



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

SPECIAL RELEASE

Palay and Corn Situation in ARMM (October 2018 Round)

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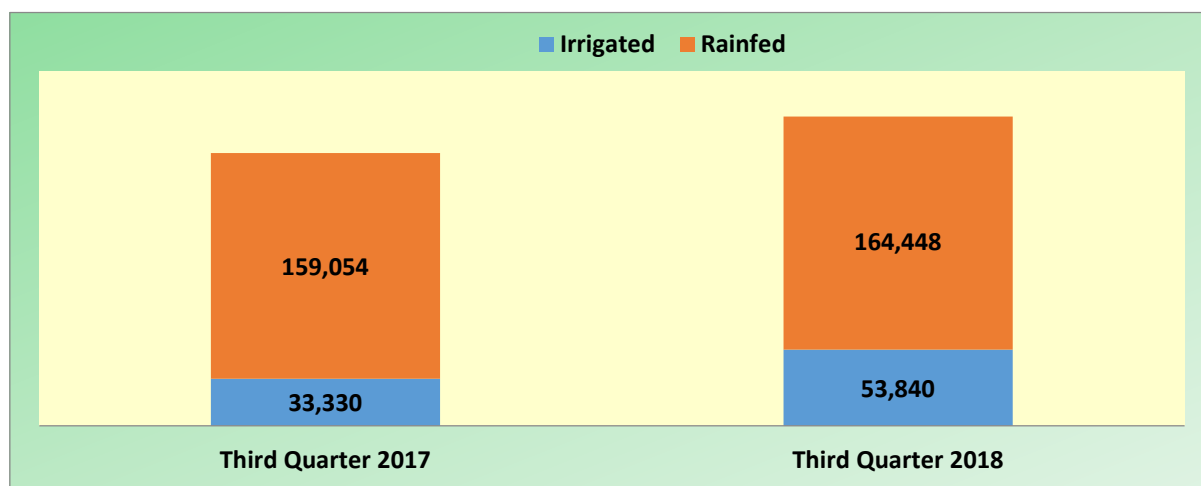
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Palay Production in ARMM increased by 13.5 percent in the third quarter of 2018

In the third quarter of 2018, the volume of palay production in ARMM accounted for about 17.3 percent of all regions in Mindanao. It was estimated at 218,288 metric tons with an increase of 13.5 percent from 192,384 metric tons in the same period in 2017.

Majority or 75.3 percent of produced palay in ARMM were grown in rainfed farms. Production from this type of ecosystem increased by 3.4 percent, from 159,054 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 164,448 metric tons in the same period of 2018. Moreover, the volume of production of palay from irrigated farms increased by 61.5 percent from 33,330 metric tons to 53,840 metric tons in the said period, respectively.

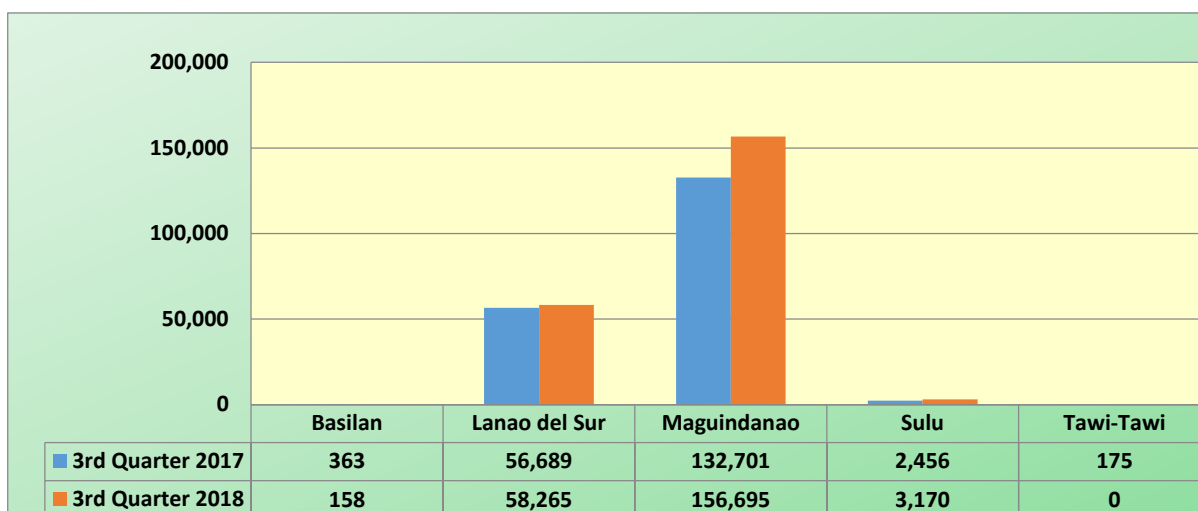
Figure 1. Volume of Palay Production by Ecosystem, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Maguindanao province had the highest production of palay in ARMM with a rate of 71.8 percent of total palay produced in the region. The volume of the palay production in this province increased by 18.1 percent, from 132,701 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 156,695 metric tons in the same period in 2018. Sulu and Lanao del Sur also had positive changes for palay production in the said periods recorded at 29.1 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Basilan had a negative outcome of 56.4 percent. There were no data of production gathered in the province of Tawi-tawi.

Figure 2. Volume of Total Palay Production by Province, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)

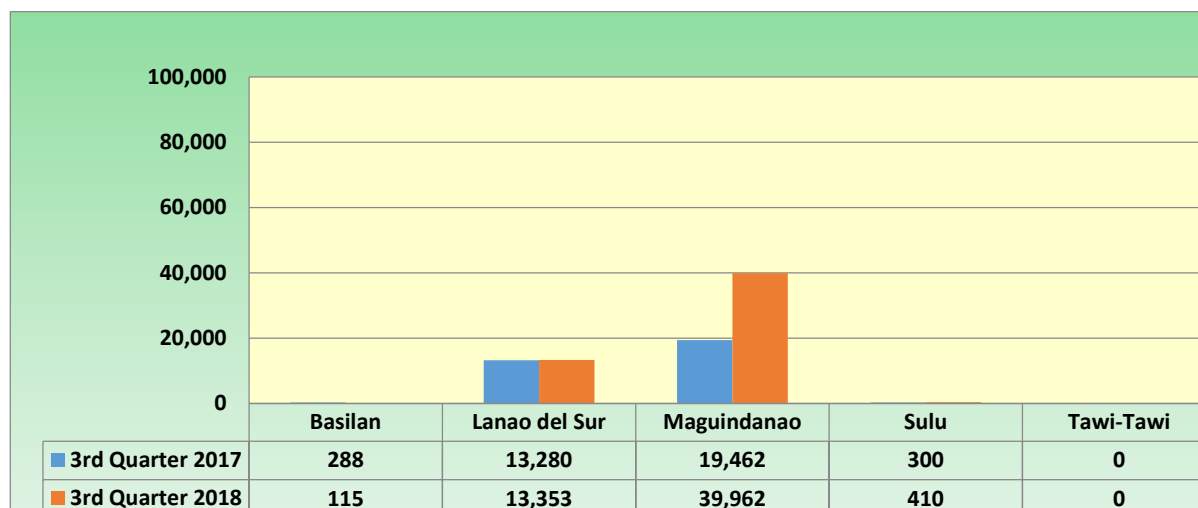


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Irrigated Palay Production in ARMM

About 74.2 percent of the palay produced from irrigated lands in ARMM came from Maguindanao. The volume of irrigated palay production in this province increased from 9,462 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 39,962 metric tons in the same period of 2018.

Figure 3. Volume of Irrigated Palay Production by Province, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)

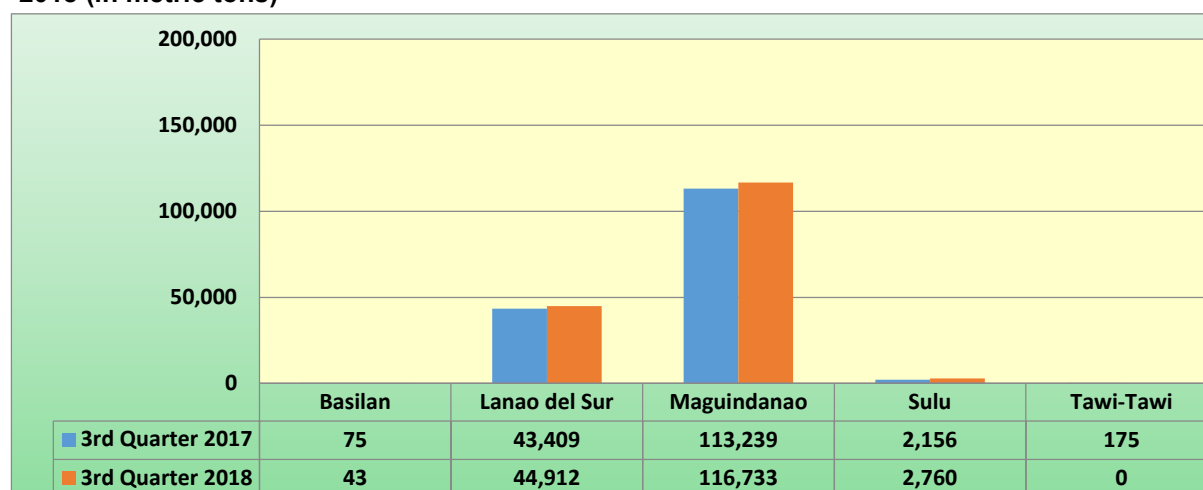


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Rainfed Palay Production in ARMM

Similar to irrigated palay production, the province of Maguindanao also had the largest contribution in the rainfed production in ARMM with a rate of 71.0 percent of the regional estimate, with 3.1 percent increase from 159,054 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 164,448 metric tons in the same period of 2018.

Figure 4. Volume of Rainfed Palay Production by Province, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)

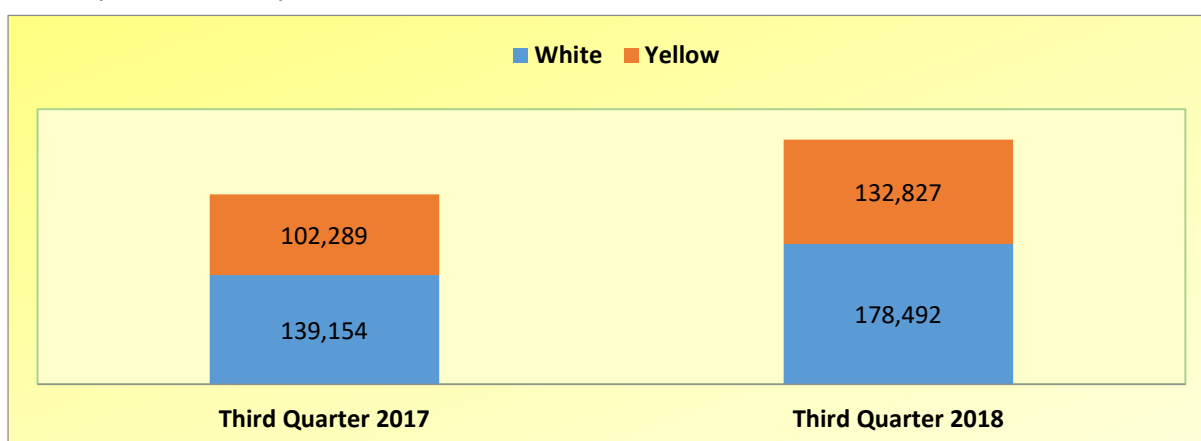


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Corn Production in ARMM increased by 29 percent in the third quarter of 2018.

In the third quarter of 2018, the volume of corn production in ARMM accounted for about 21.2 percent of the total production in Mindanao. It was estimated at 311,319 metric tons with a 29.0 percent increase from 241,443 metric tons in the same period in 2017. More than half or 57.3 percent of produced corn in ARMM was classified as white corn. The volume of production in this type of corn increased by 28.3 percent, from 139,154 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 178,492 metric tons in the same period in 2018. Also, yellow corn has a positive outcome with a 29.9 percent increase from 102,289 metric tons to 132,827 metric tons in the said period, respectively.

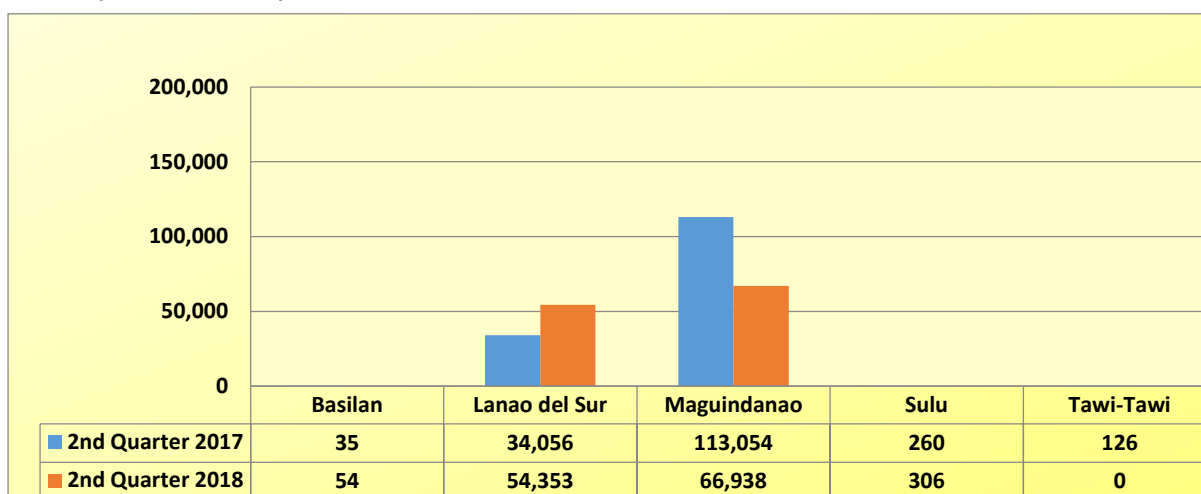
Figure 5. Volume of Corn Production by Ecosystem, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Maguindanao province had the highest production of corn in ARMM in 2018 with a rate of 55.0 percent of the total corn produced in the region. There was a decrease of about 40.8 percent of the volume of corn production in the said province, from 113,054 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 66,938 metric tons in the same period of 2018. On the other hand, all remaining provinces had a positive outcome in the said period. There were no data of production gathered in the province of Sulu and Tawi-tawi.

Figure 6. Volume of Total Corn Production by Province, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)

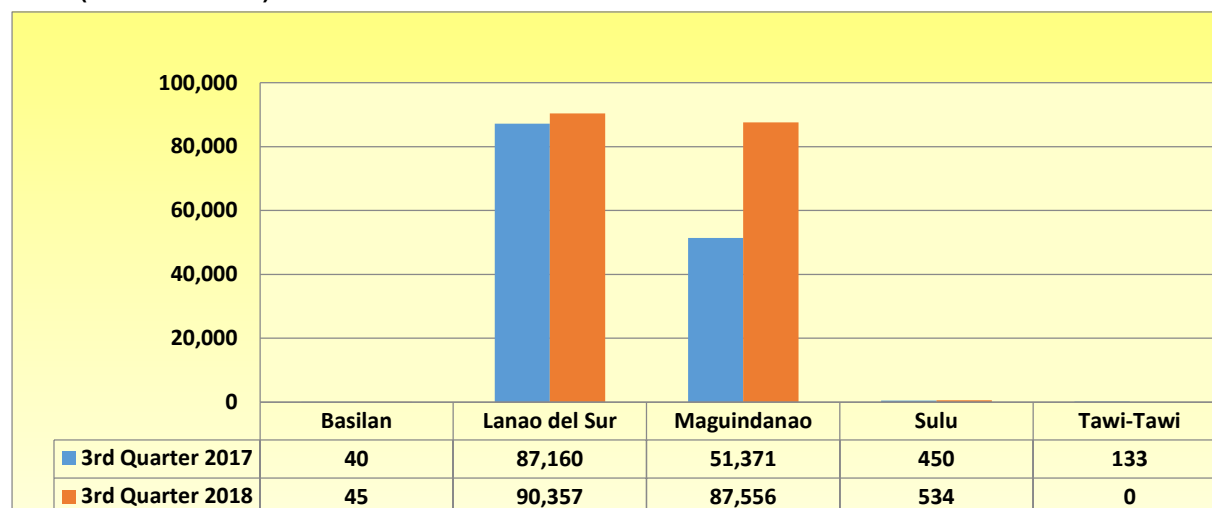


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

White Corn Production in ARMM

Majority of the produced white corn in ARMM came from Lanao del Sur with a rate of 50.6 percent of the total white corn produced in the region. The volume of white corn production in this province increased by 3.7 percent, from 87,160 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 90,357 metric tons in the same period of 2018.

Figure 7. Volume of White Corn Production by Province, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)

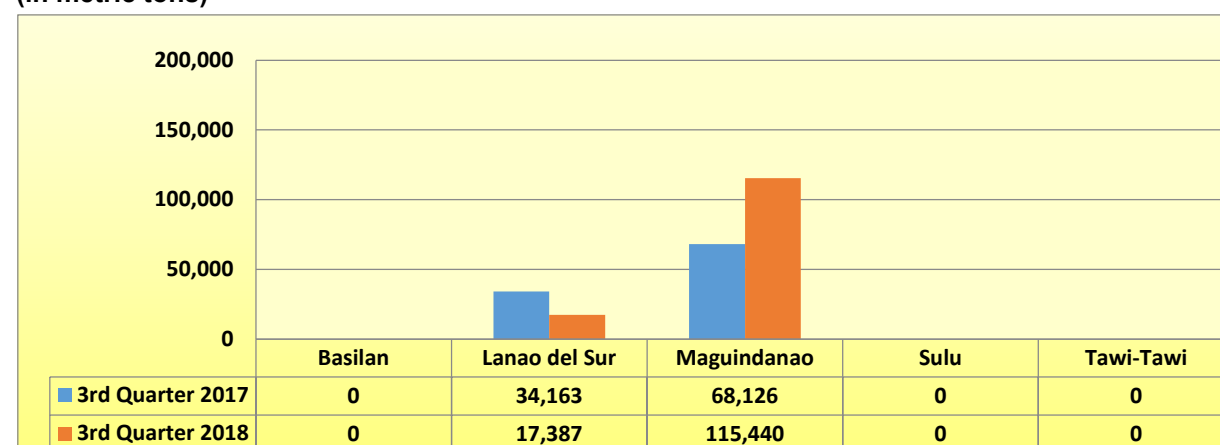


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Yellow Corn Production in ARMM

The province of Maguindanao had the highest contribution in yellow corn production in ARMM with a rate of 86.9 percent of the total production in the region. The volume of yellow corn production of this province decreased by 69.5 percent, from 68,126 metric tons in the third quarter of 2017 to 115,440 metric tons in the same period of 2018.

Figure 8. Volume of Yellow Corn Production by Province, ARMM: Third Quarters of 2017 and 2018 (in metric tons)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Palay and Corn Production Survey

Palay Production Survey and Corn Production Survey (PPS and CPS) are some of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). These generate estimates and forecasts on palay and corn production, area and yield and other production-related data that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay/rice.

The data generated from this survey are disseminated through special releases, bulletin and publications, namely:

Special Release

- Palay and Corn Situation and Outlook
- Seasonally Adjusted Rice Production and Prices

Bulletin (quarterly)

- Rice and Corn Quarterly Bulletin

Publication (annual)

- Palay Production in the Philippines
- Corn Production in the Philippines

The collections of data of these surveys are undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs). The SRs are trained prior to field operation to ensure that the procedures and concepts are understood. The training includes mock interviews and dry-run exercises.

PPS and CPS are quarterly surveys which cover sample farming households in sample barangays in all provinces except Batanes and include Zamboanga and Davao City. These employ replicated two-stage stratified sampling design with the barangay as the primary sampling unit (psu) and farming household as the secondary sampling unit (ssu). The barangays are stratified based on their palay and corn area and are selected using probability proportional to size, (pps and cps) scheme. Four replicates, four independent sets of sample barangays per stratum are drawn. From the selected barangays, households were drawn through systematic sampling.

The data gathered in this survey are as follows: production, area planted/harvested and yield by ecosystem and seed type; usage of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides; source of irrigation water and adequacy, monthly distribution of production and area harvested; farm household disposition of production; area with standing crop, farmer's planting intention for the quarter; and awareness and availment of palay and corn program interventions. The reference period for each survey round is shown below:

Survey Round	Reference Period
April Round	January to March
July Round	April to June
October Round	July to September
January Round	October to December

Definition of Terms:

Palay Household – the sample household operates an agricultural land, whole or part of which is palay area within the nine-month period, or the land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to palay production. Specifically, any of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- a. Household harvested palay during the reference quarter;
- b. Household has standing palay crop in the farm;
- c. Household intends to plant within the succeeding quarter; and
- d. The land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to palay production.

Non-Palay Household – household operates an agricultural land which is not intended for/devoted to palay production, i.e., zero palay production, no standing palay crop and planting intention.

Corn Household – the sample household operates an agricultural land, whole or part of which is corn area within the nine-month period, or the land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to palay production. Specifically, any of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- a. Household harvested corn during the reference quarter;
- b. Household has standing corn crop in the farm;
- c. Household intends to plant within the succeeding quarter; and
- d. The land is temporarily in-fallow but the respondent declares that it is devoted to corn production.

Non-Corn Household – household operates an agricultural land which is not intended for/devoted to corn production, i.e., zero corn production, no standing corn crop and planting intention.

Technical Notes:

Production refers to the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. For palay and corn, harvest area refers to the actual area harvested/to be harvested during the reference quarter. Estimates and forecasts of production and harvest area of palay and corn are generated from the Quarterly Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) of which there are four survey rounds in a year that is January, April, July and October. The following are the data taken from these surveys:

- a. Production estimates of the previous quarter for each survey round;
- b. Forecast one quarter ahead based on the standing crop; and
- c. Forecast two quarters ahead based on planning intentions.



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