# NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

## Volume 1

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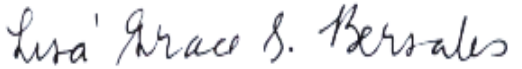
# FOREWORD

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) conducted the 2015-2016 Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities (SFD) in response to the need for updated information on consumption of agricultural commodities. It was a nationwide survey implemented in four (4) rounds: in the months of August 2015, November 2015, February 2016 and May 2016.

The results of the survey are contained in the report entitled "Consumption of Selected Agricultural Commodities in the Philippines". The report consists of two (2) volumes. This is ***Volume I*** which presents the findings on the average per capita consumption by commodity at the national and regional levels. It also provides the background information including methodologies and other details about the characteristics and practices of the households regarding food consumption.

The PSA gratefully acknowledges the following: (1) the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agricultural Research (DA-BAR) for the financial support to the project; (2) the respondents for their participation and cooperation in the data collection; (3) the barangay officials for the assistance during the survey operations, particularly, in locating the sample households; and (4) the hired statistical researchers who covered all the sample households in the four (4) survey rounds.

The PSA also welcomes comments and suggestions from data users and readers of this report.



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National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

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# EXPLANATORY NOTES

The conduct of the 2015-2016 Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities is guided by the following concepts and definitions, coverage and classification system.

- *Household* refers to a person or a group of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, who live together under the same roof and eat together or share in common household food.

- *Household members* are those who have been living in the household. Members comprise the head of the household, relatives living with him and **all those who are treated by him as such**. They may therefore include non-family members (the family being composed of father, mother and children) such as parents, in-laws, sisters, brothers, and other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other considerations.

- *Household membership* refers to membership of a household in reference to the usual place of residence or the place where the person usually resides. This may be the same or different from the place where he is found at the time of the survey. As a rule, it is a place where he usually sleeps. Thus, the following individuals are to be included as members of the household; those whose usual place of residence in the housing unit where the household lives and are considered as such by the household (e.g., boarders/lodgers of the household or employees of household-operated businesses who do not usually go to their respective homes weekly).

- *Highest educational attainment* refers to the highest grade/or educational level completed by the household member. Example: No schooling; Pre-school/Day Care; Elementary Level such as Grade I, Grade II, Grade III, Grade IV and Grade V; Elementary Graduate; High School Level such as First Year High School, Second Year High School, Third Year High School and K-12 equivalent to Grade 7 to Grade 11; High School Graduate such as Fourth Year High School and K-12 equivalent to Grade 12; College Level such as First Year College, Second Year College, Third Year College; College Graduate; Vocational; and Post Graduate.

- *Main Occupation* refers to the gainful work or activity that provides the major source of income during the reference period (last annual income) e.g., teacher, farmer, sari-sari store operator, tricycle driver, etc. If the main occupation of the farmer/operator is farmer

or livestock or poultry raiser, specify the name of the crop/commodity (palay farmer, swine raiser, etc.).

- Classifying occupation is based on the 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) as follows:

1. Officials of the Government and Special Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers Managing Proprietors and Supervisors
2. Professionals
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals
4. Clerks
5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers
6. Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen
7. Craft and Related Trades Workers
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
9. Elementary Occupation: Laborers and Unskilled Workers
10. Enlisted Personnel

- Food commodities covered in the survey:

1. Rice (plain) refers to cooked rice converted in original raw form. The quantity of rice leftover that was wasted/spoiled, fed to animals/pets and rice that was purposely cooked for pets and other animals is excluded from the household consumption.

2. Corn includes corn in cob, corn grits and shelled corn. Corn in cob includes raw, green ears, boiled or roasted. Popcorn, cornick, fried corn and "binatog" fall under the "shelled corn". Corn in cob and corngrits are converted into shelled corn equivalent.

3. Vegetables, legumes, condiments and root crops are those acquired fresh. These may be eaten/consumed fresh or cooked. Likewise, fruits are consumed fresh or ripe. *Green or unripe papaya and jackfruit are excluded under fruits since these are considered as vegetables.* Onion is in the form of bulb.

4. Meat includes pork, beef, carabeef, chevon (goat), chicken and duck acquired as fresh and cooked/prepared in the household. Cooked meat that are taken home from outside (bought or free) like fried, boiled or roasted and consumed in the household are also included. Processed meat, e.g., tapa, tocino, longaniza, and similar products are included only if they are prepared at home.

5. Egg includes only table (fresh) egg coming either from chicken or duck. Salted eggs, century eggs and "balut" are not included.

6. Fresh/pasteurized milk refers to fresh and pasteurized milk from cow, carabao or goat. Milk gone through the process of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) is not included.

7. Fish and marine products include food items such as milkfish, tilapia, roundscad (galunggong), tuna (all species), dalagang bukid, shrimp and mussels which are in fresh form. Dried fish or "daing", smoked fish or "tinapa" and similar products are included only if they are prepared at home.

8. Noodles include "bihon", "sotanghon", pasta, canton, fresh miki, instant noodles and rice noodles (misua).

9. Bread refers to "pandesal" and among others are sliced/loaf bread and buns.

- *Rice/corn leftovers* refers to the remaining or unconsumed portion of a meal. *Spoilage* refers to the process of decaying in foods especially when caused by bacteria or fungi. *Wastage* refers to losses; decrease or destruction of something by use.

- *Staple food* refers to the food that is eaten regularly in every meal and in such quantities that it constitutes a dominant portion of a meal. It is usually inexpensive, readily available and supplies one or more of the three organic macronutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats. For Filipinos, the usual staples include rice, corn, and root crops like cassava and gabi.

- *Rice substitution* by the rice-eating households refers to eating other commodities like corn, camote, cassava, gabi, white potato, banana saba, bread, instant noodles, etc. in place of rice in any meal during the past seven (7) days of the reference survey periods.

- *Type of meal* refers to breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks. Snacks are further broken down into morning, afternoon and evening snacks.

- *Number of eaters* refers to the physical count of household members who ate at home for a specific meal whether breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snack in the past seven (7) days.

- Blank cells in the statistical tables indicate that there was no reported consumption for a particular commodity.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## A. Background and Rationale

Prior to the establishment of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), four (4) surveys on food consumption had been conducted by the former Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), the agency responsible for the agricultural statistics (AgStat) system in the country. The latest survey was implemented in August 2015 to May 2016 and this was already spearheaded by the PSA. The PSA was established under the Republic Act No. 10625 and merged the major statistical agencies namely: National Statistics Office (NSO), National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES).

The first survey conducted by BAS was entitled Food Consumption Survey (FCS) and was undertaken from August 1994 to May 1995. This was in compliance with the recommendation of the National Food Authority (NFA) Council to conduct food consumption survey covering cereals, cereal-based products, cereal substitutes and other selected non-grain commodities. The second FCS was implemented in August 1999 to May 2000 in view of the recommendation from the Department of Agriculture (DA) to generate data that will examine the extent of rice substitution in the country. In recognition of the need for consumption data, the former BAS has included in its plan of statistical activities the conduct of food consumption survey every five (5) years. However, the BAS has not been successful in implementing this plan because of resources constraints.

Then in 2008, the BAS implemented the third survey on food consumption. This was in response to Resolution No. 3 passed by the National Agricultural and Fishery Council (NAFC) Sub-Committee on Cereals which recommended the updating of food consumption data. To account for the other data items included in the questionnaire and consider the suggestion of the Technical Committee on Survey Design (TCSD) of the then NSCB, this statistical inquiry was renamed as Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities (SFD). This was implemented from the third quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of 2009.

The NAFC Resolution No. 3 recommended the conduct of Food Consumption Survey at least every two (2) years for better monitoring of rice and corn consumption. The last SFD conducted by the BAS was in 2012.

Realizing the importance of data on per capita consumption as inputs in measuring total food requirements of the country and in crafting decisions regarding food production and trade, the PSA conducted this survey on food consumption in four (4) rounds from August 2015 to May 2016.

## B. Objectives

The general objective of the survey is to generate data on per capita consumption of rice, corn, and other agricultural food commodities. Specifically, the survey aims to determine:

- the present average per capita consumption of rice, corn, and other basic agricultural food items;
- the emerging consumption patterns of Filipino households;
- the substitution of rice with other food commodities; and
- the quantity of rice and corn leftovers, wastage, and consumed by animals/pets.

# II. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## A. Coverage and Frequency of the Survey

The 2015-2016 Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities covered sample households in urban and rural barangays in 80 provinces and the National Capital Region (NCR). The 80 provinces included Batanes and the Province of Dinagat Islands.

Among the important data elements gathered were the following:

- Quantity of household's food consumption, price per unit of food items consumed and number of eaters during the past seven days;
- Quantity of rice / corn leftovers, wastage and consumption by animals;
- Extent of rice substitution; and
- Demographic characteristics of households

The reference period was seven (7) days prior to the date of interview. The survey was undertaken in four (4) rounds, that is, in August 2015, November 2015, February 2016 and May 2016.

## B. Sampling Frame, Sampling Design and Sample Selection

The list of barangays in the Philippine Standard Geographic Classification (PSGC) as of December 2014, with corresponding information on 2010 CPH-based urban-rural classification and number of households served as the sampling frame for the survey. For purposes of the survey, institutional households, least accessible barangays (LABs) and those with peace and order problems (POPs) were excluded from the survey population.

The survey employed a two-stage sampling design with the barangay as primary sampling unit and the household as secondary sampling unit. For the 80 provinces, province was the domain. The sample barangays were stratified based on urban-rural classification then selected systematically within each stratum based on barangay's total household population with implicit representation of highly urbanized cities (HUCs) and independent component cities (ICCs). For NCR, the region served as the domain and two sample barangays were drawn systematically from each city and municipality.

Selection of sample households in each sample barangay was done during the first survey round (August 2015). The sample households were selected and located through the right coverage procedure based on pre-assigned starting point (sp), random start (rs), and sampling interval (i). The procedure initially yielded 13,400 sample households across the country. All successfully enumerated households during the first survey round were covered in the succeeding rounds. By the end of the fourth survey round (May 2016), the survey covered a total of 12,851 sample households nationwide.

> ***Right coverage*** *is the fashion by which the data collector looks for qualified sample households along the existing path-structure in a barangay. The right coverage requires that at the landmark-starting point, the data collector's standing position is such that his/her right shoulder points to the main entrance of the starting point. He/She then moves on along this path, choosing households along the road or passage-way. A range of alleys or "eskinitas" along or intersecting main roads on the right side shall be penetrated in a serpentine manner. Extensions/Other areas to be covered must be adjacent to the original spot and must be penetrated in likewise manner.*
>
> A *qualified sample household* is a household with an available qualified respondent.
>
> A *qualified respondent* is a person who meets the following criteria:
> - responsible adult household member;
> - knowledgeable of the household's food consumption as well as the consumption patterns of the household members; and,
> - willing to provide reliable information for the study.
>
> The respondent may or may not be the household head.

The following landmark-starting points were used in the application of the right coverage procedure:

A - barangay hall
B - school
C - barangay chairperson's house
D - church / chapel / mosque
E - barangay secretary's house
F - 1st councilor's house
G - 2nd councilor's house
H - 3rd councilor's house
I - 4th councilor's house
J - 5th councilor's house
K - 6th councilor's house
L - 7th councilor's house

A random start (r) was pre-drawn for each sample barangay. Likewise, a sampling interval (i) of 10 for urban barangays and 5 for rural barangays was followed in this survey. The right coverage procedure, along with the *sp*, *rs* and *i* was applied in locating the sample households.

## C. Estimation Procedure

### C.1 Household-level Food Consumption

Food consumption was determined for each food item. Estimation of household-level food consumption within and outside the household comprised of four (4) components as follows:

(A) - Food prepared at home and consumed at home by household members;
(B) - Delivered / take-out food consumed at home by household members;
(C) - Food prepared at home and consumed outside by household members; and
(D) - Food prepared in food establishments and consumed outside by household members.

Food consumption within and outside the household, denoted by ***c***, is the sum of components A, B, C and D, expressed as:

$$c = A + B + C + D$$

The first three components were gathered directly from the respondents, while the fourth was derived based on the assumption that the food consumption pattern of household members within the household is more or less the same as the food consumption pattern of household members when they eat in food establishments. In formula terms, D is expressed as:

$$D = \left( \frac{A + B + C}{m + \frac{s}{2}} \right) x \left[ m^* + \frac{s^*}{2} \right]$$

where:

- $m$ is the total number of man-meals consumed by household members within the household during the past week
- $s$ is the total number of man-snacks consumed by household members within the household during the past week
- $m^*$ is the total number of man-meals consumed by household members in food establishments during the past week
- $s^*$ is the total number of man-snacks consumed by household members in food establishments during the past week

NOTE: *Man-meal* is *one meal taken by one man*. Thus, one person taking three meals is three man-meals and three persons taking one meal each is also three man-meals. In relation to man-snacks, *one man-meal is equivalent to two man-snacks.*

## C.2 Province/Domain-level Estimates

At the provincial level, the estimated total consumption of a particular food item during the past week, denoted by $\hat{Y}$ was computed by direct expansion of corresponding household-level data across all samples, that is,

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{B_h}{b_h} \sum_{i=1}^{b_h} \frac{N_{hi}}{n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} c_{hij}$$

where:

- $c_{hij}$ is the total consumption of a specific commodity of the j$^{th}$ sample household in the i$^{th}$ sample barangay under the h$^{th}$ stratum; the sum of components A, B, C and D.
- $n_{hi}$ is the total number of sample households in the $i^{th}$ sample barangay under the $h^{th}$ stratum
- $N_{hi}$ is the total number of households in the $i^{th}$ sample barangay under the $h^{th}$ stratum
- $b_h$ is the total number of sample barangays under the $h^{th}$ stratum
- $B_h$ is the total number of barangays under the $h^{th}$ stratum
- $L$ is the total number of strata for the province

Likewise, the number of eaters $\hat{E}$ for the past seven days was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{E} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{B_h}{b_h} \sum_{i=1}^{b_h} \frac{N_{hi}}{n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} e_{hij}$$

where:

$e_{hij}$ is the total number of household members who were served meals/snacks within the $j^{th}$ sample household in the $i^{th}$ sample barangay under the $h^{th}$ stratum

$n_{hi}$, $N_{hi}$, $b_h$, $B_h$ and $L$ are as defined above.

The same procedure, that is, direct expansion of household–level characteristics across all samples in the domain, was applied to other variables in the survey.

Per capita consumption for the province for the past seven days represents the per capita consumption for one survey round or quarter. This was computed as the ratio of the estimated total food consumption and estimated number of eaters, that is,

$$\hat{PC} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{E}}$$

Meanwhile, annual per capita consumption for the province was computed as the ratio of the sum of the estimated total consumption across the four survey rounds to the sum of the estimated number of eaters across these survey rounds, multiplied by 52, the number of weeks in a year, that is,

$$\hat{PC}_{year} = 52 \left( \frac{\sum_{q=1}^{4} \hat{Y}_q}{\sum_{q=1}^{4} \hat{E}_q} \right)$$

# III. SURVEY OPERATIONS

## A. Training

Prior to the survey operations, training was conducted to have a uniform understanding of the concepts and procedures. This is an important step towards minimizing the errors committed during field operations. For all survey rounds, several levels of training were conducted. The first level training was attended by selected Central Office (C.O.) technical staff and Regional Statistical Service Offices (RSSOs) staff and it was conducted on May 12 to 15, 2015 at Ciudad Christhia Resort, San Mateo, Rizal. They provided technical back-stopping support to field operations across all provinces.

The second level training, held in July 2015, involved the PSOs (Provincial Statistics Offices). In this activity, the participants of the first level training served as trainers while selected PSO staffs were the trainees. The trained PSO staffs were expected to handle most of the field supervision work.

The third level involved the training of the other PSO staffs and the hired statistical researchers (SRs) who undertook the data gathering. This was done in August 2015 before the scheduled survey operation activity.

The training of PSO staff and SRs included the following activities:

- Discussion of concepts and procedures;
- Dry run exercises in a non-sample barangay which provided the training participants with hands-on experience of the things discussed in the lectures;
- Clearing /discussion and addressing of issues and gray areas that emerged during the dry-run exercise; and,
- Discussion of consistency checks/editing procedures.

## B. Field Data Collection

Data collection was done by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) under the supervision of the PSOs and RSSOs staff. The following activities were conducted during the field operations:

- Searching for and enumeration of qualified sample households (face-to-face interview were used in the process);
- Filling up of the call sheet;
- Monitoring and spot-checking by field supervisors; and,
- Back-checking of completed barangays by field supervisors.

The following materials were used:

- Questionnaires
- Outreach Letter addressed to the Barangay Captain/Official
- Manual of Operations for statistical researchers and field supervisors
- Field Editing and Coding Guidelines
- List of Sample Barangays
- Call Sheets
- Pencil

## C. Supervision

Field supervisors ensured that the field operations run smoothly and within schedule. Their responsibilities as supervisors included observing the data collectors, making follow ups, spot-checking the interviewers, editing the completed questionnaires and back-checking their works especially when incomplete or inconsistent entries were found in the data collector's work. They were always on top of the situation and addressed problems encountered within their supervision areas.

In every survey round, the focal persons from the PSOs and RSSOs submitted a weekly monitoring form and narrative report on the conduct of field operations to the Central Office. This helped in the efficient monitoring of activities and in assuring the smooth implementation of the project.

# IV. DATA PROCESSING, REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The data processing system for the 2015-2016 SFD was developed using Microsoft Excel. It comprised the following programs: data capture, error-listing, data review and validation and table generation. This customized data processing system facilitated the quick analysis and generation of statistical tables.

A data processing program manual with detailed instructions and illustrations was developed to guide the users, Provincial and Regional statisticians, on how to use the data processing system. Training on the use of data processing system was conducted in two batches: first batch covered the Luzon provinces held on August 2015 and the second batch involved the Visayas and Mindanao provinces held on September 2015. Thereafter, two (2) workshops on data review, data cleaning and data validation were done: 29 February to 4 March 2016 for the Visayas and Mindanao group and 14 to 18 March 2016 for Luzon group. Last

workshop on data review and validation was held on 22 to 26 August 2016 joining all provinces of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

Data capture, error listing and data cleaning were done at the Provincial Statistics Offices (PSOs) in two stages: manual editing and electronic data processing. Manual editing involved item-by-item checks on the consistency and completeness of the data. On the other hand, electronic data processing involved data coding, encoding, data cleaning/error listing and generation of output tables. The generated Provincial Per Capita Consumption tables were then reviewed and validated.

The clean data files from the PSOs were also sent to the Regional Statistical Service Offices (RSSOs) for another round of data checking and validation. Upon submission of data files, the RSSO staffs generated their respective Regional Per Capita Consumption tables and graphs.

Finally, the RSSO focal person submitted the final clean data files to the Central Office for consolidation, further counter-checking, generation of output tables and review and analysis.

The Agricultural Accounts Division (AAD) spearheaded the conduct of meetings in preparation for the review of all output tables for the four (4) survey rounds (August 2015, November 2015, February 2016 and May 2016).

The technical staff of the division did a thorough deliberation of the estimation procedures and output tables. Likewise, data review and validation of the household level data were also conducted before the tables on per capita consumption by region and by quarter were finalized. Weekly and annual averages of per capita consumption by commodity with urban and rural disaggregation were also analyzed.

The survey results were validated with other related information from various surveys and censuses. Estimates of the 2015-2016 per capita consumption were compared with the results of the 1995 Food Consumption Survey, 1999-2000 Food Consumption Survey, 2008-2009 and 2012 Survey of Food Demand for Agricultural Commodities and the 2015 Supply Utilization Accounts for Selected Agricultural Commodities.

# V. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SURVEY FINDINGS

## A. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### Average Household Size, Sex and Age of Household Members (Tables 1 - 2)

- During the reference period, the number of household members averaged 5.0 nationwide. By region, ARMM registered the biggest average household size at 5.9 persons, followed by CAR at 5.1 persons. The least average household size was noted in MIMAROPA at 4.6.

- Of the total number of household members, females comprised 50.28 percent while males accounted for 49.72 percent. At the regional level, the proportions of female household members were highest in NCR and Western Visayas at about 52 percent each. In contrast, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN had more male household members at 51.18 percent to 52.69 percent.

- The average age of household members was 28 years old. Regionwise, the average age ranged from 25 years old in ARMM to 31 years old in Ilocos Region and Davao Region.

- By age group, household members belonging to age bracket of 22 to 35 years had the biggest proportion at 20.08 percent. This was followed by those whose ages ranged from 15 to 21 years at 14.29 percent. The youngest age group of 4 years old and below comprised 9.70 percent while those above 65 years old accounted for 5.15 percent. Across regions, CAR had more at 22.15 percent of the household members in the age bracket of 22 to 35 years, while ARMM reported 17.03 percent of the household members aged 15 to 21 years. Those in age group of 4 years and below were higher in Northern Mindanao at 12.21 percent. Ilocos Region and Davao Region had bigger proportion at 7.54 percent of the household members whose ages were over 65 years.

### Education (Table 3)

- At the national level, a bigger percentage of the household members at 22.33 percent reached elementary level. Those who graduated from high school were 18.18 percent. College degree holders were 10.30 percent while only 0.19 percent pursued post-graduate studies. About 5.13 percent of the household members had no formal schooling.

- Among regions, the highest proportion of household members with elementary schooling was reported in Zamboanga Peninsula at 35.62 percent. There were more high school graduates in Ilocos Region at 27.01 percent, NCR at 24.93 percent, CALABARZON at 23.82 percent and Central Luzon at 23.47 percent. Those with college degrees were higher in Western Visayas at 14.96 percent and NCR at 14.84 percent. The proportion of household members who had no schooling was biggest in ARMM at 12.47 percent.

**Occupation**
**(Table 4)**

- Countrywide, the main occupation of 23.96 percent of the working household members fell in the occupation group consisting of farmers, forestry workers and fishermen. Laborers and unskilled workers comprised 20.66 percent while service workers and shop and market sales workers were 14.11 percent.

- There were 9.71 percent of the household members who worked as officials of the government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors. Plant and machine operators and assemblers accounted for 9.27 percent.

- At the regional level, the biggest proportions of household members who were engaged in farming, forestry and fishing were noted in Zamboanga Peninsula at 62.29 percent and ARMM at 54.25 percent. Those classified as laborers and unskilled workers were biggest in Cagayan Valley at 32.88 percent. Household members employed as service workers and shop and market sales workers were recorded high in CALABARZON at 19.74 percent. NCR had the highest percentages of household members whose main occupations were categorized into the group of officials of the government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors at 13.56 percent, craft and related trade workers at 16.61 percent and clerks at 10.45 percent. Those working as plant and machine operators and assemblers were biggest in Central Luzon at 13.64 percent.

## B. TYPE AND SOURCE OF FOOD EATEN
**(Tables 5 – 6.55)**

### *Rice and Corn*

- Rice (plain) was considered the most common food item with 93.39 percent of households reporting its consumption.

- Majority or 88.24 percent of these households bought the rice they consumed. There were about 10.34 percent whose rice were own-produced and 2.09 percent ate rice that were given to them during reference period. Regional estimates showed that almost all or 99 percent each in NCR and ARMM bought the rice they consumed. Meanwhile, consumption of own-produced rice was highest in CAR at 42.01 percent. More households in MIMAROPA at 5.32 percent received the rice they consumed.

- Corn consumption in the country was less popular. The proportions of households who ate corn in cob and corn grits were 10.79 percent and 10.42 percent, respectively. Moreover, only 1.19 percent of the households reported consumption of shelled corn during the reference period.

- By source, buying of corn in cob was noted by 78.98 percent of the households while 71.23 percent for shelled corn and 64.61 percent for corn grits. Consumption of own-produced corn was reported by 12.14 percent to 32.33 percent of the total households. Of these, NCR posted the highest percentages of households who bought corn in cob and corn grits at 97 percent each. On the other hand, consumption of own-produced corn was highly noted among the households in ARMM at 75.68 percent for corn in cob, 63.38 percent for corn grits and 95.24 percent for shelled corn.

***Root Crops***

- Among the root crops, sweet potato was more preferred with 24.30 percent of households reporting its consumption. About 15.49 percent of the households ate white potato, while 13.19 percent and 11.48 percent consumed cassava and gabi, respectively.

- In terms of the source of food eaten, sweet potato, gabi and white potato were mostly purchased as reported by 60.46 percent to 96.95 percent of the consuming households. On the other hand, consumption of own-produced cassava was noted by about 48 percent of the total households. More households in Zamboanga Peninsula indicated consumption of sweet potato, cassava and gabi coming from their own production.

***Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments***

- Countrywide, the major vegetable commodities consumed by the households were squash, eggplant, tomato, garlic and onion. Correspondingly, the proportions of households reporting consumption of these commodities ranged from 40.24 percent to 89.76 percent. During the same period, consumption of other vegetables was reported by 3.46 percent of households for habitchuelas to 39.65 percent of households for ampalaya.

- Buying of vegetables for consumption was the usual practice according to 71.23 percent to 98.06 percent of households nationwide. There were 14.59 percent to 21.42 percent of households in the country who consumed their own-produced gourd (upo), stringbeans, eggplant and okra. Zamboanga Peninsula indicated the biggest percentages of the households consuming own-produced vegetables at 59.50 percent for gourd (upo), 66.64 percent for stringbeans, 69.72 percent for eggplant and 78.44 percent for okra.

***Fruits***

- Among fruits, banana (except saba) was highly favored by 55.31 percent of households in the country. Calamansi consumption was indicated by 35.46 percent. Some 21.64 percent and 27.55 percent ate mango and saba, respectively. Only few households at 5.87 percent and 12.62 percent reported consumption of pineapple and papaya (ripe), respectively.

- By source, about 74 percent of households bought their banana (except saba). Likewise, buying of calamansi, mango and pineapple was a dominant practice of 70.65 percent, 69.06 percent and 65.70 percent of households, respectively. Buying of saba was cited by 46.18 percent of households while 38.22 percent said they relied on their own produce. Similarly, more households at 53.27 percent indicated consumption of own-produced papaya (ripe). Across regions, NCR had the highest proportions of households who bought the fruits they consumed while Zamboanga Peninsula reported big proportions of households who ate their own-produced fruits.

***Livestock and Poultry Products***

- At the national level, pork and chicken were considered the major meat products with about 62 percent to 63 percent of households reporting its consumption. Beef was less preferred as indicated by 9.66 percent of households. Fewer households at about 1 percent each had consumption of carabeef, chevon (goat) and duck meat.

- In the case of other poultry products, it was observed that chicken egg was greatly preferred by 82.33 percent of households nationwide while duck egg consumption was reported by 3.47 percent of households. Meanwhile, consumption of fresh/pasteurized milk was cited by 1.60 percent of households.

- In terms of the source of commodities, majority of households reported purchasing most of the livestock and poultry products they consumed during the reference period. However, for duck meat, 60.75 percent of the households nationwide relied on their

own production. In the case of chevon (goat), some 34.93 percent of households ate the meat given to them. By region, own-produced duck meat was highly reported by 96.68 percent of households in Zamboanga Peninsula. In addition, the region also reported 88.86 percent of the households with consumption of received carabeef. In MIMAROPA, 81.08 percent of households indicated consumption of received chevon (goat).

***Fish and Other Marine Products***

- Roundscad (galunggong) was the leading fish consumed by 43.29 percent of households in the country. This was followed by milkfish and tilapia as reported by 37.82 percent and 36.35 percent of households, respectively. Some 10.05 to 20.29 percent of households indicated consumption of shrimp and tuna (all species). Meanwhile, few households at about 3 to 4 percent ate mussels and dalagang bukid during the reference period.

- Buying of fish and other marine products for consumption was a common practice in the country. The proportions of households who purchased the fish and marine products they consumed ranged from 86.47 percent for shrimp to 97.06 percent for milkfish. There were few instances where the households sourced these food items from their own production or catch and received from others. Regional estimates showed that Central Visayas had bigger proportions of households at 44.05 percent who consumed their own-produced tilapia while 43.63 percent purchased the food item.

***Noodles***

- Instant noodles topped among the noodle products consumed in the country as reported by 70.12 percent of the households. Consumption of bihon and canton came next according to 16.76 percent and 9.79 percent of the households, respectively. Fewer households at around 4.16 percent to 5.45 percent ate sotanghon, pasta, fresh miki and rice noodles (misua).

- By source, noodles were either bought or received from others. About 98 to 99 percent of households bought canton, instant noodles and rice noodles (misua) which they consumed. Likewise, sotanghon, fresh miki and bihon were mostly purchased by 95.03 percent to 97.89 percent of the households. The least purchased noodle product was recorded for pasta with 87.57 percent of households reporting its consumption. However, higher proportion of households at 12.48 percent reported consumption of pasta which they received. Particularly in MIMAROPA, ARMM and Cagayan Valley, about 32.39 percent to 34.70 percent of the households noted consumption of received pasta during the reference period.

There were 28.20 percent in ARMM cited consumption of rice noodles which were given to them.

***Bread***

- Among the bread products in the country, "pandesal" was the most popular with 54.32 percent of households reporting its consumption. Eating of buns and sliced/ loaf bread was indicated by 30.39 percent and 23.94 percent of households, respectively.

- Buying of bread for consumption was the common practice of 97.89 percent to 98.80 percent of households. Few households at about 1 to 2 percent showed consumption of buns and sliced/loaf bread that was received from others. Meanwhile, less than one percent of households baked or produced their own bread.

## C. CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AND HABITS

**Eating Meals at Home**
**(Table 7)**

- The survey indicated that majority of the members of the households across the country ate their meals at home. Dinner and breakfast were the two major meals taken at home according to 96.13 percent and 94.71 percent of the household members, respectively. Meanwhile, those who ate lunch inside their houses were 88.70 percent. There were some occasions of eating snacks at home as reported by 42.79 percent of household members who had snacks in the afternoon and 20.26 percent who took snacks in the morning. Only few at 2.13 percent had snacks in the evening.

- At the regional level, 95.80 percent to 98.72 percent of household members in Zamboanga Peninsula mentioned eating their major meals inside their houses. Additionally, the region posted the biggest proportion of household members at 70.20 percent who took afternoon snacks at home. Eating of snacks in the morning was more evident among 33 percent to 36 percent of household members in Cagayan Valley, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region. Meanwhile, "snacking" at home in the evening was registered highest in Caraga at 4.55 percent.

**Eating Meals at Outside**
**(Table 8)**

- Nationwide, there were few cases of eating meals outside home with lunch being typically consumed outside by 14.22 percent, breakfast by 5.21 percent and dinner by 5.32 percent of the household members. Similarly, more household members at 7.11

percent considered eating snacks outside during the afternoon compared to 4.70 percent who ate snacks outside in the morning and 0.30 percent in the evening.

- By region, Central Visayas registered bigger proportions of household members eating breakfast outside at 7.70 percent and dinner at 10.03 percent. In CAR, 19.16 percent of the household members had lunch outside home. Meanwhile, morning and afternoon snacks taken outside the house were commonly practiced by 19.05 to 19.90 percent of household members in Ilocos Region. For the evening snacks, about 0.60 percent of household members in NCR took it outside their houses.

## D. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

***Rice and Corn***
**(Tables 9.01-9.02)**

- The country's consumption of rice per person averaged 109.87 kilograms per year or 2.11 kilograms per week. During the four survey rounds, weekly consumption of rice ranged from 2.084 kilograms in February to 2.157 kilograms in November. Eleven (11) regions recorded annual per capita consumption estimates higher than the national level estimate. These ranged from 110.96 kilograms in Central Luzon to 139.06 kilograms in ARMM. Zamboanga Peninsula posted the lowest consumption per person at 36.39 kilograms per annum.

- The national average per capita consumption of corn was estimated at 14.70 kilograms. On a weekly basis, it was equivalent to 0.28 kilogram. Weekly consumption was highest in August at 0.301 kilogram and lowest in May at 0.256 kilogram. Across regions, Zamboanga Peninsula had the biggest per capita consumption at 159.92 kilograms per year. About 37.0 kilograms to 45.0 kilograms of corn were consumed in Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Less than 1.0 kilogram of corn consumption per person per year was recorded each in NCR, CAR, Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON and MIMAROPA.

***Root Crops***
**(Tables 9.03-9.06)**

- Sweet potato posted an average per capita consumption of 4.53 kilograms per year or 0.09 kilogram per week. Across the reference months, weekly per capita consumption was high in February at 0.110 kilogram while low in May at 0.070 kilogram. At the regional level, the annual per capita consumption of sweet potato in Zamboanga Peninsula at 17.33 kilograms was four (4) times higher

than the national average. In contrast, NCR and Ilocos Region posted the least consumption per person at 2.37 kilograms annually.

- Per capita consumption of cassava in the country averaged 2.93 kilograms annually, equivalent to 0.06 kilogram weekly. February indicated the highest weekly per capita consumption at 0.065 kilogram. It was lowest in May at 0.048 kilogram. Zamboanga Peninsula had the biggest per capita consumption of cassava at 13.39 kilograms yearly. On the other hand, the lowest consumption of less than one (1) kilogram was registered each in NCR, Ilocos Region and Central Luzon.

- Gabi was consumed by every person at an average of 0.95 kilogram per year or 0.02 kilogram per week. On a weekly basis, per capita consumption ranged from 0.015 kilogram in August to 0.024 kilogram in February. The leading consumer of gabi was Cagayan Valley with yearly per capita consumption of 2.59 kilograms. Gabi was least eaten in Western Visayas at 0.31 kilogram per person in a year.

- For white potato, weekly per capita consumption averaged 0.02 kilogram. This was 0.91 kilogram on an annual basis. Across the reference months, May indicated high consumption of white potato at 0.022 kilogram. It was low in November at 0.015 kilogram. Among regions, the biggest annual consumption was reported in CAR at 5.31 kilograms. Eleven out of the 17 regions had per capita consumption of white potato less than one kilogram. The lowest yearly consumption at around 0.14 kilogram was noted each in ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN and Zamboanga Peninsula.

***Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments***
**(Tables 9.07-9.21)**

- Nationwide, the average weekly per capita consumption of ampalaya was 0.05 kilogram. Annually, this was equivalent to 2.37 kilograms. Across the survey periods, the average weekly consumption of ampalaya ranged from 0.042 kilogram during November and May to 0.053 kilogram in August. The top consumers of ampalaya were CAR, Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley where per capita consumption ranged from 3.10 kilograms to 3.35 kilograms per year. Ampalaya was least consumed in Central Visayas at 1.43 kilograms per annum.

- The country's consumption of eggplant averaged 4.26 kilograms per person per year. This was estimated at 0.08 kilogram on a weekly basis. In August, per capita consumption of eggplant was high at 0.094 kilogram per week. It was low during February at 0.077 kilogram per week. Higher annual per capita consumption

levels were noted in Zamboanga Peninsula at 7.23 kilograms, Cagayan Valley at 6.67 kilograms and Davao Region at 6.34 kilograms. In contrast, NCR and ARMM recorded the least consumption at 3.48 kilograms each.

- The average weekly per capita consumption of chayote was estimated at 0.03 kilogram or 1.56 kilograms annually. By reference period, February posted the highest consumption of chayote at 0.037 kilogram per person per week. It was least eaten during November at 0.027 kilogram per person a week. Regional annual consumption of chayote ranged from as low as 0.27 kilogram in MIMAROPA to as high as 5.80 kilograms in CAR.

- The annual per capita consumption of gourd averaged 0.97 kilogram. This was 0.02 kilogram per week. The weekly consumption of gourd peaked in February at 0.022 kilogram. The lean consumption was noted in the months of August and May at 0.017 kilogram each. The annual consumption of gourd per person was highest in Ilocos Region at 2.19 kilograms and lowest in Northern Mindanao at 0.44 kilogram.

- Nationwide, squash was consumed by every person at an average of 2.90 kilograms yearly or 0.06 kilogram weekly. Consumption of squash on a weekly basis was highest at 0.061 kilogram in August and lowest at 0.048 kilogram in May. Across regions, the heaviest consumption of squash was noted in Zamboanga Peninsula at 5.45 kilograms per person a year. It was least eaten in NCR at 1.64 kilograms annually.

- The average annual per capita consumption of okra was 1.23 kilograms. This was equivalent to 0.02 kilogram on a weekly basis. During February and May, okra was consumed at an average of 0.020 kilogram per week. Okra consumption was biggest in August at 0.029 kilogram per week. The yearly per person consumption of okra was highest in Zamboanga Peninsula at 2.49 kilograms. On the other hand, minimal consumption levels were recorded in NCR at 0.94 kilogram and ARMM at 0.43 kilogram a year.

- On a weekly basis, the national average per person consumption of carrots was reported at 0.01 kilogram. Annually, this corresponded to 0.50 kilogram. Across survey rounds, the average weekly consumption of carrots stayed from 0.009 kilogram to 0.010 kilogram. Regional estimates of the annual per capita consumption of carrots ranged from 0.11 kilogram in Zamboanga Peninsula to 0.87 kilogram in CAR.

- The national average consumption per person of cabbage was estimated at 0.02 kilogram per week or 1.13 kilograms per year. The peak month of consumption was February at 0.025 kilogram

per week while lean month was November at 0.018 kilogram per week. Among regions, CAR stood out with the highest per capita consumption at 3.09 kilograms per year. The least consumption was reported in ARMM at 0.37 kilogram per person a year.

- Annually, per capita consumption of pechay averaged 1.24 kilograms. This translated to 0.02 kilogram on a weekly basis. The average weekly consumption estimates of pechay were high during the months of November and February at 0.028 kilogram each and low during May at 0.018 kilogram. The leading consumers of cabbage were CAR and Cagayan Valley with annual per capita consumption of 3.51 kilograms and 2.38 kilograms, respectively. Zamboanga Peninsula recorded the lowest consumption at 0.52 kilogram per person per annum.

- Nationwide, weekly per capita consumption of stringbeans was 0.04 kilogram. Per annum, stringbean consumption averaged 1.92 kilograms per person. Weekly per capita consumption ranged from 0.033 kilogram in November to 0.041 kilogram in August. The annual per person consumption of stringbeans topped in Zamboanga Peninsula at 4.08 kilograms and Cagayan Valley at 3.97 kilograms. Minimal consumption was noted in NCR at 1.04 kilograms per year.

- Per capita consumption of habitchuelas in the country averaged 0.18 kilogram per annum or 0.003 kilogram per week. By quarter, weekly consumption was high during February at 0.005 kilogram and low during November at 0.002 kilogram. Higher consumption of habitchuelas was reported in CAR at 1.85 kilograms per person per year. It was least eaten by every person in Eastern Visayas at 0.03 kilogram annually.

- On a weekly basis, the national per capita consumption of mongo averaged 0.02 kilogram. Annually, this was equivalent to 0.81 kilogram. In August, per capita consumption reached its high level at 0.019 kilogram per week. The months of November and February showed low weekly consumption estimate at 0.014 kilogram each. At the regional level, more consumption of mongo per person per year was noted in Cagayan Valley at 1.76 kilograms and Ilocos Region at 1.45 kilograms. In contrast, there was lower consumption in Eastern Visayas at 0.47 kilogram per person a year.

- At the national level, the yearly per person consumption of tomato was estimated at 2.97 kilograms. This was 0.06 kilogram per week. On a weekly basis, consumption of tomato was found lowest during month of November at 0.045 kilogram and highest on month of February at 0.067 kilogram. By region, the highest annual consumption of tomato at 6.00 kilograms was recorded in Ilocos

Region while the least at 1.20 kilograms was noted in Zamboanga Peninsula.

- Onion consumption in the country was estimated at 2.34 kilograms per person per year. On a weekly basis, it was 0.05 kilogram per person. Heavier consumption was noted in the month of August at 0.050 kilogram per week. The least consumption was noted in May at 0.042 kilogram per week. Cagayan Valley registered the biggest per capita consumption of onion at 3.40 kilograms. This was followed by Central Luzon at 3.24 kilograms. The least consumption was observed in Zamboanga Peninsula at 1.53 kilograms per person a year.

- For garlic, per capita consumption averaged 1.26 kilograms annually or 0.02 kilogram weekly. Consumption of garlic on a weekly basis ranged from 0.021 kilogram in May to 0.027 kilogram in August. The top consumers of garlic were Central Luzon, Bicol Region and Cagayan Valley with annual per capita consumption estimates of 1.92 kilograms, 1.72 kilograms and 1.71 kilograms, respectively. Garlic was least eaten at less than one kilogram per person per year in the regions of Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM.

***Fruits***
**(Tables 9.22-9.27)**

- The country's consumption of banana (except saba) per person averaged 11.40 kilograms per year or 0.22 kilogram per week. By reference month, banana (except saba) was highly consumed during August at 0.255 kilogram per week while less eaten during May at 0.182 kilogram per week. Regional consumption of banana (except saba) per person per year ranged from 7.48 kilograms in Ilocos Region to 16.64 kilograms in Davao Region.

- Saba was consumed in the country at an average of 7.60 kilograms per person annually. Equivalently, this was 0.15 kilogram on a weekly basis. Average weekly consumption of saba was low at 0.122 kilogram in August and high at 0.189 kilogram in November. The major consuming regions of saba were Davao Region at 14.11 kilograms, MIMAROPA at 13.52 kilograms and Western Visayas at 13.49 kilograms. In contrast, Ilocos Region had the lowest annual per capita consumption of saba at 1.71 kilograms.

- The average per capita consumption of mango was 0.08 kilogram per week. This was 3.89 kilograms per year. The average weekly consumption of mango was heavier in May at 0.182 kilogram. It was low in November at 0.018 kilogram. By region, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region topped the annual per person consumption of mango at 7.81 kilograms and 6.19 kilograms,

respectively. Lesser quantities of mangoes were eaten in Ilocos Region at 2.53 kilograms and Eastern Visayas at 2.63 kilograms.

- At the national level, pineapple recorded an average yearly per capita consumption of 0.94 kilogram. On a weekly basis, it was 0.02 kilogram per person. Across the four (4) survey rounds, weekly per capita consumption was highest during August at 0.031 kilogram and lowest during February at 0.010 kilogram. Bicol Region posted the biggest annual per capita consumption at 2.09 kilograms. This was followed by MIMAROPA at 1.75 kilograms. On the other hand, least consumption of pineapple was reported in ARMM at 0.17 kilogram per person yearly.

- Annually, papaya (ripe) consumption per person averaged 2.06 kilograms nationwide. Correspondingly, it was estimated at 0.04 kilogram per week. The average weekly per capita consumption of papaya ranged from 0.035 kilogram in August to 0.044 kilogram in November. At the regional level, CAR and Zamboanga Peninsula recorded the biggest yearly per capita consumption at around 3.42 kilograms each. In contrast, Ilocos Region had minimal consumption at 0.83 kilogram per person a year.

- The average per capita consumption of calamansi in the country was 0.03 kilogram per week or 1.41 kilograms per year. More of calamansi were consumed during November at 0.031 kilogram per week while less eaten during May at 0.022 kilogram per week. Regional consumption of calamansi was biggest in Bicol Region at 2.88 kilograms per annum while lowest in Zamboanga Peninsula at 0.71 kilogram per annum.

***Livestock and Poultry Products***
**(Tables 9.28-9.36)**

- The national average per capita consumption of pork was 0.17 kilogram a week. On a yearly basis, it was computed at 8.90 kilograms. Average weekly per capita consumption ranged from 0.162 kilogram in February to 0.179 kilogram in August. Across regions, pork consumption was leading in Cagayan Valley at 14.03 kilograms per person a year. This was followed by NCR and CAR at 13.63 kilograms and 13.39 kilograms, respectively. In contrast, an average of 0.46 kilogram of pork was consumed by every person in ARMM per year.

- Per capita consumption of beef in the country averaged 0.02 kilogram per week or 1.04 kilograms per year. During February and May, weekly consumption of beef stayed at 0.018 kilogram. High consumption was noted in August at 0.025 kilogram per week. Major consumers of beef were Ilocos Region and CAR where yearly per person consumption reached 1.86 kilograms and 1.61

kilograms, respectively. Eastern Visayas consumed the least of beef at 0.12 kilogram per person a year.

- Yearly, about 0.18 kilogram of carabeef was consumed by every person nationwide. This was equivalent to 0.003 kilogram per person per week. The average weekly per capita consumption was high in February at 0.006 kilogram and low in August and November at 0.002 kilogram each. Across regions, heavier consumption of carabeef was reported in Zamboanga Peninsula at 2.19 kilograms per person a year. In contrast, consumption in ARMM and NCR was minimal at 0.01 kilogram each annually.

- For chevon, consumption per person averaged 0.002 kilogram per week or 0.10 kilogram per year. Across the four (4) survey rounds, merely 0.001 kilogram to 0.004 kilogram of chevon was consumed weekly. Chevon consumption was high in Zamboanga Peninsula at 0.30 kilogram per person per year.

- Nationwide, the average annual per capita consumption of chicken meat was estimated at 9.32 kilograms. This was equivalent to 0.18 kilogram per week. Weekly consumption ranged from 0.164 kilogram in May to 0.197 kilogram in August. NCR indicated the biggest average annual per capita consumption of chicken meat at 14.51 kilograms. This was closely followed by CAR at 13.64 kilograms and Central Luzon at 12.05 kilograms. In contrast, SOCCSKSARGEN, MIMAROPA and Zamboanga Peninsula registered lower estimates of annual per capita consumption ranging from 4.93 kilograms to 5.38 kilograms.

- Duck consumption in the country averaged 0.004 kilogram per week or 0.19 kilogram per year. Weekly consumption per person was stable at 0.003 to 0.004 kilogram. At the regional level, yearly per person consumption of duck ranged from as low as 0.006 kilogram in Central Visayas to as high as 0.72 kilogram in Cagayan Valley.

- At the national level, annual consumption of chicken eggs per person averaged 84 pieces. Across the reference months, the weekly consumption of chicken eggs remained at about 2 pieces per person. NCR topped in the consumption of chicken eggs at around 123 pieces per person per year. The commodity was also consumed higher in Central Luzon at 109 pieces and in CALABARZON at 106 pieces. On the other hand, only 50 pieces of chicken eggs were consumed by every person in Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM annually.

- For duck eggs, consumption was low at 3 pieces per person per year. At the regional level, annual per capita consumption of duck eggs at around 10 pieces was recorded in ARMM while this was 5

pieces in MIMAROPA and SOCCSKSARGEN. Less than one piece of duck eggs was reported in the seven regions such NCR, CAR, Ilocos Region, CALABARZON, Central and Eastern Visayas and Caraga.

- The country's consumption of fresh/pasteurized milk was minimal at 0.005 liter per week or about 0.26 liter per year. Across the four survey rounds, weekly consumption levels ranged 0.004 liter to 0.006 liter. The average yearly consumption of fresh/pasteurized milk was biggest in Western Visayas at 0.71 liter per person. In contrast, Ilocos Region had the lowest consumption at 0.02 liter per person annually.

***Fish and Other Marine Products***
**(Tables 9.37-9.43)**

- The country's annual per capita consumption of milkfish averaged 0.09 kilogram per week. This was equivalent to 4.47 kilograms on an annual basis. The weekly per capita consumption was high at 0.093 kilogram in August and low at 0.080 kilogram in February. By region, Ilocos Region consumed the highest at 7.97 kilograms per person per year. This was followed by Western Visayas at 7.72 kilograms per person annually. Meanwhile, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao and Bicol Region had the least annual per capita consumption of milkfish at 1.05 kilograms, 1.57 kilograms and 1.59 kilograms, respectively.

- Average per capita consumption of tilapia at the national level was estimated at 4.78 kilograms per year. On a weekly basis, this corresponded to 0.09 kilogram. Higher weekly per capita consumption was noted in August at 0.100 kilogram and lower in May at 0.086 kilogram. Among regions, Central Luzon had the biggest per capita consumption of tilapia at 9.28 kilograms per year. In contrast, lower consumption estimates per person were recorded in Central Visayas at 0.25 kilogram per year and Eastern Visayas at 0.38 kilogram per year.

- Nationwide, the average per capita consumption of roundscad was 5.23 kilograms per year or 0.10 kilogram per week. The weekly per capita consumption ranged from 0.090 kilogram in November to 0.119 kilogram in May. Yearly consumption levels of roundscad per person were heaviest in Zamboanga Peninsula at 7.60 kilograms, Central Visayas at 7.35 kilograms and Eastern Visayas at 7.19 kilograms. CAR registered the lowest consumption at 2.95 kilograms per year.

- The country's per capita consumption of tuna (all species) averaged 2.71 kilograms per year. Weekly, it was computed at 0.05 kilogram. Higher weekly per capita consumption of tuna at 0.062 kilogram was registered in February. It was lower at 0.045 kilogram in

August. Davao Region topped the consumption of tuna at 7.37 kilograms per person per year. This was followed by Caraga at 6.03 kilograms per year. Annual per capita consumption of less than 1 kilogram was registered each in NCR, CAR, Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon.

- Dalagang bukid posted an average per capita consumption of 0.01 kilogram per week or 0.44 kilogram per year. On a quarterly basis, consumption did not vary much and this ranged from 0.007 kilogram to 0.010 kilogram. Regional consumption per person ranged 0.09 kilogram per year in Western Visayas to 1.02 kilograms per year in NCR.

- The annual per capita consumption of shrimp averaged 0.74 kilogram. This was 0.01 kilogram per week. Weekly per capita consumption was high in May at 0.017 kilogram. The rest of the survey periods had consumption at 0.013 kilogram to 0.014 kilogram. The leading consumers of shrimps were Western Visayas and Central Luzon with respective annual per person consumption estimates at 1.52 kilograms and 1.31 kilograms. On the other hand, lower per capita consumption levels were noted in SOCCSKSARGEN at 0.24 kilogram per year and Cagayan Valley at 0.25 kilogram per year.

- Mussels recorded an average annual per capita consumption of 0.38 kilogram. Weekly, it was estimated at 0.01 kilogram. Across the four survey months, weekly per capita consumption ranged from 0.006 kilogram to 0.008 kilogram. Annual per capita consumption of mussels in Davao Region and Eastern Visayas was high at around 0.90 kilogram each. It was low at 0.09 kilogram in ARMM and 0.08 kilogram in Zamboanga Peninsula.

***Noodles***
**(Tables 9.44-9.50)**

- Bihon posted an average annual per capita consumption of 1.08 kilograms. This was about 0.02 kilogram a week. By quarter, February recorded the highest weekly per capita consumption at 0.025 kilogram. It was lowest in August at 0.018 kilogram per week. Western Visayas recorded the highest consumption at 1.78 kilograms per person a year. The least consumption was noted in Ilocos Region at 0.49 kilogram per capita annually.

- Nationwide, the average consumption of sotanghon per person was estimated at 0.16 kilogram per annum or 0.003 kilogram per week. There was little variation in the weekly consumption of sotanghon across the reference months. This ranged from 0.002 kilogram to 0.004 kilogram. Regional consumption of this commodity was low

at 0.06 kilogram in ARMM and high at 0.34 kilogram in Western Visayas.

- The country's per capita consumption of pasta averaged 0.01 kilogram per week. On an annual basis, it was computed at 0.35 kilogram. Weekly per capita consumption was high in November at 0.008 kilogram and low in August at 0.005 kilogram. At the regional level, NCR topped in pasta consumption at 1.11 kilograms per person annually. This was only 0.01 kilogram in Zamboanga Peninsula.

- At the national level, canton recorded an average per capita consumption of 0.87 kilogram annually. It was estimated at 0.02 kilogram on a weekly basis. Weekly consumption was highest in February at 0.024 kilogram and lowest in November at 0.008 kilogram. Across regions, more consumption of canton was observed in ARMM at 3.31 kilograms per person a year. It was least eaten by every person in Davao Region at 0.12 kilogram per annum.

- The annual per capita consumption of fresh miki averaged 0.41 kilogram. On a weekly basis, consumption was computed at 0.01 kilogram. This ranged from a low of 0.007 kilogram in August and May to a high of 0.009 kilogram in February. In Northern Mindanao, consumption of fresh miki was biggest at 1.15 kilograms per person per year. ARMM registered the least annual consumption at 0.05 kilogram per person.

- Instant noodles were consumed in the country at an average of 0.05 kilogram per week or about 2.69 kilograms a year. Weekly per capita consumption peaked in February at 0.062 kilogram. It was low in May at 0.041 kilogram. Instant noodles were highly preferred in ARMM with annual per capita consumption at 4.60 kilograms. Low consumption of 1.72 kilograms was observed each in MIMAROPA, Central Visayas and Caraga.

- The average annual per capita consumption of rice noodles (misua) was only 0.12 kilogram. This was merely 0.002 kilogram per week. Across regions, Western Visayas topped in the consumption of rice noodles at 0.33 kilogram per person a year. Eastern Visayas came next at 0.26 kilogram per person annually. CAR and ARMM recorded the lowest annual per person consumption at 0.02 kilogram.

***Bread***
**(Tables 9.51-9.53)**

- The country's per capita consumption of "pandesal" averaged 211 pieces per year. Equivalently, this was around 4 pieces on a weekly basis across all survey periods. Regionwise, NCR recorded the

biggest per capita consumption of "pandesal" at 354 pieces yearly. On the other hand, consumption of "pandesal" in SOCCSKSARGEN was the least at 86 pieces per person per year.

- Sliced/loaf bread was consumed at an average of 5 packs per person a year. Among regions, ARMM was the leading consumer of this type of bread with annual per capita consumption of 11 packs. It was least consumed in MIMAROPA and Zamboanga Peninsula at about 2 packs per person a year.

- The national average per person consumption of buns was estimated at around one piece weekly or 47 pieces annually. Weekly consumption across the reference period was estimated at one piece per person. Buns were consumed highest in Eastern Visayas at 101 pieces and Davao Region at 98 pieces. On the other hand, annual per capita consumption in CAR was low at 7 pieces a year.

## E. STAPLE FOOD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RICE SUBSTITUTION

### Staple Food
### (Table 10)

- Nationwide, rice was the staple food of 91.88 percent of the households. There were 8.05 percent of the households who reported corn as their staple food while 0.08 percent had other staple foods such as bread, potato, cassava, sweet potato and mixed rice and corn.

- Across regions, all households in Ilocos Region and Central Luzon considered rice as their main staple food. The same was mentioned by 99.72 percent to 99.93 percent of the households in CAR, Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON and MIMAROPA. Corn was reported as a staple food of 72.98 percent of the households in Zamboanga Peninsula. This was also cited by bigger percentages of the households in Northern Mindanao at 32.11 percent, in Central Visayas at 22.86 percent and in Davao Region at 20.64 percent. About 1.44 percent in Zamboanga Peninsula reported mixed rice and corn as the staple food.

### Rice Substitution
### (Tables 11.1-12.9)

- Over the four survey periods, rice substitution was cited by 21.19 percent to 26.71 percent of the households who considered rice as staple food. At the regional level, rice substitution was a common practice in NCR, Central Luzon, CALABARZON and Bicol Region as reported by 28 to 40 percent of the households across the reference months. In contrast, a few of the households ranging

from 4 to 15 percent in Western and Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga substituted other food items in place of rice.

- Bread was the leading substitute commodity for rice during meals as reported by 65.12 percent of the households nationwide. Consumption of banana saba in place of rice was claimed by 10.60 percent of the households. Around 7 percent cited substitution of sweet potato and instant noodles for rice. Corn and cassava were substitute commodities for about 4 percent of the households. Other rice substitutes included white potato, cereals and rice-based products, other noodles and root crops accounting for only 1.02 percent.

- By region, CALABARZON and NCR had bigger percentage of the households ranging from 87 to 89 percent who substituted bread for rice. In SOCCSKSARGEN, about 50.60 percent of the households ate banana saba in place of rice. Preference for banana saba was cited by 37.99 percent in ARMM. The incidence of substitution of sweet potato was higher in Caraga as reported by 34.96 percent of the households. Eating instant noodles in place of rice was a usual practice among 28.05 percent of the households in Cagayan Valley. Meanwhile, Central Visayas accounted for the biggest percentage of households at 49.48 percent who preferred corn as a substitute for rice. More households in ARMM, Caraga and Eastern Visayas ranging from 12 to 16 percent ate cassava instead of rice.

- Preference for the food items was the dominant reason for rice substitution. This was highly noted by 61.47 percent of the households nationwide whose substitute was bread, 55.37 percent for white potato, 51.07 percent for instant noodles, 49.76 percent for sweet potato, 43.48 percent for other commodities, 29.57 percent for cassava, 28.02 percent for corn, and 27.59 percent for banana.

- In ARMM, preference for the substitutes was cited by 75.04 percent of the households whose substitute was bread and 70.64 percent who ate instant noodles in place of rice. The same reason was stated by all households in Western Visayas who reported eating white potato and all households in NCR and Central Luzon whose substitute was cassava for rice. Around 75 percent in NCR indicated high preference for sweet potato and banana saba as the rationale for rice substitution.

- Affordability of the substitutes compared to rice motivated 23.12 percent and 36.52 percent of households to eat corn and white potato instead of rice, respectively. This was reasoned out by all the households in MIMAROPA who consumed white potato and 74.23 percent in Cagayan Valley who resorted to eating corn.

- Unaffordability to buy rice despite the availability of rice was cited by 39.74 percent of the households who substituted gabi and 26.34 percent who preferred to consume cassava in place of rice. This was the reason given by all households in Davao Region where cassava was their substitute and in Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN who took gabi as rice substitute.

- Due to health reason, about 19.89 percent resorted to eating corn while 20.70 percent had other commodities as substitutes. Health reason caused 30 to 37 percent in Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula to consume corn and all households in Davao Region who ate other commodities.

- Few households also mentioned other reasons for rice substitution. These included the unavailability of rice in the area, household residence was far from the source of rice, poor quality of available rice, substitute is more available, lack of time to cook and no viand.

## F. RICE AND CORN LEFTOVERS, WASTAGE/SPOILAGE AND CONSUMPTION BY ANIMALS/PETS

**(Tables 13.1-13.6)**

- The average quantity of rice that was spoiled/ wasted per household in the country was 32.24 grams weekly. On a yearly basis, this added up to 1.68 kilograms of spoiled/ wasted rice per household. Across the reference months, bigger quantity of rice spoilage/wastage was recorded in August at 48.05 grams per household per week.

- At the regional level, CALABARZON posted the highest weekly quantity of rice that was spoiled/ wasted at 68.37 grams per household. This was followed by Caraga at 63.23 grams and Davao Region at 62.90 grams per household per week. In contrast, only 5.40 grams of rice wastage per household weekly was noted in ARMM.

- Nationwide, the amount of leftover rice that was fed to pets and animals averaged 216.52 grams per household per week. This was equivalent to 11.26 kilograms of leftover rice yearly. Bigger quantities of rice were fed to pets and animals during August at 246.48 grams and November at 224.27 grams per household per week.

- By region, the biggest weekly quantity of leftover rice fed to pets and animals was recorded in CAR at 509.98 grams per household. Likewise, Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley had more leftover rice for consumption of pets and animals at 421.09 grams and 347.20

grams per household per week, respectively. Smaller amounts were counted in ARMM at 10.45 grams, Zamboanga Peninsula at 59.48 grams and NCR at 68.93 grams.

- On the average, 103.42 grams of rice were purposely cooked for pets and animals per household per week or about 5.38 kilograms of rice per year. By reference month, May and February had bigger weekly quantities of cooked rice intended for pet and animal consumption at 139.03 grams and 135.58 grams per household, respectively.

- Across regions, the biggest quantity of rice purposely cooked for consumption by pets and animals was found in Cagayan Valley at 423.69 grams per household weekly. It was also higher in Central Visayas at 251.39 grams and Central Luzon at 183.70 grams. The least quantity of rice purposely cooked for pets and animals was posted in ARMM at 1.06 grams per household per week.

- For corn, about 3.35 grams per household per week were wasted nationwide. Annually, this was equivalent to 174.20 grams of corn wastage per household. February registered more corn wastage at 5.35 grams.

- At the regional level, the amount of corn wastage on a weekly basis ranged from a low of 0.01 gram in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas and ARMM to a high of 64.17 grams in Zamboanga Peninsula.

- Countrywide, corn leftover for consumption of pets/animals averaged 22.81 grams per household weekly or 1.19 kilograms annually. The months of November and May had higher weekly average quantities of corn leftover corresponding to 27.82 grams and 24.74 grams per week that were fed to pets/animals.

- In Zamboanga Peninsula, the average weekly consumption of corn leftovers by animals and pets were recorded biggest at 186.73 grams per household. Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region had 88 grams to 90 grams of corn leftover for animal and pet consumption. Less than a gram of leftover corn per week was reported each in CAR, Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA and ARMM.

- Nationwide, the weekly quantity of corn cooked for consumption of pets and animals averaged 13.71 grams per household. Per year, it summed up to 712.69 grams per household. By reference month, more quantities of corn were purposely cooked for pets and animals during February at about 22.28 grams per household.

- Regionwise, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao indicated larger amounts of corn purposely cooked for animals and

pets at 89.49 grams and 62.55 grams, respectively. This was less than one gram each in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and ARMM.

## G. INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON CONSUMPTION

### Per Capita Consumption and Household Size (Table 14)

#### *Rice and Corn*

- During the reference period, average yearly per capita consumption of rice was higher among households with one (1) to three (3) members at 114.06 kilograms and in households with twelve (12) and more members at 120.01 kilograms.

- On the contrary, per person consumption of corn decreased with bigger household size. Households with one (1) to three (3) members and four (4) to five (5) members consumed bigger amount of corn at around 15.70 kilograms per person per year. It declined to 6.61 kilograms among households with at least twelve (12) members.

#### *Root Crops*

- Similar to rice, sweet potato and cassava consumption peaked among households with twelve (12) and more members. On the average, these households consumed as much as 9.31 kilograms of sweet potato and 3.67 kilograms of cassava annually.

- In the case of gabi and white potato, per person consumption corresponding to 1.24 kilograms and 1.17 kilograms were initially high among households with one (1) to three (3) members. Consumption levels decreased as households size increased to eight (8) to nine (9) members. But consumption estimates went up again among the households with ten (10) to eleven (11) members at 1.25 kilograms per person for gabi and 0.77 kilogram per person for white potato.

#### *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments*

- The annual per capita consumption estimates of most vegetables were highest among the least household size of one (1) to three (3) members and decreased as the number of household members increased.

- However, the average yearly per capita consumption estimates of chayote at 2.76 kilograms, stringbeans at 4.24 kilograms and mongo at 1.30 kilograms were observed highest among households with the biggest size of twelve (12) and more members. In the case of habitchuelas, higher consumption estimates of about 0.20 kilogram were noted among households with one (1) to three (3) members and with eight (8) to nine (9) members.

***Fruits***

- The survey also indicated that fruit consumption was inversely related to household size. The levels of per capita consumption of fruits were highest among households with the least number of members at one (1) to three (3). In the case of banana, consumption declined at its lowest among households with eight (8) to nine (9) members before slightly increasing again in households with at least ten (10) members. For other fruits such as mango, pineapple, papaya (ripe) and calamansi, per capita consumption was lowest among households with ten (10) to eleven (11) members.

***Livestock and Poultry Products***

- The average yearly per capita consumption of pork with respect to household size showed a decreasing pattern from 11.89 kilograms among households with one (1) to three (3) members to 3.56 kilograms among households with twelve (12) and more members.

- In the case of chicken meat, chicken egg and fresh/pasteurized milk, consumption levels were highest among households with the smallest size and lowest among households with ten (10) to eleven (11) members. But consumption estimates went up slightly again in households with twelve (12) and more members.

- For beef, per capita consumption of households with one (1) to three (3) members averaged 1.52 kilograms. It declined to about 0.63 kilogram per person among households with eight (8) to nine (9) members and peaked at 2.01 kilograms among households with at least twelve (12) members.

- Carabeef and chevon (goat) consumption levels were observed highest among mid-sized households. In fact, per person consumption of carabeef averaged 0.26 kilogram among households with eight (8) to nine (9) members while chevon (goat) was consumed at 0.16 kilogram per person by households with six (6) to seven (7) members.

- Duck meat consumption in relation to household size had a fluctuating pattern. Higher levels of consumption at 0.25 kilogram,

0.22 kilogram and 0.14 kilogram were noted among households with one to three (1-3) members, six to seven (6-7) members and ten to eleven (10-11) members, respectively. On the other hand, lower levels of consumption were observed among households with four to five (4-5) members, eight to nine (8-9) members and twelve (12) and more members. Similarly, duck egg consumption varied with respect to household size.

***Fish and Other Marine Products***

- For most fish species, higher consumption levels were observed among smaller-sized households with at least one (1) member to about five (5) members. Meanwhile, bigger-sized households with twelve (12) or more members consumed the least quantity of milkfish at 2.26 kilograms per person, tuna (all species) at 1.91 kilograms per person and dalagang bukid at 0.08 kilogram per person yearly. In the case of tilapia, per capita consumption was lowest at 2.62 kilograms among households with ten (10) to eleven (11) members and for roundscad (galunggong) at 4.40 kilograms among households with eight (8) to nine (9) members.

- On the contrary, higher per capita consumption estimates of shrimp and mussels were reported among the bigger-sized households. Peak consumption of shrimp at 0.81 kilogram per person was noted among households with ten (10) to eleven (11) members. Similarly, per person consumption of mussels was highest at 0.61 kilogram in households with at least twelve (12) members.

***Noodles***

- Households with one (1) to three (3) members indicated the biggest consumption estimates for bihon at 1.18 kilograms, sotanghon at 0.32 kilogram, fresh miki at 0.47 kilogram and rice noodles (misua) at 0.16 kilogram per person per year. As the number of household members increases, consumption of these noodle products decreases.

- In contrast, the average annual per capita consumption of canton noodles was increasing with respect to the number of household members. Households with twelve (12) and more members consumed the biggest quantity of canton at 4.09 kilograms per person annually. Likewise, consumption of instant noodles peaked at 5.25 kilograms per person per year among households with at least twelve (12) members.

- Meanwhile, per person consumption of pasta increased from 0.34 kilogram among households with one (1) to three (3) members to 0.43 kilogram among households with six (6) to seven (7) members.

Then, consumption of this noodle product declined to its lowest level at 0.14 kilogram per person yearly among households with twelve (12) and more members.

***Bread***

- "Pandesal" consumption decreased as the household size increased. Households with one (1) to three (3) members ate the most quantity of "pandesal" at 284 pieces per person per year. However, households with ten (10) to eleven (11) members consumed the least at about 139 pieces per person annually. However, those with 12 and more members had higher consumption at 189 pieces per person a year.

- The average per capita consumption of buns was initially high at 59 pieces among the smallest–sized households and decreased to about 35 pieces among households with eight (8) to nine (9) members. As the number of households increased to twelve (12) and more members, per person consumption of buns also increased to as high as 61 pieces yearly.

- Similarly, sliced/loaf bread consumption was high at 8 packs per person in households with one (1) to three (3) members. It declined to about 4 packs per person per year among households with eight (8) to nine (9) members before increasing again to as much as 10 packs per person in households with at least twelve (12) members.

**Per Capita Consumption and Ratio of Working Members (Table 15)**

- The results of the survey showed that the per capita consumption estimates of most of the food items were higher among households with more working members.

***Rice and Corn***

- For rice, households with less than or equal to 20 percent working members cited the lowest consumption level at 107.17 kilograms per person per year while the biggest per capita consumption at 121.75 kilograms was noted in households with 80 to 100 percent working members.

- In the case of corn, consumption estimates decreased from 16.03 kilograms among households with the least working members to 12.06 kilograms among households with about 60 to 79 percent working members. But it went up again to as much as 19.51 kilograms in households with 80 to 100 percent working members.

*Root Crops*

- Households with 80 to 100 percent working members consumed the biggest sweet potato at 6.53 kilograms per person, white potato at 1.62 kilograms per person and gabi at 1.31 kilograms per person.

- On the other hand, per person consumption of cassava was biggest at 3.40 kilograms among households with less than or equal to 20 percent working members.

*Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments*

- Except for habitchuelas, consumption estimates of vegetables, legumes and condiments were biggest among households with the most number of working members (80-100% working). Households with about 40 to 59 percent working members consumed the biggest amount of habitchuelas at 0.27 kilogram per person per year.

*Fruits*

- The levels of consumption of fruits were also higher for households with more working members. Those households with 80 to 100 percent working members consumed the biggest quantity of banana (except saba) at 19.05 kilograms, saba at 10.18 kilograms, mango at 6.82 kilograms, pineapple at 1.93 kilograms, papaya (ripe) at 3.58 kilograms and calamansi at 3.13 kilograms per person annually.

*Livestock and Poultry Products*

- The average per capita consumption of pork, chicken meat and eggs consistently increased with more working members of the households. From 6.02 kilograms of pork in households with less than 20 percent working members, it peaked at 16.72 kilograms among households with 80 to 100 percent working members. Likewise, these households with the most working members ate the biggest quantity of chicken meat at 13.93 kilograms per person and chicken eggs at about 119 pieces per person.

- For beef, per person consumption at 1.78 kilograms was highest among households with 60 to 79 percent working members. Similarly, these households ate as much as 0.26 kilogram of chevon (goat) annually.

- In the case of carabeef, consumption estimates were higher at 0.26 kilogram and 0.30 kilogram among households with 21 to 39 percent and 80 to 100 percent working members, respectively.

- Consumption of duck meat averaged the least at 0.11 kilogram per person among households with less than or equal to 20 percent working members. It increased to 0.22 kilogram among households with 21 to 39 percent working members but declined to 0.18 kilogram in households with 60 to 79 percent working members. The biggest per capita consumption of duck meat at 0.44 kilogram was registered in households with 80 to 100 percent working members. For duck eggs, per person consumption was highest at about 4 pieces yearly among households with 40 to 59 percent working members.

- Fresh/pasteurized milk consumption ranged from 0.23 liter to 0.25 liter in households with less than or equal to 20 percent working members and those with about 40 to 59 percent working members. The biggest consumption of fresh/pasteurized milk at 0.73 liter was noted among households with 80 to 100 percent working members.

***Fish and Other Marine Products***

- Higher per capita consumption of fish and other marine products were also observed among households with more working members. Households with 80 to 100 percent working members consumed the biggest quantity of milkfish at 8.24 kilograms, tilapia at 6.75 kilograms, roundscad (galunggong) at 8.05 kilograms, tuna (all species) at 4.34 kilograms, dalagang bukid at 1.20 kilograms and shrimp at 1.40 kilograms. In the case of mussels, per person consumption was highest at 0.52 kilogram among households with 60 to 79 percent working members.

***Noodles***

- Most noodle products were consumed in bigger amounts by households with more working members. However, the top consumers of canton noodles were noted among households with less than or equal to 20 percent working members. This group recorded per capita consumption at 1.31 kilograms annually. Canton noodles was least eaten among households with 80 to 100 percent working members at 0.23 kilogram.

***Bread***

- Households with 80 to 100 percent working members consumed the biggest quantity of “pandesal” at 323 pieces, sliced/loaf bread at about 9 packs and buns at 70 pieces per person yearly.

## Per Capita Consumption and Classification of Barangays (Table 16)

### *Rice and Corn*

- Consumption by barangay classification showed that households living in rural barangays ate more rice and corn than the households in urban barangays.

- The average annual per capita consumption of rice among rural dwellers was 113 kilograms. This was about eleven (11) kilograms higher than the consumption of urban households at 102.34 kilograms. Similarly, the difference in corn consumption was high at 16.69 kilograms with rural households consuming as much as 19.60 kilograms compared to 2.91 kilograms of urban households.

### *Root Crops*

- Bigger quantities of root crops were also consumed in rural barangays during the reference period. The average annual per capita consumption of rural dwellers ranged from 1.05 kilograms of gabi to 5.26 kilograms of sweet potato.

- On the other hand, per person consumption of white potato at 1.46 kilograms was higher in urban barangays compared to the consumption in rural barangays at 0.68 kilogram yearly.

### *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments*

- Households in urban barangays posted bigger consumption estimates for upland vegetables like chayote at 2.13 kilograms, cabbage at 1.80 kilograms and carrots at 0.85 kilogram per person per year. In addition, urban dwellers ate more ampalaya at 2.74 kilograms and gourd (upo) at 0.98 kilogram. Vegetables used as condiments such as tomato, onion and garlic were also more preferred in urban barangays with average yearly per capita consumption corresponding to 3.45 kilograms, 2.84 kilograms and 1.54 kilograms.

- On the contrary, households in rural barangays ate more of the tropical vegetables and legumes. These households consumed as much as 4.45 kilograms of eggplant, 3.14 kilograms of squash and 2.18 kilograms of stringbeans per person per year. Moreover, rural dwellers registered bigger per capita consumption of okra at 1.26 kilograms, pechay at 1.24 kilograms and mongo at 0.82 kilogram.

*Fruits*

- Urban dwellers were heavy consumers of most fruits such that their consumption estimates averaged 12.31 kilograms for banana (except saba), 4.06 kilograms for mango, 1.77 kilograms for calamansi and 1.09 kilograms for pineapple.

- In contrast, households in rural barangays ate more saba at 8.98 kilograms per person and papaya (ripe) at 2.21 kilograms per person yearly.

*Livestock and Poultry Products*

- Bigger quantities of the major meat and poultry products were eaten by households in urban barangays. The per capita consumption levels of these households were 12.87 kilograms for pork, 13.17 kilograms for chicken meat, 1.27 kilograms for beef and about 113 pieces for chicken egg annually. In addition, these households consumed more fresh/pasteurized milk at 0.63 liter per person per year.

- Rural dwellers ate more carabeef and duck meat at 0.24 kilogram each, chevon at 0.12 kilogram and duck egg at about 4 pieces per person per year.

*Fish and Other Marine Products*

- Estimates of per capita consumption of milkfish, tilapia and roundscad (galunggong) were higher in urban barangays than in rural barangays. Urban residents consumed these commodities at an average of six (6) kilograms each annually. Likewise, urban households recorded higher per capita consumption levels of dalagang bukid at 0.75 kilogram, shrimp at 0.96 kilogram and mussels at 0.63 kilogram.

- On the other hand, rural dwellers were the heavier consumers of tuna (all species) at 3.05 kilograms per year.

*Noodles*

- Rural households indicated higher annual per capita consumption for instant noodles at 2.78 kilograms, canton at 0.98 kilogram and fresh miki at 0.45 kilogram.

- Meanwhile, urban residents registered bigger consumption estimates for other noodles which ranged from 0.17 kilogram of rice noodles (misua) to 1.36 kilogram of bihon.

***Bread***

- "Pandesal" was highly preferred bread in urban barangays with average per capita consumption of 314 pieces yearly. This was higher by about 146 pieces compared to the consumption in rural barangays. On the other hand, more buns were eaten by the rural dwellers at 49 pieces annually while consumption estimate in urban households figured to 41 pieces annually.

- For sliced/loaf bread, disparity in consumption level of urban and rural barangays was about half pack. Households in urban barangays consumed about 5.66 packs of sliced/loaf bread while those in the rural barangays ate about 5.17 packs per person per year.

# STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Average household size and percentage distribution of household members by sex and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Average Household Size | Sex | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | ---------- in percent---------- | |
| PHILIPPINES | 5.0 | 49.72 | 50.28 |
| NCR | 4.9 | 47.50 | 52.50 |
| CAR | 5.1 | 49.24 | 50.76 |
| Ilocos Region | 4.8 | 49.89 | 50.11 |
| Cagayan Valley | 4.7 | 50.58 | 49.42 |
| Central Luzon | 4.8 | 49.77 | 50.23 |
| CALABARZON | 4.8 | 48.87 | 51.13 |
| MIMAROPA | 4.6 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Bicol Region | 5.0 | 50.52 | 49.48 |
| Western Visayas | 4.9 | 47.92 | 52.08 |
| Central Visayas | 4.9 | 49.93 | 50.07 |
| Eastern Visayas | 5.0 | 52.69 | 47.31 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.8 | 52.34 | 47.66 |
| Northern Mindanao | 5.0 | 49.07 | 50.93 |
| Davao Region | 4.7 | 50.75 | 49.25 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 4.8 | 51.18 | 48.82 |
| Caraga | 5.0 | 50.03 | 49.97 |
| ARMM | 5.9 | 50.73 | 49.27 |

Table 2. Average age and percentage distribution of household members by age group and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Average Age (in years) | AGE GROUP( year ) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 9 | 10 - 14 | 15 - 21 | 22 - 35 | 36 - 46 | 47 - 55 | 56 - 65 | Over 65 |
| | | ---------- in percent ---------- | | | | | | | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 28 | 9.70 | 10.62 | 11.53 | 14.29 | 20.08 | 13.04 | 8.78 | 6.79 | 5.15 |
| NCR | 29 | 9.31 | 9.16 | 9.85 | 14.65 | 21.63 | 13.80 | 9.32 | 7.99 | 4.29 |
| CAR | 28 | 10.43 | 11.08 | 10.01 | 13.95 | 22.15 | 12.09 | 8.14 | 6.93 | 5.22 |
| Ilocos Region | 31 | 7.47 | 9.84 | 10.30 | 14.35 | 20.81 | 11.89 | 9.18 | 8.61 | 7.54 |
| Cagayan Valley | 28 | 8.70 | 11.31 | 11.91 | 13.20 | 19.76 | 14.11 | 9.14 | 7.56 | 4.30 |
| Central Luzon | 30 | 8.54 | 9.67 | 9.70 | 14.60 | 19.61 | 13.94 | 10.15 | 7.60 | 6.20 |
| CALABARZON | 30 | 9.50 | 10.16 | 9.40 | 12.22 | 21.10 | 14.08 | 10.35 | 6.96 | 6.23 |
| MIMAROPA | 28 | 9.87 | 12.69 | 13.27 | 13.38 | 17.63 | 12.41 | 7.32 | 7.16 | 6.27 |
| Bicol Region | 27 | 10.59 | 13.25 | 12.68 | 14.07 | 17.39 | 10.97 | 7.90 | 7.40 | 5.75 |
| Western Visayas | 30 | 9.19 | 9.05 | 11.34 | 12.55 | 21.09 | 13.66 | 9.53 | 7.40 | 6.19 |
| Central Visayas | 28 | 10.83 | 12.67 | 9.66 | 13.15 | 21.26 | 11.30 | 9.13 | 6.11 | 5.89 |
| Eastern Visayas | 27 | 11.48 | 12.20 | 11.55 | 15.41 | 18.54 | 11.77 | 8.11 | 6.43 | 4.53 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 28 | 10.43 | 10.45 | 14.21 | 14.30 | 16.32 | 12.67 | 9.82 | 6.38 | 5.41 |
| Northern Mindanao | 27 | 12.21 | 13.46 | 11.14 | 13.48 | 17.91 | 11.85 | 8.80 | 6.78 | 4.38 |
| Davao Region | 31 | 8.44 | 10.95 | 10.23 | 12.89 | 19.00 | 14.62 | 7.98 | 8.35 | 7.54 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 28 | 9.00 | 13.14 | 10.73 | 13.60 | 19.04 | 13.13 | 9.66 | 6.82 | 4.87 |
| Caraga | 29 | 11.91 | 9.40 | 10.38 | 14.57 | 19.27 | 11.67 | 9.67 | 6.99 | 6.14 |
| ARMM | 25 | 9.63 | 10.18 | 16.13 | 17.03 | 20.59 | 13.21 | 6.24 | 4.23 | 2.77 |

Table 3. Percentage distribution of household members by highest educational attainment and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Elementary Level | Elementary Graduate | High School Level | High School Graduate | College Level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 22.33 | 11.05 | 15.05 | 18.18 | 10.94 |
| NCR | 14.15 | 6.56 | 13.38 | 24.93 | 15.63 |
| CAR | 21.30 | 10.45 | 15.32 | 15.90 | 12.62 |
| Ilocos Region | 15.55 | 13.02 | 11.96 | 27.01 | 9.73 |
| Cagayan Valley | 20.20 | 12.62 | 18.00 | 18.05 | 10.57 |
| Central Luzon | 16.99 | 13.63 | 14.92 | 23.47 | 9.17 |
| CALABARZON | 16.47 | 9.50 | 14.26 | 23.82 | 12.71 |
| MIMAROPA | 25.22 | 14.92 | 18.26 | 14.54 | 7.36 |
| Bicol Region | 22.75 | 17.56 | 15.92 | 16.23 | 7.06 |
| Western Visayas | 22.34 | 8.92 | 15.54 | 17.08 | 12.47 |
| Central Visayas | 24.61 | 11.03 | 13.09 | 20.16 | 9.58 |
| Eastern Visayas | 26.03 | 11.53 | 18.71 | 14.20 | 8.83 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 35.62 | 15.60 | 16.92 | 11.29 | 6.81 |
| Northern Mindanao | 30.52 | 11.19 | 15.21 | 12.73 | 10.25 |
| Davao Region | 24.05 | 11.27 | 15.81 | 16.03 | 9.44 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 26.05 | 11.78 | 16.24 | 17.24 | 8.78 |
| Caraga | 20.48 | 12.95 | 18.49 | 18.01 | 11.12 |
| ARMM | 30.50 | 10.69 | 14.70 | 9.03 | 10.56 |

Table 3. (Concluded)

| Region | College Graduate | Post Graduate | Vocational | Pre-school | No Schooling |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 10.30 | 0.19 | 2.62 | 4.22 | 5.13 |
| NCR | 14.84 | 0.15 | 3.17 | 3.15 | 4.02 |
| CAR | 13.29 | 0.30 | 2.76 | 4.33 | 3.73 |
| Ilocos Region | 10.54 | 0.07 | 6.12 | 2.52 | 3.48 |
| Cagayan Valley | 10.68 | 0.10 | 2.43 | 5.39 | 1.97 |
| Central Luzon | 10.92 | 0.12 | 4.91 | 3.18 | 2.68 |
| CALABARZON | 11.18 | 0.01 | 4.39 | 4.10 | 3.56 |
| MIMAROPA | 6.79 | 0.03 | 3.33 | 3.79 | 5.77 |
| Bicol Region | 8.35 | a/ | 3.06 | 5.04 | 4.03 |
| Western Visayas | 14.96 | 0.14 | 2.39 | 3.98 | 2.19 |
| Central Visayas | 8.47 | 0.69 | 1.98 | 4.52 | 5.88 |
| Eastern Visayas | 9.65 | 0.07 | 0.84 | 6.23 | 3.91 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.09 | 0.02 | 0.60 | 6.07 | 2.98 |
| Northern Mindanao | 7.74 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 6.28 | 5.30 |
| Davao Region | 11.55 | 0.21 | 3.48 | 5.22 | 2.94 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 7.54 | 0.02 | 3.37 | 4.95 | 4.01 |
| Caraga | 9.42 | 0.06 | 2.50 | 3.85 | 3.11 |
| ARMM | 7.33 | 0.50 | 0.05 | 4.16 | 12.47 |

a/ less than 0.01

Table 4. Percentage distribution of employed household members by main occupation and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Officials of the Government and Special Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers Managing Proprietors and Supervisors | Professionals | Technicians and Associate Professionals | Clerks | Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 9.71 | 5.52 | 2.65 | 4.93 | 14.11 |
| NCR | 13.56 | 5.01 | 3.10 | 10.45 | 17.27 |
| CAR | 7.81 | 5.32 | 2.38 | 3.41 | 14.90 |
| Ilocos Region | 8.77 | 5.56 | 2.55 | 2.14 | 17.26 |
| Cagayan Valley | 6.24 | 4.90 | 1.54 | 3.21 | 10.39 |
| Central Luzon | 10.66 | 6.61 | 2.95 | 5.88 | 16.15 |
| CALABARZON | 9.51 | 6.69 | 3.39 | 6.36 | 19.74 |
| MIMAROPA | 6.33 | 4.65 | 1.33 | 2.20 | 17.20 |
| Bicol Region | 8.77 | 6.66 | 1.91 | 3.01 | 9.37 |
| Western Visayas | 9.05 | 6.52 | 2.30 | 8.47 | 17.80 |
| Central Visayas | 9.34 | 2.38 | 3.85 | 2.64 | 11.03 |
| Eastern Visayas | 8.18 | 5.85 | 2.06 | 3.93 | 12.17 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.87 | 2.73 | 0.50 | 0.89 | 5.24 |
| Northern Mindanao | 10.25 | 4.87 | 1.42 | 1.81 | 14.31 |
| Davao Region | 9.74 | 5.88 | 1.44 | 4.20 | 11.28 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 9.25 | 4.31 | 1.52 | 2.05 | 13.69 |
| Caraga | 9.39 | 7.20 | 2.32 | 5.06 | 12.70 |
| ARMM | 9.47 | 5.74 | 3.39 | 1.84 | 8.43 |

Table 4. (Concluded)

| Region | Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen | Craft and Related Trades Workers | Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | Elementary Occupation: Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Enlisted Personnels |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 23.96 | 8.91 | 9.27 | 20.66 | 0.29 |
| NCR | 1.00 | 16.61 | 12.64 | 19.98 | 0.38 |
| CAR | 33.84 | 4.17 | 6.43 | 20.64 | 1.09 |
| Ilocos Region | 19.88 | 8.42 | 7.86 | 27.33 | 0.22 |
| Cagayan Valley | 27.95 | 5.39 | 6.91 | 32.88 | 0.58 |
| Central Luzon | 13.12 | 9.96 | 13.64 | 20.89 | 0.15 |
| CALABARZON | 9.57 | 11.41 | 13.14 | 19.78 | 0.42 |
| MIMAROPA | 30.13 | 8.61 | 8.35 | 21.09 | 0.11 |
| Bicol Region | 32.17 | 9.78 | 5.58 | 22.70 | 0.06 |
| Western Visayas | 15.19 | 5.40 | 8.29 | 26.73 | 0.25 |
| Central Visayas | 20.55 | 13.46 | 10.77 | 25.97 | |
| Eastern Visayas | 35.58 | 9.17 | 4.65 | 18.36 | 0.05 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 62.29 | 3.15 | 5.84 | 13.23 | 1.26 |
| Northern Mindanao | 28.40 | 6.37 | 6.26 | 25.70 | 0.61 |
| Davao Region | 25.04 | 4.67 | 9.92 | 27.44 | 0.39 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 31.49 | 4.45 | 5.58 | 27.35 | 0.29 |
| Caraga | 23.32 | 9.37 | 8.44 | 21.96 | 0.24 |
| ARMM | 54.25 | 3.06 | 5.79 | 7.94 | 0.07 |

Table 5. Percentage of households by commodity consumed, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Commodity | Percentage |
|---|---|
| *Rice and Corn* | |
| Rice (plain) | 93.39 |
| Corn in cob (green ears) | 10.79 |
| Corn grits | 10.42 |
| Shelled corn | 1.19 |
| *Root Crops* | |
| Sweet Potato | 24.30 |
| Cassava | 13.19 |
| Gabi | 11.48 |
| White Potato | 15.49 |
| *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments* | |
| Ampalaya | 39.65 |
| Eggplant | 56.00 |
| Chayote | 19.87 |
| Gourd (upo) | 9.21 |
| Squash | 40.24 |
| Okra | 38.41 |
| Carrots | 13.56 |
| Cabbage | 19.79 |
| Pechay | 25.54 |
| Stringbeans | 37.08 |
| Habitchuelas | 3.46 |
| Mongo | 22.26 |
| Tomato | 65.74 |
| Onion | 89.76 |
| Garlic | 87.76 |
| *Fruits* | |
| Banana (except saba) | 55.31 |
| Saba | 27.55 |
| Mango | 21.64 |
| Pineapple | 5.87 |
| Papaya (ripe) | 12.62 |
| Calamansi | 35.46 |
| *Livestock and Poultry Products* | |
| Pork | 62.14 |
| Beef | 9.66 |
| Carabeef | 1.08 |
| Chevon (goat) | 0.70 |
| Chicken | 62.97 |
| Duck | 1.03 |
| Chicken Egg | 82.33 |
| Duck Egg | 3.47 |
| Fresh/pasteurized milk | 1.60 |
| *Fish and Other Marine Products* | |
| Milkfish | 37.82 |
| Tilapia | 36.35 |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 43.29 |
| Tuna (all species) | 20.29 |
| Dalagang bukid | 4.27 |
| Shrimp | 10.05 |
| Mussels | 3.14 |
| *Noodles* | |
| Bihon | 16.76 |
| Sotanghon | 4.16 |
| Pasta | 4.38 |
| Canton | 9.79 |
| Fresh miki | 5.34 |
| Instant noodles | 70.12 |
| Rice noodles (misua) | 5.45 |
| *Bread* | |
| Pandesal | 54.32 |
| Sliced/loaf bread | 23.94 |
| Buns | 30.39 |

Table 6. Percentage of households by source of food eaten and commodity, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Commodity | Bought | Own Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rice and Corn* | | | |
| Rice (plain) | 88.24 | 10.34 | 2.09 |
| Corn in cob (green ears) | 78.98 | 12.14 | 9.66 |
| Corn grits | 64.61 | 32.33 | 4.56 |
| Shelled corn | 71.23 | 22.98 | 5.78 |
| *Root Crops* | | | |
| Sweet Potato | 60.46 | 26.57 | 13.09 |
| Cassava | 34.33 | 47.99 | 18.27 |
| Gabi | 64.06 | 28.90 | 7.17 |
| White Potato | 96.95 | 0.51 | 2.66 |
| *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments* | | | |
| Ampalaya | 82.69 | 12.04 | 5.70 |
| Eggplant | 75.91 | 18.17 | 6.27 |
| Chayote | 84.67 | 9.52 | 5.89 |
| Gourd (upo) | 71.23 | 14.59 | 14.26 |
| Squash | 81.25 | 10.60 | 8.26 |
| Okra | 73.23 | 21.42 | 5.75 |
| Carrots | 97.06 | 0.41 | 2.69 |
| Cabbage | 97.34 | 0.60 | 2.16 |
| Pechay | 89.10 | 5.64 | 5.40 |
| Stringbeans | 78.19 | 15.64 | 6.42 |
| Habitchuelas | 90.41 | 4.24 | 5.47 |
| Mongo | 91.73 | 4.42 | 4.04 |
| Tomato | 93.79 | 3.66 | 2.70 |
| Onion | 97.84 | 0.88 | 1.34 |
| Garlic | 98.06 | 0.38 | 1.62 |
| *Fruits* | | | |
| Banana (except saba) | 74.29 | 18.77 | 7.15 |
| Saba | 46.18 | 38.22 | 16.60 |
| Mango | 69.06 | 14.29 | 17.49 |
| Pineapple | 65.70 | 19.26 | 15.14 |
| Papaya (ripe) | 28.39 | 53.27 | 18.54 |
| Calamansi | 70.65 | 19.90 | 9.77 |
| *Livestock and Poultry Products* | | | |
| Pork | 96.45 | 0.44 | 3.37 |
| Beef | 95.18 | 0.54 | 4.35 |
| Carabeef | 71.92 | 1.44 | 26.87 |
| Chevon (goat) | 70.00 | 5.45 | 34.93 |
| Chicken | 87.55 | 10.36 | 2.36 |
| Duck | 24.89 | 60.75 | 14.36 |
| Chicken Egg | 94.35 | 5.18 | 0.75 |
| Duck Egg | 67.80 | 25.49 | 6.95 |
| Fresh/pasteurized milk | 92.04 | 2.19 | 5.77 |
| *Fish and Other Marine Products* | | | |
| Milkfish | 97.06 | 0.68 | 2.44 |
| Tilapia | 94.01 | 2.47 | 3.67 |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 96.50 | 1.49 | 2.11 |
| Tuna (all species) | 93.65 | 2.47 | 4.15 |
| Dalagang bukid | 93.30 | 3.80 | 4.47 |
| Shrimp | 86.47 | 6.05 | 7.50 |
| Mussels | 86.75 | 5.31 | 7.94 |
| *Noodles* | | | |
| Bihon | 95.03 | | 5.01 |
| Sotanghon | 97.89 | | 2.11 |
| Pasta | 87.57 | | 12.48 |
| Canton | 98.78 | | 1.26 |
| Fresh miki | 97.54 | | 2.46 |
| Instant noodles | 99.37 | | 0.68 |
| Rice noodles (misua) | 99.00 | | 1.00 |
| *Bread* | | | |
| Pandesal | 98.80 | 0.24 | 0.97 |
| Sliced/loaf bread | 97.89 | 0.16 | 2.00 |
| Buns | 98.36 | 0.29 | 1.40 |

Table 6.01 *Rice (plain)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 88.24 | 10.34 | 2.09 |
| NCR | 98.83 | 0.42 | 1.36 |
| CAR | 59.49 | 42.01 | 3.84 |
| Ilocos Region | 72.35 | 24.46 | 3.73 |
| Cagayan Valley | 66.84 | 30.28 | 2.94 |
| Central Luzon | 82.78 | 14.06 | 4.34 |
| CALABARZON | 94.87 | 4.00 | 1.53 |
| MIMAROPA | 68.97 | 26.54 | 5.32 |
| Bicol Region | 75.63 | 23.38 | 2.29 |
| Western Visayas | 83.18 | 15.19 | 1.99 |
| Central Visayas | 88.58 | 10.77 | 1.45 |
| Eastern Visayas | 87.67 | 11.51 | 0.92 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 82.96 | 12.75 | 4.61 |
| Northern Mindanao | 92.66 | 5.39 | 2.62 |
| Davao Region | 90.77 | 7.50 | 2.24 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 83.19 | 12.90 | 4.30 |
| Caraga | 84.74 | 13.18 | 2.26 |
| ARMM | 98.83 | 1.57 | 0.11 |

Table 6.02 *Corn in cob (green ears)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 78.98 | 12.14 | 9.66 |
| NCR | 97.45 | 0.11 | 2.43 |
| CAR | 80.38 | 11.69 | 7.94 |
| Ilocos Region | 78.24 | 10.22 | 12.09 |
| Cagayan Valley | 81.54 | 10.29 | 8.16 |
| Central Luzon | 85.57 | 2.51 | 11.92 |
| CALABARZON | 83.56 | 4.28 | 12.72 |
| MIMAROPA | 72.73 | 9.70 | 17.84 |
| Bicol Region | 78.22 | 9.57 | 12.26 |
| Western Visayas | 81.76 | 6.07 | 12.17 |
| Central Visayas | 52.64 | 32.80 | 14.59 |
| Eastern Visayas | 59.88 | 27.06 | 13.06 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 33.46 | 56.85 | 9.70 |
| Northern Mindanao | 66.46 | 15.48 | 18.26 |
| Davao Region | 62.20 | 17.70 | 20.09 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 73.06 | 15.53 | 12.63 |
| Caraga | 72.64 | 6.72 | 20.63 |
| ARMM | 24.53 | 75.68 | 7.15 |

Table 6.03 *Corn grits* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 64.61 | 32.33 | 4.56 |
| NCR | 96.73 | | 3.27 |
| CAR | 41.53 | 36.97 | 21.50 |
| Ilocos Region | 87.69 | 6.59 | 5.72 |
| Cagayan Valley | 32.83 | 38.53 | 28.64 |
| Central Luzon | 88.58 | 4.41 | 7.00 |
| CALABARZON | 66.04 | 10.64 | 23.33 |
| MIMAROPA | 22.72 | 20.03 | 57.25 |
| Bicol Region | 64.76 | 35.22 | 0.90 |
| Western Visayas | 81.80 | 16.95 | 1.24 |
| Central Visayas | 86.56 | 10.13 | 3.41 |
| Eastern Visayas | 86.68 | 7.36 | 5.96 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 43.49 | 61.01 | 0.74 |
| Northern Mindanao | 71.26 | 26.63 | 2.31 |
| Davao Region | 88.12 | 11.23 | 0.99 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 58.32 | 39.34 | 2.89 |
| Caraga | 73.49 | 21.00 | 5.51 |
| ARMM | 9.22 | 63.38 | 27.40 |

Table 6.04 *Shelled corn* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 71.23 | 22.98 | 5.78 |
| NCR | 95.13 | | 4.87 |
| CAR | 37.08 | 37.16 | 25.76 |
| Ilocos Region | 76.00 | 6.20 | 17.80 |
| Cagayan Valley | 93.13 | 5.25 | 1.62 |
| Central Luzon | 76.87 | 6.54 | 16.59 |
| CALABARZON | 88.32 | 4.46 | 7.21 |
| MIMAROPA | 42.75 | 33.38 | 23.87 |
| Bicol Region | 97.76 | | 2.24 |
| Western Visayas | 55.24 | 44.76 | |
| Central Visayas | 100.00 | | |
| Eastern Visayas | | 63.18 | 36.82 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | |
| Northern Mindanao | 78.09 | 20.92 | 0.99 |
| Davao Region | 100.00 | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 58.33 | 36.06 | 5.60 |
| Caraga | | | |
| ARMM | 4.27 | 95.24 | 0.49 |

Table 6.05 *Sweet Potato* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 60.46 | 26.57 | 13.09 |
| NCR | 96.22 | 1.41 | 2.37 |
| CAR | 53.07 | 34.00 | 13.25 |
| Ilocos Region | 79.82 | 9.18 | 12.03 |
| Cagayan Valley | 56.99 | 34.05 | 9.01 |
| Central Luzon | 87.19 | 4.44 | 8.66 |
| CALABARZON | 66.13 | 16.10 | 17.77 |
| MIMAROPA | 55.46 | 23.02 | 21.56 |
| Bicol Region | 70.72 | 20.98 | 8.44 |
| Western Visayas | 63.89 | 16.63 | 19.48 |
| Central Visayas | 67.04 | 20.14 | 12.97 |
| Eastern Visayas | 58.55 | 31.99 | 9.72 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 15.70 | 76.50 | 7.80 |
| Northern Mindanao | 56.65 | 29.67 | 14.00 |
| Davao Region | 62.09 | 22.71 | 15.20 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 60.18 | 26.85 | 12.97 |
| Caraga | 55.11 | 24.76 | 20.28 |
| ARMM | 18.56 | 57.70 | 23.77 |

Table 6.06 *Cassava* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 34.33 | 47.99 | 18.27 |
| NCR | 86.64 | 3.67 | 9.69 |
| CAR | 30.08 | 55.03 | 15.50 |
| Ilocos Region | 62.32 | 25.10 | 12.58 |
| Cagayan Valley | 19.76 | 52.41 | 27.83 |
| Central Luzon | 71.78 | 18.88 | 9.34 |
| CALABARZON | 31.64 | 38.38 | 29.98 |
| MIMAROPA | 25.82 | 52.40 | 22.46 |
| Bicol Region | 46.79 | 40.00 | 13.24 |
| Western Visayas | 31.87 | 47.84 | 20.40 |
| Central Visayas | 21.48 | 52.23 | 26.31 |
| Eastern Visayas | 45.45 | 39.83 | 14.72 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.87 | 81.97 | 13.17 |
| Northern Mindanao | 16.44 | 59.83 | 23.89 |
| Davao Region | 15.14 | 57.12 | 27.74 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 13.29 | 69.89 | 16.82 |
| Caraga | 42.25 | 33.90 | 23.85 |
| ARMM | 33.66 | 58.65 | 11.69 |

Table 6.07 *Gabi* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 64.06 | 28.90 | 7.17 |
| NCR | 94.76 | 3.22 | 2.02 |
| CAR | 45.42 | 43.23 | 11.64 |
| Ilocos Region | 65.90 | 21.45 | 13.27 |
| Cagayan Valley | 37.48 | 49.48 | 13.04 |
| Central Luzon | 93.35 | 4.22 | 2.44 |
| CALABARZON | 70.23 | 22.97 | 6.80 |
| MIMAROPA | 53.21 | 34.94 | 12.62 |
| Bicol Region | 68.20 | 28.30 | 3.49 |
| Western Visayas | 44.50 | 46.87 | 8.63 |
| Central Visayas | 70.95 | 20.95 | 8.14 |
| Eastern Visayas | 18.96 | 78.63 | 2.41 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 6.20 | 85.16 | 8.64 |
| Northern Mindanao | 35.74 | 54.30 | 12.05 |
| Davao Region | 52.24 | 34.37 | 13.81 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 26.57 | 63.79 | 9.64 |
| Caraga | 55.57 | 37.36 | 7.08 |
| ARMM | 9.38 | 72.61 | 18.01 |

Table 6.08 *White Potato* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 96.95 | 0.51 | 2.66 |
| NCR | 98.14 | 0.05 | 1.83 |
| CAR | 78.64 | 7.19 | 14.50 |
| Ilocos Region | 95.86 | 0.92 | 3.33 |
| Cagayan Valley | 93.47 | 0.90 | 5.64 |
| Central Luzon | 98.85 | | 1.43 |
| CALABARZON | 98.27 | 0.34 | 1.61 |
| MIMAROPA | 90.89 | 0.38 | 8.73 |
| Bicol Region | 98.33 | | 1.67 |
| Western Visayas | 98.44 | 0.21 | 1.39 |
| Central Visayas | 96.25 | | 3.75 |
| Eastern Visayas | 95.34 | | 4.66 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 49.46 | 4.12 | 46.42 |
| Northern Mindanao | 91.49 | 3.00 | 5.72 |
| Davao Region | 91.20 | 3.87 | 4.93 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 95.46 | 2.80 | 1.74 |
| Caraga | 98.68 | 0.16 | 1.16 |
| ARMM | 99.78 | 0.22 | |

Table 6.09 *Ampalaya* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 82.69 | 12.04 | 5.70 |
| NCR | 98.16 | 0.31 | 1.54 |
| CAR | 71.88 | 23.55 | 5.32 |
| Ilocos Region | 78.15 | 14.16 | 8.03 |
| Cagayan Valley | 71.84 | 23.95 | 4.28 |
| Central Luzon | 82.69 | 6.42 | 10.99 |
| CALABARZON | 87.87 | 4.84 | 7.34 |
| MIMAROPA | 83.28 | 10.38 | 6.53 |
| Bicol Region | 87.31 | 9.10 | 3.96 |
| Western Visayas | 85.73 | 9.62 | 4.73 |
| Central Visayas | 81.26 | 11.48 | 7.35 |
| Eastern Visayas | 76.49 | 17.62 | 6.00 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 51.92 | 45.71 | 4.76 |
| Northern Mindanao | 87.06 | 7.39 | 5.64 |
| Davao Region | 85.44 | 10.16 | 4.45 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 69.35 | 21.73 | 8.92 |
| Caraga | 82.18 | 10.44 | 7.54 |
| ARMM | 66.22 | 30.76 | 5.45 |

Table 6.10 *Eggplant* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 75.91 | 18.17 | 6.27 |
| NCR | 98.65 | 0.36 | 1.01 |
| CAR | 64.34 | 31.38 | 5.17 |
| Ilocos Region | 74.72 | 17.06 | 9.18 |
| Cagayan Valley | 67.64 | 27.78 | 4.62 |
| Central Luzon | 80.62 | 9.25 | 10.41 |
| CALABARZON | 82.27 | 10.61 | 7.17 |
| MIMAROPA | 69.69 | 22.80 | 8.27 |
| Bicol Region | 78.40 | 17.94 | 3.66 |
| Western Visayas | 81.95 | 12.39 | 5.66 |
| Central Visayas | 77.25 | 17.07 | 6.04 |
| Eastern Visayas | 62.36 | 32.93 | 4.74 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 26.36 | 69.72 | 3.92 |
| Northern Mindanao | 67.79 | 24.57 | 7.78 |
| Davao Region | 75.09 | 20.34 | 4.77 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 65.33 | 28.85 | 5.85 |
| Caraga | 78.35 | 16.53 | 5.30 |
| ARMM | 64.95 | 25.27 | 11.35 |

Table 6.11 *Chayote* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 84.67 | 9.52 | 5.89 |
| NCR | 98.19 | 0.06 | 1.77 |
| CAR | 31.71 | 47.73 | 21.58 |
| Ilocos Region | 94.43 | 2.01 | 4.25 |
| Cagayan Valley | 73.16 | 20.29 | 6.56 |
| Central Luzon | 97.40 | 0.21 | 2.39 |
| CALABARZON | 74.44 | 7.97 | 17.60 |
| MIMAROPA | 92.85 | 1.63 | 5.52 |
| Bicol Region | 97.10 | 0.59 | 2.31 |
| Western Visayas | 95.68 | 0.50 | 3.82 |
| Central Visayas | 88.31 | 4.67 | 7.02 |
| Eastern Visayas | 93.13 | 0.46 | 6.41 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 59.12 | 39.00 | 1.88 |
| Northern Mindanao | 76.64 | 19.39 | 4.60 |
| Davao Region | 85.70 | 7.03 | 7.27 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 66.69 | 27.31 | 6.00 |
| Caraga | 98.16 | 0.27 | 1.58 |
| ARMM | 62.63 | 30.72 | 6.69 |

Table 6.12 *Gourd (upo)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 71.23 | 14.59 | 14.26 |
| NCR | 97.43 | 1.04 | 1.53 |
| CAR | 58.33 | 25.95 | 16.73 |
| Ilocos Region | 66.39 | 12.56 | 21.33 |
| Cagayan Valley | 50.29 | 34.56 | 15.15 |
| Central Luzon | 68.06 | 9.85 | 22.19 |
| CALABARZON | 76.78 | 9.46 | 13.76 |
| MIMAROPA | 57.93 | 18.59 | 23.48 |
| Bicol Region | 82.23 | 7.79 | 10.28 |
| Western Visayas | 71.16 | 17.36 | 11.48 |
| Central Visayas | 84.59 | 6.32 | 9.09 |
| Eastern Visayas | 65.86 | 21.98 | 12.46 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 32.39 | 59.50 | 8.11 |
| Northern Mindanao | 45.50 | 23.94 | 30.56 |
| Davao Region | 82.54 | 9.33 | 8.13 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 56.35 | 32.02 | 11.63 |
| Caraga | 76.62 | 9.91 | 13.47 |
| ARMM | 39.39 | 33.61 | 27.00 |

Table 6.13 *Squash* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 81.25 | 10.60 | 8.26 |
| NCR | 98.61 | 0.22 | 1.18 |
| CAR | 61.11 | 28.12 | 11.23 |
| Ilocos Region | 82.92 | 8.02 | 9.92 |
| Cagayan Valley | 75.26 | 14.01 | 10.75 |
| Central Luzon | 89.41 | 3.33 | 7.27 |
| CALABARZON | 80.97 | 8.14 | 11.09 |
| MIMAROPA | 74.68 | 12.59 | 12.94 |
| Bicol Region | 79.13 | 12.60 | 8.29 |
| Western Visayas | 86.63 | 6.61 | 6.77 |
| Central Visayas | 86.90 | 7.37 | 5.87 |
| Eastern Visayas | 79.37 | 13.07 | 7.68 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 70.54 | 24.64 | 4.88 |
| Northern Mindanao | 73.93 | 12.24 | 14.21 |
| Davao Region | 78.60 | 12.80 | 8.70 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 71.17 | 17.06 | 11.77 |
| Caraga | 80.97 | 11.47 | 7.56 |
| ARMM | 43.97 | 34.89 | 21.14 |

Table 6.14 *Okra* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 73.23 | 21.42 | 5.75 |
| NCR | 98.37 | 0.63 | 1.02 |
| CAR | 72.77 | 23.25 | 4.38 |
| Ilocos Region | 72.26 | 17.85 | 10.53 |
| Cagayan Valley | 60.57 | 31.77 | 7.76 |
| Central Luzon | 80.84 | 10.93 | 8.31 |
| CALABARZON | 81.21 | 13.45 | 5.46 |
| MIMAROPA | 65.76 | 25.27 | 9.55 |
| Bicol Region | 71.12 | 24.13 | 4.75 |
| Western Visayas | 75.90 | 16.98 | 7.13 |
| Central Visayas | 78.14 | 17.18 | 5.04 |
| Eastern Visayas | 44.22 | 48.89 | 7.01 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 15.99 | 78.44 | 5.56 |
| Northern Mindanao | 60.54 | 26.17 | 13.40 |
| Davao Region | 62.97 | 29.57 | 7.68 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 56.57 | 37.55 | 5.87 |
| Caraga | 71.89 | 20.83 | 7.46 |
| ARMM | 57.02 | 44.35 | 3.21 |

Table 6.15 *Carrots* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.06 | 0.41 | 2.69 |
| NCR | 98.29 | 0.09 | 2.01 |
| CAR | 84.42 | 5.51 | 10.32 |
| Ilocos Region | 97.05 | 0.34 | 2.95 |
| Cagayan Valley | 96.71 | 0.40 | 2.89 |
| Central Luzon | 96.60 | 0.73 | 2.68 |
| CALABARZON | 98.76 | | 1.24 |
| MIMAROPA | 90.74 | | 9.26 |
| Bicol Region | 97.56 | 0.37 | 2.07 |
| Western Visayas | 99.17 | 0.04 | 1.00 |
| Central Visayas | 99.90 | 0.10 | |
| Eastern Visayas | 97.14 | 0.20 | 2.66 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.17 | 1.03 | 0.80 |
| Northern Mindanao | 96.86 | 0.01 | 3.22 |
| Davao Region | 96.55 | 0.60 | 2.85 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 96.49 | 1.38 | 2.12 |
| Caraga | 97.34 | 0.30 | 2.36 |
| ARMM | 82.37 | 3.07 | 14.56 |

Table 6.16 *Cabbage* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.34 | 0.60 | 2.16 |
| NCR | 98.87 | | 1.13 |
| CAR | 79.00 | 7.05 | 14.53 |
| Ilocos Region | 98.00 | 0.51 | 2.17 |
| Cagayan Valley | 88.93 | 5.21 | 6.21 |
| Central Luzon | 97.42 | 0.37 | 2.45 |
| CALABARZON | 96.94 | 0.57 | 2.49 |
| MIMAROPA | 93.60 | 0.22 | 6.18 |
| Bicol Region | 99.21 | 0.10 | 0.69 |
| Western Visayas | 98.66 | 0.18 | 1.36 |
| Central Visayas | 97.86 | 0.60 | 1.55 |
| Eastern Visayas | 94.90 | 0.38 | 4.73 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 97.24 | 1.76 | 1.00 |
| Northern Mindanao | 96.60 | 0.74 | 2.74 |
| Davao Region | 96.85 | 0.48 | 2.67 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 96.75 | 1.23 | 2.02 |
| Caraga | 98.69 | 0.03 | 1.28 |
| ARMM | 99.11 | 0.50 | 0.38 |

Table 6.17 *Pechay* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 89.10 | 5.64 | 5.40 |
| NCR | 98.61 | 0.14 | 1.51 |
| CAR | 78.75 | 15.39 | 6.54 |
| Ilocos Region | 95.10 | 4.09 | 2.01 |
| Cagayan Valley | 87.80 | 7.44 | 4.89 |
| Central Luzon | 94.71 | 2.32 | 2.97 |
| CALABARZON | 91.78 | 4.25 | 3.96 |
| MIMAROPA | 88.50 | 5.47 | 6.02 |
| Bicol Region | 90.12 | 6.96 | 2.92 |
| Western Visayas | 96.40 | 0.57 | 3.03 |
| Central Visayas | 90.99 | 4.63 | 4.38 |
| Eastern Visayas | 81.46 | 13.80 | 4.74 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 72.61 | 20.04 | 7.35 |
| Northern Mindanao | 78.10 | 14.21 | 7.86 |
| Davao Region | 95.02 | 3.79 | 1.19 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 91.25 | 5.87 | 2.88 |
| Caraga | 85.15 | 11.89 | 2.96 |
| ARMM | 64.29 | 14.35 | 21.36 |

Table 6.18 *Stringbeans* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 78.19 | 15.64 | 6.42 |
| NCR | 98.89 | 0.27 | 0.87 |
| CAR | 68.92 | 25.75 | 6.39 |
| Ilocos Region | 81.71 | 10.32 | 8.89 |
| Cagayan Valley | 72.52 | 20.51 | 7.24 |
| Central Luzon | 83.28 | 8.06 | 8.77 |
| CALABARZON | 82.41 | 10.05 | 7.84 |
| MIMAROPA | 74.66 | 19.18 | 6.33 |
| Bicol Region | 79.43 | 14.04 | 6.70 |
| Western Visayas | 76.56 | 19.20 | 4.24 |
| Central Visayas | 70.97 | 21.92 | 7.15 |
| Eastern Visayas | 65.84 | 30.03 | 4.13 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 31.94 | 66.64 | 1.41 |
| Northern Mindanao | 64.10 | 27.75 | 8.40 |
| Davao Region | 83.92 | 12.63 | 3.65 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 66.36 | 29.78 | 3.86 |
| Caraga | 79.74 | 12.99 | 7.35 |
| ARMM | 74.46 | 12.91 | 13.51 |

Table 6.19 *Habitchuelas* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 90.41 | 4.24 | 5.47 |
| NCR | 91.23 | | 8.77 |
| CAR | 75.39 | 15.68 | 9.36 |
| Ilocos Region | 94.87 | 1.80 | 4.06 |
| Cagayan Valley | 81.98 | 11.63 | 6.87 |
| Central Luzon | 92.83 | 3.28 | 3.89 |
| CALABARZON | 87.46 | 3.56 | 8.98 |
| MIMAROPA | 94.26 | | 5.74 |
| Bicol Region | 98.25 | 1.10 | 0.65 |
| Western Visayas | 97.08 | 1.60 | 1.32 |
| Central Visayas | 97.42 | 0.64 | 1.94 |
| Eastern Visayas | 90.47 | 0.96 | 8.57 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 81.87 | 16.32 | 1.81 |
| Northern Mindanao | 96.16 | 0.85 | 2.99 |
| Davao Region | 92.01 | 3.05 | 4.94 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 66.72 | 29.97 | 3.31 |
| Caraga | 91.14 | 8.86 | |
| ARMM | 97.58 | 2.42 | |

Table 6.20 *Mongo* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 91.73 | 4.42 | 4.04 |
| NCR | 96.66 | 0.23 | 3.14 |
| CAR | 86.50 | 8.49 | 5.01 |
| Ilocos Region | 94.35 | 3.80 | 2.13 |
| Cagayan Valley | 91.27 | 4.33 | 4.40 |
| Central Luzon | 96.69 | 1.45 | 1.87 |
| CALABARZON | 97.45 | 0.10 | 2.45 |
| MIMAROPA | 86.51 | 4.97 | 8.66 |
| Bicol Region | 93.39 | 6.03 | 0.57 |
| Western Visayas | 86.96 | 7.38 | 5.66 |
| Central Visayas | 89.90 | 3.00 | 8.54 |
| Eastern Visayas | 96.59 | 1.96 | 1.45 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 89.10 | 7.16 | 3.81 |
| Northern Mindanao | 90.61 | 2.86 | 7.08 |
| Davao Region | 91.52 | 3.79 | 4.69 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 88.47 | 6.75 | 4.78 |
| Caraga | 92.01 | 3.98 | 4.01 |
| ARMM | 79.26 | 18.15 | 2.58 |

Table 6.21 *Tomato* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 93.79 | 3.66 | 2.70 |
| NCR | 99.18 | 0.11 | 1.11 |
| CAR | 88.47 | 7.00 | 4.88 |
| Ilocos Region | 95.13 | 1.72 | 3.86 |
| Cagayan Valley | 93.54 | 3.55 | 2.97 |
| Central Luzon | 95.01 | 1.85 | 3.26 |
| CALABARZON | 94.82 | 1.89 | 3.29 |
| MIMAROPA | 90.39 | 4.38 | 5.26 |
| Bicol Region | 96.64 | 2.70 | 0.68 |
| Western Visayas | 98.03 | 1.05 | 0.92 |
| Central Visayas | 92.97 | 5.54 | 1.53 |
| Eastern Visayas | 88.84 | 7.96 | 3.31 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 72.47 | 24.77 | 2.76 |
| Northern Mindanao | 87.23 | 8.02 | 4.85 |
| Davao Region | 93.46 | 4.51 | 2.29 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 86.66 | 10.14 | 3.20 |
| Caraga | 93.57 | 4.04 | 2.48 |
| ARMM | 89.45 | 5.83 | 4.74 |

Table 6.22 *Onion* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.84 | 0.88 | 1.34 |
| NCR | 98.95 | 0.12 | 0.96 |
| CAR | 93.80 | 3.66 | 2.77 |
| Ilocos Region | 92.01 | 2.46 | 5.87 |
| Cagayan Valley | 97.80 | 0.77 | 1.46 |
| Central Luzon | 95.90 | 1.10 | 3.19 |
| CALABARZON | 98.63 | 0.22 | 1.15 |
| MIMAROPA | 94.89 | 1.86 | 3.38 |
| Bicol Region | 98.52 | 1.18 | 0.31 |
| Western Visayas | 99.76 | 0.16 | 0.08 |
| Central Visayas | 97.28 | 1.05 | 1.67 |
| Eastern Visayas | 95.23 | 2.89 | 1.88 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.01 | 0.16 | 0.83 |
| Northern Mindanao | 98.58 | 0.22 | 1.58 |
| Davao Region | 99.23 | 0.14 | 0.73 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 99.11 | 0.34 | 0.55 |
| Caraga | 99.12 | 0.12 | 0.78 |
| ARMM | 98.13 | 1.82 | 0.05 |

Table 6.23 *Garlic* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 98.06 | 0.38 | 1.62 |
| NCR | 97.93 | 0.11 | 2.00 |
| CAR | 95.93 | 0.88 | 3.34 |
| Ilocos Region | 90.55 | 2.44 | 7.15 |
| Cagayan Valley | 96.16 | 1.02 | 2.86 |
| Central Luzon | 98.21 | 0.21 | 1.71 |
| CALABARZON | 98.90 | 0.01 | 1.25 |
| MIMAROPA | 95.54 | 1.42 | 3.08 |
| Bicol Region | 99.66 | 0.01 | 0.33 |
| Western Visayas | 99.62 | 0.07 | 0.31 |
| Central Visayas | 98.09 | 0.06 | 1.87 |
| Eastern Visayas | 96.22 | 2.76 | 1.02 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.30 | 0.94 | 0.76 |
| Northern Mindanao | 99.32 | 0.02 | 0.75 |
| Davao Region | 98.75 | 0.10 | 1.24 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 99.51 | 0.17 | 0.32 |
| Caraga | 99.20 | 0.01 | 0.80 |
| ARMM | 98.57 | 0.04 | 1.39 |

Table 6.24 *Banana (except saba)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 74.29 | 18.77 | 7.15 |
| NCR | 98.10 | 0.37 | 1.79 |
| CAR | 55.46 | 35.77 | 9.24 |
| Ilocos Region | 75.33 | 12.80 | 12.52 |
| Cagayan Valley | 67.45 | 24.43 | 8.17 |
| Central Luzon | 92.37 | 3.57 | 4.06 |
| CALABARZON | 72.58 | 16.09 | 11.47 |
| MIMAROPA | 57.82 | 29.91 | 12.93 |
| Bicol Region | 59.88 | 31.40 | 9.00 |
| Western Visayas | 73.63 | 18.97 | 7.44 |
| Central Visayas | 76.30 | 17.24 | 6.69 |
| Eastern Visayas | 53.02 | 36.32 | 10.85 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 42.93 | 51.87 | 5.41 |
| Northern Mindanao | 55.67 | 30.81 | 14.16 |
| Davao Region | 52.45 | 36.08 | 11.79 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 61.66 | 28.00 | 10.45 |
| Caraga | 78.21 | 14.99 | 7.31 |
| ARMM | 56.43 | 38.02 | 5.55 |

Table 6.25 *Saba* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 46.18 | 38.22 | 16.60 |
| NCR | 91.65 | 2.58 | 5.84 |
| CAR | 39.67 | 47.93 | 13.10 |
| Ilocos Region | 67.06 | 20.99 | 12.06 |
| Cagayan Valley | 49.41 | 35.55 | 15.04 |
| Central Luzon | 77.04 | 10.33 | 12.62 |
| CALABARZON | 47.04 | 30.50 | 22.47 |
| MIMAROPA | 27.31 | 49.89 | 22.90 |
| Bicol Region | 41.41 | 46.78 | 11.86 |
| Western Visayas | 46.56 | 40.68 | 12.86 |
| Central Visayas | 43.05 | 46.91 | 10.81 |
| Eastern Visayas | 41.62 | 39.18 | 19.27 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 20.79 | 64.23 | 15.10 |
| Northern Mindanao | 35.79 | 43.18 | 21.47 |
| Davao Region | 21.91 | 53.96 | 24.22 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 23.14 | 60.23 | 16.63 |
| Caraga | 35.63 | 45.58 | 18.82 |
| ARMM | 35.07 | 48.49 | 22.25 |

Table 6.26 *Mango* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 69.06 | 14.29 | 17.49 |
| NCR | 91.75 | 2.51 | 5.74 |
| CAR | 62.80 | 22.02 | 17.33 |
| Ilocos Region | 37.97 | 30.35 | 37.90 |
| Cagayan Valley | 65.15 | 23.67 | 11.68 |
| Central Luzon | 53.26 | 18.24 | 28.97 |
| CALABARZON | 62.74 | 15.48 | 22.61 |
| MIMAROPA | 33.90 | 33.58 | 32.97 |
| Bicol Region | 68.95 | 19.07 | 12.19 |
| Western Visayas | 76.10 | 12.81 | 12.95 |
| Central Visayas | 73.30 | 12.55 | 14.18 |
| Eastern Visayas | 84.89 | 5.54 | 9.57 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 28.60 | 52.60 | 27.31 |
| Northern Mindanao | 54.17 | 17.33 | 28.92 |
| Davao Region | 69.41 | 12.03 | 18.59 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 38.70 | 33.89 | 27.41 |
| Caraga | 80.62 | 5.89 | 13.52 |
| ARMM | 83.17 | 4.71 | 12.16 |

Table 6.27 *Pineapple* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 65.70 | 19.26 | 15.14 |
| NCR | 97.52 | | 2.48 |
| CAR | 49.90 | 38.46 | 11.64 |
| Ilocos Region | 74.69 | 15.81 | 12.43 |
| Cagayan Valley | 64.44 | 27.03 | 8.52 |
| Central Luzon | 87.62 | 3.19 | 9.18 |
| CALABARZON | 55.99 | 20.12 | 24.35 |
| MIMAROPA | 22.98 | 57.87 | 19.15 |
| Bicol Region | 65.52 | 26.96 | 7.52 |
| Western Visayas | 58.39 | 22.56 | 19.05 |
| Central Visayas | 71.50 | 11.66 | 16.84 |
| Eastern Visayas | 42.44 | 41.31 | 16.24 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 3.24 | 56.69 | 40.07 |
| Northern Mindanao | 34.39 | 27.79 | 37.83 |
| Davao Region | 46.48 | 31.09 | 22.43 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 51.39 | 17.48 | 31.13 |
| Caraga | 44.65 | 37.67 | 17.68 |
| ARMM | 67.54 | 14.85 | 17.61 |

Table 6.28 *Papaya (ripe)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 28.39 | 53.27 | 18.54 |
| NCR | 87.64 | 2.92 | 9.43 |
| CAR | 21.87 | 62.29 | 16.80 |
| Ilocos Region | 11.06 | 66.93 | 23.60 |
| Cagayan Valley | 4.81 | 76.57 | 18.91 |
| Central Luzon | 34.42 | 40.25 | 25.33 |
| CALABARZON | 29.48 | 46.16 | 24.35 |
| MIMAROPA | 17.29 | 59.97 | 23.98 |
| Bicol Region | 19.83 | 67.87 | 12.53 |
| Western Visayas | 30.45 | 49.67 | 19.89 |
| Central Visayas | 17.32 | 65.64 | 17.04 |
| Eastern Visayas | 11.04 | 69.24 | 19.71 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 4.00 | 89.80 | 6.21 |
| Northern Mindanao | 8.81 | 68.02 | 24.44 |
| Davao Region | 14.06 | 66.01 | 20.10 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 21.15 | 61.44 | 17.41 |
| Caraga | 18.05 | 60.74 | 21.21 |
| ARMM | 22.58 | 58.20 | 19.59 |

Table 6.29 *Calamansi* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 70.65 | 19.90 | 9.77 |
| NCR | 97.68 | 1.05 | 2.03 |
| CAR | 47.59 | 36.30 | 16.15 |
| Ilocos Region | 42.29 | 40.13 | 18.37 |
| Cagayan Valley | 29.55 | 47.90 | 22.71 |
| Central Luzon | 78.19 | 14.19 | 7.64 |
| CALABARZON | 64.74 | 21.65 | 13.61 |
| MIMAROPA | 39.03 | 41.96 | 20.07 |
| Bicol Region | 68.39 | 27.15 | 4.78 |
| Western Visayas | 74.68 | 19.47 | 5.85 |
| Central Visayas | 64.66 | 22.06 | 13.28 |
| Eastern Visayas | 60.41 | 20.38 | 19.22 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 28.09 | 56.43 | 15.48 |
| Northern Mindanao | 46.24 | 30.97 | 24.46 |
| Davao Region | 51.21 | 29.29 | 19.50 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 55.73 | 34.23 | 10.23 |
| Caraga | 69.20 | 22.45 | 8.35 |
| ARMM | 80.60 | 13.94 | 5.45 |

Table 6.30 *Pork* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 96.45 | 0.44 | 3.37 |
| NCR | 98.67 | 0.06 | 2.02 |
| CAR | 92.19 | 0.62 | 7.70 |
| Ilocos Region | 97.34 | 0.30 | 2.61 |
| Cagayan Valley | 97.54 | 0.70 | 1.86 |
| Central Luzon | 97.47 | 0.38 | 2.30 |
| CALABARZON | 98.60 | 0.21 | 1.18 |
| MIMAROPA | 91.77 | 1.42 | 7.08 |
| Bicol Region | 97.85 | 0.37 | 1.79 |
| Western Visayas | 96.87 | 0.33 | 2.81 |
| Central Visayas | 91.25 | 0.74 | 8.23 |
| Eastern Visayas | 96.72 | 0.69 | 3.15 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 87.71 | 0.99 | 11.30 |
| Northern Mindanao | 89.18 | 1.88 | 9.36 |
| Davao Region | 95.44 | 0.76 | 3.94 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 95.21 | 0.66 | 4.13 |
| Caraga | 92.46 | 0.52 | 7.15 |
| ARMM | 99.69 | | 0.31 |

Table 6.31 *Beef* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 95.18 | 0.54 | 4.35 |
| NCR | 96.61 | 0.10 | 3.29 |
| CAR | 91.46 | 0.17 | 9.00 |
| Ilocos Region | 97.19 | 0.48 | 2.57 |
| Cagayan Valley | 95.39 | 0.29 | 4.34 |
| Central Luzon | 96.09 | 0.15 | 3.96 |
| CALABARZON | 90.12 | | 9.88 |
| MIMAROPA | 88.27 | 1.51 | 10.21 |
| Bicol Region | 98.44 | 0.37 | 1.19 |
| Western Visayas | 94.26 | 1.22 | 4.52 |
| Central Visayas | 95.08 | 0.72 | 4.20 |
| Eastern Visayas | 95.81 | | 4.19 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 92.12 | 0.85 | 7.03 |
| Northern Mindanao | 91.43 | 4.02 | 4.93 |
| Davao Region | 96.39 | 0.79 | 3.10 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 94.07 | 1.43 | 4.50 |
| Caraga | 94.44 | | 5.81 |
| ARMM | 95.93 | | 4.07 |

Table 6.32 *Carabeef* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 71.92 | 1.44 | 26.87 |
| NCR | 100.00 | | |
| CAR | 46.34 | 4.54 | 50.77 |
| Ilocos Region | 88.66 | | 11.34 |
| Cagayan Valley | 96.92 | | 3.08 |
| Central Luzon | 82.58 | 4.58 | 12.84 |
| CALABARZON | 88.47 | 3.00 | 8.53 |
| MIMAROPA | 75.75 | 0.32 | 23.93 |
| Bicol Region | 97.51 | | 2.49 |
| Western Visayas | 96.53 | | 3.47 |
| Central Visayas | 83.31 | | 16.69 |
| Eastern Visayas | 97.15 | 0.27 | 2.58 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 8.93 | 2.21 | 88.86 |
| Northern Mindanao | 73.43 | | 29.39 |
| Davao Region | 71.62 | | 28.38 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 67.97 | 2.44 | 29.59 |
| Caraga | 57.93 | 1.45 | 40.61 |
| ARMM | 96.20 | | 3.80 |

Table 6.33 *Chevon (goat)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 70.00 | 5.45 | 34.93 |
| NCR | 100.00 | | |
| CAR | 65.43 | 5.45 | 29.13 |
| Ilocos Region | 57.93 | 5.07 | 39.81 |
| Cagayan Valley | 74.17 | 3.17 | 22.66 |
| Central Luzon | 80.09 | 7.71 | 12.21 |
| CALABARZON | 97.41 | 2.59 | |
| MIMAROPA | 16.87 | 2.06 | 81.08 |
| Bicol Region | 31.39 | | 68.61 |
| Western Visayas | 75.79 | 11.21 | 13.00 |
| Central Visayas | 75.98 | 10.22 | 16.40 |
| Eastern Visayas | 36.64 | | 63.36 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 50.25 | | 49.75 |
| Northern Mindanao | 66.03 | 12.21 | 21.76 |
| Davao Region | 55.53 | | 44.47 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 54.34 | 18.56 | 27.09 |
| Caraga | 52.65 | 7.42 | 39.93 |
| ARMM | 78.80 | 2.09 | 78.59 |

Table 6.34 *Chicken* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 87.55 | 10.36 | 2.36 |
| NCR | 99.31 | 0.08 | 1.18 |
| CAR | 79.78 | 18.65 | 2.29 |
| Ilocos Region | 87.47 | 10.75 | 2.13 |
| Cagayan Valley | 87.05 | 11.80 | 1.33 |
| Central Luzon | 93.68 | 3.99 | 2.58 |
| CALABARZON | 96.81 | 1.64 | 1.62 |
| MIMAROPA | 66.79 | 27.90 | 5.35 |
| Bicol Region | 82.49 | 15.73 | 1.95 |
| Western Visayas | 83.46 | 13.43 | 3.53 |
| Central Visayas | 71.56 | 23.37 | 5.26 |
| Eastern Visayas | 90.44 | 6.96 | 2.92 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 40.00 | 55.38 | 4.76 |
| Northern Mindanao | 68.23 | 24.20 | 8.42 |
| Davao Region | 79.16 | 17.45 | 3.42 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 59.37 | 36.33 | 4.30 |
| Caraga | 90.50 | 6.80 | 2.76 |
| ARMM | 83.78 | 15.64 | 0.61 |

Table 6.35 *Duck* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 24.89 | 60.75 | 14.36 |
| NCR | 100.00 | | |
| CAR | 15.65 | 80.07 | 4.28 |
| Ilocos Region | 4.38 | 75.04 | 20.58 |
| Cagayan Valley | 27.88 | 63.96 | 8.16 |
| Central Luzon | 29.33 | 49.71 | 20.96 |
| CALABARZON | 30.44 | 68.36 | 1.19 |
| MIMAROPA | 21.06 | 61.69 | 17.24 |
| Bicol Region | 21.24 | 66.93 | 11.82 |
| Western Visayas | 2.73 | 85.25 | 12.02 |
| Central Visayas | 66.96 | 33.04 | |
| Eastern Visayas | 35.66 | 38.39 | 25.95 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | 96.68 | 3.32 |
| Northern Mindanao | 43.38 | 37.83 | 18.79 |
| Davao Region | 40.83 | 52.32 | 6.86 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 2.30 | 88.29 | 9.41 |
| Caraga | 14.61 | 68.11 | 17.28 |
| ARMM | 41.35 | 35.55 | 23.10 |

Table 6.36 *Chicken Egg* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 94.35 | 5.18 | 0.75 |
| NCR | 99.80 | 0.03 | 0.73 |
| CAR | 95.90 | 4.06 | 0.47 |
| Ilocos Region | 93.85 | 5.84 | 1.21 |
| Cagayan Valley | 94.05 | 5.73 | 0.39 |
| Central Luzon | 96.85 | 2.84 | 0.76 |
| CALABARZON | 98.94 | 0.81 | 0.29 |
| MIMAROPA | 89.27 | 9.16 | 1.95 |
| Bicol Region | 90.92 | 8.94 | 0.40 |
| Western Visayas | 90.55 | 9.29 | 0.58 |
| Central Visayas | 89.79 | 9.19 | 1.10 |
| Eastern Visayas | 95.29 | 3.93 | 0.85 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 62.06 | 35.96 | 2.04 |
| Northern Mindanao | 92.51 | 6.43 | 1.37 |
| Davao Region | 93.29 | 6.18 | 0.78 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 87.98 | 11.24 | 0.97 |
| Caraga | 98.10 | 1.68 | 0.39 |
| ARMM | 95.94 | 3.56 | 0.51 |

Table 6.37 *Duck Egg* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 67.80 | 25.49 | 6.95 |
| NCR | 97.04 | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| CAR | 20.11 | 77.21 | 2.68 |
| Ilocos Region | 16.75 | 71.20 | 12.04 |
| Cagayan Valley | 42.81 | 45.71 | 11.48 |
| Central Luzon | 57.64 | 28.80 | 15.33 |
| CALABARZON | 77.38 | 21.28 | 5.13 |
| MIMAROPA | 63.02 | 34.33 | 2.66 |
| Bicol Region | 62.77 | 35.78 | 1.46 |
| Western Visayas | 38.69 | 57.47 | 3.84 |
| Central Visayas | 47.19 | 52.81 | |
| Eastern Visayas | 53.37 | 29.69 | 16.93 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 38.76 | 59.85 | 1.39 |
| Northern Mindanao | 55.75 | 27.05 | 17.68 |
| Davao Region | 60.21 | 23.92 | 15.87 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 46.82 | 45.79 | 7.39 |
| Caraga | 48.59 | 35.15 | 16.27 |
| ARMM | 80.55 | 12.48 | 6.98 |

Table 6.38 *Fresh/pasteurized milk* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 92.04 | 2.19 | 5.77 |
| NCR | 100.00 | | |
| CAR | 100.00 | | |
| Ilocos Region | 100.00 | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 60.84 | 14.32 | 24.85 |
| Central Luzon | 91.76 | 3.77 | 4.47 |
| CALABARZON | 85.86 | 1.82 | 12.32 |
| MIMAROPA | 84.36 | | 15.64 |
| Bicol Region | 3.74 | 83.76 | 12.50 |
| Western Visayas | 93.84 | 0.88 | 5.29 |
| Central Visayas | 100.00 | | |
| Eastern Visayas | 92.12 | | 7.88 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | 100.00 |
| Northern Mindanao | 98.70 | | 1.30 |
| Davao Region | 95.30 | | 4.70 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 93.22 | | 6.78 |
| Caraga | | | |
| ARMM | 100.00 | | |

Table 6.39 *Milkfish* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.06 | 0.68 | 2.44 |
| NCR | 97.27 | 0.10 | 2.94 |
| CAR | 96.89 | 0.33 | 3.00 |
| Ilocos Region | 95.58 | 0.65 | 3.81 |
| Cagayan Valley | 98.32 | 0.22 | 1.45 |
| Central Luzon | 96.54 | 0.77 | 2.71 |
| CALABARZON | 98.52 | 0.55 | 1.32 |
| MIMAROPA | 93.16 | 1.51 | 5.68 |
| Bicol Region | 95.60 | 2.39 | 2.01 |
| Western Visayas | 95.24 | 2.40 | 2.43 |
| Central Visayas | 97.52 | 0.20 | 3.44 |
| Eastern Visayas | 97.20 | 1.69 | 1.11 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.33 | | 0.67 |
| Northern Mindanao | 97.44 | 0.39 | 2.23 |
| Davao Region | 96.79 | 0.40 | 2.90 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 97.26 | | 2.74 |
| Caraga | 93.73 | 0.28 | 6.00 |
| ARMM | 99.62 | 0.34 | 0.04 |

Table 6.40 *Tilapia* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 94.01 | 2.47 | 3.67 |
| NCR | 96.87 | 0.12 | 3.01 |
| CAR | 87.05 | 9.05 | 4.60 |
| Ilocos Region | 91.87 | 3.36 | 4.80 |
| Cagayan Valley | 90.72 | 6.23 | 3.05 |
| Central Luzon | 92.74 | 2.35 | 5.05 |
| CALABARZON | 97.09 | 0.93 | 2.22 |
| MIMAROPA | 80.00 | 11.69 | 8.57 |
| Bicol Region | 94.35 | 3.83 | 1.82 |
| Western Visayas | 81.29 | 6.96 | 12.00 |
| Central Visayas | 43.63 | 44.05 | 12.31 |
| Eastern Visayas | 87.18 | 4.14 | 8.69 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 91.97 | 4.86 | 3.17 |
| Northern Mindanao | 83.98 | 5.85 | 15.88 |
| Davao Region | 86.01 | 7.90 | 6.09 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 85.04 | 9.28 | 5.76 |
| Caraga | 69.67 | 19.85 | 10.48 |
| ARMM | 98.18 | 0.73 | 1.09 |

Table 6.41 *Roundscad (Galunggong)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 96.50 | 1.49 | 2.11 |
| NCR | 99.14 | | 0.86 |
| CAR | 99.29 | 0.06 | 0.65 |
| Ilocos Region | 95.69 | 1.60 | 2.71 |
| Cagayan Valley | 98.77 | 0.09 | 1.14 |
| Central Luzon | 96.73 | 0.34 | 3.00 |
| CALABARZON | 98.34 | 0.36 | 1.48 |
| MIMAROPA | 91.63 | 3.21 | 5.38 |
| Bicol Region | 94.65 | 2.88 | 2.74 |
| Western Visayas | 97.11 | 0.77 | 2.23 |
| Central Visayas | 95.04 | 1.72 | 3.25 |
| Eastern Visayas | 88.09 | 8.46 | 3.45 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 95.63 | 1.91 | 2.62 |
| Northern Mindanao | 97.08 | 0.50 | 3.34 |
| Davao Region | 93.76 | 2.71 | 3.64 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 97.07 | 0.06 | 2.87 |
| Caraga | 95.91 | 0.97 | 3.12 |
| ARMM | 96.46 | 2.97 | 0.57 |

Table 6.42 *Tuna (all species)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 93.65 | 2.47 | 4.15 |
| NCR | 95.59 | | 6.58 |
| CAR | 95.20 | | 6.26 |
| Ilocos Region | 93.21 | 0.92 | 5.87 |
| Cagayan Valley | 85.85 | 13.33 | 0.84 |
| Central Luzon | 78.45 | 6.69 | 14.94 |
| CALABARZON | 96.47 | 0.41 | 3.12 |
| MIMAROPA | 94.03 | 2.07 | 4.12 |
| Bicol Region | 93.28 | 3.73 | 3.15 |
| Western Visayas | 95.47 | 0.68 | 3.97 |
| Central Visayas | 93.71 | 2.12 | 4.89 |
| Eastern Visayas | 81.53 | 12.01 | 6.47 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 97.42 | 1.51 | 1.07 |
| Northern Mindanao | 95.91 | 0.49 | 3.82 |
| Davao Region | 96.54 | 2.02 | 1.54 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 96.90 | 0.57 | 2.54 |
| Caraga | 97.09 | 0.89 | 2.17 |
| ARMM | 89.30 | 4.55 | 6.15 |

Table 6.43 *Dalagang bukid* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 93.30 | 3.80 | 4.47 |
| NCR | 98.39 | | 5.25 |
| CAR | 99.62 | | 0.38 |
| Ilocos Region | 99.73 | 0.27 | |
| Cagayan Valley | 97.27 | 0.92 | 1.82 |
| Central Luzon | 93.83 | 0.62 | 5.55 |
| CALABARZON | 97.88 | 0.87 | 1.25 |
| MIMAROPA | 94.02 | 3.00 | 3.35 |
| Bicol Region | 74.93 | 24.00 | 3.58 |
| Western Visayas | 84.98 | 12.68 | 2.35 |
| Central Visayas | 89.97 | 2.82 | 7.21 |
| Eastern Visayas | 67.97 | 18.84 | 13.19 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 71.34 | 23.17 | 12.87 |
| Northern Mindanao | 91.62 | 5.37 | 3.44 |
| Davao Region | 87.90 | 10.21 | 1.89 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 98.63 | | 1.37 |
| Caraga | 87.22 | 9.04 | 3.77 |
| ARMM | 86.73 | 13.27 | |

Table 6.44 *Shrimp* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 86.47 | 6.05 | 7.50 |
| NCR | 97.39 | | 2.61 |
| CAR | 92.23 | 3.64 | 4.12 |
| Ilocos Region | 82.36 | 3.99 | 13.66 |
| Cagayan Valley | 86.42 | 8.33 | 5.24 |
| Central Luzon | 88.05 | 5.39 | 6.56 |
| CALABARZON | 82.36 | 4.88 | 12.76 |
| MIMAROPA | 75.92 | 14.89 | 9.19 |
| Bicol Region | 79.74 | 14.23 | 6.34 |
| Western Visayas | 83.77 | 10.04 | 6.19 |
| Central Visayas | 89.42 | 8.29 | 2.29 |
| Eastern Visayas | 77.45 | 10.98 | 11.57 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 90.29 | 4.88 | 4.83 |
| Northern Mindanao | 73.76 | 13.54 | 12.93 |
| Davao Region | 91.88 | 1.93 | 6.19 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 90.04 | 3.11 | 6.86 |
| Caraga | 75.01 | 10.39 | 14.60 |
| ARMM | 78.18 | 6.77 | 15.05 |

Table 6.45 *Mussels* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 86.75 | 5.31 | 7.94 |
| NCR | 92.53 | | 7.47 |
| CAR | 88.83 | 6.58 | 4.60 |
| Ilocos Region | 95.80 | 0.50 | 3.69 |
| Cagayan Valley | 97.17 | 1.16 | 1.68 |
| Central Luzon | 96.06 | 0.22 | 3.72 |
| CALABARZON | 81.46 | | 18.54 |
| MIMAROPA | 78.81 | 13.31 | 7.88 |
| Bicol Region | 72.51 | 16.05 | 11.44 |
| Western Visayas | 84.35 | 11.76 | 3.89 |
| Central Visayas | 63.11 | 18.71 | 18.19 |
| Eastern Visayas | 66.42 | 18.27 | 15.31 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 81.20 | 1.85 | 16.96 |
| Northern Mindanao | 66.58 | 11.80 | 21.62 |
| Davao Region | 84.09 | 11.75 | 4.16 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 81.90 | 7.34 | 10.76 |
| Caraga | 94.70 | 4.30 | 1.00 |
| ARMM | 99.57 | | 0.43 |

Table 6.46 *Bihon* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 95.03 | | 5.01 |
| NCR | 97.25 | | 2.75 |
| CAR | 91.18 | | 8.96 |
| Ilocos Region | 85.56 | | 14.44 |
| Cagayan Valley | 84.53 | | 15.58 |
| Central Luzon | 92.17 | | 7.93 |
| CALABARZON | 93.62 | | 6.38 |
| MIMAROPA | 74.20 | | 26.29 |
| Bicol Region | 94.45 | | 5.55 |
| Western Visayas | 95.96 | | 4.04 |
| Central Visayas | 95.52 | | 4.52 |
| Eastern Visayas | 93.39 | | 6.61 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.94 | | 1.06 |
| Northern Mindanao | 91.76 | | 8.26 |
| Davao Region | 97.60 | | 2.56 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 95.54 | | 4.46 |
| Caraga | 96.61 | | 3.39 |
| ARMM | 98.74 | | 1.26 |

Table 6.47 *Sotanghon* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.89 | | 2.11 |
| NCR | 99.81 | | 0.19 |
| CAR | 99.97 | | 0.03 |
| Ilocos Region | 96.41 | | 3.59 |
| Cagayan Valley | 99.51 | | 0.49 |
| Central Luzon | 98.98 | | 1.02 |
| CALABARZON | 99.27 | | 0.73 |
| MIMAROPA | 98.75 | | 1.25 |
| Bicol Region | 98.49 | | 1.51 |
| Western Visayas | 97.46 | | 2.54 |
| Central Visayas | 94.04 | | 5.96 |
| Eastern Visayas | 96.03 | | 3.97 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.28 | | 0.72 |
| Northern Mindanao | 87.28 | | 12.72 |
| Davao Region | 91.65 | | 8.35 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 95.68 | | 4.32 |
| Caraga | 99.16 | | 0.84 |
| ARMM | 99.67 | | 0.33 |

Table 6.48 *Pasta* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 87.57 | | 12.48 |
| NCR | 92.74 | | 7.26 |
| CAR | 96.18 | | 3.82 |
| Ilocos Region | 70.87 | | 29.13 |
| Cagayan Valley | 65.30 | | 34.70 |
| Central Luzon | 88.23 | | 11.77 |
| CALABARZON | 93.93 | | 6.23 |
| MIMAROPA | 67.61 | | 32.39 |
| Bicol Region | 85.05 | | 14.95 |
| Western Visayas | 74.92 | | 25.08 |
| Central Visayas | 77.13 | | 22.87 |
| Eastern Visayas | 86.68 | | 13.32 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 79.72 | | 20.28 |
| Northern Mindanao | 78.83 | | 21.17 |
| Davao Region | 86.36 | | 15.78 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 88.03 | | 11.97 |
| Caraga | 66.07 | | 33.93 |
| ARMM | 100.00 | | |

Table 6.49 *Canton* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 98.78 | | 1.26 |
| NCR | 99.69 | | 0.31 |
| CAR | 98.68 | | 1.32 |
| Ilocos Region | 94.13 | | 5.87 |
| Cagayan Valley | 87.51 | | 12.49 |
| Central Luzon | 97.70 | | 3.55 |
| CALABARZON | 98.84 | | 1.16 |
| MIMAROPA | 98.55 | | 1.45 |
| Bicol Region | 98.69 | | 1.36 |
| Western Visayas | 97.39 | | 2.61 |
| Central Visayas | 91.52 | | 8.48 |
| Eastern Visayas | 99.16 | | 0.84 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.15 | | 1.85 |
| Northern Mindanao | 85.61 | | 14.39 |
| Davao Region | 90.20 | | 9.80 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 95.13 | | 4.87 |
| Caraga | 100.00 | | |
| ARMM | 100.00 | | |

Table 6.50 *Fresh miki* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.54 | | 2.46 |
| NCR | 98.42 | | 1.58 |
| CAR | 99.23 | | 0.77 |
| Ilocos Region | 94.51 | | 5.49 |
| Cagayan Valley | 98.72 | | 1.28 |
| Central Luzon | 98.53 | | 1.47 |
| CALABARZON | 97.43 | | 2.57 |
| MIMAROPA | 89.74 | | 10.26 |
| Bicol Region | 100.00 | | |
| Western Visayas | 99.07 | | 0.93 |
| Central Visayas | 98.20 | | 1.80 |
| Eastern Visayas | 99.92 | | 0.08 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.65 | | 0.35 |
| Northern Mindanao | 95.21 | | 4.79 |
| Davao Region | 97.65 | | 2.35 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 95.56 | | 4.44 |
| Caraga | 97.19 | | 2.81 |
| ARMM | 100.00 | | |

Table 6.51 *Instant noodles* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 99.37 | | 0.68 |
| NCR | 99.48 | | 0.53 |
| CAR | 98.42 | | 1.62 |
| Ilocos Region | 98.29 | | 1.85 |
| Cagayan Valley | 99.56 | | 0.44 |
| Central Luzon | 98.40 | | 1.70 |
| CALABARZON | 99.88 | | 0.12 |
| MIMAROPA | 98.36 | | 1.66 |
| Bicol Region | 99.45 | | 0.59 |
| Western Visayas | 99.44 | | 0.58 |
| Central Visayas | 99.36 | | 0.67 |
| Eastern Visayas | 99.27 | | 0.73 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.84 | | 0.16 |
| Northern Mindanao | 99.47 | | 0.98 |
| Davao Region | 99.47 | | 0.59 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 99.66 | | 0.34 |
| Caraga | 99.39 | | 0.61 |
| ARMM | 99.78 | | 0.22 |

Table 6.52 *Rice noodles (misua)* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 99.00 | | 1.00 |
| NCR | 99.72 | | 0.28 |
| CAR | 100.00 | | |
| Ilocos Region | 95.81 | | 4.19 |
| Cagayan Valley | 99.68 | | 0.32 |
| Central Luzon | 98.78 | | 1.22 |
| CALABARZON | 99.45 | | 0.55 |
| MIMAROPA | 100.00 | | |
| Bicol Region | 97.57 | | 2.43 |
| Western Visayas | 99.85 | | 0.15 |
| Central Visayas | 100.00 | | |
| Eastern Visayas | 99.24 | | 0.76 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.63 | | 0.37 |
| Northern Mindanao | 97.89 | | 2.11 |
| Davao Region | 100.00 | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 100.00 | | |
| Caraga | 99.92 | | 0.08 |
| ARMM | 71.80 | | 28.20 |

Table 6.53 *Pandesal* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 98.80 | 0.24 | 0.97 |
| NCR | 99.34 | 0.37 | 0.29 |
| CAR | 97.65 | 0.34 | 2.03 |
| Ilocos Region | 97.89 | 0.17 | 1.94 |
| Cagayan Valley | 97.10 | 0.42 | 2.48 |
| Central Luzon | 99.20 | 0.24 | 0.57 |
| CALABARZON | 99.08 | 0.34 | 0.60 |
| MIMAROPA | 96.53 | 0.22 | 3.25 |
| Bicol Region | 99.61 | 0.08 | 0.31 |
| Western Visayas | 98.51 | 0.43 | 1.12 |
| Central Visayas | 99.39 | 0.04 | 0.57 |
| Eastern Visayas | 99.60 | 0.09 | 0.30 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.07 | 0.06 | 0.90 |
| Northern Mindanao | 99.41 | 0.19 | 0.40 |
| Davao Region | 98.89 | | 1.24 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 97.11 | 0.58 | 2.39 |
| Caraga | 99.07 | 0.07 | 0.92 |
| ARMM | 97.74 | 0.07 | 2.19 |

Table 6.54 *Sliced/loaf bread* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 97.89 | 0.16 | 2.00 |
| NCR | 98.64 | 0.05 | 1.31 |
| CAR | 95.99 | 1.49 | 2.78 |
| Ilocos Region | 97.62 | 0.09 | 2.29 |
| Cagayan Valley | 98.34 | a/ | 1.66 |
| Central Luzon | 98.11 | 0.24 | 1.65 |
| CALABARZON | 97.81 | 0.12 | 2.11 |
| MIMAROPA | 91.99 | 0.78 | 7.23 |
| Bicol Region | 98.73 | | 1.27 |
| Western Visayas | 98.85 | 0.01 | 1.13 |
| Central Visayas | 91.43 | | 8.57 |
| Eastern Visayas | 98.14 | 0.49 | 1.36 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.09 | 0.75 | 1.16 |
| Northern Mindanao | 95.52 | 0.91 | 4.30 |
| Davao Region | 98.75 | 0.51 | 1.25 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 94.29 | 0.15 | 5.56 |
| Caraga | 97.57 | | 2.43 |
| ARMM | 99.38 | 0.04 | 0.61 |

a/ less than 0.01

Table 6.55 *Buns* : Percentage of households by source of food eaten and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Bought | Own-Produced | Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 98.36 | 0.29 | 1.40 |
| NCR | 99.28 | 0.71 | 0.01 |
| CAR | 97.15 | 0.45 | 2.40 |
| Ilocos Region | 97.67 | 0.47 | 1.86 |
| Cagayan Valley | 98.64 | 0.25 | 1.11 |
| Central Luzon | 98.55 | 0.69 | 0.76 |
| CALABARZON | 98.93 | 0.02 | 1.07 |
| MIMAROPA | 95.02 | 0.61 | 4.43 |
| Bicol Region | 99.36 | | 0.64 |
| Western Visayas | 98.62 | 0.05 | 1.37 |
| Central Visayas | 97.09 | 0.06 | 3.06 |
| Eastern Visayas | 97.70 | 0.18 | 2.12 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.17 | | 1.83 |
| Northern Mindanao | 97.72 | 0.50 | 1.89 |
| Davao Region | 98.83 | 0.29 | 0.98 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 97.84 | 0.48 | 1.69 |
| Caraga | 97.90 | 0.23 | 1.97 |
| ARMM | 99.62 | 0.03 | 0.38 |

Table 7. Percentage of household members who ate meals at home by type of meal and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Breakfast | Lunch | Dinner | Snack | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Morning | Afternoon | Evening |
| PHILIPPINES | 94.71 | 88.70 | 96.13 | 20.26 | 42.79 | 2.13 |
| NCR | 91.28 | 82.75 | 94.56 | 9.05 | 37.90 | 0.46 |
| CAR | 94.13 | 85.55 | 95.18 | 28.43 | 27.68 | 2.85 |
| Ilocos Region | 96.68 | 89.35 | 97.75 | 26.07 | 42.39 | 0.80 |
| Cagayan Valley | 95.72 | 90.09 | 96.58 | 33.14 | 38.71 | 2.40 |
| Central Luzon | 91.56 | 85.61 | 95.85 | 16.73 | 42.48 | 2.68 |
| CALABARZON | 93.73 | 85.64 | 95.52 | 21.82 | 47.62 | 2.63 |
| MIMAROPA | 95.48 | 89.24 | 96.17 | 32.65 | 52.01 | 1.85 |
| Bicol Region | 96.28 | 91.09 | 97.09 | 20.12 | 57.64 | 0.42 |
| Western Visayas | 94.92 | 90.50 | 96.54 | 20.77 | 47.20 | 1.66 |
| Central Visayas | 95.22 | 91.74 | 95.59 | 26.50 | 41.34 | 2.11 |
| Eastern Visayas | 97.51 | 94.05 | 97.79 | 18.17 | 40.79 | 1.03 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 98.65 | 95.80 | 98.72 | 33.90 | 70.20 | 2.39 |
| Northern Mindanao | 95.32 | 93.68 | 96.85 | 26.17 | 57.55 | 2.91 |
| Davao Region | 96.20 | 90.16 | 96.13 | 36.17 | 51.67 | 2.10 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 97.14 | 94.73 | 98.09 | 26.80 | 49.67 | 1.31 |
| Caraga | 96.36 | 93.16 | 96.69 | 26.32 | 41.90 | 4.55 |
| ARMM | 95.79 | 88.35 | 95.85 | 13.15 | 27.74 | 3.67 |

Table 8. Percentage of household members who ate meals outside by type of meal outside and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Breakfast | Lunch | Dinner | Snack | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Morning | Afternoon | Evening |
| PHILIPPINES | 5.21 | 14.22 | 5.32 | 4.70 | 7.11 | 0.30 |
| NCR | 5.88 | 16.57 | 6.65 | 2.70 | 11.04 | 0.60 |
| CAR | 7.10 | 19.16 | 6.59 | 7.20 | 4.65 | 0.13 |
| Ilocos Region | 2.82 | 12.74 | 2.31 | 19.05 | 19.90 | 0.11 |
| Cagayan Valley | 5.34 | 13.71 | 4.96 | 8.56 | 7.74 | 0.07 |
| Central Luzon | 5.79 | 17.73 | 5.78 | 8.85 | 13.94 | 0.27 |
| CALABARZON | 5.69 | 18.19 | 6.59 | 6.71 | 11.11 | 0.43 |
| MIMAROPA | 5.87 | 15.37 | 6.61 | 8.66 | 7.78 | 0.21 |
| Bicol Region | 3.73 | 11.08 | 3.34 | 3.59 | 4.22 | 0.06 |
| Western Visayas | 5.11 | 11.86 | 3.80 | 4.21 | 7.05 | 0.15 |
| Central Visayas | 7.70 | 13.44 | 10.03 | 2.55 | 3.84 | 0.07 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.29 | 7.22 | 2.56 | 2.99 | 2.60 | a/ |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 2.16 | 7.13 | 2.28 | 1.12 | 2.18 | 0.15 |
| Northern Mindanao | 4.66 | 10.76 | 5.54 | 6.47 | 4.95 | 0.24 |
| Davao Region | 5.49 | 13.65 | 5.54 | 2.89 | 5.33 | 0.20 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 3.24 | 7.66 | 2.91 | 2.08 | 3.60 | 0.10 |
| Caraga | 4.70 | 10.47 | 5.09 | 1.31 | 1.45 | 0.09 |
| ARMM | 5.75 | 16.05 | 4.69 | 2.10 | 1.71 | 0.50 |

a/ less than 0.01

Table 9.01 *Rice (plain)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 2.127 | 2.157 | 2.084 | 2.085 | 2.113 | 109.874 |
| NCR | 1.819 | 1.889 | 1.932 | 1.934 | 1.894 | 98.464 |
| CAR | 2.472 | 2.376 | 2.337 | 2.475 | 2.414 | 125.530 |
| Ilocos Region | 2.310 | 2.448 | 2.446 | 2.401 | 2.401 | 124.831 |
| Cagayan Valley | 2.405 | 2.409 | 2.344 | 2.341 | 2.375 | 123.490 |
| Central Luzon | 2.259 | 2.130 | 2.133 | 2.011 | 2.134 | 110.964 |
| CALABARZON | 1.918 | 1.829 | 1.813 | 1.767 | 1.831 | 95.208 |
| MIMAROPA | 2.345 | 2.467 | 2.485 | 2.421 | 2.429 | 126.312 |
| Bicol Region | 2.526 | 2.303 | 2.077 | 2.005 | 2.228 | 115.851 |
| Western Visayas | 2.441 | 2.309 | 2.369 | 2.375 | 2.373 | 123.373 |
| Central Visayas | 1.541 | 1.527 | 1.525 | 1.565 | 1.539 | 80.049 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.609 | 2.158 | 2.118 | 2.205 | 2.270 | 118.048 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.607 | 0.784 | 0.694 | 0.716 | 0.700 | 36.389 |
| Northern Mindanao | 1.853 | 2.122 | 1.956 | 2.092 | 2.007 | 104.351 |
| Davao Region | 1.888 | 1.765 | 1.787 | 1.822 | 1.815 | 94.404 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 2.289 | 2.279 | 2.130 | 2.068 | 2.191 | 113.944 |
| Caraga | 2.196 | 2.225 | 2.229 | 2.223 | 2.219 | 115.368 |
| ARMM | 2.539 | 2.907 | 2.598 | 2.659 | 2.674 | 139.058 |

Table 9.02 *Corn* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.301 | 0.293 | 0.281 | 0.256 | 0.283 | 14.702 |
| NCR | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.462 |
| CAR | 0.010 | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.461 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.326 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.043 | 0.012 | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 1.208 |
| Central Luzon | 0.005 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.455 |
| CALABARZON | 0.012 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.407 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.015 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.604 |
| Bicol Region | 0.074 | 0.102 | 0.132 | 0.185 | 0.123 | 6.405 |
| Western Visayas | 0.148 | 0.134 | 0.158 | 0.069 | 0.127 | 6.597 |
| Central Visayas | 0.638 | 0.754 | 0.738 | 0.725 | 0.714 | 37.140 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.431 | 0.348 | 0.485 | 0.385 | 0.412 | 21.428 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 3.377 | 2.719 | 3.170 | 3.030 | 3.075 | 159.924 |
| Northern Mindanao | 1.094 | 0.774 | 0.850 | 0.786 | 0.875 | 45.496 |
| Davao Region | 0.808 | 0.817 | 0.803 | 0.700 | 0.782 | 40.679 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.435 | 0.471 | 0.475 | 0.498 | 0.470 | 24.424 |
| Caraga | 0.250 | 0.232 | 0.210 | 0.130 | 0.206 | 10.689 |
| ARMM | 0.096 | 0.229 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.084 | 4.383 |

Table 9.03 *Sweet Potato* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.085 | 0.084 | 0.110 | 0.070 | 0.087 | 4.534 |
| NCR | 0.031 | 0.046 | 0.043 | 0.061 | 0.046 | 2.366 |
| CAR | 0.047 | 0.058 | 0.071 | 0.076 | 0.063 | 3.281 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.019 | 0.031 | 0.065 | 0.068 | 0.046 | 2.366 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.096 | 0.082 | 0.067 | 3.493 |
| Central Luzon | 0.055 | 0.048 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.062 | 3.230 |
| CALABARZON | 0.037 | 0.047 | 0.062 | 0.064 | 0.053 | 2.750 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.037 | 0.092 | 0.120 | 0.068 | 0.079 | 4.107 |
| Bicol Region | 0.136 | 0.177 | 0.266 | 0.108 | 0.172 | 8.934 |
| Western Visayas | 0.044 | 0.086 | 0.100 | 0.070 | 0.076 | 3.928 |
| Central Visayas | 0.046 | 0.076 | 0.143 | 0.031 | 0.074 | 3.866 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.152 | 0.143 | 0.143 | 0.090 | 0.132 | 6.858 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.199 | 0.277 | 0.550 | 0.307 | 0.333 | 17.333 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.074 | 0.111 | 0.108 | 0.065 | 0.089 | 4.650 |
| Davao Region | 0.045 | 0.070 | 0.113 | 0.039 | 0.067 | 3.461 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.077 | 0.066 | 0.070 | 0.068 | 0.070 | 3.654 |
| Caraga | 0.097 | 0.090 | 0.101 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 4.987 |
| ARMM | 0.189 | 0.098 | 0.085 | 0.031 | 0.102 | 5.319 |

Table 9.04 *Cassava* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.053 | 0.061 | 0.065 | 0.048 | 0.056 | 2.932 |
| NCR | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.432 |
| CAR | 0.024 | 0.028 | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 1.203 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.024 | 0.020 | 0.010 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 0.767 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.035 | 0.032 | 0.051 | 0.041 | 0.040 | 2.079 |
| Central Luzon | 0.028 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.008 | 0.018 | 0.913 |
| CALABARZON | 0.049 | 0.057 | 0.049 | 0.030 | 0.046 | 2.404 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.075 | 0.102 | 0.141 | 0.100 | 0.105 | 5.440 |
| Bicol Region | 0.106 | 0.114 | 0.135 | 0.064 | 0.105 | 5.452 |
| Western Visayas | 0.042 | 0.048 | 0.057 | 0.041 | 0.047 | 2.448 |
| Central Visayas | 0.038 | 0.022 | 0.060 | 0.023 | 0.036 | 1.880 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.124 | 0.145 | 0.148 | 0.119 | 0.134 | 6.967 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.175 | 0.211 | 0.343 | 0.303 | 0.258 | 13.390 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.082 | 0.090 | 0.112 | 0.097 | 0.095 | 4.944 |
| Davao Region | 0.026 | 0.032 | 0.048 | 0.025 | 0.033 | 1.709 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.068 | 0.084 | 0.080 | 0.075 | 0.077 | 3.979 |
| Caraga | 0.051 | 0.068 | 0.085 | 0.041 | 0.061 | 3.192 |
| ARMM | 0.063 | 0.088 | 0.046 | 0.046 | 0.061 | 3.147 |

Table 9.05 *Gabi* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.015 | 0.018 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.018 | 0.954 |
| NCR | 0.003 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.758 |
| CAR | 0.018 | 0.028 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 1.142 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.554 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.046 | 0.039 | 0.070 | 0.044 | 0.050 | 2.594 |
| Central Luzon | 0.020 | 0.025 | 0.024 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 1.198 |
| CALABARZON | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.018 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.622 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.019 | 0.038 | 0.031 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 1.526 |
| Bicol Region | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.028 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.876 |
| Western Visayas | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.309 |
| Central Visayas | 0.018 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.012 | 0.021 | 1.116 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.058 | 0.027 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.031 | 1.590 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.022 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 0.076 | 0.034 | 1.786 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.021 | 0.033 | 0.028 | 0.012 | 0.023 | 1.219 |
| Davao Region | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.603 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.017 | 0.021 | 0.027 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 1.130 |
| Caraga | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.534 |
| ARMM | 0.017 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 0.018 | 0.919 |

Table 9.06 *White Potato* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.906 |
| NCR | 0.036 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.036 | 0.030 | 1.546 |
| CAR | 0.095 | 0.101 | 0.108 | 0.103 | 0.102 | 5.307 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.038 | 0.044 | 0.035 | 1.827 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.026 | 0.020 | 0.025 | 0.037 | 0.027 | 1.410 |
| Central Luzon | 0.035 | 0.029 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 1.661 |
| CALABARZON | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.023 | 0.037 | 0.028 | 1.437 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.375 |
| Bicol Region | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.795 |
| Western Visayas | 0.004 | 0.015 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.015 | 0.757 |
| Central Visayas | 0.013 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.526 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.003 | 0.163 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.149 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.007 | 0.014 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.419 |
| Davao Region | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.233 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.148 |
| Caraga | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.258 |
| ARMM | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.003 | 0.137 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.07 *Ampalaya* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.053 | 0.042 | 0.045 | 0.042 | 0.046 | 2.368 |
| NCR | 0.046 | 0.053 | 0.058 | 0.055 | 0.053 | 2.759 |
| CAR | 0.065 | 0.040 | 0.066 | 0.067 | 0.060 | 3.103 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.074 | 0.049 | 0.067 | 0.064 | 0.063 | 3.297 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.074 | 0.059 | 0.057 | 0.067 | 0.064 | 3.347 |
| Central Luzon | 0.070 | 0.047 | 0.062 | 0.050 | 0.057 | 2.978 |
| CALABARZON | 0.044 | 0.027 | 0.046 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 1.995 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.068 | 0.049 | 0.045 | 0.047 | 0.052 | 2.714 |
| Bicol Region | 0.069 | 0.040 | 0.046 | 0.045 | 0.050 | 2.599 |
| Western Visayas | 0.081 | 0.055 | 0.051 | 0.039 | 0.056 | 2.924 |
| Central Visayas | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 0.027 | 1.429 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.064 | 0.033 | 0.029 | 0.040 | 0.041 | 2.152 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.043 | 0.041 | 0.056 | 0.075 | 0.054 | 2.788 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.029 | 0.028 | 0.039 | 0.037 | 0.033 | 1.734 |
| Davao Region | 0.055 | 0.048 | 0.049 | 0.038 | 0.047 | 2.469 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.050 | 0.039 | 0.039 | 0.034 | 0.040 | 2.102 |
| Caraga | 0.043 | 0.033 | 0.045 | 0.043 | 0.041 | 2.138 |
| ARMM | 0.047 | 0.039 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.033 | 1.727 |

Table 9.08 *Eggplant* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.094 | 0.078 | 0.077 | 0.078 | 0.082 | 4.261 |
| NCR | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.067 | 3.481 |
| CAR | 0.079 | 0.080 | 0.095 | 0.093 | 0.087 | 4.500 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.134 | 0.078 | 0.124 | 0.122 | 0.115 | 5.961 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.151 | 0.110 | 0.135 | 0.117 | 0.128 | 6.670 |
| Central Luzon | 0.103 | 0.060 | 0.079 | 0.091 | 0.083 | 4.317 |
| CALABARZON | 0.076 | 0.061 | 0.062 | 0.076 | 0.069 | 3.572 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.125 | 0.101 | 0.071 | 0.096 | 0.098 | 5.105 |
| Bicol Region | 0.096 | 0.076 | 0.081 | 0.077 | 0.082 | 4.278 |
| Western Visayas | 0.090 | 0.072 | 0.071 | 0.065 | 0.074 | 3.869 |
| Central Visayas | 0.067 | 0.093 | 0.073 | 0.037 | 0.067 | 3.507 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.141 | 0.098 | 0.078 | 0.057 | 0.093 | 4.832 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.151 | 0.163 | 0.111 | 0.131 | 0.139 | 7.225 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.066 | 0.073 | 0.082 | 0.068 | 0.072 | 3.748 |
| Davao Region | 0.128 | 0.135 | 0.118 | 0.107 | 0.122 | 6.338 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.103 | 0.119 | 0.081 | 0.111 | 0.104 | 5.384 |
| Caraga | 0.102 | 0.095 | 0.091 | 0.088 | 0.094 | 4.906 |
| ARMM | 0.089 | 0.055 | 0.059 | 0.063 | 0.067 | 3.483 |

Table 9.09 *Chayote* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.028 | 0.027 | 0.037 | 0.028 | 0.030 | 1.561 |
| NCR | 0.047 | 0.057 | 0.057 | 0.052 | 0.053 | 2.765 |
| CAR | 0.104 | 0.086 | 0.124 | 0.130 | 0.111 | 5.763 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.015 | 0.013 | 0.033 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.998 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.027 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 1.164 |
| Central Luzon | 0.019 | 0.020 | 0.028 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 1.159 |
| CALABARZON | 0.016 | 0.033 | 0.048 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 1.682 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.270 |
| Bicol Region | 0.013 | 0.010 | 0.018 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.694 |
| Western Visayas | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.409 |
| Central Visayas | 0.023 | 0.027 | 0.027 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 1.296 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.605 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.053 | 0.023 | 0.014 | 0.022 | 0.028 | 1.477 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.029 | 0.038 | 0.043 | 0.037 | 0.037 | 1.913 |
| Davao Region | 0.023 | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.016 | 0.025 | 1.277 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.018 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.838 |
| Caraga | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 0.023 | 0.032 | 1.662 |
| ARMM | 0.040 | 0.018 | 0.051 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 1.795 |

Table 9.10 *Gourd (upo)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.965 |
| NCR | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.895 |
| CAR | 0.018 | 0.008 | 0.057 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 1.374 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.039 | 0.027 | 0.060 | 0.043 | 0.042 | 2.191 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.028 | 0.023 | 0.043 | 0.039 | 0.033 | 1.728 |
| Central Luzon | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.038 | 0.030 | 0.028 | 1.445 |
| CALABARZON | 0.019 | 0.026 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.024 | 1.237 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.023 | 0.045 | 0.051 | 0.031 | 0.037 | 1.938 |
| Bicol Region | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.035 | 0.032 | 0.025 | 1.302 |
| Western Visayas | 0.006 | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.006 | 0.010 | 0.539 |
| Central Visayas | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.500 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.029 | 0.012 | 0.004 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.737 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.032 | 0.023 | 0.004 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 1.079 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.441 |
| Davao Region | 0.031 | 0.012 | 0.024 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 1.140 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.016 | 0.816 |
| Caraga | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.575 |
| ARMM | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.520 |

Table 9.11 *Squash* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.061 | 0.058 | 0.055 | 0.048 | 0.056 | 2.897 |
| NCR | 0.037 | 0.034 | 0.026 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 1.637 |
| CAR | 0.087 | 0.073 | 0.072 | 0.070 | 0.075 | 3.924 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.044 | 0.061 | 0.066 | 0.054 | 0.056 | 2.927 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.062 | 0.048 | 0.068 | 0.069 | 0.062 | 3.207 |
| Central Luzon | 0.038 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 1.718 |
| CALABARZON | 0.034 | 0.048 | 0.041 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 2.042 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.071 | 0.073 | 0.058 | 0.084 | 0.071 | 3.712 |
| Bicol Region | 0.077 | 0.062 | 0.052 | 0.051 | 0.061 | 3.146 |
| Western Visayas | 0.072 | 0.091 | 0.093 | 0.068 | 0.081 | 4.212 |
| Central Visayas | 0.101 | 0.082 | 0.072 | 0.071 | 0.081 | 4.216 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.099 | 0.055 | 0.055 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 3.618 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.117 | 0.111 | 0.091 | 0.101 | 0.105 | 5.449 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.090 | 0.080 | 0.085 | 0.073 | 0.082 | 4.248 |
| Davao Region | 0.098 | 0.082 | 0.077 | 0.074 | 0.083 | 4.312 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.091 | 0.062 | 0.077 | 0.060 | 0.072 | 3.770 |
| Caraga | 0.100 | 0.087 | 0.066 | 0.072 | 0.081 | 4.225 |
| ARMM | 0.040 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.020 | 0.039 | 2.020 |

Table 9.12 *Okra* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.029 | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 1.231 |
| NCR | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.941 |
| CAR | 0.019 | 0.022 | 0.014 | 0.026 | 0.020 | 1.055 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.036 | 0.037 | 0.039 | 0.033 | 0.036 | 1.874 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.048 | 0.032 | 0.026 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 1.853 |
| Central Luzon | 0.029 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 1.258 |
| CALABARZON | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.025 | 0.021 | 1.109 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.042 | 0.035 | 0.026 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 1.713 |
| Bicol Region | 0.044 | 0.030 | 0.031 | 0.016 | 0.030 | 1.568 |
| Western Visayas | 0.031 | 0.029 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.025 | 1.306 |
| Central Visayas | 0.049 | 0.032 | 0.023 | 0.016 | 0.029 | 1.533 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.025 | 0.035 | 0.013 | 0.010 | 0.021 | 1.070 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.067 | 0.055 | 0.027 | 0.041 | 0.048 | 2.482 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.035 | 0.036 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.034 | 1.754 |
| Davao Region | 0.042 | 0.033 | 0.033 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 1.759 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.034 | 0.028 | 0.020 | 0.028 | 0.027 | 1.428 |
| Caraga | 0.042 | 0.035 | 0.028 | 0.024 | 0.032 | 1.673 |
| ARMM | 0.013 | 0.008 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.429 |

Table 9.13 *Carrots* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.494 |
| NCR | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 0.799 |
| CAR | 0.016 | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.874 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.570 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.006 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.436 |
| Central Luzon | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.600 |
| CALABARZON | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.518 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.251 |
| Bicol Region | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.570 |
| Western Visayas | 0.019 | 0.016 | 0.024 | 0.008 | 0.017 | 0.874 |
| Central Visayas | 0.020 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.010 | 0.506 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.201 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | a/ | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.105 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.436 |
| Davao Region | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.442 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.009 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.305 |
| Caraga | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.389 |
| ARMM | a/ | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.204 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.14 *Cabbage* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.025 | 0.023 | 0.022 | 1.125 |
| NCR | 0.040 | 0.038 | 0.040 | 0.042 | 0.040 | 2.072 |
| CAR | 0.040 | 0.061 | 0.060 | 0.076 | 0.059 | 3.087 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.038 | 0.040 | 0.030 | 1.568 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.026 | 0.034 | 0.085 | 0.058 | 0.051 | 2.634 |
| Central Luzon | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.043 | 0.040 | 0.035 | 1.811 |
| CALABARZON | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.888 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.517 |
| Bicol Region | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 0.020 | 1.035 |
| Western Visayas | 0.018 | 0.022 | 0.029 | 0.019 | 0.022 | 1.145 |
| Central Visayas | 0.024 | 0.012 | 0.025 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 1.012 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.577 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.400 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.713 |
| Davao Region | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 0.685 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.008 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.490 |
| Caraga | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.899 |
| ARMM | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.367 |

Table 9.15 *Pechay* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.022 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.018 | 0.024 | 1.236 |
| NCR | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.025 | 1.307 |
| CAR | 0.045 | 0.086 | 0.098 | 0.039 | 0.067 | 3.505 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.964 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.028 | 0.058 | 0.076 | 0.021 | 0.046 | 2.376 |
| Central Luzon | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.038 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 1.521 |
| CALABARZON | 0.021 | 0.023 | 0.029 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 1.155 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.024 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 0.761 |
| Bicol Region | 0.035 | 0.029 | 0.055 | 0.026 | 0.036 | 1.871 |
| Western Visayas | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.580 |
| Central Visayas | 0.013 | 0.014 | 0.018 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.701 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.024 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.030 | 0.023 | 1.171 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.009 | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.517 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.017 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.904 |
| Davao Region | 0.009 | 0.019 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.745 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.014 | 0.018 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.782 |
| Caraga | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.664 |
| ARMM | 0.030 | 0.049 | 0.035 | 0.015 | 0.032 | 1.668 |

Table 9.16 *Stringbeans* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.041 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 0.034 | 0.037 | 1.916 |
| NCR | 0.027 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.013 | 0.020 | 1.039 |
| CAR | 0.068 | 0.054 | 0.072 | 0.041 | 0.059 | 3.068 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.066 | 0.050 | 0.075 | 0.058 | 0.062 | 3.244 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.074 | 0.075 | 0.085 | 0.071 | 0.076 | 3.974 |
| Central Luzon | 0.048 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.032 | 0.035 | 1.843 |
| CALABARZON | 0.037 | 0.033 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.029 | 1.532 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.050 | 0.046 | 0.036 | 0.064 | 0.049 | 2.552 |
| Bicol Region | 0.068 | 0.033 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 0.043 | 2.215 |
| Western Visayas | 0.039 | 0.040 | 0.035 | 0.025 | 0.035 | 1.807 |
| Central Visayas | 0.065 | 0.027 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.032 | 1.643 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.036 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.027 | 0.025 | 1.281 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.106 | 0.034 | 0.069 | 0.105 | 0.079 | 4.083 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.039 | 0.041 | 0.029 | 0.021 | 0.032 | 1.690 |
| Davao Region | 0.026 | 0.041 | 0.027 | 0.030 | 0.031 | 1.602 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.042 | 0.041 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.035 | 1.808 |
| Caraga | 0.048 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.042 | 0.039 | 2.006 |
| ARMM | 0.015 | 0.028 | 0.069 | 0.046 | 0.039 | 2.040 |

Table 9.17 *Habitchuelas* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.174 |
| NCR | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.173 |
| CAR | 0.030 | 0.019 | 0.054 | 0.038 | 0.035 | 1.845 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.341 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.684 |
| Central Luzon | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.207 |
| CALABARZON | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.124 |
| MIMAROPA | a/ | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.063 |
| Bicol Region | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.141 |
| Western Visayas | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | a/ | a/ | 0.050 |
| Central Visayas | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.132 |
| Eastern Visayas | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.027 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.003 | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | 0.057 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.268 |
| Davao Region | a/ | 0.003 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.070 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.002 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.080 |
| Caraga | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.087 |
| ARMM | a/ | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.114 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.18 *Mongo* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.019 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.804 |
| NCR | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.015 | 0.803 |
| CAR | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 1.065 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.032 | 0.024 | 0.025 | 0.030 | 0.028 | 1.448 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.053 | 0.023 | 0.028 | 0.032 | 0.034 | 1.763 |
| Central Luzon | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.745 |
| CALABARZON | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.550 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.017 | 0.866 |
| Bicol Region | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 0.785 |
| Western Visayas | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.934 |
| Central Visayas | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.020 | 0.026 | 0.024 | 1.247 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.472 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.015 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 0.020 | 1.041 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.706 |
| Davao Region | 0.020 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.837 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.699 |
| Caraga | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.534 |
| ARMM | 0.027 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.011 | 0.578 |

Table 9.19 *Tomato* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.056 | 0.045 | 0.067 | 0.060 | 0.057 | 2.970 |
| NCR | 0.068 | 0.055 | 0.079 | 0.073 | 0.069 | 3.572 |
| CAR | 0.049 | 0.050 | 0.110 | 0.112 | 0.080 | 4.177 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.091 | 0.071 | 0.157 | 0.145 | 0.115 | 6.003 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.083 | 0.044 | 0.127 | 0.128 | 0.095 | 4.958 |
| Central Luzon | 0.091 | 0.061 | 0.105 | 0.101 | 0.089 | 4.651 |
| CALABARZON | 0.051 | 0.043 | 0.051 | 0.076 | 0.056 | 2.890 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.027 | 0.038 | 0.057 | 0.051 | 0.043 | 2.254 |
| Bicol Region | 0.058 | 0.037 | 0.045 | 0.059 | 0.050 | 2.579 |
| Western Visayas | 0.080 | 0.054 | 0.080 | 0.058 | 0.068 | 3.532 |
| Central Visayas | 0.029 | 0.020 | 0.033 | 0.031 | 0.028 | 1.467 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.040 | 0.026 | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.028 | 1.442 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.020 | 0.036 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 1.201 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.035 | 0.046 | 0.035 | 0.031 | 0.037 | 1.905 |
| Davao Region | 0.061 | 0.043 | 0.044 | 0.051 | 0.050 | 2.589 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.078 | 0.077 | 0.051 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 3.581 |
| Caraga | 0.043 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 0.031 | 0.034 | 1.794 |
| ARMM | 0.040 | 0.036 | 0.074 | 0.025 | 0.044 | 2.281 |

Table 9.20 *Onion* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.050 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.042 | 0.045 | 2.341 |
| NCR | 0.064 | 0.049 | 0.052 | 0.047 | 0.053 | 2.751 |
| CAR | 0.051 | 0.054 | 0.059 | 0.059 | 0.056 | 2.906 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.056 | 0.040 | 0.049 | 0.043 | 0.047 | 2.452 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.067 | 0.062 | 0.067 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 3.401 |
| Central Luzon | 0.075 | 0.058 | 0.060 | 0.056 | 0.062 | 3.235 |
| CALABARZON | 0.061 | 0.049 | 0.052 | 0.056 | 0.055 | 2.835 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.039 | 0.046 | 0.043 | 0.045 | 0.043 | 2.257 |
| Bicol Region | 0.052 | 0.050 | 0.043 | 0.049 | 0.048 | 2.522 |
| Western Visayas | 0.068 | 0.050 | 0.046 | 0.040 | 0.051 | 2.644 |
| Central Visayas | 0.042 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.039 | 0.037 | 1.948 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.040 | 0.037 | 0.032 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 1.766 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.030 | 0.028 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 1.527 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.036 | 0.030 | 0.033 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 1.665 |
| Davao Region | 0.051 | 0.032 | 0.039 | 0.045 | 0.042 | 2.171 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.048 | 0.041 | 0.037 | 0.044 | 0.042 | 2.203 |
| Caraga | 0.036 | 0.034 | 0.037 | 0.034 | 0.035 | 1.825 |
| ARMM | 0.027 | 0.030 | 0.042 | 0.024 | 0.031 | 1.602 |

Table 9.21 *Garlic* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.027 | 0.024 | 0.025 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 1.260 |
| NCR | 0.039 | 0.030 | 0.026 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 1.560 |
| CAR | 0.023 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 0.028 | 1.461 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.027 | 0.018 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 1.158 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.035 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.033 | 1.709 |
| Central Luzon | 0.048 | 0.037 | 0.033 | 0.031 | 0.037 | 1.924 |
| CALABARZON | 0.034 | 0.026 | 0.028 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 1.505 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.026 | 0.017 | 0.021 | 1.111 |
| Bicol Region | 0.040 | 0.037 | 0.031 | 0.024 | 0.033 | 1.720 |
| Western Visayas | 0.034 | 0.023 | 0.019 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 1.202 |
| Central Visayas | 0.024 | 0.025 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 1.157 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.022 | 0.019 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.857 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.838 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.018 | 0.016 | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.893 |
| Davao Region | 0.022 | 0.015 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.021 | 1.102 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.019 | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.808 |
| Caraga | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.017 | 0.860 |
| ARMM | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.026 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.864 |

Table 9.22 *Banana (except saba)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.255 | 0.210 | 0.230 | 0.182 | 0.219 | 11.400 |
| NCR | 0.288 | 0.236 | 0.215 | 0.200 | 0.235 | 12.198 |
| CAR | 0.247 | 0.228 | 0.175 | 0.230 | 0.219 | 11.408 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.149 | 0.148 | 0.126 | 0.153 | 0.144 | 7.480 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.232 | 0.185 | 0.181 | 0.198 | 0.199 | 10.345 |
| Central Luzon | 0.217 | 0.199 | 0.183 | 0.174 | 0.193 | 10.044 |
| CALABARZON | 0.227 | 0.223 | 0.188 | 0.191 | 0.207 | 10.765 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.164 | 0.247 | 0.161 | 0.156 | 0.181 | 9.433 |
| Bicol Region | 0.249 | 0.230 | 0.220 | 0.194 | 0.223 | 11.611 |
| Western Visayas | 0.275 | 0.291 | 0.296 | 0.216 | 0.270 | 14.020 |
| Central Visayas | 0.228 | 0.221 | 0.189 | 0.218 | 0.214 | 11.102 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.254 | 0.287 | 0.264 | 0.218 | 0.256 | 13.297 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.200 | 0.280 | 0.242 | 0.291 | 0.253 | 13.159 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.226 | 0.268 | 0.287 | 0.266 | 0.262 | 13.627 |
| Davao Region | 0.295 | 0.285 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.320 | 16.639 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.205 | 0.248 | 0.189 | 0.161 | 0.201 | 10.431 |
| Caraga | 0.240 | 0.229 | 0.232 | 0.221 | 0.230 | 11.976 |
| ARMM | 0.328 | 0.077 | 0.290 | 0.046 | 0.188 | 9.758 |

Table 9.23 *Saba* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.122 | 0.189 | 0.131 | 0.143 | 0.146 | 7.601 |
| NCR | 0.025 | 0.057 | 0.061 | 0.037 | 0.045 | 2.339 |
| CAR | 0.136 | 0.128 | 0.141 | 0.114 | 0.130 | 6.748 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.049 | 0.032 | 0.022 | 0.028 | 0.033 | 1.710 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.176 | 0.115 | 0.139 | 0.134 | 0.141 | 7.335 |
| Central Luzon | 0.078 | 0.042 | 0.057 | 0.039 | 0.054 | 2.802 |
| CALABARZON | 0.124 | 0.159 | 0.145 | 0.122 | 0.137 | 7.148 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.377 | 0.280 | 0.220 | 0.164 | 0.260 | 13.518 |
| Bicol Region | 0.097 | 0.175 | 0.114 | 0.204 | 0.148 | 7.673 |
| Western Visayas | 0.272 | 0.251 | 0.292 | 0.222 | 0.259 | 13.490 |
| Central Visayas | 0.161 | 0.136 | 0.169 | 0.174 | 0.160 | 8.336 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.092 | 0.103 | 0.156 | 0.100 | 0.113 | 5.885 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.214 | 0.251 | 0.187 | 0.215 | 0.217 | 11.264 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.208 | 0.229 | 0.202 | 0.230 | 0.217 | 11.293 |
| Davao Region | 0.219 | 0.323 | 0.265 | 0.280 | 0.271 | 14.108 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.138 | 0.296 | 0.259 | 0.223 | 0.229 | 11.884 |
| Caraga | 0.146 | 0.103 | 0.139 | 0.125 | 0.128 | 6.670 |
| ARMM | 0.075 | 0.410 | 0.065 | 0.207 | 0.188 | 9.780 |

Table 9.24 *Mango* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.056 | 0.018 | 0.044 | 0.182 | 0.075 | 3.889 |
| NCR | 0.026 | 0.009 | 0.059 | 0.158 | 0.064 | 3.309 |
| CAR | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.048 | 0.293 | 0.091 | 4.749 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.033 | 0.157 | 0.049 | 2.531 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.005 | a/ | 0.007 | 0.232 | 0.061 | 3.175 |
| Central Luzon | 0.032 | 0.003 | 0.070 | 0.261 | 0.091 | 4.714 |
| CALABARZON | 0.029 | 0.006 | 0.031 | 0.172 | 0.060 | 3.121 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.078 | 0.012 | 0.032 | 0.258 | 0.096 | 4.973 |
| Bicol Region | 0.084 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.147 | 0.066 | 3.438 |
| Western Visayas | 0.078 | 0.009 | 0.054 | 0.170 | 0.078 | 4.044 |
| Central Visayas | 0.096 | 0.020 | 0.033 | 0.181 | 0.083 | 4.296 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.081 | 0.034 | 0.018 | 0.070 | 0.051 | 2.627 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.100 | 0.002 | 0.056 | 0.449 | 0.150 | 7.808 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.088 | 0.050 | 0.033 | 0.153 | 0.081 | 4.224 |
| Davao Region | 0.106 | 0.113 | 0.079 | 0.179 | 0.119 | 6.191 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.064 | 0.019 | 0.035 | 0.182 | 0.075 | 3.893 |
| Caraga | 0.107 | 0.058 | 0.043 | 0.070 | 0.069 | 3.609 |
| ARMM | 0.055 | 0.014 | 0.042 | 0.170 | 0.070 | 3.614 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.25 *Pineapple* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.031 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.019 | 0.018 | 0.935 |
| NCR | 0.027 | 0.024 | 0.017 | 0.010 | 0.019 | 1.007 |
| CAR | 0.057 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.044 | 0.028 | 1.445 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.012 | 0.002 | | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.267 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.029 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.046 | 0.020 | 1.048 |
| Central Luzon | 0.029 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.714 |
| CALABARZON | 0.028 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.034 | 0.023 | 1.204 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.036 | 0.006 | 0.016 | 0.075 | 0.034 | 1.751 |
| Bicol Region | 0.087 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.039 | 0.040 | 2.092 |
| Western Visayas | 0.054 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.022 | 1.130 |
| Central Visayas | 0.029 | a/ | a/ | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.476 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.058 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 1.192 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.016 | 0.027 | 0.003 | 0.038 | 0.021 | 1.095 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.034 | 0.023 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.021 | 1.115 |
| Davao Region | 0.029 | 0.041 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.028 | 1.439 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.015 | 0.040 | 0.025 | 1.313 |
| Caraga | 0.053 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.023 | 0.022 | 1.169 |
| ARMM | 0.010 | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.173 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.26 *Papaya (ripe)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.035 | 0.044 | 0.043 | 0.036 | 0.040 | 2.062 |
| NCR | 0.005 | 0.035 | 0.032 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 1.188 |
| CAR | 0.046 | 0.063 | 0.076 | 0.078 | 0.066 | 3.424 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.016 | 0.826 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.040 | 0.031 | 0.050 | 0.031 | 0.038 | 1.987 |
| Central Luzon | 0.028 | 0.035 | 0.025 | 0.014 | 0.026 | 1.331 |
| CALABARZON | 0.033 | 0.056 | 0.064 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 2.657 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.041 | 0.063 | 0.093 | 0.039 | 0.059 | 3.077 |
| Bicol Region | 0.032 | 0.055 | 0.061 | 0.052 | 0.050 | 2.595 |
| Western Visayas | 0.053 | 0.068 | 0.066 | 0.041 | 0.057 | 2.960 |
| Central Visayas | 0.045 | 0.032 | 0.044 | 0.035 | 0.039 | 2.032 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.068 | 0.065 | 0.059 | 3.060 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.065 | 0.087 | 0.061 | 0.050 | 0.066 | 3.425 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.048 | 0.058 | 0.053 | 0.038 | 0.049 | 2.567 |
| Davao Region | 0.056 | 0.059 | 0.059 | 0.078 | 0.063 | 3.277 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.037 | 0.081 | 0.063 | 0.059 | 0.060 | 3.126 |
| Caraga | 0.040 | 0.068 | 0.064 | 0.060 | 0.058 | 3.032 |
| ARMM | 0.038 | 0.017 | 0.006 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 1.052 |

Table 9.27 *Calamansi* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.028 | 0.031 | 0.027 | 0.022 | 0.027 | 1.408 |
| NCR | 0.030 | 0.048 | 0.033 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 1.854 |
| CAR | 0.026 | 0.043 | 0.032 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 1.689 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.023 | 0.029 | 0.028 | 0.027 | 0.027 | 1.392 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.030 | 0.051 | 0.026 | 0.017 | 0.031 | 1.607 |
| Central Luzon | 0.040 | 0.037 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 0.034 | 1.762 |
| CALABARZON | 0.036 | 0.051 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 1.893 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.034 | 0.050 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 0.038 | 1.979 |
| Bicol Region | 0.060 | 0.078 | 0.041 | 0.043 | 0.055 | 2.875 |
| Western Visayas | 0.022 | 0.042 | 0.027 | 0.017 | 0.027 | 1.405 |
| Central Visayas | 0.026 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.813 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.027 | 0.022 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.977 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.709 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.008 | 0.020 | 0.017 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.809 |
| Davao Region | 0.038 | 0.021 | 0.032 | 0.029 | 0.030 | 1.557 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.023 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.851 |
| Caraga | 0.020 | 0.011 | 0.020 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.841 |
| ARMM | 0.017 | a/ | 0.031 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.772 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.28 *Pork* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.179 | 0.174 | 0.162 | 0.170 | 0.171 | 8.900 |
| NCR | 0.291 | 0.272 | 0.247 | 0.238 | 0.262 | 13.625 |
| CAR | 0.238 | 0.263 | 0.257 | 0.272 | 0.257 | 13.388 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.234 | 0.246 | 0.239 | 0.257 | 0.244 | 12.705 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.263 | 0.283 | 0.262 | 0.271 | 0.270 | 14.034 |
| Central Luzon | 0.284 | 0.233 | 0.212 | 0.229 | 0.239 | 12.445 |
| CALABARZON | 0.229 | 0.232 | 0.213 | 0.221 | 0.224 | 11.632 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.141 | 0.157 | 0.176 | 0.164 | 0.160 | 8.300 |
| Bicol Region | 0.164 | 0.186 | 0.187 | 0.185 | 0.181 | 9.397 |
| Western Visayas | 0.190 | 0.163 | 0.167 | 0.156 | 0.169 | 8.775 |
| Central Visayas | 0.187 | 0.195 | 0.204 | 0.218 | 0.201 | 10.476 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.203 | 0.170 | 0.138 | 0.178 | 0.172 | 8.954 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.068 | 0.102 | 0.062 | 0.068 | 0.075 | 3.901 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.137 | 0.132 | 0.120 | 0.140 | 0.132 | 6.867 |
| Davao Region | 0.182 | 0.190 | 0.179 | 0.202 | 0.188 | 9.789 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.118 | 0.135 | 0.104 | 0.127 | 0.121 | 6.287 |
| Caraga | 0.167 | 0.156 | 0.158 | 0.158 | 0.160 | 8.303 |
| ARMM | 0.016 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.457 |

Table 9.29 *Beef* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 1.043 |
| NCR | 0.018 | 0.026 | 0.033 | 0.023 | 0.025 | 1.298 |
| CAR | 0.033 | 0.030 | 0.021 | 0.039 | 0.031 | 1.605 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.030 | 0.040 | 0.038 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 1.864 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.027 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 0.027 | 1.386 |
| Central Luzon | 0.019 | 0.022 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 1.059 |
| CALABARZON | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.442 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.037 | 0.033 | 0.008 | 0.027 | 0.026 | 1.355 |
| Bicol Region | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.814 |
| Western Visayas | 0.034 | 0.029 | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.027 | 1.397 |
| Central Visayas | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.737 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.122 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.005 | 0.018 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.424 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.025 | 0.026 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 1.153 |
| Davao Region | 0.027 | 0.027 | 0.031 | 0.020 | 0.026 | 1.368 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.991 |
| Caraga | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.673 |
| ARMM | 0.051 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 1.242 |

Table 9.30 *Carabeef* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.175 |
| NCR | | a/ | a/ | | a/ | 0.014 |
| CAR | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.204 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.126 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.004 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.634 |
| Central Luzon | 0.002 | 0.004 | a/ | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.160 |
| CALABARZON | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.115 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.160 |
| Bicol Region | 0.001 | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.053 |
| Western Visayas | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.135 |
| Central Visayas | | | a/ | 0.001 | a/ | 0.021 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.006 | 0.295 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | 0.009 | 0.116 | 0.043 | 0.042 | 2.185 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.006 | a/ | 0.004 | 0.213 |
| Davao Region | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | a/ | 0.033 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.002 | 0.007 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.003 | 0.153 |
| Caraga | 0.003 | 0.001 | a/ | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.091 |
| ARMM | a/ | a/ | a/ | | a/ | 0.010 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.31 *Chevon (goat)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.001 | a/ | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.101 |
| NCR | a/ | a/ | | a/ | a/ | 0.016 |
| CAR | a/ | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.121 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.193 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.137 |
| Central Luzon | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.181 |
| CALABARZON | a/ | a/ | a/ | | a/ | 0.022 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.156 |
| Bicol Region | a/ | | | a/ | a/ | 0.005 |
| Western Visayas | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.054 |
| Central Visayas | 0.002 | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | 0.053 |
| Eastern Visayas | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.007 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.001 | a/ | 0.016 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.298 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.145 |
| Davao Region | 0.001 | a/ | a/ | | a/ | 0.021 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| Caraga | a/ | | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.017 |
| ARMM | a/ | a/ | 0.016 | a/ | 0.004 | 0.227 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.32 *Chicken* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.197 | 0.182 | 0.174 | 0.164 | 0.179 | 9.315 |
| NCR | 0.292 | 0.305 | 0.264 | 0.255 | 0.279 | 14.510 |
| CAR | 0.258 | 0.274 | 0.244 | 0.273 | 0.262 | 13.635 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.177 | 0.203 | 0.190 | 0.185 | 0.189 | 9.810 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.206 | 0.205 | 0.212 | 0.195 | 0.205 | 10.647 |
| Central Luzon | 0.273 | 0.231 | 0.201 | 0.223 | 0.232 | 12.051 |
| CALABARZON | 0.195 | 0.216 | 0.196 | 0.195 | 0.201 | 10.428 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.099 | 0.113 | 0.085 | 0.116 | 0.103 | 5.378 |
| Bicol Region | 0.129 | 0.150 | 0.114 | 0.118 | 0.128 | 6.642 |
| Western Visayas | 0.204 | 0.157 | 0.161 | 0.152 | 0.168 | 8.742 |
| Central Visayas | 0.161 | 0.142 | 0.141 | 0.145 | 0.147 | 7.661 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.160 | 0.142 | 0.117 | 0.113 | 0.133 | 6.902 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.100 | 0.112 | 0.089 | 0.096 | 0.099 | 5.163 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.112 | 0.131 | 0.125 | 0.136 | 0.126 | 6.553 |
| Davao Region | 0.191 | 0.155 | 0.149 | 0.201 | 0.174 | 9.065 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.080 | 0.091 | 0.098 | 0.110 | 0.095 | 4.928 |
| Caraga | 0.126 | 0.116 | 0.115 | 0.110 | 0.117 | 6.081 |
| ARMM | 0.206 | 0.129 | 0.172 | 0.092 | 0.151 | 7.829 |

Table 9.33 *Duck* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.183 |
| NCR | | 0.002 | | 0.001 | a/ | 0.040 |
| CAR | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.291 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.275 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.009 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.721 |
| Central Luzon | 0.011 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.375 |
| CALABARZON | 0.002 | a/ | a/ | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.072 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.152 |
| Bicol Region | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.183 |
| Western Visayas | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.324 |
| Central Visayas | | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.006 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.002 | a/ | | | a/ | 0.033 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.014 | 0.006 | 0.310 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.165 |
| Davao Region | 0.002 | 0.003 | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | 0.082 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.450 |
| Caraga | 0.003 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.091 |
| ARMM | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.187 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.34 *Chicken Egg* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in piece)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 1.869 | 1.670 | 1.504 | 1.404 | 1.612 | 83.821 |
| NCR | 2.680 | 2.380 | 2.143 | 2.246 | 2.362 | 122.837 |
| CAR | 0.933 | 2.238 | 2.050 | 2.190 | 1.854 | 96.401 |
| Ilocos Region | 1.797 | 1.961 | 1.883 | 1.873 | 1.879 | 97.687 |
| Cagayan Valley | 1.880 | 1.868 | 1.853 | 1.745 | 1.837 | 95.503 |
| Central Luzon | 2.546 | 1.986 | 1.974 | 1.888 | 2.099 | 109.146 |
| CALABARZON | 2.142 | 2.122 | 1.961 | 1.893 | 2.028 | 105.467 |
| MIMAROPA | 1.236 | 1.217 | 1.162 | 1.217 | 1.208 | 62.799 |
| Bicol Region | 1.367 | 1.198 | 1.379 | 1.303 | 1.312 | 68.220 |
| Western Visayas | 1.887 | 1.259 | 1.313 | 1.319 | 1.440 | 74.861 |
| Central Visayas | 2.083 | 1.744 | 1.543 | 1.208 | 1.640 | 85.295 |
| Eastern Visayas | 1.759 | 1.362 | 1.245 | 1.182 | 1.384 | 71.975 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 1.064 | 1.005 | 0.970 | 0.764 | 0.952 | 49.506 |
| Northern Mindanao | 1.444 | 1.194 | 1.117 | 1.173 | 1.231 | 64.006 |
| Davao Region | 1.524 | 1.684 | 1.532 | 1.509 | 1.562 | 81.233 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 1.117 | 1.042 | 0.828 | 1.146 | 1.033 | 53.719 |
| Caraga | 1.403 | 1.448 | 1.567 | 1.478 | 1.474 | 76.644 |
| ARMM | 1.514 | 1.285 | 0.736 | 0.252 | 0.959 | 49.856 |

Table 9.35 *Duck Egg* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in piece)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.046 | 0.128 | 0.035 | 0.024 | 0.058 | 3.013 |
| NCR | 0.001 | 0.027 | 0.018 | 0.008 | 0.014 | 0.708 |
| CAR | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.019 | 0.006 | 0.337 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.031 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.863 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.012 | 0.078 | 0.022 | 0.043 | 0.039 | 2.012 |
| Central Luzon | 0.041 | 0.039 | 0.059 | 0.050 | 0.047 | 2.465 |
| CALABARZON | 0.025 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.565 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.051 | 0.118 | 0.129 | 0.088 | 0.096 | 4.998 |
| Bicol Region | 0.063 | 0.113 | 0.057 | 0.066 | 0.075 | 3.887 |
| Western Visayas | 0.043 | 0.058 | 0.041 | 0.026 | 0.042 | 2.172 |
| Central Visayas | 0.010 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.011 | 0.550 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.016 | 0.825 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.032 | 0.002 | 0.135 | 0.010 | 0.045 | 2.328 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.038 | 0.037 | 0.015 | 0.009 | 0.025 | 1.287 |
| Davao Region | 0.010 | 0.055 | 0.016 | 0.055 | 0.034 | 1.750 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.069 | 0.136 | 0.102 | 0.061 | 0.092 | 4.770 |
| Caraga | 0.016 | 0.027 | 0.008 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.847 |
| ARMM | 0.138 | 0.564 | 0.049 | 0.013 | 0.192 | 9.969 |

Table 9.36 *Fresh/pasteurized milk* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in liter)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.258 |
| NCR | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.645 |
| CAR | 0.003 | a/ | a/ | | a/ | 0.037 |
| Ilocos Region | a/ | a/ | a/ | | a/ | 0.017 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.120 |
| Central Luzon | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.010 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.583 |
| CALABARZON | 0.018 | 0.002 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.006 | 0.290 |
| MIMAROPA | a/ | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.078 |
| Bicol Region | 0.003 | | a/ | | a/ | 0.035 |
| Western Visayas | 0.006 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.711 |
| Central Visayas | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | | a/ | 0.044 |
| Eastern Visayas | a/ | 0.002 | a/ | | a/ | 0.049 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | a/ | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.082 |
| Northern Mindanao | a/ | 0.002 | 0.001 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.061 |
| Davao Region | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.240 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.142 |
| Caraga | | | | | | |
| ARMM | 0.003 | | | | a/ | 0.035 |

a/ less than 0.001 liter

Table 9.37 *Milkfish* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.093 | 0.087 | 0.080 | 0.082 | 0.086 | 4.463 |
| NCR | 0.111 | 0.137 | 0.145 | 0.140 | 0.133 | 6.933 |
| CAR | 0.126 | 0.142 | 0.139 | 0.130 | 0.134 | 6.976 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.165 | 0.160 | 0.129 | 0.158 | 0.153 | 7.967 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.113 | 0.108 | 0.098 | 0.097 | 0.104 | 5.414 |
| Central Luzon | 0.150 | 0.146 | 0.120 | 0.116 | 0.133 | 6.932 |
| CALABARZON | 0.094 | 0.073 | 0.079 | 0.085 | 0.083 | 4.296 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.108 | 0.039 | 0.024 | 0.031 | 0.051 | 2.639 |
| Bicol Region | 0.038 | 0.033 | 0.025 | 0.026 | 0.031 | 1.588 |
| Western Visayas | 0.196 | 0.143 | 0.128 | 0.129 | 0.149 | 7.724 |
| Central Visayas | 0.079 | 0.035 | 0.067 | 0.033 | 0.053 | 2.776 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.047 | 0.046 | 0.021 | 0.044 | 0.040 | 2.061 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.021 | 0.027 | 0.010 | 0.022 | 0.020 | 1.046 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.037 | 0.033 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.030 | 1.566 |
| Davao Region | 0.082 | 0.091 | 0.082 | 0.089 | 0.086 | 4.481 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.049 | 0.064 | 0.048 | 0.065 | 0.056 | 2.929 |
| Caraga | 0.060 | 0.057 | 0.051 | 0.063 | 0.058 | 2.992 |
| ARMM | 0.063 | 0.064 | 0.048 | 0.052 | 0.057 | 2.969 |

Table 9.38 *Tilapia* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.100 | 0.088 | 0.094 | 0.086 | 0.092 | 4.782 |
| NCR | 0.142 | 0.154 | 0.137 | 0.142 | 0.144 | 7.470 |
| CAR | 0.102 | 0.114 | 0.111 | 0.112 | 0.110 | 5.704 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.171 | 0.147 | 0.141 | 0.124 | 0.146 | 7.578 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.167 | 0.146 | 0.186 | 0.147 | 0.161 | 8.392 |
| Central Luzon | 0.199 | 0.176 | 0.185 | 0.153 | 0.178 | 9.276 |
| CALABARZON | 0.138 | 0.128 | 0.147 | 0.135 | 0.137 | 7.116 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.026 | 0.031 | 0.037 | 0.026 | 0.030 | 1.566 |
| Bicol Region | 0.095 | 0.086 | 0.095 | 0.093 | 0.092 | 4.791 |
| Western Visayas | 0.031 | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 1.206 |
| Central Visayas | 0.007 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.249 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.014 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.375 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.018 | 0.005 | 0.031 | 0.026 | 0.020 | 1.042 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.042 | 0.026 | 1.334 |
| Davao Region | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 1.145 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.087 | 0.063 | 0.055 | 0.052 | 0.064 | 3.345 |
| Caraga | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.035 | 0.008 | 0.021 | 1.107 |
| ARMM | 0.123 | 0.084 | 0.112 | 0.101 | 0.105 | 5.458 |

Table 9.39 *Round scad (Galunggong)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.096 | 0.090 | 0.097 | 0.119 | 0.101 | 5.230 |
| NCR | 0.107 | 0.103 | 0.090 | 0.107 | 0.102 | 5.293 |
| CAR | 0.051 | 0.057 | 0.056 | 0.063 | 0.057 | 2.952 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.090 | 0.072 | 0.071 | 0.103 | 0.084 | 4.378 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.056 | 0.068 | 0.066 | 0.071 | 0.065 | 3.404 |
| Central Luzon | 0.087 | 0.062 | 0.080 | 0.089 | 0.080 | 4.141 |
| CALABARZON | 0.099 | 0.074 | 0.091 | 0.113 | 0.094 | 4.909 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.087 | 0.050 | 0.054 | 0.134 | 0.081 | 4.238 |
| Bicol Region | 0.123 | 0.085 | 0.078 | 0.076 | 0.090 | 4.699 |
| Western Visayas | 0.087 | 0.118 | 0.114 | 0.130 | 0.113 | 5.859 |
| Central Visayas | 0.115 | 0.123 | 0.121 | 0.205 | 0.141 | 7.347 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.165 | 0.127 | 0.117 | 0.144 | 0.138 | 7.193 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.116 | 0.128 | 0.110 | 0.232 | 0.146 | 7.596 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.091 | 0.122 | 0.079 | 0.131 | 0.106 | 5.511 |
| Davao Region | 0.064 | 0.084 | 0.067 | 0.112 | 0.082 | 4.246 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.055 | 0.091 | 0.080 | 0.125 | 0.088 | 4.565 |
| Caraga | 0.091 | 0.073 | 0.048 | 0.091 | 0.076 | 3.927 |
| ARMM | 0.085 | 0.079 | 0.141 | 0.114 | 0.104 | 5.422 |

Table 9.40 *Tuna (all species)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.045 | 0.047 | 0.062 | 0.055 | 0.052 | 2.713 |
| NCR | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.009 | 0.016 | 0.839 |
| CAR | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.193 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.028 | 0.026 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 1.182 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.012 | 0.607 |
| Central Luzon | 0.018 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.834 |
| CALABARZON | 0.023 | 0.042 | 0.032 | 0.031 | 0.032 | 1.659 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.093 | 0.104 | 0.148 | 0.115 | 0.115 | 5.999 |
| Bicol Region | 0.027 | 0.062 | 0.045 | 0.046 | 0.045 | 2.351 |
| Western Visayas | 0.029 | 0.026 | 0.062 | 0.038 | 0.039 | 2.022 |
| Central Visayas | 0.060 | 0.074 | 0.126 | 0.081 | 0.086 | 4.464 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.125 | 0.048 | 0.078 | 0.097 | 0.087 | 4.520 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.116 | 0.085 | 0.115 | 0.109 | 0.106 | 5.519 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.135 | 0.122 | 0.107 | 5.587 |
| Davao Region | 0.166 | 0.117 | 0.126 | 0.157 | 0.142 | 7.372 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.106 | 0.095 | 0.097 | 0.095 | 0.098 | 5.112 |
| Caraga | 0.094 | 0.105 | 0.133 | 0.132 | 0.116 | 6.032 |
| ARMM | 0.017 | 0.037 | 0.065 | 0.062 | 0.045 | 2.333 |

Table 9.41 *Dalagang bukid* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.444 |
| NCR | 0.021 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 1.022 |
| CAR | 0.002 | 0.003 | a/ | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.152 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.120 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.171 |
| Central Luzon | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.015 | 0.772 |
| CALABARZON | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.264 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.040 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 0.976 |
| Bicol Region | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.325 |
| Western Visayas | 0.002 | 0.003 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.092 |
| Central Visayas | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.209 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.005 | 0.026 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.488 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | a/ | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.331 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.018 | 0.016 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.011 | 0.569 |
| Davao Region | 0.003 | 0.014 | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.470 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.260 |
| Caraga | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.819 |
| ARMM | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.151 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.42 *Shrimp* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.014 | 0.743 |
| NCR | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.886 |
| CAR | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.497 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.463 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.252 |
| Central Luzon | 0.027 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 0.030 | 0.025 | 1.314 |
| CALABARZON | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.346 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.013 | 0.010 | 0.501 |
| Bicol Region | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.636 |
| Western Visayas | 0.047 | 0.027 | 0.025 | 0.018 | 0.029 | 1.518 |
| Central Visayas | 0.020 | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.605 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.380 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.004 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.388 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.430 |
| Davao Region | 0.017 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.583 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.235 |
| Caraga | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.601 |
| ARMM | 0.004 | 0.018 | 0.015 | 0.037 | 0.018 | 0.947 |

Table 9.43 *Mussels* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.383 |
| NCR | 0.020 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.792 |
| CAR | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.402 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.014 | 0.008 | 0.406 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.008 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.294 |
| Central Luzon | 0.018 | 0.004 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.555 |
| CALABARZON | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.162 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.019 | 0.033 | 0.015 | 0.787 |
| Bicol Region | a/ | 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.141 |
| Western Visayas | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.234 |
| Central Visayas | 0.004 | 0.008 | 0.004 | a/ | 0.004 | 0.213 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.881 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | a/ | 0.005 | a/ | a/ | 0.002 | 0.082 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.190 |
| Davao Region | 0.018 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.887 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.321 |
| Caraga | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.512 |
| ARMM | | a/ | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.088 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.44 *Bihon* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.018 | 0.019 | 0.025 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 1.078 |
| NCR | 0.020 | 0.030 | 0.045 | 0.020 | 0.029 | 1.486 |
| CAR | 0.009 | 0.018 | 0.015 | 0.033 | 0.019 | 0.973 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.013 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.489 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.016 | 0.848 |
| Central Luzon | 0.014 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.714 |
| CALABARZON | 0.015 | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.701 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.007 | 0.016 | 0.018 | 0.025 | 0.017 | 0.863 |
| Bicol Region | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.026 | 0.036 | 0.023 | 1.197 |
| Western Visayas | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.043 | 0.030 | 0.034 | 1.781 |
| Central Visayas | 0.031 | 0.027 | 0.036 | 0.030 | 0.031 | 1.623 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.032 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.027 | 0.024 | 1.272 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.021 | 0.033 | 0.029 | 0.031 | 0.029 | 1.484 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 1.178 |
| Davao Region | 0.031 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 0.031 | 1.603 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.622 |
| Caraga | 0.031 | 0.033 | 0.035 | 0.023 | 0.030 | 1.582 |
| ARMM | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.542 |

Table 9.45 *Sotanghon* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.162 |
| NCR | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.285 |
| CAR | 0.002 | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.215 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.197 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.135 |
| Central Luzon | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.121 |
| CALABARZON | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.105 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.192 |
| Bicol Region | a/ | 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.117 |
| Western Visayas | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.342 |
| Central Visayas | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.149 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.003 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.095 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.017 | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.005 | 0.239 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.190 |
| Davao Region | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.141 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | a/ | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.067 |
| Caraga | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.157 |
| ARMM | 0.002 | a/ | 0.002 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.061 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.46 *Pasta* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.354 |
| NCR | 0.009 | 0.036 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.021 | 1.109 |
| CAR | 0.004 | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.018 | 0.011 | 0.561 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.003 | 0.001 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.089 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.155 |
| Central Luzon | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.439 |
| CALABARZON | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.467 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 0.005 | 0.252 |
| Bicol Region | a/ | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.067 |
| Western Visayas | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.311 |
| Central Visayas | 0.027 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.010 | 0.509 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.140 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | a/ | | | a/ | a/ | 0.010 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.167 |
| Davao Region | 0.002 | a/ | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.134 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | a/ | 0.001 | 0.002 | a/ | a/ | 0.050 |
| Caraga | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.162 |
| ARMM | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | a/ | a/ | 0.015 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.47 *Canton* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.022 | 0.008 | 0.024 | 0.013 | 0.017 | 0.871 |
| NCR | 0.024 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.018 | 0.955 |
| CAR | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.700 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.144 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.010 | 0.006 | 0.320 |
| Central Luzon | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.231 |
| CALABARZON | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.180 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.307 |
| Bicol Region | 0.034 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.778 |
| Western Visayas | 0.008 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.247 |
| Central Visayas | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.223 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.173 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.003 | a/ | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.152 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.219 |
| Davao Region | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.123 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.009 | 0.005 | 0.236 |
| Caraga | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.253 |
| ARMM | 0.080 | 0.016 | 0.113 | 0.044 | 0.064 | 3.305 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.48 *Fresh miki* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.406 |
| NCR | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.165 |
| CAR | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.014 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.318 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.246 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.015 | 0.021 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.855 |
| Central Luzon | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.206 |
| CALABARZON | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.663 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.510 |
| Bicol Region | a/ | a/ | 0.003 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.064 |
| Western Visayas | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.624 |
| Central Visayas | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.598 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.019 | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.007 | 0.385 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.009 | 0.025 | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.746 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.018 | 0.028 | 0.025 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 1.149 |
| Davao Region | 0.010 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 0.021 | 1.099 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.177 |
| Caraga | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.017 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.752 |
| ARMM | 0.001 | a/ | 0.002 | a/ | a/ | 0.048 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.49 *Instant noodles* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.061 | 0.044 | 0.062 | 0.041 | 0.052 | 2.688 |
| NCR | 0.062 | 0.049 | 0.045 | 0.048 | 0.051 | 2.661 |
| CAR | 0.056 | 0.095 | 0.049 | 0.068 | 0.067 | 3.484 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.073 | 0.060 | 0.055 | 0.057 | 0.061 | 3.184 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.063 | 0.070 | 0.082 | 0.060 | 0.069 | 3.574 |
| Central Luzon | 0.056 | 0.052 | 0.048 | 0.052 | 0.052 | 2.694 |
| CALABARZON | 0.050 | 0.037 | 0.043 | 0.042 | 0.043 | 2.231 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.035 | 0.030 | 0.034 | 0.034 | 0.033 | 1.728 |
| Bicol Region | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.030 | 0.035 | 0.034 | 1.747 |
| Western Visayas | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.035 | 0.037 | 0.042 | 2.176 |
| Central Visayas | 0.042 | 0.030 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 0.033 | 1.715 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.052 | 0.037 | 0.035 | 0.037 | 0.040 | 2.103 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.035 | 0.032 | 0.041 | 0.037 | 0.036 | 1.870 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.047 | 0.039 | 0.038 | 0.038 | 0.040 | 2.095 |
| Davao Region | 0.049 | 0.044 | 0.037 | 0.041 | 0.043 | 2.217 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.031 | 0.038 | 0.031 | 0.035 | 0.034 | 1.763 |
| Caraga | 0.030 | 0.033 | 0.038 | 0.031 | 0.033 | 1.723 |
| ARMM | 0.114 | 0.042 | 0.166 | 0.031 | 0.088 | 4.596 |

Table 9.50 *Rice noodles (misua)* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.117 |
| NCR | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.185 |
| CAR | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.016 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.058 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.002 | a/ | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.056 |
| Central Luzon | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.088 |
| CALABARZON | a/ | a/ | 0.001 | a/ | a/ | 0.043 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.001 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.078 |
| Bicol Region | 0.002 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.080 |
| Western Visayas | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.331 |
| Central Visayas | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.126 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.013 | 0.005 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.005 | 0.260 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.001 | 0.002 | a/ | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.148 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.233 |
| Davao Region | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.130 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.001 | 0.001 | a/ | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.075 |
| Caraga | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.120 |
| ARMM | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | a/ | 0.015 |

a/ less than 0.001 kilogram

Table 9.51 *Pandesal* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in piece)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 4.360 | 3.979 | 3.983 | 3.925 | 4.062 | 211.218 |
| NCR | 6.557 | 6.841 | 6.510 | 7.290 | 6.801 | 353.664 |
| CAR | 0.568 | 3.044 | 2.842 | 2.320 | 2.200 | 114.381 |
| Ilocos Region | 1.941 | 2.328 | 2.684 | 2.717 | 2.415 | 125.580 |
| Cagayan Valley | 2.464 | 2.628 | 3.632 | 2.870 | 2.901 | 150.861 |
| Central Luzon | 4.269 | 4.088 | 4.528 | 3.629 | 4.132 | 214.876 |
| CALABARZON | 4.064 | 4.094 | 4.296 | 4.394 | 4.214 | 219.130 |
| MIMAROPA | 1.508 | 1.968 | 2.030 | 1.863 | 1.841 | 95.751 |
| Bicol Region | 5.318 | 4.673 | 4.421 | 5.570 | 4.995 | 259.757 |
| Western Visayas | 6.404 | 3.838 | 3.871 | 3.955 | 4.496 | 233.777 |
| Central Visayas | 3.148 | 3.814 | 4.011 | 3.311 | 3.575 | 185.904 |
| Eastern Visayas | 10.601 | 4.984 | 5.935 | 4.899 | 6.578 | 342.039 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 2.625 | 3.382 | 2.557 | 2.871 | 2.858 | 148.599 |
| Northern Mindanao | 3.030 | 2.174 | 3.029 | 2.652 | 2.720 | 141.441 |
| Davao Region | 3.707 | 4.366 | 2.974 | 4.034 | 3.768 | 195.925 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 1.943 | 1.697 | 1.407 | 1.544 | 1.648 | 85.676 |
| Caraga | 2.770 | 2.367 | 2.062 | 2.605 | 2.451 | 127.445 |
| ARMM | 3.727 | 3.208 | 3.055 | 2.293 | 3.084 | 160.352 |

Table 9.52 *Sliced/loaf bread* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in pack)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.103 | 0.105 | 0.109 | 0.092 | 0.102 | 5.312 |
| NCR | 0.104 | 0.118 | 0.131 | 0.104 | 0.114 | 5.932 |
| CAR | 0.107 | 0.213 | 0.197 | 0.226 | 0.186 | 9.658 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.102 | 0.130 | 0.115 | 0.140 | 0.122 | 6.321 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.065 | 0.078 | 0.073 | 0.104 | 0.080 | 4.158 |
| Central Luzon | 0.077 | 0.118 | 0.073 | 0.068 | 0.084 | 4.376 |
| CALABARZON | 0.054 | 0.060 | 0.072 | 0.083 | 0.068 | 3.515 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.053 | 0.040 | 0.044 | 0.051 | 0.047 | 2.446 |
| Bicol Region | 0.064 | 0.051 | 0.044 | 0.101 | 0.065 | 3.384 |
| Western Visayas | 0.083 | 0.076 | 0.061 | 0.086 | 0.076 | 3.969 |
| Central Visayas | 0.091 | 0.047 | 0.119 | 0.095 | 0.088 | 4.601 |
| Eastern Visayas | 0.067 | 0.033 | 0.047 | 0.063 | 0.053 | 2.731 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.026 | 0.103 | 0.038 | 0.022 | 0.047 | 2.459 |
| Northern Mindanao | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.047 | 0.058 | 0.053 | 2.739 |
| Davao Region | 0.079 | 0.073 | 0.058 | 0.084 | 0.073 | 3.820 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.060 | 0.052 | 0.075 | 0.106 | 0.073 | 3.799 |
| Caraga | 0.045 | 0.063 | 0.055 | 0.066 | 0.057 | 2.976 |
| ARMM | 0.239 | 0.214 | 0.250 | 0.112 | 0.205 | 10.645 |

Table 9.53 *Buns* : Estimated per capita consumption by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in piece)

| Region | Weekly | | | | Average Weekly | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | | |
| PHILIPPINES | 0.874 | 0.833 | 0.919 | 0.984 | 0.902 | 46.929 |
| NCR | 0.523 | 0.843 | 0.674 | 0.505 | 0.635 | 33.031 |
| CAR | 0.112 | 0.087 | 0.180 | 0.183 | 0.140 | 7.305 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.445 | 0.459 | 0.396 | 0.533 | 0.458 | 23.814 |
| Cagayan Valley | 0.970 | 0.671 | 0.701 | 1.111 | 0.862 | 44.835 |
| Central Luzon | 1.111 | 0.532 | 0.767 | 0.773 | 0.795 | 41.361 |
| CALABARZON | 0.913 | 0.756 | 0.657 | 0.883 | 0.801 | 41.678 |
| MIMAROPA | 1.186 | 0.846 | 1.794 | 1.486 | 1.332 | 69.240 |
| Bicol Region | 1.564 | 1.167 | 1.076 | 1.605 | 1.353 | 70.352 |
| Western Visayas | 1.271 | 1.708 | 1.814 | 1.968 | 1.695 | 88.165 |
| Central Visayas | 0.992 | 0.913 | 1.386 | 1.598 | 1.227 | 63.781 |
| Eastern Visayas | 1.057 | 1.858 | 2.264 | 2.573 | 1.945 | 101.153 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 0.599 | 0.311 | 0.556 | 0.525 | 0.498 | 25.889 |
| Northern Mindanao | 1.312 | 1.180 | 1.117 | 1.230 | 1.209 | 62.894 |
| Davao Region | 1.389 | 2.044 | 1.887 | 2.228 | 1.885 | 98.037 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.680 | 0.787 | 0.914 | 0.815 | 0.799 | 41.558 |
| Caraga | 1.434 | 1.200 | 1.318 | 1.302 | 1.313 | 68.271 |
| ARMM | 0.488 | 0.169 | 0.287 | 0.170 | 0.282 | 14.648 |

Table 10. Percentage distribution of households by type of staple food and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice | Corn | Others[1/] |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 91.88 | 8.05 | 0.08 |
| NCR | 97.66 | 2.34 | |
| CAR | 99.92 | 0.08 | |
| Ilocos Region | 100.00 | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 99.73 | 0.27 | |
| Central Luzon | 100.00 | | |
| CALABARZON | 99.93 | 0.07 | |
| MIMAROPA | 99.72 | 0.28 | |
| Bicol Region | 96.76 | 3.24 | 0.01 |
| Western Visayas | 96.06 | 3.94 | |
| Central Visayas | 77.03 | 22.86 | 0.11 |
| Eastern Visayas | 94.14 | 5.81 | 0.05 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 25.58 | 72.98 | 1.44 |
| Northern Mindanao | 67.82 | 32.11 | 0.07 |
| Davao Region | 79.08 | 20.64 | 0.28 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 89.40 | 10.60 | |
| Caraga | 96.91 | 3.03 | 0.07 |
| ARMM | 96.76 | 3.24 | a/ |

1/ include Bread, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato and Mixed Rice and Corn
a/ less than 0.01

Table 11.1 Percentage of households who substituted for rice during meals by reference month and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 26.71 | 21.91 | 21.19 | 23.30 |
| NCR | 39.87 | 29.52 | 26.79 | 39.48 |
| CAR | 15.51 | 18.36 | 11.48 | 10.75 |
| Ilocos Region | 16.47 | 12.34 | 9.35 | 9.06 |
| Cagayan Valley | 26.77 | 7.83 | 5.72 | 4.35 |
| Central Luzon | 31.29 | 36.32 | 37.71 | 33.37 |
| CALABARZON | 40.35 | 32.42 | 32.94 | 34.00 |
| MIMAROPA | 28.92 | 18.54 | 12.14 | 19.78 |
| Bicol Region | 28.86 | 30.35 | 34.64 | 38.97 |
| Western Visayas | 11.64 | 7.62 | 9.06 | 9.45 |
| Central Visayas | 10.81 | 9.93 | 15.23 | 8.41 |
| Eastern Visayas | 24.02 | 27.04 | 12.79 | 19.68 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 21.48 | 14.43 | 23.98 | 10.00 |
| Northern Mindanao | 4.54 | 5.40 | 10.72 | 13.26 |
| Davao Region | 12.43 | 9.75 | 22.68 | 12.56 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 5.77 | 7.13 | 7.04 | 13.11 |
| Caraga | 11.90 | 14.37 | 9.36 | 6.51 |
| ARMM | 31.67 | 21.41 | 17.89 | 21.06 |

Table 11.2 Percentage of households who substituted for rice during meals by commodity and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Corn | Sweet Potato | Cassava | Gabi | White Potato |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 4.86 | 6.96 | 4.31 | 0.23 | 0.02 |
| NCR | 0.83 | 0.58 | 0.40 | | |
| CAR | 0.77 | 4.53 | 0.91 | 0.08 | |
| Ilocos Region | 0.75 | 4.46 | 0.64 | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 1.18 | 3.48 | 4.84 | 1.33 | |
| Central Luzon | 1.58 | 3.48 | 0.03 | 0.10 | |
| CALABARZON | 0.20 | 1.18 | 1.31 | | |
| MIMAROPA | 0.57 | 5.20 | 10.49 | 0.32 | 0.23 |
| Bicol Region | 0.68 | 11.80 | 4.28 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Western Visayas | 2.97 | 8.42 | 8.59 | 1.63 | 0.29 |
| Central Visayas | 49.48 | 12.78 | 6.91 | 0.34 | |
| Eastern Visayas | 8.50 | 23.35 | 15.25 | 1.50 | |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 36.11 | 13.22 | 7.11 | 0.79 | |
| Northern Mindanao | 14.18 | 9.61 | 6.67 | 0.92 | |
| Davao Region | 38.32 | 3.80 | 0.42 | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 15.01 | 3.34 | 4.39 | 1.04 | |
| Caraga | 13.18 | 34.96 | 16.46 | 0.56 | |
| ARMM | 7.38 | 17.59 | 12.69 | 0.22 | |

Table 11.2 (Concluded)

| Region | Banana (Saba) | Bread | Instant Noodles | Other Substitute Commodities 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 10.60 | 65.12 | 6.91 | 1.00 |
| NCR | 2.64 | 87.25 | 7.16 | 1.14 |
| CAR | 3.25 | 67.49 | 19.46 | 3.52 |
| Ilocos Region | 1.81 | 70.91 | 20.17 | 1.26 |
| Cagayan Valley | 5.83 | 52.79 | 28.05 | 2.50 |
| Central Luzon | 1.29 | 79.59 | 12.45 | 1.48 |
| CALABARZON | 1.57 | 88.92 | 6.27 | 0.56 |
| MIMAROPA | 20.59 | 59.77 | 2.32 | 0.51 |
| Bicol Region | 5.47 | 72.67 | 3.40 | 1.66 |
| Western Visayas | 24.06 | 50.97 | 1.47 | 1.60 |
| Central Visayas | 18.60 | 10.95 | | 0.94 |
| Eastern Visayas | 8.07 | 41.08 | 0.42 | 1.83 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 21.68 | 19.98 | | 1.10 |
| Northern Mindanao | 14.03 | 54.06 | | 0.54 |
| Davao Region | 19.48 | 36.00 | 0.15 | 1.82 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 50.60 | 23.74 | 1.88 | |
| Caraga | 12.53 | 21.59 | 0.73 | |
| ARMM | 37.99 | 17.85 | 6.28 | |

1/ include cereals and other rice-based products (e.g. oatmeals, rice cake, suman and other "kakanin); other noodles (e.g. bihon, sotanghon and pasta); fruits (e.g. other variety of banana and rimas); rootcrops (e.g. "tugui and purple yam"); drinks (eg. Coffee, sterilized milk and fruit shakes); and take-home food like pizza

Table 12.1 Percentage distribution of households who ate Corn in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is not available although the household can afford to buy | Household residence is far from the source of rice | Rice is available but of poor quality | Substitute is more available than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 4.97 | 2.57 | 7.10 | 0.45 | 13.05 |
| NCR | | 39.45 | | | 57.62 |
| CAR | | | | | |
| Ilocos Region | | | | | 22.46 |
| Cagayan Valley | | | | | |
| Central Luzon | 6.61 | | | | 12.63 |
| CALABARZON | 51.49 | | | | 12.17 |
| MIMAROPA | 7.39 | | | | 13.41 |
| Bicol Region | | | | | 14.51 |
| Western Visayas | 10.97 | | 13.63 | | 4.56 |
| Central Visayas | 1.28 | 0.69 | 0.12 | | 0.74 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.74 | | | | 52.72 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 10.73 | 5.91 | 4.19 | 0.93 | 8.11 |
| Northern Mindanao | | 9.55 | | | 31.82 |
| Davao Region | 7.42 | 0.32 | | | 12.69 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 15.60 | | | | 36.01 |
| Caraga | 28.43 | 3.96 | | 8.61 | 7.04 |
| ARMM | | | 29.97 | | 5.10 |

Table 12.1 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more affordable than rice | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 23.12 | 28.02 | 0.05 | 0.78 | 19.89 |
| NCR | | 2.94 | | | |
| CAR | | 100.00 | | | |
| Ilocos Region | 22.46 | 55.09 | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 74.23 | 25.77 | | | |
| Central Luzon | 32.05 | 48.72 | | | |
| CALABARZON | 12.17 | | | 24.16 | |
| MIMAROPA | | 30.97 | 18.88 | 14.68 | 14.68 |
| Bicol Region | 59.80 | 25.69 | | | |
| Western Visayas | 28.09 | 18.96 | | 23.79 | |
| Central Visayas | 14.80 | 54.92 | | 0.50 | 26.95 |
| Eastern Visayas | 8.57 | 5.75 | | | 30.22 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 9.07 | 23.65 | | | 37.42 |
| Northern Mindanao | 35.95 | 19.62 | | | 3.06 |
| Davao Region | 36.62 | 35.06 | | | 7.88 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 11.06 | 37.34 | | | |
| Caraga | 32.48 | 1.77 | | | 17.71 |
| ARMM | 29.97 | 4.98 | | | 29.97 |

Table 12.2 Percentage distribution of households who ate Sweet Potato in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is not available although the household can afford to buy | Household residence is far from the source of rice | Substitute is more available than rice | Substitute is more affordable than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 8.73 | 0.59 | 0.18 | 13.32 | 13.53 |
| NCR | | | | 6.41 | 3.79 |
| CAR | 8.29 | | | 18.09 | |
| Ilocos Region | | | | 17.28 | 27.10 |
| Cagayan Valley | | | | 12.61 | 2.04 |
| Central Luzon | 0.13 | | | 13.29 | 29.34 |
| CALABARZON | 38.31 | | | 8.26 | 34.85 |
| MIMAROPA | 44.21 | 4.85 | 4.02 | 9.93 | 8.08 |
| Bicol Region | 2.16 | 0.33 | | 12.21 | 7.27 |
| Western Visayas | 20.59 | | | 10.89 | 33.73 |
| Central Visayas | 34.15 | | | 10.95 | 1.95 |
| Eastern Visayas | 16.43 | 2.30 | 0.07 | 7.91 | 9.16 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | | 22.20 | 12.60 |
| Northern Mindanao | | | 2.77 | 25.52 | 26.12 |
| Davao Region | 47.89 | 0.78 | | 2.07 | 20.39 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 26.21 | | | 27.38 | 22.22 |
| Caraga | 14.17 | | | 4.16 | 4.41 |
| ARMM | 0.33 | 0.42 | 0.17 | 18.28 | 13.95 |

Table 12.2 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 49.76 | 4.59 | 6.58 | 2.74 |
| NCR | 75.21 | 7.29 | | 7.29 |
| CAR | 69.22 | | | 4.40 |
| Ilocos Region | 50.57 | 5.05 | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 50.05 | 32.57 | 2.72 | |
| Central Luzon | 54.40 | 0.19 | | 2.64 |
| CALABARZON | 18.59 | | | |
| MIMAROPA | 18.14 | | 6.51 | 4.26 |
| Bicol Region | 44.58 | 26.87 | 5.73 | 0.86 |
| Western Visayas | 20.76 | 0.30 | 13.72 | |
| Central Visayas | 42.34 | 3.70 | 6.91 | |
| Eastern Visayas | 48.87 | 1.00 | 12.93 | 1.33 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 31.24 | 16.90 | 11.61 | 5.46 |
| Northern Mindanao | 34.81 | | 6.27 | 4.51 |
| Davao Region | 21.72 | 4.02 | 3.13 | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 24.19 | | | |
| Caraga | 37.52 | 1.49 | 16.02 | 22.23 |
| ARMM | 62.52 | | 4.34 | |

Table 12.3 Percentage distribution of households who ate Cassava in pace of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is not available although the household can afford to buy | Household residence is far from the source of rice | Rice is available but of poor quality | Substitute is more available than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 26.34 | 0.66 | 1.78 | 0.43 | 15.50 |
| NCR | | | | | |
| CAR | | | | | 9.48 |
| Ilocos Region | 20.41 | | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 11.15 | | | | 29.20 |
| Central Luzon | | | | | |
| CALABARZON | 9.24 | | | | 17.56 |
| MIMAROPA | 21.89 | 6.20 | 13.24 | 0.86 | 29.17 |
| Bicol Region | 0.56 | | | | 26.18 |
| Western Visayas | 29.43 | | 3.33 | | 6.98 |
| Central Visayas | 15.95 | | 3.61 | | |
| Eastern Visayas | 28.23 | 0.65 | | | 11.00 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 28.53 | | | 10.42 | 33.42 |
| Northern Mindanao | 9.58 | | 3.99 | 5.13 | 24.64 |
| Davao Region | 100.00 | | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 38.48 | | | 2.29 | 34.56 |
| Caraga | 16.76 | | | | 6.36 |
| ARMM | 37.16 | 0.49 | 1.40 | 0.33 | 16.12 |

Table 12.3 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more affordable than rice | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 14.70 | 29.57 | 1.35 | 9.15 | 0.53 |
| NCR | | 100.00 | | | |
| CAR | 22.56 | 36.90 | | 31.06 | |
| Ilocos Region | 54.00 | 25.59 | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 6.38 | 38.48 | 3.39 | 11.40 | |
| Central Luzon | | 100.00 | | | |
| CALABARZON | 34.34 | 15.62 | | 23.24 | |
| MIMAROPA | 5.17 | 17.76 | | 2.82 | 2.88 |
| Bicol Region | 6.05 | 61.05 | | 6.16 | |
| Western Visayas | 14.19 | 27.63 | 3.01 | 15.42 | |
| Central Visayas | 0.25 | 57.08 | | 19.01 | 4.10 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.89 | 35.09 | 2.56 | 18.80 | 0.78 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | 5.95 | 21.67 | | |
| Northern Mindanao | 48.84 | 7.35 | | 0.46 | |
| Davao Region | | | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 8.59 | 10.80 | | 5.29 | |
| Caraga | 4.88 | 46.98 | 1.26 | 22.47 | 1.28 |
| ARMM | 21.75 | 18.84 | 1.02 | 2.90 | |

Table 12.4 Percentage distribution of households who ate Gabi in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is available but of poor quality | Substitute is more available than rice | Substitute is more affordable than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 39.74 | 10.31 | 10.55 | 2.96 |
| NCR | | | | |
| CAR | | | | |
| Ilocos Region | | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 18.50 | | | |
| Central Luzon | 53.52 | | | |
| CALABARZON | | | | |
| MIMAROPA | | | 72.82 | |
| Bicol Region | | | | |
| Western Visayas | 48.25 | 48.78 | | |
| Central Visayas | 100.00 | | | |
| Eastern Visayas | 34.91 | | 17.24 | 2.52 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | 17.55 | |
| Northern Mindanao | | | 20.71 | |
| Davao Region | | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 100.00 | | | |
| Caraga | | | | |
| ARMM | 48.74 | | 17.29 | 16.67 |

Table 12.4 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 23.66 | 1.64 | 9.18 | 1.96 |
| NCR | | | | |
| CAR | 100.00 | | | |
| Ilocos Region | | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 22.50 | 18.50 | 40.51 | |
| Central Luzon | 46.48 | | | |
| CALABARZON | | | | |
| MIMAROPA | 27.18 | | | |
| Bicol Region | 100.00 | | | |
| Western Visayas | 2.97 | | | |
| Central Visayas | | | | |
| Eastern Visayas | 37.56 | | 7.77 | |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | 82.45 | |
| Northern Mindanao | 30.51 | | 3.37 | 45.41 |
| Davao Region | | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | | | | |
| Caraga | 66.27 | | 33.73 | |
| ARMM | 17.29 | | | |

Table 12.5 Percentage distribution of households who ate White Potato in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Substitute is more affordable than rice | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 36.52 | 55.37 | 8.11 |
| NCR | | | |
| CAR | | | |
| Ilocos Region | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | | | |
| Central Luzon | | | |
| CALABARZON | | | |
| MIMAROPA | 100.00 | | |
| Bicol Region | | | 100.00 |
| Western Visayas | | 100.00 | |
| Central Visayas | | | |
| Eastern Visayas | | | |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | |
| Northern Mindanao | | | |
| Davao Region | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | | | |
| Caraga | | | |
| ARMM | | | |

Table 12.6 Percentage distribution of households who ate Banana (Saba) in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is not available although the household can afford to buy | Household residence is far from the source of rice | Rice is available but of poor quality | Substitute is more available than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 9.27 | 1.02 | 0.24 | 0.43 | 26.94 |
| NCR | | | | | 0.37 |
| CAR | 6.04 | | | | |
| Ilocos Region | | | | | 26.64 |
| Cagayan Valley | 14.14 | | | | 27.99 |
| Central Luzon | | | | | 4.50 |
| CALABARZON | 1.90 | | 1.31 | | 6.49 |
| MIMAROPA | 19.51 | 7.18 | | | 14.66 |
| Bicol Region | 5.18 | 12.23 | | | 35.25 |
| Western Visayas | 3.48 | | | | 20.81 |
| Central Visayas | 22.99 | 1.49 | 1.88 | | 35.23 |
| Eastern Visayas | 27.32 | | | | 11.88 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 24.61 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 2.03 | 30.61 |
| Northern Mindanao | 3.96 | | | 1.00 | 35.28 |
| Davao Region | 17.99 | 1.62 | | | 22.78 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 21.06 | 1.24 | 1.95 | 1.09 | 14.96 |
| Caraga | 13.83 | | | | 4.94 |
| ARMM | 6.59 | | | 0.63 | 35.21 |

Table 12.6 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more affordable than rice | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 18.48 | 27.59 | 8.75 | 5.02 | 2.26 |
| NCR | 3.04 | 75.08 | 5.05 | 1.85 | 14.61 |
| CAR | | 79.46 | 14.50 | | |
| Ilocos Region | 20.54 | 27.83 | 24.99 | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 14.21 | 17.47 | 20.14 | 2.34 | 3.70 |
| Central Luzon | 29.81 | 32.73 | 13.14 | 17.79 | 2.03 |
| CALABARZON | 61.75 | 25.85 | 2.69 | | |
| MIMAROPA | 11.19 | 35.05 | 1.36 | 7.36 | 3.69 |
| Bicol Region | 10.75 | 22.37 | 8.00 | 4.62 | 1.60 |
| Western Visayas | 10.63 | 59.40 | 2.32 | 3.36 | |
| Central Visayas | 1.88 | 16.63 | 1.47 | 9.54 | 8.89 |
| Eastern Visayas | 1.36 | 29.03 | 2.48 | 26.48 | 1.45 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 2.77 | 14.77 | 1.95 | 17.39 | 3.33 |
| Northern Mindanao | 15.02 | 20.14 | 3.30 | 11.65 | 9.65 |
| Davao Region | 7.17 | 28.96 | 11.36 | 9.58 | 0.54 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 20.94 | 19.57 | 10.82 | 4.56 | 3.80 |
| Caraga | 3.49 | 24.34 | 4.14 | 35.51 | 13.74 |
| ARMM | 24.07 | 20.08 | 11.65 | 1.76 | |

Table 12.7 Percentage distribution of households who ate Bread in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is not available although the household can afford to buy | Household residence is far from the source of rice | Rice is available but of poor quality | Substitute is more available than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 1.48 | 0.36 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 6.47 |
| NCR | 2.94 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.98 |
| CAR | | | | | 8.25 |
| Ilocos Region | | 1.95 | | | 1.91 |
| Cagayan Valley | 2.20 | 0.70 | | | 8.43 |
| Central Luzon | 1.13 | 0.47 | 0.08 | | 5.46 |
| CALABARZON | 0.17 | | | 0.07 | 13.17 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.81 | 1.52 | | | 3.85 |
| Bicol Region | 0.27 | 0.50 | | 2.04 | 4.64 |
| Western Visayas | 2.79 | 0.02 | | 0.92 | 21.80 |
| Central Visayas | | | | | 4.09 |
| Eastern Visayas | 2.61 | 0.04 | | | 2.74 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 1.51 | | | | 0.65 |
| Northern Mindanao | 12.84 | 13.02 | | 0.66 | 1.05 |
| Davao Region | 1.19 | | | | 8.29 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | | | | | 29.77 |
| Caraga | 2.62 | | | | |
| ARMM | 0.24 | | | | 4.09 |

Table 12.7 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more affordable than rice | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 11.96 | 61.47 | 13.43 | 1.89 | 2.70 |
| NCR | 10.58 | 63.75 | 15.50 | 0.25 | 4.89 |
| CAR | 5.11 | 63.52 | 16.09 | 2.32 | 4.71 |
| Ilocos Region | 11.21 | 60.20 | 20.78 | 3.01 | 0.94 |
| Cagayan Valley | 2.50 | 55.40 | 27.16 | 1.10 | 2.52 |
| Central Luzon | 17.87 | 58.51 | 11.20 | 2.85 | 2.45 |
| CALABARZON | 12.52 | 60.15 | 11.14 | 1.37 | 1.41 |
| MIMAROPA | 3.31 | 66.94 | 13.19 | 7.68 | 2.71 |
| Bicol Region | 10.10 | 58.83 | 20.33 | 2.72 | 0.56 |
| Western Visayas | 10.90 | 55.88 | 4.81 | 1.74 | 1.13 |
| Central Visayas | 4.32 | 67.18 | 13.94 | | 10.46 |
| Eastern Visayas | 8.07 | 68.00 | 11.17 | 4.04 | 3.32 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 8.95 | 72.86 | 4.70 | 8.37 | 2.96 |
| Northern Mindanao | 10.42 | 58.88 | 1.14 | 1.34 | 0.66 |
| Davao Region | 1.05 | 43.68 | 19.17 | 21.00 | 5.62 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 6.99 | 51.21 | 10.02 | 2.01 | |
| Caraga | 8.44 | 54.81 | 19.64 | 14.10 | 0.39 |
| ARMM | 15.59 | 75.04 | 5.04 | | |

Table 12.8 Percentage distribution of households who ate Instant Noodles in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Rice is not available although the household can afford to buy | Rice is available but of poor quality | Substitute is more available than rice | Substitute is more affordable than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 4.88 | 0.30 | 0.03 | 3.95 | 18.43 |
| NCR | 6.74 | | | 8.20 | 14.60 |
| CAR | | | | | 14.61 |
| Ilocos Region | 0.81 | 0.69 | | 4.70 | 3.88 |
| Cagayan Valley | 2.56 | 0.94 | 0.53 | 7.34 | 2.12 |
| Central Luzon | 2.32 | 0.14 | | 3.36 | 32.76 |
| CALABARZON | | | | | 30.59 |
| MIMAROPA | | | | | 9.16 |
| Bicol Region | 0.41 | 4.29 | | 8.12 | 2.74 |
| Western Visayas | 6.33 | | | 3.52 | 19.00 |
| Central Visayas | | | | | |
| Eastern Visayas | | | | 30.92 | 10.62 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | | | |
| Northern Mindanao | | | | | |
| Davao Region | | | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 37.80 | | | | |
| Caraga | | | | | 6.19 |
| ARMM | 17.60 | | | | 4.05 |

Table 12.8 (Concluded)

| Region | Substitute is more preferred than rice | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 51.07 | 18.39 | 1.96 | 0.99 |
| NCR | 54.41 | 15.77 | 0.29 | |
| CAR | 47.08 | 26.15 | 5.43 | 6.74 |
| Ilocos Region | 56.29 | 30.46 | 1.76 | 1.41 |
| Cagayan Valley | 75.92 | 10.21 | 0.37 | |
| Central Luzon | 39.79 | 14.94 | 4.48 | 2.22 |
| CALABARZON | 44.41 | 23.38 | 1.63 | |
| MIMAROPA | 46.54 | 25.98 | | 18.31 |
| Bicol Region | 30.15 | 51.74 | 2.54 | |
| Western Visayas | 35.14 | 29.68 | 6.33 | |
| Central Visayas | | | | |
| Eastern Visayas | 29.23 | | 29.23 | |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | | |
| Northern Mindanao | | | | |
| Davao Region | | 100.00 | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 17.64 | 44.57 | | |
| Caraga | | 93.81 | | |
| ARMM | 70.64 | 7.72 | | |

Table 12.9 Percentage distribution of households who ate *Other Commodities* [1/] in place of rice during meals by main reason of substitution and region, Philippines, 2015-2016

| Region | Rice is available but the household cannot afford to buy | Substitute is more available than rice | Substitute is more affordable than rice | Substitute is more preferred than rice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 7.65 | 0.85 | 7.14 | 43.48 |
| NCR | | | | 47.72 |
| CAR | | | | 54.08 |
| Ilocos Region | | | | 65.92 |
| Cagayan Valley | | | | 87.58 |
| Central Luzon | | 2.27 | 21.60 | 28.36 |
| CALABARZON | | | 2.66 | 58.11 |
| MIMAROPA | | 14.91 | | 38.50 |
| Bicol Region | | | 4.09 | 76.22 |
| Western Visayas | | | 36.28 | |
| Central Visayas | | | 5.76 | 64.95 |
| Eastern Visayas | 98.31 | | | 1.69 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 100.00 | | | |
| Northern Mindanao | | 34.00 | | 66.00 |
| Davao Region | | | | |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | | | | |
| Caraga | | | | |
| ARMM | | | | |

1/ include cereals and other rice-based products (e.g. oatmeals, rice cake, suman and other "kakanin); other noodles (e.g. bihon, sotanghon and pasta); fruits (e.g. other variety of banana and rimas); rootcrops (e.g. "tugui and purple yam"); drinks (e.g. coffee, sterilized milk and fruit shakes); and take-home food like pizza

Table 12.9 (Concluded)

| Region | No time to cook rice | No viand | Health/ Dietary restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHILIPPINES | 13.01 | 7.16 | 20.70 |
| NCR | 28.17 | 12.25 | 11.86 |
| CAR | 33.91 | | 12.01 |
| Ilocos Region | | 28.24 | 5.84 |
| Cagayan Valley | | | 12.42 |
| Central Luzon | 7.69 | 4.03 | 36.06 |
| CALABARZON | 4.45 | 21.78 | 13.00 |
| MIMAROPA | 4.90 | | 41.69 |
| Bicol Region | 19.69 | | |
| Western Visayas | | | 63.72 |
| Central Visayas | | | 29.29 |
| Eastern Visayas | | | |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | | | |
| Northern Mindanao | | | |
| Davao Region | | | 100.00 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | | | |
| Caraga | | | |
| ARMM | | | |

Table 13.1 Average quantity of rice leftovers that were spoiled/wasted by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in gram per household)

| REGION | Weekly | | | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | Average | |
| PHILIPPINES | 48.05 | 29.23 | 24.75 | 26.94 | 32.24 | 1,676.53 |
| NCR | 74.89 | 38.79 | 23.84 | 19.10 | 39.15 | 2,036.01 |
| CAR | 55.83 | 43.30 | 42.53 | 36.37 | 44.51 | 2,314.42 |
| Ilocos Region | 35.54 | 13.46 | 8.52 | 15.80 | 18.33 | 953.10 |
| Cagayan Valley | 21.23 | 33.77 | 11.71 | 18.79 | 21.37 | 1,111.38 |
| Central Luzon | 69.96 | 47.63 | 53.51 | 51.45 | 55.64 | 2,893.15 |
| CALABARZON | 100.94 | 46.83 | 56.38 | 69.34 | 68.37 | 3,555.48 |
| MIMAROPA | 18.00 | 14.42 | 16.55 | 13.36 | 15.58 | 810.38 |
| Bicol Region | 9.21 | 38.12 | 12.31 | 16.81 | 19.11 | 993.77 |
| Western Visayas | 28.51 | 5.48 | 13.13 | 9.85 | 14.24 | 740.57 |
| Central Visayas | 45.46 | 14.43 | 17.40 | 18.48 | 23.94 | 1,245.04 |
| Eastern Visayas | 25.65 | 17.35 | 7.48 | 21.53 | 18.00 | 936.08 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 37.15 | 8.92 | 12.16 | 17.15 | 18.85 | 979.98 |
| Northern Mindanao | 39.20 | 7.94 | 19.11 | 21.46 | 21.93 | 1,140.23 |
| Davao Region | 67.29 | 92.88 | 50.23 | 41.21 | 62.90 | 3,270.99 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 24.63 | 21.83 | 6.71 | 17.29 | 17.61 | 915.97 |
| Caraga | 61.01 | 74.73 | 56.48 | 60.69 | 63.23 | 3,287.86 |
| ARMM | 11.87 | 2.55 | 2.85 | 4.33 | 5.40 | 280.80 |

Table 13.2 Average quantity of rice leftovers that were fed to pets/animals by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in gram per household)

| REGION | Weekly | | | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | Average | |
| PHILIPPINES | 246.48 | 224.27 | 188.18 | 207.13 | 216.52 | 11,258.80 |
| NCR | 106.43 | 59.06 | 53.27 | 56.97 | 68.93 | 3,584.46 |
| CAR | 398.62 | 653.54 | 525.88 | 461.90 | 509.98 | 26,519.09 |
| Ilocos Region | 346.96 | 363.62 | 274.77 | 248.75 | 308.52 | 16,043.27 |
| Cagayan Valley | 498.22 | 341.20 | 268.61 | 280.77 | 347.20 | 18,054.44 |
| Central Luzon | 527.12 | 441.50 | 336.57 | 379.17 | 421.09 | 21,896.68 |
| CALABARZON | 289.80 | 288.15 | 243.46 | 233.41 | 263.70 | 13,712.66 |
| MIMAROPA | 362.42 | 404.85 | 249.75 | 164.37 | 295.35 | 15,358.03 |
| Bicol Region | 235.86 | 217.42 | 244.05 | 380.97 | 269.58 | 14,017.91 |
| Western Visayas | 214.62 | 374.57 | 356.97 | 327.50 | 318.42 | 16,557.71 |
| Central Visayas | 530.83 | 248.19 | 205.49 | 308.80 | 323.33 | 16,813.08 |
| Eastern Visayas | 215.45 | 165.78 | 190.65 | 225.92 | 199.45 | 10,371.42 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 57.17 | 67.47 | 43.15 | 70.14 | 59.48 | 3,093.15 |
| Northern Mindanao | 140.28 | 147.24 | 177.76 | 164.33 | 157.40 | 8,184.95 |
| Davao Region | 195.89 | 194.00 | 189.29 | 198.28 | 194.36 | 10,106.93 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 262.24 | 386.51 | 255.92 | 360.22 | 316.22 | 16,443.50 |
| Caraga | 356.86 | 291.75 | 212.41 | 295.86 | 289.22 | 15,039.31 |
| ARMM | 18.03 | 12.96 | 6.81 | 4.02 | 10.45 | 543.65 |

Table 13.3 Average quantity of rice that was purposely cooked for pets/animals by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in gram per household)

| REGION | Weekly | | | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | Average | |
| PHILIPPINES | 72.31 | 66.78 | 135.58 | 139.03 | 103.42 | 5,378.00 |
| NCR | 50.68 | 43.51 | 113.90 | 112.07 | 80.04 | 4,162.20 |
| CAR | 134.64 | 76.29 | 52.25 | 101.47 | 91.16 | 4,740.40 |
| Ilocos Region | 205.63 | 158.10 | 168.70 | 181.85 | 178.57 | 9,285.76 |
| Cagayan Valley | 277.50 | 241.12 | 566.20 | 609.92 | 423.69 | 22,031.63 |
| Central Luzon | 122.81 | 54.51 | 347.19 | 210.29 | 183.70 | 9,552.36 |
| CALABARZON | 77.40 | 36.36 | 133.09 | 186.06 | 108.23 | 5,627.77 |
| MIMAROPA | 62.58 | 78.11 | 281.51 | 274.18 | 174.09 | 9,052.83 |
| Bicol Region | 22.31 | 85.03 | 37.72 | 73.19 | 54.56 | 2,837.36 |
| Western Visayas | 43.67 | 123.32 | 129.77 | 70.09 | 91.71 | 4,769.04 |
| Central Visayas | 86.56 | 168.03 | 313.94 | 437.02 | 251.39 | 13,072.23 |
| Eastern Visayas | 87.67 | 24.77 | 12.66 | 14.83 | 34.98 | 1,819.03 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 23.86 | 13.15 | 45.69 | 19.35 | 25.51 | 1,326.64 |
| Northern Mindanao | 88.51 | 75.62 | 64.99 | 154.01 | 95.78 | 4,980.72 |
| Davao Region | 85.86 | 48.53 | 64.58 | 107.62 | 76.65 | 3,985.67 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 75.31 | 100.07 | 51.16 | 27.28 | 63.45 | 3,299.64 |
| Caraga | 40.19 | 43.89 | 62.46 | 14.49 | 40.26 | 2,093.51 |
| ARMM | 4.24 | | a/ | 0.01 | 1.06 | 55.25 |

a/ less than 0.01 gram

Table 13.4 Average quantity of corn leftovers that were spoiled/wasted by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in gram per household)

| REGION | Weekly | | | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | Average | |
| PHILIPPINES | 3.20 | 1.68 | 5.35 | 3.17 | 3.35 | 174.20 |
| NCR | | | | | | |
| CAR | | | | | | |
| Ilocos Region | | | | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | | 0.05 | | | 0.01 | 0.70 |
| Central Luzon | | | | | | |
| CALABARZON | | 0.03 | a/ | 0.04 | 0.02 | 1.07 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.12 | | | | 0.03 | 1.60 |
| Bicol Region | | | | | | |
| Western Visayas | 0.05 | | | | 0.01 | 0.62 |
| Central Visayas | 5.08 | 4.84 | 5.07 | 0.88 | 3.97 | 206.21 |
| Eastern Visayas | | 6.60 | | | 1.65 | 85.82 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 56.49 | 15.59 | 104.95 | 79.66 | 64.17 | 3,337.02 |
| Northern Mindanao | 9.47 | 5.84 | 25.57 | 4.93 | 11.45 | 595.55 |
| Davao Region | 11.68 | 5.02 | 5.24 | 0.72 | 5.66 | 294.50 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.73 | 0.89 | 1.00 | 0.22 | 0.71 | 36.83 |
| Caraga | 0.87 | 2.64 | 1.55 | 1.61 | 1.67 | 86.71 |
| ARMM | 0.01 | | | | a/ | 0.19 |

a/ less than 0.01 gram

Table 13.5 Average quantity of corn leftovers that were fed to pets/animals by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in gram per household)

| REGION | Weekly | | | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | Average | |
| PHILIPPINES | 20.12 | 27.82 | 18.57 | 24.74 | 22.81 | 1,186.15 |
| NCR | | | | | | |
| CAR | | | | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.57 |
| Ilocos Region | | | | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 1.60 | 0.05 | | | 0.41 | 21.48 |
| Central Luzon | | | | | | |
| CALABARZON | | 0.51 | 0.03 | 0.60 | 0.28 | 14.78 |
| MIMAROPA | 0.30 | 0.49 | 0.42 | | 0.30 | 15.68 |
| Bicol Region | 1.48 | 4.27 | 5.77 | 15.56 | 6.77 | 352.06 |
| Western Visayas | 5.88 | 8.16 | 5.10 | 3.05 | 5.55 | 288.50 |
| Central Visayas | 77.99 | 102.39 | 74.28 | 100.94 | 88.90 | 4,622.79 |
| Eastern Visayas | 3.12 | 24.49 | 38.23 | 35.74 | 25.39 | 1,320.50 |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 146.13 | 282.73 | 113.37 | 204.69 | 186.73 | 9,709.91 |
| Northern Mindanao | 86.71 | 98.51 | 79.96 | 90.46 | 88.91 | 4,623.32 |
| Davao Region | 112.80 | 91.55 | 81.85 | 76.40 | 90.65 | 4,713.62 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 18.67 | 39.79 | 27.86 | 43.88 | 32.55 | 1,692.57 |
| Caraga | 25.25 | 20.41 | 12.05 | 16.15 | 18.47 | 960.36 |
| ARMM | 1.14 | | | | 0.29 | 14.88 |

Table 13.6 Average quantity of corn that was purposely cooked for pets/animals by region, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in gram per household)

| REGION | Weekly | | | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 2015 | November 2015 | February 2016 | May 2016 | Average | |
| PHILIPPINES | 12.38 | 7.91 | 22.28 | 12.25 | 13.71 | 712.69 |
| NCR | 7.55 | | | | 1.89 | 98.15 |
| CAR | 5.69 | | | 38.18 | 10.97 | 570.32 |
| Ilocos Region | | | | | | |
| Cagayan Valley | 1.92 | 2.11 | | | 1.01 | 52.41 |
| Central Luzon | | | | | | |
| CALABARZON | 8.45 | | | | 2.11 | 109.88 |
| MIMAROPA | | | 3.41 | | 0.85 | 44.36 |
| Bicol Region | 2.34 | 1.40 | | | 0.93 | 48.59 |
| Western Visayas | 17.99 | 1.71 | 31.24 | 0.27 | 12.80 | 665.68 |
| Central Visayas | 18.84 | 33.00 | 120.38 | 23.35 | 48.89 | 2,542.33 |
| Eastern Visayas | | | | | | |
| Zamboanga Peninsula | 111.02 | 6.37 | 188.24 | 52.31 | 89.49 | 4,653.40 |
| Northern Mindanao | 25.64 | 62.68 | 66.49 | 95.40 | 62.55 | 3,252.73 |
| Davao Region | 7.67 | 8.35 | 23.09 | 67.17 | 26.57 | 1,381.60 |
| SOCCSKSARGEN | 66.32 | 66.50 | 40.04 | 49.80 | 55.67 | 2,894.63 |
| Caraga | 5.32 | 8.63 | 19.54 | 12.22 | 11.43 | 594.30 |
| ARMM | | | a/ | | a/ | 0.03 |

a/ less than 0.01 gram

Table 14. Estimated annual per capita consumption by commodity and household size, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Commodity | 1 - 3 | 4 - 5 | 6 - 7 | 8 - 9 | 10 - 11 | 12 and Above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rice and Corn* | | | | | | |
| Rice (plain) | 114.057 | 106.090 | 110.747 | 109.912 | 111.548 | 120.009 |
| Corn | 15.691 | 15.752 | 14.661 | 14.444 | 12.324 | 6.608 |
| *Root Crops* | | | | | | |
| Sweet Potato | 5.548 | 4.267 | 4.000 | 4.155 | 4.479 | 9.314 |
| Cassava | 3.184 | 2.894 | 2.901 | 2.637 | 3.316 | 3.665 |
| Gabi | 1.235 | 1.060 | 0.871 | 0.566 | 1.246 | 0.665 |
| White Potato | 1.169 | 1.083 | 0.813 | 0.619 | 0.771 | 0.415 |
| *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments* | | | | | | |
| Ampalaya | 3.590 | 2.571 | 2.171 | 1.812 | 1.636 | 1.142 |
| Eggplant | 5.885 | 4.539 | 3.768 | 3.642 | 3.414 | 3.570 |
| Chayote | 1.791 | 1.557 | 1.305 | 1.573 | 1.533 | 2.760 |
| Gourd (upo) | 1.255 | 0.994 | 0.985 | 0.738 | 0.691 | 0.903 |
| Squash | 3.628 | 3.098 | 2.585 | 2.525 | 2.503 | 2.960 |
| Okra | 1.887 | 1.365 | 1.114 | 0.875 | 0.914 | 0.489 |
| Carrots | 0.675 | 0.515 | 0.530 | 0.314 | 0.407 | 0.262 |
| Cabbage | 1.496 | 1.323 | 0.950 | 0.847 | 0.734 | 1.084 |
| Pechay | 1.479 | 1.337 | 1.076 | 0.968 | 1.460 | 1.390 |
| Stringbeans | 2.472 | 1.939 | 1.667 | 1.554 | 1.278 | 4.241 |
| Habitchuelas | 0.203 | 0.197 | 0.160 | 0.204 | 0.145 | 0.086 |
| Mongo | 0.878 | 0.817 | 0.765 | 0.736 | 0.643 | 1.300 |
| Tomato | 4.568 | 3.199 | 2.577 | 2.036 | 2.312 | 3.305 |
| Onion | 3.634 | 2.621 | 2.040 | 1.735 | 1.352 | 1.557 |
| Garlic | 2.051 | 1.438 | 1.112 | 0.919 | 0.839 | 0.532 |
| *Fruits* | | | | | | |
| Banana (except saba) | 17.482 | 11.817 | 9.928 | 7.954 | 9.639 | 13.683 |
| Saba | 9.548 | 8.094 | 6.773 | 6.786 | 9.194 | 8.044 |
| Mango | 5.376 | 4.272 | 3.442 | 3.091 | 2.824 | 3.441 |
| Pineapple | 1.678 | 1.044 | 0.842 | 0.508 | 0.437 | 0.503 |
| Papaya (ripe) | 3.549 | 2.211 | 1.826 | 1.425 | 1.146 | 1.200 |
| Calamansi | 2.197 | 1.532 | 1.171 | 1.095 | 0.987 | 1.589 |
| *Livestock and Poultry Products* | | | | | | |
| Pork | 11.893 | 10.490 | 8.139 | 6.912 | 5.152 | 3.562 |
| Beef | 1.520 | 1.063 | 0.921 | 0.629 | 0.902 | 2.010 |
| Carabeef | 0.159 | 0.175 | 0.179 | 0.262 | 0.075 | 0.024 |
| Chevon (goat) | 0.097 | 0.095 | 0.161 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 0.090 |
| Chicken | 11.670 | 10.167 | 8.407 | 8.161 | 7.081 | 8.428 |
| Duck | 0.251 | 0.199 | 0.218 | 0.124 | 0.138 | 0.091 |
| Chicken Egg * | 113.012 | 92.469 | 77.027 | 67.275 | 58.985 | 62.771 |
| Duck Egg * | 2.411 | 3.551 | 2.471 | 2.452 | 4.944 | 3.196 |
| Fresh / pasteurized milk ** | 0.396 | 0.357 | 0.246 | 0.135 | 0.044 | 0.057 |
| *Fish and Other Marine Products* | | | | | | |
| Milkfish | 6.528 | 5.012 | 4.126 | 3.071 | 3.244 | 2.255 |
| Tilapia | 5.984 | 5.015 | 4.686 | 4.350 | 2.620 | 4.454 |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 8.942 | 5.404 | 4.649 | 4.399 | 5.401 | 4.552 |
| Tuna (all species) | 3.861 | 4.054 | 2.431 | 2.016 | 2.149 | 1.910 |
| Dalagang bukid | 0.853 | 0.445 | 0.426 | 0.293 | 0.214 | 0.084 |
| Shrimp | 0.793 | 0.807 | 0.684 | 0.621 | 0.812 | 0.804 |
| Mussels | 0.408 | 0.418 | 0.320 | 0.308 | 0.471 | 0.612 |
| *Noodles* | | | | | | |
| Bihon | 1.181 | 1.180 | 0.987 | 0.995 | 1.086 | 0.766 |
| Sotanghon | 0.320 | 0.163 | 0.143 | 0.098 | 0.098 | 0.094 |
| Pasta | 0.336 | 0.358 | 0.427 | 0.321 | 0.249 | 0.135 |
| Canton | 0.656 | 0.594 | 0.976 | 0.958 | 1.509 | 4.089 |
| Fresh miki | 0.466 | 0.421 | 0.418 | 0.340 | 0.318 | 0.376 |
| Instant noodles | 2.925 | 2.679 | 2.387 | 2.449 | 2.766 | 5.252 |
| Rice noodles (misua) | 0.160 | 0.118 | 0.127 | 0.086 | 0.097 | 0.043 |
| *Bread* | | | | | | |
| Pandesal * | 284.310 | 215.262 | 200.305 | 193.654 | 138.632 | 189.140 |
| Sliced / loaf bread *** | 8.441 | 5.534 | 4.190 | 3.751 | 4.232 | 9.591 |
| Buns * | 59.114 | 52.456 | 39.991 | 35.365 | 41.994 | 60.918 |

* in piece
** in liter
*** in pack

Table 15. Estimated annual per capita consumption by commodity and ratio of working members, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Commodity | ≤ 20% | 21 - 39% | 40 - 59% | 60 - 79% | 80 - 100% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rice and Corn* | | | | | |
| Rice (plain) | 107.171 | 108.608 | 110.094 | 115.955 | 121.749 |
| Corn | 16.028 | 14.779 | 13.757 | 12.062 | 19.512 |
| *Root Crops* | | | | | |
| Sweet Potato | 3.692 | 4.824 | 4.613 | 4.625 | 6.532 |
| Cassava | 3.401 | 2.952 | 2.696 | 2.365 | 2.610 |
| Gabi | 0.838 | 0.892 | 1.077 | 1.195 | 1.307 |
| White Potato | 0.564 | 0.826 | 1.076 | 1.559 | 1.621 |
| *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments* | | | | | |
| Ampalaya | 1.742 | 2.212 | 2.815 | 2.843 | 4.456 |
| Eggplant | 3.602 | 4.199 | 4.442 | 4.950 | 6.763 |
| Chayote | 1.373 | 1.573 | 1.545 | 1.850 | 2.100 |
| Gourd (upo) | 0.873 | 0.988 | 0.872 | 1.166 | 1.309 |
| Squash | 2.533 | 2.852 | 2.952 | 3.272 | 4.615 |
| Okra | 0.999 | 1.194 | 1.279 | 1.506 | 2.063 |
| Carrots | 0.327 | 0.440 | 0.598 | 0.757 | 0.925 |
| Cabbage | 0.827 | 1.059 | 1.295 | 1.558 | 1.694 |
| Pechay | 1.088 | 1.194 | 1.326 | 1.433 | 1.747 |
| Stringbeans | 1.539 | 2.114 | 1.785 | 2.104 | 2.790 |
| Habitchuelas | 0.143 | 0.141 | 0.271 | 0.235 | 0.245 |
| Mongo | 0.707 | 0.810 | 0.829 | 0.875 | 1.130 |
| Tomato | 2.098 | 2.957 | 3.140 | 3.909 | 5.753 |
| Onion | 1.769 | 2.301 | 2.480 | 2.947 | 4.358 |
| Garlic | 1.026 | 1.229 | 1.365 | 1.553 | 2.398 |
| *Fruits* | | | | | |
| Banana (except saba) | 8.738 | 11.012 | 12.466 | 14.357 | 19.053 |
| Saba | 7.444 | 7.435 | 8.559 | 7.652 | 10.179 |
| Mango | 3.015 | 3.857 | 4.186 | 4.766 | 6.821 |
| Pineapple | 0.769 | 0.802 | 1.025 | 1.220 | 1.933 |
| Papaya (ripe) | 1.818 | 1.829 | 2.225 | 2.620 | 3.581 |
| Calamansi | 1.123 | 1.371 | 1.376 | 1.764 | 3.127 |
| *Livestock and Poultry Products* | | | | | |
| Pork | 6.023 | 8.561 | 10.212 | 12.258 | 16.723 |
| Beef | 0.777 | 0.924 | 1.179 | 1.783 | 1.699 |
| Carabeef | 0.085 | 0.256 | 0.111 | 0.181 | 0.302 |
| Chevon (goat) | 0.034 | 0.118 | 0.083 | 0.256 | 0.128 |
| Chicken | 7.325 | 9.317 | 10.017 | 11.650 | 13.929 |
| Duck | 0.112 | 0.221 | 0.212 | 0.180 | 0.444 |
| Chicken Egg * | 71.246 | 82.908 | 89.820 | 95.889 | 118.698 |
| Duck Egg * | 2.951 | 2.967 | 3.606 | 2.497 | 2.062 |
| Fresh / pasteurized milk ** | 0.226 | 0.250 | 0.238 | 0.378 | 0.728 |
| *Fish and Other Marine Products* | | | | | |
| Milkfish | 3.199 | 4.048 | 5.364 | 6.177 | 8.236 |
| Tilapia | 4.150 | 4.810 | 5.001 | 4.980 | 6.753 |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 4.665 | 5.164 | 6.405 | 5.864 | 8.051 |
| Tuna (all species) | 2.355 | 3.451 | 2.865 | 3.475 | 4.335 |
| Dalagang bukid | 0.243 | 0.413 | 0.497 | 0.611 | 1.204 |
| Shrimp | 0.480 | 0.744 | 0.897 | 0.915 | 1.400 |
| Mussels | 0.356 | 0.353 | 0.397 | 0.516 | 0.482 |
| *Noodles* | | | | | |
| Bihon | 0.827 | 1.139 | 1.118 | 1.248 | 1.658 |
| Sotanghon | 0.093 | 0.138 | 0.194 | 0.316 | 0.327 |
| Pasta | 0.257 | 0.341 | 0.412 | 0.463 | 0.540 |
| Canton | 1.306 | 1.008 | 0.695 | 0.577 | 0.227 |
| Fresh miki | 0.313 | 0.391 | 0.479 | 0.488 | 0.599 |
| Instant noodles | 2.487 | 2.798 | 2.658 | 2.817 | 3.116 |
| Rice noodles (misua) | 0.076 | 0.111 | 0.160 | 0.105 | 0.275 |
| *Bread* | | | | | |
| Pandesal * | 178.825 | 206.361 | 231.590 | 233.591 | 323.006 |
| Sliced / loaf bread *** | 3.925 | 5.159 | 5.929 | 7.017 | 8.566 |
| Buns * | 43.415 | 44.600 | 49.614 | 53.699 | 69.928 |

* in piece
** in liter
*** in pack

Table 16. Estimated annual per capita consumption by commodity and classification of barangays, Philippines, 2015-2016

(in kilogram)

| Commodity | Urban | Rural | All |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rice and Corn* | | | |
| Rice (plain) | 102.339 | 113.003 | 109.874 |
| Corn | 2.912 | 19.598 | 14.702 |
| *Root Crops* | | | |
| Sweet Potato | 2.777 | 5.264 | 4.534 |
| Cassava | 0.771 | 3.829 | 2.932 |
| Gabi | 0.732 | 1.047 | 0.954 |
| White Potato | 1.455 | 0.679 | 0.906 |
| *Vegetables, Legumes and Condiments* | | | |
| Ampalaya | 2.735 | 2.216 | 2.368 |
| Eggplant | 3.799 | 4.453 | 4.261 |
| Chayote | 2.126 | 1.326 | 1.561 |
| Gourd (upo) | 0.981 | 0.959 | 0.965 |
| Squash | 2.310 | 3.141 | 2.897 |
| Okra | 1.156 | 1.263 | 1.231 |
| Carrots | 0.852 | 0.346 | 0.494 |
| Cabbage | 1.795 | 0.846 | 1.125 |
| Pechay | 1.231 | 1.238 | 1.236 |
| Stringbeans | 1.288 | 2.177 | 1.916 |
| Habitchuelas | 0.179 | 0.172 | 0.174 |
| Mongo | 0.778 | 0.815 | 0.804 |
| Tomato | 3.452 | 2.769 | 2.970 |
| Onion | 2.839 | 2.135 | 2.341 |
| Garlic | 1.539 | 1.144 | 1.260 |
| *Fruits* | | | |
| Banana (except saba) | 12.313 | 11.020 | 11.400 |
| Saba | 4.288 | 8.977 | 7.601 |
| Mango | 4.058 | 3.819 | 3.889 |
| Pineapple | 1.093 | 0.869 | 0.935 |
| Papaya (ripe) | 1.701 | 2.212 | 2.062 |
| Calamansi | 1.773 | 1.256 | 1.408 |
| *Livestock and Poultry Products* | | | |
| Pork | 12.872 | 7.250 | 8.900 |
| Beef | 1.273 | 0.948 | 1.043 |
| Carabeef | 0.030 | 0.235 | 0.175 |
| Chevon (goat) | 0.050 | 0.122 | 0.101 |
| Chicken | 13.173 | 7.714 | 9.315 |
| Duck | 0.088 | 0.222 | 0.183 |
| Chicken Egg * | 112.614 | 71.863 | 83.821 |
| Duck Egg * | 0.806 | 3.929 | 3.013 |
| Fresh / pasteurized milk ** | 0.623 | 0.107 | 0.258 |
| *Fish and Other Marine Products* | | | |
| Milkfish | 6.449 | 3.637 | 4.463 |
| Tilapia | 6.068 | 4.248 | 4.782 |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 5.614 | 5.071 | 5.230 |
| Tuna (all species) | 1.909 | 3.047 | 2.713 |
| Dalagang bukid | 0.749 | 0.318 | 0.444 |
| Shrimp | 0.956 | 0.655 | 0.743 |
| Mussels | 0.632 | 0.280 | 0.383 |
| *Noodles* | | | |
| Bihon | 1.360 | 0.961 | 1.078 |
| Sotanghon | 0.239 | 0.130 | 0.162 |
| Pasta | 0.804 | 0.167 | 0.354 |
| Canton | 0.605 | 0.981 | 0.871 |
| Fresh miki | 0.291 | 0.454 | 0.406 |
| Instant noodles | 2.486 | 2.772 | 2.688 |
| Rice noodles (misua) | 0.171 | 0.095 | 0.117 |
| *Bread* | | | |
| Pandesal * | 314.185 | 168.457 | 211.218 |
| Sliced / loaf bread *** | 5.660 | 5.168 | 5.312 |
| Buns * | 41.379 | 49.234 | 46.929 |

* in piece
** in liter
*** in pack

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