



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
 SOLID · RESPONSIVE · WORLD-CLASS

 Search

[Home](#) » [People](#) » [Labor and Employment](#) » [Labor Force](#)

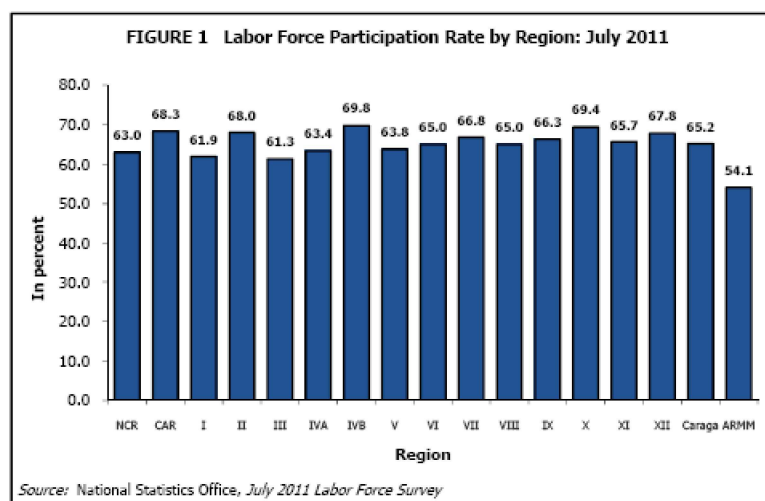
Employment Situation in July 2011

Reference Number: 2012-688

Release Date: Thursday, March 1, 2012

Two-thirds of the population 15 years and over are in the labor force

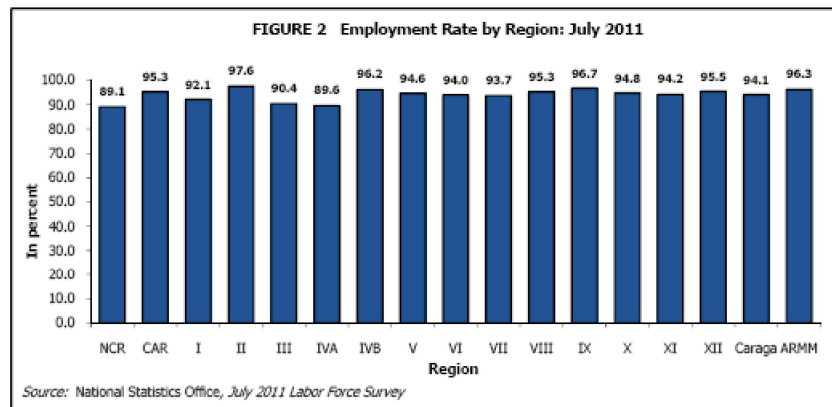
The July 2011 LFS registered a labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 64.3 percent. The size of the labor force in July 2011 was approximately 39.9 million out of the estimated 62.1 million population 15 years old and over. The LFPR was highest in MIMAROPA at 69.8 percent and lowest in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) at 54.1 percent.



Employment rate is 92.9 percent

The employment rate estimated for July 2011 was 92.9 percent which is not significantly different from the July 2010 rate of 93.0 percent. This implies that nine in every 10 persons in the labor force were employed.

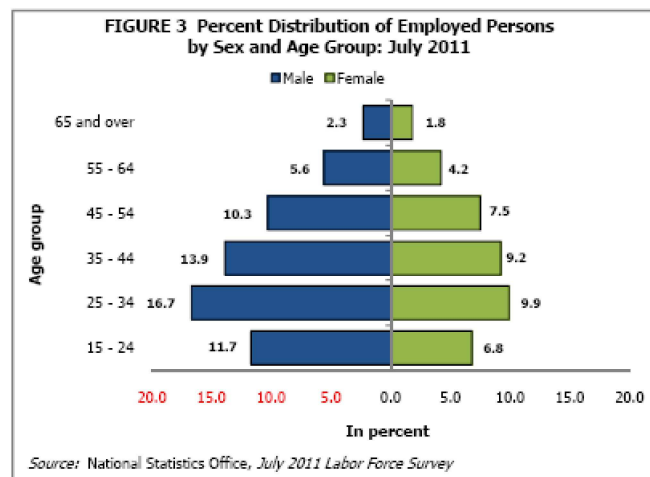
The National Capital Region (NCR) recorded the lowest employment rate at 89.1 percent. Other regions with employment rates lower than the national value were Ilocos Region (92.1%), Central Luzon (90.4%) and CALABARZON (89.6%). Meanwhile, the regions with employment rate higher than 95 percent were Cagayan Valley (97.6%), Zamboanga Peninsula (96.7%), ARMM (96.3%), MIMAROPA (96.2%) and SOCCSKSARGEN with 95.5 percent.



Three in five of the employed population are males

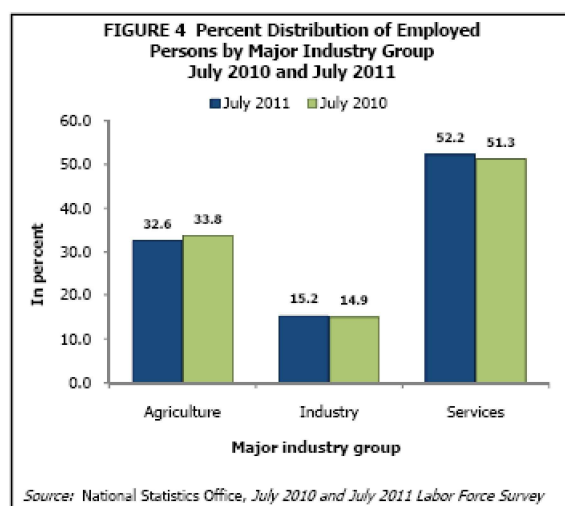
Three in five (60.6%) of the employed population in July 2011 were males.

One in four (26.6%) of employed persons was in the age group 25 to 34 years. The 35 to 44 year age group comprised the second largest group, making up 23.1 percent of the total employed, followed by the 15 to 24 age group with 18.6 percent.



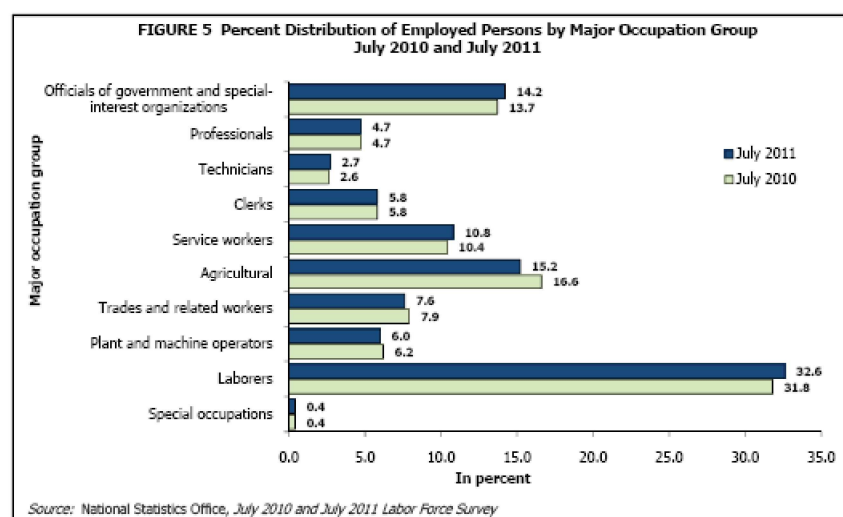
More than half of the total employed are in the services sector

The estimated number of employed in July 2011 was 37.1 million. More than half (52.2%) of this number worked in the services sector with those employed in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, comprising the largest sub-sector (19.7% of the total employed). Workers in agriculture sector accounted for 32.6 percent of the total employed, with workers in the agriculture, hunting and forestry making up the largest sub-sector (28.7% of the total employed). Only 15.2 percent of the total employed were in the industry sector.



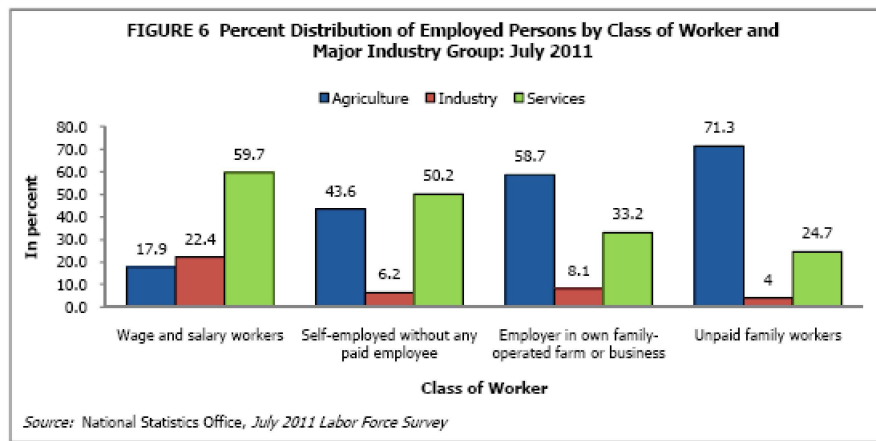
One-third of employed population are laborers and unskilled workers

Among the various occupation groups, laborers and unskilled workers comprised the largest proportion (32.6%) of the total employed population. Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen were the second largest group, accounting for 15.2 percent of the total employed population.



More than half of total employed are wage and salary workers

Employed persons fall into any of these three categories: wage and salary workers, self-employed without any paid employee, employer in own family-operated farm or business and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers are those who work for private households, private establishments, government and government-controlled corporations and those who work with pay in own family-operated farm or business. More than half (56.3%) of the employed persons were wage and salary workers, 29.5 percent were self-employed, 3.5 percent were employer in own family-operated farm or business and 10.7 percent were unpaid family workers. Among the wage and salary workers, those working for private establishments comprised the largest proportion (42.4% of the total employed). Government workers and those working for the government-controlled corporations comprised 8.3 percent of the total employed, while workers in private households, 5.3 percent.



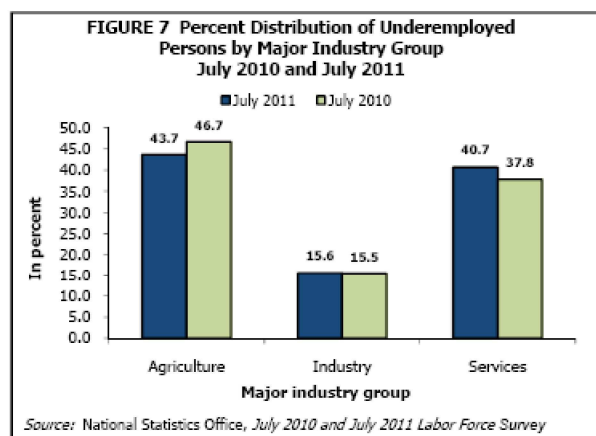
Among the self-employed workers, those in the services (50.2% of the self-employed) and the agriculture (43.6%) sectors made up the largest percentage. Among the unpaid family workers, seven in ten were in the agriculture sector (71.3% of the unpaid family workers).

Two-thirds of employed persons work full-time

Employed persons are classified as either full-time or part-time workers. Full-time workers are those who work for 40 hours or more while part-time workers work for less than 40 hours. Around 65.0 percent of the total employed persons in July 2011 were full-time workers with those working for 40 to 48 hours making up a larger proportion (43.1% of the total employed) than those working more than 48 hours (21.7%). Parttime workers comprised 34.1 percent of the total employed.

One in every five employed workers wants more hours of work

Employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or to have additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours are considered underemployed. The number of underemployed persons was estimated at 7.1 million in July 2011. This represented 19.1 percent of the total employed. Last year's estimate was 6.5 million.

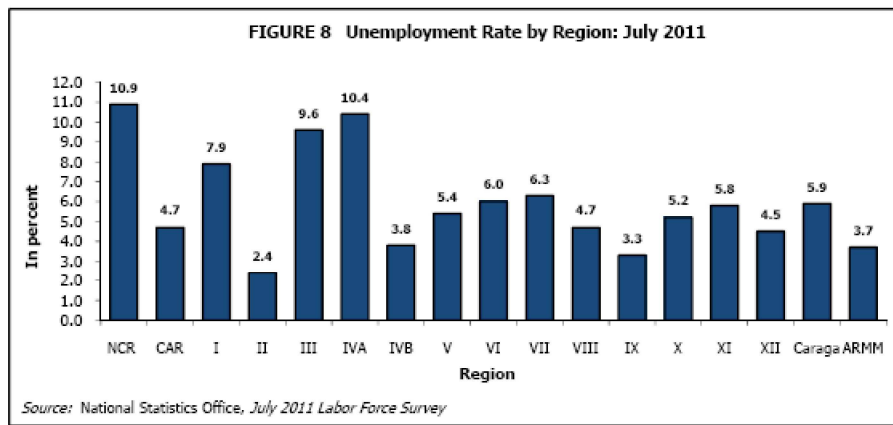


Forty-four percent of the underemployed were in the agriculture sector, 40.7 percent were in the services sector while those in the industry sector, 15.6 percent. Of the underemployed, those considered as visibly underemployed, or had been working for less than 40 hours a week, accounted for 55.8 percent.

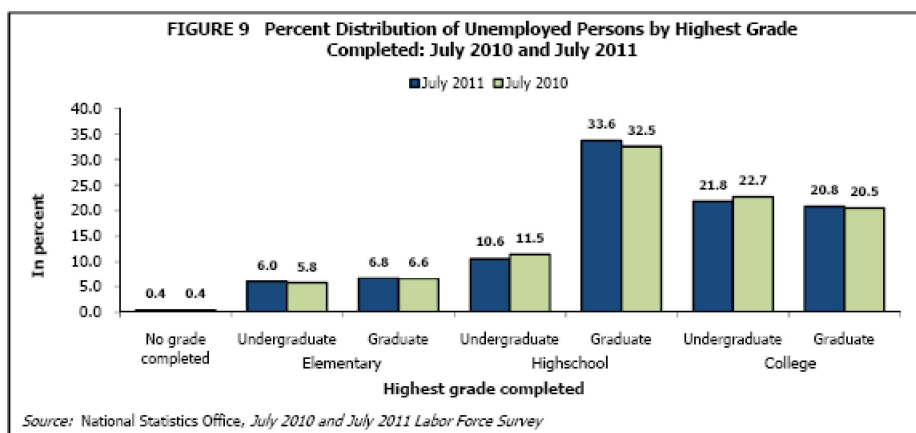
Unemployment rate is 7.1 percent

The unemployment rate in July 2011 was estimated at 7.1 percent. Among the regions, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in the NCR at 10.9 percent. The next highest rates were posted in CALABARZON (10.4%) and Central Luzon (9.6%).

More than half (53.1%) of the unemployed were in the age group 15 to 24 years.

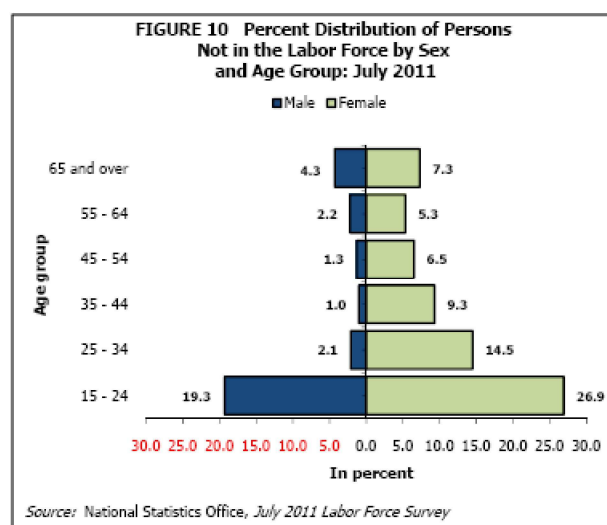


Across educational groups, among the unemployed, high school graduates comprised one-third (33.6%), while the college graduates, 20.8 percent.



Seven in every ten persons not in the labor force are females

The number of persons not in the labor force like housewives, students, persons with disability, and retirees was approximately 22 million in July 2011. This number comprised 35.7 percent of the total population 15 years old and over. Seven in every ten (69.8%) persons who were not in the labor force were females.



By age group, the majority of those who were not in the labor force were below 35 years of age; that is, 46.2 percent were 15 to 24 years old and 16.6 percent were 25 to 34 years old.

SUMMARY

Philippines	July 2011	July 2010
Total 15 years old and over (in '000)	62,053	60,928
Labor Force (in '000)	39,928	38,946
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	64.3	63.9
Employed (in '000)	37,106	36,237
Employment Rate (%)	92.9	93.0
Unemployed (in '000)	2,822	2,709
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	7.0
Underemployed (in '000)	7,095	6,502
Underemployment Rate (%)	19.1	17.9

The number of persons in the labor force, or those who are either employed or unemployed was estimated at 39.9 million in July 2011, resulting to a labor force participation rate of 64.3 percent.

The national employment rate was recorded at 92.9 percent in July this year.

More than half (52.2%) of the employed persons worked in the services sector, 32.6 percent in the agricultural sector and 15.2 percent in the industry sector.

One-third (32.6%) of the employed population were laborers and skilled workers.

Wage and salary workers accounted for more than one-half (56.3%) of the total employed persons.

Underemployment rate was estimated at 19.1 percent in July 2011

Majority (55.8%) of the total underemployed were reported to have been working for less than 40 hours a week.

The unemployment rate was estimated at 7.1 percent in July 2011.

Among regions, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in the National Capital Region at 10.9 percent.

One in five (20.8%) of the unemployed is a college graduate.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide survey conducted quarterly by the National Statistics Office (NSO). For this release, the data being presented are based on the final results of the July 2011 round of the LFS.

The reference period used in the survey is the past seven days preceding the date of visit of the enumerator. The number of sample households was 51,000. The concepts and definitions used in the survey can be found in the regular NSO-Integrated Survey of Households Bulletins. Some are given below:

- Labor Force - refers to the population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. It comprises the employed and unemployed.
- Employed - refers to persons in the labor force who are reported either as at work or with a job or business although not at work. Persons at work are those who did some work, even for an hour during the reference period.
- Unemployed - refers to persons in the labor force who are reported as (1) without work; and (2) currently available for work; and (3) seeking work or not seeking work because of the belief that no work is available, or awaiting results of previous job application, or because of temporary illness or disability, bad weather or waiting for rehire or job recall.

Note: This definition of unemployed has been adopted since the April 2005 LFS as prescribed by NSCB Resolution No. 15 dated October 20, 2004.

The old definition of unemployed considered only two criteria:

- 1) Without work and looking for work; or
- 2) Without work and not looking for work due to valid reasons.

d. Underemployed - refers to the employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job, or have a new job with longer working hours.

e. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - proportion of total labor force to the total household population 15 years and over.

f. Employment Rate - proportion of employed persons to the total labor force.

g. Unemployment Rate - proportion of unemployed persons to the total labor force.

h. Underemployment Rate - proportion of underemployed persons to total employed persons.

Starting with the July 2003 round, the LFS used the 2003 Master Sample Design. Using this master sample design, the number of sample households is around 51,000 households.

The province of Basilan is included in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao while Isabela City in Basilan is placed under Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula in accordance with Executive Order No. 36.

The 1992 four-digit code for Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) and 1994 Philippine Standard Industry Classification (PSIC) were used in classifying occupation and industry, respectively.

Starting with the January 2007 LFS round, the population projections based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) has been adopted to generate the labor force statistics. This is in compliance with NSCB Resolution No. 1 series of 2005 entitled Adoption of the Methodology Used in Generating the 2000 Census of Population and Housing-Based National Population Projections.

Starting with the January 2010 LFS round, a revised nomenclature on class of worker was adopted. In the reports on previous rounds of LFS, particularly in the statistical tables on employed persons by class of worker, the self-employed and employer in own family-operated farm or business were classified as own-account workers. For the same statistical table in this report, the term own-account worker no longer appears as heading for employer and self-employed to avoid confusion. In the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), the term "ownaccount worker" is synonymous to the category "self-employed" in the Philippines LFS.


Attachment:

 [Table 1 Labor Force Participation Employment Unemployment And Underemployment Rates by Region July 2011.pdf](#)


 [Table 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Population 15 years old and Over by Employment Status by Employment Status and Region July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 3 Percent Distribution of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status by Sex and Age Group July 2011.pdf](#)


 [Table 4 Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 5 Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 6 Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Class of Worker July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 7 Employed Persons by Number of Hours Worked During the Past Week July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 8 Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Broad Industry Group Philippines July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 9 Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work by Broad Industry Group and Hours of Work July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

 [Table 10 Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed July 2010 and July 2011.pdf](#)

Tags:[Labor Force](#)[About Us](#)[Contact Us](#)[Site Map](#)[Privacy Policy](#)[Terms of Use](#)[International Links](#)

Republic of the Philippines

All content is in the public domain unless otherwise stated.

About GOVPH

Learn more about the Philippine government, its structure, how government works and the people behind it.

[Official Gazette \(http://www.gov.ph/\)](http://www.gov.ph/)

[Open Data Portal \(http://data.gov.ph/\)](http://data.gov.ph/)

[Send us your feedback \(http://www.gov.ph/feedback/idulog/\)](http://www.gov.ph/feedback/idulog/)

Government Links

[Office of the President \(http://president.gov.ph/\)](http://president.gov.ph/)

[Office of the Vice President \(http://vp.gov.ph/\)](http://vp.gov.ph/)