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REPORT No. 2010-11

PRICES & MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL *Commodities*



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FOREWORD

This is Module 12 of the Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) report, which is published annually by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). The module is entitled Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities and it presents information on the share of the market in the volume of palay and corn production, government intervention in palay and corn marketing and the movement in the prices of agricultural commodities. The statistical tables cover the years 2005 to 2009.

The BAS continues to conduct review and improvement of the AIS to meet the demand for statistics and indicators of its clients and stakeholders. It welcomes suggestions and comments from readers on how this report can be further improved.

The BAS would like to acknowledge the sources of data used in this module. These are the National Statistics Office (NSO) and National Food Authority (NFA).


ROMEO S. RECIDE
Director

Quezon City, Philippines
January 2011

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Marketed Volume of Palay and Corn



The indicators on marketed volume of farmers' produce provide measures of the farmers' level of operation.

Countrywide, the proportion of marketed volume of palay to total production declined from 58.57 percent in 2005 to 52.99 percent in 2009. Compared to 2008, decreasing proportions of marketed palay in 2009 were noted in the regions except MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula. The biggest percentages of palay marketed ranging from 61 to 65 percent were recorded in Davao Region, Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon. Palay farmers in MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM sold 54 to 59 percent of their respective harvests. On the other hand, the least proportion of 35 percent was reported in Central Visayas. Likewise, Eastern Visayas showed lower proportion of marketed palay which significantly declined to 36 percent in 2009 from 46.46 percent in 2008 (Table 1a).

The marketed volume of corn in the country exhibited an increasing proportion to total harvests. From 77.30 percent in 2005, it went up to 85.12 percent in 2009. Increasing proportions were reported in majority of the regions. The biggest increment was observed in Eastern Visayas where the share grew from 45.54 percent in 2008 to 66.05 percent in 2009. Ilocos Region and Central Luzon posted the biggest shares of marketed corn at around 98 percent each. Cagayan Valley and SOCCSKSARGEN followed with proportion of marketed volume settled at 96 percent each. The least proportion of volume sold was posted in Central Visayas where share declined to 18.79 percent in 2009 (Table 1b).



Government Procurement and Injection of Palay and Corn

Government plays an important role in the marketing of palay and corn through its procurement and injection programs. Procurement refers to the volume of government purchase directly from the farmers and

farmers' organizations at a 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 and corn marketing.

The proportion of palay procurement by the government to the marketed volume declined to 5.46 percent in 2009 from 7.39 percent in 2008. Meanwhile, the proportion of rice injection to the volume of rice consumed, likewise, dropped to 16.91 percent in 2009 (Table 2a).

Nationwide, the volume of palay procurement decreased to 471,066 metric tons in 2009. This was lower by 31 percent from the previous year's level. Most regions indicated lower volume of procurement in 2009. The biggest palay procurement by the government in 2009 was recorded in MIMAROPA at 167,541 metric tons or 35.57 percent of the total procurement. Palay purchases in Ilocos Region and Bicol Region accounted for 11.62 and 13.89 percent, respectively. These corresponded to 54,747 metric tons for Ilocos Region and 65,409 metric tons for Bicol Region. In contrast, CAR, Central and Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Caraga and ARMM shared less than 1.0 percent each in the total procurement.

Rice injection amounted to 1,870,155 metric tons in 2009. This was 7.76 percent lower than the 2008 record. NCR reported the biggest volume at 390,073 metric tons which comprised 20.86 percent of the total rice injection. About 230,587 metric tons of rice or 12 percent were recorded in Central Luzon. Most regions indicated shares ranging from 2 to 4 percent (Table 2b and Table 2c).

No procurement or injection of corn by the government was reported from 2007 to 2009.

Agricultural Terms of Trade Index (ATTI)

The agricultural terms of trade index (ATTI) provides a quantitative measure of changes in the economic condition of the farmers or the farming sector over time. It gives an indication on the welfare of the

farmers under changing input and output price conditions.

In 2009, the terms of trade index for agriculture was maintained below 100 percent indicating that prices of agricultural inputs grew faster than the prices of agricultural outputs. ATTI went up to 69.54 percent in 2009 from 60.80 percent in 2008. This means that the rate of increase of input prices to output prices was lessened in 2009 compared to 2008. Similar condition was felt by palay, corn, coconut and sugarcane farmers as manifested by their increasing terms of trade indices in 2009. The term of trade index for palay was highest at 72.18 percent and lowest for sugarcane at 61.95 percent (Table 3).

Producer Price Index (PPI)

The PPI describes the movement of farm prices by commodity and commodity groups compared to a base year.

The prices received by farmers for their produce continued to increase with PPIs moving up to 164.3 percent in 2009. This means that the average farm price in 2009 was higher by 64.3 index points from the 2000 price level. It also indicated a gain of 2.6 index points from the 2008 record.

PPI of cereals in 2009 went up to 170.7 percent or 4.3 index points over last year's index. Specifically, PPI of palay increased by 6.0 index points to 172.3 percent in 2009. PPI of yellow corn declined to 161.3 percent and PPI of white corn rose to 172.3 percent by 3.6 index points and 3.4 index points, respectively.



For vegetables and legumes, PPI was 159.4 percent in 2009 and was 16 index points lower than the 2008 index. The highest PPI was reported for ginger. However, PPI decreased to 437.8 percent for the Hawaiian ginger and 370.3 percent for the native ginger by 84.7 index points and 96.7 index points, respectively. Price indices of asparagus, chayote, peanut and squash went up to more than 200 percent in 2009. Farm prices of garlic and native patola recovered in 2009 and surpassed the base year prices. Meanwhile, prices of banana blossom

and sweet peas fell below the 2000 records. PPIs of cauliflower and black pepper were maintained at below 100 percent. PPIs of other reference crops remained above the 2000 price levels.

PPI of roots and tubers in 2009 settled at 176.0 percent or 15 index points over the year ago record. Increasing price indices were noted for radish, sweet potato and white potato; these ranged from 200 to 210 percent. Reduction in PPIs was observed in gabi Cebu and turnips.

For fruits, PPI went up to 139 percent in 2009. The different varieties of banana reported price gain and posted PPIs ranging from 203 to 233 percent. Pomelo sustained PPI above 200 percent. Below the base year farm prices were continuously reported by durian, Indian mango, orange, papaya, Hawaiian and native, pineapple and starapple. Guayabano prices in 2009 surpassed the base year record. The other selected crops exhibited PPIs of more than 100 percent.

PPI of commercial crops declined to 210 percent in 2009. This was lower by 49 index points from the last year's index. Rubber posted the highest PPI in 2009 but it dropped to 386.7 percent. Likewise, PPI of matured coconut decreased to 203.2 percent. Abaca, cacao, coffee robusta, sugarcane and native tobacco exhibited declining PPIs in 2009. The burley variety of tobacco showed significant price increment as PPI surged to 211.1 percent.



For livestock and poultry, PPIs rose to 165.4 percent and 153.5 percent, respectively. All the livestock products registered increasing PPIs ranging from 159.7 to 170.1 percent in 2009. In the case of poultry products, PPIs ranged from 120.4 to 198.8 percent. PPIs of chicken layer and native and commercial duck went down.

PPI of fishery products averaged 153.5 percent and inched up by 0.3 index point in 2009. PPI of tilapia dropped to 162.2 percent. Seaweeds, bangus and tiger prawn had increasing price indices which were computed at 115.5 to 168.0 percent (Table 4).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI allows comparison of the changes in the average retail prices of the different groups of the commodities.

The 2009 CPI for all items was estimated at 160 percent or 60 index points higher than the 2000 price. Among the items, fuel, light and water (FLW) and services continued to register the highest price gains. FLW had an increase of 88.8 index points in 2009, lower compared to 2008 increase of 93.9 index points. Likewise, the price increment in services declined to 80.1 index points in 2009 from 2008's 80.5 index points. The rest of the items exhibited increasing price increment. Food, beverages and tobacco (FBT) priced at 61.2 index points above the base year record showed the biggest gain relative to 2008's record of 52.3 index points (Table 5a).

In 2009, the monthly CPIs for all items exhibited uptrends from January to December except in the months of April and May. Based on 2000 record, the average price increases for all items ranged from 57.2 to 63.6 index points. Specifically, continuous increases in price index from January to December were reported in FBT from 58.3 to 65.0 index points, clothing from 32.1 to 34.6 index points, housing and repair from 42.2 to 44.6 index points and miscellaneous from 28.2 to 30.3 index points. The other items such as FLW and services showed fluctuating trend in the early part of the first half of the year. However, price index continuously moved up to December and reached 98.5 index points for FLW and 84.7 index points for services (Table 5b).

Price Gaps

Price gaps or mark ups of the different agricultural 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 consumers.

The farm–wholesale price gap of rice inched up to 113 percent in 2009. This means that the price mark up of the commodity from farm to wholesale level was 113 percent of the farm price. For corn, price gap of the yellow type widened to 33 percent in 2009. Price gap of white corn

more than doubled in 2009 at 39 percent compared to the previous year's record. Among the reference vegetables and legumes, tomato obtained the biggest farm-wholesale price gap which went up to 94 percent. Larger increases in price gap were noted in gabi, sweet potato and mongo reaching 84 percent, 46 percent and 32 percent, respectively. Reductions in price gaps were larger in garlic and carrots at 62 percent and 58 percent, respectively. Stringbeans indicated the least price gap at 21 percent in 2009. In the case of fruits, narrowing of price gaps was observed in banana, calamansi and mango. Calamansi showed the biggest decline in price gap from 90 percent in 2008 to 44 percent in 2009. The gap was higher for banana at 74 percent (Table 6a).

For the farm-retail price gap, rice exhibited minimal increase in gap at 133 percent in 2009. Gap widened in yellow corn at 91 percent and white corn at 81 percent. For vegetables and legumes, cabbage exhibited the biggest but declining farm-retail price gap at 209 percent in 2009. Larger drop was also recorded in white potato, garlic and carrots with corresponding price gaps at 104, 107 and 148 percent. The least price gap was recorded in mongo but it rose to 52 percent in 2009. Except for pineapple, the reference fruits had declining farm-retail price gaps in 2009. Larger reduction was registered in calamansi with price gap at 111 percent. Pineapple indicated wider gap at 155 percent (Table 6b).

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 the producers in the final price of the selected commodities fluctuated over the reference period. Rice producers maintained their share at 43 percent in 2009. Meanwhile, the share of

corn producers decreased in 2009 to 52 percent for yellow corn and 55 percent for white corn. Likewise, coconut farmer's share dropped to 30 percent.

Among vegetables and legumes, the producer of peanut reported the biggest and increasing share in 2009 at 82 percent. Mongo farmers also enjoyed a bigger share but were reduced to 66 percent. For garlic, ginger, onion, ampalaya, eggplant, white potato, and stringbeans, the shares of the producers ranged from 46 to 53 percent. The least but increasing share was noted in cabbage at 32 percent.

For fruits, papaya producers obtained the highest share in 2009 which went up to 57 percent in 2009. Nearly equal shares of farmers and traders were obtained for calamansi and mango. A 39 percent share was maintained by pineapple producers (Table 7).

Table 1a.

Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region,
Philippines, 2005-2009

REGION	2005		2006		2007	
	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	14,603	58.57	15,327	56.91	16,240	56.75
CAR	354	55.76	397	52.28	436	48.81
Ilocos Region	1,383	44.32	1,597	43.71	1,642	45.43
Cagayan Valley	1,849	67.96	1,954	67.61	2,025	68.80
Central Luzon	2,546	62.91	2,678	63.49	2,942	62.52
CALABARZON	392	58.23	358	56.05	391	59.89
MIMAROPA	785	68.68	830	64.07	877	63.37
Bicol Region	982	51.98	889	40.65	991	41.61
Western Visayas	1,801	48.15	1,987	47.41	1,992	47.59
Central Visayas	209	39.21	245	36.23	252	36.05
Eastern Visayas	789	49.44	830	48.72	949	48.24
Zamboanga Peninsula	563	63.93	514	61.82	554	58.10
Northern Mindanao	459	64.38	461	64.09	502	63.91
Davao Region	470	71.15	476	71.09	427	69.55
SOCCKSARGEN	1,090	66.42	1,146	64.87	1,187	63.49
Caraga	386	60.43	409	60.16	456	62.08
ARMM	545	58.74	554	58.60	616	56.79

REGION	2008		2009	
	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	16,816	55.20	16,266	52.99
CAR	445	47.24	432	43.57
Ilocos Region	1,692	45.25	1,352	43.49
Cagayan Valley	2,080	67.98	2,077	63.59
Central Luzon	3,014	61.82	2,805	61.08
CALABARZON	428	53.75	383	47.92
MIMAROPA	863	58.80	931	59.16
Bicol Region	998	38.82	1,046	39.29
Western Visayas	2,118	46.91	2,205	46.92
Central Visayas	312	36.12	277	35.09
Eastern Visayas	1,031	46.46	952	36.23
Zamboanga Peninsula	551	56.74	566	57.31
Northern Mindanao	551	60.17	583	58.37
Davao Region	419	67.44	424	64.61
SOCCKSARGEN	1,235	62.65	1,229	57.04
Caraga	447	59.61	426	55.25
ARMM	632	55.52	580	54.08

Table 1b.

Corn: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2005-2009

REGION	2005		2006		2007	
	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	5,253	77.30	6,082	78.42	6,737	79.41
CAR	130	82.22	160	83.85	176	87.24
Ilocos Region	300	93.77	320	93.25	336	97.13
Cagayan Valley	770	92.51	1,219	94.85	1,281	93.60
Central Luzon	182	77.73	183	78.95	199	88.94
CALABARZON	64	52.05	53	52.56	66	88.68
MIMAROPA	94	84.64	108	85.51	115	78.40
Bicol Region	118	68.36	142	70.32	196	74.16
Western Visayas	194	66.85	258	70.20	315	68.11
Central Visayas	189	18.37	181	16.65	199	25.57
Eastern Visayas	68	33.16	76	28.58	88	44.31
Zamboanga Peninsula	223	31.16	204	22.76	220	16.04
Northern Mindanao	938	77.99	964	72.73	1,048	80.64
Davao Region	293	54.41	344	55.46	354	65.80
SOCCSKSARGEN	959	90.04	1,088	90.23	1,124	86.61
Caraga	99	55.99	86	60.28	126	75.40
ARMM	631	88.42	695	87.87	895	79.85

REGION	2008		2009	
	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N (^{'000} MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	6,928	83.91	7,034	85.12
CAR	196	89.39	202	93.41
Ilocos Region	364	96.54	351	98.51
Cagayan Valley	1,477	97.02	1,598	96.07
Central Luzon	226	98.11	217	97.86
CALABARZON	60	86.68	52	85.21
MIMAROPA	110	79.99	104	89.64
Bicol Region	203	86.35	197	87.08
Western Visayas	350	71.82	273	75.16
Central Visayas	175	26.26	186	18.79
Eastern Visayas	97	45.54	95	66.05
Zamboanga Peninsula	182	30.63	177	34.39
Northern Mindanao	1,128	79.09	1,171	80.47
Davao Region	286	70.65	225	67.53
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,118	94.14	1,147	96.08
Caraga	100	79.72	89	80.14
ARMM	857	80.94	950	80.55

Table 2a.
 Government procurement and injection of palay and corn,
 Philippines, 2005-2009
 (in percent)

YEAR	PALAY/RICE		CORN	
	Procurement	Injection ^{b/}	Procurement	Injection ^{b/}
2005	0.89	16.45	0.08	0.13
2006	0.85	15.64	0.00	0.07
2007	0.36	16.84	0.00	0.00
2008	7.39	17.50	0.00	0.00
2009	5.46	16.91	0.00	0.00

a/ based on total volume marketed

b/ based on net food disposable

Table 2b.
 Palay procurement: level and percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2005-2009
 (Level in metric tons)

REGION	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	76,394	100.00	74,072	100.00	32,577	100.00	683,042	100.00	471,066	100.00
CAR	434	0.57	817	1.10	408	1.25	9,233	1.35	3,696	0.78
Ilocos Region	2,691	3.52	2,935	3.96	1,824	5.60	87,933	12.87	54,747	11.62
Cagayan Valley	3,495	4.57	29	0.04	77	0.24	67,783	9.92	31,453	6.68
Central Luzon	3,075	4.03	884	1.19	290	0.89	111,604	16.34	41,551	8.82
CALABARZON	386	0.51	160	0.22	177	0.54	4,262	0.62	4,873	1.03
MIMAROPA	44,977	58.88	51,744	69.86	22,297	68.44	151,400	22.17	167,541	35.57
Bicol Region	1,190	1.56	732	0.99	434	1.33	66,639	9.76	65,409	13.89
Western Visayas	4,357	5.70	7,966	10.75	615	1.89	53,106	7.77	42,354	8.99
Central Visayas	12	0.02	9	0.01	4	0.01	722	0.11	388	0.08
Eastern Visayas	82	0.11	119	0.16	29	0.09	1,689	0.25	589	0.13
Zamboanga Peninsula	77	0.10	0	-	24	0.07	6,309	0.92	6,060	1.29
Northern Mindanao	271	0.35	35	0.05	89	0.27	24,020	3.52	3,653	0.78
Davao Region	122	0.16	30	0.04	5	0.02	18,310	2.68	16,873	3.58
SOCCKSARGEN	10,219	13.38	3,863	5.22	1,519	4.66	58,749	8.60	28,903	6.14
Caraga	405	0.53	46	0.06	124	0.38	6,236	0.91	2,888	0.61
ARMM	4,616	6.04	4,705	6.35	4,662	14.31	15,052	2.20	88	0.02

Table 2c.
Rice injection : level and percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2005-2009
(Level in metric tons)

REGION	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	1,665,834	100.00	1,614,984	100.00	1,883,082	100.00	2,027,419	100.00	1,870,155	100.00
NCR	532,466	31.96	447,614	27.72	411,846	21.87	442,219	21.81	390,073	20.86
CAR	28,866	1.73	28,392	1.76	34,823	1.85	42,934	2.12	39,671	2.12
Ilocos Region	65,337	3.92	69,343	4.29	84,763	4.50	80,257	3.96	87,641	4.69
Cagayan Valley	28,981	1.74	32,701	2.02	44,965	2.39	43,876	2.16	43,172	2.31
Central Luzon	170,341	10.23	191,272	11.84	187,147	9.94	190,310	9.39	230,587	12.33
CALABARZON	103,502	6.21	98,826	6.12	138,223	7.34	165,296	8.15	151,693	8.11
MIMAROPA	54,003	3.24	44,141	2.73	65,626	3.49	70,259	3.47	112,434	6.01
Bicol Region	106,606	6.40	126,705	7.85	165,167	8.77	147,603	7.28	165,161	8.83
Western Visayas	46,613	2.80	38,451	2.38	66,447	3.53	87,433	4.31	73,407	3.93
Central Visayas	159,019	9.55	102,312	6.34	137,063	7.28	145,193	7.16	94,459	5.05
Eastern Visayas	80,336	4.82	77,591	4.80	90,379	4.80	110,737	5.46	89,255	4.77
Zamboanga Peninsula	66,918	4.02	74,450	4.61	68,731	3.65	92,601	4.57	72,293	3.87
Northern Mindanao	52,960	3.18	66,825	4.14	95,611	5.08	105,905	5.22	62,333	3.33
Davao Region	63,351	3.80	96,351	5.97	107,183	5.69	81,787	4.03	83,158	4.45
SOCCKSARGEN	47,503	2.85	50,950	3.15	79,237	4.21	87,633	4.32	64,000	3.42
Caraga	36,530	2.19	41,955	2.60	58,377	3.10	77,231	3.81	47,869	2.56
ARMM	22,502	1.35	27,105	1.68	47,494	2.52	56,147	2.77	62,951	3.37

Table 3.
Agricultural Terms of Trade Index, Philippines, 2005-2009
(2000=100)

YEAR	PALAY	CORN	COCONUT	SUGARCANE	AGRICULTURE*
2005	77.94	67.66	83.72	79.33	77.89
2006	75.95	72.47	76.28	101.59	78.43
2007	76.54	76.19	86.84	112.76	81.99
2008	59.95	59.49	65.03	55.91	60.80
2009	72.18	68.80	65.58	61.95	69.54

* represented by the weighted average of the crops covered in the computation

Table 4.

Producer price index for agriculture, Philippines, 2005-2009

(2000=100)

(in percent)

COMMODITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cereals	122.0	126.6	137.0	166.4	170.7
Palay Other Variety, <i>dry</i>	123.3	123.3	133.2	166.8	172.8
Corngrain Yellow, <i>matured</i>	117.7	140.9	156.8	164.9	161.3
Corngrain White, <i>matured</i>	117.3	131.6	138.3	168.9	172.3
Vegetables and Legumes	112.5	132.6	121.4	175.4	159.4
Ampalaya	122.1	146.7	132.1	167.0	161.5
Asparagus	82.3	80.5	88.6	123.7	217.4
Banana Blossom	87.4	94.9	99.2	107.5	99.6
Cabbage	113.0	152.5	120.8	134.4	172.2
Camote tops	110.9	119.9	128.7	125.6	138.8
Cauliflower	39.1	55.9	51.0	67.0	72.2
Chayote	104.7	199.2	130.9	157.7	230.4
Cucumber	107.8	126.5	137.0	134.6	134.6
Eggplant long, <i>purple</i>	111.8	146.2	112.5	170.4	154.4
Garlic	82.2	135.3	100.6	78.8	106.8
Ginger Hawaiian	158.4	137.1	216.3	522.5	437.8
Ginger native	181.8	152.9	178.6	467.0	370.3
Habitchuelas	113.2	140.9	129.0	142.2	163.4
Kangkong	196.2	170.6	176.8	191.0	188.7
Mongo Green (<i>labo</i>)	137.2	155.6	172.8	177.8	185.0
Okra	109.7	120.7	111.0	131.7	133.7
Onion Leeks	111.6	90.2	115.8	115.6	125.6
Onion native (<i>red shallot</i>)	131.4	105.7	98.4	216.8	154.6
Onion Red Creole (<i>Bermuda Red</i>)	189.9	245.2	127.9	345.9	197.4
Patola Baguio	91.4	96.0	100.8	132.1	120.6
Patola native	128.8	144.4	148.5	85.0	188.4
Peanut with shell (<i>dry</i>)	130.1	131.1	137.8	143.0	246.7
Pechay Baguio	117.6	129.1	102.1	143.2	180.7
Pechay native	95.4	111.1	115.5	137.1	135.6
Pepper Bell	84.0	116.0	113.2	117.5	155.0
Pepper Black	47.5	44.9	67.3	82.2	63.5
Pepper finger (<i>green</i>)	72.4	111.9	95.8	108.3	155.0
Squash	139.5	159.9	151.9	192.8	204.8
Stringbeans	101.0	114.1	110.3	117.2	130.0
Sweet Peas, <i>Baguio</i>	83.8	104.1	91.2	100.9	97.2
Tomato	139.3	165.0	153.7	174.8	165.9
Upo	91.2	103.2	104.4	123.7	143.4

Table 4. (Continued)

COMMODITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rootcrops & Tubers	120.9	150.6	144.9	160.6	176.0
Carrots	102.0	112.2	103.1	126.9	155.8
Cassava, <i>fresh tubers</i>	108.1	146.3	136.0	147.8	162.1
Gabi Cebu (<i>for ginataan</i>)	189.0	182.1	220.3	200.9	195.7
Gabi Tagalog (<i>for sinigang</i>)	148.3	144.1	159.2	163.8	179.8
Radish	142.6	154.7	155.2	208.5	210.4
Sweet Potato	152.4	170.4	179.6	198.9	200.6
Turnips	105.2	118.8	133.0	162.1	156.9
Ube (<i>purple yam</i>)	130.7	148.6	144.2	105.6	153.5
White Potato	91.4	138.8	135.2	171.5	206.9
Fruits	108.7	112.0	109.4	126.0	139.0
Avocado	156.7	143.8	136.2	182.0	183.1
Banana Bungulan (<i>green</i>)	178.6	129.8	133.0	130.4	233.0
Banana Lakatan (<i>green</i>)	157.3	160.8	172.3	191.0	217.2
Banana Latundan (<i>green</i>)	161.3	165.3	173.2	182.3	203.0
Banana Saba (<i>green</i>)	161.3	158.1	186.3	191.7	216.2
Calamansi	106.2	113.6	91.3	102.0	170.7
Durian	56.5	67.8	47.9	62.4	57.8
Guapple	125.4	132.4	135.7	151.3	146.4
Guayabano	86.1	94.7	106.5	89.2	147.2
Jackfruit (<i>ripe</i>)	131.2	124.5	132.4	145.3	146.8
Lanzones	58.5	85.9	75.8	105.0	113.8
Mandarin Szinkom	99.0	94.2	95.3	113.5	108.6
Mango, Carabao (<i>green</i>)	104.1	119.9	98.1	134.0	135.7
Mango, Indian (<i>green</i>)	43.2	48.8	40.4	55.9	52.5
Mango, Piko (<i>green</i>)	90.6	99.7	85.8	103.1	107.9
Mangosteen	232.6	229.9	140.8	107.5	166.8
Orange	68.7	64.0	75.5	73.0	72.1
Papaya Hawaiian	115.4	93.0	94.1	68.6	96.7
Papaya native	108.4	85.8	90.5	81.8	86.7
Papaya Solo	122.3	140.6	167.4	128.0	122.2
Pineapple Hawaiian	80.3	65.9	77.9	76.7	80.8
Pomelo	175.0	207.2	209.2	210.7	216.0
Starapple	74.8	61.8	99.1	81.3	63.4
Watermelon	116.9	134.5	150.3	168.9	164.6
Commercial Crops	173.6	176.9	210.3	259.4	210.0
Abaca	176.4	187.7	184.4	234.8	194.1
Cacao, dry beans	208.0	213.6	206.9	216.5	196.4
Coconut green, <i>young 'buko'</i>	106.6	99.8	122.0	144.3	150.4
Coconut matured	174.9	164.9	199.5	256.9	203.2
Coffee Arabica, <i>dry beans</i>	125.0	102.0	106.1	116.6	120.7

Table 4. (Continued)

COMMODITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coffee Excelsa, <i>dry beans</i>	105.6	125.5	144.0	149.8	152.6
Coffee Robusta, <i>dry beans</i>	117.3	134.2	167.2	199.1	166.7
Rubber Cuplump	316.2	421.9	447.8	473.2	386.7
Soybeans	117.9	129.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugarcane (<i>cane for panocha/muscovado</i>)	142.4	197.2	229.8	176.6	162.3
Tobacco Burley (<i>dry</i>)	126.3	119.3	142.6	152.1	211.1
Tobacco Native (<i>dry</i>)	89.0	103.1	93.5	143.6	131.2
Tobacco Virginia (<i>dry</i>)	132.1	105.8	135.6	146.8	159.8
Livestock	137.0	134.5	137.7	155.1	165.4
Carabao for Slaughter	129.4	138.3	140.9	153.7	170.1
Cattle for Slaughter	133.7	140.1	138.5	150.2	159.7
Goat for Slaughter	146.0	154.7	155.2	165.6	194.8
Hogs Upgraded for Slaughter	137.5	132.9	136.9	155.4	164.7
Poultry	120.8	127.3	135.0	141.6	153.5
Chicken Broiler, <i>other breed (backyard)</i>	132.9	136.4	139.9	137.5	156.4
Chicken Broiler, <i>other breed (commercial)</i>	120.3	125.0	131.8	146.9	148.9
Chicken egg, <i>other breed (backyard)</i>	126.6	135.7	80.9	92.1	184.8
Chicken egg, <i>other breed (commercial)</i>	123.6	131.8	124.8	137.6	156.2
Chicken Layer (<i>culls</i>)	89.7	81.2	127.6	137.6	120.4
Chicken Native/Improved	124.8	129.9	150.8	177.4	155.2
Duck egg (<i>backyard</i>)	116.9	119.9	138.5	146.0	162.4
Duck egg (<i>commercial</i>)	151.9	160.3	116.8	125.9	198.8
Duck for meat (<i>backyard</i>)	114.7	118.0	142.4	140.8	142.9
Duck for meat (<i>commercial</i>)	88.0	120.8	168.6	174.6	143.4
Fishery	118.5	117.7	121.4	145.0	145.3
Bangus	114.3	110.9	120.0	142.8	154.1
Seaweed	137.2	131.3	133.7	141.5	168.0
Tigerprawn	109.2	111.6	111.9	117.9	115.5
Tilapia	128.0	132.5	127.1	235.0	162.2
ALL ITEMS	120.9	130.9	137.8	161.7	164.3

Table 5a.
Consumer price index by item, Philippines, 2005-2009
(2000=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Items	129.8	137.9	141.8	155.0	160.0
Food and beverage and tobacco	123.8	130.6	134.9	152.3	161.2
Clothing	118.4	122.0	124.8	130.1	133.4
Housing and repair	126.9	131.9	133.9	139.6	143.6
Fuel, light and water	156.2	176.4	182.1	193.9	188.8
Services	148.5	161.7	166.2	180.5	180.1
Miscellaneous	117.1	120.6	122.5	126.1	129.4

Table 5b.
Consumer price index, by month, Philippines, 2009
(2000=100)
(in percent)

MONTH	FOOD BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO		CLOTHING	HOUSING AND REPAIR	FUEL LIGHT AND WATER	SERVICES	MISCELLA- NEOUS	ALL ITEMS
January	158.3	132.1	142.2	182.1	176.8	128.2	157.2	
February	159.3	132.4	142.6	185.9	176.2	128.5	158.0	
March	159.9	132.7	142.9	185.0	175.2	128.9	158.1	
April	160.1	133.0	143.0	189.1	177.1	129.1	158.9	
May	160.3	133.1	143.3	185.6	177.1	129.2	158.8	
June	160.8	133.4	143.6	185.3	181.4	129.5	159.8	
July	161.0	133.5	143.7	189.1	181.8	129.6	160.2	
August	161.1	133.7	144.0	189.2	182.9	129.6	160.5	
September	161.4	133.9	144.1	190.6	182.9	129.8	160.8	
October	163.1	134.1	144.4	191.0	182.4	130.0	161.7	
November	164.4	134.4	144.5	193.9	183.1	130.1	162.7	
December	165.0	134.6	144.6	198.5	184.7	130.3	163.6	
Annual	161.2	133.4	143.6	188.8	180.1	129.4	160.0	

Table 6a.
Farm- wholesale price gap of selected agricultural commodities,
Philippines, 2005-2009
(in percent)

COMMODITIES	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cereals					
Palay/Rice (<i>other variety</i>)	101	104	101	111	113
Corn grain yellow	26	19	13	22	33
Corn grain white	14	26	23	18	39
Vegetables					
Garlic	40	46	73	98	62
Ginger	55	56	55	55	47
Onion, <i>Red Creole</i>	68	41	55	47	38
Cabbage	82	55	89	91	82
Pechay, <i>native</i>	61	39	49	65	72
Ampalaya	23	22	33	31	35
Eggplant	33	46	45	44	39
Squash	26	42	36	36	38
Tomato	67	66	72	80	94
Carrots	68	66	94	79	58
Gabi	48	44	28	56	84
White potato	66	36	50	55	41
Sweet potato	34	40	38	33	46
Habitchuelas	55	54	58	70	66
Mongo green, <i>labo</i>	32	27	17	18	32
Peanut with shell, <i>dry</i>	50	61	24	71	66
Stringbeans	33	23	28	14	21
Fruits					
Banana Lakatan (<i>green</i>)	82	74	80	86	74
Calamansi	51	39	71	90	44
Mango, Carabao (<i>green</i>)	28	35	21	48	36
Pineapple, <i>Hawaiian</i>	32	56	45	53	56

Table 6b.
 Farm - retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities,
 Philippines, 2005-2009
 (in percent)

COMMODITIES	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cereals					
Rice	119	125	120	131	133
Corn grain, <i>yellow</i>	90	61	56	68	91
Corn grain, <i>white</i>	81	74	59	48	81
Vegetables & Legumes					
Garlic	88	94	130	161	107
Ginger	173	180	144	114	114
Onion, <i>Red Creole</i>	109	81	122	95	89
Cabbage	227	176	251	247	209
Pechay, <i>native</i>	170	155	147	143	157
Ampalaya	82	77	96	87	96
Eggplant	110	115	133	112	116
Squash	142	139	144	129	130
Tomato	159	163	177	180	191
Carrots*	171	164	214	181	148
Gabi	115	127	96	123	140
White potato	160	106	122	120	104
Sweet potato	105	112	115	113	132
Habitcheulas	151	133	154	158	152
Mongo	41	45	39	38	52
Peanut with shell, <i>dry</i>	51	57	65	66	63
Stringbeans	106	102	112	110	111
Fruits					
Banana Lakatan	140	145	157	147	132
Calamansi	133	119	170	182	111
Mango Carabao, <i>ripe</i>	96	106	100	110	109
Pineapple, <i>Hawaiian</i>	110	168	149	155	155

Table 7.
 Producer's share in consumer peso of selected agricultural commodities,
 Philippines, 2005-2009
 (in percent)

COMMODITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cereals					
Rice	46	44	45	43	43
Corn grain, <i>yellow</i>	53	62	64	59	52
Corn grain, <i>white</i>	55	57	63	67	55
Commercial					
Coconut, <i>matured</i>	34	32	35	38	30
Vegetables & Legumes					
Garlic	53	52	43	38	48
Ginger	37	36	41	47	47
Onion, <i>Red Creole</i>	48	55	45	52	53
Cabbage	31	36	28	29	32
Pechay, <i>native</i>	37	39	40	41	39
Ampalaya	55	56	51	53	51
Eggplant	48	46	43	47	46
Squash	41	42	41	44	44
Tomato	39	38	36	36	34
Carrots	37	38	32	36	40
Gabi (<i>for ginataan</i>)	46	44	51	45	42
White potato	38	49	45	45	49
Sweet potato	49	47	47	47	43
Habichuelas	40	43	39	39	40
Mongo, green, <i>labo</i>	71	69	72	72	66
Peanut without shell, <i>dry</i>	78	71	75	76	82
Stringbeans	48	50	47	48	47
Fruits					
Banana, Lakatan (<i>green</i>)	42	41	39	41	43
Calamansi	43	46	37	35	48
Mango, Carabao (<i>green</i>)	51	49	50	48	48
Papaya, <i>Hawaiian</i>	67	58	48	40	57
Pineapple, <i>Hawaiian</i>	48	37	40	39	39

Modules of the Agricultural Indicators System

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