

# SPECIAL RELEASE

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE  
MANILA, PHILIPPINES



ISSN

Number

15 December 2008

*If you want to know more about these statistics, write or call the:*

Industry and Trade Statistics Department/Industry Statistics Division  
National Statistics Office, P.O. Box 779, Manila Tel. No.: 716-39-32

## INQUIRIES

*For copies of this publication, contact:*

Databank and Information Services Division Tel. Nos.: 713-7081 / 715-6430 / 714-1715  
NSO Website: <http://www.census.gov.ph> E-mail: [info@census.gov.ph](mailto:info@census.gov.ph) / [sales@census.gov.ph](mailto:sales@census.gov.ph)

## Preliminary Results

### **2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry Agriculture and Forestry**

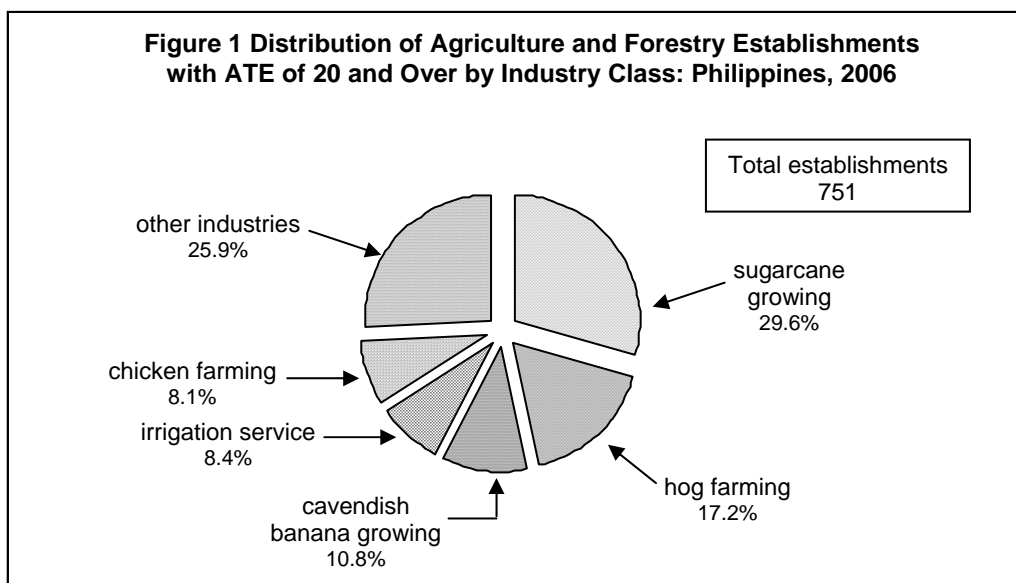
For Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over

#### ***Growing of sugarcane accounts for the biggest number of establishments***

The preliminary results of the 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) conducted nationwide reported a total of 751 Agriculture and Forestry establishments with average total employment (ATE) of 20 and over (Table 1).

Growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm dominated the Agriculture and Forestry establishments with (ATE) of 20 and over with 222 establishments or 29.6 percent of the total. Hog farming was second with 129 establishments (17.2%) while growing of cavendish banana was third with 81 establishments (10.8%). Ranking fourth was operation of irrigation systems through non-cooperatives with 63 establishments (8.4%). Completing the top five was chicken broiler production including the operation of chicken hatcheries with 61 establishments (8.1%). Moreover, certain industries for the Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over not appearing in the statistical tables indicate that there were no establishments engaged in such activities. Figure 1 shows the distribution of Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over by industry class.

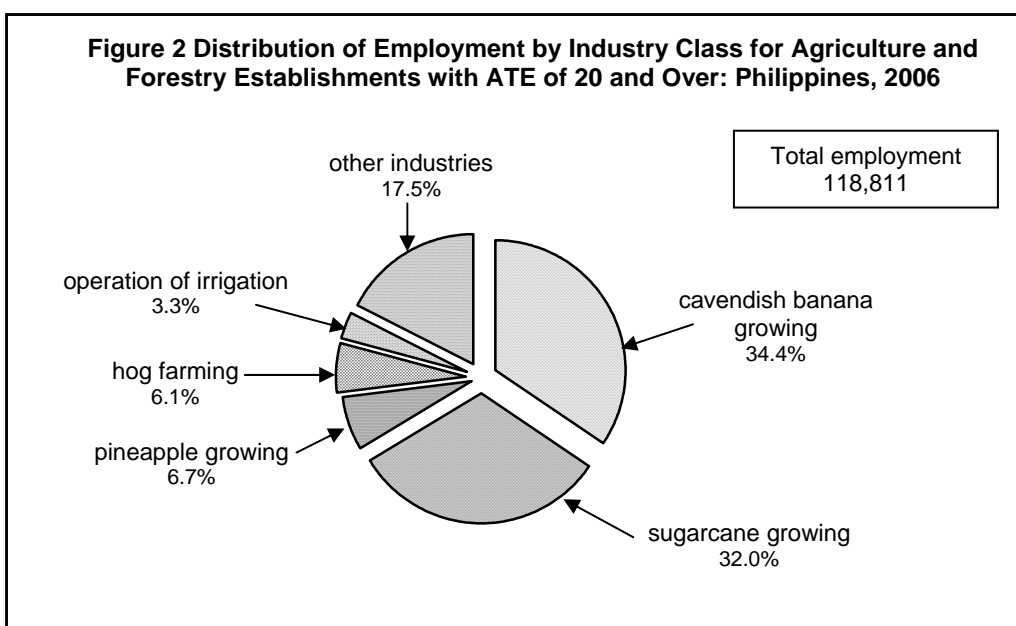
By region, Western Visayas accounted for the most number of establishments with 186 or 24.8 percent of the total number of establishments with ATE of 20 and over. This was followed by Davao with 135 establishments (18.0%) and Central Luzon with 86 establishments (11.5%). Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), with only four reported establishments, had the least count (Table 2).



***Growing of cavendish banana generates the highest employment***

Employment in Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over reached a total of 118,811.

Among industries, growing of cavendish banana recorded the highest employment count, numbering 40,817 or 34.4 percent of the total. Growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm ranked second with 38,011 (32.0%). This was followed by growing of pineapple and hog farming with respective shares of 6.7 percent and 6.1 percent to total employment. Figure 2 shows the distribution of employment by industry class for the Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over.



Regionwise, the biggest workforce was in Davao with 38,802 workers or 32.7 percent of the total. Western Visayas, although having the most number of establishments, ranked second with 27,629 workers (23.3%). CAR had the least number of workers with only 164 (0.1%).

***Agricultural services such as plowing, seeding, weeding thinning, pruning, and other services to establish crops, promote their growth and protect them from pests and diseases pays the highest compensation***

Total compensation paid amounted to Php11.7 billion, translating to an average annual compensation of Php98,624 per worker (Table 3).

Across industries, agricultural industries such as plowing, seeding, weeding thinning, pruning, and other services to establish crops, promote their growth and protect them from pests and diseases paid the highest compensation per worker with an annual average compensation of Php384,556. This was followed by growing of corn except young corn, and operation of irrigation system through non-cooperatives with average annual compensation of Php211,579 and Php183,392, respectively. On the other hand, growing of mango, paid the lowest average annual compensation amounting to only Php16,643.

Among regions, workers in Cagayan Valley were the highest paid receiving an average annual compensation of Php197,463. Workers in SOCCSKSARGEN and National Capital region (NCR) received an average annual compensation of Php148,835 and Php145,450, respectively (Table 4).

***Total revenue amounts to Php58.5 billion, cavendish banana growing produces the largest***

Gross revenue earned by Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over was estimated at Php58.5 billion.

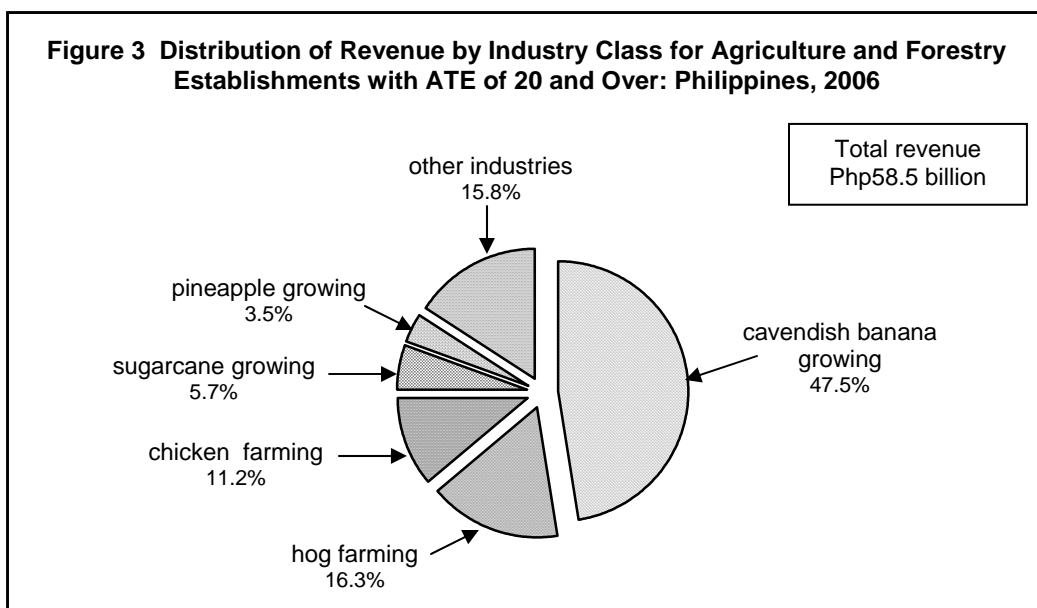
Industrywise, growing of cavendish banana captured the biggest share to total revenue as it grossed Php27.8 billion or 47.5 percent. This was followed by hog farming with a revenue of Php9.5 billion or 16.3 percent of total revenue.

Other industry top grossers and their corresponding revenue shares were as follows:

- chicken broiler production including operation of chicken hatcheries (Php6.5 billion or 11.2%)
- growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm (Php3.3 billion or 5.7%)
- growing of pineapple (Php2.0 billion or 3.5%)

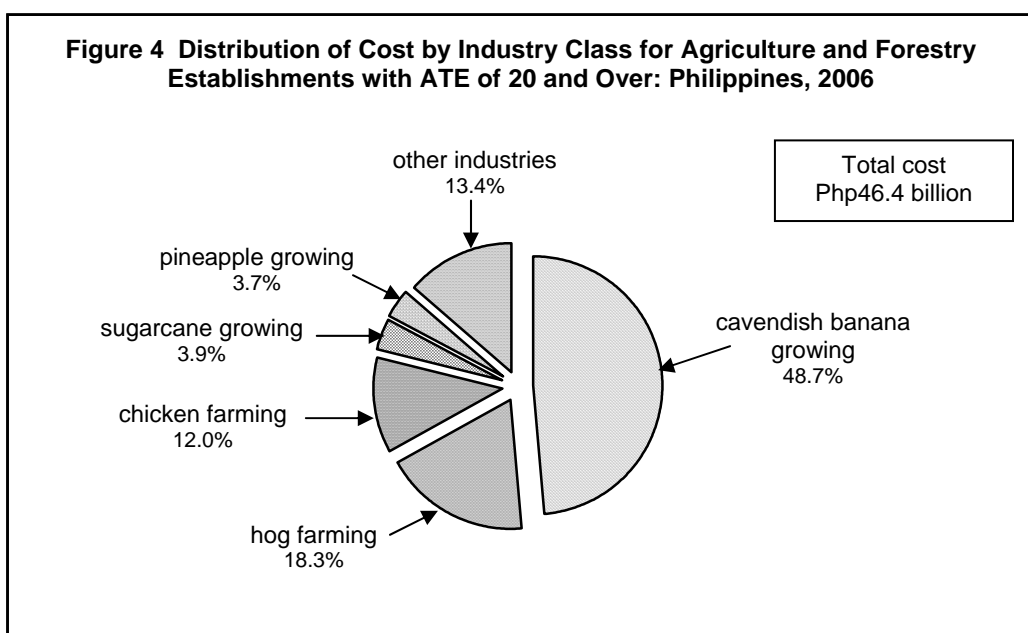
Figure 3 shows the distribution of revenue by industry class for Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over.

Among regions, Davao generated the highest revenue for establishments with ATE of 20 and over amounting to Php23.8 billion or 40.6 percent of the total revenue. This was followed by SOCCSKSARGEN and Central Luzon with Php7.9 billion (13.5%) and Php7.2 billion (12.3%), respectively. CAR had the least revenue with Php0.04 billion (0.1%).



***Total cost reaches Php46.4 billion, cavendish banana growing spends the highest***

Total cost incurred by establishments with ATE of 20 and over summed up to Php46.4 billion. Growing of cavendish banana being the biggest earner was also the biggest spender incurring Php22.6 billion or 48.7 percent of the total cost. Trailing behind was hog farming with Php8.5 billion (18.3%) and chicken broiler production including operation of chicken hatcheries with Php5.5 billion (12.0%). Figure 4 shows the distribution of cost by industry class for Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over.

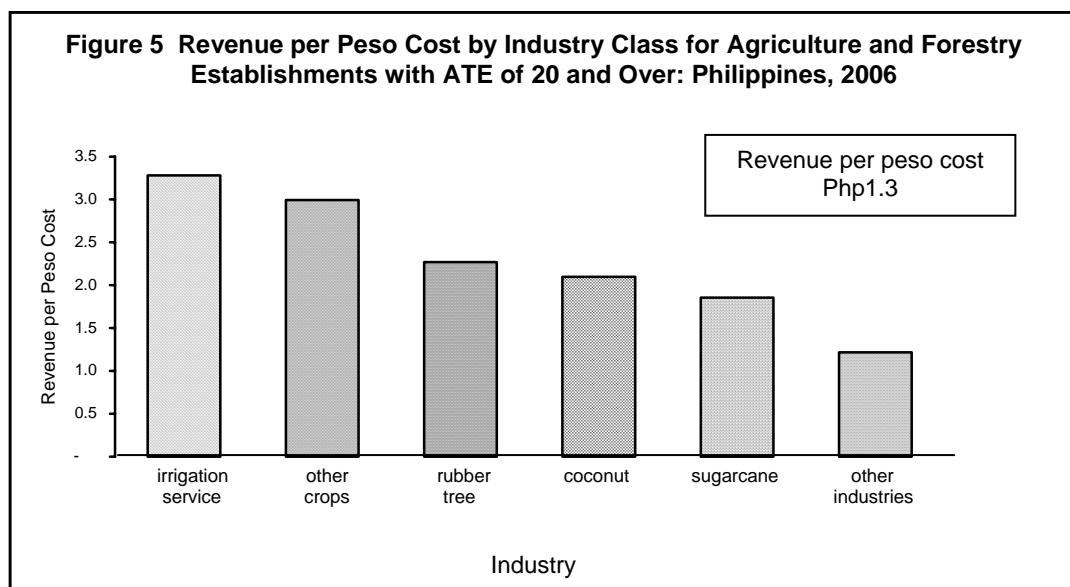


By region, Davao spent the largest operational expense as it incurred Php18.7 billion (40.3%). SOCKSARGEN and Central Luzon followed next with Php6.6 billion (14.3%) and Php6.1 billion (13.2%), respectively.

***Revenue-cost ratio amounts to Php1.3, operation of irrigation system through non-cooperatives records the highest returns***

The ratio of total revenue to total cost was estimated at Php1.3, which means that for every peso spent Php1.3 was realized in terms of revenue.

Among industries, operation of irrigation system through non-cooperatives recorded the highest revenue per peso cost ratio of Php3.3. This was followed by growing of other crops and growing of rubber tree with a ratio of Php3.0 and Php2.3, respectively. Growing of leafy and stem vegetables, on the other hand, recorded the lowest rate of return with only Php1.1. Figure 5 shows the revenue per peso cost by industry class for Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over.



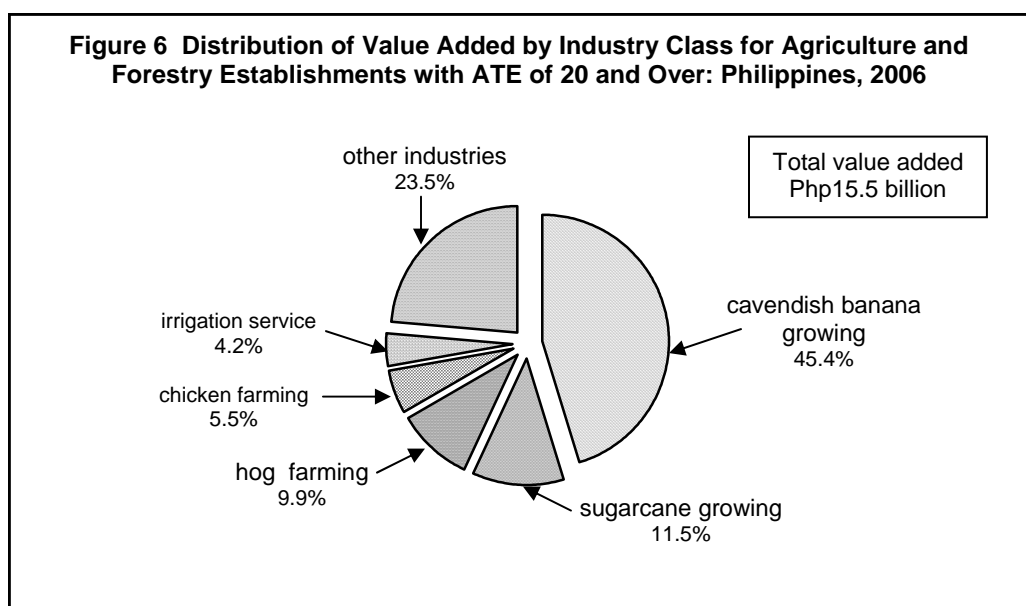
***Cavendish banana growing accounts for the largest value of output***

Value of output for the Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over was estimated at Php57.4 billion. Growing of cavendish banana produced the biggest output value estimated at Php27.5 billion or 48.0 percent of the total. The shares of hog farming and chicken broiler production including the operation of chicken hatcheries were 16.7 percent (Php9.6 billion) and 10.6 percent (Php6.1 billion), respectively.

### ***Value added reaches Php15.5 billion***

Value added generated in 2006 by Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over reached Php15.5 billion.

Among industries, about half (45.4%) of the total value added was contributed by growing of cavendish banana as it reached Php7.0 billion. Other industries with value added exceeding a billion mark were growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm (P1.8 billion) and hog farming (P1.5 billion). Figure 6 shows the distribution of value added by industry class for Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over.



Among regions, Davao registered the highest value added amounting to Php6.2 billion or 40.0 percent of the total value added. SOCCSARGEN followed next contributing Php2.1 billion (13.8%). On the other hand, the share to total value added of MIMAROPA (Php990 thousand) was almost nil.

### ***Growing of corn recorded the highest labor productivity***

The ratio of value added to total employment was estimated at Php130.2 thousand. The highest labor productivity was recorded by growing of corn except young corn amounting to Php805.5 thousand and it was lowest for growing of coffee and cacao at Php25.9 thousand.

Among regions, this indicator was highest in CALABARZON estimated at Php283.8 thousand. This was followed by NCR and Caraga at Php252.4 thousand and Php245.0 thousand. The least labor productivity was recorded by MIMAROPA at Php3.5 thousand.

***Gross additions to fixed assets amounts to Php1,845.7 million***

Gross additions to fixed assets for Agriculture and Forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over was estimated to be Php1,845.7 million.

Among industries, growing of cavendish banana reported the largest gross addition to fixed assets amounting to Php929.5 million or 50.4 percent of the total. This was followed by hog farming and chicken broiler production including the operation of chicken hatcheries with gross addition to fixed assets worth Php184.5 million (10.0%) and Php144.2 million (7.8%), respectively.

***Subsidies provided by the government reaches Php174.0 million***

Total subsidies provided by the government to support the operation of Agriculture and Forestry establishment with ATE of 20 and over reached Php174.0 million. Operation of irrigation system through non-cooperatives received Php138.5 million or 79.6 percent of the total. Agricultural services such as plowing, seeding, weeding thinning, pruning, and other services to establish crops, promote their growth and protect them from pests and diseases followed with Php6.8 million (13.0%) in government subsidy.

Other industries that received subsidy from the government were as follows:

- growing of pineapple (Php6.8 million or 3.9%)
- combined industries of beef cattle and other livestock farming; crocodile farming; and raising of semi-domesticated animals (Php3.0 million or 1.7%)
- hog farming (Php2.2 million or 1.3%)
- growing of sugarcane (Php0.6 million or 0.4%)
- growing of rubber tree (Php0.1 million or 0.1%)

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Introduction

The 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) is a comprehensive collection, compilation, evaluation and analysis of data about economic activities of the country. It will be a vital source of information for establishing benchmark levels of measurement and comparison of national, regional and provincial economic growth for the year 2006.

The field operations for the 2006 CPBI was undertaken in 2007. It covered 14 sectors of the economy namely:

- Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- Fishing
- Mining and mining
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas and water
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- Hotels and restaurants
- Transport, storage and communications
- Financial intermediation
- Real estate, renting and business activities
- Education
- Health and social work
- Other community, social and personal service activities.

The census was undertaken by authority of five (5) legislative acts and presidential directives namely: Commonwealth Act 591, Presidential Decree 418, Executive Order No 121, Executive Order No. 352 and Executive Order No.5.

This Special Release presents the preliminary results of the census for agriculture and forestry establishments with ATE of 20 and over.

### 2006 CPBI Design

#### Scope and Coverage

The unit of enumeration is the establishment. 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".

The scope of the census was confined to the **formal sector** and it consists of the following:

- Corporations and partnership
- Cooperatives and foundations
- Single proprietorships with employment of 10 and over
- Single proprietorship with branches.



Specifically, the 2006 CPBI covers the following:

1. All establishments with Average Total Employment (ATE) 10 or more, and
2. All establishments with ATE less than 10, except those with Legal Organization (LO=1, single proprietorship) and Economic Organization (EO=1, single establishment)

that are engaged in economic activities by sectors mentioned above.

## **Classification Systems**

An establishment is categorized by its economic organization legal organization, employment size, industrial classification, and geographic location.

### **Economic Organization**

*Economic Organization* 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 one 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 branch/es 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. Examples are warehouse of plants or wholesale establishments, repair shops or garage or terminals of transport establishments.

### **Legal Organization**

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 as Corporation or Corp, Incorporated or INC.
- *Cooperative* - the establishment name includes words such as Cooperative or COOP

## Size of Establishments

The size of the establishment is determined by its average total employment (ATE). The following are the employment size classification used in the 2006 CPBI:

ATE Code	Employment	ATE Code	Employment
0	1 – 4	5	100 – 199
1	5 – 9	6	200 – 499
2	10 – 19	7	500 – 999
3	20 – 49	8	1000 – 1999
4	50 – 99	9	2000 and over

## Industrial Classification

The industrial classification of an economic unit is determined by the activity from which it derives its major income or revenue. The amended 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) is utilized to classify units according to their economic activities.

The amended 1994 PSIC consists of an alpha character and 5 numeric digits. The alpha character, which represents the major division, is denoted by the characters A to Q. The first two numeric digits represent the division; the first three numeric digits, the group; the first four digits, the class; and the 5 digits, the sub-class.

Example: A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry

01 – Growing of crops

017 – Growing of vegetables, roots and tuber crops, horticultural specialties and nursery products

0178 – Production or growing of horticultural specialties and nursery products

01781 – Growing of orchids

## Geographic Classification

The geographic or physical location of the establishments was classified in accordance with the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) as of December 30, 2006. The PSGC contains the latest updates on the number of regions, provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays in the Philippines

The geographic domains of the 2006 CPBI for establishments with average total employment (ATE) of 20 and over are the provinces, independent component cities, chartered cities and highly urbanized cities and municipalities. On the other hand, the geographic domains for establishments with ATE of less than 20 are the regions.

Hence, the samples of the 2006 CPBI with ATE 20 and over shall provide data for 17 administrative regions, 81 provinces, 39 cities and municipalities. For samples with ATE less than 20, the data that will be presented is limited only for regional levels.

### **Sampling Design**

The 2006 CPBI used stratified systematic sampling with 5-digit or group of 5-digit PSIC and/or 4-digit or group of 4-digit PSIC served as the first stratification variable and employment size (ATE) as the second stratification variable.

For the Agriculture and Forestry sector, all establishments with ATE of 20 and over were taken on a 100 percent basis except for employment stratum of ATE of 20-99 for the following industries where 50 percent of the establishments is taken.

- growing of banana, cavendish
- growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm
- hog farming

### **Sample Size**

For Agriculture and Forestry sector, the sample size was 1,637 establishments broken down by ATE of 20 and over (651) and ATE of less than 20 (986).

### **Response Rate**

The overall response rate for ATE of 20 and over is 88.3 percent or 575 out of 651. These include receipts of “good” questionnaires, partially accomplished questionnaires, reports of closed, moved out or out of scope establishments. However, the effective response rate is 88.6 percent.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

**Economic activity** or business is the activity of the establishment as classified under the amended 1994 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.

**Employment** is the number of persons who worked in or for this establishment as of November 15, 2006.

**Average total employment** is the sum of the number of persons who worked in or for this establishment for all months of the year divided by 12, regardless of the number of months the establishment is in operation.

**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.

**Value of output** represents the sum of the total value of products sold, receipts from contract work and industrial services done for others, receipts from goods sold in the same condition as purchased less cost of goods sold, fixed assets produced on own account, and change in inventories of finished products and work-in-progress (ending less beginning). In the past surveys/censuses, estimation of value of output was not net of cost of goods sold but included change in inventory (ending less beginning) of goods for resale.

**Cost of materials, fuels and electricity consumed and industrial services** refers to expenses incurred in the production of goods and industrial services such as materials and supplies purchased, fuels purchased, electricity purchased and industrial services done by others and change in inventory of materials, supplies and fuels (beginning less ending). In the past surveys/censuses, cost of materials, fuels and electricity consumed and industrial services also include goods purchased for resale.

**Census value added** represents the difference between the value of output and total cost of materials, fuels and electricity consumed and industrial services.

**Value added** represents the sum of census value added and value of non-industrial services done for others less the cost of non-industrial services done by others and other costs.

**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** refer to all expenses incurred during the year whether paid or payable. Valuation should be at market 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 life 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, fixtures, machinery, tool, furniture, office equipment and other fixed assets.

**Gross addition to fixed assets** is the sum of costs 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.

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

**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.

Table 1 Summary Statistics for Agriculture and Forestry Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over  
by Industry Class: Philippines, 2006

(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add-up to totals due to rounding)

1994 PSIC Code	Industry Description	Number of Establish- ments	Employment as of November 15, 2006		Total Compensation	Total Revenue
			Total	Paid Employees		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	751	118,811	118,428	11,679,852	58,500,971
A0120	Growing of corn except young corn (vegetable)	3	447	447	94,576	783,319
A0130	Growing of coconut including copra-making, tuba-gathering and coco-shell charcoal making in the farm	9	666	666	27,891	107,861
A0141	Growing of banana, cavendish	81	40,817	40,793	6,341,714	27,784,905
A0149	Growing of other banana	8	3,834	3,834	399,437	1,564,915
A0150	Growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm	222	38,011	37,876	1,127,258	3,325,788
A0161	Growing of pineapple	11	7,980	7,976	572,472	2,025,252
A0162	Growing of mango	8	859	859	14,296	37,946
A0163 }	Growing of papaya	7	464	461	26,544	254,346
A0166 }	and other fruits					
A0169 }						
A0173	Growing of leafy and stem vegetable	5	1,009	1,009	145,857	840,795
A0178	Growing of horticultural specialties and nursery products	16	1,109	1,107	186,738	693,944
A0181 }	Growing of coffee	4	277	276	7,188	26,252
A0182 }	and cacao					
A0194	Growing of rubber tree	14	3,835	3,835	245,442	598,713
A0199	Growing of other crops	3	374	374	16,776	158,664
A0210	Hog farming	129	7,247	7,204	872,831	9,536,791
A0221 }	Beef cattle and other livestock farming;	17	711	706	71,636	421,377
A0229 }	crocodile farming; and raising of					
A0296 }	semi-domesticated animals					
A0297 }						
A0230	Chicken broiler production (including operation of chicken hatcheries)	61	2,705	2,657	271,054	6,549,042
A0251	Chicken egg production	44	1,877	1,861	147,648	1,495,838
A0312	Operation of irrigation systems through non-cooperatives	63	3,975	3,975	728,982	892,648
A0331 }	Plowing, seeding, weeding, thinning, pruning, and	9	689	652	250,731	634,097
A0339 }	services to establish crops, promote their growth and protect them from pests and diseases,n.e.c.					
A0372	Contract animal growing services on a fee basis	18	675	653	30,586	260,695
A0373 }	Egg-hatching, sex determination and other	11	338	332	25,973	241,622
A0379 }	poultry services; and other services,n.e.c.					
A0501 }	Logging operations and growing of timber	8	912	875	74,223	266,161
A0502 }						

Table 1 Summary Statistics for Agriculture and Forestry Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over  
by Industry Class: Philippines, 2006 (concluded)

(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add-up to totals due to rounding)

1994 PSIC Code	Industry Description	Total Cost	Value of Output	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Subsidies
		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	46,372,677	57,371,399	15,467,571	1,845,740	173,959
A0120	Growing of corn except young corn (vegetable)	484,487	805,741	360,074	121,066	-
A0130	Growing of coconut including copra-making, tuba-gathering and coco-shell charcoal making in the farm	51,439	99,187	63,313	1,042	-
A0141	Growing of banana, cavendish	22,577,910	27,525,301	7,017,567	929,478	-
A0149	Growing of other banana	1,156,127	1,499,076	493,896	16,185	-
A0150	Growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm	1,794,379	3,261,056	1,772,361	91,431	657
A0161	Growing of pineapple	1,725,260	1,846,001	491,346	67,506	6,826
A0162	Growing of mango	25,328	37,946	24,143	560	-
A0163 }	Growing of papaya	216,800	244,266	43,644	12,912	-
A0166 }	and other fruits					
A0169 }						
A0173	Growing of leafy and stem vegetable	771,591	805,216	142,769	27,648	-
A0178	Growing of horticultural specialties and nursery products	466,607	735,783	360,798	13,318	-
A0181 }	Growing of coffee	18,360	21,263	7,172	1,090	-
A0182 }	and cacao					
A0194	Growing of rubber tree	264,434	561,396	372,253	102,708	100
A0199	Growing of other crops	53,013	138,880	92,857	98	-
A0210	Hog farming	8,480,711	9,560,687	1,535,794	184,525	2,207
A0221 }	Beef cattle and other livestock farming;	257,307	412,122	181,258	21,258	2,995
A0229 }	crocodile farming; and raising of					
A0296 }	semi-domesticated animals					
A0297 }						
A0230	Chicken broiler production (including operation of chicken hatcheries)	5,542,185	6,071,412	851,670	144,221	-
A0251	Chicken egg production	1,250,827	1,547,645	372,373	73,832	-
A0312	Operation of irrigation systems through non-cooperatives	272,213	802,560	646,389	3,675	138,526
A0331 }	Plowing, seeding, weeding, thinning, pruning, and	413,149	625,568	315,310	(2,037)	22,648
A0339 }	services to establish crops, promote their growth and protect them from pests and diseases,n.e.c.					
A0372	Contract animal growing services on a fee basis	208,136	260,631	78,682	4,867	-
A0373 }	Egg-hatching, sex determination and other	188,178	242,031	69,593	5,429	-
A0379 }	poultry services; and other services,n.e.c.					
A0501 }	Logging operations and growing of timber	154,234	267,631	174,311	24,930	-
A0502 }						

Table 2 Summary Statistics for Agriculture and Forestry Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Region and Industry Class: Philippines, 2006

(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add-up to totals due to rounding)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment as of November 15, 2006		Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PHILIPPINES	751	118,811	118,428	11,679,852	58,500,971
National Capital Region	8	405	405	58,907	1,636,194
Cordillera Administrative Region	4	164	164	21,106	36,848
I - Ilocos	10	330	317	26,246	100,274
II - Cagayan valley	11	883	883	174,360	469,415
III - Central Luzon	86	5,307	5,274	705,509	7,171,430
IV-A - CALABARZON	81	4,227	4,215	514,767	5,059,203
IV-B - MIMAROPA	9	284	284	32,223	57,389
V - Bicol	10	403	399	57,156	151,067
VI - Western Visayas	186	27,629	27,519	981,634	2,967,775
VII - Central Visayas	60	9,142	9,122	313,891	1,386,755
VIII - Eastern Visayas	12	3,431	3,357	84,082	340,931
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	13	2,680	2,680	202,016	565,636
X - Northern Mindanao	70	11,009	10,958	1,217,027	5,503,169
XI - Davao	135	38,802	38,758	5,359,595	23,762,758
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	41	11,409	11,390	1,695,225	7,910,787
XIII - Caraga	9	895	895	97,818	596,358
Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao	6	1,812	1,809	138,289	784,983

Region	Total Cost	Value of Output	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Subsidies
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PHILIPPINES	46,372,677	57,371,399	15,467,571	1,845,740	173,959
National Capital Region	1,560,260	1,639,515	102,216	1,379	-
Cordillera Administrative Region	10,708	34,617	26,316	-	13,817
I - Ilocos	73,644	108,039	41,343	2,079	-
II - Cagayan valley	312,282	462,558	164,686	1,695	51,210
III - Central Luzon	6,120,841	6,740,518	1,054,639	314,336	2,836
IV-A - CALABARZON	4,101,164	5,035,245	1,199,573	59,336	-
IV-B - MIMAROPA	37,751	34,905	990	4,608	25,634
V - Bicol	116,744	147,548	44,191	4,061	47,518
VI - Western Visayas	1,778,681	2,912,682	1,389,543	55,276	-
VII - Central Visayas	1,032,608	1,399,893	468,536	32,667	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	226,504	305,731	132,940	3,269	6,000
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	270,498	549,408	341,999	100,830	-
X - Northern Mindanao	4,429,186	5,392,330	1,682,936	183,455	657
XI - Davao	18,703,754	23,401,094	6,190,503	711,034	12,082
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6,619,518	7,839,083	2,135,018	342,881	14,205
XIII - Caraga	402,799	599,762	219,233	12,375	-
Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao	575,736	768,471	272,909	16,458	-



Table 3 Selected Indicators for Agriculture and Forestry Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Industry Class: Philippines, 2006

(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add-up to totals due to rounding)

1994 PSIC Code	Industry Description	Average Annual Compensation	Revenue per Cost	Value Added per Total Employment
		(1)	(2)	(3)
	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	98,624	1.3	130,186
A0120	Growing of corn except young corn (vegetable)	211,579	1.6	805,534
A0130	Growing of coconut including copra-making, tuba-gathering and coco-shell charcoal making in the farm	41,878	2.1	95,064
A0141	Growing of banana, cavendish	155,461	1.2	171,928
A0149	Growing of other banana	104,183	1.4	128,820
A0150	Growing of sugarcane including muscovado sugar-making in the farm	29,762	1.9	46,628
A0161	Growing of pineapple	71,774	1.2	61,572
A0162	Growing of mango	16,643	1.5	28,106
A0163 }	Growing of papaya }			
A0166 }	and other fruits }	57,580	1.2	94,060
A0169 }				
A0173	Growing of leafy and stem vegetable	144,556	1.1	141,495
A0178	Growing of horticultural specialties and nursery products	168,688	1.5	325,337
A0181 }	Growing of coffee }	26,043	1.4	25,890
A0182 }	and cacao }			
A0194	Growing of rubber tree	64,000	2.3	97,067
A0199	Growing of other crops	44,856	3.0	248,280
A0210	Hog farming	121,159	1.1	211,921
A0221 }	Beef cattle and other livestock farming; }			
A0229 }	crocodile farming; and raising of }	101,467	1.6	254,934
A0296 }	semi-domesticated animals }			
A0297 }				
A0230	Chicken broiler production (including operation of chicken hatcheries)	102,015	1.2	314,850
A0251	Chicken egg production	79,338	1.2	198,387
A0312	Operation of irrigation systems through non-cooperatives	183,392	3.3	162,614
A0331 }	Plowing, seeding, weeding, thinning, pruning, and }			
A0339 }	services to establish crops, promote their growth }	384,556	1.5	457,634
	and protect them from pests and diseases,n.e.c.			
A0372	Contract animal growing services on a fee basis	46,839	1.3	116,565
A0373 }	Egg-hatching, sex determination and other }	78,231	1.3	205,896
A0379 }	poultry services; and other services,n.e.c. }			
A0501 }	Logging operations and growing of timber }	84,826	1.7	191,131
A0502 }				

Table 4 Selected Indicators for Agriculture and Forestry Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Region and Industry Class: Philippines, 2006

(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add-up to totals due to rounding)

Region	Average Annual Compensation	Revenue per Cost	Value Added per Total Employment
	(1)	(2)	(3)
PHILIPPINES	98,624	1.3	130,186
National Capital Region	145,450	1.0	252,384
Cordillera Administrative Region	128,697	3.4	160,460
I - Ilocos	82,796	1.4	125,283
II - Cagayan valley	197,463	1.5	186,507
III - Central Luzon	133,771	1.2	198,726
IV-A - CALABARZON	122,127	1.2	283,788
IV-B - MIMAROPA	113,461	1.5	3,487
V - Bicol	143,249	1.3	109,655
VI - Western Visayas	35,671	1.7	50,293
VII - Central Visayas	34,410	1.3	51,251
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25,047	1.5	38,747
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	75,379	2.1	127,611
X - Northern Mindanao	111,063	1.2	152,869
XI - Davao	138,284	1.3	159,541
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	148,835	1.2	187,135
XIII - Caraga	109,293	1.5	244,953
Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao	76,445	1.4	150,612