

## 2006 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (Second of a Series)

*This LABSTAT is the second in the series of reports based on statistics culled from the results of the 2006 BLES Integrated Survey of Establishment (BITS). The BITS is a nationwide sample survey covering 7,630 non-agricultural establishments with at least 20 workers. This issue presents estimates on occupational employment patterns across the twelve (12) major industry groups covered in the survey.*

### OVERVIEW

Statistics in this report presents the occupational staffing patterns in non-agricultural establishments with at least 20 employed workers as of the payroll period June 2006.

As defined in 1992 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC), the term "occupation" refers to the type of work a person does to earn his living. What a person does for a living defines the occupational classification group where the person belongs irrespective of the industry in which he is employed. Information on occupation provides a description of a person's job. A *job* is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person.

In general, data on occupational employment reflect the skills levels of the country's workforce. Studies on the proportion of the workforce in different occupations give

information of the occupational structure of the economy which is deemed essential for human resource training and development.

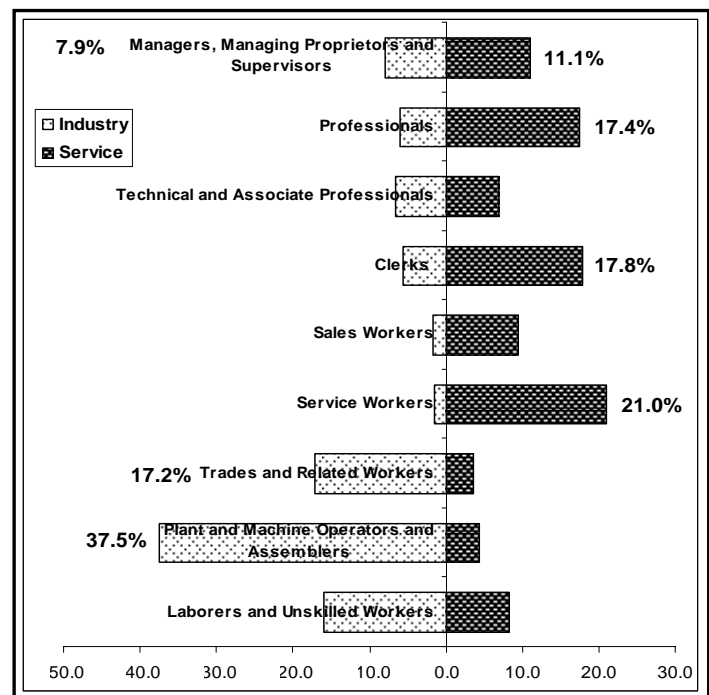
In the 1992 PSOC, occupations are grouped together mainly on the basis of the similarity of skills required to fulfill the tasks and duties of the jobs. The classification structure consists of four levels: major groups (10), sub-major groups (33), minor groups (134) and unit groups (425).

The major groups are the highest levels of occupation aggregate and represent broad fields of work. The major groups comprising the 1992 PSOC are as follows:

1. Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors
2. Professionals (e.g., engineers, doctors, chemists, teachers, accountants)

3. Technicians and Associate Professionals (e.g., engineering technicians, draftsmen, computer assistants)
4. Clerks (e.g., office clerks, secretaries, cashiers, production clerks)
5. Sales Workers (e.g., shop sales persons and demonstrators)
6. Service Workers (e.g., travel guides, cooks, waiters, security guards)
7. Trade and Related Workers (e.g., miners, mechanics, carpenters, sewers, welders, food processors, bakers)
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers (e.g., machine tool operators, machinery assemblers, vehicle drivers)
9. Laborers and Unskilled Workers (building caretakers, cleaners, construction laborers)

**FIGURE 1 - Occupational Structure of Employment in the Industry and Services Sectors, Philippines: June 2006**



The only common feature between them is the presence of an almost equal proportion of technical and associate professionals in their respective workforce (6.6% and 6.9%, respectively).

**SURVEY RESULTS**

- Total employment in non-agricultural establishments with 20 or more employed workers was estimated at 2.888 million as of the payroll period June 30, 2006.

Of this number, 43.2% (1.247 million) were employed in the industry sector and 56.8% (1.640 million) in the service sector.

- Notable differences in occupational patterns can be observed between the two broad sectors which are reflective of the differences in the nature of activities. In general, the industry sector has broadly similar occupational structures while the service sector displayed notable inter-sectoral differences.

**Occupational Pattern in the Industry Sector**

- The workforce in the industry sector was largely skilled-based being dominated by two (2) occupational groups, namely: plant and machine operators and assemblers (37.5%); and trade and related workers (17.2%). Together, they comprised more than half (54.7%) of the industry workforce. (Fig. 1)
- Laborers and unskilled workers was the third vital group (16.0%) within the industry sector. The rests of the occupation groups contributed less than 10% each to total workforce. (Table 1)

- Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction exhibited almost the same occupational patterns, i.e., up to 74% of the occupations were made up of trades and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and laborers and unskilled workers. (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)
- On the other hand, electricity, gas and water supply displayed an entirely different occupational pattern with professionals and technical and associate professionals comprising the largest groups, 15.3% and 20.1%, respectively. Skilled-based workers and laborers accounted for less than one third (31.2%) of its workforce. (Fig. 4)
- The support services group predominates in hotels and restaurants (cooks, waiters and bartenders); real estate, renting and business services (security guards) and other community, social and personal services (hairstylists, barbers and related workers). (Figs. 7, 10 and 13)
- In wholesale and retail trade, sales workers predominate at 33.6%. In transport, storage and communications, the plant and machine operators and assemblers (i.e., motor vehicle drivers and mechanics) and clerks predominate at 16.6% and 12.6% respectively. (Figs. 6, 8 and 9) Clerical workers at 44.4% predominate in financial intermediation.

### **Occupational Pattern in the Service Sector**

- The service sector workforce was dominated by knowledge-based workers and support services groups. Service workers formed the largest occupational group (21.0%) followed by clerks (17.8%), professional workers (17.4%) and managers, managing proprietors and supervisors (11.1%). (Table 1)
- Notable differences in occupational pattern was observed across the eight (8) sub-sectors.
- Professional workers predominate in private education (primary and secondary teachers) and health and social services (doctors and nurses) at 66.5% and 45.3%, respectively. (Figs. 11 and 12)

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#### **FOR INQUIRIES:**

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Table 1.0 - EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 20 OR MORE WORKERS  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION AND BROAD SECTOR, PHILIPPINES: JUNE 2006

Major Occupation	Total		Broad Sector			
	Number	Percent	Industry		Services	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>2,887,510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,246,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,640,939</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	280,306	9.7	98,501	7.9	181,805	11.1
Professionals	360,378	12.5	74,131	5.9	286,247	17.4
Technical and Associate Professionals	195,584	6.8	82,462	6.6	113,122	6.9
Clerks	363,100	12.6	70,402	5.6	292,698	17.8
Sales Workers	178,688	6.2	22,218	1.8	156,471	9.5
Service Workers	362,787	12.6	17,644	1.4	345,142	21.0
Trades and Related Workers	271,860	9.4	214,138	17.2	57,722	3.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	541,043	18.7	467,721	37.5	73,321	4.5
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	333,765	11.6	199,353	16.0	134,412	8.2

Source: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2006 BLES Integrated Survey (BITS).

FIGURE 2 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Mining and Quarrying Sector, Philippines: June 2006

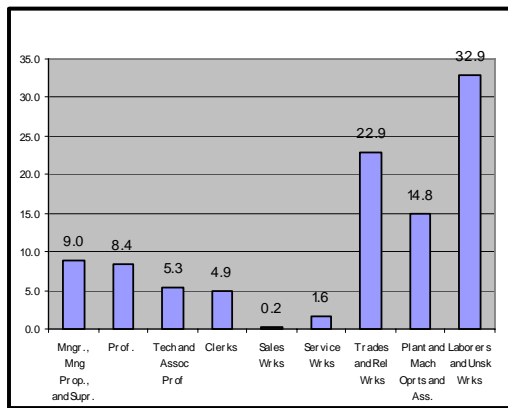


FIGURE 3 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Manufacturing Sector, Philippines: June 2006

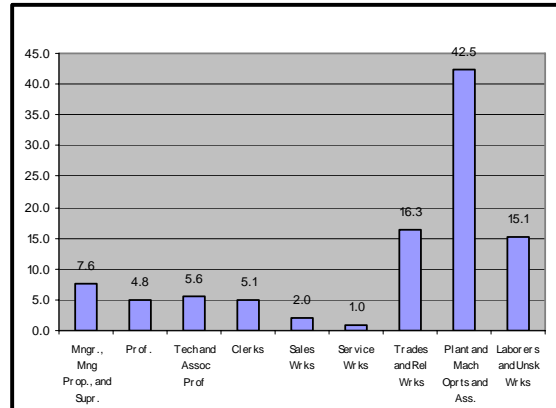


FIGURE 4 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Electricity, Gas and Water Sector, Philippines: June 2006

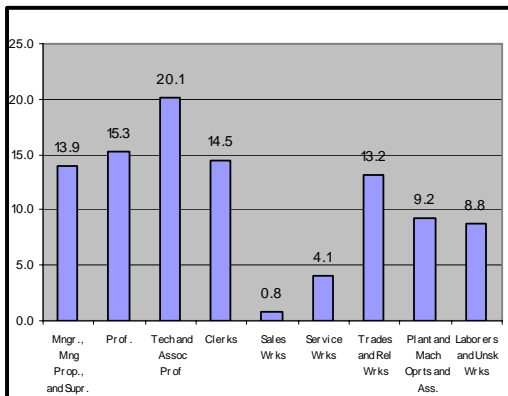


FIGURE 5 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Construction Sector, Philippines: June 2006

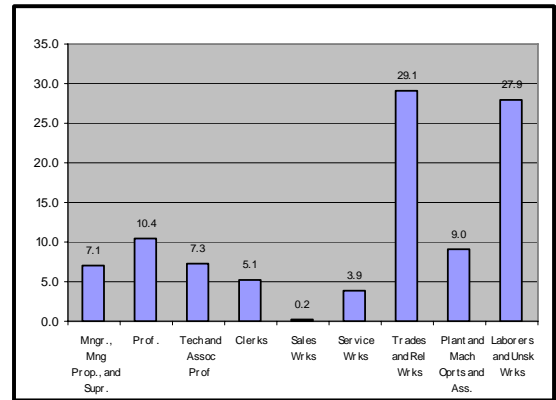


FIGURE 6 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, Philippines: June 2006

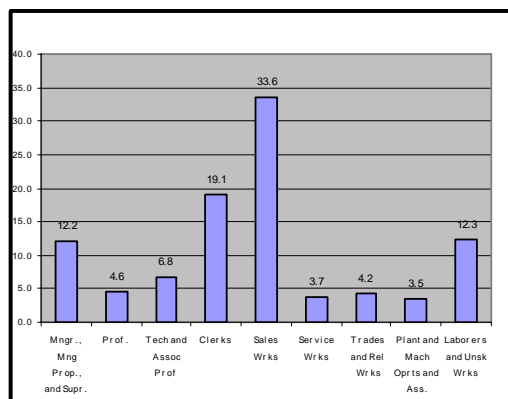


FIGURE 7 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Hotel and Restaurants Sector, Philippines: June 2006

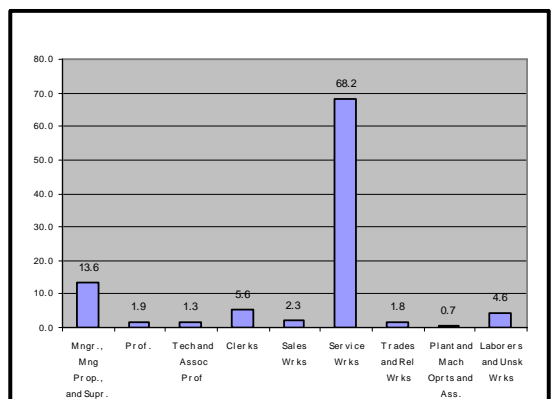


FIGURE 8 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Transport, Storage and Communications Sector, Philippines: June 2006

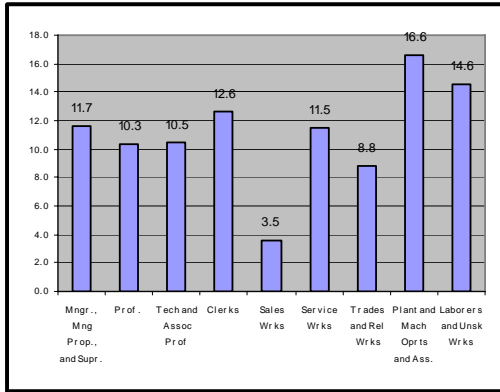


FIGURE 9 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Financial Intermediation Sector, Philippines: June 2006

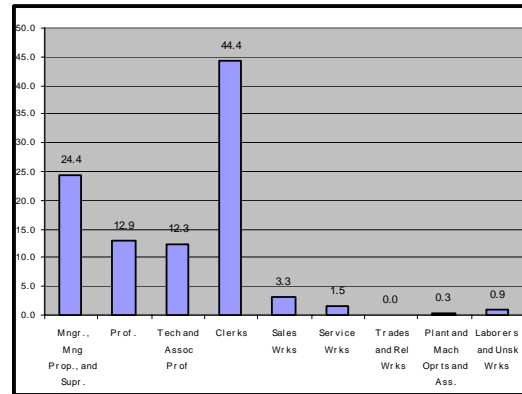


FIGURE 10 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Real Estate, Renting and Business Services Sector, Philippines: June 2006

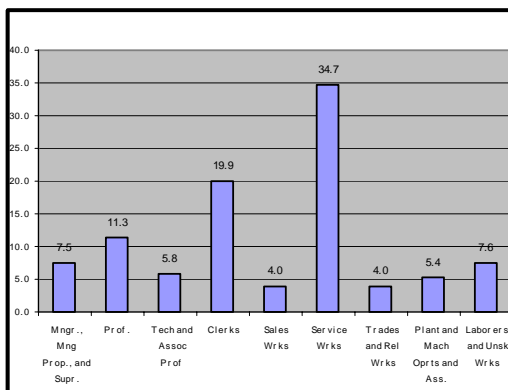


FIGURE 11 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Private Education Services Sector, Philippines: June 2006

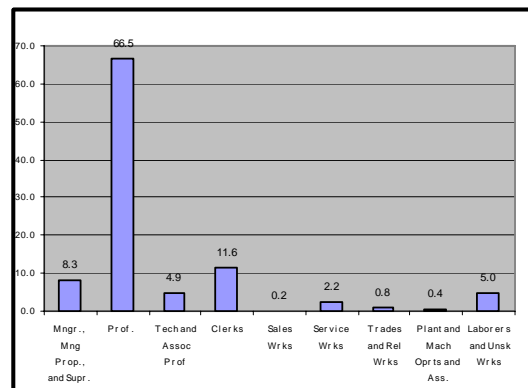


FIGURE 12 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Health and Social Services Sector, Philippines: June 2006

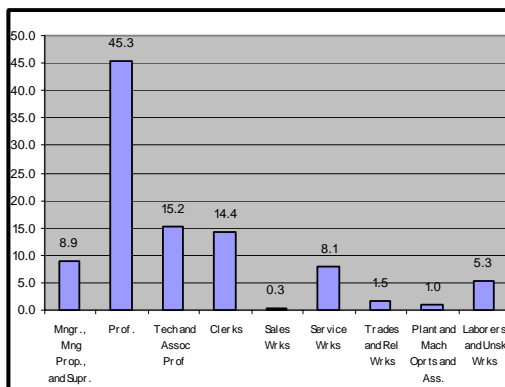


FIGURE 13 - Share of Employment in Non-Agricultural Establishments with 20 or More Workers in the Other Community, Social and Personal Services Sector, Philippines: June 2006

