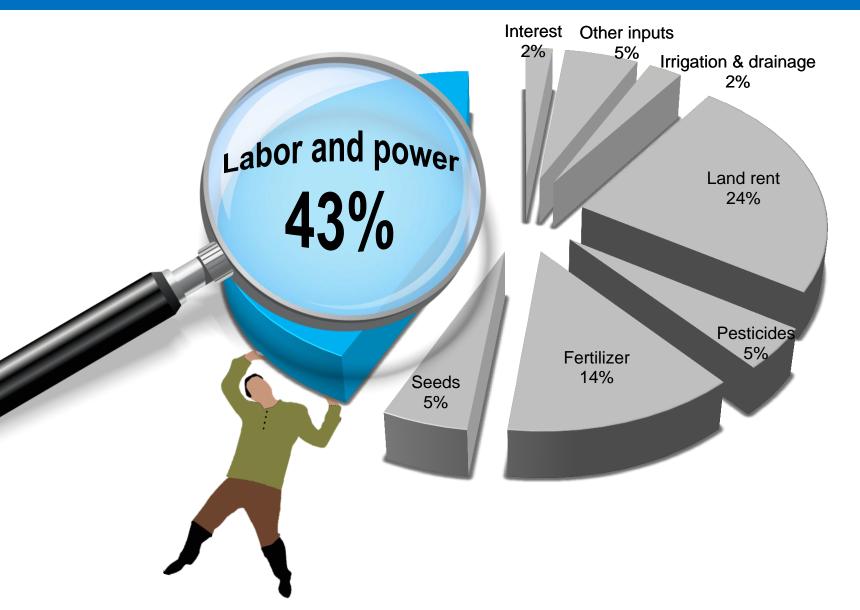
Distribution (%) of rice production cost, 2011-2012

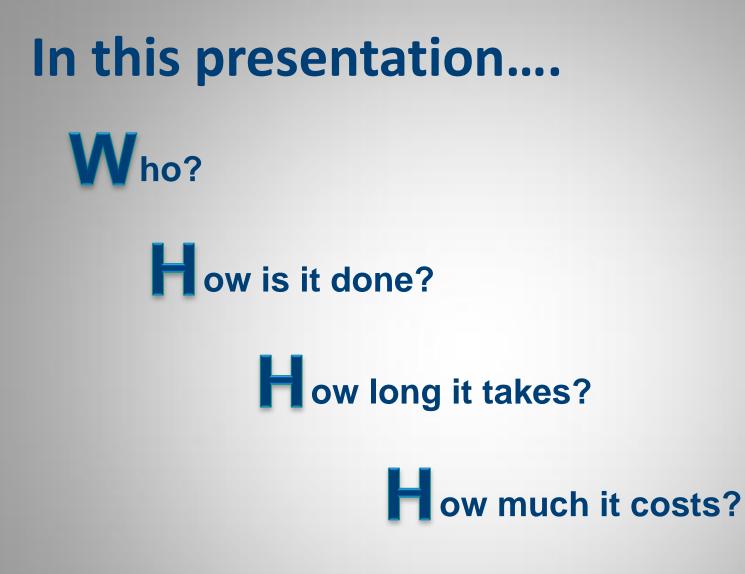


By Hand or Machine: 2011 & 2012 Labor & power use in rice production



IAArida JCBeltran, FHBordey SED Staff







RBFHS Data

* 2011 wet season and 2012 dry season

Sample size (n): 2500 sample farmers from 33 provinces ≥ 2399* for WS, and ≥ 2051* for DS

* 54: temporarily stopped farming; 38: crop failure; 9: poor survey returns in Brgy. Solon, Maguindanao
 * 259 temporarily stopped farming, 3 rice -ratoon farmers, 184 have rice and other crops as income source and 3 have no harvest or area planted



Types of Labor

1. OFE - Operator/ Family/ Exchange

2. Hired

3. Permanent

Flow is it done



Seeds and seedling man ageparation Crop Establishment



Crop care & maint elementing & ThreshingPost harvest



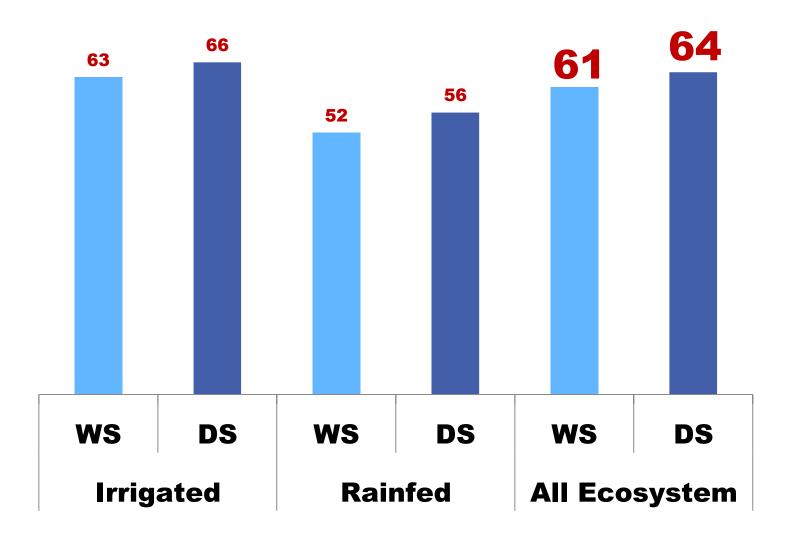




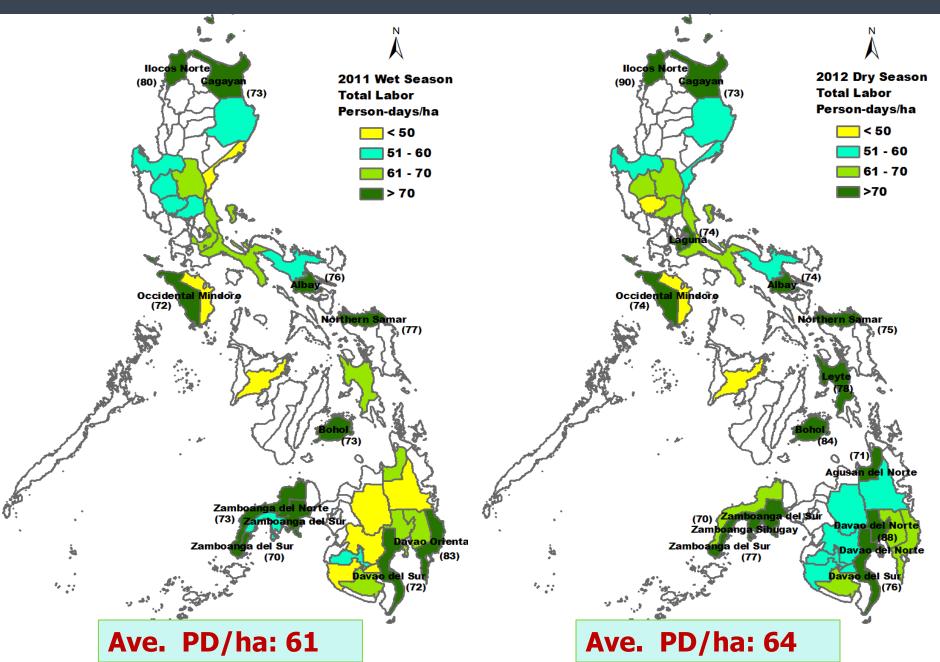
How long it takes



Labor use (person-days/ha) by ecosystem, 2011-2012



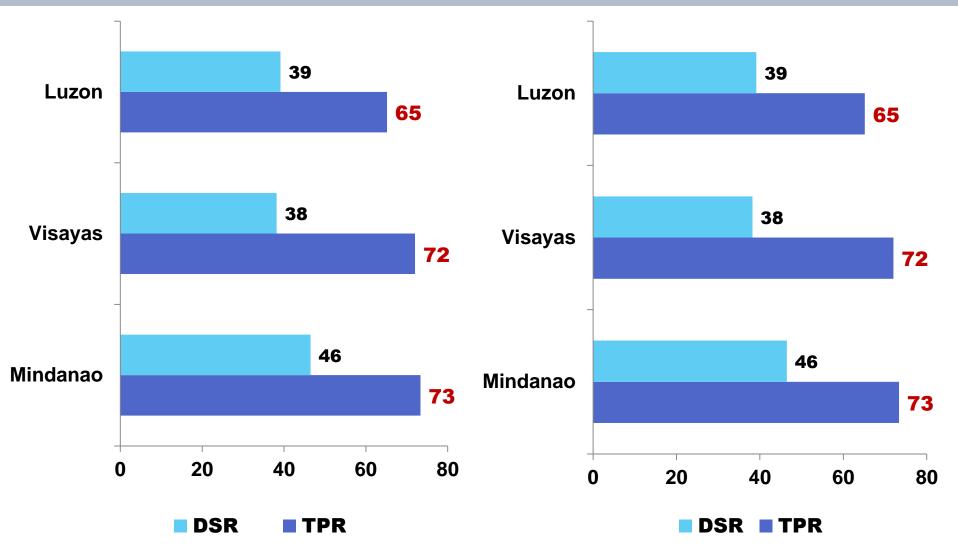
Labor use (person-days/ha) by season



Labor use (person-days/ha) by type of crop establishment

2011 WS

2012 DS



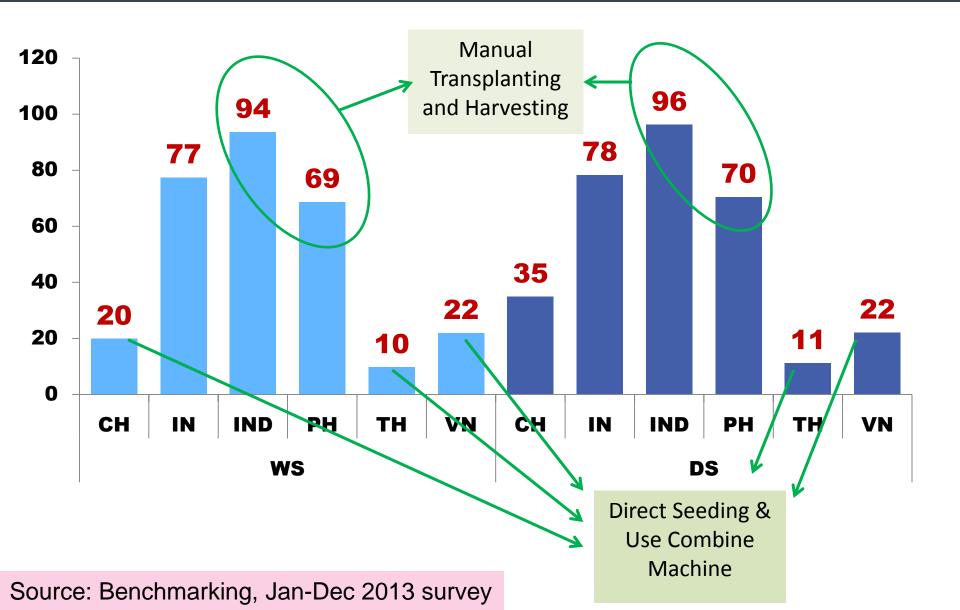
Ave. Person-days/ha

WS = 61 PD/ha

DS = 64 PD/ha



Comparison of labor use (person-days/ha) across countries



Percent distribution of labor use by type of major activity, 2011-2012

Dry Season

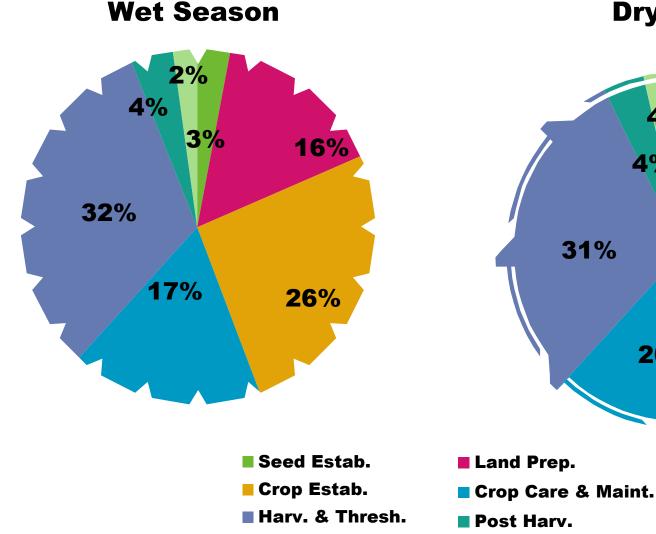
4%

4%3%

20%

15%

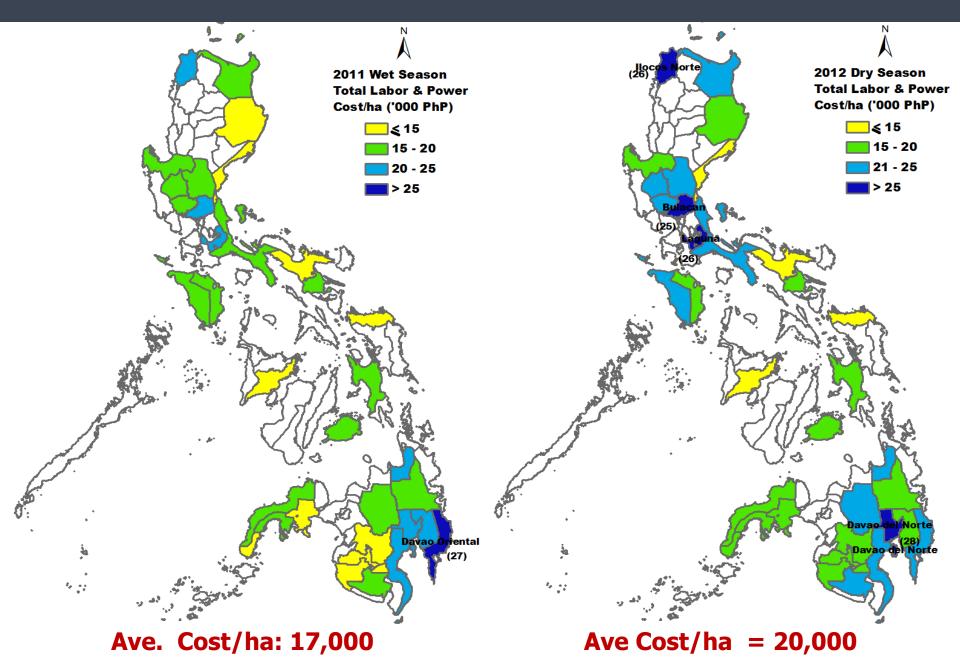
23%



Combined Labor (PL)

Flow much it costs

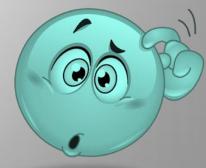
Total labor and power cost/ha by season



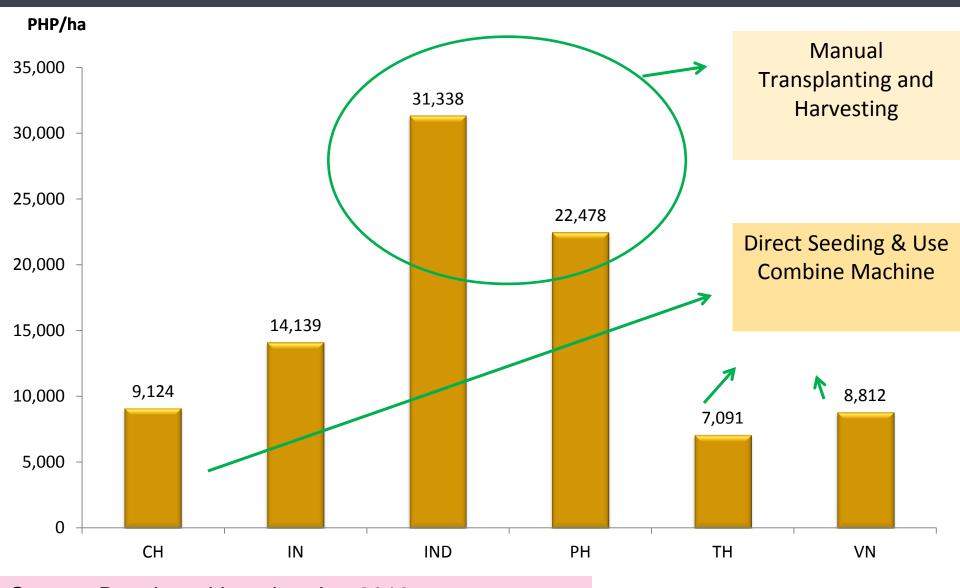
Ave. Cost/ha (PhP)

WS = PhP 17,000

DS = PhP 20,000

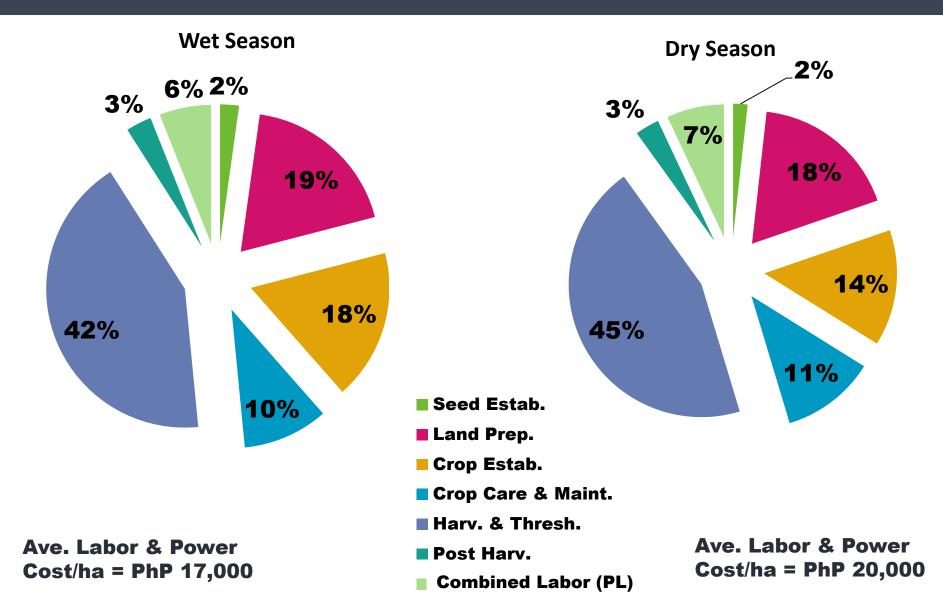


Comparison of labor & power cost/ha across countries



Source: Benchmarking, Jan-Jun 2013 survey

Labor & power cost distribution by type of major activity, 2011-2012





Machine:

Labor use & costs/ha by type of method use

		WS	DS	
Method used	Person- days/ha	Labor & power cost/ha (PhP)	Person- days/ha	Labor & power cost/ha (PhP)
Crop Establishment				
Manual broadcasting	1.56	299	1.62	325.43
Drumseeder	0.75	100	1.42	219.17
Transplanting	21.46	3,366	20.71	3,853.77

✤ Labor requirement is significant high in manual transplanting.

Labor use & costs/ha by type of method use

	WS		DS		
Method used	Person- days/ha	Labor & power cost/ha (PhP)	Person- days/ha	Labor & power cost/ha (PhP)	
Harvesting					
Manual	15.47	4,130	15.53	4,972	
Mechanical Reaper	8.62*	3,366***	6.22*	3,841*	
Threshing					
Manual	5.31	3,148	6.53	2,995	
Thresher	4.15*	3,264	4.38*	3,943*	

Note: * & *** - mean difference is significant at 1% and 10%, respectively

Labor use & costs/ha by type of method use

	WS		DS	
Method used	Person- days/ha	Labor & power cost/ha (PhP)	Person- days/ha	Labor & power cost/ha (PhP)
Harvesting & Threshing				
Manual harv. & manual thresh.	20.86	6,834	21.60	6,907
Manual harv. & mechanical thresher	19.51**	7,426***	19.97*	9,035 *
Mechanical reaper & mechanical thresher	12.13*	6,018	10.12*	8,449
Combine harvester	4.53*	6,779	2.38*	6,798

Note: *, ** & *** - mean difference is significant at 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively

Labor & power cost distribution by ecosystem, (PhP cost/ha)

Major Activity	2011 V Irrigated	
Seed Establishment	395*	328*
Land Preparation	3,222	3,316
Crop Establishment	3,213*	2,424*
Crop Care & Maintenance	1,882*	1,173*
Harvesting & Threshing	7,709*	6,131*
Post Harvest	530*	472*
Combined activities (PL)	1,198*	529*
Total Labor & Power Cost/ha	18,149*	14,374*

Note: * & ** - mean difference is significant at 1% and 5%, respectively

Labor & power cost distribution by ecosystem, (PhP cost/ha)

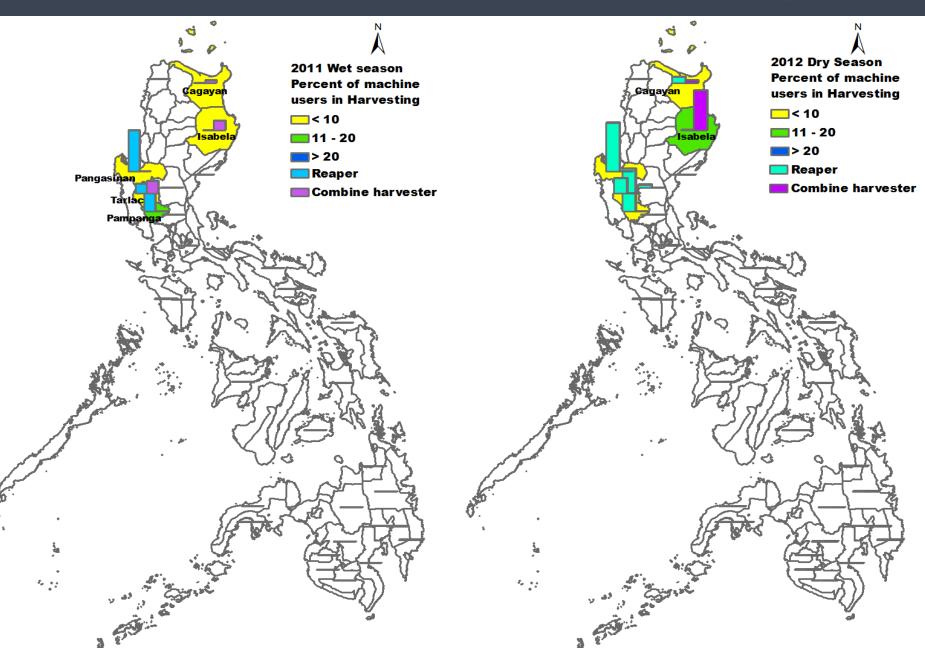
Major Activity	2012 Irrigated	
Seed Establishment	346	343*
Land Preparation	3,502*	3,621*
Crop Establishment	2,840*	2,506*
Crop Care & Maintenance	2,450*	1,435*
Harvesting & Threshing	9,376*	6,299*
Post Harvest	590**	522*
Combined activities (PL)	1,589*	479*
Total Labor & Power Cost/ha	20,693*	15,206*

Note: * & ** - mean difference is significant at 1% and 5%, respectively

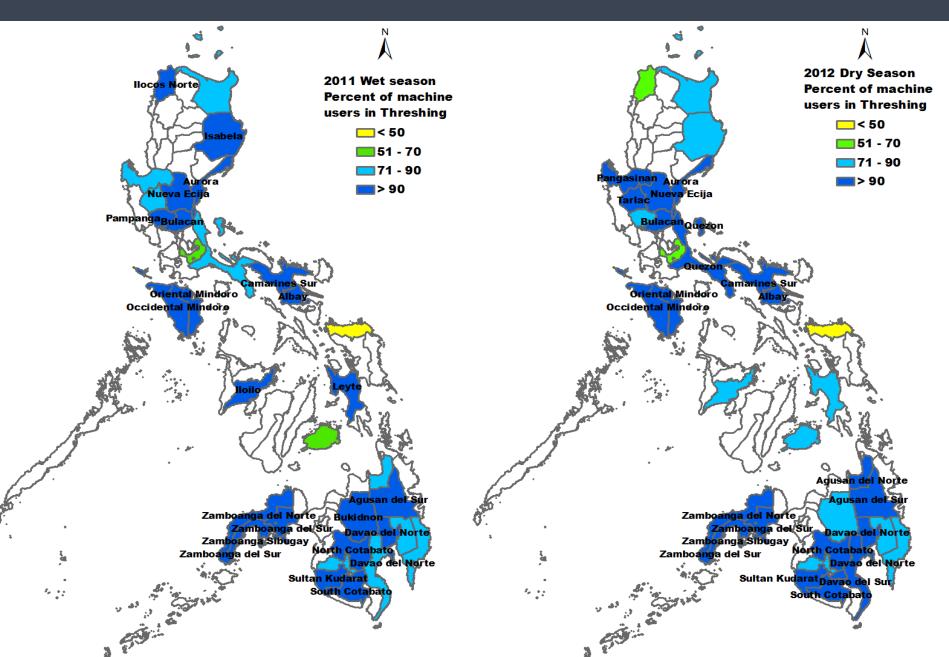
Labor & power cost distribution, all ecosystem, (PhP cost/ha)

Major Activity	2011 WS	2012 DS
Seed Establishment	380	345
Land Preparation	3,243	3,525
Crop Establishment	3,032	2,775
Crop Care & Maintenance	1,719	2,251
Harvesting & Threshing	7,346	8,775
Post Harvest	516	576
Combined activities (PL)	1,044	1,372
Total Labor & Power Cost/ha	17,281	19,620

% of machine users in harvesting



% of machine users in threshing







Machine:

Comparison of Labor & Power Cost/ha in Harvesting & Threshing

Activity	2012
	(PhP)
Man. Harv. & Mech. Thresh.	
Harv. & Thresh.	7,018.80
Sacks & Twine	697.15
Hauling of Palay	812.50
Food Cost	1,050.00
Total Cost	9,578.45
Combine	
Harv. & Thresh.	7,525.91
Sacks & Twine	718.87
Hauling of Palay	426.67
Food Cost	0
Total Cost	8,671.45
% Difference	9%
Amount Diff.	907.00

In 2012, difference in total cost between 2 methods is only 9%.

Comparison of Labor & Power Cost/ha in Harvesting & Threshing

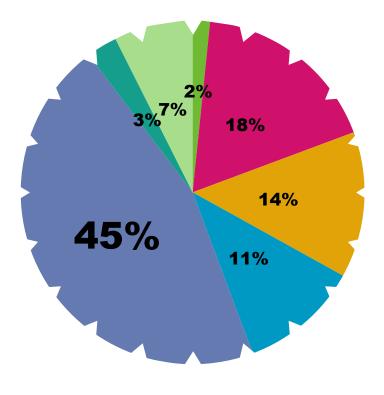
Activity	2015	2015
	(PhP)	(PhP)
Man. Harv. & Mech. Thresh.		
Harv. & Thresh.	13,163.82	13,163.82
Sacks & Twine	1,194.95	1,194.95
Hauling of Palay	1,612.50	1,612.50
Food Cost	1,050.00	1,050.00
Total Cost	17,021.28	17,021.28
Combine		
Harv. & Thresh.	8,327.78	8,327.78
Sacks & Twine	0	0
Hauling of Palay	1,725.00	
Food Cost	0	0
Total Cost	10,052.78	8,327.78
% Difference	41%	51%
Amount Diff.	6,968.50	6,968.50

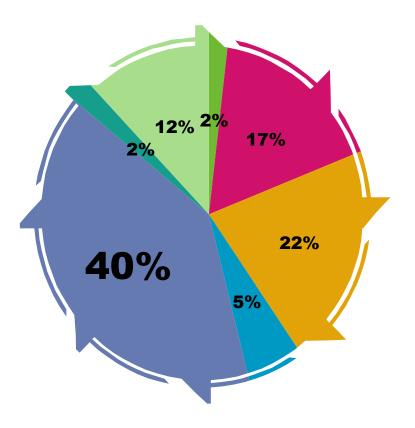
Currently, total cost is significantly lower with the use of combine harvester.

Percent distribution of labor use by type of major activity, 2012 DS

Man. Harv. & Mech. Thresh

Combine





- Seed Estab.
 Crop Estab.
 Harv. & Thres.
 Land Prep.
 Crop Care & Maint.
 Post Harv.
- Combined Labor (PL)

Notes to ponder:

- Labor use is significantly high in CE, CCM, and Harvesting & Threshing.
- In CE: 100% manual transplanting under TPR, and 99% broadcasting under DSR.

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- In HT: Significantly high labor & power use and cost because 98% are manual harvesters.
- Low adoption of machinery especially for CE and HT labor component
- Additional research on effects of combine harvester usage on land preparation and crop establishment

Future Directions.....

Labor cost should significantly be reduced to increase production efficiency.

Promotion and proper dissemination of agricultural machineries such as drumseeders and combine harvesters.

Also, there is a need to focus on other aspects such as social and environmental effects of such technological.

Collaboration with other agencies to create alternative means of livelihood for farm laborers affected by technological innovation.

