

Philippines - Survey on Costs and Returns of Cassava Production 2014

Philippine Statistics Authority

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL-PSA-CRS-CASSAVA-2014-v.3

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
V.3: Public Use File

PRODUCTION DATE
2014-10

Overview

ABSTRACT

The survey aimed to generate updated data on levels and structure of production costs and returns. Specifically, it was conducted to determine the indicators of profitability such as gross and net returns, returns above cash costs, net profit - cost ratio, etc.; usage of materials and labor inputs; and other related socio-economic variables including information on new production technologies.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Sample farmers who harvested cassava within the reference period and knowledgeable on the details of cassava farming particularly on investments, material inputs, labor expenses incurred and disposition of produce were the units of analysis of the survey.

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the survey included the following:

BLOCK A. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This block collects information on the geographic location where the sample farmer resides.

BLOCK B. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

This block aims to gather the demographic characteristics of the sample farmer.

BLOCK C. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FARM

This block collects basic information about the farm(s) operated by the sample farmer.

BLOCK D. FARM INVESTMENTS (owned and used in the focus parcel)

This block captures information on all investment items owned and used/utilized by the sample farmer in cassava production during the last completed harvest within April 2013 to March 2014.

BLOCK E. MATERIAL INPUTS (used in the focus parcel)

This block aims to gather information on the usage and costs of material inputs of the sample farmer in his cassava production during the last completed cropping period.

BLOCK F. LABOR INPUTS (in focus parcel)

This block aims to gather information pertaining to labor utilization in the production of cassava during the reference period. The sources of labor are operator, family, exchange labor (bayanihan) and hired labor. The latter may include permanent worker, contract labor or "pakyaw" system wherein the performance of multiple farming activities is contracted for a certain amount.

BLOCK G. OTHER PRODUCTION COSTS (in focus parcel)

This block gathers other items of production cost incurred on the focus parcel during the reference period. Payments may be cash or non-cash.

BLOCK H. PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION (in focus parcel)

This block aims to gather information on the gross volume of cassava harvested in the focus parcel during the last completed cropping within April 2013 to March 2014 as well as the breakdown of disposition.

BLOCK I. PRODUCTION RELATED INFORMATION (in focus parcel)

This block aims to gather information on the problems affecting cassava production during the reference period.

BLOCK J. MARKETING RELATED INFORMATION (in focus parcel)

This block aims to gather information on the problems encountered in marketing their produce during the reference period.

BLOCK K. ACCESS TO CREDIT (in focus parcel)

This block aims to gather information regarding loans availed of by the sample farmer/operator for cassava production during the reference period.

BLOCK L. FARMER'S PARTICIPATION IN CASSAVA PROGRAMS / PROJECTS

This block aims to collect information on the farmer's participation in cassava program and projects during the reference period.

BLOCK M. OTHER INFORMATION (for cassava only)

This block aims to gather information relative to the effect of climate change in cassava production and organic farming practices. Also, the sample farmer/ operators membership in any farmer's organization and benefits received are solicited.

BLOCK N. PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This block aims to compile the plans and recommendations of the sample farmer/operator for the improvement of his/her cassava production.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	Philippine Statistics Authority	
Business and agricultural surveys	Philippine Statistics Authority	

Coverage**GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

The survey covered six (6) cassava producing provinces namely: Camarines Sur, Bohol, Bukidnon, Basilan, Lanao Del Sur

and Sulu.

UNIVERSE

The survey covered farmers who harvested cassava within the reference period and knowledgeable on the details of cassava farming particularly on investments, material inputs, labor expenses incurred and disposition of produce. The reference period was the production for the last completed harvest within April 2013 to March 2014.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority	National Economic and Development Authority

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Philippines	GOP	Full funding
-- Department of Agriculture	DA	Survey operations
-- Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA	All other expenses

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Agricultural Accounts Division	AAD	Philippine Statistics Authority	Documenter

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2017-06-19

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0- First metadata documentation of CRS Cassava 2014

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-PSA-CRS-CASSAVA-2014-v1

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A two-stage sampling design is employed with the barangay as the primary sampling unit and the sample farmer as the secondary sampling unit.

Top fifteen (15) cassava producing barangays in the province will serve as sample barangays for the survey. These were identified by the Provincial Operations Center (POCs) using the available information on cassava production. The ranking is based on the barangay's total area harvested for cassava during 2013. During data collection, snowball approach will be applied to identify the sample farmers.

The total number of sample farmers per province is set at seventy-five (75) equally allocated to each sample barangays i.e., five (5) sample farmers for each sample barangay. During data collection, sample farmers will be located using snowball sampling. The names and addresses of cassava farmers residing in the barangay will be obtained from the office of the barangay captain or any other Key Informants (KIs) in the barangay. This will serve as the data collector's starting point in searching for potential sample farmers.

A set of screening questions will be applied to confirm if those listed actually harvested cassava during the reference period and meet the other criteria for enumeration.

Whether the interviewed farmer is qualified or not, he/she will be asked to identify other cassava farmers in the barangay to be added in the initial list. The search continues, and the farmer who meets the criteria specified in the screening questions qualifies as sample for the survey and will be interviewed using the 2014 CRS for Cassava Production questionnaire. If the interview is successfully carried out (meaning, all the needed information have been supplied), the enumerator will write the household number, full name and residential address of the sample farmer in the List of Sample Farmers. Again, the enumerator can select any farmer from the list as the next potential sample for the survey. The process continues until the required number of samples in the barangay is covered.

Response Rate

Response rate of 100 percent

Questionnaires

Overview

The questionnaire was a structured questionnaire written in English. It was designed in tabular form and some in question type format. The data items/variables in the questionnaire were based on the previous questionnaires with some modifications and additions.

The questionnaire was pre-tested and reviewed before its implementation.

The questionnaire consisted of 10 pages covering 15 blocks as follows:

A. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION includes the location of the farm such as the name of the region, province, city/municipality and barangay.

B. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION such as the name, age, sex, level of education completed, main occupation, number of years engaged in cassava farming (as operator), name of respondent and its classification, contact number

C. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FARM such as total physical area, number of parcels operated by the farmer, area planted and harvested to cassava, cropping pattern, number of croppings per year, variety of cassava planted, tenurial status, month of planting and harvesting cassava, main use of cassava and source of planting materials,

D. FARM INVESTMENTS such as inventory of farm investments used, year and cost of acquisition, repairs and improvement cost and estimated life and usage in the focus cassava farm.

E. MATERIAL INPUTS contain the quantity, cost and mode of acquisition of planting materials, fertilizers, soil ameliorants and pesticides.

F. LABOR INPUTS such as labor utilization (in terms of mandays) and labor cost by type of farming activity and by source and type of labor and food cost incurred.

G. OTHER PRODUCTION COSTS cover cash and non-cash payments for land tax, land lease/rental, rental value of owned land, rentals of machine, animals and tools and equipment, fuel and oil, transport costs of inputs, electricity and water, interest payment on crop loans, storage cost and other production costs.

H. PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION such as volume of the produce and its disposition in the form of cassava roots and planting materials terms of sold, harvesters' share, threshers' share, other laborers' share, landowners' share, lease rental, for home consumption and home-based processing, given away, used for seeds and feeds, wastage and other purposes.

I. PRODUCTION-RELATED INFORMATION such as problems affecting cassava production and comparison of production during the reference period with the same period of last year and the reasons for such changes.

J. MARKETING RELATED INFORMATION includes the major buyer of cassava and problems related to marketing of the produce.

K. ACCESS TO CREDIT such as the amount and source of crop loan and interest rate per annum

L. FARMER'S PARTICIPATION IN CASSAVA PROGRAMS/PROJECTS such as awareness in government program/intervention on cassava and benefits gained

M. OTHER INFORMATION such as the effect of climate change on farming practices and the practice of natural farming method and membership and name of cassava farmers' organization and benefits derived

N. PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS includes plans and recommendations to improve cassava production

O. INTERVIEW PARTICULARS contain the name and signature of contractual data collector, field supervisor/editor and PSO and date accomplished.

The questionnaire is provided as a Related Material.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-03-29	2014-04-18	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2013-04-01	2014-03-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Prior to the survey operations, pre-test of survey procedures and instruments took place in Batangas from February 27 to March 1, 2014. This was participated in by seven (7) Central Office staff and four (3) provincial office staff. Interviews averaged more or less than one hour for the seven (7) sample farmers interviewed from Banaba, Batangas City and Balete, San Nicolas. Issues and concerns that cropped up during the pre-test were addressed with corresponding recommendations for the improvement of the questionnaire.

Three (3) levels of training were conducted. This activity aimed to have uniform understanding of the survey concepts and procedures that were used during the survey operations. The first level was the training of selected Central Office (C.O.) staff who served as trainers in the next level of training. The second level training was for the Provincial Agricultural Statistics Officers and selected staff of the six (6) provinces. They served as trainers for the third level training which was intended for Contractual Data Collectors (CDCs). They were trained on the survey concepts, survey procedures and on filling up the questionnaire.

The data collection was carried out by Contractual Data Collectors (CDCs) through personal (face-to-face) interview of the sample farmer in sample barangays using structured questionnaire.

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O. INTERVIEW PARTICULARS contain the name and signature of contractual data collector, field supervisor/editor and PSO and date accomplished.

The questionnaire is provided as a Related Material.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA	National Economic and Development Authority

Supervision

The provincial office staff were responsible for the supervision of the survey operations. Among the tasks carried out by field supervisors were the conduct of spot checking during data collection to monitor the data collectors' work, back-checking the work of CDCs after data collection and the preparation of field supervision report.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Editing and coding of survey returns were done at the provincial offices upon submission of the accomplished questionnaires by the CDCs. These activities were undertaken to ensure the quality of data that were collected.

The document on Editing Guidelines is provided as a Related Material.

Other Processing

A five (5) day training/workshop on data processing was conducted to facilitate the generation of survey results. It was attended by the Provincial Processing Officers (PPOs) or staff in-charge on Other Crops and selected staff of the Agricultural Accounts and Statistical Indicators Division (AASID).

The training/workshop covered data encoding, data review, cleaning and updating of flat files using MS Excel program developed by AASID. During the training/workshop, completeness check, consistency checks and accuracy checks were done to ensure quality of data. The output of the data review and cleaning was the final set of raw data file which was used for the generation of data tables. These data tables were validated and compared with the results of the 1998 Costs and Returns of Cassava Production and results of other relevant surveys.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Not applicable.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Series of reviews were done to assess the quality of the data in terms of reliability and acceptability. A comparison with the results of past surveys on input usage, labor utilization, production cost and return structure of cassava was made.