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**AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)**

# PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

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## FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical 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 and corn production, government intervention in palay marketing and the movement in the prices of selected agricultural commodities. The reference years are 2013 to 2017.

The AIS hopes 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 2018

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PRICES AND MARKETING OF  
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



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## **Marketed Volume of Palay and Corn**

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.

From 2013 to 2017, the country’s proportion of marketed volume of palay to the total production sustained an uptrend. In 2017, it inched up to 61.79 percent from 61.21 percent in 2016. Increasing proportions in 2017 were noted in eleven regions. ARMM maintained the biggest proportion of marketed palay which increased to 79.15 percent in 2017. This was followed by Cagayan Valley, however, it declined to 75.70 percent. About 62.19 percent to 69.78 percent of the palay harvests were sold by the farmers in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. The least proportion was observed in Central Visayas at 35.94 percent in 2017 (Table 1a).

In the case of corn, the percentage of volume sold to total harvests slid to 82.67 percent in 2017 from the previous year’s record of 86.57 percent. Downtrends in 2017 were reported in eight (8) regions namely: Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Caraga and ARMM. The biggest shares of marketed volume of corn were reported in Ilocos Region at 99.95 percent and in Central Luzon at 98.61 percent. Higher and increasing proportions of marketed volume of corn were registered in CAR at 94.99 percent and Cagayan Valley at 97.63 percent. In CALABARZON, the proportion of marketed corn in the region’s production dropped to 93.17 percent. The biggest reduction in the share of marketed volume of corn was noted in Western Visayas, from 79.89 percent in 2016 to 55.23 percent in 2017. On the other hand, Central and Eastern Visayas showed the lowest but increasing proportions at 14.36 percent and 22.96 percent, respectively (Table 1b).

## **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.

In 2017, the total palay procurement in the country was reduced to 29,441 metric tons. This was 75.10 percent lower than the 2016 level of 118,257 metric tons. Among regions, the biggest volume of palay procurement was continuously reported in MIMAROPA Region at 10,250 metric tons. It accounted for 34.82 percent of the national procurement in 2017. Bigger palay procurements were also reported in Western Visayas at 7,976 metric tons and in Central Luzon at 3,414 metric tons which contributed 27.09 percent and 11.60 percent, respectively, to the country's total procurement. Less than one (1) percent share was noted each in CAR, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Davao Region and Caraga. Meanwhile, no procurement of palay was reported in ARMM (Table 2a).

The country's volume of rice injection summed up to 692,882 metric tons and this was 39.45 percent below the 2016 level of 1,144,220 metric tons. The bulk of rice injection was maintained in the National Capital Region (NCR) with 145,265 metric tons in 2017, constituting 20.97 percent of the total volume of rice sold or distributed. About 7.43 percent to 8.79 percent shares in the country's rice distribution were registered in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol Region and Central Visayas. The quantity of rice sold or distributed by the government in these regions ranged from 51,492 metric tons to 60,866 metric tons in 2017. Meanwhile, Caraga reported 11,095 metric tons of rice sold or distributed and it had the least proportion at 1.60 percent of the national rice injection (Table 2b).

### **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 CPI for all items went up from 102.6 percent in 2013 to 111.5 percent in 2017. This indicates that in 2017, the average price paid by the consumers for all items was 11.5 index points higher than the 2012 price level. Except for transport, the 2017 CPIs of all the commodity

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groups stayed higher than their respective base year levels. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco continued to register the highest CPI at 156.6 percent in 2017. Similarly, higher CPIs were also reported for education at 119.1 percent and food and non-alcoholic beverages at 115.7 percent (Table 3a).

In 2017, increasing monthly CPIs were observed for all items ranging from 110.3 percent in January to 113.1 percent in December. The month-on-month CPI of alcoholic beverages and tobacco showed an upward trend from 152.0 percent in January to 160.6 percent in December 2017. For food and non-alcoholic beverages, CPI was lowest in March at 114.3 percent and it continuously moved up in December, the highest record at 118.1 percent (Table 3b).

## **Price Gap**

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

The farm-wholesale price gap of rice continued its downtrend as it contracted from 143 percent in 2016 to 135 percent in 2017. It means that the price mark-up of rice from farm to wholesale level in 2017 was 135 percent of the farm price. Likewise, the price gap of yellow corn declined to 28 percent while white corn posted an increase in price gap to 9 percent. Among the reference vegetables and legumes, garlic and tomato recorded the biggest reduction in price gaps which further slid to 44 percent and 49 percent, respectively. Similarly, narrowing of farm-wholesale price gaps was dominant in eggplant at 48 percent, squash at 37 percent and stringbeans at 15 percent in 2017. On the other hand, price gaps widened more for gabi at 150 percent and ginger at 63 percent. In the case of the reference fruits, declining price gaps were noted in banana at 100 percent, calamansi at 82 percent and pineapple at 33 percent. Only mango posted an increasing farm-wholesale price gap at 66 percent in 2017 (Table 4a).

In 2017, the farm-retail price gap of rice narrowed down to 154 percent. Likewise, price gaps were also reduced to 69 percent for yellow corn and 58 percent for white corn. Increasing farm-retail price gaps were noted in majority of the reference vegetables and legumes. The biggest price gaps were observed in cabbage and gabi which expanded to 234 percent and



211 percent, respectively. More widening of the price gaps was also recorded in ginger at 170 percent, onion at 105 percent, white potato at 136 percent and habitchuelas at 162 percent. Bigger contraction in price gaps was noted in garlic at 94 percent, eggplant at 121 percent, squash at 146 percent, tomato at 151 percent, carrots at 150 percent, and sweet potato at 126 percent. In the case of fruits, farm-retail price gaps widened in banana to 163 percent and in calamansi to 168 percent in 2017. In contrast, farm-retail price gaps were reduced in mango and pineapple corresponding to 134 percent and 99 percent (Table 4b).

### **Producer's Share in Consumer Peso**

This indicator presents the proportion of the prices received by the farmers to the final price of the commodity. It gives a measure of the share of the producers compared to the share of the traders. It also indicates which commodity gives the farmer, the bigger share.

The 2017 share of rice producer in the commodity's retail price inched up by 39 percent. Similar trend was exhibited for corn whose shares went up to 59 percent for yellow corn farmers and 63 percent for white corn farmers. The share of coconut producers in the consumer price increased to 36 percent in 2017.

Increasing shares of growers were observed in most of the reference vegetables and legumes. Growers of peanut enjoyed the highest share which was maintained at 81 percent in 2017. Likewise, producers of mungo and garlic recorded higher and increased shares at 66 percent and 52 percent, respectively. In contrast, producers of ginger and gabi posted the biggest reductions as their respective shares slid to 37 percent and 32 percent. In the case of fruits, increasing shares were observed for those growing mango at 43 percent and pineapple at 50 percent. On the other hand, drop in shares were noted for banana, calamansi and papaya ranging from 37 percent to 39 percent in 2017 (Table 5).

**Table 1a.**  
**Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region,**  
**Philippines, 2013-2017**

REGION	2013		2014		2015	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	18,439	59.17	18,968	59.75	18,150	60.02
CAR	460	55.20	453	56.92	401	57.64
Ilocos Region	1,750	58.08	1,796	60.63	1,777	60.94
Cagayan Valley	2,423	70.26	2,515	71.75	2,490	74.20
Central Luzon	3,409	64.04	3,765	65.24	3,304	64.63
CALABARZON	412	55.80	406	59.02	393	56.09
MIMAROPA Region	1,034	63.20	1,082	62.32	1,082	63.04
Bicol Region	1,243	54.50	1,258	55.64	1,264	51.31
Western Visayas	2,091	39.84	2,053	36.90	2,057	43.14
Central Visayas	348	38.59	339	37.76	336	40.87
Eastern Visayas	990	39.81	983	41.59	956	44.64
Zamboanga Peninsula	639	64.86	657	62.57	662	66.34
Northern Mindanao	675	65.92	714	65.87	725	65.73
Davao Region	422	69.83	452	68.43	442	69.20
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,348	65.18	1,365	64.42	1,292	65.61
Caraga	584	58.83	574	58.41	481	60.89
ARMM	612	74.80	557	73.97	488	66.49

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

REGION	2016		2017	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	17,627	61.21	19,276	61.79
CAR	383	56.78	445	57.73
Ilocos Region	1,805	63.87	1,872	62.19
Cagayan Valley	2,333	76.08	2,657	75.70
Central Luzon	3,343	64.03	3,635	65.01
CALABARZON	407	58.47	411	57.68
MIMAROPA Region	1,080	64.84	1,160	68.72
Bicol Region	1,275	52.20	1,335	51.83
Western Visayas	1,896	42.97	2,231	44.08
Central Visayas	232	34.48	325	35.94
Eastern Visayas	955	41.89	946	44.16
Zamboanga Peninsula	581	68.51	701	69.78
Northern Mindanao	711	67.42	746	67.56
Davao Region	418	69.09	434	69.32
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,201	67.35	1,320	65.90
Caraga	462	64.36	483	64.83
ARMM	544	76.89	578	79.15

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**PRICES AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**

**Table 1b.**

**Corn: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2013-2017**

REGION	2013		2014		2015	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	7,377	84.21	7,771	83.50	7,519	82.03
CAR	242	92.77	245	92.74	238	95.00
Ilocos Region	448	99.26	477	98.88	491	99.65
Cagayan Valley	1,714	94.61	1,857	96.00	1,801	96.33
Central Luzon	228	96.34	241	96.43	271	97.08
CALABARZON	75	75.76	74	74.71	65	67.15
MIMAROPA Region	105	77.69	108	80.24	125	81.60
Bicol Region	258	90.80	286	90.20	244	86.88
Western Visayas	346	70.54	368	76.51	350	66.90
Central Visayas	173	18.02	164	20.24	150	21.99
Eastern Visayas	89	43.71	88	44.22	91	21.75
Zamboanga Peninsula	208	36.81	223	34.40	220	42.33
Northern Mindanao	1,185	84.12	1,197	80.91	1,216	70.84
Davao Region	227	64.88	280	64.55	224	60.35
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,306	87.27	1,338	82.94	1,239	81.71
Caraga	107	71.18	125	75.20	119	80.86
ARMM	667	86.90	700	84.56	673	90.71

**Table 1b.**

**Corn: production and percentage ... (Concluded)**

REGION	2016		2017	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	7,219	86.57	7,915	82.67
CAR	199	94.36	243	94.99
Ilocos Region	508	99.98	556	99.95
Cagayan Valley	1,679	96.25	1,837	97.63
Central Luzon	260	99.52	259	98.61
CALABARZON	97	99.34	93	93.17
MIMAROPA Region	115	72.05	121	79.44
Bicol Region	259	83.50	287	85.46
Western Visayas	284	79.89	301	55.23
Central Visayas	157	14.27	146	14.36
Eastern Visayas	82	22.92	73	22.96
Zamboanga Peninsula	259	55.25	234	40.95
Northern Mindanao	1,223	75.50	1,287	73.52
Davao Region	219	61.26	257	62.88
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,144	82.52	1,257	85.02
Caraga	145	88.06	120	77.70
ARMM	591	88.92	842	86.85

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 2a.**  
**Palay procurement: level and percentage distribution by region,**  
**Philippines, 2013-2017**  
**(Level in metric tons)**

REGION	2013		2014		2015	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	365,582	100.00	26,481	100	227,935	100.00
CAR	5,071	1.39	33	0.12	2,630	1.15
Ilocos Region	21,184	5.79	2,039	7.70	12,496	5.48
Cagayan Valley	43,695	11.95	114	0.43	21,615	9.48
Central Luzon	78,494	21.47	556	2.10	33,786	14.82
CALABARZON	4,835	1.32	963	3.64	2,136	0.94
MIMAROPA Region	109,722	30.01	11,763	44.42	97,486	42.77
Bicol Region	29,872	8.17	1,112	4.20	28,864	12.66
Western Visayas	22,070	6.04	5,998	22.65	23,834	10.46
Central Visayas	367	0.10	68	0.26	27	0.01
Eastern Visayas	7,460	2.04	1,281	4.84	1,231	0.54
Zamboanga Peninsula	4,967	1.36	753	2.84	300	0.13
Northern Mindanao	3,628	0.99	667	2.52	581	0.25
Davao Region	13,732	3.76	469	1.77	1,035	0.45
SOCCSKSARGEN	10,757	2.94	586	2.21	1,196	0.52
Caraga	8,832	2.42	71	0.27	643	0.28
ARMM	896	0.25	8	0.03	76	0.03

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

REGION	2016		2017	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	118,257	100.00	29,441	100.00
CAR	1,028	0.87	169	0.58
Ilocos Region	1,755	1.48	902	3.06
Cagayan Valley	11,167	9.44	1,776	6.03
Central Luzon	10,819	9.15	3,414	11.60
CALABARZON	2,514	2.13	504	1.71
MIMAROPA Region	57,451	48.58	10,250	34.82
Bicol Region	9,841	8.32	2,651	9.01
Western Visayas	18,307	15.48	7,976	27.09
Central Visayas	23	0.02	31	0.11
Eastern Visayas	281	0.24	125	0.42
Zamboanga Peninsula	633	0.54	707	2.40
Northern Mindanao	345	0.29	325	1.10
Davao Region	802	0.68	184	0.62
SOCCSKSARGEN	2,957	2.50	370	1.26
Caraga	336	0.28	57	0.19
ARMM				

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

**Table 2b.**

**Rice injection: level percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2013-2017**  
(Level in metric tons)

REGION	2013		2014		2015	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	758,657	100.00	1,316,599	100.00	942,656	100.00
NCR	154,994	20.43	323,828	24.60	203,742	21.61
CAR	16,448	2.17	35,506	2.70	21,555	2.29
Ilocos Region	52,359	6.90	71,338	5.42	43,400	4.60
Cagayan Valley	16,934	2.23	28,817	2.19	20,922	2.22
Central Luzon	66,988	8.83	121,768	9.25	85,469	9.07
CALABARZON	70,676	9.32	127,120	9.66	81,995	8.70
MIMAROPA Region	68,486	9.03	49,218	3.74	56,188	5.96
Bicol Region	41,181	5.43	98,254	7.46	68,507	7.27
Western Visayas	35,347	4.66	76,884	5.84	29,000	3.08
Central Visayas	54,616	7.20	123,865	9.41	112,200	11.90
Eastern Visayas	37,156	4.90	52,264	3.97	50,046	5.31
Zamboanga Peninsula	27,834	3.67	45,454	3.45	25,220	2.68
Northern Mindanao	20,813	2.74	33,405	2.54	25,236	2.68
Davao Region	35,886	4.73	63,297	4.81	65,436	6.94
SOCCKSARGEN	22,072	2.91	34,371	2.61	25,983	2.76
Caraga	15,315	2.02	9,935	0.75	6,691	0.71
ARMM	21,554	2.84	21,276	1.62	21,067	2.23

**Table 2b.**

**Rice injection: level percentage ... (Concluded)**

REGION	2016		2017	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	1,144,220	100.00	692,822	100.00
NCR	227,934	19.92	145,265	20.97
CAR	18,306	1.60	12,076	1.74
Ilocos Region	55,877	4.88	38,311	5.53
Cagayan Valley	22,537	1.97	14,701	2.12
Central Luzon	111,683	9.76	52,323	7.55
CALABARZON	121,491	10.62	60,866	8.79
MIMAROPA Region	74,757	6.53	32,705	4.72
Bicol Region	98,913	8.64	51,955	7.50
Western Visayas	36,281	3.17	30,109	4.35
Central Visayas	90,568	7.92	51,492	7.43
Eastern Visayas	37,329	3.26	37,232	5.37
Zamboanga Peninsula	45,946	4.02	28,006	4.04
Northern Mindanao	40,439	3.53	32,369	4.67
Davao Region	67,892	5.93	43,318	6.25
SOCCKSARGEN	53,883	4.71	27,252	3.93
Caraga	13,422	1.17	11,095	1.60
ARMM	26,963	2.36	23,748	3.43

Source: National Food Authority (NFA)

**Table 3a.**  
**Consumer price index by item, Philippines, 2013-2017**  
**(2012=100)**  
(in percent)

ITEM	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All Items	102.6	106.3	107	108.4	111.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	102.5	108.5	110.5	112.3	115.7
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	128.1	135.9	140.0	146.5	156.6
Clothing and Footwear	103.2	106.8	109.5	111.8	114.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	101.8	104.4	103.1	103.6	106.4
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	103.4	106.3	108.2	110.2	112.7
Health	102.7	105.1	107.2	109.5	112.4
Transport	100.0	100.5	95.1	93.8	98.5
Communication	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.5	100.8
Recreation and Culture	104.1	107.3	108.1	109.1	110.4
Education	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	119.1
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	102.5	104.2	105.7	107.5	109.3

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 3b.**  
**Consumer price index by month, Philippines, 2017**  
**(2012=100)**  
 (in percent)

ITEM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
All Items	110.3	110.7	110.7	111.1	111.0	111.0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	114.8	114.9	114.3	114.7	114.8	115.3
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	152.0	153.7	155.1	155.3	155.8	156.4
Clothing and Footwear	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	104.7	105.9	106.5	107.0	106.8	105.4
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	111.6	111.8	112.2	112.4	112.4	112.5
Health	111.6	111.8	112.0	112.0	112.1	112.4
Transport	97.0	97.3	98.0	98.5	98.2	97.8
Communication	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
Recreation and Culture	109.5	109.7	109.8	109.8	109.9	110.2
Education	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	119.7
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	108.4	108.6	108.7	108.7	108.8	109.2

**Table 3b.**  
**Consumer price index by month... (Concluded)**

ITEM	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave
All Items	111.1	111.3	112.0	112.3	112.8	113.1	111.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	115.3	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.4	118.1	115.7
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	157.1	157.6	157.9	158.7	159.3	160.6	156.6
Clothing and Footwear	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.0	115.2	115.3	114.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	105.3	105.6	107.0	107.2	107.7	107.5	106.4
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	112.9	113.0	113.2	113.3	113.4	113.7	112.7
Health	112.6	112.6	112.7	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.4
Transport	97.7	98.5	99.3	99.4	99.9	100.6	98.5
Communication	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.9	100.9	100.8
Recreation and Culture	111.0	111.0	110.9	110.9	110.9	111.0	110.4
Education	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	119.1
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	109.4	109.5	109.9	109.9	110.1	110.4	109.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 4a.**  
**Farm - wholesale price gap of selected agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2013-2017**  
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Cereals</b>					
Palay/Rice (other variety)	124	115	147	143	135
Corn grain yellow	37	12	29	33	28
Corn grain white	12	6	8	7	9
<b>Vegetables</b>					
Garlic	85	28	81	74	44
Ginger	52	45	52	45	63
Onion, red Creole	35	28	61	39	43
Cabbage	86	90	80	88	93
Pechay , native	60	59	62	68	70
Ampalaya	34	39	40	42	41
Eggplant	36	40	58	63	48
Squash	37	39	40	50	37
Tomato	83	84	84	86	49
Carrots	80	70	75	78	64
Gabi	132	160	134	130	150
White potato	42	69	74	50	60
Sweet potato	43	35	47	54	43
Habitchuelas	64	69	79	67	62
Mongo green, labo	8	18	22	19	24
Peanut with shell dry	60	56	73	93	107
Stringbeans	20	20	24	27	15
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan, green	67	110	103	112	100
Calamansi	78	55	64	84	82
Mango Carabao, green	46	41	46	44	66
Pineapple, Hawaiian	53	24	43	53	33

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)



**Table 4b.**  
**Farm - retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2013-2017**  
 (in percent)

COMMODITY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Cereals</b>					
Rice	138	127	165	163	154
Corn grain, yellow	90	63	72	73	69
Corn grain, white	37	57	78	85	58
<b>Vegetables &amp; Legumes</b>					
Garlic	142	61	153	138	94
Ginger	143	102	101	118	170
Onion, Red Creole	95	89	121	83	105
Cabbage	240	233	196	208	234
Pechay, native	151	146	151	145	148
Ampalaya	106	120	103	97	103
Eggplant	134	125	144	132	121
Squash	157	162	154	152	146
Tomato	187	205	190	182	151
Carrots	199	166	164	183	150
Gabi	195	200	171	141	211
White potato	108	149	180	106	136
Sweet potato	131	115	122	136	126
Habitchuelas	166	169	173	151	162
Mongo	53	58	53	57	51
Peanut with shell, dry	70	65	55	64	63
Stringbeans	108	109	107	95	100
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan	122	168	166	156	163
Calamansi	174	132	163	152	168
Mango carabao ripe	132	138	162	146	134
Pineapple, Hawaiian	136	115	116	103	99

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 5**  
**Producer's share in consumer peso, selected agricultural commodities,**  
**Philippines, 2013-2017**  
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Cereals</b>					
Rice Premium	42	44	38	38	39
Corn grain yellow	53	61	58	58	59
Corn grain white	73	64	56	54	63
<b>Commercial</b>					
Coconut, matured	30	35	31	35	36
<b>Vegetables &amp; Legumes</b>					
Garlic	41	62	40	42	52
Ginger	41	49	50	46	37
Onion Red Creole	51	53	45	55	49
Cabbage	29	30	34	32	30
Pechay, native	40	41	40	41	40
Ampalaya	49	45	49	51	49
Eggplant	43	45	41	43	45
Squash	39	38	39	40	41
Tomato	35	33	34	35	40
Carrots	33	38	38	35	40
Gabi (for ginataan)	34	33	37	41	32
White potato	48	40	36	48	42
Sweet potato	43	47	45	42	44
Habitchuelas	38	37	37	40	38
Mongo, green, labo	65	63	65	64	66
Peanut without shell, dry	78	79	75	81	81
Stringbeans	48	48	48	51	50
<b>Fruits</b>					
Banana Lakatan, green	45	37	38	39	38
Calamansi	37	43	38	40	37
Mango Carabao, green	43	42	38	41	43
Papaya, Hawaiian	45	58	56	40	39
Pineapple, Hawaiian	42	47	46	49	50

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

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

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