

Philippines - Crops Production Survey 2017

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL-PSA-CrPS-2017-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
version 1.0 Division edits for preliminary estimates computation (raw, first edit)

PRODUCTION DATE
2018-06-30

Overview

ABSTRACT

The 2017 Crops Production Survey (CrPS) is conducted quarterly to generate production estimates for crops other than palay and corn at the national, regional and provincial levels disaggregation. Production data generated from the CrPS are inputs to the Performance of Agriculture Report (PAR) and to the preparation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moreover, the survey aims to support the data needs of planners, policy and decision makers and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector, and to provide periodic updates on crop related developments.

Of the 282 crops covered, the individual estimates of the 19 crops highlighted in the quarterly PAR are released at the national level, while the rest were lumped as Others. Provincial level estimates are available on an annual basis.

The survey adopts two-stage sampling with the municipality as the primary sampling unit and the households as the secondary sampling unit.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
The survey have production, area planted/harvested and number of bearing trees/hills/vines as unit of analysis.

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the survey includes: volume of production and area harvested for temporary crops; volume of production, area planted and number of bearing trees/hills/vines for permanent crops.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	Philippine Statistics Authority	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)
National

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)

Regional

Provinces in Regions (National Capital Region not included)

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

The lowest level of geographic disaggregation is the municipality.

UNIVERSE

All small and large farms/farmer-producers of all agricultural crops, other than palay and corn, nationwide.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Sugar Regulatory Administration	DA	data collection and validation for canes milled for centrifugal sugar
Philippine Coconut Authority	DA	data collection and validation for coconut

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Philippines	GOP	Full funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Crops Statistics Division	CSD	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	Documenter

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2019-05-27

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-PSA-CrPS-2017-v1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The survey employs two-stage sampling design with municipality as the primary sampling unit (psu) and farmer-producer as the secondary sampling unit (ssu). Farms are classified as small and large farms according to the area planted to a specific crop.

For small farms, crops are classified based on coverage of the Farm Price Survey (FPS), i.e. FPS and non-FPS. For crops under FPS, the top five producing municipalities based on the volume of production were chosen as primary sampling units (PSUs). In each municipality, five sample farmer-producers were enumerated as ssus.

For small farms of all other crops not covered under FPS, top two to three producing municipalities were chosen as PSUs. In each municipality, three sample farmer-producers as were enumerated as ssu.

This scheme is applied to each of the crops being covered every survey round. It is possible for a farmer-producer to be a respondent for several crops which he plants and/or harvests during the reference quarter.

Classification for large farms is based on the cut-off on area planted. Each survey round covers a maximum of 5 large farms by crop. The above scheme was adopted since 2005 to date.

Response Rate

Not available

Weighting

Responses on actual levels from the respondents are summarized and the overall change at the provincial level is estimated for each crop separately for large and for small farms. The overall percent change for the province accounts for both large and small farms and are computed based on their relative contributions of area planted in the province. These levels of contribution are discussed, reviewed and validated by the Provincial Statistical Officers (PSOs) and their staff.

Questionnaires

Overview

The collection forms is in the English language. This captures production, area, and bearing trees for the current quarter and same period of the current year. A remarks column is also provided for the explanation on the changes this year against last year. It also serves as summary worksheet for the small and large farms and provincial summary. The instrument is a one-page collection form which could accommodate as many as five crops. The number of sheets may vary depending on the number of crops covered in the province.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2017-02-17	2017-02-28	Quarter 1
2017-05-19	2017-05-31	Quarter 2
2017-08-21	2017-08-31	Quarter 3
2017-11-20	2017-11-30	Quarter 4

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2017-01-01		Quarter 1 (preliminary)
2017-04-01	2017-06-30	Quarter 2 (preliminary)
2017-07-01	2017-09-30	Quarter 3 (preliminary)
2017-10-01	2017-12-31	Quarter 4 (preliminary)

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

There are specialized commodity agencies which also generate production-related statistics. For sugarcane, the data for centrifugal sugar in ton canes are obtained from the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA). These are from the reports of sugar mills operating in the country. The PSA Provincial Statistical Offices collect data on production of canes for chewing, basi/vinegar, ethanol, and panocha/muscovado through the quarterly Crop Production Survey (CrPS). These two data sets are incorporated to account for the production of sugarcane.

In the case of fiber crops, data from PhilFIDA serves as check data. Meanwhile, for coconut, the data is a product of the reconciled data of the Quarterly Coconut Production Survey (QCPS), a joint undertaking with the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) and CrPS of PSA.

The CrPS 2017 data collection is conducted at the last ten days of the second month of the quarter. The estimates generated for the current quarter is preliminary and final data for the previous quarter.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA	National Economic and Development Authority
Sugar Regulatory Administration	SRA	Department of Agriculture
Philippine Coconut Authority	PCA	Office of the President

Supervision

Field supervision is undertaken by the Provincial Statistical Offices staff in their respective municipalities of assignments. The Provincial Statistics Officer (PSO) serves as overall supervisor in the province, while the Regional Director (RD) is the overall supervisor in the region. The Central Office technical staff also make visits in some provinces to observe the field operations.

Among the responsibilities of the supervisor are to conduct training for Statistical Researchers (SR) prior to data collection, make spotchecking and backchecking activities during and after data collection, edit completed returns, address problems encountered by the SRs under his/her supervision and report to Central Office the significant finds that may contribute to the analysis of the survey results.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Editing is done in four stages during the data review. The initial stage is at the collection point while with the respondent. This starts with the completeness and correctness of the entries in the collection form. The yield per unit area or kilograms per bearing tree and bearing tree per hectare were computed and verified with the respondents when these are out of range. The range varies by crop and reference period. Also, the farmer-producer as respondents are asked on the climatic condition during the previous quarter up to the current quarter, and explanations on the change in the level against the same period a year ago.

During the Provincial Data Review, Regional Data Review and National Data Review, data editing is done after encoding and data transfer from one form or system to another during the generation of estimates.

Other Processing

Using the MS-Excel software, regional totals and percent changes are automatically computed upon linking of the provincial worksheets. Likewise, the Central Office generates the national estimates by linking regional files. Other than the summation of the levels on volume of production, area and bearing trees, the system computes for the kilograms per hectare/bearing trees and bearing trees per hectare at all levels.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Not provided.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

To ensure the quality of its statistical services, the PSA has mainstreamed in its statistical system for generating production statistics, a quarterly data review and validation process. This is undertaken at the provincial, regional and national levels to incorporate the impact of events not captured in the survey.

The data review process starts at the data collection stage and continues up to the processing and tabulation of results. However, data examination is formalized during the provincial data review since it is at this stage where the data at the province-level is analyzed as a whole. The process involves analyzing the survey data in terms of completeness, consistency among variables, trend and concentration of the data and presence of extreme observations.

Across validation levels, a set of parameters is being used as guideposts and the available data from other agencies. The existing indicators also accounts for the situation in the province. At the RDR, the data is assessed to reflect the situation of the region and the levels in comparison between and among the provinces in the region. At the NDR, the data are validated in comparison to national level data and the data between and among the regions.

To some extent and for valid reasons, this involves adjustment of the levels of the data generated.