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Performance of Philippine Agriculture January to March 2019

May 2019



FOREWORD

The Performance of Philippine Agriculture is a quarterly report released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The report presents the gross value of agricultural production during a specified reference period. It covers all agricultural commodities but highlighting twenty-one (21) commodities for crops, nine (9) commodities for livestock and poultry, and seven (7) species for fisheries. The basic data such as the volume of production and farmgate prices contained in this report are the results of the surveys conducted by PSA and administrative records of other government agencies.

This report provides an analysis of the performance of agriculture for the period January to March 2019 in terms of the following: value of production at current prices, volume of production and the movement of the farm gate prices by commodity. It also includes statistical tables covering the reference period January to March 2017 to 2019.

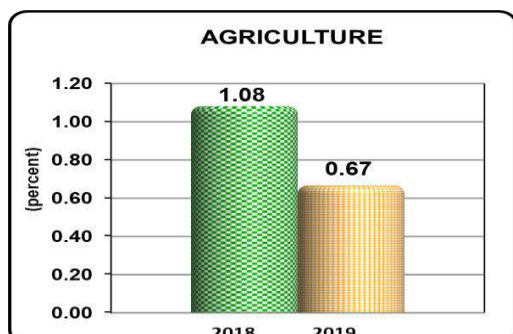
The PSA welcomes comments and suggestions from its data users, clients and stakeholders for further improvement of this report.


JOSIE B. PEREZ
Assistant Secretary
Officer-in-Charge

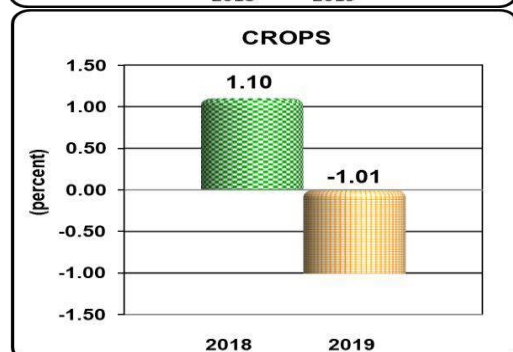
Quezon City, Philippines
May 2019

PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY TO MARCH 2019

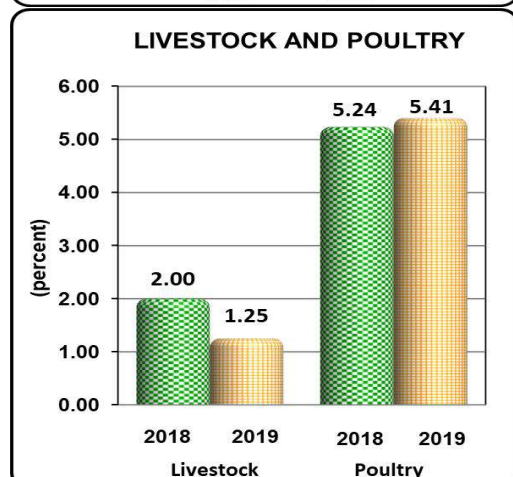
HIGHLIGHTS



In the first quarter of 2019, agriculture grew by 0.67 percent. Production increases were noted for livestock, poultry and fisheries during the period. On the other hand, crops recorded a decrease in output. At current prices, the gross value of agricultural production amounted to PhP 429.7 billion. This represented a 3.12 percent reduction from previous year's level.

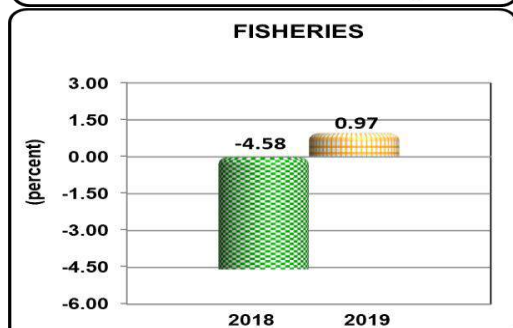


Crops which accounted for 52.71 percent of the total agricultural output contracted by 1.01 percent. Palay and corn production declined by 4.46 percent and 2.07 percent, respectively. Production decreases were also noted among the major crops such as banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, peanut, cassava, garlic and rubber. At current prices, the gross value of crops production at PhP 235.4 billion was down by 6.41 percent this period.

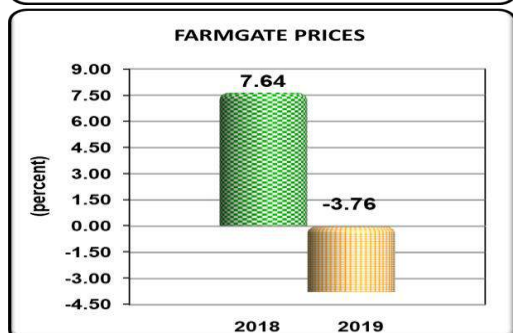


Livestock production posted a 1.25 percent increment. It contributed 17.11 percent to the total agricultural production. Higher outputs were recorded for cattle, hog and dairy. The gross value of livestock production amounted to PhP 75.4 billion at current prices or 0.25 percent lower from last year's level.

Production of poultry increased by 5.41 percent during the quarter. It shared 16.74 percent in the total agricultural output. All poultry commodities exhibited production gains. At current prices, the gross value of poultry production amounted to PhP 55.4 billion, a decline by 3.66 percent this period.



Fisheries production which inched up by 0.97 percent contributed 13.45 percent to the total agricultural production. Roundscad and skipjack posted increments in production. The gross value of fisheries production at current prices amounted to PhP 63.5 billion or up by 7.81 percent from the previous year's record.



On the average, prices received by farmers decreased by 3.76 percent during the period. Lower prices were observed for crops at 5.46 percent, livestock at 1.49 percent and poultry at 8.60 percent. Meanwhile, prices for fisheries went up by an average of 6.78 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

During the first quarter of 2019, the gross value of **agricultural production** amounted to PhP 429.7 billion at current prices. This represented a 3.12 percent decline from the previous year's level.

Crops production grossed PhP 235.4 billion at current prices or 6.41 percent lower this period. The gross value of palay output decreased by 11.52 percent due to lower volume of production and price cut. As a result of reduction in prices, the gross value of corn production went down by 1.96 percent.

Garlic recorded the biggest contraction in the gross value of production at 46.16 percent resulting from the combined decreases in production and prices. Similar reason was cited for the declines in the gross values of production from mango by 19.85 percent, rubber by 14.96 percent and coffee by 8.00 percent. Likewise, price cuts led to lower gross values of outputs of calamansi by 26.52 percent, cabbage by 19.43 percent, onion by 17.59 percent, mongo by 4.56 percent and eggplant by 4.03 percent. The continuous reductions in the gross values of production of coconut by 34.47 percent and tomato by 19.36 percent this period were triggered by the downtrend in prices.

Sugarcane posted a 36.25 percent increase in the gross value of production. This was attributed to improvement in production and better prices. For the same reason, increments in the gross value of production were noted for abaca at 4.44 percent and sweet potato at 2.81 percent. Price appreciation led to higher gross values of production from cassava by 20.27 percent, pineapple by 15.84 percent, banana by 6.81 percent, tobacco by 2.76 percent and peanut by 2.32 percent.

The gross value of "other crops" production was down by 13.62 percent during the reference quarter.

The gross value of **livestock production** at PhP 75.4 billion at current prices was down by 0.25 percent from the previous year's record. Hog grossed 1.16 percent lower this period as a result of reduced price level. Higher volume of production coupled with better prices pushed up the gross values of outputs from dairy by 10.07 percent and cattle by 3.35 percent. Likewise, the gross value of production went up for goat by 9.27 percent and carabao by 2.37 percent because of price hikes.

Poultry production grossed PhP 55.4 billion at current prices, recording a 3.66 percent contraction this year. Lower prices caused the 8.26 percent reduction in gross value of chicken production this year. Chicken eggs grossed 8.02 percent more this year because of output expansion. The gross output values of duck and duck eggs went up by 20.32 percent and 6.91 percent, respectively, attributed to the combined increases in production and prices.

The gross value of **fisheries production** amounted to PhP 63.5 billion at current prices. This was 7.81 percent higher than the previous year's record. The combined improvements in production and prices led to the 24.18 percent expansion in the gross value of skipjack production. Roundscad recorded a 28.15 percent gain in the gross output value this year as a result of higher production. Price appreciation brought up the gross values of production of yellowfin tuna by 14.09 percent, seaweed by 8.97 percent, tiger prawn by 5.51 percent and milkfish by 0.80 percent. On the other hand, tilapia continued its negative performance and registered a 1.57 percent drop in the gross value of production due to production shortfalls.

The aggregate gross value of "other fisheries" production grew by 6.87 percent during the period.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agricultural production increased by 0.67 percent in the first quarter of 2019.

Crops production which accounted for 52.71 percent of the total agricultural output decreased by 1.01 percent during the period. Palay production was 4.46 percent lower than the previous year's level. This was attributed to the adverse effects of the dry spell reported in Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN. Bicol Region reported damages to palay production due to flooding brought by Typhoon "Usman" during the latter part of December 2018. In Davao Region, the decreases in area harvested and yield were brought by the effects of Low Pressure Area (LPA) which caused flooding in some areas of the region in January 2019. The 2.07 percent reduction in corn production was due to the dry spell that occurred in Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Banana production was down by 1.37 percent during the period. In Cagayan Valley, there were decreases in the number of bearing hills harvested due to damages caused by typhoons "Ompong" and "Rosita" during the second semester of 2018. Smaller sizes of fruits were developed in SOCCSKSARGEN due to hot weather condition. Moreover, fewer number of bearing hills was harvested in Davao Region because of the occurrence of "Moko" disease. Pineapple registered a 0.04 percent reduction in output. Some areas in Bicol Region were not planted with pineapple during the cropping period to regain soil nutrients. A slight decrease in the yield of pineapple was noted in SOCCSKSARGEN due to the effect of hot weather condition. The 6.86 percent drop in coffee production was traced to the lesser berries harvested brought by the effects of typhoons "Ompong" and "Rosita" in second semester of 2018 and lower production of old bearing trees in CAR. Likewise, lesser berries were harvested in CALABARZON due to the occurrence of frequent rains during the flowering stage. Mango continued its downtrend in production with a

2.85 percent drop this year. Lesser fruits were harvested in Ilocos Region because of the incidence of “Capsid” bug and “Cecid” flies. In Central Luzon, lesser fruits were also developed due to the effects of monsoon rains during flowering stage.

Production of tobacco declined by 3.29 percent. In Ilocos Region, there were reports of decreases in area planted for Virginia tobacco due to shifting to yellow corn production brought about by seed and fertilizer distribution program of the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPAg) and machineries from Local Government Units (LGUs). Another reason cited was the low buying price of tobacco from private corporations in Northern Mindanao.

Cassava sustained its production decline with this year's 5.60 percent contraction. The reduction in area planted to cassava for industrial use in Northern Mindanao was caused by the decreased demand from feed manufacturers. In Cagayan Valley, some areas shifted back to yellow corn production due to strict quality standard in buying cassava chips implemented by feed manufacturers. There were also reports of smaller and lesser roots harvested brought by the effects of Typhoons "Ompong" and "Rosita", and other areas were kept in fallow to regain soil fertility. Peanut production dropped by 0.45 percent. The delayed plantings in Ilocos Region due to unavailability of seeds during planting time contributed to the output decline.

Garlic came down with another cut in production by 5.02 percent this period. Lesser and smaller bulbs were harvested in Ilocos Region due to the occurrence of “tangle top” caused by foggy weather condition during bulb formation, basal rot and twister diseases. Another reason cited was the decrease in area planted in MIMAROPA Region due to the shortage of rice hays that should be used for mulching. Rubber production was down by 3.43 percent. Lesser tapping activities due to lesser latex produced brought by dry spell and low buying price of cuplump in SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga were noted.

Coconut inched up by 0.23 percent in output. More nuts were harvested in SOCCSKSARGEN due to the continuous application of salt fertilizer provided by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA). In Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao, more nuts were also developed because of sufficient rainfall during fruit development. Production of sugarcane posted a 14.57 percent increment. More and better quality canes were harvested brought by the usage of good planting materials and timely application of fertilizer in Western Visayas. The increase in area planted in Northern Mindanao was triggered by the good price during planting time and the dry weather condition which was favorable during harvesting period. Production of abaca was up by 2.41 percent. More fibers were harvested attributed to proper management and sustained demand from local traders in Bicol Region. More stripping activities were noted in Caraga due to higher demand from assemblers. In Eastern Visayas, more harvesting due to good buying price in the locality and increase in area harvested were cited.

Mongo registered a 2.58 percent increment in output. More pods were harvested in Western Visayas and Ilocos Region which was traced to the use of good quality seeds coupled with sufficient soil moisture. Production of sweet potato grew by 1.27 percent. Bigger tubers were harvested in Central Luzon because of the usage of good quality planting materials. Sufficient soil moisture and better price in Western Visayas and more area harvested in Central Visayas due to higher demand also contributed to the output increase of sweet potato. Tomato production was up by 3.93 percent during the period. In Central Luzon, there was an increase in area planted in response to higher demand from local markets and for ketchup processing. More and bigger fruits were harvested in Central Luzon. The usage of high yielding variety seeds in Ilocos Region, likewise led to higher production.

A 22.81 percent expansion in output was noted for onion. The increase in area harvested in Central Luzon was attributed to the distribution of seeds, provision of training, assistance on storage facilities, and proper monitoring on onion production provided by the Department of Agriculture-Regional Field Office III (DA-RFO III) through LGUs. There was also expansion in area harvested due to farmers' anticipation of good demand and price. Cabbage production inched up by 0.52 percent. This was due to the increase in area harvested in CAR because of high demand. The 1.90 percent gain in eggplant output was traced to the bigger sizes and more fruits harvested in Ilocos Region and Central Luzon which resulted from the use of high yielding variety seeds and proper control of pests such as fruit borer and fruit stinger. For calamansi production, the 0.61 percent increment was due to more and bigger sizes of fruits developed because of lesser incidence of fruit flies in CALABARZON. In addition, there was an increase in yield in MIMAROPA Region caused by the lesser occurrence of rain during fruiting stage.

Collectively, production of "other crops" went down by 1.29 percent. For fruits, smaller sizes of papaya fruits were developed in SOCCSKSARGEN because of the hot weather condition. In Western Visayas, there was a reduction in area planted and harvested for watermelon as a result of lesser financing and inadequate water supply due to the effects of dry spell. There was shifting of some gabi areas to sweet potato production in Cagayan Valley in response to higher demand and price. In addition, smaller tubers were harvested in Central Visayas due to insufficient soil moisture during tuber development and lesser tubers were harvested in Central Luzon because of the effects of "White grubs". Lesser and smaller ginger rhizomes were harvested in CALABARZON due to insufficient soil moisture during rhizomes development and the negative effects of "Fusarium wilt". In Caraga, there were reports of more empty palm oil bunches harvested from old trees.

Livestock production went up by 1.25 percent in the first quarter of 2019. It contributed 17.11 percent to the total agricultural production. Cattle made a turnaround with its 0.08 percent growth in production this period. Higher buying prices offered by transient cattle buyers resulted in the increases in the number of

cattle slaughtered in slaughter houses in Ilocos Region and Northern Mindanao. Sustained demand from restaurants, eateries, Hotel and Restaurant Industries (HRIs) and other institutions in Ilocos Region, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao was also cited. Hog production was 1.56 percent higher this quarter. Pork demand for meat processing and HRIs was sustained in CAR, Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region and Central Visayas. The increase in the number of hogs slaughtered in slaughterhouses in CAR, Ilocos Region, MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM also translated to higher output during the reference quarter. Dairy output expanded by 1.53 percent. This was attributed to the increase in the inventory of dairy animals. In addition, more animals in the milkline and better farmgate price offered by traders and processors pushed up the dairy production.

Meanwhile, carabao production went down by 2.55 percent. Limited stocks for slaughter were noted in CAR, Ilocos Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and Caraga. There were also reports of slaughtering ban in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley and SOCCSKSARGEN. In addition, carabaos were still kept as work animals in Central Luzon, MIMAROPA Region and Western Visayas. Production of goat dropped by 1.10 percent. Smaller sizes of goats were disposed in Central Luzon. Lower volume of stocks available for slaughter was recorded in CALABARZON and Zamboanga Peninsula. In ARMM, stocks were kept in preparation for Ramadan.

Poultry output which contributed 16.74 percent to the total agricultural production registered a 5.41 percent increment in the first quarter of 2019. Chicken production posted an uptrend and recorded a 4.34 percent increase this period. This was attributed to the expansion of broiler farms in Central Luzon, reopening of broiler farms in Davao Region and the emergence of new broiler integrator in CALABARZON. Sustained demand from HRIs in CALABARZON, MIMAROPA Region, Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula was also reported. Higher liveweight of broiler disposed in Bicol Region and increased culling of unproductive layers in Central Visayas also contributed to the growth in chicken production. In addition, increases in the number of chicken broilers dressed in the dressing plants in most regions were reported during the period.

The 8.78 percent increment in chicken egg production was due to higher egg-laying- efficiency ratio (ELER) in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, and Eastern Visayas. Expansion of layer farms was reported in Ilocos Region and Central Luzon. There were also newly opened layer farms in operation in MIMAROPA Region, Central Visayas and Davao Region. Moreover, there were reports on increased inventory of adult female/laying flock in Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM.

Duck production recovered from previous year's production drop and registered a 5.19 percent growth this year. Culling of unproductive breeders was reported in

Central Luzon and SOCCSKSARGEN. Sustained demand for duck meat was recorded in Northern Mindanao during the period. The 5.66 percent increase in duck egg production during the reference quarter was attributed to the higher inventory of laying flock in CAR, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM. Opening of new duck farm in MIMAROPA Region was likewise reported.

Fisheries posted a 0.97 percent increase in production. It shared 13.45 percent in the total agricultural production. Roundscad production recovered from previous year's slump and registered a 36.16 percent increment. In NCR, more unloadings of roundscad were reported due to the effect of lifting of ban on catching roundscad in the fishing ground of Palawan and additional commercial fishing boats coming from other regions. The seasonality of roundscad coupled with good weather conditions encouraged more fishing operations in Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM. More unloadings coupled with more appearance of roundscad were also noted in Central Visayas. This was attributed to favorable weather conditions during the period.

Skipjack production grew by 6.46 percent. More unloadings of skipjack for canneries were observed in SOCCSKSARGEN. In ARMM, the abundance of skipjack in the fishing ground and good weather conditions were cited. In addition, more fishing activities in Central Luzon brought about by the good weather conditions and provision of additional "bancas" from Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and LGU were reported.

Milkfish production was down by 4.73 percent. Smaller sizes of stocks due to poor quality of fingerlings were recorded in Central Luzon. In addition, the growth of fingerlings stocks from other ponds was affected by intense heat and low water level. Delayed stocking was also cited in anticipation of Lenten season that may result to good demand and better prices. More fingerlings were killed due to the presence of Arroyo tilapia species in some brackishwater fishponds. In SOCCSKSARGEN, there was shifting to tilapia culture because of high demand from hotels and traders in Davao Region and Northern Mindanao. Moreover, smaller sizes of milkfish were harvested due to the demand for "baby bangus". In CALABARZON, low survivability of milkfish was reported because of the occurrence of sulfur upwelling in freshwater fishcages. Also, some ponds overflowed because of heavy rains. Temporary closure of fishponds was also recorded.

Tilapia recorded a 3.18 percent decline in output. This was traced to the sulfur upwelling recorded in CALABARZON while some inland fishermen in MIMAROPA Region shifted from inland fishing to other works or activities. Lower volume of production of tilapia was also recorded in ARMM because of less availability of the species in the fishing ground.

Tiger prawn production was down by 0.89 percent. Non-availability of fry and shifting of operators from tiger prawn to mudcrab production were reported in

CALABARZON. Some operators temporarily stopped operation due to unavailability of fingerlings in Caraga. Low survival rate of Tiger prawn caused by heat stress pulled down the production in Bicol Region.

Yellowfin tuna production decreased by 13.90 percent. Reduced unloadings of yellowfin tuna in commercial fish landing centers were observed in SOCCSKSARGEN as a result of lower demand from canneries. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the intensive implementation of fishing ban in the operation of “Danish seiners” using smaller mesh size of net resulted in the decreased number of unloadings. The lower volume of catch using active gears like “lambaklad” (Otoshi-ami) and hook and line in municipal waters led to lesser unloadings of yellowfin tuna in Western Visayas.

Seaweed posted a 0.73 percent contraction in output. Some “spinosum” seaweed growers were not able to plant due to sudden change in temperature while some harvests were used as planting materials which resulted in the reduction of harvest areas for seaweeds in Central Visayas. The incidence of “ice-ice” disease in seaweed farms was also reported in Bicol Region and Eastern Visayas. Because of excessive heat during the period, stunted growth of plants was observed in Zamboanga Peninsula. Additionally, there were reports of contamination of impurities like small shells in the seabed and chemical waste from mining activity existed in the nearby place of production.

Production of “other fisheries” increased by 0.95 percent. More unloadings of Indian mackerel in most of the landing centers in CALABARZON were observed. The volume of Fimbriated sardines increased because of abundant catch in Bicol Region. In addition, increased number of fishing trips as well as calm sea condition contributed to the increment in snapper production in Eastern Visayas.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

On the average, prices received by farmers decreased by 3.76 percent in the first quarter of 2019.

Crops recorded a drop in prices by an average of 5.46 percent. The price of palay decreased by 7.39 percent. This was influenced by the speculation of lower market price of rice as an effect of “Rice Tariffication Law” coupled with lesser competition among traders. Lower volume of production and higher buying prices offered by traders caused the increase in the price of corn by 0.12 percent.

The 34.61 percent cut in the price of coconut was attributed to the higher volume of production. The downtrend in the price of coffee this year at 1.23 percent was due to fewer buyers. The price of rubber went down by 11.94 percent because of lower buying price from assemblers. The poor quality of the produce caused the price of mango to drop by 17.50 percent. Higher production and low quality of the produce as

an effect of the dry spell resulted in the 26.96 percent cut in the price of calamansi. Decreases in the prices were noted for eggplant at 5.82 percent, mongo at 6.96 percent, cabbage at 19.84 percent, tomato at 22.41 percent and onion at 32.90 percent caused by higher volume of production. Limited buyers, availability of imported varieties and smaller sizes of cloves produced pulled down the price of garlic by 43.31 percent.

Price of sugarcane went up by 18.92 percent due to higher buying prices offered by traders. More buyers triggered the price hike of tobacco by 6.26 percent. Abaca registered a 1.98 percent price increment because of higher trading price. The increases in the price of banana by 8.30 percent and pineapple by 15.89 percent were attributed to reduced volume of production this period. Because of higher demand, prices were up for peanut by 2.79 percent, cassava by 27.41 percent and sweet potato by 1.52 percent.

Livestock prices went down by an average of 1.49 percent in the first quarter of 2019. The price of hog declined by 2.67 percent due to higher production this year. Meanwhile, lower production pushed up the price of carabao by 5.04 percent and goat by 10.49 percent. Higher liveweight price offered by traders and more demand contributed to the 3.26 percent increase in the price of cattle. Dairy continued its price hike and recorded an 8.41 percent gain this year.

On the average, **poultry** prices dropped by 8.60 percent during the reference period. Price reductions were noted for chicken meat by 12.08 percent and chicken eggs by 0.70 percent because of higher level of production. Higher demand from food establishments resulted in the price increment of duck meat by 14.38 percent. Increased demand from salted egg producers and “balut” vendors pushed up the price of duck egg by 1.18 percent.

Fisheries registered an average of 6.78 percent increase in prices. The improvements in the prices of milkfish by 5.81 percent, tilapia by 1.66 percent and tiger prawn by 6.46 percent were attributed to lower supply and better quality of species harvested. Prices of skipjack and yellowfin tuna went up by 16.65 percent and 32.51 percent, respectively, because of the good quality of catch. Limited supply was the reason for the price hike of seaweed by 9.77 percent. Meanwhile, the higher volume of production this period caused the decrease in the price roundscad by 5.89 percent.

Table 1. Value of Production in Agriculture at Constant Prices, Philippines,
January to March, 2017-2019

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES (<i>In Percent</i>)	
	2017	2018	2019	17-18	18-19
CROPS	108,855.01	110,052.70	108,945.04	1.10	-1.01
Palay	37,342.81	39,064.17	37,322.38	4.61	-4.46
Corn	17,628.89	18,450.47	18,067.90	4.66	-2.07
Coconut	9,159.90	9,850.53	9,872.83	7.54	0.23
Sugarcane	9,432.07	7,669.87	8,787.32	-18.68	14.57
Banana	8,927.68	9,111.46	8,986.61	2.06	-1.37
Pineapple	4,644.39	4,705.83	4,703.80	1.32	-0.04
Coffee	905.96	826.92	770.23	-8.72	-6.86
Mango	2,253.59	2,041.87	1,983.74	-9.39	-2.85
Tobacco	570.15	578.26	559.24	1.42	-3.29
Abaca	288.84	296.21	303.35	2.55	2.41
Peanut	209.89	214.30	213.33	2.10	-0.45
Mongo	158.40	170.57	174.97	7.68	2.58
Cassava	2,150.02	1,982.90	1,871.79	-7.77	-5.60
Sweet Potato	482.62	476.83	482.87	-1.20	1.27
Tomato	752.88	756.43	786.19	0.47	3.93
Garlic	520.33	505.85	480.45	-2.78	-5.02
Onion	1,562.00	1,498.67	1,840.46	-4.05	22.81
Cabbage	255.01	245.82	247.10	-3.60	0.52
Eggplant	1,262.58	1,266.75	1,290.82	0.33	1.90
Calamansi	189.75	188.09	189.24	-0.88	0.61
Rubber	415.61	433.83	418.94	4.39	-3.43
Other Crops	9,741.65	9,717.04	9,591.48	-0.25	-1.29
LIVESTOCK	34,233.58	34,919.60	35,356.88	2.00	1.25
Carabao	1,038.78	1,048.05	1,021.37	0.89	-2.55
Cattle	2,698.74	2,667.04	2,669.22	-1.17	0.08
Hog	29,531.66	30,238.20	30,708.45	2.39	1.56
Goat	885.90	883.36	873.62	-0.29	-1.10
Dairy	78.50	82.94	84.22	5.66	1.53
POULTRY	31,189.56	32,823.41	34,597.85	5.24	5.41
Chicken	23,049.06	24,184.37	25,234.51	4.93	4.34
Duck	537.73	526.70	554.04	-2.05	5.19
Chicken Eggs	7,095.21	7,621.43	8,290.60	7.42	8.78
Duck Eggs	507.55	490.90	518.71	-3.28	5.66
FISHERIES	28,857.78	27,537.51	27,803.28	-4.58	0.97
Milkfish	4,179.81	3,871.52	3,688.29	-7.38	-4.73
Tilapia	4,476.24	4,233.01	4,098.49	-5.43	-3.18
Tiger Prawn	2,566.18	2,527.50	2,505.02	-1.51	-0.89
Roundscad	1,750.26	1,498.49	2,040.40	-14.38	36.16
Skipjack	2,111.51	2,259.45	2,405.49	7.01	6.46
Yellowfin Tuna	1,401.33	1,240.71	1,068.28	-11.46	-13.90
Seaweed	1,368.63	1,371.99	1,361.98	0.25	-0.73
Other Fisheries	11,003.82	10,534.83	10,635.33	-4.26	0.95
TOTAL	203,135.93	205,333.22	206,703.06	1.08	0.67

Table 2. Value of Production in Agriculture at Current Prices, Philippines,
January to March, 2017-2019

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES (In Percent)	
	2017	2018	2019	17-18	18-19
CROPS	232,992.14	251,581.20	235,446.45	7.98	-6.41
Palay	79,199.29	91,375.55	80,853.29	15.37	-11.52
Corn	26,958.69	34,300.09	33,628.28	27.23	-1.96
Coconut	27,246.25	24,638.64	16,146.71	-9.57	-34.47
Sugarcane	20,176.61	14,537.05	19,806.86	-27.95	36.25
Banana	33,034.14	36,289.02	38,762.00	9.85	6.81
Pineapple	5,334.81	5,524.30	6,399.61	3.55	15.84
Coffee	1,993.83	1,746.48	1,606.76	-12.41	-8.00
Mango	4,540.77	5,737.68	4,598.56	26.36	-19.85
Tobacco	946.41	1,034.45	1,063.04	9.30	2.76
Abaca	920.01	1,039.98	1,086.13	13.04	4.44
Peanut	522.98	535.61	548.06	2.42	2.32
Mongo	401.43	487.97	465.70	21.56	-4.56
Cassava	2,946.68	2,709.80	3,259.05	-8.04	20.27
Sweet Potato	1,722.80	1,829.29	1,880.65	6.18	2.81
Tomato	1,377.97	1,315.00	1,060.43	-4.57	-19.36
Garlic	572.53	647.45	348.58	13.08	-46.16
Onion	3,950.35	4,996.00	4,117.01	26.47	-17.59
Cabbage	517.36	582.09	468.99	12.51	-19.43
Eggplant	1,959.70	2,097.59	2,012.99	7.04	-4.03
Calamansi	388.96	472.40	347.14	21.45	-26.52
Rubber	1,734.49	1,216.36	1,034.38	-29.87	-14.96
Other Crops	16,546.07	18,468.41	15,952.20	11.62	-13.62
LIVESTOCK	65,409.92	75,547.15	75,356.12	15.50	-0.25
Carabao	2,566.44	2,900.28	2,968.99	13.01	2.37
Cattle	5,982.28	6,435.97	6,651.50	7.58	3.35
Hog	54,341.06	63,446.75	62,713.37	16.76	-1.16
Goat	2,321.05	2,544.92	2,780.94	9.65	9.27
Dairy	199.09	219.24	241.32	10.12	10.07
POULTRY	52,960.23	57,473.48	55,370.44	8.52	-3.66
Chicken	38,051.19	41,866.04	38,408.77	10.03	-8.26
Duck	874.01	929.01	1,117.80	6.29	20.32
Chicken Eggs	12,969.02	13,659.33	14,754.34	5.32	8.02
Duck Eggs	1,066.01	1,019.10	1,089.52	-4.40	6.91
FISHERIES	56,241.96	58,908.02	63,507.25	4.74	7.81
Milkfish	6,442.18	6,831.23	6,885.81	6.04	0.80
Tilapia	7,055.83	6,905.67	6,797.18	-2.13	-1.57
Tiger Prawn	4,063.06	4,220.14	4,452.71	3.87	5.51
Roundscad	2,906.83	2,542.65	3,258.35	-12.53	28.15
Skipjack	4,036.01	4,693.75	5,828.90	16.30	24.18
Yellowfin Tuna	3,845.76	2,866.88	3,270.84	-25.45	14.09
Seaweed	1,541.12	2,261.35	2,464.08	46.73	8.97
Other Fisheries	26,351.18	28,586.34	30,549.39	8.48	6.87
TOTAL	407,604.24	443,509.86	429,680.27	8.81	-3.12

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Value of Production in Agriculture, Philippines, January to March, 2017-2019

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
CROPS	53.59	53.60	52.71	57.16	56.73	54.80
Palay	18.38	19.02	18.06	19.43	20.60	18.82
Corn	8.68	8.99	8.74	6.61	7.73	7.83
Coconut	4.51	4.80	4.78	6.68	5.56	3.76
Sugarcane	4.64	3.74	4.25	4.95	3.28	4.61
Banana	4.39	4.44	4.35	8.10	8.18	9.02
Pineapple	2.29	2.29	2.28	1.31	1.25	1.49
Coffee	0.45	0.40	0.37	0.49	0.39	0.37
Mango	1.11	0.99	0.96	1.11	1.29	1.07
Tobacco	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.25
Abaca	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.25
Peanut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.13
Mango	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11
Cassava	1.06	0.97	0.91	0.72	0.61	0.76
Sweet Potato	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.42	0.41	0.44
Tomato	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.25
Garlic	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.14	0.15	0.08
Onion	0.77	0.73	0.89	0.97	1.13	0.96
Cabbage	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.11
Eggplant	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.48	0.47	0.47
Calamansi	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.08
Rubber	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.43	0.27	0.24
Other Crops	4.80	4.73	4.64	4.06	4.16	3.71
LIVESTOCK	16.85	17.01	17.11	16.05	17.03	17.54
Carabao	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.63	0.65	0.69
Cattle	1.33	1.30	1.29	1.47	1.45	1.55
Hog	14.54	14.73	14.86	13.33	14.31	14.60
Goat	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.57	0.57	0.65
Dairy	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
POULTRY	15.35	15.99	16.74	12.99	12.96	12.89
Chicken	11.35	11.78	12.21	9.34	9.44	8.94
Duck	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.26
Chicken Eggs	3.49	3.71	4.01	3.18	3.08	3.43
Duck Eggs	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.25
FISHERIES	14.21	13.41	13.45	13.80	13.28	14.78
Milkfish	2.06	1.89	1.78	1.58	1.54	1.60
Tilapia	2.20	2.06	1.98	1.73	1.56	1.58
Tiger Prawn	1.26	1.23	1.21	1.00	0.95	1.04
Roundscad	0.86	0.73	0.99	0.71	0.57	0.76
Skipjack	1.04	1.10	1.16	0.99	1.06	1.36
Yellowfin Tuna	0.69	0.60	0.52	0.94	0.65	0.76
Seaweed	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.38	0.51	0.57
Other Fisheries	5.42	5.13	5.15	6.46	6.45	7.11
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4. Volume of Production in Agriculture, Philippines,
January to March, 2017-2019

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES <i>(In Percent)</i>	
	2017	2018	2019	17-18	18-19
CROPS					
Palay	4,419.27	4,622.98	4,416.85	4.61	-4.46
Corn	2,366.29	2,476.57	2,425.22	4.66	-2.07
Coconut	3,073.79	3,305.55	3,313.03	7.54	0.23
Sugarcane	12,576.09	10,226.49	11,716.43	-18.68	14.57
Banana	2,100.63	2,143.87	2,114.50	2.06	-1.37
Pineapple	613.53	621.64	621.37	1.32	-0.04
Coffee	20.19	18.43	17.16	-8.72	-6.86
Mango	107.83	97.70	94.92	-9.39	-2.85
Tobacco	13.03	13.21	12.78	1.42	-3.29
Abaca	15.11	15.50	15.87	2.55	2.41
Peanut	12.05	12.30	12.25	2.10	-0.45
Mongo	7.37	7.93	8.14	7.68	2.58
Cassava	590.67	544.75	514.23	-7.77	-5.60
Sweet Potato	112.24	110.89	112.29	-1.20	1.27
Tomato	91.26	91.69	95.30	0.47	3.93
Garlic	7.03	6.84	6.49	-2.78	-5.02
Onion	129.41	124.17	152.48	-4.05	22.81
Cabbage	31.92	30.77	30.93	-3.60	0.52
Eggplant	78.76	79.02	80.52	0.33	1.90
Calamansi	14.99	14.86	14.95	-0.88	0.61
Rubber	45.37	47.36	45.74	4.39	-3.43
Other Crops	847.84	845.70	834.77	-0.25	-1.29
LIVESTOCK					
Carabao	30.92	31.19	30.40	0.89	-2.55
Cattle	61.98	61.26	61.31	-1.17	0.08
Hog	545.67	558.73	567.41	2.39	1.56
Goat	19.19	19.14	18.93	-0.29	-1.10
Dairy	5.73	6.05	6.15	5.66	1.53
POULTRY					
Chicken	419.30	439.96	459.06	4.93	4.34
Duck	9.79	9.59	10.09	-2.05	5.19
Chicken Eggs	121.54	130.55	142.01	7.42	8.78
Duck Eggs	10.92	10.56	11.16	-3.28	5.66
FISHERIES					
Milkfish	71.27	66.01	62.89	-7.38	-4.73
Tilapia	98.14	92.81	89.86	-5.43	-3.18
Tiger Prawn	8.59	8.46	8.39	-1.51	-0.89
Roundscad	45.69	39.11	53.26	-14.38	36.16
Skipjack	63.87	68.34	72.76	7.01	6.46
Yellowfin Tuna	32.31	28.61	24.63	-11.46	-13.90
Seaweed	353.65	354.52	351.93	0.25	-0.73
Other Fisheries	362.92	347.45	350.77	-4.26	0.95

Table 5. Average Farmgate Prices in Agriculture, Philippines,
January to March, 2017-2019

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM			GROWTH RATES (<i>In Percent</i>)	
	2017	2018	2019	17-18	18-19
CROPS				6.80	-5.46
Palay	17.92	19.77	18.31	10.29	-7.39
Corn	11.39	13.85	13.87	21.57	0.12
Coconut	8.86	7.45	4.87	-15.91	-34.61
Sugarcane	1.60	1.42	1.69	-11.40	18.92
Banana	15.73	16.93	18.33	7.64	8.30
Pineapple	8.70	8.89	10.30	2.20	15.89
Coffee	98.77	94.79	93.62	-4.03	-1.23
Mango	42.11	58.73	48.45	39.46	-17.50
Tobacco	72.64	78.28	83.18	7.77	6.26
Abaca	60.87	67.09	68.42	10.23	1.98
Peanut	43.40	43.54	44.75	0.31	2.79
Mongo	54.49	61.51	57.22	12.88	-6.96
Cassava	4.99	4.97	6.34	-0.29	27.41
Sweet Potato	15.35	16.50	16.75	7.47	1.52
Tomato	15.10	14.34	11.13	-5.02	-22.41
Garlic	81.42	94.71	53.69	16.32	-43.31
Onion	30.53	40.24	27.00	31.81	-32.90
Cabbage	16.21	18.92	15.17	16.72	-19.84
Eggplant	24.88	26.54	25.00	6.68	-5.82
Calamansi	25.95	31.80	23.22	22.52	-26.96
Rubber	38.23	25.68	22.62	-32.82	-11.94
Other Crops	19.52	21.84	19.11	11.90	-12.49
LIVESTOCK				13.23	-1.49
Carabao	83.01	92.98	97.67	12.01	5.04
Cattle	96.51	105.07	108.50	8.86	3.26
Hog	99.59	113.56	110.52	14.03	-2.67
Goat	120.94	132.98	146.94	9.96	10.49
Dairy	34.75	36.21	39.26	4.22	8.41
POULTRY				3.12	-8.60
Chicken	90.75	95.16	83.67	4.86	-12.08
Duck	89.25	96.85	110.78	8.52	14.38
Chicken Eggs	106.71	104.63	103.90	-1.95	-0.70
Duck Eggs	97.66	96.53	97.67	-1.16	1.18
FISHERIES				9.76	6.78
Milkfish	90.39	103.49	109.50	14.48	5.81
Tilapia	71.89	74.41	75.64	3.50	1.66
Tiger Prawn	472.76	498.55	530.75	5.46	6.46
Roundscad	63.63	65.00	61.18	2.17	-5.89
Skipjack	63.19	68.68	80.11	8.68	16.65
Yellowfin Tuna	119.02	100.21	132.79	-15.80	32.51
Seaweed	4.36	6.38	7.00	46.38	9.77
Other Fisheries	72.61	82.27	87.09	13.31	5.86
TOTAL				7.64	-3.76

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