



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## AGSTAT: PALAY AND CORN STATISTICS

Cavite: Second Quarter 2024

**Date of Release: 31 March 2025**

Reference No. 2025-SR-016

This Special Release presents data on volume of production and area planted of cereals in the province of Cavite for the second quarter of 2024. Figures are based on the preliminary results of the tabulated data from the Quarterly Palay Production Survey (PPS) and Corn Production Survey (CPS).

### Total volume of production of cereals decreased.

For the second quarter of 2024, the volume of production for palay totaled 4,024.1 metric tons, showing 18.9 percent decreased from 4,960.3 metric tons of the same period in 2023. Palay production in the province for this quarter were purely from irrigated ecosystem. (Refer to table 1 for details)

**Table 1. Palay and Corn: Volume of Production in Cavite: Second Quarter 2023-2024 (in Metric Tons)**

Crops/Type of Ecosystem	2024	2023	Percent Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PALAY</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>128,700.1</b>	<b>159,081.6</b>	<b>(19.1)</b>
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>4,024.1</b>	<b>4,960.3</b>	<b>(18.9)</b>
Irrigated Palay	4,024.1	4,960.3	(18.9)
Rainfed Palay	-	-	
<b>CORN</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>5,457.9</b>	<b>7,333.8</b>	<b>(25.6)</b>
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>(72.0)</b>
White Corn	27.2	69.3	(60.7)
Yellow Corn	8.2	57.3	(85.7)

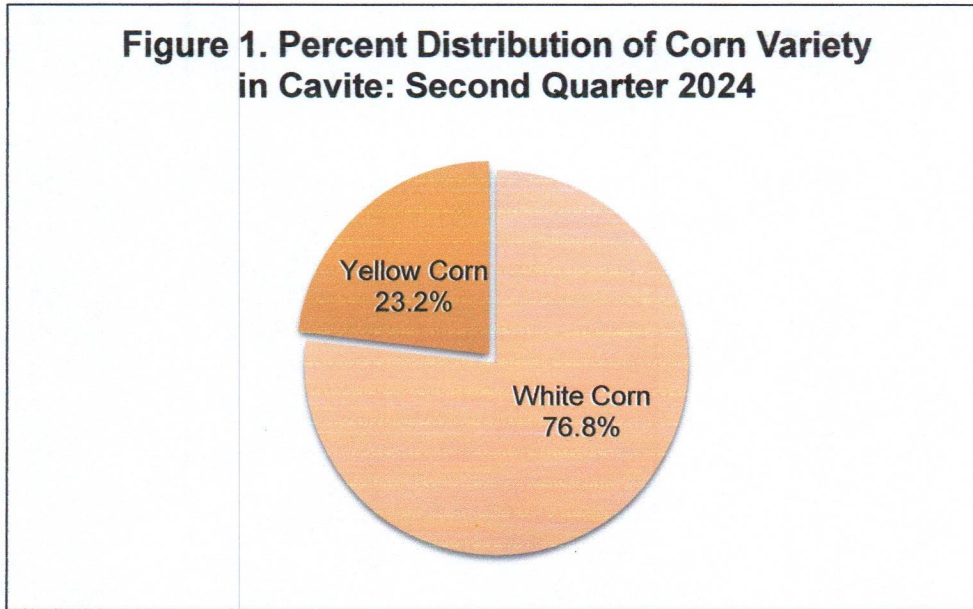
Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA

Similarly, corn production also falls off by 72.0 percent from 126.5 metric tons to 35.4 metric tons of the same period.

The province corn production was divided into two types of variety, white corn and yellow corn. Figure 1 shows the percent distribution of corn variety; wherein white corn has



the higher amount than the yellow corn in Cavite.



Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA

**Area planted for cereals during second quarter of 2023 and 2024.**

On the contrary of the volume of production, area planted to palay increased by 1.2 percent from 1,149.0 hectares to 1,163.2 hectares during the quarter.

However, area planted to corn decreased by 63.2 percent. Both corn variety was declined by 54.5 percent from white corn and 76 percent from yellow corn on the same period. (Refer to table 2 for details)

**Table 2. Palay and Corn: Area Planted in Cavite: Second Quarter 2023-2024**  
(in Hectares)

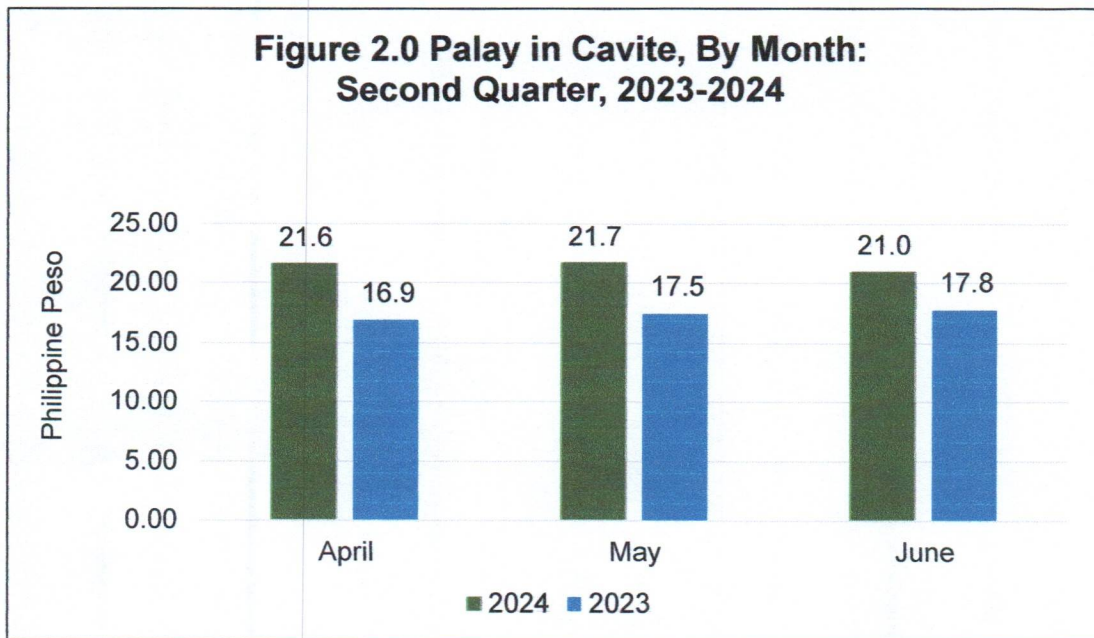
Crops/Type of Ecosystem	2024	2023	Percent Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PALAY</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>31,095.8</b>	<b>34,921.3</b>	<b>(11.0)</b>
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>1,163.2</b>	<b>1,149.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Irrigated Palay	1,163.2	1,149.0	1.2
Rainfed Palay	-	-	
<b>CORN</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>1,982.3</b>	<b>2,547.0</b>	<b>(22.2)</b>
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>(63.2)</b>
White Corn	16.8	37.0	<b>(54.5)</b>
Yellow Corn	6.0	25.0	<b>(76.0)</b>

Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA

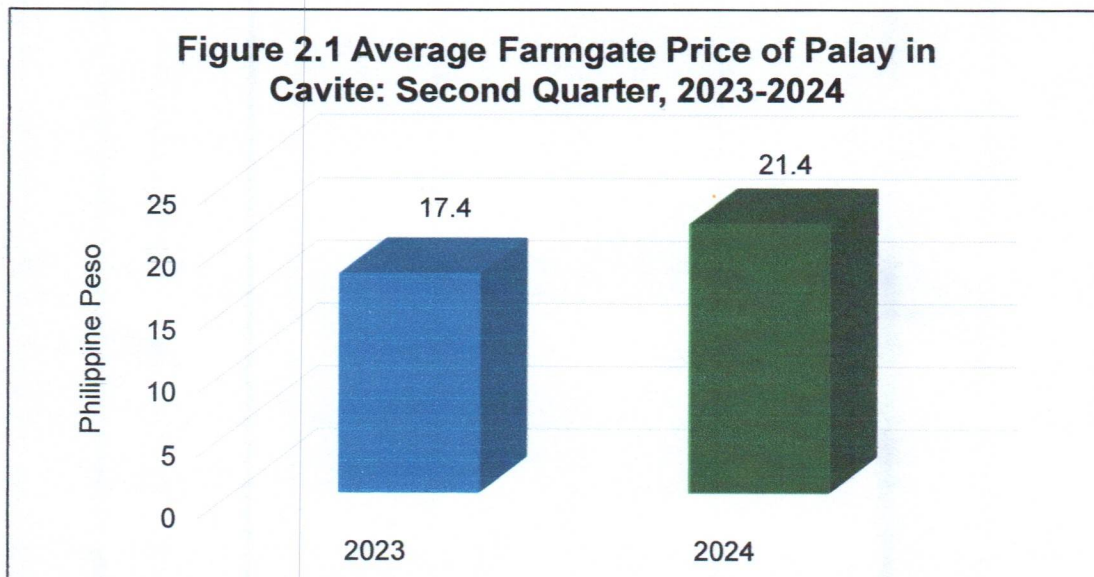
**Average Farmgate Price of cereals increased.**

The average farmgate price of palay from April to June of 2024 was reported at PhP21.4 per kilogram, reflecting an increase of 23.3 percent from PhP17.4 per kilogram in 2023.

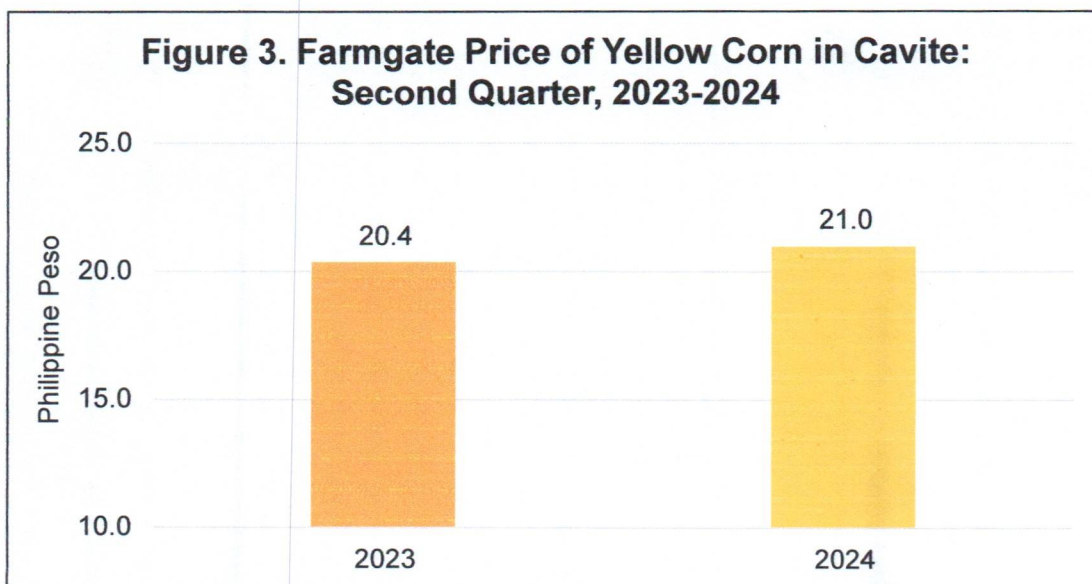
Moreover, the farmgate price of yellow corn from April was increased by 3.1 percent from PhP20.4 per kilogram in 2023 to PhP21.0 in the same quarter of 2024.



Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA



Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA



Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA

### Yield per Hectare

Yield per hectare of palay during the reference period was lower by 20.5 percent. The combined yield for both varieties of corn decreased by 20.0 percent from 2.0 metric tons on the second quarter of 2023 to 1.6 metric tons' same quarter of 2024. (Refer to table 3 for details)

**Table 3. Palay and Corn: Yield Per Hectare in CALABARZON and Cavite: Second Quarter 2023-2024 (in Metric Tons)**

Crops/Type of Ecosystem	2024	2023	Percent Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PALAY</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	4.2	4.6	(8.7)
<b>Cavite</b>	3.5	4.4	(20.5)
Irrigated Palay	3.5	4.4	(20.5)
Rainfed Palay	-	-	-
<b>CORN</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	2.8	2.9	(3.4)
<b>Cavite</b>	1.6	2.0	(20.0)
White Corn	1.6	1.9	(15.8)
Yellow Corn	1.4	2.3	(39.1)

Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### PALAY PRODUCTION SURVEY (PPS) /CORN PRODUCTION SURVEY (CPS)

#### **Scope and Coverage**

The Palay Production Survey (PPS) and Corn Production Survey (CPS) are 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. 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) accordingly.

The survey covers sample palay and corn farming households in sample palay and corn producing barangays in all provinces in the country. This includes Maguindanao Del Norte, Maguindanao Del Sur, and excluding National Capital Region (NCR).

The data collection for Palay Production Survey is conducted during the first 10 days of April, July, October, and December.

#### **Sources of Information**

Palay and Corn Statistics are collected, compiled, and validated by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) from the survey that is quarterly conducted by the agency. Survey results and administrative data from key agencies are compared and validated before releasing the data for the public consumption.

#### **Definition of Terms**

**Crop Production** refers to the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away consumed, given as harvester's and thresher's shares, reserved, etc. It excludes those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand, force majeure, or fortuitous events, etc.

**Types of Ecosystems** refers to the type of environment where the palay was planted.

**Irrigated** - area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. Irrigated area becomes rainfed only when irrigation system is no longer operational for the past two (2) years and beyond repair and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.

**Rainfed** - palay grown on this ecosystem has dikes that retain water and is solely dependent upon rainfall for its water supply. Rainfed can be converted to irrigated only if area is laid with permanent irrigation facility.

**Upland** - palay grown on this ecosystem does not have amenities for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills,

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hillsides, etc. Upland type is confined not only to high places or hillsides but also to low areas having no facilities for standing water. Though crops planted in this type of ecosystem are drought-resistant and do not require standing water for their normal growth, irrigation by flushing is sometimes practiced improving the crops' performance especially during the long dry spell.

**Harvest Area** refers to the actual area from which harvests were realized. This excludes crop areas that were totally damaged. It may be smaller than the area planted.

**Yellow corn** - used generally as feed grains. It includes all types of corn other than white.

**White corn** - type of corn used primarily for human consumption.

**Metric ton** - refers to a unit that is being used which is equal to 1,000 kilograms.

**Farmgate Price** - 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.

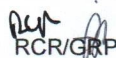
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) definition: Prices received by farmers for their produce at the location of farm. Thus, the costs of transporting from the farm to the nearest market or first point of sale and market charges (if any) for selling the produce are, by definition, not included in the farm prices. ([www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org))

For more details, please visit [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph)



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