

Vol. 21 No. 3

March 2017

Decent Work in the Philippines

Statistics on Decent Hours of Work (Part 2)

(Second 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 context 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 on Decent Work Philippines: Statistics on Decent Hours of Work (Part 2) presents statistics on one of the elements of decent work which is Decent Hours, specifically focusing on the last three (3) indicators used to measure decent working time in the Philippines from 1995 to 2015. These indicators include underemployment rate, visible underemployment rate, and time-related underemployment rate. 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;
 - (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.
- The general pattern of men having higher underemployment rates over women can be observed from 1995 to 2015. Specifically, the underemployment rate for men in 2015 was higher by 6 percentage points than that for women, 20.9 percent vs. 14.9 percent.
- By sector, agriculture had the highest underemployment rate over the years constituting more than one-fourth or 25.7 percent of total employed in agriculture in 2015. This, however, is 1.2 percentage points higher than the 24.5 percent underemployment rate posted in 1995.

I. UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

- Aside from the three (3) other indicators used to measure decent work (see *LABSTAT Updates issue on Decent Work in the Phils.: Statistics on Decent Hours of Work-(Part 1)* Vol. 21 No. 2, another indicator that can be used to measure decent hours is the underemployment rate. Underemployment rate is the number of total employed who wanted additional work or employed persons who 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.
- Available statistics on underemployment rate showed that the number of underemployed in 2015 reached 7.18 million, higher by 2.04 million from 5.137 million in 1995. This meant an average annual growth of 2.0 percent or 102,000 workers over the last 21 years. (Table 1)
- As a percent to total employed, underemployment rate showed a declining trend from 20.0 percent in 1995 to 18.5 percent in 2015. Underemployment rate reached its peak in 2006 at 22.6 percent with the least recorded at 17.0 percent in 2002 and 2003.
- The industry sector followed with an underemployment rate of 20.3 percent. The least share was recorded in the services sector at 14.2 percent.
- Among classes of workers, self-employed workers posted the highest underemployment rate of more than one-fifth (21.7%) of the total self-employed workers in 2015. To date, the highest underemployment rate for self-employed workers was posted in 1997 at 23.8 percent and the lowest in 2001 at 17.2 percent.
- The underemployment rates for the rest of the workers in 2015 were as follows: unpaid family workers at 17.6 percent; wage and salary workers at 17.4 percent; and employers at 14.8 percent.

II. VISIBLE UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

- Visible underemployment rate is another indicator used to measure decent working time which is computed as the number of employed persons who wanted additional work and worked less than 40 hours in primary job as a percentage share of total employed.

- The visible underemployment rate for the country in 2015 was posted at 10.9 percent, slightly higher from the 10.2 percent registered in 1995. Over the span of 21 years, the highest visible underemployment rate was recorded at 13.9 percent in 2006 and the lowest at 10.2 percent in 1995. (*Table 2*)
- Following the trend of underemployment rate by gender, males likewise had a higher visible underemployment rate than women. Specifically, underemployment rate for men in 2015 is modestly higher at 11.9 percent compared to females at 9.4 percent.
- Similarly, the agriculture sector again dominated other sectors in terms of visible underemployment rate from 1995 (15.1%) to 2015 (19.6%). The visible underemployment rates for the industry and services sectors for 2015 were posted at 8.5 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively.
- Self-employed workers and unpaid family workers were the types of workers with the highest visible underemployment rates from 1995 to 2015. Specifically, visible underemployment rates for self-employed workers and unpaid family workers in 2015 reached 14.9 percent and 13.9 percent, respectively.

III. TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

- The last indicator used to measure decent working time is time-related underemployment (TRU) rate which is computed as employed persons who

wanted additional work and worked less than 40 hours in all jobs as a percentage share of total employed. This measurement is strictly not comparable with the international standard as the availability criterion for additional work is not asked in the LFS.

- The TRU rates from 2005 to 2015 were relatively lower compared to both the underemployment rates and visible underemployment rates. TRU rates likewise exhibited a declining pattern over the years from 11.8 percent in 2005 to 9.7 percent in 2015. (*Table 3*)
- The TRU rates for both men and women likewise followed a downward trend over the years ranging from 12.4 percent to 10.3 percent for males and 10.8 percent to 8.8 percent for females.
- Similar with underemployment and visible underemployment rates, the TRU rate for the agricultural sector was also the highest among sectors posting rates ranging from 17.2 percent in 2005 to 16.8 percent in 2015. The industry sector and services sector recorded minimal TRU rates in 2015 at 7.9 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.
- Classified by type of workers, the highest shares of more than one-eighth of the total self-employed persons (12.8%) and total unpaid family workers (12.7%) were time-related underemployed in 2015. On the other hand, the TRU rates of wage and salary workers and employers were posted at 7.9 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Hours

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
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.

References:

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
2. International Labour Organization, Decent Work Indicators - Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, September 2013. (<http://labstat.psa.gov.ph/dews/>)
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>)

TABLE 1 - Underemployment Rate: 1995 - 2015

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Underemployment rate (%)	20.0	21.0	21.9	21.6	22.1	21.7	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.6	21.0	22.6	20.1	19.3	19.1	18.8	19.3	20.0	19.3	18.4	18.5
Men	21.8	23.0	23.8	23.9	24.9	24.0	19.8	19.7	19.6	20.1	23.6	25.4	22.9	22.0	21.7	21.3	21.8	22.4	21.8	20.8	20.9
Women	16.9	17.7	18.6	17.8	17.5	17.8	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.5	16.8	18.1	15.8	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.4	16.2	15.5	14.7	14.9
Agriculture	24.5	25.5	26.5	26.5	26.2	26.2	22.1	22.2	22.6	23.5	26.7	28.7	26.7	26.1	25.6	25.6	25.4	26.8	26.4	25.2	25.7
Industry	19.2	21.2	21.9	22.3	23.5	22.2	18.2	18.4	17.1	17.5	21.9	23.6	20.2	19.7	19.8	19.3	20.6	20.8	19.9	19.9	20.3
Services	15.5	16.3	17.7	17.3	18.0	17.9	12.9	12.4	12.7	13.3	16.5	17.8	15.4	14.4	14.5	14.2	15.0	15.6	15.1	14.1	14.2
Wage and salary workers	18.7	19.7	20.8	21.0	22.1	21.2	17.3	16.8	16.7	17.0	20.0	21.5	18.6	17.9	17.8	17.5	18.5	19.3	18.4	17.4	17.4
Employers	15.9	18.6	16.9	18.0	19.2	19.2	16.1	17.3	18.0	17.0	17.9	19.0	18.0	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.0	15.7	16.0	14.5	14.8
Self-employed	21.6	22.8	23.8	22.8	22.9	22.8	17.2	17.7	17.6	18.7	23.3	25.0	22.8	21.7	21.6	21.2	21.6	22.3	21.9	21.3	21.7
Unpaid family workers	21.4	21.6	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.9	16.9	16.1	16.4	18.1	20.0	21.9	20.3	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.1	19.3	18.7	17.5	17.6
Total underemployed (000)	5137	5719	5773	5758	6127	5955	5006	5109	5221	5575	6785	7371	6757	6579	6692	6762	7163	7514	7371	7118	7180
Men	3555	3943	3955	3989	4295	4131	3551	3609	3692	3957	4703	5091	4699	4619	4642	4680	4913	5126	5056	4866	4897
Women	1582	1777	1818	1769	1833	1824	1455	1500	1530	1617	2082	2280	2058	1960	2050	2082	2251	2388	2315	2253	2283
Agriculture	2732	2971	2758	2670	2828	2666	2401	2470	2536	2675	3107	3347	3152	3139	3079	3063	3110	3235	3125	2970	2906
Industry	793	941	1004	1015	1061	989	858	866	829	875	1098	1178	1032	996	1009	1043	1139	1197	1183	1228	1271
Services	1612	1807	2011	2072	2239	2299	1747	1773	1857	2025	2581	2846	2572	2444	2604	2656	2914	3082	3064	2920	3003
Wage and salary workers	2217	2496	2708	2787	3035	2950	2498	2455	2564	2794	3267	3591	3264	3199	3330	3437	3793	4138	4100	3899	3998
Employers	142	185	160	174	257	253	250	288	289	273	272	271	257	239	240	232	216	210	203	175	179
Self-employed	1966	2130	2090	2030	2028	2019	1616	1720	1749	1868	2468	2631	2411	2309	2313	2304	2374	2368	2336	2317	2324
Unpaid family workers	812	909	815	767	808	734	642	646	619	640	779	878	824	832	810	789	780	799	733	728	680
Total employed (000)	25677	27186	26365	26631	27742	27452	29156	30062	30635	31613	32313	32636	33560	34081	35061	36035	37192	37600	38118	38651	38741
Men	16322	17170	16610	16714	17253	17193	17923	18306	18873	19646	19910	20013	20542	20951	21404	21921	22573	22849	23150	23365	23406
Women	9354	10016	9754	9917	10489	10259	11232	11756	11762	11968	12403	12622	13018	13121	13657	14114	14619	14751	14968	15286	15335
Agriculture	11147	11645	10416	10091	10774	10181	10850	11122	11220	11381	11628	11682	11786	12031	12044	11956	12267	12093	11835	11801	11294
Industry	4140	4431	4582	4542	4515	4454	4713	4695	4840	4999	5025	4997	5121	5041	5092	5399	5530	5743	5937	6167	6275
Services	10391	11112	11367	11998	12452	12817	13593	14246	14577	15237	15661	15957	16654	17011	17924	18682	19394	19764	20345	20683	21172
Wage and salary workers	11870	12649	13043	13285	13761	13925	14438	14653	15354	16472	16316	16673	17508	17841	18681	19626	20538	21492	22247	22407	22960
Employers	894	996	949	966	1341	1315	1552	1662	1605	1604	1520	1425	1430	1421	1438	1394	1354	1335	1272	1210	1212
Self-employed	9111	9330	8774	8891	8864	8869	9375	9737	9912	10011	10584	10525	10570	10651	10724	10858	10994	10626	10668	10869	10705
Unpaid family workers	3801	4211	3600	3490	3775	3344	3792	4009	3765	3527	3893	4012	4052	4161	4218	4157	4306	4147	3930	4166	3863

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

2. Annualized data for 2015 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for January, April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only. The use of the four survey rounds was based on the results of the referendum conducted among members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics.

3. See Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

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

TABLE 2 - Visible Underemployment Rate: 1995 - 2015

Decent Work Indicator and Underlying Data	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Visible underemployment rate (%)	10.2	11.2	10.7	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.1	10.5	11.0	12.6	13.9	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.9	11.3	11.3	10.9
Men	10.3	11.3	10.6	12.0	12.4	11.6	12.2	12.5	11.7	12.2	13.8	15.2	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.2	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.4	11.9
Women	10.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.0	10.8	11.8	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.4
Agriculture	15.1	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.1	16.7	16.7	17.1	16.7	17.9	19.8	21.7	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.6
Industry	7.1	8.5	6.9	8.2	9.0	8.2	9.1	9.5	8.1	8.3	9.9	11.1	9.0	8.8	9.2	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.1	8.7	8.5
Services	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7	8.2	9.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.0
Wage and salary workers	7.3	8.5	7.6	8.8	9.3	8.6	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.8	9.9	10.9	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.4	9.1	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.6
Employers	8.9	11.0	9.7	10.4	10.7	10.6	11.3	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	12.2	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.1	9.9
Self-employed	11.9	12.9	13.1	13.9	13.9	13.4	12.2	12.7	12.2	12.9	16.0	17.5	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.6	15.3	15.3	14.8	15.0	14.9
Unpaid family workers	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.2	15.5	15.4	13.7	13.0	13.0	15.0	15.4	17.4	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.0	14.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	13.9
Total visibly underemployed (000)	2614	3042	2821	3073	3238	3040	3202	3322	3229	3472	4082	4532	4043	4018	4135	4015	4340	4489	4321	4365	4222
Men	1676	1946	1765	2011	2132	2000	2193	2285	2211	2398	2747	3038	2731	2744	2790	2682	2900	2965	2876	2886	2781
Women	937	1096	1056	1062	1106	1040	1010	1037	1018	1074	1336	1494	1312	1274	1345	1333	1440	1525	1445	1478	1441
Agriculture	1685	1910	1705	1804	1846	1703	1815	1907	1879	2040	2297	2536	2339	2371	2362	2294	2411	2438	2371	2327	2214
Industry	295	377	316	372	408	366	428	445	394	417	495	557	460	443	470	442	481	524	478	539	531
Services	633	755	799	895	983	970	959	971	955	1014	1290	1439	1244	1205	1303	1279	1448	1528	1472	1499	1478
Wage and salary workers	870	1070	996	1172	1277	1198	1359	1362	1325	1453	1616	1819	1599	1595	1712	1657	1878	2098	2028	2023	1966
Employers	80	110	92	100	144	139	175	204	199	195	177	174	157	160	157	153	142	135	134	122	120
Self-employed	1082	1199	1149	1234	1231	1186	1147	1234	1213	1294	1690	1840	1632	1605	1611	1581	1684	1624	1580	1629	1599
Unpaid family workers	582	663	584	567	586	516	521	522	491	530	600	699	654	659	655	624	636	633	578	591	538
Total employed (000)	25677	27186	26365	26631	27742	27452	29156	30062	30635	31613	32313	32636	33560	34081	35061	36035	37192	37600	38118	38651	38741
Men	16322	17170	16610	16714	17253	17193	17923	18306	18873	19646	19910	20013	20542	20951	21404	21921	22573	22849	23150	23365	23406
Women	9354	10016	9754	9917	10489	10259	11232	11756	11762	11968	12403	12622	13018	13121	13657	14114	14619	14751	14968	15286	15335
Agriculture	11147	11645	10416	10091	10774	10181	10850	11122	11220	11381	11628	11682	11786	12031	12044	11956	12267	12093	11835	11801	11294
Industry	4140	4431	4582	4542	4515	4454	4713	4695	4840	4999	5025	4997	5121	5041	5092	5399	5530	5743	5937	6167	6275
Services	10391	11112	11367	11998	12452	12817	13593	14246	14577	15237	15661	15957	16654	17011	17924	18682	19394	19764	20345	20683	21172
Wage and salary workers	11870	12649	13043	13285	13761	13925	14438	14653	15354	16472	16316	16673	17508	17841	18681	19626	20538	21492	22247	22407	22960
Employers	894	996	949	966	1341	1315	1552	1662	1605	1604	1520	1425	1430	1421	1438	1394	1354	1335	1272	1210	1212
Self-employed	9111	9330	8774	8891	8864	8869	9375	9737	9912	10011	10584	10525	10570	10651	10724	10858	10994	10626	10668	10869	10705
Unpaid family workers	3801	4211	3600	3490	3775	3344	3792	4009	3765	3527	3893	4012	4052	4161	4218	4157	4306	4147	3930	4166	3863

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

2. Annualized data for 2015 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for January, April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only. The use of the four survey rounds was based on the results of the referendum conducted among members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics.

3. See Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

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

TABLE 3 - Time-Related Underemployment Rate: 1995 - 2015

Decent Work Indicator and Underlying Data	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Time-related underemployment rate^{1/2} (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	12.2	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.7
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.4	12.9	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.8	11.1	10.5	10.8	10.3
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	11.1	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.7	9.0	9.2	8.8
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2	18.2	16.6	16.4	16.3	15.8	16.3	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.8
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	10.4	8.3	8.1	8.5	7.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	8.1	7.9
Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.4	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.5
Wage and salary workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.7	10.1	8.3	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	7.9
Employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.0	7.8
Self-employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.9	12.8
Unpaid family workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.1	15.4	14.6	14.0	13.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.7
Time-related underemployment^{1/2} (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3829	3989	3533	3495	3609	3469	3783	3953	3795	3916	3766
Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2468	2588	2304	2311	2352	2239	2440	2526	2440	2517	2409
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1362	1401	1229	1184	1257	1230	1343	1427	1354	1399	1357
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2012	2126	1956	1969	1967	1885	1996	2054	1997	2003	1894
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492	519	423	408	431	403	443	484	436	501	495
Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1325	1343	1154	1118	1211	1180	1343	1414	1361	1412	1377
Wage and salary workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1582	1681	1457	1456	1568	1511	1724	1930	1844	1877	1814
Employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	128	121	121	120	111	105	104	107	97	94
Self-employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1555	1564	1365	1333	1336	1306	1390	1364	1327	1403	1365
Unpaid family workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	616	591	584	584	541	564	555	517	540	492
Total employed (000)	25677	27186	26365	26631	27742	27452	29156	30062	30635	31613	32313	32636	33560	34081	35061	36035	37192	37600	38118	38651	38741
Men	16322	17170	16610	16714	17253	17193	17923	18306	18873	19646	19910	20013	20542	20951	21404	21921	22573	22849	23150	23365	23406
Women	9354	10016	9754	9917	10489	10259	11232	11756	11762	11968	12403	12622	13018	13121	13657	14114	14619	14751	14968	15286	15335
Agriculture	11147	11645	10416	10091	10774	10181	10850	11122	11220	11381	11628	11682	11786	12031	12044	11956	12267	12093	11835	11801	11294
Industry	4140	4431	4582	4542	4515	4454	4713	4695	4840	4999	5025	4997	5121	5041	5092	5399	5530	5743	5937	6167	6275
Services	10391	11112	11367	11998	12452	12817	13593	14246	14577	15237	15661	15957	16654	17011	17924	18682	19394	19764	20345	20683	21172
Wage and salary workers	11870	12649	13043	13285	13761	13925	14438	14653	15354	16472	16316	16673	17508	17841	18681	19626	20538	21492	22247	22407	22960
Employers	894	996	949	966	1341	1315	1552	1662	1605	1604	1520	1425	1430	1421	1438	1394	1354	1335	1272	1210	1212
Self-employed	9111	9330	8774	8891	8864	8869	9375	9737	9912	10011	10584	10525	10570	10651	10724	10858	10994	10626	10668	10869	10705
Unpaid family workers	3801	4211	3600	3490	3775	3344	3792	4009	3765	3527	3893	4012	4052	4161	4218	4157	4306	4147	3930	4166	3863

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

2. Annualized data for 2015 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for January, April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only. The use of the four survey rounds was based on the results of the referendum conducted among members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics.

3. See Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

1 Total employed who wanted additional work and worked less than 40 hours in all jobs as a percentage share of total employed. 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 based on primary job.

2 2005 data refers to average of April, July and October as the inquiry on hours worked in all jobs began in April 2005 round of the LFS.

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