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Decent Work in the Philippines

Statistics on Decent Hours of Work (Part 1)

(First of a Series)



The International Labor Organization (ILO) in its advocacy to promote the Decent Work Agenda describes decent work as "integral to efforts to reduce poverty and is a key mechanism for achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. Decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families, and gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organize and to participate in decisions that affect their lives". (ILO, Country Profile, 2012, Preface)

During the UN General Assembly in September 2015, decent work and the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda became integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. (ILO, Decent Work – Decent Work and the SDG)

In September 2008, the ILO adopted a framework of Decent Work Indicators that was presented to the 18th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in December 2008. The Governing Body endorsed the proposal to test the framework by developing Decent Work Country Profiles to pilot countries that include the Philippines which was later made possible through the project "Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work" (MAP) in 2012, with funding from the the European Union.

The statistical measurement framework on decent work covers ten (10) substantive elements corresponding to the four (4) strategic pillars of the Decent Work Agenda, namely: employment opportunities; adequate earnings and productive work; decent hours; combining work, family and personal life; work that should be abolished; stability and security of work; equal opportunity and treatment in employment; safe work environment; social security; and, social dialogue, workers' and employers' representation. Another element is the economic and social contest of decent work that helps determine what constitute decency in society as well as the extent to which the achievement of decent work enhances national economic, social and labor market performance. (ILO, Country Profile, 2012)

To facilitate efficient monitoring and assessment of progress towards decent work in the country, the Philippines through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) maintains the Decent Work Statistics Philippines (DeWS-Philippines), a one-stop web-based portal for decent work statistics to widen awareness on decent work among policymakers, labor organizations and employers, researchers and the general public as well.

This issue of LABSTAT Updates presents statistics on one of the elements of decent work which is Decent Hours, specifically focusing on the six (6) indicators used to measure decent working time in the Philippines from 1995 to 2015. Part 1 of this first issue focuses on the first two indicators on decent hours of work with the rest of the indicators to be discussed in the subsequent issue. The Labor Force Survey (LFS) of the (PSA) is the major source of data used in this report. Related tables and metadata can be downloaded at the DeWS-Philippines website at www.psa.gov.ph.

Decent Hours Indicators

- Having adequate working time arrangement is an essential part of decent work. The ILO's *Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL)* has identified five (5) significant dimensions that working time arrangements should include: (1) promote health and safety; (2) be "family-friendly"; (3) promote gender equality; (4) advance the productivity and competitiveness of enterprises; and (5) facilitate worker's choice and influence over their hours of work.

- The Philippines uses the following indicators to measure decent working time: (1) employed persons who worked for more than 48 hours actually worked per week in both primary job and in all jobs; (2) hours actually worked per week in primary job and in all jobs; (3) average weekly hours worked; (4) underemployment rate; (5) visible underemployment rate; and (6) time-related underemployment rate.

I. EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED FOR MORE THAN 48 HOURS A WEEK IN PRIMARY JOB AND ALL JOBS

1. Employed Persons With Excessive Hours of Work Per Week In Primary Job

- Excessive hours of work is one of the primary indicators of decent working time. Having more than the usual hours of work may interfere with the balance between personal life and work, may increase injury hazard risks, may signal an inadequate pay and in the long term may be a threat to workers' physical and mental capacity to work. It may also be connected in the reduction of the productivity of workers.
- A primary job is determined in accordance with the following priority rules: 1) if only one job, then it is the primary job regardless of permanency or hours worked in the job; 2) if more than one job, the primary job is that which is permanent regardless of hours worked; 3) if more than one permanent job, consideration is given to the job where more hours of work are spent; and 4) if equal hours are spent in the permanent jobs, the primary job is that which provides more income.

1.1 Percent Distribution of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work Per Week in Primary by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker

- The number of employed persons with excessive hours of work or persons with more than 48 hours actually worked per week in primary job reached 8.105 million in 2015. This is a growth of 41.2 percent (2.363 million) from 5.742 million in 1995. (*Table 1*)
- As percent to total employed with excessive hours worked in primary job, men accounted for more than half (53.8% or 4,358) of the total 8.105 million in 2015. This share is relatively lower compared to the 59.1 percent posted in 1995.
- Women on the other hand, accounted for the remaining 46.2 percent (3.747 million) of the total, higher than the 40.9 percent share recorded in 1995.
- By sector, four-fifths (80.0%) of workers with excessive hours of work came from the services sector. This share was relatively higher compared to the 66.1 percent share in 1995.
- While the agriculture and industry sectors had almost equal shares in 2015 at 10.1 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively, the share of agriculture sector was comparatively lower by 13.8 percentage points in 2015 from the 23.9 percent registered in 1995.
- Classified by class of worker, more than half (52.6%) of total workers with excessive hours of work in 2015 were wage and salary workers. This is an increase of 9.1 percentage points from the 43.5 percent share in 1995.
- Self-employed persons accounted for 38.5 percent of the total in 2015, a decline of 6.3 percentage points from 44.8 percent share in 1995. The shares of unpaid family workers and employers in 2015 posted minimal shares of 5.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively.

1.2 Percent Share of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work Per Week in Primary Job to Total Employed by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker

- The share of employed with excessive hours of work per week in primary job to total employed generally followed a downward trend from 1995 to 2015. From 22.4 percent share in 1995, the share of workers who worked longer hours than normal reached 20.9 percent in 2015. (*Table 2*)
- As percent to total employed, the share of employed persons with excessive hours in primary jobs is observed to be higher for women than men. Specifically, the share of women reached 25.1 percent in 1995 to 24.4 percent in 2015 compared to males with 20.8 percent to 18.6 percent, respectively.
- Classified by sector, the highest proportion of workers who rendered beyond normal working hours per week in primary jobs belonged to the services sector (from 36.6% in 1995 to 30.6% in 2015). This was followed by the industry sector (from 13.8% to 12.9%) and agriculture sector (from 12.3% to 7.2%).
- By class of worker, the share of self-employed workers posted the highest in 2015 at 29.1 percent, closely followed by the share of employers at 20.6 percent. The share of wage and salary workers came next at 18.6 percent with unpaid family workers having the least share at 12.2 percent.
- There were around 8.845 million employed persons with excessive hours of work in all jobs in 2015, higher by 4.5 percent (378,000) from the 8.467 million in 2005. (*Table 3*)
- Majority or 56.0 percent (4.953 million) of these workers were men, with women comprising the remaining 44.0 percent (3.892 million).
- While the shares of men declined over the years from 57.9 percent in 2005 to 56.0 percent in 2015, the shares of women increased from 42.1 percent to 44.0 percent during the same period.
- By sector, more than three-fourths (76.5% or 6.77 million) of these workers were employed in the services sector in 2015. The agriculture sector and industry sector posted minimal shares of 13.0 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively.
- Classified by type of worker, more than half (52.4%) of employed persons who worked beyond normal working time per week were employed as wage and salary workers, an increase of 4 percentage points from the 48.4 percent share in 2005.
- About 2 out of every 5 (38.6%) employed persons who worked more than 48 hours a week in 2015 were self-employed. Unpaid family workers and employers accounted for the remaining shares of 5.8 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

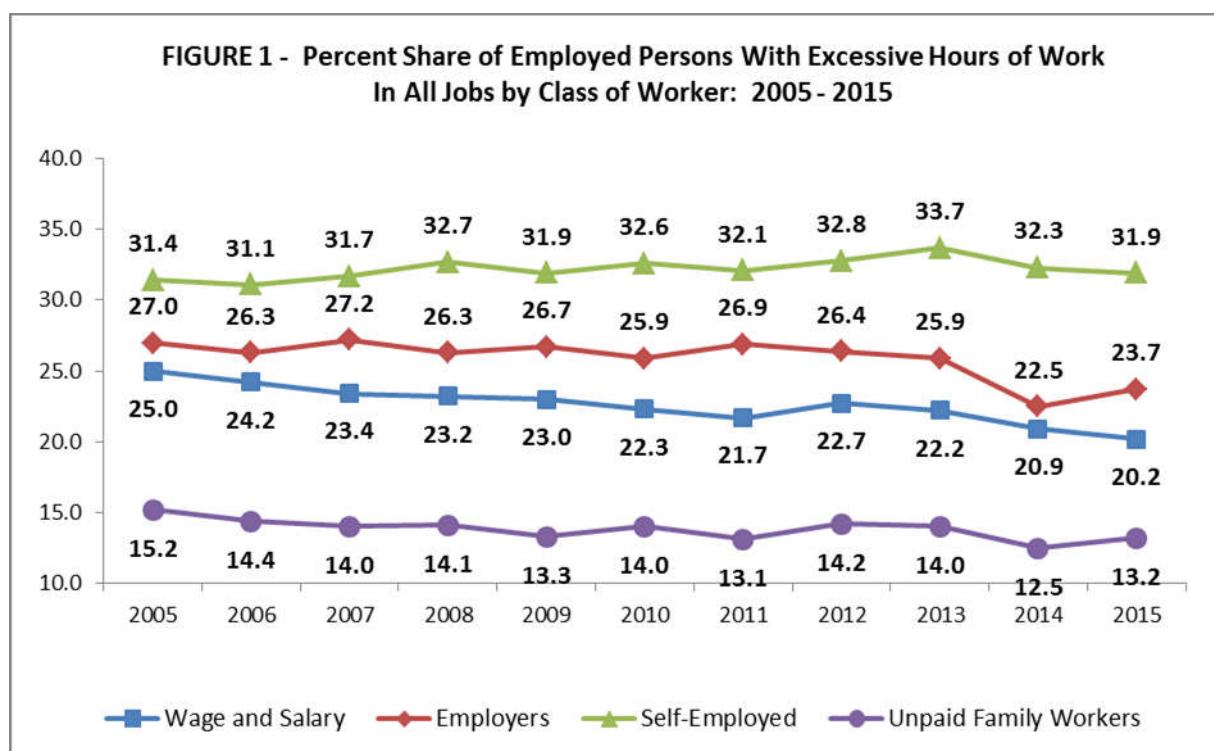
2. Employed Persons With Excessive Hours of Work Per Week In All Jobs

2.1. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work Per Week in All Jobs by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker

2.2. Percent Share of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work Per Week in All Jobs to Total Employed by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker

- As percent to total employed, employed persons with more than 48 hours actually worked per week in all jobs likewise showed a generally declining trend from 26.0 percent in 2005 to 22.8 percent in 2015. (*Table 4*)

- Classified by sex, the percent share of women to total employed remained moderately higher than that of their male counterparts. While the percent share of women was posted from 28.3 percent in 2005 to 25.4 percent in 2015, the shares of men reached 24.6 percent in 2005 to 21.2 percent in 2015.
- Among sectors, the services sector posted the highest share of employed persons with excessive hours of work
- in all jobs in 2015 at 32.0 percent. This is relatively lower than the 37.3 percent registered in 2005. The industry and agriculture sectors registered shares of 14.8 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively in 2015.
- By class of worker, the largest share of employed persons who worked more than 48 hours per week were the self-employed workers accounting for 31.9 percent in 2015, a slight increase from 31.4 percent in 2005. (Figure 1)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

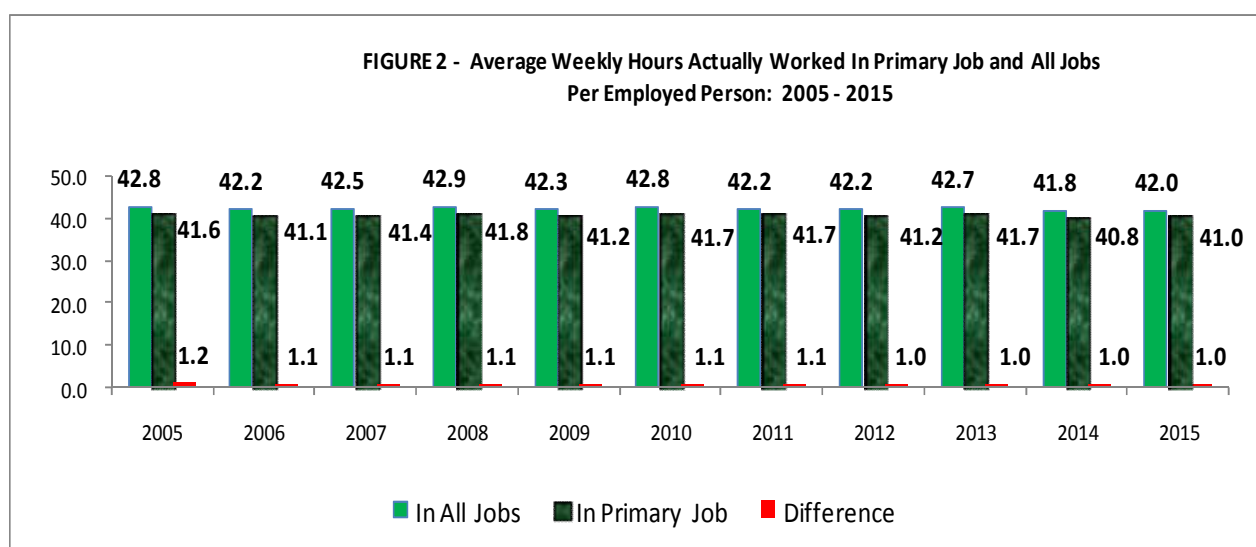
- On the other hand, the shares of the following types of workers declined during the period: employers (from 27.0% to 23.7%); wage and salary workers (from 25.0% to 20.2%); and unpaid family workers (from 15.2% to 13.2%).
 - The percent share of employed persons who worked more than 48 hours during the week in primary job declined over time. From 22.4 percent in 1995, its share gradually declined to 20.9 percent in 2015. (Table 5)
- I. HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED PER WEEK IN PRIMARY JOB AND ALL JOBS**
- Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours Actually Worked Per Week in Primary Job by Sex
- The share of women to total persons who worked excessive hours during the week were higher than males in all years beginning 1995 (25.1% vs. 20.8%) until 2015 (24.4% vs. 18.6%).

2. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours Actually Worked Per Week in All Jobs by Sex

- The share of employed persons who worked more than 48 hours a week in all jobs, like those in primary job, followed a diminishing trend over time from more than one-fourth (26.0%) in 2005 down to 22.8 percent in 2015. (Table 6)
- By sex, the share of women who worked beyond normal time was

higher than their male counterparts. Its shares ranged from 28.3 percent in 2005 to 25.4 percent in 2015 compared to males which ranged from 24.6 percent to 21.2 percent during the same period.

- While both the shares of men and women who worked excessive hours a week followed a declining pattern from 2005 to 2015, the drop in the share of men during the period was higher at 3.4 percent as against the females at 2.9 percent.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

II. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED IN ALL JOBS AND PRIMARY JOB

1. Average Weekly Hours Actually Worked Per Employed Person in All Jobs and Primary Job

- The average weekly hours actually worked in all jobs per employed person followed a declining trend over the last 11 years from 42.8 hours in 2005 to 42.0 hours in 2015. (Figure 2)
- Meanwhile, the average weekly hours worked in primary job per employed person, while relatively lower compared to average weekly hours worked in all jobs, likewise followed the same

downward pattern as that of all jobs. From 41.6 hours in 2005, the average weekly hours worked in primary jobs went down by 0.6 hours to 41.0 hours in 2015.

- As such, the resulting difference in weekly hours worked between all jobs and primary job likewise tapered off during the period from 1.2 hours in 2005 to 1.0 hour in 2015.
- Classified by gender, there is not much difference in terms of weekly hours worked in all jobs for men and women in 2015 given the weekly 42.0 hours and 41.9 hours for men and women, respectively. (Table 7)

- These work-week hours for all jobs were relatively higher by 1.2 hours and 0.6 hour compared to the average weekly hours worked in primary job posted at 40.8 hours and 41.3 hours, respectively.
- By sector, workers engaged in the services sector and industry sector in all jobs worked the longest in 2015 with 46.4 hours per week and 44.0 hours per week, respectively. This is higher by 0.6 hour and 0.5 hour from the 45.8 hours and 43.5 weekly hours worked in primary job during the same year.
- Meanwhile, the work-week hours spent by agricultural workers in all jobs is longer by 2 hours compared with workers in primary job (32.4 hours vs. 30.4 hours).
- Categorized by class of worker, wage and salary workers and self-employed workers had the highest weekly hours worked in all jobs in 2015 at 44.0 hours and 41.8 hours, respectively. This is comparatively higher by 0.6 hour and 1.6 hours than the weekly hours worked in primary job at 43.4 hours and 40.2 hours, respectively

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Hours

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
Employed with excessive hours (more than 48 hours actually worked per week)	Total, men, women; Branch of economic activity; Class of worker	Ages 15+; Based on current status (past 7 days); In all jobs/ primary job. Indicator defined as: <i>Total employed who worked more than 48 hours per week (in all jobs/primary job) as a percentage share of total employed.</i> <u>Hours worked</u> - refer to: (1) hours actually worked during normal periods of work; (2) over-time; (3) time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, the preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; (4) time spent at the place of work waiting or standing-by for customers or for such reasons as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract; and (5) time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace, including tea and coffee breaks.	PSA, LFS	The inquiry on hours worked in all jobs began in April 2005 round of the LFS. Data disaggregation of employed with excessive hours in all jobs based on primary job.
Employed by hours actually worked per week	Total, men, women	Ages 15+; Based on current status (past 7 days); In all jobs/ primary job. Indicator defined as: <i>Percentage distribution of total employed by hours actually worked per week in standardized hour bands (in all jobs/primary job).</i> <u>Standardized hour bands per week:</u> Less than 20 hours, 20-29, 30-39, 40-48, 49 and over	PSA, LFS	Data disaggregation of employed by hours actually worked in all jobs based on primary job.

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Hours

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
Average weekly hours actually worked per employed person	Total, men, women; Branch of economic activity; Class of worker	Ages 15+; Based on current status (past 7 days). In all jobs/primary job. Indicator defined as: <i>Average weekly hours worked of total employed persons at work (in all jobs/primary job).</i>	PSA, LFS	Data disaggregation of average weekly hours actually worked in all jobs per employed person based on primary job.
Underemployment rate	Total, men, women; Branch of economic activity; Class of worker	Ages 15+; Based on current status (past 7 days); In primary job. Indicator defined as: <i>Total employed who wanted additional work (wanted additional hours of work in their present job, or to have additional job, or a new job with longer working hours) as a percentage share of total employed.</i>	PSA, LFS	
Visible underemployment rate	Total, men, women; Branch of economic activity; Class of worker	Ages 15+; Based on current status (past 7 days); In primary job. Indicator defined as: <i>Total employed who wanted additional work and worked less than 40 hours in primary job as a percentage share of total employed.</i>	PSA, LFS	Visible underemployment is the concept used in the Philippine LFS.
Time-related underemployment rate	Total, men, women; Branch of economic activity; Class of worker	Ages 15+; Based on current status (past 7 days); In all jobs. Indicator defined as: <i>Total employed who wanted additional work and worked less than 40 hours in all jobs as a percentage share of total employed.</i>	PSA, LFS	Definition of time-related underemployment not strictly comparable with international standard as the criterion of availability for additional work not asked in the LFS. Data disaggregation of time-related underemployment based on primary job.

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1. Philippine Statistics Authority Decent Work Statistics (DeWS) – Table 4 Decent Hours (Philippine database). Retrieved from http://labstat.psa.gov.ph/dews/Resources/Summary/ELEMENT%204_summary.pdf
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3. International Labor Office, Decent Work Country Profile: The Philippines– Geneva: ILO, 2012.
4. International Labour Organization (ILO) Decent Work – Decent Work and Sustainable Development Goals (<http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm>)

FOR INQUIRIES

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Regarding other statistics, contact **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION** at 462-6600 local 834

Or visit our website at <http://www.psa.gov.ph>

**TABLE 1 – Percent Distribution of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work per Week In Primary Job
by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker, Philippines: 1995 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work in Primary Job (000)	5,742	5,836	6,114	5,876	5,981	6,589	6,261	6,683	6,921	7,348	7,629	7,495	7,601	7,824	7,883	8,048	8,081	8,461	8,561	8,233	8,105
SEX	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	59.1	58.1	58.9	56.8	56.2	57.2	53.3	53.5	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.8	54.4	54.5	53.9	53.7	53.3	54.2	54.7	53.5	53.8
Women	40.9	41.9	41.1	43.2	43.8	42.8	46.7	46.5	45.1	44.8	44.4	45.2	45.6	45.5	46.1	46.3	46.7	45.8	45.3	46.5	46.2
SECTOR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	23.9	22.2	21.4	18.2	18.4	20.1	15.4	15.6	16.5	15.8	16.2	14.8	14.3	14.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.5	11.8	10.3	10.1
Industry	9.9	10.0	11.0	9.6	8.6	10.1	9.0	9.4	9.2	10.1	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.0	8.7	9.3	9.0	9.8	10.2	10.1	10.0
Services	66.1	67.9	67.6	72.1	73.0	69.9	75.5	75.0	74.3	74.1	73.3	74.8	75.9	77.0	78.7	78.5	79.3	77.8	77.9	79.6	80.0
CLASS OF WORKER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and Salary Workers	43.5	44.6	47.5	46.8	46.5	46.6	45.5	45.5	47.3	49.5	49.0	49.6	49.5	49.0	50.4	50.0	50.6	52.7	53.0	52.3	52.6
Employers	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.1
Self-Employed	44.8	43.6	41.1	41.8	41.5	41.1	42.9	42.0	41.6	40.1	39.6	39.2	39.5	40.3	39.1	39.8	39.2	37.4	38.0	38.9	38.5
Unpaid Family Workers	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.6	6.9	7.7	6.7	6.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.8

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**TABLE 2 - Percent Share of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work per Week In Primary Job to Total Employed
by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker, Philippines: 1995 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percent of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work in Primary Job to Total Employed	22.4	21.5	23.2	22.1	21.6	24.0	21.5	22.2	22.6	23.2	23.6	23.0	22.6	23.0	22.5	22.3	21.7	22.5	22.5	21.3	20.9
SEX																					
Men	20.8	19.8	21.7	20.0	19.5	21.9	18.6	19.5	20.1	20.6	21.3	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	20.2	18.8	18.6
Women	25.1	24.4	25.8	25.6	25.0	27.5	26.0	26.5	26.5	27.5	27.3	26.9	26.6	27.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	26.3	25.9	25.1	24.4
SECTOR																					
Agriculture	12.3	11.1	12.6	10.6	10.2	13.0	8.9	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.7	8.6	7.2	7.2
Industry	13.8	13.1	14.6	12.5	11.4	14.9	12.0	13.4	13.2	14.9	15.9	15.6	14.5	13.9	13.4	13.9	13.1	14.4	14.8	13.5	12.9
Services	36.6	35.6	36.4	35.3	35.1	35.9	34.8	35.2	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.2	34.6	35.4	34.6	33.8	33.0	33.3	32.8	31.7	30.6
CLASS OF WORKER																					
Wage and Salary Workers	21.0	20.6	22.3	20.7	20.2	22.1	19.7	20.7	21.3	22.1	22.9	22.3	21.5	21.5	21.3	20.5	19.9	20.7	20.4	19.2	18.6
Employers	26.1	22.1	27.0	25.7	21.0	23.5	18.9	19.5	19.0	19.5	22.0	22.1	22.9	22.4	22.7	22.2	23.4	22.9	22.0	19.8	20.6
Self-Employed	28.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.0	30.6	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.4	28.6	27.9	28.4	29.6	28.8	29.5	28.8	29.8	30.5	29.5	29.1
Unpaid Family Workers	11.6	11.1	12.3	12.0	11.5	14.9	11.4	12.8	12.3	12.8	13.7	13.0	12.6	12.5	11.8	12.5	11.7	12.8	12.7	11.5	12.2

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**TABLE 3 – Percent Distribution of Employed Persons With Excessive Hours of Work per Week In All Jobs to Total Employed by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker, Philippines: 2005 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employed With Excessive Hours of Work In All Jobs (000)	8,467	8,264	8,395	8,595	8,660	8,848	8,923	9,304	9,413	8,980	8,845
SEX	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	57.9	57.2	57.0	57.0	56.4	56.2	55.9	56.6	57.1	55.7	56.0
Women	42.1	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.6	43.9	44.1	43.4	42.9	44.3	44.0
SECTOR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	19.7	18.6	18.3	17.8	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.9	15.3	13.5	13.0
Industry	10.9	10.5	9.9	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.3	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5
Services	69.5	71.0	71.8	73.0	74.6	74.5	75.1	73.9	74.2	76.0	76.5
CLASS OF WORKER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and Salary Workers	48.4	48.9	48.7	48.3	49.6	49.4	50.0	52.4	52.5	52.0	52.4
Employers	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.2
Self-Employed	39.6	39.6	39.9	40.6	39.4	40.0	39.5	37.5	38.2	39.1	38.6
Unpaid Family Workers	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**TABLE 4 – Percent Share of Employed Persons With Excessive Hours of Work per Week In All Jobs to Total Employed by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker, Philippines: 2005 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percent of Employed Persons with Excessive Hours of Work in All Jobs to Total Employed	26.0	25.3	25.0	25.2	24.7	24.6	24.0	24.7	24.7	23.2	22.8
SEX											
Men	24.6	23.6	23.3	23.4	22.8	22.7	22.1	23.0	23.2	21.4	21.2
Women	28.3	28.0	27.8	28.1	27.6	27.5	26.9	27.4	27.0	26.0	25.4
SECTOR											
Agriculture	14.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.3	12.3	12.1	10.3	10.2
Industry	18.3	17.4	16.3	15.7	15.4	15.8	15.0	16.5	16.7	15.3	14.8
Services	37.3	36.7	36.2	36.9	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.8	34.3	33.0	32.0
CLASS OF WORKER											
Wage and Salary Workers	25.0	24.2	23.4	23.2	23.0	22.3	21.7	22.7	22.2	20.9	20.2
Employers	27.0	26.3	27.2	26.3	26.7	25.9	26.9	26.4	25.9	22.5	23.7
Self-Employed	31.4	31.1	31.7	32.7	31.9	32.6	32.1	32.8	33.7	32.3	31.9
Unpaid Family Workers	15.2	14.4	14.0	14.1	13.3	14.0	13.1	14.2	14.0	12.5	13.2

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**TABLE 5 – Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours Actually Worked
Per Week in Primary Job by Sex, Philippines: 1995 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less Than 20 Hours	9.4	10.9	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	12.7	13.5	13.1	13.8	13.2	14.0	12.9	12.4	13.3	12.4	13.7	14.0	13.1	14.4	14.1
20-29 Hours	11.4	12.0	10.4	11.2	11.2	10.8	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.2
30-39 Hours	13.2	13.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.5
40-48 Hours	42.4	41.1	43.1	42.1	42.5	41.9	39.3	38.2	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.0	39.5	40.6	39.0	41.2	40.8	39.2	41.5	40.6	42.1
49 Hours and Over	22.4	21.5	23.2	22.1	21.6	24.0	21.5	22.2	22.6	23.2	23.6	23.0	22.6	23.0	22.5	22.3	21.7	22.5	22.5	21.3	20.9
Not Reported	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Work	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
MEN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less Than 20 Hours	7.3	8.3	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.3	10.7	11.6	11.2	12.1	11.3	12.1	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.6	11.8	12.2	11.3	12.5	12.2
20-29 Hours	10.2	11.1	9.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.5	12.0	11.8	11.0	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.1	11.7	11.4
30-39 Hours	14.1	14.5	13.1	13.6	14.0	13.1	14.0	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.0	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.4	12.3	11.9
40-48 Hours	46.6	45.4	47.2	45.9	46.4	45.1	42.7	41.3	41.9	40.9	41.5	40.8	42.4	43.6	41.8	44.2	43.7	41.9	44.0	43.5	44.8
49 Hours and Over	20.8	19.8	21.7	20.0	19.5	21.9	18.6	19.5	20.1	20.6	21.3	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	20.2	18.8	18.6
Not Reported	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Work	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1
WOMEN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less Than 20 Hours	13.2	15.3	13.9	13.6	13.8	13.1	15.9	16.6	16.1	16.8	16.4	17.0	15.7	15.2	16.2	15.2	16.5	17.0	16.0	17.3	17.1
20-29 Hours	13.4	13.5	12.0	12.6	12.5	11.5	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	11.1	10.9
30-39 Hours	11.6	11.5	10.5	10.3	11.0	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.3
40-48 Hours	35.1	33.8	36.1	35.8	36.0	36.5	33.8	33.3	34.2	33.4	34.6	33.6	34.8	35.7	34.5	36.7	36.3	35.0	37.6	36.2	38.0
49 Hours and Over	25.1	24.4	25.8	25.6	25.0	27.5	26.0	26.5	26.5	27.5	27.3	26.9	26.6	27.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	26.3	25.9	25.1	24.4
Not Reported	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Work	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**TABLE 6 – Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours Actually Worked
Per Week In All Jobs by Sex, Philippines: 2005-2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less Than 20 Hours	11.9	12.5	11.5	11.1	11.9	11.1	12.1	12.5	11.7	12.9	12.7
20-29 Hours	10.5	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.0	10.7	10.5
30-39 Hours	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.0	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.5
40-48 Hours	39.0	38.4	39.8	41.0	39.5	41.7	41.3	39.6	41.8	41.0	42.4
49 Hours and Over	26.0	25.3	25.0	25.2	24.7	24.6	24.0	24.7	24.7	23.2	22.8
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Work	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
MEN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less Than 20 Hours	9.8	10.5	9.6	9.1	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.5	9.6	10.8	10.5
20-29 Hours	10.1	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	9.9	10.6	10.3
30-39 Hours	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.6	12.0	12.1	11.8
40-48 Hours	41.8	41.3	42.8	44.1	42.4	44.7	44.3	42.4	44.4	44.1	45.3
49 Hours and Over	24.6	23.6	23.3	23.4	22.8	22.7	22.1	23.0	23.2	21.4	21.2
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Work	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
WOMEN	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less Than 20 Hours	15.2	15.7	14.6	14.1	14.9	14.0	15.2	15.7	14.9	16.2	16.0
20-29 Hours	11.0	11.5	11.5	10.8	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.2	10.9	10.7
30-39 Hours	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.6
40-48 Hours	34.5	33.8	35.0	36.0	34.9	37.0	36.5	35.2	37.8	36.4	38.1
49 Hours and Over	28.3	28.0	27.8	28.1	27.6	27.5	26.9	27.4	27.0	26.0	25.4
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Work	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**TABLE 7 – Average Weekly Hours Actually Worked Per Week In All Jobs and
Primary Job by Sex, Sector and Class of Worker, Philippines: 1995 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Weekly Hours Actually Worked Per Employed Person, In All Jobs¹	42.8	42.2	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.8	42.2	42.2	42.7	41.8	42.0
Men	42.8	42.1	42.4	42.7	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.2	42.7	41.8	42.0
Women	42.8	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.6	43.0	42.4	42.3	42.8	41.9	41.9
Agriculture	34.7	33.8	34.2	34.2	33.4	33.8	33.3	33.5	33.6	32.3	32.4
Industry	44.6	43.8	44.1	44.7	43.8	44.7	44.3	43.9	44.9	44.0	44.0
Services	48.2	47.9	47.9	48.5	47.8	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.4	46.6	46.4
Wage and Salary Workers	45.7	45.0	45.1	45.4	44.9	45.1	44.7	44.3	44.7	44.0	44.0
Employers	42.2	41.4	42.1	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.2	40.9	41.0	39.3	39.4
Self-Employed	42.1	41.7	42.2	42.9	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.4	42.8	41.9	41.8
Unpaid Family Workers	32.8	32.2	32.2	32.6	31.7	32.4	31.1	31.9	32.1	30.7	31.0
Average Weekly Hours Actually Worked Per Employed Person , In Primary Jobs	41.6	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.2	41.7	41.1	41.2	41.7	40.8	41.0
Men	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.4	40.8	41.3	40.8	40.9	41.4	40.5	40.8
Women	42.1	41.7	42.0	42.5	42.0	42.3	41.7	41.7	42.1	41.2	41.3
Agriculture	32.5	31.7	32.2	32.3	31.4	31.8	31.1	31.4	31.5	30.3	30.4
Industry	44.0	43.3	43.6	44.2	43.2	44.1	43.7	43.4	44.3	43.5	43.5
Services	47.6	47.2	47.3	47.9	47.2	47.3	46.7	46.5	46.8	46.0	45.8
Wage and Salary Workers	45.0	44.3	44.4	44.8	44.2	44.5	44.0	43.6	44.0	43.4	43.4
Employers	39.3	39.4	40.0	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.5	37.5
Self-Employed	40.5	40.1	40.6	41.2	40.5	41.0	40.3	40.6	41.1	40.1	40.2
Unpaid Family Workers	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.6	30.6	31.3	30.0	30.8	30.9	29.7	30.1
Difference Between Average Weekly Hours Actually Worked In All Jobs and Primary Job	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Men	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Women	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Agriculture	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Industry	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wage and Salary Workers	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Employers	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Self-Employed	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Unpaid Family Workers	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.