



# SPECIAL RELEASE

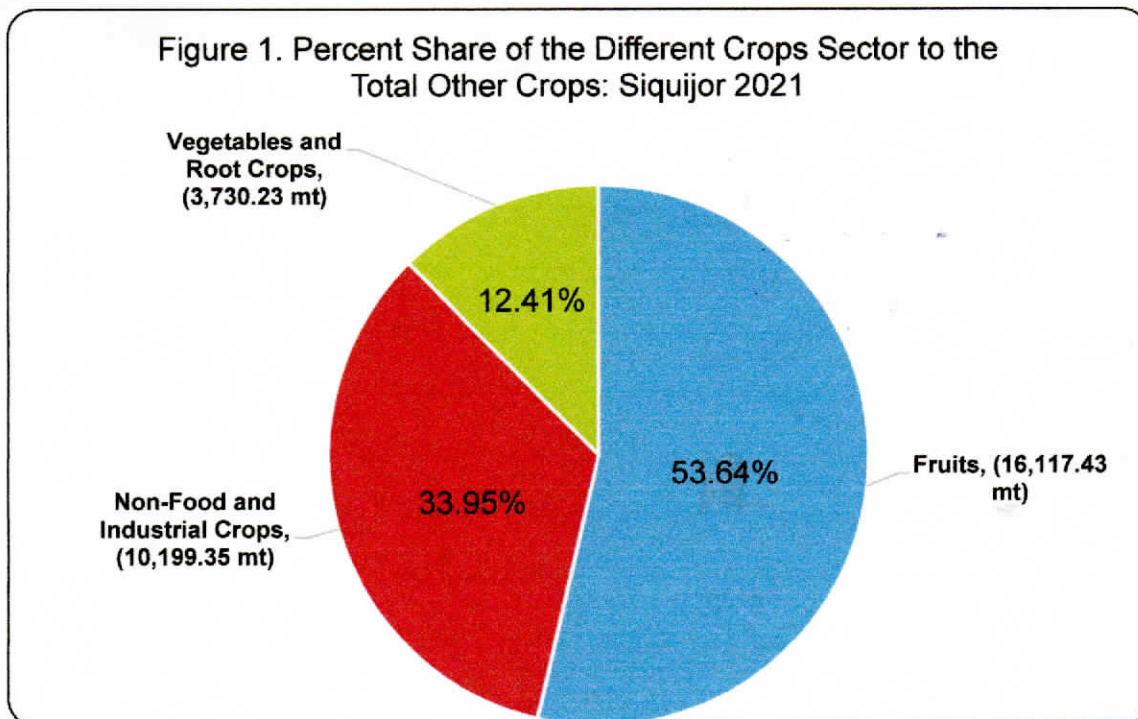
## OTHER CROPS STATISTICS 2020 - 2021

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### OTHER CROPS SITUATIONER 2021

The estimated total production of other crops in the province of Siquijor was at 30,047.01 metric tons in 2021. Fruits sector shared the biggest contribution at 53.64 percent or 16,117.43 metric tons. It was followed by Non-Food and Industrial Crops sector with a production share of 33.95 percent or 10,199.35 metric tons. Vegetables and Root Crops sector then followed with 12.41 percent or 3,730.23 metric tons production share.



Fruits and Non-Food and Industrial Crops sectors contributed to the production gain bearing the increases of 3.56 percent and 4.61 percent, respectively. However, Vegetables and Root Crops sector was down by 9.13 percent compared to its record in 2020.

**Table 1. Other Crops Production by Sector, Siquijor: 2020 vs 2021, (mt)**

Other Crops Sector	2020	2021	% Change
<b>Fruit Crops</b>	15,561.05	16,117.43	3.56
<b>Non-Food and Industrial Crops</b>	9,749.55	10,199.35	4.61
<b>Vegetables and Root Crops</b>	4,105.09	3,730.23	-9.13

### FRUITS PRODUCTION MOVES UP IN 2021

The production of major fruit crops in the province increased by 4.02 percent (from 14,941.01 metric tons in 2020 to 15,541.98 metric tons in 2021). Minor fruits (semestral) also increased by 8.05 percent (from 186.18 metric tons in 2020 to 201.16 metric tons in 2021). Likewise, other fruits registered 6.05 percent increase (from 3.80 metric tons in 2020 to 4.03 metric tons in 2021). However, production of priority and minor (annual) fruits slid down with production losses of 14.47 percent and 6.99 percent, respectively.

**Table 2. Fruits Production by Sub-Sector, Siquijor: 2020 vs 2021, (mt)**

Fruits Sector	2020	2021	% Change
<b>Major Fruits</b>	14,941.01	15,541.98	4.02
<b>Priority Fruits</b>	397.58	340.05	-14.47
<b>Minor Fruits (Semestral)</b>	186.18	201.16	8.05
<b>Minor Fruits (Annual)</b>	32.48	30.21	-6.99
<b>Other Fruits</b>	3.80	4.03	6.05

## NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS INCLINES IN 2021

Major, Priority, Minor (Annual) and Other NFICs contributed the increase on Non-Food and Industrial Crops (NFICs) in Siquijor. Major NFICs was up by 4.76 percent in 2021. Its production was recorded at 8,777.75 metric tons which surpassed 2020's record of 8,378.59 metric tons. On the same trend, Priority NFICs registered 1,220.63 metric tons in 2021 which brought a 4.35 percent production increment from 1,169.80 metric tons in 2020. Similarly, Minor NFICs (Annual) and Other NFICs showed positive trends of 6.10 percent and 2.80 percent, respectively. Minor NFICs (Annual) increased from 26.72 metric tons in 2020 to 28.35 metric tons in 2021 and Other NFICs increased from 128.02 metric tons in 2020 to 131.60 metric tons in 2021. On the other hand, Minor NFICs (Semestral) decreased from 46.42 metric tons in 2020 to 41.02 metric tons in 2021.

**Table 3. Non-Food and Industrial Crops (NFICs) Production by Sub-Sector, Siquijor: 2020 vs 2021, (mt)**

<b>Non-Food and Industrial Crops Sector</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops</b>	8,378.59	8,777.75	4.76
<b>Priority Non-Food and Industrial Crops</b>	1,169.80	1,220.63	4.35
<b>Minor Non-Food and Industrial Crops (Semestral)</b>	46.42	41.02	-11.63
<b>Minor Non-Food and Industrial Crops (Annual)</b>	26.72	28.35	6.10
<b>Other Non-Food and Industrial Crops</b>	128.02	131.60	2.80

## VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS SLIDES DOWN IN 2021

The production deficit on Vegetables and Root Crops in the province was noted on Major, Priority and Minor (Semestral and Annual) Vegetables and Root Crops. Major Vegetables and Root Crops decreased from 3,005.18 metric tons in 2020 to only 2,713.17 metric tons in 2021. Priority Vegetables and Root Crops likewise moved down by 5.58 percent or from 527.07 metric tons in 2020, it slid down to 497.67 metric tons in 2021. On the same way, Minor Vegetables and Root Crops (Semestral) declined to 50.80 metric tons in 2021 from its record of 53.08 metric tons in 2020. Minor Vegetables and Root Crops (Annual) also registered a production loss by 12.37 percent as its record of 450.56 metric tons in 2020 declined to 394.84 metric tons in 2021. Meanwhile, Other Vegetables and Root crops was better by 6.58 percent. Its production was posted at 69.20 metric tons in 2020 and it moved up to 73.75 metric tons in 2021.

**Table 4. Vegetables and Root Crops Production by Sub-Sector, Siquijor: 2020 vs 2021, (mt)**

Vegetables and Root Crops Sector	2020	2021	% Change
<b>Major Vegetables and Root Crops</b>	3,005.18	2,713.17	-9.72
<b>Priority Vegetables and Root Crops</b>	527.07	497.67	-5.58
<b>Minor Vegetables and Root Crops (Semestral)</b>	53.08	50.80	-4.30
<b>Minor Vegetables and Root Crops (Annual)</b>	450.56	394.84	-12.37
<b>Other Vegetables and Root Crops</b>	69.20	73.75	6.58

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The Crops Production Survey (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. Twenty major crops under the Other Crops sub-sector highlighted in the Value of Production in Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries.

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 Root Crops. The commodity coverage by province differs and depends on what each province produces. The data collection for CrPS is conducted during the last 10 days of the second month of the quarter (February, May, August, November).

Production data generated from the CrPS are inputs to the Value of Production in Philippine Agriculture and Fisheries 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 For large farms, a maximum of five farms are 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. Agencies such as Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF); and the public.

Major Crops refers to the top 19 crops in the Philippines, other than palay and corn which collectively account for more than 60 percent of the total volume of crop production. These include coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mungo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi and rubber

Minor Crops are all the remaining crops other than the major crops. This group accounts for about 40 percent of the total crop production. Non-Food Crops are crops other than those used for food consumption. These are crops grown for their aesthetic values such as ornamental plants and cut flowers. These also include agriculture-derived products such as rice hay and coconut leaves.

Priority Crops is the identified national banner crops and various regional priority crops of the then Key Commercial Crops Development Program (KCCDP), now High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP) and crops under the Key Commodity Road Maps of the Department of Agriculture, which are being developed because of their industrial and commercial potentials.

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