

# Philippines - Crops Production Survey 2008

**Bureau of Agricultural Statistics**

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

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## Overview

### Identification

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ID NUMBER  
PHL-BAS-CPS-2008-v2.0

### Version

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VERSION DESCRIPTION  
version 2.0 edited at Operations Centers, not anonymized

PRODUCTION DATE  
2009-08-31

NOTES  
version 2.0 edited at Operations Centers not anonymized

v2.1 Edited at C.O. for preliminary report. This is the initial provincial report for the current quarter where the last month of the quarter is a forecast.

v2.2 Edited at C.O. for final report. This is the provincial report for the completed previous quarter.

### Overview

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ABSTRACT  
The CrPS is conducted quarterly to generate production estimates for crops other than cereals at the national, regional and provincial levels disaggregation.

Of the 230 crops covered, the individual estimates of the 19 crops highlighted in the Quarterly Report on the Production in Agriculture are released at the national level while the rest were lumped as Other Crops. Provincial level estimates are available on an annual basis.

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.

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  
An agricultural production-related survey with a household-level questionnaire which would have provincial unit of analysis.

### Scope

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NOTES  
The scope of the study includes: for temporary crops other than palay and corn, volume of production and area harvested; for permanent crops, volume of production, area planted and number of bearing trees.

KEYWORDS

small farms, perennial crops, temporary crops, multi-harvest crops, mono-harvest crops, bearing trees/hectare, bearing hills/hectare, kilograms/bearing tree, kilograms/hectare

## Coverage

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GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Provinces covered for Crops Production Survey are the following:

CAR

Abra

Apayao

Benguet

Ifugao

Kalinga

Mt. Province

ILOCOS REGION

Ilocos Norte

Ilocos Sur

La Union

Pangasinan

CAGAYAN VALLEY

Cagayan

Isabela

Nueva Vizcaya

Quirino

CENTRAL LUZON

Aurora

Bataan

Bulacan

Nueva Ecija

Pampanga

Tarlac

Zambales

CALABARZON

Batangas

Cavite

Laguna

Quezon

Rizal

MIMAROPA

Marinduque

Mindoro Occidental

Mindoro Oriental

Palawan

Romblon

BICOL

Albay

Camarines Norte

Camarines Sur

Catanduanes

Masbate

Sorsogon

WESTERN VISAYAS

Aklan

Antique

Capiz

Guimaras

Iloilo

Negros Occidental

CENTRAL VISAYAS

Bohol

Cebu

Negros Oriental

Siquijor

EASTERN VISAYAS

Biliran

Eastern Samar

Leyte

Northern Samar

Southern Leyte

Samar

ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

Zamboanga City

Zamboanga del Norte

Zamboanga del Sur

Zamboanga Sibugay

NORTHERN MINDANAO

Bukidnon

Camiguin

Lanao del Norte

Misamis Occidental

Misamis Oriental

DAVAO REGION

Compostela Valley

Davao City

Davao Norte

Davao Oriental

Davao del Sur

SOCCSKSARGEN

North Cotabato

Sarangani

South Cotabato

Sultan Kudarat

CARAGA

Agusan del Norte

Agusan del Sur

Surigao del Norte

Surigao del Sur

ARMM

Basilan

Lanao Del Sur

Maguindanao

Sulu

Tawi-Tawi

## GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

The lowest level of geographic disaggregation is the municipality.

## UNIVERSE

The survey covers all small farm producers and plantation farms of all agricultural crops, other than palay and corn, nationwide .

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Department of Agriculture

## 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
National Tobacco Administration	DA	data collection and validation for tobacco data in program areas
Fiber Development Authority	DA	data collection and validation for fiber from baling stations
Cotton Development Administration	DA	data collection and validation for cotton

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	BAS	funding agency and implementor
Department of Agriculture-Ginintuang Masaganang Agrikultura-High Value Commercial Crops	DA-GMA-HVCC	funding support

## OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Regional Field Units	DA	other source of data on volume of production and inflow/outflow and area
Bureau of Plant Industry	DA	data source of parameters on crops and other crop related information

## Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

<b>Name</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Role</b>
Lorna V. Gabito	LVG	BAS	Documentation of the study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2009-08-31

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-BAS-CPS-2008-v1.0

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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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 farms and plantation farms. For small farms, crops are classified based on coverage of the Farm Price Survey, e.i. Farm Price Survey and non-Farm Price Survey. For crops under Farm Price Survey, the top five producing municipalities based on the volume of production were chosen as psu. In each municipality, five sample farmer-producers as ssu were enumerated.

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

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 harvests during the reference quarter.

Classification for plantation farms is based on the cut-off on area planted. Each survey round covers a maximum of 5 plantations by crop.

The above scheme was adopted since 2005 to date.

The sampling design for CrPS has undergone several changes. In 1988 until 2000, the survey adopted three stage sampling or 5x5x5. This is intended to represent the five (5) municipalities as the primary sampling unit, five barangays as the secondary sampling unit and five (5) households as the ultimate sampling unit. In May 2000, a two stage sampling was adopted with the five (5) top producing municipalities as the primary sampling unit and five farmers-producers as the secondary sampling unit.

For coconut, the sampling procedure was in collaboration with the PCA which was developed in 1996. The Bureau was responsible for the survey methodology and data processing while the PCA was responsible for the data collection.

A three-stage sampling is being employed. The domain of the survey is the municipality, classified as coastal flat, coastal upland, inland flat, and inland upland. The barangays, also classified according to the classification used for the municipalities, serve as the first stage. The second stage is the two coconut farmers from each sample barangay drawn using simple random sampling. The third stage is the 10 sample coconut trees lying along the longest diagonal line bisecting the parcel. The sampling design cut across the small and plantation farms and remain the same until the frame is updated or the sampling design is changed.

The survey was piloted in Davao Region provinces which started on the fourth quarter of 1996. This was replicated in the Western Visayas provinces in the first quarter of the following year. The provinces in the rest of the regions conducted this survey beginning in June 1997. The PASOs and the Provincial Coconut Development Managers jointly validate the results. The PASOs forward the result to the region for further joint review by the RASOs and the Regional Managers.

## Weighting

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Responses on actual levels from the respondents are summarized and the overall change at the provincial level is estimated for each crop separately for plantations and for small farms. The overall percent change for the province accounts for both plantations 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 Agriculture Statistics Officers (PASOs) and their staff based on their best judgment and assessment. The survey result when the data collection for these crops was simultaneously conducted with the Rice and Corn Survey in 1970s and 1980s served as the benchmark level.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The title of the questionnaire is Crops Production Survey, and is in the English language. This captures production, area, and bearing trees for the current quarter and last year same period. A remarks column is also provided for the explanation on the changes this year versus last year.

The questionnaire also serves as summary worksheet for the small farms and plantation farms and provincial summary.

The instrument is a one-page questionnaire 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

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Start	End	Cycle
2008-02-20	2008-02-27	Quarter 1
2008-05-20	2008-05-30	Quarter 2
2008-08-20	2008-08-30	Quarter 3
2008-11-20	2008-11-30	Quarter 4

### Time Periods

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Start	End	Cycle
2008-01-01		Quarter 1 (preliminary)
2008-01-01		Quarter 1 (final)
2008-04-01		Quarter 2 (preliminary)
2008-04-01		Quarter 2 (final)
2008-07-01		Quarter 3 (preliminary)
2008-07-01		Quarter 3 (final)
2008-10-01		Quarter 4 (preliminary)
2008-10-01		Quarter 4 (final)

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

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For crops covered by specialized agencies of the government, the scheme varies. 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 BAS Operations Centers collect data on production of canes for chewing, basi and muscovado through the quarterly Crop Production Survey. These two data sets are incorporated to account for the production of sugarcane.

In the case of fiber crops, the national total is the summary comprising the data from both the Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) and BAS. Data of FIDA are from the baling stations while the data of provinces with no baling stations are derived from the Crop Production Survey of the BAS. Data from FIDA also serves as check data.

For cotton, the Cotton Development Administration (CODA) provides the bureau with data from their monitoring system. This includes the 10 CODA monitored provinces which are also covered in the BAS Crop Production Survey. CODA data serves as check data during data validation. 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 Crop Production Survey of BAS.

For tobacco, data is obtained from the Crop Production Survey of the BAS. In the review and analysis of data, the National Tobacco Administration (NTA) is consulted and provides auxiliary information, which serves as inputs for data checking.

The CrPS 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.

### Questionnaires

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## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics - Provincial Operations Centers	BAS - POCs	Department of Agriculture
Sugar Regulatory Administration	SRA	Department of Agriculture
Philippine Coconut Authority	PCA	Department of Agriculture
National Tobacco Administration	NTA	Department of Agriculture
Fiber Development Authority	FIDA	Department of Agriculture
Cotton Development Administration	CODA	Department of Agriculture

## Supervision

During the data collection, the RASO is responsible for the monitoring and supervision of the activities of all provinces within the region. He/she reports the progress of the survey to the Director and Assistant Director through the Statistical Operations Coordination Division (SOCD) chief.

The overall supervisor in the province is the PASO. The Assistant PASO, aside from his/her assignment as assistant supervisor in the province, may be given a specific area of supervision by the PASO. Like the Assistant PASO, the Officer-In-Charge PASOs have also specific area of supervision.

The RASOs and PASOs conduct personal supervision and backchecking. While doing so, they also conduct their own observation to strengthen and enhance the regional and provincial estimates. Personal supervision is done by accompanying the field staff during the data collection. While the backchecking calls for the PASOs to visit the collection areas where he/she has not accompanied the field staff during the data collection. In most cases, backchecking involves asking some sample respondents on the information asked during the data collection proper, getting the patterns and trends on the levels of data of a commodity and interviewing the Barangay Chairman or its officers if the field staff has indeed visited the area during the period.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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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 answer grid. The yield per unit area, or kilograms per bearing tree and planting density were computed and verified with the respondents when these are out of range. The range varies by crop and reference period. The farmer-respondents are asked on the climatic condition a quarter ago up to the prevailing 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

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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 estimated.

### **Other forms of Data Appraisal**

The estimates are subjected to three levels of data review and validation. These are the Provincial Data Review (PDR), Regional Data Review (RDR) and National Data Review (NDR).

Across all data 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.