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PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Agricultural Indicators System

Prices and Marketing of
Agricultural Commodities



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FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). As part of the continuing efforts of PSA to improve its products and services, the coverage of the AIS was reviewed to rationalize releases, merge related indicators and package these into reports with more emphasis on statistics and indicators related to the development of the agriculture sector. The AIS now comprises of eight (8) modules which will be updated and released annually. These modular reports provide measures for assessing socio-economic changes in the agriculture sector, characterizing the agrarian structure of the economy and situating agriculture in the national economy.

This is the eighth module entitled Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities. It provides information on the share of the market in the volume of palay production and the movement in the prices of selected agricultural commodities. The reference years are 2015 to 2019.

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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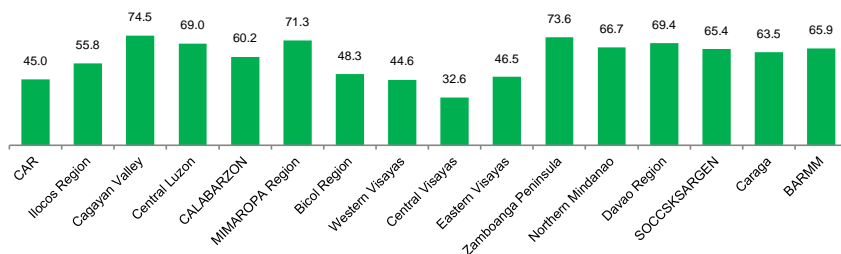
PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



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.

Figure 1. Percentage of marketed palay production, by region, Philippines, 2019
(in percent)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

At the national level, the proportion of marketed volume of palay to total production declined to 62.0 percent in 2019 from the previous year’s record of 64.1 percent. Decreasing proportions were likewise observed in majority of the regions. The highest proportion of marketed palay was continuously reported in Cagayan Valley, however, the share went down to 74.5 percent in 2019. This was followed by Zamboanga Peninsula and MIMAROPA Region which registered increasing proportions at 73.6 percent and 71.3 percent, respectively. About 65.4 percent to 69.4 percent of the palay harvests were sold by the farmers in Central Luzon, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and BARMM. In contrast, Central Visayas had the least percentage of marketed volume of palay which dropped to 32.6 percent in 2019. CAR recorded the biggest reduction as the proportion of the volume of palay sold decreased from 65.0 percent in 2018 to 45.0 percent in 2019 (Table 1).

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 CPI for all items exhibited year-on-year increments, from 107.0 percent in 2015 to 120.2 percent in 2019. This implies that the average price paid by the consumers for all items in 2019 was 20.2 index points higher than the 2012 price records. In 2019, the CPIs for all commodity groups were increasing and remained higher than their respective 2012 levels. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other vegetable-based

Figure 2. Consumer price index by item, Philippines, 2019
(2012=100)
(in percent)

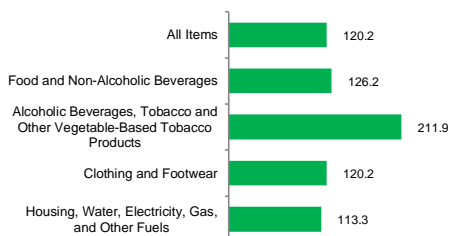
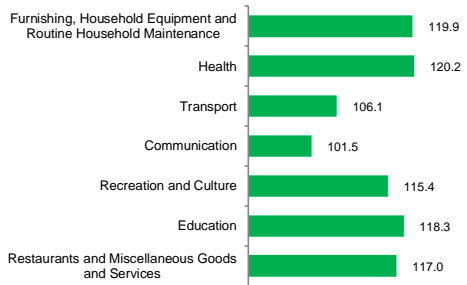


Figure 2. Consumer price index... (Concluded)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

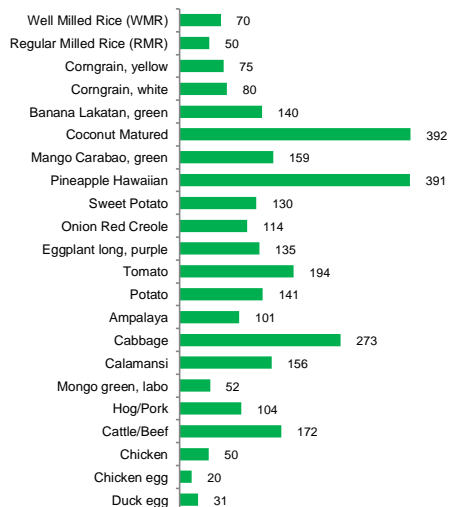
Uptrend in the monthly CPI of all commodity groups was sustained in 2019. It ranged from 119.1 percent in January to 121.9 percent in December. The month-on-month CPIs for alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other vegetable-based tobacco products showed continuous increment from 198.0 percent in January to 231.4 percent in December (Table 2b).

Price Gap

The price gaps or mark ups of the different agricultural commodities 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.

In 2019, increasing farm-retail price gaps were noted for well milled rice at 70 percent and regular milled rice at 50 percent. It means that the price mark-up of well milled rice and regular milled rice from farm to retail levels corresponded to 70 percent and 50 percent of the farm price. Likewise, increasing price gaps were reported for yellow corn at 75 percent and white corn at 80 percent. Majority of the reference crops exhibited increasing farm-retail price gaps in 2019. Of these, the biggest increments in price gaps were reported in coconut matured and cabbage which expanded to 392 percent and 273 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, narrowing of price gaps was noted in banana lakatan, green at 140 percent, pineapple hawaiian at 391 percent and sweet potato at 130 percent in 2019.

Figure 3. Farm-retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2019 (in percent)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

For livestock, cattle recorded the biggest farm-retail price gap which increased to 172 percent in 2019. Widening of gap was likewise observed for hog with 104 percent. In the case of poultry, declining price gaps were noted in chicken at 50 percent, and chicken egg at 20 percent. Duck egg, on the other hand, posted an increase in price gap to 31 percent in 2019 (Table 3).

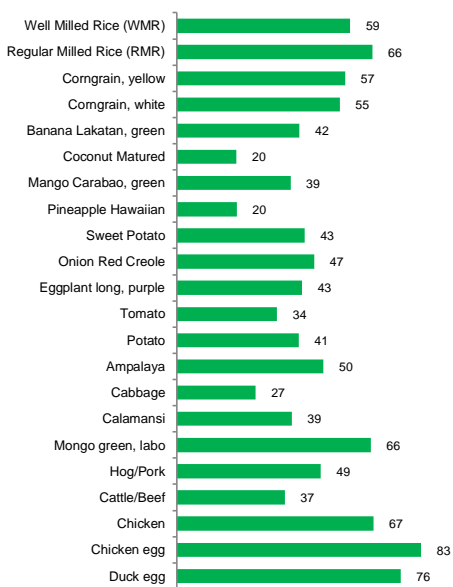
Farmer’s Share in Final Price of Agricultural Commodities

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.

The farmer’s share in the final price of selected agricultural commodities fluctuated during the five-year period. In 2019, the shares of palay farmers to the final price of rice decreased to 59 percent for well milled rice and 66 percent for regular milled rice. Similar trend was observed for corn whose share went down to 57 percent for yellow corn farmers and 55 percent for white corn farmers. Coconut producer’s share also dropped to 20 percent in 2019.

Majority of the other reference crops had declining shares of growers. Despite the reduction in farmer’s share, ampalaya and mongo green, labo reported the highest producers’ shares at 50 percent and 66 percent, respectively. Producers of cabbage posted bigger decrease in their share which went down to 27 percent in 2019. Decreasing shares of farmers were noted for those growing calamansi, green carabao mango, potato, long purple eggplant, and red creole onion ranging from 39 percent to 47 percent. The share of sweet potato remained at 43 percent.

Figure 4. Farmer’s share in final price of agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2019 (in percent)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Meanwhile, growers of green lakatan banana and hawaiian pineapple increased their respective shares to 42 percent, and 20 percent in 2019.

For livestock, the share of hog raisers to the final price of pork went down to 49 percent in 2019. Cattle raisers maintained their share at 37 percent of the final price of beef. Meanwhile, increasing producers’ shares were registered for chicken at 67 percent and chicken egg at 83 percent. On the other hand, the share of duck egg raisers slid to 76 percent in 2019 (Table 4).

Table 1. Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2015-2019

Region	2015		2016		2017	
	Prod'n ('000mt)	% Marketed	Prod'n ('000mt)	% Marketed	Prod'n ('000mt)	% Marketed
Philippines	18,150	62.2	17,627	61.2	19,276	61.8
CAR	401	57.6	383	56.8	445	57.7
Ilocos Region	1,777	60.9	1,805	63.9	1,872	62.2
Cagayan Valley	2,490	74.2	2,333	76.1	2,657	75.7
Central Luzon	3,304	67.9	3,343	64.0	3,635	64.6
CALABARZON	393	56.1	407	58.5	411	57.7
MIMAROPA Region	1,082	63.0	1,080	64.7	1,160	68.7
Bicol Region	1,264	52.0	1,275	52.2	1,335	51.8
Western Visayas	2,057	44.2	1,896	43.0	2,231	44.4
Central Visayas	336	40.9	232	34.5	325	35.9
Eastern Visayas	956	46.9	955	42.2	946	44.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	662	66.3	581	68.5	701	69.8
Northern Mindanao	725	65.7	711	67.4	746	67.6
Davao Region	442	69.2	418	69.1	434	69.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,292	65.4	1,201	67.4	1,320	65.9
Caraga	481	60.9	462	64.4	483	64.8
BARMM	488	79.7	544	76.9	578	79.1

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

REGION	2018		2019	
	Prod'n ('000mt)	% Marketed	Prod'n ('000mt)	% Marketed
Philippines	19,066	64.1	18,815	62.0
CAR	391	65.0	418	45.0
Ilocos Region	1,720	62.5	1,851	55.8
Cagayan Valley	2,380	78.4	2,645	74.5
Central Luzon	3,615	71.0	3,730	69.0
CALABARZON	420	62.8	381	60.2
MIMAROPA Region	1,231	69.6	1,195	71.3
Bicol Region	1,350	52.1	1,193	48.3
Western Visayas	2,232	50.0	2,078	44.6
Central Visayas	309	40.3	223	32.6
Eastern Visayas	947	42.3	900	46.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	729	69.5	677	73.6
Northern Mindanao	761	66.6	761	66.7
Davao Region	488	71.2	450	69.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,343	66.9	1,187	65.4
Caraga	510	62.7	449	63.5
BARMM	638	-	675	65.9

Note: The dash (-) denotes zero value or no report

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Table 2a. Consumer Price Index by item, Philippines, 2015-2019
(2012=100)
(in percent)

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All Items	107.0	108.4	111.5	117.3	120.2
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	110.5	112.3	115.7	123.6	126.2
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	140.0	146.5	156.6	187.9	211.9
Clothing and Footwear	109.5	111.8	114.5	117.2	120.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	103.1	103.6	106.4	110.6	113.3
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	108.2	110.2	112.7	116.2	119.9
Health	107.2	109.5	112.4	116.1	120.2
Transport	95.1	93.8	98.5	105.0	106.1
Communication	100.2	100.5	100.8	101.1	101.5
Recreation and Culture	108.1	109.1	110.4	112.6	115.4
Education	112.8	116.2	119.1	118.1	118.3
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	105.7	107.5	109.3	113.2	117.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2b. Consumer Price Index by month, Philippines, 2019
(2012=100)
(in percent)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
All Items	119.1	119.3	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	126.5	126.1	125.1	125.2	125.5	125.6
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other						
Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	198.0	201.6	203.7	204.7	205.6	206.5
Clothing and Footwear	118.7	118.9	119.2	119.4	119.6	119.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	111.9	112.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.5
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	118.5	118.8	119.1	119.2	119.4	119.5
Health	118.8	119.0	119.2	119.3	119.3	119.7
Transport	103.9	104.0	105.9	107.2	108.0	106.4
Communication	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.4
Recreation and Culture	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.8	115.0	115.3
Education	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	118.9
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.5	116.8

Table 2b. Consumer Price Index by month... (Concluded)

Item	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave
All Items	120.2	120.4	120.6	120.8	121.1	121.9	120.2
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	125.8	126.1	126.4	126.6	126.8	128.2	126.2
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other							
Vegetable-Based Tobacco Products	207.7	210.9	219.8	224.8	228.2	231.4	211.9
Clothing and Footwear	120.4	120.8	121.0	121.2	121.4	121.6	120.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	113.7	113.4	112.8	113.0	113.5	114.0	113.3
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	120.0	120.3	120.6	120.7	121.2	121.6	119.9
Health	120.5	120.7	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	120.2
Transport	106.1	106.0	106.2	106.4	106.2	106.9	106.1
Communication	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.5
Recreation and Culture	115.6	115.7	115.8	115.9	116.0	116.1	115.4
Education	120.2	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.8	120.8	118.3
Restaurants and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	117.2	117.5	117.7	117.8	118.2	118.3	117.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Table 3. Farm-retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities,
Philippines, 2015-2019
(in percent)

Commodity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crops					
Well Milled Rice (WMR)	59	57	51	44	70
Regular Milled Rice (RMR)	40	38	33	31	50
Corngrain, yellow	72	73	65	52	75
Corngrain, white	78	85	81	60	80
Banana Lakatan, Green	167	156	164	150	140
Coconut matured	223	183	180	289	392
Mango Carabao, green	162	146	134	147	159
Pineapple Hawaiian	419	388	378	415	391
Sweet Potato	122	136	126	134	130
Onion Red Creole	121	83	105	101	114
Eggplant long, purple	144	132	121	107	135
Tomato	190	182	151	172	194
Potato	180	106	136	131	141
Ampalaya	103	97	103	97	101
Cabbage	196	208	234	178	273
Calamansi	163	152	168	150	156
Mongo green, labo	53	57	51	48	52
Livestock and Poultry					
Hog/Pork	96	99	90	88	104
Cattle/Beef	164	162	166	168	172
Chicken	47	45	56	52	50
Chicken egg	27	25	23	28	20
Duck egg	32	30	31	30	31

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4. Farmer's share in final price of agricultural commodities,
Philippines, 2015-2019
(in percent)

Commodity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crops					
Well Milled Rice (WMR)	63	64	66	69	59
Regular Milled Rice (RMR)	72	73	75	77	66
Corngrain, yellow	58	58	61	66	57
Corngrain, white	56	54	55	63	55
Banana Lakatan, Green	38	39	38	40	42
Coconut matured	31	35	36	26	20
Mango Carabao, green	38	41	43	41	39
Pineapple Hawaiian	19	20	21	19	20
Sweet Potato	45	42	44	43	43
Onion Red Creole	45	55	49	50	47
Eggplant long, purple	41	43	45	48	43
Tomato	34	35	40	37	34
Potato	36	48	42	43	41
Ampalaya	49	51	49	51	50
Cabbage	34	32	30	36	27
Calamansi	38	40	37	40	39
Mongo green, labo	65	64	66	67	66
Livestock and Poultry					
Hog/Pork	51	50	53	53	49
Cattle/Beef	38	38	38	37	37
Chicken	68	69	64	66	67
Chicken egg	79	80	81	78	83
Duck egg	76	77	77	77	76

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

1. Government Support in Agriculture Sector
2. Economic Growth: Agriculture
3. Output and Productivity
4. Agricultural Resources
5. Agricultural Exports and Imports
6. Food Availability and Sufficiency
7. Employment and Wages in the Agriculture Sector
8. **Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities**

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