

Objectives

- To analyse the purchase preferences for vegetables of households in the three major urban centres in Mindanao, the cities of Davao, Cagayan de Oro and General Santos.
- To describe the purchase behaviour patterns of the market
 - types and volume of vegetables purchased
 - frequency & place of purchase
- To determine how smallholder farmers can tap into viable markets

Procedures

- Area Selection – proportional allocation method among the three largest cities in Mindanao
 - Davao City (62.1%)
 - Cagayan de Oro (22.4%)
 - General Santos (15.5%)
- Household sampling – systematic sampling method with a random start.

Sources of vegetables

- 64.1% buy all (100%) their vegetables; 91% primarily from wet markets
 - 20.1% get a portion from their own backyard
 - 11.8% get from neighbours' gardens
 - 3.4% get from their farmlands
- Families from the upper income class buy more of their vegetables from supermarkets.
- Families from the middle and lower class buy more from the wet market





Frequency of purchase

	Income Classes		
	Upper Income	Middle Income	Lower Income
Number of purchases per week	2	2.6	3.5
Average kilos purchased per respondent per purchase occasion	5.5	2.7	2.3
Ave kilos purchased per week	11	7	8

Vegetables purchased

- Most commonly purchased vegetables are squash, eggplant, bitter melon, okra and string beans
- In quantities 250 to 600 grams
- Temperate vegetables are gaining popularity
- Upper income buy more carrots, cabbage and potato, kangkong, moringa, okra, native pechay and tomato

Criteria for Purchase

Criteria	Mean
Price	5.600
 Quality in use	5.529
 Phytosanitary & sanitary criteria	5.520
 Product appearance	5.336
 Package	4.330

2 Quality in use

- **Vegetables that cooks well**
- **Good tasting vegetables**
- **Vegetables that can be stored well**
- **Vegetables that are firm**



3 Phytosanitary & sanitary

- **Vegetables that are free of pest/disease damage**
- **Vegetables that are free from mechanical injury**
- **Vegetables that are free from physical injury**
- **Vegetables that are free of soil**
- **Vegetables that are free of chemical residues**



4 Product appearance

- **Vegetables with good shape**
- **Vegetables of good size**
- **Vegetables with good color**
- **Attractive, good-looking vegetables**



5 Package

- **Vegetables that are well-packed**
- **Vegetables in the desired quantity**

Conclusion

- Upper income market segment
 - high buying power
 - buys higher value vegetables
 - have fewer members but more per household
 - Increasingly source from supermarkets
- Lower income market segment
 - price sensitive
 - Buys from wet markets
 - Prefers tropical vegetables
 - Have more members but buys less per household

- Smallholder farmers can collaborate to produce the volume required by supermarkets and the consistency of quality needed by the high end market.
- Supply the demand of the more price sensitive markets through the traditional chain with the produce that do not meet the quality criteria of the high end markets.
- Enable small farmers to plan production in coordination with each other.