



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Number: 2016-02
Date Released: March 30, 2016

SPECIAL RELEASE

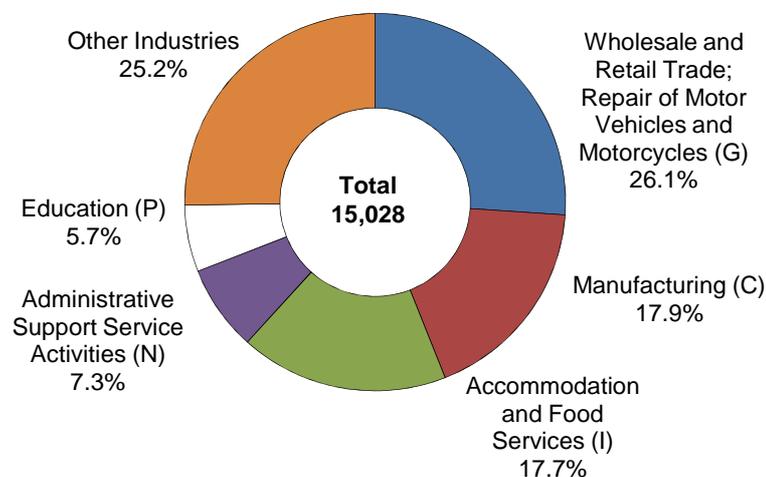
2012 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (Total Employment of 20 and Over-Final Results) National Capital Region

This special release contains final results of the 2012 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) for establishments with total employment of 20 and over in the National Capital Region (NCR).

Number of establishments in NCR register 15,028

A total of 15,028 establishments with total employment (TE) of 20 and over were covered in the 2012 CPBI for NCR. In terms of the number of establishments, the economy was dominated primarily by Wholesale and Retail Trade with a total of 3,920 establishments, comprising 26.1 percent of the total covered for the entire region. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector with a total of 2,694 establishments or 17.9 percent of the total number. The third largest sector was the Accommodation and Food Service Activities with a total of 2,662 or 17.7 percent of the total number.

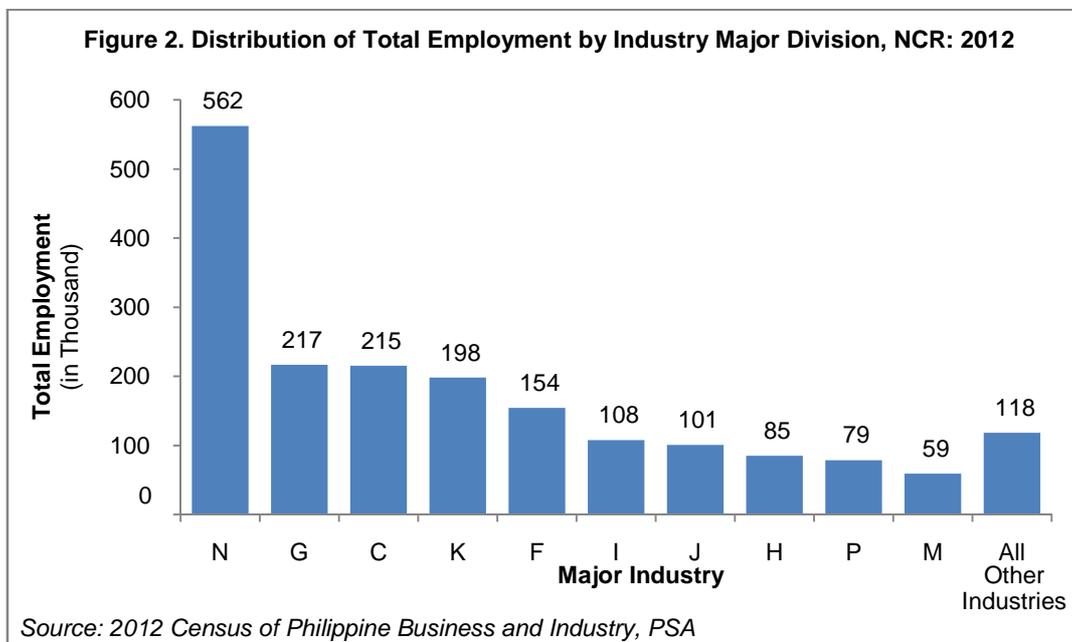
Figure 1. Percent Distribution of the Total Number of Establishments by Industry Major Division, NCR: 2012



Source: 2012 Census of Philippine Business and Industry, PSA

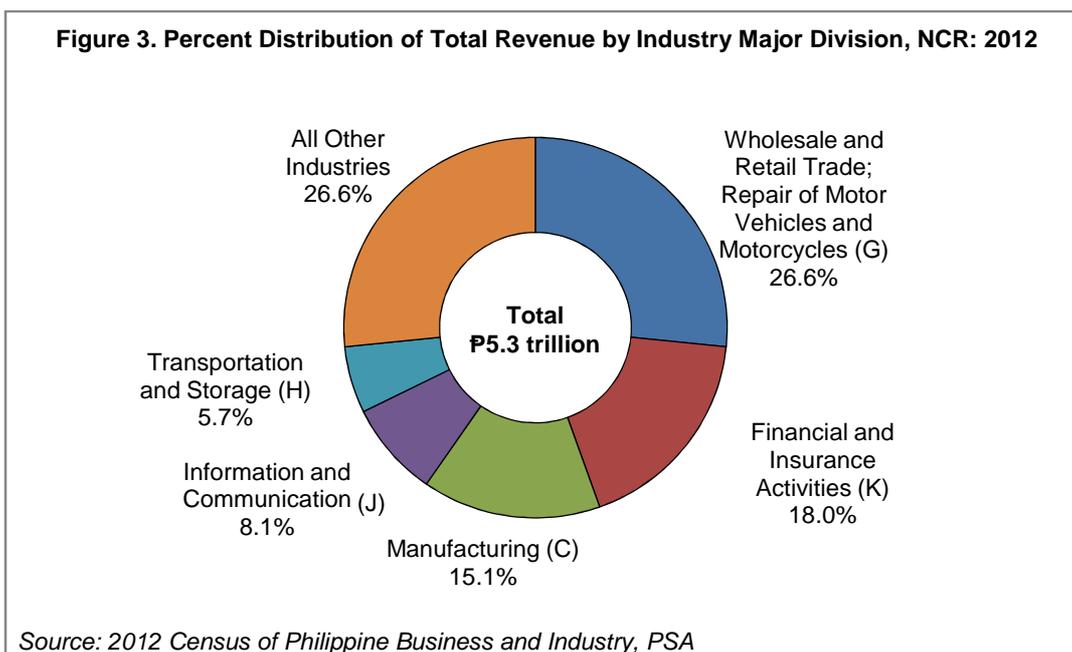
Nearly three in ten employed in Administrative Support Service activities

Administrative Support Service Activities topped the ranking in terms of total employment with a total of 562,287 employed persons or 29.7 percent of the total employment in NCR. This was followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles with a total of 216,695 employed persons or 11.4 percent of the total number. The third in the list was Manufacturing sector with 215,275 employed persons or 11.4 percent of the total.



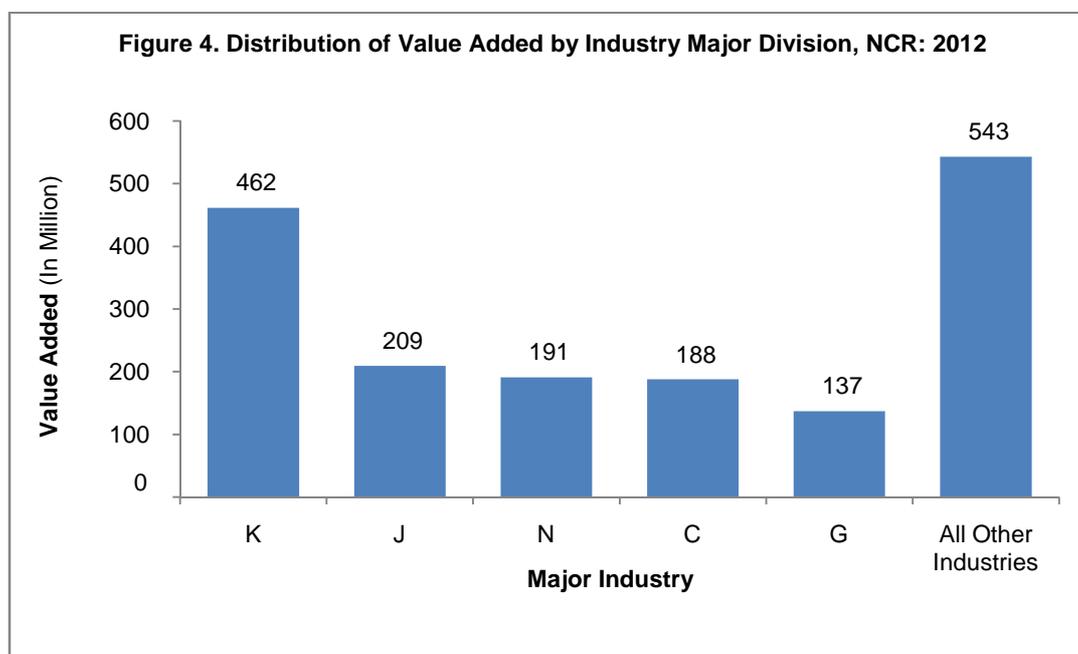
Wholesale and retail trade top revenue earner in 2012

Total revenue of all sectors in NCR with total employment of 20 and over was estimated at P5.3 trillion pesos in 2012. NCR comprised more than 45 percent of the total revenue for the entire country. The top three earners were Wholesale and Retail Trade (26.6%), followed by Financial Intermediation (18.0%), and the Manufacturing sector (15.1%).



Financial intermediation sector accounts 26.7 percent of total value added

The total added generated by NCR establishments amounted to ₱1.7 trillion for the year 2012. The financial Intermediation sector dominated the economy with estimated value added of ₱461.7 billion or 26.7 percent of total in NCR. The Information Communication sector followed next with ₱209.4 billion in value added (12.1%). Administrative Support Service Activities ranked third with ₱191.1 billion (11.0%).



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	
Major Division	Economic Sector
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
B	Mining and Quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
H	Transportation and Storage
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities
J	Information and Communication
K	Financial and Insurance Activities
L	Real Estate Activities
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities
P	Education
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
S	Other Service Activities

TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

The 2012 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) is the forerunner of the 2006 CPBI and one of the designated statistical activities of the former National Statistics Office (NSO) now Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data collected from the census provides information on the levels, structure, performance and trends of economic activities of the formal sector of the economy for the reference period 2012. It also serves as benchmark information in the measurement and comparison of national and regional economic growth.

To provide establishment respondents ease in accomplishing the 2012 CPBI questionnaires, the income and expense account in the Financial Statement of establishment was adopted in the design of 2012 CPBI sectoral questionnaires. Income and revenue have the same concept in recording financial transaction of establishments while expense is cost incurred on a consumed basis.

Data collection was intensified through the use of web-based or online accomplishment of questionnaire through the NSO (now part of PSA) website and downloading of e-questionnaire and submission thru email.

Scope and coverage

The 2012 CPBI was a nationwide undertaking confined to the formal sector of the economy and as such excluded the informal sector. The following comprise the formal sector:

1. Corporations and partnerships
2. Cooperatives and foundations
3. Single establishment with employment of 10 or more
4. Single proprietorship with branches

Hence, the 2012 CPBI covered only the following economic units:

- All establishments with total employment (TE) of 10 or more, and;
- All establishments with TE of less than 10, except those establishments with Legal Organization= 1 (single proprietorship) and Economic Organization = 1 (single establishment), that are engaged in economic activities classified according to the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC).

The initial count of the 2012 List of Establishments (LE), the frame used to draw the sample establishments for the 2012 CPBI, registered a total of 945,000 establishments in operation nationwide in 2012. Out of this number, 72 percent or 680,400 establishments belong to the informal sector and only 28 percent or 262,800 establishments made up the formal sector.

Listed below are the 18 economic sectors within the scope of the 2012 CPBI classified under the 2009 PSIC.

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (A)
- Mining and Quarrying (B)
- Manufacturing (C)
- Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply (D)
- Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities (E)
- Construction (F)
- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles (G)
- Transportation and Storage (H)
- Accommodation and Food Service Activities (I)
- Information and Communication (J)
- Financial and Insurance Activities (K)
- Real Estate Activities (L)
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (M)
- Administrative and Support Service Activities (N)

- Education (P)
- Human Health and Social Work Activities (Q)
- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (R)
- Other Service Activities (S)

Concepts and Definitions of Terms

Economic activity is the establishment's source of income. If the establishment is engaged in several activities, its main economic activity is that which earns the biggest income or revenue.

Total employment is the number of persons who worked in for the establishment as of November 15, 2012.

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, receiving pure commissions only, and workers on indefinite leave.

Compensation includes salaries and wages, separation/retirement/terminal pay, gratuities, and payments made by the employer in behalf of the employees such as contribution to SSS/GSIS, ECC, PhilHealth, Pag-ibig, etc.

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.

Income or Revenue refers to cash received and receivables for goods/products and by-products sold and services rendered.

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

Expense refers to cost incurred by the establishment during the year whether paid or payable. This is treated on a consumed basis.

Valued added is gross output less intermediate input. *Gross output* for private education activities is the sum of the total income (less interest income, rent income from land, dividend income, royalty income and franchise income), 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 purchased, water purchased; cost of industrial services done by others; cost of non-industrial services done by others; goods purchased for resale; research and development expense; environmental protection expense; royalty fee; franchise fee; payouts and other cost.

Gross addition to tangible fixed assets is equal to capital expenditures less sale of fixed assets, including land.

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

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

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

Total assets are resources including land owned and/or controlled by the establishment as a result of past transactions and events from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the establishments.

E-Commerce refers to the selling of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet Protocol-based networks and other computer networks, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) network, or other on-line system.