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PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
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2019 Crops Production Survey

Manual of Operations

July 2019

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FOREWORD

This 2019 Manual of Operations for Crops Production Survey (CrPS) serves as reference for PSA field personnel and Statistical Researchers (SRs) to ensure smooth implementation of CrPS field operations. It provides information about the survey, its methodology, objectives, coverage, concepts and definitions, instructions in accomplishing the form, and field operations procedures. Appendices are likewise provided as brief, direct, easy references for the supervisors and SRs. The appendices include the list of crops and production product forms and the survey forms to be used.

The supervisors, SRs, and other field personnel are enjoined to fully understand the contents of this Manual for the success of the 2019 CrPS operations.



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July 2019

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Crops Production Survey

The Crops Statistics Division (CSD) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) generates production-related statistics on crops other than palay and corn through the Crops Production Survey (CrPS).

The 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. Nineteen major crops under the Other Crops sub-sector are highlighted in the Performance of Philippine Agriculture Report (PAR).

The CrPS covers more than 280 crops sub-classified under three commodity groupings, namely: 1) Non-Food and Industrial Crops, 2) Fruit Crops, and 3) Vegetables and Rootcrops. 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.

After the collection and organization of statistics on Other Crops, these undergo a review and validation process before finally released and disseminated. The reports generated from the results of the survey are in the forms of bulletins and publication as follows:

- Bulletin (Quarterly)
 - Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops Quarterly Bulletin
 - Major Vegetables and Rootcrops Quarterly Bulletin
 - Major Fruit Crops Quarterly Bulletin
- Publication (Annual)
 - Crops Statistics of the Philippines

This manual aims to guide the supervisors and SRs to carry out their duties and responsibilities during data collection and supervision in their respective areas of assignment. This contains basic concepts and definition of terms, techniques in conducting an interview, procedures in filling out the collection form and manual editing of the accomplished form. It is hoped that proper use of this Manual will contribute to the attainment of timely and quality data for other crops.

Objectives

The CrPS aims to generate basic production statistics for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels.

Uses

Production data generated from the CrPS are inputs to the Performance of Agriculture Report (PAR) and accordingly to the preparation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moreover, the survey supports the data needs of planners, policy and decision makers, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector particularly the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); Department of Agriculture (DA) and its attached agencies such as Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF); and the general public.

Authority for the Conduct of CrPS

The authority and mandate of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to conduct CrPS emanates from Republic Act (RA) No. 10625.

Republic Act (RA) No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, which was approved on 12 September 2013, 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.”

Confidentiality of Information

All personnel involved in CrPS are required to keep in **STRICT CONFIDENCE** any information obtained during the survey that pertains to any particular household or person.

Section 26 of RA No. 10625 and Article 55 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No.10625 states that:

“Individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged communication and as such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding. The PSA may release aggregated information from statistical inquiries, surveys and censuses in the form of summaries or statistical tables in which no reference to an individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall appear.”

Further, Section 27 of RA 10625 states that:

“...Any person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper behavior, behavior with malicious intent, and use of confidential information for profit, are considered guilty of an offense and shall be liable to fines as prescribed by the PSA Board which shall not be less than Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) nor more than Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) and/or imprisonment of three (3) months but not to exceed one (1) year, subject to the degree of breach of information...”

Republic Act 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees) dated 20 February 1989, Section 7 states that:

“...(c) Disclosure and/or misuse of confidential information. Public officials and employees shall not use or divulge confidential or classified information officially known to them by reason of their office and not made available to the public, either: (1) to further their private interest, or give undue advantage of anyone, or (2) to prejudice the public interest...”

Obligation of the Respondents to Give Truthful and Complete Information

Section 25 of RA 10625 states that:

“respondents of primary data collection activities such as censuses and sample surveys are obliged to give truthful and complete answers to statistical inquiries. The gathering, consolidation and analysis of such data shall likewise be done in the most truthful and credible manner. Any violation of this Act shall result in the imposition of the penalty of one (1) year imprisonment and a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00). In cases where the respondent fails to give truthful and complete answers to such statistical inquiries is a corporation, the above penalty shall be imposed against the responsible officer, director, manager and/or agent of said corporation. In addition, such erring corporation, enterprise or business concerned, shall be imposed a fine ranging from One Hundred Thousand pesos (P100,000.00) to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00).”

Data Privacy Act of 2012 (RA 10173)

Approved into law on 15 August 2012 which is:

“An act protecting individual personal information in information and communications systems in the government and the private sector, creating for this purpose a national privacy commission, and for other purposes.”

It is the policy of the State to protect the fundamental human right of privacy of communication while ensuring free flow of information to promote innovation and growth.

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CHAPTER 2

SURVEY DESIGN

Coverage

The CrPS is conducted in 81 provinces and include the City of Zamboanga and City of Davao. The commodity coverage varies by province based on the availability in terms of planting and seasonality.

At the national level, the CrPS covers more than 280 crops sub-classified under three commodity groupings, namely: 1) Non-Food and Industrial Crops, 2) Fruit Crops, and 3) Vegetables and Rootcrops. The commodity coverage by province differs and depends on what each province produces. The complete lists of crops and corresponding product forms for each commodity group are presented in Appendix C, page 34 of this manual.

Sampling Frame

The list of top producing cities/municipalities serve as the sampling frame. This is based on the information on volume of production of crops provided by the Provincial Agricultural Office (PAO) and validated by the CSS/field staff in coordination with the City/Municipal Agriculturist and other government agencies.

Sampling Design

The domain of CrPS are the 81 provinces with the City of Zamboanga and City of Davao as separate domain. 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. The existing cut-off for planted area among large farms are as follows:

Crop	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
	(in hectares)		
Coconut	> 10	>50	>50
Sugarcane	>20	>5	>20
Banana	>10	>10	>100
Pineapple	>5	>5	>100
Coffee	>5	>5	>20
Mango	>5	>5	>10
Rubber			>15
Abaca	>9	>9	>9
Cacao	>5	>5	>20
Other crops	>5	>5	>10

For large farms, a maximum of five farms shall be chosen for the whole province.

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 Price Survey (FPS), the top five producing cities/municipalities per crop in a province are selected to represent the primary sampling units. Five farmer-producers shall be interviewed in each selected city/municipality which will represent the secondary sampling units.

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.

Estimation Procedures

Information from farmer-producer basically consist of the actual volume of production, area, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines during the reference quarter. The percent change for each data item is computed independently for the small farms and large farms, followed by the computation of the corresponding proportion of each farm type. The area planted/harvested is used by the concerned CSS/field staff to determine the proportion by farm type.

The total of the actual levels of the data items is first computed, as given by the respondents, for each period (current and same period of the previous year), separately, for small farms and large farms. The percent change is then computed.

Using production as a sample indicator, percent change is computed using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ change} = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n Pc_i - \sum_{i=1}^n Pp_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Pp_i} \times 100$$

where:

- Pc_i - production of the i^{th} sample farmer during the current period
- Pp_i - production of the i^{th} sample farmer during the same period of the previous year
- n - number of sample farmers

The resulting percent change of each type of farm should have a corresponding proportion, as determined by the CSS. The proportion of each type of farm should be determined as follows:

For large farms, the proportion (p) is computed as:

$$p_l = \frac{A_l}{A_t}$$

where:

- A_l - total area planted to all large farms for each crop in the particular province
- A_t - total area planted to the province

For small farms, the proportion (p) is computed as:

$$p_s = \frac{A_s}{A_t}$$

where:

- A_s - total area planted to all small farms for each crop in the particular province
 A_t - total area planted to the province

The overall percent change for the province for each crop is computed as the sum of the weighted percent change for each type of farm, that is:

$$\text{overall \% change} = (\% \text{change}_s \times p_s) + (\% \text{change}_l \times p_l)$$

where:

- $\% \text{change}_s$ - percent change for the small farm samples
 $\% \text{change}_l$ - percent change for the large farm samples

The overall percent change is applied to the final estimates of the same period last year to get the estimate of the current period.

The current estimates on production, area, and number of bearing trees for the province are derived using the following formula:

Province Estimate

$$E_c = E_p \times \left(1 + \left[\frac{\text{overall \% change}}{100} \right] \right)$$

where:

- E_c - current estimate
 E_p - final estimate for the same period of the previous year (base data)

Regional and National Estimates

Estimates of total production/area/number of bearing trees for the region are obtained by aggregating the estimated total production/area/number of bearing trees of the provinces within the region. Estimates at the national level are the sum of the estimates of the regions.

Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection

The data collection for CrPS is conducted quarterly, during the last 10 days of the second month of the quarter (February, May, August, November). The CrPS is undertaken simultaneously with the Farm Price Survey during its survey month. Table 1 shows the reference period of the CrPS every round, with the corresponding data items.

Table 1. Reference period and required data items by survey months

Survey Round	Data Items		
	Production	Area Planted/Harvested ^{1/}	Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines
	Reference Period		
February Round	January-March		
May Round	April-June	January-June	January-June
August Round	July-September		
November Round	October-December	July-December	July-December

^{1/} area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops

CHAPTER 3

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

For the purpose of this survey, the following concepts and definitions of terms are used in the generation of statistics for crops. (*The main source of the definitions is the latest PSA publication entitled "Crops Statistics of the Philippines 2013-2017" published in the PSA website, psa.gov.ph.*)

Crop Production

The quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those measured but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' share, and reserved. Excluded are those produced but not harvested for whatever reason/s.

Area Planted

The actual physical area planted, in hectares. This generally applies to area reported for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops.

Area Harvested

The actual area from which harvests are realized, in hectares. This excludes crop area which was totally damaged. It may be smaller than the area planted. In crops statistics, this applies to mono-harvest temporary crops.

Permanent/Perennial Crops

Crops which occupy the land for a long period of time and do not need to be replaced after each harvest such as fruit trees, shrubs, nuts, etc. These crops maybe productive or fruit-bearing crops. Ex.: avocado, coffee, coconut, and other fruit trees.

Temporary Crops

Crops which are grown seasonally and with a growing cycle of less than one year and which must be sown and planted again for production after each harvest. Some of these crops grow beyond one year but are eventually uprooted to start another production cycle. Ex. peanut, mongo, cassava, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, etc.

Major Crops

These refer to the top 21 crops, which collectively account for more than 95 percent of the total crop production. These include palay, corn, coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mongo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi, and rubber.

Mono-Harvest Crops

These crops have one harvest in one planting. Ex.: pechay

Multi-Harvest Crops

Several harvests can be done in one growing cycle. Ex. ampalaya and eggplant

Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

These refer to the number of trees/hills/vines where harvesting has been made in the past and may or may not have borne fruits or productive during the reference period due to cyclical production pattern of the crop. Hills apply to banana and abaca. Vines apply to grapes and the like.

Yield

An indicator of productivity derived by dividing the total production by the area harvested or number of bearing trees/hills/vines.

Cutflowers

These are blooms or flowers cut from the stem.

Cuttings

Stems or leaves cut from the plant. The volume of production includes those kept, given free and sold by the grower.

Ornamental Plants

These are the plants with potting medium or without medium but with roots. These include the plants with roots and with or without flowers. The volume of production includes the weight of potting medium and those given or sold.

Large Farm

A farm that qualifies to the existing cut-off on area planted of a particular crop by major island group.

Small Farm

A farm that does not qualify to the existing cut-off on area planted of a particular crop by major island group.

CHAPTER 4

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Regional Director (RD)

The RD shall be responsible for the overall implementation of the survey. Specifically, the responsibilities of the RD are the following:

- a. coordinates and supervises the overall conduct of trainings, survey operations, and processing or validation of production-related statistics in the region;
- b. provides overall direction in the conduct of field operations in all provinces under his jurisdiction; and
- c. presides the Regional Data Review (RDR) and participates in the National Data Review (NDR), when necessary.

Statistical Operations and Coordination Division (SOCD) Chief

The SOCD Chief shall be responsible for the following:

- a. assists the RD in the coordination and supervision on the conduct of trainings, survey operations, and processing or validation of production-related statistics in the region;
- b. assists the RD in the monitoring and implementation of field operations in the provinces of the region;
- c. participates in the RDR and NDR;
- d. designates a focal person for the region; and
- e. ensures the timely submission of the various reports of the region as scheduled.

Regional Focal Person (RFP)

The responsibilities of the RFP are the following:

- a. assists in ensuring the smooth conduct of training or briefing of statistical specialists in the entire region;
- b. observes the interviews when necessary to ensure that these are properly carried out;
- c. consolidates and reviews reports submitted by the Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs);
- d. participates in the RDR and NDR, when necessary; and
- e. prepares the pre-RDR and RDR regional reports quarterly and submits it to the Central Office (CO)-CSD, including the consolidated narrative reports.

Chief Statistical Specialist (CSS)

The CSS in the province shall be responsible for undertaking the field operations. Specifically, the responsibilities of the CSS are the following:

- a. ensures the smooth and successful conduct of trainings and survey operations (i.e., completeness of number of sample farmer-producers and quality processing of data) in accordance with the timetable set;
- b. recruits SRs;
- c. presides the Provincial Data Review (PDR), participates in the RDR, and in the NDR, when assigned by the RD;
- d. ensures the timely submission of the following provincial reports to CO-CSD for Fruit Crops, Vegetables and Root Crops, and Non-Food and Industrial Crops, copy furnished Regional Statistical Service Office (RSSO)
 - ✓ summary tables;
 - ✓ processed raw data files;
 - ✓ narrative report;
- e. ensures the updating of the List of Top Producing Cities/ Municipalities per crop of the province; and
- f. designates a focal person of the province.

Provincial Focal Person (PFP)

The responsibilities of the PFP are the following:

- a. conducts orientation/training for SRs;
- b. prepares documentation of the proceedings of the orientation/training;
- c. determines respective assignments of SRs under his/her supervision;
- d. prepares the work plans and strategies for field works and discuss these with the CSS;
- e. plans an efficient schedule of the field work ensuring that the SRs will be able to cover the target samples within the required days of data collection;
- f. observes and discusses with the SRs any error in asking questions or in recording responses in the collection form, and the corresponding actions to be taken to correct these errors;
- g. monitors the progress of SRs' work;
- h. addresses problems and gray areas reported by the SRs;
- i. carefully scrutinizes and edits accomplished collection forms, and discusses with the SRs the errors observed in the accomplished collection forms and the corresponding actions to be taken;
- j. validates the information collected, when necessary;
- k. reports the status of field operations and problems that need the action of the CSS;
- l. prepares narrative report on the conduct of CrPS quarterly survey;
- m. participates in the PDR, RDR, and the NDR, when necessary; and
- n. prepares and submits to RSSO-SOCD the provincial narrative reports.

Supervisor

The responsibilities of the supervisor are the following:

- a. identifies or updates the top producing cities/municipalities for each crop;
- b. facilitates the reproduction of collection form;
- c. conducts spot-checking to the SRs under his/her supervision;
- d. observes and discusses with the SRs any error in asking questions or in recording responses in the collection form, and the corresponding actions to be taken to correct these errors;
- e. monitors the progress of SRs work;
- f. addresses problems and gray area reported by the SRs;
- g. carefully scrutinizes and edits CrPS Form 1, and discusses with the SRs the errors observed in the accomplished collection forms and the corresponding actions to be taken;
- h. validates the information collected, when necessary;
- i. reports to the PFP the status of field operations and problems that need the action of the CSS; and
- j. participates in the PDR.

Statistical Researcher (SR)

The duties of the SR are as follows:

- a. signs a Contract of Services and abide by the terms and conditions stipulated in it;
- b. attends orientation/training on concepts used in the survey and field operation procedures. This training is important for a better understanding of why the survey is being conducted, what the data collection will demand and who will be working with the SRs as part of the team. During the orientation/training, this manual of operations will be provided to the SRs. Use it as a reference throughout the collection period;
- c. pays a courtesy call to the Punong Barangay or any barangay official where the sample farmer-producers are located before starting the survey. Introduces oneself properly and explains the purpose of the visit. Seeks their permission to undertake the data collection in the area;
- d. locates and interviews the sample farmer-producer in accordance with the prescribed concepts and procedures. As a field interviewer, the SR plays a significant role in the success of the survey since SR will be in direct contact with the sample farmer-producer. The SRs professionalism, confidence, and knowledge about the survey are keys to success;
- e. reports to the field supervisor the progress of work and the problems encountered during enumeration. Working closely with the field supervisor is very important. Do not hesitate to contact the field supervisors any questions or challenges encountered during the data collection period;
- f. ensures the completeness, correctness, consistency of information gathered from the respondents. Reviews the accomplished collection form before proceeding to the next sample farmer-producer;
- g. submits the filled out and edited collection forms and Manual of Operations to the field supervisor on or before the target date; and
- h. secures a Certificate of Appearance from the barangay official and thank them for their cooperation, assistance, and support.

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CHAPTER 5

FIELD ENUMERATION PROCEDURES

CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)

The CrPS Form 1 consists of two major blocks as follows:

BLOCK	TITLE
A	Identification Particulars
B	Volume of Production, Area, and Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

Enumeration Materials

The SR should be provided with the following enumeration materials:

- Manual of Operations
- CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)
- Cover Letter
- Identification card (ID)
- Folder/Envelope
- Pencil
- Eraser
- Sharpener

Steps in Locating the Sample Farmer-Producers

- Proceed to the top producing cities/municipalities identified by the CSS/provincial staff. Ask Key Informants (KI), such as the City/Municipal Agriculturist/Technicians, traders, barangay officials, and other knowledgeable person, the names and addresses of the potential sample farmer-producers who produced and harvested during the reference period. Be sure that the sample farmer-producers have also produced and harvested on the same period of last year. Follow the usual protocol of paying a courtesy call to the barangay official. Inform him/her about the survey and its purpose. Seek his/her permission to undertake the data collection in the area.

As representatives of the PSA in this barangay, you should perform your duties in an efficient and professional manner. You must be courteous in your interactions with barangay official/s as well as with the respondents and their families. As you seek permission to conduct the survey in the locality, making a good impression is a key to carrying your tasks smoothly, thus personal appearance and knowledge of the subject matter is a must.

- Proceed to the first potential sample farmer-producer.

- c. Introduce yourself to sample respondent and explain the purpose of the survey. Give assurance that the information to be gathered will be handled strictly confidential.

The SR must maintain confidentiality at all times. Be careful not to discuss any aspects of the data when in public location. Never leave any document with a sample name and contact information lying around when it can be viewed. Safeguard accomplished forms until you deliver them to your respective field supervisors.

- d. Determine if the KI-identified sample farmer-producer is available for interview. If not available, look for and interview any qualified respondent in the household using the CrPS collection form.

A qualified respondent is a responsible adult household member, not necessarily the household head, who is knowledgeable about the production data and is willing to provide information on the survey.

If there is no available qualified respondent in the household during the first visit, schedule an appointment for a revisit or replace the sample farmer-producer. Be sure that the sample farmer-producer should have a production of the specific crop during the reference period and same period of last year.

- e. Locate the next potential sample farmer-producer and perform steps c and d above.
- f. Repeat step e until all the assigned number of sample farmer-producers has been interviewed.

Guidelines in Conducting the Interview

Whom to Interview?

The respondent must be the sample farmer-producer with a production of particular crop during the reference quarter and same period last year for each crop or a responsible adult household member, not necessarily the household head, who is knowledgeable about the production data and is willing to provide information on the survey.

How to Conduct the Interview?

The main objective of every data collection is to get accurate and complete information from the respondents. To achieve this, the SRs should be polite at all times and authoritative enough to win the trust and confidence of the respondents. Their good impression on the SRs greatly help in the successful conduct of the interview.

Be guided by the following interview techniques:

- a. **Be presentable.** Make a good impression by dressing appropriately and neatly. Some people judge others by what they wear; hence, they may not open the door for someone who appears messy or untidy.

- b. **Be polite.** Different people will react in different manners. The SRs should always smile, maintain composure, and remain cordial and polite. Be prepared to give honest answers for all types of questions raised by the respondents.
- c. **Introduce yourself and the survey.** As an introduction, you may say the following:

“Good morning/afternoon. I am (state your name, show your PSA ID), a Statistical Researcher of the Philippine Statistics Authority. We are currently conducting CrPS in the province. I would appreciate very much your cooperation in answering the questions in this undertaking.”

- d. **Assure the respondent of the confidentiality of information that he/she will provide.** Cite the confidentiality clause of RA 10625.

“Please be assured that all your answers will be treated with utmost confidentiality.”

- e. **Explain the importance and the objectives of the survey.** It is necessary to explain the objectives as well the importance of the survey to gain the cooperation of the respondent. Explain to him/her as discussed in Chapter 1 of this manual.
- f. **Ask all questions in the collection form.** Never assume answers. Ask all questions though you already have an idea of the answers to some of these questions. What you think may not be the right answers.
- g. **Do not settle for unsatisfactory answer.** Occasionally, a respondent's answer may be confusing or unclear. In this case, do not settle for his/her answer. If you think that the respondent's answer is not satisfactory, try probing for more information. A **probing question** is a follow-up question to obtain the desired information. The probing questions should be neutral and must not lead the respondents to answer in a predictable manner. The most common types of probing questions are the following:
 - Repeating the question. Asking the question several times sometimes helps the respondent in providing the accurate information, which he/she needs to recall from memory.
 - Asking for more information. In case of doubtful answers, ask the respondent to explain more clearly his/her answers.
 - Asking for an estimate, if appropriate. If the respondent cannot recall, for example the physical area of the corn farm, try to ask for an estimate. Help him/her calculate.
 - Giving the respondent enough time to think. Do not hurry the respondent. Give him/her time to think of the answers.
- h. **Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation.** Always try to leave the respondent with a good feeling towards the survey. Express your appreciation for the respondent's cooperation.

How to ask questions?

The manner on which the questions are asked to the respondents has significant effects on the quality of the respondent's answer. Proper manner of asking the questions contributes to the efficiency of conducting the interview and quality of the responses. In asking the questions, observe the following rules:

- a. Ask all questions exactly as they are worded in the collection form. Changing a word in the question may change the meaning and intent of the question, thereby elicit a different answer. Be careful in rewording the question during the interview.
- b. The items in the collection form are written in English. The SR should assess if the respondent is not comfortable with it or cannot understand the English language. If this is the case, the SR should translate the questions into the dialect, which both the SR and the respondent can understand, in such a way the meaning of the questions did not changed.
- c. All questions should be asked in the order shown in the collection form. Follow strictly the skipping instructions to avoid asking questions which are unnecessary or not applicable for a household member.
- d. Never ask a leading question. A **leading question** is a question that suggests the answer desired by the interviewer. By asking a leading question, the respondent's mind is set into believing that the answer suggested by the SR is the right one.

Example of a leading question:

“For January to March 2019, is your production of coffee about 500 kilograms?”

The right question should be:

For January to March 2019, how many kilograms of coffee did you produce?

- e. Ask probing questions when necessary to obtain the desired information.

A **probing question** is a follow-up question to obtain the desired information. The probing questions should be neutral and must not lead the respondents to answer in a predictable manner. For example, if the respondent is not so sure in his/her answer to the question “*How many kilograms of coffee did you produced for January to March 2019?*” you can ask the neutral probing question “*Can you estimate how many kilograms of coffee did you produced*”. Ask the unit of measure of the answer given to you.

- f. Do not interrupt the respondent while he/she is answering a question.
- g. Finish recording an answer first before proceeding to the next question.

How to record answers?

- a. Fill out the collection form only during the actual interview. Do not write the answers on a separate sheet of paper with the intention of transcribing the answers to the collection form at some other time.
- b. Complete all required information to maintain data accuracy and consistency.
- c. Use soft lead pencil when filling out the collection form. Never use pens, ball pens, or markers.
- d. Write neatly and legibly. Erase neatly all erroneous entries.
- e. Use the alphanumeric characters and always use CAPITAL LETTERS for write-in entries.
- f. Translate verbatim answers to English after the interview.
- g. Enter all numeric answers in the appropriate answer boxes. Most of the answer lines requiring numerical entries are provided with decimal points. The underline space/s at the right of the decimal points is/are lines representing the number of decimal places required of a numerical response.
- h. For pre-coded answers, **write** the codes in the answer boxes provided.
- i. For multiple answers, use a slash "/" to separate the answers.
- j. Do not leave blank any answer space. A blank answer space may otherwise mean that the corresponding question was not asked. If the answer to a question is none or the question is not applicable, enter a dash (-) in the corresponding answer space(s) or draw a horizontal line along the particular question item to show that there is no entry for such item.
- k. If the entire section or sub-section of the collection form has no entry, cross out the whole section or sub-section to indicate that it has not been skipped.
- l. For additional information, use the back pages of the collection form and indicate the specific item.
- m. Before leaving the respondent's premises, go over the entire questionnaire to make sure that not a single item has been missed.

How to handle enumeration problems?

Some of the problems that the SR may encounter during field enumeration are listed below. If the SR encounter difficulties not covered in this manual, he/she shall not hesitate to contact his/her supervisor or PFP for assistance.

a. Sample farmer-producer refuses to be interviewed

Sometimes, a respondent want to postpone an interview because he/she is busy at the time of the visit of the SR, or does not want to be interviewed at all. In such situation, the SR should exert all effort to convince and persuade the respondent to grant an interview or to make an appointment.

The SR may also encounter an argumentative type of respondent who would ask questions about certain aspects of the survey. He/she will not gain much if he/she argues with this type of respondent. It is better not to say anything controversial and just let the respondent asks questions.

b. Critical areas

The Provincial Focal Person is knowledgeable in the critical areas in the city/municipality. An area is deemed critical when an epidemic is prevailing at the time of visit or has peace and order problem exists, among others. If during the course of the field enumeration the SR found out that his/her area of assignment is in critical condition, he/she should inform his/her supervisor immediately to discuss the best strategy to cope up with the situation.

c. Political Intervention

If the Punong Barangay or any local officials insist that the data gathered by the SR be shown to him/her, he/she should explain politely that they are prohibited by law to divulge the information that he/she have gathered and that the data files were already collected by his/her supervisor from the Provincial Statistical Office (PSO) of the PSA. The SR should report immediately to his/her supervisor so that he/she could help handle the situation.

d. Other untoward incidents

In case the SR has encountered any untoward incident during the field enumeration, such as dog bite, accident, or sickness, this should be reported immediately to the supervisor.

CHAPTER 6

INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCOMPLISHING CrPS FORM 1 (Data Collection Form)

The CrPS Form



The **CrPS Form 1** contains the Title Panel, Identification Particulars, and Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, and Number of Bearing Trees/ Hills/Vines.

Title Panel

This panel is found at the uppermost part of CrPS Form 1. It contains the name and logo of the implementing agency (Philippine Statistics Authority), ISO certification, the title of the survey (Crops Production Survey), and the reference period of the survey. At the upper left portion of the title panel indicate the form type, authority given to the PSA for conducting census and surveys and the confidentiality clause that ensures all information provided by the respondent will be held strictly confidential. The authority and confidentiality clauses can be used by the SR in convincing the respondent to fully participate in this undertaking. If the respondent still refuses to provide the necessary information, the SR should report this to the CSS/Provincial Focal Person for help.

The upper right portion of the title panel contains the PSA approval number and expiration date. It also shows the statement adherent to the Data Privacy Act of 2012 ensuring the respondents that the information provided in this survey will only be used for the legitimate interest of PSA and that the information is highly secured as mandated by law.

Illustration 6.1 Title Panel of CrPS Form 1

<p>CrPS Form 1 Data Collection Form</p> <p>AUTHORITY:</p> <p>This survey is authorized under Republic Act (RA) 10625</p> <p>CONFIDENTIALITY:</p> <p>All data obtained herein shall be held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, cannot be used for taxation, investigation, or law enforcement purposes.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY QUEZON CITY</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <h2>CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY</h2> <p>_____ to _____ 20____</p> <p>Reference Period</p> </div>	<p>PSA Approval No: PSA-1936 Expires on: 30 June 2020</p> <hr/> <p>DATA PRIVACY ACT OF 2012:</p> <p>All information submitted herein shall be used for the purpose of generating production on crops other than palay and corn, and other legitimate interest of PSA as mandated by law. Rest assured that all information are secured.</p>
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Block A. Identification Particulars

This block contains the Geographic Identification, Certification, Farm Category, and Sample Identification.

- a) Geographic Identification Panel contains the Name of the Province and City/Municipality and their respective codes.
- b) Certification Panel contains the Name and Signature of the Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor. It also contains their respective contact numbers and the dates the activities were undertaken.
- c) Farm Category Panel contains the Type of Farm whether Small or Large Farm.
- d) Sample Identification Panel contains the Name of Farm/Farmer-Producer and their respective codes, Address, and Contact Number.

Block B. Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested and Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

This block contains the Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop, Crop Code, Volume of Production This Year and Last Year Same Period, Area Planted/Harvested, Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines, and Reasons for Change in Production.

Instructions in Filling Out the Form

Reference Period

This contains the reference period of the survey being conducted. Write in the space provided the reference period. The first space shall be for the first month of the quarter and the second space is for the last month of the quarter. The estimate to be reported for the quarter should cover the whole reference period regardless of the date of collection. For instance, the estimate for the third quarter should be from July to September, even if the collection date is in August.

Illustration 6.2 Reference Period

CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY		
<u> </u> JULY	to SEPTEMBER	<u>20</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u>
Reference Period		

Control Number

The indicator on the control number with three boxes can be found on the upper left side of the form. This is for encoder's use only. This will be used to monitor the number of filled out collection form already encoded. Start the count by 001. Prefix zero for a single digit. Example: 001

Note that there should be separate control number for small farm and large farm.

Illustration 6.3 Control Number

Control No:	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	0	0	1
0	0	1		

Page Number

The indicator on the page number with two lines can be found on the upper right side of the form. This will be used to monitor the number of farmer-producers interviewed per city/municipality and large farms interviewed per province. The first line indicate the order of the farmer-producers interviewed and the last line indicate the total number of farmer-producers interviewed per city/municipality. This also applies to large farm. Prefix zero (0) if the number is single digit or below 10.

Note that CrPS Form 1 is intended for one respondent only. Hence, additional forms will be filled out for additional respondents per city/municipality.

Illustration 6.4 Page Number

Page <u>01</u> of <u>10</u>

BLOCK A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A.1 Geographic Identification

This panel contains the geographic identification (Geo-ID) to determine the specific area coverage of the survey. The Geo-ID consists of the geographic names and corresponding codes of the province and city/municipality based on the Philippine Standard Geographic Codes (PSGC).

Write correctly the name of the province and city/municipality on the boxes, and the appropriate codes in the corresponding code boxes.

Illustration 6.5 Geographic Identification

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION									
Province:	DAVAO DEL NORTE	<table border="1"><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	2	3	City/Municipality:	CITY OF TAGUM	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	1	9
2	3								
1	9								

Take note of the following special cases:

There are cities/municipalities having a name which is the same as that of their province. Write both the name of the province and the city/municipality in their spaces.



A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION			
Province:	SIGUJOR	6	1
City/Municipality:	SIGUJOR	0	6

A.2 Certification

This certifies that the information collected by the SR as recorded in the CrPS Form 1 is complete and accurate based on the instructions given in this manual. The SR should print his/her name and affix his/her signature in the line provided. The SR should also indicate his/her contact number and the date when the form was accomplished.

The supervisor/focal person should also accomplish the certification to indicate and certify that the collected information underwent the review process. The supervisor/ focal person should also print his/her name, affix his/her signature, and indicate contact number and the date when the form was reviewed. The date should be formatted by day-month-year. For single digit date, place zero before the date (e.g. 04 September 2019).

Illustration 6.6 Certification

A2. CERTIFICATION			
I hereby certify that the data gathered in this collection form were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.			
Name and Signature of Statistical Researcher :	 KRISTELLE L. PAGADUAN	Contact Number : 0910000001	Date Accomplished : 27 AUGUST 2019
Name and Signature of Field Supervisor :	 IMELDA P. ORNOS	Contact Number : 0910000002	Date Reviewed : 04 SEPTEMBER 2019

A.3 Farm Category

This panel contains whether the type of sample farm is large or small. Encircle code "1" if the type of farm is large and "2" if the type of farm is small.

Illustration 6.7 Farm Category

A3. FARM CATEGORY	
Type of Farm: (Encircle code)	1 - Large Farm 2 - Small Farm

A.4 Sample Identification

This panel requires the information of the sample farm and farmer-producer, address, and contact number.

Name of farm. Write in the space provided the name of the sample farm. If there is no business name, or if name of the farm is not known and cannot be determined, the name of the farm owner can be used instead as the name of the farm. *A 2-digit code will be assigned to the sample farms within the municipality by the Central Office personnel in preparation for the construction of CrPS sampling frame and validation of sample farms every survey round. Hence, SRs are advised to leave this box empty.*

Name of Respondent (for large farm). The respondent is preferably the large farm owner/operator/manager. If this is the case, write "SAME" in the line provided for the name of the respondent.

Name of farmer-producer. A farmer-producer is a person who produced and harvested particular crop during the current quarter and same period of last year. Write the complete name of the farmer-producer in the following format "First Name, followed by the Last Name." Auxiliary name such as Jr., II, or III, if applicable, should be written right after the last name.

Name of Respondent (for small farm). The target respondent is the farmer-producer. If this is the case, write "SAME" in the line provided for the name of the respondent. However, in the absence of the farmer-producer, the SR can interview the spouse, the son or daughter, or another person who is knowledgeable in the household. Write the complete name of the respondent in the same format "First Name, followed by Last Name."

Address of Respondent. This information intends to locate the respondent for the next survey rounds. It also aims to help the SR in case he/she needs to revisit the respondent to further verify collected data items. Write the complete address of the respondent in the lines provided for house number, street/purok/sitio, and barangay.

Contact Number of Respondent. The contact number of the respondent will be obtained to be able to reach and contact the respondent in case there will be data items that need to be verified or confirmed after the SR has already left the assigned area or during the review of the supervisor.

Note that we cannot force the respondent to provide this information if he/she does not want to. In this case, just put "N/A" in the space provided and put the necessary remarks such as "The respondent refused to give contact number."

Illustration 6.8 Sample Identification

A4. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	
Name of Farm	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
Farmer/Producer: <u>RICHELLE S. CABRERA</u>	Address: <u>24-B SITO A, BARANGAY B</u>
Name of Respondent: <u>SAME</u>	Contact Number: <u>09190000001</u>

BLOCK B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED, NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES, AND REASONS FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION

This panel contains the commodity groupings/name of crop, crop code, volume of production this year and last year same period, area planted/harvested, number of bearing trees/hills/vines, and reasons for change in production.

Column 1- Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop

This section of the form is designed to record the crop collected under the three commodity groupings in the CrPS - Non-Food and Industrial Crops, Fruit Crops, and Vegetables and Rootcrops as identified in Appendix C (List of Crops and Product Forms) of this Manual. Note that there are five allotted rows for crops under each commodity grouping.

Column 2 – Crop Code

Indicate on the space provided the code of the crop covered listed in Appendix C of this Manual.

Columns 3 and 4- Volume of Production

Write in the space provided the volume produced and harvested by large farm and farmer-producer for a specific crop during the particular reference period. Volume of production should be reported in kilograms and in whole number (Ex. 150 kilograms). Two-year data points should be recorded:

Column 3 (Last Year) – refers to the actual level of production during the same period of last year.

Column 4 (This Year) – refers to the actual level of production for the current quarter.

For instance, if the first quarter is being estimated, then the levels to be asked should refer to the first quarter, both for last year and for this year.

Columns 5 and Column 6 – Area Planted/Harvested

Write in the space provided the area planted/harvested by large farm and farmer-producer for a particular crop during the reference period. For mono-harvest temporary crops, area harvested is taken, while for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops, the area planted is asked. As in volume of production, the actual area of the sample large farm and farmer-producer should be taken for two consecutive years of the same period, that is, Col. 5 Last Year and Col. 6 This Year. For permanent crops, the area must include the area planted to bearing and non-bearing trees as well as the newly planted trees. Enter the area in four decimal places and prefix “0” if less than one hectare. Example: “0.0020”

Note: Because the reference period indicated in the upper portion of the form is July-September, there is no need to ask and record the area.

Columns 7 and 8- Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

Write in the space provided the number of bearing trees/hills/vines reported by large farm and farmer-producer for a particular during the reference period. This should be filled out for permanent crops only. As in volume of production and area, the actual number of bearing trees/hill/vines of the sample farmer-producer should be taken for two years, that is, Col. 7 Last Year and Col. 8 This Year, both for the same period.

Note: As in area, since the reference period indicated in the upper part of the form is July-September, there is no need to ask and record for the number of bearing trees/hills/vines.

For volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines with figures of more than three digits, use a comma every third digit.

Example: "1,000" instead of "1000"

Column 9 - Reason/s for Change in Production

Indicate in the space provided the code/s and expound the reason for change in production reported by the large farm/farmer-producer for a particular a crop during the reference period. Events/calamities should be specified and their corresponding date of occurrence and stage of growth of the crop referred to. Pests and diseases should also be specified. Be sure also to indicate reason for the no change in production. Reasons include the following:

Code:

- 1 – Change in Area
- 2 – Weather Effects
- 3 – Pests and Diseases
- 4 – Seeds
- 5 – Fertilizers
- 6 – Irrigation Services
- 7 – Others, specify

Illustration 6.8 Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines, and Reasons for Change in Production

a) Small Farm

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES								
COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	CROP CODE	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (in kilograms)		AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED (in hectares)		NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILL/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 - NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS								
1 COCONUT MATURED, WITH HUSK	124041	2,300	1,150					5 - LESSER FERTILIZER USAGE
2								
2 - FRUIT CROPS								
1 BANANA, CAVENDISH	120022	30	60					7 - INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BEARING HILLS
2 BANANA, LATUNDAN	120024	30	60					7 - INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BEARING HILLS
3 BANANA, SABA	120025	50,125	52,200					2 - BIGGER BUNCHES HARVESTED DUE TO SUFFICIENT RAINFALL
4								
3 - VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS								
1 EGGPLANT	114080	150	200					2 - MORE FRUITS HARVESTED DUE TO SUFFICIENT RAINFALL
2								

b) Large Farm

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES								
COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	CROP CODE	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (in kilograms)		AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED (in hectares)		NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILL/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2 - FRUIT CROPS								
1 BANANA, SABA	120025	3,245,415	3,244,509					3 - LESSER FRUITS HARVESTED DUE TO EFFECT OF BUNCHY TOPS DISEASE
Codes for Column 8: 1- Change in Area 3- Pests and Diseases 5- Fertilizers 7- Others, specify 2- Weather Effects 4- Seeds 6- Irrigation Services						Note for Columns 5 & 6: ^{1/} - area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops; area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops		

June 2019

Manual Editing Guidelines

The SRs must edit the accomplished collection form before submitting it to the field supervisors to ensure the quality of data collected. This involves the following:

- Checking of the data items based on the pre-set criteria, completeness, and consistency of data items in the forms.
- Ensures that all problems encountered during the data collection were discussed with their respective Supervisors before they submit the accomplished forms.

CrPS FORM 1

1. **Reference Period** – Check if the item is properly filled out.
2. **Control Number** - Check if the total number of collection form per farm category is consistent with each last control number.
3. **Page Number** – Check if page number per respondent per city/municipality is consistent with the total number of respondents per city/municipality.
4. **Name of Province and City/Municipality**. Check if the codes conform to the PSGC.
5. **Certification Panel** – Check if the items are properly filled out.
6. **Type of Farm**. Check if any of the two types of farm was encircled.
7. **Name of Farm / Farmer-Producer**. Check if the code is consistent with type of farm. Note that there should be separate coding for large farm and small farm.
8. Column 1 - **Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop** – Check if the name of the crop/s collected are written under its corresponding commodity group. Also, for crop/s with varieties/uses such as banana, mango, onion, sugarcane, cassava; check if varieties/uses were indicated. E.g. Saba, lakatan for banana, carabao and piko mango, bermuda red creole and native for onion, sugarcane for centrifugal sugar and for ethanol, and cassava for food and for industrial use.
9. Column 2 - **Crop Code** – Check if the crop code is consistent with the assigned code for each crop.
10. Columns 3 and 4 – **Volume of Production**. Check if the volume of production in Column 3 (last year) has an entry. Blank entry for this item is not acceptable especially if the corresponding item in Column 4 has an entry. Be sure also that data reported is in kilograms.
11. Columns 5 & 6 – **Area Planted/Harvested**. Check if the area in Column 5 (last year) has an entry. Blank entry for this item is not acceptable especially if the corresponding item in Column 6 has an entry. If these items have an entry, check the reference period. Area planted/harvested should be reported only during April-June and October-December but the coverage should be for January-June and July-December, respectively. Be sure that area is reported in four decimal places.

12. Columns 7 & 8 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the number of trees/hills/ vines in column 7 (last year) has an entry. Blank entry for this item is not acceptable especially if the corresponding item in column 8 has an entry. If these items have an entry, check the reference period. A number of bearing trees/hills/vines should be reported only during April-June and October-December but the coverage should be for January-June and July-December, respectively.
13. Column 9 – **Reason/s for Change in Production.** Check the consistency of reason/s for change with the data being reported by crop by each respondent interviewed. Positive percent change should have positive reasons. On the other hand, negative percent change should have negative reasons.

Aside from the CrPS Form 1, there are three computer-generated forms to be edited by the provincial field staff. These are the following:

1. **CrPS Form 2** – Summary Form for Farmer-Producers per Crop - For Small Farm Only (Appendix E)

This form contains the list of the computer-generated five farmer-producers per crop from the top five producing cities/municipalities. This is applicable for small farms only.

2. **CrPS Form 3A** – Provincial Summary Form for Small Farm - List of Top Five Producing Cities/Municipalities per Crop (Appendix F)

This form contains the list of the computer-generated top producing cities/ municipalities per crop identified in CrPS Form 2. This is applicable for small farms only.

3. **CrPS Form 3B** – Provincial Summary Form for Large Farm (Appendix G)

This form contains the list of the computer-generated five large farms per crop per province identified in CrPS Form 1.

CrPS FORM 2 - Summary Form for Farmer-Producers per Crop (For small farm only)

1. Column 1 – **Name of Crop/Name of Farmer-Producer.** Check if the computer-generated name of crop/name of five farmer-producers per city/municipality generated on CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.
2. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production.** Check if the computer-generated total volume of production of the top five farmer-producers per crop per city/ municipality generated based on CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.
3. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested.** Check if the computer-generated total area planted/harvested of the top five farmer-producers per crop per city/ municipality (based on the volume of production) generated based on CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.
4. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the computer-generated total number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the top five farmer-producers per crop per city/municipality (based on the volume of production) generated based on CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

5. Column 8 – **Reasons for Change in Production.** Check if the summary of reasons for change in production of the top five farmer-producers per crop per city/municipality in CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

CrPS FORM 3A- Provincial Summary Form for Small Farm

1. Column 1 - **Name of Crop/Name of City/Municipality.** Check if the name of crop and the computer generated top producing cities/municipalities per crop reported in CrPS Form 3A are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.
2. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production.** Check if the volume of production of the computer-generated top five producing cities/municipalities per crop reported in CrPS Form 3A are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.
3. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested.** Check if the area planted/harvested of the computer-generated top five producing cities/municipalities per crop (based on the volume of production) reported in CrPS Form 3A are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

Area planted/harvested should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

4. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the computer-generated top five producing cities/municipalities per crop (based on the volume of production) reported in CrPS Form 3A are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

Number of bearing trees/hills/vines should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

5. Column 8 - **Reasons for Change in Production.** Check if the reasons for change in production per crop of the computer-generated top five producing cities/municipalities in CrPS Form 3A are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.
6. **Total** - Check if the total responses of the top five producing cities/municipalities for small farms per crop are correct.
7. **Percent Change.** Check if the computed percent change on the volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/ vines per crop are correct based on the comparison of the current period against the same period of last year.

CrPS FORM 3B- Provincial Summary Form for Large Farm

1. Column 1 - **Name of Crop/Name of Large Farm.** Check if the name of crop and sample large farm reported in CrPS Form 1 is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 3B. Check the total number of sample large farms per province. Five large farms per crop are to be reported per province.
2. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production.** Check if the volume of production reported in CrPS Form 1 by each sample large farm per crop is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 3B.

3. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested.** Check if the area planted/harvested reported in CrPS Form 1 by each sample large farm per crop is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 3B.

Area planted/harvested should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

4. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the number of bearing trees/hills/vines reported in CrPS Form 1 by each sample large farm per crop are the same as those reported CrPS Form 3B.

Number of bearing trees/hills/vines should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

5. Column 8 - **Reasons for Change in Production.** Check if the reasons for change per crop reported by each sample large farm in CrPS Form 1 is the same as those reported in n CrPS Form 3B.

6. **Total** - Check if the total responses of the five sample large farms crop are correct.

7. **Percent Change.** Check if the computed percent change on the volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/ vines per crop are correct based on the comparison of the current period against the same period of last year.

PROCEED TO THE COMPUTATION OF PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES ON THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

CHAPTER 7

POST-SURVEY ACTIVITIES

Data Processing

The CrPS data processing system was developed to capture the data collected in the survey using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPPro) software. The procedures during processing include encoding of the data from the edited survey returns, computerized editing, completeness check, and generation of summary tables. The generated summary tables include provincial summary sheets containing initial estimates of volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the province which are inputs in data validation.

Note: Refer to Data Processing Manual for CrPS.

Data Review and Validation

The PSA has mainstreamed a quarterly data review and validation process to ensure the quality of its statistical products. This is conducted in three levels - the Provincial Data Review (PDR), Regional Data Review (RDR), and National Data Review (NDR).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – 2019 Timetable of Activities

Activity	2019 Survey Rounds			
	February Round	May Round	August Round	November Round
Pre-survey activities				
Updating of top producing cities/municipalities	04 to 08 Feb	06 to 10 May	05 to 09 Aug	04 to 08 Nov
Reproduction of collection form	14 to 15 Feb	16 to 17 May	15 to 16 Aug	14 to 15 Nov
Briefing of Statistical Researchers (SRs)	15 Feb	17 May	16 Aug	15 Nov
Data collection and supervision				
Collection of data	18 to 28 Feb	21 to 31 May	21 to 31 Aug	19 to 29 Nov
Mailing of Crops Compiling System to PSOs and RSSOs	27 Feb	28 May	28 Aug	27 Nov
Supervision of SRs	Within data collection period	Within data collection period	Within data collection period	Within data collection period
Data editing and processing	28 Feb to 07 Mar	31 May to 07 Jun	31 Aug to 07 Sep	29 Nov to 05 Dec
Data review and validation				
Provincial Data Review (PDR)	nl 8 th Mar	nl 8 th Jun	nl 11 th Sep	nl 6 th Dec
Submission of provincial report (e-copy) to CSD through email, cc: RSSO	14 Mar	14 Jun	13 Sep	09 Dec
Consolidation and pre-RDR at RSSO	15 to 20 Mar	15 to 20 Jun	16 to 20 Sep	10 to 13 Dec
Submission of pre-RDR results (e-copy) to CO-CSD	26 Mar	25 Jun	26 Sep	17 Dec
Regional Data Review (RDR)	12 to 16 Apr	15 to 17 Jul	14 to 16 Oct	16 to 18 Dec
Submission of RDR results (e-copy) to CO-CSD	17 Apr	18 Jul	17 Oct	27 Dec
National Data Review (NDR)	22 to 26 Apr	22 to 26 Jul	21 to 25 Oct	06 to 10 Jan 2020
Generation of statistical tables	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan 2020
Preparation and web posting of Quarterly Bulletins				
Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops Quarterly Bulletin	nl 31 May	nl 30 Aug	nl 29 Nov	nl 28 Feb 2020
Major Fruit Crops Quarterly Bulletin	nl 31 May	nl 30 Aug	nl 29 Nov	nl 28 Feb 2020
Major Vegetables and Rootcrops Quarterly Bulletin	nl 31 May	nl 30 Aug	nl 29 Nov	nl 28 Feb 2020

APPENDIX B – Data Items for Submission

Survey Round	Production		Area Planted/Harvested		Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines	
	Preliminary	Final	Preliminary	Final	Preliminary	Final
February Round	Jan-Mar	Oct-Dec July-Dec Jan-Dec		July-Dec Jan-Dec		July-Dec Jan-Dec
May Round	Apr-June Jan-June		Jan-June		Jan-June	
August Round	July-Sep	Apr-June Jan-June		Jan-June		Jan-June
November Round	Oct-Dec July-Dec Jan-Dec	July-Sep	July-Dec Jan-Dec		July-Dec Jan-Dec	

APPENDIX C – List of Crops and Product Forms

Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
1 Abaca	<i>Musa textilis</i> Nee	Abaka	Dried raw fiber
2 Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Niyog	Nut with husk
a. Mature			
b. Young			
3 Coffee	<i>Coffea</i> sp.	Kape	Dried berries/cherries
a. Arabica	<i>Coffea</i> sp. <i>Arabica</i>		
b. Excelsa	<i>Coffea</i> sp. <i>Excelsa</i>		
c. Liberica	<i>Coffea</i> sp. <i>Liberica</i>		
d. Robusta	<i>Coffea</i> sp. <i>Robusta</i>		
4 Rubber	<i>Ficus Elastica</i> Roxb	Raber	Cup lump
5 Sugarcane (cane) for:	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Tubo	Fresh cane
a. Centrifugal sugar			
b. Ethanol			
b. Panocha/muscovado			
c. Chewing			
d. Basi/vinegar			
6 Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Tabako	Dried leaves
a. Native	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> var.		
b. Virginia	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> var.		
c. Other varieties			
B. Other Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
<u>Minor Non-Food, Nuts, and Feeds, and Industrial Crops</u>			
1 Cacao	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.	Kakaw	Dried beans with pulp
2 Pili nut	<i>Canarium ovatum</i> Engl.	Pili	Dried nut with shell
3 Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> Linn	Kasoy	Ripe fruit with nut
4 Cotton	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	Bulak	Seed cotton
5 White silk cotton	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> Linn.	Kapok	Seed kapok
6 Oil palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Oil palm	Fresh fruit bunch
7 Sugar palm	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Kaong	Kernel
8 Sesame	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> Linn	Linga	Dried seeds
9 Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L) Moench	Sorghum	Dried seeds
10 Common millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	Dawa	Dried seeds
11 Castor beans	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn	Lingang-sina/Kastor	Dried beans
12 Maguey	<i>Agave Americana</i> L.	Maguey	Dried raw fiber
13 Ramie	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> L.	Ramie	Dried raw fiber
14 Salago	<i>Wikstroemia ovata</i> C. Mey	Salago	Dried raw fiber
15 Bariw fiber	<i>Pandanus copelandii</i> Merr.	Bariw fiber	Dried raw fiber
16 Screwpine fiber	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Pandan fiber	Dried raw fiber
17 Romblon	<i>Pandanus Monticola</i> F. Muell.syn	Romblon	Dried leaves
18 Pineapple fiber	<i>Ananas comosus</i> Merr	Piña fiber	Dried raw fiber
19 Tikog	<i>Fimbristylis globuloza</i>	Tikog	Dried stems
20 Coir	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coir	Dried raw fiber
21 Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea Hybrid</i>	Water Lily	Dried stems
22 Abaca leafsheath		Umbak	Dried raw fiber

Continued

Non-Food and Industrial Crops - Continued

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
<u>Grasses and Feedstocks</u>			
23 Purslane	<i>Portulaca olercea</i> Linn.	Olasiman/Ngalug	Plant and potted
24 Cogon	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.)	Kugon	Cut stalks
25 Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guinea Grass	Cut grass
26 Napier grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier	Plant
27 Carabao grass/ Buffalo grass	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> <i>Bergius</i>	Carabao Grass/ Buffalo Grass	Plant
28 Kentucky blue grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	Blue Grass	Plant
29 Flemingia	<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i>	Flemengia	Fresh plant
30 Rensonii	<i>Desmodium rensonii</i>	Rensoni	Plant
31 Common reed	<i>Phragmites vulgaris</i> (Lam) <i>Trin syn. Phragmites australis</i>	Tambo/Laza	Panicles
32 Tiger grass	<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>	Lasa	Panicles
33 Green corn stalk	<i>Zea Mays</i> L.	Maize	fresh stalks
34 Rice hay		Dayami	Dried hays
35 Ipil-ipil leaves	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> Linn.	Ipil-ipil	Leaves
<u>Medicinal Plants</u>			
36 Queen's flower	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> L.	Banaba	Leaves
37 Five-leaved chaste tree	<i>Vitex Negundo</i> Linn	Lagundi	Leaves
38 Oregano	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i> Lour	Suganda	Leaves
39 Peperomia	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> L.	Pansit-Pansitan	Stalks and leaves
40 Camphor plant/ Blue camphor	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i>	Sambong/Halib-on	Leaves
41 Mayana	<i>Coleus scutellarioides</i> syn. <i>Plectranthus scutellarioides</i>	Mayana	Stalks and leaves
42 Mint/Peppermint/Marsh mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> Linn	Yerba buena	Stalks and leaves
43 Ginseng	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	Ginseng	Fresh roots
44 Betel nut	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Boa	Nut
45 Betel leaf pepper	<i>Piper Bette</i> linn	Ikmo/Buyo/Gawed	Leaves
46 Apatot	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> linn	Apatot	Fruit
47 Jatropa	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn.	Jatropha/Tuba-tuba	Fruit and seeds
48 Gotocola	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn.) Urban	Takip-Kohol/ Taingang daga	Leaves
49 Cathedral bells	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Katakataka/Hanlilika	Leaves
50 Pahid			
<u>Ornamental Horticultural Crops</u>			
51 Bromeliad	<i>Aecmea fasciata</i> Baker	Bromeliad	Live plant w/ pot
52 Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	Live plant w/ pot
53 Anthurium	<i>Anthurium</i> sp.	Anthurium	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
54 Aster	<i>Aster</i> L.	Baby aster	Cutflower
55 Azucena	<i>Polianthes tuberosa</i>	Azucena/Tuberose	Cutflower
56 Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> L.	Baby's breath, Gypsophila	Cutflower, plant and potted
57 Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	Cutflower, plant and potted
58 Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Chrysanthemum/ Manzanilla	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
59 Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.	Dahlia	Cutflower, plant and potted
60 Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> H. Bolus	Daisy	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted

Continued

Non-Food and Industrial Crops - Concluded

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
61 Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> spp.	Gerbera	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
62 Gladiola	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus/Gladiola	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
63 Heliconia	<i>Heliconia</i> spp.	Heliconia/False Birds-of-Paradise	Cutflower, plant and potted
64 Ilang-ilang	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lamk.) Hoof. F. & Thomson	Ylang-Ylang	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
65 Orchids	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Orchids	
a. Dendrobium	<i>Dendrobium</i> spp.	Dendrobium	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
b. Vanda	<i>Vanda</i> spp.	Vanda	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
66 Roses	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rosas	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
67 Sampaguita	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	Sampaguita	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
68 San Francisco	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	San Francisco	Plant and potted
69 Santan	<i>Ixora chinensis</i> Lam.	Santan	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
70 Spraymum		Spraymum	Fresh plant/flower
71 Statice	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> (L.) Mill.	Statice	Fresh plant/flower/cuttings
72 Yellow bell	<i>Allamanda oenotheraefolia</i> Pohl.	Yellow Bell	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
73 Dracaena	<i>Dracaena surculosa</i> Lindl. syn <i>Dracaena godseffiana</i> Sander	Bamboo plant/Money plant/Chinese bamboo	Plant and potted
a. Florida beauty			Plant and potted
b. Song of Korea			Plant and potted
c. Sanderiana, white			Plant and potted
d. Sanderiana, yellow			Plant and potted
e. Marginata color			Plant and potted
74 Fishtail palm	<i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd. Ex Mart.	Fishtail Palm/Pugahan	Plant and potted
75 Leatherleaf fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Pako	Plant and potted
76 Mini pineapple	<i>Ananas bracteatus</i>	Pinya-pinya	Plant and potted
77 Cactus	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Cactus	Fresh plant
78 Puto-puto		Puto-puto	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
79 Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i> (L.) O.K.	Palong manok	Cutflower, plant and potted
80 Palm ornamentals	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Palmera	Plant and potted
81 Temple flower	<i>Plumera acuminata</i> Air.	Calachuchi	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
<u>Sap</u>			
82 Coconut sap		Tuba/Suka'ng Niyog	Fermented sap
83 Nipa sap/wine		Alak ng Nipa	Fresh sap
84 Kaong sap		Kaong sap	Fresh sap
<u>Leaves</u>			
85 Coconut leaves		Dahon ng niyog	Leaves
86 Banana leaves		Dahon ng saging	Leaves
87 African palm leaves			Leaves
88 Nipa leaves		Dahon ng nipa	Leaves
89 Lumbia leaves		Dahon ng lumbia	Leaves
90 Labig leaves		Dahon ng labig	Leaves

Fruit Crops

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Fruit Crops			
1. Banana	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var.	Saging	Fresh fruit
a. Bungulan	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Bungulan	
b. Cavendish	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla	Cavendish	
c. Lacatan	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla	Lakatan	
d. Latundan	<i>Musa acuminata</i> x	Latundan	
e. Saba	<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla	Saba	
f. Other varieties			
2. Calamansi	<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>	Kalamansi	Fresh fruit
3. Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Mangga	
a. Carabao		Carabao	Fresh fruit
b. Piko		Piko	Fresh fruit
c. Other varieties			Fresh fruit
4. Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i> L.	Pinya	Fresh fruit
B. Other Fruit Crops			
1. Starfruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Balimbing	Fresh fruit
2. Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> Murray	Durian	Fresh fruit
3. Lanzones	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Lansones	Fresh fruit
4. Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.	Mangostan	Fresh fruit
5. Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papaya	Fresh fruit
a. Hawaiian			
b. Native			
c. Solo			
6. Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.	Rambutan	Fresh fruit
7. Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i> L.	Sampalok	Fresh fruit
8. Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Pakwan	Fresh fruit
9. Mandarin	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> Lour.	Dalanghita/Dalandan	Fresh fruit
10. Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> L. (Osbeck)	Kahel	Fresh fruit
11. Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i> Miller	Abokado	Fresh fruit
12. Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Bayabas	Fresh fruit
a. Native			
b. Guapple			
13. Soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	Guyabano	Fresh fruit
14. Jackfruit, ripe	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lamk.	Langka	Fresh fruit
15. Melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.		Fresh fruit
a. Honey-dew	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L./ <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>cantalupensis</i> Naudin	Melon	Fresh fruit
b. Muskmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L./ <i>inodorus</i>	Melon/Cantaloupe	Fresh fruit
16. Santol	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	Santol	Fresh fruit
17. Starapple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.	Caimito	Fresh fruit
18. Pummelo	<i>Citrus (Burm.) Merr. grandis</i> L. Osbeck	Suha/Lukban	Fresh fruit
19. Sugar apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Atis	Fresh fruit
20. Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinson) Fosberg	Rimas	Fresh fruit

Continued

Fruit Crops - Concluded

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
21. Sapota	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) <i>P. van Royen</i>	Chico	Fresh fruit
22. Java plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L. Skeels	Duhat	Fresh fruit
23. Velvet apple	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A. DC.	Mabolo	Fresh fruit
24. Marang	<i>Artocarpus odoratissimus</i> Blanco	Marang	Fresh fruit
25. Jamaica plum	<i>Spondias purpurea</i> L.	Sineguelas	Fresh fruit
26. Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm. & Panzer) Swingle	Dayap	Fresh fruit
27. Monkeypod/Camachile	<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i> (Roxb) Benth.	Kamatchile	Fresh fruit
28. Canistel	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> (H.B.K.)	Tiesa	Fresh fruit
29. Grapes	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Ubas	Fresh fruit
a. Green			Fresh fruit
b. Red			Fresh fruit
30. Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Limon	Fresh fruit
31. Wax Apple	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Blume) Merr. & Perr.	Makopa	Fresh fruit
32. Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims	Passionaria	Fresh fruit
33. Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	Stroberi	Fresh fruit
34. Custard apple	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Anonas	Fresh fruit
35. Lamio	<i>Garcinia binucao</i> (Blanco) Choisy	Batwan	Fresh fruit
36. Salamander tree	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) Sprengel	Bugnay/Bignay	Fresh fruit
37. Kalumpit	<i>Terminalia macrocarpa</i>	Kalumpit	Fresh fruit
38. Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Granada	Fresh fruit
39. Great hog plum	<i>Spondias cytherea</i> Sonnerat	Hevi	Fresh fruit
40. Gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels	Karamay	Fresh fruit
41. Lipote	<i>Syzygium polycephaloides</i> (C.B. Robinson) Merr.	Lipote	Fresh fruit
42. Dragon's Eye	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour.	Longans	Fresh fruit
43. Jamaican Cherry	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> (L.)	Manzanita/Aratiles	Fresh fruit
44. Persimon		Persimon	Fresh fruit
45. Rattan fruits	<i>Gardenia pseudopsidium</i>	Rattan fruit	Fresh fruit
46. Sirali/Sarali			Fresh fruit
47. Sapote		Sapote	Fresh fruit
48. Ariwat		Ariwat	Fresh fruit
49. Batwan, Chinese		Batwan, Chinese	Fresh fruit
50. Dragon fruit	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Pitaya	Fresh fruit
51. Golden melon		Golden melon	Fresh fruit
52. Louguat		Louguat	Fresh fruit
53. Pangi		Pangi	Fresh fruit
54. Pears	<i>Pyrus</i>	Peras	Fresh fruit
55. Serial		Serial	Fresh fruit
56. Tambis			Fresh fruit
57. Abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i> Radlk	Abiu	Fresh fruit

Vegetables and Rootcrops			
English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Vegetables and Rootcrops			
1 Mung bean	<i>Vigna radiata</i> L.	Mongo	Dried seed
2 Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogea</i> Linn.	Mani	Dried kernel with shell
3 Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.f. <i>alba</i> DC. <i>Sensu Nieuwhof</i>	Repolyo	Fresh head
4 Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i> Linn.	Talong	Fresh fruit
5 Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.	Kamatis	Fresh fruit
6 Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i> Linn.	Bawang	Dried bulb
7 Onion			
a. Bermuda (red and yellow granex)	<i>Allium cepa</i> L. cv. <i>group</i>	Sibuyas	Mature bulb
b. Native	<i>Allium cepa</i> L. cv. <i>Aggregatum</i>	Sibuyas Tagalog	Mature bulb
8 Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> Lam	Kamote	Fresh tuber
9 Cassava (for)	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Kamoteng kahoy	Fresh tuber
a. Food			Fresh tuber
b. Industrial use			Fresh tuber
B. Other Vegetables and Rootcrops			
<u>Fruit vegetables</u>			
1 Bitter gourd fruit	<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.	Ampalaya, bunga	Fresh fruit
2 Bottle gourd	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Mol.) Standl	Upo	Fresh fruit
3 Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	Okra	Fresh fruit
4 Squash fruit	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> (Duch. Ex Lamk. Duchesne es Poiret)	Kalabasa, bunga	Fresh fruit
5 Chayote fruit	<i>Sechium edule</i> (Jacq.) Swartz.	Sayote, bunga	Fresh fruit
6 Angled loofah/Dishrag gourd	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> M. Roem/ <i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb	Patola	Fresh fruit
7 Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> Linn.	Pipino	Fresh fruit
8 Jackfruit young	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam	Langka	Fresh fruit
9 Papaya, green	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.	Papaya, mura	Green fruit
10 Horseradish fruit	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam	Malunggay, bunga	Fresh fruit
11 Breadfruit, seeded	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinson) Fosberg	Kamansi	Fresh fruit
12 Winter gourd melon	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.)	Kondol	Fresh fruit
13 Spiny bitter cucumber	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Spreng	Sugod-sugod	Fresh fruit
14 Tonkin jasmine fruit	<i>Telosma cordata</i> (burm.f) Merr.	Sabidokong/Bagbagkong, bunga	Fresh fruit
15 Zucchini	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>cylindrica</i>	Zucchini	Fresh fruit
<u>Leafy vegetables</u>			
16 Swamp cabbage	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsskal	Kangkong	Fresh leaves
17 Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> Linn.	Litsugas	Fresh leaves
18 Pechay			
a. Chinese	<i>Brassica rapa</i> Linn. (<i>pekinensis</i>)	Wongbok, Petsay Baguio	Fresh head
b. Native	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. cv. <i>Group Pak Choi</i>	Petsay Tagalog	Fresh leaves
19 Sweet potato tops	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> Lamk	Talbos ng kamote	Fresh leaves
20 Malabar spinach	<i>Basella alba</i> L. <i>Basella rubra</i> L.	Alugbati	Fresh leaves
21 Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Celery	Fresh stem/leaves
22 Taro leaves with stem	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> L.	Laing ng gabi	Fresh stem/leaves
23 Horseradish leaves	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam	Dahon ng malunggay	Fresh leaves

Continued

Vegetables and Rootcrops

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
24 Bitter gourd leaves	<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.	Talbos ng ampalaya	Fresh leaves
25 Chayote tops	<i>Sechium edule</i> (Jacq.) Swartz.	Talbos ng sayote	Fresh leaves
26 Pepper, chili leaves	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> Linn.	Talbos ng sili	Fresh leaves
27 Cowpea tops	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L. cv group <i>Unguiculata</i>	Talbos ng paayap	Fresh leaves
28 Mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i> Linn.	Mustasa	Fresh leaves
29 Edible fern	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i> (Retz) Sw.	Pako	Fresh leaves
30 Jews Mallow/Jute Mallow	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Saluyot	Fresh leaves
31 Spinach	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Babaing uray	Fresh leaves
32 Squash tops/flowers	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> (Duch. Ex Lamk) Duchesne ex Poiret	Talbos/Bulaklak ng kalabasa	Fresh leaves/flowers
33 Malabar orchid	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> Roxb.	Kulibangbang/Alibangbang	fresh leaves
34 Spanish koint fir	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> Linn.	Talbos ng bago	Fresh leaves
35 Cassava tops	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Talbos ng kamoteng kahoy	Fresh leaves
36 Lupo	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Quiz.	Lupo	Fresh leaves
37 Bitter leaf	<i>Mollugo oppositifolia</i> Linn.	Sasalida/Papait	Fresh leaves
38 Waterleaf	<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd.	Talinum	Fresh leaves
39 Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> ; <i>Lepidium sativum</i>	Tungsoy	Fresh leaves
40 Likway	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i>	Likway	Fresh leaves
41 Eelgrass	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Ballaiba	Fresh leaves
42 Gabi Runner		Daludal/Takway	Fresh leaves
43 Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Kulitis	Fresh leaves
44 Sayung-sayong		Sayung-sayong	Fresh leaves
45 Chai sim		Chai sim	Fresh leaves
46 Agitway		Agitway	Fresh leaves
47 Horseradish leaves, Chinese		Chinese, malunggay	Fresh leaves
Legumes			
48 Snap beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> Linn.	Habitchuelas	Fresh pod
49 Stringbeans	<i>Vigna, unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp. Cv. <i>Sesquipedalis</i>	Sitao	Fresh pod
50 Sweet peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	Chicharo	Fresh pod
51 Black beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Black beans	Dried bean
52 Chick pea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> Linn.	Garbansos	Dried bean
53 Cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L.cv. Group <i>Unguiculata</i>		
a. Dry		Paayap	Dried seed
b. Green		Paayap, mura	Fresh pod
54 Garden pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i> Linn.	Gisantes	Dried seed
55 Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	Kadyos	Fresh bean
56 Kentucky beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>		Fresh bean
57 Kidney beans			
a. Red	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> Linn.	Habitchuelas, pula	Dried bean
b. White	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> Linn.	Habitchuelas, puti	Dried bean
58 Lima beans/Butter beans	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> Linn.	Patani	Fresh bean
59 Red beans		Red beans	Dried bean
60 Soybeans	<i>Glycine max</i> Linn. Merr.	Utaw	Dried bean
61 Winged beans	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> DC.	Sigadillas/Sigarilyas	Fresh pod
62 Wonder beans	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC		Dried seed
63 Yam bean	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> L. Urb.	Singkamas, bunga	Fresh pod
64 Asian pigeonwings	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Samsamping	Fresh pod
65 Radish pods		Radish, Ilocano	Fresh pod
66 Tawri	<i>Lupinus mutabilis</i>	Tawri	Dried bean/fresh pod

Continued

Vegetables and Rootcrops - Continued



English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
<u>Condiments</u>			
67 Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Luya	Fresh rhizome
68 Pepper			
a. Bell	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> Linn. var. <i>annuum</i>	Siling Amerikano	Fresh fruit
b. Finger	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> Linn. var. <i>Longum</i> Sendt.	Siling panigang	Fresh fruit
69 Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn.	Paminta	Dried seed
70 Pepper, chili fruit	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	Siling labuyo, bunga	Fresh fruit
71 Annatto	<i>Bixa orellana</i> Linn.	Achuete	Dried seed
72 Ginger lily/Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> Linn.	Kamias	Fresh fruit
73 Chinese celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Kinchay	Fresh leaves
74 Fragrant screw pine	<i>Pandanus Amaryllifolius</i> Roxb.	Pandan-mabango	Fresh leaves
75 Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Miller) Nyman ex A. W. Hill	Parsley	Fresh leaves
76 Tamarind leaves	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.	Talbos ng sampalok	Fresh leaves
77 Citronella/Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon Citratus</i> D. C. Stapf	Tanglad	Fresh leaves
78 Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Sulasi/Sangig	Fresh leaves
79 Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Luyang dilaw	Fresh rhizome
80 Bay leaves (Laurel)	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	Dried leaves
81 Onion Leeks	<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> Var. <i>porrum</i> (L.) J. Gay	Onion Leeks	Fresh leaves
82 Garlic leeks		Bawang na mura	Fresh leaves
83 Apat-apat		Apat-apat	Fresh leaves
84 Alubihod	<i>Spondias Pinnata</i>	Alubihod	Fresh leaves
85 Spring onion		Sibuyas, mura	Fresh green shallot/ scallion/welsh
86 Coriander		Kulantro/Wansoy	Fresh leaves
87 Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Kutsay	Fresh leaves
88 Mint			Fresh leaves
89 Tabon-tabon	<i>Hydrophytum orbiculatum</i>	Tabon-tabon	Fresh fruit
90 Roselle	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Labog	Fresh leaves
<u>Roots and Tubers</u>			
91 Carrots	<i>Daucus carota</i> Linn. subsp. <i>sativus</i>	Carrots	Fresh root
92 Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> L. Schott	Gabi	Fresh tuber
93 Radish root	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> Linn.	Labanos	Fresh root
94 White/Irish potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> Linn.	Patatas	Fresh tuber
95 Greater yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.	Ubi	Fresh root
96 Turnips	<i>Pachyrrhizus erosus</i> L. Urb.	Singkamas	Fresh root
97 Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	Uro	Fresh root
98 Taro root	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> L.	Pao galiang	Fresh root
99 Lesser yam	<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i> Lour.	Tugi	Fresh root
100 Beets	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> Linn.	Beets	Fresh tuber
101 Wild yam	<i>Dioscorea luzonensis</i>	Kamangeg	Fresh tuber
102 Yacon	<i>Smallanthus sonchifolius</i>	Yacon	Fresh tuber
<u>Flower vegetables</u>			
103 Banana male bud	<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla	Puso ng saging	Fresh male bud
104 Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. (cymosa)	Broccoli	Fresh head/stem/ leaves
105 Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	Cauliflower	Fresh flower
106 Birch flower	<i>Broussonetia luzonica</i> var. <i>luzonica</i>	Himbabao/Alucon	Fresh blossom
107 Corkwood tree flowers	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret	Katuray	Fresh flower
108 Tonkin jasmine flower		Sabidokong/Bagbagkong, bulaklak	Fresh flower

Continued

Vegetables and Rootcrops - *Concluded*


English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
<u>Shoots Vegetables</u>			
109 Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> Linn.	Asparagus	Fresh shoot (spear)
110 Bamboo shoots	<i>Draceana surculosa</i>	Labong	Fresh shoot
111 Mushroom	<i>Volvariella volvaceae</i> (billiard ex Fries) Sing	Kabute	Fresh shoot
112 Sago palm pith	<i>Metroxylon sagu</i> Rottb.	Ubod ng lumbia	Fresh pith
113 Coconut pith		Ubod ng niyog	Fresh pith
114 Banana pith		Ubod ng saging	Fresh pith
115 Young Corn		Young Corn	
116 Rattan pith		Ubod ng rattan	Fresh pith

APPENDIX D – CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)

<p>CrPS Form 1 Data Collection Form</p> <p>AUTHORITY: This survey is authorized under Republic Act (RA) 10625</p> <p>CONFIDENTIALITY: All data obtained herein shall be held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, cannot be used for taxation, investigation, or law enforcement purposes.</p>	 REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY QUEZON CITY		<p>PSA Approval No: PSA-1936 Expires on: 30 June 2020</p> <p>DATA PRIVACY ACT OF 2012: All information submitted herein shall be used for the purpose of generating production on crops other than palay and corn, and other legitimate interest of PSA as mandated by law. Rest assured that all information are secured.</p>					
<p>CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY</p> <p>_____ to _____ 20____</p> <p>Reference Period</p>								
Control No: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Page _____ of _____						
A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS								
A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION								
Province : <input type="text"/>		City/Municipality : <input type="text"/>						
A2. CERTIFICATION								
I hereby certify that the data gathered in this collection form were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.								
Name and Signature of Statistical Researcher: _____		Contact Number: _____	Date Accomplished: _____					
Name and Signature of Field Supervisor: _____		Contact Number: _____	Date Reviewed: _____					
A3. FARM CATEGORY								
Type of Farm: <input type="radio"/> 1 - Large Farm <input type="radio"/> 2 - Small Farm								
A4. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION								
Name of Farm/ Farmer-Producer: <input type="text"/>		Address: <input type="text"/>						
Name of Respondent: <input type="text"/>		Contact Number: <input type="text"/>						
B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES								
COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	CROP CODE	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (in kilograms)		AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED (in hectares)		NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILL/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 - NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
2 - FRUIT CROPS								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
3 - VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
Codes for Column 8: 1- Change in Area 3- Pests and Diseases 5- Fertilizers 7- Others, specify 2- Weather Effects 4- Seeds 6- Irrigation Services				Note for Columns 5 & 6: 1/ - area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops; area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops				


July 2019

APPENDIX E – CrPS Form 2 (Summary Form for Farmer-Producers Per Crop)


CrPS Form 2 Summary Form for Farmer-Producers per Crop (For Small Farm Only)							
 Republic of the Philippines PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY Quezon City							
CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY to 20 -- Reference Period							
Page ____ of ____							
A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS							
A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION							
Province : _____				City/Municipality : _____			
A2. CERTIFICATION							
I hereby certify that the data generated in this listing form were encoded/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.							
Name and Signature of Encoder : _____				Contact Number : _____ Date Encoded : _____			
Name and Signature of Field Supervisor : _____				Contact Number : _____ Date Reviewed : _____			
B. PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES							
NAME OF CROP/ NAME OF FARMER-PRODUCER (1)	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason) (8)
	Last Year (2)	This Year (3)	Last Year (4)	This Year (5)	Last Year (6)	This Year (7)	
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
Codes for Column 8: 1 - Change in area 3 - Pests and Diseases 5 - Fertilizers 7 - Others, specify 2 - Weather Effects 4 - Seeds 6 - Irrigation Services				Note for Columns 4 & 5: ^{1/} - area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops			

APPENDIX F – CrPS Form 3A (Provincial Summary Form for Small Farm)

CrPS Form 3A
Provincial Summary Form for Small Farm
(List of Top Five Producing Cities/Municipalities Per Crop)



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Quezon City



CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY
to _____ 20__
Reference Period

Page _____ of _____

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Province: _____

A2. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data generated in this summary form were encoded/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.

Name and Signature of Encoder : _____ Contact Number : _____ Date Encoded : _____

Name and Signature of Field Supervisor : _____ Contact Number : _____ Date Reviewed : _____

B. PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES


NAME OF CROP / NAME OF CITY/MUNICIPALITY	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED ^{1/} in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							

Codes for Column 8:
1 - Change in area 3 - Pests and Diseases 5 - Fertilizers 7 - Others, specify
2 - Weather Effects 4 - Seeds 6 - Irrigation Services


Note for Columns 4 & 5:
^{1/} - area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops

APPENDIX G – CrPS Form 3B (Provincial Summary Form for Large Farm)

CrPS Form 3B
Provincial Summary Form for Large Farm



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
 Quezon City



CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY
to 20 --
Reference Period

Page ____ of ____

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Province: _____

A2. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data generated in this summary form were encoded/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.

Name and Signature of Encoder : _____ Contact Number : _____ Date Encoded : _____

Name and Signature of Field Supervisor : _____ Contact Number : _____ Date Reviewed : _____

B. PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

NAME OF CROP / NAME OF LARGE FARM	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED ^{1/} in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							
CROP: _____							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
TOTAL							
% CHANGE							

Codes for Column 8:

1 - Change in area 3 - Pests and Diseases 5 - Fertilizers 7 - Others, specify

2 - Weather Effects 4 - Seeds 6 - Irrigation Services

Note for Columns 4 & 5:

^{1/} - area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops

APPENDIX H- Parameters and Fruiting Season of Selected Fruit Crops

Crop	Planting Density	Yield			Fruits/ Kilo	Bearing Age	Fruiting Season											
		Quantity	Unit	Kilos			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
MAJOR:																		
Banana	400	1-6	bunches			10-12 mos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bungulan				79														
Cavendish				180														
Lacatan				88														
Latundan				58														
Saba				122														
Calamansi	400-625	0.1-2	kaing	4.4 - 88	40-50	6						✓	✓	✓				
Mango	51-100	20-3t	fruits			10					✓	✓	✓	✓				
Carabao				750	3-5													
Piko				600	4-5													
Others																		
Pineapple	28572	8t-12t	fruits	18.9t - 28.4t		12-18 mos			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Other Fruits:				7.2t - 54t														
Balimbing	277	20-900	fruits	100		4-5			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Durian	100	10-500	fruits	500		4-5							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lanzones	400	2-100	kilos	2-100	60-80	12-20		✓	✓	✓	✓							
Mangosteen	156	100-600	fruits	100	5-6	10					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Papaya		5-60	fruits			6-9 mos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solo																		
Hawaiian	400-500			156														
Native	1.1t-2.5t			39														
Rambutan	100-156	200-300	fruits	50		5-6					✓	✓	✓	✓				
Tamarind	40-70	1-15	kaing	77-105		3-4					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Watermelon	2t-3t	3t-10t	fruits	6.9t - 30t														
Mandarin	160-280	20-1,000	fruits	125	8-9/4-5	5	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange	120-200	10-600	fruits	100	5-6/3-7	3-4	✓	✓									✓	✓
Avocado	123	500-600	fruits	360	3-5	4-5					✓	✓	✓	✓				
Guava	277	7.5-20	kilos	7.5-20		4-6											✓	✓
Native																		
Guapple	600-625																	
Guyabano	400	12-24	fruits	38.4		3-5					✓	✓						
Jackfruit	100	20-500	fruits	1500		7					✓	✓						
Melon	2t-3t	3t-12t	fruits															
Honey-dew																		
Muskmelon																		
Santol	69	150-300	fruits		5	5-7						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Starapple	156	1000	fruits	275	7-10	5-6	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓
Pomelo	100-156	5-400	fruits	450		4-5	✓									✓	✓	✓
Atis	625	40-75	fruits	30	8-15	3-5							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breadfruit	69	600-800	fruits	480		4-6	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chico	156	500-2t	fruits	400	15-20	6-8						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Duhat	100			100/tree		7-8						✓	✓	✓				
Mabolo	51	10-800	fruits			6-7							✓	✓				
Marang	100	30-1,500	fruits			4-5						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sineguelas	100-156	150-300	fruits	6	50-70	3												
Lime	204-280	10-500	fruits			3-4											✓	✓

The parameters established by the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), as shown in Appendix H, are the national averages. These levels vary at the provincial level due to the differences in climate type, topography and farm practices. Note that the provincial parameters should not deviate too much from the national average. As technology in plant breeding has improved, these parameters require updating.

APPENDIX I- Parameters of Selected Non-Food and Industrial Crops

Crop	Yield	Bearing Trees, Hills/ha
Abaca	450-1,900 kg./ha	625-1,100 hills/ha
Coconut	5-60 nuts/tree	100-160 trees/ha
Coffee		
<i>Arabica</i>	500-1000 kg of green beans/ha 1.85-3.70 kg of dried berries/tree 0.92-1.85 kg of dry beans/tree 0.50-1.00 kg. of green beans/tree	950-1,400 trees/ha
<i>Excelsa</i>	1,000 kg of green beans/ha 6.73-12.35 kg of dried berries/tree 3.37-6.17 kg of dry beans/tree	300-550 trees/ha
<i>Liberica</i>	1.82-3.33 kg of green beans/tree 1,000 kg of green beans/ha 6.73-12.35 kg of dried berries/tree 3.37-6.17 kg of dry beans/tree	300-550 trees/ha
<i>Robusta</i>	1.82-3.33 kg of green beans/tree 1,200 kg of green beans/ha 4.44-8.89 kg of dried berries/tree 2.22-4.44 kg of dry beans per tree 1.20-2.40 kg of green beans/tree	500-1000 trees/ha
Rubber	13.15 kg of cuplump/tree (3.4 -4 kg per bt)	160-280 trees/ha (500 trees per ha)
Sugarcane (cane for):		
<i>Centrifugal Sugar</i>	15-90 mt./ha	20,000-25,000 hills/ha
<i>Panocha</i>	12,600-91,000 canes/ha	20,000-25,000 hills/ha
<i>Basi/Vinegar</i>	3,000-9,000 lit./ha	20,000-25,000 hills/ha
Tobacco	400-1,600 kg/ha	14,000-20,000 hills/ha
<i>Virginia</i>	1,800-2,000 kg/ha	
<i>Native</i>	1,600-1,800 kg/ha	
<i>Others (Burley)</i>	1,900-2,200 kg/ha	
Cacao	0.2-3 kg/tree	1,000 trees/ha
Cashew	93.75 kg/tree	70-160 trees/ha
Cotton		
<i>Old file</i>	200-800 kg/ha	10,000-12,500 hills/ha
<i>Series data</i>	200-3,000 kg./ha	10,000-12,500 hills/ha
Palm		
Oil Palm		
<i>Old file</i>	5-60 kg/tree	400-625 trees/ha
<i>New, internet</i>	125-300 kg/tree	143 trees/ha
Kaong	225 kg/tree	143 trees/ha
Pili Nut	5-60 kg/ha	60-70 trees/ha
Betel Nut	30-300 nuts/tree	1,000-1,500 trees/ha
Other Fibers		
<i>Jute</i>	2,500-3,000 kg/ha	
Sisal	2,000-3,500 kg/ha	
Ramie	800-1,400 kg/ha	40,000-45,000 hills/ha
Maguey	130-1,900 kg/ha	2,500-3,000 hills/ha
Kapok	100-2,000 kg/ha	204-280 trees/ha
Bromeliad/ Euphorbia	* 51-120 mt/ha	

* with planting medium

APPENDIX J - Guide on Planting and Growing Vegetables

Crop/Variety	Time of Planting	Maturity*	Yield Per Hectare
Mongo/ Mungbean	Feb-Mar/May-Jun/Sep-Oct	65-72 DAP	1.0-1.5 tons
Peanut	May-Jun / Sep-Oct	90-110 DAP	1.5-2.5 tons
Cabbage	Oct - Dec	55-60 DAT	20-25 tons
Eggplant	All season	90-120 DAP	9-11 tons
Tomato	Jan-May / Sep-Oct	55-65 DAT	20-30 tons
Garlic	Oct-Dec	95-120 DAP	8-12 tons
Onion	Oct - Feb	3-4 MAT	8-15 tons
Sweet Potato	All season	90-120 DAP	25-35 tons
Habitchuelas	Oct - Jan	50 DAP	8-12 tons
Snap Beans	All season	43-52 DAP	10-15 tons (green pods)
Broccoli	Oct - Dec	50-65 DAT	4-10 tons
Cauliflower	Sep - Jan	45-60 DAT	20,000 heads
Kangkong	All season	30-50 DAP	10-12 tons
Lettuce (loose leaf)	All season	30-45 DAT	5-10 tons
Pechay	All season	25-30 DAT	6-10 tons
Chinese Cabbage	Oct - Dec	55-65 DAT	10-25 tons
Ampalaya	All season	60-75 DAP	8-15 tons
Stringbeans	All season	50-65 DAP	6-12 tons (green pods)
Bush Sitao	Nov - Mar	45-50 DAP	8-10 tons
Upo	Oct-Mar	90-100 DAP	5-10 tons
Okra	All season	60-75 DAP	6-11 tons
Squash	Nov-Jan	3-5 MONTHS	10-12 tons
Ginger	Apr-May	8-12 MAT	5-10 tons
Sweet Pepper	Sep - Jan	80-90 DAT	10-20 tons
Carrot	All season	75-103 DAS	4-8 tons
Gabi (native)	All season	6-12 MAT	7-12 tons
Radish	Oct-Mar	45-60 DAP	8-10 tons
Potato	Sep - Jan	110-120 DAT	15-25 tons
Chayote	Sep - Jan	6-10 MAT	2.5-4.0 tons
Patola	Apr-May / Sep-Nov	60-85 DAP	3,333-5,000 fruits
Black Pepper	All season	3-6 years	2-4 tons
Cucumber	May-Jul / Oct-Dec	50-65 DAP	10-15 tons
Sweet Pea	Nov-Jan	80-90 DAP	2.0-3.0 tons (green pods)
Celery	Sep - Jan	65-75 DAP	5-6 tons
Chick Pea	Sep - Jan	60-90 DAT	2.5-3.0 tons
Cowpea	All season	60-75 DAP	8-10 tons (green pods)
Hyacinth Beans (batao)	All season	75-90 DAP	10,000-15,000 pods
Lima Beans (patani)	Nov - Mar	5-6 MAS	1.0-2.5 tons
Mustard	All season	25-30 DAT	6-10 tons
Soybeans	Jan-Feb/May-Jun/Sep-Oct	85-100 DAP	2-3 tons

Source: Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)

Note: *DAP - Days after Planting; DAT - Days after Transplanting

APPENDIX K - List of Auxiliary Information Used as Data Checks and Possible Sources

Information	Source
1. Production related statistics: No. of bearing trees, area, production, yield, updated cropping calendar	Agri-Businessmen
	Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)
	Cooperatives
	Institute of Plant Breeding (IPB)
	Local Government Units (LGUs)
	National Tobacco Administration (NTA)
	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
	Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)
	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA)
	Philippine Seed Board
	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
	Private Growers
	Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA)
	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
2. Foreign trade statistics	BPI
	PSA
3. Prices on: a. fertilizer, pesticides; b. farm gate, wholesale, retail	Agricultural Traders
	Plantation Farms
	PSA
4. All relevant data from: a. large growers; b. fruit crops associations, cooperatives	Agri-Businessmen
	NGOs,
	Private Growers
5. Per capita consumption; industrial consumption	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
	Industry Associations
	LGUs
	PSA
6. Weather conditions and damage report due to natural and man-made calamities	Department of Agriculture (DA)
	Farmers
	LGUs
	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
	PSA
7. Government and private programs and policies implemented, affecting crop production	DA
	LGUs
	NGO
8. Trading and processing patterns of selected commodities	PSA (trading matrix of selected fruits)

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