



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

## PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

### PRESS RELEASE PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY TO JUNE 2014

**Agriculture grew by 1.81 percent in the first half of 2014.** The expansion in the crops subsector boosted the growth of the sector. Output increments were also noted in the livestock and poultry subsectors. The fisheries subsector, however, posted a decline in production. Agriculture grossed P776.5 billion at current prices which was 11.26 percent higher than last year's gross receipts.

**The crops subsector expanded by 3.68 percent.** It contributed 52.72 percent to the total agricultural production. Notable output gains were noted for palay at 4.78 percent and corn at 4.70 percent. Improved production performances were also recorded for sugarcane, banana, pineapple, mango and tobacco. At current prices, the subsector's gross value of output amounted to P443.9 billion, up by 18.31 percent from last year's record.

**Production in the livestock subsector increased by 0.94 percent.** It shared 15.39 percent to the total agricultural output. Hog and dairy recorded higher output increments during the period. Gross earnings of the subsector amounted to P118.9 billion at current prices. This represented a 6.33 percent increase from its year ago performance.

**The poultry subsector came up with a 0.73 percent production increment.** It accounted for 14.44 percent of the total agricultural output. Gross value of output amounted to P91.7 billion at current prices or 5.91 percent higher than last year's level.

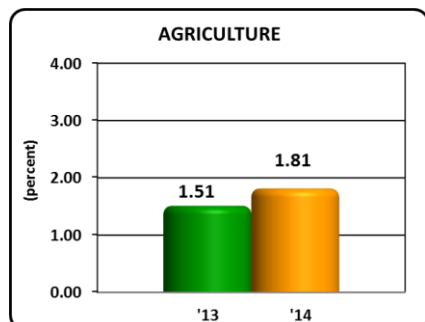
**The fisheries subsector contracted by 1.90 percent during the reference period.** The subsector contributed 17.45 percent to the total agricultural production. Better production performance was noted for tilapia and skipjack but production of most other commodities declined during the period. At current prices, the subsector grossed P122.0 billion which represented a 1.84 percent decline from last year's earnings.

**On the average, prices received by farmers went up by 9.28 percent this year.** Prices in the crops subsector increased by an average of 14.11 percent. The livestock and poultry subsectors recorded average price gains of 5.34 percent and 5.15 percent, respectively. Prices in the fisheries subsector inched up by an average of 0.06 percent this year.

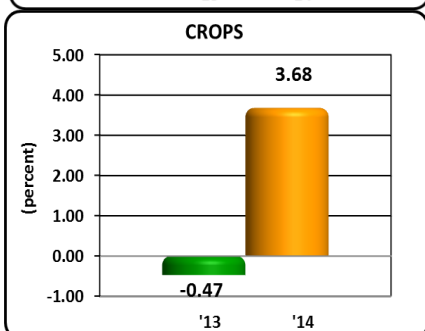
*Lisa' Grace S. Bersales*  
**DR. LISA GRACE S. BERSALES**  
National Statistician

## PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - JUNE 2014

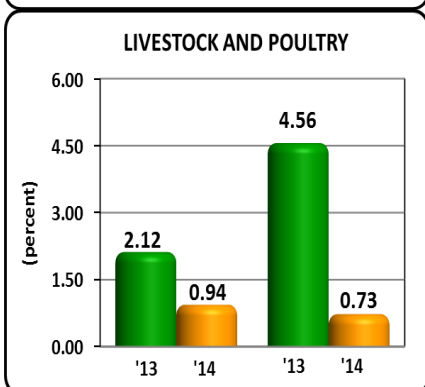
### HIGHLIGHTS



**Agriculture grew by 1.81 percent in the first half of 2014.** The expansion in the crops subsector boosted the growth of the sector. Output increments were also noted in the livestock and poultry subsectors. The fisheries subsector, however, posted a decline in production. Agriculture grossed P776.5 billion at current prices which was 11.26 percent higher than last year's gross receipts.

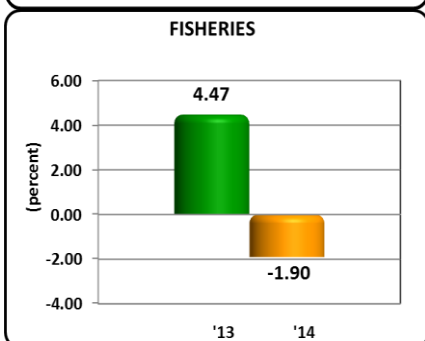


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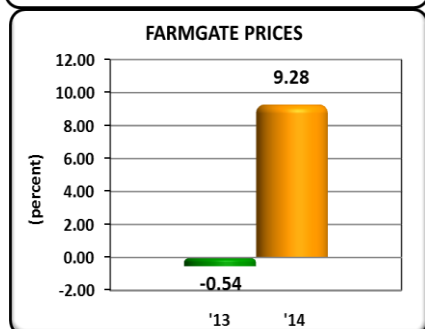


**Production in the livestock subsector increased by 0.94 percent.** It shared 15.39 percent to the total agricultural output. Hog and dairy recorded higher output increments during the period. Gross earnings of the subsector amounted to P118.9 billion at current prices. This represented a 6.33 percent increase from its year ago performance.

**The poultry subsector came up with a 0.73 percent production increment.** It accounted for 14.44 percent of the total agricultural output. Gross value of output amounted to P91.7 billion at current prices or 5.91 percent higher than last year's level.



**The fisheries subsector contracted by 1.90 percent during the reference period.** The subsector contributed 17.45 percent to the total agricultural production. Better production performance was noted for tilapia and skipjack but production of most other commodities declined during the period. At current prices, the subsector grossed P122.0 billion which represented a 1.84 percent decline from last year's earnings.



**On the average, prices received by farmers went up by 9.28 percent this year.** Prices in the crops subsector increased by an average of 14.11 percent. The livestock and poultry subsectors recorded average price gains of 5.34 percent and 5.15 percent, respectively. Prices in the fisheries subsector inched up by an average of 0.06 percent this year.

## A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The gross value of production in the **agriculture sector** during the first half of 2014 amounted to P776.5 billion at current prices. This was higher by 11.26 percent from last year's gross earnings.

The **crops subsector** grossed P443.9 billion at current prices, higher by 18.31 percent from its 2013 level. Palay recovered from last year's slump and posted a 30.50 percent increase in gross receipts this year as a result of improvements in both production and prices. Corn exhibited similar trend as it recorded a 9.17 percent increment in gross earnings. From a negative performance in 2013, coconut bounced back with gross receipts going up by 42.65 percent this year due to higher prices. Other gainers which recovered from last year's losses were coffee, mongo, abaca and calamansi with respective gross values of outputs growing by 4.24 percent, 9.38 percent, 13.54 percent and 33.39 percent. This development was attributed to improvement in prices. The biggest gainer was garlic for which gross revenues increased by 197.93 percent as a result of remarkable price appreciation during the period.

Similarly, peanut and camote farmers grossed 3.56 percent and 7.16 percent more this year because of price hikes.

Uptrends in production and prices pushed up the gross earnings from eggplant by 19.26 percent, onion by 57.41 percent, banana by 12.02 percent and pineapple by 8.53 percent. Expansion in production contributed to the increase in gross earnings from sugarcane at 1.01 percent and from cassava at 9.86 percent.

Decreases in gross revenues due to lower prices were recorded for cabbage at 21.65 percent and tomato at 25.78 percent. Lower prices of mango caused its gross earnings to drop by 0.98 percent. Price contraction during the first half of 2014 caused gross output values of rubber and tobacco to drop by 26.81 percent and 48.41 percent, respectively.

Collectively, the gross value of "other crops" production increased by 10.75 percent.

In the **livestock subsector**, gross value of production amounted to P118.9 billion at current prices. All components contributed to the 6.33 percent increase in gross earnings of the subsector. Higher production and prices led to increases in the gross earnings from carabao by 4.96 percent, cattle by 4.84 percent and hog by 6.62 percent. Price appreciation brought up gross earnings from goat by 5.32 percent. Dairy posted a 5.61 percent gain in gross receipts as a result of increases in both output and prices.

Gross value of production in the **poultry subsector** amounted to P91.7 billion at current prices, up by 5.91 percent from its year-ago record. Chicken posted an 8.11 percent gain in gross value of output due to improvements in production and price. Duck bounced back from last year's negative growth with a 10.27 percent increment in gross receipts this year because both output and prices went up. Better prices led to higher gross value of duck egg production at 1.68 percent. Output reduction triggered the 1.14 percent decline in gross earnings from chicken egg.

The **fisheries subsector** grossed P122.0 billion at current prices which was 1.84 percent lower than last year's performance. Gross receipts from tilapia went up by 6.55 percent because of increased production and price. Gross earnings from skipjack inched up by 0.31 percent due to higher production in 2014. Due to price hike, seaweeds recovered from last year's slump with a 23.55 percent increment in gross value of output this year.

On the other hand, gross revenues from milkfish, yellowfin tuna and roundscad declined by 2.27 percent, 5.87 percent and 11.72 percent, respectively, because of lower outputs and prices. For similar reason, tiger prawn suffered another 5.02 percent reduction in gross earnings this year.

The aggregate gross receipts from "other species" contracted by 2.99 percent.

## **B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

Agricultural output grew by 1.81 percent in the first half of 2014.

The **crops subsector** with its 52.72 percent contribution to total agricultural production expanded by 3.68 percent. Palay production in the first half of 2014 reached 8.38 million metric tons. This translated to a 4.78 percent addition to last year's production. Increase in harvested areas and yield improvement were noted in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and SOCCSKSARGEN. Other contributing factors to the increase in production were the availability of irrigation water during planting time and the favorable price which encouraged farmers to intensify growing of palay. These were particularly noted in Central Luzon and Ilocos Region.

Corn production at 3.48 million metric tons represented a 4.70 percent gain in the first half of the year. Substantial increases in production were noted in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Ilocos Region, Davao Region and Caraga. Better prices and early cropping as a recovery measure from the damages caused by Typhoon "Pablo" were complemented by availability of seeds, financial assistance and adequate soil moisture. Crop yield improved because of adequacy of water during the growth stage of corn, lower incidence of corn borers, increased application of fertilizer and usage of seeds of high yielding varieties.

Sugarcane made a turnaround and came up with a 5.11 percent output increment. Efficient use of fertilizers was reported in Negros Oriental and Negros Occidental, the two major sugarcane-producing provinces. Expansion in harvested area was cited in Capiz, Cebu and Sultan Kudarat. In addition, sugarcane areas devoted to ethanol production reported peak harvesting particularly in Isabela. New harvest areas were reported in Kalinga during the period.

Coconut production declined by 5.60 percent. The scale insect infestation in Quezon, Batangas, Laguna and Cavite pulled production down in the first half of the year. Coconut trees in Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas were badly damaged by Typhoon "Yolanda" last year. There were reports of lower production in Zamboanga provinces due to prolonged heat during the summer months. In Basilan, coconut trees were being

cut down due to scale insect infestation. Crop shifting to rubber production was likewise reported.

Banana production went up by 1.62 percent. There was a notable expansion area of banana farms in Bukidnon. Increases in bearing hills and bigger bunches harvested for saba, lacatan, and latundan were cited in Northern Mindanao. The high demand for both domestic and export markets was reported in SOCCSKSARGEN. Pineapple maintained its good performance and came up with another 3.23 percent output increment during the period. This was attributed to the expansion of production in pineapple farms in Northern Mindanao coupled with increased area harvested in North Cotabato due to high export demand. In Bicol Region, growers reported better bearing performance of pineapple because of favorable weather conditions.

Mango, another gainer during the period, registered a 9.97 percent growth in output. Contributing factors were the increased voluntary flowering, lesser fruitfall because of favourable weather and more bearing trees as reported in Ilocos Region. The prevailing weather conditions favored the flowering stage for mangoes in Isabela and lesser occurrence of fruit borer in Batangas. In Central Visayas, the hot weather conditions during the period enhanced good flowering and fruiting of mango trees. In addition, good fruiting season was observed in all provinces in Zamboanga Peninsula.

Tobacco production grew by 14.49 percent in the first half of 2014. There was a continuing increase in area harvested due to availability of financial and marketing assistance to tobacco farmers from Isabela Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. in Isabela and from Philip Morris-Fortune Tobacco Corporation in Mindoro Occidental. The sustained favorable prices of tobacco was cited in Ilocos Sur. Area harvested for Virginia tobacco in Ilocos Norte increased as a result of crop shifting from mongo and corn areas and from in-fallow areas.

Cassava posted a 10.04 percent improvement in production in the first half of the year due to the provision of planting materials and expansion of contract farms in Isabela and Bukidnon. There were reports, too, of increases in area harvested in Batangas and Lanao del Sur because of relatively good demand for cassava.

Tomato production went up by 4.39 percent. This was traced to the sustained use of high yielding varieties and increases in area planted in Ilocos Sur and lower incidence of tomato beetle in Zamboanga City. The good weather conditions that prevailed favored tomato yield in Cebu, Negros Oriental and Guimaras. A significant 56.21 percent increase in production was posted for onion. The marked improvement in onion production in Nueva Ecija was due to better yield and bigger bulb formation. In addition, there were reports of increased application of fertilizers in onion farms in Mindoro Oriental.

Cabbage production went up by 1.41 percent. Area harvested in Benguet expanded because of crop shifting from celery and lettuce areas. In Ilocos provinces, the increase in cabbage areas came from in-fallow areas that were planted during the period. The good price prevailing in Metro Manila encouraged planting of cabbage in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon. Eggplant was another gainer with a 1.94 percent increase in output. The distribution of good quality seeds by DA-LGUs coupled with good farming

management practices and early control of blights and aphids in Ilocos provinces were among the factors that contributed to the reported increments. There were increases in area and yield of eggplant farms in Nueva Ecija, Cebu, Iloilo, Negros Oriental and Antique. Rubber recovered from last year's production loss and registered a 3.42 percent growth. An increase in the number of rubber trees tapped was reported in ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao.

Coffee suffered another production cut and in the first six months of 2014, a 3.94 percent drop was recorded. A decrease in yield from old and unproductive coffee trees and crop shifting to pineapple were cited in Cavite. In addition, there was crop shifting to banana in Compostela Valley and Davao City while in Leyte, coffee trees were still recovering from the damages caused by Typhoon "Yolanda". Abaca came down with another production setback this year with 2.57 percent decline in output. Abaca growers were still recovering from the effects of Typhoon "Yolanda" in Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar and Aklan. Incidence of bunchy top disease was observed in Southern Leyte.

Peanut production was slightly down by 0.15 percent. This was traced to the decline in cultivated areas in Isabela as a result of insufficient rainfall and warm weather. Mongo production went down by 1.49 percent. This was attributed to the dry spell in Isabela, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Camote production went down by 1.72 percent this year. Camote plants in Nueva Vizcaya suffered from fungal disease called "fusarium wilt" in the first quarter while the prolonged dry season and weevil infestation resulted in lower camote yield in Quezon in the second quarter. Garlic production dropped by 0.56 percent. Typhoon "Yolanda" caused a notable change in planting schedule for garlic in the first quarter in Mindoro Occidental and CALABARZON. Moreover, warm weather conditions that prevailed during the period adversely affected bulb formation of garlic in Quezon. Calamansi production continued its downtrend with 4.18 percent output decline this year. Calamansi trees in MIMAROPA, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas were heavily damaged by Typhoon "Yolanda" while in Isabela, there was decrease both in the number of bearing trees and size of fruits harvested.

Collectively, production of "other crops" went down by 0.16 percent. Growers of gourd and gabi reported a decrease in areas cultivated due to insufficient rainfall and prolonged dry spell in Cagayan, Isabela, Zamboanga Sibugay and Bicol provinces. Lesser planting of ginger due to extreme hot weather was reported in Batangas and Leyte.

The **livestock subsector** posted a 0.94 percent production increment in the first half of 2014. It accounted for 15.39 percent of the total agricultural production. Carabao production increased by 0.85 percent during the year. The factors cited for this performance were the increases in the number of animals slaughtered in accredited slaughterhouses as more local stocks were disposed of in Ilocos Region and CALABARZON. Higher volume of animal disposal was reported in the Visayas as farmers needed cash to be used as capital for repairs of the damages caused by Typhoon "Yolanda". In Mindanao, higher demand for carabeef contributed to positive output growth of carabao. Cattle production grew by 0.54 percent. Higher volume of disposal of animals was noted in CALABARZON, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Northern

Mindanao and Davao Region due to sustained demand for beef in Metro Manila and other urban areas for use in the hotels, restaurants and supermarkets.

Hog production increased by 1.02 percent. The prevailing good price encouraged raisers to increase the volume of animal disposal in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Dairy production went up by 3.23 percent. This was traced to the improvement of efficiency in milk production of dairy animals like cattle and carabao. The continued support from Herd Build-up Program of the National Dairy Authority (NDA) was reported. Goat production decreased by 0.27 percent. A notable decline in disposal of marketable stocks was reported by traders and raisers. This was coupled with reduction in goat inventory during the period.

The **poultry subsector** grew by 0.73 percent. It shared 14.44 percent to the total agricultural output. Chicken with its 2.24 percent output increase boosted the growth in the subsector. Sustained increase in demand from hotels and restaurants in Luzon and Mindanao resulted in higher broiler production during the period. Duck meat production inched up by 0.50 percent. The increase in duck inventory brought more stocks for disposal in Central Luzon, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Eastern Visayas and Caraga.

Chicken egg production decreased by 4.18 percent. The laying flocks were affected by extreme hot weather conditions which led to lower egg laying-efficiency ratio. In the Visayas, layer farms which were damaged by Typhoon "Yolanda" were still in the process of building up their inventories. Duck egg production declined by 2.26 percent. The adult female laying flocks were affected by hot weather conditions and lack of pasture areas that resulted in limited duck egg raising activities in Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

The **fisheries subsector** came down with a 1.90 percent cut in production. It contributed 17.45 percent to total agricultural output. Milkfish production declined by 2.19 percent. There were reports of operation stoppage by pen operators due to insufficient funds in Samar and heavily silted areas in Davao del Sur. Moreover, the intense heat during the period resulted in small sizes of milkfish harvested in Zamboanga Sibugay. Fishpond operators in Iloilo were still recovering from the damages caused by Typhoon "Yolanda". Tiger prawn production was down by 4.89 percent. High mortality rate caused by extreme heat was cited in Bulacan while increased water salinity, poor-quality post larvae and decrease in area harvested were reported in Pampanga. Further, the high water temperature in Zamboanga Sibugay contributed to the smaller sizes of harvests of tiger prawn.

Roundscad production slid by 1.36 percent. The reduced number of fishing boats in typhoon-damaged areas in Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas resulted in lower fishing activities during the period. Decreases in fishing days and trips were reported in Quezon and Zamboanga Peninsula. Yellowfin tuna production declined by 0.24 percent. There was a significant decrease in the number of fishing operators due to the on-going rehabilitation of fishing boats damaged by Typhoon "Yolanda". The downtrend in seaweed production was sustained as another 4.12 percent drop was noted in the first half of the year. This was due to stoppage of some seaweed operators in Bohol due to unavailability of planting materials. Meanwhile, seaweed operators in Cebu were still

recovering from the damages caused by Typhoon “Yolanda”. In Surigao del Sur, “ice-ice” disease stunted the growth of seaweeds in the province.

Tilapia maintained its good performance as production grew by 2.45 percent this year. This was explained by the increases in stocking rate, increased in the area stocked with good quality fingerlings and bigger sizes of tilapia harvested in Pangasinan. The increase in area in Batangas was motivated by the greater demand in the province. The availability of fingerlings caused the expansion in area harvested and higher stocking density in Nueva Ecija. Another positive performer was skipjack which recorded a 12.56 percent output expansion. More schools of fish appeared in the fishing grounds. Increased volume of skipjack caught by ring netters was reported in Zamboanga del Norte. Higher volume of unloadings from foreign fishing vessels was noted in South Cotabato.

Production of “other” species went down by 4.62 percent. Persistence of illegal fishing activities resulted in the destruction of coral reefs in Palawan. Moreover, many of the fishing boats and gears damaged by Typhoon “Yolanda” were still under repair and reconstruction in Western Visayas, Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas. In Caraga, the decline was due to lesser appearance of most species during the period.

### **C. FARMGATE PRICES**

Farmgate prices went up by an average of 9.28 percent in the first six months of 2014.

Prices in the **crops subsector** bounced back from last year’s cut and posted a 14.11 percent increment this year. Palay was quoted 24.55 percent higher because of higher demand from traders. Similarly, the price of corn went up by 4.26 percent due to sustained demand for yellow corn from feed millers.

The decrease in coconut production due to damages brought by Typhoon “Yolanda” and the effects of scale insects in Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Quezon, pushed coconut prices up by 51.12 percent. The price gain was also attributed to the increasing price of copra and coconut oil in the world market. Coffee price continued its uptrend by surpassing last year’s growth by 8.52 percent this year. This was influenced by the high price of coffee in the world market. Price of abaca was quoted 16.53 percent higher this year due to the rising price in the world market and lower domestic production.

The sustained demand from local and foreign markets led to the increases in the prices of banana by 10.23 percent and pineapple by 5.13 percent. Price of calamansi went up by 39.20 percent because of lower production. A significant decrease in the supply of imported garlic and better quality of local produce pushed the price up by 199.60 percent. Price of onion inched up by 0.77 percent due to lower supply of imported onion and high buying price from traders. Sustained demand from processors led to the increases in prices of mungo by 11.03 percent and peanut by 3.72 percent. The good quality of harvested eggplants resulted in the 16.98 percent increment in price. Camote recorded a 9.04 percent hike in price because of lower production.



Sugarcane price went down by 3.90 percent this year due to the higher level of output. Prices of tobacco and rubber contracted by 54.94 percent and 29.24 percent, respectively. Reportedly, the production increase prompted traders to set lower buying price. The downtrend in the prices of mango, cassava, tomato and cabbage at 9.96 percent, 0.17 percent, 28.90 percent and 22.74 percent, respectively, was attributed to increased production.

In the **livestock subsector**, prices grew by an average of 5.34 percent. All the livestock commodities recorded price gains. Price of hog increased by 5.55 percent in response to sustained high demand. The continuing increase in demand pushed up the prices of cattle by 4.28 percent and carabao by 4.08 percent. A price gain of 5.61 percent was registered for goat due to the decline in production and high demand from “kambingan” eateries. Dairy price was up by 2.31 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** increased by an average of 5.15 percent. Chicken was quoted 5.74 percent higher than last year’s level because of sustained demand. It was also affected by the high price of imported meat. Duck meat recovered from last year’s price slump and posted a 9.71 percent gain this year due to sustained demand. Duck and chicken eggs were priced higher by 4.03 percent and 3.18 percent, respectively, because of lower egg production during the period in review.

The **fisheries subsector** registered a slower price increase of 0.06 percent. Tilapia was priced 4.00 percent higher this year due to bigger sizes and better quality of harvests. Price of seaweeds was up by 28.89 percent because of limited supply as farmers from Palawan, Bohol and Cebu have not yet recovered from the damages caused by Typhoon “Yolanda”. A slight reduction of 0.08 percent in the price of milkfish was noted and this was because of smaller and inferior quality of harvests. The same reason was cited for tiger prawn which recorded a price loss of 0.13 percent. Smaller sizes of fish caught resulted in the price decreases of roundscad by 10.51 percent and yellowfin tuna by 5.65 percent. Skipjack was priced 10.88 percent lower this year and this was attributed to the increase in production.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - JUNE, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	205,128.94	204,161.98	211,678.64	-0.47	3.68
PALAY	68,344.20	69,259.48	72,569.93	1.34	4.78
CORN	25,080.73	24,029.05	25,158.59	-4.19	4.70
COCONUT	19,790.02	19,459.43	18,369.30	-1.67	-5.60
SUGARCANE	12,184.89	11,332.17	11,911.18	-7.00	5.11
BANANA	20,435.78	18,649.71	18,952.52	-8.74	1.62
PINEAPPLE	9,020.59	9,314.85	9,616.04	3.26	3.23
COFFEE	1,759.63	1,579.18	1,516.91	-10.26	-3.94
MANGO	12,427.79	13,260.74	14,583.30	6.70	9.97
TOBACCO	1,909.65	2,123.21	2,430.90	11.18	14.49
ABACA	706.39	667.19	650.06	-5.55	-2.57
PEANUT	360.77	355.89	355.37	-1.35	-0.15
MONGO	598.17	601.37	592.42	0.53	-1.49
CASSAVA	4,080.99	4,194.22	4,615.46	2.77	10.04
CAMOTE	1,096.80	1,118.34	1,099.09	1.96	-1.72
TOMATO	1,092.09	1,128.31	1,177.89	3.32	4.39
GARLIC	640.46	654.29	650.65	2.16	-0.56
ONION	1,558.74	1,691.65	2,642.53	8.53	56.21
CABBAGE	388.18	399.01	404.65	2.79	1.41
EGGPLANT	1,846.27	1,940.38	1,978.05	5.10	1.94
CALAMANSI	565.83	551.71	528.67	-2.50	-4.18
RUBBER	1,658.52	1,629.81	1,685.61	-1.73	3.42
OTHERS	19,582.44	20,221.99	20,189.52	3.27	-0.16
LIVESTOCK	59,956.03	61,225.91	61,800.49	2.12	0.94
CARABAO	2,430.53	2,392.92	2,413.28	-1.55	0.85
CATTLE	5,549.91	5,676.42	5,707.14	2.28	0.54
HOG	50,184.69	51,369.75	51,893.52	2.36	1.02
GOAT	1,662.54	1,655.31	1,650.79	-0.43	-0.27
DAIRY	128.37	131.52	135.77	2.45	3.23
POULTRY	55,041.19	57,550.68	57,968.81	4.56	0.73
CHICKEN	40,913.20	43,068.73	44,033.76	5.27	2.24
DUCK	868.32	862.35	866.69	-0.69	0.50
CHICKEN EGGS	12,354.17	12,668.90	12,139.14	2.55	-4.18
DUCK EGGS	905.49	950.70	929.22	4.99	-2.26
FISHERIES	68,347.12	71,404.05	70,045.31	4.47	-1.90
MILKFISH	9,876.79	10,571.39	10,340.25	7.03	-2.19
TILAPIA	8,041.58	8,244.61	8,446.74	2.52	2.45
TIGER PRAWN	6,844.17	6,421.41	6,107.20	-6.18	-4.89
ROUNSCAD	5,634.63	7,189.72	7,091.66	27.60	-1.36
SKIPJACK	3,504.47	4,296.72	4,836.22	22.61	12.56
YELLOWFIN TUNA	2,655.13	3,004.88	2,997.58	13.17	-0.24
SEAWEED	2,945.61	2,647.39	2,538.39	-10.12	-4.12
OTHERS	28,844.74	29,027.91	27,687.28	0.64	-4.62
TOTAL	388,473.28	394,342.62	401,493.26	1.51	1.81

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - JUNE, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
CROPS	392,146.08	375,196.43	443,882.77	-4.32	18.31
PALAY	129,664.57	129,001.77	168,352.19	-0.51	30.50
CORN	44,576.39	41,311.35	45,097.56	-7.32	9.17
COCONUT	46,079.34	35,256.75	50,295.28	-23.49	42.65
SUGARCANE	25,477.49	22,664.33	22,894.22	-11.04	1.01
BANANA	54,025.62	56,978.08	63,828.59	5.46	12.02
PINEAPPLE	8,241.18	8,308.80	9,017.33	0.82	8.53
COFFEE	2,994.20	2,831.42	2,951.46	-5.44	4.24
MANGO	17,197.85	16,629.92	16,467.57	-3.30	-0.98
TOBACCO	3,142.23	3,642.51	1,879.08	15.92	-48.41
ABACA	1,481.83	1,280.74	1,454.19	-13.57	13.54
PEANUT	696.48	709.33	734.60	1.85	3.56
MONGO	1,271.01	1,253.81	1,371.37	-1.35	9.38
CASSAVA	6,194.16	6,917.58	7,599.71	11.68	9.86
CAMOTE	2,954.13	3,093.90	3,315.42	4.73	7.16
TOMATO	2,259.56	2,123.78	1,576.37	-6.01	-25.78
GARLIC	801.50	311.59	928.33	-61.12	197.93
ONION	3,551.10	2,889.19	4,548.01	-18.64	57.41
CABBAGE	448.10	915.77	717.53	104.37	-21.65
EGGPLANT	2,473.73	2,402.15	2,864.70	-2.89	19.26
CALAMANSI	1,090.46	840.00	1,120.45	-22.97	33.39
RUBBER	10,284.67	7,500.75	5,489.47	-27.07	-26.81
OTHERS	27,240.47	28,332.90	31,379.33	4.01	10.75
LIVESTOCK	100,346.31	111,844.72	118,922.38	11.46	6.33
CARABAO	4,840.62	4,949.53	5,195.19	2.25	4.96
CATTLE	10,275.57	10,843.99	11,368.80	5.53	4.84
HOG	81,227.82	91,905.19	97,991.04	13.14	6.62
GOAT	3,721.68	3,854.94	4,059.94	3.58	5.32
DAIRY	280.63	291.07	307.41	3.72	5.61
POULTRY	81,353.85	86,582.40	91,700.88	6.43	5.91
CHICKEN	59,596.77	63,998.69	69,187.03	7.39	8.11
DUCK	1,228.00	1,192.39	1,314.81	-2.90	10.27
CHICKEN EGGS	18,914.93	19,595.70	19,373.20	3.60	-1.14
DUCK EGGS	1,614.15	1,795.63	1,825.84	11.24	1.68
FISHERIES	117,417.96	124,330.17	122,043.48	5.89	-1.84
MILKFISH	15,128.76	16,380.47	16,009.05	8.27	-2.27
TILAPIA	11,892.14	12,422.46	13,236.14	4.46	6.55
TIGER PRAWN	9,611.59	9,139.13	8,680.78	-4.92	-5.02
ROUNSCAD	7,699.07	9,664.73	8,531.71	25.53	-11.72
SKIPJACK	6,573.06	9,052.88	9,080.51	37.73	0.31
YELLOWFIN TUNA	6,465.77	7,510.67	7,069.49	16.16	-5.87
SEAWEED	4,876.27	4,049.58	5,003.20	-16.95	23.55
OTHERS	55,171.30	56,110.25	54,432.60	1.70	-2.99
TOTAL	691,264.21	697,953.72	776,549.51	0.97	11.26

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - JUNE, 2012 - 2014

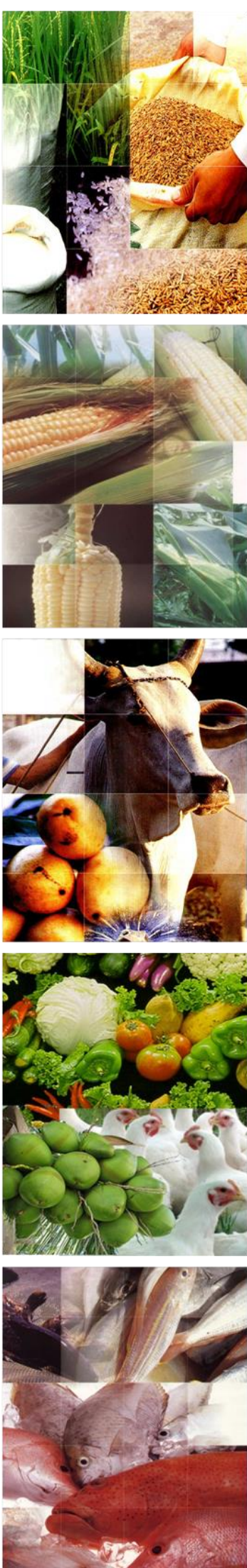
SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
CROPS	52.80	51.77	52.72	56.73	53.76	57.16
PALAY	17.59	17.56	18.08	18.76	18.48	21.68
CORN	6.46	6.09	6.27	6.45	5.92	5.81
COCONUT	5.09	4.93	4.58	6.67	5.05	6.48
SUGARCANE	3.14	2.87	2.97	3.69	3.25	2.95
BANANA	5.26	4.73	4.72	7.82	8.16	8.22
PINEAPPLE	2.32	2.36	2.40	1.19	1.19	1.16
COFFEE	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.38
MANGO	3.20	3.36	3.63	2.49	2.38	2.12
TOBACCO	0.49	0.54	0.61	0.45	0.52	0.24
ABACA	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.19
PEANUT	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09
MONGO	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18
CASSAVA	1.05	1.06	1.15	0.90	0.99	0.98
CAMOTE	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.43	0.44	0.43
TOMATO	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.30	0.20
GARLIC	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.04	0.12
ONION	0.40	0.43	0.66	0.51	0.41	0.59
CABBAGE	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09
EGGPLANT	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.36	0.34	0.37
CALAMANSI	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.14
RUBBER	0.43	0.41	0.42	1.49	1.07	0.71
OTHERS	5.04	5.13	5.03	3.94	4.06	4.04
LIVESTOCK	15.43	15.53	15.39	14.52	16.02	15.31
CARABAO	0.63	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.71	0.67
CATTLE	1.43	1.44	1.42	1.49	1.55	1.46
HOG	12.92	13.03	12.93	11.75	13.17	12.62
GOAT	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.52
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.17	14.59	14.44	11.77	12.41	11.81
CHICKEN	10.53	10.92	10.97	8.62	9.17	8.91
DUCK	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.17
CHICKEN EGGS	3.18	3.21	3.02	2.74	2.81	2.49
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.24
FISHERIES	17.59	18.11	17.45	16.99	17.81	15.72
MILKFISH	2.54	2.68	2.58	2.19	2.35	2.06
TILAPIA	2.07	2.09	2.10	1.72	1.78	1.70
TIGER PRAWN	1.76	1.63	1.52	1.39	1.31	1.12
ROUNDSCAD	1.45	1.82	1.77	1.11	1.38	1.10
SKIPJACK	0.90	1.09	1.20	0.95	1.30	1.17
YELLOWFIN TUNA	0.68	0.76	0.75	0.94	1.08	0.91
SEAWEED	0.76	0.67	0.63	0.71	0.58	0.64
OTHERS	7.43	7.36	6.90	7.98	8.04	7.01
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - JUNE, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2012	2013	2014	12-13	13-14
<b>CROPS</b>					
PALAY	7,891.94	7,997.63	8,379.90	1.34	4.78
CORN	3,468.98	3,323.52	3,479.75	-4.19	4.70
COCONUT	7,302.59	7,180.60	6,778.34	-1.67	-5.60
SUGARCANE	15,824.53	14,717.10	15,469.07	-7.00	5.11
BANANA	4,697.88	4,287.29	4,356.90	-8.74	1.62
PINEAPPLE	1,146.20	1,183.59	1,221.86	3.26	3.23
COFFEE	41.54	37.28	35.81	-10.26	-3.94
MANGO	674.69	719.91	791.71	6.70	9.97
TOBACCO	47.48	52.79	60.44	11.18	14.49
ABACA	37.12	35.06	34.16	-5.55	-2.57
PEANUT	20.71	20.43	20.40	-1.35	-0.15
MONGO	28.07	28.22	27.80	0.53	-1.49
CASSAVA	1,118.08	1,149.10	1,264.51	2.77	10.04
CAMOTE	258.68	263.76	259.22	1.96	-1.72
TOMATO	147.78	152.68	159.39	3.32	4.39
GARLIC	8.80	8.99	8.94	2.16	-0.56
ONION	114.11	123.84	193.45	8.53	56.21
CABBAGE	53.03	54.51	55.28	2.79	1.41
EGGPLANT	150.47	158.14	161.21	5.10	1.94
CALAMANSI	42.48	41.42	39.69	-2.50	-4.18
RUBBER	184.28	181.09	187.29	-1.73	3.42
OTHERS	1,785.09	1,843.39	1,840.43	3.27	-0.16
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>					
CARABAO	70.45	69.36	69.95	-1.55	0.85
CATTLE	122.84	125.64	126.32	2.28	0.54
HOG	934.19	956.25	966.00	2.36	1.02
GOAT	36.79	36.63	36.53	-0.43	-0.27
DAIRY	9.37	9.60	9.91	2.45	3.23
<b>POULTRY</b>					
CHICKEN	722.21	760.26	777.30	5.27	2.24
DUCK	16.00	15.89	15.97	-0.69	0.50
CHICKEN EGGS	213.15	218.58	209.44	2.55	-4.18
DUCK EGGS	20.23	21.24	20.76	4.99	-2.26
<b>FISHERIES</b>					
MILKFISH	169.21	181.11	177.15	7.03	-2.19
TILAPIA	177.44	181.92	186.38	2.52	2.45
TIGER PRAWN	23.96	22.48	21.38	-6.18	-4.89
ROUNDSCAD	129.86	165.70	163.44	27.60	-1.36
SKIPJACK	92.76	113.73	128.01	22.61	12.56
YELLOWFIN TUNA	58.15	65.81	65.65	13.17	-0.24
SEAWEED	834.45	749.97	719.09	-10.12	-4.12
OTHERS	932.28	938.20	894.87	0.64	-4.62

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - JUNE, 2000, 2012 - 2014

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2012	2013	2014	00-14	12-13	13-14
CROPS						-3.87	14.11
PALAY	8.66	16.43	16.13	20.09	131.99	-1.83	24.55
CORN	7.23	12.85	12.43	12.96	79.25	-3.27	4.26
COCONUT	2.71	6.31	4.91	7.42	173.80	-22.19	51.12
SUGARCANE	0.77	1.61	1.54	1.48	92.21	-4.35	-3.90
BANANA	4.35	11.50	13.29	14.65	236.78	15.57	10.23
PINEAPPLE	7.87	7.19	7.02	7.38	-6.23	-2.36	5.13
COFFEE	42.36	72.08	75.95	82.42	94.57	5.37	8.52
MANGO	18.42	25.49	23.10	20.80	12.92	-9.38	-9.96
TOBACCO	40.22	66.18	69.00	31.09	-22.70	4.26	-54.94
ABACA	19.03	39.92	36.53	42.57	123.70	-8.49	16.53
PEANUT	17.42	33.63	34.72	36.01	106.72	3.24	3.72
MONGO	21.31	45.28	44.43	49.33	131.49	-1.88	11.03
CASSAVA	3.65	5.54	6.02	6.01	64.66	8.66	-0.17
CAMOTE	4.24	11.42	11.73	12.79	201.65	2.71	9.04
TOMATO	7.39	15.29	13.91	9.89	33.83	-9.03	-28.90
GARLIC	72.78	91.08	34.66	103.84	42.68	-61.95	199.60
ONION	13.66	31.12	23.33	23.51	72.11	-25.03	0.77
CABBAGE	7.32	8.45	16.80	12.98	77.32	98.82	-22.74
EGGPLANT	12.27	16.44	15.19	17.77	44.82	-7.60	16.98
CALAMANSI	13.32	25.67	20.28	28.23	111.94	-21.00	39.20
RUBBER	9.00	55.81	41.42	29.31	225.67	-25.78	-29.24
OTHERS	10.97	15.26	15.37	17.05	55.42	0.72	10.93
LIVESTOCK						9.15	5.34
CARABAO	34.50	68.71	71.36	74.27	115.28	3.86	4.08
CATTLE	45.18	83.65	86.31	90.00	99.20	3.18	4.28
HOG	53.72	86.95	96.11	101.44	88.83	10.53	5.55
GOAT	45.19	101.16	105.24	111.14	145.94	4.03	5.61
DAIRY	13.70	29.95	30.32	31.02	126.42	1.24	2.31
POULTRY						1.79	5.15
CHICKEN	56.65	82.52	84.18	89.01	57.12	2.01	5.74
DUCK	54.27	76.75	75.04	82.33	51.70	-2.23	9.71
CHICKEN EGGS	57.96	88.74	89.65	92.50	59.59	1.03	3.18
DUCK EGGS	44.76	79.79	84.54	87.95	96.49	5.95	4.03
FISHERIES						1.35	0.06
MILKFISH	58.37	89.41	90.44	90.37	54.82	1.15	-0.08
TILAPIA	45.32	67.02	68.29	71.02	56.71	1.89	4.00
TIGER PRAWN	285.65	401.15	406.54	406.02	42.14	1.34	-0.13
ROUNDSCAD	43.39	59.29	58.33	52.20	20.30	-1.62	-10.51
SKIPJACK	37.78	70.86	79.60	70.94	87.77	12.33	-10.88
YELLOWFIN TUNA	45.66	111.19	114.13	107.68	135.83	2.64	-5.65
SEAWEED	3.53	5.84	5.40	6.96	97.17	-7.53	28.89
OTHERS	30.94	59.18	59.81	60.83	96.61	1.06	1.71
TOTAL						-0.54	9.28



# PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

JANUARY – JUNE 2014



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
(BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS)