



TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

LABOR MARKET INTELLIGENCE REPORT
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Office of the Deputy Director General for Sectoral TVET
Planning Office
TESDA Complex, East Service Road, South Superhighway
Taguig City, Metro Manila
Tel. No. (02) 888 5652 ; 817 2675 ; 893 1966
www.tesda.gov.ph

CODE: ST-PO 05-03-2011

FOREWORD

Starting 2011, TESDA embarks on a stronger and more active partnership with the end-users of skilled human resources, the employers / industry. The employers / industry are in the best position to determine the skills / competencies required in their firms / industry at the right quantity and at the right time. This has long been articulated in the law that created the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), that says, *“The State shall encourage active participation of various concerned sectors, particularly private enterprises, being the direct participants in and immediate beneficiaries of a trained and skilled workforce, in providing technical education and skills development opportunities.”* (par. 2 Section 2, R.A. 7796).

The industry dialogues / consultations in priority sectors provide a venue / forum for a more efficient and effective labor market information system. TESDA’s response maybe in the areas of policy, development of new or updating of Training Regulations, and capability building programs, among others. Importantly, these partnerships lead to an expanded enterprise-based training provision.

The dialogues have to be done at the national as well as at the regional or sub-national levels to take into account area-based requirements and peculiarities. **The regional offices are therefore, encouraged to actively engage the employers/ industry.**

This Labor Market Intelligence Report (LMIR) on the Construction Industry provides information on the results of the industry dialogues / consultations and the industry trends and prospects. We hope these initiatives will be useful and meaningful to our field offices and stakeholders.

The Sectoral TVET Cluster thanks our industry partners for their enthusiasm, dynamism and interest in making TVET really work in our country.

MILAGROS DAWA-HERNANDEZ, CESO I
Deputy Director General, Sectoral TVET

Quick Stat on the Construction Industry

In 1985 Billion Pesos
(First to Third Quarter of 2010)

1. SHARE in GDP	62.26 B
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ranked second to manufacturing in raising GDP• 5.6% share in GDP; 7.5% growth	
2. GROSS VALUE ADDED	62.5 B
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 14.2% growth (2009-2010) boosted by heightened private construction activities	
3. AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (in thousand workers; First Semester 2010 figure only)	2,031
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5.7% share in total employment• 7.3% growth (2009-2010)	
4. INDUSTRY PLAYERS (registered contractors)	3,325
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As of December 2010, the Philippine Contractors Accreditation Board (PCAB) issued 3,235 renewing contractors' licenses and 90 new entrants' licenses for CFY 2010-2011.• 20 foreign contractors were issued with special licenses	
5. INVESTMENTS	111.2 B
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 53.9% share in Gross Capital Formation• 1.7% growth (2009-2010)	
6. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS	US\$ 28.91 B
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• declined by 28.8% in the same period in 2009	
7. ECONOMIC LINKAGES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The industry plays a dominant role in the production of fixed assets or capital investments.• A vital source of investment and creates significant multiplier effect	

The Construction Industry

2011 TVET Priorities

The initial agreements of the first TESDA-Construction Industry Consultation held last February 22, 2011 are as follows:

1. Explore/discuss further the development of enterprise-based training program for trainors/assessors.
2. Encourage the participation of more construction industry players in the National TVET Competency Assessment and Certification Week schedule on March 28-April 1, June and August, 2011).

TESDA-INDUSTRY CONSULTATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

All regions are encouraged to initiate the conduct of regular industry consultations/dialogue with their respective industry partners and stakeholders. The TESDA-Industry consultation shall be the venue for more established and strengthened industry collaboration/linkages in the area of labor market information, standards setting, assessment and certification, enterprise-based training, training delivery arrangements and capability building.

The proposed process flow/agenda for the initial consultation dialogue indicated below maybe adopted:

1. Overview/Rationale of the TESDA Industry / Sectoral Consultation
2. Brief presentation / overview of TESDA and the TVET System
3. Industry Trends and Prospects
4. Discussion of industry skills development issues and concerns and priority skills requirements / needs and recommendations
5. Industry labor supply and TVET situationer
6. Agreements / Next Steps
7. Periodic Report
 - A report of the results of industry consultation shall be submitted to the Office of the Deputy Director General for Sectoral TVET a week after every meeting.

The Construction Industry Profile

The Civil Contractors Federation of Queensland defined construction work as “work to a structure or part of the structure which includes the following:

- erection, construction, extension or structural alteration
- alteration, conversion, fitting-out, renovation, repair, refurbishment, commissioning
- disassembling or decommissioning.

Construction work also includes:

- any work connected with site preparation
- any excavation or landscaping work done in connection with construction work
- assembling or installing prefabricated components for use in construction work
- taking apart a structure or part of a structure into its prefabricated components demolition work or asbestos removal work (prescribed activities).”

The 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) categorized the economic activity of construction as follows:

General construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

General construction pertains to construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., or the construction of civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours and other water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc.

Construction work can be carried out on own account or on a fee or contract basis. Portions of the work and sometimes even the whole practical work can be subcontracted out.

Also included is the repair of buildings and engineering works. It includes the complete construction of buildings (division 41), the complete construction of civil engineering works (division 42), as well as specialized construction activities, if carried out only as a part of the construction process (division 43).

The renting of construction equipment with operator is classified with the specific construction activity carried out with this equipment.

Included also are, the development of building projects for buildings or civil engineering works by bringing together financial, technical and physical means to realize the construction projects for later sale. If these activities are carried out not for later sale of the construction projects, but for their operation (e.g. renting of space in these buildings, manufacturing activities in these plants), the unit would not be classified here, but according to its operational activity, i.e. real estate, manufacturing etc.

Contributions to the Economy:

- Among the industry sectors, construction ranked second to manufacturing in raising total domestic production by contributing 5.6% to GDP
- Construction accounted for 53.9% of capital investments of Gross Capital Formation (GCF)
- Average construction employment in 2009 to the first semester of 2010 grew by 7.3%
- Foreign exchange earnings from construction declined by 28.8% (US\$ 28.91 M) in the same period in 2009.

Selected Macroeconomic Indicator

In 1985 Billion Pesos

(First to Third Quarter 2008, 2009 & 2010)

	2008	2009	2010	Growth Rates	
				2008-09	2009-10
Gross National Product (GNP)	1,150.9	1,196.5	1,290.7	4.0	7.9
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1,027.7	1,034.4	1,111.8	0.7	7.5
% Share of Construction in GDP	4.7	5.3	5.6	12.8	5.7
GVA in Construction	48.4	54.7	62.5	12.9	14.2
Gross Capital Formation (GCF)	199.3	181.2	206.3	9.1	13.9
% Share of Construction to GCF	44.1	53.0	53.9	20.2	1.7
Gross Value in Construction	88.0	96.0	111.2	9.1	15.9
Total Domestic Employment (in thousand workers)*	33.535	34.922	35.896	4.1	2.8
Average Construction Employment (in thousand workers)*	1,843	1,892	2,031	2.7	7.3
% Share of Construction to Total Employment	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.6
FOREX Earnings (US\$M) in Current Values from Overseas Performance Report*	72.79	53.71	28.91*	-28.8	

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Department of Labor and Employment and CIAP-POB for FOREX earnings

* First Semester 2010 figure only

Market Performance:

- Investments (measured by the Gross Value in Construction) reached Php 111.2 B in real terms, a 15.9% growth from the same period in 2009
- Construction output (measured by the GVA) amounted to Php 62.5 B in real terms, grew by 14.2%; boosted by the rebound in private construction activities
- Private construction activities (valued at Php 61.0 B in real terms) accelerated by 23.0% due to the increase in the demand for residential condo units in the metropolis and non-residential assets
- Public construction activities valued at Php 50.23 B in real terms increased by 8.3% as government funds for infrastructure projects frontloaded in the first semester of 2010

Contracting Sector:

- Domestic (as of December 2010)
 - The Philippine Contractors Accreditation Board (PCAB) issued a total of 3,325 contractors' licenses for CFY 2010-2011. Ninety-seven percent (97.3%) were renewing contractors and the remaining 2.7% were new entrants
 - In terms of size:
 - Large contractors (AAA & AA) = 6.4%
 - Medium-sized contractors (A & B) = 36.6%
 - Small contractors = 57.0%
 - As to the principal classification of contractors:
 - General Engineering (GE) = 59.9%
 - General Building (GB) = 31.4%
 - Trade contractors = 3.8%
 - Specialty contractors = 4.9%
 - PCAB issued special licenses to 21 foreign contractors:
 - 95.2% or 20 are large contractors and 4.8% or 1 is a medium-sized contractor
 - Ten (10) of which were Japanese, four (4) - Chinese, three (3) - Korean and the three remaining were Thai, Australian and Malaysian firms
- Overseas:
 - The number of the Philippine Overseas Construction Board (PCOB)-registered contractors and consultancy firms remained at twenty-eight (28) in the first nine months of 2010
 - There were about 53 outstanding contracts: 50 service contracts and 3 project contracts
 - The number of overseas Filipino construction workers deployed (6,388) increased by 136.9% due to the three new service contracts won
 - About 10,175 construction workers are presently employed on-site by Filipino overseas contractors, representing an increase of 96.8% (compared to 5,170 manpower on-site deployed in the same period in 2009)

**Demand-Supply of Workers from DOLE Administrative Records:
3rd Quarter 2010**

Top Ten Vacancies:

The following were on the top ten list of vacancies posted by different employers in the Phil-Jobnet, accounting for almost forty percent (39.9%) of the average posted job vacancies:

Occupation	Local	Overseas
1. Call Center Agent	10,717	0
2. Customer Service Asst.	6,453	4
3. Professional Nurse	614	3,193
4. Accounting Clerk	2,079	4
5. Technical Support Staff	987	0
6. Mason	143	822
7. Carpenter	184	778
8. Production Worker/Factory Worker	80	633
9. Driver	212	491
10. Janitor/Janitress	209	333

- Majority of the demand for Professional Nurses, Mason, Carpenter, Production Worker/Factory Worker, Driver and Janitor/Janitress were for overseas deployment, while the rest of the vacancies included in the top ten were mostly for local employment.
- Increase in the overseas demand for Mason, Carpenter, Production Worker/Factory Worker, Driver and Janitor/Janitress were noticeably high during the third quarter of 2010, accounting to 48 percent. This can be attributed to the expansion of the activities in the construction and manufacturing sectors overseas, particularly the Middle East and some countries in Asia. **(DOLE, Labor Market Monitor Vol. 1, No. 11 December 2010)**

Prospective Overseas Demand Based on POLO Intelligence Reports

The Philippine Overseas Labor Offices (POLOs) reported the continuous demand for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in the Eastern Region, particularly in the construction and service sectors. The skills requirements in the said foreign markets remained relatively the same compared with the previous year. **(DOLE, Labor Market Monitor December 2010)**

Prospective Overseas Labor Demand

Country of Destination	Skills Requirements	Sector
Macau	Engineers and Architects, Draftsman , Sales Workers, Hotel Workers, Service Crew Factory Workers, Domestic Helpers, Drivers, Cleaners, Therapists, Caregivers, Nurses	Construction & Manufacturing, Household Service Hotel and Restaurant, Health and Physical Fitness
Taiwan	Engineers, Skilled and Semi-skilled workers	Construction and Manufacturing
Brunei	Construction workers , Hotel Workers, and Sales Workers	Construction Hotel & Restaurant, and Wholesale & Retail trade
Oman	Domestic Helpers, Engineers, Drivers, Skilled Laborers, Pipe Fitters , Instrument & Mechanical Technicians, and Electricians	Household Services, Construction
Dubai	Engineers, Construction Workers , and Sales Workers	Construction and Real Estate
Riyadh	Telcom Technicians, Drivers Engineers, Masons , Surveyors, Carpenters and Laborers	Telecom, and Construction
Alkobar	Factory Workers, Farm Workers	Manufacturing and Agriculture
Geneva	Domestic Helper, Driver, Caregivers and Nurses, Seafarers	Household Services, Health Services, and Maritime

Source: Philippine Overseas Labor Offices, as cited in DOLE, Labor Market Monitor Vol. 1, No. 11,

Economic Linkages:

The 2000 Input-Output study of NSCB (PCA, as cited), showed the intersectoral linkage of the construction industry among different sectors of the economy. The importance of an industry can be measured through its backward linkage (as a buyer of inputs from other sectors) and forward linkage (as a supplier to other sectors).

Production Input Structure by Major Economic Sector

Sectors	Values (in million pesos)	Percent Share
Intermediate Inputs	134,018	46.32
1. Agriculture <i>Forestry and Logging</i>	15	0.01
2. Industry	91,412	31.59
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	7,553	2.61
<i>Manufacturing</i>	81,424	28.14
<i>Construction</i>	1,740	0.60
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water</i>	695	0.24
3. Services	42,590	14.72
Primary Inputs (Gross Value Added)	155,342	53.68
Compensation of Employees	70,366	24.32
Depreciation	20,857	7.21
Operating Surplus	3,937	1.36
Other Value-Added	60,182	20.80
Total Input	289,360	100.00

Source: 2000 Input-Out Table (NSCB), as cited in PCA Roadmap 2010 and Beyond

- The construction industry requires input from all sectors of the economy and has a strong backward linkage both with its intermediate (i.e. total produced inputs from the agricultural industry and service sectors) and primary (i.e. total primary inputs from compensation of employees, depreciation, operating surplus and other value-added) inputs, with shares of 46 percent and 54 percent, respectively.
- The manufacturing sector contributes the most input requirements with a share of 28 percent, 15 percent with the services sector, 2.61 percent with mining and quarrying and almost 1 percent each for electricity, gas, water, and agriculture.
- The industry gets more input from its gross value added activities, mainly from the compensation of employees and gross value added of sectors producing construction materials.

The next table enumerates the top industries providing inputs to the industry

- Manufacturing side: industries of cement, concrete products, stone quarrying, foundries (non-ferrous, iron and steel), metal products, veneer and plywood.
- Services side, where large part of the cost incurred by the industry: road freight, sea transport and support services to transport.
- The industry also seeks valuable design and structural expertise inputs from architectural and engineering activities.

Top Resources of the Construction Industry (intermediate Inputs)

Description	Percent Share
1. Road freight transport	12.2
2. Cement manufacture	12.0
3. Manufacture of structure concrete products	8.4
4. Non-ferrous Foundries	5.7
5. Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	5.7
6. Structural metal products	4.9
7. Manufacture of veneer and plywood	3.7
8. Iron and steel foundries	3.5
9. Wholesale and retail trade	2.7
10. Other non-metallic mineral products	2.6
11. Sea and coastal water transport	2.4
12. Architectural and engineering activities	2.4
13. Sawmills and planing of wood	2.2
14. Supporting services to transport	2.0
15. Petroleum refineries including LPG	2.0
Other Industries	27.6

Source: 2000 Input-Out Table (NSCB), as cited in PCA Roadmap 2010 and Beyond

On the other hand, the construction industry's output destinations are in agriculture, manufacturing, real estate, tourism, transportation, communication and other economic sectors in need of its services.

Top Output Destinations of the Construction Industry (intermediate Demand)

Description	Percent Share
1. Government services	61.1
2. Ownership of dwellings	9.4
3. Banking	5.7
4. Agri-business	4.7
5. Real Estate	4.5
6. Food, beverage and tobacco	1.9
7. Gold mining	1.8
8. Communications	1.8
9. Water	0.9
10. Electrical machinery	0.9
11. Wholesale and retail trade	0.8
12. Other agricultural products and services	0.8
Other Industries	6.7

Source: 2000 Input-Out Table (NSCB), as cited in PCA Roadmap 2010 and Beyond

- The previous table shows that the construction industry provided inputs to government services (i.e. public education, health and welfare, and administration and defense).
- The other top output destinations are: ownership of dwellings, banking, agri-business and real estate.

Output Distribution Structure of the Construction Industry

Sectors	Values	Percent Share
Intermediate Demand	19,874	6.87
1. Agriculture	990	0.34
<i>Forestry and Logging</i>		
2. Industry	3,555	1.23
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	484	0.17
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,082	0.37
<i>Construction</i>	1,740	0.60
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water</i>	249	0.09
3. Services	15,329	5.30
Final Demand	269,486	93.13
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	270,680	93.54
Exports	4,287	1.48
Imports	- 5,480	- 1.89
Total Output	289,360	100.00

Source: 2000 Input-Out Table (NSCB), as cited in PCA Roadmap 2010 and Beyond

- The output structure of the industry is primarily distributed to final demand, notably on gross fixed capital formation (e. g. buildings, roads, plants, machinery vehicle, land improvement, etc.) with 93.54 percent share from the total output. This means that the industry plays a dominant role in the production of fixed assets or capital investments.
- Only 6.87% is demanded from other industries of the economy and only 1.5% of the industry's production is being exported.

Multiplier Effects:

The input-output (IO) analysis is utilized to quantify the "additional" output, income and employment an industry can generate to the economy as a result of change in the final demand for the economy. The table below shows the input-output results of output, income and employment multipliers. The multipliers are indications of "additional" contribution to the economy.

Output, Income and Employment Multipliers

Description	Multipliers
Output	1.97
Business income	0.47
Household income	0.39
Employment (for every Php 1 million invested)	670 direct and indirect jobs are created; 320 direct jobs created

Source: 2000 Input-Out Table (NSCB), as cited in PCA Roadmap 2010 and Beyond

- The IO results show that a one-peso change in the final demand for the construction industry leads to the following:
 - A Php 1.97 or almost 2-peso change on the output of the economy;
 - For every one peso invested in the industry contributes to approximately 40 centavos on the household income;
 - An additional 50-centavo on the business incomes of the sectors in the economy
 - For every Php 1 M worth of investments placed into the industry, equates to direct and indirect 670 additional jobs in the country. Of the 670, 320 direct jobs are created. *Indirect jobs refer to employment for forward and backward industries related to construction activities.*

Education for Construction Skilled Workers

The Philippine Constructors Association's (PCA) roadmap identified education as an important pillar for the construction industry. It provides human resources and the knowledge to sustain and improve productivity. The proficiency of the workforce lies on the quality of education that is provided, from the early foundations of primary education, to technical vocational education and training and to the professional education.

Some of the PCA's recommendations to improve the training for construction skills are:

1. Review training regulations
 - A. Review, revise and update the training regulations developed by TESDA, particularly those that need technological updating and develop new ones that have emerged as new requirements:
 - i) Formulate National Certification (NC) I for all TESDA skills standards (basic training on safety, health and environment; measurement, identification and usage of tools/materials). Relax entry level requirements for NC I for a certain period of time.

- ii) Incorporate the following in NC II and III: productivity, safety (health and environment) and technological support in skills standards.
 - B. Promote multi-skilling to encourage workers to develop themselves professionally in more than one skill trade.
 - C. Harmonize skills with cross-industry coverage, as some skills are the similar and utilized across subsectors (e.g., metals and mining, automotive, maritime and refrigeration). A subsector that is specialized in a particular skill may be able to provide better training for workers of the other subsectors.
 - D. Review and improve assessment for construction workers.
 - i) Review qualification requirements of trainers and assessors. TESDA to conduct workshops to consult the construction firms with regard to their human resources needs and expectation.
 - ii) Standardize certification, factoring in educational attainment and vernacular of test-takers
 - E. Develop highly professional skilled workers
 - i) Provide mandatory training for safety, to be offered by training centers registered with TESDA
 - ii) Require TESDA certification for employment of skilled workers, and motivate certified workers through incentives (e.g., policies for priority in hiring, upgraded remuneration)
 - iii) Enhance image of construction workers (e.g., through training values, requiring uniform, etc.)
2. Strengthen linkages between industry and technical vocational training centers
- A. Revitalize trainers' and assessors' training program of Construction Manpower Foundation (CMDF). Revitalize, capacitate and accredit other training centers.
 - B. Promote enterprise-based training, particularly the Dual Training System (DTS).
 - C. Identify funding mechanisms, such as foreign grants, for training programs
 - D. TESDA, CMDF and PCA to co-manage the operations of training centers through a Memorandum of Cooperation
 - E. Promote development of trade guilds to encourage and support the professionalism of the skilled workers, and to serve as hiring pool for construction firms. Trade guilds will reduce the risk of companies hiring self-taught, poorly-skilled workers.
 - F. Conduct a study to determine demand and supply conditions of the construction industry, and establish a means for better coordination between industry and TESDA
 - i) The private sector needs to provide TESDA with information on the industry's demand for skills, as TESDA needs to provide the industry with information on available manpower. Registry centers may be a viable way to profile the skilled workers per province/region.

Sources:

Civil Contractors Federation Queensland website. <http://www.civilcontractors.com/queensland/ohs/safetylibrary/constructionworkdefinition/>

Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines (CIAP), DTI. First to Third Quarter 2010 Construction Industry Performance Highlights

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). Labor Market Monitor (Vol. 1, No. 11 December 2010)

Philippine Constructors Association, Inc. (PCA). Paving the Way for Better Infrastructure: A Construction Industry Roadmap for 2010 and Beyond. 2010

Philippine Standard Industrial Classification, 2009. NSCB

TVET Situationer and Supply

As of December 2010, there are forty-five (45) Training Regulations (TRs) in the Construction sector. Thirty-two (32) of these TRs have 1,124 registered programs while thirteen TRs have not been taken by TVET providers for program offerings. The unutilized TRs are: eight in (8) heavy equipment operations, two (2) each in electrical installation and maintenance and photovoltaic systems.

Records show that Building Wiring Installation NC II has the most number of registered program while Structural Erection NC II has only one program offering. There are 53 registered programs without training regulations or categorized under No Training Regulations (NTR).

Training Regulations Promulgated by the TESDA Board

Qualification Title	Board Resolution Number	Date Promulgated	Date Published	Registered Programs
Building Wiring Installation NC II	2005-03	03/18/05	04/30/05 & 05/02/05	369
Carpentry NC II				108
Masonry NC II				102
Plumbing NC II				100
Carpentry NC III	2006-09	04/20/06	06/01-02/06	8
Masonry NC III				3
Masonry NC I				12
Construction Painting NC II	2006-22	10/26/06	01/12-13/07	18
Construction Painting NC III				11
Plumbing NC I	2006-22	10/26/06	01/12-13/07	3
Plumbing NC III				2
Heavy Equipment Servicing (Mechanical) NC II	2006-28	12/14/06	01/10-11/07	40
HEO (Bulldozer) NC II	2007-20	07/27/07	9/21/07	12
HEO (Crawler Crane) NC II				13
HEO (Forklift) NC II				23
HEO (Hydraulic Excavator) NC II				33
HEO (Motor Grader) NC II				7
HEO (Rough Terrain Crane) NC II				4
HEO (Tower Crane) NC II				3
HEO (Truck Mounted Crane) NC II				3
HEO (Wheel Loader) NC II				47

Qualification Title	Board Resolution Number	Date Promulgated	Date Published	Registered Programs
Reinforced Steel Bar Installation NC II	2007-21	07/27/07	9/21/07	14
Scaffold Erection NC II				17
Tile Setting NC II				29
HEO (Articulated Off-Highway Dump Truck) NC II	2007-39	11/22/07	1/15/08	-
HEO (Concrete Pump) NC II				-
HEO (Paver) NC II				-
Rigging NC I				6
HEO (Rigid Off-Highway Dump Truck) NC II				-
HEO (Road Roller) NC II				12
HEO (Transit Mixer) NC II				-
HEO (Rigid On-Highway Dump Truck) NC II	2007-57	12/19/07	1/15/08	13
HEO (Backhoe Loader) NC II				32
HEO (Gantry Crane) NC II				-
HEO (Container Stacker) NC II				-
HEO (Screed) NC I				-
Structural Erection NC II	2008-05	04/11/08	6/2/08	1
Pipefitting NC II				26
Technical Drafting NC II	2008-12	05/21/08	06/22-23/08	34
Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC II	2008-22	09/19/08	10/20/08	19
Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC III				-
Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC IV				-
Photovoltaic Systems Design NC III	2008-33	12/18/08	01/11-12/09	-
Photovoltaic Systems Installation NC II				-
Photovoltaic Systems Servicing NC III				-

Number of Registered Programs, Persons Assessed and Certified

In 2010, there were 33,944 assessments for full qualification across registered programs and 28,607 were awarded with National Certificate or a certification rate of 82.7%. A total of 3,036 Certificates of Competency (COC) were awarded to 3,530 applications for COCs.

Qualification Title	No. of Registered Programs	Regions with Registered Programs	Assessed	Certified
Building Wiring Installation NC II	369	NCR, CAR, Caraga, ARMM, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	15,710	12,679
Carpentry NC II	108	NCR, CAR, Caraga, ARMM, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	2,464	2,125
<i>Prepare / stake-out building lines</i>			3	3
<i>Fabricate form works</i>			3	3
<i>Install form work components</i>			231	206
<i>Strip form work components</i>			8	8
<i>Install framing works</i>			259	241
Carpentry NC III	8	NCR, Caraga, I, II, IV-A, IV-B, VIII	16	16
<i>Install Architectural Ceiling, Wall Sheets / Panels / Boards and Floor Finishes</i>			26	26
<i>Fabricate / Install Door / Window Jambs and Panels</i>			4	4
<i>Install Built - In and/or Pre - Fabricated Cabinets</i>			63	57
Construction Painting NC II	18	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, IV-A, V, VI, VIII, X, XI	589	367
<i>Prepare Paint and Painting Materials</i>			15	15
<i>Prepare Surface for Painting</i>			15	15
<i>Perform Painting Work</i>			14	14
Construction Painting NC III	11	II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VIII, XII	1	1
<i>Prepare Paint and Painting Materials</i>			15	15
<i>Prepare Surface for Painting</i>			15	15
<i>Perform Painting Work</i>			14	14
Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC II	19	NCR, CAR, Caraga, III, V, VI	680	590

Qualification Title	No. of Registered Programs	Regions with Registered Programs	Assessed	Certified
Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC III	0		148	120
HEO (Articulated Off-Highway Dump Truck) NC II	0		78	81
HEO (Backhoe Loader) NC II	32	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, II, III, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XII	558	431
HEO (Bulldozer) NC II	12	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, V	282	246
HEO (Crawler Crane) NC II	13	CAR, I, II, IV-A, VI, VII, X, XI, XII	40	35
HEO (Forklift) NC II	23	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, II, IV-A, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII	774	689
HEO (Gantry Crane) NC II	0		32	27
HEO (Hydraulic Excavator) NC II	33	NCR, CAR, I, II, IV-A, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII	610	553
HEO (Motor Grader) NC II	7	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, II	200	171
HEO (Rigid Off-Highway Dump Truck) NC II	0		92	86
HEO (Rigid On-Highway Dump Truck) NC II	13	CAR, I, IV-A, V, VI, XII	307	299
HEO (Road Roller) NC II	12	NCR, Caraga, I, II, VI, VII, IX, X, XII	64	33
HEO (Rough Terrain Crane) NC II	4	NCR, CAR	93	92
HEO (Tower Crane) NC II	3	NCR, CAR, VII	42	41
HEO (Truck Mounted Crane) NC II	3	NCR, CAR, VI	534	525
HEO (Wheel Loader) NC II	47	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	621	522
Heavy Equipment Servicing (Mechanical) NC II	40	CAR, Caraga, I, II, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	158	127
Masonry NC I	12	NCR, Caraga, I, II, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VIII	336	312
<i>Prepare Masonry Materials</i>			7	7
Masonry NC II	102	NCR, CAR, Caraga, ARMM, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	1,823	1,467
<i>Prepare Masonry Materials</i>			7	7
<i>Lay Bricks / Blocks for Structure</i>			447	379
<i>Plaster Concrete / Masonry Surface</i>			388	325
<i>Install Pre - Cast Ballusters and Handrails</i>			290	225

Qualification Title	No. of Registered Programs	Regions with Registered Programs	Assessed	Certified
(Masonry NC II continued...) <i>Prepare Masonry Materials</i>			7	7
Masonry NC III	3	II, VIII, IX		
<i>Lay Bricks / Blocks for Structure</i>			447	379
<i>Plaster Concrete / Masonry Surface</i>			388	325
<i>Install Pre - Cast Ballusters and Handrails</i>			290	225
<i>Apply Special Cement to Concrete and Masonry Surface</i>			5	5
<i>Repair Defective Concrete and Masonry Surface</i>			5	-
Pipefitting NC II	26	NCR, Caraga, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII	2,248	1,768
Plumbing NC I	3	NCR, II	339	310
Plumbing NC II	100	NCR, CAR, Caraga, ARMM, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII	2,961	2,405
<i>Perform Single Unit Plumbing Installation and Assemblies</i>			231	211
<i>Perform Plumbing Repair and Maintenance Works</i>			208	182
<i>Conduct pipe leak testing</i>			1	-
Plumbing NC III	2	NCR, IX	7	7
Reinforced Steel Bar Installation NC II	14	NCR, CAR, Caraga, IV-B, V, VI, VII, XI	113	77
Rigging NC I	6	NCR, IV-A, X	636	579
Scaffold Erection NC II	17	NCR, CAR, Caraga, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, XI	1,040	999
Technical Drafting NC II	34	NCR, CAR, Caraga, I, II, IV-A, IV-B, V, VII, XI	165	120
<i>Prepare Computer aided drawing</i>			58	58
<i>Draft structural layout and details</i>			23	23
<i>Draft Electrical and electronic layout and details</i>			39	39
<i>Draft mechanical layout an details</i>			3	3
<i>Draft sanitary and plumbing layout and details</i>			1	-
Tile Setting NC II	29	NCR, CAR, Caraga, ARMM, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI	183	167

Industry Representatives:

Mr. Lito Garcia

Director
Philippine Constructors Association (PCA)
3/F Padilla Building
Francisco Ortigas Road,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Tel. : 631 3135 Fax: 631 2778
email@philconstruct.com

Engr. Florencio Aricheta

Director
National Constructors Association of the
Philippines (NACAP)
Suite 210, Eagle Court Condominium
26 Matalino St., Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. : 920 9449

Mr. Hipolito A. Leoncio

Society of Philippine Electrotechnical Con-
tractors and Suppliers (SPECS)
2/F IEEE Building
41 Monte de Piedad St., Cubao, Quezon
City
Tel. : 386 87825 / 413 0994
Fax: 722 4725

Mr. Rafael J. Hernandez

Team Leader - PPP
Research, Education and Institutional De-
velopment Foundation, Inc.
1702 Tycoon Center
Pearl Drive, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Tel. : 470 4830
raffyhernz2@yahoo.com

Ms. Eloisa Castillo-Mocorro

Program Dev't. and Evaluation Head
D. M. Consunji Technical Training Center
DMCI Complex
Brgy. Ususan, BCDA, Taguig City
Tel. : 570 6420 Fax: 570 6419
escastillo@dmcinet.com
eloisascastillo@yahoo.com

Engr. Arthur N. Escalante

President
Society of Philippine Electrotechnical Con-
tractors and Suppliers (SPECS)
2/F IEEE Building
41 Monte de Piedad St., Cubao, Quezon
City
Tel. : 386 87825 / 413 0994 Fax: 722
4725
specsphi_68@yahoo.com

Mr. Pablito R. Freo

Secretary
Society of Philippine Electrotechnical Con-
tractors and Suppliers (SPECS)
2/F IEEE Building
41 Monte de Piedad St., Cubao, Quezon
City
Tel. : 386 87825 / 413 0994
Fax: 722 4725

Ms. Ma. Erlinda C. Aquino

Planning Officer
Construction Manpower Development
Foundation (CMDf)
G/F Trade and Industry Building
361 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City
Tel. : 890 1069 Fax: 890 1037

Industry Representatives:

Ms. Ofelia Usigan

Sr. Trade Industry Specialist
Construction Manpower Development
Foundation (CMDF)
G/F Trade and Industry Building
361 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue
Makati City
Tel. : 890 1069 Fax: 890 1037

Mr. Meynardo Palarca

Secretary General
Association of Construction and Informal
Workers (ACIW)
#65 Unit 7, Casa Monte Español
Monte de Piedad St. cor. Rodriguez Sr.
Ave.
Cubao, Quezon City
Tel. : 410 5374 / 926 9652 Fax: 412 2938

Mr. Mario D. Parde

Alliance of Progressive Labor (APL)
94 Scout Delgado Street
Brgy. Laging Handa, Quezon City
Tel. : 332 1378

Mr. Ryan Parocha

Alliance of Progressive Labor (APL)
94 Scout Delgado Street
Brgy. Laging Handa, Quezon City
Tel. : 332 1378

Ms. Olivia H. Manalo

Executive Officer
Association of Carriers and Equipment
Lessors (ACEL)
Room 1601, Jollibee Plaza Condominium
Francisco Ortigas Road,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Telefax: 631-3136
acel_i@yahoo.com

Mr. Martin Valenzuela

Brand Manager
Bosch Construction
28/F Fort Legend Towers
3rd Avenue cor. 31st Street
Fort Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
Tel. : 870 3888 loc 3879

Mr. Alvin Correos

Sales Representative
Bosch Construction
28/F Fort Legend Towers
3rd Avenue cor. 31st Street
Fort Bonifacio Global City
Taguig City
Tel. : 870 3888 loc 3879 Fax: 870 3870