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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 and these 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 2010 to 2014.

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 the report, in particular.

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Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities

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.

Of the total volume of palay production, the proportion of marketed palay increased to 59.75 percent in 2014 from 59.18 percent in 2013. Increases were noted in seven out of the 16 regions. The biggest proportions on the volume of palay sold were noted in ARMM at 73.97 percent and in Cagayan Valley at 71.75 percent in 2014. About 60 to 68 percent of the regions' palay harvests were marketed by the farmers in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. The three regions in the Visayas Island still recorded the least proportion of marketed volume of palay ranging from 36.91 percent to 41.60 percent (Table 1a).

In the case of corn, the proportion of marketed volume to the country's total harvests declined to 83.49 percent in 2014 from 84.21 percent in 2013. Nine regions exhibited decreasing proportions in 2014. Ilocos Region continued to record the highest proportion at 98.88 percent in 2014. This was followed by Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley at around 96 percent each and CAR at 92.75 percent. The smallest proportions were noted in Central Visayas at 20.25 percent and Zamboanga Peninsula at 34.39 percent (Table 1b).

Government Procurement and Injection of Palay

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 a 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–user or to accredited outlets. The indicators of government procurement and injection show the extent of government intervention in palay marketing.

In 2014, the proportion of palay procurement by the government to the marketed volume dropped to 0.23 percent from 3.36 percent in 2013. On the other hand, the proportion of rice injection to the net food disposable went up to 11.54 percent in 2014 from the 2013 record of 6.68 percent (Table 2a).

The total volume of palay procurement in 2014 was reduced to 26,481 metric tons, lower by 93 percent from the 2013 level of 365,582 metric tons. Across regions, MIMAROPA recorded the biggest volume of palay procurement at 11,764 metric tons. It accounted for 44.42 percent of the country's procurement in 2014. Western Visayas came next with 5,998 metric tons of palay procurement contributing 22.65 percent. In the rest of the regions, smaller shares at less than one percent was recorded each in CAR, Cagayan Valley, Central Visayas, Caraga and ARMM (Table 2b).

The country's volume of rice injection increased to 1,316,599 metric tons in 2014. This was 74 percent higher than the year ago level at 758,657 metric tons. The biggest rice distribution was reported in the National Capital Region (NCR) at 323,828 metric tons in 2014. This constituted almost one fourth of the total volume of rice sold or distributed. In CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Central Luzon, the volume of rice injection ranged from 121,768 to 127,119 metric tons contributing around 9 percent each. Caraga posted the smallest proportion of rice injection at less than one (1) percent (Table 2c).

Agricultural Terms of Trade Index (ATTI)

The agricultural terms of trade index (ATTI) provides a quantitative measure of changes in the economic condition of the farmers or the farming sector over time. It gives an indication on the welfare of the farmers under changing input and output price conditions.

In 2014, the terms of trade index for agriculture rose to 120.38 percent. This means that the prices of agricultural outputs grew faster than the prices of agricultural inputs. This favorable condition was felt by the palay and coconut farmers as shown by their corresponding terms of trade indexes at 125.60 percent and 134.19 percent. On the other hand, the

terms of trade indexes for corn and sugarcane farmers improved in 2014 but still below the 100 percent mark. It implies that the price gain of agricultural inputs was higher than the price gain from their agricultural products.

Producer Price Index (PPI)

The PPI describes the movement of farm prices by commodity and commodity groups in a given year compared to a base year.

On the average, PPI for agriculture increased to 156.7 percent in 2014. This implies that the average price received by farmers for their produce was 56.7 index points higher than the 2006 price level.

In 2014, the average PPI of cereals went up to 186.2 percent. In particular, PPIs were estimated at 198.7 percent for palay, 150.1 percent for yellow corn and 151.9 percent for white corn.

PPI of vegetables and legumes decelerated to 118.0 percent in 2014. Asparagus had the biggest PPI which increased to 694.4 percent in 2014. This indicates that the farm price of asparagus in 2014 was nearly seven times higher than price in 2006. PPIs were also higher for ginger Hawaiian at 577.8 percent and ginger native at 372.1 percent. Black pepper recorded PPI at 264.5 percent. PPIs ranging from 150.7 percent to 193.0 percent were recorded for banana blossom, mongo green, fresh peanut with shell, dry peanut without shell, onion leeks and pechay native. Farm prices of chayote, green pepper finger and sweet peas dropped in 2014 and fell below the 100 percent mark which means that their farm prices in 2014 were lower than the 2006 price levels.

Root crops and tubers groups posted an increase in PPI averaged at 131.0 percent in 2014. The highest PPI was registered for gabi Tagalog at 202.8 percent or twice higher than the 2006 prices. All the other crops under this commodity group exhibited PPIs above 100 percent. The lowest was noted for carrots at 104.0 percent in 2014.

For fruits, the average PPI rose to 156.1 percent. PPIs ranging from 211.1 percent to 261.8 percent were recorded for green banana bungulan and lakatan, calamansi and papaya solo. Below 100 percent PPIs were reported by durian, mandarin ladu and papaya native.

PPI of commercial crops went up to an average of 170.3 percent. Coconut, matured and young indicated the highest PPIs at 200.3 percent and 271.0 percent, respectively. PPIs of rubber cuplump and native tobacco dry dropped and fell below 100 percent in 2014.

Livestock and poultry products posted increasing PPIs in 2014 at 146.3 percent and 132.0 percent, respectively. For livestock, PPIs ranged from a low of 135.7 percent for cattle to a high of 164.2 percent for goat. In the case of poultry, duck egg backyard had the highest PPI at 162 percent and lowest PPI was noted in chicken broiler backyard at 111.4 percent.

PPI of fishery averaged 131.5 percent. It was lowest for Tiger prawn at 108.4 percent and highest for seaweed at 147.0 percent (Table 4).

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI allows comparison of the changes in the average retail prices of the different groups of the commodities commonly consumed by the households.

In 2014, the CPI for all items went up to 139.5 percent. It means that the average price paid by the consumers for all items in 2014 was 39.5 index points more than the 2006 price level. Except for the CPI of communication, the CPI of all the commodity groups continued to stay above the prices at 2006 period. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco registered the highest CPI which rose to 175.7 percent in 2014. This was followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages at 153.4 percent and education at 149.5 percent. The lowest CPI was estimated for recreation and culture at an average of 114.1 percent.

On a monthly basis, the 2014 CPI for all items increased from 137.7 percent in January to 141.0 percent in October, followed by a continuous reduction to 140.5 percent in December. The CPI of food and non-alcoholic beverages ranged from a l ow of 149.5 percent in January to a

high of 156.5 percent in November. For alcoholic beverages and tobacco, CPI went up from 172.7 percent in January to 178.5 percent in December. The monthly CPI of communication remained constant at 92.7 percent throughout the year.

Price Gap

Price gaps or mark ups of the different agricultural 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 in 2014 dropped to 115 percent. This means that the price mark up of rice from farm to wholesale level was 115 percent of the farm price. A reduction in price gaps was noted for yellow and white corn which slid to 12 percent and 6 percent, respectively, in 2014.

Increasing farm-wholesale price gaps were exhibited by majority of the vegetables in 2014. Gabi recorded the biggest price gap which went up to 160 percent in 2014. Price gaps were higher and increasing for cabbage and tomato at 90 percent and 84 percent, respectively. Carrots indicated a reduced price gap to 70 percent in 2014. The smallest price gaps were noted in mongo at 18 percent and stringbeans at 20 percent. Meanwhile, price gap of garlic narrowed down significantly to 28 percent in 2014. For fruits, widening of price gap was seen for banana lakatan at 110 percent. Price gaps in calamansi and pineapple contracted significantly to 55 percent and 24 percent, respectively, in 2014 (Table 6a).

Farm- retail price gaps of rice narrowed down to 127 percent in 2014. While price gap of yellow corn was reduced to 63 percent, white corn posted an increase in price gap to 57 percent. Most of the reference vegetables indicated decreasing farm-retail price gaps. Bigger drop in price gap was observed in garlic as it slid to 61 percent. Lower gap was recorded in mongo at 58 percent and peanut at 65 percent. Cabbage recorded the biggest price gap which declined to 233 percent in 2014.

Tomato and gabi widened their gaps to 206 percent and 201 percent, respectively. In the case of fruits, farm-retail price gaps were going up for banana lakatan and mango corresponding to 168 percent and 138 percent. These were down for calamansi at 132 percent and pineapple at 115 percent in 2014 (Table 6b).

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 shares of farmers in the final prices varied among commodities. In 2014, the share of rice producer in the commodity's retail price increased slightly to 44 percent. Yellow corn farmers obtained an increased share of 61 percent while white corn farmers had share going down to 64 percent. Coconut producer's share went up to 35 percent in 2014.

Increasing shares of growers were noted in most of the reference vegetables and legumes. Garlic and peanut producers enjoyed higher and increasing shares at 62 percent and 79 percent, respectively. A big share was reported by mongo growers but it dropped to 63 percent in 2014. Likewise, growers of ginger, onion, and sweet potato recorded increasing and bigger share ranging from 47 to 53 percent. The lowest producer's shares were observed for those growing cabbage, tomato and gabi as they obtained only one third share in the commodity's final prices. For fruits, the shares of producers of calamansi, papaya and pineapple producers were going up and these ranged from 43 to 58 percent. Banana growers showed a drop in share to 37 percent in 2014 (Table 7).

Table 1a.
Palay: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2010-2014

REGION	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	15,772	57.30	16,684	55.70	18,032	72.02	18,439	59.18	18,968	59.75
CAR	400	49.41	429	51.38	453	76.32	460	55.21	453	56.92
Ilocos Region	1,558	54.74	1,603	43.82	1,738	67.35	1,750	58.08	1,796	60.62
Cagayan Valley	1,746	66.32	2,145	67.85	2,425	78.72	2,423	70.26	2,515	71.75
Central Luzon	2,958	62.57	2,616	60.98	3,221	74.19	3,409	64.04	3,765	65.24
CALABARZON	390	54.84	399	54.47	389	62.38	412	55.80	406	59.01
MIMAROPA	858	63.60	982	61.99	1,031	73.63	1,034	63.20	1,082	62.32
Bicol Region	1,081	49.99	1,071	53.54	1,173	75.98	1,243	54.50	1,258	55.64
Western Visayas	1,790	42.98	2,245	43.14	2,292	66.33	2,091	39.84	2,053	36.91
Central Visayas	270	38.02	323	41.25	327	71.20	348	38.59	339	37.76
Eastern Visayas	964	44.19	984	40.47	995	61.02	990	39.82	983	41.60
Zamboanga Peninsula	553	65.61	922	64.62	619	86.68	639	64.86	657	62.57
Northern Mindanao	586	64.49	611	61.92	637	74.83	675	65.92	714	65.87
Davao Region	403	68.34	417	69.01	449	76.81	422	69.82	452	68.43
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,185	67.05	1,244	64.30	1,271	72.17	1,348	65.17	1,365	64.41
Caraga	406	54.18	417	54.53	469	65.52	584	58.83	574	58.41
ARMM	623	56.13	577	56.23	543	64.52	612	74.80	557	73.97

Table 1b.
Corn: production and percentage of produce marketed by region, Philippines, 2010-2014

REGION	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED	PROD'N ('000MT)	% MARKETED
Philippines	6,377	80.67	6,971	83.27	7,407	82.28	7,377	84.21	7,770	83.49
CAR	172	90.40	219	91.95	225	86.72	242	92.77	245	92.75
Ilocos Region	358	97.90	388	98.75	435	99.24	448	99.26	477	98.88
Cagayan Valley	1,264	94.48	1,602	93.88	1,875	90.05	1,714	94.60	1,856	96.01
Central Luzon	198	97.68	188	96.88	211	89.56	228	96.34	241	96.42
CALABARZON	60	78.00	58	81.50	59	67.19	75	75.75	74	74.71
MIMAROPA	68	88.97	84	89.00	87	75.86	105	77.69	108	80.24
Bicol Region	174	88.90	215	89.67	231	88.45	258	90.80	286	90.21
Western Visayas	248	75.09	310	76.54	331	62.72	346	70.54	368	76.51
Central Visayas	178	16.07	177	10.04	172	16.22	173	18.02	164	20.25
Eastern Visayas	90	47.03	84	47.78	87	37.43	89	43.71	88	44.22
Zamboanga Peninsula	195	34.99	200	39.41	211	35.80	208	36.81	223	34.39
Northern Mindanao	1,153	77.64	1,212	79.16	1,229	82.79	1,185	84.12	1,197	80.91
Davao Region	202	62.80	191	63.38	199	65.16	227	64.88	280	64.56
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,064	91.82	1,171	95.76	1,201	90.75	1,306	87.27	1,338	82.94
Caraga	95	75.94	76	78.11	90	62.63	107	71.18	125	75.20
ARMM	856	69.00	797	73.49	765	84.23	667	86.90	700	84.56

Table 2a.
Government procurement and injection of palay, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

YEAR	PALAY/RICE	
	Procurement a/	Injection b/
2010	5.58	16.59
2011	2.94	8.85
2012	2.78	6.68
2013	3.36	6.68
2014	0.23	11.54

a/ based on total volume marketed
b/ based on net food disposable

Table 2b.
Palay procurement: level and percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2010-2014
(Level in metric tons)

REGION	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	502,057	100.00	274,981	100.00	360,882	100.00	365,582	100.00	26,481	100.00
CAR	3,042	0.61	429	0.16	6,099	1.69	5,072	1.39	31	0.12
Ilocos Region	51,415	10.24	17,194	6.25	49,508	13.72	21,186	5.80	2,039	7.70
Cagayan Valley	52,664	10.49	22,169	8.06	48,544	13.45	43,696	11.95	115	0.43
Central Luzon	59,552	11.86	15,361	5.59	55,302	15.32	78,494	21.47	557	2.10
CALABARZON	2,971	0.59	2,843	1.03	2,049	0.57	4,835	1.32	964	3.64
MIMAROPA	199,621	39.76	135,602	49.31	128,664	35.65	109,722	30.01	11,764	44.42
Bicol Region	66,742	13.29	34,059	12.39	26,797	7.43	29,872	8.17	1,111	4.20
Western Visayas	29,059	5.79	37,966	13.81	27,080	7.50	22,070	6.04	5,998	22.65
Central Visayas	892	0.18	42	0.02	106	0.03	367	0.10	68	0.26
Eastern Visayas	932	0.19	1,189	0.43	1,421	0.39	7,461	2.04	1,281	4.84
Zamboanga Peninsula	4,423	0.88	1,443	0.52	1,309	0.36	4,967	1.36	753	2.84
Northern Mindanao	1,633	0.33	343	0.12	1,381	0.38	3,628	0.99	667	2.52
Davao Region	4,335	0.86	571	0.21	2,345	0.65	13,732	3.76	468	1.77
SOCCSKSARGEN	21,942	4.37	5,455	1.98	6,490	1.80	10,758	2.94	588	2.22
Caraga	2,833	0.56	315	0.11	1,283	0.36	8,832	2.42	72	0.27
ARMM	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,504	0.69	895	0.24	8	0.03

Table 2c.
Rice injection : level and percentage distribution by region, Philippines, 2010-2014
(Level in metric tons)

REGION	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%	LEVEL	%
Philippines	1,759,234	100.00	977,477	100.00	766,231	100.00	758,657	100.00	1,316,599	100.00
NCR	291,723	16.58	247,329	25.30	198,444	25.90	154,994	20.43	323,828	24.60
CAR	32,663	1.86	17,172	1.76	11,713	1.53	16,447	2.17	35,506	2.70
Ilocos Region	86,699	4.93	49,242	5.04	30,755	4.01	52,359	6.90	71,337	5.42
Cagayan Valley	38,091	2.17	10,052	1.03	11,012	1.44	16,933	2.23	28,815	2.19
Central Luzon	194,859	11.08	82,075	8.40	72,013	9.40	66,988	8.83	121,768	9.25
CALABARZON	112,440	6.39	90,096	9.22	75,413	9.84	70,675	9.32	127,119	9.66
MIMAROPA	138,347	7.86	15,528	1.59	49,648	6.48	68,487	9.03	49,218	3.74
Bicol Region	179,518	10.20	87,161	8.92	49,875	6.51	41,181	5.43	98,254	7.46
Western Visayas	82,336	4.68	19,567	2.00	45,685	5.96	35,347	4.66	76,885	5.84
Central Visayas	114,883	6.53	63,245	6.47	32,339	4.22	54,616	7.20	123,865	9.41
Eastern Visayas	96,925	5.51	58,816	6.02	40,748	5.32	37,157	4.90	52,264	3.97
Zamboanga Peninsula	74,289	4.22	49,870	5.10	26,375	3.44	27,834	3.67	45,454	3.45
Northern Mindanao	40,762	2.32	58,008	5.93	30,218	3.94	20,813	2.74	33,405	2.54
Davao Region	105,466	5.99	65,767	6.73	39,848	5.20	35,886	4.73	63,297	4.81
SOCCSKSARGEN	74,774	4.25	26,918	2.75	17,466	2.28	22,072	2.91	34,372	2.61
Caraga	31,474	1.79	25,379	2.60	23,506	3.07	15,315	2.02	9,935	0.75
ARMM	63,985	3.64	11,252	1.15	11,173	1.46	21,554	2.84	21,276	1.62

Table 3
Agricultural terms of trade index, Philippines, 2010-2014
(2006=100)

YEAR	PALAY	CORN	COCONUT	SUGARCANE	AGRICULTURE*
2010	98.24	94.62	116.69	113.43	102.53
2011	95.27	92.91	151.85	92.82	107.96
2012	99.92	91.30	87.28	85.07	94.97
2013	105.82	89.92	104.08	78.25	100.78
2014	125.60	98.59	134.19	90.26	120.38

* represented by the weighted average of the crops covered in the computation

Table 4
Producer price index for agriculture, Philippines, 2012-2014
(2006=100)
(in percent)

Commodity	2012	2013	2014
Cereals	155.4	156.1	186.2
Palay, other variety, dry 14% mc	158.6	163.5	198.7
Corngrain, matured, yellow	144.7	127.8	150.1
Corngrain, matured, white	148.5	151.7	151.9
Vegetables and Legumes	134.1	121.1	118.0
Ampalaya	127.9	115.5	110.2
Asparagus	677.7	663.3	694.4
Banana Blossom	199.0	174.4	193.0
Cabbage	139.3	110.8	118.6
Camote tops	135.1	136.3	146.1
Cauliflower	176.6	163.3	113.8
Chayote	126.9	106.4	82.0
Cucumber	109.6	119.2	114.3
Eggplant long, purple	139.2	108.4	138.8
Garlic	81.4	59.0	123.2
Ginger, Hawaiian	140.7	248.1	577.8
Ginger, native	171.7	201.2	372.1
Habitchuelas	112.2	115.3	109.1
Kangkong	132.6	125.7	148.6
Mongo, green (labo)	144.7	142.2	156.5
Mongo, green (shiny)	123.7	138.6	177.5
Mongo, yellow (shiny)	141.2	142.8	122.9
Okra	111.6	117.8	126.8
Onion Leeks	123.3	205.2	160.2
Onion, native (red shallot)	159.0	157.9	135.5
Onion, red creole (bermuda Red)	179.4	71.1	62.9
Patola, baguio	134.8	136.4	139.5
Patola, native	147.0	154.8	142.2
Peanut, with shell, dry	143.6	152.5	149.6
Peanut, with shell, fresh	156.7	156.0	164.0
Peanut, without shell, dry	172.7	183.9	161.8
Pechay, baguio	136.9	138.9	128.6
Pechay, native	142.8	152.5	150.7
Pepper bell, red and green	115.4	152.1	100.2
Pepper black	168.3	238.2	264.5

Table 4
Producer price index... *(Continued)*

Commodity	2012	2013	2014
Pepper finger, green	122.8	120.5	96.4
Squash	158.3	127.5	130.2
Stringbeans	115.4	123.6	134.3
Sweet peas, baguio	113.9	144.6	89.2
Tomato	93.8	120.2	105.7
Upo	144.0	138.1	129.4
Rootcrops and Tubers	148.1	147.2	131.0
Carrots	96.5	107.3	104.0
Cassava, fresh tubers	158.9	148.7	120.9
Gabi Cebu	110.4	125.3	148.7
Gabi Tagalog	191.6	202.6	202.8
Radish	155.2	170.8	162.3
Sweet Potato	150.2	153.1	167.0
Turnips	112.8	150.6	169.5
Ube	36.2	87.5	141.3
White/Irish Potato	148.3	149.6	123.4
Fruits	150.0	146.9	156.1
Avocado	168.3	98.8	174.3
Banana, Bungulan, green	198.1	180.0	252.8
Banana, Lakatan, green	169.0	190.1	211.1
Banana, Latundan, green	137.5	146.1	167.1
Banana, Saba, green	150.2	184.7	180.3
Calamansi	193.7	142.8	238.8
Durian	78.1	78.2	78.9
Guapple	124.7	147.5	154.2
Jackfruit, ripe	119.8	116.5	143.7
Lanzones	164.1	81.2	112.3
Mandarin, Ladu	64.9	91.3	98.7
Mandarin, Szinkom	133.2	135.7	132.4
Mango, carabao, green	114.6	110.1	102.1
Mango, indian, green	146.9	120.4	167.2
Mango, piko, green	106.1	106.2	114.5
Papaya, Hawaiian	94.6	105.0	127.7
Papaya, native	91.3	84.6	76.7
Papaya, solo	185.1	237.7	261.8
Pineapple, Hawaiian	182.0	165.2	193.9

Table 4
Producer price index… *(Continued)*

Commodity	2012	2013	2014
Pomelo	114.2	141.1	119.8
Rambutan	117.7	127.5	117.7
Watermelon	112.9	124.1	118.3
Commercial Crops	137.0	138.6	170.3
Abaca	113.7	108.4	125.9
Cacao, dry beans	113.4	107.6	147.5
Coconut, green, young (buko)	228.5	247.9	271.0
Coconut, matured	139.4	157.8	200.3
Coffee, Arabica, dry beans	127.7	145.6	168.2
Coffee, Excelsa, dry beans	149.7	160.0	178.6
Coffee, Robusta, dry beans	153.2	148.7	170.2
Pili nut, with hull	127.7	153.7	140.0
Rubber, Cuplump	124.4	111.5	73.6
Sugarcane Centrifugal, sugar	135.9	120.9	141.0
Tobacco, Burley, dry	0.0	109.3	108.4
Tobacco, Native, dry	371.5	133.4	87.1
Livestock	131.4	138.0	146.3
Carabao for slaughter	137.6	140.4	144.7
Cattle for slaughter	127.1	130.8	135.7
Goat for slaughter	147.8	153.2	164.2
Hogs, upgraded for slaughter	131.0	138.2	147.1
Poultry	122.5	124.4	132.0
Chicken Broiler, backyard	120.1	111.0	111.4
Chicken Broiler, commercial	116.7	116.4	126.8
Chicken egg, other breed, backyard	139.6	149.6	159.1
Chicken egg, other breed, commercial	123.6	126.9	130.7
Chicken Layer culls	92.6	95.4	127.5
Chicken native/improved	137.7	140.5	144.2
Duck egg, backyard	148.4	148.8	162.0
Duck egg, commercial	122.5	135.8	136.6
Duck for meat, backyard	134.9	142.3	144.1
Duck for meat, commercial	97.9	128.5	122.6

Table 4
Producer price index… *(Continued)*

Commodity	2012	2013	2014
Fishery	126.4	127.6	131.5
Bangus	141.7	137.9	142.6
Seaweed	115.8	147.2	147.0
Tigerprawn	103.7	106.8	108.4
Tilapia	132.7	126.8	133.1
ALL ITEMS	**139.8**	**141.0**	**156.7**

Table 5a.
Consumer price index by item, Philippines, 2010-2014
(2006=100)
(in percent)

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Items	120.5	126.1	130.1	134.0	139.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	129.5	136.6	139.9	143.8	153.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	116.4	122.6	128.7	167.0	175.7
Clothing and Footwear	114.2	118.4	123.9	128.4	132.9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	114.4	120.3	125.8	127.9	130.8
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	114.0	116.8	121.1	125.1	128.5
Health	120.4	124.3	128.3	132.1	136.4
Transport	115.9	122.9	125.7	126.5	127.7
Communication	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.7	92.7
Recreation and Culture	105.2	106.7	109.5	112.0	114.1
Education	124.4	130.3	136.3	142.5	149.5
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	116.0	119.3	123.1	126.1	128.5

Table 5b.
Consumer price index by month, Philippines, 2014
(2006=100)
(in percent)

Commodity Group	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
All Items	137.7	137.8	137.7	138.3	139.0	139.6	140.4	140.8	140.9	141.0	140.8	140.5	139.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	149.5	149.7	149.8	150.6	151.6	153.1	154.9	155.8	156.1	156.4	156.5	156.4	153.4
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	172.7	173.8	174.4	174.7	175.3	175.5	175.8	176.0	176.4	176.7	178.0	178.6	175.7
Clothing and Footwear	130.8	131.4	131.8	132.1	132.5	132.9	133.1	133.5	133.8	133.9	134.1	134.4	132.9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	131.4	131.2	130.2	131.3	132.2	131.1	130.9	131.1	130.8	130.6	129.5	128.7	130.8
Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	127.0	127.5	127.7	127.8	128.0	128.4	128.7	128.9	129.1	129.3	129.4	129.6	128.5
Health	134.7	135.0	135.3	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.9	137.1	137.5	137.6	137.7	137.8	136.4
Transport	127.5	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.9	128.6	128.1	127.9	127.7	127.0	126.0	127.7
Communication	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7
Recreation and Culture	113.3	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	114.0	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.1
Education	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2	152.2	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.6	152.6	149.5
Restaurant and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	127.4	127.7	127.8	128.2	128.3	128.4	128.6	128.7	128.9	129.0	129.2	129.4	128.5

Table 6a.
Farm- wholesale price gap of selected agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cereals					
Palay/Rice(other variety)	111	134	124	124	115
Corn grain yellow	28	27	27	37	12
Corn grain white	37	14	16	12	6
Vegetables					
Garlic	75	31	57	85	28
Ginger	48	56	71	52	45
Onion, red Creole	51	25	9	35	35
Cabbage	140	76	86	86	90
Pechay , native	63	74	81	60	59
Ampalaya	40	39	29	34	39
Eggplant	30	43	35	36	40
Squash	33	39	27	37	39
Tomato	90	88	84	83	84
Carrots	135	63	98	80	70
Gabi	88	93	91	132	160
White potato	59	53	54	42	69
Sweet potato	43	29	33	43	35
Habitchuelas	69	84	73	64	69
Mongo green,labo	31	17	10	8	18
Peanut with shell dry	72	68	66	60	56
Stringbeans	25	29	22	20	20
Fruits					
Banana Lakatan (green)	70	88	80	67	110
Calamansi	64	54	64	78	55
Mango, Carabao (green)	45	69	36	46	41
Pineapple, Hawaiian	96	54	41	53	24

Table 6b.
Farm - retail price gap of selected agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cereals					
Rice	131	151	137	138	127
Corn grain, yellow	71	66	73	90	63
Corn grain, white	78	32	48	37	57
Vegetables & Legumes					
Garlic	114	69	111	142	61
Ginger	113	145	203	143	102
Onion, Red Creole	114	64	49	95	90
Cabbage	345	196	242	240	233
Pechay, native	150	150	158	151	145
Ampalaya	118	107	101	106	120
Eggplant	132	106	117	134	125
Squash	146	140	139	157	162
Tomato	186	190	199	187	206
Carrots	295	163	204	199	166
Gabi	138	177	186	195	201
White potato	130	165	130	108	149
Sweet potato	126	112	121	131	115
Habitchuelas	182	176	169	166	169
Mongo	51	52	65	53	58
Peanut with shell, dry	64	67	78	70	65
Stringbeans	109	110	118	108	109
Fruits					
Banana Lakatan	107	130	128	122	168
Calamansi	157	110	138	174	132
Mango carabao ripe	121	124	128	132	138
Pineapple, Hawaiian	179	139	114	136	115

Table 7
Producer's share in consumer peso, selected agricultural commodities, Philippines, 2010-2014
(in percent)

COMMODITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cereals					
Rice special	43	44	42	42	44
Corngrain yellow	58	60	58	53	61
Corngrain white	56	76	68	73	64
Commercial					
Coconut, matured	37	41	30	30	35
Vegetables & Legumes					
Garlic	47	59	47	41	62
Ginger	47	41	33	41	49
Onion Red Creole	47	61	67	51	53
Cabbage	22	34	29	29	30
Pechay, native	40	40	39	40	41
Ampalaya	46	48	50	49	45
Eggplant	43	49	46	43	45
Squash	41	42	42	39	38
Tomato	35	34	33	35	33
Carrots	25	38	33	33	38
Gabi (for ginataan)	42	36	35	34	33
White potato	43	44	43	48	40
Sweet potato	44	47	45	43	47
Habitchuelas	35	36	37	38	37
Mongo, green, labo	66	66	60	65	63
Peanut without shell, dry	82	77	80	78	79
Stringbeans	48	48	46	48	48
Fruits					
Banana, Lakatan (green)	48	44	44	45	37
Calamansi	39	48	42	37	43
Mango, Carabao (green)	45	45	44	43	42
Papaya, Hawaiian	51	59	47	45	58
Pineapple, Hawaiian	36	42	45	42	47

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

1. Agricultural Structures and Resources
2. Agricultural Credit
3. Output and Productivity
4. Food Sufficiency and Security
5. Food Consumption and Nutrition
6. Population and Labor Force
7. Redistribution of Land
8. Agricultural Exports and Imports
9. Gender-based Indicators of Labor and Employment In Agriculture
10. Economic Growth
11. Inputs
12. **Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities**

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