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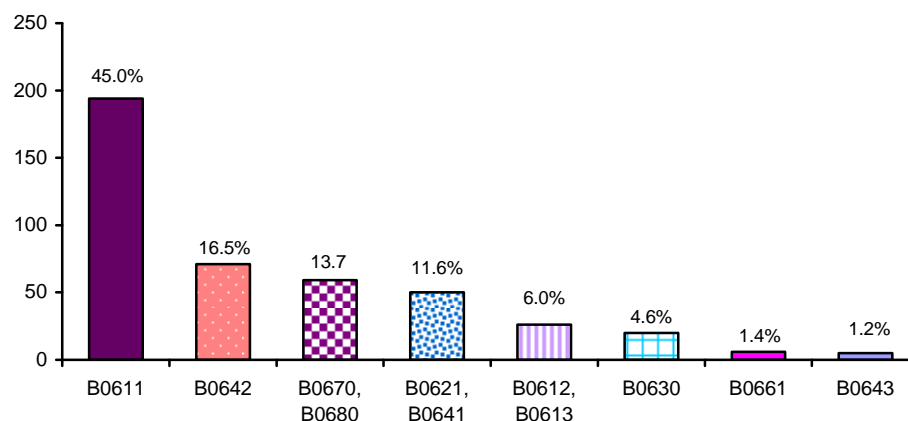
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Preliminary Results 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI) **FISHING** All Establishments

Ocean commercial fishing dominates the fishing sector

1. In 2006, there were a total of 431 establishments engaged in fishing activities. More than 50 percent (283 establishments) of these were accounted by establishments with ATE of less than 20, while the remaining 148 establishments (34.3%) were establishments with ATE of 20 and over.
2. By industry, ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, accounted for the highest count of establishments at 194 or 45 percent of the total. Fishpen and fishcage operation, with 71 establishments (16.5%), placed second while catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters and fishpond operation, except fish breeding farm and nurseries, came third, with 50 establishments (11.6%). Figure 1 shows the distribution of the number of establishments by industry class for all employment sizes of the fishing sector.

**Figure 1 Number of Establishments for the Fishing Sector by Industry
Class: Philippines, 2006**



Industry Description

B0611 – Ocean commercial fishing (using vessels over 3 tons)

B0612, B0613 – Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels less than 3 tons) and fish corral fishing

B0630 – Prawn culture

B0621, B0641 – Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters and fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)

B0642 – Fishpen and fish cage operation

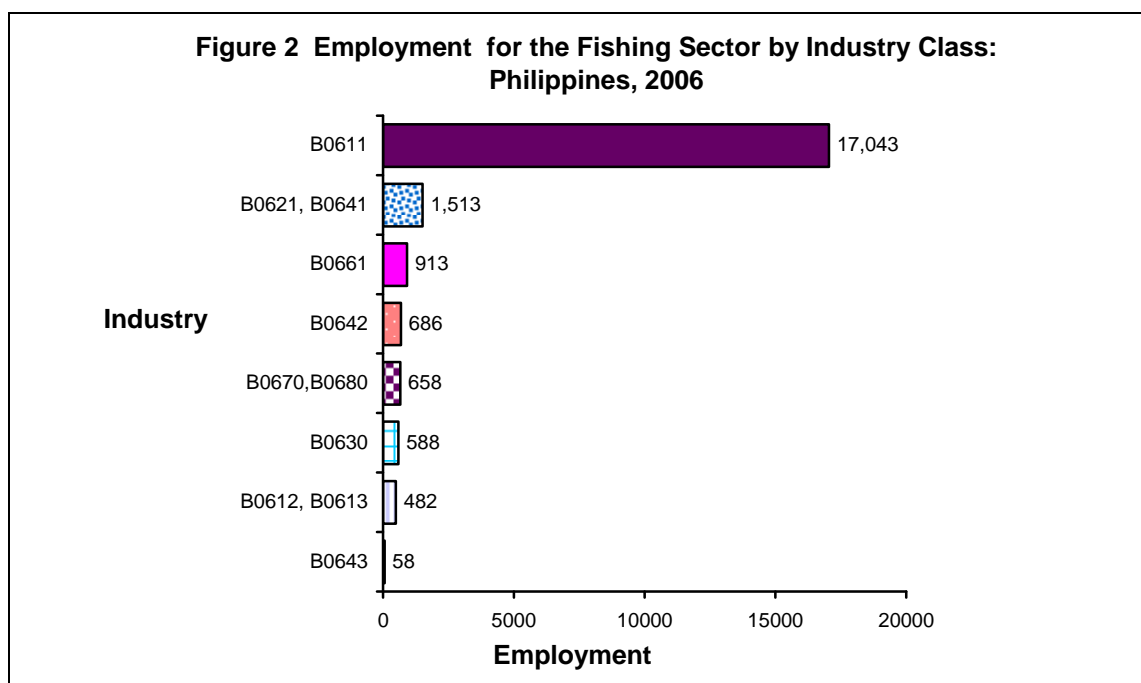
B0643 – Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries

B0661 – Pearl culture

B0670, B0680 – Seaweeds farming and service activities incidental to fishing

Ocean commercial fishing employs the most number of workers

3. Employment in 2006 reached a total of 21,941. Out of this total, 21,161 (96.4%) were paid employees while the remaining 780 (3.6%) were working owners and unpaid employees.
4. Industrywise, ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, having the highest number of establishments, employed the largest number of employees with 17,043 (77.7 %). Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters and fishpond operation, except fish breeding farms and nurseries, with 1,513 employees (6.9%) ranked second. Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries hired the least number of workers with only 58 employees (0.3%). Figure 2 displays the distribution of employees by industry class for the fishing sector.



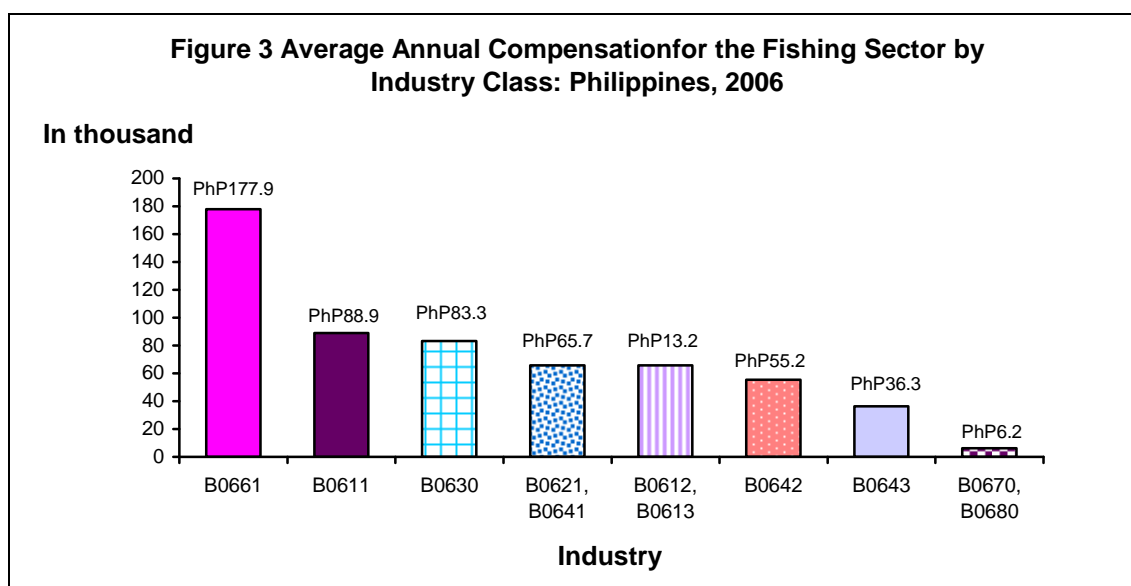
Industry Description

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B0612, B0613 – Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons) and fish corral fishing
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B0642 – Fishpen and fish cage operation
B0643 – Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries
B0661 – Pearl culture
B0670, B0680 – Seaweeds farming and service activities incidental to fishing

Workers in pearl culture and pearl shell gathering are top earners in 2006

5. The total compensation paid by fishing sector in 2006 amounted to PhP1.8 billion, equivalent to an average annual pay of PhP87.3 thousand per worker. Of the total, PhP1.7 billion (94.2 %) comprised the salaries and wages while the remaining PhP0.1 billion (5.8 %) went to employer's contribution to SSS/GSIS and the like.
6. Among the industries, pearl culture and pearl shell gathering paid the highest compensation in 2006 with an average annual pay of PhP177.9 thousand. Ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, followed next with PhP88.9 thousand. The lowest average annual remuneration was paid by seaweeds farming and other fishing services activities with PhP6.2 thousand.



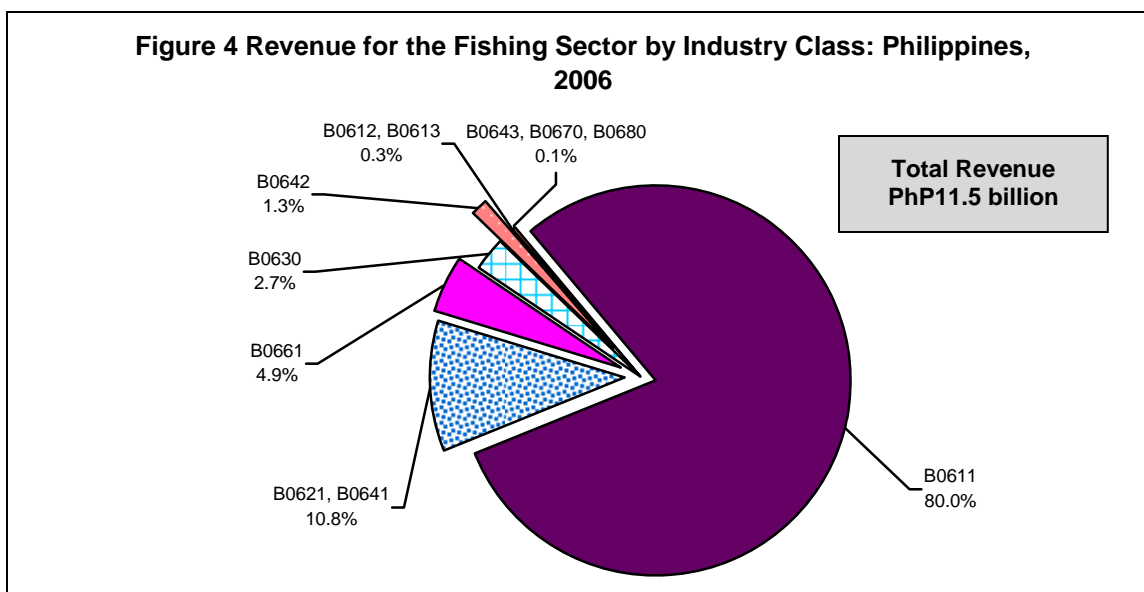
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Ocean commercial fishing industry generates the highest revenue

7. Revenue earned in 2006 by all fishing establishments reached PhP11.5 billion. Ocean commercial fishing, using vessel over 3 tons, was the top earner with revenue of PhP9.2 billion or 80.0 percent of the total. Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters and fishpond operation, except fish breeding farms and nurseries, placed second with PhP1.2 billion (10.8 %), while pearl culture was the third top earner with only PhP0.6 billion (4.9 percent).



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Value of output amounts to PhP 11.5 billion

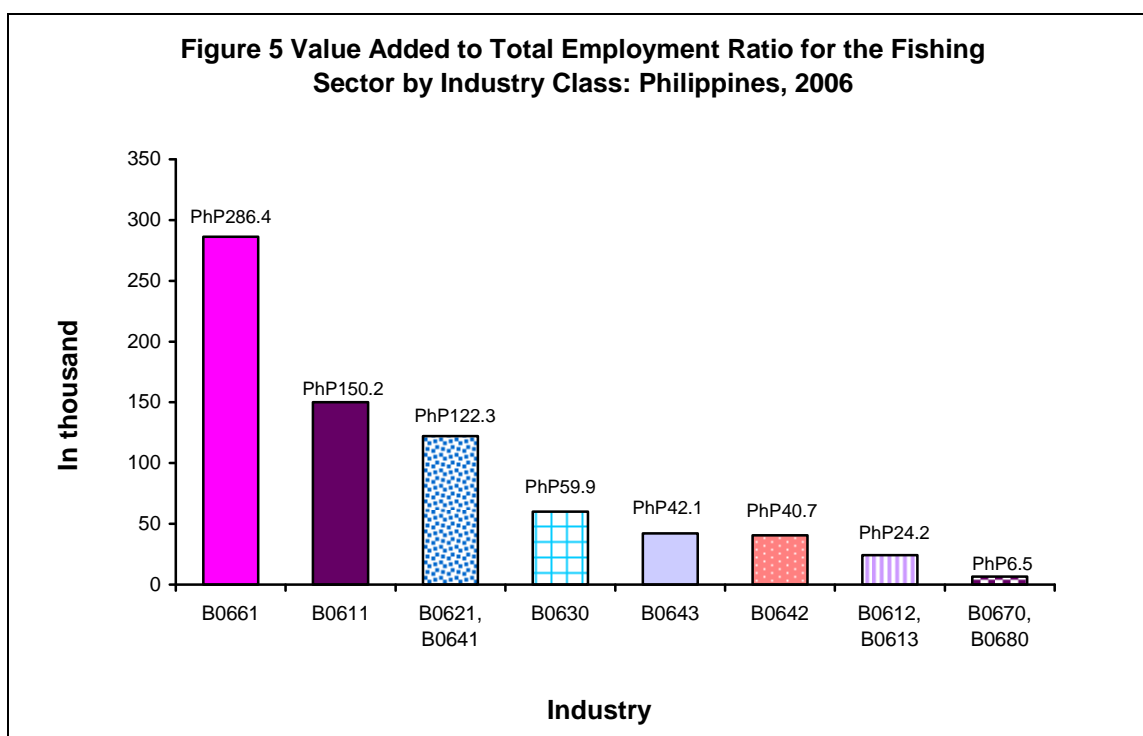
8. Total value of output for the fishing sector in 2006 amounted to PhP11.5 billion with ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, contributing the highest among industries with PhP9.2 billion (80.1 %). Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland water and fishpond operation, except fish breeding farms and nurseries, followed next with PhP1.2 billion or 10.6 percent.
9. Total operating cost for the fishing sector summed up to PhP9.4 billion.
10. Ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, incurred the highest cost with PhP7.4 billion (79.3 %). This was followed by catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland water and fishpond operation, except fish breeding farms and nurseries, with PhP1.1 billion (12.1%). Cost of materials, fuels and electricity consumed and industrial services done by others reached PhP8.0 billion, representing 85.0 percent of total cost.

Seaweeds farming and other fishing service activities records the highest returns

11. Revenue-cost ratio, the revenue generated per PhP1.00 cost, amounted to 1.23 for the fishing sector in 2006. Among industries, seaweeds farming and other fishing service activities recorded the highest with 2.32 revenue-cost ratios. The next highest return was recorded by pearl culture with 1.56, followed by coastal municipal fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, and fish corral fishing, with 1.47 revenue-cost ratio

Pearl culture industry is the most productive

12. The ratio of value added per total employment was estimated at PhP140.7 thousand. Among industries, pearl culture recorded the highest labor productivity at PhP286.3 thousand. Ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, ranked second with PhP150.2 thousand, catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters and fishpond operation, except fish breeding farms and nurseries, followed with PhP122.3 thousand.



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13. Change in inventories, defined as the value of ending inventory less the beginning inventory, amounted to PhP72.4 million in 2006. Among industries, ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, recorded the highest total change in inventory with PhP82 million.

Gross addition to fixed assets reaches PhP513.4 million

14. Gross addition to fixed assets in 2006 was estimated at PhP513.4 million, with ocean commercial fishing, using vessels over 3 tons, accounting for the largest with PhP413.7 million (80.6%).

Subsidies in 2006 reached PhP0.3 million

15. Subsidies in 2006 reached PhP0.3 million. Pearl culture industry received the highest amounting to PhP0.2 million (77.4%) and prawn culture the least with PhP14.0 thousand (24.9 percent).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

The 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI), conducted in 2007 with 2006 as reference year, is one of the continuing activities of the National Statistics Office. It will be a source of benchmark levels on the structure and trends of economic activities in the country for the year 2006. Particularly, the data from CPBI will be used in constructing national and regional income accounts in the country, determining and comparing regional economic structures, and formulating plans and policies of the government in the attainment of economic goals.

The conduct of the CPBI is by governed legislative acts and presidential directives, specifically Commonwealth Act No. 591 which was approved on August 19, 1940.

Scope and coverage

The 2006 CPBI covered establishments engaged in 14 economic sectors classified under the Amended 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial classification (PSIC) namely:

- Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
- Fishing
- Mining and Quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- Construction
- Wholesale and Retail Trade
- Transportation, Storage and Communications
- Financial Intermediation
- Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
- Private Education
- Health and Social Work
- Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities

The scope of the CPBI was confined to *“formal sector”* only, which consists of the following:

- Corporations and partnership
- Cooperatives and foundations
- Single proprietorships with employment of 10 or more
- Single proprietorships with braches

Like all other establishment surveys conducted by the NSO, the 2006 CPBI used establishment as the unit of enumeration. 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.”*

Classification of Establishments

Before the actual selection of samples, the establishments listed in the frame were classified based on economic organization (EO), legal organization (LO), industrial classification, employment size, and geographic location.

Economic organizations 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 establishment 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 branches 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 provide goods or services that support but do not become part of the output of those establishments

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

The **industrial classification** of an economic unit is determined by the activity from which it derives its major income or revenue. The amended 1994 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.

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:

- Code 0, 1 – 4 ATE
- Code 1, 5 – 9 ATE
- Code 2, 10 – 19 ATE
- Code 3, 20 – 49 ATE

- Code 4, 50 – 99 ATE
- Code 5, 100 – 199 ATE
- Code 6, 200 – 499 ATE
- Code 7, 500 – 999 ATE
- Code 8, 1000 – 1999 ATE
- Code 9, 2000 and above ATE

The **geographic or physical location** of the establishments was classified in accordance with the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) as of December 30, 2006 which 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.

Response Rate

A total of 966 out of 1001 or 96.5 percent of sample establishments responded. 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 41.7percent, 417 out of the total workload.

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, 2005. The concept of employment as of the payroll November 15 was adopted for the first time in the 2002 ASPBI (reference year 2001).

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 includes goods purchased for resale.

Fixed assets are physical assets expected to have productive lives 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, machinery and equipment, furniture, fixtures, and other fixed assets.

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

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.

Costs refer to all expenses including compensation 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.

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.

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.

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 Fishing Establishments for All Employment Sizes by Region and Industry Class; Philippines, 2006

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

1994 PSIC CODE	Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Total Employment	Paid Employees	Total Compensation	Total Revenue	Total Costs
B	Fishing	431	21,941	21,161	1,846,661	11,491,096	9,377,313
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	194	17,043	16,854	1,498,486	9,187,343	7,436,656
0612,0613	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons) and fish corral	26	482	414	7,585	33,818	23,050
06300	Prawn culture	20	588	567	47,257	305,177	282,293
0621,0641	Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in waters and fishpond operation (except breeding farms and nurseries)	50	1,513	1,448	95,084	1,235,789	1,132,637
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	71	686	576	31,847	153,235	135,017
0643	Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries	5	58	52	1,887	5,289	4,368
0661	Pearl culture	6	913	913	162,417	563,333	360,222
0670,0680	Seaweeds farming and other fishing activities	59	658	337	2,098	7,112	3,070

1994 PSIC CODE	Industry Description	Value of Output	Cost of Materials Fuels and Electricity Consumed and Industrial Services Done by Others	Census Value Added	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Change in Inventories	Subsidies
B	Fishing	11,514,289	7,968,729	3,545,579	3,087,391	513,140	72,416	296
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	9,223,080	6,383,180	2,839,906	2,559,384	413,669	82,277	0
0612,0613	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons) and fish corral fishing	33,818	21,118	12,706	11,646	324	(1,448)	0
06300	Prawn culture	314,382	268,800	45,584	35,243	22,483	(11,012)	14
0621,0641	Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters and fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	1,222,020	978,713	243,308	185,054	27,875	5,472	53
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	136,684	91,507	45,174	27,883	7,581	(11,288)	0
0643	Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries	5,517	2,688	2,831	2,444	2,721	208	0
0661	Pearl culture	571,828	220,600	351,228	261,442	38,331	8,330	229
0670,0680	Seaweeds farming and other fishing activities	6,960	2,123	4,842	4,295	156	(123)	0

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Fishing Establishments with Total Employment of Less Than 20 Industry Class; Philippines, 2006

1994 PSIC CODE	Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Total Employment	Paid Employees	Total Compensation	Total Revenue	Total Costs
B	Fishing	283	3,063	2,518	81,360	671,943	545,518
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	96	1,279	1,213	35,457	432,083	339,244
0612	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	18	227	202	3,745	10,143	4,636
0613	Fish corral fishing						
0630	Prawn culture	8	95	94	3,926	55,317	53,387
0641	Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	31	274	246	8,975	76,343	53,489
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	67	496	393	25,422	86,767	88,277
0643	Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries	5	58	52	1,887	5,289	4,368
0670	Seaweeds farming	58	634	318	1,948	6,001	2,117
0680	Service activities incidental to fishing						

1994 PSIC CODE	Industry Description	Value of Output	Cost of Materials Fuels and Electricity Consumed and Industrial Services Done by Others	Census Value Added	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Change in Inventories	Subsidies
B	Fishing	690,540	455,224	235,331	204,532	25,821	19,777	0
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	464,527	310,546	153,986	143,824	5,648	24,742	0
0612	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	10,143	4,448	5,700	5,613	60	(374)	0
0613	Fish corral fishing							
0630	Prawn culture	61,283	43,727	17,557	14,077	10,226	7,843	0
	Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	72,055	43,063	28,992	27,974	685	(1,119)	0
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	71,090	49,177	21,910	6,595	6,481	(11,400)	0
0643	Operation of fish breeding farms and nurseries	5,517	2,688	2,831	2,444	2,721	208	0
0670	Seaweeds farming	5,925	1,575	4,355	4,005	0	-123	0
0680	Service activities incidental to fishing							

Table 1a. Summary Statistics for Fishing Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Industry Class; Philippines, 2006

1994 PSIC Code	Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Total Employment	Paid Employees	Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B	Fishing	148	18,878	18,643	1,765,301	10,819,153
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	98	15,764	15,641	1,463,029	8,755,260
0612	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	9	279	231	3,990	24,786
0670	Seaweeds farming					
0621	Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters	13	570	548	44,244	259,490
0630	Prawn culture					
0641	Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	18	1,162	1,127	85,196	1,149,816
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	4	190	183	6,425	66,468
0661	Pearl culture	6	913	913	162,417	563,333

1994 PSIC Code	Industry Description	Total Costs	Value of Output	Cost of Materials Fuels and Electricity Consumed and Industrial Services Done by Others	Census Value Added
		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

B	Fishing	8,831,795	10,823,749	7,513,505	3,310,248
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	7,097,412	8,758,553	6,072,634	2,685,920
0612	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	19,367	24,710	17,218	7,493
0670	Seaweeds farming				
0621	Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters	237,358	262,729	233,065	29,665
0630	Prawn culture				
0641	Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	1,070,696	1,140,335	927,658	212,678
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	46,740	65,594	42,330	23,264
0661	Pearl culture	360,222	571,828	220,600	351,228

1994 PSIC Code	Industry Description	Total Costs	Value of Output	Cost of Materials Fuels and Electricity Consumed and Industrial Services Done by Others	Census Value Added
		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

B	Fishing	8,831,795	10,823,749	7,513,505	3,310,248
0611	Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	7,097,412	8,758,553	6,072,634	2,685,920
0612	Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	19,367	24,710	17,218	7,493
0670	Seaweeds farming				
0621	Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters	237,358	262,729	233,065	29,665
0630	Prawn culture				
0641	Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	1,070,696	1,140,335	927,658	212,678
0642	Fishpen and fishcage operation	46,740	65,594	42,330	23,264
0661	Pearl culture	360,222	571,828	220,600	351,228