

PHILIPPINE OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION



**1986 Annual Report  
Philippine Overseas  
Employment Administration**

# Inside

**1**

Letter to the President

**2**

Letter to the Chairman

**3**

Overseas Employment Highlights

**4**

Market Development and Placement Office

**8**

Licensing and Regulation Office

**9**

Workers Assistance & Adjudication Office

**12**

Administration

**14**

Regional Extension Units/Labor Assistance Center

**15**

Regional Labor Center

**6**

Statement of Revenues & Expenditures

# Letter to the President

HER EXCELLENCY  
President Corason A.  
Malacañan Ma

Dear Mrs. President

The overseas employment program exhibited a slight 6.49% positive growth rate in 1986. A total of US\$680.44 was earned by overseas contract workers in terms of remittance making them among the country's top foreign exchange earners.

Of the 414,461 contracts processed by the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration in 1986, 378,214 were deployed. This compares to the 1985 figures of 389,200 and 372,784 processed and deployed workers, respectively.

The positive growth rate was attained despite existing international labor market conditions that could have influenced a downtrend in overseas placement for Filipino labor.

Among these conditions were the increasing trend of Arab countries to nationalize its labor force, the market shift in demand with respect to occupational groupings that enhanced stiff competition among manpower labor-exporting countries, causing a gradual chipping-off of a significant share of the labor market held by Filipinos.

Taking cognizance of this, the POEA launched market schemes to make Filipino overseas contract workers more competitive in the traditional market for Filipino labor. This resulted in the increase in the number of principals hiring Filipino manpower. Concomittant to this, the POEA devoted some of its marketing efforts to countries where potential for Filipino labor became apparent. This bore fruit in terms of the increase in inquiries pertinent to the hiring of Filipinos.

The POEA conducted in 1986 a sustained campaign to weed out undesirables in the overseas employment program. This is consistent with the government's desire to strengthen the protection afforded overseas contract workers and to promote their welfare.

Though international market variables affect the demand for Filipino workers, we are confident, Mrs. President, that overseas employment will be viable in the succeeding years.

We have the honor to submit to you our report for the calendar year 1986.

Very truly yours,

  
FRANKLIN M. DRILON  
Minister



## Letter to the Chairman

THE HONORABLE  
Minister Franklin M. Drilon  
Chairman, Philippine Overseas  
Employment Administration (POEA)



*Amidst a climate of political and economic uncertainty during the early months of the year past, operations of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration reported a deployment volume of 378,214 contract workers and contributed US\$680.44M to the country's foreign exchange reserves.*

*Although a slight increase in the volume of deployment was registered, it remains significant taking into account that our wage demand is considerably higher against the wage scale of other labor exporting countries. There remained continued preference for our manpower by discriminate foreign employers.*

*While the Middle East remained our foremost client accounting for 70% of the total deployment, demand for Filipino expertise increased by 200% in Africa and by almost 50% in neighboring Asian countries. Except in the Americas, the rest of our traditional foreign markets likewise increased demands.*

*We continued to cultivate potential labor markets, at the same time contending with the overseas employment program's inherent problems. Our intensified drive against illegal recruitment brought the arrest of 108 illegal recruiters, the resolution of about 50% of illegal recruitment complaints and the closure of 19 erring agencies.*

*With your support and our faith in the new leadership, Mr. Minister, we are confident that 1987 will be another fruitful and productive year.*

Very truly yours,

*Tomás Achacoso*  
TOMAS D. ACHACOSO  
Administrator

# Overseas Employment Highlights

For 1986, contracts processed for overseas employment stood at 414,461, a slight increase of 6.49% hiring compared with 1985 with only 389,200 overseas work contracts. The improvement in placement volume is attributed to the rise in hiring of both landbased workers by 5.90% and seabased workers by 10.36%. Reflecting the shift of international demand, placement of construction contractors fell by 6.29% while government recruitment activities slowed down by 21.48% due to the combined effects of the temporary halt in the recruitment projects of one of its major government clients, the Saudi Recruitment Office (SRO) and smaller manpower demand from other foreign government entities and agencies. Hiring by non-construction entities grew by 17.89%. Significantly, after a year of negative growth in 1985, seamen hiring posted an upward trend of 10.36% indicative of possible improvements in the international shipping company.

The Middle East remains the primary market for Filipino landbased workers with Saudi Arabia getting a 89.04% share of regional placement figures.

Central Bank figures show that in 1985, the salary remittances of Filipinos overseas have contributed US\$687.20M to the country's foreign exchange reserves. For 1986, the level of remittances finally settled at US\$680.44M.

As of 31 December, the number of private employment agencies and entities participating in the overseas employment industry stood at 740. Of these, 375 are private employment agencies, 71 are construction contractors, 100 are service contractors and 194 are manning agencies. For the same period, cancellation/ban (70), suspension (30) and payment of fines (53) were imposed on erring entities for violations of rules

and regulations governing overseas employment.

In the field of recruitment regulation, a total of 615 illegal recruitment cases were resolved out of the 1,452 cases handled during the period for a 42% resolution rate. Compared to 1985, both the volume of cases received and rate of resolution dropped slightly by 13% and 3.89% respectively.

Meanwhile, of the 2,600 non-illegal recruitment cases received, 1,723 cases were disposed, posting a big 66% resolution rate. Such resolution also translated to 4,736 workers benefitted and P35,471,346.25 and US\$3,801.00 in restitution. Volume of cases received declined by 31.74% but resolution rate improved dramatically by 50%.

For 1986, welfare cases arising out of overseas employment averaged at 702 monthly, ranging from family relations to repatriation. At year end, disposition of cases have resulted in the award of money claims involving non payment of wages (P51,585.00, US\$104,775.00); death benefits (P1,850,000.00; US\$75,652.85); (SR 27,500.00); medical benefits (P111,402.31, US\$1,800.00); insurance (GOSI) claims P50,000.00; delayed allotment/backwages (P17,800.00; US\$ 2,380.00); refund of placement fee (P10,000.00); shipboard pay (US\$ 569.73); and accountabilities (US\$ 2,200.00). Volume of cases handled rose by 47% from 5,742 in 1985 to 8,427 in 1986. The resolution rate declined to 59.1% in contrast to last year's 68.94%.

For this year, a total of 1,759 legal cases arising out of employer-employee relationships were handled by the Administration. Averaging at 147 cases handled monthly, 885 cases were disposed during the year, registering a 50% resolution rate.



# Market Development and Placement Office

## The Marketing Effort

The new administration called for a thorough review and evaluation of marketing strategies and the entire manpower export promotions program in general. As a result, government-initiated marketing missions to various potential and existing host countries of Filipino manpower originally lined up for 1986 were temporarily shelved.

Newly-appointed officials at the Ministry and at the POEA sought to gain first hand information on the work and welfare situation of Filipinos overseas as well as familiarize themselves with the market environment by undertaking observation trips abroad during the year.

While in Tokyo to attend the Japan-Asean Exchange Program last March, the Labor Minister met with his Japanese counterpart and discussed the plight of Filipino entertainers in that country. Prospects for opening new and untapped employment opportunities for our skilled workers were appraised.

In June, a labor mission headed by the Labor Minister went to Geneva for the annual International Labor Organization Convention where manpower exchange and development were discussed with selected officials of the member countries present.

The following month, the Deputy Minister for Employment went on a two-week familiarization tour of the Middle East where he held intensive briefing with Philippine Embassy officials and dialogued with Filipino worker communities in Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

At the close of the year, the POEA joined the Philippine delegation at the 6th Asean Labor Ministers' Meeting in Brunei. The POEA Deputy Administrator

Administrative officials of Brunei's Chamber of Commerce, a private sector association of businessmen engaged in banking, insurance, shipping, trading and investment to discuss prospects of tapping Filipino skills and expertise for projects in that country.

## Market Support Activities

In support of the marketing efforts of the private sector, the marketing group handled projects and campaigns geared towards generating increased job opportunities for Filipino workers overseas.

The Client Referral Advisory Project provided 31 client leads to the private sector during the year which resulted in the conclusion of 12 recruitment and/or service tie-ups with foreign principals covering a total requisition of 2,738 workers of varying skill categories.

Through the Market Information Service, over 300 prospective and current employers were provided with basic information on the country's manpower export program. Additionally, information kits and materials promoting the International Operations and Maintenance Companies and 88 Philippine missions abroad were prepared under the direct mailer-campaign.

The Great-a-Client Campaign, geared to promote international goodwill, was sustained during the year with an expanded clientele of close to 3,000 target recipients. Support communication materials were produced and international advertisements were placed to beef-up the client outreach program for both government and private sector industry participants. Dialogues with

streamlined liver

making on nat market  
itioner re

on various micro subjects were prepared to serve as reference of the local overseas employment industry and other government offices.

The Market Development Plan 1986-2001 Project, commissioned to provide a long-range outlook for the country's manpower export program, was completed during the year. The project produced 7 interim discussion papers on the following topics: the present world market for foreign contract labor, a review of concepts and strategies central to the study of labor flows between nations, alternative government strategies for the shipmanning industry, proposal for the reorganization of the overseas employment program, the household services industry, market trends in overseas employment and the final report.

## Manpower Delivery

### Accreditation of Foreign Principals

A total of 2,941 applications for accreditation of foreign principals were processed by POEA in 1986, representing a 9.51% increase over last year's total. Of the total, 2,098 were granted full accreditation, 843 were given provisional accreditation and 907 accreditations were renewed. However, some 226 were denied, 92 were cancelled upon the request of foreign principals and 150 applications were withdrawn.

For the maritime industry, a total of 178 new shipping principals were accredited marking a 4.7% increase over last year's figures.

New vessels enrolled totalled 1,080 or 12.5% increase over the previous year.

A total of 404 name hired seamen were processed representing a 55.72% increase. This large increase was brought about by the sudden inactivity and closure of some manning agencies forcing the POEA to process the seamen directly through its facilities so as not to prejudice the deployment of these seamen.

#### Processing and Deployment Trends

After a couple of years of slight downtrend in placement activities among Filipino overseas contract workers, a total of 414,461 contracts were processed representing an overall rise of 6.49% (51,111) hiring compared with 1985. A total of 357,687 landbased workers and 56,774 seafarers were processed for employment this year representing improvements at 15.90% and 10.36% respectively compared to last year's performance. The positive growth rate in landbased hirings is due to the 9.74% (198,567) and 1.47% (159,120) increases in the processing volume of both new hires and rehires. These gains can be attributed to the continued rise of new principals for Filipino skills. This year's figures further reflected the change in skills distribution which continuously saw decline in infrastructure plans and rise in maintenance and operations activities particularly among Arab countries. The number of workers hired through construction contractors suffered a 6.29% dip compared to the previous year even as placements through non-construction agencies posted an impressive 17.89% gain.

The shift in skills requirements from production process workers, transport equipment operators and laborers to operations, maintenance, sales and service workers grew sharply by 56.3%. A decrease of 12.5% was exhibited in the volume of hiring among production process workers which accounted for



36.71% of the entire landbased workers hired. Employment of landbased workers remained to be dominant in the Middle East region (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates) despite a 1.45% decline in manpower absorption. The Asian region (Japan, Hongkong, Singapore) on the other hand, expanded its market share with a high 40.87% rise. Of the overall manpower demand, hiring for Oceania comprised .32% while Trust Territories accounted for .96%. Their placement activities however, posted significant increases at 33.61% and 27.95% respectively.

A substantial 10.36 percent rise in seafarers' placements was noted over the figures for 1985 (51,446) which represents probable improvements in international trade and shipping industries. Seamen with senior ratings accounted for 40.93% (23,240) of the total placements while licensed officers and entry ratings constituted 27.00% and 20.30% of total hirings.

A 90.45% deployment rate over the number of processed workers was posted in 1986 which is slightly higher than last year's percentage by 1.46%.

#### Government Placement

The year saw a 21.48% drop in the government placement volume due to a temporary halt in the recruitment projects of one of its major government clients, the Saudi Recruitment Office and the smaller manpower requisition by other foreign government agencies.

Despite the turn of events leading to the change of national leadership last February, a steady stream of employer teams came to pursue interviews at POEA. Notable among these clients were King Saud University, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Bahrain's Ministry of Health and Salamaniya Medical Center and the Ministry of Power and Water where the POEA endorsed over 1,000 workers' application in preparation for the recruitment delegation arriving early 1987.

In November, the Director General for Missions Training Department of King Saud University called on POEA officials to review the hiring procedures and yearly requirements of the different departments of King Saud which have a pending requisition of over 1,000 nurses

and other medical staff.

On-going recruitments by active government clients include Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization, Saline Water Conversion Corporation, Nauru Phosphate Corporation and the acquisition of government hotel chains in various regions.

The Administration likewise continued to service the documentation needs of new hires. Processing of individual new hires registered a modest 39.94% increase over last year's total.

#### Direct Service to Workers

Even before the new government took steps to prioritize the welfare needs of Filipino overseas workers, the Administration had streamlined its services in response to a call for more expeditious processing of workers' documents and tighter monitoring of workers' welfare at the jobsite.

The One-Stop Processing for New Hires was implemented by GPD early in February to facilitate the evaluation and documentation of individual contracts in one day.

The Welfare Services Section, operationalized late 1985, provided close coordination with Philippine Embassies, consulates and Labor Attache Services Corps in the event of employer-employee problems, repatriation of workers and non-compliance of contract terms and conditions by any party.

Life and Accident Insurance Coverage, loan facilities and other family benefits were extended to workers through the facilities of the Welfare Fund Administration.





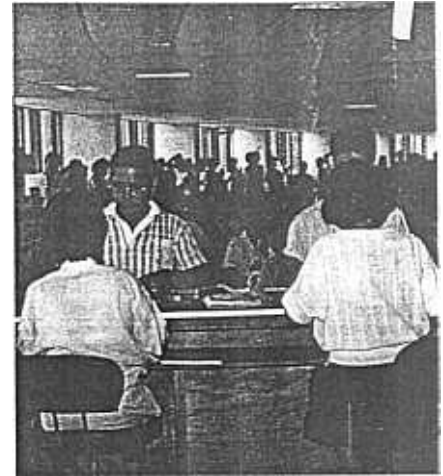
## Balik Manggagawa Assistance

In support of the effort to speed-up the return of overseas contract workers to their worksite, the Administration facilitated the processing of returning workers. For this year, a total of 159,120 rehires were processed.

In July, the President signed Executive Order No. 25 which granted exemption from the payment of the

travel tax to Filipino overseas contract workers. This covers workers with approved employment contracts duly certified by the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

With the issuance of this Executive Order, dependents of contract workers were no longer processed by the Administration.



## Licensing and Regulation Office

Tasked with ensuring workers' protection and rationalization of the industry, the Administration continued agency performance appraisal system, enforced rules and regulations on overseas employment, sustained its campaign against illegal recruitment, elevated standards for the protection of overseas workers and set policy directions for the manpower export industry.

### Rationalization of the Industry

At the end of 1986, there were only 964 agencies authorized to participate in the overseas employment program compared to the 964 in 1985. This may be attributed to the strict enforcement of the rules and regulations governing overseas employment that resulted in the disenfranchisement of 10 agencies and the complete disqualification of 60 agencies from further participation in the overseas employment program. The further delisting of inactive agencies resulted in the cancellation of licenses of 2 agencies. At year's end, there were 100 private placement agencies, 100 service contractors, 71 construction contractors and 194 manning agencies. The rationalization of the industry was limited to the trimming down of the number of authorized manpower placement entities. Through the rating and ranking system, the Administration continued with its program of recognizing outstanding performance of private placement entities in the overseas employment program. In 1986, POEA gave due recognition to 21 placement agencies, 14 manning agencies, 7 service contractors and 11 construction contractors for their meritorious contribution to the program in terms of employment, foreign exchange earnings

and overall technical and financial capabilities to pursue a sustained program of promoting and generating overseas employment.

### Recruitment Regulation

The sustained drive against illegal recruitment resulted in the resolution of 615 illegal recruitment cases out of the 1,452 cases handled at the close of the year. The drive caused the arrest of 108 suspects and the closure of 74 establishments engaged in illegal recruitment activities.

Similarly, close monitoring activities were conducted by the Administration on licensed agencies in 1986 with 2,600 cases of recruitment abuses involving 2,984 complainants and some ₱235M and US\$3,062.00 in illegally exacted fees.

Of the 2,600 complaints lodged against licensed agencies, 1,723 were resolved, showing a 66% resolution rate. These benefitted 4,736 complainants and effected the refund of ₱35.5M and US\$3,801.00 which were illegally exacted from applicants for overseas employment.

### Exercise of Police Power

In the discharge of its regulatory powers, the Administration did not confine itself to giving immediate relief to complainants by holding erring agencies liable. The POEA also exercised its police power by inspection. For 1986, a total of 767 inspections were conducted. Regular inspections (those relative to renewal of license, inspection and Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar venues, application for issuance of license, transfer of business address and the like) numbered 538. Special inspections which were conducted to

check out reports of violations of rules and regulations, undertake surveillance services for the POEA anti-illegal recruitment unit and ensure that suspended and cancelled agencies refrain from doing recruitment activities during the period of suspension totalled 229.

### Standards Development

Recognizing that standards development is an important component in the regulation of the industry, the Administration made separations to develop a classification system for overseas occupation. The POEA, by the end of 1986, reviewed and edited 80% of various job descriptions and consequently reclassified and regrouped some 1,573 job titles.

A significant step towards affording protection to overseas contract workers is the adoption of a standard employment contract for entertainers. Various sectors were invited to comment on standard employment contracts developed for domestic helpers for the Middle East, Singapore, the Marianas Island and Greece.



# Workers Assistance and Adjudication Office

## Pre-Employment Programs

### Manpower Registration

The land-based workers registry system of the Administration streamlined pooling a wide range of skills and occupations into medical and non-medical categories. A total of 14,489 skills were registered, 5,717 of which were medical workers and 8,972, non-medical workers.

### Skills Certification

In the area of skills certification for seamen, clients/graduates for 1986 are distributed into the following major course types: Safety Upgrading Courses such as Firefighting (9286), First Aid at Sea (9455), Personal Survival Technique (9700), Survival Craft (9684) and Ships Radio Telephone Course (98).

On the other hand, the certification scheme for entertainers undertaken by the Philippine Entertainment Certification Center (PECC) yielded a total of 52,841 applications for audition of which 29,753 were certified and issued an artist accreditation certificate.

### Training Assistance

In the area of skills training and development, the Administration has accredited training centers catering to overseas contract workers. It supervised the conduct of certain training programs such as the Radar Simulator Course and the Radio Telephone Course which generated 98 graduates.

Tasked with extending pre-employment services and training to overseas contract workers, the Administration authorized 69 training

centers for the year. This included 48 maritime schools, 16 training centers for safety upgrading courses and 10 CGFNS Review Centers. An additional 10 institutions were accredited to conduct training programs on Automatic Radar Plotting Aid Course, Ships Restricted Radio Telephone Course, Cargo Handling (Oil) Course and Tanker Safety Course.



## Workers Assistance

In line with its workers' assistance program, the Administration provided a venue for conciliation and mediation efforts on problems concerning both worker and his family and the employer. For 1986, a total of 8,427 cases involving 7,307 workers were handled resulting in the resolution of 4,979 cases representing a 59% resolution rate. In monetary terms, benefits resulting from non-payment of wages amounted to ₱51,585,000 and US\$104,755.00; death benefits equalled to ₱1,850,000.00, US\$75,652.85 and SR27,500.00; medical benefits to ₱111,402.31 and US\$1,800.00, and GOSI claims to ₱50,000.00. Delayed allotments/backwages amounted to ₱17,800.00 and US\$2,380.00; refund of placement fee to ₱10,000.00; shipboard pay to US\$569.73 and accountabilities to US\$2,200.00.

The cases received were predominantly concerned with family relations (3,356), employment claims, wages/allotment (628), repatriation (1,230), disciplinary action (214) and complaints against agencies (81).

## Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar

To provide assistance to overseas contract workers who would be confronted with adjustment difficulties in their country of employment, the Administration conducted mandatory briefing seminars for 7,234 name-hires and government-recruited workers in the pre-departure orientation seminars (PDOS) for departing overseas contract workers.

It likewise supervised the holding of seminars in private recruitment agencies and entities accrediting a total of 42 PDOS programs and 99 PDOS tie-ups where the agency with no facilities to conduct PDOS avails of the services of another agency with an accredited PDOS program.

As part of PDOS monitoring activities, the POEA acted on 558 cases of violations of PDOS rules and regulations resulting in the suspension/termination of 17 liaison officers and documentary suspension of two (2) licensed agencies.



## Post-Employment Programs

### Adjudication

The Adjudication unit of the Administration handled a total of 1,759 cases involving 1,221 workers. Out of the total number of cases handled, 885 were resolved representing a resolution rate of 50.3%.

Benefits awarded amounted to P4,538,717.34; US\$1,523,239.05; SR614,085.36; ID2,914.00; HK\$38,200.00; BS1,507.40; SS3,591.50; LD300.36 and KD6,629.32. Through settlement, the amount awarded to workers totalled P2,099,246.49 and US\$14,296.60.

Majority of the cases received were in the form of money claims and other benefits (524), illegal acts (319), disciplinary action (98), remittance/allotment (21), refund of money claims (33) and recovery/repatriation (5).

### Seed Program

In response to the issue of reintegration of returning workers, the Minister of Labor and Employment signed Ministry Order 10-a Series of 1986 creating the program on Self-Employment and Entrepreneurial Development (SEED). Conceived as an inter-agency endeavor to be spearheaded by the Welfare Fund for Overseas Workers, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, the National Manpower and Youth Council, Bureau of Local Workers and the Bureau of Local Employment, the program essentially aims to give technical and financial assistance to overseas contract workers and their families to enable them to engage in entrepreneurial activities.

Ultimately, the program will ensure full utilization of financial gains from overseas employment. An initial budget of ₱6.4 million was approved. Initial activities consisted of selection and ocular inspection of pilot areas to determine the range of viable projects.

## Medical Certification System

A total of 85 medical clinics which are authorized to conduct basic medical examinations for Saudi-bound contract workers were accredited by POEA. This scheme was undertaken by POEA and the Ministry of Health through the joint MOH-MOLE Accreditation Committee. Seventeen new clinics were accredited to conduct AIDS examination in fulfillment of the new requirement imposed by the Saudi government for Filipino contract workers entering Saudi Arabia.

By the latter part of 1986, the Saudi government issued a circular recognizing only twelve (12) hospitals and clinics allowed to conduct medical examination for overseas contract workers bound for Saudi Arabia. This, however, proved to be an organizational problem as only three of the twelve hospitals are POEA accredited medical clinics. Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Administration sought renegotiation with the Saudi government. It is expected that such a process would be carried over in the coming year until a consensus by both governments could be reached.



## Administration

The Administration provided an extensive medical package to promote employee morale and welfare during the period of reorganization.

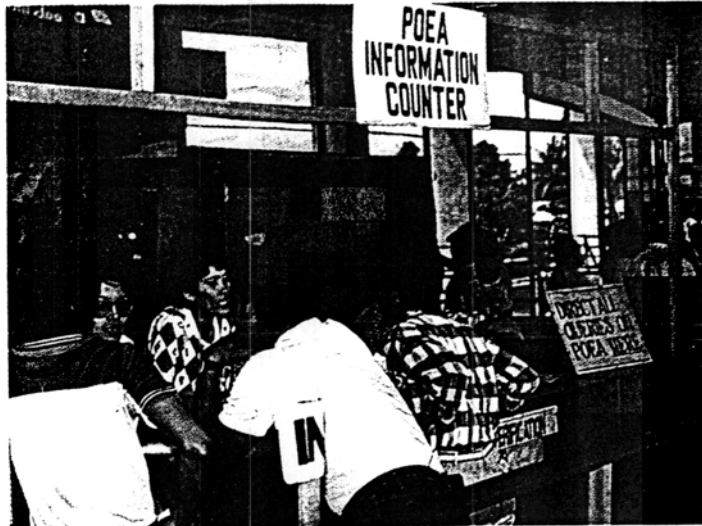
## Organizational Development

As in other government offices, a Task Force was assigned to POEA to assess and evaluate the organization's management and financial status which resulted in the shelving of some programs considered for the year. For about three months, an Officer-in-Charge from the Task Force assumed the post of the Administrator. OICs were also appointed to be the POEA Directors and one Deputy Administrator who resigned.

These developments slowed down the implementation of regular programs.

Despite these organizational constraints, however, the Administration implemented its programs by the second half of the year. A new Administrator was appointed by the President in August 1986 on a more permanent basis.

By yearend, however, the issuance of Administrative Order 177 floated 14 middle managers of the Administration. This resulted in a three-day work stoppage. The event also marked the dynamic participation of the two POEA employees' associations, the United POEA Employees Association (UPEA) and the Rank-and-File Employees Association (RAFEA). In the ensuing dialogue, the Minister reinstated the 14 managers to their posts.



## Staff Development

During the year, the Administration sent thirty seven of its personnel to seminars and study trips here and abroad. Among the locally-conducted seminars were: the Shipboard Immersion Program, the Sports Education Program, Seminar on National Government Accounting, National Congress on Library Development, Seminar on Basic Computer Operation, First National Convention on Productivity, Audit of Disbursements Seminars, Program Budgeting for Libraries, Seminar on Tax Reforms and Amendments and the Workshop on Leave Computation. The study trips held abroad were the Colombo Plan Fellowship in Melbourne, Australia and Singapore and the International Training Course for Seamen's Instructors in Indonesia.

POEA employees also participated in the annual Ministry of Labor and Employment Sports Festival and garnered the championship in ladies' volleyball, first runner-up in men's bowling and marathon and second in scrabble. With

these awards, the Administration was able to win the third over-all championship in the sportsfest. Furthermore, employees' creativity was showcased through a series of Christmas activities including a Slogan Writing Contest, Christmas Decoration Contest, a Disco, a Christmas Sharing and Party which were all held at the POEA premises.



## Information Campaign

The Administration disseminated the quarterly list of licensed, suspended and cancelled agencies through publications in major newspapers and distribution to office of mayors; governors, Regional Extension Units and the Regional Labor Center. Institutional ads were also published to guide jobseekers in their application for overseas jobs. Job vacancies abroad were regularly published as well as other information on overseas employment to serve as guide to the general public. The Primer of Balik-Manggagawa was also developed and made available to all vacationing workers.

In support of the Administration's efforts to stop illegal recruitment, a proposal for an all-out broadcast media campaign against illegal recruitment was conceptualized. The project will be done in coordination with the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas (KBP) and aims to create awareness on illegal recruitment through radio and television.

A proposal for a beefed-up Public Information Counter (PIC) was submitted with plans to implement the program upon renovation of the POEA building. The PIC, manned by POEA employees, is responsible for giving out information on agency status and job order verification plus numerous other information and materials pertinent to POEA operations to an average of 200 public a day.

## Statistical, Research and Coordinative Activities

Hand in hand with computerization, manual statistics were maintained and Operations Reports made available bi-monthly. Two project proposals were started: one on the possible government hiring of certain skills, another on project evaluation of certain programs/projects for purposes of determining their continuance, expansion or termination. A proposal on the development and implementation of a Regional Recruitment Program for Overseas Employment has been completed. Two other proposals, the Master Plan on Overseas Employment and Entrepreneurship and Self-Employment Training for Returning Overseas Contract Workers were also submitted for possible funding through loans and grants over and above the existing foreign-assisted projects.

In preparation for the Corporate Planning Exercise, a series of consultative meetings among the different departments and divisions was conducted. Such meetings were aimed at threshing out procedural concerns and functional overlapping at the operational levels. Linkages with the International Labor Organization (ILO) through the International Information Network on Overseas Employment as well as with the Japanese Embassy for request for Consultants/Experts are ongoing.

Considered as one of the major activities for the year was the linkage with ILO and ARPLA and other MOLE offices regarding the Inter-country Program on Overseas Employment (ICTPOEA). This brought representatives from other labor exporting countries such as Thailand,

Hongkong, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal in the Philippines to study the country's systems and procedures on overseas employment.

A Sectoral Consultation on Overseas Employment with participants from private employment entities, workers' groups and the government sector was held in August to enhance the participation of private organizations and institutions involved in the industry.

## Computerization

The Administration went into full computerization with the staffing of the new EDP Department. Its activities include the continuous updating and validation of data files as well as continuous data build-up and systems development. The POEA Database system utilizes an integrated system that covers landbased operations (from licensing to contract workers processing) and on-screen monitoring of the status of licensed agencies and information about foreign principals, foreign and Philippine registered vessels and overseas contract workers from 1985 to 1986.



## Labor Assistance Center

## Regional Extension Units

To extend corporate services and monitor overseas employment activities in the provincial and rural areas, the MOLE maintains Regional Extension Units (REUs) in the cities of Baguio (Region I), Bacolod (Region IV), Cebu (Region VI), Zamboanga (Region IX) and Davao (Region X).

Directly under the Administrative Division of the MOLE Regional Offices, the REUs monitor and report illegal recruitment activities, assist in the delivery of welfare services and post-employment assistance, supervise the conduct of provincial recruitment, maintain a registry of manpower and disseminate vital information on overseas employment programs of the Administration.

To strengthen the campaign against illegal recruitment, the REU in Bacolod, which had been inoperative since 1984, was reactivated. Another significant development was the resumption of recruitment activities in the cities of Davao and Cebu which is perceived to benefit resident seafarers and maritime workers in these regions.

### Recruitment and Information Assistance

For 1986, these field offices assisted the 53 foreign principals which recruited some 1,528 workers. The Administration for manpower pooling handled 4,420 against 1,670 for recruitment. A total of 950 workers were referred to the Government Employment Department.

To increase public awareness on overseas employment industry, vital information were aired through radio programs, published in local dailies and posted at public commercial centers. In addition, information counters were

maintained to answer various queries from applicants regarding the status of agencies and job orders.

To counterfoil the modus operandi of illegal recruiters, the REUs have organized the Task Force on Illegal Recruitment in coordination with local police authorities, Associations of Barangay Leaders and print and broadcast media operators.

REUs, notably Cebu and Davao, have been credited in the formalization of shipping articles which resulted in the employment for the year of about 191 seamen in these areas.

As a field unit of the Administration and last checkpoint for exiting workers, the Labor Assistance Center (LAC) at the Manila International Airport serviced 378,214 departing contract workers, both landbased and seabased workers and monitored the arrival of 64,725 returning contract workers.

To be more responsive to the needs of the industry, the LAC has submitted a proposal to the Administrator to simplify the processing and lessen the documentary requirements of contract workers. The proposal includes the validation of worker's passport at the Contracts Processing Department, the use of perforated travel exit pass with cut-across POEA stamp and control number and the PDOS certificate as a requirement prior to processing.





# Regional Labor Center

The Regional Labor Center for Middle East and Africa which was tasked with the responsibility of looking after the welfare of Filipino overseas contract workers in the two regions and of generating employment opportunities remained the vehicle for the dissemination of government policies towards overseas contract workers in the areas.

Despite operational constraints brought about by events after the February Revolution, the Center responded to the consequential needs and demands espoused by the new government.

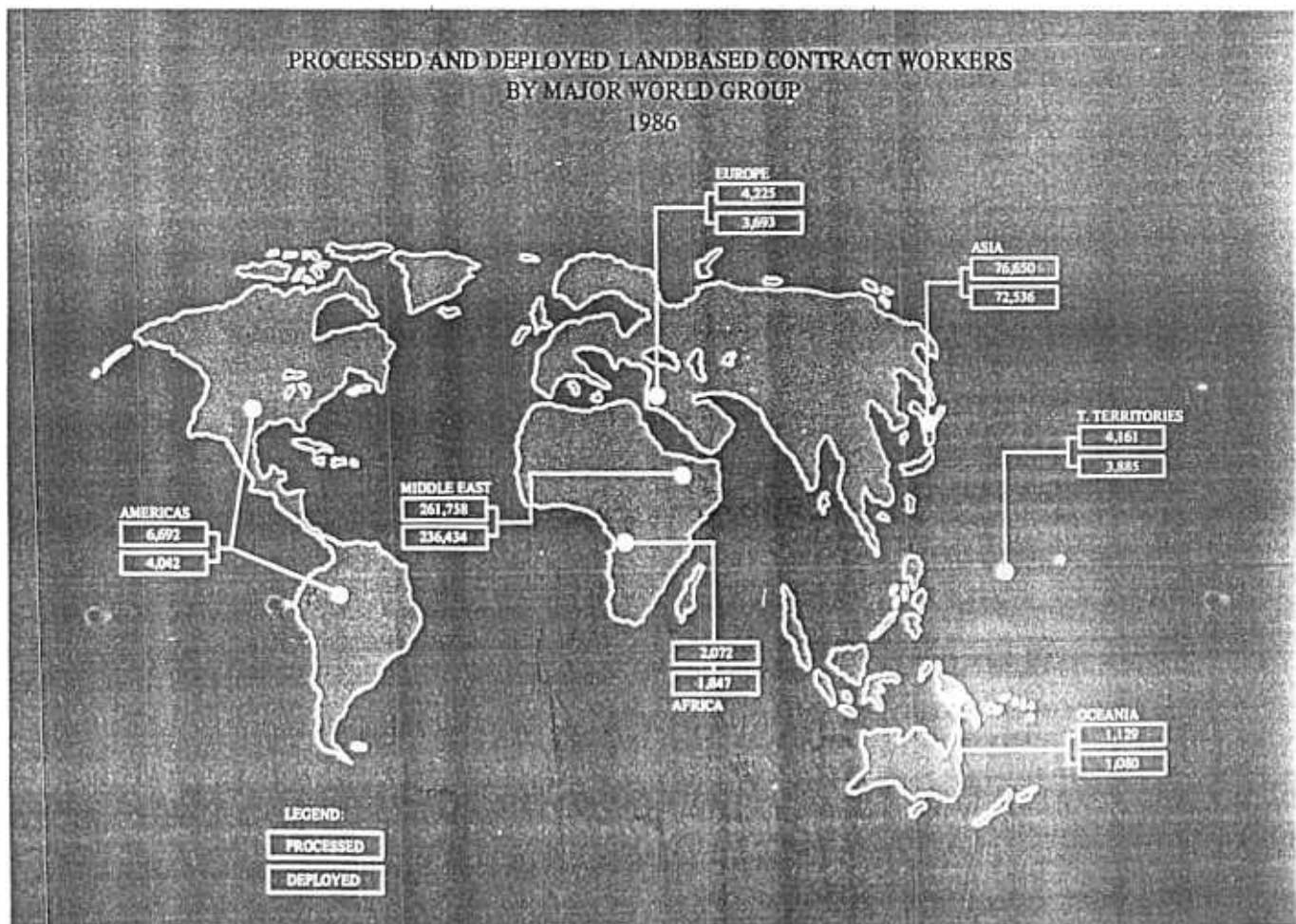
The Center regularly attended to the plight of stranded workers. There were no more than 20 workers who needed assistance at any given time. However, incidence of complaining workers never slackened.

For 1986, the Center gave assistance to 5,568 workers and caused the payment of benefits totalling US\$2,711,475.00. It also aided 38 beneficiaries and assisted in the recovery of death benefits involving US\$261,590.34.

In directly promoting Filipino manpower and expertise in consonance with approved market development plans,

the Center effected the processing of 707 contracts involving 6,019 workers and US\$1,781,955.00.

Due to budgetary limitations, the Center temporarily stopped the publication of its monthly Labor Center Reports, a journal of events in the area of operations. This newsletter, however, will resume publication as soon as allowable, considering its importance as the main source of information on the two regions.



STATEMENT OF INCOME, ALLOTMENTS,  
RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES  
CY DECEMBER 31, 1986

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND OTHER RECEIPTS

OPERATING SERVICE INCOME

Income from Government Service and Documentation Fees P79,430,216.89

OTHER RECEIPTS:

Cash Bond 18,402,286.13

Other Trust Liabilities 5,218,544.81

**TOTAL RECEIPTS P103,051,047.83**

GF ALLOTMENT:

Personal Services P13,771,738.00

Maintenance and Operating Expenses 12,674,800.00

Capital Outlay --

**TOTAL ALLOTMENT P26,446,538.00**

1986 EXPENDITURES:

Personal Services 12,645,447.98

Maintenance and Operating Expenses:

Travelling Expenses 288,394.08

Communication Services 1,634,332.82

Transportation Services 22,871.90

Other Services 7,025,662.75

Supplies/Materials 1,999,775.26

Rentals 84,971.28

Contributions 140,000.00

Light, Power, Water --

Maintenance of Motor Vehicles 325,133.21

Representation/Extraordinary 68,122.55


**TOTAL MOI 1,589,263.85**

Capital Outlay

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES P24,234,711.83**

**BALANCE P 2,211,826.17**

Certified Correct

  
CANDIDA B. VISTRO  
Chief Accountant

Verified & Found Correct  
  
JOSE G. CANETE  
Auditor

STATUS OF LICENSES AND AUTHORITIES  
1986

I.	No. of Agencies with Licenses/Authorities Renewed		439
	A. Private Employment Agencies	237	
	B. Other Private Recruitment Agencies	202	
	1. Service Contractors	52	
	2. Construction Contractors	44	
	3. Manning Agencies	106	
II.	Newly Issued Licences/Authorities		35
III.	Suspended Agencies		30
IV.	Cancelled/Forever banned agencies		70
	A. Cancelled Agencies	10	
	B. Forever Banned Agencies	60	
V.	Agencies penalized with fine		53
VI.	Agencies that paid their fine		5
VII.	Suspension/Cancellation orders lifted		114
	A. Suspension lifted	109	
	B. Cancellation lifted	5	
VIII.	Agencies delisted due to		83
	A. Inactivity	82	
	B. Withdrawal of Cash Bond	1	
IX.	No. of Accredited Philippine Shipping Companies		41
	A. Renewal of Accreditation Certificates	23	
	B. Newly Issued Accreditation Certificates	18	
X.	No. of Agencies with Expired licenses as of 31 December 1986		80
	A. Private employment agencies	25	
	B. Service contractors	11	
	C. Construction contractors	26	
	D. Manning agencies	18	
XI.	No. of Authorized Recruitment Agencies as of 31 December 1986		740
	A. Private employment agencies	375	
	B. Service contractors	100	
	C. Construction contractors	71	
	D. Manning agencies	194	

PROCESSED CONTRACT WORKERS  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY  
1985 vs. 1986

	1985		1986		% Increase/ Decrease
<b>A. LANDBASED</b>	<b>337754</b>		<b>357687</b>	<b>31.98</b>	<b>5.90</b>
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	75959	22.49	87569	24.48	15.28
*Entertainers	18342	5.43	26816	7.50	46.20
Managerial, Executive and Administrative Workers	1202	0.36	1317	0.37	9.57
Clerical Workers	15141	4.48	15261	4.27	0.79
Sales Workers	2780	0.82	3562	1.00	28.13
Service Workers	91381	27.06	117127	32.74	28.17
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry Workers and Fishermen	1217	0.36	1557	0.43	27.94
Production Process Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Laborers	150074	44.43	131294	36.71	12.51
<b>B. SEABASED</b>	<b>51446</b>		<b>56774</b>		<b>10.36</b>
Licensed Officers	13974	27.16	15325	27.00	9.67
Other Officers	57	0.11	65	0.11	14.04
Apprentices	1363	2.65	1641	2.89	20.39
Senior Ratings	21473	41.74	23240	40.93	8.23
Entry Ratings	10654	20.71	11525	20.30	8.17
Others	3925	7.63	4978	8.77	26.83
<b>TOTAL PROCESSED WORKERS</b>	<b>389200</b>		<b>414461</b>		<b>49</b>

\*Included in the Professional, Technical and Related Workers Group

PROCESSED, DEPLOYED AND RETURNING CONTRACT WORKERS  
1985 vs. 1986

	1985	%	1986	%	% Increase/Decrease
I. NO. OF PROCESSED CONTRACT WORKERS	389200		414461		6.49
A. Landbased	337754	86.78	357687	86.30	5.90
1. New hires	180945	53.57	198567	55.51	9.74
Hired thru:					
- construction contractors	42200	23.32	39545	19.92	-6.29
- non construction agencies	127215	70.31	149969	75.53	17.89
- government placement office	11530	6.37	9053	4.56	-21.48
2. Rehires	156809	46.43	159120	44.49	1.47
B. Seabased	51446	13.22	56774	13.70	10.36
II. NO. OF DEPLOYED CONTRACT WORKERS	372784		378214		1.46
A. Landbased	320494	85.97	323517	85.54	0.94
1. New hires	160815	50.18	170705	52.77	6.15
2. Rehires	159679	49.82	152812	47.23	-4.30
B. Seabased	52290	14.03	54697	14.46	4.60
III. NO. OF RETURNING CONTRACT WORKERS	77607		64725		-16.60
A. Landbased	75573	97.38	64240	99.25	-15.00
B. Seabased	2034	2.62	485	0.75	-76.16

PROCESSED LANDBASED OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS  
BY MAJOR WORLD/OCCUPATIONAL GROUP  
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1986

	AFRICA	ASIA	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	OCEANIA	THE AMERICAS	TRUST TERRITORIES	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL %
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	584	27,787	522	54,746	314	3,194	422	87,569	24.48
- Entertainers*	(3)	(26,440)	(194)	(108)	-	(5)	(66)	(26,816)	(7.50)
Managerial, Executive and Administrative Workers	35	87	3	972	147	8	65	1,317	0.37
Clerical Workers	40	153	46	14,540	36	273	173	15,261	4.27
Sales Workers	1	43	4	3,485	4	14	11	3,562	1.00
Service Workers	83	46,285	3,436	64,252	52	1,595	1,424	117,127	32.74
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry Forestry Workers and Fishermen	1	4	1	1,301	1	5	244	1,557	0.43
Production Process Workers									
Transport Equipment Operators and Laborers	1,328	2,291	213	123,462	575	1,603	1,822	131,294	36.71
TOTAL	2,072	76,650	4,225	262,758	1,129	6,692	4,161	357,687	100.00
PERCENTAGE	0.58	21.43	1.18	73.46	0.32	1.87	1.16		

\* Included in the total of the Professional, Technical and Related Workers Group

PROCESSED AND BASED OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
1985 vs. 1986

	1985 %		1986 %		Increase/Decrease					
<b>AFRICA</b>	2,053		2,072		0.93					
Algeria	71	3.46	182	8.78	156.34					
Angola	331	16.12	816	39.38	146.52					
Bophuthatswara				0.05						
Cameroon				0.05						
Cape Verde		0.0								
Conarchy			29	1.4						
Chad	6	0.29	10	0.48						
Congo	227	11.06	265	12.79	16 '4					
Ethiopia	4	.19	6	0.29						
Gabon	24	1.17		1.79						
Ghana	4	.19	4	.19						
Kenya	8	0.39	14	0.68						
Liberia	19	0.92	18	0.89						
Mali				0.05						
Mauritius		0.15		0.68						
Morocco	6	0.29	2	0.09						
Mozambique			5	0.24						
Nigeria	652	31.76	437	21.09	32.97)					
Senegal	2	0.10	14	0.67						
Somalia	15	0.73	26	1.25						
South Africa	44	2.14		0.53						
Sudan	138	6.72	86	4.15	37.68)					
Tanzania	15	0.73	5	0.24						
Tunisia	4	0.20		0.05						
Uganda	18	0.88		0.58						
West Africa	165	8.04								
Zaire	3	0.15		0.05						
Zambia	51	2.48	43	2.07						
Africa (unsp)	242	11.79	31	1.49						
<b>ASIA</b>	54.41		76.650		40.87					
Bangladesh	8	0.0								
Brunei	8			6.47	8.					
China	62	0.		0.05						
Hongkong	20,950	38.	26,064	44.00						
India	165	0.	99	0.13						
Indonesia	585	.08	545	0.71						
Japan	17,619	.38	26,620	44.73						
Kampuchea										
Korea		0.06		0.06						
Macao	17	0.03		0.03						
Malaysia	607	1.12	2,09		44.81					
Maldives										
Nepal						2		14	0.02	
Pakistan						2		11	0.01	
Singapore						11,147	20.49	15,994	20.87	43.48
Sri Lanka						15	0.03	24	0.03	
Taiwan						21	0.04	20	0.03	
Thailand						45	0.08	34	0.04	
Vietnam						3	0.01	4	0.01	
<b>EUROPE</b>	3,675		4,225		14.96					
Andorra						1	0.03	1	0.02	
Austria						223	6.07	149	3.53	(33.18)
Belgium						14	0.38	35	0.83	
Cyprus						140	3.81	143	3.4	2.14
Denmark						7	0.19	19	0.45	
England						144	3.92	153	3.62	
Finland						4	0.11	4	0.09	
France						35	0.95	55	1.30	
Germany (unsp)						105	2.86	91	2.15	(13.33)
Greece						712	19.37	1,363	32.26	
Holland						20	0.54	19	0.45	
Iceland								1		
Ireland						1	0.03	5	0.11	
Italy						192	32.43	1,349	31.92	
Luxembourg									0.05	
Malta							0.05	59	1.4	
Monaco							0.14	3	0.07	
Moscow							0.03			
Netherlands						55	1.5	15	0.4	
Norway						30	0.82	51	1.21	
Poland						237	6.45	94	2.22	
Portugal							0.05	1	0.02	
Scotland							0.03			
Spain						530	14.42	352	8.33	(33.58)
Sweden						12	0.33	8	0.19	
Switzerland						196	5.33	237	5.64	
Turkey							0.11	11	0.26	
Europe (unsp)										
Yugoslavia										
U.S.S.R.										
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	78.94		2,758		1.45)					
Bahrain						8,267	3.11	7,103	2.70	4.08)
Egypt						700	0.26	338	0.13	

Con't.

	1985		1986 % Increase/Decrease			
Iran	173	0.06	122	0.05		
Iraq	7,676	2.88	4,018	1.53		
Israel		0.00	50	0.02		
Jordan	1,294	0.49	926	0.35		
Kuwait	24,766	9.29	25,325	9.64	2.26	
Lebanon	582	0.22	603	0.23	3.61	
Libya	6,491	2.43	4,803	1.83	(26.01)	
Oman	4,523	1.70	5,476	2.09	21.07	
Qatar	3,759	1.41	5,343	2.03	42.14	
Saudi Arabia	91,248	71.73	185,120	70.45	3.20	
Syria	13		8			
UAE	15,939	5.98	22,322	8.49	40.05	
Yemen		0.44	1,201	0.46		
Middle East (u)						
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>849</b>				<b>32.98</b>	
Australia	30	3.53	29	2.57		
Nauru	122	14.37	30	11.51	6.56	
New Caledonia	2	0.24	1	0.09		
New Zealand	2	0.24	8	0.71		
P N G	688	81.03	961	85.12	39.68	
Tonga	1	0.12				
Fr. Polynesia	4	0.47				
<b>THE AMERICAS</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>6,692</b>		<b>(2.97)</b>	
Antigua			35		0.52	
Bahamas		0.19		0.03		
Barbados			16	0.24		
Bermuda		0.31	68	1.02		
Bolivia		0.01		0.01		
Brazil		0.01		0.01		
Canada		4.55		11.07	135.99	
Cayman				0.03		
Chile			14	0.21		
Costa Rica			1	0.01		
Cuba			10	1.6		
Diego Garcia			85	27.72	(32.55)	
Ecuador				0.01		
Guam	10			3.93	(15.16)	
Haiti	8	0.11		0.06		
Honduras	4	0.06				
Jamaica		0.6				
Mexico						
Nicaragua						
Panama						
Peru					15	0.22
Samoa	7	0.10	97	1.45	285.7	
South America	11	0.16	15	0.22		
Trinidad Tobago	2	0.03		0.08		
U S A	3,403	49.34	3,44	51.44	15	
Venezuela	2	0.03	2	0.03		
Virgin Island			1	0.01		
West Indies	5	0.07	4	0.06		
<b>TRUST TERRITORIES</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>4,161</b>		<b>27.95</b>	
Caroline Island	46	1.42	28	0.67		
Fiji Island	4	0.12	6	0.14		
Majuro	2	0.06	2	0.05		
Marianas Island	49	1.51	61	1.47	24.49	
Marshall Island	85	2.61	56	1.35		
Mauritania	1	0.03				
Micronesia	12	0.37	31	0.75	58.33	
Palau	192	5.91	381	9.16		
Ponape	11	0.34	29	0.7	163.64	
Rota Island	27	0.83	85	2.04	214.81	
Saipan	2,550	78.41	3,289	79.04	28.98	
Solomon Island	25	0.77	7	0.17		
Tinian	14	0.43	21	0.50		
Truk Island	47	1.44	57	1.37		
Wake Island	164	5.04	83	1.99	(49.39)	
Yap Island	23	0.71	25	0.60		

PROCESSED LANDBASED OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL AND MAJOR WORLD GROUP  
1985 vs. 1986

	AFRICA			EUROPE			MIDDLE EAST		OCENIA		THE AMERICAS		TRUST TERRITORIES		T O T A L			%INC	
	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1986	%	NUMBER	%	INC	
Professional, Technical and related workers - (Entertainers)*	797 (9)	584 (3)	18,826 (17,567)	27,787 (26,440)	709 (308)	522 (194)	51,730 (390)	54,746 (108)	244	314	3,324 (8)	3,194 (5)	329 (60)	422 (66)	75,959 (18,342)	22.49 (5.43)	87,569 (26,816)	24.48 (7.50)	15,28 46.20
Managerial, Executive and Administrative Workers			87				944	972	105					65	1,202	0.36	1,317		
Clerical Workers			153		46			14,540	48					213	173	15,141	4.48	15,267	
Sales Workers							2,711	3,485		4				16	11	2,780	0.82	3,567	
	83	32,013	46,285	2,529	3,436		54,526	64,252		52	13			066	,424	91,381	27.06	117,	32.74 28.11
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, Forestry Workers and Fisherman							979							202		,21	0.36		17.94
Production Process Workers, Transport Eqpt. Operators and Laborers	1,103	1,328	3,261	2,291	377	213	141,455	123,462	383	575	2,108	1,603		,822	150,074	44.43	131,294		
T O T A L	2,053	2,072	54,411	76,650	3,679	4,225	226,617	262,758	845	,129	6,897	6,692	1,252	4,161	337,754	100.00			5.90
PERCENTAGE	0.61	0.58	16.11	21.43	1.09	1.18	78.94	73.46	0.25	0.32	2.04	1.87	0.96	1.16					
% INC/(DEC)																			(2.9)

\* Included in the total of Professional, Technical and Related Workers G



PROCESSED SEABASED WORKERS  
BY FLAG OF REGISTRY  
1986

FLAG OF REGISTRY	TOTAL		
Panama	17,329	Korea	17
Liberia	11,298	Thailand	17
Philippines	7,124	Nigeria	15
Cyprus	4,608	Brunei	13
Saudi Arabia	2,392	Sweden	12
Singapore	1,971	Guatemala	10
Greece	1,905	Maldives	9
Bahamas	1,394	Asia	9
Japan	1,308	Cameroon	8
U S A	1,052	India	8
Norway	774	Somalia	7
England	712	Australia	
Kuwait	615	Israel	5
Netherlands	518	Brazil	
U A E	502	Diego Garcia	5
Malaysia	434	Libya	
Iran	391	Puerto Rico	4
Germany	321	Austria	
Hongkong	297	Belgium	
Bahrain	295	China	3
Bermuda	232	West Africa	
Lebanon	215	Argentina	2
Malta	212	Mexico	2
Denmark	113	New Zealand	2
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	108	Africa	
Cayman Island	104	Bolivia	
Far East	63	Canada	
Honduras		Chile	
Jordan	33	Jamaica	
Gibraltar	32	Papua New Guinea	
West Germany	31	Polynesia	
France	30	Saipan	
Italy	30	St. Vincent	
Qatar	29	Spain	
Europe	23		
Taiwan	20	GRAND TOTAL	56,774
Dominican Republic	20		

PROCESSED SEABASED CONTRACT WORKERS  
BY SKILL DEMAND  
1986

LICENSED OFFICERS	15,325	(27.00%)	APPRENTICES	641	(2.89%)
Master	1,148		Engine Cadet	423	
Chief Mate	1,754		Deck Cadet	632	
Second Mate	2,030		Apprentice Mate	319	
Third Mate	1,745		Apprentice Engineer	212	
Chief Engineer	1,309		Deck Trainee	30	
Second Engineer	2,098		Engine Trainee	25	
Third Engineer	1,903				
Fourth Engineer	1,436		OTHERS	4,978	(8.77%)
Radio Officer	1,861				
Chief Electrician	41		NTRY RATINGS	525	(20.30%)
SENIOR RATINGS	23,240	(40.93%)	Ordinary Seaman	4,404	
Able Seaman	8,686		Messman	2,814	
Oiler	5,314		Wiper	1,612	
Chief Cook	1,979		Cook	926	
Chief Steward	239		Second Cook	881	
Fitter	1,627		Deck Boy	180	
Electrician	1,205		Assistant Electrician	110	
Mechanic	295		Assistant Cook	394	
Pumpman	458		Assistant Reefer		
Fireman	218		Assistant Steward	130	
Boatswain	2,128		Assistant Pumpman	77	
Steward	668		Assistant Purser		
Carpenter	168		Assistant Mechanic		
Welder	136		Assistant Fireman		
Storekeeper	47		Assistant Fitter		
Purser	36		Assistant Storekeeper		
Reefer	36		Engine Boy		
			Assistant Oiler		
OTHER OFFICERS					
Major Patron					
Minor Patron					

STATUS OF WELFARE CASES  
1986

Total Number of Cases

Total Number of Cases Pending at the Beginning	1,783
Total Number of Cases Received	6,644

Total Number of Cases Resolved

Rate of Resolution	59.1%
--------------------	-------

II. Nature of Cases	Received	Disposed
a. Family Relations	3,356	2,615
b. Employment Claims	861	306
c. Wages/Allotments	628	437
d. Repatriation	1,230	1,065
e. Complaints Against Agency	73	63
f. Disciplinary Action	214	188
g. Action on Pending Cases	282	305

III. Amount involved: (1986)

Non-payment of wages	P 51,585.00
	P 2,142,868.28
Death Benefits	P 1,850,000.00
	P 1,547,554.69
	P 149,971.25
Medical Benefits	P 111,402.31
	P 36,820.80
Insurance (GOSI) claims	P 50,000.00
Delayed allotment/backwages	P 17,800.00
	P 48,685.28
Refund of Placement Fee	P 10,000.00
Shipboard pay	P 654.39
Accountabilities	P 45,003.20

STATUS OF LEGAL CASES  
1986

Total Number of Cases Handled	,759
Pending at the Beginning	759
Received during the period	,000
II. Cases Resolved/Disposed During the Period	885
III. No. of Workers Involved	,221
IV. No. of Workers Benefitted	,268
V. No. of Cases Appealed	233
VI. No. of Writ of Execution Issued	281
VII. Benefits Awarded:	
Thru Decision:	P 4,538,717.34
	P 31,159,378.01
	P 3,348,914.51
	P 34,610.57
	P 1,020.00
	P 41,670
	P 102,677.78
	P 3,014.80
Thru Settlement	P 2,099,246.49
	P 292,451.25

NATURE OF CASES	RECEIVED	RESOLVED/DISPOSED
a) money claims and other benefits	524	382
b) illegal acts	319	329
c) disciplinary action	98	129
d) remittance/allotment	21	25
e) refund of money claims	33	18
f) recovery/repatriation	5	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>885</b>

VIII. Rate of Resolution: 49%

STATUS OF RECRUITMENT REGULATION CASES  
1986

INFORMATION AND REGULATION DIVISION

	1ST QTR	2ND QTR	3RD QTR	4TH QTR	ANNUAL
A. Illegal Recruitment (IR) Cases Handled	755	809	937	1,048	,452
Pending	506	650	682	765	506
2. Received	249	159	255	283	946
B. Resolved	105	127	172	211	615
C. Resolution Rate (%)	14	16	18	20	42

2. COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTION DIVISION

A. Total Cases Handled	1,634	1,552	1,470	1,238	2,600
1. Pending	1,409	1,234	1,121	939	1,409
2. Received	225	318	349	299	1,191
B. Resolved	400	431	531	361	1,723
C. Resolution Rate (%)	24	28	36	29	66

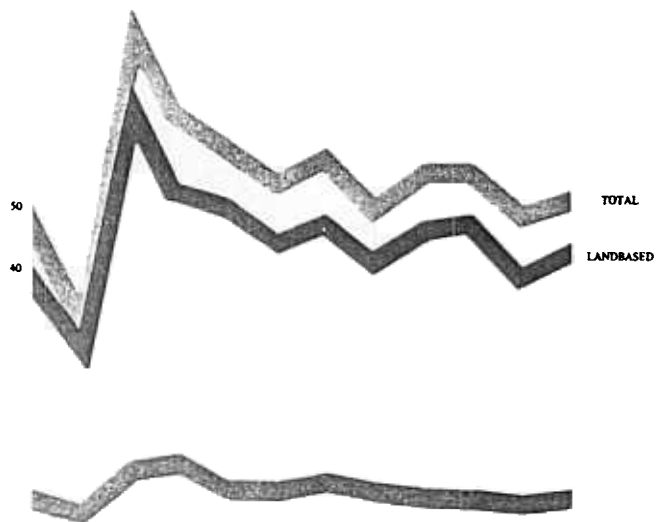
OVERSEAS CW REMITTANCES  
1983-1985  
US\$ M

	1983			1984			1985			1986		
	L B	S B	TOTAL	L B	S B	TOTAL	L B	S B	TOTAL	B	S B	TOTAL
JANUARY	53.79	22.75	76.54	41.99	14.97	56.96	56.5	7	68.50	41.9	8.54	50.44
FEBRUARY	54.43	20.55	74.98	40.01	14.27	54.28	51.19	8.31	59.50	31.03	5.33	36.36
MARCH	56.76	23.48	80.24	40.98	20.01	60.99	49.57	8.43	58.00	68.95	11.74	80.69
APRIL	55.36	21.64	77	36.26	14.62	50.88	52.6	6.79	59.39	53.42	12.24	65.66
MAY	59.21	20.79	80	35.87	21.6	57.47	59.87	7.59	67.46	51.78	9.11	60.89
JUNE	67.37	27.81	95.18	26.7	21.7	48.4	43.43	6.07	49.50	46.7	9.22	55.92
JULY	65.69	25.11	90.8	36.11	19.1	55.21	62.16	8.07	70.23	49.02	10.18	59.2
AUGUST	65	26	91	38.25	20.6	58.85	47.08	6.6	53.68	43.22	9.17	52.39
SEPTEMBER	45.51	31.53	77.04	33.45	13.96	47.41	47.93	5.14	53.07	48.52	8.87	57.39
OCTOBER	46.45	22.65	69.1	39.93	14.71	54.64	56.35	9.19	65.54	49.02	8.34	57.36
NOVEMBER	43.73	22.13	65.86	42.26	4.4	46.66	36.14	7.86	44.00	42.54	7.62	50.16
DECEMBER	46.78	19.93	66.71	60.77	6.37	67.14	35.07	8.26	43.33	45.65	8.33	53.98
TOTAL	660.08	284.37	944.45	472.58	186.31	658.89	597.89	89.31	687.20	571.75	108.69	680.44

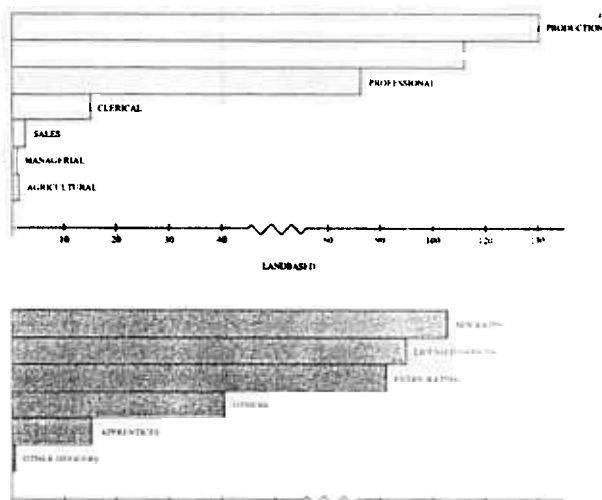
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL  
CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES

\*L B LANDBASE  
\*\*S B SEABASE

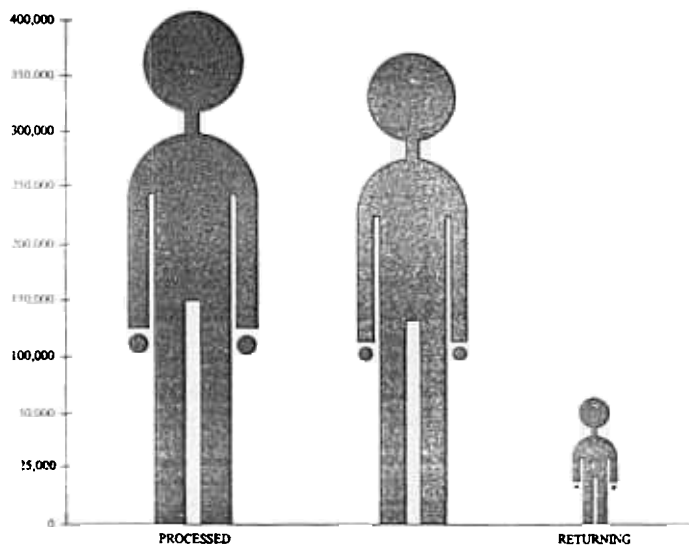
**FOREIGN EXCHANGE REMITTANCES  
1986  
IN MILLION US DOLLARS**



**PROCESSED LANDBASED  
AND SEABASED CONTRACT WORKERS  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY  
1986**



**PROCESSED, DEPLOYED & RETURNING  
CONTRACT WORKERS  
1986**





**Philippine  
Overseas  
Employment  
Administration**

POEA Bldg.  
EDSA corner Ortigas Avenue  
Mandaluyong Metro Manila  
P.O. Box 4061, Manila  
Telex: 42472 POEA PM  
Tel: 7221184

Design: Violy V. Bersamen  
Photography: Roland R. Octaviano  
Art: Ross C. Cortez  
Planning, Research & Information Department