

Philippines - Crops Production Survey 2008

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Report generated on: May 28, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

PHL_2008_CrPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

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

Households

Scope

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

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

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 Agricultural, High Value Commercial Crops	DA-GMA-HVCC	Funding support

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Lorna V. Gabito	LVG	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Documentation of the study
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

PHL_2008_CrPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_PHL_2008_CrPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The survey employs two-stage sampling design with municipality as the Primary Sampling Units (PSU) and farmer-producer as the Secondary Sampling Units (SSU).

Farms are classified as small farms and plantation farms. For small farms, crops are classified based on coverage of the Farm Price Survey, i.e. 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. From 1988 until 2000, the survey adopted three stage sampling or 5x5x5. This is intended to represent the five (5) municipalities as the PSU, five barangays as the SSU and five (5) households as the USU. In May 2000, a two stage sampling was adopted with the five (5) top producing municipalities as the PSU and five farmers-producers as the SSU.

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 was 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

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

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

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

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

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 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.

Data Appraisal

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.