186	195	200	171	141
White potato	130	108	149	180	106
Sweet potato	121	131	115	122	136
Habitchuelas	169	166	169	173	151
Mongo	65	53	58	53	57
Peanut with shell, dry	78	70	65	55	64
Stringbeans	118	108	109	107	95
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan	128	122	167	166	156
Calamansi	138	174	132	163	152
Mango carabao ripe	128	132	138	162	146
Pineapple, Hawaiian	122	136	115	116	103

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 6**  
**Producer's share in consumer peso, selected agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2012-2016**  
 (in percent)

COMMODITY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cereals</b>					
Rice special	42	42	44	38	38
Corngrain yellow	58	53	61	58	58
Corngrain white	68	73	64	56	54
<b>Commercial</b>					
Coconut, matured	30	30	35	31	35
<b>Vegetables &amp; Legumes</b>					
Garlic	47	41	62	40	42
Ginger	33	41	49	50	46
Onion Red Creole	67	51	53	45	55
Cabbage	29	29	30	34	32
Pechay, native	39	40	41	40	41
Ampalaya	50	49	45	49	51
Eggplant	46	43	45	41	43
Squash	42	39	38	39	40
Tomato	33	35	33	34	35
Carrots	33	33	38	38	35
Gabi (for ginataan)	35	34	33	37	41
White potato	43	48	40	36	48
Sweet potato	45	43	47	45	42
Habitchuelas	37	38	37	37	40
Mongo, green, labo	60	65	63	65	64
Peanut without shell, dry	80	78	79	75	61
Stringbeans	46	48	48	48	51
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana, Lakatan (green)	44	45	37	38	39
Calamansi	42	37	43	38	40
Mango, Carabao (green)	44	43	42	38	41
Papaya, Hawaiian	47	45	58	56	40
Pineapple, Hawaiian	45	42	47	46	49

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

## **MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM**

1. Output and Productivity
2. Agricultural Structure and Resources
3. Economic Growth: Agriculture
4. Agricultural Exports and Imports
5. Food Sufficiency and Security
6. Food Consumption and Nutrition
7. Redistribution of Land
8. Population and Labor Force
9. Gender-based Indicators of Labor and Employment  
in Agriculture
10. Agricultural Credit
11. Inputs
- 12. Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities**

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