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THE INFORMAL TRADE SECTOR IN THE  
GREATER MANILA AREA

by

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## ABSTRACT

The first part of this paper presents some of the salient features of the informal trade sector in Greater Manila Area. It is rather sketchy because to describe the sector more thoroughly implies that the inter-relation of the observed characteristics of the sector have already been unraveled. But the regularity of such interrelations failed to emerge from the more common exercise of estimating production functions for the sector. Such disappointing results are mentioned in the text but no longer discussed.

A different approach is presented in the fourth section of the paper. A model of the informal trade sector is developed to explain why no systematic, i.e. statistically significant, relationship between value added per enterprise, for example, and supply variables like value of fixed assets, capacity utilization rates, etc. could be found. More importantly, the model is developed to help one understand the behavior of the informal trade sector. The latter part of this section confronts the model with data on the sector and the conclusion that seems to emerge is that the model indeed captures the essential characteristics of the sector.

The last section builds on the findings in the precedings sections to lay the foundation for some rather tentative policy prescriptions for the sector.

Lastly, the appendix suggests a possible way of using informal trade sector data as indicator of changes in personal income distribution.

## THE INFORMAL TRADE SECTOR\*

### 1.. Introduction

This paper presents in a straight-forward fashion the results of a survey made of the informal trade sector in the Greater Manila Area. The descriptive presentation however is rather sketchy since, to describe the sector more thoroughly would imply that the inner inter-relations of observed characteristics of the sector have been unraveled. The analytical portion is not presented until the latter part of the paper where a model is introduced that seeks to put some order into seemingly unrelated information on the informal trade sector. Thus, the first sections merely present characteristics or aspects of the sector which appear prominent from the data collected. In fact, a direct look at the set of tables in the next section may be more satisfying than the few descriptive pages accompanying them.

### 2. Structural and Operational Characteristics

Trading activity, whether undertaken by big enterprises, or by itinerant peddlers, remains essentially the same activity: it is basically the bringing to final consumers of goods produced in the economy. Thus, Table 1 shows us that enterprises in the informal trade sector deal with practically all kinds of goods, from goods consumed daily, to clothing, footwear, educational supplies, and even with business durable goods.

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Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BASED  
ON GOODS DEALT WITH

| Goods Dealt With                             | Number of<br>Enterprises | Per cent |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Goods Consumed Daily                      | 1,784                    | 71.6     |
| 2. Clothing/Footwear/Accessories/<br>Jewelry | 260                      | 10.4     |
| 3. Household Durable Goods                   | 144                      | 5.8      |
| 4. Business Durable Goods                    | 103                      | 4.3      |
| 5. Second-hand Goods                         | 13                       | 0.5      |
| 6. Several of the above                      | 13                       | .5       |
| 7. Educational Supplies                      | 24                       | 0.9      |
| 8. Flowers                                   | 7                        | 0.4      |
| 9. Not applicable                            | 139                      | 5.6      |
| T o t a l                                    | 2,492                    | 100.0    |

The predominance of enterprises dealing with goods consumed daily (71.6%, Table 2) can hardly be a distinguishing feature of the sector.

Perhaps, the sources of goods used by these enterprises may put a label to them as belonging to the informal trade sector. While no comparable data on other sectors are available, the predominance of household and small enterprises as sources of goods used in day to day operation of enterprises (72.2%, Table 2) is an indication of smallness. Conceivably, the bigger enterprises deal with manufacturers directly, and the tendency is therefore for the big traders to deal with big producers. As to who t



DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BASED ON  
SOURCES OF GOODS USED IN DAILY  
OPERATION OF ENTERPRISE

| Sources of Goods Bought                              | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Other households only                             | 236                      | 9.5                        |
| 2. Other Small Enterprises only                      | 1,023                    | 41.2                       |
| 3. Households and Other Small<br>Enterprises         | 537                      | 21.5                       |
| 4. Large Enterprises and Government<br>Agencies Only | 404                      | 16.2                       |
| 5. All Sources Mentioned Above                       | 155                      | 6.2                        |
| 6. Does not buy goods                                | 85                       | 3.4                        |
| 7. Not applicable                                    | 47                       | 1.8                        |
| T o t a l                                            | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES  
BY SOURCE OF GOODS SOLD

| Sources of Goods Sold                 | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Single Individual or Enterprise    | 399                      | 16.0                       |
| 2. Several Individuals or Enterprises | 1,954                    | 78.4                       |
| 3. Not Applicable                     | 139                      | 5.5                        |
| T o t a l                             | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 4

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY  
TYPE OF MAIN BUYERS  
OF GOODS SOLD

| Type of Buyers                                 | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Households and Individuals                  | 2,412                    | 96.8                       |
| 2. Other Small Enterprises                     | 65                       | 2.6                        |
| 3. Big Commercial or Government<br>Enterprises | 11                       | 0.4                        |
| 4. Others                                      |                          |                            |
| 5. Not Applicable                              | 4                        | 0.1                        |
| T o t a l                                      | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

main buyers are, Table 4 shows that 96.8 per cent of enterprises sell directly to households--not in itself an indication of peculiarity of the enterprise. However, Table 5 shows that 91.6 per cent of enterprises sell mainly to middle income and poor households, perhaps another indication that the enterprises service mainly the low income groups in society. In this light the data presented in Tables 1, 2 and 4 gain added significance. Given this, it is not surprising that most of these enterprises sell goods consumed daily, among other things.

The dimension of the smallness of the enterprise can also be indicated by other data. Table 6 shows that enterprises are indeed small if measured by the size of fixed capital owned. In fact, 622 enterprises accounting for 25.3 per cent of the total sample even show no ownership of fixed capital. This may be an indication that such enterprises are simply

Table 5

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY  
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD SERVED

| Type of Household Served    | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rich Households          | 119                      | 4.8                        |
| 2. Middle Income Households | 2,900                    | 30.3                       |
| 3. Poor Households          | 232                      | 11.3                       |
| 4. Not Applicable           | 91                       | 3.7                        |
| T o t a l                   | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 6

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE OF  
FIXED CAPITAL OWNED

| Size of Fixed Capital<br>Owned | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| None                           | 623                      | 25.0                       |
| Less than ₦500                 | 509                      | 20.4                       |
| ₦500 - ₦ 999                   | 299                      | 12.0                       |
| ₦1000 - ₦ 1,999                | 228                      | 9.1                        |
| ₦2000 - ₦ 4,999                | 344                      | 13.8                       |
| ₦5000 - ₦ 9,999                | 225                      | 9.1                        |
| ₦10000 - ₦14,999               | 75                       | 3.0                        |
| ₦15000 and above               | 139                      | 7.6                        |
| T o t a l                      | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

extension of the households of the owners. That this is the case can be bolstered by the fact that 2,399 or 96.3 per cent of these enterprises do not borrow or rent similar capital goods. In other words, it is not that trade can be undertaken without any capital whatsoever but that whatever is being used might have been thought of by respondents as used mainly for the household and not for commercial purposes. This is clearly indicated by the fact that 1,213 enterprises or 48.9 per cent were housed on structures that were used for residential purposes when the enterprise is closed. (Table 11).

Similarly, in terms of fully paid employment, defined simply as to employment less the number of workers who do not receive any remuneration at all, and in terms of gross sales, these enterprises are small indeed. Only 17.5 per cent of them employ 3 or more workers, and 53.1 per cent do not employ paid workers at all (Table 7). In terms of gross sales, 56 per cent of them sell less than ₱800.00 a wee, or a little over a hundred pesos a day for a 7-day week. (Table 3).

In spite of their relative smallness of informal sector trading enterprises, some form of stability seems apparent in the sector. Practically all of them are located in permanent locations (99.7%, Table 9) using permanent structures (37.6%, Table 10), enjoying water and electricity (69.4% of them have access to both services, and 93.4% have access to either or both of the two services, Table 12). However, the structures being used by enterprises are actually being rented (72.5%, Table 13). The data confirms an earlier assertion that the reason some enterprises indicated non use of fixed capital is that the structures us



Table 7

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY SIZE OF  
FULLY PAID EMPLOYMENT

| Size of Employment | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| None               | 1,442                    | 58.1                       |
| 1                  | 310                      | 12.4                       |
| 2                  | 300                      | 12.0                       |
| 3 or more          | 433                      | 17.5                       |
| T o t a l          | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY  
GROSS SALES  
(Weekly)

| Gross Sales Per Week | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than P50        | 134                      | 5.4                        |
| P 50 - 99            | 61                       | 2.4                        |
| 100 - 149            | 135                      | 5.4                        |
| 150 - 199            | 66                       | 2.6                        |
| 200 - 299            | 225                      | 9.0                        |
| 300 - 399            | 234                      | 9.4                        |
| 400 - 599            | 279                      | 11.2                       |
| 600 - 799            | 234                      | 9.4                        |
| 800 - 999            | 95                       | 3.8                        |
| 1,000 - 1,499        | 355                      | 14.2                       |
| 1,500 and above      | 674                      | 27.0                       |
| T o t a l            | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 9

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES  
BY TYPE OF LOCATION

| Type of Location   | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Permanent Location | 2,487                    | 99.7                       |
| Variable Location  | 5                        | .2                         |
| T o t a l          | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 10

TYPE OF STRUCTURE USED BY ENTERPRISES

| Type of Structure   | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Permanent Structure | 2,185                    | 87.6                       |
| Temporary Structure | 307                      | 12.3                       |
| T o t a l           | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 11

USE OF STRUCTURE WHEN ENTERPRISE IS CLOSED

| Other Uses               | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| For Residential Purposes | 1,218                    | 48.9                       |
| For Commercial Purposes  | 107                      | 4.3                        |
| None                     | 1,135                    | 45.5                       |
| Not Applicable           | 32                       | 1.3                        |
| T o t a l                | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 12

## AVAILABILITY OF WATER/ELECTRICITY

| Type of Service Available     | Number of Enterprises | Percentage Distribution |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Water Only                    | 40                    | 1.6                     |
| Electricity Only              | 632                   | 27.4                    |
| Water and Electricity         | 1,730                 | 69.4                    |
| Neither Water nor Electricity | 37                    | 1.5                     |
| Not Applicable                | 3                     | 0.1                     |
| <b>T o t a l</b>              | <b>2,492</b>          | <b>100.0</b>            |

Table 13

TENURE STATUS OF ENTERPRISE IN  
RELATION TO STRUCTURE

| Type of Tenure            | Number of Enterprises | Percentage Distribution |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Fully owned by enterprise | 572                   | 23.0                    |
| Partially owned           | 63                    | 2.5                     |
| Rented                    | 1,806                 | 72.5                    |
| Neither owned nor rented  | 43                    | 1.5                     |
| Not applicable            | 3                     | 0.3                     |
| <b>T o t a l</b>          | <b>2,492</b>          | <b>100.0</b>            |

practically all of which are permanent, structures are mainly credited to household use and not to commercial use.

Moreover, the informal trading sector enterprises are not fly-by-night affairs. Building of enterprise structures necessitated government permit (94.3%, Table 14). In fact operation of the trading enterprises required government permit too (97.2%, Table 15), and 96 per cent of the enterprises actually sought such a government permit (Table 16) and 39.6 per cent were actually subjected to government regulation such as regular inspection or licensing (Table 17). More importantly, such enterprises have been in existence for a long time, with 96.7 per cent of them having been in the business for at least 2 years (Table 13). In fact a number of them have been in the business for more than 20 years (13.1%, Table 13) or for 10 years or more (39.9%, Table 13). Thus, a relative permanence and stability for the sector is indicated.

Table 14

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY WHETHER  
STRUCTURE WAS BUILT WITH PERMIT  
OR NOT

| How Built              | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Not Applicable         | 10                       | 0.4                        |
| With Government Permit | 2,363                    | 94.3                       |
| Without Permit         | 77                       | 3.1                        |
| Don't Know             | 42                       | 1.6                        |
| T o t a l              | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |



Table 15

NATURE OF OPERATION OF ENTERPRISE AS  
LEGAL REQUIREMENT

| Legal Nature                         | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Permission From Government Necessary | 2,423                    | 97.2                       |
| Permission Not Necessary             | 51                       | 2.0                        |
| Don't Know                           | 18                       | 0.7                        |
| T o t a l                            | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 16

FULFILLMENT OF LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO CONDUCT BUSINESS  
BY ENTERPRISES

| Was Permit Sought? | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Yes                | 2,394                    | 96.0                       |
| No                 | 98                       | 3.9                        |
| T o t a l          | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 17

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY WHETHER  
SUBJECTED TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION OR  
INSPECTION

| Whether Subjected to<br>Or Not | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Yes                            | 2,234                    | 89.6                       |
| No                             | 218                      | 8.7                        |
| Don't Know                     | 40                       | 1.6                        |
| T o t a l                      | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 18

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY LENGTH OF OPERATION

| Length of Operation Years | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Under 1 year              | 1                        | 0.0                        |
| 1 - 2 years               | 183                      | 7.3                        |
| 2 - 5 years               | 644                      | 24.8                       |
| 5 - 10 years              | 770                      | 30.9                       |
| 10 - 20 years             | 567                      | 22.8                       |
| 20 years or more          | 327                      | 13.1                       |
| T o t a l                 | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Tables 19-23 give information that supplement the previous characterization of the sector as consisting principally of small enterprises. Table 19 shows that 1,931 or 79.5 per cent of the 2,492 enterprises in the sample do not employ male workers regularly, nor, for that matter, do 97.3 per cent employ male workers even on a part-time basis (Table 21). Moreover, 71.1 per cent do not employ any females on a full-time basis, and 95.9 per cent do not even employ this category of workers on a part-time basis. These data of course do not rule out the possibility that those who do not employ females may be employing males and vice versa. Thus from Table 23, we discover that 22.1 per cent in fact employ one worker and only 0.7 per cent do not employ any workers at all. At any rate the smallness of the enterprises constituting the sector is highlighted by the fact that only 6.3 per cent employ more than 6 workers (Table 23) and 69.1 per cent have employment of 3 workers or less.

Equally interesting is the fact that 1,190 or 47.8 per cent of them employ family members who do not get paid (Table 24). (Obviously the other 51 per cent of the total who indicated that being classified under non-payment of workers in Table 24 is applicable are those enterprises which either have no employment at all (and this is small, only 0.7% according to Table 23) or those which pay all workers employed.)

However, 87.9 per cent of the total pay a maximum wage of less than ₦5.00 to male workers while 31.2 per cent pay such a maximum wage to female workers (Tables 25, 26). For minimum wages paid, 39.7 per cent pay less than ₦5.00 to male workers (Table 27) while 92.00 per cent pay such a minimum wage to female workers. These information seem to indicate either low productivity in the sector in general, or that these enterprises are capable of exploiting their workers to the extreme degree.

Table 19

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY NUMBER OF  
MALE EMPLOYEES EMPLOYED ON A  
REGULAR (FULL TIME) BASIS

| Number of Male Employees | Number of Enterprises | Percentage Distribution |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0                        | 1,981                 | 79.5                    |
| 1                        | 214                   | 8.6                     |
| 2                        | 123                   | 5.1                     |
| 3                        | 63                    | 2.7                     |
| 4                        | 35                    | 1.4                     |
| 5                        | 19                    | 0.8                     |
| 6                        | 13                    | 0.7                     |
| 7 - 10                   | 25                    | 1.0                     |
| Others*                  | 4                     | 0.1                     |
| T o t a l                | 2,492                 | 100.0                   |

\*These constitute entries which appear erroneously classified.

Table 20

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY NUMBER OF  
FEMALE EMPLOYEES EMPLOYED ON  
FULL TIME BASIS

| Number of Female Employees | Number of Enterprises | Percentage Distribution |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0                          | 2,438                 | 97.8                    |
| 1                          | 35                    | 1.4                     |
| 2                          | 9                     | 0.4                     |
| 3                          | 4                     | 0.2                     |
| 4                          | 1                     | 0.0                     |
| 5                          | 2                     | 0.1                     |
| 6                          | 1                     | 0.0                     |
| Others*                    | 2                     | 0.1                     |
| T o t a l                  | 2,492                 | 100.0                   |

\*These constitute entries which appear erroneously classified.

Table 21

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY NUMBER OF MALE  
PART TIME EMPLOYEES

| Number of Employees | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0                   | 2,438                    | 97.3                       |
| 1                   | 35                       | 1.4                        |
| 2                   | 9                        | 0.4                        |
| 3                   | 4                        | 0.2                        |
| 4                   | 1                        | 0.0                        |
| 5                   | 2                        | 0.1                        |
| 6                   | 1                        | 0.0                        |
| Others*             | 2                        | 0.1                        |
| T o t a l           | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

\*These constitute seemingly erroneous entries.

Table 22

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY NUMBER OF FEMALE  
PART TIME EMPLOYEES

| Number of Employees | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0                   | 2,389                    | 95.9                       |
| 1                   | 65                       | 2.6                        |
| 2                   | 13                       | 0.7                        |
| 3                   | 10                       | 0.4                        |
| 4                   | 5                        | 0.2                        |
| 6                   | 1                        | 0.0                        |
| Others*             | 4                        | 0.1                        |
| T o t a l           | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

\*These constitute seemingly erroneous entries.



Table 23

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

| Number of Workers | Number of Enterprises | Percentage Distribution |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0                 | 17                    | 0.7                     |
| 1                 | 551                   | 22.1                    |
| 2                 | 640                   | 25.7                    |
| 3                 | 531                   | 21.3                    |
| 4                 | 306                   | 12.3                    |
| 5                 | 192                   | 7.7                     |
| 6                 | 96                    | 3.9                     |
| 7 - 10            | 133                   | 5.3                     |
| Above 10          | 26                    | 1.0                     |
| T o t a l         | 2,492                 | 100.0                   |

Constitutes seemingly erroneous entries.

Table 24

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY TYPE OF UNPAID WORKERS

| Type of Workers  | Number of Enterprises | Percentage Distribution |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Not Applicable   | 1,273                 | 51.1                    |
| Full Time Worker | 22                    | 0.9                     |
| Part Time Worker | 3                     | 0.1                     |
| Casual Worker    | 4                     | 0.2                     |
| Family Members   | 1,190                 | 47.8                    |
| T o t a l        | 2,492                 | 100.0                   |

Table 25

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY MAXIMUM WAGE PAID  
TO MALE FULL-TIME WORKERS

| Maximum Wage Paid | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than ₪ 5.00  | 2,067                    | 32.9                       |
| ₪ 5.00 - ₪9.99    | 165                      | 6.6                        |
| ₪10.00 and above  | 260                      | 10.4                       |
| T o<br>T o t a l  | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 26

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY MAXIMUM WAGE PAID  
TO FEMALE FULL TIME WORKERS

| Maximum Wage Paid | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than ₪5.00   | 2,024                    | 81.2                       |
| ₪5.00 - ₪9.99     | 251                      | 10.1                       |
| ₪10.00 and above  | 217                      | 8.7                        |
| T o t a l         | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 27

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY MINIMUM WAGE PAID  
TO MALE FULL-TIME WORKERS

| Minimum Wage Paid | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than ₪5.00   | 2,235                    | 89.7                       |
| ₪5.00 to ₪9.99    | 172                      | 6.9                        |
| ₪10.00 and above  | 85                       | 3.4                        |
| T o t a l         | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

The latter implication does not seem warranted in the light of previous information that most of these enterprises are mere extensions of household activity. It is bolstered by the fact that as Table 29 shows, many of these enterprises (62.5%) operate from 11 to 24-hours a day and that, furthermore, 73.7 per cent of the enterprises close at will (Table 30). This strongly indicates extreme irregularity in operation which permits the possibility of paying low wages for long hours.

### 3. Problems and Patterns of Growth

The dominant characteristics of the sector that seem to emerge above do not preclude the possibility of growth but do tend to inhibit it. Table 31 shows that 65.5 per cent of the enterprises have been selling the same things as in the past and only 34.5 per cent are now selling things that they have not sold before. This is merely consistent with the fact that 71.6 per cent of the enterprises consist of enterprises dealing with goods consumed daily (Table 2), and for such commodities. The only changes that could come about would mainly be changes in the packaging, etc., and not in the kinds of goods sold. Nevertheless, some favorable indication of growth can be seen. Of the total, 52.3 per cent have experienced at least a slight increase in the quantity of goods sold (Table 32), and 33.3 per cent have changed the method of operation of the enterprise (Table 34).

These growth indicators are not spectacular, and the reason could be traced to the large number of enterprises in the field. For instance, 32.2 per cent of the 2,492 enterprises (i.e., those responding for them)

Table 28

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY MINIMUM  
WAGE PAID TO FEMALE FULL-TIME WORKERS

| Minimum Wage Paid | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Less than ₱5.00   | 2,292                    | 92.00                      |
| ₱5.00 - ₱9.99     | 142                      | 5.7                        |
| ₱10.00 and above  | 58                       | 2.3                        |
| T o t a l         | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 29

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY NUMBER OF HOURS ENTERPRISES OPERATES  
DAILY ON THE AVERAGE

| Number of Hours | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 - 7 hours     | 89                       | 3.6                        |
| 8 hours         | 279                      | 11.2                       |
| 9 hours         | 106                      | 4.2                        |
| 10 hours        | 311                      | 12.5                       |
| 11 - 16 hours   | 1,523                    | 61.1                       |
| 17 - 24 hours   | 184                      | 7.4                        |
| T o t a l       | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |



DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY REASONS  
FOR CLOSURE OF ENTERPRISE

| Reason for Closure                             | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sundays and Fixed Holidays                     | 376                      | 15.1                       |
| Closing at will in addition to<br>above        | 154                      | 6.2                        |
| Closing at will whether Sundays<br>or holidays | 1,962                    | 78.7                       |
| T o t a l                                      | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 31

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES AS TO WHETHER IT IS  
NOW SELLING GOODS IT WAS NOT SOLD  
IN THE PAST

| Type of Response | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Yes              | 860                      | 34.5                       |
| No               | 1,632                    | 65.5                       |
| T o t a l        | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |



Table 32

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY TYPE OF  
CHANGE IN QUANTITY OF GOODS SOLD

| Type of Change       | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Substantial Increase | 252                      | 10.1                       |
| Slight Increase      | 1,063                    | 42.7                       |
| No Change            | 927                      | 37.2                       |
| Some Decrease        | 182                      | 7.3                        |
| Substantial Decrease | 68                       | 2.7                        |
| T o t a l            | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |

Table 33

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY TYPE OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PERSONS  
ASSOCIATED WITH ENTERPRISES

| Type of Change          | Number of<br>Enterprises | Percentage<br>Distribution |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Increased Substantially | 35                       | 1.4                        |
| Increased Somewhat      | 218                      | 8.7                        |
| Remained the Same       | 2,030                    | 83.5                       |
| Decreased Somewhat      | 133                      | 5.3                        |
| Decreased Substantially | 26                       | 1.0                        |
| T o t a l               | 2,492                    | 100.0                      |