

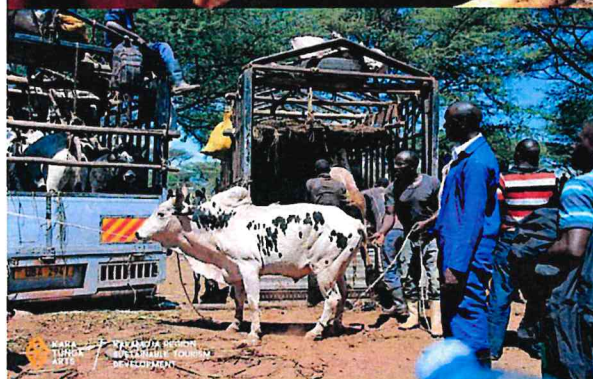


UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PRODUCER PRICE INDEX AGRICULTURE UP-TO SEPTEMBER 2021



FOREWORD

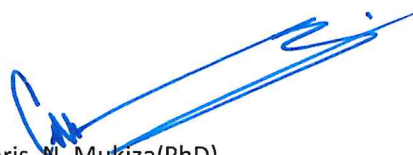
This publication presents the quarterly Agriculture Producer Price Index (PPI-A) for Uganda. The PPI-A measures the average change in the price received or charged by farmers for a fixed basket of agricultural products. Therefore, the PPI-A reflects the pattern and trend of the average prices level over time. The index is mainly produced to guide evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making. The fixed basket includes crop, animal, forestry, logging, fisheries and aquaculture products. Thus, the index is for the Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries Sector covering agricultural products produced and priced within the domestic economy.

The PPI-A series cover the period starting July 2017. The index is computed using weights derived from the Supply and Use Tables with base period prices for 2016/17. The PPI-A classification is guided by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC rev4). At the elementary aggregate (EA) level, the indices are computed using the Jevons method for the product items within the elementary classes. The standard prices are computed geometric averages of monthly prices collected from 28 rural market locations while the index series are generated using the Laspeyres' method.

The Bureau would like to appreciate the continued cooperation of the MDAs and Local Governments that provide requisite data and support to produce this report. The Bureau welcomes comments from stakeholders that aim to enhance the quality of future publications.

Copies of this publication are available at the Bureau's Head Office located at Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street, Kampala and the Official UBOS website: www.ubos.org.

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by readers to make informed decisions.



Chris. N. Mukiza(PhD)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DEFINITIONS

Elementary aggregate (EA): The lowest level of commodity classification in the PPI-A, and the only level for which index numbers are constructed by direct reference to price data.

ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classifications is a nomenclature developed by the United Nations Statistics Division to classify and analyse all economic activities.

Inflation: A term commonly used to refer to changes in the general average price level. A rise in average price is termed as inflation while a persistent fall in prices is called deflation.

Jevons price index: An elementary price index defined as the un-weighted geometric average of the sample price relatives. It can also be defined as the un-weighted geometric average of the current to base period price relatives.

Laspeyres price index: it is an index formula used in price statistics for measuring the price development of the basket of goods and services consumed or produced in the base period. It indicates how much a basket of agricultural commodities sold in the base period would cost in the current period.

PPI-A: The Producer Price Index for Agriculture is a general indicator of price level received by the farmer for a basket of agricultural items produced and priced within the domestic economy.

PPI-A basket: The agreed composition of the Agricultural commodities/item/ goods priced for the purpose of compiling the Agriculture Producer Price Index.

Rural Market Outlet: The interface between a farmer of products and the buyer. It is generally a weekly rural market which sells directly to the wholesalers and retailer buyers.

Outlier: A term used to describe any extreme value in a set of data, such as a price or price relative that requires further investigation or has been verified as incorrect.

Price relative: A measure of price movements: it is the ratio of the price level in one period to the price level in another for the same product item.

Producer's price: Amount receivable by farmers from a purchaser of a unit of a primary agricultural product without taxes and transport costs.

Reference base: The period in which an Index has the value of 100.0. The PPI-A current reference base is 2016/17.

Weight: The measure of the importance of an item in the index relative to the other items. Weights can be expressed in either quantity or value terms. Value weights are used in the PPI-A.

1.0 Introduction

Agriculture contributes about 24 percent of Uganda's Gross Domestic Production and it is the source of food for over 40 million Ugandans. The Agricultural households constitute about 79.7 percent of total households (Census, 2014). The regional decomposition shows that within the rural areas, 90.4 percent of the households are Agricultural Households while in the urban, about 46 percent of the households were engaged in Agricultural activities in 2014. The National Development Plan III identified commercialization of Agriculture as a major development strategy to link farms to the market with the goal of increasing household incomes. Therefore, several government programs like the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture(PMA), National Agricultural Advisory and Extension Services, the Parish Development Model (PDM) and others, are supporting farmers to produce for own consumption and for the market. As a result, the farmers that produce for market supply agricultural items to buyers at a price determined by the farmer. This price is termed as the farm-gate price. The farmers and buyers meet at the designated point of sell, which is either within the home premises or at the farmers' market nearest to their residences.

The pattern of the farm-gate prices for the different agricultural items(Basket), as measured by the PPI-A, is important for evidence-based policy, planning and management of the market economy across the country. Therefore, the Bureau established a mechanism for collection of farm-gate prices for a basket agricultural commodities across the regions of Uganda to compile the Producer Price Index for Agriculture(PPI-A).

1.1 Uses of the PPI-A

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is a key economic indicator with the following uses;

- Measures the level and trend of the prices for a basket of Agricultural commodities in reference to a base period.
- Supports evidence-based decision-making in the management of economic policy.
- Indicates the change in the prices of agriculture commodities produced within the country
- Measures the average changes in the selling prices received by farmers (at the first point of sale/commercialization) for their production. Therefore, it is an indicator for change in prices received by producers of agricultural products overtime.
- Shows short-term inflationary trend. The PPI-A is a quarterly index with detailed product data that allows short-term price inflation to be monitored for the agricultural products sold.

- Deflates output or sales data for the compilation of production volumes in National Accounts.
- Informs Indexation of legal contracts: A procedure where long-term contracts for the provision of goods & services include an adjustment to the value of monetary amounts for the goods or services based on the change in the level of a price index.
- supports economic monitoring and comparison as well as for businesses and research

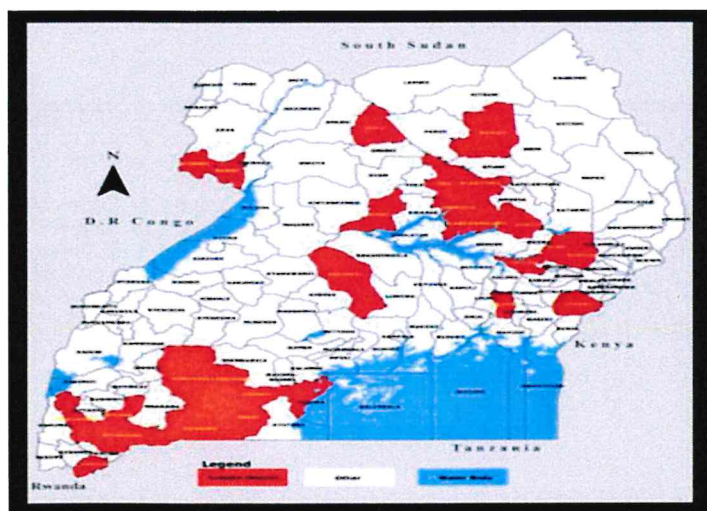
1.2 Coverage of the PPI-A

The Agricultural basket items are classified by division/activity using the International Standard. The PPI-A is an output index encompassing 95 commodities grouped with three divisions of the sector of Agriculture, forestry and fishing;

- Crop and animal production
- Forestry & logging
- Fisheries & aquaculture

The PPI-A is compiled from commodity prices collected from crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry and logging prices collected from 28 rural locations across the country as shown in the fig.1 below.

Fig.1: Geographical location of Price data collection points



The country has been stratified into four regions; Central, Western, Eastern and Northern regions and a total of Twenty Eight(28) producer markets were selected across the regions. The Central region has 7 markets, Western has 6 markets, Eastern has 7 markets and Northern has 8 markets. Most of the markets have crop and livestock products/commodities.

Table A: Location of PPI-A Producer Markets

Market Code	District	Market-Name
01	Masaka	Kabonera
02	Rakai	Nambabi
03	Lyantonde	Kaliiro
04	Lwengo	Katovu
05	Lwengo	Kyawagonya
06	Lyantonde	Kyemamba
07	Nakaseke	Ngoma central market
08	Soroti	Arapai
09	Bukedea	Bukedea cattle market
10	Palissa	Kamuge
11	Tororo	Katajula
12	Iganga	Kawete
13	Kaberamaido	Ochero livestock market
14	Kumi	Odelo livestock market
15	Lira	Amach market
16	Alebtong	Amugu market
17	Apac	Ayago market
18	Dokolo	Cwagere market
19	Agago	Patongo main market
20	Gulu	Opit
21	Zombo	Paidha market
22	Nebbi	Pokwero
23	Rukungiri	Bikurungu
24	Isingiro	Kaberebere
25	Sheema	Kagango
26	Kabale	Karukara
27	Kiruhura	Kazo
28	Ntungamo	Rubaare

1.3 Quality Assurance

The development of this index follows the steps outlined in the Generic Statistical Business Process Model recommended by the United Nations Statistics Division. The steps ensure standardisation, efficiency and quality of the index. The index is compiled to supplement information provided by other related indices produced by the Bureau. The uses are outlined in this report to indicate relevance of the PPI-A.

The computation of the index follows the definitions, standardisation and classifications recommended by the International Standard Industrial Classification/ISIC Revision 4 of the United

Nations. The selection of the Agricultural commodities into the Basket of Items and determination of Items weights was guided by the 2016/17 Uganda Supply and Use tables/data (Table of weights by group is annexed). In this regard, the base period for the PPI-A is 2016/17.

Table B: Group Weights for the PPI-A, 2016/17

Particulars		Weights
ISIC Code	Industry Group	
	All Items	1000.00
01	Crop and Animal Production, hunting and related activities	882.00
011	Crop Production	727.89
01111	Growing of cereals (Except rice)	107.07
01112	Growing of Legumious crop	80.33
01113	Growing of oil seeds	67.04
0112	Growing rice	24.87
0113	Growing vegetables and melon, roots and tubers	197.93
0114	Growing sugarcane	10.43
0115	Growing tobacco	2.88
0116	Growing of fibre crops	5.55
0122	Growing of tropical fruits and subtropical fruits	132.08
0123	Growing of citrus fruits	14.63
0127	Growing of beverage crops	84.42
0128	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical	0.67
014	Animal Production	154.11
0141	Raising cattle	37.67
01411	Production of of raw milk from cows and buffaloes	28.73
0144	Raising of sheep and goats	31.39
0145	Raising of swine/pigs	27.67
0146	Raising of poultry	19.94
01461	Production of eggs	7.09
0149	Raising of other animals	0.24
01491	Bee keeping and production of honey and beeswax	1.40
02	Forestry and Logging	37.27
0220	Logging	37.27
03	Fishing and Aquaculture	80.72
0312	Fresh water fishing	79.11
0322	Fresh water aquaculture	1.61

The data used are producer prices as defined by the System of National Accounts. The producer prices are collected at the first point of sell and exclude taxes and transport costs separately invoiced by the farmer. The prices are physically collected monthly by trained market-monitors

across 28 market locations indicated in fig 1. The prices of non-food items like cash-crops, forestry and logging products and Fish from aquaculture activities are also collected monthly from identified farmers within the precincts of the districts where food(crop/livestock) markets are located.

Supervision of data collection is done on a quarterly basis by technical staff who undertake data verification and cleaning before retrieval from the field. The verified data is captured directly into the Ms. Excel template for further processing following a revision policy of one quarter.

The prices are standardised at the item level by computing the average price per kilogram. However, the final price that represents the entire regions is computed as a geometric average of the item prices. Missing prices are imputed using price movement/pattern of related items within the region to ensure consistence of the index. The Laspeyre's method, which assumes fixed weight basket in the reference period and changing prices of the items across time, is used to generate the overall PPI-A headline index.

The compilation procedure follows manual mechanisms. Paper Assisted Personal Interviews(PAPI) are currently used for data collection and tracking of economic events regarding rural agricultural commodity prices. The data collection mechanism will be changed to the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to improved data capture, documentation and timeliness for publishing the index. The Bureau will also improve the mechanism for taking weights of the different commodity items. Currently the weights are recorded according to estimation by the farmer/seller but with potential irregularities. When measuring equipment are procured, taking of items weights by market monitors is envisaged to improve which could improve the quality of the index.

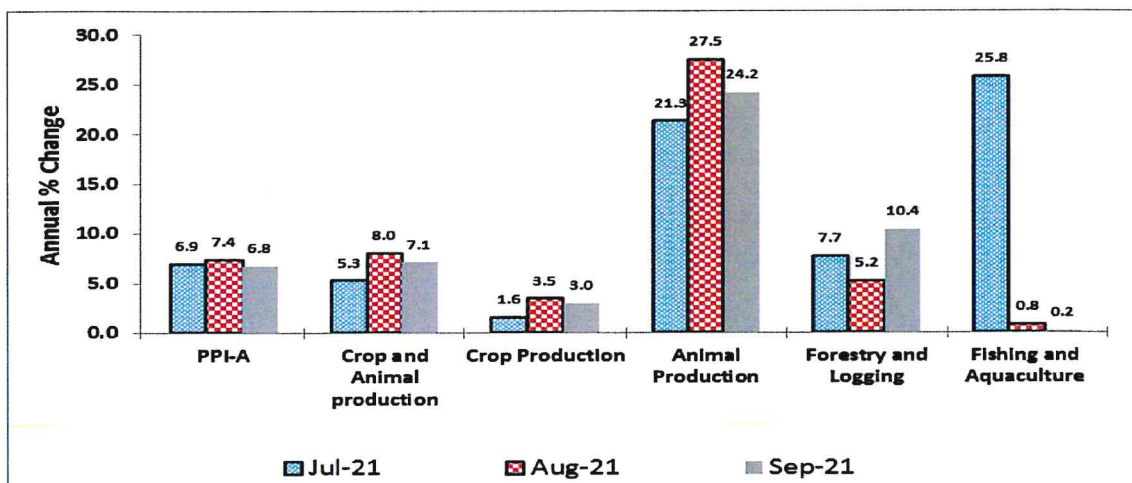
The Index report is disseminated on a quarterly basis. The dissemination procedure will continually follow the standards that enable user access to the index. The Bureau disseminates the index on the UBOS website, through the UBOS APP and any other websites that can be available to promote usability of the index. The content disseminated has been explained through provision of explanatory text. The users of the index can approach the Bureau, physically or through mail(UBos@Ubos.org). To attain technical assistance, please contact Head Production and Environment department at patrick.okello@ubos.org or ronald.ssombwe@ubos.org. The section below presents the PPI-A for 2021 Quarter two period covering July to September 2021.

2.0 Highlights of the PPI-Agriculture

2.1 Annual Inflation

The Headline PPI-A registered an annual increase of 6.8 percent for the year ending September 2021 following an annual increase of 7.4 percent recorded in the year ending August 2021. This was mainly due to a persistent rise in annual prices for Crops, animals and forestry products between July to September 2021 (see Table 2). The annual change in the PPI-A and its Division indices are presented for the period in Fig 1.1.

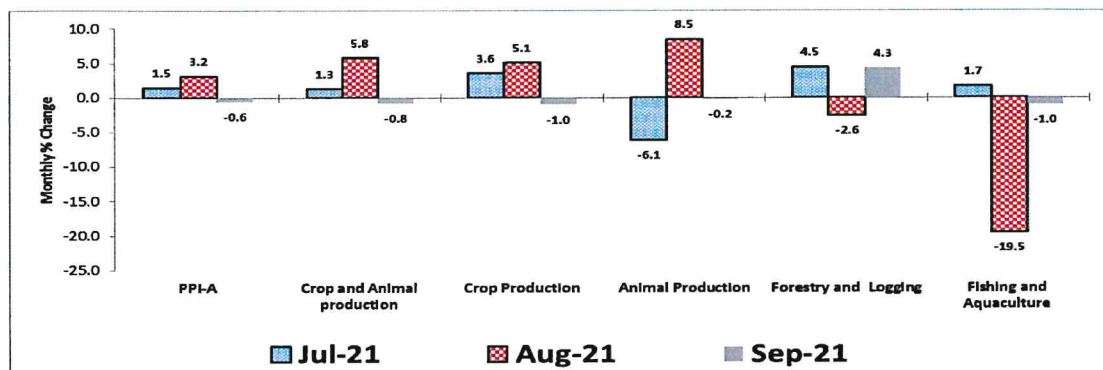
Fig 1.1: Annual Inflation rates for PPI-A and Division Indices July - September 2021.



2.2 Monthly Inflation

The Headline PPI-A registered a decline of 0.6 percent in the month of September 2021 after an increase of 3.2 percent recorded in August 2021. The decrease was mainly due to reductions in the average prices of crops (1.0%) animals (0.2%) and fish (1.0%), Table 3. Average Prices for most crops declined due increased supply in September 2021. The monthly change in the PPI-A and its Division indices are presented in Fig 1.2.

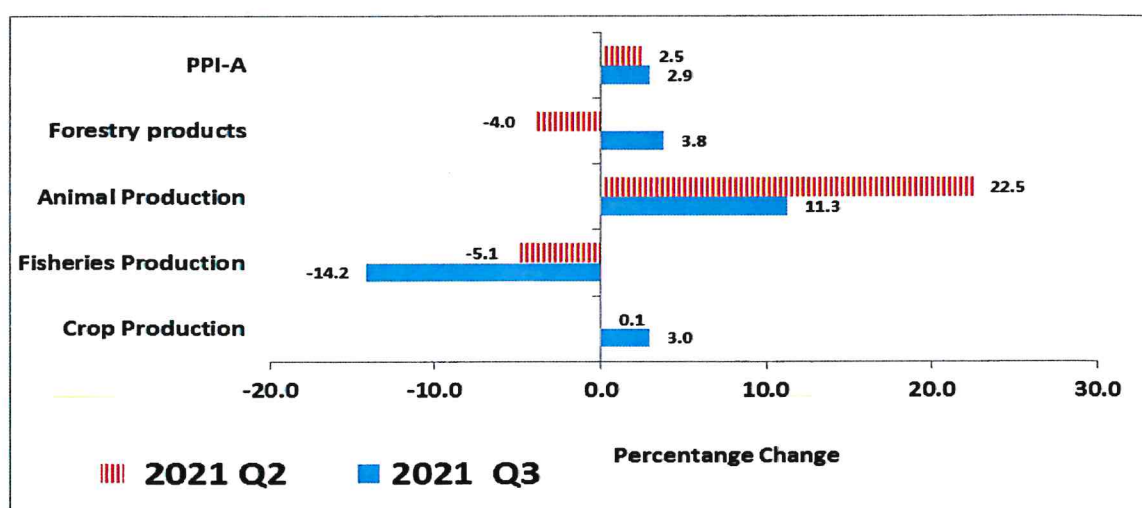
Fig 1.2: Monthly Inflation rates for PPI-A divisions January – March 2021



2.3 Quarter on Quarter Inflation

The quarter -on-quarter change shows the PPI-A increased by 2.9 percent in the quarter three ending September 2021 following an increase of 2.5 percent recorded in the quarter two ending June 2021. The increase was mainly driven by rising prices of crop production (3.0 %), animal production (22.5%) and forestry products (3.8%) . However, prices for fish production declined in both quarters(2&3) by 5.1% percent and 14.2% percent respectively as shown in Fig 1.3. The detailed information on quarterly changes by group is presented in annex Table 4.

Fig: 1.3 Quarter-on-Quarter Change in PPI-A by Division for 2021 Q2 and Q3



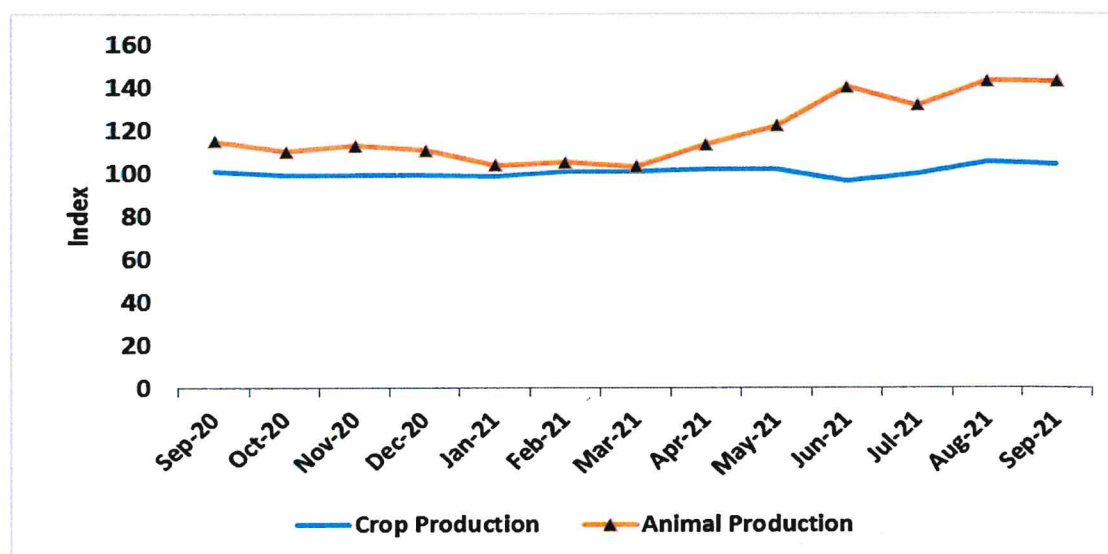
2.4 Changes in Index by Activity

The PPI-A is classified by the three (3) ISIC divisions (Table B) where weight for Crop and Animal production division is 88.2%, the Fishing and Aquaculture division with 8.1% and the Forestry and Logging division with 3.7%. The changes in the index by division follow below.

2.4.1 Crop Production

During Q3 (July-September 2021), the average price index for crops production increased by 3.0 percent for the quarter ending September 2021 following a rise of 0.1 percent recorded in the second quarter ending June 2021,(Table2.2.1). Similarly, the price index for animal production recorded a rise of 22.5 percent in the same quarter after another rise of 11.3 percent in 2021Q2. The increase in farmer prices for most crops is attributed to seasonal factors that caused short supplies and high demand for animal products during the period.

Fig 2 Crop and Animal Production Price Indices September 2020 – September 2021



The Crop Production index increased in 2021 quarter 3(Fig. 2) due to increase in the prices caused by reduced supplies. Notable increase was recorded in the prices of; Cereals (14.6%), Leafy Vegetables (40.2%), Root tubers (3.0%), Tobacco (28.2%), Bananas and Plantains (3.0%), Fruits Vegetables (11.8%) Table 4. The general decline in supplies of most crops is attributed to seasonal factors.

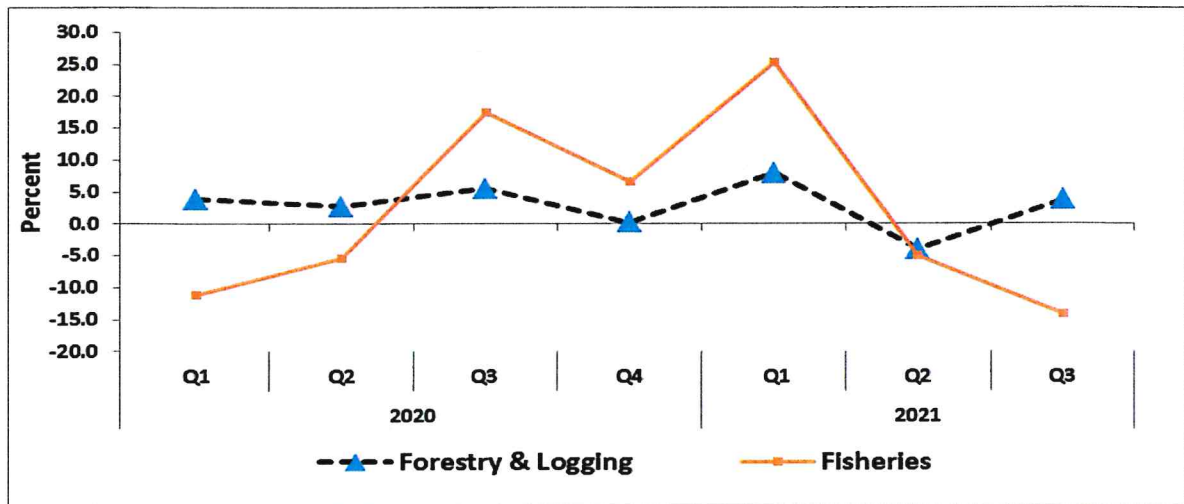
2.4.2 Animal Production

The Price Index for Animal Production increased (Fig.2) in 2021 Q2 by 11.3 percent mainly due to price increases for cattle (8.8%), Eggs (18.6%), Raw milk (8.8%) Sheep and Goats (13.5%), Poultry (18.2%), see Table 4. The general rise in prices of animal products is attributed to high demand during the period in most parts of the country.

2.4.3 Fishing and Aquaculture Production

The prices received by fishermen and fish-farmers (Aquaculture) reduced in both quarter two and three. In the quarter ending September 2021, the Producer Price Index for fish & aquaculture products declined by 14.2 percent after a 5.1 percent decrease recorded in the quarter ending June 2021. The decline was attributed to increased supplies after the government relaxing the ban on fishing in most parts of the country and favourable seasonal factors, see Fig 3 and Table 2.

Fig: 3 Forestry, Logging and Fisheries Price Changes 2020Q1 – 2021Q3, Percent



2.4.4 Forestry and Logging Products

The Producer Price index for Forestry and Logging registered an increase of 3.8 percent in the quarter ending September 2021(Fig.3). This followed a 4.5 percent decrease recorded in quarter ending June 2021, Table 2.2.1. This is due to some Forestry and Logging products that recorded increasing prices caused by demand, see annex Table 2.

3.0 Annex 1

Table 1: Uganda Producer Price Index for Agriculture (PPI-A) January 2019 – September 2021

Division	PPI-A	Crop and Animal production	Crop Production	Animal Production	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture
Weights	1000.0000	882.0013	727.8881	154.1132	37.2748	80.7238
2017/18	101.48	100.92	99.12	109.44	122.27	97.94
2018/19	100.64	100.44	98.39	110.10	133.04	87.88
2019/20	104.20	105.04	103.91	110.37	129.57	83.35
2020/21	104.16	102.03	99.73	112.89	145.86	108.14
2017	102.92	102.50	101.35	107.94	118.21	100.42
2018	98.45	97.47	94.29	112.49	128.55	95.24
2019	105.20	106.12	104.90	111.87	131.08	83.20
2020	102.55	102.40	101.37	107.24	137.00	88.33
Jan-19	98.3	97.7	96.4	104.0	134.0	88.4
Feb-19	100.2	100.0	99.8	101.0	134.5	85.7
Mar-19	102.9	103.6	104.3	100.2	135.0	80.1
Apr-19	106.1	107.4	107.6	106.9	135.6	77.8
May-19	110.2	112.1	112.6	109.9	136.1	77.8
Jun-19	108.8	110.8	109.8	115.1	136.7	74.6
Jul-19	107.2	109.2	107.9	115.5	134.7	71.9
Aug-19	106.5	108.5	106.6	117.4	124.2	76.9
Sep-19	108.0	109.4	107.1	120.3	125.1	84.2
Oct-19	103.4	103.5	100.9	115.7	126.0	91.7
Nov-19	105.3	105.2	102.9	115.8	126.0	96.7
Dec-19	105.5	105.8	102.7	120.7	125.1	92.6
Jan-20	105.7	106.8	105.1	114.7	130.1	83.2
Feb-20	105.9	106.7	105.4	112.8	130.5	85.2
Mar-20	101.8	102.5	102.3	103.6	130.9	81.2
Apr-20	101.1	101.7	102.9	95.7	130.5	81.7
May-20	101.0	101.6	102.7	96.9	130.1	81.1
Jun-20	99.0	99.5	100.3	95.4	141.6	73.6
Jul-20	101.0	100.0	98.3	108.3	142.1	92.4
Aug-20	103.8	103.2	101.4	111.8	141.7	92.8
Sep-20	103.8	103.2	100.8	114.6	140.9	92.5
Oct-20	101.9	101.1	99.2	110.0	140.8	93.0
Nov-20	102.6	101.4	99.0	112.7	142.0	97.3
Dec-20	103.0	101.1	99.1	110.5	142.6	105.8
Jan-21	102.4	99.3	98.3	103.7	147.4	115.8
Feb-21	105.1	101.3	100.6	104.9	157.4	121.9
Mar-21	105.6	101.0	100.5	103.1	154.4	133.5
Apr-21	107.0	103.8	101.8	113.4	145.3	124.7
May-21	107.4	105.1	101.5	121.8	149.1	113.4
Jun-21	106.4	104.0	96.3	139.9	146.5	114.4
Jul-21	108.0	105.3	99.8	131.4	153.1	116.3
Aug-21	111.4	111.5	104.9	142.6	149.1	93.6
Sep-21	110.8	110.6	103.9	142.3	155.5	92.6

Table 2: Producer Price Index for Agriculture (PPI-A) Annual Inflation January 2019 – September 2021

Division	PPI-A	Crop and Animal production	Crop Production	Animal Production	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture
Weights	1000.0000	882.0013	727.8881	154.1132	37.2748	80.7238
2017/18	1.5	0.9	-0.9	9.4	22.3	-2.1
2018/19	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.6	8.8	-10.3
2019/20	3.5	4.6	5.6	0.3	-2.6	-5.2
2020/21	0.0	-2.9	-4.0	2.3	12.6	29.7
2017						
2018	-4.3	-4.9	-7.0	4.2	8.7	-5.2
2019	6.9	8.9	11.2	-0.5	2.0	-12.6
2020	-2.5	-3.5	-3.4	-4.1	4.5	6.2
Jan-19	-2.4	-3.1	-2.6	-5.2	14.6	-3.7
Feb-19	0.0	0.5	2.1	-6.4	5.3	-8.3
Mar-19	1.4	2.6	5.3	-9.2	5.7	-14.8
Apr-19	5.3	7.5	9.9	-2.9	5.7	-19.4
May-19	10.6	13.5	17.5	-2.7	5.9	-18.7
Jun-19	11.6	15.6	19.7	0.3	6.1	-26.3
Jul-19	12.5	16.0	19.8	1.8	4.3	-21.6
Aug-19	10.1	13.6	17.0	1.0	-4.1	-19.0
Sep-19	10.7	13.8	15.9	5.8	-3.7	-13.9
Oct-19	5.6	6.9	8.7	-0.2	-4.5	-2.3
Nov-19	8.2	9.6	11.9	0.8	-3.8	0.9
Dec-19	9.5	11.6	12.0	9.9	-6.1	-3.4
Jan-20	7.6	9.3	9.0	10.3	-2.9	-5.8
Feb-20	5.7	6.7	5.6	11.6	-3.0	-0.6
Mar-20	-1.0	-1.1	-2.0	3.4	-3.0	1.4
Apr-20	-4.7	-5.4	-4.3	-10.5	-3.7	4.9
May-20	-8.3	-9.3	-8.8	-11.8	-4.4	4.3
Jun-20	-9.0	-10.2	-8.7	-17.1	3.6	-1.3
Jul-20	-5.8	-8.4	-8.9	-6.3	5.5	28.5
Aug-20	-2.6	-4.9	-4.9	-4.8	14.1	20.7
Sep-20	-3.9	-5.7	-5.9	-4.8	12.6	9.8
Oct-20	-1.5	-2.4	-1.7	-5.0	11.8	1.5
Nov-20	-2.7	-3.7	-4.0	-2.7	12.7	0.7
Dec-20	-2.4	-4.6	-3.6	-8.4	14.0	14.3
Jan-21	-3.2	-7.0	-6.5	-9.6	13.3	39.2
Feb-21	-0.8	-5.1	-4.6	-7.0	20.6	43.0
Mar-21	3.7	-1.5	-1.7	-0.5	17.9	64.4
Apr-21	5.8	2.1	-1.1	18.5	11.3	52.7
May-21	6.3	3.4	-1.1	25.7	14.6	39.9
Jun-21	7.5	4.5	-4.0	46.6	3.5	55.3
Jul-21	6.9	5.3	1.6	21.3	7.7	25.8
Aug-21	7.4	8.0	3.5	27.5	5.2	0.8
Sep-21	6.8	7.1	3.0	24.2	10.4	0.2

Table 3: Producer Price Index for Agriculture Monthly Inflation: Jan 2019 – September 2021

Division	PPI-A	Crop and Animal production	Crop Production	Animal Production	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture
Weights	1000.0000	882.0013	727.8881	154.1132	37.2748	80.7238
Jan-19	2.0	3.0	5.2	-5.3	0.6	-7.8
Feb-19	1.9	2.4	3.5	-2.8	0.4	-3.0
Mar-19	2.7	3.6	4.5	-0.8	0.4	-6.6
Apr-19	3.1	3.7	3.1	6.7	0.4	-2.9
May-19	3.9	4.3	4.7	2.8	0.4	0.0
Jun-19	-1.3	-1.2	-2.4	4.8	0.4	-4.1
Jul-19	-1.5	-1.4	-1.8	0.4	-1.5	-3.6
Aug-19	-0.6	-0.7	-1.2	1.6	-7.8	6.9
Sep-19	1.3	0.8	0.4	2.5	0.8	9.5
Oct-19	-4.2	-5.4	-5.8	-3.8	0.7	8.8
Nov-19	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Dec-19	0.2	0.6	-0.3	4.2	-0.7	-4.2
Jan-20	0.3	0.9	2.4	-5.0	4.0	-10.1
Feb-20	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-1.7	0.3	2.4
Mar-20	-3.8	-4.0	-3.0	-8.1	0.3	-4.7
Apr-20	-0.7	-0.8	0.6	-7.7	-0.3	0.5
May-20	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	1.3	-0.3	-0.7
Jun-20	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-1.5	8.8	-9.2
Jul-20	2.0	0.5	-2.1	13.4	0.4	25.5
Aug-20	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	-0.3	0.4
Sep-20	0.0	0.0	-0.5	2.5	-0.6	-0.4
Oct-20	-1.8	-2.1	-1.6	-4.0	0.0	0.6
Nov-20	0.7	0.3	-0.2	2.5	0.9	4.7
Dec-20	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-2.0	0.4	8.7
Jan-21	-0.5	-1.7	-0.6	-6.2	3.4	9.5
Feb-21	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.2	6.8	5.2
Mar-21	0.5	-0.3	0.0	-1.7	-1.9	9.5
Apr-21	1.3	2.8	1.2	10.0	-5.9	-6.6
May-21	0.4	1.3	-0.2	7.4	2.6	-9.0
Jun-21	-1.0	-1.1	-5.1	14.9	-1.7	0.8
Jul-21	1.5	1.3	3.6	-6.1	4.5	1.7
Aug-21	3.2	5.8	5.1	8.5	-2.6	-19.5
Sep-21	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2	4.3	-1.0

Table 4: Quarter-on-Quarter Change in the PPI-A by Groups 2020Q1 - 2021Q3

Division/Group		2020				2021		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Crop and Animal Production Division		0.5	-4.2	1.2	-1.0	-0.6	3.7	4.6
Crop Production		2.0	-2.2	-1.8	-1.2	0.8	0.1	3.0
01	Growing of cereals (Except rice)	-2.0	19.2	-18.7	-4.7	-14.6	18.9	14.6
02	Growing of Legumious crop	1.0	8.6	-3.7	-11.7	3.7	-4.7	-4.7
03	Growing of oil seeds	1.6	-0.7	2.1	5.6	17.2	8.3	-6.7
04	Growing rice	-2.8	17.0	-14.4	-1.6	-9.3	11.7	-7.1
05	Growing leafy or stem vegetables	30.3	-12.4	-5.4	-2.2	41.5	-39.9	40.2
06	Growing of fruit bearing vegetables	22.4	-17.6	-8.7	-5.8	31.2	-13.1	-3.9
07	Growing of root, bulb or tuberous vegetables	3.2	-14.2	29.7	-12.2	32.5	-18.2	-16.4
08	Growing of root tubers	8.3	-9.2	6.9	-0.6	-14.8	-0.6	3.0
09	Growing sugarcane	-9.1	0.0	-10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.7
10	Growing tobacco	13.3	37.0	-22.7	-14.6	-8.4	-49.1	28.2
11	Growing of fibre crops	1.6	-21.5	7.0	16.2	-36.1	-1.3	8.7
12	Growing of tropical fruits and subtropical fruits	-8.3	-16.3	7.0	10.3	-10.2	-0.8	11.8
13	Banana and plantain	-9.1	-14.9	4.7	10.8	-11.7	0.0	3.0
14	Growing of citrus fruits	42.0	-9.0	-4.3	-17.5	68.3	-1.8	-36.3
15	Growing of beverage crops	-2.0	-2.8	6.0	-0.3	2.9	5.0	4.9
16	Growing of Spices, Aromatic crops	-33.8	4.9	0.5	-0.3	-50.0	4.7	0.5
Animal Production		-8.0	-9.6	14.9	-1.0	-7.6	22.5	11.3
17	Raising of cattle	-3.4	-14.9	16.5	-0.6	-3.5	17.0	8.8
18	Production of of raw milk	5.8	-30.6	24.8	3.3	0.5	8.7	8.8
19	Raising of sheep and goats	-12.4	-18.1	18.2	3.9	-11.7	40.6	13.5
20	Raising of swine/pigs	-3.6	-5.7	29.1	-5.3	-2.5	-0.2	6.2
21	Raising of poultry	-6.0	-10.7	2.2	2.0	-14.7	37.7	18.2
22	Production of eggs	-4.5	6.2	-0.3	-1.5	5.8	23.4	18.6
23	Raising of other animals (Honey pdn & Rabbits)	-4.8	-15.6	-30.8	-3.6	37.2	-4.5	1.8
Forestry and Logging products		3.9	2.7	5.6	0.2	7.9	-4.0	3.8
24	Logging	3.9	2.7	5.6	0.2	7.9	-4.0	3.8
Fresh and Aquaculture Fisheries		-11.1	-5.3	17.5	6.6	25.4	-5.1	-14.2
25	Fresh water Fisheries	-11.3	-5.4	18.3	6.6	25.7	-5.4	-14.8
26	Fresh water Aquaculture Fisheries	-5.6	-3.7	-13.0	9.9	7.2	16.2	17.2
PPI-A		-0.2	-3.9	2.5	-0.4	1.9	2.5	2.9