



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## AGSTAT: PALAY AND CORN STATISTICS

Cavite: Third Quarter 2024

**Date of Release: 31 March 2025**

Reference No. 2025-SR-017

This Special Release presents data on volume of production and area planted of cereals in the province of Cavite for the third 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.

For the third quarter of 2024, the volume of palay production totaled 3,317.4 metric tons, or a 21 percent decrease from the 4,199.3 metric tons of the same period in 2023. Palay production in the province for this quarter was purely from irrigated ecosystems. (Refer to table 1 for details)

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

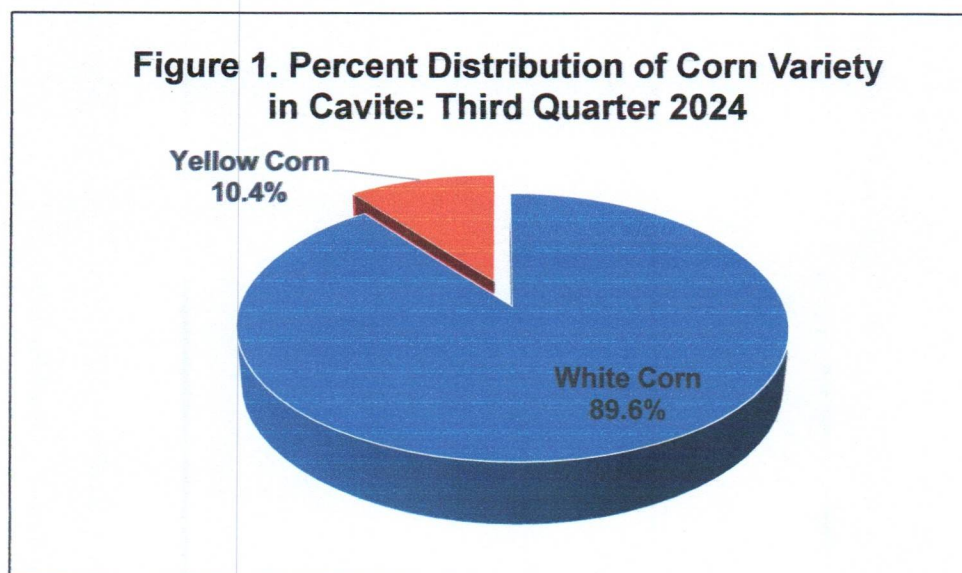
Crops/Type of Ecosystem	2024	2023	Percent Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PALAY</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>			<b>(24.0)</b>
	27,888.5	36,692.4	
<b>Cavite</b>	3,317.4	4,199.3	<b>(21.0)</b>
Irrigated Palay	3,317.4	4,115.7	<b>(19.4)</b>
Rainfed Palay	0.0	83.6	<b>(100.0)</b>
<b>CORN</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>			<b>(15.6)</b>
	11,525.1	13,653.1	
<b>Cavite</b>	543.9	452.6	<b>20.2</b>
White Corn	487.5	322.7	<b>51.1</b>
Yellow Corn	56.4	129.9	<b>(56.6)</b>

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

In contrast, corn production escalated by 20.2 percent from 452.6 metric tons to 543.9 metric tons in the same period.



Of the two types of variety of corn production in the Province of Cavite, white corn contributed the highest percentage of distribution with 487.5 metric tons, while yellow corn shared 56.4 metric tons for this quarter.



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

#### Area planted for cereals during third quarter of 2023 and 2024.

Proportionate to the palay production, the area planted for the said crop declined by 17.7 percent, from 1,195.0 hectares to 983.6 hectares during the quarter.

However, the area planted to corn rose by 17.0 percent; white corn came up to 332.6 hectares from 236.3 hectares, which increased by 40.7 percent in the same reference period. (Refer to table 2 for details)

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

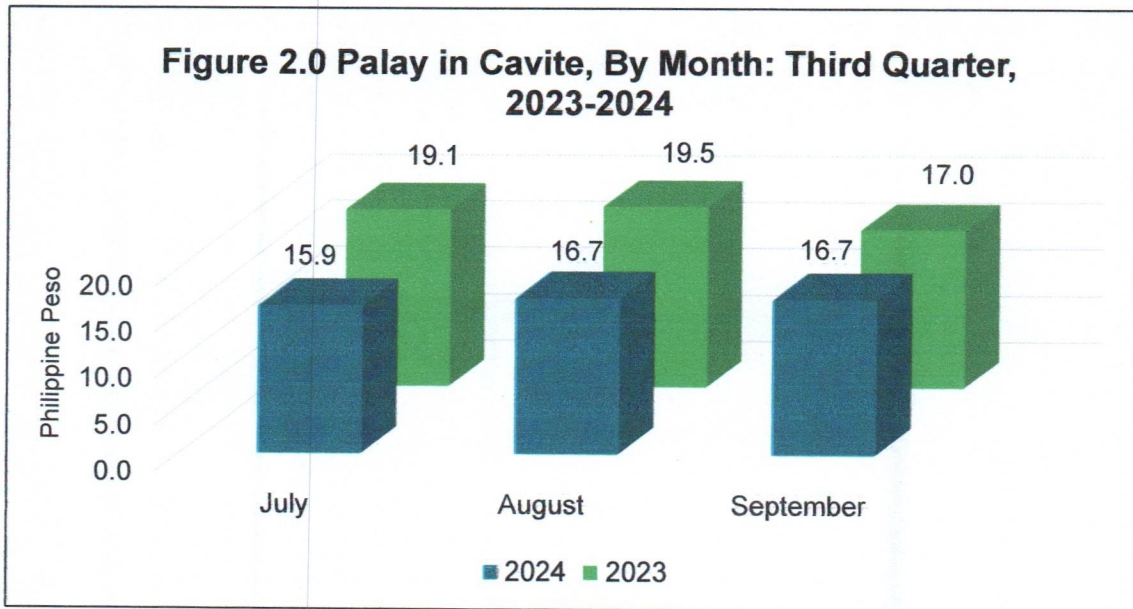
Crops/Type of Ecosystem	2024	2023	Percent Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PALAY</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	8,428.4	10,289.0	(18.1)
<b>Cavite</b>	983.6	1,195.0	(17.7)
Irrigated Palay	983.6	1,147.0	(14.2)
Rainfed Palay	0.0	48.0	(100.0)
<b>CORN</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	4,382.1	5,023.5	(12.8)
<b>Cavite</b>	360.1	307.6	17.0
White Corn	332.6	236.3	40.7
Yellow Corn	27.5	71.3	(61.4)

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

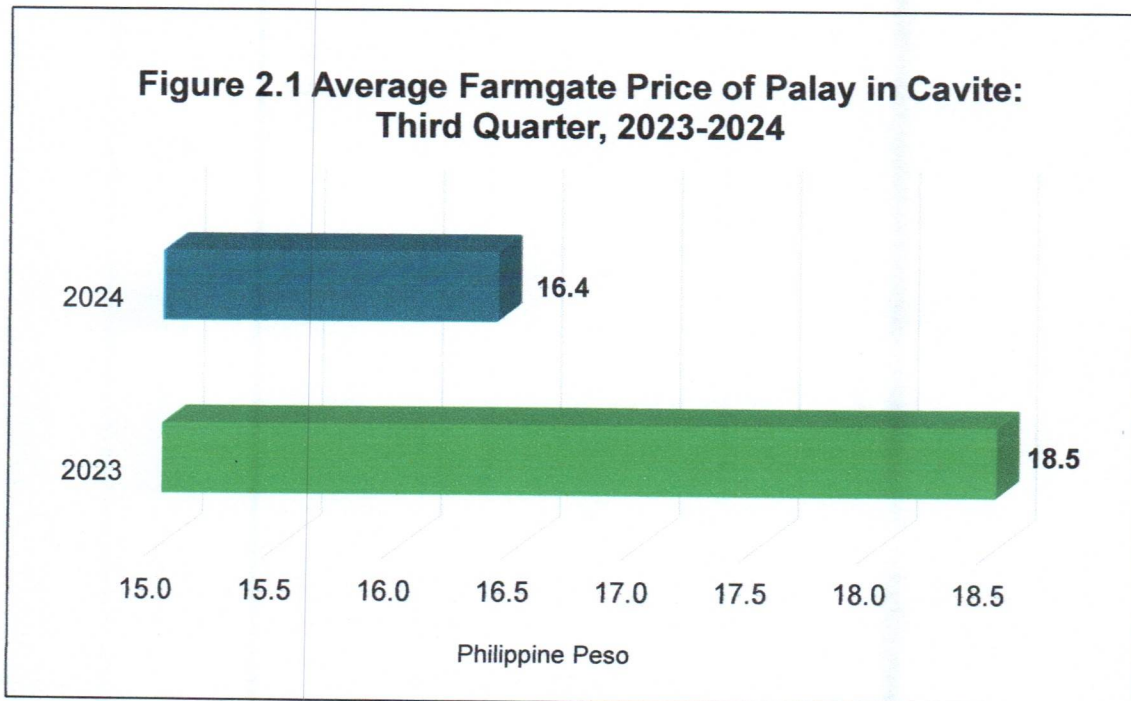
**Average Farmgate Price of cereals decreased.**

The average farmgate price of palay during the coverage of the third quarter was reported at PhP16.4 per kilogram, reflecting a decrease of 11.2 percent from PhP18.5 per kilogram in 2023. (Refer to figure 2 for details)

Moreover, the farmgate price of white corn from July to September went down by 13.8 percent from PhP46.3 per kilogram in 2023 to PhP39.9 in the same quarter of 2024. (Refer to figure 3 for details)

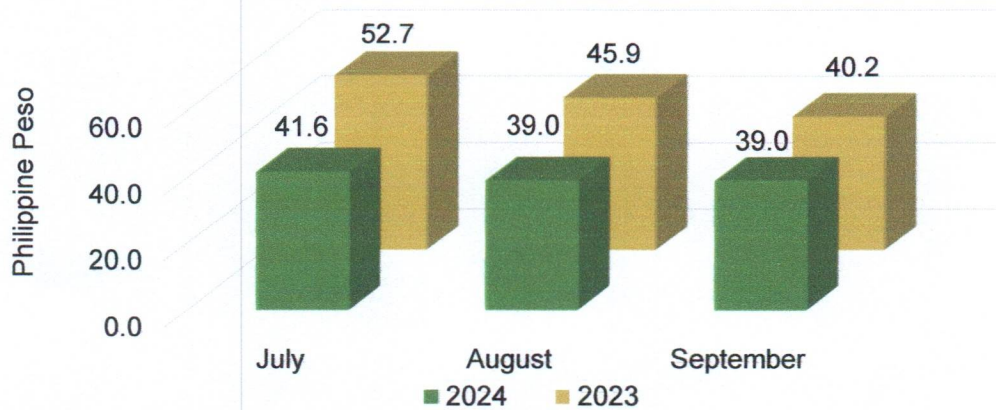


Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA



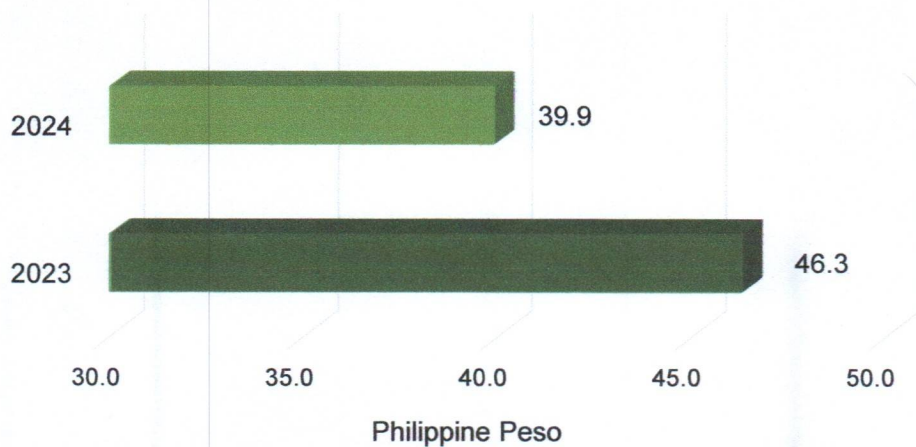
Source: Palay Production Survey (PPS), Crops Statistics Division (CSD), PSA

**Figure 3.0 White Corn in Cavite, By Month:  
Third Quarter, 2023-2024**



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

**Figure 3.1 Average Farmgate Price of White Corn in  
Cavite: Third Quarter, 2023-2024**



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

**Yield per Hectare of cereals.**

Yield per hectare of palay from July to September was slightly lower by 4.0 percent. It was recorded from irrigated palay were 3.6 metric tons in 2023 to 3.4 metric tons in 2024. The combined yield for both varieties of corn increased by 2.7 percent from 1.47 metric tons on the third quarter of 2023 to 1.51 metric tons' same quarter of 2024. (Refer to table 3 for details)

**Table 3. Palay and Corn: Yield Per Hectare in CALABARZON and Cavite: Third Quarter 2023-2024**

<b>Crops/Type of Ecosystem</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PALAY</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(7.2)</b>
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>
Irrigated Palay	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(6.0)</b>
Rainfed Palay	-	<b>1.7</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>
<b>CORN</b>			
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>*1.51</b>	<b>*1.47</b>	<b>2.7</b>
White Corn	1.5	1.4	7.3
Yellow Corn	2.1	1.8	12.7

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

Note: Asterisk (\*) denotes the true value.

## 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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