

Philippines - Census of Philippine Business and Industry 2006, Construction

National Statistics Office

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Overview

Identification

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Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

v1.0: edited data

(Note: Publication volume attached to this metadata)

PRODUCTION DATE

2009-08-10

NOTES

The data sets provided in this documentation is classified by establishments size, that is, by total employment of less than 20 and total employment of 20 and over.

The data series for all employment sizes are presented at the national level while those with employment of less than 20 and employment of 20 and over are disaggregated by region.

Refer to Volume VI for Construction in the reference documents included.

Overview

ABSTRACT

Volume VI contains the final results of the 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) for Major Division F-Construction.

Statistics on number of establishments, employment, compensation, revenue, costs, fixed assets, capital expenditures, inventories, and value added are presented by region, industry group and sub-class for easy reference by data users. These are disaggregated by employment size for establishments with total employment of 20 and over and less than 20. Information contained in this report will be useful to government and non-government agencies in formulating and implementing economic plans and programs.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

The establishment is the unit of enumeration for this census.

An establishment 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.

For construction; transport, storage and communications; banking; insurance; real estate activities; and investigation and security activities; the establishment is defined in operational terms as:

“the unit that is engaged in the production of the most homogenous group of goods and services, usually at one location,

but sometimes over a wider area, for which separate records are available that can provide data concerning production of these goods and services and the materials, labor and physical resources used in this production.”

Construction establishment includes the following:

General contractor engaged in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings, highways, airports and other structures; land leveling; earth moving and land reclamation; specialty contractor engaged in only specialized trade or craft like electrical installation, plumbing, painting, air conditioning, well drilling, installation of doors and windows and other work on component parts of the structure.

Scope

NOTES

The 2006 CPBI is a nationwide undertaking confined to the formal sector of the

economy and as such excludes the informal sector. The formal sector is

composed of the following:

- a. corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, and associations;
- b. single proprietorships with total employment of 10 or more;
- c. single proprietorship with branches; and
- d. foundations and cooperatives.

As such, the 2006 CPBI-F covers all Construction establishments engaged in economic activities

classified according to Major Division F of the amended 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classifications (PSIC).

These are the following:

- a. all establishments with total employment of 10 and over
- b. all establishments with total employment of less than 10 except under single proprietorship with single establishments.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Construction	CESSDA	http://www.censsus.gov.ph

KEYWORDS

Construction

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry covered the entire country.

The geographic domain was the region for establishments with total employment of less than 20. For those with total employment of 20 and over, the geographic domains were the province, independent component city, chartered city and highly urbanized city, and all NCR municipalities. Hence, the samples of the 2006 CPBI

with total employment of 20 and over can also provide estimates up to the selected city level while for those less than 20 only up to the regional level.

The 2006 CPBI includes 17 administrative regions as follows:

National Capital Region

Cordillera Administrative region

Region I- Ilocos

Region II- Cagayan Valley

Region III - Central Luzon

Region IV-A -CALABARZON

Region IV-B -MIMAROPA

Region V - Bicol

Region VI - Western Visayas

Region VII - Central Visayas

Region VIII - Eastern Visayas

Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula

Region X - Northern Mindanao

Region XI - Davao Region

Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

Caraga

For a complete listing of the geoographic domains, please refer to the technical documents

Section 'Sampling Domain' of the Publication Volume.

UNIVERSE

All construction establishments with economic organization (EO) classified as single establishment (EO=1), establishment and main office (EO=3) and main office only (EO=4) with total employment of 10 and over, and less than 10 except under single proprietorship and single establishment.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	National Economic Development Authority

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO	

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Statistical Coordination Board		Review and clearance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The 2006 CPBI used stratified systematic sampling with five-digit PSIC or groups of five-digit PSIC and/or four-digit PSIC or groups of four-digit PSIC and/or three-digit PSIC or groups of three-digit PSIC serving as first stratification variable and total employment as the second stratification variable.

The sampling design for the 2006 CPBI consists of the following:

- Determination of geographic domain
- Determination of industry domain
- Determination of employment strata
- Determination of sample size
- Determination of sampling errors and coefficients of variation
- Sample allocation and sample selection.

Please refer to the complete details of the above-mentioned procedures in the technical documents Section 'Sampling Design', of the Publication Volume.

Response Rate

The total number of sample establishments for the construction sector is , 1,648. This is broken down by establishments size that is, 612 for total employment of 20 and over while it is 1,036 for total employment of less than 20.

The overall response rate is 93.8 percent for construction sector. For establishments with total employment of less than 20, the response rate is 94.6 percent while that for establishments with total employment of 20 and over, 93.4percent.

Weighting

For construction sector samples were taken on a 100 percent basis therefore, weight is equal to one.

Refer to the technical documents Section 'Estimation Procedure' of the Publication Volume.

Questionnaires

Overview

The 2006 CPBI has undergone a clearance process by the NSCB. It utilized four types of questionnaires with NSCB approval numbers and expiration date of June 30, 2008.

Form Type Major Division Spot Color NSCB Approval No.

CPBI Form No. 1 Agriculture, Hunting & . Green NSO-7404-01
Forestry
Fishing

CPBI Form No. 2 Mining and Quarrying Yellow NSO-7404-02
Manufacturing;
Electricity, Gas and Water

CPBI Form No. 3 Construction Orange NSO-7404-03

CPBI Form No. 4 Business and Services Blue NSO-7404-03

Refer to the copy of CPBI Form No. 3, the questionnaire used for Construction sector.

In addition, an e-questionnaire or electronic copy of forms for the 2006 CPBI was developed for respondents to submit via the NSO Website. The file of the e-questionnaire is in excel format and can be accessed using Microsoft Office Excel. Every page in the CPBI questionnaire has a corresponding worksheet in the e-questionnaire.

The file has also a macro-program that enables the user to create an encrypted text file of the supplied data. The encrypted file is then emailed to NSO (ITSD-Receipt and Control Unit) for submission by respondents, thus facilitating data collection.

The 2006 CPBI collected the following major data items:

- Name and address of establishment
- Economic activity or business
- Year started operation
- Legal organization
- Economic organization
- Name and address of main office and contact person
- Employment
- Production/Construction workers and hours worked
- Compensation
- Revenue
- Subsidies
- Cost
- Capital expenditures and sale of fixed assets, including losses and damages
- Capital expenditures for intangible assets
- Book value of fixed assets
- Value of intangible assets
- Capacity utilization
- Inventories
- Branches, divisions, plants owned or controlled (for Main Office)
- Contact person

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2007-06-01	2007-07-29	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2006-01	2006-12	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Self administered questionnaire

Data Collection Notes

Beginning with the 2006 CPBI, the NSO utilized current technology, such as the e-mail and NSO Website, to improve survey operations particularly in the collection of establishments data. Although, the overall response to this method of data collection was still low (0.1% of total workload).

Refer to the technical documents Section 'Field Operations' for information on data collection including the levels of training conducted prior to data collection.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	NSO	NSO

Supervision

Regional Directors, Provincial Statistics Officers, and Regional and Provincial Statisticians served as supervisors to ensure the efficient conduct of the census operations.

Two rounds of spotchecking were conducted by selected ITSD staff in January to February 2008 and in April 2008 to further increase the response rate and improve the quality of reports. Selected provinces were visited based on their response rates and number of uncollected questionnaires. Establishments with total employment of 100 and over were prioritized. During the spotchecking, the ITSD staff held meetings with field staff to discuss and assess the problems encountered in data collection. They also visited sample establishments found to be non-responding, closed and those with problems in the submitted 2006 CPBI questionnaires.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Processing or editing of census accomplished questionnaires was done to check for the completeness, consistency, and reasonableness of data. It consisted of two stages: manual editing and machine processing.

Manual editing of data was done in three levels, as follows:

a) Field editing of data was done by the field men, hired SRs and provincial staff upon collection of the accomplished questionnaires from the establishments. The objective is to check for completeness and consistency of entries in the questionnaires, following the instructions provided in the Field Operations and Processing Manual. Any inconsistent or missing data was corrected at this stage as this can be immediately verified from the respondents.

b) Office verification was done by provincial office staff upon receipt of the accomplished questionnaires from the field men and hired SRs. In some instances, the staff contacted directly the establishments through phone call or sent email inquiries to verify some inconsistent or missing data.

c) Desk verification was done by the ITSD staff to check the consistency and reasonableness of entries in the accomplished questionnaires. This process also validated the status of establishments that were non-responding and reported closed, cannot be located, transferred, and out of scope. Telephone inquiry was extensively utilized to verify information from the establishment's contact person. The internet was also used to obtain information on the contact address and to research for information on the status of the establishment.

Other Processing

Machine Processing

Machine processing consists of data entry, structural and consistency checks and encoding of updates, and generation and analysis of completeness of questionnaires. This process involved the verification of completeness check report and summary file report.

A microcomputer-based machine processing and tabulation system for the 2006 CPBI was developed by the IRD staff using Census and Survey Processing (CSPRO) software.

CSPRO is a software package developed by the International Processing Center of the United States Bureau of Census. It has several modules specifically designed for processing census and survey data. However, only four of these modules were employed in the 2006 CPBI computer system. These modules are the data dictionary editor, data entry, batch edit, and cross tabulation.

Data entry was done by both IRD-Information and Technology Operations Division staff and ITSD subject-matter staff. All other machine processing activities were done by the subject-matter staff.

Imputation Methods Used:

1. Estimation of missing data items using data of other responding establishment

Ratio estimation was utilized to assign values for missing data using data of other responding sample establishment with the same establishments' characteristics as auxiliary information in the estimation process.

2. Estimation of missing data items using other data of the same questionnaire

Several equations were used to check the consistency and reasonableness of data items in the questionnaire. These were

the equations used to derive the missing data items in the questionnaire.

3. Estimation of missing data items from external records

Supplementary information from external records like financial statement of the sample establishment or report of the same sample establishment from other surveys like MISSI and QSPBI was utilized to estimate the missing data in the questionnaire.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Not applicable for Construction Sector because samples were taken on a 100 percent basis.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Indicators were computed to check the validity of data.