



Management System ISO 9001:2015





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Presentation of Survey Results
PSA Eton Cyberpod Centris 3, Quezon City
<1:00 to 5:00 PM>, <6 April 2018>

# **OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION**

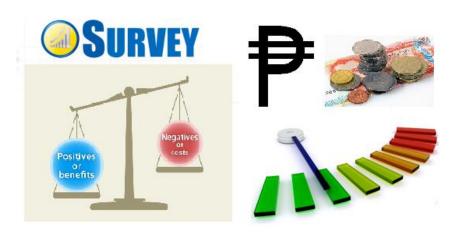
- 1. Background, Rationale & Objectives
- 2. Basic Concepts
- 3. Methodologies
- 4. Response Rates
- 5. Survey Results
- 6. Data Comparisons



# What is the Survey on Costs and Returns (SCR)?

A survey that generates information on the costs and returns of production of agricultural commodities.

It provides economic performance indicators for agriculture which are fundamental to improving market efficiency and decision-making.



# **BACKGROUND & RATIONALE**

Costs and Returns data are among the highly requested information from major users such as policy analysts, national accounts compilers, farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs.



The last Survey on Costs and Returns of Tomato Production was done in 1998.

The cost of production (CoP) data generated by the 1998 survey were rather old and may no longer be reflective of the current situation.

# **OBJECTIVES**

# **General Objective:**

 To generate data on costs and returns of producing agricultural commodities, particularly TOMATO.

# **Specific Objectives:**

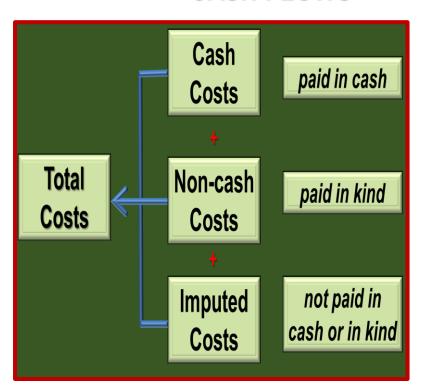
- establish an up-to-date production costs structure;
- determine indicators of profitability such as gross and net returns, returns above cash cost, returns above variable cost, etc.;
- come up with an updated data set on average use of material and labor inputs; and,
- generate other related socio-economic variables.



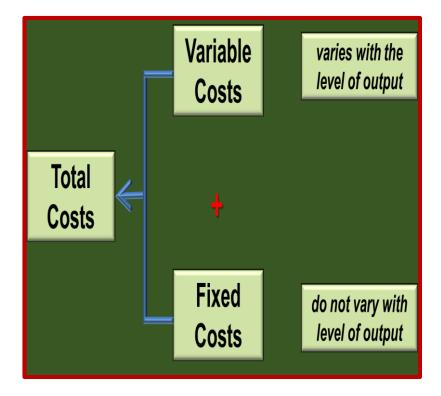
# **BASIC CONCEPTS**

# **Cost Classification**

In relation to CASH FLOWS



### In relation to PRODUCTION LEVEL





# **BASIC CONCEPTS**

# **Specific Cost Items**

# Items in the Costs and Returns data tables for Tomato Production:





- Planting materials (Seeds) 13. Fuel and oil
- **Fertilizers**
- **Pesticides**
- **Hired Labor**
- **Operator Labor**
- **Family Labor**
- **Exchange Labor**
- **Soil Ameliorants**
- **Mulching Materials**
- **Water Expense**
- Land tax
- Rentals

- Interest payment on crop loan
- 15. Food expense
- 16. Transport costs
- 17. Landowner's share
- 18. Financier's share
- 19. Depreciation
- **Electricity cost** 20.
- 21. Repairs cost
- 22. Interest on operating capital
- 23. Rental value of owned

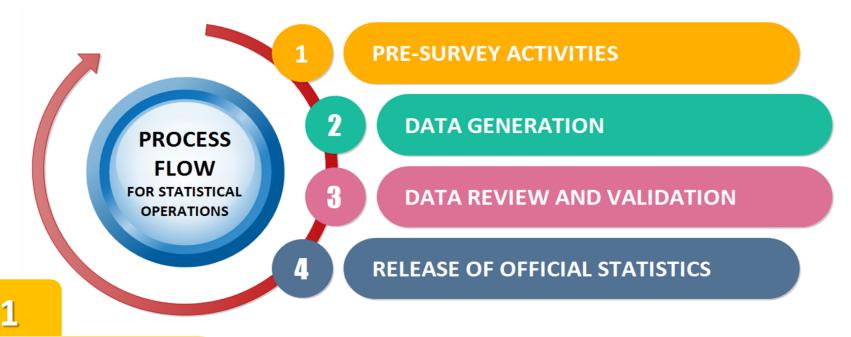
land/animal



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# **METHODOLOGIES**



- 1. Survey Planning & Programming
- 2. Statistical Design
- 3. Frame Development/Updating
- 4. Preparation of survey instruments:
  - a. Questionnaires
  - b. Manual of Operations
  - c. Editing and Coding guidelines
  - d. Data Processing Program
    Manual
- 5. Training/Briefing of C.O staff, field staff and statistical researchers

2

- 1. Data Collection
- 2. Manual Editing
- 3. Machine Processing
- 4. Generation of Statistical Tables

3

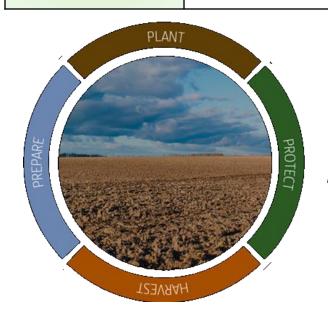
- 1. Provincial Data Review
- 2. Regional Data Review
- 3. Central Office Data Review
- 4. Preliminary Estimates
- 5. Quality Checks
- 6. Final Estimates

4

- 1. Packaging of Statistical Reports
- 2. Dissemination

# REFERENCE PERIODS

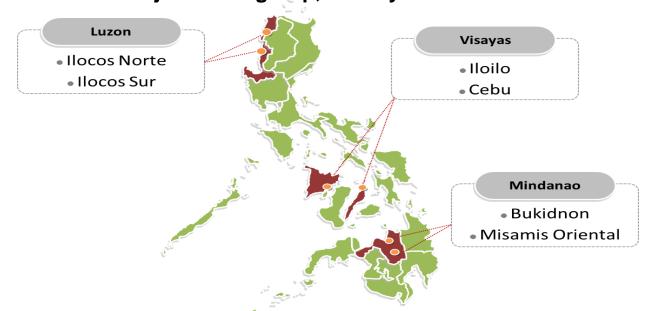
- For Luzon and Visayas, the reference period was the last completed cropping cycle within September 2016 to May 2017.
- For Mindanao, the reference period was the *last completed* cropping cycle within <u>January 2017 to September 2017</u>.



Cropping Cycle – refers to the cycle of activities related to the growth and harvest of a crop. These activities include land preparation, sowing/planting, fertilizer application, watering/irrigation and harvesting.



- The domain of the study is the province.
- The survey covered the top six (6) tomato producing provinces from each major island group, namely:



COVERAGE

The target sample/respondents are the tomato sample farmers who
planted and harvested tomato within the reference period and are
knowledgeable on the details of tomato farming particularly on the
investments, material inputs, labor expenses incurred and the
disposition of produce.

	The data to be collected are the following:
SCOPE	<ul> <li>Basic characteristics of the sample farmer, the farm and farmer's household;</li> <li>Farm investments;</li> <li>Material inputs;</li> <li>Labor inputs;</li> <li>Other production costs;</li> <li>Production and disposition;</li> <li>Basic marketing and credit information;</li> <li>Access to support services;</li> <li>Problems related to production and marketing;</li> <li>Basic information on effects of climate change; and</li> <li>Recommendations and future plans</li> </ul>



# SAMPLING DESIGN AND SAMPLE SELECTION

Two-stage sampling design

- Primary Sampling Unit (PSU): top-producing barangays ranked based on the volume of tomato production, total area cultivated for tomato and number of tomato farms/farmers during the year 2016-2017.
- Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU): tomato farmer that is selected using snowball approach

SAMPLE SIZE

75 Sample farmers per province.

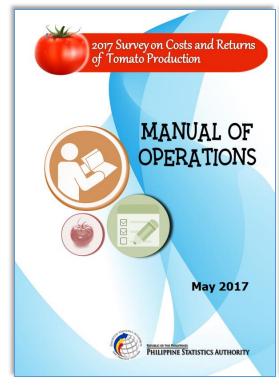
**Snowball sampling** - is a "special" non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances.

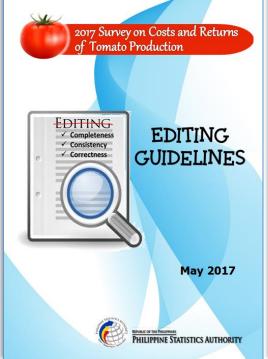
Thus, the sample group is said to grow like a rolling snowball. As the sample builds up, enough data are gathered to be useful for research. This method is used when the survey's objective is after very specific characteristics.



# SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

- 14-page questionnaire consisting of 15 blocks
- Field Operations Manual
- Editing and Coding Guidelines
- Data Processing Program Manual







**Quality Control Mechanisms** 

**Pre-survey trainings** 

**Electronic Data Processing** 

Background, Concepts,
Procedures of Data Collection
and Basic Review and Editing of
Survey Returns

1

# **2 Levels of Training**

1st Level

- for C.O., Regional & Provincial Staff

2nd Level

- for Statistical Researchers

SCR ///

Conducted in 2

**Batches** 

**Luzon & Visayas Group** 

August 2017
 Mindanao Group

December 2017

Data Review, Cleaning and Updating of Microdata Files and Data Validation

3

Done simultaneously with the training on electronic data processing

# **Quality Control Mechanisms**

	rollowing the seasonality of the crop, data collection was				
	done on the following dates:				
DATA	<ul> <li>July 2017 – Luzon and Visayas provinces</li> </ul>				
COLLECTION	<ul> <li>October 2017 – Mindanao provinces</li> </ul>				
AND	1. Face-to-face interview by Statistical Researchers				
SUPERVISION	2. Use of a structured questionnaire (14 pages)				
	3. Spot-checking and ground validation/back-checking by				
	PSO/RSSO supervisors				
	Customized data processing system was developed for the				
	survey using MS Excel:				
DATA	1. Data capture				
<b>PROCESSING</b>	2. Flat file / microdata file				
	3. Electronic data editing				
	4. Data tabulation				
	•				

Following the seasonality of the crop data collection was

# **Quality Control Mechanisms**

DATA
REVIEW
AND
ANALYSIS

Three (3) levels of data review:
Provincial,
Regional and
Central Office
Data Reviews

Check for completeness, accuracy and consistency of estimates

Consider production trends, prices and other auxiliary data

Spatial and Temporal Analysis



# **RESPONSE RATES**

	Number	Number of Sample Tomato Farmers		
Province	Qualified	Successfully Interviewed	Response Rate	
Total	450	450	100.00	
llocos Norte	75	75	100.00	
llocos Sur	75	75	100.00	
lloilo	75	75	100.00	
Cebu	75	75	100.00	
Bukidnon	75	75	100.00	
Misamis Oriental	75	75	100.00	

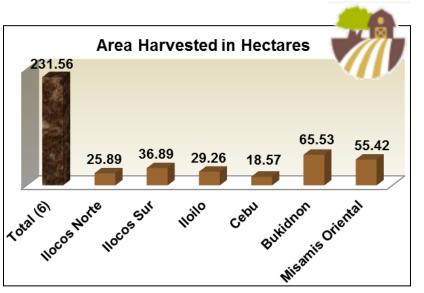
# **SURVEY RESULTS**

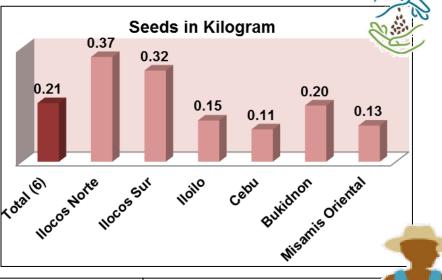


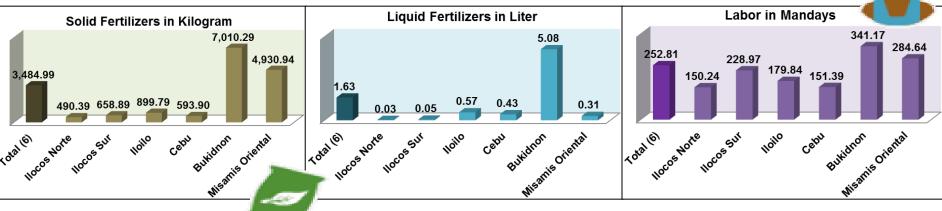
- Inter-provincial Comparisons
- Average Production Costs and Returns by Province
- Input Usage
- > Farmer Characteristics
- > Farm Characteristics
- > Farm Practices
- > Other Information



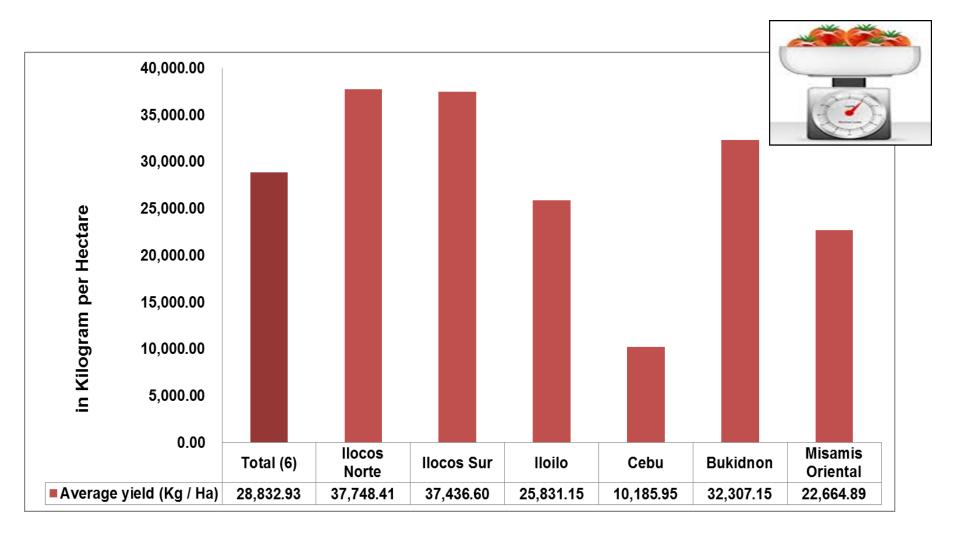
### **COMPARISON OF THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION**





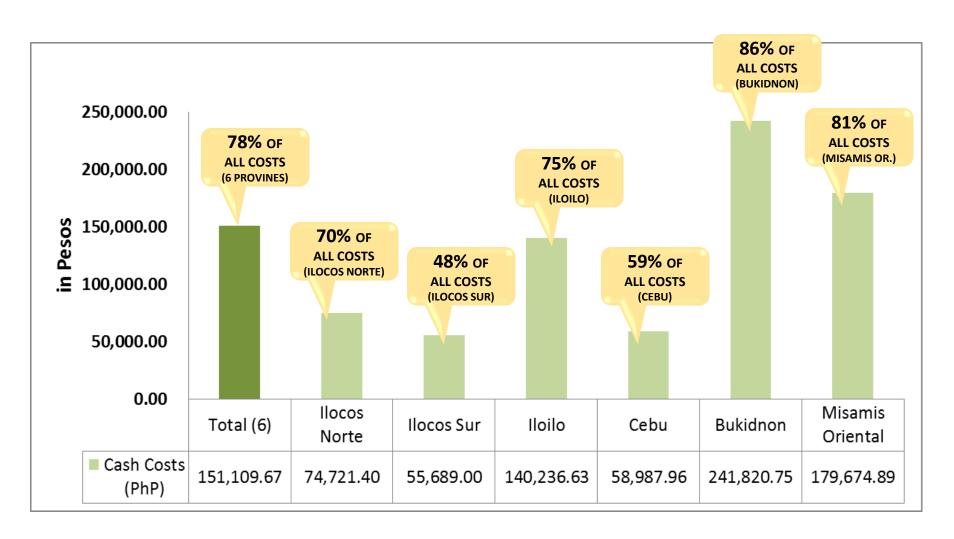


# **COMPARISON OF YIELD**



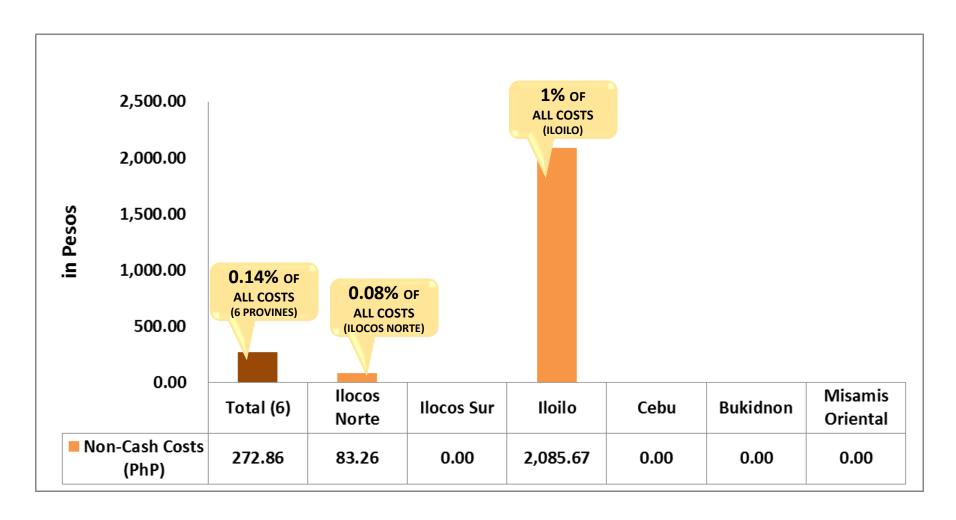


# **COMPARISON OF CASH COSTS**



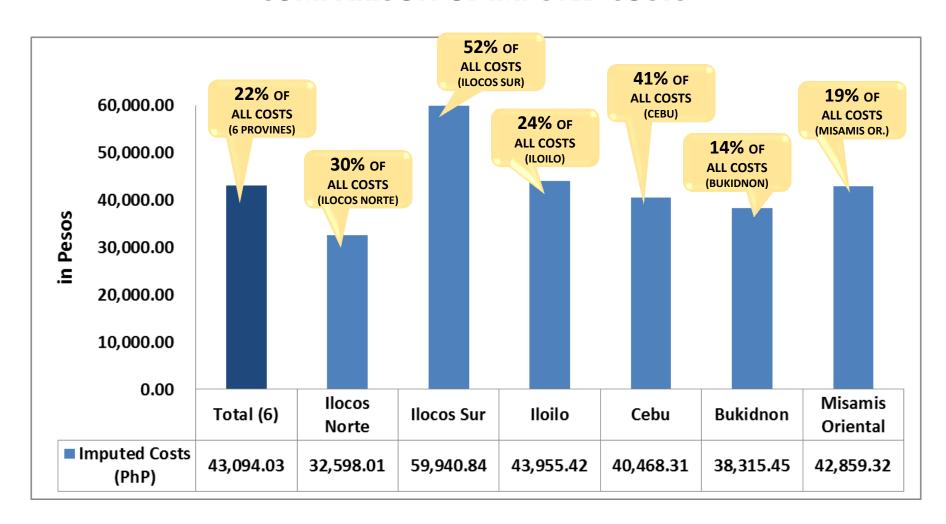


# **COMPARISON OF NON-CASH COSTS**



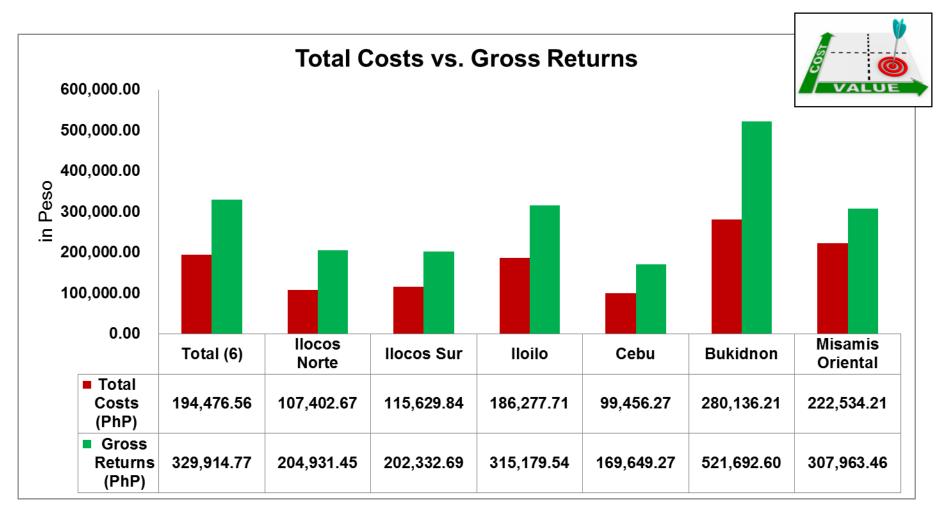


### **COMPARISON OF IMPUTED COSTS**



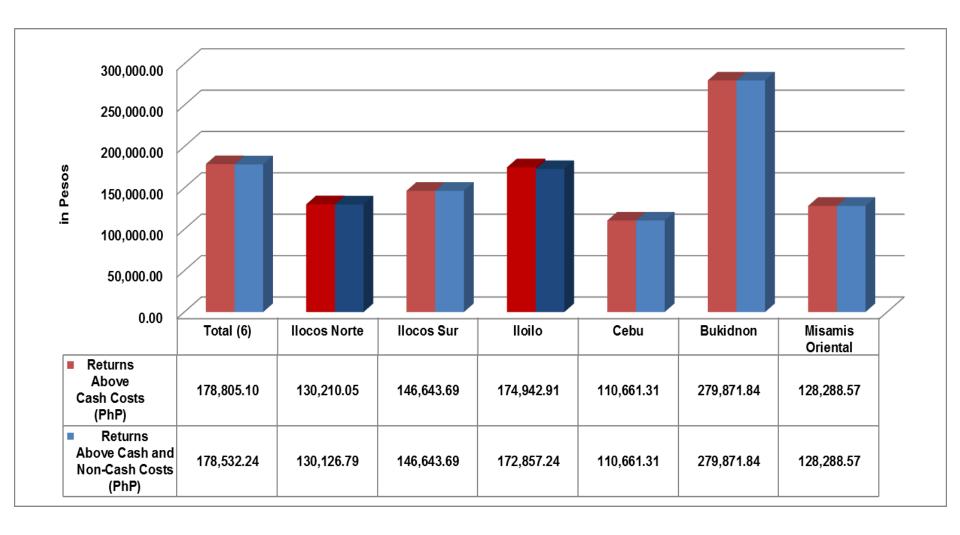


# **COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS**



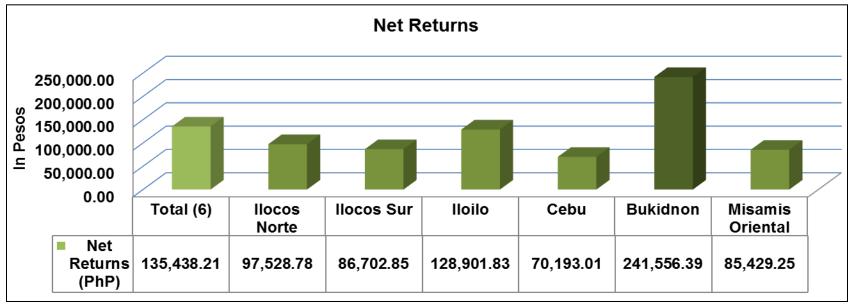


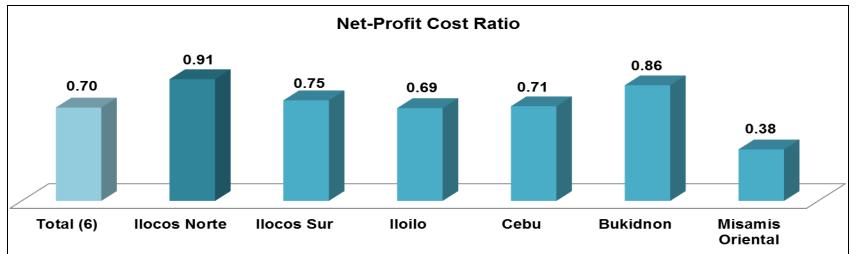
# **COMPARISON OF INDICATORS OF PROFITABILITY**





### **COMPARISON OF INDICATORS OF PROFITABILITY**

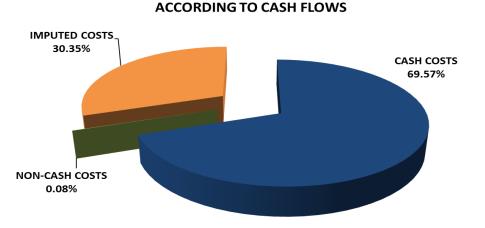




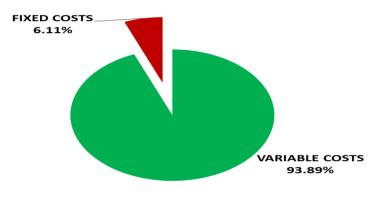


### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: ILOCOS NORTE**



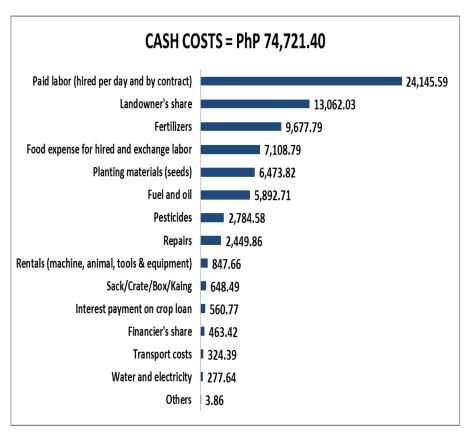


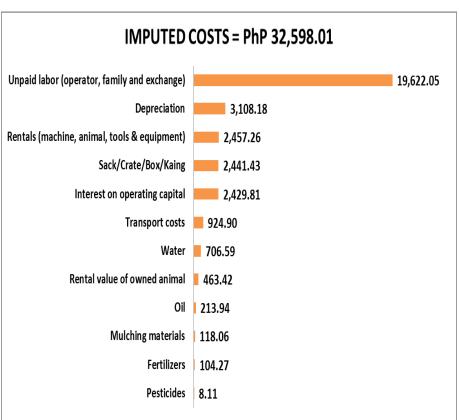
### **ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION LEVEL**





### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: ILOCOS NORTE**

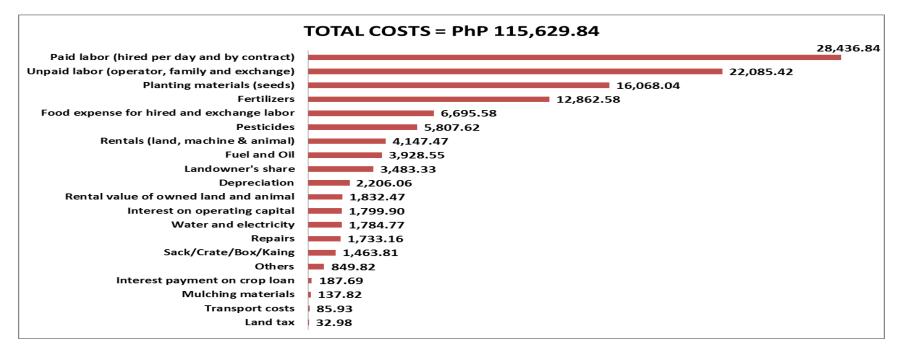






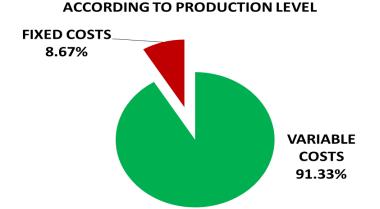


### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: ILOCOS SUR**





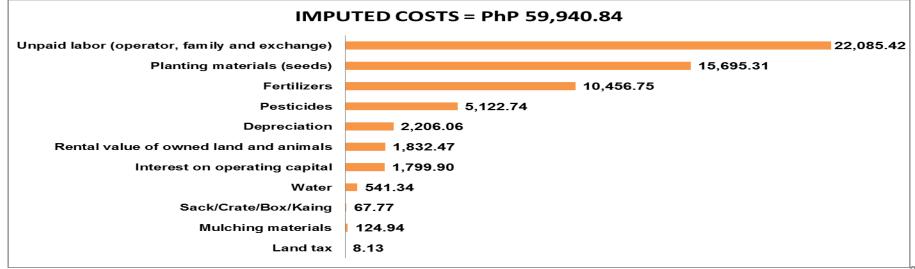
**ACCORDING TO CASH FLOWS** 





### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: ILOCOS SUR**



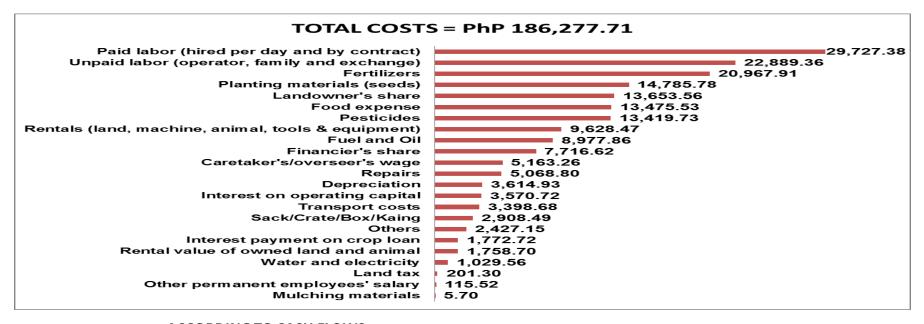


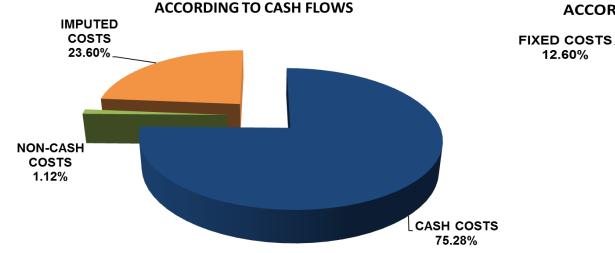






### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: ILOILO**



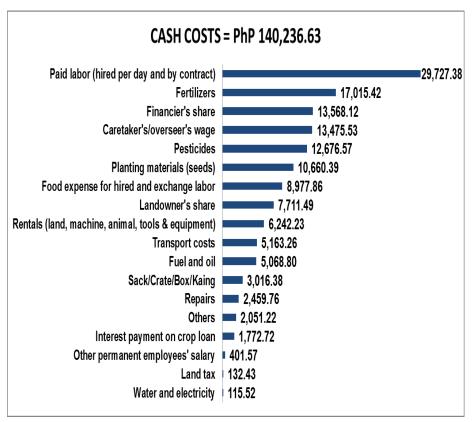


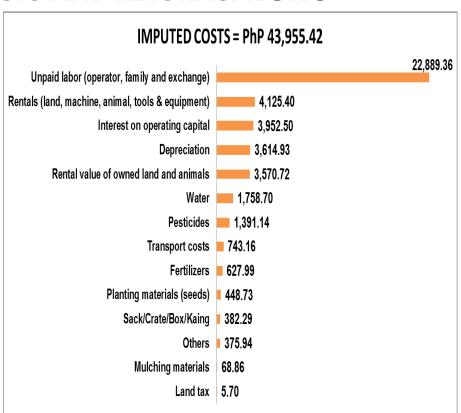
### **ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION LEVEL**

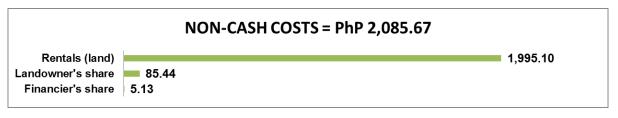


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### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: ILOILO**

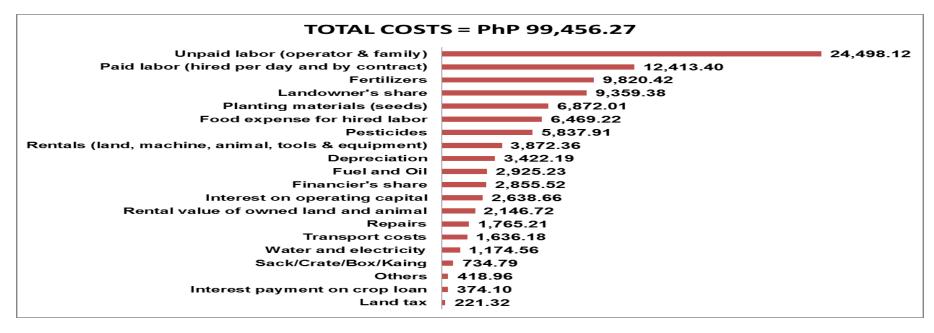






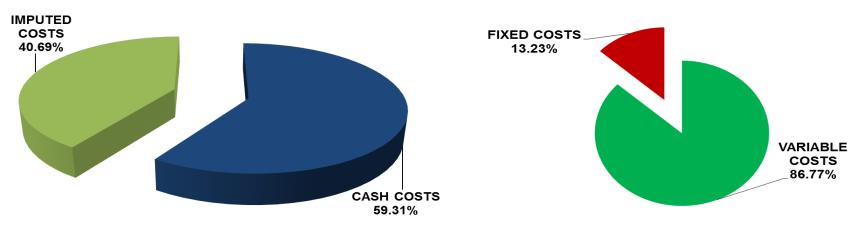








### **ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION LEVEL**





# **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: CEBU**

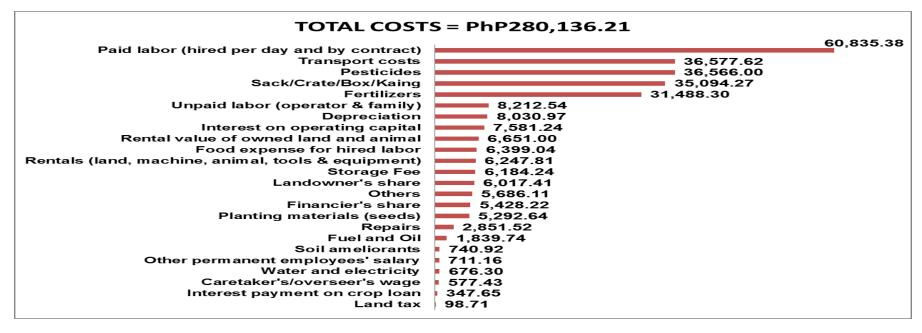






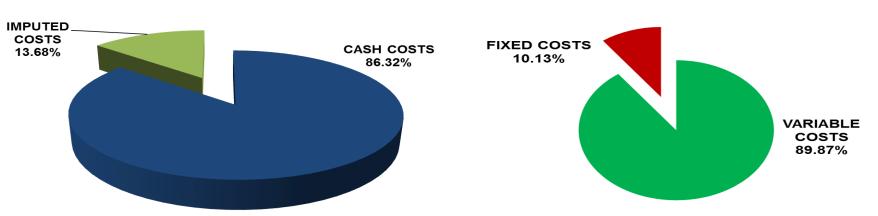


### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: BUKIDNON**



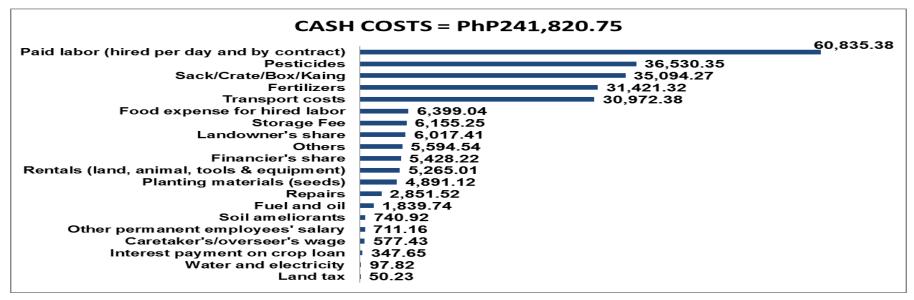
### **ACCORDING TO CASH FLOWS**

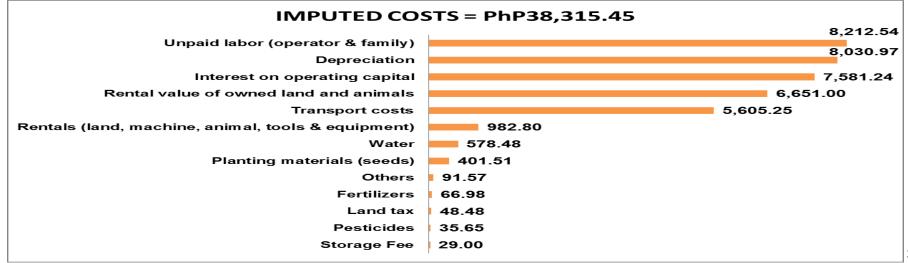
### **ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION LEVEL**





### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS: BUKIDNON**



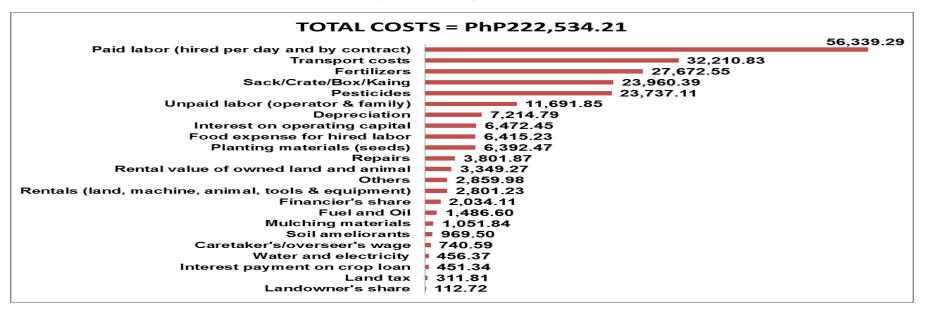




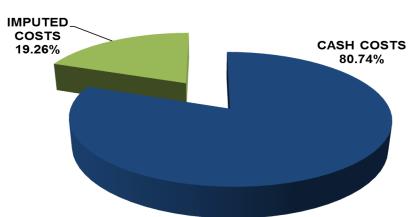




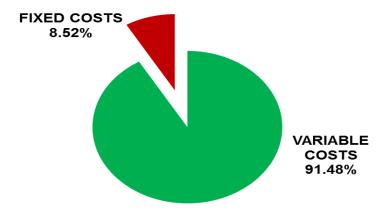
### **AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS:** MISAMIS ORIENTAL







#### **ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION LEVEL**







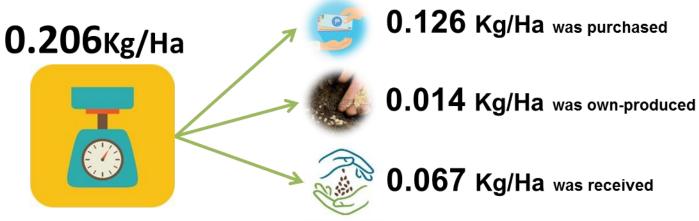


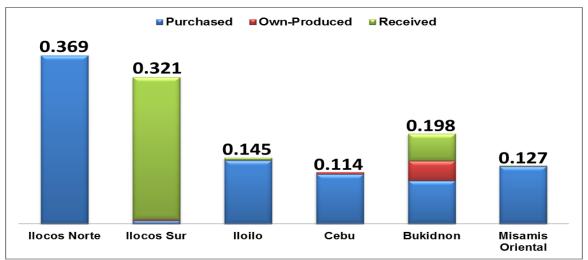






## Average quantity of tomato seeds used per hectare by mode of acquisition







## Average quantity of solid fertilizers applied per hectare by classification/grade



2,693.642 kg Animal Manure

**166.076**Kg Complete (14-14-14)

**113.146** Kg Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)

**112.450**кg Urea (46-0-0)

95.743 κg Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)

Bukidnon: 5,917.484 Kg/Ha

Misamis Oriental: 4,187.855 Kg/Ha

Bukidnon: 252.568 Kg/Ha

Iloilo: 214.455 Kg/Ha

Iloilo: 163.191 Kg/Ha

llocos Sur: 135.172 Kg/Ha

Bukidnon: 218.994 Kg/Ha

Cebu: 121.621 Kg/Ha

Ilocos Sur : 216.861 Kg/Ha Ilocos Norte: 195.503 Kg/Ha



## Average quantity of liquid fertilizers applied in Liter per hectare by name

Province	Foliars	Grower	Others <sup>1/</sup>
Total	0.976	0.030	0.624
llocos Norte llocos Sur	0.033 0.054		
lloilo Cebu	0.487 0.054	0.377	0.084
Bukidnon Misamis Oriental	2.959 0.253		2.121 0.054

<sup>1/</sup> include ANA-A, Atomic Grow, Atonik, Biogold, Calcium Boron, Gromix, Plant Care, Rumex and Wokozim





## Average quantity of soil ameliorants and mulching materials applied in Kilogram per hectare by type

Drovingo	Soil Ameliorants	Mulching	Materials
Province	Lime	Rice Hay	Others <sup>1/</sup>
Total	542.826	30.245	21.593
llocos Norte		40.487	
llocos Sur		111.819	5.286
lloilo		53.998	5.639
Cebu			
Bukidnon	998.596		
Misamis Oriental	1,087.431	4.511	83.732

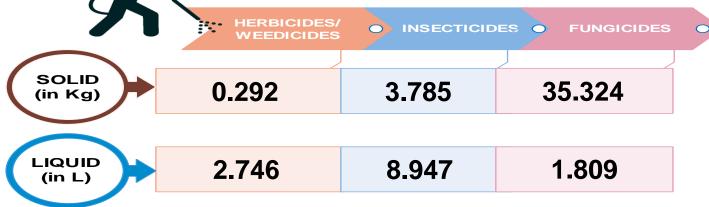
<sup>1/</sup> include rice husk, saw dust, net, banana leaves, coconut leaves and sack

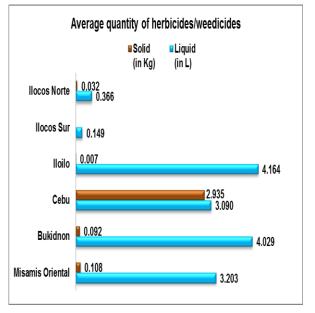
## REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

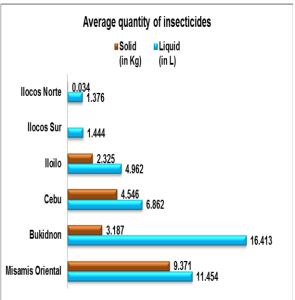


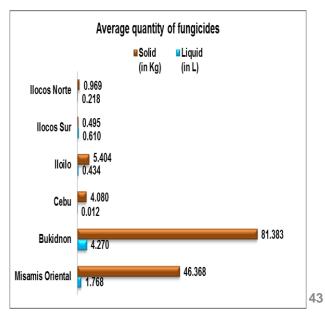
## **INPUT USAGE**

Average quantity of pesticides applied per hectare by type











## Average labor utilization in mandays per hectare of tomato production by source of labor

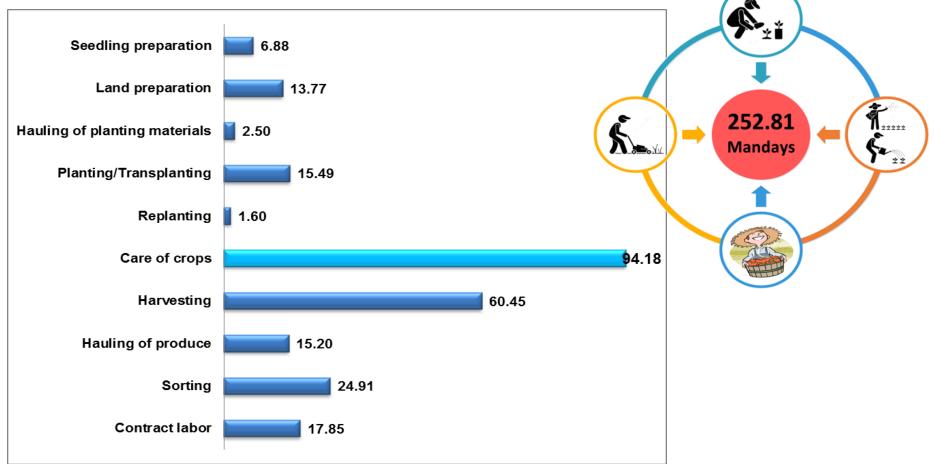
	Λ.ΙΙ	0 1	- "	E .	Hired	Labor
Province	All Sources	Operator Labor	Family Labor	Exchange Labor	Per Day	By Contract
Total	252.81	50.82	22.43	0.32	161.50	17.73





Average labor utilization in mandays per hectare of tomato production

by major farm activity



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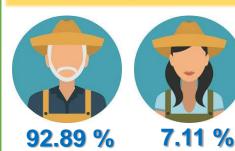






## **FARMER CHARACTERISTICS**

## Distribution by Sex and Average Age



\*100% male in ILOCOS NORTE.

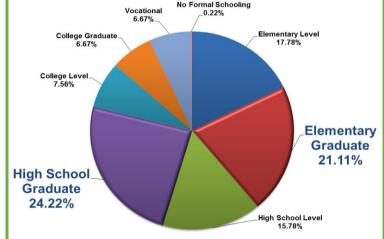
**MALES** 

**FEMALES** 



\*Age range: 43 yrs. old in BUKIDNON to 51 yrs. old in ILOCOS SUR.

# Distribution by Highest Educational Attainment



Elementary 32% in CEBU

High School 41.33% in ILOCOS NORTE

College 16% in ILOCOS SUR

#### **Average Farming Experience**



14 years experience in tomato farming

\*Range is from:

10 yrs. in BUKIDNON to 18 yrs. in CEBU.

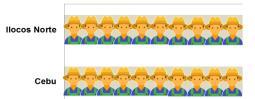
## Distribution by Main Occupation



Farming is the main occupation of 95.56% of the sample tomato farmers

Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen

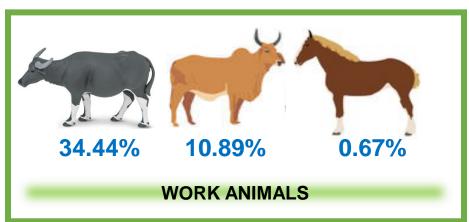
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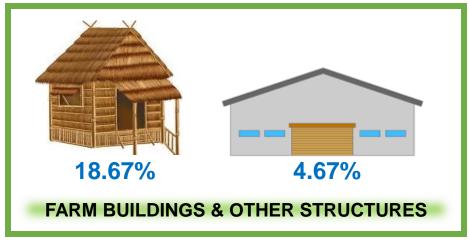


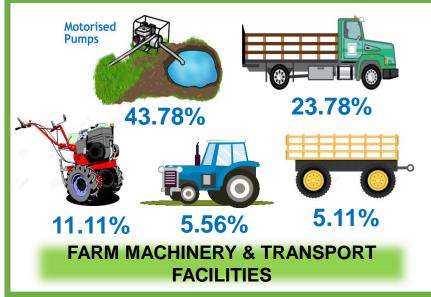


## **FARMER CHARACTERISTICS**

## Percentage of tomato farmers by type of farm investment owned and used in tomato farm parcels









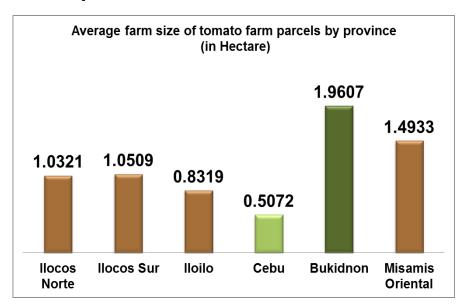


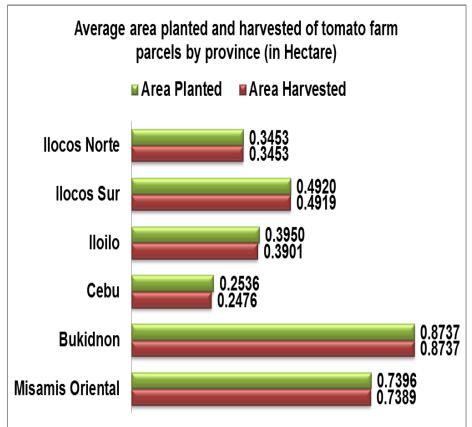


### **FARM CHARACTERISTICS**



Average farm size across the six (6) provinces is 1.1460 hectares

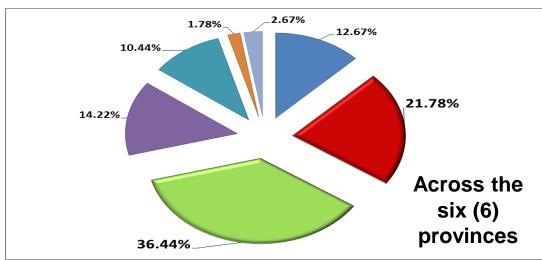


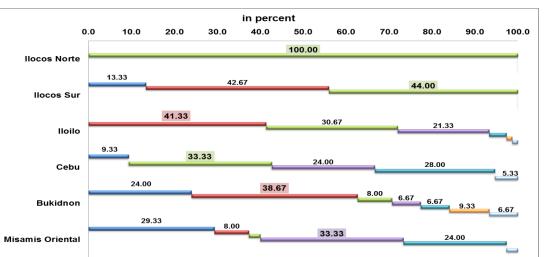


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## **FARM CHARACTERISTICS**

#### Percentage distribution of tomato farm parcels by tenurial status







- Owner-like Possession
- Held under CLT / CLOA
- Mortgaged



#### Percentage of tomato farmers by variety and source of seeds

#### **Top 3 Tomato Seed Variety**



\*93% to 96% used this seed in Iloilo and Cebu.



\*92% to 99% used this seed in llocos Norte and llocos Sur.



\*45% to 69% used this seed in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental.

#### **Sources of Tomato Seeds**

60.00%

Agri Supply Store

5.56%

Co-Farmer

3.78%

Own-produced

31.56%

Tomato processing company & financier



\*In Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, 92% to 93% sourced their seeds from tomato processing company.



### Percentage distribution of tomato farmers by month of planting and harvesting

Across the six (6) provinces

Activity		20°	16			,	<i>,</i> 1		2017				
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
Planting	10.00	6.89	11.33	11.11	17.33	10.22	8.44	5.56	10.22	6.44	2.44		
Harvesting			1.56	7.56	3.78	8.00	15.11	21.78	12.44	4.89	8.22	7.78	8.89

#### **Luzon provinces**

#### **llocos Norte**

Activity	Activity 2016								2017				
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
Planting	9.33	1.33	29.33	20.00	40.00								
Harvesting				4.00	5.33	26.67	24.00	40.00					

#### **llocos Sur**

Activity	Activity 2016								2017				
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
Planting	1.33	16.00	30.67	25.33	24.00	2.67							
Harvesting					2.67	5.33	37.33	49.33	5.33				

## REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY



#### Percentage distribution of tomato farmers by month of planting and harvesting

#### Visayas provinces

Activity		201	16			2017								
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	
Planting	32.00	14.67	5.33	16.00	16.00	13.33	2.67							
Harvesting			4.00	22.67	10.67	13.33	13.33	17.33	18.67					

#### Cebu

Activity		20	16						2017				
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
Planting	17.33	9.33	2.67	5.33	20.00	38.67	6.67						
Harvesting			5.33	18.67	4.00	2.67	16.00	20.00	33.33				

#### **Bukidnon**

#### Mindanao provinces

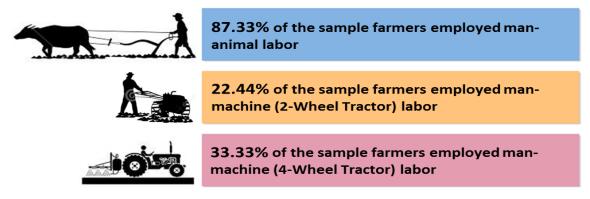
Activity		20	016						2017				
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
Planting					4.00	4.00	6.67	13.33	37.33	28.00	6.67		
Harvesting		***************************************						4.00	4.00	8.00	21.33	28.00	34.67

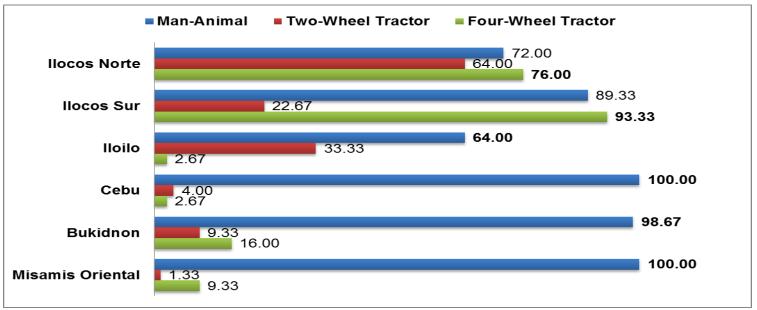
#### **Misamis Oriental**

Activity		20	16		2017								
Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept
Planting						2.67	34.67	20.00	24.00	10.67	8.00		
Harvesting									13.33	21.33	28.00	18.67	18.67



#### Percentage of tomato farmers by type of labor used in seedling and land preparation







#### Percentage of tomato farmers by method of fertilizer application

of the sample farmers did basal fertilization

\*In Iloilo, this was less commonly practiced with 40% reporting.



89%

of the sample farmers did side dressing fertilization

\*In Iloilo, this was less commonly practiced with 62.67% reporting.

86%

of the sample farmers did top dressing fertilization

\*In Cebu, this was less commonly practiced with 72% reporting.



## Percentage distribution of tomato farmers who applied/did not apply soil ameliorants and mulching materials

		Y Y	the law .	
	Soil Ar	neliorants " San The S	Mulchin Mulchin	g Materials
Province	Applied	Did Not Apply	Applied	Did Not Apply
Total	13.78	86.22	33.78	66.22
llocos Norte		100.00	97.33	2.67
llocos Sur		100.00	81.33	18.67
lloilo		100.00	9.33	90.67
Cebu		100.00		100.00
Bukidnon	37.33	62.67		100.00
Misamis Oriental	45.33	54.67	14.67	85.33





### Percentage of tomato farmers by grade/name of fertilizers used



#### Top 5 Fertilizers Used **According to Sample Farmers**

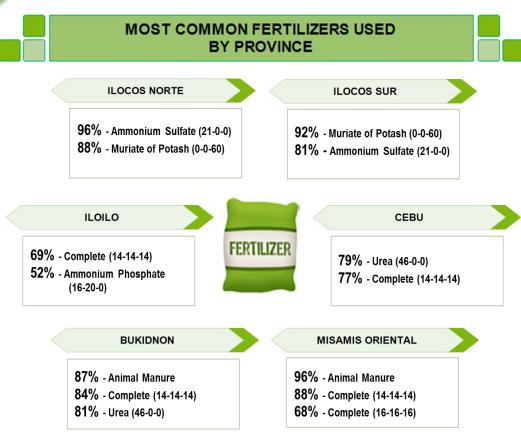
68.67% of sample farmers used Complete (14-14-14)

50.67% of sample farmers used Muriate of Potash (0-0-60)

50.44% of sample farmers used **Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)** 

48.67% of sample farmers used **Urea (46-0-0)** 

44.67% of sample farmers used **Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)** 







### Percentage of tomato farmers by type of pesticides used

Province	Herbicides / Weedicides		Insecticides		Fungicides	
	Solid	Liquid	Solid	Liquid	Solid	Liquid
			1			
Total	4.89	48.44	41.33	95.56	68.89	34.67
llocos Norte	9.33	42.67	5.33	90.67	54.67	25.33
llocos Sur		8.00		100.00	16.00	68.00
lloilo	1.33	82.67	77.33	93.33	92.00	18.67
Cebu	13.33	25.33	50.67	93.33	56.00	2.67
Bukidnon	2.67	78.67	57.33	98.67	96.00	72.00
Misamis Oriental	2.67	53.33	57.33	97.33	98.67	21.33

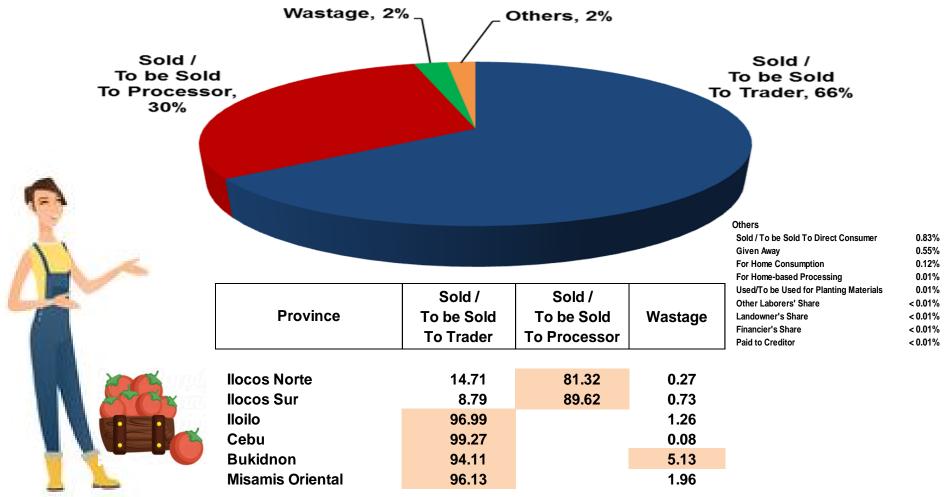






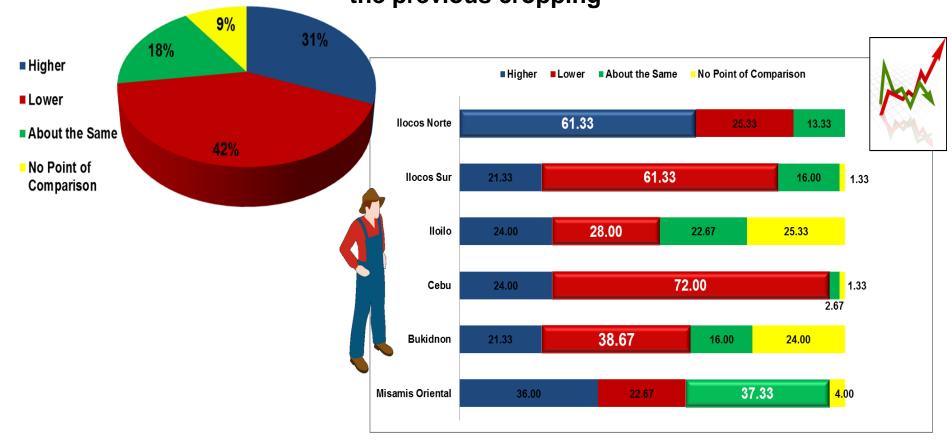


## Percentage distribution of tomato produce by disposition item



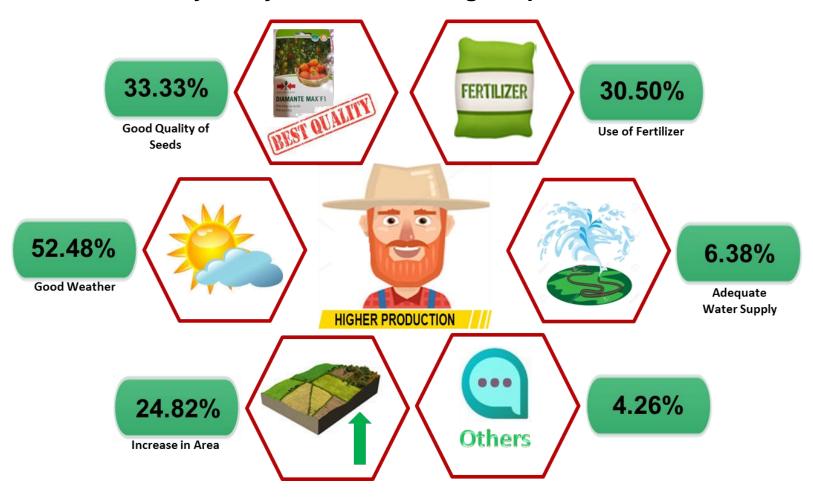


Percentage distribution of tomato farmers reporting on the current level of production in comparison with the production in the previous cropping



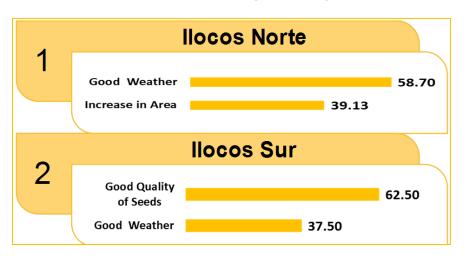


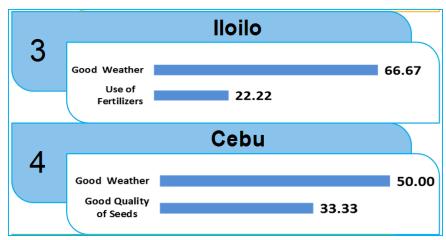
Percentage of tomato farmers with higher volume of production this year by reason for change in production

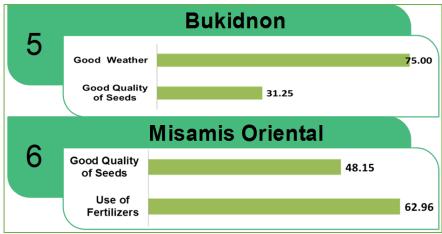




Percentage of tomato farmers with higher volume of production this year by reason for change in production

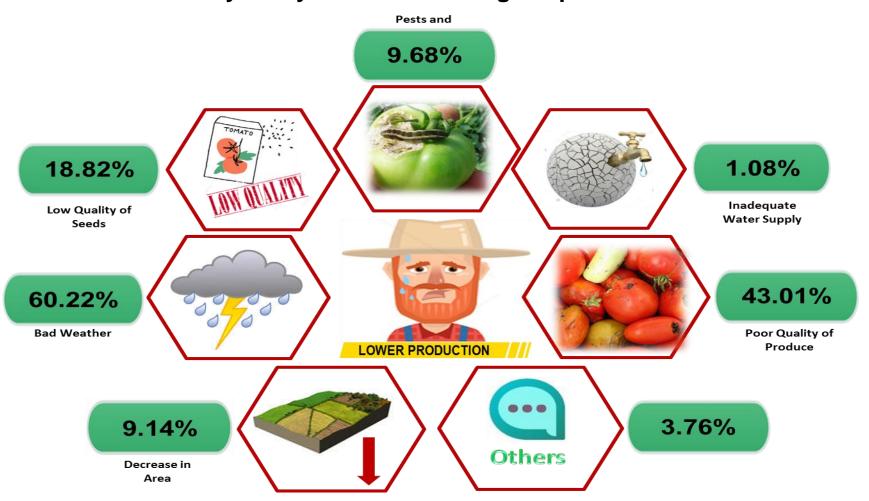






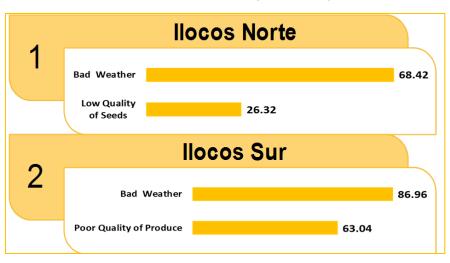


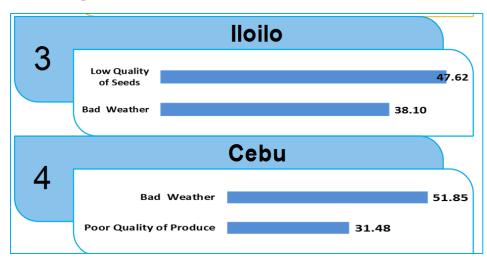
Percentage of tomato farmers with lower volume of production this year by reason for change in production

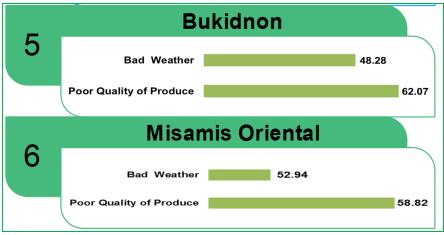




Percentage of tomato farmers with lower volume of production this year by reason for change in production

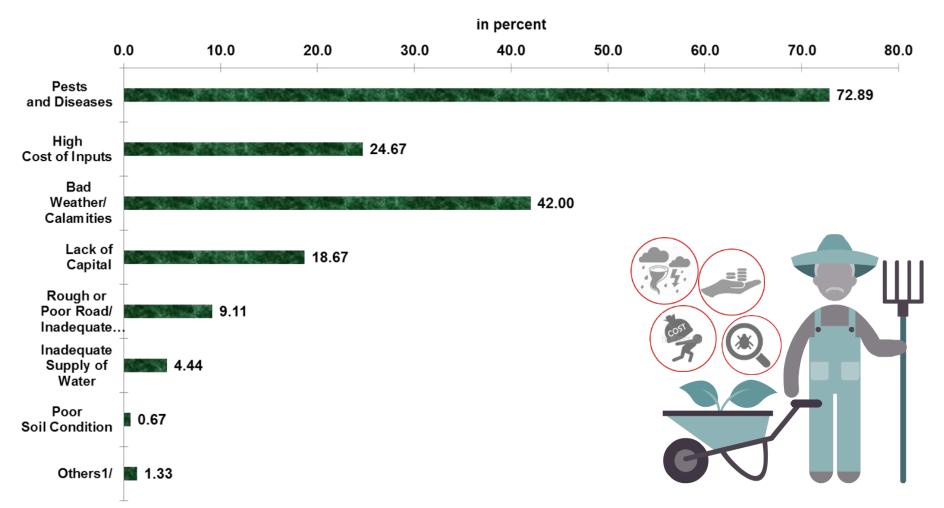






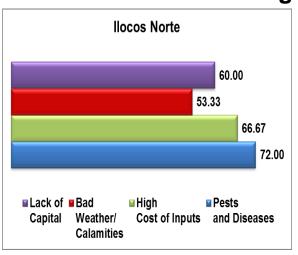


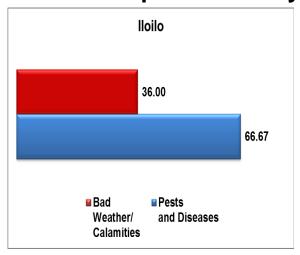
### Percentage of tomato farmers reporting problems on production

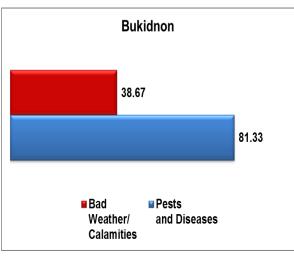


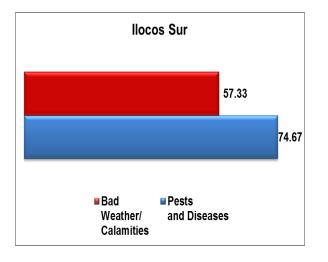


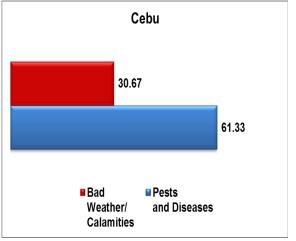
## Leading problems on production by province

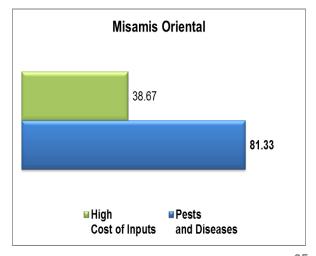




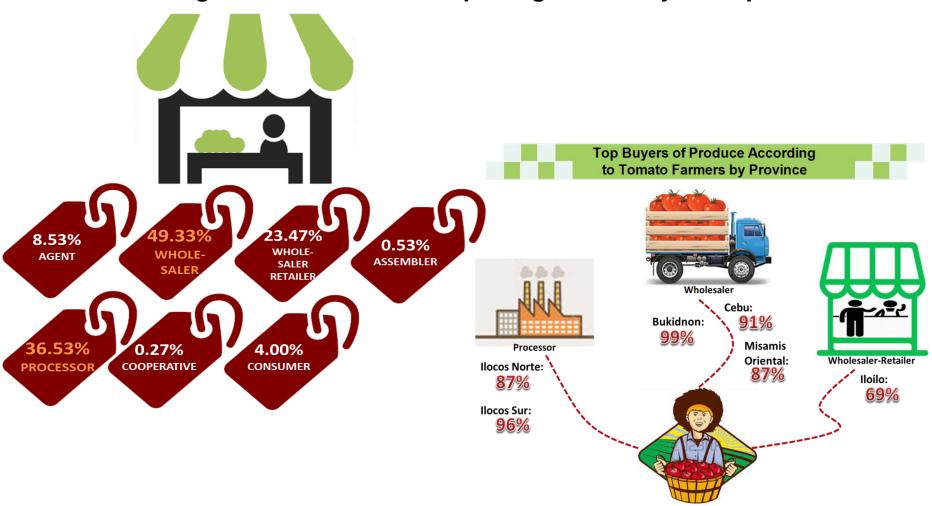






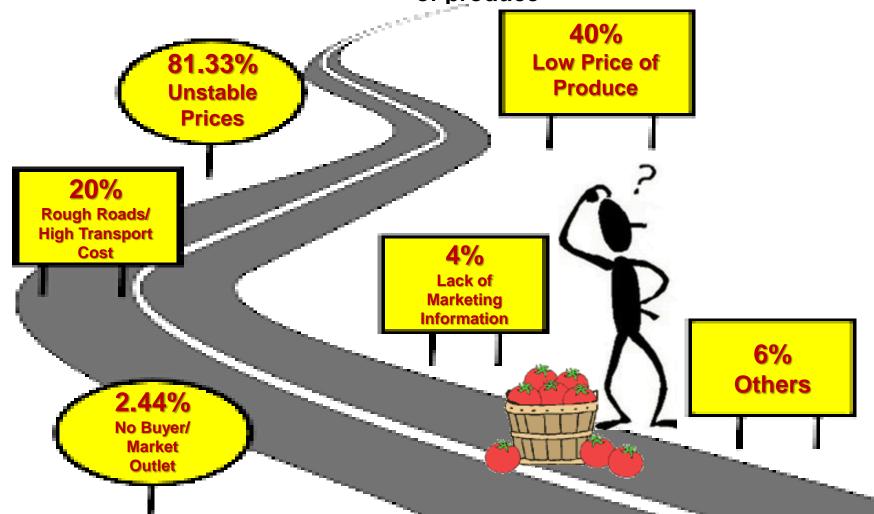


Percentage of tomato farmers reporting on the buyers of produce





Percentage of tomato farmers reporting problems on marketing of produce



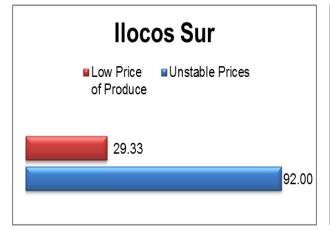


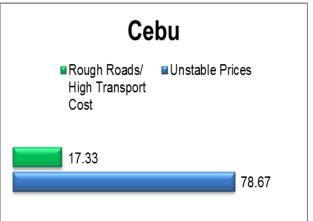
## Leading problems on marketing of produce by province

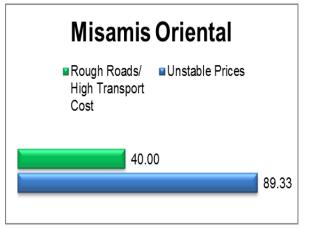






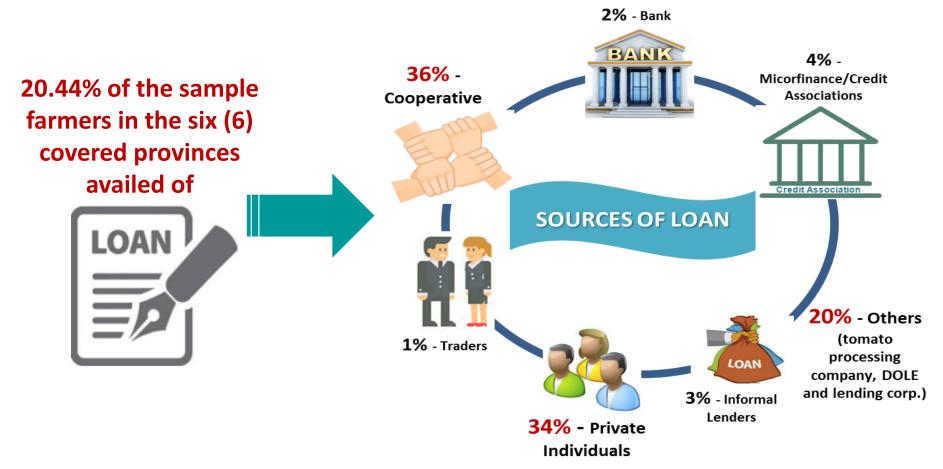






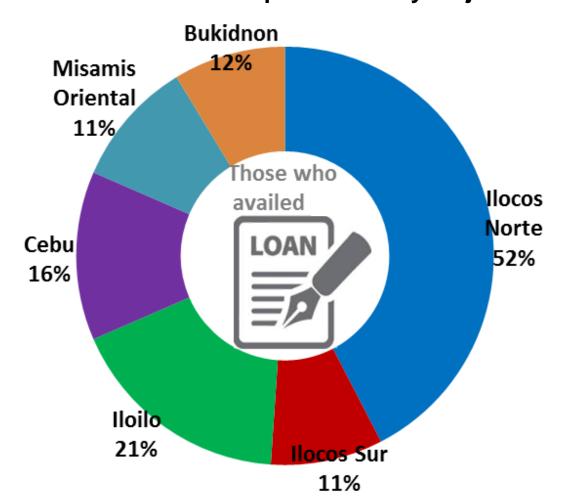


Percentage of tomato farmers who availed loans for tomato production by major source of loan





Percentage of tomato farmers who availed loans for tomato production by major source of loan





Cooperatives:
62 to 67% of farmers who availed loans in Bukidnon and Ilocos Norte

Loan from

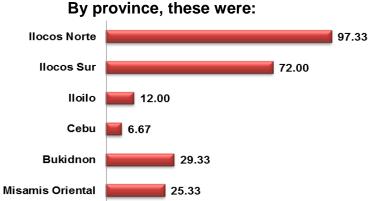


Loan from
Private Individuals:
50 to 83% of
farmers who
availed loans in
Misamis
Oriental, Ilocos
Sur, Iloilo and
Cebu

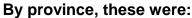


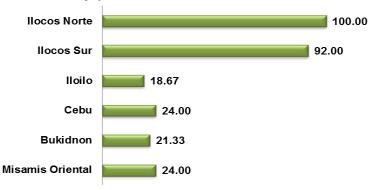
Percentage of tomato farmers who were aware and availed benefit from government programs/interventions on tomato production













Percentage of tomato farmers who availed benefit from government by type of programs/interventions on tomato production



86.67% - Farm to Market Roads



25.24% - Irrigation Facilities



19.05% - Planting Materials



14.76% - Fertilizer and Other Inputs



9.05% - Training on Farming Technology



2.86% - Marketing Support



0.48% - Post Harvest Facilities



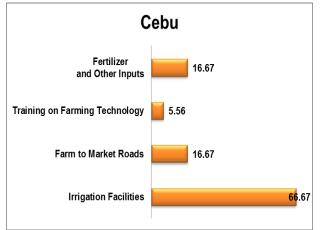
# Percentage of tomato farmers who availed benefit from government by type of programs/interventions on tomato production

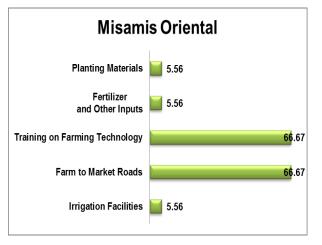






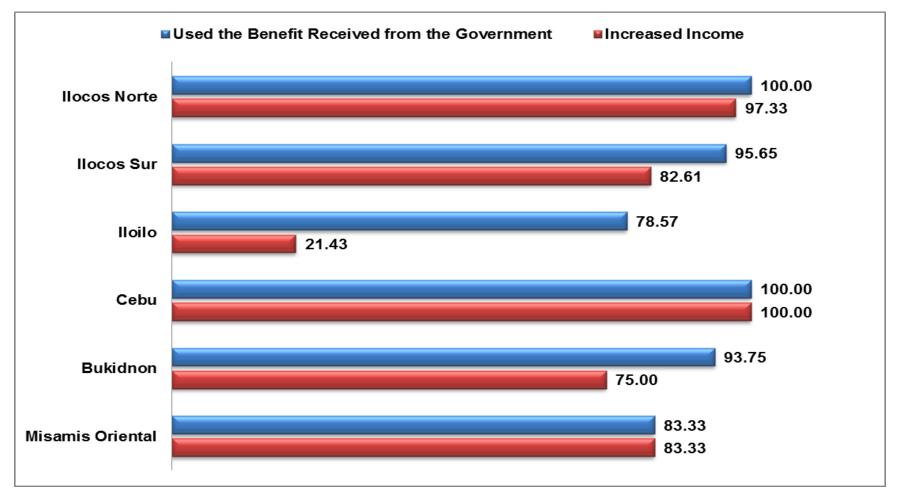








# Percentage of tomato farmers who used the benefit received and increased income





Percentage of tomato farmers by perceived effect of climate change on their tomato farming

# 72.89% of farmers perceived to be affected by climate change



#### PERCEIVED EFFECTS



58.54% - Decrease in Yield



46.04% - Change in Cropping Pattern



27.44% - Increase in Input Usage



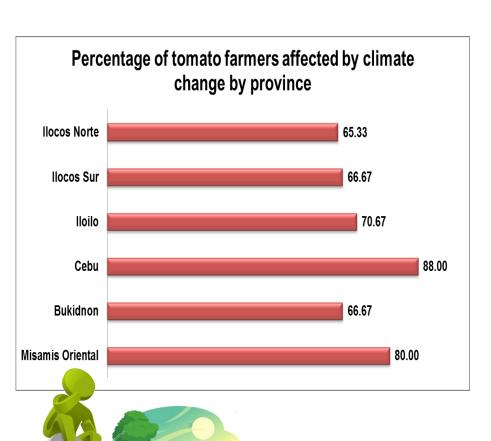
1.52% - Decrease in Frequency of Plowing

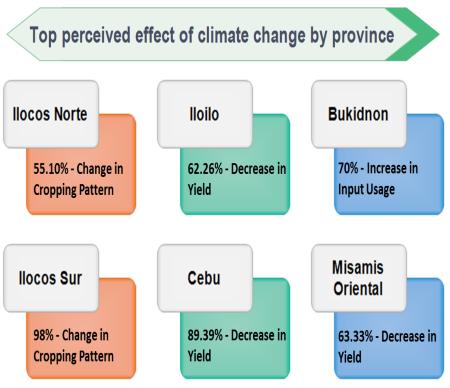


0.61% - Others

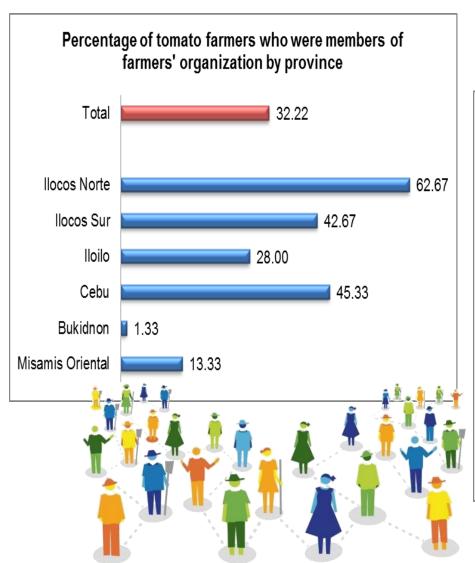


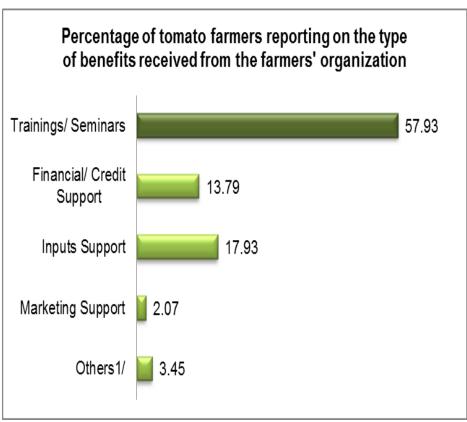
# Percentage of tomato farmers by perceived effect of climate change on their tomato farming





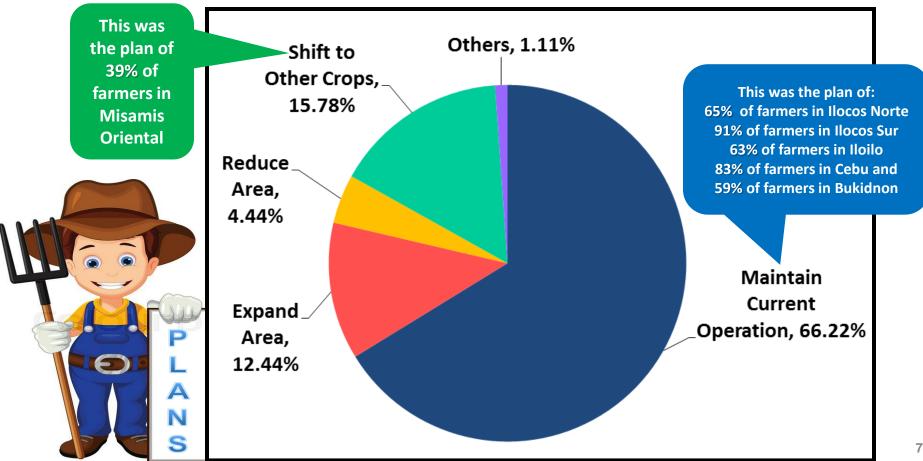








Percentage distribution of tomato farmers reporting on the plan of farm operations









Percentage of tomato farmers reporting on the recommendations to further improve the tomato production

Recommendation		Province					
	Total	llocos Norte	llocos Sur	lloilo	Cebu	Bukidnon	Misamis Oriental
Implement pricing policies to support fair product prices at the farmgate	28.89	78.67	16.00	6.67	1.33	42.67	28.00
Provide financial assistance	20.00	4.00	1.33	24.00	65.33	21.33	4.00
Increase government subsidy on seeds, fertilizers and pesticides	17.78	9.33	10.67	6.67	16.00	29.33	34.67
Enhance production and marketing information system for tomato farmers	14.89	10.67	1.33	56.00	1.33	17.33	2.67
Provide farm to market roads and other post- harvest facilities	6.89		1.33	2.67		8.00	29.33
Increase credit available to tomato farmers	5.11			4.00		9.33	17.33
Regulate prices of farm inputs	4.89	1.33				6.67	21.33
Provide good quality seeds/planting materials	3.11	6.67	1.33	2.67	1.33	6.67	
Intensify government research and extension services for tomato farmers	1.33	1.33		1.33	4.00	1.33	
Improve irrigation services	0.89	1.33	2.67	1.33			
Others <sup>1/</sup>	8.67	10.67	13.33	14.67	2.67	8.00	2.67



2017 SCR TOMATO vs. 2017 CSD DATA

#### **Production per Hectare** 40,000.00 35,000.00 30,000.00 25,000.00 20,000.00 15,000.00 10,000.00 5,000.00 0.00 Misamis **Ilocos Norte** Ilocos Sur Iloilo Cebu Bukidnon Oriental ■ 2017 SCR 37,748.41 10,185.95 22,664.89 37,436.60 25,831.15 32,307.15 ■ 2017 CSD 20,630.00 10,120.00 20,720.00 14,290.00 19,470.00 15,230.00







2017 SCR TOMATO vs. 2016-2017 PSD DATA



Price	per	Kil	logram
-------	-----	-----	--------

Province	2017 SCR	Price Statistics Division*		
	Cost per KG	Gross Returns per KG	Farmgate Price	
Ilocos Norte	2.85	5.43	17.42	
Ilocos Sur	3.09	5.40	14.49	
lloilo	7.21	12.20	19.25	
Cebu	9.76	16.66	23.02	
Bukidnon	8.67	16.15	16.68	
Misamis Oriental	9.82	13.59	13.31	

<sup>\*</sup>September 2016 – May 2017 Average Price (Luzon – Visayas Provinces)

<sup>\*</sup>January – September 2017 Average Price (Mindanao Provinces)







2017 SCR TOMATO vs. 2016-2017 PSD DATA

#### Price per Kilogram



	2017 SCR TO	OMATO	<b>Price Statistics Division</b>		
Province	Peak Harvest Month*	Gross Returns per KG	Least Farmgate Price	Reference Month	
Ilocos Norte	2017 April	5.43	6.86	2017 March	
Ilocos Sur	2017 April	5.40	5.82	2017 March	
Iloilo	2017 April - May	12.20	13.12	2017 May	
Cebu	2017 May	16.66	16.58	2017 April	
Bukidnon	2017 Jul Aug.	16.15	16.90	2017 July	
Misamis Oriental	2017 Jun. – Jul.	13.59	13.95	2017 April	

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the percentage of farmers reporting on the month of harvest.



#### 2017 SCR TOMATO vs. 1998 CRS TOMATO

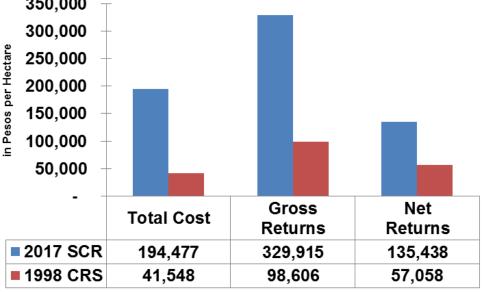
#### Coverage

2017 SCR TOMATO	1998 CRS TOMATO
Ilocos Norte	llocos Norte
llocos Sur	Pangasinan
Iloilo	Nueva Ecija
Cebu	lloilo
Bukidnon	Bukidnon
Misamis Oriental	Misamis Oriental

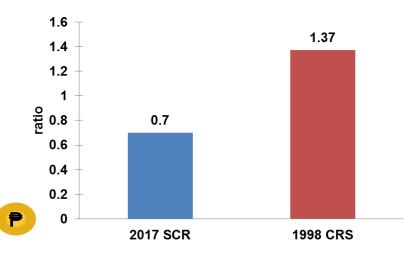








#### **Net Profit-Cost Ratio**



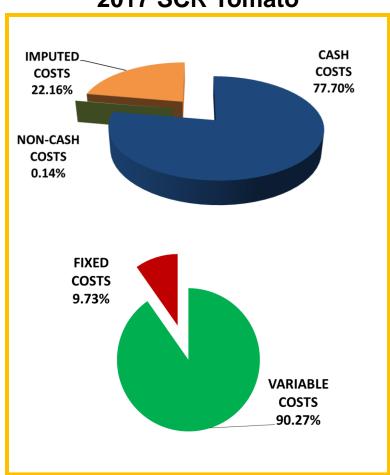




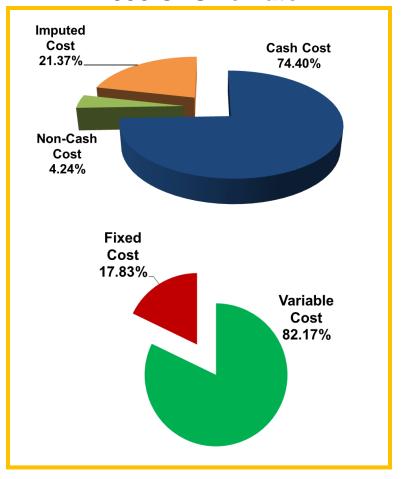


2017 SCR TOMATO vs. 1998 CRS TOMATO

#### 2017 SCR Tomato



#### 1998 CRS Tomato





Factors of Production	2017 SCR Tomato	1998 CRS Tomato	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3
AREA HARVESTED (Ha)	0.51	0.99			
SEEDS (Kg/Ha)	0.210	0.390	0.100	0.400	0.250
SOLID FERTILIZER (Kg/Ha)	3,484.990	2,938.050			
LIQUID FERTILIZER (L/Ha)	1.630	2.590			
SOLID PESTICIDES (Kg/Ha)	39.420	17.600			
LIQUID PESTICIDES (L/Ha)	13.500	8.210			
LABOR (Mandays/Ha)	252.810	134.070			271*

Study 1: Growing Tomatoes in the Philippines (<a href="https://www.scribd.com/doc/101615157/Growing-Tomatoes-in-the-Philippines">https://www.scribd.com/doc/101615157/Growing-Tomatoes-in-the-Philippines</a>)

Study 2: Tomato Production Guide (<a href="https://www.pressreader.com/philippines/agriculture/20151201/282492887630765">https://www.pressreader.com/philippines/agriculture/20151201/282492887630765</a>)

Study 3: Tomato Production Guide (<a href="http://bpi.da.gov.ph/bpi/images/Production\_guide/pdf/PRODUCTIONGUIDE-TOMATO.pdf">http://bpi.da.gov.ph/bpi/images/Production\_guide/pdf/PRODUCTIONGUIDE-TOMATO.pdf</a>)
\* Includes seedling preparation, transplanting, field maintenance, rouging, hauling/harvesting, seed cleaning/drying, sorting, and seed treatment

# **Thank You!**



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