

Performance of Philippine Agriculture

January-March 2018



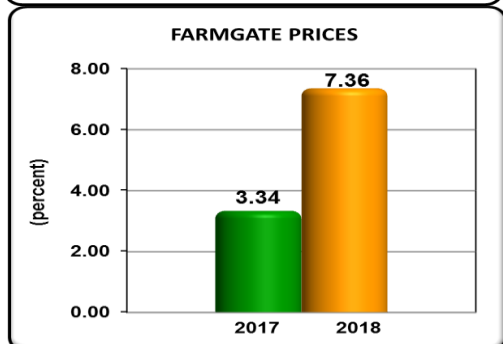
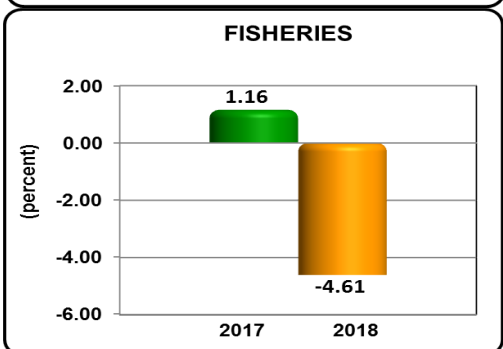
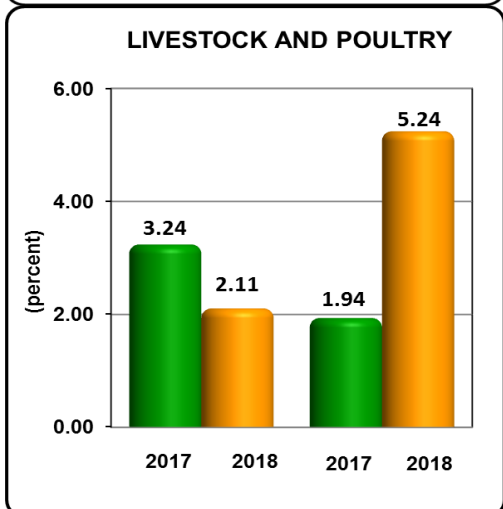
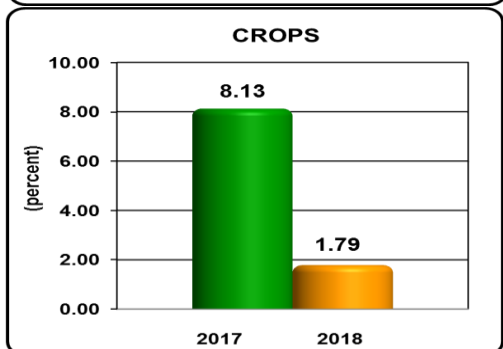
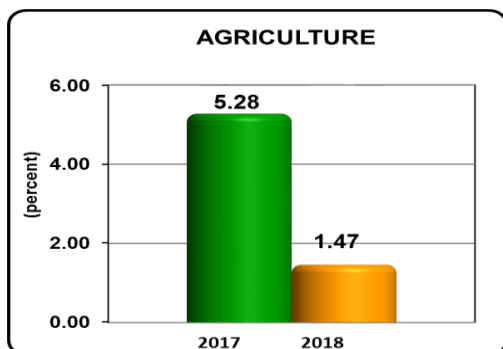
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PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY TO MARCH 2018

HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture grew by 1.47 percent in the first quarter of 2018. Contributing to the sector's performance were the production gains in the crops, livestock and poultry subsectors. At current prices, gross value of agricultural production amounted to PhP 444.0 billion. This was 8.94 percent higher than last year's earnings.

The crops subsector which contributed 53.76 percent to total agricultural output went up by 1.79 percent. Palay and corn posted production increases of 4.61 percent and 4.66 percent, respectively. Improvements in production were also noted among the major crops such as coconut, banana, pineapple, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mongo, tomato, eggplant and rubber. The subsector grossed PhP 252.2 billion at current prices, up by 8.24 percent from previous year's record.

The livestock subsector registered a 2.11 percent growth in output. It shared 16.96 percent in the total agricultural production. Hog, the major growth driver, increased by 2.39 percent. The gross value of livestock production amounted to PhP 75.5 billion at current prices which was 15.46 percent more than last year's record.

In the poultry subsector, production expanded by 5.24 percent. It accounted for 15.93 percent of the total agricultural output. Chicken and chicken eggs contributed to the subsector's positive performance with respective growths of 4.93 percent and 7.42 percent. At current prices, the subsector's gross earnings amounted to PhP 57.5 billion, or 8.53 percent higher than the previous year's level.

Production in the fisheries subsector declined by 4.61 percent. The subsector contributed 13.36 percent to the total agricultural output. Except for skipjack and seaweed, all the major species recorded lower production levels. The subsector grossed PhP 58.8 billion. This represented a 4.63 percent improvement compared to last year's gross earnings.

On the average, farmgate prices went up by 7.36 percent during the first quarter of 2018. Price uptrends were recorded in all subsectors; crops at 6.33 percent, livestock at 13.07 percent, poultry at 3.13 percent, and fisheries at 9.68 percent.

A. Value of Production

In the first quarter of 2018, agricultural production amounted to PhP 444.0 billion at current prices. This was 8.94 percent higher than last year's gross earnings.

The **crops subsector** grossed PhP 252.2 billion at current prices, up by 8.24 percent this year. Gross receipts from palay and corn grew by 15.27 percent and 27.82 percent, respectively. This was attributed to the improvements in both production and prices during the period. For the same reason, gross receipts were higher for mung bean by 21.56 percent, banana by 9.68 percent, eggplant by 7.15 percent, pineapple by 3.38 percent and peanut by 2.41 percent. The expansion in the gross earnings from abaca by 12.10 percent and tobacco by 9.96 percent were, likewise, brought about by higher production coupled with better prices. Price appreciation led to the increases in the gross values of outputs of mango by 26.44 percent, garlic by 13.08 percent, sweet potato by 6.22 percent and onion by 5.32 percent. Calamansi and cabbage recovered from last year's negative growth and posted increases in their respective gross output values by 21.45 percent and 12.60 percent during the quarter as a result of price hikes.

Meanwhile, the declines in the gross earnings from sugarcane by 21.77 percent, coffee by 12.14 percent and cassava by 8.06 percent were caused by the drop in the volume of production and lower prices. Due to reduced prices, gross values of outputs were down for rubber by 29.87 percent, coconut by 8.77 percent and tomato by 4.57 percent.

Collectively, the gross value of "other crops" production went up by 11.34 percent during the period.

The **livestock subsector** grossed PhP 75.5 billion at current prices. All components of the subsector contributed to the 15.46 percent expansion in the gross value of production. Hog, the biggest contributor to the subsector's growth, posted a 16.76 percent increase in the gross earnings. This can be traced to the combined increases in the volume of production and price. A similar reason caused the uptrend in the gross receipts from carabao by 12.81 percent, goat by 9.30 percent, cattle by 7.49 percent and dairy by 6.04 percent.

In the **poultry subsector**, gross value of production at PhP 57.5 billion at current prices was up by 8.53 percent this period. Chicken made a turnaround and posted a 10.04 percent increment in the gross earnings as a result of the higher production and better prices. Chicken egg grossed 5.32 percent more this year due to increased volume of production. Price hikes pushed up the gross earnings from duck by 5.02 percent. On the other hand, because of the reductions in both output and price, gross earnings from duck eggs declined by 3.42 percent.

The gross value of output in the **fisheries subsector** amounted to PhP 58.8 billion at current prices or 4.63 percent more this year. The notable increase in the gross

value of seaweed production at 46.73 percent was triggered by the increase in output and higher price. The same reason was cited for the 16.28 percent gain in the gross earnings from skipjack. Increased gross receipts were noted in milkfish at 6.04 percent and tiger prawn at 3.87 percent due to price appreciation. On the contrary, lower production level pulled down the gross values of outputs of roundscad by 12.60 percent and tilapia by 2.13 percent. Yellowfin tuna recorded a 25.78 percent contraction in gross receipts because of production shortfall and price cut.

The aggregate gross value of production of “other” fish species increased by 8.29 percent this year.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

In the first three (3) months of 2018, agricultural production increased by 1.47 percent.

The crops subsector which shared 53.76 percent to the total agricultural output recorded a 1.79 percent increment. Palay production grew by 4.61 percent this year. In Cagayan Valley, there were reports of early harvest from the second quarter to the first quarter as a result of higher trading price. Most regions had expansion in harvest areas because of the usage of high yielding varieties of seeds from the Rice Program Model Farm of the Department of Agriculture (DA), adequate irrigation water supply and sufficient rainfall during the planting period. The increases in area harvested were also attributed to the financial assistance from the DA and Local Government Units (LGUs) such as the Production Loan Easy Access (PLEA), Special Assistance for Agricultural Development (SAAD) and Bottom-Up Budgeting Program (BUB) in MIMAROPA, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Production of corn expanded by 4.66 percent. This was attributed to early harvest in Cagayan Valley as farmers planted earlier than usual due to the onset of rainfall and enough soil moisture content during cropping period. The expansion in harvest areas in Central Luzon and CALABARZON was due to technical assistance provided by the DA thru the Farmers' Field School and the higher demand and buying price from feed millers. In addition, availability of high yielding varieties of seeds and more usage of fertilizer coupled with favorable weather conditions were cited in Central Luzon, MIMAROPA and SOCCSKSARGEN. In Zamboanga Peninsula, there were reports of newly opened areas planted to yellow corn attributed to good buying price and high demand for corn as staple food.

Coconut production made a turnaround and registered an 8.45 percent increase this year. This was a recovery from the effects of dry spell in 2016 and the increase application of salt fertilizer provided by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) in Davao Region. More nuts were harvested due to adequate rains during the fruit

development stage in SOCCSKSARGEN and the recovery from Typhoon “Nina” that occurred in 2016 in Bicol Region. Banana posted a 2.06 percent increment in production. In Davao Region, there were increases in the number of bearing hills and bigger bunches of bananas were harvested due to sufficient rainfall. Expansion of plantation areas was reported in SOCCSKSARGEN. Pineapple production grew by 1.16 percent. This was attributed to the increase in harvested areas and bigger sizes of fruits caused by the occurrence of intermittent rains that favored fruit development in Northern Mindanao and sufficient fertilizer application in Bicol Region. Additional plantation areas were also reported in SOCCSKSARGEN. Production of tobacco went up by 1.42 percent because of increase in area harvested due to financial assistance from private lenders and free fertilizer and other farm inputs from the National Tobacco Administration (NTA) and LGUs in Ilocos Region. Abaca bounced back from last year’s production slump and recorded a 1.58 percent growth this quarter as more farmers were encouraged to harvest due to high buying price of fiber in Bicol Region, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region.

A 2.10 percent production increment was noted for peanut. More areas were planted in Western Visayas due to the utilization of rainfed palay areas and availability of seeds from the LGUs. Additional area planted coupled with bigger pods harvested due to sufficient soil moisture were noted in SOCCSKSARGEN. In Cagayan Valley, there were bigger pods harvested due to planting of good quality seeds. The increase in area harvested due to seeds distribution program of the DA-LGUs in Central Luzon and the utilization of rainfed palay areas in Western Visayas resulted in the 7.68 percent gain in mungo production. Tomato output increased by 0.47 percent. There were more and bigger fruits developed in Ilocos Region brought about by the use of hybrid seeds. The increases in area harvested were noted in Western Visayas because of better prices. In addition, more farmers were encouraged to plant in Northern Mindanao in response to higher demand from the Visayas and Metro Manila markets. Eggplant production inched up by 0.33 percent. This was attributed to the increase in area harvested in Central Luzon as a result of seed distribution program of DA-LGUs. In Western Visayas, better prices of eggplant were reported. In SOCCSKSARGEN, the increase in the number of tappable trees coupled with more latex produced due to sufficient rains led to the 4.39 percent increment in rubber production. Similarly, Zamboanga Peninsula reported increase in the number of tappable trees.

Reduction in production was registered for sugarcane by 11.56 percent. There were reports of lesser canes harvested brought about by the delay in harvesting in the latter part of the quarter due to the scarcity of farm laborers in Western Visayas and stunted growth of canes as a result of too much rains during the last quarter of 2017 in Northern Mindanao. Coffee production was 8.73 percent lower this period. Lesser berries were harvested due to pruning of lesser productive trees and the effects of berry borers in SOCCSKSARGEN. The continuous rainfall during flowering stage contributed to the lesser volume of berries harvested in Davao Region. The

downtrend in mango production with this year's 9.39 percent drop was due to the occurrence of capsid bug, cecid fly and other fruit flies and the late flowering of some trees in Ilocos Region and Central Luzon. Cassava production declined by 7.77 percent. Most farmers in Central Visayas were discouraged to plant cassava for industrial use due to lower buying price. The reduction in area harvested reported in Northern Mindanao was caused by lesser demand from feeds manufacturers. Some areas in Cagayan Valley shifted back to yellow corn production due to strict classification of the quality of cassava chips from feeds manufacturers. Production of sweet potato contracted by 1.18 percent. This was attributed to lesser tubers harvested in Central Visayas, CALABARZON and Eastern Visayas caused by rotting of roots brought about by frequent rains. In addition, there were lesser tubers produced in Central Visayas because of the effects of sweet potato weevil. In Western Visayas, the decrease in area planted was due to lower price.

Garlic recorded a 2.78 percent drop in output. In Ilocos Region, smaller and lesser bulbs were harvested due to continuous rainfall during bulb formation and the effects of bulb rot disease and pests such as mites and thrips also contributed to the reduction in garlic production. Onion production dropped by 4.05 percent. The decrease in area harvested in Central Luzon could be traced to the damages caused by army worms. The shifting from native onion to yellow corn production was noted in Ilocos Region due to availability of seeds from the LGUs. Cabbage production was down by 3.53 percent. In CAR, there was shifting of some areas to carrots, strawberry, and cutflowers production because of better prices and to minimize the attack of diamondback moth. Smaller heads of cabbage were harvested in Central Visayas due to frequent rains and yields were reduced because of the damages brought about by diamondback moth. The contraction in calamansi production by 0.88 percent was the effect of the occurrence of fruit fly and occasional rains during flowering stage in Central Luzon. The decline in yield was also reported in MIMAROPA due to frequent rains during flowering stage.

Collectively, production of "other crops" dropped by 0.16 percent. Fruits such as durian recorded decrease in production because of lesser fruiting due to change in fruiting pattern in Davao Region and Northern Mindanao. Meanwhile, the reduction in watermelon production was due to lesser area harvested in Western Visayas caused by the utilization of some areas to palay. For vegetables, the decline in gourd production was attributed to lesser fruits harvested in CALABARZON because of the effects of strong winds during flowering stage. Squash fruit production dropped because of the damages brought by the Mayon Volcano eruption in Bicol Region while the effects of frequent rains from flowering to fruit setting was cited in CALABARZON.

The livestock subsector produced 2.11 percent more output this year. It accounted for 16.96 percent of the total agricultural production. Carabao output went up by 0.86 percent due to sustained demand in CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western

Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region. Hog production was 2.39 percent higher this quarter. Better farmgate prices were registered in Central Luzon and Bicol Region which encouraged hog raisers to dispose their stocks during the reference quarter. Pork demand was sustained in CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Central Visayas and Davao Region. Additional commercial farms were reported in Ilocos Region. Increase in live births and lesser occurrence of diseases resulted in more fatteners to dispose in CALABARZON. Goat production inched up by 0.18 percent as sustained demand for chevon in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region and ARMM was reported. Dairy output grew by 5.66 percent as there were more animals in the milkline coupled with sustained demand from processors and Hotel and Restaurants Industries (HRIs).

In the poultry subsector, production grew by 5.24 percent. It contributed 15.93 percent to total agricultural production. Chicken output increased by 4.93 percent. There were expansions of broiler commercial farms in CAR, Cagayan Valley and CALABARZON and improved supply of broiler Day-Old-Chicks (DOCs) in Ilocos Region and CALABARZON. In Central Luzon, output increases were attributed to upgrading of tunnel vent farms, low mortality and higher demand from food establishments. Production of chicken eggs was 7.42 percent higher this year due to expansion of commercial farms in CAR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Caraga. Commercial layer farms in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN reported increases in laying flock inventory and improved egg-laying efficiency ratio.

The 2.67 percent decline in duck meat production was due to the Avian Flu that occurred in 2017 in Central Luzon. Duck eggs production went down by 2.41 percent. Contributing to this decline was the reduction in inventory of laying flocks in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Eastern Visayas and Caraga.

The fisheries subsector posted a 4.61 percent drop in production. It shared 13.36 percent in the total agricultural output. Milkfish continued its production decline with this year's 7.38 percent reduction. The delayed stocking in freshwater cages because of the Laguna Lake Development Authority's (LLDA) regulation, slower growth of stocks attributed to the low water temperature and lesser area harvested due to limited supply of fingerlings were reported in CALABARZON. In Zamboanga Peninsula, there were rehabilitations of brackishwater fishponds which were affected by Typhoon "Vinta" last year and the shifting of milkfish to tiger prawn production. Tilapia recorded a 5.43 percent drop in production. This was due to the sulfur upwelling to fish cages and delayed stocking caused by the probable demolition of illegal fishcages by LLDA in CALABARZON. In SOCCSKSARGEN, stoppage in the operation of some fish pens resulted in lesser harvests of tilapia. There was a 1.51 percent decline in tiger prawn production. Some brackishwater

fishponds in Zamboanga Peninsula were on rehabilitation after the flashfloods and scarcity of post larvae was reported in Central Visayas.

Reduction in roundscad production was registered at 14.40 percent as a result of lesser fishing trips attributed to rough seas brought about by tropical cyclones “Agaton”, “Basyang” and “Caloy”, tail-end of a cold front and trough of Low Pressure Area (LPA) which affected Western Visayas. Lesser appearance of the species in the fishing grounds in SOCCSKSAGEN and frequent rough seas caused by northeast monsoon during the period in CALABARZON were also cited. Lesser appearance of yellowfin tuna in the fishing grounds combined with smaller sizes caught in SOCCSKSAGEN caused the 11.66 percent drop in production. In addition, the prohibition of municipal fishermen in Eastern Visayas to fish in “payaw” area in Daram Island contributed to the decline in production.

Skipjack production was up by 7.00 percent. In SOCCSKSARGEN, more unloadings of skipjack for cold storage and canneries coupled with bigger sizes of catch were noted. There were also reports of more unloadings because of higher price offered by traders in National Capital Region (NCR) while unloadings of bigger sizes of species in private landing centers in Zamboanga Peninsula were observed. The slight 0.25 percent increase in seaweed production could be traced to the high buying price offered by traders, distribution of planting materials from the LGU and good weather conditions in ARMM. Higher buying price from traders was also reported in Zamboanga Peninsula.

Production of “other” species went down by 4.33 percent. There were reports of reduced unloadings of anchovies in Bicol Region and smaller school of fish due to strong currents in Western Visayas. In CALABARZON, lesser unloadings of indian mackerel due to fewer fishing trips brought about by Northeast Monsoon (Amihan) and strict implementation of fisheries laws were observed. Smaller catch of squid caused by Tropical Cyclones “Agaton”, “Basyang” and “Caloy” and LPAs was cited in Western Visayas.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices went up by an average of 7.36 percent in the first quarter of 2018.

Prices in the **crops subsector** increased by an average of 6.33 percent. The price of palay continued its uptrend with this year’s 10.19 percent increment due to higher buying price from traders. Corn bounced back from previous year’s price cut and recorded a 22.13 percent gain as a result of better quality of kernels and higher demand from feed millers and processors.

Increased demand from local consumers and Hotel and Restaurants Industries (HRIs) and higher buying price from traders pushed up the prices of banana by

7.47 percent and pineapple by 2.20 percent. Meanwhile, the double-digit price increments in calamansi at 22.52 percent and mango at 39.55 percent were attributed to the downtrends in the volume of production.

Price hikes for tobacco at 8.41 percent and abaca at 10.35 percent were brought about by higher buying price offered by traders. Price of peanut inched up by 0.30 percent as competition among local traders and ambulant vendors resulted in higher buying price. For mango, price grew by 12.88 percent due to higher demand from local consumers and traders.

The decline in production pushed up the prices of sweet potato by 7.49 percent, onion by 9.77 percent, garlic by 16.32 percent and cabbage by 16.72 percent. Eggplant posted a 6.80 percent price increment caused by higher demand from “viajeros”, local consumers and restaurants.

Coconut was priced 15.88 percent lower this year as a result of higher production. Price of sugarcane was down by 11.55 percent because of lower price quoted by sugar milling stations. A 3.73 percent reduction in the price of coffee was due to poor quality of the produce. Decreasing world market price pulled down the price of rubber by 32.82 percent. Cassava price continued its downtrend with 0.31 percent drop this year. This was traced to lesser demand from feed manufacturers and cassava-based delicacy makers. Higher volume of production during the period led to the price cut in tomato by 5.02 percent.

The **livestock subsector** registered an average price gain of 13.07 percent. All livestock components registered higher prices in the first quarter of 2018. The sustained demand from Hotel and Restaurant Industries (HRIs), local consumers and the higher buying price of traders caused the expansion in prices of cattle by 7.48 percent, goat by 9.10 percent, carabao by 11.85 percent and hog by 14.03 percent. Dairy was priced 0.36 percent higher this year.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices grew by an average of 3.13 percent. Chicken bounced back from last year’s price drop and recorded a 4.88 percent increment this year because of high demand from local consumers and from the newly opened fast-food chains and restaurants. A 7.89 percent hike in the price of duck meat was attributed to higher demand for the product while volume of production declined. Meanwhile, the price of chicken eggs went down by 1.95 percent as a result of expansion in production. Lower consumer preferences for duck eggs caused the 1.04 percent contraction in price.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** went up by an average of 9.68 percent. All fisheries products except yellowfin tuna registered higher prices this period. The improvements in the prices of tilapia by 3.50 percent and milkfish by 14.48 percent were traced to better quality of species harvested, lower supply and more demand during the Lenten season. Tiger prawn was priced 5.46 percent more this year due

to better quality and bigger sizes of the species. The decreasing volume of production coupled by bigger sizes of catch led to the increase in the price of roundscad by 2.10 percent. Likewise, bigger sizes of catch resulted in an 8.67 percent hike in the price of skipjack. Higher buying price from traders pushed up the price of seaweed by 46.38 percent. In contrast, the reduced price of yellowfin tuna by 15.98 percent was attributed to the smaller sizes of catch during the period.

Table 1. Value of Production in Agriculture at Constant Prices, Philippines, January to March, 2016 to 2018

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2016	2017	2018	16-17	17-18
CROPS	100,670.26	108,855.01	110,807.43	8.13	1.79
Palay	33,227.87	37,342.81	39,064.17	12.38	4.61
Corn	14,281.24	17,628.89	18,450.47	23.44	4.66
Coconut	9,530.21	9,159.90	9,934.15	(3.89)	8.45
Sugarcane	9,155.85	9,432.07	8,342.15	3.02	(11.56)
Banana	8,704.56	8,927.68	9,111.48	2.56	2.06
Pineapple	4,475.76	4,644.39	4,698.26	3.77	1.16
Coffee	1,013.87	905.96	826.82	(10.64)	(8.73)
Mango	2,445.31	2,253.59	2,041.87	(7.84)	(9.39)
Tobacco	549.19	570.15	578.26	3.82	1.42
Abaca	309.12	288.84	293.41	(6.56)	1.58
Peanut	192.38	209.89	214.30	9.10	2.10
Mungo	157.98	158.40	170.57	0.27	7.68
Cassava	2,115.01	2,150.02	1,982.90	1.66	(7.77)
Sweet Potato	487.48	482.62	476.92	(1.00)	(1.18)
Tomato	723.37	752.88	756.43	4.08	0.47
Garlic	504.71	520.33	505.85	3.10	(2.78)
Onion	1,016.19	1,562.00	1,498.67	53.71	(4.05)
Cabbage	258.14	255.01	246.02	(1.21)	(3.53)
Eggplant	1,224.05	1,262.58	1,266.75	3.15	0.33
Calamansi	198.57	189.75	188.09	(4.44)	(0.88)
Rubber	352.54	415.61	433.83	17.89	4.39
Others	9,746.87	9,741.65	9,726.03	(0.05)	(0.16)
LIVESTOCK	33,159.61	34,233.58	34,955.25	3.24	2.11
Carabao	1,010.45	1,038.78	1,047.72	2.80	0.86
Cattle	2,659.82	2,698.74	2,698.87	1.46	0.00
Hog	28,532.77	29,531.66	30,238.20	3.50	2.39
Goat	885.86	885.90	887.52	0.01	0.18
Dairy	70.72	78.50	82.94	11.00	5.66
POULTRY	30,596.34	31,189.56	32,824.53	1.94	5.24
Chicken	22,702.12	23,049.06	24,184.37	1.53	4.93
Duck	536.96	537.73	523.40	0.14	(2.67)
Chicken Eggs	6,879.62	7,095.21	7,621.43	3.13	7.42
Duck Eggs	477.65	507.55	495.32	6.26	(2.41)
FISHERIES	28,527.18	28,857.78	27,526.69	1.16	(4.61)
Milkfish	4,296.20	4,179.81	3,871.52	(2.71)	(7.38)
Tilapia	4,385.17	4,476.24	4,233.01	2.08	(5.43)
Tiger Prawn	2,652.50	2,566.18	2,527.50	(3.25)	(1.51)
Roundscad	1,946.56	1,750.26	1,498.25	(10.08)	(14.40)
Skipjack	1,475.90	2,111.51	2,259.41	43.07	7.00
Yellowfin Tuna	1,165.55	1,401.33	1,237.92	20.23	(11.66)
Seaweed	1,351.60	1,368.63	1,371.99	1.26	0.25
Others	11,253.71	11,003.82	10,527.08	(2.22)	(4.33)
TOTAL	192,953.39	203,135.93	206,113.89	5.28	1.47

Table 2. Value of Production in Agriculture at Current Prices, Philippines, January to March, 2016 to 2018

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2016	2017	2018	16-17	17-18
CROPS	211,409.24	232,992.14	252,184.82	10.21	8.24
Palay	67,621.17	79,199.29	91,292.76	17.12	15.27
Corn	24,141.67	26,958.69	34,459.16	11.67	27.82
Coconut	22,521.85	27,246.25	24,856.95	20.98	(8.77)
Sugarcane	24,897.37	20,176.61	15,783.18	(18.96)	(21.77)
Banana	32,253.92	33,034.14	36,233.49	2.42	9.68
Pineapple	4,397.50	5,334.81	5,515.29	21.31	3.38
Coffee	1,892.03	1,993.83	1,751.88	5.38	(12.14)
Mango	4,396.90	4,540.77	5,741.13	3.27	26.44
Tobacco	875.41	946.41	1,040.64	8.11	9.96
Abaca	866.94	920.01	1,031.32	6.12	12.10
Peanut	440.61	522.98	535.57	18.69	2.41
Mongo	392.27	401.43	487.97	2.34	21.56
Cassava	2,961.30	2,946.68	2,709.22	(0.49)	(8.06)
Sweet Potato	1,579.77	1,722.80	1,830.01	9.05	6.22
Tomato	1,271.90	1,377.97	1,315.01	8.34	(4.57)
Garlic	339.37	572.53	647.45	68.71	13.08
Onion	2,758.55	3,950.35	4,160.40	43.20	5.32
Cabbage	620.30	517.36	582.55	(16.60)	12.60
Eggplant	1,615.04	1,959.70	2,099.85	21.34	7.15
Calamansi	412.03	388.96	472.40	(5.60)	21.45
Rubber	642.41	1,734.49	1,216.36	170.00	(29.87)
Others	14,510.93	16,546.07	18,422.24	14.02	11.34
LIVESTOCK	59,827.41	65,409.92	75,520.18	9.33	15.46
Carabao	2,199.53	2,566.44	2,895.26	16.68	12.81
Cattle	5,702.71	5,982.28	6,430.13	4.90	7.49
Hog	49,526.56	54,341.06	63,446.84	9.72	16.76
Goat	2,235.87	2,321.05	2,536.83	3.81	9.30
Dairy	162.74	199.09	211.12	22.33	6.04
POULTRY	51,799.53	52,960.24	57,479.44	2.24	8.53
Chicken	38,501.25	38,051.19	41,872.64	(1.17)	10.04
Duck	817.70	874.01	917.86	6.89	5.02
Chicken Eggs	11,517.64	12,969.02	13,659.42	12.60	5.32
Duck Eggs	962.93	1,066.01	1,029.53	10.70	(3.42)
FISHERIES	51,620.91	56,241.96	58,843.46	8.95	4.63
Milkfish	6,563.27	6,442.18	6,831.23	(1.85)	6.04
Tilapia	6,550.79	7,055.83	6,905.67	7.71	(2.13)
Tiger Prawn	3,494.51	4,063.06	4,220.14	16.27	3.87
Roundscad	2,965.04	2,906.83	2,540.48	(1.96)	(12.60)
Skipjack	2,808.56	4,036.01	4,693.14	43.70	16.28
Yellowfin Tuna	2,885.06	3,845.76	2,854.44	33.30	(25.78)
Seaweed	1,513.61	1,541.12	2,261.35	1.82	46.73
Others	24,840.06	26,351.18	28,537.01	6.08	8.29
TOTAL	374,657.09	407,604.25	444,027.90	8.79	8.94

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Value of Production in Agriculture, Philippines, January to March, 2016 to 2018

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
CROPS	52.17	53.59	53.76	56.43	57.16	56.79
Palay	17.22	18.38	18.95	18.05	19.43	20.56
Corn	7.40	8.68	8.95	6.44	6.61	7.76
Coconut	4.94	4.51	4.82	6.01	6.68	5.60
Sugarcane	4.75	4.64	4.05	6.65	4.95	3.55
Banana	4.51	4.39	4.42	8.61	8.10	8.16
Pineapple	2.32	2.29	2.28	1.17	1.31	1.24
Coffee	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.51	0.49	0.39
Mango	1.27	1.11	0.99	1.17	1.11	1.29
Tobacco	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.23
Abaca	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.23	0.23
Peanut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.12
Mungo	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11
Cassava	1.10	1.06	0.96	0.79	0.72	0.61
Sweet Potato	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.42	0.42	0.41
Tomato	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.30
Garlic	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.09	0.14	0.15
Onion	0.53	0.77	0.73	0.74	0.97	0.94
Cabbage	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.13
Eggplant	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.43	0.48	0.47
Calamansi	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11
Rubber	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.43	0.27
Others	5.05	4.80	4.72	3.87	4.06	4.15
LIVESTOCK	17.19	16.85	16.96	15.97	16.05	17.01
Carabao	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.59	0.63	0.65
Cattle	1.38	1.33	1.31	1.52	1.47	1.45
Hog	14.79	14.54	14.67	13.22	13.33	14.29
Goat	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.60	0.57	0.57
Dairy	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
POULTRY	15.86	15.35	15.93	13.83	12.99	12.95
Chicken	11.77	11.35	11.73	10.28	9.34	9.43
Duck	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.21
Chicken Eggs	3.57	3.49	3.70	3.07	3.18	3.08
Duck Eggs	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.23
FISHERIES	14.78	14.21	13.36	13.78	13.80	13.25
Milkfish	2.23	2.06	1.88	1.75	1.58	1.54
Tilapia	2.27	2.20	2.05	1.75	1.73	1.56
Tiger Prawn	1.37	1.26	1.23	0.93	1.00	0.95
Roundscad	1.01	0.86	0.73	0.79	0.71	0.57
Skipjack	0.76	1.04	1.10	0.75	0.99	1.06
Yellowfin Tuna	0.60	0.69	0.60	0.77	0.94	0.64
Seaweed	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.40	0.38	0.51
Others	5.83	5.42	5.11	6.63	6.46	6.43
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4. Volume of Production in Agriculture, Philippines,
January to March, 2016 to 2018

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2016	2017	2018	16-17	17-18
CROPS					
Palay	3,932.29	4,419.27	4,622.98	12.38	4.61
Corn	1,916.94	2,366.29	2,476.57	23.44	4.66
Coconut	3,198.06	3,073.79	3,333.61	(3.89)	8.45
Sugarcane	12,207.80	12,576.09	11,122.86	3.02	(11.56)
Banana	2,048.13	2,100.63	2,143.88	2.56	2.06
Pineapple	591.25	613.53	620.64	3.77	1.16
Coffee	22.59	20.19	18.42	(10.64)	(8.73)
Mango	117.00	107.83	97.70	(7.84)	(9.39)
Tobacco	12.55	13.03	13.21	3.82	1.42
Abaca	16.18	15.11	15.35	(6.56)	1.58
Peanut	11.04	12.05	12.30	9.10	2.10
Mongo	7.35	7.37	7.93	0.27	7.68
Cassava	581.05	590.67	544.75	1.66	(7.77)
Sweet Potato	113.37	112.24	110.91	(1.00)	(1.18)
Tomato	87.68	91.26	91.69	4.08	0.47
Garlic	6.82	7.03	6.84	3.10	(2.78)
Onion	84.19	129.41	124.17	53.71	(4.05)
Cabbage	32.31	31.92	30.79	(1.21)	(3.53)
Eggplant	76.36	78.76	79.02	3.15	0.33
Calamansi	15.68	14.99	14.86	(4.44)	(0.88)
Rubber	38.49	45.37	47.36	17.89	4.39
Others	848.29	847.84	846.48	(0.05)	(0.16)
LIVESTOCK					
Carabao	30.07	30.92	31.18	2.80	0.86
Cattle	61.09	61.98	61.99	1.46	0.00
Hog	527.21	545.67	558.73	3.50	2.39
Goat	19.19	19.19	19.23	0.01	0.18
Dairy	5.16	5.73	6.05	11.00	5.66
POULTRY					
Chicken	412.99	419.30	439.96	1.53	4.93
Duck	9.78	9.79	9.53	0.14	(2.67)
Chicken Eggs	117.84	121.54	130.55	3.13	7.42
Duck Eggs	10.27	10.92	10.65	6.26	(2.41)
FISHERIES					
Milkfish	73.25	71.27	66.01	(2.71)	(7.38)
Tilapia	96.14	98.14	92.81	2.08	(5.43)
Tiger Prawn	8.88	8.59	8.46	(3.25)	(1.51)
Roundscad	50.81	45.69	39.11	(10.08)	(14.40)
Skipjack	44.64	63.87	68.34	43.07	7.00
Yellowfin Tuna	26.87	32.31	28.54	20.23	(11.66)
Seaweed	349.25	353.65	354.52	1.26	0.25
Others	371.16	362.92	347.20	(2.22)	(4.33)

Table 5. Average Farmgate Prices in Agriculture, Philippines, January to March, 2000, 2016 to 2018

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2016	2017	2018	00-18	16-17	17-18
CROPS						1.92	6.33
Palay	8.45	17.20	17.92	19.75	112.09	4.22	10.19
Corn	7.45	12.59	11.39	13.91	52.92	(9.54)	22.13
Coconut	2.98	7.04	8.86	7.46	197.45	25.87	(15.88)
Sugarcane	0.75	2.04	1.60	1.42	113.92	(21.33)	(11.55)
Banana	4.25	15.75	15.73	16.90	270.02	(0.14)	7.47
Pineapple	7.57	7.44	8.70	8.89	14.87	16.91	2.20
Coffee	44.88	83.75	98.77	95.09	120.08	17.93	(3.73)
Mango	20.90	37.58	42.11	58.76	101.49	12.06	39.55
Tobacco	43.76	69.75	72.64	78.75	65.99	4.14	8.41
Abaca	19.11	53.59	60.87	67.17	218.52	13.57	10.35
Peanut	17.42	39.90	43.40	43.54	149.16	8.79	0.30
Mongo	21.50	53.39	54.49	61.51	153.43	2.06	12.88
Cassava	3.64	5.10	4.99	4.97	37.05	(2.11)	(0.31)
Sweet Potato	4.30	13.94	15.35	16.50	256.97	10.15	7.49
Tomato	8.25	14.51	15.10	14.34	83.03	4.09	(5.02)
Garlic	74.00	49.76	81.42	94.71	10.03	63.64	16.32
Onion	12.07	32.77	30.53	33.51	152.90	(6.84)	9.77
Cabbage	7.99	19.20	16.21	18.92	102.88	(15.57)	16.72
Eggplant	16.03	21.15	24.88	26.57	55.21	17.64	6.80
Calamansi	12.66	26.27	25.95	31.80	104.99	(1.21)	22.52
Rubber	9.16	16.69	38.23	25.68	317.34	129.03	(32.82)
Others	11.49	17.11	19.52	21.76	69.85	14.09	11.52
LIVESTOCK						5.90	13.07
Carabao	33.60	73.14	83.01	92.85	147.06	13.50	11.85
Cattle	43.54	93.35	96.51	103.74	121.67	3.39	7.48
Hog	54.12	93.94	99.59	113.56	84.01	6.01	14.03
Goat	46.16	116.51	120.94	131.94	162.00	3.80	9.10
Dairy	13.70	31.53	34.75	34.87	153.62	10.21	0.36
POULTRY						0.30	3.13
Chicken	54.97	93.23	90.75	95.17	65.09	(2.66)	4.88
Duck	54.91	83.62	89.25	96.29	62.54	6.73	7.89
Chicken Eggs	58.38	97.74	106.71	104.63	82.79	9.18	(1.95)
Duck Eggs	46.50	93.74	97.66	96.65	110.03	4.18	(1.04)
FISHERIES						7.70	9.68
Milkfish	58.65	89.60	90.39	103.49	54.13	0.89	14.48
Tilapia	45.61	68.13	71.89	74.41	57.63	5.53	3.50
Tiger Prawn	298.59	393.38	472.76	498.55	58.33	20.18	5.46
Roundscad	38.31	58.35	63.63	64.96	66.08	9.04	2.10
Skipjack	33.06	62.91	63.19	68.67	91.14	0.45	8.67
Yellowfin Tuna	43.37	107.35	119.02	100.00	174.44	10.87	(15.98)
Seaweed	3.87	4.33	4.36	6.38	12.60	0.64	46.38
Others	30.32	66.92	72.61	82.19	139.47	8.50	13.20
TOTAL						3.34	7.36



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