

ISSN 2012-0451

Performance of Philippine Agriculture

January-March 2017



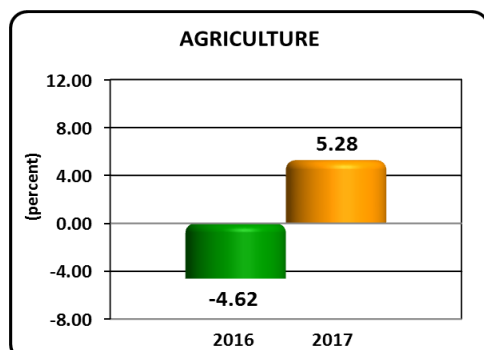
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

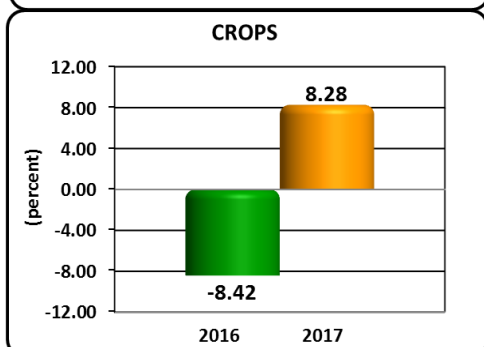
SOLID • RESPONSIVE • WORLD-CLASS

PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY TO MARCH 2017

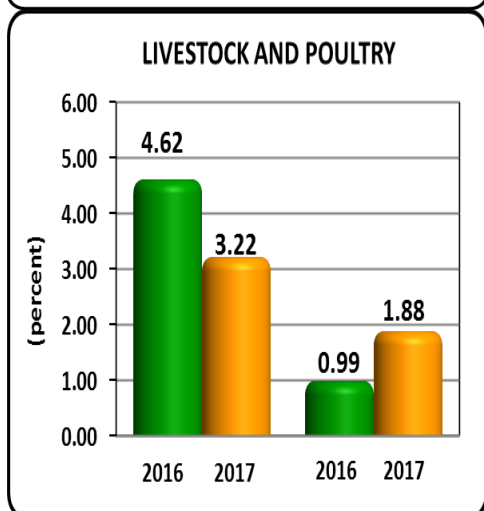
HIGHLIGHTS



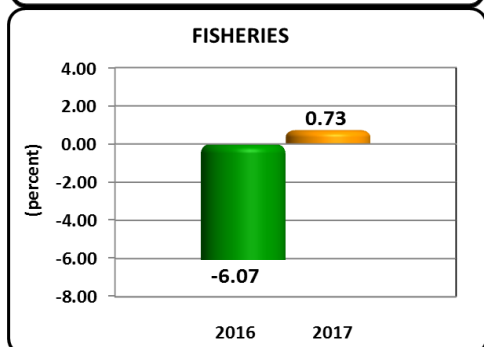
Agriculture has recovered with a high of 5.28 percent growth in the first quarter of 2017 after several quarters of declines. All subsectors posted output increments with the crops subsector as the major growth driver during the period. At current prices, gross value of agricultural production amounted to P407.6 billion. This was 8.79 percent higher than the previous year's record.



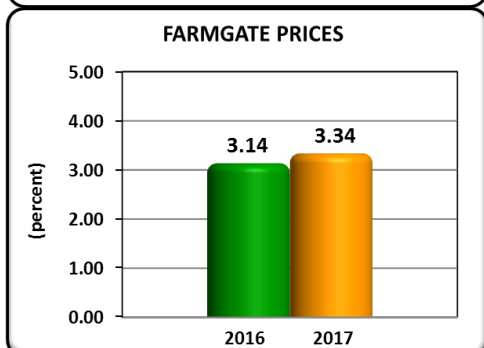
Production in the crops subsector went up by 8.28 percent during the reference quarter. It contributed 53.66 percent to the total agricultural production. Outputs in palay and corn farms increased by 12.38 percent and 23.44 percent, respectively. Production gains were also noted among sugarcane, banana, pineapple, tobacco, peanut, mungo, cassava, tomato, garlic, onion, eggplant and rubber. At current prices, the subsector grossed P233.5 billion which was 10.45 percent more than last year's gross receipts.



The livestock subsector posted a 3.22 percent growth in output in the first three (3) months of 2017. It accounted for 16.85 percent of total agricultural output. All components of the subsector recorded production increases. Hog, the major contributor to the subsector's performance registered a 3.50 percent growth in production. The subsector's gross value of output amounted to P65.4 billion at current prices, representing an increase of 9.37 percent compared to the same period last year.



The poultry subsector with its 15.35 percent contribution to total agricultural production came up with 1.88 percent increment in the first quarter of 2017. Output gains were recorded by all components of the subsector. At current prices, gross value of poultry production amounted to P52.9 billion, or 2.18 percent higher than previous year's record.



The fisheries subsector produced 0.73 percent more output during the period. It contributed 14.15 percent to total agricultural output. Production increases were noted for skipjack at 43.10 percent, yellowfin tuna at 17.32 percent, tilapia at 2.08 percent and seaweed at 1.26 percent. At current prices, the subsector grossed P55.7 billion. This indicated a 7.95 percent improvement compared to last year's gross earnings.

On the average, prices received by farmers increased by 3.34 percent in the first quarter of 2017. Price gains were higher in the livestock and fisheries subsectors at 5.96 percent and 7.17 percent, respectively. The crops subsector posted an average price increase of 2.01 percent, while prices in the poultry subsector inched up by 0.29 percent from the 2016 record.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first three (3) months of 2017, **agriculture** grossed P407.6 billion at current prices. This was 8.79 percent higher than the gross earnings recorded last year.

The gross value of output in the **crops subsector** amounted to P233.5 billion at current prices or 10.45 percent more this year. The gross receipts from palay production grew by 17.41 percent due to the increases in both production and price during the period. Higher volume of production pushed up the gross value of corn output by 11.86 percent.

Production gain was cited for the growth in gross earnings from onion at 43.20 percent. Likewise, banana grossed higher this period by 2.26 percent because of improved production level. Price hikes contributed to the gains in the gross values of outputs of coconut by 22.98 percent, sweet potato by 8.95 percent, coffee by 5.50 percent, abaca by 5.10 percent and mango by 3.20 percent. Production increments coupled with better prices led to higher gross receipts from rubber by 169.95 percent, garlic by 68.71 percent, eggplant by 21.65, pineapple by 21.31 percent, and peanut by 18.71 percent. A similar trend was noted for tomato, tobacco and mungo as their respective gross values of outputs increased by 8.55 percent, 8.11 percent and 2.34 percent.

Lower prices this period caused the drop in the gross receipts from sugarcane by 19.19 percent and cassava by 2.93 percent. The gross output values of cabbage and calamansi were reduced by 16.60 percent and 5.58 percent, respectively. This was attributed to the combined decreases in production and prices.

Collectively, the gross value of “other crops” production increased by 14.09 percent during the reference quarter.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P65.4 billion at current prices and registered a 9.37 percent growth this period. Expansion in both production and prices led to the increases in gross values of production of all the components of the subsector. Specifically, dairy posted a 22.33 percent growth and carabao had a 14.11 percent gain. These were followed by hog, cattle and goat which grew higher in 2017 by 9.68 percent, 6.08 percent and 5.22 percent, respectively.

In the **poultry subsector**, the gross value of production which amounted to P52.9 billion at current prices was higher by 2.18 percent from last year’s record. Higher prices and improved production triggered the increases in gross output values of chicken eggs by 11.02 percent, duck by 8.41 percent and duck eggs by 6.34 percent. Because of price cut, gross receipts from chicken contracted by 0.71 percent.

The **fisheries subsector** grossed P55.7 billion at current prices, up by 7.95 percent from previous year's record. Skipjack recorded a growth of 40.37 percent in gross earnings due to increased volume of production this year. Meanwhile, price appreciation caused the gross value of tiger prawn production to go up by 16.27 percent. Higher gross receipts were registered at 25.94 percent for yellowfin tuna, 7.68 percent for tilapia and 1.82 percent for seaweed. These were the effects of the increases in production and prices.

The declining volume of production pulled down the gross value of production of roundscad by 2.70 percent and tilapia by 1.85 percent.

The aggregate gross value of production of "other" fishery species went up by 5.33 percent this quarter.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agricultural production went up by 5.28 percent in the first quarter of 2017.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 53.66 percent of the total agricultural output grew by 8.28 percent during the period. Palay output at 4.42 million metric tons was 12.38 percent higher than the previous year's level. This was attributed to the increases in area harvested in most regions due to availability of water in irrigated farms and sufficiency of rainfall in both rainfed and upland farms. In addition, higher yield level was observed in most regions and this was brought about by the usage of high yielding varieties. Likewise, proper fertilizer application and favorable weather conditions pushed up production of palay during the first quarter of the year. There were also reports of increased plantings as encouraged by the provision of hybrid and certified seeds from the Department of Agriculture-Regional Field Offices (DA-RFOs). Early harvesting or movement of the activity from the scheduled second quarter to the first quarter this year was cited in some farms in ARMM, Ilocos Region, CAR and Eastern Visayas.

Corn, likewise, posted a 23.44 percent increment in production. This was equivalent to 2.37million metric tons of output in the first quarter of the year. The higher production record during the period can be traced to the expansion in area harvested as a result of increased plantings induced by the following factors: sufficiency of water, higher demand for white corn in Ilocos Region and additional provision of quality seeds from the DA-Local Government Units (DA-LGUs). There were also reports of movement of harvests from the fourth quarter of 2016 to the first quarter this year because of infestation of corn leafhoppers in Sultan Kudarat. Significantly, yield improved due to favorable weather conditions, usage of good quality seeds provided by the DA-LGUs and sufficient soil moisture during the growing stage of the crop.

Sugarcane recorded a 3.03 percent expansion in output this period. Sufficiency and proper application of fertilizer and enough rainfall contributed to the favorable growth of canes in Negros Occidental. Another gainer was banana which made a turnaround from its negative performance in 2016, as production grew by 2.56 percent this year. Corporate farms in Bukidnon, Sultan Kudarat and provinces of Davao Region indicated increases in area harvested and number of bearing hills for Cavendish Variety. Likewise, bigger bunches were harvested in Compostela Valley and Davao del Sur due to sufficient rainfall. Pineapple production expanded by 3.77 percent. Considerable increases in area harvested in corporate farms were noted in Bukidnon and North Cotabato. Recovery of pineapple farms from the effects of dry spell in 2016 contributed to the yield improvement in South Cotabato.

Cassava production increased by 1.50 percent. The sustained demand from feedmillers and other industrial users resulted in more area harvested for cassava in Bukidnon. The resumption of milling operations of Liwayway Marketing Corporation (LMC) in Bohol also contributed to the increase in harvest areas. In South Cotabato, the movement of harvests from the fourth quarter of 2016 to the first quarter of 2017 because of the delayed planting caused by dry spell contributed to the increase in cassava production. Garlic farms made a turnaround and posted a 3.10 percent increase in output during the period. Bigger bulbs of garlic were harvested in Ilocos Norte because of the provision of good quality of seeds from the DA-LGUs coupled with favorable weather conditions in the first quarter of this year. A 53.71 percent expansion in onion production was recorded during the reference period. This was traced to the increases in harvested areas in Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya as a result of seed distribution program of the DA-LGUs. Higher price, usage of high yielding varieties and control of root rot caused by thrips contributed to higher production of onion in Ilocos Sur.

Production of peanut bounced back from its negative growth in the previous year and grew by 9.10 percent this year. This was due to more pods developed in Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley because of favorable soil moisture that enhanced peanut production during the period. Expansion in area harvested in La Union and Ilocos Norte was encouraged by higher prices. Mongo production inched up by 0.27 percent. Increases in area harvested due to seed distribution program of the DA-LGUs was cited in Tarlac. In addition, there were reports of better pods harvested in Pangasinan and Ilocos Norte. Tomato production also recovered from the previous year's slump and posted a 4.08 percent increment during the reference period. There was expansion in area harvested for tomato as a result of the contract growing scheme of the Northern Foods Corporation in Ilocos Norte. Moreover, there were reports of increased usage of high yielding varieties in Pangasinan while bigger fruits were harvested in Nueva Ecija because of sufficient usage of fertilizer. In Bulacan, high quality seeds were distributed by the DA-LGU during the period. Eggplant production went up by 3.15 percent. This was attributed to the increases in area harvested in Tarlac, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and La Union due to higher prices.

In Tarlac and Nueva Ecija, bigger fruits of eggplant were harvested as a result of sufficient use of fertilizer while usage of high yielding varieties was reported in Pangasinan. Lesser infestation of pests such as flea beetles, hornworms and fruit borers contributed to the positive growth of eggplant production. Tobacco sustained its positive growth and output grew by 3.82 percent this period. The contract growing scheme of Philip Morris-Fortune Tobacco Corporation in Northern Mindanao and the increases in harvested areas caused by adequate rainfall brought up production in the region. There were also reports of early harvests of burley tobacco in Isabela. Rubber production expanded by 17.87 percent in the first quarter of 2017. More tapping activities were reported due to good buying price of cup lump in North Cotabato and Agusan del Sur. In North Cotabato, rubber trees had recovered from the effects of dry spell in the previous year.

Coconut production went down by 2.31 percent. The effects of dry spell in 2016 resulted in lesser nuts developed in Davao del Sur and Sultan Kudarat. In Basilan, some bearing trees were cut down due to the occurrence of “cocolisap” during the period. Coffee suffered a 10.54 percent drop in production. Coffee trees in Kalinga were toppled down by the strong winds brought by Typhoon “Lawin” during the crop’s flowering stage. There were also reports of cutting of old and less productive trees in Cavite and Batangas which resulted in lower yield of coffee in these provinces. Mango output was down by 7.84 percent. In Pangasinan, the lower yield was due to the effects of rainshowers during the flowering and fruit setting stages and the attack of cecid fly was also cited. In Zambales, the decrease in yield was attributed to the incidence of capsid bug and cecid fly that resulted in poor quality of fruits and premature fruitdrop. Calamansi posted another 4.44 percent drop in production this quarter. Decrease in the number of bearing trees was reported in Quezon due to the effects of Typhoon “Nina” in December 2016. In Batangas, yield was lower because of the incidence of fruitflies during the flowering stage. Meanwhile, the decrease in yield in Davao del Norte was the result of heavy rains during the flowering and fruiting stages of calamansi.

Sweet potato production decreased by 1.00 percent. In Bicol Region, yield declined because of root rot resulting from the continuous rains during root formation. There were reports of poor quality of tubers harvested in Eastern Visayas due to the presence of weevils as a result of frequent rainfall. Another production decline was reported for cabbage at 1.21 percent. There was crop shifting to broccoli, lettuce and Chinese pechay in Benguet because of better prices of these vegetables.

Abaca production went down by 7.56 percent. Abaca hills in Bicol Region were damaged by Typhoon “Nina” that occurred in 2016. Lesser stripping activity was reported in Surigao del Sur.

The production of “other” crops went down by 0.03 percent. Outputs of vegetable farms like squash fruit dropped due to damages caused by Typhoon “Nina” in 2016 in Albay during the crop’s flowering stage. Meanwhile, production of stringbeans in

Nueva Ecija was negatively affected by aphids. Among fruits, watermelon production was down in Iloilo as yield declined due to the effects of frequent rains during the crop's development stage.

In the **livestock subsector**, production grew by 3.22 percent during the reference quarter. It shared 16.85 percent in the total agricultural output. Carabao recovered from its negative performance in 2016 and posted a 1.63 percent increase in output this period. Sustained demand for carabeef during the period was noted in the following regions: Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. The growth recorded in these regions was supported by the increases in the number of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouses. Cattle production inched up by 1.38 percent. Bigger volumes of disposals in CAR, CALABARZON, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN were recorded in these regions in response to increasing demand for local consumption. Production of hog grew by 3.50 percent. Because of higher prices offered by traders, hog raisers were encouraged to dispose more stocks for slaughter in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON and Bicol Region. Increased demand from Hotel and Restaurant Industries (HRIs) and processors also pushed up the number of hogs slaughtered in MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region.

Goat production increased by 0.81 percent as a result of sustained demand for chevon in Ilocos Region, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM. There were also more disposals of animals for slaughter from the backyard farms. Dairy posted a double digit expansion in production at 11.00 percent in the first quarter of 2017. There were more carabaos and goats for milk production during the period.

The **poultry subsector** which contributed 15.35 percent to total agricultural production inched up by 1.88 percent in the first quarter of 2017. Chicken posted a turnaround from last year's 0.29 percent slump in production and grew by 1.51 percent this period. This was explained by the notable increases in the number of chicken broilers dressed in the dressing plants in most regions during the period. Duck production went up by 1.52 percent as more stocks were available for dressing in the dressing plants specifically, in CAR, Cagayan Valley and Bicol Region.

Production of chicken eggs went up by 3.13 percent as a result of the expansion in commercial layer farms in Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. The inventory of laying flock and egg laying efficiency ratio in these regions considerably increased in the first quarter of 2017. Duck egg production grew by 1.84 percent during the period. The high demand for duck eggs for balut-making pushed up production in Cagayan Valley and Zamboanga Peninsula. Higher

inventory of laying flocks was reported in Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao. Duck egg growers significantly increased in number, particularly, the mallard raisers in SOCCSKSARGEN.

The **fisheries subsector** recorded an output increment of 0.73 percent during the period. It accounted for 14.15 percent of the total agricultural production. Tilapia production expanded by 2.08 percent. The uptrend in tilapia production from freshwater fishpond can be explained by the following factors; utilization of good quality fingerlings, proper usage of quality inputs like feeds and the distribution of fingerlings and fishing materials from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) in Central Luzon. It was also reported that some fishpond operators in Nueva Ecija resumed their operations. Use of fingerlings of better quality and proper feeding management were cited in Tarlac. In ARMM, there were reports of bigger sizes of tilapia caught in inland bodies of water because of good weather conditions. Increased fishing efforts were noted in Palawan because of high demand for dried fish in nearby provinces. The use of good quality fingerlings resulted in good growth and bigger sizes of tilapia in freshwater pens in Sultan Kudarat. Skipjack production was up by 43.10 percent as more appearances of skipjack was cited in South Cotabato due to opening of the High Seas Pocket Number 1 which started in March 2017. Abundant volume of catch was observed in most landing centers and more unloadings were noted among Philippine-flagged vessels in Davao del Sur. In Ilocos Region, capture of bigger sizes, more harvests from “payaos” and presence of school of fishes and efficient use of fishing gears were reported. The 17.32 percent increment in yellowfin tuna production was traced to the opening of the High Seas Pocket Number 1 which resulted in abundance of species being caught. In addition, there were notable unloadings of yellowfin tuna in Samar province. Seaweed production inched up by 1.26 percent. The improvement was due to the increases in the number of operators who managed to harvest twice during the period and the absence of ice-ice disease in Eastern Visayas. There were notable increments in the production of seaweed from the BFAR’s Target Actions to Reduce Poverty and Generate Economic Transformation (TARGET) program because of distribution of planting materials and technical assistance in the provinces of Bohol and Palawan.

Milkfish production dropped by 2.71 percent. The cold weather in Pangasinan resulted in slow growth of stocks in marine cages and reduction of stocks to avoid high mortality rate. In Zambales, there was delay in the supply of fingerlings. Smaller sizes of harvests were recorded in Bataan due to abrupt changes in water temperature and pollution. In addition, low stocking rate due to high price of fingerlings was noted in Sultan Kudarat. In Sarangani, there was shifting to P. Vannamei culture in some brackishwater fishponds during the period. Tiger prawn output went down by 3.25 percent. The sudden high tides destroyed some fishpond dikes in Zamboanga Sibugay. In Zamboanga del Sur, some brackishwater fishponds were affected by white-spot virus during the period. In Pampanga, there were reports of low supply of fry for brackishwater fishponds, occurrence of

yellowhead disease and sudden change of temperature which adversely affected production in the province. Less catch of roundscad resulting from the closed season in Northeastern Palawan waters greatly contributed to the 10.97 percent reduction in production. In addition, the strict implementation of fishery laws like banning of commercial fishing at municipal waters was reported in the provinces of Bohol and Cebu. In ARMM, the drop in roundscad production could be traced to fewer number of fishing trips because of bad weather conditions in the first quarter of 2017.

Other “fisheries” production was lower by 2.86 percent. The downtrend was notable for frigate tune which recorded lesser catch in the high seas in South Cotabato. In the case of Indian sardines, the decrease was attributed to lower canning operations in Zamboanga City because of lower demand during the period.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

In the first quarter of 2017, prices received by farmers went up by an average of 3.34 percent.

The **crops subsector** registered an average of 2.01 percent increase in price. Palay recovered from last year’s price cut and came up with a 4.48 percent increment this period due to higher buying price from traders. Meanwhile, the price of corn went down by 9.38 percent because of improved production during the quarter.

Higher demand from Hotel and Restaurants Industries (HRIs) resulted in the 25.88 percent price hike of coconut. Coffee bounced back from previous year’s price cut and recorded a 17.92 percent gain due to higher demand from traders. Similar trend was observed for rubber as price grew by 129.03 percent this period due to increasing world market price. Prices of tobacco and abaca sustained their uptrends with this year’s 4.14 percent and 13.70 percent gains, respectively. This was attributed to higher buying price from traders.

Pineapple made a turnaround when it posted a 16.91 percent price increment this quarter because of higher demand from local consumers, traders and institutional buyers. Lower production pushed up price of mango by 11.98 percent. Price gains were noted for tomato at 4.30 percent and eggplant at 17.94 percent. This condition was influenced by the higher demand from traders for local consumption. Sweet potato was priced 10.05 percent more this year as a result of higher demand and good quality of tubers produced. There was a 63.64 percent increment in the price of garlic due to higher demand from traders. Likewise, increasing demand from local consumers and processors led to the 8.81 percent expansion in the price of peanut. Good quality of produce and higher demand from traders resulted in the 2.06 percent increment in the price of mungo.

The price of sugarcane declined by 21.57 percent and this was traced to higher production. Because of smaller sizes of fruits produced, lower prices were noted for banana by 0.29 percent and calamansi by 1.19 percent. Higher production this quarter led to the 6.84 percent drop in the price of onion. Cabbage price went down by 15.57 percent as smaller heads were harvested during the period. Cassava was priced 4.36 percent lower from the previous year's level because of increased production.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** grew by an average of 5.96 percent. Hog bounced back from last year's price drop and recorded a 5.97 percent increment this year because of higher demand from Hotel and Restaurants Industries (HRIs) and households. Price increases were registered for carabao at 12.28 percent, cattle at 4.64 percent and goat at 4.37 percent. This was brought about by the higher demand in most regions during the quarter. Dairy was priced 10.21 percent higher than last year's quotation.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices inched up by an average of 0.29 percent. The 6.78 percent hike in the price of duck meat was attributed to higher demand. Sustained demand from processors and consumers pushed up the price of chicken eggs by 7.65 percent and that of duck eggs by 4.42 percent. On the other hand, chicken price contracted by 2.19 percent due to higher production.

The **fisheries subsector** recorded an average price gain of 7.17 percent. Price of milkfish appreciated by 0.88 percent as a result of production shortfall. Higher demand contributed to the 5.49 percent increment in the price of tilapia. Tiger prawn was priced 20.18 percent more this quarter due to higher operation costs. Higher buying price from traders pushed up the price of seaweed by 0.69 percent. Lower production contributed to the 9.31 percent gain in the price of roundscad. Price of yellowfin tuna went up by 7.36 percent because of bigger sizes of catch. The 1.91 percent reduction in the price of skipjack was the result of higher volume of production during the first quarter of 2017.

Table 1. Value of Production in Agriculture at Constant Prices, Philippines, January to March: 2015-2017

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES (in percent)	
	2015	2016	2017	15-16	16-17
CROPS	109,927.37	100,670.26	109,003.85	(8.42)	8.28
Palay	36,907.20	33,227.87	37,342.81	(9.97)	12.38
Corn	17,645.56	14,281.24	17,628.89	(19.07)	23.44
Coconut	9,994.51	9,530.21	9,310.50	(4.65)	(2.31)
Sugarcane	8,959.60	9,155.85	9,433.57	2.19	3.03
Banana	9,079.69	8,704.56	8,927.29	(4.13)	2.56
Pineapple	4,414.34	4,475.76	4,644.39	1.39	3.77
Coffee	1,036.96	1,013.87	907.05	(2.23)	(10.54)
Mango	3,111.00	2,445.31	2,253.59	(21.40)	(7.84)
Tobacco	538.20	549.19	570.15	2.04	3.82
Abaca	301.32	309.12	285.74	2.59	(7.56)
Peanut	208.71	192.38	209.89	(7.82)	9.10
Mungo	156.91	157.98	158.40	0.68	0.27
Cassava	1,970.66	2,115.01	2,146.70	7.32	1.50
Sweet Potato	503.95	487.48	482.62	(3.27)	(1.00)
Tomato	741.92	723.37	752.88	(2.50)	4.08
Garlic	721.80	504.71	520.33	(30.08)	3.10
Onion	1,469.76	1,016.19	1,562.00	(30.86)	53.71
Cabbage	260.82	258.14	255.01	(1.03)	(1.21)
Eggplant	1,226.25	1,224.05	1,262.58	(0.18)	3.15
Calamansi	214.61	198.57	189.75	(7.47)	(4.44)
Rubber	478.31	352.54	415.53	(26.30)	17.87
Others	9,985.31	9,746.86	9,744.18	(2.39)	(0.03)
LIVESTOCK	31,696.68	33,159.61	34,226.64	4.62	3.22
Carabao	1,030.34	1,010.45	1,026.95	(1.93)	1.63
Cattle	2,646.10	2,659.82	2,696.48	0.52	1.38
Hog	27,053.99	28,532.77	29,531.66	5.47	3.50
Goat	896.10	885.86	893.06	(1.14)	0.81
Dairy	70.14	70.72	78.50	0.83	11.00
POULTRY	30,296.53	30,596.34	31,172.60	0.99	1.88
Chicken	22,767.42	22,702.12	23,045.82	(0.29)	1.51
Duck	535.32	536.96	545.15	0.31	1.52
Chicken Eggs	6,528.29	6,879.62	7,095.21	5.38	3.13
Duck Eggs	465.51	477.65	486.42	2.61	1.84
FISHERIES	30,369.69	28,527.18	28,734.81	(6.07)	0.73
Milkfish	4,402.22	4,296.20	4,179.81	(2.41)	(2.71)
Tilapia	4,613.15	4,385.17	4,476.24	(4.94)	2.08
Tiger Prawn	2,801.25	2,652.50	2,566.18	(5.31)	(3.25)
Roundscad	2,210.05	1,946.56	1,733.04	(11.92)	(10.97)
Skipjack	1,752.83	1,475.90	2,112.06	(15.80)	43.10
Yellowfin Tuna	1,394.16	1,165.55	1,367.37	(16.40)	17.32
Seaweed	1,450.52	1,351.60	1,368.63	(6.82)	1.26
Others	11,745.50	11,253.71	10,931.47	(4.19)	(2.86)
TOTAL	202,290.28	192,953.39	203,137.90	(4.62)	5.28

Table 2. Value of Production in Agriculture at Current Prices, Philippines, January to March: 2015-2017

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES (in percent)	
	2015	2016	2017	15-16	16-17
CROPS	218,738.47	211,419.39	233,521.67	(3.35)	10.45
Palay	76,174.39	67,621.17	79,396.47	(11.23)	17.41
Corn	29,668.42	24,141.67	27,005.47	(18.63)	11.86
Coconut	21,766.75	22,521.85	27,697.13	3.47	22.98
Sugarcane	21,025.19	24,903.91	20,124.94	18.45	(19.19)
Banana	31,498.03	32,253.92	32,982.98	2.40	2.26
Pineapple	4,632.89	4,397.50	5,334.71	(5.08)	21.31
Coffee	1,968.68	1,892.03	1,996.10	(3.89)	5.50
Mango	4,547.55	4,396.90	4,537.72	(3.31)	3.20
Tobacco	813.32	875.41	946.41	7.63	8.11
Abaca	688.08	866.94	911.15	25.99	5.10
Peanut	476.63	440.61	523.05	(7.56)	18.71
Mongo	419.54	392.27	401.43	(6.50)	2.34
Cassava	2,823.46	2,961.30	2,874.62	4.88	(2.93)
Sweet Potato	1,502.54	1,579.77	1,721.14	5.14	8.95
Tomato	921.94	1,271.90	1,380.70	37.96	8.55
Garlic	987.47	339.37	572.53	(65.63)	68.71
Onion	2,467.09	2,758.55	3,950.18	11.81	43.20
Cabbage	344.42	620.30	517.36	80.10	(16.60)
Eggplant	1,287.60	1,615.04	1,964.72	25.43	21.65
Calamansi	328.02	412.03	389.05	25.61	(5.58)
Rubber	1,033.61	642.41	1,734.19	(37.85)	169.95
Others	13,362.85	14,514.53	16,559.62	8.62	14.09
LIVESTOCK	59,267.90	59,827.41	65,432.59	0.94	9.37
Carabao	2,344.08	2,199.53	2,509.92	(6.17)	14.11
Cattle	5,638.34	5,702.71	6,049.54	1.14	6.08
Hog	48,887.44	49,526.56	54,321.50	1.31	9.68
Goat	2,237.94	2,235.87	2,352.55	(0.09)	5.22
Dairy	160.10	162.74	199.09	1.65	22.33
POULTRY	47,995.42	51,799.53	52,926.93	7.93	2.18
Chicken	35,251.15	38,501.25	38,229.29	9.22	(0.71)
Duck	812.38	817.70	886.44	0.66	8.41
Chicken Eggs	11,045.10	11,517.64	12,787.24	4.28	11.02
Duck Eggs	886.80	962.93	1,023.96	8.58	6.34
FISHERIES	54,850.93	51,620.91	55,726.01	(5.89)	7.95
Milkfish	6,821.48	6,563.27	6,442.18	(3.79)	(1.85)
Tilapia	7,321.79	6,550.79	7,053.87	(10.53)	7.68
Tiger Prawn	3,952.53	3,494.51	4,063.06	(11.59)	16.27
Roundscad	3,238.44	2,965.04	2,885.03	(8.44)	(2.70)
Skipjack	3,323.05	2,808.56	3,942.31	(15.48)	40.37
Yellowfin Tuna	3,190.91	2,885.06	3,633.53	(9.59)	25.94
Seaweed	2,207.86	1,513.61	1,541.12	(31.44)	1.82
Others	24,794.88	24,840.06	26,164.92	0.18	5.33
TOTAL	380,852.73	374,667.23	407,607.20	(1.62)	8.79

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Value of Production in Agriculture, Philippines, January to March: 2015-2017

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES (in percent)			AT CURRENT PRICES (in percent)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
CROPS	54.34	52.17	53.66	57.43	56.43	57.29
Palay	18.24	17.22	18.38	20.00	18.05	19.48
Corn	8.72	7.40	8.68	7.79	6.44	6.63
Coconut	4.94	4.94	4.58	5.72	6.01	6.80
Sugarcane	4.43	4.75	4.64	5.52	6.65	4.94
Banana	4.49	4.51	4.39	8.27	8.61	8.09
Pineapple	2.18	2.32	2.29	1.22	1.17	1.31
Coffee	0.51	0.53	0.45	0.52	0.50	0.49
Mango	1.54	1.27	1.11	1.19	1.17	1.11
Tobacco	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.23
Abaca	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.22
Peanut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.13
Mongo	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.10
Cassava	0.97	1.10	1.06	0.74	0.79	0.71
Sweet Potato	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.39	0.42	0.42
Tomato	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.24	0.34	0.34
Garlic	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.09	0.14
Onion	0.73	0.53	0.77	0.65	0.74	0.97
Cabbage	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.17	0.13
Eggplant	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.34	0.43	0.48
Calamansi	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10
Rubber	0.24	0.18	0.20	0.27	0.17	0.43
Others	4.94	5.05	4.80	3.51	3.87	4.06
LIVESTOCK	15.67	17.19	16.85	15.56	15.97	16.05
Carabao	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.62	0.59	0.62
Cattle	1.31	1.38	1.33	1.48	1.52	1.48
Hog	13.37	14.79	14.54	12.84	13.22	13.33
Goat	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.59	0.60	0.58
Dairy	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
POULTRY	14.98	15.86	15.35	12.60	13.83	12.98
Chicken	11.25	11.77	11.34	9.26	10.28	9.38
Duck	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.22	0.22
Chicken Eggs	3.23	3.57	3.49	2.90	3.07	3.14
Duck Eggs	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.25
FISHERIES	15.01	14.78	14.15	14.40	13.78	13.67
Milkfish	2.18	2.23	2.06	1.79	1.75	1.58
Tilapia	2.28	2.27	2.20	1.92	1.75	1.73
Tiger Prawn	1.38	1.37	1.26	1.04	0.93	1.00
Roundscad	1.09	1.01	0.85	0.85	0.79	0.71
Skipjack	0.87	0.76	1.04	0.87	0.75	0.97
Yellowfin Tuna	0.69	0.60	0.67	0.84	0.77	0.89
Seaweed	0.72	0.70	0.67	0.58	0.40	0.38
Others	5.81	5.83	5.38	6.51	6.63	6.42
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4. Volume of Production in Agriculture, Philippines,
January to March: 2015-2017

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES (in percent)	
	2015	2016	2017	15-16	16-17
CROPS					
Palay	4,367.72	3,932.29	4,419.27	(9.97)	12.38
Corn	2,368.53	1,916.94	2,366.29	(19.07)	23.44
Coconut	3,353.86	3,198.06	3,124.33	(4.65)	(2.31)
Sugarcane	11,946.13	12,207.80	12,578.09	2.19	3.03
Banana	2,136.40	2,048.13	2,100.54	(4.13)	2.56
Pineapple	583.14	591.25	613.53	1.39	3.77
Coffee	23.11	22.59	20.21	(2.23)	(10.54)
Mango	148.85	117.00	107.83	(21.40)	(7.84)
Tobacco	12.30	12.55	13.03	2.04	3.82
Abaca	15.77	16.18	14.95	2.59	(7.56)
Peanut	11.98	11.04	12.05	(7.82)	9.10
Mongo	7.30	7.35	7.37	0.68	0.27
Cassava	541.39	581.05	589.75	7.32	1.50
Sweet Potato	117.20	113.37	112.24	(3.27)	(1.00)
Tomato	89.93	87.68	91.26	(2.50)	4.08
Garlic	9.75	6.82	7.03	(30.08)	3.10
Onion	121.77	84.19	129.41	(30.86)	53.71
Cabbage	32.64	32.31	31.92	(1.03)	(1.21)
Eggplant	76.50	76.36	78.76	(0.18)	3.15
Calamansi	16.95	15.68	14.99	(7.47)	(4.44)
Rubber	52.22	38.49	45.36	(26.30)	17.87
Others	869.04	848.29	848.06	(2.39)	(0.03)
LIVESTOCK					
Carabao	30.67	30.07	30.56	(1.93)	1.63
Cattle	60.77	61.09	61.93	0.52	1.38
Hog	499.89	527.21	545.67	5.47	3.50
Goat	19.41	19.19	19.35	(1.14)	0.81
Dairy	5.12	5.16	5.73	0.83	11.00
POULTRY					
Chicken	414.18	412.99	419.24	(0.29)	1.51
Duck	9.75	9.78	9.93	0.31	1.52
Chicken Eggs	111.82	117.84	121.54	5.38	3.13
Duck Eggs	10.01	10.27	10.46	2.61	1.84
FISHERIES					
Milkfish	75.06	73.25	71.27	(2.41)	(2.71)
Tilapia	101.14	96.14	98.14	(4.94)	2.08
Tiger Prawn	9.38	8.88	8.59	(5.31)	(3.25)
Roundscad	57.69	50.81	45.24	(11.92)	(10.97)
Skipjack	53.02	44.64	63.89	(15.80)	43.10
Yellowfin Tuna	32.15	26.87	31.53	(16.40)	17.32
Seaweed	374.81	349.25	353.65	(6.82)	1.26
Others	387.38	371.16	360.54	(4.19)	(2.86)

Table 5. Average Farmgate Prices in Agriculture, Philippines, January to March: 2015-2017

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES (in percent)		
	2000	2015	2016	2017	00-17	15-16	16-17
CROPS						5.54	2.01
Palay	8.45	17.44	17.20	17.97	112.62	(1.40)	4.48
Corn	7.45	12.53	12.59	11.41	53.19	0.54	(9.38)
Coconut	2.98	6.49	7.04	8.86	197.48	8.51	25.88
Sugarcane	0.75	1.76	2.04	1.60	113.33	15.91	(21.57)
Banana	4.25	14.74	15.75	15.70	269.46	6.81	(0.29)
Pineapple	7.57	7.94	7.44	8.70	14.86	(6.38)	16.91
Coffee	44.88	85.21	83.75	98.76	120.06	(1.70)	17.92
Mango	20.90	30.55	37.58	42.08	101.35	23.01	11.98
Tobacco	43.76	66.13	69.75	72.64	65.99	5.48	4.14
Abaca	19.11	43.64	53.59	60.94	218.87	22.81	13.70
Peanut	17.42	39.78	39.90	43.41	149.20	0.29	8.81
Mongo	21.50	57.49	53.39	54.49	153.43	(7.14)	2.06
Cassava	3.64	5.22	5.10	4.87	33.91	(2.28)	(4.36)
Sweet Potato	4.30	12.82	13.94	15.34	256.63	8.69	10.05
Tomato	8.25	10.25	14.51	15.13	83.39	41.50	4.30
Garlic	74.00	101.24	49.76	81.42	10.03	(50.85)	63.64
Onion	12.07	20.26	32.77	30.52	152.89	61.72	(6.84)
Cabbage	7.99	10.55	19.20	16.21	102.88	81.97	(15.57)
Eggplant	16.03	16.83	21.15	24.94	55.61	25.66	17.94
Calamansi	12.66	19.35	26.27	25.96	105.03	35.76	(1.19)
Rubber	9.16	19.79	16.69	38.23	317.34	(15.67)	129.03
Others	11.49	15.38	17.11	19.53	69.94	11.28	14.12
LIVESTOCK						(3.51)	5.96
Carabao	33.60	76.44	73.14	82.12	144.40	(4.32)	12.28
Cattle	43.54	92.78	93.35	97.68	124.35	0.62	4.64
Hog	54.12	97.80	93.94	99.55	83.94	(3.94)	5.97
Goat	46.16	115.28	116.51	121.60	163.43	1.06	4.37
Dairy	13.70	31.27	31.53	34.75	153.62	0.82	10.21
POULTRY						6.87	0.29
Chicken	54.97	85.11	93.23	91.19	65.88	9.53	(2.19)
Duck	54.91	83.33	83.62	89.29	62.61	0.35	6.78
Chicken Eggs	58.38	98.77	97.74	105.21	80.22	(1.05)	7.65
Duck Eggs	46.50	88.58	93.74	97.89	110.51	5.83	4.42
FISHERIES						0.19	7.17
Milkfish	58.65	90.88	89.60	90.39	54.12	(1.41)	0.88
Tilapia	45.61	72.39	68.13	71.87	57.58	(5.88)	5.49
Tiger Prawn	298.59	421.31	393.38	472.76	58.33	(6.63)	20.18
Roundscad	38.31	56.14	58.35	63.78	66.48	3.94	9.31
Skipjack	33.06	62.68	62.91	61.71	86.66	0.37	(1.91)
Yellowfin Tuna	43.37	99.26	107.35	115.25	165.74	8.15	7.36
Seaweed	3.87	5.89	4.33	4.36	12.66	(26.49)	0.69
Others	30.32	64.01	66.92	72.57	139.35	4.55	8.44
TOTAL						3.14	3.34

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
16th Floor, Eton Cyberpod Centris 3
EDSA, corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City,
Philippines 1100

Telefax No.: +63(2) 376-1954

URL: <http://psa.gov.ph>

 /PhilippineStatisticsAuthority

 /PSAgovph