



**15TH NATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON STATISTICS**

03-05 OCTOBER 2022

Organized by the Philippine Statistical System
Spearheaded by the Philippine Statistics Authority



IMPACTS OF COVID-19 TO THE PHILIPPINE LABOR MARKET

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Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria
04 October 2022, 8:30 am – 10:00 am*



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Outline

INTRODUCTION

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



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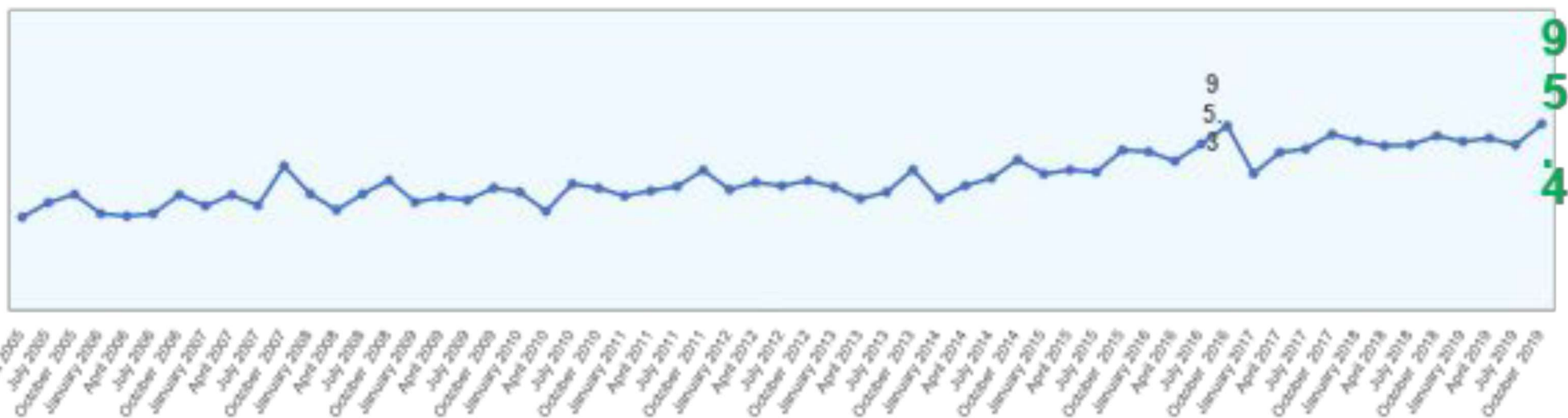
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INTRODUCTION

Employment Rate: 2005 - 2019





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DATA SOURCES

- **Labor Force Survey**
 - The LFS is a nationwide survey also conducted by the PSA. It is designed to provide statistics on the levels and trends of employment, unemployment, and underemployment in the country. It contains data on the individual characteristics of the household members, particularly on their education and employment.
 - Panel data for the April 2021 and May 2021 LFS
- **Consumer and Business Rapid Assessment Rider Survey**
 - Rider survey to the April 2020 LFS served as a basis to assess the impact of COVID-19 and Enhanced Community Quarantine, and draft appropriate policy recommendations that will help stimulate the economy, and adapt to the "new normal" of economic activity.

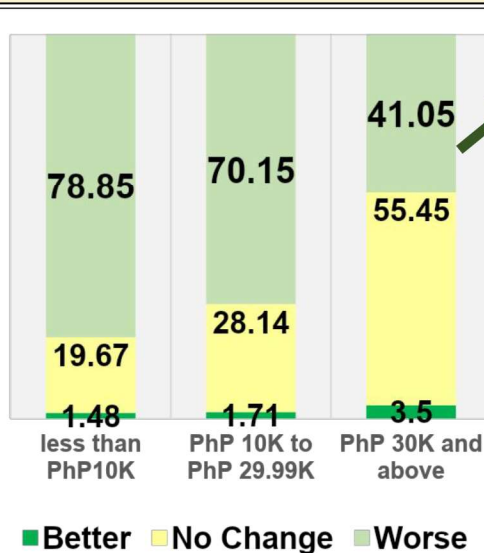
METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

- i. **Impacts of COVID-19 based on the Rapid Assessment Survey**
- ii. **Impacts of COVID-19 on the Philippine Labor Market**
- iii. **Transition on the Philippine Labor Market due to the COVID-19**

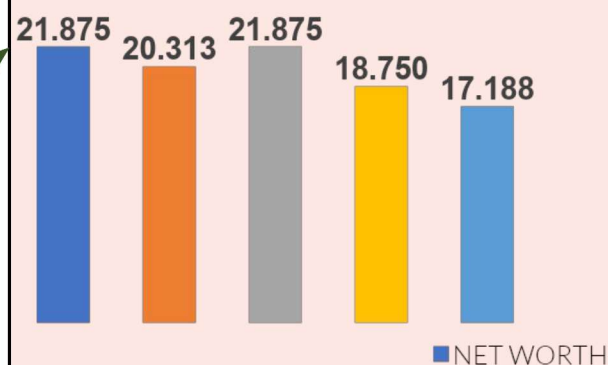
RESULTS

Rapid Assessment Survey on the Impact of COVID-19

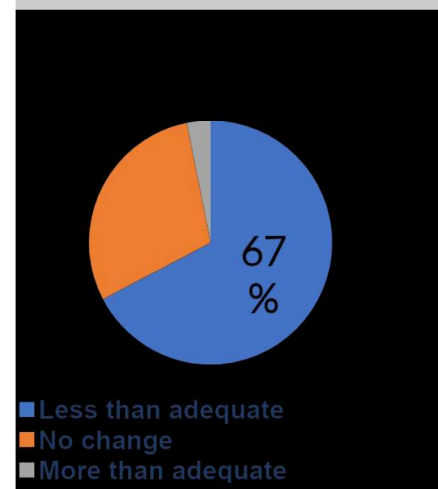
**Income Situation during the
ECQ as compared to
Pre-pandemic**



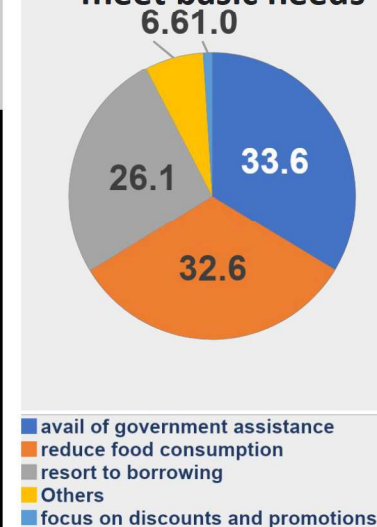
**What made Family's situation
worse?**



**Adequacy of Meeting
Family Basic Needs**



**Coping Strategy to
meet basic needs**





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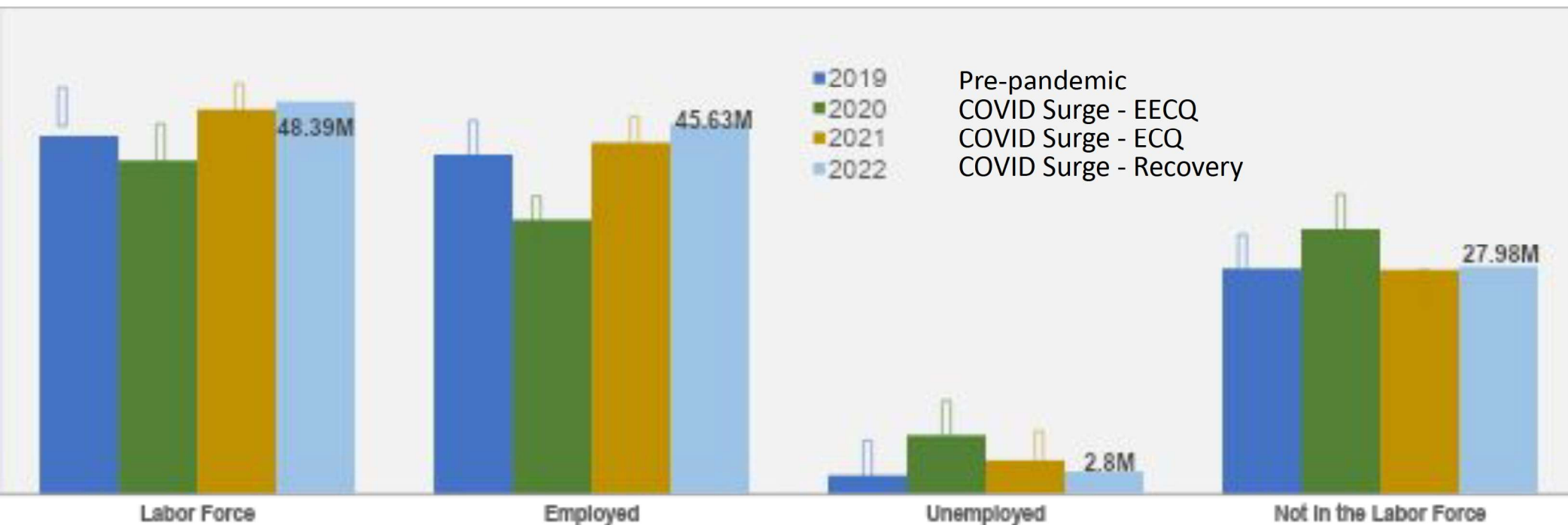
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RESULTS

Key Employment Indicators, Philippines For All April Rounds; 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022



Impacts of COVID-19 to the Philippine Labor Market



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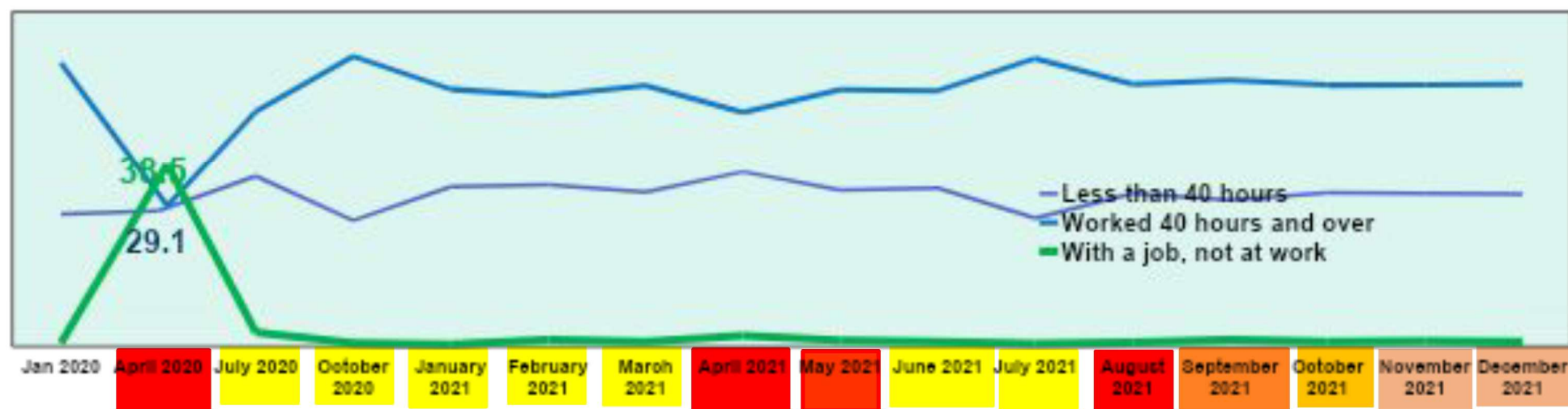
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RESULTS

During the COVID-19 pandemic surge, 38.5% of employed workers had job but not at work.

Percent Distribution of Employed by Hours Worked: January 2020 to December 2021



Impacts of COVID-19 to the Philippine Labor Market

ECQ

MECQ

GCQ

Alert level 3

Alert level 2

8



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RESULTS

Top major industry, worked more than 40 hours, worked less than 40 hours and with job but not at work by quarter, 2020





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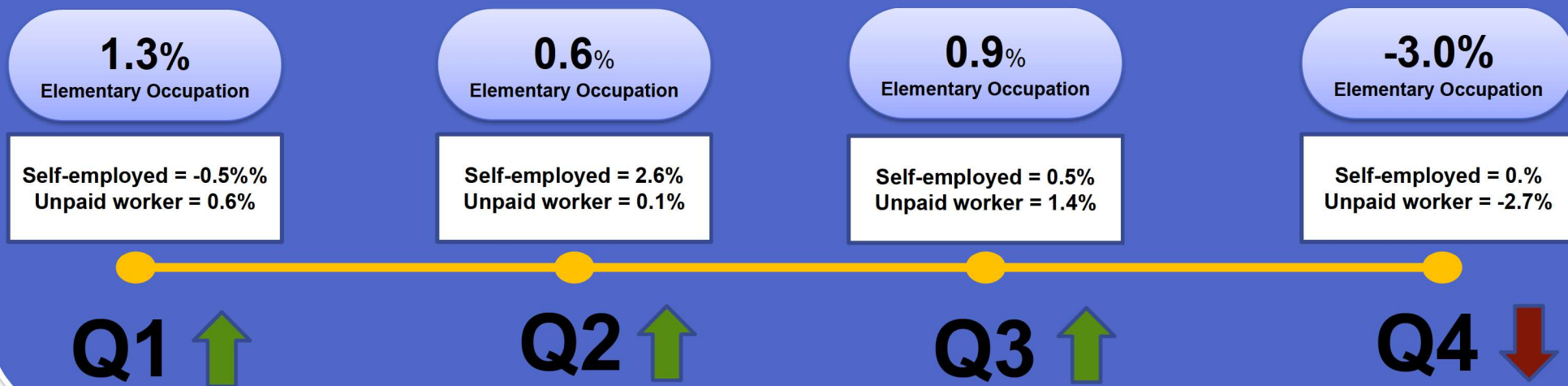
RESULTS

Top major industry by sex by quarter, 2020



RESULTS

Gains in the number of employed over the third quarter of 2020 comprised self-employed and unpaid worker





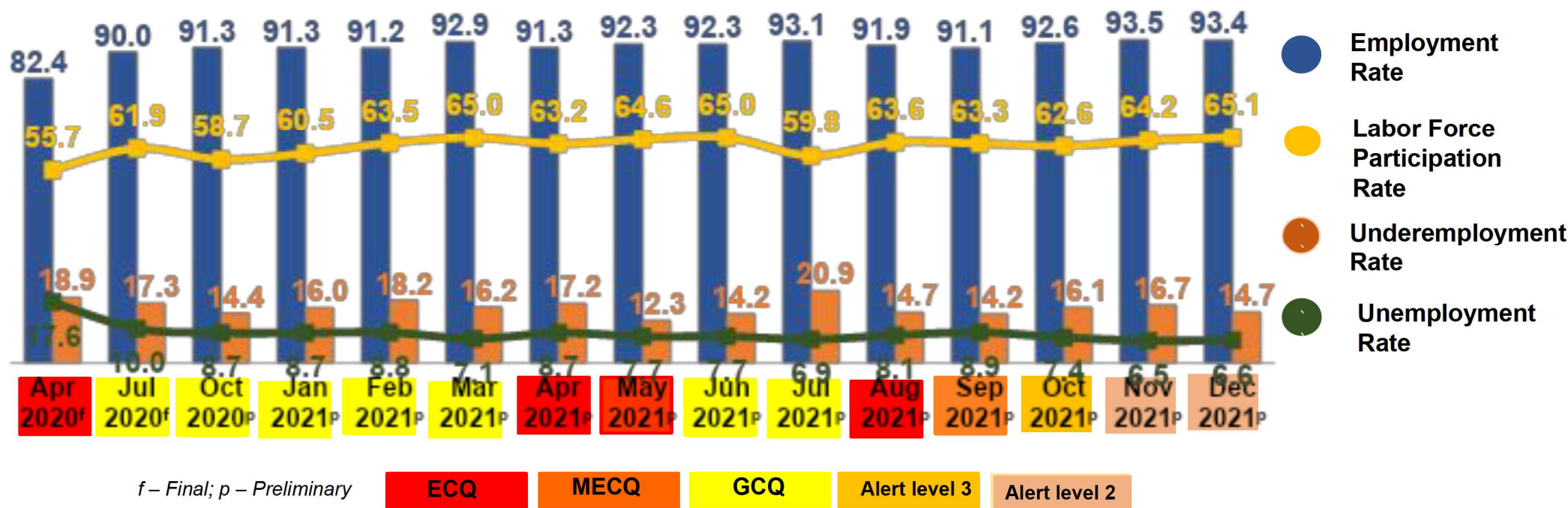
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RESULTS





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RESULTS

Transition in the Employment Status USING THE PANEL DATA OF APRIL 2021 LFS AND MAY 2021 LFS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN APRIL 2021	EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN MAY 2021			
	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	Total
EMPLOYED	90.0	2.6	7.7	100.0
UNEMPLOYED	36.0	36.0	28.0	100.0
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	15.0	3.6	82.0	100.0



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RESULTS

Transition in the Employment Status USING THE PANEL DATA OF APRIL 2021 LFS AND MAY 2021 LFS

Reasons for Not Looking for Work Among
those Employed in April 2021 who were
unemployed in May 2022

Reasons	Percent Share
ECQ/Lockdown/Covid19	55.1
Waiting for rehire/job recall	15.5
Awaiting results of previous job application	13.2

Reasons for Not Looking for Work Among
those Employed in April 2021 who were not in
the labor force in May 2022

Reasons	Percent Share
Household family duties	36.6
Schooling	32.1
Too young/old or Retired/ Permanent Disability	16.3



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RESULTS

Transition in the Sector and Occupation

- Among those who are unemployed in April 2021,
 - 62.92% entered in the services sector; 25.50% moved to industry sector; 11.58% moved to the agricultural sector upon employment in May 2021
 - most of them moved to elementary occupation (32.25) and service and sales work (26.2%) upon employment in May 2021

Major Sector in May 2021

Sector	Percent Share
Agriculture	11.58
Industry	25.50
Services	62.92

Major Occupation in May 2021

Occupation	Percent Share
Managers	5.7
Professionals	5.4
Technicians and associate professionals	3.1
Clerical support workers	7.5
Service and sales workers	26.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	3.9
Craft and related trades workers	8.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.3
Elementary occupations	32.2
Armed forces occupations	0.1



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RESULTS

Transition in the Class of Work and Nature of Employment

- Among those who are unemployed in April 2021,
 - majority worked in private establishment;
 - 51.9% were in short-term employment

Class of Worker in May 2021

Class of Worker	Percent Share
Worked for private household	3.6
Worked for private establishment	63.1
Worked for government or government corp	3.7
Self-employed without any paid employee	20.2
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	0.2
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business (Unpaid family worker)	9.2

Nature of Employment in May 2021

Nature of Employment	Percent Share
Permanent	44.3
Short Term Employment	51.9
Work in Different Employers	3.8

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Based on the results of the Rapid Assessment Survey, most families experience worse income situation because they were laid off from work and had reduced hours worked.
- At the same time, during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Agriculture and Forestry sector had the highest percent share for those worked for less than 40 hours which was estimated at 42.1%, on the average. Men were more likely to be engaged under this sector, from 24.0% in Q1, it was increased to 27.7% and 28.1% in Q2 and Q3, and slightly decreased to 26.1% in Q4.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- During the surge of COVID-19 pandemic, most of the employed had job but not at work.
- Meanwhile, those who worked 40 hours and over despite the health crisis, 23.7% were from Wholesale and Retail Trade, on the average. And women, on the hand, were more engaged under this sector.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The COVID-19 pandemic hit the Philippine labor market hard, resulting in major job losses across many sectors, particularly with the strict mobility restrictions. Among those who became transited from employed in April 2021 to unemployed in May 2021, COVID-19 pandemic/community quarantine was reported as their primary reason for not looking for work.
- Among those who were unemployed in April 2021 that got employment in May 2021, they landed on a job or business in the vulnerable sector of the labor market.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The country has already leverage achievements in responding to the pandemic through the use of digital technology and e-banking and temporarily filling the social protection gaps.
- There is a need to further these efforts through the realization of the National Employment Recovery Strategies prioritizing improved access to employment, livelihood, skills development training opportunities; and building social protection for the workers who are particularly vulnerable to the crisis, which makes up a large segment of employed.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Informal workers and own-account workers, who make up a large segment of workers in highly
- affected sectors, were particularly vulnerable to the crisis. Informal workers suffered many job
- and income losses in the early stage of the pandemic, with self-employment as the most affected
- source of household income across Southeast Asia throughout 2020. As economies reopened and
- restrictions eased up in the second half of the year, employment picked up, but generally consisted
- of lower- quality jobs while the recovery of formal wage employment lagged behind that of informal



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Thank you!



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