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PROFILE OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE POPCEN

THE 1995 CENSUS OF POPULATION (POPCEN) includes among others the socio-economic characteristics of the employed household population. In the Labor Force Survey (LFS), employed persons are those 15 years old and over who were reported either at work or with a job or business although not at work during the week preceding the survey period. A person who worked for one hour during the reference week is considered employed. In this report however, employed persons are those household population 15 years old and over who worked at anytime in the past year. Thus, the data in this report pertains to 1994. This report is the second of four (4) issues on the 1995 POPCEN.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

The Philippine employment in 1994 as gathered during the mid-decade POPCEN totaled to 24.2 million. The men comprised about 63.0 percent of the total while women accounted for the remaining 37.0 percent.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

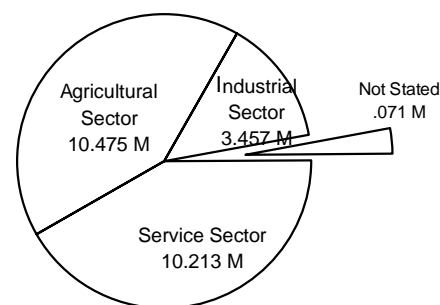
Agricultural sector still No. 1 in terms of employment



The Philippines is still an agricultural country as some 43.3 percent of total employment or 10.475 million employed derived their d from this sector.

Among the major agricultural crops, palay farming posted the highest employment share of 53.7 percent or 4.179 million out of 7.785 million. Corn farming was a far second with 2.3 million, while coconut farming was third with 877 thousand workers. (Table 1)

Employed Persons 15 Years Old and Over
by Sector, Philippines: 1994



Source of data: National Statistics Office, 1995 POPCEN.

Other agricultural crops and services, farming of animals and hunting and forestry collectively accounted for about 1.7 million workers. Meanwhile, there were about 1.037 million fishery workers.

Nichood far from reality if . . .



If employment generation in industry would be the backbone of a newly industrialized country, our dream of becoming one is still a distant reality. Based on the results of the 1995

trial sector garnered only 14.3 percent share of the total workforce or 3.457 million.

The manufacturing industry topped this sector with 1.914 million workers (55.4%) followed by construction industry which provided work to around 1.3 million (38.1%). The electricity, gas and water and mining and quarrying combined, had merely 227 thousand workers.

Among manufacturing industries, textile, wearing apparel and leather absorbed the biggest employment at 663 thousand. The food and beverage ranked second with around 300 thousand workers, while the rest collectively employed about 950 thousand.

From agriculture to services . . .



Behind by only 1.1 percentage points from the agricultural sector in terms of employment, the service sector recorded a 42.2 percent share or 10.213 million

workers. This small gap was indicative of any shift from agricultural employment, the bulk went to services rather than to industry.

Wholesale and retail trade accounted for about one-fourth (24.2%) of the total service workers or 2.47 million. Meanwhile, government employees numbered 1.753 million while domestic (household) workers totaled to 1.592 million.

The shares of the rest of the industries in the service sector ranged from 7.9 percent (80,544) for real estate and renting to 13.1 percent (1.343 million) for transport services.

EMPLOYMENT BY CLASS OF WORKERS

Fifty percent of employed population are wage and salary workers

Employment distribution by class of workers showed that 50.0 percent were paid employees who worked for: a) *private business/enterprise/farm* (35.6% of total employed); b) *government/government corporation* (7.7%); c) *private household* (6.4%) and d) *own family operated farm or business* (0.3%). (Table 2)



In proportion to total employment, these wage and salary workers were prevalent in the industrial sector ranging from 68.3 percent in mining and quarrying to 90.3 percent in construction. The service industry also recorded a high absorption of paid employees at 84.3 percent. In trade industry however, it was only 27.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the *self-employed without any paid employee* accounted for 29.9 percent share of total employment across industries. Most of these workers were found in the fishing industry (61.3%), farming of animals (60.8%) and wholesale and retail trade (56.1%).

On the other hand, about 5.6 percent of the total workforce were *employers in own farm or business* of whom 10.0 percent were in agriculture, particularly palay, corn and coconut farming. They also ventured in trade at 7.1 percent.

While *paid family workers who worked in own farm/business* accounted for only 0.3 percent of total, their *unpaid counterparts* posted a 13.9 percent share. These unpaid family workers were found mostly in agriculture, hunting and forestry (30.4%), fishing (12.9%) and wholesale and retail trade (9.0%).

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**TABLE 1 - EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY, PHILIPPINES: 1994**

INDUSTRY	Number (000)	Percent
TOTAL	24,216	-
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	10,475	100.0
Palay Farming	4,179	39.9
Corn Farming	2,300	22.0
Coconut Farming	877	8.4
Sugarcane	234	2.2
Banana	196	1.9
Farming of Animals	537	5.1
Other Agricultural Crops and Services	1,086	10.4
Hunting and Forestry	30	0.3
Fishing	1,037	9.9
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	3,457	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	78	2.3
Manufacturing	1,914	55.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	149	4.3
Construction	1,316	38.1
SERVICE SECTOR	10,213	100.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,470	24.2
Transport Services	1,343	13.1
Private Services	1,117	10.9
Government Services	1,753	17.2
Domestic Services	1,592	15.6
Rest of Services	1,938	19.0
NOT STATED	71	100.0

Source of data: National Statistics Office, 1995 Census of Population.

TABLE 2 - PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKERS AND INDUSTRY, PHILIPPINES: 1994

CLASS OF WORKERS	TOTAL	Agriculture Hunting and Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction	Trade	Services	Not Stated
TOTAL (000)	24,216	9,437	1,037	78	1,914	149	1,316	2,470	7,743	71
PERCENT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Wage and Salary	49.97	19.10	21.26	68.27	76.94	88.29	90.28	27.19	84.27	49.58
<i>Worked for Private Business/ Enterprise/Farm</i>	35.62	18.13	20.53	66.48	75.32	79.01	87.06	26.16	42.21	42.71
<i>Worked for Government/ Government Corporation</i>	7.68	0.18	0.09	0.45	0.40	8.10	1.31	0.16	23.22	3.63
<i>Worked for Private Household (Domestic Services)</i>	6.36	0.30	0.37	1.21	0.90	1.12	1.86	0.46	18.72	3.05
<i>Worked With Pay in Own Family Operated Farm or Business</i>	0.31	0.49	0.27	0.13	0.32	0.06	0.05	0.41	0.12	0.19
Own Account	35.48	50.28	65.32	24.80	19.31	10.49	8.71	63.17	13.90	15.88
<i>Self-employed Without Any Paid Employee</i>	29.86	40.31	61.26	23.23	16.49	9.60	8.08	56.07	12.16	13.37
<i>Employer in Own Farm or Business</i>	5.62	9.97	4.06	1.57	2.82	0.89	0.63	7.10	1.74	2.51
Worked Without Pay in Own Family Operated Farm or Business	13.94	30.35	12.90	6.39	2.72	0.33	0.24	9.00	1.18	5.48
Not Stated	0.62	0.29	0.52	0.54	0.99	0.89	0.77	0.64	0.65	29.06

Source of data: National Statistics Office, 1995 Census of Population.