



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## 2019 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry Human Health and Social Work Activities Sector Preliminary Results

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Table A. Summary Statistics for Human Health and Social Work  
Activities Sector: Philippines, 2019

Particulars	2019
Number of Establishments	7,278
Employment	233,094
Average Number of Workers per Establishment	32
Compensation (in thousand pesos)	55,380,577
Average Annual Compensation (in pesos)	241,124
Revenue (in thousand pesos)	263,352,519
Expense (in thousand pesos)	218,159,304
Revenue per Expense Ratio	1.21
Subsidies (in thousand pesos)	529,201

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

### Medical and dental practice activities industry group had the highest share in terms of the number of establishments

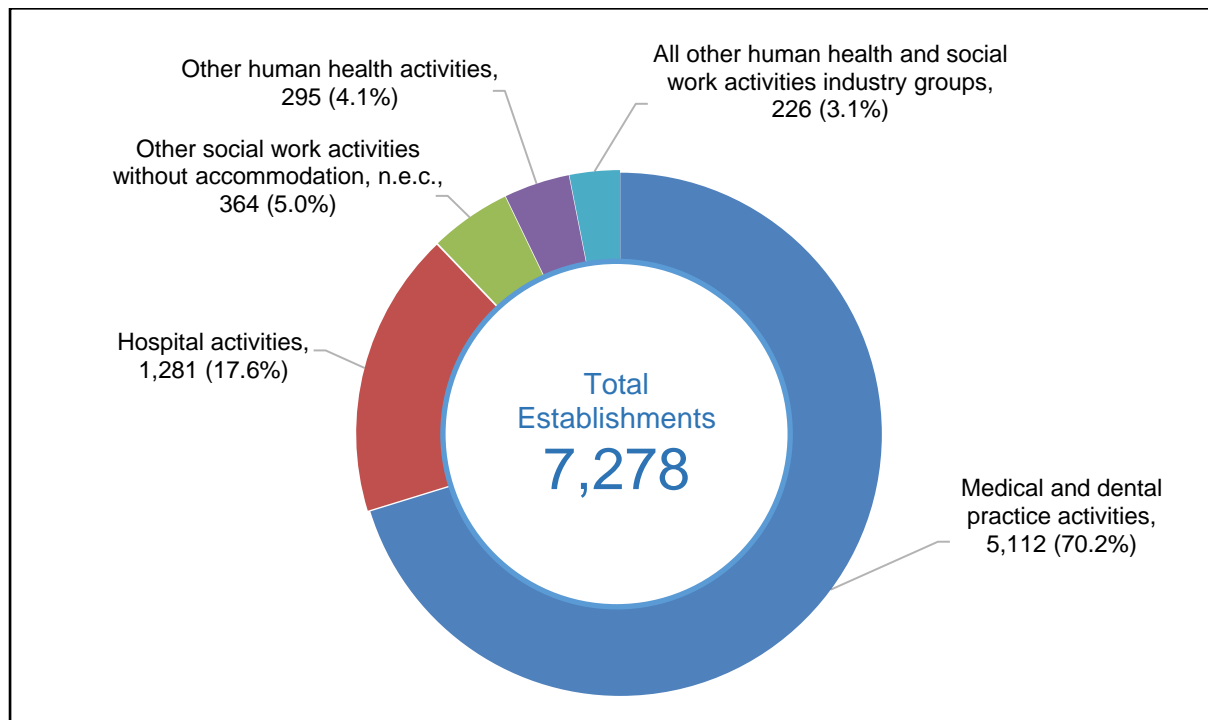
The preliminary results of the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) showed that a total of 7,278 establishments in the formal sector of the economy were engaged in human health and social work service activities in 2019. (Tables A and 1)

Among the industry groups, medical and dental practice activities led the sector with 5,112 establishments or 70.2 percent of the total for the sector. This was followed by hospital activities with 1,281 establishments



(17.6%) and other social work activities without accommodation, n.e.c. with 364 establishments (5.0%). (Table 1 and Figure 1)

Figure 1. Percentage Distribution of Human Health and Social Work Activities Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



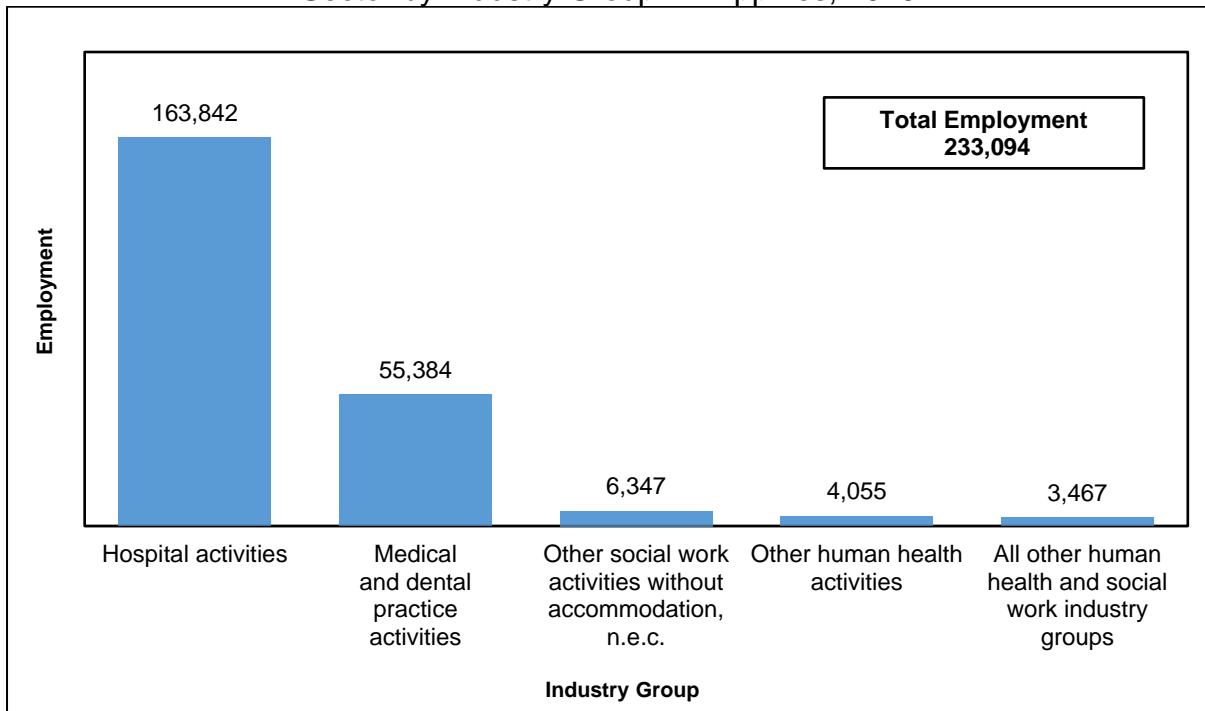
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

### Hospital activities industry group employed the highest number of workers

The human health and social work activities sector employed a total of 233,094 workers in 2019. Of the total, 229,677 workers (98.5%) were paid employees, while the remaining were working owners and unpaid workers. (Tables A and 1)

Among industry groups, hospital activities employed the highest number of workers with 163,842 workers (70.3%). Medical and dental practice activities, and other social work activities without accommodation, n.e.c., followed with 55,384 workers (23.8%) and 6,347 workers (2.7%), respectively. (Table 1 and Figure 2)

Figure 2. Distribution of Employment for Human Health and Social Work Activities Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

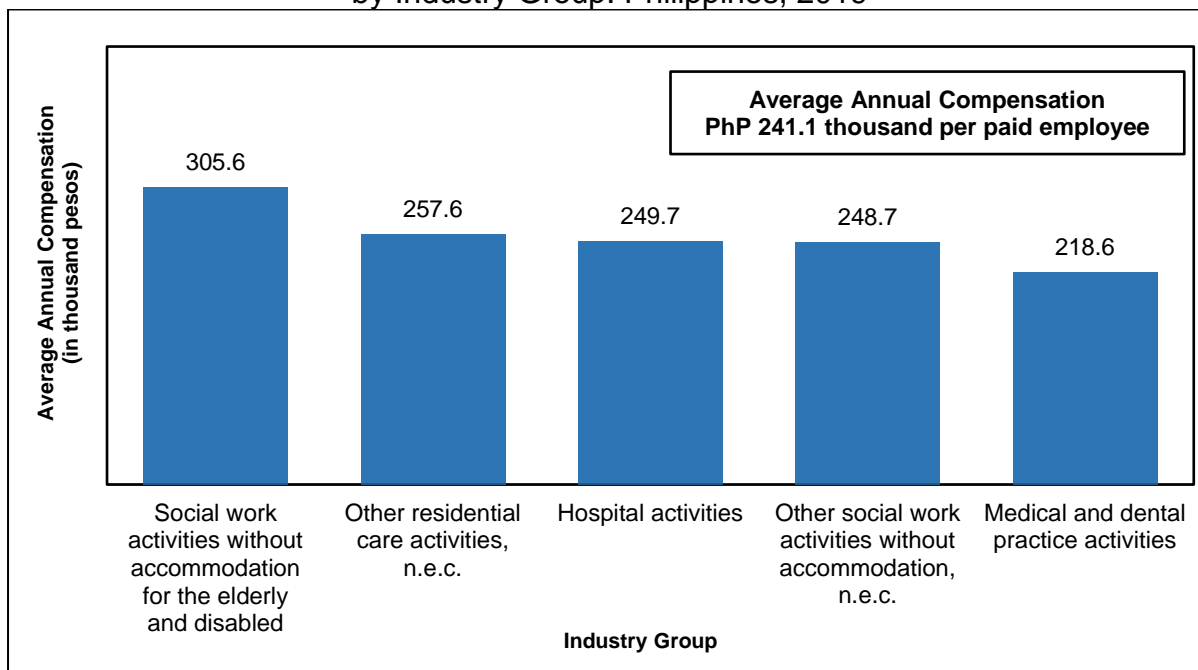
The sector recorded an average of 32 workers per establishment with hospital activities posting the highest average workers per establishment of 128 among the industries. This was followed by other residential care activities, n.e.c. with 19 workers per establishment. (Tables A and 2)

### **Social work activities industry without accommodation for the elderly and disabled industry group paid the highest average annual compensation**

In 2019, the sector paid a total compensation of PhP 55.38 billion. This translates to an average annual compensation of PhP 241.12 thousand per paid employee. (Tables A, 1, and 2)

By industry group, social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled paid the highest average annual compensation of PhP 305.59 thousand per paid employee. Other residential care activities, n.e.c. followed with an average annual pay of PhP 257.64 thousand per paid employee. On the other hand, residential nursing care facilities paid the least average annual compensation of PhP 113.78 thousand per paid employee. (Table 2 and Figure 3)

Figure 3. Average Annual Compensation of Paid Employees for Top Five Industries of Human Health and Social Work Activities Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

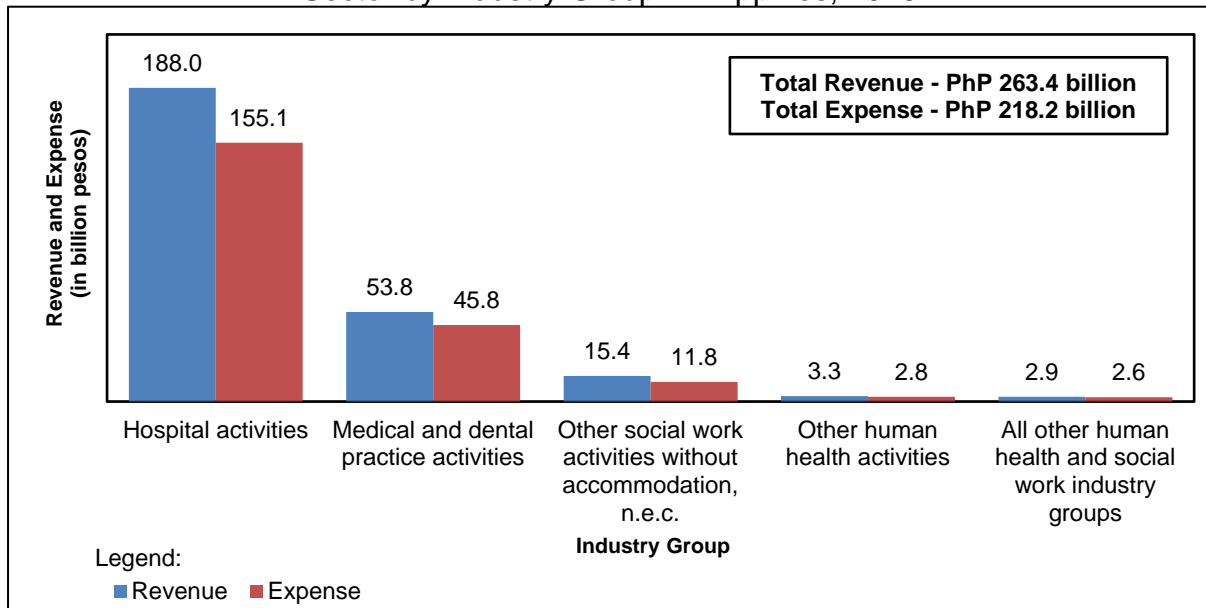
### Hospital activities industry group contributed the highest total revenue and expense

The sector generated a total revenue of PhP 263.35 billion and incurred a total expense of PhP 218.16 billion in 2019. (Tables A and 1, Figure 4)

The top three industry groups in terms of revenue and expense for the sector were as follows:

1. Hospital activities industry group accounted for the highest share of total revenue and expense amounting to PhP 188.03 billion (71.4 %) and PhP 155.13 billion (71.1%), respectively;
2. Medical and dental practice activities with PhP 53.75 billion (20.4%) returns and PhP 45.85 billion (21.0%) expense; and
3. Other social work activities without accommodation, n.e.c. with PhP 15.39 billion (5.8%) proceeds and corresponding expense of PhP 11.80 billion (5.4%). (Tables A and 1, Figure 4)

Figure 4. Revenue and Expense for Human Health and Social Work Activities Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

The sector generated a revenue per peso expense of 1.21 in 2019. This means that for every peso spent in the operation of the business, a revenue of PhP 1.21 was generated. By industry, other social work activities without accommodation, n.e.c. generated the highest revenue per peso expense of 1.30. (Tables A and 2)

### Total government subsidies amounted to PhP 529.20 million

Subsidies granted by the government to support the business operations of the sector amounted to PhP 529.20 million in 2019. (Tables A and 1)

Hospital activities industry group received the highest subsidy from the government worth PhP 472.68 million (89.3%). Other social work activities without accommodation, n.e.c. followed with PhP 50.91 million (9.6%). (Table 1)

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# TECHNICAL NOTES

## I. Introduction

This Special Release presents the preliminary results of the 2019 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) for Human Health and Social Work Activities establishments (Sector Q). The survey covered all economic activities of the Human Health and Social Work Activities sector except public medical, dental, and other health services.

The ASPBI is one of the designated statistical activities of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data collected from the survey provide information on the levels, structure, performance, and trends of economic activities of the formal sector in the entire country for the year 2019.

The conduct of the 2019 ASPBI is authorized under Republic Act No. 10625 known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 which mandates reorganizing and strengthening of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), its agencies and instrumentalities.

## II. Data collection and Processing

The survey was conducted nationwide in 2020 with the year 2019 as the reference period, except for employment whose reference period is as of 15 November 2019.

Sample establishments were given various options in accomplishing the survey questionnaire. These were the following:

- a. online questionnaire available at <https://aspbi.psa.gov.ph>;
- b. electronic copy of the questionnaire either in portable document format (.pdf) or Excel (.xlsx) file format; and
- c. printed copy of the questionnaire.

The Establishment Data Management System (EDMS) was utilized in the decentralized processing of 2019 ASPBI questionnaires in the provinces.

Data are presented by industry group, or 3-digit classification as classified under the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC).

### **III. Taxonomy of Establishments**

An establishment is defined as an economic unit under a single ownership or control which engages in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single fixed location.

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

Economic Organization refers to the organizational structure or role of the establishment in the organization. An establishment may be single establishment, branch, establishment and main office with branches elsewhere, main office only, or an ancillary unit other than main office.

Legal Organization refers to the legal form of the economic entity which owns the establishment. An establishment may be single proprietorship, partnership, government corporation, stock corporation, non-stock corporation, or cooperative.

Industrial classification of an economic unit was determined by the activity from which it derives its major income or revenue. The 2009 PSIC which was approved for adoption by government agencies and instrumentalities through PSA Resolution No. 01 Series of 2017-158 signed on 14 February 2017 was utilized to classify economic units according to their economic activities.

Size of an establishment is determined by its total employment as of the time of visit during the latest Updating of the List of Establishments.

Total Employment (TE) refers to the total number of persons who work in or for the establishment. This includes paid employees, working owners, unpaid workers, and all employees who work full-time or part-time including seasonal workers. Also included are persons on short-term leave such as those on sick, vacation or annual leaves, and on strike.

Geographic Classification refers to the grouping of establishments by geographic area using the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC)

classification. The PSGC contains the latest updates on the official number of regions, provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays in the Philippines. The PSGC as of 31 December 2019 was used for the 2019 ASPBI.

#### **IV. Scope and Coverage**

The 2019 ASPBI covered establishments engaged in 18 economic sectors classified under the 2009 PSIC, namely:

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (A)
2. Mining and Quarrying (B)
3. Manufacturing (C)
4. Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply (D)
5. Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities (E)
6. Construction (F)
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (G)
8. Transportation and Storage (H)
9. Accommodation and Food Service Activities (I)
10. Information and Communication (J)
11. Financial and Insurance Activities (K)
12. Real Estate Activities (L)
13. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (M)
14. Administrative and Support Service Activities (N)
15. Education (P)
16. Human Health and Social Work Activities (Q)
17. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (R)
18. Other Service Activities (S)

The survey was confined to the formal sector of the economy, which consists of the following:

1. Corporations and partnership
2. Cooperatives and foundations
3. Single proprietorship with employment of 10 and over
4. Single proprietorships with branches

Hence, the 2019 ASPBI covered only the following economic units:

1. All establishments with total employment (TE) of 10 or more; and
2. 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.

## V. Sampling Design

The 2019 ASPBI uses stratified systematic sampling design with 3-digit or 5-digit PSIC as the first stratification variable, depending on the sector, and total employment, which is classified into Micro, Small, Medium establishments (MSME), as the second stratification variable.

***Stratified systematic sampling*** is a process of dividing the population into homogeneous groups, called ***strata***, and then selecting independent samples in each stratum systematically. This method ensures that all important subgroups of the population are represented in the sample and increases precision of “overall” survey estimates.

### Domain

The geographic domain of the 2019 ASPBI is region. The industry domain/stratum is 3-digit or 5-digit industry classification, and the employment domain/stratum is the MSME classification.

### Unit of Enumeration

The unit of enumeration for the 2019 ASPBI is the establishment.

### Sampling Frame of Establishments

The sampling frame for the 2019 ASPBI was extracted from the preliminary 2019 List of Establishments (LE) as of 05 February 2020. This frame was used to draw the sample establishments for the survey. The preliminary 2019 LE showed that there were 1,000,524 establishments in operation in the country of which 336,712 establishments comprised the sampling frame or the establishments that are within the scope and coverage of the 2019 ASPBI.

## Estimation Procedure

### 1) Estimation of Survey Weights

#### Base Weight

The base weight is the inverse of the probability of selection. For the ASPBI, the base weight for each domain is given by:

$$w_{hk} = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

where:

- $w_{hk}$  = weight of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  establishment in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum
- $N_h$  = total no. of establishments in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum
- $n_h$  = total no. of sample establishments in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum
- $h$  = refers to the industry-employment stratum

#### Adjustment Factor

To take into account the non-responding sample establishments, the adjustment factor by region and industry domain is as follows:

$$A_s = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n w_{hk} X_{1k}}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_{hk} X_{2k}}$$

where:

- $A_s$  = adjustment factor for industry domain  $s$
- $X_{1k}$  = eligibility status of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  sample establishment (1 if eligible, 0 otherwise)
- $X_{2k}$  = responding status of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  sample establishment (1 if responding, 0 otherwise)

#### Final Weight

The final weight is the product of the base weight and adjustment factor. That is,

$$w'_{hk} = w_{hk} A_s$$

where:

- $w'_{hk}$  = final weight of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  sample establishment in stratum  $h$
- $w_{hk}$  = weight of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  establishment in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum
- $A_s$  = adjustment factor for industry domain  $s$

## 2) Estimation of Total

### Total by Industry-Employment Stratum

The estimator for the total of a characteristic in each industry-employment stratum in a region (geographic domain) is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{j=1}^{n_h} w'_{hk} y_{hk}$$

where:

$y_{hk}$  = value of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  sample establishment in stratum  $h$

$w'_{hk}$  = final weight of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  sample establishment in stratum  $h$

### Total by Industry Stratum and Domain

The estimator for the total of a characteristic in each industry stratum in a domain is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_{ir} = \sum_{h=1}^{h_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_h} w'_{hk} y_{hk}$$

where:

$h_i$  = number of strata (industry-employment strata) for industry stratum  $i$

### Total by Employment Stratum and Domain

The estimator for the total of a characteristic in each employment stratum in a domain is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_{jr} = \sum_{h=1}^{h_j} \sum_{j=1}^{n_h} w'_{hk} y_{hk}$$

where:

$h_j$  = number of strata (industry-employment strata) for industry stratum  $j$

$r$  = subscript for geographic domain  $r$

### Total by Geographic Domain

The estimator for the total of a characteristic in each geographic domain is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{i=1}^I \hat{Y}_{ir}$$

or

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{j=1}^J \hat{Y}_{jr}$$

where:

$I$  = total number of industry strata in geographic domain  $r$

$J$  = total number of employment strata in geographic domain  $r$

### Total by Industry Stratum (National)

The estimator for the national total of a characteristic in each industry domain/stratum is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_i = \sum_{r=1}^R \hat{Y}_{ir}$$

where:

$R$  = total number of regions

### Total by Employment Stratum (National)

The estimator for the national total of a characteristic in each employment domain/stratum is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \sum_{r=1}^R \hat{Y}_{jr}$$

## National Total

The estimator for the national total of a characteristic is given by:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^I \hat{Y}_i$$

or

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^J \hat{Y}_j$$

## VI. Response Rate

Response rate for all Human Health and Social Work Activities sector was 90.1 percent (1,076 out of 1,194 establishments). This included receipts of "good" questionnaires, partially accomplished questionnaires, and reports of closed, moved out or out-of-scope establishments.

Of the total responses, 19 establishments responded online.

Reports of establishments which were found to be duplicate of another establishment, out-of-scope and out of business in 2019 were not included in the generation of statistical tables.

## VII. Concepts and Definitions of Terms

**Compensation** is the sum of salaries and wages, separation/retirement/terminal pay, gratuities, and payments made by the employer on behalf of the employees such as contribution to SSS/GSIS, ECC, PhilHealth, Pag-IBIG, etc.

**Establishment** is an economic unit under a single ownership and control, i.e., under a single entity, engaged in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single fixed location.

**Expense** is the cost incurred by the establishment during the year whether paid or payable. This is treated on a consumed basis. Valuation is at purchaser price 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.

**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.

**Revenue** is the cash received and receivable for goods/products and by-products sold and services rendered. Valuation is at producer prices (ex-establishment) net of discounts and allowances, including duties and taxes but excluding subsidies.

**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.

**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.