PRICE BEHAVIOR OF ROOT CROPS IN CAVITE

Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Economics, Management and Development Studies
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Science in Economics

JOHN PAUL C. COSTELO MERCYDITA M. LAAB

ABSTRACT

LAAB, MERCYDITA M. and COSTELO, JOHN PAUL C. Price Behavior of Root Crops in Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Economics. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, May 2017. Adviser: Dr. Nelia C. Cresino.

A study was conducted to determine the price behavior of root crops in Cavite. Secondary data was used in from 1990 to 2015 in determining the price behavior of root crops in Cavite. The data were taken from the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) and Department of Agriculture in Trece Martires City, Cavite. Other data used in the study were taken from books, online materials, and unpublished theses.

The results show that throughout the study period, the root crop which recorded the highest arevage volume of production was sweet potato with 1,432.31 mt in 1990 to 2015 while gabi had the lowest average volume of production of 383.04 mt.

In terms of farmgate prices from 1990 to 2015, cassava recorded the highest average farmgate price of P34.51 per kilo while sweet potato recorded the lowest average farmgate price of P18.94 per kilo from 1990 to 2015.

Moreover, sweet potato recorded the lowest average growth rate of negative 0.17 from 1990 to 2015 while cassava recorded the highest average growth rate of 0.54 during the same period.

The 25 study period showed that gabi recorded the highest change in price of P0.58 per kilo annually. Meanwhile, sweet potato noted the lowest change in price of P0.12 per kilo annually.

The highest seasonal price variation of root crops was recorded during wet season while the lowest seasonal price was reported during dry season.

The price elasticity of supply of root crops in Cavite was relatively elastic where the volume of production determined the change in farmgate price of root crops. As price increases, producers have an incentive to supply more root crops in the market.