

# Philippines - Crops Production Survey 2020

**Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)**

Report generated on: June 14, 2023

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

PHL-PSA-CrPS-2020-v1.0

## Version

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### VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 1.0 (March 2023): Division edits for preliminary estimates computation (raw, first output)

### PRODUCTION DATE

2023-04-14

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The Crops Production Survey (CrPS) is a quarterly survey which aims to generate basic production statistics for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels. Twenty major crops under the Other Crops sub-sector are highlighted in the Value of Production in Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries.

The CrPS covers around 280 crops sub-classified under three commodity groupings, namely: 1) Non-Food and Industrial Crops, 2) Fruit Crops, and 3) Vegetables and Root Crops. The commodity coverage by province differs and depends on what each province produces.

There are specialized commodity agencies which also generate production-related statistics such as the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA), and National Tobacco Administration (NTA). The PSA adopts the production data of SRA on canes milled for centrifugal sugar while those from PCA, PhilFIDA, and NTA serve as inputs in the review and validation of estimates.

The authority and mandate of the PSA to conduct the CrPS emanates from Republic Act (RA) No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, which was approved on 12 September 2013. It states that:

“The PSA shall be primarily responsible for all national censuses and surveys, sectoral statistics, consolidation of administrative recording system, and compilation of national accounts.”

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

- farm

- farmer-producer

## Scope

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### NOTES

The scope of the survey includes the 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 city/municipality.

### UNIVERSE

All 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	Department of Agriculture (DA)	data collection and validation for canes milled for centrifugal sugar
Philippine Coconut Authority	Department of Agriculture (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-Economic Sector Statistics Service	CSD-ESSS	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	Documenter

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2023-04-14

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

### DDI DOCUMENT ID



# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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The domain of CrPS is the 81 provinces with the Cities of Zamboanga and Davao as separate domains. The selection of sample farms in the province are done by categorizing small and large farms, according to the area planted to a specific crop.

For large farms, a maximum of five large farms are chosen for the whole province. Classification for large farms is based on the cut-off on area planted by island groupings. For small farms, a two-stage sampling design is employed. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are the producing cities/municipalities of the specific crop and the secondary sampling units (SSUs) are the farmer-producers in the top five producing cities/municipalities.

For small farms of crops covered under the Farm Prices Survey (FPS), the top five producing cities/municipalities per crop in a province are selected to represent the PSUs. Five farmer-producers shall be interviewed in each selected city/municipality which will represent the SSUs.

For small farms of all other crops not covered under the FPS, only the top two to three producing cities/municipalities are chosen as the primary sampling units. Three farmer-producers in each city/municipality are enumerated as secondary sampling units. The foregoing scheme is implemented for each crop being covered. Under this scheme, a farmer-producer may serve as a respondent for several crops as long as he/she plants and harvests during the reference quarter and the same period last year.

The above scheme was adopted since 2005 to date.

## Response Rate

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100%

## 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 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 Chief Statistical Specialists (CSSs) and their staff.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The collection form is in English language. This captures the volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines for the current quarter and same period of last year. A remarks column is also provided for the explanation on the change/s in the volume of production this year against last year. The instrument is a one-page collection form which could accommodate five crops per commodity groupings, namely: Non-Food and Industrial Crops, Fruit Crops, and Vegetables and Root Crops. The number of sheets may vary if the farmer-producer is a sample for more than five crops from the list to be monitored in the city/municipality.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2020-02-19	2020-02-29	January to March
2020-05-20	2020-05-30	April to June
2020-08-19	2020-08-29	July to September
2020-11-18	2020-11-28	October to December

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2020-01-01		January to March
2020-04-01		April to June
2020-07-01		July to September
2020-10-01		October to December

### 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 canes milled 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 (PSOs) collect data on the production of canes for chewing, basi/vinegar, ethanol, and panocha/muscovado through the quarterly CrPS. These two data sets are incorporated to account for the production of sugarcane.

In the case of fiber crops, data from Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (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 2020 data collection is conducted during the last 10 days of the second month of the reference quarter. The estimates generated for the current quarter is preliminary. Final estimates for the previous quarter is also generated.

### Questionnaires

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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

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Field supervision is undertaken by the PSO staff in their respective cities/municipalities of assignments. The Chief Statistical Specialist (CSS) 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, conduct of spot check and backcheck during and after data collection, edit completed survey returns, address problems encountered by the SRs under his/her supervision and report to Central Office the significant findings that may contribute to the analysis of the survey results.



## 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 collection forms. 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 the respondent is asked on the climatic condition during the previous quarter up to the current quarter and explanations on the change in the level of volume of production against the same period a year ago.

During the Provincial Data Review (PDR), Regional Data Review (RDR), and National Data Review (NDR), 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 planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines; the system computes for the yield in kilograms per bearing tree for permanent crops and metric tons per hectare for temporary crops, 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.