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**AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)**

# PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

**REPORT No. 2019-12**



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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 has 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 production, government intervention in palay marketing and the movement in the prices of selected agricultural commodities. The reference years are 2014 to 2018.

The AIS aims 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.



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Quezon City, Philippines  
December 2019

**PRICES AND  
MARKETING OF  
AGRICULTURAL  
COMMODITIES**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	i
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	iii
<b>PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES</b>	
Table 1. Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2014-2018	6
Table 2a. Palay procurement: level and percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2014-2018	7
Table 2b. Rice injection: level and percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2014-2018	8
Table 3. Producer Price Index for Agriculture, Philippines, 2016-2018	9
Table 3a. Consumer Price Index by item, Philippines, 2014-2018	12
Table 3b. Consumer Price Index by month, Philippines, 2018	13
Table 4. Farm-retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2014-2018	14
Table 5. Farmer's share in final price of agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2014-2018	15

## Marketed Volume of Palay

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.

In 2018, the proportion of marketed volume of palay to the country’s total production went up to 64.09 percent in 2018 from 61.79 percent in 2017. All regions except Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao and Caraga, recorded increasing proportions of the volume of palay sold. The highest proportion of marketed palay was reported in Cagayan Valley at 78.39 percent. In the regions of Central Luzon, MIMAROPA Region, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region, about 69.48 percent to 71.16 percent of palay harvested were sold by the farmers. In contrast, Central and Eastern Visayas indicated the lowest proportions of marketed volume of palay at 40.30 percent and 42.34 percent, respectively (Table 1).

## Government Procurement and Injection of Palay

The 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-users or to accredited outlets. The indicators of government procurement and injection show the extent of government intervention in palay marketing.

The country’s palay procurement in 2018 summed up to 61,783 metric tons. This was twice higher than the 2017 level of 29,441 metric tons. Throughout the five reference years, MIMAROPA Region recorded the biggest volume of palay procurement. In 2018, it reached 40,884 metric tons, comprising 66.17 percent of the national palay procurement. Palay procurements were also bigger in volume in Western Visayas at 4,686 metric tons and SOCCSKSARGEN at 3,362 metric tons with corresponding shares of 7.58 percent and 5.44 percent. Smaller shares at less than one percent were contributed each by CAR, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Caraga and ARMM. In ARMM, palay procurement at 129 metric tons was reported in 2018 after two consecutive years (Table 2a).

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In 2018, the national volume of rice injection totaled 590,379 metric tons. This was 14.79 percent lower than the previous year's record of 692,822 metric tons. In 2018, NCR continued to record the biggest volume of rice injection at 158,790 metric tons and this accounted for 26.90 percent of the country's total volume of distributed/sold rice. Bigger volumes of rice distribution were also noted in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol Region and Central Visayas which ranged from 44,488 metric tons to 54,717 metric tons contributing 7.54 percent to 9.27 percent to the country's total volume of rice sold or distributed. On the other hand, CAR with 10,405 metric tons of rice sold registered the smallest share at 1.76 percent of the total rice injection (Table 2b).

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

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for Agriculture measures the change over time of prices received by farmers for the sale of their agricultural products relative to a base period (2006).

The average annual PPI for agriculture exhibited an upward trend from 149.8 percent in 2016 to 166.7 percent in 2018. This indicates that the average price received by farmers for their produce in 2018 was 66.7 percentage points higher than the 2012 price level.

PPI for cereals went up to an average of 185.0 percent in 2018. Specifically, PPIs were estimated at 195.9 percent for palay, 152.9 percent for yellow corn and 158.1 percent for white corn.

Vegetables and legumes posted an increase in PPI which averaged at 174.7 percent. Asparagus recorded the highest PPI but decelerated to 502.2 percent in 2018 indicating that this farm price was more than five times higher than the 2006 price level. Black pepper recorded higher PPI at 314.4 percent. PPIs for cabbage, camote tops, cauliflower, chayote, ginger hawaiian, ginger native, ginger hawaiian, kangkong, onion leeks, peanut without shell dry, pechay baguio and pechay native recorded more than two-fold increases in 2018. This means that the 2018 farm prices of these crops were more than twice higher than their base year's records. During the reference period, all the reference crops under this commodity group were above 100 percent.

The 2018 PPI for rootcrops and tubers averaged 161.5 percent. All the crops under this commodity group exhibited PPIs above 100 percent in 2018. Turnips registered the highest and increased PPI at 250.9 percent. Cassava fresh tubers, on the other hand, indicated the lowest PPI at 141.7 percent in 2018.

Among the commodity groups, fruits recorded the highest PPI which rose to an average of 209.8 percent. Banana bungulan green indicated the highest PPI at 280.7 percent. PPIs ranging from 208.4 percent to 237.9 percent were recorded for avocado, banana lakatan green, banana saba green, mango carabao green and pineapple Hawaiian. Except for papaya Hawaiian which registered PPI of 99.3 percent, the rest of the reference fruits had PPI of more than 100 percent.

The PPI of commercial crops went down to an average of 147.5 percent in 2018. Among the commercial crops, coconut green young (buko) and coffee arabica dry bean garnered the highest and increased PPI corresponding to 306.6 percent and 231.1 percent. Among the highlighted commercial crops, only rubber cuplump posted PPI of less than 100 percent.

Livestock and poultry products exhibited increased PPIs in 2018 at 167.9 percent and 138.6 percent, respectively. All the livestock and poultry products showed PPIs higher than 100 percent. For livestock, PPI was highest for goat at 198.2 percent and lowest for cattle at 161.5 percent. Both products showed increasing PPIs. The highest PPI for poultry products in 2018 was reported for duck meat backyard at 198.5 percent while the lowest PPI was noted for chicken broiler backyard at 128.1 percent.

For fishery, the 2018 PPI went up to an average of 147.8 percent. Seaweed posted the highest PPI which increased to 185.0 percent while tigerprawn had the lowest PPI at 129.4 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.

The annual average CPI for all items continuously increased from 106.3 percent in 2014 to 117.3 percent in 2018. This means that the average price paid by the consumers for all items in 2018 was 17.3 index points higher than the 2012 price level. In 2018, the CPIs of all the commodity groups were increasing and above their 2012 price records. Among the commodity groups, alcoholic beverages and tobacco remained to record the highest CPI at 187.9 percent. Higher CPIs were also noted for food and non-alcoholic beverages at 123.6 percent and education at 118.1 percent. In contrast, the lowest CPI was estimated for transport at 105.0 percent in 2018 (Table 3a).

The 2018 monthly CPIs of all items were continuously increasing from 114.1 percent in January to 119.8 percent in October, followed by a reduction until December to 118.9 percent. The CPI of food and non-alcoholic beverages followed the same trend wherein it recorded continuous increments from January to October, declined in November and settled at 126.0 percent in December. Uptrend in the month-on-month CPI was maintained in alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other vegetables-based tobacco products. It moved upward from 170.5 percent in January to 195.4 percent in December (Table 3b).

## **Price Gap**

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

The farm-retail price gap of rice continued to decline and in 2018, it further narrowed down to 140 percent from 153 percent recorded in 2017. This indicates that the price mark-up of rice from farm to retail level was 140 percent of the farm price. Price gaps of yellow and white corn were likewise reduced to 52 percent and 60 percent, respectively. In this year, decreasing farm-retail price gaps was observed in majority of the reference vegetables and legumes. Cabbage posted the biggest reduction in price gap which slid to 178 percent. This was followed by

eggplant and tomato with respective price gaps going down to 107 percent and 271 percent. On the other hand, widening price gaps were only noted for garlic, ginger, gabi and sweet potato. Gabi indicated the biggest increment in price gap at 236 percent in 2018. In the case of fruits, mango carabao ripe and pineapple hawaiian posted increasing farm-retail price gaps at 147 percent and 415 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, price gaps declined for banana lakatan green at 150 percent and calamansi at 151 percent in 2018 (Table 4).

### **Farmer's Share in Final Price of Agricultural Commodities**

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.

Over the period 2014 to 2018, up and down movement in the producer's share in the final price of selected agricultural commodities was commonly observed. In 2018, the share of rice farmers to the final price of rice went up to 42 percent. Increasing producer's share was also observed for yellow corn at 66 percent and white corn at 63 percent. In contrast, producer's share of coconut matured was reduced to 26 percent.

Among the vegetables and legumes, increased and higher producers' shares were received by growers of mongo green labo at 67 percent, peanut without shell dry at 64 percent and stringbeans at 54 percent. Similarly, increasing shares of growers ranging from 48 percent to 51 percent were observed for onion red creole, ampalaya and eggplant. On the other hand, four (4) commodities such as garlic, ginger, gabi and sweet potato reported reduction in producer's shares in 2018. Meanwhile, shares of squash farmers at 41 percent and carrot farmers at 23 percent were maintained in 2018.

For fruits, increasing producer's shares were reported in banana lakatan green and calamansi at 40 percent each. In contrast, the shares went down among the producers of mango carabao green, papaya Hawaiian and pineapple Hawaiian (Table 5).

**Table 1.**  
**Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**

REGION	2014		2015		2016	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	18,968	59.75	18,150	60.02	17,627	61.21
CAR	453	56.92	401	57.64	383	56.78
Ilocos Region	1,796	60.63	1,777	60.94	1,805	63.87
Cagayan Valley	2,515	71.75	2,490	74.20	2,333	76.08
Central Luzon	3,765	65.24	3,304	64.63	3,343	64.03
CALABARZON	406	59.02	393	56.09	407	58.47
MIMAROPA Region	1,082	62.32	1,082	63.04	1,080	64.84
Bicol Region	1,258	55.64	1,264	51.31	1,275	52.20
Western Visayas	2,053	36.90	2,057	43.14	1,896	42.97
Central Visayas	339	37.76	336	40.87	232	34.48
Eastern Visayas	983	41.59	956	44.64	955	41.89
Zamboanga Peninsula	657	62.57	662	66.34	581	68.51
Northern Mindanao	714	65.87	725	65.73	711	67.42
Davao Region	452	68.43	442	69.20	418	69.09
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,365	64.42	1,292	65.61	1,201	67.35
Caraga	574	58.41	481	60.89	462	64.36
ARMM	557	73.97	488	66.49	544	76.89

**Table 1.**  
**Palay: production and percentage ... (Concluded)**

REGION	2017		2018	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	19,276	61.79	19,066	64.09
CAR	445	57.73	391	65.00
Ilocos Region	1,872	62.19	1,720	62.52
Cagayan Valley	2,657	75.70	2,380	78.39
Central Luzon	3,635	65.01	3,615	71.04
CALABARZON	411	57.68	420	62.78
MIMAROPA Region	1,160	68.72	1,231	69.65
Bicol Region	1,335	51.83	1,350	52.14
Western Visayas	2,231	44.08	2,232	50.01
Central Visayas	325	35.94	309	40.30
Eastern Visayas	946	44.16	947	42.34
Zamboanga Peninsula	701	69.78	729	69.48
Northern Mindanao	746	67.56	761	66.61
Davao Region	434	69.32	488	71.16
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,320	65.90	1,343	66.92
Caraga	483	64.83	510	62.68
ARMM	578	79.15	638	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 2a.**  
**Palay procurement: level and percentage distribution by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
**(Level in metric tons)**

REGION	2014		2015		2016	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	26,481	100.00	227,935	100	118,257	100.00
CAR	33	0.12	2,630	1.15	1,028	0.87
Ilocos Region	2,039	7.70	12,496	5.48	1,755	1.48
Cagayan Valley	114	0.43	21,615	9.48	11,167	9.44
Central Luzon	556	2.10	33,786	14.82	10,819	9.15
CALABARZON	963	3.64	2,136	0.94	2,514	2.13
MIMAROPA Region	11,763	44.42	97,486	42.77	57,451	48.58
Bicol Region	1,112	4.20	28,864	12.66	9,841	8.32
Western Visayas	5,998	22.65	23,834	10.46	18,307	15.48
Central Visayas	68	0.26	27	0.01	23	0.02
Eastern Visayas	1,281	4.84	1,231	0.54	281	0.24
Zamboanga Peninsula	753	2.84	300	0.13	633	0.54
Northern Mindanao	667	2.52	581	0.25	345	0.29
Davao Region	469	1.77	1,035	0.45	802	0.68
SOCCSKSARGEN	586	2.21	1,196	0.52	2,957	2.50
Caraga	71	0.27	643	0.28	336	0.28
ARMM	8	0.03	76	0.03		

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

REGION	2017		2018	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	29,441	100.00	61,783	100.00
CAR	169	0.58	213	0.35
Ilocos Region	902	3.06	1,084	1.75
Cagayan Valley	1,776	6.03	2,664	4.31
Central Luzon	3,414	11.60	1,768	2.86
CALABARZON	504	1.71	1,700	2.75
MIMAROPA Region	10,250	34.82	40,884	66.17
Bicol Region	2,651	9.01	1,330	2.15
Western Visayas	7,976	27.09	4,686	7.58
Central Visayas	31	0.11	5	0.01
Eastern Visayas	125	0.42	34	0.06
Zamboanga Peninsula	707	2.40	1,092	1.77
Northern Mindanao	325	1.10	1,161	1.88
Davao Region	184	0.62	1,326	2.15
SOCCSKSARGEN	370	1.26	3,362	5.44
Caraga	57	0.19	344	0.56
ARMM			129	0.2084

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

**Table 2b.**  
**Rice injection: level percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
**(Level in metric tons)**

REGION	2014		2015		2016	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	1,316,599	100.00	942,656	100.00	1,144,220	100.00
NCR	323,828	24.60	203,742	21.61	227,934	19.92
CAR	35,506	2.70	21,555	2.29	18,306	1.60
Ilocos Region	71,338	5.42	43,400	4.60	55,877	4.88
Cagayan Valley	28,817	2.19	20,922	2.22	22,537	1.97
Central Luzon	121,768	9.25	85,469	9.07	111,683	9.76
CALABARZON	127,120	9.66	81,995	8.70	121,491	10.62
MIMAROPA Region	49,218	3.74	56,188	5.96	74,757	6.53
Bicol Region	98,254	7.46	68,507	7.27	98,913	8.64
Western Visayas	76,884	5.84	29,000	3.08	36,281	3.17
Central Visayas	123,865	9.41	112,200	11.90	90,568	7.92
Eastern Visayas	52,264	3.97	50,046	5.31	37,329	3.26
Zamboanga Peninsula	45,454	3.45	25,220	2.68	45,946	4.02
Northern Mindanao	33,405	2.54	25,236	2.68	40,439	3.53
Davao Region	63,297	4.81	65,436	6.94	67,892	5.93
SOCCSKSARGEN	34,371	2.61	25,983	2.76	53,883	4.71
Caraga	9,935	0.75	6,691	0.71	13,422	1.17
ARMM	21,276	1.62	21,067	2.23	26,963	2.36

**Table 2b.**  
**Rice injection: level percentage ... (Concluded)**

REGION	2017		2018	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	692,822	100.00	590,379	100.00
NCR	145,265	20.97	158,790	26.90
CAR	12,076	1.74	10,405	1.76
Ilocos Region	38,311	5.53	26,608	4.51
Cagayan Valley	14,701	2.12	13,256	2.25
Central Luzon	52,323	7.55	44,488	7.54
CALABARZON	60,866	8.79	54,717	9.27
MIMAROPA Region	32,705	4.72	24,078	4.08
Bicol Region	51,955	7.50	52,047	8.82
Western Visayas	30,109	4.35	24,727	4.19
Central Visayas	51,492	7.43	47,451	8.04
Eastern Visayas	37,232	5.37	25,650	4.34
Zamboanga Peninsula	28,006	4.04	13,635	2.31
Northern Mindanao	32,369	4.67	24,790	4.20
Davao Region	43,318	6.25	27,478	4.65
SOCCSKSARGEN	27,252	3.93	15,219	2.58
Caraga	11,095	1.60	12,660	2.14
ARMM	23,748	3.43	14,378	2.44

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

**Table 3.**  
**Producer Price Index for Agriculture, Philippines, 2016-2018**  
**(2006=100)**  
**(in percent)**

Commodity	2016	2017	2018
<b>Cereals</b>	157.6	163.6	185.0
Palay, other variety, dry 14% mc	167.6	174.8	195.9
Corngrain, matured, yellow	129.6	127.2	152.9
Corngrain, matured, white	129.0	146.3	158.1
<b>Vegetables and Legumes</b>	148.9	146.7	174.7
Ampalaya	137.4	135.8	161.6
Asparagus	474.4	534.0	502.2
Banana Blossom	232.5	201.4	191.9
Cabbage	154.0	149.1	210.5
Camote tops	169.5	186.5	203.8
Cauliflower	210.4	164.2	297.4
Chayote	173.8	119.0	234.5
Cucumber	142.9	150.0	160.1
Eggplant long, purple	124.4	146.6	180.0
Garlic	68.4	119.4	106.1
Ginger, Hawaiian	384.0	233.5	231.1
Ginger, native	368.5	276.3	233.0
Habitchuelas	144.6	139.0	163.5
Kangkong	147.6	182.2	269.9
Mongo, green (labo)	153.1	162.9	174.6
Mongo, green (shiny)	153.2	161.5	177.8
Mongo, yellow (shiny)	158.8	164.2	163.1
Okra	134.2	144.0	188.4
Onion Leeks	251.4	201.5	233.8
Onion, native (red shallot)	115.7	154.0	169.4
Onion, red creole (bermuda Red)	126.7	88.5	121.5
Patola, baguio	164.0	175.1	174.7
Patola, native	158.5	134.0	185.6
Peanut, with shell, dry	166.9	172.4	181.8
Peanut, with shell, fresh	185.5	178.7	198.6
Peanut, without shell, dry	202.0	198.4	215.8
Pechay, baguio	160.1	151.3	268.5
Pechay, native	180.2	179.4	202.5
Pepper bell, red and green	159.8	138.6	187.4
Pepper black	462.5	424.6	314.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

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

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Pepper finger, green	143.6	156.5	164.8
Squash	142.0	156.2	186.4
Stringbeans	158.5	153.0	195.3
Sweet peas, baguio	139.5	151.7	130.2
Tomato	128.5	133.2	144.4
Upo	164.0	156.8	185.7
<b>Rootcrops and Tubers</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>161.5</b>
Carrots	132.6	166.7	165.8
Cassava, fresh tubers	122.1	150.9	141.7
Gabi Cebu	221.3	162.4	153.1
Gabi Tagalog	243.2	222.0	216.1
Radish	206.7	190.9	216.3
Sweet Potato	188.3	199.5	214.2
Turnips	298.6	250.0	250.9
Ube	178.1	219.4	177.6
White/Irish Potato	194.7	149.9	160.9
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>209.8</b>
Avocado	183.1	177.0	208.4
Banana, Bungulan, green	303.3	280.4	280.7
Banana, Lakatan, green	233.8	220.1	237.9
Banana, Latundan, green	184.0	175.8	169.0
Banana, Saba, green	216.6	219.0	213.6
Calamansi	162.1	139.2	186.4
Durian	95.9	149.4	121.0
Guapple	135.4	153.4	150.2
Jackfruit, ripe	173.3	163.4	182.9
Lanzones	138.4	234.0	158.2
Mandarin, Ladu	73.3	54.4	105.6
Mandarin, Szinkom	146.9	158.3	154.2
Mango, carabao, green	157.2	192.6	216.6
Mango, indian, green	145.6	134.5	159.4
Mango, piko, green	156.3	173.0	197.1
Papaya, Hawaiian	87.4	95.7	99.3
Papaya, native	106.8	124.8	124.7
Papaya, solo	268.3	214.3	169.1
Pineapple, Hawaiian	218.2	221.9	231.6

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

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

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Pomelo	169.3	157.9	160.1
Rambutan	136.1	219.4	150.4
Watermelon	142.1	158.5	195.4
<b>Commercial Crops</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>147.5</b>
Abaca	169.1	184.1	200.5
Cacao, dry beans	175.8	142.2	139.1
Coconut, green, young (buko)	254.0	298.6	306.6
Coconut, matured	233.0	253.9	182.3
Coffee, Arabica, dry beans	180.9	224.2	231.1
Coffee, Excelsa, dry beans	185.5	216.1	214.3
Coffee, Robusta, dry beans	170.8	190.8	180.4
Pili nut, with hull	201.3	142.6	171.8
Rubber, Cuplump	63.8	79.8	65.6
Sugarcane Centrifugal, sugar	144.3	108.4	120.0
Tobacco, Burley, dry	176.8	172.3	181.6
Tobacco, Native, dry	115.6	157.5	113.6
Tobacco, Virginia, dry	152.1	167.4	189.8
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>167.9</b>
Carabao for slaughter	150.3	167.1	183.1
Cattle for slaughter	143.5	149.7	161.5
Goat for slaughter	168.9	179.7	198.2
Hogs, upgraded for slaughter	136.7	154.2	166.8
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>138.6</b>
Chicken Broiler, backyard	122.6	116.9	128.1
Chicken Broiler, commercial	124.1	123.0	128.1
Chicken egg, other breed, backyard	163.2	170.1	172.0
Chicken egg, other breed, commercial	142.2	146.7	140.6
Chicken Layer culls	174.8	169.3	165.8
Chicken native/improved	147.1	152.4	164.7
Duck egg, backyard	170.6	179.2	184.8
Duck egg, commercial	145.2	149.9	142.5
Duck for meat, backyard	159.0	176.9	198.5
Duck for meat, commercial	124.2	133.1	133.9
<b>Fishery</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>147.8</b>
Bangus	137.7	142.9	161.2
Seaweed	100.3	135.4	185.0
Tigerprawn	114.0	124.7	129.4
Tilapia	125.5	131.2	133.8
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>166.7</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)



**Table 3a.**  
**Consumer Price Index by item, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
**(2012=100)**  
(in percent)

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All Items	106.3	107	108.4	111.5	117.3
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	108.5	110.5	112.3	115.7	123.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	135.9	140.0	146.5	156.6	187.9
Clothing and Footwear	106.8	109.5	111.8	114.5	117.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	104.4	103.1	103.6	106.4	110.6
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	106.3	108.2	110.2	112.7	116.2
Health	105.1	107.2	109.5	112.4	116.1
Transport	100.5	95.1	93.8	98.5	105.0
Communication	100.2	100.2	100.5	100.8	101.1
Recreation and Culture	107.3	108.1	109.1	110.4	112.6
Education	108.7	112.8	116.2	119.1	118.1
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	104.2	105.7	107.5	109.3	113.2

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 3b.**  
**Consumer Price Index by month, Philippines, 2018**  
**(2012=100)**  
 (in percent)

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
All Items	114.1	114.9	115.5	116.1	116.1	116.8
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	119.8	120.4	121.0	121.5	121.4	122.3
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other						
Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	170.5	179.6	183.9	186.3	187.8	188.9
Clothing and Footwear	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.6	116.8	117.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	107.6	108.7	109.6	110.2	110.0	110.2
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	114.0	114.5	115.2	115.5	115.7	115.9
Health	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.1	115.2	115.4
Transport	101.4	102.8	102.5	103.3	104.3	104.7
Communication	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1
Recreation and Culture	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.4	111.5	111.7
Education	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	124.5
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	110.8	111.3	112.0	112.4	112.8	113.1

**Table 3b.**  
**Consumer Price Index by month... (Concluded)**

ITEM	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave
All Items	117.4	118.4	119.5	119.8	119.6	118.9	117.3
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	123.4	125.4	127.6	127.7	126.8	126.0	123.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other							
Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	190.9	191.6	192.3	193.0	194.0	195.4	187.9
Clothing and Footwear	117.4	117.5	117.8	117.9	118.3	118.5	117.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.9	110.6
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	116.6	116.9	117.2	117.5	117.9	118.0	116.2
Health	116.8	117.1	117.3	117.7	118.0	118.3	116.1
Transport	105.4	106.2	107.2	108.2	108.8	104.6	105.0
Communication	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.1
Recreation and Culture	112.0	113.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	112.6
Education	115.3	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.5	115.5	118.1
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.5	115.1	115.2	113.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 4.**  
**Farm - retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Cereals</b>					
Rice	127	165	163	153	140
Corn grain, yellow	63	72	73	65	52
Corn grain, white	57	78	85	81	60
<b>Vegetables &amp; Legumes</b>					
Garlic	61	153	138	94	96
Ginger	102	101	118	170	178
Onion, Red Creole	89	121	83	105	101
Cabbage	233	196	208	234	178
Pechay, native	146	151	145	148	146
Ampalaya	120	103	97	103	97
Eggplant	125	144	132	121	107
Squash	162	154	152	146	145
Tomato	302	328	338	286	271
Carrots	424	348	335	341	329
Gabi	200	171	141	211	236
White potato	149	180	106	136	131
Sweet potato	115	122	136	126	134
Habitchuelas	169	173	151	162	151
Mongo	58	53	57	51	49
Peanut with shell, dry	66	55	64	63	56
Stringbeans	109	107	95	100	87
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan	168	167	156	164	150
Calamansi	132	163	152	168	151
Mango carabao ripe	138	162	146	134	147
Pineapple, Hawaiian	415	419	388	378	415

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 5.**  
**Farmer's share in final price of agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in percent)

COMMODITY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Cereals</b>					
Rice Premium	44	38	38	40	42
Corn grain yellow	61	58	58	61	66
Corn grain white	64	56	54	55	63
<b>Commercial</b>					
Coconut, matured	35	31	35	36	26
<b>Vegetables &amp; Legumes</b>					
Garlic	62	40	42	52	51
Ginger	49	50	46	37	36
Onion Red Creole	53	45	55	49	50
Cabbage	30	34	32	30	36
Pechay, native	41	40	41	40	41
Ampalaya	45	49	51	49	51
Eggplant	44	41	43	45	48
Squash	38	39	40	41	41
Tomato	25	23	23	26	27
Carrots	19	22	23	23	23
Gabi (for ginataan)	33	37	41	32	30
White potato	40	36	48	42	43
Sweet potato	47	45	42	44	43
Habitchuelas	37	37	40	38	40
Mongo, green, labo	63	65	64	66	67
Peanut without shell, dry	60	64	61	61	64
Stringbeans	48	48	51	50	54
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan, green	37	38	39	38	40
Calamansi	43	38	40	37	40
Mango Carabao, green	42	38	41	43	41
Papaya, Hawaiian	23	22	16	16	15
Pineapple, Hawaiian	19	19	20	21	19

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

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

1. Economic Growth: Agriculture
2. Agricultural Structure and Resources
3. Output and Productivity
4. Agricultural Exports and Imports
5. Food Sufficiency and Security
6. Food Consumption and Nutrition
7. Population and Labor Force
8. Redistribution of Land
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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