

SPECIAL RELEASE

Palay Production in Romblon 3rd Quarter 2024 (Results from Palay and Corn Production Survey, 3rd Quarter 2024)

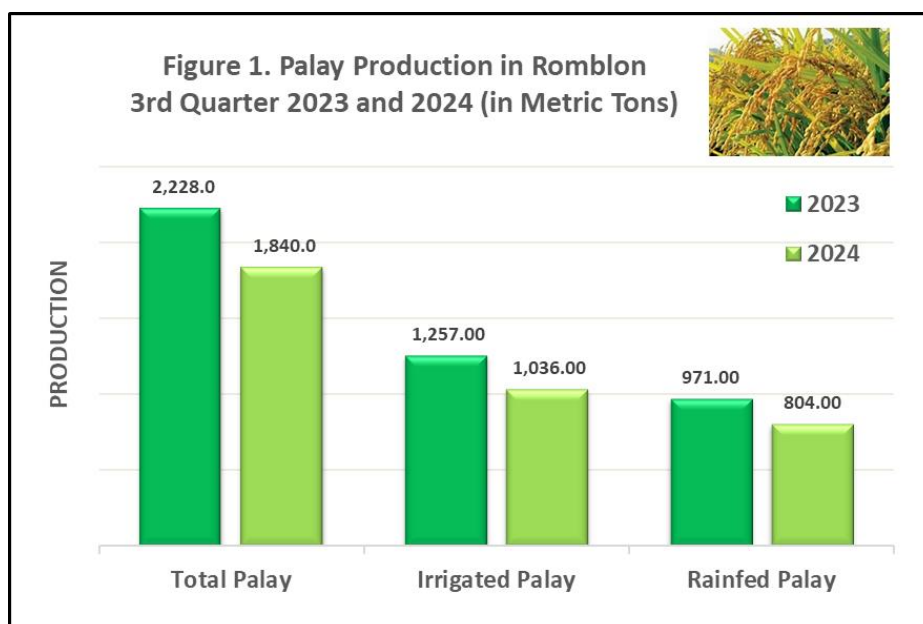
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Palay production drops by 17.41 percent

Palay Production in the province of Romblon dropped by 17.41 percent during the third quarter of 2024 compared with the production in the same period of 2023. A total of 1,840 metric tons were harvested registering a decline of 388 metric tons from a year ago estimate of 2,228 metric tons. The decrease was attributed to smaller area planted due to reported El Niño.

Irrigated palay posted a production of 1,036 metric tons in the third quarter of 2024 which is 17.58 percent lower than 2023 harvest of 1,257 metric tons. Meanwhile, rainfed palay contributed 804 metric tons or 17.20 percent lower than 971 metric tons production in third quarter of 2023. (Figure 1)

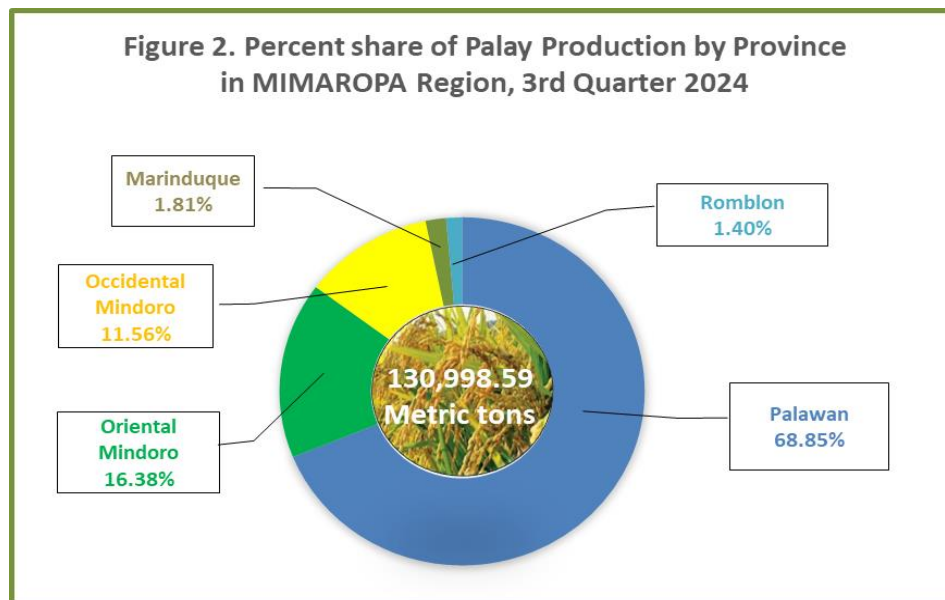


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay and Corn Production Survey



Palawan is the largest palay producer in MIMAROPA region

The province of Romblon ranked fifth among the provinces of MIMAROPA in terms of palay production in third quarter of 2024. From the region's total production of 130,998.59 metric tons, 1.40 percent was contributed by Romblon. The province of Palawan topped the region with 68.85 percent share. The provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro ranked second and third with 16.38 and 11.56 percent shares, respectively. The province of Marinduque ranked fourth with 1.81 percent contribution. (Figure 2)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Palay and Corn Production Survey

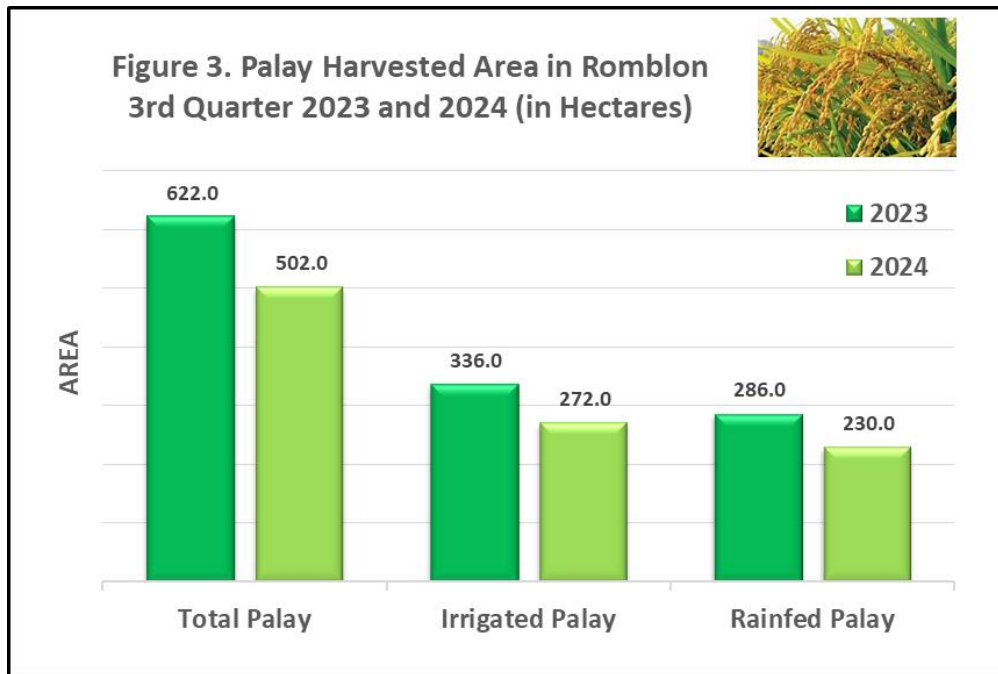
Area of harvested palay decreases by 19.29 percent

The total harvested area of palay for the province of Romblon during the reference period was 502 hectares. This is 19.29 percent lower than the total harvested palay area of 622 hectares in 2023 or a decline in area of 120 hectares to the total area harvested in Romblon.

By crop type/ecosystem, irrigated palay had the bigger area harvested with a total of 272 hectares or 54.18 percent share to the total palay area in the province. The recorded area was lower by 19.08 percent compared to the same quarter of 336 hectares in 2023.

Similarly, a decrease in the area harvested to rainfed palay was recorded. From 286 hectares in 2023, it went down to 230 hectares in the same quarter of 2024 or 56 hectares decrease in the area harvested in the third quarter of 2024.

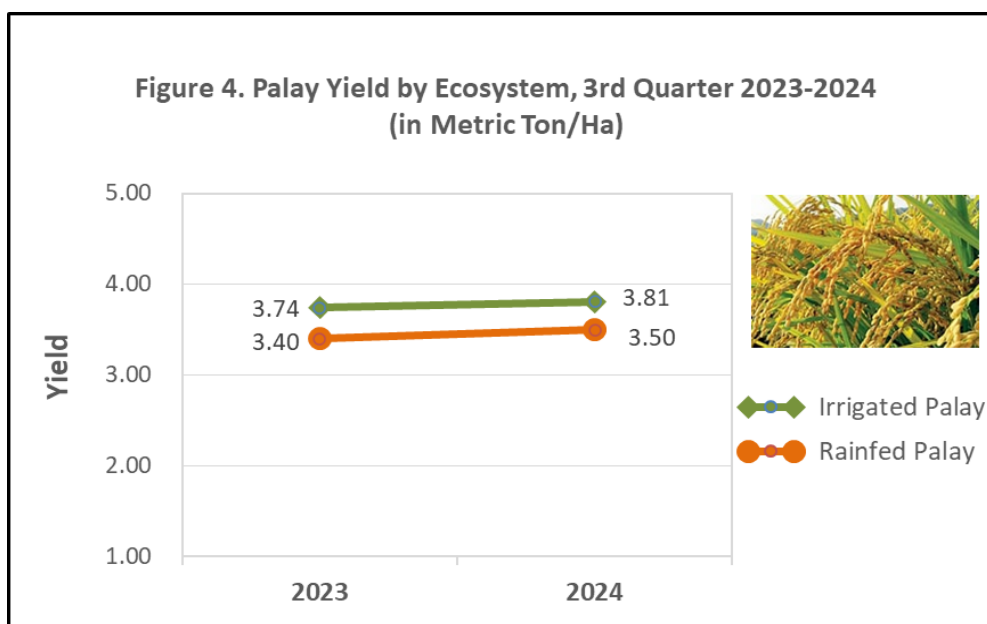
Figure 3 below shows the area harvested for Romblon for third quarter 2023 and 2024.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Palay and Corn Production Survey

Yield per hectare increases by 2.50 percent

The average yield of palay in the province of Romblon was recorded at 3.67 metric tons per hectare in third quarter of 2024 (Table 1) or equivalent to 2.50 percent higher than 3.58 metric tons per hectare in 2023 of the same quarter. Figure 4 shows that both irrigated and rainfed ecosystems posted an increase in yield in the third quarter of 2024. Irrigated palay went up from 3.74 in 2023 to 3.81 metric tons per hectare in 2024. Meanwhile, the yield of rainfed ecosystem increased from 3.40 in 2023 to 3.50 metric tons per hectare in 2024. (Figure 4)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Palay and Corn Production Survey

Table 1. Palay Production, Area and Yield in Romblon, 3rd Quarter 2023– 2024

ITEM	July – September		Growth Rate 2024/2023
	2023	2024	
Production (MT)	2,228	1,840	(17.41)
Irrigated	1,257	1,036	(17.58)
Rainfed	971	804	(17.20)
Area (Ha)	622	502	(19.29)
Irrigated	336	272	(19.08)
Rainfed	286	230	(19.58)
Yield (MT/Ha)	3.58	3.67	2.50
Irrigated	3.74	3.81	1.87
Rainfed	3.40	3.50	2.94

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Quarterly Palay and Corn Production Survey



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TECHNICAL NOTES

The Palay Production Survey (PPS) is one of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). This generates estimates on palay production, area, yield, and other production-related data that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay/rice. Specifically, the production data generated from the survey are direct inputs to the Value of Production in Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries and to the computation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The general purpose of the PPS is to generate estimates on palay production, area, yield, and other production-related data.

This is conducted quarterly with the quarters as the reference periods, as follows:

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

Agricultural Operator. This refers to a person who takes the technical, financial, and administrative responsibility in managing the farm, including the management and supervision of hired labor. He may work on the land himself or may employ others to work on the land. He may or may not be the owner of the land.

Caretaker. This is a person being paid a salary or wage, sometimes plus a commission, by private individuals to operate the holding or be responsible of the day-to-day operation of the farm.

Household. This is a person or group of persons who sleep under the same dwelling unit and usually have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food. The household members may not necessarily be related by ties of kinship, although they are usually relatives. In some instances, more than one household may occupy the same dwelling unit.

Farming Household. This denotes any household in which a member operates an agricultural land, either solely or jointly with other members, regardless of the aggregate area operated by the operator-members of such household.

Agricultural Land. This refers to the land devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons whether natural or juridical and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, and industrial land.

Parcel. This refers to one contiguous piece of land under one form of tenure without regard to land use. Both the contiguity and one form of tenure conditions should be

met for a piece of land to be classified as one parcel. Contiguous means that the piece of land is not separated by natural or man-made boundaries such as river, dike, and road that are not part of the holding.

Land in Fallow. These are lands which are allowed to stay idle for a period of at least one year or at most five years to recover its fertility, after which period it is again planted to temporary crops.

Crop Production. This refers to quantity produced and actually harvested during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved, etc. Palay production from seed growers which are intended for seed purposes is excluded from the survey.

Farm Price. This refers to the price received by farmers for their crops, at the location of farm. Thus, the marketing costs such as the transport and other marketing cost (if any) incurred in selling the produce are not included in the farm prices.

Marketing Cost. This refers to all expenses incurred in selling their crops from the farm gate to the trading locations. Cost components include transportation, labour, and other operating costs.

Transport Cost. These are the expenses incurred in transporting crops from the farm to the trading location other than the farm (e.g. vehicle rental; fare for commodities and person who transported the commodities; gasoline cost; parking fee; wages paid to the driver and where relevant; his assistant; road tax; toll fees; and other costs incurred en route).

Other Marketing Cost. This refers to the charges incurred for selling the crops other than the transport cost. Other marketing costs may include the following:

Labor cost – hauling/handling, loading/unloading

Other operating costs – market entrance fee, permits/licenses, weighing fee

Selling. This is a transaction between the seller and the prospective buyer or buyers (the target market) where money (or something considered to have monetary value) is exchanged for goods or services.