



BUREAU OF  
LABOR AND  
EMPLOYMENT  
STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT  
Manila, Philippines

# LABSTAT

## Updates

Vol. 1 No. 25

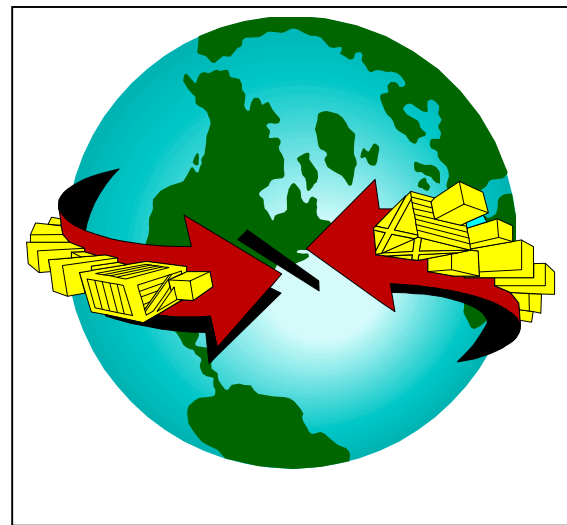
December 1997

## EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN EXPORT TRADE: 1995-1996

### INTRODUCTION

Export promotions play a key factor in the country's quest for economic progress. As source of foreign exchange, export earnings are necessary to finance our growing import bills and huge external debt. Moreover, exports generate productive employment opportunities for the country's 30.0 million labor force.

This report presents employment data on export-oriented industries. Statistics were culled from the Survey of Specific Groups of Workers (SSGW) conducted annually by the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics since 1989. The SSGW covered establishments with employment of at least ten (10) workers and was designed to capture employment of specific groups of workers covered by special laws in the Philippine Labor Code. Information on export-oriented establishments were available since 1993.



1995. The biggest increase occurred in the financing sector (from 200 to 600), followed by the trade sector (from 500 to 600) and community, social and personal services sector (from 100 to 200). Manufacturing was the only sector which posted a decline (from 1,900 to 1,600).

### SURVEY RESULTS

#### Characteristics of Establishments Engaged in Exports

*Establishments engaged in export trade upped by 13.8% in 1996*

- ☉ Export-oriented establishments comprised less than ten (10) percent of total establishments with at least 10 workers. In 1996, their number increased to 3,300 from 2,900 in



*Majority of export-oriented establishments were engaged in manufacturing, trade and financing*

- ☉ Export-oriented establishments were mostly engaged in manufacturing. In 1996, they comprised nearly half (48.5%) of total establishments involved in exports. Also, contributing fairly large shares were wholesale and retail trade (18.2%) and financing (18.2%).

## Level and Patterns of Employment

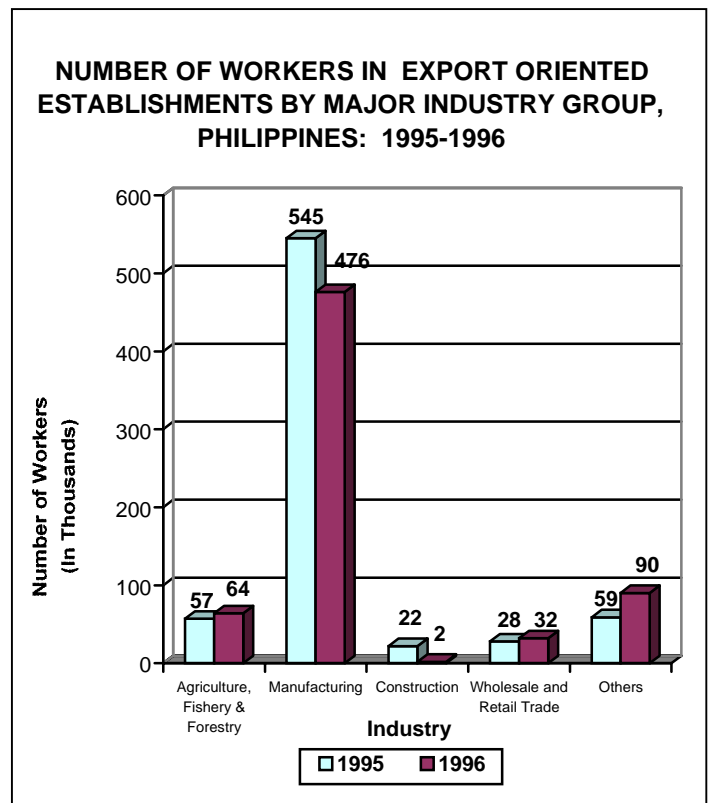
*More than half a million workers were employed in export-oriented establishments in 1996*

- ☉ The country's export sector contributed a significant share to total employment in the formal sector of the economy. Survey results indicate that export-oriented establishments employed a total of 711,000 workers in 1995, representing 26.4 percent of total establishment employment. In 1996, employment in these establishments declined to 664,000 as a result of the slowdown in the manufacturing sector.



*With manufacturing industry as the biggest employer*

- ☉ In 1996, the manufacturing industry absorbed the bulk of workers employed in export-oriented establishments (71.7%). Sizeable numbers were also reported in agriculture, fishery and forestry (64,000), financing (46,000), trade (32,000) and utilities sector (17,000).
- ☉ Classified by size of employment, the majority of export-oriented establishments (39.4%) fall in the medium-sized category group (20-99 workers). Nearly one-third (30.3%) were large-sized establishments (100 workers and over) and the rest small-sized establishments (30.3%).
- ☉ In terms of their relative share to specific industry group, survey results indicated that the mining sector has the biggest proportion of establishments engaged in exports (50.0%). Manufacturing ranked a far second (17.6%), followed closely by agriculture, fishery and forestry (16.7%) and financing (12.2%).



## Employment by Specific Groups of Workers: 1996

*Export-oriented establishments employed more female workers and young workers*

- ☉ The proportion of female workers was observed higher in export-oriented establishments (46.2%) as compared to establishments producing only for the local markets (34.3%).
- ☉ Similarly, the share of young workers to total employment in export-oriented establishments was higher (14.2%) than in non-export-oriented establishments (10.5%).

*Workers hired by establishments engaged in exports received more than the minimum wage*

- ☉ Less than one-fifth of the workers in export-oriented establishments were paid the minimum wage ( 19.1%). On the other hand, a little more than one-fourth (26.4%) of the workers employed in non-export establishments were minimum wage earners. This suggests that workers in export sector are better paid than their non-export sector counterpart.

*Unionism prevalent in the export sector; workers are mostly covered by collective bargaining agreement (CBA)*

- ☉ Nearly one-half (46.1%) of workers in establishments engaged in exports were members of workers union. In contrast, less than one-fourth (21.6%) of workers in non-export sector were unionized.
- ☉ As expected, the proportion of workers covered by CBA was reported higher in the export-oriented establishments (46.8%) than those not engaged in export (21.5%).

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TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF EXPORT-ORIENTED ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS HIRED BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, REGION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, PHILIPPINES: 1995-1996

Indicators	1995				1996			
	Establishment		Workers Hired (000)		Establishment		Workers Hired (000)	
	Total	Export-Oriented	Total	Export-Oriented	Total	Export-Oriented	Total	Export-Oriented
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,700</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>All Industries</b>								
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	700	100	143	57	600	100	143	64
Mining and Quarrying	200	a	39	12	200	100	27	19
Manufacturing	9,300	1,900	964	545	9,100	1,600	881	476
Electricity, Gas and Water	300	0	68	0	300	a	65	b
Construction	800	a	103	22	800	a	159	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,500	500	336	28	8,400	600	314	32
Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,300	100	131	6	1,300	100	173	17
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	5,000	200	355	17	4,900	600	308	46
Community, Social and Personal Services	9,600	100	553	24	9,600	200	536	8
<b>All Regions</b>								
National Capital Region	17,800	1,600	1,566	401	17,900	2,000	1,461	331
Cordillera Administrative Region	400	a	25	6	400	a	23	8
Region I	1,100	a	39	2	1,000	100	41	3
Region II	500	100	20	2	400	a	19	2
Region III	2,300	200	97	12	2,200	200	97	18
Region IV	3,300	400	292	126	3,400	300	272	110
Region V	800	a	35	3	900	a	39	5
Region VI	2,100	100	139	11	2,000	100	152	22
Region VII	2,100	200	156	44	2,100	200	168	55
Region VIII	500	a	24	2	500	a	23	1
Region IX	700	100	50	26	600	100	36	8
Region X	1,400	100	67	11	1,200	100	80	22
Region XI	2,100	200	154	61	2,000	200	167	75
Region XII	600	a	28	4	600	a	28	4
<b>Employment Size</b>								
10 - 19	18,300	800	-	-	17,800	1,000	-	-
20 - 49	10,200	800	-	-	10,300	900	-	-
50 - 99	3,200	400	-	-	3,200	400	-	-
100 - over	4,000	900	-	-	3,900	1,000	-	-

a - Less than 50.

b - Less than 1,000.

**TABLE 2 - NUMBER OF WORKERS IN EXPORT AND NON-EXPORT ORIENTED  
ESTABLISHMENTS BY SPECIFIC GROUPS OF WORKERS  
PHILIPPINES: 1995-1996  
(In thousands)**

Indicator	1995			1996		
	Total	Export-Oriented	Non-Export-Oriented	Total	Export-Oriented	Non-Export-Oriented
<b>SELECTED SPECIFIC GROUPS OF WORKERS</b>						
Female Workers	1,028	346	682	973	307	666
Minimum Wage Earners	705	167	538	640	127	513
Young Workers	358	131	227	297	94	203
Unionized Workers	744	299	445	726	306	420
Workers Covered by CBA	771	315	456	729	311	418