



Vol. 20 No. 10



2014 SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT in establishments with 20 or more workers

STATISTICS ON NON-REGULAR WORKERS

(Second of a series)

May 2016

This LABSTAT Updates is the second in the series of reports on employment. The statistics were based on the results of the employment module of the 2013/2014 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE).

Conducted every two years, the ISLE is a nationwide survey covering establishments with 20 or more workers. The latest survey, 2013/2014 ISLE, covered 8,399 establishments.

Specifically, this issue presents statistics on the employment of non-regular workers with reference to their categories and distribution across industry groups as of 30 June 2014 compared with 2012 data.

The metadata and statistical tables of the survey are posted at the PSA website.

More than a quarter of the total establishment employment were non-regular workers

- Employment of non-regular workers in establishments with at least 20 workers as of 30 June 2014 was placed at 1.336 million – more than a quarter (29.9%) of the total establishment workforce of 4.472 million. (Table 1)
- Compared with 2012, non-regular employment in 2014 posted a growth rate of 16.3 percent.

with 20 or More Philipp	 ' Ty	pe of Work	
			2012-20

TABLE 1 - Total Employment in Establishments

Type of Worker	2014	2012	2012-2014 Percent Change (%)
Total Employment	4,471,785	3,769,259	18.6
Working owners/ unpaid workers Managers/executives	35,080 232.547	30,487 208.099	15.1 11.7
Supervisors	330,404	288,286	14.6
Rank and file workers	3,873,754	3,242,387	19.5
- Regular	2,538,081	2,093,822	21.2
- Non-Regular	1,335,673	1,148,565	16.3

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Sources of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2011/2012 ISLE and 2013/2014 ISLE.

Half of non-regular workers were contractual/project-based

- Across categories, contractual/ project-based workers comprised half (50.3% or 672,279) of the total non-regular workers. (*Table 2*)
- Probationary and casual workers lagged far behind with shares of 23.9 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. Seasonal workers (7.6% or 102,070) and

apprentices/learners (2.6% or 34,722) contributed the least shares.

 All categories of non-regular workers posted positive growth rates from 2012 to 2014. Seasonal workers posted the highest growth rate of 82.1 percent with the addition of 46,011 workers in the workforce. This was followed by probationary workers (22.5% or +58,445) and apprentices/learners (19.7% or +5,713).

 Contractual/project-based workers registered the biggest increase in employment (+71,515), equivalent to a growth rate of 11.9 percent. Casual workers recorded the lowest growth rate of 2.7 percent (+5,423).

TABLE 2 – Non-Regular Employment in Establishments with 20 or More Workersby Category, Philippines: 2012 and 2014

	2	2014	2012		2012-2014 Change		
CATEGORY	No.	% Distribution	No.	% Distribution	Increase/ Decrease	Percent (%)	
Total Non-Regular Employment	1,335,673	100.0	1,148,565	100.0	187,108	16.3	
Contractual/Project-Based Workers	672,279	50.3	600,764	52.3	71,515	11.9	
Probationary Workers	318,705	23.9	260,260	22.7	58,445	22.5	
Casual Workers	207,895	15.6	202,472	17.6	<i>5,4</i> 23	2.7	
Seasonal Workers	102,070	7.6	56,059	4.9	46,011	82.1	
Apprentices/Learners	34,722	2.6	29,009	2.5	5,713	19.7	

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2011/2012 ISLE and 2013/2014 ISLE.

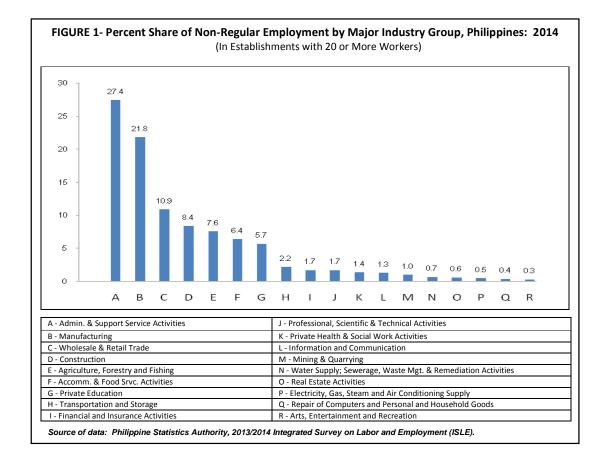
Non-regular workers were most common in administrative and support service activities

 Across industries, establishments engaged in administrative and support service activities were the biggest employers of non-regular workers with a share of more than a quarter of the total non-regular employment (27.4% or 366,027). Manufacturing ranked next registering a share of 21.8 percent (291,128). Their combined shares accounted for almost half (49.2% or 460,089) of the total non-regular employment. (*Figure 1*)

• The remaining industries posted contributions of less than 10 percent each except for wholesale and retail trade (10.9%).

Biggest share of non-regular workers posted in construction industry

- In terms of shares of non-regular employment to total industry employment, construction industry recorded the biggest share (59.2%). Three in every five workers in this industry were nonregular. (*Table 3*)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (42.3%); and administrative and support service activities (40.0%) followed next. About two in every five workers in these industries were non-regular workers.



- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (9.0%); and financial and insurance activities (8.4%) recorded the two lowest shares of non-regular workers in total industry workforce.
- Thirteen industries posted positive growth rates for non-regular workers from 2012 to 2014. Topping the list was agriculture, forestry and fishing where the number of non-regular workers was more than doubled, posting the highest growth rate at 111.1 percent (+53,174).
- Far second was financial and insurance activities (68.6% or +9,015) followed by repair of computers and personal and

household goods, and other personal service activities (50.2% or +1,975).

- Also evident was the largest addition of non-regular workers (+66,938) in administrative and support service activities, equivalent to a growth rate of 22.4 percent.
- Meanwhile, non-regular employment declined in five industries with construction incurring the largest reduction of 21,955 workers.
- The other four industries had a much lesser reduction ranging from 1,668 to 4,949 workers.

TABLE 3 – Percent Share of Non-Regular Workers to Total Industry Employment by Major Industry Group, Philippines: 2012 and 2014

	2014			2012			2012-2014 Change	
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Employment	Non-Regular	% Share to Industry Employment	I Otal Employment	Non-Regular	% Share to Industry Employment	Increase/ Decrease	Growth Rate (%)
ALL INDUSTRIES	4,471,785	1,335,673	29.9	3,769,259	1,148,565	30.5	187,108	16.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing	238,774 40,407 1,005,562	101,022 13,685 291,128	42.3 33.9 29.0	169,845 30,065 923,062	47,848 10,485 274,014	28.2 34.9 29.7	53,174 3,200 17,114	111.1 30.5 6.2
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste	69,330	6,215	9.0	72,006	5,978	8.3	237	4.0
Mngmt. and Remediation Activities Construction Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Vehicles and	31,378 188,496	8,938 111,627	28.5 59.2	28,911 187,077	8,687 133,582	30.0 71.4	251 -21,955	2.9 -16.4
Motorcycles	577,711	146,087	25.3	419,852	109,005	26.0	37,082	34.0
Transportation and Storage Accomm. and Food Srvc.	148,483 250,611	29,969 86,130	20.2 34.4	128,554 204,339	25,047 74,181	19.5 36.3	4,922 11,949	19.7 16.1
Information and Communication Financial and Insurance	136,057	17,803	13.1	109,517	21,545	19.7	-3,742	-17.4
Activities Real Estate Activities Professional, Scientific and	262,569 40,767	22,148 7,797	8.4 19.1	172,280 44,284	13,133 11,920	7.6 26.9	9,015 -4,123	68.6 -34.6
Technical Activities Administrative and Support	95,788	22,249	23.2	94,057	23,917	25.4	-1,668	-7.0
Service Activities Private Education Private Health and Social Work	915,774 307,479	366,027 75,880	40.0 24.7	766,949 239,955	299,089 61,611	39.0 25.7	66,938 14,269	22.4 23.2
Activities Arts, Entertainment and	108,250	18,642	17.2	116,381	15,222	13.1	3,420	22.5
Recreation Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods: Other Personal Service	30,888	4,419	14.3	44,940	9,368	20.8	-4,949	-52.8
Activities	23,460	5,908	25.2	17,183	3,933	22.9	1,975	50.2

(In Establishments with 20 or More Workers)

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Sources of data: Philippines Statistics Authority, 2011/2012 ISLE and 2013/2014 ISLE.

Definition of Terms:

Casual workers – workers whose work is not usually necessary and desirable to the usual business or trade of the employer. Their employment is not for a specific undertaking.

Contractual/project-based workers - workers whose employment has been fixed for a specific project or undertaking, the completion or termination of which has been determined at the time of engagement.

Seasonal workers - workers whose employment, specifically its timing and duration, is significantly influenced by seasonal factors.

Probationary workers - workers on trial period during which the employer determines their fitness to qualify for regular employment, based on reasonable standards made known to them at the time of engagement.

Apprentices/Learners - workers who are covered by TESDA apprenticeship/learnership programs. Apprentices or student on-the-job trainees without regular compensation are excluded.

FOR INOUIRIES

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