



SPECIAL RELEASE

2019 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry Mining and Quarrying Sector Preliminary Results

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Table A. Summary Statistics for Mining and Quarrying Sector
Philippines, 2019

Particulars	2019
Number of Establishments	260
Employment	33,941
Employment per Establishment	131
Compensation (in thousand pesos)	13,699,259
Average Annual Compensation (in pesos)	404,514
Revenue (in thousand pesos)	176,650,807
Expense (in thousand pesos)	139,507,829
Revenue per Expense ratio	1.27
Subsidies (in thousand pesos)	1,150

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

Quarrying of stone, sand, and clays industry group accounted for more than half of the total number of establishments

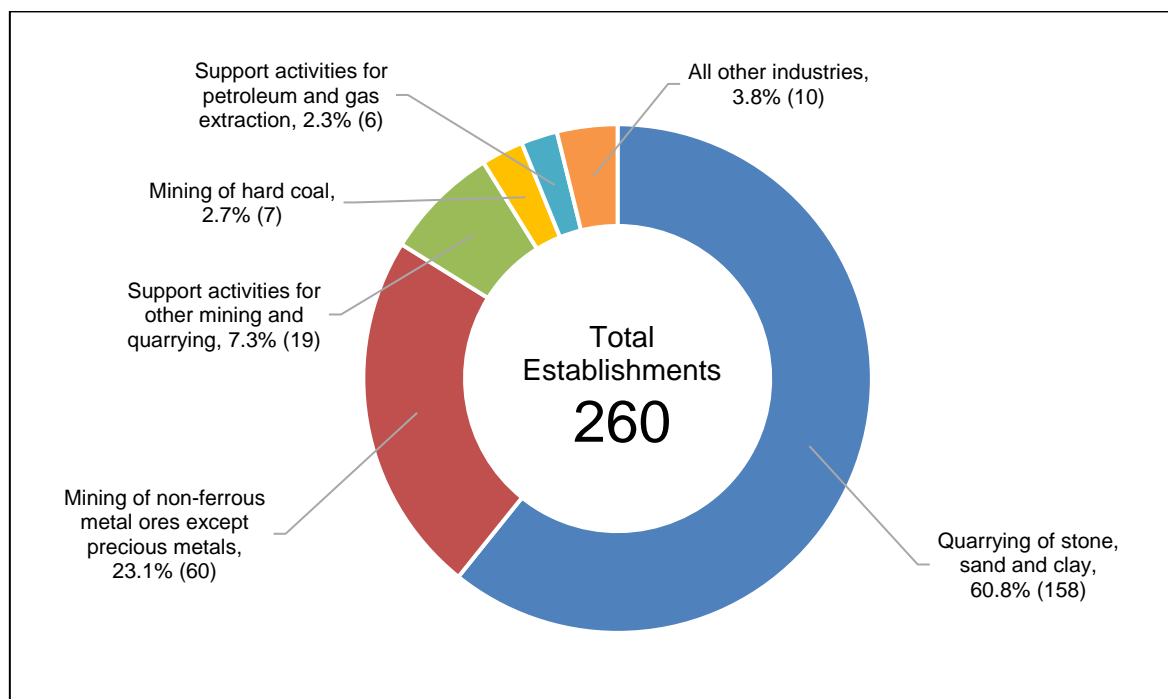
The preliminary results of the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) showed that a total of 260 establishments in the formal sector of the economy were engaged in mining and quarrying in 2019. (Tables A and 1)

Among industry groups, quarrying of stone, sand and clay shared 158 establishments or 60.8 percent of the total. This was followed by mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals with 60 establishments



(23.1%), and support activities for other mining and quarrying with 19 establishments (7.3%). (Figure 1 and Table 1)

Figure 1. Percentage Distribution of Mining and Quarrying Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



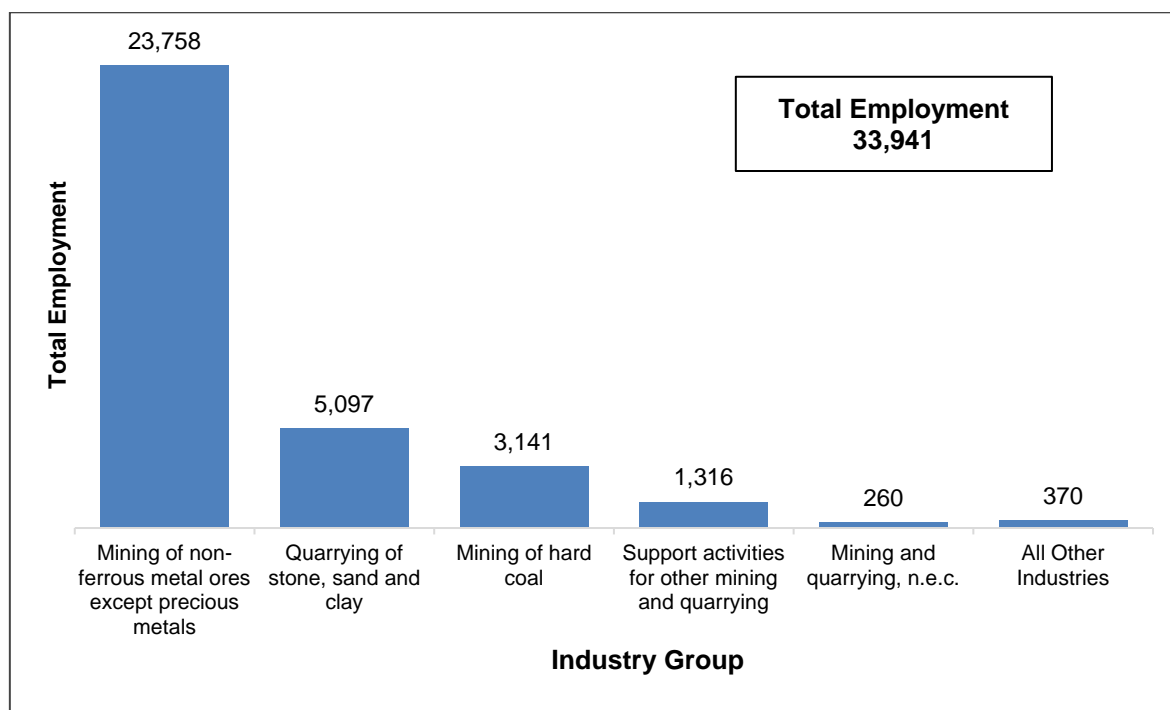
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

Mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals industry group employed the highest number of workers

The sector employed a total of 33,941 workers in 2019. Of the total, 33,866 employees (99.8%) were paid employees, while the remaining were working owners and unpaid workers. (Tables A and 1)

Mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals industry engaged the highest number of workers with 23,758 workers (70.0%), followed by quarrying of stone, sand and clay with 5,097 workers (15.0%), and mining of hard coal with 3,141 workers (9.3%). (Figure 2 and Table 1)

Figure 2. Distribution of Employment for Mining and Quarrying Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



Note: Details may not add-up to total due to rounding.

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

On the average, there were 131 workers employed per establishment. (Tables A and 2)

Industry-wise, mining of hard coal recorded the highest average of 449 workers per establishment. This was followed by mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals with an average of 396 workers per establishment. Both industries had an average employment per establishment ratio higher than the national level. (Table 2)

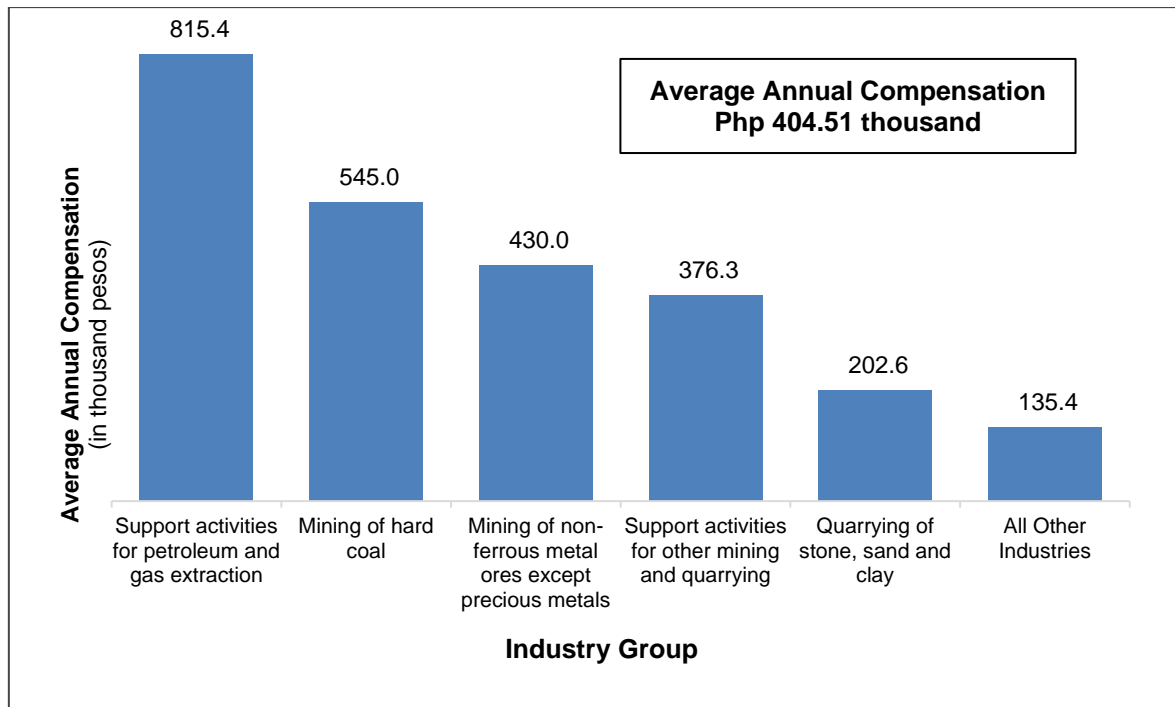
Support activities for petroleum and gas extraction industry paid the highest average annual compensation

The mining and quarrying sector paid a total compensation of PhP 13.70 billion to its employees in 2019. This translates to an average annual compensation of PhP 404.51 thousand per paid employee. (Tables A, 1, and 2)

Among the industry groups, support activities for petroleum and gas extraction received the highest average annual compensation of PhP 815.39 thousand per paid employee. This was followed by mining

of hard coal industry with average compensation of PhP 544.98 thousand per paid employee, and mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals with PhP 430.04 thousand per paid employee. These were the industry groups with annual compensation higher than the national level ratio. (Figure 3 and Table 2)

Figure 3. Average Annual Compensation of Paid Employees for Mining and Quarrying Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



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

Mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals industry group contributed the biggest share to total revenue and expense

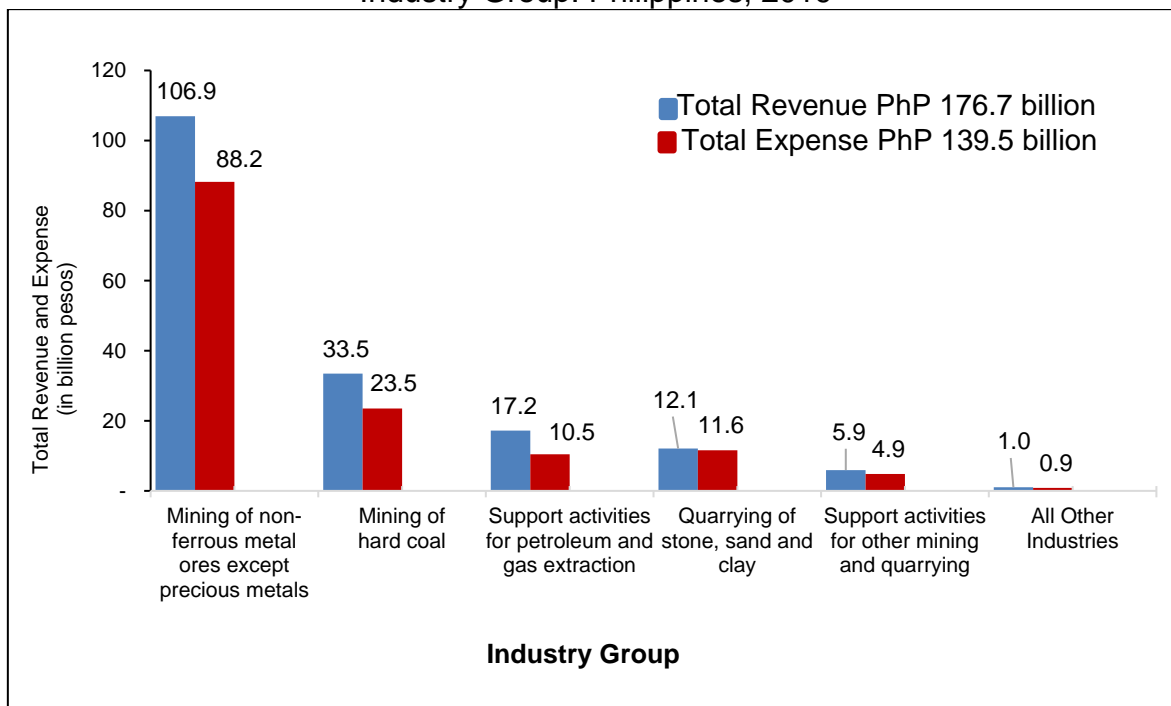
The total revenue generated by the industry was recorded at PhP 176.65 billion and a total expense of PhP 139.51 billion in 2019. (Tables A and 1)

By industry group, mining of non-ferrous metal ores except precious metals contributed the biggest share to total revenue with PhP 106.93 billion (60.5%). The same industry group also shared the highest total expense of PhP 88.21 billion (63.2%).

Mining of hard coal industry contributed the second biggest share to total revenue and total expense amounting to PhP 33.49 billion (19.0%) and PhP 23.53 billion (16.9%), respectively.

Support activities for petroleum and gas extraction industry group contributed the third biggest share to total revenue with PhP 17.20 billion (9.7%), while the quarrying of stone, sand and clay industry incurred the third highest in terms of expense with PhP 11.60 billion (8.3%). (Figure 4 and Table 1)

Table 4. Total Revenue and Total Expense for Mining and Quarrying Sector by Industry Group: Philippines, 2019



Note: Details may not add-up to total due to rounding.
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 ASPBI (Preliminary Results)

Support activities for petroleum and gas extraction registered the highest return

The revenue per peso expense ratio for the sector stood at 1.27 in 2019. This indicates that for every peso spent, the sector generated a corresponding revenue of 1.27 pesos. (Tables A and 2)

Among the industries, support activities for petroleum and gas extraction recorded the highest revenue per peso expense of 1.65, followed by mining of hard coal with 1.42 revenue-expense ratio. These

two industries have revenue-expense ratio higher than the national level. (Tables A and 2)

Subsidies for the sector amounted to PhP 1.15 million

Total subsidies received from the government amounted to PhP 1.15 million in 2019. All the subsidies received by the sector went to quarrying of stone, sand, and clay industry. (Tables A and 1)

DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.

Undersecretary

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General