



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

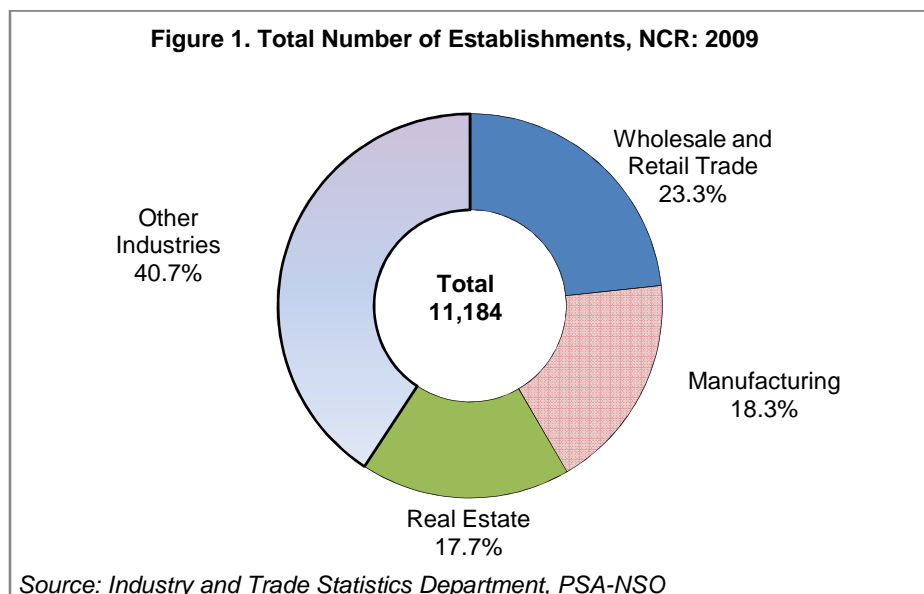
SPECIAL RELEASE

2009 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (Total Employment of 20 and Over- Final Results) National Capital Region

This special release contains final data of the 2009 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and industry (ASPBI) for the National Capital Region which conducted in 2010 with 2009 as reference year.

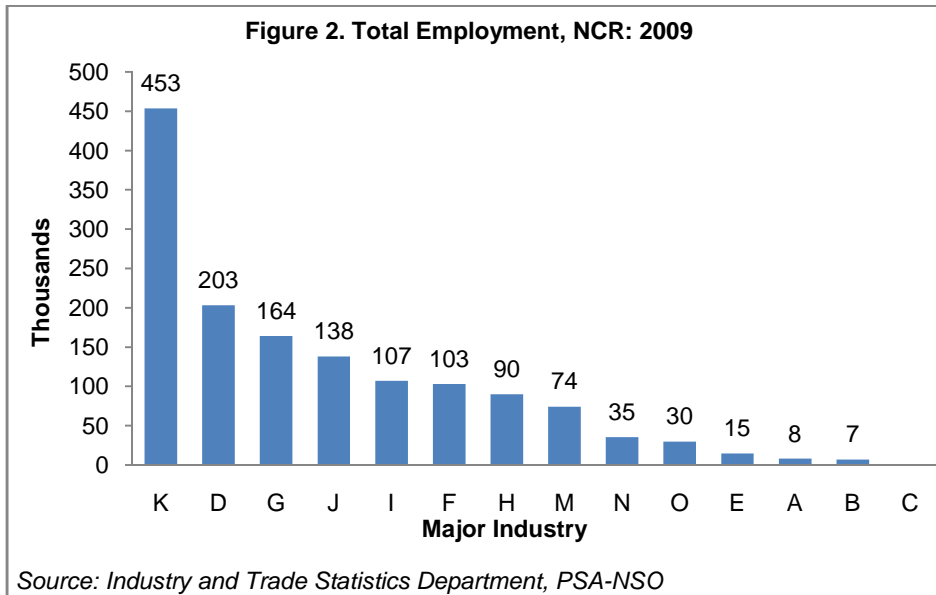
Number of establishments in NCR registers 11,184 in 2009

A total of 11,184 establishments with total employment (TE) of 20 and over were covered in the 2009 Annual Survey of Philippine Industry (ASPBI) for National Capital Region. In terms of the number of establishments, the economy was dominated primarily by Wholesale and Retail Trade with a total of 2,608 establishments, comprising 23.3 percent of the total covered for the entire region. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector with a total of 2,043 establishments or 18.3 percent of the total number. The third largest sector was the Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities with a total of 1,979 or 17.7 percent of the total number.



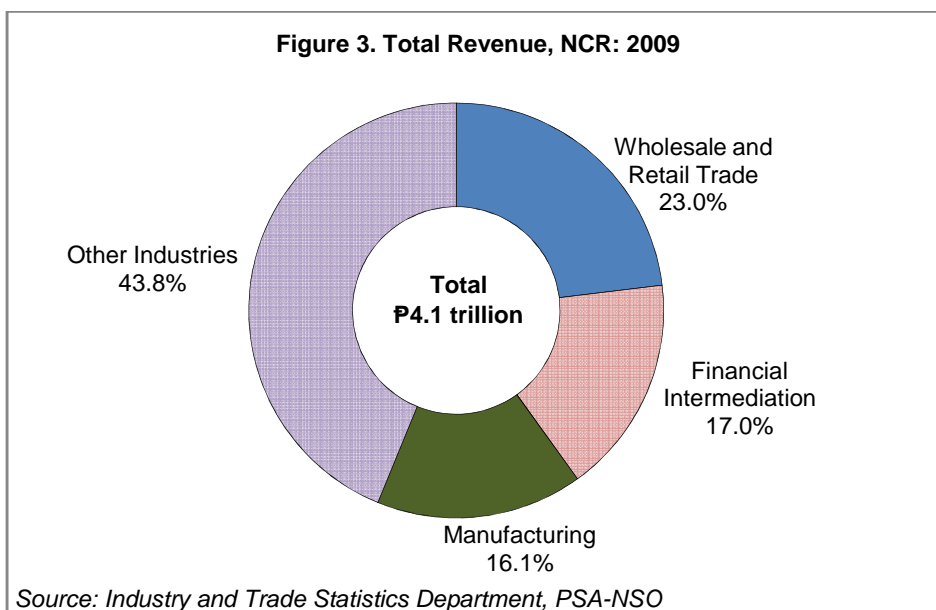
Nearly one in three employed works in Real estate, renting and business activities

Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities topped the ranking in terms of total employment with a total of 453,420 employed persons or 31.7 percent of the total employment in NCR. This was followed by Manufacturing sector with a total of 203,346 employed persons or 14.2 percent of the total number. The third in the list was Wholesale and Retail Trade sector with 164,159 employed persons or 11.5 percent of the total.



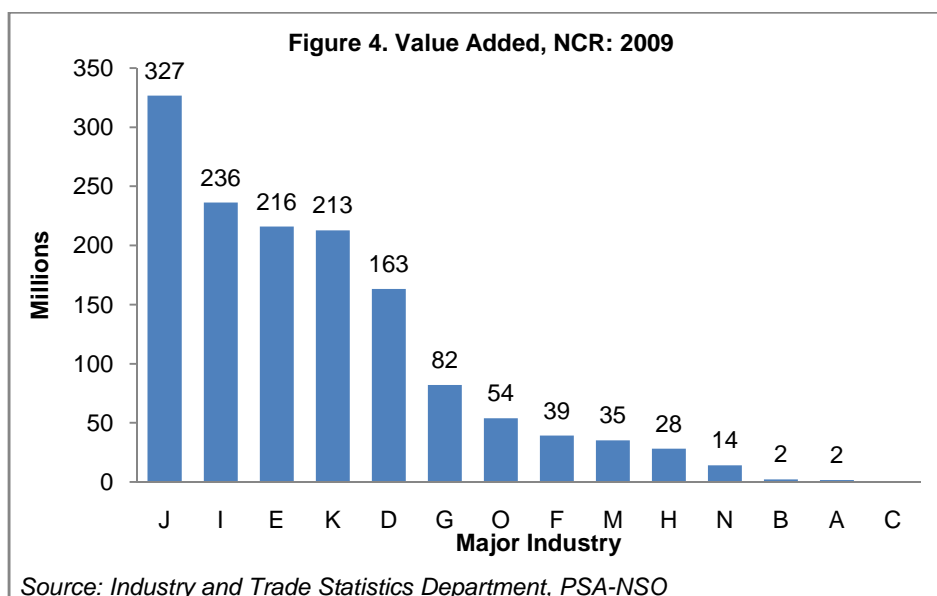
Wholesale and retail trade top revenue earner in 2009

Total revenue of all sectors in NCR with total employment of 20 and over was estimated at ₱4.1 trillion pesos in 2009. NCR comprised more than 50 percent of the total revenue for the entire country. The top three earners were Wholesale and Retail Trade (23.0%), followed by Financial Intermediation (17.0%), and the Manufacturing sector (16.1%).



Financial intermediation sector accounts 23.1 percent of total value added

The total added generated by NCR establishments amounted to ₱1.4 trillion for the year 2009. The financial Intermediation sector dominated the economy with estimated value added of ₱0.33 billion or 23.1 percent of total in NCR. The transport, Storage and Communication sector follows with ₱0.24 billion pesos in value added (16.7%). Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sector ranked third with ₱0.22 billion pesos (15.3%).



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- (A) Agriculture, Hunting Forestry
- (B) Fishing
- (C) Mining and Quarrying
- (D) Manufacturing
- (E) Electricity, Gas and Water
- (F) Construction
- (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade
- (H) Hotels and Restaurants
- (I) Transport, Storage and Communications
- (J) Financial Intermediation
- (K) Real Estate, renting and Business Activities
- (M) Education
- (N) Health and Social Work
- (O) Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities

Table 1. Comparative Summary Statistics for All Establishments by Sector, Philippines: 2009

	Number of Establishments	Employment as of November 15		Total Compensation (P1,000)	Total Revenue (P1,000)	Total Cost (P1,000)
		Total	Paid Employees			
PHILIPPINES	24,034	2,982,756	2,965,701	697,810,603	7,955,686,683	5,781,879,418
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	624	109,984	109,570	12,892,150	64,686,769	50,010,595
Fishing	137	19,254	19,024	2,396,517	13,913,316	11,302,228
Mining and Quarrying	64	23,757	23,627	6,710,949	82,662,043	52,381,725
Manufacturing	4,918	842,582	839,663	178,135,644	3,178,265,724	2,314,970,753
Electricity, gas and Water Supply	445	67,760	67,760	31,222,525	806,211,129	541,093,536
Construction	787	138,042	137,661	20,539,162	172,801,512	126,566,864
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,887	298,353	296,959	53,353,764	1,404,563,329	1,326,424,145
Hotels and Restaurant	3,666	182,701	180,239	22,749,107	146,588,466	110,636,246
Transport, Storage and Communications	974	152,716	151,593	58,890,900	557,608,778	368,211,826
Financial Intermediation	656	159,603	159,342	81,368,421	717,954,179	472,075,637
Real Estate, Renting and Buss. Activities	2,596	616,377	613,568	147,179,104	528,174,555	272,597,007
Education	3,010	231,998	228,867	50,085,385	109,467,078	42,330,638
Health and Social Work	711	90,692	89,784	14,890,376	60,425,956	39,205,900
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	559	48,937	48,044	17,396,599	112,363,849	54,072,318

Source: Industry and Trade Statistics Department, PSA-NSO

Table 2. Comparative Summary Statistics for All Establishments by Sector, NCR: 2009

	Number of Establishments	Employment as of November 15		Total Compensation (P1,000)	Total Revenue (P1,000)	Total Cost (P1,000)
		Total	Paid Employees			
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	11,184	1,428,293	1,424,219	430,762,879	4,055,754,541	2,932,432,210
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	6	7,952	7,952	1,940,108	2,566,635	1,779,841
Fishing	16	6,977	6,970	1,288,697	6,415,558	5,064,338
Mining and Quarrying						
Manufacturing	2,043	203,346	202,393	48,469,460	652,617,269	528,344,524
Electricity, gas and Water Supply	14	14,649	14,649	13,403,993	431,837,483	245,420,239
Construction	468	103,081	102,962	16,813,020	129,895,572	91,500,139
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,608	164,159	163,618	39,349,099	934,667,996	888,496,351
Hotels and Restaurant	1,826	90,101	89,540	13,715,897	87,437,215	65,715,819
Transport, Storage and Communications	575	107,129	106,780	52,787,177	520,425,454	339,521,019
Financial Intermediation	375	138,047	137,859	77,394,394	690,684,069	458,135,288
Real Estate, Renting and Buss. Activities	1,979	453,420	452,794	122,182,753	426,152,783	224,342,446
Education	734	74,227	73,810	22,469,308	52,007,208	21,253,810
Health and Social Work	234	35,381	35,149	7,679,540	31,815,842	20,652,259
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	306	29,824	29,743	13,269,433	89,231,457	42,206,137

Source: Industry and Trade Statistics Department, PSA-NSO

Table 1 concluded

	Value Added (P1,000)	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets (P1,000)	Subsidies (P1,000)
PHILIPPINES	2,634,466,403	270,903,168	35,023,592
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	19,614,859	2,910,995	1,057,097
Fishing	4,080,088	571,994	818
Mining and Quarrying	37,870,432	5,126,289	-
Manufacturing	997,698,094	94,110,224	527,142
Electricity, gas and Water Supply	316,241,840	21,462,927	2,277,299
Construction	48,913,105	3,816,457	8,233
Wholesale and Retail Trade	125,309,989	9,075,834	22,375,928
Hotels and Restaurant	47,561,596	14,609,432	-
Transport, Storage and Communications	249,316,612	62,248,862	2,769,556
Financial Intermediation	342,342,112	10,645,117	4,732,834
Real Estate, Renting and Buss. Activities	272,895,930	22,525,214	539,665
Education	77,282,741	11,619,962	613,612
Health and Social Work	27,287,697	6,395,617	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	68,051,308	5,784,244	121,408

Source: Industry and Trade Statistics Department, PSA-NSO

Table 2 concluded

	Value Added (P1,000)	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets (P1,000)	Subsidies (P1,000)
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	1,411,130,190	136,283,343	32,214,045
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,611,700	590,342	1,013,981
Fishing	2,037,935	191,623	-
Mining and Quarrying			
Manufacturing	163,122,000	10,055,067	107,009
Electricity, gas and Water Supply	215,937,415	11,165,221	526,154
Construction	39,261,199	2,980,358	8,233
Wholesale and Retail Trade	82,046,826	4,932,552	22,372,000
Hotels and Restaurant	28,144,596	3,873,027	-
Transport, Storage and Communications	236,193,555	58,795,748	2,763,165
Financial Intermediation	326,585,996	10,046,822	4,729,934
Real Estate, Renting and Buss. Activities	212,657,749	19,743,200	518,428
Education	35,185,937	5,009,391	57,141
Health and Social Work	14,176,651	4,023,607	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	53,868,631	4,876,385	118,000

Source: Industry and Trade Statistics Department, PSA-NSO

TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

The 2010 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) is a continuing activity of the National Statistics Office (NSO) which aims to provide key measures on the performance, levels, structure and trends of economic activities in the entire country for the year 2010. It is one of the designated statistical activities of the government and as such the survey generates the most critical and essential statistics required for economic planning and analysis.

The 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) was adopted for the first time in this round. This is the latest version of the classification of industries in the country released by the NSCB after the 1994 PSIC was amended in 2002. It conforms with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 prescribe by the United Nations, but with modifications to suit national situation and requirement. The PSIC is a statistical classification of all economic activities, designed as a guide and a comprehensive framework for securing uniformity and comparability of both the government and private sectors.

The conduct of the ASPBI is governed by legislative acts and presidential directives, specifically Commonwealth Act No. 591 which was approved on August 19, 1940.

Scope and coverage

The 2010 ASPBI covered establishments engaged in 18 economic sections classified under the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial classification (PSIC) namely:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- Mining and Quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
- Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
- Transportation and Storage
- Accommodation and Food Service Activities
- Information and Communication
- Financial and Insurance Activities
- Real Estate Activities
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
- Administrative and Support Service Activities
- Education
- Human Health and Social Work Activities
- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
- Other Service Activities

The scope of the ASPBI was confined to “formal sector” only, which consists of the following:

- Corporations and partnership
- Cooperatives and foundations
- Single proprietorships with employment of 10 or more
- Single proprietorships with branches

Like all other establishment surveys conducted by the NSO, the 2010 ASPBI used establishment as the unit of enumeration. It is defined as “an economic unit under a single ownership or control, i.e. under a single legal entity, engaged in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single fixed location.”.

Classification of Establishments

Before the actual selection of samples, the establishments listed in the frame were classified based on economic organization (EO), legal organization (LO), industrial classification, employment size, and geographic location.

Economic organizations relates to the organizational structure or role of the establishment in the organization. The following are the types of economic organization:

- Single establishment is an establishment which has neither branch nor main office
- Branch only is an establishment which has a separate main office located elsewhere
- Establishment and main office, both located in the same address and with branches elsewhere
- Main office only is the unit which controls, supervises and directs one or more establishments of an enterprise
- Ancillary unit other than main office is the unit that operates primarily or exclusively for a related establishment or group of related establishments or its parent establishment and provides goods or services that support but do not become part of the output of those establishments

The **legal organization** provides the legal basis for ownership of the establishment. The following are the types of legal organization:

- **Single Proprietorship** - refers to a business establishment organized, owned, and managed by one person, who alone assumes the risk of the business enterprise. The establishment name is that of a person, or it has words such as Owner, Proprietor or Operator
- **Partnership** - refers to an association of two or more individuals for the conduct of a business enterprise based upon an agreement or contract between or among them to contribute money, property or industry into a common fund with the intention of dividing profits among themselves. The establishment name includes words such as **Owners , Partners, Limited or LTD., Associates or ASSOCS**
- **Government Corporation** - is a private corporation organized for private aim, benefit or purpose and owned and controlled by the government. The establishment name included words such as **Corporation or CORP., INCORPORATED or INC**
- **Private Corporation** is a corporation organized by private persons. The establishment name includes words such Corporation or Corp, Incorporated or INC
- **Cooperative** - the establishment name includes words such as Cooperative or COOP.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Economic activity or business is the activity of the establishment as classified under the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC). Generally, the main activity of the establishment is the establishment's principal source of income. If the establishment is engaged in several activities, its main activity is that which earns the biggest income or revenue.

Total employment is the number of persons who worked in or for this establishment as of November 15, 2010.

Paid employees are all persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as those working away from the establishment paid by and under the control of the establishment. Included are all employees on sick leave, paid vacation or holiday. Excluded are consultants, home workers, workers receiving pure commissions only, and workers on indefinite leave.

Salaries and wages are payments in cash or in kind to all employees, prior to deductions for employee's contributions to SSS/GSIS, withholding tax, etc. Included are total basic pay, overtime pay, and other benefits.

Revenue is the value of goods, products/by-products sold and/or services rendered to others whether paid in cash or is considered receivable by the establishment. Valuation of products/by products sold should be in producer's price (ex-establishment), net of discounts and allowances, including duties and charges but excluding subsidies. It also include goods transferred and/or services rendered to other establishment belonging to the same enterprise as the said establishment which should be treated as sales or as if sold to a customer; and revenue from products on a contractual basis from materials supplied by the establishment.

Cost refers to all expenses excluding compensation incurred during the year whether paid or payable. Valuation should be at purchaser price including taxes and other charges, net of discounts, rebates, returns and allowances. Goods received from and services rendered by other establishment of the same enterprise are valued as though purchased.

Fixed assets - are physical assets expected to have productive lives of more than one year and intended for use and/or being used by the establishment. Included are land, buildings, other structures and land improvements, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, furniture, fixtures, and other fixed assets.

Book value of tangible fixed assets is the initial value or acquisition cost of tangible fixed assets less the accumulated depreciation.

Gross additions to tangible fixed assets is the sum of cost of new and used fixed assets acquired during the year, cost of alteration and improvements done by others and cost of fixed assets produced by the establishment less the value of sales of fixed assets during the year.

Valued added is gross output less intermediate cost.

Gross output for Arts, Entertainment and Recreation is the sum of the total revenue (less interest income, rent income from land, dividend income, royalty income, franchise income and foreign exchange gains), capital expenditures of fixed assets produced on own account and change in inventories.

Intermediate input is equal to the sum of the following cost items: materials and supplies purchased; fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased; electricity and water purchased; cost of industrial services done by others; cost of non-industrial services done by others; goods purchased for resale; research and experimental development expense; environmental protection expense; royalty fee; franchise fee and other cost.

Inventories refer to the stocks of goods owned by and under the control of the establishment as of a fixed date, regardless of where the stocks are located. Valuation should be at current replacement cost in purchaser's price at the indicated dates. Replacement cost is the cost of an item in terms of its present price rather than its original price.

Change in inventories is equivalent to the total value of inventories at the end of the year less the value at the beginning of the year.

Subsidies are special grants in the form of financial assistance or tax exemption or tax privilege given by the government to aid and develop an industry or production and to protect it against competition.