



SPECIAL RELEASE

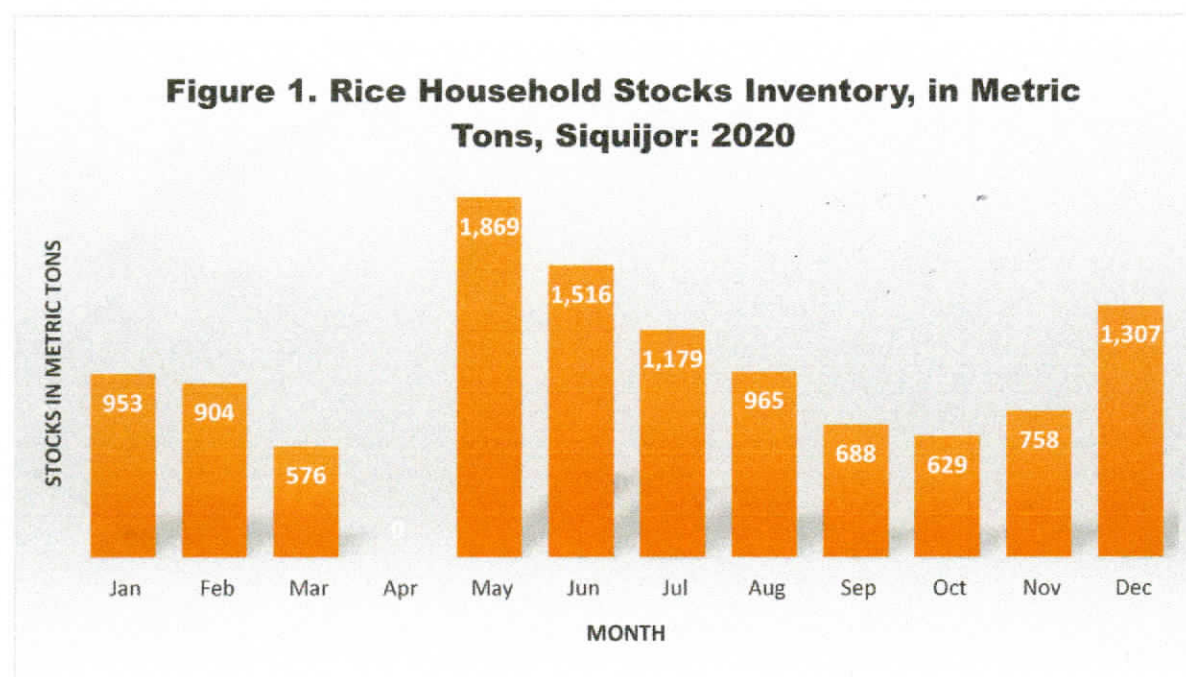
RICE AND CORN HOUSEHOLD STOCKS INVENTORY 2020 - 2021

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RICE HOUSEHOLD STOCKS INVENTORY, 2020

The month of May in 2020 recorded the highest rice household stocks with a total inventory of 1,946.00 metric tons. The months of June and December subsequently followed with 1,516.00 metric tons and 1,307.00 metric tons, respectively. The lowest rice household stocks inventory was reported in March with a report of 576.00 metric tons.

No survey was conducted in the month of April due to Covid - 19 pandemic, hence no stocks were recorded.



RICE HOUSEHOLD STOCKS INVENTORY, 2021

The highest inventory of rice household stocks in 2021 was recorded in May with a record of 1,877.00 metric tons. The month of June then followed with stocks inventory of 1,793.00 metric tons and April with 1,658.00 metric tons. The stocks inventory in March, August, September and October had almost the same level of 899.00 metric tons, 892.00 metric tons, 835.00 metric tons and 888.00 metric tons, respectively. November had the lowest inventory of 706.00 metric tons.



CORN HOUSEHOLD STOCKS INVENTORY, 2020

The highest corn household stocks inventory for 2020 was reported in October with a total of 1,601.00 metric tons. It was followed by the month of December and January with stocks inventory of 994.00 metric tons and 895.00 metric tons, respectively. The lowest inventory was noted in August with 100.00 metric tons.

No survey was conducted in the month of April due to Covid - 19 pandemic, hence no stocks were recorded

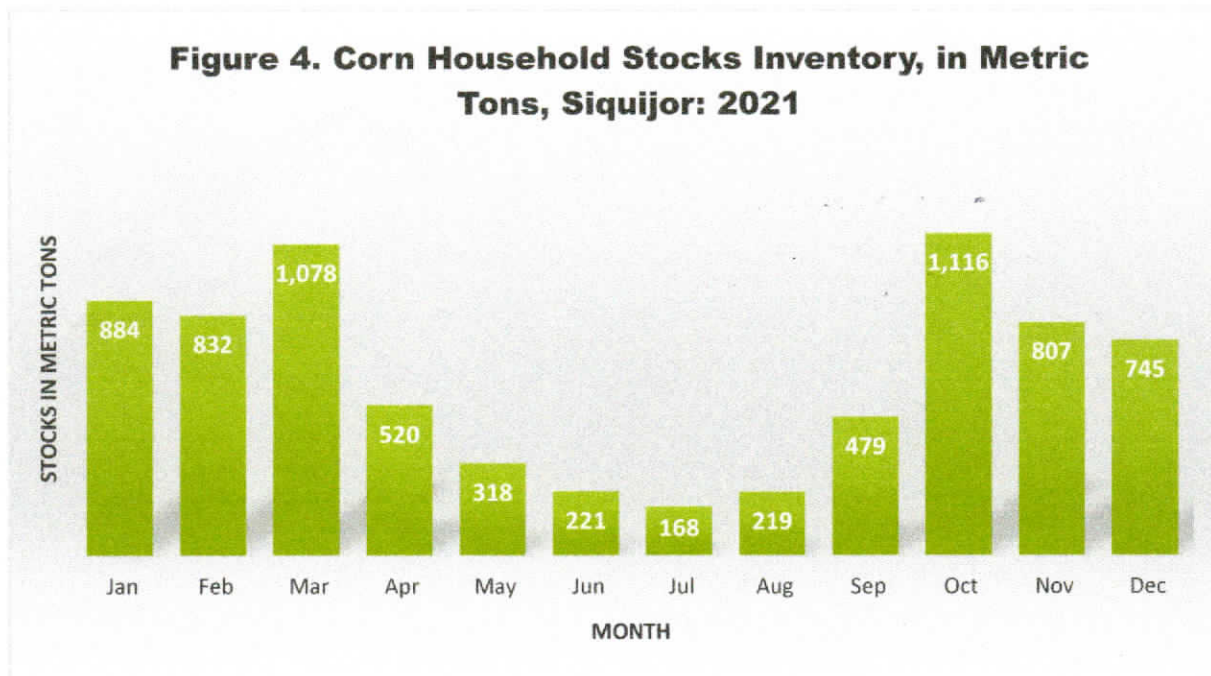
Figure 3. Corn Household Stocks Inventory, in Metric Tons, Siquijor: 2020



CORN HOUSEHOLD STOCKS INVENTORY, 2021

October corn stocks marked the highest inventory in 2021 with 1,116.00 metric tons. The second highest inventory was recorded in March with 1,078.00 metric tons. It was followed by January with 884.00 metric tons and February with 832.00 metric tons. The lowest inventory was noted in July which registered a record of 168.00 metric tons.

Figure 4. Corn Household Stocks Inventory, in Metric Tons, Siquijor: 2021



TECHNICAL NOTES

The rice and corn stocks inventory are generated from three sectors, namely: household, commercial, and government stocks (National Food Authority). The household stocks are taken from the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS) of the PSA, which covers farming and non-farming households nationwide. The commercial stocks are sourced from registered grains businessmen through the Commercial Stocks Survey (CSS). The government stocks are monitored from NFA warehouses/depositories. The PSA consolidates the stocks inventories from the three sectors which is disseminated monthly through a special release on Rice and Corn Stocks Inventory.

The availability of information on current supply of rice and corn is an essential factor in the formulation of agricultural economic programs and policies on food security. The information is even more relevant due to the frequent occurrence of typhoons and other natural calamities in the country. This prompts the need to monitor stocks situation of the food staples to ensure supply and demand equilibrium, access, and price stability. Thus, the conduct of the stock surveys for rice and corn.

The objective of the survey is to generate estimates on current stock of rice and corn in farming and non-farming households.

The data generated from the survey serve as input in the:

- ❖ analysis of the seasonal trends and variations in the supply of rice and corn;
- ❖ forecasting future supply and demand of rice and corn; and
- ❖ determination of quantity to be imported by government planners for food security purposes.

The information being collected is used to monitor stocks situation of the food staples to ensure supply and demand equilibrium, access, and price stability. Information on stocks holdings can guide policy makers when and how much to import rice and corn especially in time of emergency. It also serves as inputs to the estimation and compilation of national accounts. Moreover, the survey supports the data needs of planners, policy and decision makers, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector particularly the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), National Food Authority (NFA), Department of Agriculture (DA) and its attached agencies such as Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF), and the general public.

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