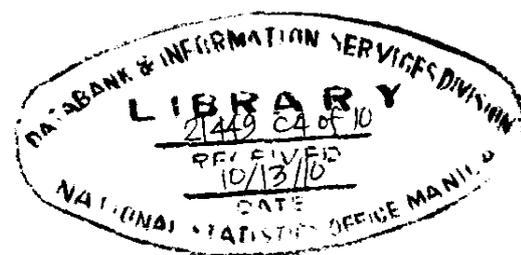


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**LABOR FORCE  
October 2007**



# **INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS BULLETIN**

Series No. 134



Republic of the Philippines  
**NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE**  
Manila

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

*Her Excellency*  
**PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO**



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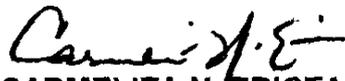
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## FOREWORD

The office takes pride in presenting this publication, which contains the final results and highlights of the October 2007 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). This survey focuses on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment of the country with data breakdown for each of the regions. Results from previous surveys are integrated, whenever possible, for comparative purposes.

Beginning July 2003, the LFS adopted the 2003 Master Sample design constructed from the results of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The new master sample consists of 2,835 PSUs of which 330 were certainty PSUs and 2,505 were non-certainty PSUs to improve the precision of the estimates at the regional level. The October 2007 LFS has a national sample of about 51,000 households.

We pay tribute to the 51 thousand respondents whose cooperation made possible the fruition of the survey, as well as to the men and women of NSO central and field offices for their commitment and support to ensure the successful completion of the survey.

  
CARMELITA N. ERICTA  
Administrator

Manila, Philippines  
December 2009

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 General Background

The stability and growth of a country's economy hinges on its ability to produce goods and services for both domestic and international use. Labor represents an important factor of production, hence, the improvement of the quality of the labor force and efforts to make it more productive and responsive to growth are necessary for the development of the economy. A clear knowledge and understanding of the size, composition and other characteristics of the segment of the population is a big step in this direction. A continuing supply of the data on labor force is indispensable to national and local development planning.

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide quarterly survey of households conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) to gather data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.

## 1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The LFS aims to provide a quantitative framework for the preparation of plans and formulation of policies affecting the labor market.

Specifically, the survey is designed to provide statistics on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment for the country, as a whole, and for each of the administrative regions.

## 1.3 Scope and Coverage of the Survey

Starting July 1987, the LFS used a new questionnaire design and adopted modifications in the concepts and definitions for measuring labor force and employment characteristics. The design was based on a past week reference period and the new concept on "availability and looking for work" was adopted.

The questionnaire was revised in January 2001 with the inclusion of questions on salaries and wages, new entrants, and other occupations, among others. It was further revised in January 2002 with the inclusion of the line number of respondent and a screening question, whether the household member has another job or business during the past week. Also, items of inquiry that were deemed necessary to adequately capture the availability criterion and to reflect the reference period for identifying the discouraged workers were incorporated in the LFS questionnaire in April 2005. These changes were needed to adopt the international standard definition of unemployment. Some questions on the elements of decent work were also included such as reasons for

working more than 48 hours, as well as questions for children on their attendance to school.

Starting July 2003, the LFS used the 2003 Master Sample (MS) constructed from the Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). The number of sample households increased from 41,000 to about 51,000 households nationwide which was deemed sufficient to provide more precise and reliable estimates at the regional level.

The survey involved the collection of data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in general. The reporting unit was the household which implied that the statistics emanating from this survey referred to the characteristics of the population residing in private households. Persons who reside in institutions are not within the scope of the survey.

## 2. Concepts, Definitions and Explanations

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This section presents the important concepts used in the LFS. Concepts and definitions mentioned in previous Integrated Survey of Households (ISH) series are, in most cases, the same as the ones presented here.

### 2.1 **Barangay**

A barangay is the smallest political subdivision in the country, several of which comprise one city or municipality. For purposes of enumeration in the LFS, a barangay is considered the basic geographic enumeration area.

### 2.2 **Household**

A household is an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food. Members comprise the head of the household, relatives living with him, and other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other consideration. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.

### 2.3 **Reference Period**

The reference period for this survey is the "past week" referring to the past seven (7) days preceding the date of visit of the enumerator or interviewer.

### 2.4 **Employment Status Concepts**

#### 2.4.1 **In the Labor Force or Economically Active Population**

This refers to persons 15 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions described below.

#### 2.4.2 **Employed**

Employed persons include all those who, during the reference period are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported either:

- a. **At work.** Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage or adoption; or

- b. **With a job but not at work.** Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness or injury, vacation or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit are considered employed.

### 2.4.3 Underemployed

Underemployed persons include all employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours. Visibly underemployed persons are those who work for less than 40 hours during the reference period and want additional hours of work.

### 2.4.4 Unemployed

Unemployed persons include all those who, during the reference period, are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and reported as:

- a) Without work, i.e., had no job or business during the reference period;
- b) Currently available for work, i.e., were available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period, and/or would be available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment within two weeks after the interview date; and
- c) Seeking work, i.e., had taken specific steps to look for a job or establish a business during the reference period, or **not seeking work** due to the following reasons: (1) tired or believed no work available, i.e., discouraged workers; (2) awaiting results of previous job application; (3) temporary illness or disability; (4) bad weather; and/or (5) waiting for rehire or job recall.

### 2.4.5 Persons not in the Labor Force

Persons 15 years old and over who are neither employed nor unemployed according to the definitions mentioned. Those not in the labor force are those persons who are not looking for work because of reasons such as housekeeping, schooling, etc. Examples are housewives, students, disabled, or retired persons.

### 2.4.6 Determination of Employment Status

The employment status of persons 15 years and over is determined on the basis of answers to a series of inter-related questions which are described below:

- a. "Did \_\_\_ do any work at all even for only one hour during the past week?" This question is asked to identify the employed persons. "Work at all" for purposes of this survey means that a person reported to his place of work and performed his duties or activities for at least one hour during the reference week. If a person reported that he did some work, not counting chores around the house, he is still considered in the employed category although most of his time was devoted to household chores. All persons not identified by the above question as employed are asked the following questions.
- b. "Although \_\_\_ did not work, did \_\_\_ have a job or business during the past week?" Some persons may not have worked at all during the past week but may actually have jobs or businesses which they are temporarily not reporting to, as in the following cases: an employee on strike; a person temporarily laid off due to non-economic reasons like machine breakdown; a person with a new job to begin within two weeks from the date of interview; regular and temporary teachers, excluding substitutes, during summer vacation who still receive pay and who expect to go back to their jobs in the next school year. These persons are considered employed even though they are not actually at work.
- c. "Did \_\_\_ look for work or try to establish a business during the past week?" This question is asked to determine who among those who had no job or business had really done something to look for work. If a person looked for work and is reported as currently available for work, he or she is classified as unemployed otherwise, the next question asked is to determine whether a person should be classified as unemployed or not in the labor force.
- d. "Why did \_\_\_ not look for work?" This question seeks to determine if the main reason for not looking for work is valid and he or she is reported as currently available for work (see definition of unemployed), in which case, the person is considered unemployed.

If the answer to this question is schooling, housekeeping, too young or old or retired or permanent disability or other reasons not considered valid, then the person is excluded from the labor force.

### **2.4.7 Old Definition of Unemployment**

The old definition considered a person unemployed if he has no job or business during the reference period and is actively looking for work. Also considered as unemployed are persons without a job or business who are reported not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness or disability, bad weather, pending job application, or waiting for job interview.

## **2.5 Work**

Work means something a person does during the past week, for pay in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home or for profit or without pay on a family farm or enterprise. It also includes what a farm operator or member of the operator's family does on the farm operated by another household on exchange labor arrangement.

In addition to the above, any activity that a person does during the past week in relation to minor activities in home gardening, raising of crops, fruits, hogs, poultry etc., fishing for home consumption and manufacturing for own use are also considered work. However, there must be some harvest in the case of home gardening, raising of crops, fruits and nuts and gathering of wild fruits and vegetables; animals disposed of (sold, consumed, bartered or given away); or some catch in fishing in order that these activities will be considered work.

## **2.6 Occupation and Industry**

The data on occupation and industry relate to the job held by employed persons during the past week. Occupation refers to the specific kind of work a person does while industry refers to the nature or character of the business or enterprise or the place where a person works. Persons employed in two or more jobs are reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the past week.

The 1992 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (1992 PSOC) and the 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (1994 PSIC) codes were used starting January 2001.

## **2.7 Class of Worker**

Employed persons are classified according to seven categories, namely:

### **2.7.1 Worked for private household**

These are employed persons working for pay in a private household, in cash or in kind. Examples are domestic helper, household cook, gardener, and family driver.

### **2.7.2 Worked for private establishment**

These are persons working for pay in a private establishment, in cash or in kind. Examples of persons working for a private establishment are public transport drivers who do not own the vehicle but drive them on boundary basis, persons working in public work projects on private contractors, dock hands or stevedores, cargo handlers in railroad stations or piers, etc. This category includes not only persons working for a private industry but also those working for a religious group, missionary, unions, non-profit organizations, as well as Filipinos working in embassies, legation, chancelleries or consulates of foreign government in the Philippines and Filipinos working in international organizations of sovereign states of governments like the United Nations (UN) and World Health Organization (WHO).

### **2.7.3 Worked for government or government corporation**

These are persons working for the Philippine government or a government corporation or any of its instrumentalities. This category of worker includes the following workers: employees of national government agencies and local government units, employees of government owned or controlled corporations and financial institutions (e.g. GSIS, SSS, NPC, BSP), and civilian and military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (including chaplains, doctors, nurses, and dentists).

### **2.7.4 Self-employed**

These are persons who operate their own businesses or trades and do not employ paid workers in the conduct of their economic activities. This category includes workers who worked purely on commission basis and who may not have regular working hours.

### **2.7.5 Employers**

These are persons who employ one or more paid employees in the operation of their businesses or trades. Thus, domestic helpers, family drivers, and other household helpers who assist in the family-operated business, regardless of time spent in this activity, are not hired employees in the enterprise or business. A farm or business proprietor who is assisted purely by such domestic help is not also considered an employer.

### **2.7.6 Worked with pay on own family-operated farm or business**

These are members of the family who receive cash or fixed share of the produce as payment for their services in a farm or business operated by another member living in the same household.

### **2.7.7 Worked without pay on own family-operated farm or business**

These are members of the family who assist another member in the operation of the family farm or business enterprise and who do not receive any wage or salary for their work. The room and board and any cash allowance given as incentives are not counted as compensation for these family workers.

### **2.8 Number of Hours Worked**

Number of hours worked refers to the total number of hours a person actually worked in all the jobs or businesses that he held. It includes the duration or the period the person was occupied in his work, including overtime, but excluding hours paid but not worked. The normal working hours per day is the usual or prescribed working hours of a person in his primary job or business which is considered a full day's work.

### **2.9 Averages**

The averages shown in this report are arithmetic means.

### **2.10 Rounding of Estimates**

Individual figures are independently rounded to the nearest thousands; hence, group totals may not always be equal to the sum of the individual figures.

### **2.11 Comparability with Related Data**

The information presented here are obtained from sample households. Differences observed among corresponding figures obtained from a complete count or another independent survey using the same schedules and instructions are due to sampling variations and other biases not attributable to sampling. Due to the difference in primary sampling units, the employment data obtained from household surveys may differ from employment data based on reports from establishment surveys.

# 3. Survey Design

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## 3.1 Population Coverage

The LFS has as its target population, all households and members of households nationwide. A **household** is defined as an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, who live together under the same roof and eat together or share in common the household food. Household membership comprises the head of the household, relatives living with him such as his or her spouse, children, parent, brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, grandson or granddaughter, and other relatives. Household membership likewise includes boarders, domestic helpers, and non-relatives. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.

Excluded in the target population are households in the least accessible barangays (LABs). A barangay is classified as LAB if: (a) it requires more than eight hours walk from the last vehicle station and/or (b) the frequency of transportation is less than three times a week and the cost of a one-way trip is more than five hundred pesos. A total of 350 barangays were classified as LABs. This number accounts for only 0.83 percent of the total number of barangays in the country. The total number of households in these areas accounts for only 0.38 percent of the total number of households.

## 3.2 Sampling Design

The LFS used the sampling design of the 2003 Master Sample (MS) for household surveys starting in July 2003.

### 3.2.1 Domain

The 2003 MS considers the country's 17 administrative regions as defined in Executive Orders (EO) 36 and 131 as the sampling domains. A domain is referred to as a subdivision of the country for which estimates with adequate level of precision are generated. It must be noted that while there is demand for data at the provincial level (and to some extent municipal and barangay levels), the provinces were not treated as sampling domains because there are more than 80 provinces which would entail a large resource requirement. The following are the 17 administrative regions of the country:

National Capital Region (NCR)  
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)  
I – Ilocos Region  
II – Cagayan Valley  
III – Central Luzon  
IVA – CALABARZON  
IVB – MIMAROPA

- V – Bicol Region
- VI – Western Visayas
- VII – Central Visayas
- VIII – Eastern Visayas
- IX – Zamboanga Peninsula
- X – Northern Mindanao
- XI – Davao Region
- XII – SOCCSKSARGEN  
Caraga  
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

### 3.2.2 Sampling Frame

As in most household surveys, the 2003 MS made use of an area sample design. For this purpose, the Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was utilized as sampling frame. The EARF contains the number of households by enumeration area (EA) in each barangay.

This frame was used to form the primary sampling units (PSUs). With consideration of the period for which the 2003 MS will be in use, the PSUs were formed or defined as a barangay or a combination of barangays with at least 500 households.

### 3.2.3 Stratification

The 2003 MS considers the 17 regions of the country as the primary strata. Within each region, further stratification was performed using geographic groupings such as provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), and independent component cities (ICCs). Within each of these substrata formed within regions, the PSUs were further stratified, to the extent possible, using the proportion of strong houses (PSTRONG), indicator of engagement in agriculture of the area (AGRI), and a measure of per capita income (PERCAPITA) as stratification factors.

PSTRONG is defined to be the percentage of occupied housing units that are classified as made of strong materials for both the roof and outer walls, based on the data from the 2000 CPH. A roof is considered made of strong material if it is made of either galvanized iron, aluminum, concrete or clay tile, half galvanized-half concrete, or asbestos. The outer wall is considered made of strong materials if it is made of concrete, brick, stone, wood, half concrete-half wood, galvanized iron, asbestos or glass.

AGRI was determined in the following way: initially, an indicator variable was computed at the barangay level. That variable has the value one if more than 50 percent of the households in the barangay were engaged in agriculture or

fisheries and zero otherwise, based on the 2000 CPH Barangay Schedule. To obtain a measure at the PSU level, a weighted average of the barangay indicator variable was computed for all the barangays within the PSU, weighted by the total number of households in the barangay. Thus, the value of AGRI at the PSU level lies between zero and one.

PERCAPITA is defined as the total income of the municipality divided by the total population in that municipality. Note that the PERCAPITA values of the PSUs are the same for all PSUs belonging to the same municipality. The data on municipal income refer to year 2000 and were taken from the Department of Finance. However, if the 2000 municipal income was not reported to the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), 2001 income was used. If no 2000 or 2001 municipal income was reported, the income classification from the BLGF for this municipality was obtained. Using the data on municipal income, which are presented in income intervals, the average of the lower and the upper values of the income interval for the municipal class to which this municipality belongs were determined.

### 3.2.4 Sample Selection

The 2003 MS consists of a sample of 2,835 PSUs. The entire MS was divided into four sub-samples or independent replicates, such as a quarter sample contains one fourth of the total PSUs; a half sample contains one-half of the four sub-samples or equivalent to all PSUs in two replicates.

The final number of sample PSUs for each domain was determined by first classifying PSUs as either self-representing (SR) or non-self-representing (NSR). In addition, to facilitate the selection of sub-samples, the total number of NSR PSUs in each region was adjusted to make it a multiple of four.

SR PSU refers to a very large PSU in the region or domain with a selection probability of approximately one or higher and is outright included in the MS; it is properly treated as a stratum; also known as certainty PSU. NSR PSU refers to a regular too small sized PSU in a region or domain; also known as non-certainty PSU. The 2003 MS consists of 330 certainty PSUs and 2,505 non-certainty PSUs.

To have some control over the sub-sample size, the PSUs were selected with probability proportional to some estimated measure of size. The size measure refers to the total number of households from the 2000 CPH. Because of the wide variation in PSU sizes, PSUs with selection probabilities greater than one were identified and were included in the sample as certainty selections.

At the second stage, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected within sampled PSUs, and at the third stage, housing units were selected within sampled EAs. Generally, all households in sampled housing units were enumerated, except for few cases when the number of households in a housing unit exceeds three. In

which case, a sample of three households in a sampled housing unit was selected at random with equal probability.

An EA is defined as an area with discernible boundaries within barangays consisting of about 150 contiguous households. These EAs were identified during the 2000 CPH. A housing unit, on the other hand, is a structurally separate and independent place of abode which, by the way it has been constructed, converted, or arranged, is intended for habitation by a household.

### 3.2.5 Sample Size

The October 2007 LFS involved the interview of a national sample of about 51,000 sample households deemed sufficient to provide reliable information on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment for the country, as a whole, and for each of the administrative regions.

## 3.3 Estimation Procedure

In the 2003 Master Sample Design, the probability that a household is included in the sample varies across domains or regions. However, the sampling design is *epsem* within domain (i.e. equal selection probabilities within region). The initial step in the construction of weights is to determine the unit's base weight. This is defined as the inverse of its selection probabilities. The base weight is further adjusted to take into account possible non-response and possibly to make the estimates conform to some known population totals.

### A. Base Weights

In general, the base weight assigned to a sampled unit is the inverse of its selection probability. In particular, the base weight is computed as the inverse of equations 1 Non Self-Representing (NSR) and 2 Self-Representing (SR) below:

$$P(h\alpha\beta\gamma) = \frac{a_{ha}M_{ha}}{\sum_{ha}M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{M_{ha\beta}}{M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{C_{ha}}{M_{ha\beta}} \cdot \frac{k_{ha\beta\gamma}}{K_{ha\beta\gamma}} = f_d = \frac{n_d}{N_d} \quad (1)$$

$$P(h\alpha\beta\gamma) = \frac{b_{ha}M_{ha\beta}}{M_{ha}} \cdot \frac{C_{ha}}{M_{ha\beta}} \cdot \frac{k_{ha\beta\gamma}}{K_{ha\beta\gamma}} = f_d = \frac{n_d}{N_d} \quad (2)$$

Where:	$h$	stratum index
	$\alpha$	index denoting the PSU
	$\beta$	index denoting the EA
	$\gamma$	index denoting the household (HH)
	$d$	index denoting the domain/region

$n_d$	total sample size allocated to region $d$
$N_d$	total number of households in region $d$
$f_d = n_d / N_d$	overall sampling fraction for region $d$
$M_{h\alpha}$	total number of HHs for the $\alpha$ th PSU in stratum $h$
$M_{h\alpha\beta}$	total number of HHs in the $\beta$ th EA from the $\alpha$ th PSU in stratum $h$
$a_{h\alpha}$	total number of sample PSUs from stratum $h$ , $a = 1$ for NSR PSU
$C_{h\alpha}$	total number of sample housing units for each sampled EA
$k_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}$	number of sampled households per housing unit with three as the maximum
$K_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}$	total number of households residing in a housing unit
$b_{h\alpha}$	total number of EAs selected from $\alpha$ th PSU, $b = 1$ for SR PSUs

That is, the base weight for NSR and SR samples are equal to equations 3 and 4, respectively:

$$w_I = \frac{\sum_{h\alpha} M_{h\alpha}}{a_{h\alpha} M_{h\alpha}} \cdot \frac{M_{h\alpha}}{M_{h\alpha\beta}} \cdot \frac{M_{h\alpha\beta}}{C_{h\alpha}} \cdot \frac{K_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}}{k_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}} = \frac{N_d}{n_d} \quad (3)$$

$$w_I = \frac{M_{h\alpha}}{b_{h\alpha} M_{h\alpha\beta}} \cdot \frac{M_{h\alpha\beta}}{C_{h\alpha}} \cdot \frac{K_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}}{k_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}} = \frac{N_d}{n_d} \quad (4)$$

Note that the last term will equal to 1.0 in cases when all households in the sampled housing unit are enumerated. That is, when households per housing unit do not exceed three.

## B. Non-response Adjustments

All surveys experience some degree of unit or total non-response in which a sampled and eligible unit fails to participate in the survey (for example, the unit may refuse to participate, or may never be at home at the times the interviewer calls). Adjustments are made to the base weights to compensate for non-response by sampled units eligible for the survey. In essence the adjustment inflates the base weights of "similar" responding units to compensate for each non-respondent unit.

The most common form of non-response weighting adjustment is a weighting class adjustment and that is the type of adjustment being used for surveys based on the 2003 MS. The full sample of responding households and non-responding households is divided into a number of weighting classes or cells and non-response adjustment factors are computed for each cell  $c$  as

$$w_c' = \frac{\sum_{i \in rc} w_{di} + \sum_{j \in mc} w_{dj}}{\sum_{i \in rc} w_{di}} = \frac{\sum_{i \in sc} w_{di}}{\sum_{i \in rc} w_{di}} \quad (5)$$

The denominator of  $w_c'$  is the sum of the weights of responding households (indexed  $r$ ) in cell  $c$ . The numerator adds together the sum of the weights for responding households and the sum of the weights for eligible non-responding households (indexed  $m$  for missing) in cell  $c$ . Together these two sums in the numerator give the sum of the weights for the total eligible sample (indexed  $s$ ) in cell  $c$ . Thus, the non-response weight adjustment  $w_c'$  is the inverse of the weighted response rate in cell  $c$ . Note that the adjustment is applied with eligible units. Ineligible sampled units (e.g., vacant or demolished housing units and units that are out of scope for a given survey) are excluded.

### C. Population Weighting Adjustments

Generally, weighted sample distributions do not conform to known population distributions (e.g. projected population counts). In particular, sample estimates of population counts generally fall short of true population counts because of non-coverage. Further weighting adjustments—termed as population weighting adjustments—may be made to compensate for non-coverage and to make the survey estimates based on the adjusted weights estimates consistent with known population distributions. These weighting adjustments may be made within weighting cells like the non-response cells described above. In this case, the adjustments are often termed post stratification adjustments. More broadly, the adjustments may be made using some form of calibration method. The raking adjustments used with the July 2003 LFS are one form of calibration adjustment.

The population weighting adjustments used, with persons as the units of analysis in the LFS, force the weighted sample estimates to conform to population counts on two dimensions separately: one dimension contains the 12 cells created by the crossclassification of sex and six 10-year age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+); the other dimension is region. The reference population counts are the population projections developed from the 2000 base population. An iterative proportional fitting algorithm, due originally to Deming and Stephan (1940), was employed to rake the non-response adjusted person weights so that the weighted survey estimates of the national sex/age distribution and of the regional total population distribution produced the corresponding population projection distributions.

### D. Final Survey Weight

The final survey weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the base weight, the non-response adjustment and the population weighting adjustment, as described above. The final weights should be used in

all analyses to produce valid estimates of population parameters. The use of the weights in estimation is described below.

### 1. Estimation of population total and ratio of totals

The LFS generates estimates of totals and ratios. The estimation of totals for domains and/or specific subclasses is quite straightforward and simple. Let  $w_i$  be the final weight assigned to a responding unit. Then the estimate of the population total for variable  $y$  (e.g. total in the labor force) for a specific domain  $d$  can be estimated as:

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_{i \in d} w_i y_i \quad (6)$$

In similar way, estimates of the population total for the variable  $y$  can be estimated for specific subclass of the entire population (e.g. households engaged in agriculture or unemployment by sex) as:

$$\hat{Y}_A = \sum_{i \in A} w_i y_i \quad (7)$$

where in here  $A$  refers to the specific subclass. This approach can also be used in estimating the total number of elements in the population that possess a particular attribute of interest by letting  $y_i = 1$  if the unit possess the attribute (e.g. employed) and  $y_i = 0$ , otherwise.

Estimation of unemployment rate involves estimating the ratio of the population totals of two variables  $x$  and  $y$  or the ratio of the total economically active population who are unemployed with the total economically active population. In a specific domain, the ratio of population totals can be estimated as:

$$\hat{R}_d = \hat{Y}_d / \hat{X}_d \quad (8)$$

where  $\hat{Y}_d$  and  $\hat{X}_d$  are the estimates of the population totals for the variables  $y$  and  $x$ , respectively.

Similarly, the estimator of the population ratio of totals for specific subclass of the entire population or domain is given as:

$$\hat{R}_A = \hat{Y}_A / \hat{X}_A \quad (9)$$

where  $\hat{Y}_A$  and  $\hat{X}_A$  are the estimates of the population totals for the variables  $y$  and  $x$  for the specified subclass  $A$ .

This approach in estimating ratios can also be used in estimating population mean as well as a population proportion. In the case of the mean, let  $x_i = 1$ . In this case, note that  $\hat{R}_d = \hat{Y}_d / \hat{X}_d = \sum_{i \in d} w_i y_i / \sum_{i \in d} w_i = \bar{y}_w$ . In the case of a proportion, let  $x_i = 1$  and let  $y_i = 1$  if the unit possess the attribute (e.g. poor) and  $y_i = 0$ , otherwise.

## 2. Variance Estimation

The calculation of standard errors should take into account the complexity of the design such as stratification and the unequal selection probabilities. Also, since sampling was done without replacement within strata, finite population correction (fpc) factors are appropriate. However, since the sampling fractions in most strata are small, the fpc terms can be ignored. While there are several ways or procedures of computing standard errors, one should choose a procedure that in some ways are considered practical to use given the resources available at NSO.

Consider first estimating the population total for a stratum. Let  $w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$  be the final weight assigned to household  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$  belonging to stratum  $h$  and  $y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$  is the value of the variable  $y$  for the same household. The sample estimate for stratum  $h$  is given as  $\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\delta} w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$ . An estimate of its variance is given as

$$s^2(\hat{Y}_h) = (1 - f_h) \frac{a_h - 1}{a_h} \sum_{\alpha} \left( y_{h\alpha} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{a_h} \right)^2 \quad (10)$$

where  $y_{h\alpha} = \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\delta} w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$  is the weighted total for psu  $\alpha$  in stratum  $h$  and  $a_h$  is the number of sampled PSUs in the stratum. Note that equation (10) involves computing the totals for each sampled PSU in the stratum and computing the variances between PSU totals. The estimate of the total for domain  $d$  is given as  $\hat{Y}_d = \sum_{h \in d} \hat{Y}_h$ . That is, we simply take the sum of the estimates of the strata totals that fall within the domain  $d$ . Since sampling is done independently across strata within a domain, then the variance of  $\hat{Y}_d$  can be estimated as  $s^2(\hat{Y}_d) = \sum_{h \in d} s^2(\hat{Y}_h)$ . This method of estimating variances has wide applicability and offers flexibility in computing variances for subclass totals. However, it must be pointed out that all PSUs must be included in the

all analyses to produce valid estimates of population parameters. The use of the weights in estimation is described below.

### 1. Estimation of population total and ratio of totals

The LFS generates estimates of totals and ratios. The estimation of totals for domains and/or specific subclasses is quite straightforward and simple. Let  $w_i$  be the final weight assigned to a responding unit. Then the estimate of the population total for variable  $y$  (e.g. total in the labor force) for a specific domain  $d$  can be estimated as:

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_{i \in d} w_i y_i. \quad (6)$$

In similar way, estimates of the population total for the variable  $y$  can be estimated for specific subclass of the entire population (e.g. households engaged in agriculture or unemployment by sex) as:

$$\hat{Y}_A = \sum_{i \in A} w_i y_i \quad (7)$$

where in here  $A$  refers to the specific subclass. This approach can also be used in estimating the total number of elements in the population that possess a particular attribute of interest by letting  $y_i = 1$  if the unit possess the attribute (e.g. employed) and  $y_i = 0$ , otherwise.

Estimation of unemployment rate involves estimating the ratio of the population totals of two variables  $x$  and  $y$  or the ratio of the total economically active population who are unemployed with the total economically active population. In a specific domain, the ratio of population totals can be estimated as:

$$\hat{R}_d = \hat{Y}_d / \hat{X}_d \quad (8)$$

where  $\hat{Y}_d$  and  $\hat{X}_d$  are the estimates of the population totals for the variables  $y$  and  $x$ , respectively.

Similarly, the estimator of the population ratio of totals for specific subclass of the entire population or domain is given as:

$$\hat{R}_A = \hat{Y}_A / \hat{X}_A \quad (9)$$

where  $\hat{Y}_A$  and  $\hat{X}_A$  are the estimates of the population totals for the variables  $y$  and  $x$  for the specified subclass  $A$ .

computation of the variances even if they do not contribute to the population total (i.e.  $y_{h\alpha} = 0$ ).

Suppose one would like to estimate the ratio of population totals for the variables  $y$  and  $x$  for domain  $d$ . Then the estimated ratio is  $\hat{R}_d = \hat{Y}_d / \hat{X}_d$ . This form of ratio estimate is often times referred to as the combined ratio estimator. In this instance, the Taylor series expansion method (Linearization technique) may be applied in the estimation of the variance of  $\hat{R}_d$  defined as

$$s^2(\hat{R}_d) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_d^2} [s^2(\hat{Y}_d) + \hat{R}_d^2 s^2(\hat{X}_d) - 2\hat{R}_d s(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d)] \quad (11)$$

where  $s^2(\hat{Y}_d)$  and  $s^2(\hat{X}_d)$  are estimated using the procedure earlier described and

$$s(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d) = \sum_{h \in d} s(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) \quad (12)$$

$$s(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) = (1 - f_h) \frac{a_h - 1}{a_h} \sum_{\alpha} \left( y_{h\alpha} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{a_h} \right) \left( x_{h\alpha} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{a_h} \right) \quad (13)$$

It must be noted however that equation (11) is a valid approximation if the quantities,  $x_{h\alpha}$  in the denominator (which often corresponds to sample sizes per stratum) are reasonably uniform in size within strata.

The variance estimation procedures described can easily be implemented using a software package for variance estimation provided that the strata and PSUs are correctly specified and identified in the data file.

### 3.4 Questionnaire Design

The items of information presented in this report were derived from a structured questionnaire covering demographic and economic characteristics of individuals. Refer to Appendix B for detailed information on the items included.

### 3.5 Method of Collection

Personal interview was deemed most applicable for the LFS owing to the complexity of the questionnaire, the details required, and the level of education of respondent in sample households.

NSO Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) and Statistical Researchers (SRs) served as interviewers during the operations. Supervision and monitoring of survey operations were done by the Regional Directors (RDs) or Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) of NSO.

### **3.6 Data Processing**

Data processing involved two stages: manual processing and machine processing. Manual processing referred to the manual editing and coding of questionnaires. This was done prior to machine processing which entailed code validation, consistency checks as well as tabulation.

Enumeration was a very complex operation and it may happen that accomplished questionnaires may have some omissions and implausible or inconsistent entries. Editing was meant to correct these errors.

For purposes of operational convenience, field editing was done. The interviewers were required to review the entries at the end of each interview. Blank items, which were applicable to the respondents, were verified and filled out. Before being transmitted to the regional office, all questionnaires were edited in the field offices.

Coding, the transformation of information from the questionnaire to machine readable form, was likewise done in the field offices.

Machine processing involved all operations that were done with the use of a computer and its accessories, that is, from data encoding to tabulation. Coded data were usually in diskettes or CDs.

Machine editing was preferred to ensure correctness of encoded information. Data entry errors as well as that of the manual processing were identified using a consistency check computer program and were given necessary corrections as per verification of the field offices.

For this round, preliminary and final tabulations were done at the Central Office.

### **3.7 Publication of Results**

Published in this report are data on labor force which provide details for analytical use at the regional and national levels. Unpublished figures for more detailed cross-classification can be obtained from the Income and Employment Statistics Division, Household Statistics Department, NSO.

### 3.8 Response Rate

Table 1 shows the total number of sample, total eligible, and total responding households in the October 2007 LFS. A total of 46,311 households were selected for the October 2007 LFS. Of this total, 44,097 were considered eligible households where 95.0 percent or 41,890 households were successfully interviewed.

Among the regions, Ilocos Region had the highest response rate of 96.8 percent. Zamboanga Peninsula registered the lowest response rate of 92.2 percent.

TABLE 1 Total Number of Sample Households, Eligible and Responding Households in the Labor Force Survey by Region: October 2007

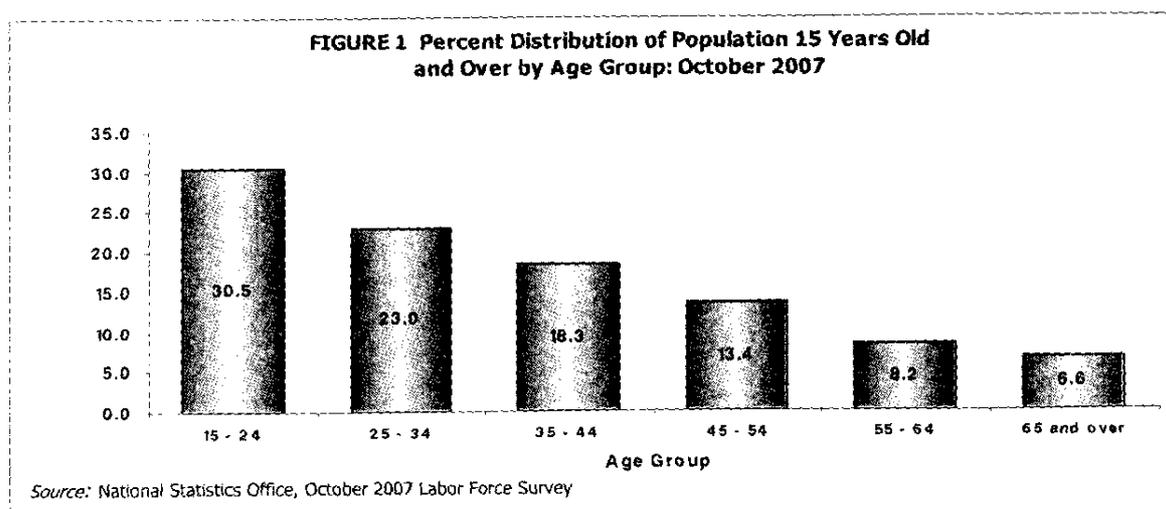
Region	Total Sample Households	Total Eligible Households	Total Responding Households	Response Rate
Philippines	46,311	44,097	41,890	95.0
N C R - National Capital Region	5,026	5,003	4,710	94.1
C A R - Cordillera Administrative Region	1,847	1,765	1,701	96.4
I - Ilocos Region	2,574	2,464	2,384	96.8
II - Cagayan Valley	2,206	2,107	2,022	96.0
III - Central Luzon	3,729	3,552	3,381	95.2
IV-A - CALABARZON	4,522	4,281	4,139	96.7
IV-B - MIMAROPA	2,061	1,951	1,814	93.0
V - Bicol Region	2,650	2,456	2,362	96.2
VI - Western Visayas	3,136	2,994	2,865	95.7
VII - Central Visayas	3,180	2,967	2,837	95.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,517	2,372	2,249	94.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,969	1,847	1,703	92.2
X - Northern Mindanao	2,205	2,053	1,967	95.8
XI - Davao Region	2,482	2,374	2,235	94.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,307	2,228	2,097	94.1
XIII - Caraga	2,022	1,895	1,759	92.8
A R M M - Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,878	1,788	1,665	93.1

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

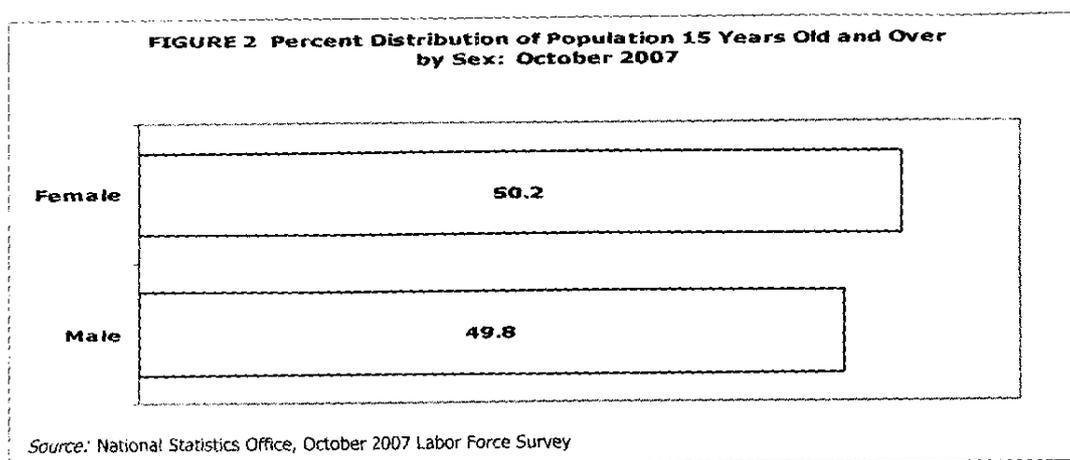
# 4. Characteristics of Population 15 Years Old and Over

## General Characteristics

The highest proportion (30.5%) of the population 15 years old and over belonged to age group 15 - 24 and the lowest proportion (6.6%) were aged 65 and over (Figure 1).



The female population 15 years old and over numbered 28.5 million in October 2007, while the male population, 28.3 million (Figure 2).



Among the 17 regions, National Capital Region (NCR) registered the largest population 15 years old and over at 7.5 million or 13.3 percent of the total population aged 15 years old and over in the entire country. CALABARZON followed closely at 7.3 million or 12.8 percent. Central Luzon ranked third with 6.2 million or 10.9 percent. Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) registered the least population with 1.0 million or 1.8 percent (Table 2).

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over By Selected Background Characteristics: October 2007

Background Characteristics	Weighted Percent	Population 15 Years Old and Over	
		Weighted (in '000)	Unweighted
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56,845</b>	<b>129,894</b>
<b>AGE GROUP</b>			
15 - 24	30.5	17,366	38,133
25 - 34	23.0	13,074	25,813
35 - 44	18.3	10,384	24,382
45 - 54	13.4	7,634	19,586
55 - 64	8.2	4,648	11,815
65 & Over	6.6	3,733	10,151
Not Reported	0.0	5	14
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	49.8	28,330	65,003
Female	50.2	28,515	64,891
<b>REGION</b>			
National Capital Region	13.3	7,539	15,051
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1,034	5,307
I - Ilocos Region	5.6	3,183	7,458
II - Cagayan Valley	3.6	2,058	6,012
III - Central Luzon	10.9	6,212	10,726
IVA - CALABARZON	12.8	7,282	12,960
IVB - MIMAROPA	2.9	1,672	5,205
V - Bicol Region	5.6	3,182	7,232
VI - Western Visayas	8.2	4,649	8,999
VII - Central Visayas	7.7	4,355	9,026
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	2,534	6,712
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.6	2,043	5,103
X - Northern Mindanao	4.6	2,622	6,252
XI - Davao Region	4.8	2,702	6,815
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	2,382	6,368
Caraga	2.6	1,504	5,469
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3.3	1,891	5,199

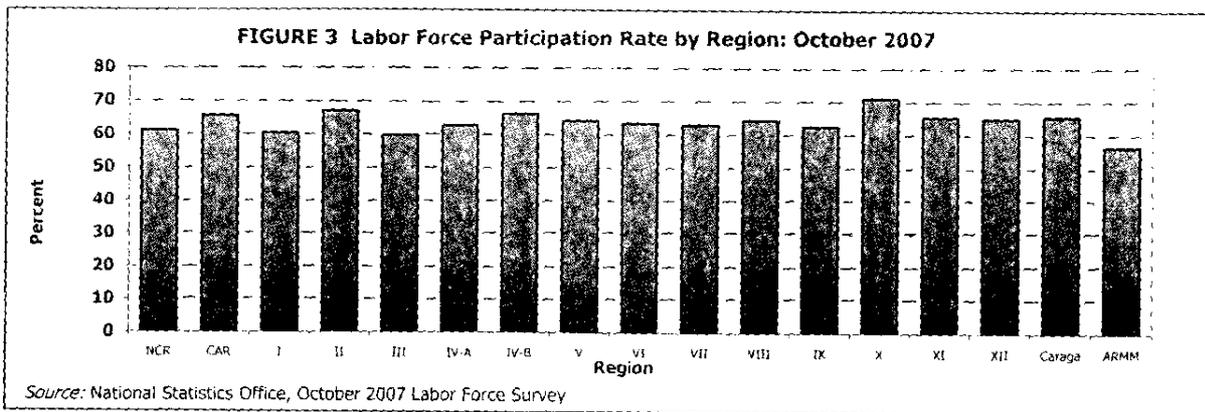
Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

# 5. Highlights

## **Six in ten of the population 15 years and over are in the labor force**

There were 35.9 million persons in the labor force in October 2007 out of the estimated 56.8 million population 15 years old and over. This translated to a labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 63.2 percent, lower than last year's figure of 63.8 percent.

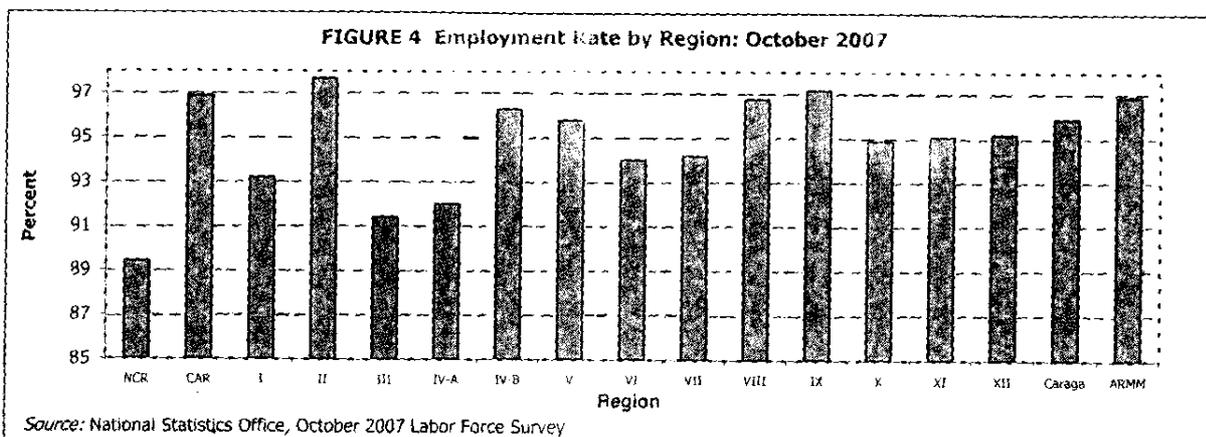
The LFPR was highest in Northern Mindanao at 71.2 percent while lowest in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) at 56.7 percent.



## **Employment rate is recorded at 93.7 percent**

The employment rate in October 2007 was registered at 93.7 percent, higher than last year's rate of 92.6 percent.

Across regions, employment rate was highest in Cagayan Valley (97.7%). Other regions with relatively high employment rate were: Zamboanga Peninsula (97.2%), ARMM (96.9%), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (96.9%), Eastern Visayas (96.8%) and MIMAROPA (96.3%). The National Capital Region (NCR) had the lowest employment rate at 89.4 percent.

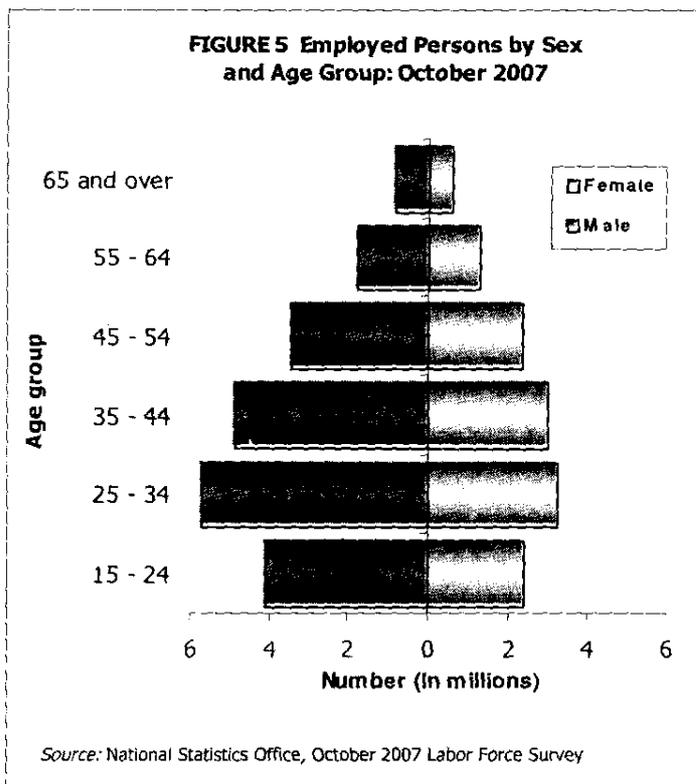


**Employed males outnumber employed females**

The proportion of males to total employed (61.6%) in October 2007 was greater than that of females (38.4%).

The largest number of employed persons was in the age group 25 to 34 years, representing more than one-fourth (26.6%) of the total employed.

The age group 35 to 44 years comprised the second largest employed population with a share of 23.4 percent, followed by the age group 15 to 24 years with a share of 19.4 percent.

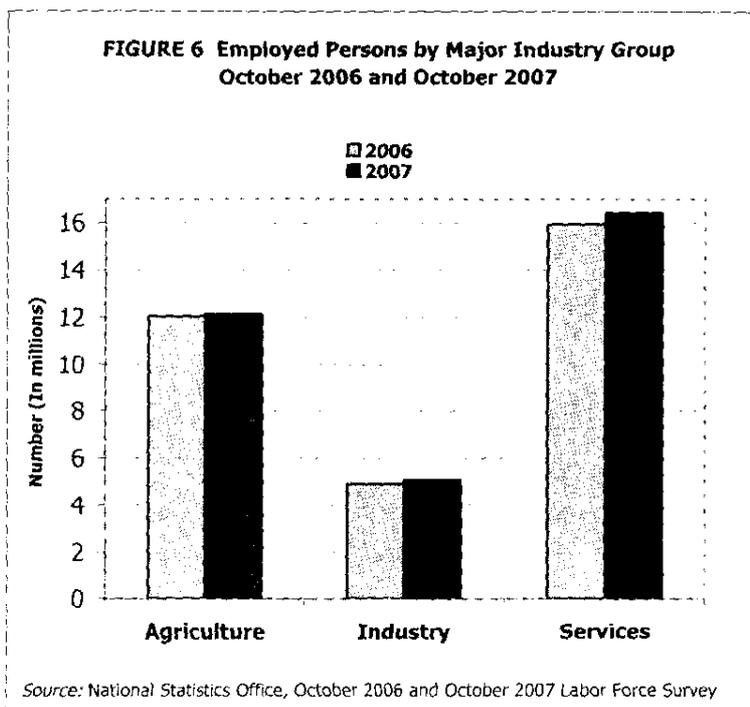


**Almost half of the employed population is in the services sector**

Around 48.8 percent of the total employed population were in the services sector, almost the same as the percentage recorded in October 2006 at 48.5 percent.

More than one third (37.6% or 6.2 million) of the total persons employed in the services sector came mostly from wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods sub-sector. Transport, storage, and communication came next registering an employment of 2.6 million or 15.8 percent of total employed in the services sector.

The agriculture sector came next to the services sector in terms of share to total employed (36.1%). Agriculture, hunting and forestry sub-sector posted the biggest share (88.6%) to total employed in the agriculture sector.



## Highlights

The industry sector had the least share in employment (15.1%) with workers in the manufacturing sub-sector contributing the biggest share (60.3%) to total employed in the industry sector.

### ***One in three employed persons is a laborer or unskilled worker***

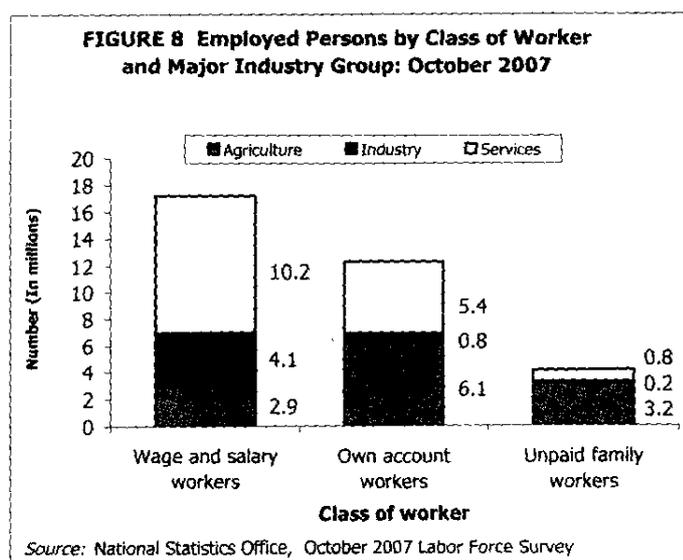
Of the various occupation groups, the laborers and unskilled workers constituted the largest group with 32.0 percent of the total employed in October 2007. Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen registered the next largest group of workers, comprising 18.8 percent of the total employed persons.



Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors recorded the third largest group of workers with a share of 11.3 percent of total employed.

### ***Number of own account workers increases***

Employed persons fall into any of these three categories: wage and salary workers, own account workers and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers are those who work for private households, private establishments, government or government corporations and those who work with pay in own family operated farms or businesses. More than half (51.1%) of the total employed persons in October 2007 were wage and salary workers mostly working for private establishments (37.7% of the total employed).



## Highlights

Those working for the government or government corporations accounted for 7.8 percent of the total employed. More than one-third (36.5%) of the total employed population in October 2007 were own-account workers with self-employed workers registering the largest share at 32.3 percent of the total employed.

The bulk of increase among wage and salary workers (542 thousand) came mostly from the services sector (360 thousand) and industry sector (178 thousand).

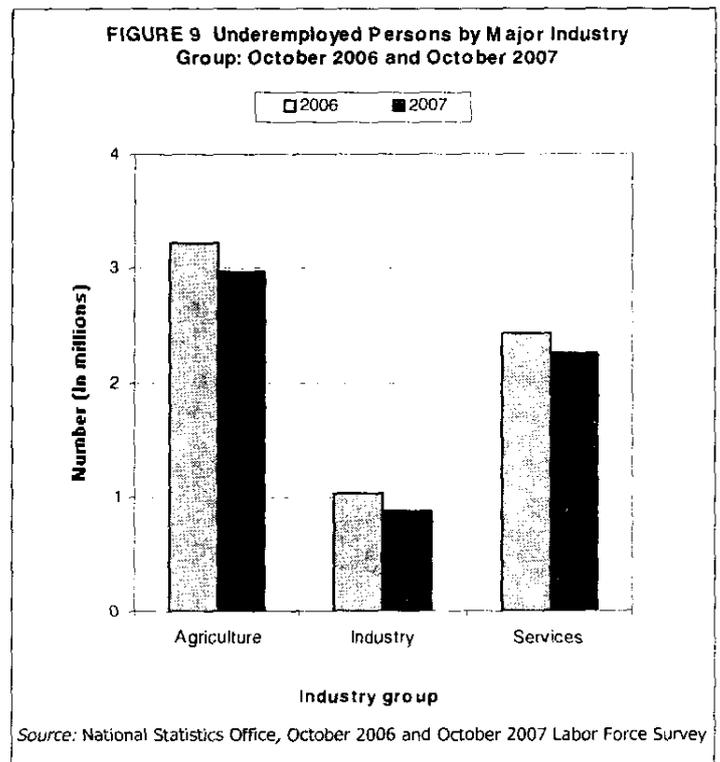
The increase in the number of own-account workers (368 thousand) was largely contributed by the services sector (224 thousand) and agriculture sector (115 thousand) while the number of unpaid family workers decreased by 124 thousand in October 2007.

### **More workers work full-time**

Employed persons are classified as either full-time workers 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.* In October 2007, six out of ten employed persons were full-time workers, most of them (41.9% of total employed) working for 40 to 48 hours while part-time workers comprised 35.1 percent of the total employed.

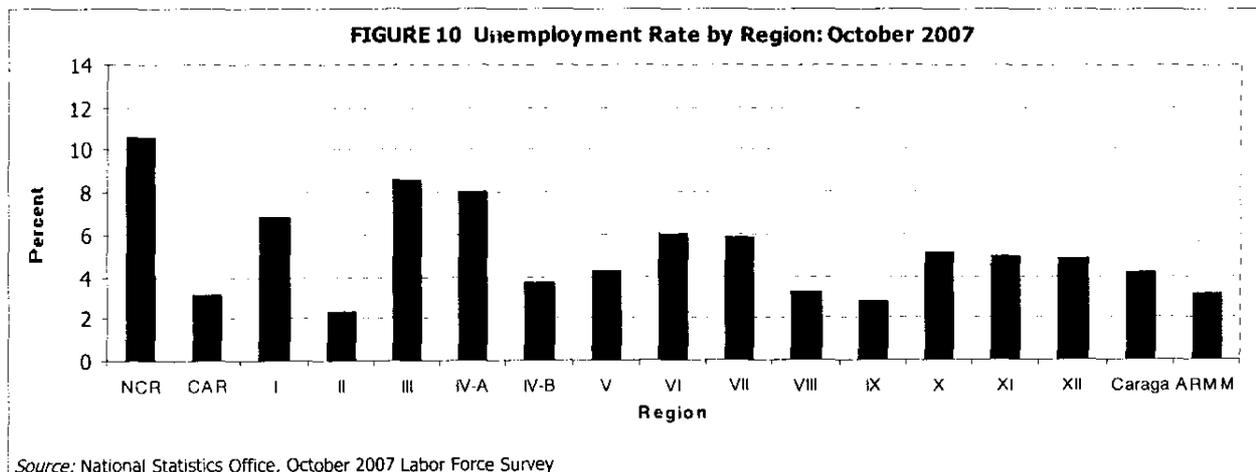
### **Underemployment rate declines to 18.1 percent from 20.3 percent in October 2006**

*Employed persons who expressed 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.* Around 6.1 million employed persons were underemployed in October 2007. This placed the underemployment rate at 18.1 percent, lower than last year's estimate of 20.3 percent. More than half (58.4%) of the underemployed were reported as visibly underemployed, or had been working for less than 40 hours a week. About 40.1 percent were underemployed working full-time. Underemployed persons working in the agriculture sector accounted for 48.6 percent of the total underemployed in October 2007. Those in the services sector accounted for 37.0 percent, while those in the industry sector, 14.3 percent.



**Unemployment rate is down to 6.3 percent from 7.4 percent**

The unemployment rate of 6.3 percent in October 2007 was lower than last year's estimate of 7.4 percent. Among the regions, the NCR, which is the only region with a double-digit unemployment rate, recorded the highest unemployment rate of 10.6 percent.

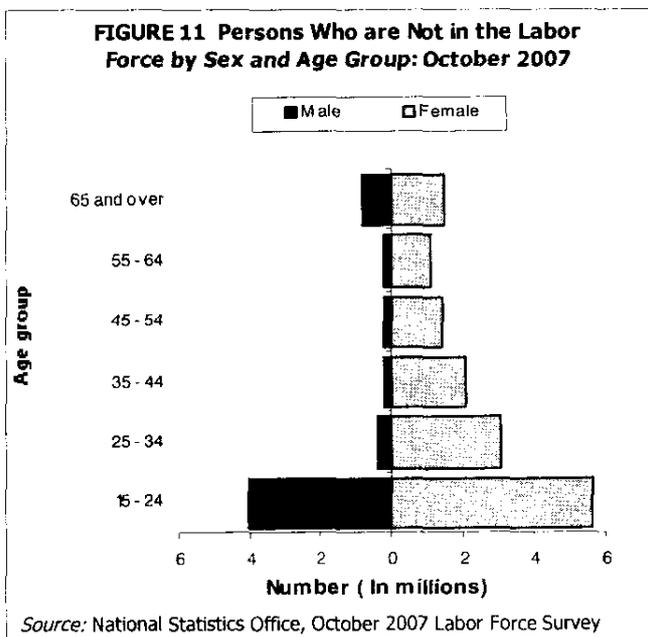


**Six in every ten unemployed persons are males**

The proportion of unemployed males to total unemployed (63.5%) in October 2007 was greater than that of unemployed females (36.5%). Unemployed persons who had attained high school level comprised 46.2 percent of the total unemployed, of which 33.2 percent of the total unemployed were high school graduates. About 39.4 percent of the total unemployed had reached college level, and 13.7 percent attained elementary level.

**Majority of the population who are not in the labor force are women**

More than one-third (36.8%) of the population 15 years old and over in October 2007 were not in the labor force, like housewives, students, persons with disability, and retirees.



Majority of persons who were not in the labor force belonged to younger age group, that is, 9.7 million or 46.3 percent were 15 to 24 years old and 3.5 million or 16.6 percent were 25 to 34 years old.

Females constituted 70.7 percent of total persons not in the labor force.

**SUMMARY**

<b>Philippines</b>	<b>October 2007</b>	<b>October 2006</b>
Total 15 Years Old and Over (in '000)	56,845	55,638
Labor Force (in '000)	35,918	35,511
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	63.2	63.8
Employment (in '000)	33,672	32,886
Employment Rate (%)	93.7	92.6
Unemployment (in '000)	2,246	2,625
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	7.4
Underemployment (in '000)	6,109	6,681
Underemployment Rate (%)	18.1	20.3

- There were 35.9 million persons in the labor force out of the estimated 56.8 million population 15 years old and over.
- The employment rate in October 2007 was registered at 93.7 percent, higher than last year's rate of 92.6 percent.
- Almost half or 48.8 percent of the employed population were in the services sector, 36.1 percent in the agriculture sector and the rest (15.1%) in the industry sector.
- Laborers and unskilled workers continued to make up the largest proportion of the employed as they comprised almost one-third (32.0%) of the employed population. Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen came second with 18.8 percent.
- More than half (51.1%) of the total employed persons were wage and salary workers, 36.5 percent were own-account workers and 12.4 percent were unpaid family workers.
- Underemployment rate was estimated at 18.1 percent in October 2007 from 20.3 percent in October 2006.
- Unemployment rate of 6.3 percent in October 2007 was lower than last year's estimate of 7.4 percent.



## 6. Textual Tables



TABLE 1 Labor Force Participation, Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment Rates by Region: October 2007  
(In percent)

Region	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over (in thousands)	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemploy- ment Rate	Under- employment Rate
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>56,845</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>
National Capital Region	7,539	61.3	89.4	10.6	11.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,034	65.7	96.9	3.1	18.0
I - Ilocos Region	3,183	60.5	93.2	6.8	13.8
II - Cagayan Valley	2,058	67.3	97.7	2.3	14.0
III - Central Luzon	6,212	59.8	91.4	8.6	7.5
IVA - CALABARZON	7,282	62.7	92.0	8.0	15.8
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,672	66.3	96.3	3.7	25.1
V - Bicol Region	3,182	64.2	95.8	4.2	34.8
VI - Western Visayas	4,649	63.5	94.0	6.0	22.0
VII - Central Visayas	4,355	63.1	94.2	5.8	11.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,534	64.6	96.8	3.2	27.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	2,043	62.7	97.2	2.8	19.8
X - Northern Mindanao	2,622	71.2	94.9	5.1	34.0
XI - Davao Region	2,702	65.6	95.1	4.9	15.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,382	65.1	95.2	4.8	19.6
Caraga	1,504	65.8	95.9	4.1	21.4
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao <sup>2/</sup>	1,891	56.7	96.9	3.1	25.8

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

1/ Starting July 2003, Isabela City (Basilan) is part of Region IX.

2/ Starting July 2003, Basilan province, which was formerly part of Region IX, is now under ARMM by EO 36.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over  
by Employment Status and Region: October 2007  
(In percent)

Region	Employment Status			Total Underemployed Persons
	Total Persons in the Labor Force	Total Employed Persons	Total Unemployed Persons	
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>36,396</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>6,378</b>
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	12.9	12.3	21.8	7.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.9
I - Ilocos Region	5.4	5.3	5.9	4.1
II - Cagayan Valley	3.9	4.0	1.4	3.1
III - Central Luzon	10.3	10.1	14.3	4.2
IVA - CALABARZON	12.7	12.5	16.3	10.8
IVB - MIMAROPA	3.1	3.2	1.8	4.4
V - Bicol Region	5.7	5.8	3.8	11.2
VI - Western Visayas	8.2	8.2	7.9	10.0
VII - Central Visayas	7.7	7.7	7.2	4.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	4.7	2.3	7.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	3.6	3.7	1.6	4.0
X - Northern Mindanao	5.2	5.3	4.3	9.9
XI - Davao Region	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.3	4.4	3.3	4.7
Caraga	2.8	2.8	1.8	3.3
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao <sup>2/</sup>	3.0	3.1	1.5	4.4

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

1/ Starting July 2003, Isabela City (Basilan) is part of Region IX.

2/ Starting July 2003, Basilan province, which was formerly part of Region IX, is now under ARMM by EO 36.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over  
by Employment Status, by Sex and Age Group: October 2007

(In percent)

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>56,845</b>	<b>35,918</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>20,928</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	30.5	21.4	19.4	51.0	46.3
25 - 34	23.0	26.7	26.6	29.0	16.6
35 - 44	18.3	22.5	23.4	9.8	11.0
45 - 54	13.4	16.7	17.4	6.3	7.9
55 - 64	8.2	8.7	9.1	3.3	7.2
65 and over	6.6	4.0	4.2	0.6	11.0
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>
15 - 24	15.5	13.3	12.2	29.5	19.3
25 - 34	11.5	17.1	17.0	19.0	1.9
35 - 44	9.2	14.0	14.4	6.9	1.0
45 - 54	6.7	9.9	10.3	4.8	1.2
55 - 64	4.0	5.1	5.3	2.7	2.1
65 and over	2.9	2.3	2.4	0.4	4.0
Not reported	0.0	*	*	-	0.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>
15 - 24	15.1	8.1	7.2	21.5	27.0
25 - 34	11.5	9.6	9.6	10.0	14.7
35 - 44	9.1	8.6	9.0	2.9	10.0
45 - 54	6.7	6.7	7.1	1.4	6.7
55 - 64	4.2	3.6	3.8	0.7	5.2
65 and over	3.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	7.1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

\* Less than 500

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4 Employed Persons by Major Industry Group: October 2006 and October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major Industry Group	October 2007		October 2006	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	10,768	32.0	10,619	32.3
Fishing	1,393	4.1	1,423	4.3
<b>Industry</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Mining and quarrying	135	0.4	134	0.4
Manufacturing	3,060	9.1	3,010	9.2
Electricity, gas, and water	141	0.4	122	0.4
Construction	1,740	5.2	1,626	4.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>16,436</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>15,951</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	6,176	18.3	6,152	18.7
Hotels and restaurants	907	2.7	907	2.8
Transport, storage, and communication	2,600	7.7	2,460	7.5
Financial intermediation	384	1.1	366	1.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	881	2.6	799	2.4
Public administration and defense, and compulsory social security	1,569	4.7	1,518	4.6
Education	1,043	3.1	997	3.0
Health and social work	396	1.2	370	1.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	779	2.3	761	2.3
Private households with employed persons	1,699	5.0	1,619	4.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	2	0.0

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 5 Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group: October 2006 and October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major Occupation Group	October 2007		October 2006	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Philippines	<b>33,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	3,817	11.3	3,797	11.5
Professionals	1,503	4.5	1,416	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	887	2.6	899	2.7
Clerks	1,691	5.0	1,544	4.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3,141	9.3	3,167	9.6
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	6,314	18.8	6,191	18.8
Trades and related workers	2,812	8.4	2,682	8.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,603	7.7	2,538	7.7
Laborers and unskilled workers	10,768	32.0	10,507	31.9
Special occupations	134	0.4	144	0.4

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 6 Employed Persons by Class of Worker: October 2006 and October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Class of Worker	October 2007		October 2006	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Wage and salary workers</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>16,656</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Private household	1,745	5.2	1,645	5.0
Private establishment	12,689	37.7	12,404	37.7
Government/Government corporation	2,636	7.8	2,498	7.6
With pay (family-owned business)	128	0.4	108	0.3
<b>Own account workers</b>	<b>12,292</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>11,923</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Self-employed	10,873	32.3	10,451	31.8
Employer	1,419	4.2	1,473	4.5
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>13.1</b>

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 7 Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Broad Industry Group : October 2006 and October 2007

(In thousands. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Broad Industry Group	Total		Wage and Salary		Own Account		Unpaid Family Worker	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>32,886</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>16,656</b>	<b>12,292</b>	<b>11,923</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>4,306</b>
Agriculture	12,160	12,043	2,857	2,853	6,129	6,014	3,174	3,176
Industry	5,076	4,892	4,111	3,933	802	773	162	186
Services	16,436	15,951	10,230	9,870	5,360	5,136	846	945

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 8 Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked: October 2006 and October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Total Hours Worked	October 2007		October 2006	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>
At work	33,392	99.2	32,423	98.6
<b>Part-time workers (worked less than 40 hours)</b>	<b>11,821</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Less than 20 hours	4,018	11.9	4,365	13.3
20 - 29 hours	3,754	11.1	3,804	11.6
30 - 39 hours	4,049	12.0	3,875	11.8
<b>Full-time workers (worked 40 hours and over)</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>20,380</b>	<b>62.0</b>
40 - 48 hours	14,123	41.9	13,079	39.8
49 and over	7,448	22.1	7,300	22.2
<b>With a job, not at work</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Mean hours worked</b>	<b>41.7</b>		<b>41.2</b>	

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 9 Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work by Total Hours Worked and Broad Industry Group: October 2006 and October 2007

(In thousands. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Broad Industry Group	Total		Part-time Employment (worked less than 40 hours)		Full-time Employment (worked 40 hours or more)		With a job, not at work	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>169</b>
Agriculture	2,971	3,222	2,182	2,427	752	712	36	83
Industry	876	1,023	345	453	506	534	25	36
Services	2,263	2,436	1,043	1,243	1,191	1,144	29	49

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 10 Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed: October 2006 and October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Highest Grade Completed	October 2007		October 2006	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No grade completed</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Elementary</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Undergraduate	136	6.1	155	5.9
Graduate	170	7.6	213	8.1
<b>High school</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Undergraduate	292	13.0	317	12.1
Graduate	746	33.2	880	33.5
<b>College</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Undergraduate	486	21.6	549	20.9
Graduate	400	17.8	496	18.9

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2006 and October 2007 Labor Force Survey



# Statistical Tables

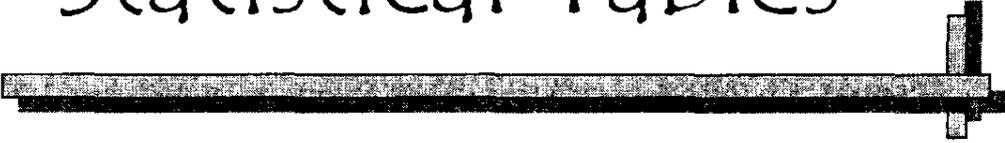


TABLE 1 Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status by Sex and Age Group: October 2007

Sex and Age Group	Total Population: 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>56,845</b>	<b>35,918</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>20,928</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	30.5	21.4	19.4	51.0	46.3
25 - 34	23.0	26.7	26.6	29.0	16.6
35 - 44	18.3	22.5	23.4	9.8	11.0
45 - 54	13.4	16.7	17.4	6.3	7.9
55 - 64	8.2	8.7	9.1	3.3	7.2
65 and over	6.6	4.0	4.2	0.6	11.0
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>28,330</b>	<b>22,178</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>6,151</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	31.1	21.5	19.8	46.6	65.7
25 - 34	23.1	27.7	27.6	30.0	6.5
35 - 44	18.4	22.6	23.4	11.0	3.3
45 - 54	13.5	16.1	16.7	7.6	3.9
55 - 64	8.1	8.3	8.6	4.2	7.1
65 and over	5.9	3.8	4.0	0.7	13.5
Not reported	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>28,515</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>14,776</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	30.0	21.2	18.8	58.7	38.2
25 - 34	22.9	25.1	25.0	27.3	20.8
35 - 44	18.1	22.4	23.3	7.7	14.1
45 - 54	13.4	17.6	18.4	3.9	9.5
55 - 64	8.3	9.4	9.9	1.8	7.3
65 and over	7.3	4.3	4.5	0.5	10.0
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status by Region and Sex: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>56,845</b>	<b>35,918</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>20,928</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.8	61.7	61.6	63.4	29.4
Female	50.2	38.3	38.4	36.6	70.6
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>7,539</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,920</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	47.4	56.7	56.2	60.7	32.6
Female	52.6	43.3	43.8	39.3	67.4
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>354</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.9	59.2	59.0	66.7	35.0
Female	49.0	40.8	41.0	33.3	65.0
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,256</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.2	65.1	65.1	65.2	27.4
Female	49.7	34.9	34.9	34.8	72.6
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>673</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	52.1	63.9	64.2	56.3	27.6
Female	47.9	36.0	35.8	43.8	72.4
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>2,495</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.8	65.2	65.0	67.6	26.7
Female	50.3	34.8	35.0	32.4	73.3
<b>IVA - CALABARZON</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2,717</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	48.0	58.8	58.3	64.1	29.9
Female	52.0	41.2	41.7	36.2	70.1

Continued

TABLE 2 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>IVB - MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>564</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.0	62.9	63.2	58.5	27.3
Female	49.0	37.1	36.8	43.9	72.5
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,138</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.4	64.0	64.2	62.4	28.7
Female	48.6	35.9	35.9	37.6	71.3
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,695</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.5	62.1	61.8	66.7	30.2
Female	49.5	37.9	38.2	33.3	69.8
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,606</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.6	58.2	57.5	70.8	34.9
Female	50.3	41.8	42.5	29.2	65.0
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>897</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.3	62.9	63.0	63.5	30.1
Female	48.7	37.0	37.0	36.5	69.9
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>763</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.0	40.4	64.7	58.3	28.2
Female	49.0	22.2	35.3	44.4	71.8
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>755</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.4	58.1	57.8	60.4	31.5
Female	49.6	41.9	42.1	38.5	68.5

*Continued*

TABLE 2 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>929</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.0	63.4	63.5	60.9	27.4
Female	49.0	36.6	36.5	39.1	72.6
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>831</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.8	65.7	65.8	63.5	25.9
Female	48.2	34.4	34.2	36.5	74.1
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>515</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.1	62.5	62.7	58.5	29.1
Female	48.9	37.5	37.3	41.5	70.9
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>819</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.4	71.6	72.5	42.4	20.3
Female	50.6	28.4	27.4	57.6	79.7

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Sex and Age Group: October 2007

Sex and Age Group	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>Philippines</b>								
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>4,752</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	19.4	10.9	16.2	14.6	29.5	23.9	19.1	12.9
25 - 34	26.6	17.6	18.0	19.6	25.6	29.8	32.6	35.6
35 - 44	23.4	18.5	20.3	23.6	22.0	25.0	24.9	24.4
45 - 54	17.4	18.8	20.0	21.9	14.1	14.4	16.7	17.8
55 - 64	9.1	17.3	15.2	13.8	6.4	5.3	5.5	7.9
65 and over	4.2	17.0	10.5	6.5	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5
Not reported	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>2,060</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	19.8	12.4	18.8	17.5	30.7	21.8	16.7	10.1
25 - 34	27.6	19.4	20.0	21.7	27.0	31.6	33.9	35.8
35 - 44	23.4	19.6	20.6	23.2	21.2	25.5	25.2	25.1
45 - 54	16.7	17.0	18.3	19.9	13.0	14.2	17.2	19.2
55 - 64	8.6	15.6	13.4	12.0	5.9	5.4	5.7	8.2
65 and over	4.0	16.5	8.9	5.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.7
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>2,692</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	18.8	8.3	10.1	9.3	27.1	27.5	22.9	15.0
25 - 34	25.0	14.6	13.3	16.0	22.7	26.8	30.6	35.4
35 - 44	23.3	16.7	19.4	24.3	23.5	24.2	24.3	23.9
45 - 54	18.4	22.1	23.9	25.4	16.2	14.7	15.9	16.7
55 - 64	9.9	20.4	19.2	17.1	7.2	5.1	5.2	7.7
65 and over	4.5	17.9	14.1	7.9	3.2	1.7	1.0	1.3
Not reported	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Region and Sex: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Sex	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>Philippines</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>33,672</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>4,752</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	61.6	63.5	69.5	64.0	66.6	62.6	61.6	43.4
Female	38.4	36.5	30.5	36.0	33.4	37.4	38.4	56.6
<b>National Capital Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>4,128</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,053</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	56.2	40.0	57.6	55.8	62.8	59.2	61.3	45.9
Female	43.8	60.0	42.4	44.2	37.2	40.8	38.9	54.2
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>658</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>122</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	59.0	45.8	68.1	58.6	68.2	62.3	59.4	44.3
Female	41.0	54.2	31.9	41.4	32.9	38.5	40.6	55.7
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,796</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>243</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	65.1	55.6	65.0	64.9	70.7	71.4	66.5	42.8
Female	34.9	33.3	35.0	35.1	29.3	28.6	33.1	57.2
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,353</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>156</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.2	62.5	70.1	63.1	67.0	68.8	60.8	48.7
Female	35.8	37.5	29.9	36.9	33.0	31.3	39.2	51.3
<b>III - Central Luzon</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>3,396</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>514</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	65.0	72.7	73.2	68.6	74.2	66.2	66.4	44.0
Female	35.0	27.3	26.8	31.4	25.8	33.7	33.6	56.0
<b>IVA - CALABARZON</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>4,199</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>669</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	58.3	57.1	66.0	62.2	67.5	60.4	58.5	39.8
Female	41.7	42.9	34.0	37.9	32.5	39.6	41.5	60.2

Continued

TABLE 4 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>IVB - MIMAROPA</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,067</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.2	53.8	67.9	66.7	67.9	61.9	64.8	41.0
Female	36.8	46.2	32.1	33.7	32.1	38.1	34.4	59.0
<b>V - Bicol Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,958</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>191</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.2	75.0	71.1	66.2	69.6	65.8	59.8	39.3
Female	35.9	25.0	29.3	34.0	30.4	34.2	39.7	60.7
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>2,776</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>328</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	61.8	62.0	70.4	62.9	67.1	60.6	61.5	41.2
Female	38.2	38.0	29.6	36.8	32.6	39.4	38.5	58.8
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>2,588</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>316</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.5	65.9	62.8	58.7	63.0	55.6	56.7	42.1
Female	42.5	36.4	37.2	41.0	37.3	44.4	43.3	57.9
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,586</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>180</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.0	84.6	73.0	60.1	64.0	58.4	64.2	40.6
Female	37.0	15.4	27.0	39.9	36.0	41.2	35.0	59.4
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,244</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>124</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.7	55.3	72.0	66.4	67.4	60.5	64.8	46.8
Female	35.3	44.7	28.0	33.6	32.6	39.5	35.2	53.2
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,772</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>232</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.8	47.6	67.5	58.0	57.9	59.9	56.1	43.1
Female	42.1	52.4	32.5	42.3	42.4	40.4	43.9	56.9

*Continued*

TABLE 4 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>XI - Davao Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,686</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>192</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.5	56.9	71.9	67.5	65.0	63.2	61.9	44.3
Female	36.5	43.1	28.1	32.5	35.4	36.8	38.6	55.7
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,477</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>155</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	65.8	58.6	73.9	71.5	68.2	62.8	64.7	47.7
Female	34.2	40.0	26.1	28.5	31.8	37.2	34.7	52.3
<b>Caraga</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>949</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>112</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.7	57.1	72.2	66.0	60.9	63.0	62.6	40.2
Female	37.3	42.9	27.8	33.3	39.1	36.4	37.4	59.8
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,040</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.5	71.8	75.7	73.4	73.3	75.5	72.1	50.8
Female	27.4	28.2	24.3	26.6	26.7	24.5	27.9	49.2

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Major Occupation Group: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>12,918</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.3	7.9	16.9
Professionals	4.5	2.2	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.1	3.5
Clerks	5.0	2.9	8.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.3	7.5	12.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	18.8	26.2	6.8
Trades and related workers	8.4	10.3	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.7	11.3	2.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	32.0	29.1	36.6
Special occupations	0.4	0.5	0.2
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>1,809</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	15.0	12.9	17.9
Professionals	7.0	5.4	9.1
Technicians and associate professionals	4.9	4.6	5.3
Clerks	11.8	7.6	17.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.4	13.4	13.5
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	0.4	0.6	0.2
Trades and related workers	11.2	15.9	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.8	17.7	2.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	24.9	21.4	29.4
Special occupations	0.4	0.5	0.2
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>270</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	9.1	7.7	11.5
Professionals	6.4	3.6	10.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	1.8	3.0
Clerks	3.8	1.8	6.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.1	5.4	7.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	24.5	35.6	8.9
Trades and related workers	5.8	8.2	2.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.1	6.4	0.7
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.5	29.4	49.3
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	-

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>626</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	9.1	7.0	13.1
Professionals	4.6	1.9	9.6
Technicians and associate professionals	1.9	1.6	2.7
Clerks	3.7	2.3	6.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.6	6.1	13.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	20.8	29.1	5.4
Trades and related workers	7.7	9.9	3.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.8	10.4	-
Laborers and unskilled workers	35.9	30.9	45.2
Special occupations	0.7	0.8	0.5
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>485</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	6.8	4.1	11.5
Professionals	3.9	1.5	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	1.2	0.9	1.6
Clerks	2.5	0.9	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.1	5.1	8.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	24.2	34.6	5.8
Trades and related workers	4.2	5.9	1.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.2	7.9	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	45.4	38.6	57.5
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	-
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>1,190</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.5	7.5	18.9
Professionals	5.2	2.2	10.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	2.2	3.8
Clerks	5.2	3.2	9.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	11.5	8.9	16.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	11.0	16.0	1.6
Trades and related workers	12.3	14.2	8.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.0	17.3	2.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	28.3	28.1	28.8
Special occupations	0.3	0.4	0.1

*Continued*

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>1,750</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	14.7	11.0	19.8
Professionals	4.9	2.4	8.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	2.7	5.1
Clerks	5.9	3.4	9.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.2	9.1	11.8
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	12.0	16.9	5.2
Trades and related workers	11.8	14.0	8.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13.3	17.1	7.9
Laborers and unskilled workers	22.9	22.5	23.5
Special occupations	0.6	0.8	0.3
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>393</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	9.4	5.5	16.0
Professionals	3.8	1.8	7.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	1.8	3.6
Clerks	2.9	1.6	5.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.2	4.5	9.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	31.1	41.8	12.5
Trades and related workers	6.5	7.0	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	6.7	0.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	32.9	28.5	40.5
Special occupations	0.6	0.9	0.3
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>702</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	9.0	5.8	14.7
Professionals	3.4	1.2	7.3
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	2.2	3.8
Clerks	2.6	1.4	4.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.8	5.2	12.5
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	24.6	32.5	10.7
Trades and related workers	8.5	8.4	8.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.5	7.0	-
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.4	35.7	37.5
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	-

*Continued*

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,061</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	12.2	8.2	18.9
Professionals	4.0	1.5	8.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1.6	1.2	2.3
Clerks	3.2	1.7	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.5	7.2	13.4
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	19.3	26.3	8.1
Trades and related workers	6.1	7.0	4.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.9	9.5	
Laborers and unskilled workers	38.1	37.3	39.5
Special occupations	0.1	0.1	-
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,101</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.0	8.3	14.6
Professionals	4.1	2.0	7.1
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	2.0	3.0
Clerks	5.3	3.4	7.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.6	7.5	10.1
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	20.8	28.0	11.0
Trades and related workers	11.5	15.4	6.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.2	9.7	3.9
Laborers and unskilled workers	28.9	23.6	36.1
Special occupations	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>587</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.3	5.7	18.2
Professionals	3.4	1.1	7.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	1.2	2.9
Clerks	3.6	1.9	6.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.1	5.8	12.1
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	28.4	38.9	10.4
Trades and related workers	6.8	7.2	6.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.6	5.5	0.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	33.8	32.2	36.5
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	-

*Continued*

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>439</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.4	6.2	18.2
Professionals	3.0	1.0	6.6
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	1.4	2.3
Clerks	4.2	3.2	5.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5.8	4.6	8.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	29.8	41.5	8.4
Trades and related workers	4.4	5.5	2.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.5	6.8	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	35.9	29.2	48.1
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	-
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>746</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.3	7.2	14.6
Professionals	3.8	1.7	6.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	1.6	2.8
Clerks	3.6	2.0	5.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.2	8.2	13.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	20.1	28.3	9.0
Trades and related workers	5.4	7.9	1.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	7.4	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.3	34.6	45.7
Special occupations	0.8	1.3	0.3
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>615</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.4	5.8	18.4
Professionals	3.4	1.7	6.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	1.7	2.8
Clerks	4.6	2.1	9.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.0	6.8	12.8
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	20.1	26.9	8.3
Trades and related workers	7.1	9.8	2.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.0	9.2	0.5
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.0	35.9	38.9
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	-

*Continued*

TABLE 5 - *concluded*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>505</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.3	6.9	16.8
Professionals	3.0	1.4	6.1
Technicians and associate professionals	1.4	1.1	2.0
Clerks	3.2	1.6	6.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.6	6.7	12.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	25.5	34.3	8.5
Trades and related workers	3.5	4.3	2.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.9	8.7	0.4
Laborers and unskilled workers	38.1	34.2	45.5
Special occupations	0.5	0.6	0.2
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>354</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	8.7	5.5	14.1
Professionals	4.4	1.8	8.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	2.0	3.1
Clerks	3.7	1.3	7.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.4	5.9	15.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	23.6	32.8	8.2
Trades and related workers	5.6	7.6	2.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.0	10.8	0.6
Laborers and unskilled workers	34.9	31.8	40.1
Special occupations	0.3	0.5	-
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>285</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	8.5	5.3	16.5
Professionals	2.5	1.1	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1.2	1.1	1.8
Clerks	1.3	0.9	2.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3.4	2.5	5.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	52.9	64.3	22.8
Trades and related workers	1.8	2.1	1.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.2	5.8	
Laborers and unskilled workers	23.8	16.2	43.9
Special occupations	0.5	0.7	-

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Major Industry Group: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>12,918</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	32.0	37.6	22.9
Fishing	4.1	6.2	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	9.1	8.2	10.5
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.5	0.2
Construction	5.2	8.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.3	12.0	28.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.7	2.0	3.8
Transport, storage, and communication	7.7	11.7	1.3
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.8	1.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.6	2.7	2.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.7	4.7	4.7
Education	3.1	1.2	6.2
Health and social work	1.2	0.5	2.2
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.3	1.9	3.0
Private households with employed persons	5.0	1.2	11.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>1,809</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0.3	0.3	0.3
Fishing	0.4	0.7	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	12.7	13.2	12.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.7	0.8	0.5
Construction	7.2	12.3	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	25.7	21.6	30.8
Hotels and restaurants	6.2	6.1	6.3
Transport, storage, and communication	12.3	18.8	4.0
Financial intermediation	3.0	2.3	3.9
Real estate, renting, and business activities	8.0	8.6	7.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.7	5.3	4.0
Education	2.8	1.9	4.0
Health and social work	2.5	1.4	3.8
Other community, social, and personal service activities	4.1	3.6	4.7
Private households with employed persons	9.5	3.3	17.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.1

Continued

TABLE 6 - continued

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>270</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	53.6	58.0	47.8
Fishing	0.2	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.8	-
Manufacturing	3.3	3.1	4.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.6	0.8	0.4
Construction	4.1	6.7	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	10.9	5.9	18.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	1.5	2.2
Transport, storage, and communication	5.2	7.7	1.1
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.5	1.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.5	1.8	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.9	6.2	5.6
Education	4.3	1.8	7.8
Health and social work	1.7	0.5	3.3
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.5	1.3	1.5
Private households with employed persons	2.7	0.8	5.6
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>626</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	37.4	43.7	25.9
Fishing	3.3	4.9	0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	5.6	5.2	6.2
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.5	0.2
Construction	6.5	9.7	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.6	11.0	29.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	1.1	4.2
Transport, storage, and communication	8.1	12.1	0.5
Financial intermediation	1.0	0.6	1.8
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.6	1.9	1.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.1	3.5	5.1
Education	3.8	1.5	8.0
Health and social work	0.9	0.5	1.8
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.5	2.1	3.5
Private households with employed persons	4.6	0.9	11.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>485</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	60.8	66.7	50.1
Fishing	0.4	0.6	0.2
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3.2	3.8	2.3
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	0.2	-
Construction	3.1	4.8	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	11.9	7.4	20.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	0.8	3.3
Transport, storage, and communication	5.4	8.3	0.2
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.1	1.2
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.9	0.9	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.4	4.0	4.9
Education	2.9	0.9	6.4
Health and social work	0.5	0.2	1.0
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.5	0.7	2.7
Private households with employed persons	2.7	0.3	6.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>1,190</b>
Number (in thousands)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total			
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	21.9	28.7	9.4
Fishing	1.7	2.5	0.3
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	12.2	11.1	14.4
Electricity, gas, and water	0.5	0.6	0.2
Construction	7.4	11.2	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	21.9	15.6	33.4
Hotels and restaurants	3.7	2.5	5.8
Transport, storage, and communication	11.0	16.0	1.8
Financial intermediation	1.3	0.9	2.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.4	2.5	2.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.7	3.8	3.6
Education	3.6	0.9	8.7
Health and social work	1.5	0.8	2.8
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.4	1.8	3.7
Private households with employed persons	4.4	1.0	10.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>1,750</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	15.4	19.6	9.5
Fishing	3.4	5.5	0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	19.1	15.7	23.8
Electricity, gas, and water	0.5	0.8	0.1
Construction	6.5	11.1	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	20.2	13.7	29.3
Hotels and restaurants	3.2	2.8	3.8
Transport, storage, and communication	9.3	15.0	1.3
Financial intermediation	1.3	0.8	2.0
Real estate, renting, and business activities	4.1	4.0	4.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.4	4.5	4.3
Education	3.0	1.4	5.4
Health and social work	1.4	0.6	2.5
Other community, social, and personal service activities	3.0	3.0	3.0
Private households with employed persons	5.0	1.4	10.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>393</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	45.8	50.4	37.9
Fishing	8.7	13.5	0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	5.1	4.3	6.4
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	-
Construction	3.6	5.6	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	12.7	6.1	24.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	0.9	2.5
Transport, storage, and communication	5.6	8.6	0.5
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.6	1.0
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.8	0.9	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.5	5.2	6.4
Education	3.2	1.3	6.4
Health and social work	0.8	0.1	2.0
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.3	0.9	2.0
Private households with employed persons	3.7	0.6	9.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>702</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	39.0	45.9	26.5
Fishing	6.9	10.3	1.0
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.4	0.1
Manufacturing	6.7	5.1	9.8
Electricity, gas, and water	0.6	0.6	0.6
Construction	4.7	7.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.8	9.9	31.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	1.0	2.3
Transport, storage, and communication	5.6	8.6	0.1
Financial intermediation	0.4	0.3	0.6
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.0	1.3	0.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.6	4.6	4.6
Education	2.9	1.0	6.3
Health and social work	1.1	0.4	2.4
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.2	1.8	3.0
Private households with employed persons	4.0	0.6	9.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,061</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	38.4	44.9	28.0
Fishing	6.7	9.8	1.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	5.6	5.0	6.7
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.5	-
Construction	3.9	6.2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	16.8	10.4	27.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.5	1.2	4.5
Transport, storage, and communication	7.0	10.9	0.7
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.6	0.9
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.1	1.4	0.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.8	4.5	5.1
Education	3.4	1.2	6.9
Health and social work	0.9	0.4	1.6
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.9	1.3	2.7
Private households with employed persons	6.0	1.4	13.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,101</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	29.6	32.3	25.8
Fishing	4.1	6.6	0.8
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.2
Manufacturing	13.1	13.0	13.3
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.5	0.1
Construction	6.0	10.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	16.3	10.4	24.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.7	2.1	3.5
Transport, storage, and communication	6.2	10.2	0.8
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.8	1.5
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.9	3.1	2.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.4	4.4	4.4
Education	3.1	1.3	5.5
Health and social work	0.9	0.5	1.5
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.0	1.9	2.3
Private households with employed persons	6.7	2.0	13.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>587</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	40.2	48.5	26.1
Fishing	7.9	11.6	1.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	5.2	4.0	7.3
Electricity, gas, and water	0.2	0.3	-
Construction	3.8	6.1	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.9	10.9	32.4
Hotels and restaurants	0.9	0.7	1.4
Transport, storage, and communication	5.6	8.3	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.2	1.0
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.0	1.0	1.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.2	5.2	7.8
Education	3.1	0.9	7.0
Health and social work	0.4	0.1	0.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.6	1.2	2.2
Private households with employed persons	4.3	0.8	10.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>439</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	48.8	53.3	40.5
Fishing	6.2	8.8	1.4
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	3.4	3.0	4.3
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	4.2	6.1	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	14.1	8.3	24.8
Hotels and restaurants	0.8	0.5	1.4
Transport, storage, and communication	5.9	8.8	0.5
Financial intermediation	0.6	0.4	0.9
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.9	1.0	0.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.3	6.5	5.9
Education	2.4	0.5	5.9
Health and social work	0.8	0.4	1.6
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.2	0.7	1.8
Private households with employed persons	3.7	0.7	9.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>746</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	42.9	48.6	35.3
Fishing	2.7	3.9	0.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5.1	5.9	4.2
Electricity, gas, and water	0.7	0.8	0.5
Construction	4.3	7.5	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.7	10.6	27.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	1.2	3.4
Transport, storage, and communication	5.5	9.1	0.7
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.4	1.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.8	2.2	1.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.8	5.8	3.6
Education	3.2	0.9	6.4
Health and social work	1.1	0.4	2.0
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.5	1.9	3.4
Private households with employed persons	4.7	0.9	10.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>615</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	42.8	49.8	0.6
Fishing	2.4	3.6	0.3
Mining and quarrying	2.1	3.3	-
Manufacturing	5.6	6.1	4.9
Electricity, gas, and water	0.2	0.4	-
Construction	4.0	6.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.9	10.2	31.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	1.2	3.9
Transport, storage, and communication	6.0	9.2	0.7
Financial intermediation	1.0	0.7	1.6
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.6	1.8	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.1	4.1	4.1
Education	2.4	0.7	5.4
Health and social work	1.1	0.6	2.0
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.2	1.4	3.6
Private households with employed persons	4.4	1.0	10.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	-
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>505</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	50.0	56.6	37.2
Fishing	4.2	6.1	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	5.4	4.5	7.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	2.0	2.9	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	16.0	9.8	28.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	0.9	3.0
Transport, storage, and communication	6.3	9.2	0.8
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.4	1.4
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.0	1.1	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.9	4.9	4.8
Education	2.5	1.2	5.0
Health and social work	0.6	0.3	1.2
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.5	1.3	1.8
Private households with employed persons	3.2	0.4	8.5
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

TABLE 6 - *concluded*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>354</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	42.1	47.7	32.8
Fishing	4.6	6.9	0.8
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.7	-
Manufacturing	7.0	8.1	5.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.5	0.3
Construction	3.8	5.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	16.2	8.7	29.1
Hotels and restaurants	0.8	0.5	1.7
Transport, storage, and communication	5.6	8.7	0.3
Financial intermediation	1.2	0.7	1.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.3	1.3	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.0	5.2	7.1
Education	3.5	1.0	7.6
Health and social work	0.7	0.2	1.7
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.1	1.5	3.1
Private households with employed persons	3.1	0.5	7.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>285</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	54.5	55.8	51.2
Fishing	18.3	21.2	10.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	-	-
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	2.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	1.3	1.9	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	11.9	7.6	23.5
Hotels and restaurants	0.5	0.3	0.7
Transport, storage, and communication	4.3	6.0	-
Financial intermediation	0.1	0.1	-
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.2	0.3	-
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.6	3.8	2.8
Education	3.1	1.5	7.4
Health and social work	0.2	0.1	0.7
Other community, social, and personal service activities	0.1	0.1	-
Private households with employed persons	0.3	0.1	0.7
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 7 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Class of Worker: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>12,918</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.1	51.1	51.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	43.2	44.8	40.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.8	6.3	10.3
Own account workers	36.5	39.9	31.0
Self-employed	32.3	34.6	28.6
Employer	4.2	5.3	2.4
Unpaid family worker	12.4	9.0	18.0
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>1,809</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	75.2	77.4	72.5
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	66.9	69.3	64.0
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.3	8.1	8.5
Own account workers	22.3	21.0	24.0
Self-employed	18.9	17.1	21.2
Employer	3.4	3.9	2.8
Unpaid family worker	2.5	1.6	3.5
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>270</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	35.3	33.8	37.4
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	25.2	25.8	24.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.0	8.0	13.0
Own account workers	37.7	47.2	24.1
Self-employed	35.7	44.3	23.3
Employer	2.0	2.8	0.7
Unpaid family worker	27.1	19.1	38.5

Continued

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>626</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	46.5	45.3	48.9
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	38.9	40.1	36.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.6	5.2	12.3
Own account workers	39.1	43.9	30.2
Self-employed	31.5	33.4	28.0
Employer	7.7	10.6	2.2
Unpaid family worker	14.3	10.8	20.9
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>485</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	44.9	44.5	45.6
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	37.3	38.9	34.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.5	5.6	10.9
Own account workers	36.3	43.3	23.7
Self-employed	21.7	22.9	19.6
Employer	14.6	20.4	4.1
Unpaid family worker	18.8	12.2	30.7
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>1,190</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	60.4	59.1	62.9
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	53.4	53.9	52.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.1	5.2	10.5
Own account workers	32.8	35.4	28.0
Self-employed	28.6	30.4	25.3
Employer	4.2	5.0	2.7
Unpaid family worker	6.8	5.5	9.1

*Continued*

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>1,750</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	61.8	62.9	60.3
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	54.9	57.1	51.9
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.9	5.8	8.4
Own account workers	31.8	32.6	30.7
Self-employed	29.4	29.9	28.7
Employer	2.5	2.8	2.0
Unpaid family worker	6.4	4.5	9.0
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>393</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	39.4	39.2	39.7
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	29.5	32.0	25.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	9.8	7.3	14.2
Own account workers	44.7	49.0	37.4
Self-employed	42.7	46.9	35.9
Employer	2.0	2.1	1.5
Unpaid family worker	15.9	11.9	23.2
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>702</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	40.0	41.8	36.6
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	32.0	35.6	25.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.0	6.2	11.1
Own account workers	42.2	43.9	39.0
Self-employed	39.9	41.3	37.5
Employer	2.2	2.7	1.6
Unpaid family worker	17.9	14.2	24.4

*Continued*

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,061</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.7	53.3	49.2
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	43.7	47.5	37.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.1	5.8	11.7
Own account workers	36.3	37.8	33.9
Self-employed	29.6	29.1	30.4
Employer	6.7	8.6	3.5
Unpaid family worker	12.0	9.0	16.9
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,101</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	49.4	50.0	48.7
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	42.5	44.4	41.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.9	5.6	9.0
Own account workers	37.9	40.8	35.3
Self-employed	37.1	40.1	34.2
Employer	0.9	0.7	1.1
Unpaid family worker	12.6	9.2	17.3
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>587</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	37.0	36.4	38.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	27.1	29.6	22.8
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	9.9	6.7	15.2
Own account workers	47.4	51.8	40.0
Self-employed	43.9	47.7	37.3
Employer	3.5	4.0	2.6
Unpaid family worker	15.6	11.8	22.0

*Continued*

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>439</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	34.9	34.9	34.9
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	25.6	27.1	22.8
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	9.2	7.8	11.8
Own account workers	45.3	52.4	32.1
Self-employed	40.4	46.1	30.3
Employer	4.8	6.5	2.1
Unpaid family worker	19.8	12.7	32.8
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>746</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	45.0	47.5	41.7
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	36.3	39.5	31.9
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.7	8.0	9.8
Own account workers	35.5	39.4	30.2
Self-employed	32.1	35.4	27.5
Employer	3.4	4.0	2.5
Unpaid family worker	19.5	13.1	28.3
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>615</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	50.4	53.2	45.5
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	44.0	48.2	36.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.4	5.0	8.8
Own account workers	36.7	38.2	34.3
Self-employed	31.2	32.0	29.8
Employer	5.5	6.2	4.4
Unpaid family worker	12.8	8.6	20.3

*Continued*

TABLE 7 - *concluded*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>505</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	45.2	45.4	44.8
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	38.2	39.2	36.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.0	6.2	8.5
Own account workers	39.5	43.9	31.1
Self-employed	33.2	36.0	27.9
Employer	6.2	7.8	3.2
Unpaid family worker	15.3	10.7	24.2
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>354</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	40.0	40.2	40.1
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	30.5	33.3	25.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	9.7	6.9	14.4
Own account workers	40.4	46.2	30.5
Self-employed	36.5	41.0	28.8
Employer	3.9	5.2	1.7
Unpaid family worker	19.5	13.6	29.4
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>285</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	13.1	12.6	14.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	6.7	7.4	4.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.3	5.2	9.5
Own account workers	63.0	73.7	34.7
Self-employed	61.6	72.1	34.0
Employer	1.3	1.6	0.7
Unpaid family worker	23.9	13.7	51.2

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 8 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex and Major Occupation Group: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Major Occupation Group	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.3	9.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	14.0	52.7
Professionals	4.5	4.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	6.4	41.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.9	38.9
Clerks	5.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	7.3	45.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.3	4.3	7.2	5.8	4.7	11.3	47.1
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	18.8	26.8	27.6	33.4	37.3	11.0	33.2
Trades and related workers	8.4	14.6	5.5	6.3	5.9	9.6	42.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.7	5.4	1.9	3.4	4.7	10.2	50.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	32.0	29.6	46.0	40.5	37.7	26.8	38.5
Special occupations	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	45.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	7.9	8.2	6.3	5.2	4.4	9.3	47.7
Professionals	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.0	41.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	0.9	2.4	40.5
Clerks	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.2	45.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.5	3.5	4.8	3.7	2.9	9.7	48.6
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	26.2	35.9	35.9	43.6	48.6	16.8	34.8
Trades and related workers	10.3	14.7	6.1	6.0	5.3	12.6	44.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.3	8.2	3.5	5.3	6.4	14.6	50.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	29.1	22.9	39.0	33.4	30.2	26.8	38.9
Special occupations	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	47.3
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	16.9	11.8	7.2	8.3	10.5	21.8	56.5
Professionals	8.2	7.3	0.9	1.4	2.4	12.0	41.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	1.9	3.8	37.4
Clerks	8.4	3.6	1.2	1.6	1.6	12.4	45.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	12.2	5.5	9.8	9.2	8.9	13.9	45.5
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	6.8	12.7	18.9	17.3	11.0	1.4	23.0
Trades and related workers	5.3	14.5	4.8	6.8	7.2	4.7	38.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.9	49.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.6	40.0	53.4	51.7	55.4	26.9	37.9
Special occupations	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	36.1

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 9 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Region and Sex: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Philippines</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>33,672</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	61.6	60.7	51.2	61.1	70.0	62.1	41.4
Female	38.4	39.3	48.8	39.0	30.0	37.9	42.1
<b>National Capital Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>4,128</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	56.2	50.0	48.0	49.7	52.4	57.1	49.9
Female	43.8	41.7	52.0	51.0	47.6	42.9	50.1
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>658</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	59.0	50.0	56.6	49.1	54.4	61.5	41.8
Female	41.0	50.0	43.4	49.1	45.6	38.5	40.9
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,796</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>40.4</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	65.1	71.4	50.0	56.1	67.8	68.7	41.1
Female	34.9	28.6	49.5	43.9	32.2	31.4	39
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,353</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.2	68.8	55.0	56.3	63.6	67.6	39.2
Female	35.8	25.0	45.0	43.1	36.4	32.4	37.9
<b>III - Central Luzon</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>3,396</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>45</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	65.0	42.9	52.3	64.0	74.7	64.6	44.3
Female	35.0	57.1	47.7	36.0	25.3	35.3	46.2
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>4,199</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	58.3	41.7	51.2	60.8	62.4	58.4	44.6
Female	41.7	62.5	48.5	39.2	37.3	41.6	46.1

Continued

TABLE 9 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,067</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>35.6</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.2	60.0	50.3	61.3	73.7	64.9	36.4
Female	36.8	30.0	50.3	38.7	26.3	35.1	34.4
<b>V - Bicol Region</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,958</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.2	65.5	50.5	66.0	75.6	65.7	37.4
Female	35.9	34.5	49.2	34.0	24.7	34.3	37.6
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>2,776</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	61.8	75.0	53.5	61.0	70.2	62.5	38.8
Female	38.2	25.0	46.5	39.0	29.8	37.5	39.1
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>2,588</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>40.8</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	57.5	46.7	46.0	58.3	67.2	57.9	40.3
Female	42.5	53.3	54.0	41.7	32.8	42.1	41.4
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,586</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.0	62.5	53.4	69.7	79.4	60.9	37.7
Female	37.0	37.5	46.6	30.3	20.6	39.1	40.2
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,244</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.7	65.0	48.1	61.7	73.1	66.8	39.1
Female	35.3	35.0	52.6	38.3	26.9	33.2	38.5
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b> Number (in thousands)	<b>1,772</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>37.6</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	57.8	54.5	49.4	55.0	67.8	59.4	37.8
Female	42.1	45.5	50.6	45.0	32.2	40.6	37.4

*Continued*

TABLE 9 - concluded

Region and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>42.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.5	72.2	49.7	60.3	73.1	63.8	41.9
Female	36.5	27.8	50.3	39.2	26.9	36.2	43.7
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	65.8	65.0	56.8	72.4	77.9	63.7	35.9
Female	34.2	40.0	43.2	28.0	22.1	36.3	37.1
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>38.5</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.7	71.4	51.5	61.4	72.0	64.1	38.8
Female	37.3	28.6	48.5	38.6	28.0	35.9	38.2
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>37.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	72.5	-	50.6	56.3	80.5	79.7	39.4
Female	27.4	-	49.4	43.7	19.5	20.5	32.8

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 10 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex and Major Industry Group: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Major Industry Group	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Philippines</b>							
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>5,711</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	32.0	38.9	57.7	57.0	57.3	18.0	31.5
Fishing	4.1	7.9	5.1	6.5	7.3	2.9	37.7
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	44.9
Manufacturing	9.1	9.6	4.7	6.0	5.7	11.1	44.7
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	45.4
Construction	5.2	8.6	2.0	2.7	2.5	6.7	43.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.3	10.0	12.0	12.8	13.0	21.6	50.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	3.5	49.3
Transport, storage, and communication	7.7	6.1	2.7	4.0	5.3	9.8	50
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	43.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.6	4.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	3.6	48.4
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.7	2.9	3.4	1.5	1.1	6.1	39.9
Education	3.1	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	4.4	40.2
Health and social work	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.6	42.8
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.3	2.1	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.9	36.5
Private households with employed persons	5.0	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.0	6.3	54.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	44.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	37.6	40.6	60.7	61.3	62.7	24.6	33.8
Fishing	6.2	11.8	7.9	9.2	9.7	4.5	38.7
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	45.4
Manufacturing	8.2	4.7	3.4	4.0	3.8	10.6	46.2
Electricity, gas, and water	0.5	1.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.8	45.5
Construction	8.2	14.1	3.9	4.2	3.5	10.4	43.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	12.0	6.5	8.5	8.1	7.9	14.2	48.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.5	47.6
Transport, storage, and communication	11.7	9.4	5.1	6.3	7.4	14.6	50.3
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	44.0
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.7	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	3.8	51.0
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.7	2.9	2.8	1.4	0.9	6.3	42.2
Education	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	41.2
Health and social work	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	45.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.9	1.2	3.7	1.9	1.1	1.7	39.4
Private households with employed persons	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.6	51.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	42.9

Continued

TABLE 10 - *concluded*

Sex and Major Industry Group	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	22.9	36.4	54.5	50.3	44.9	7.0	25.3
Fishing	0.9	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.2	25.9
Mining and quarrying	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	39.2
Manufacturing	10.5	17.3	6.0	9.2	10.1	11.8	42.8
Electricity, gas, and water	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	45.1
Construction	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	44.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	28.5	15.5	15.9	20.1	24.8	33.8	51.7
Hotels and restaurants	3.8	1.8	1.0	2.0	2.9	5.0	50.7
Transport, storage, and communication	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	45.9
Financial intermediation	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.5	42.5
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.5	4.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	3.2	43.9
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.7	2.7	4.1	1.7	1.6	5.8	36.3
Education	6.2	6.4	0.8	1.4	2.1	8.9	39.8
Health and social work	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.9	41.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	3.0	2.7	5.4	4.3	4.0	2.1	33.7
Private households with employed persons	11.2	4.5	7.2	5.7	5.4	14.0	54.6
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	48.0

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 11 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex and Class of Worker: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Class of Worker	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Philippines</b>							
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	51.1	42.1	27.6	28.1	25.9	64.3	45.1
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	43.2	35.7	23.6	25.8	24.1	53.6	46.0
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.8	6.4	4.0	2.2	1.8	10.7	40.3
Own account workers	36.5	46.4	43.5	49.3	53.2	29.7	40.6
Self-employed	32.3	36.1	38.7	43.7	47.5	26.2	40.8
Employer	4.2	10.4	4.8	5.5	5.7	3.5	39.7
Unpaid family workers	12.4	11.4	29.0	22.7	20.9	6.0	30.8
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	51.1	44.1	30.8	30.7	26.3	63.1	44.8
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	44.8	39.4	27.6	29.1	25.0	54.5	45.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.3	4.7	3.1	1.7	1.3	8.6	42.4
Own account workers	39.9	51.2	47.4	54.2	59.5	32.1	39.3
Self-employed	34.6	39.4	40.7	46.9	52.5	27.7	39.4
Employer	5.3	11.8	6.7	7.3	7.1	4.3	38.4
Unpaid family workers	9.0	4.1	21.8	15.1	14.2	4.9	31.8
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	51.0	38.2	24.3	23.8	25.1	66.3	45.6
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	40.7	29.1	19.4	20.8	22.2	52.2	47.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.3	9.1	4.9	3.0	3.0	14.1	38.3
Own account workers	31.0	39.1	39.3	41.6	38.5	25.9	43.5
Self-employed	28.6	30.9	36.6	38.8	36.2	23.7	43.4
Employer	2.4	7.3	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	44.1
Unpaid family workers	18.0	22.7	36.4	34.7	36.4	7.8	30.0

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 12 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Nature of Employment, by Sex and Class of Worker: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Class of Worker	Total	Nature of Employment		
		Permanent Job or Business and Unpaid Family Work	Short-Term or Seasonal and Unpaid Family Work	Worked for Different Employers on Day to Day or Week to Week Basis
<b>Philippines</b>				
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>27,146</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>834</b>
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.1	47.2	64.1	89.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	43.2	38.7	58.3	88.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.8	8.5	5.8	0.6
Own account workers	36.5	41.2	18.0	9.6
Self-employed	32.3	36.1	17.3	9.5
Employer	4.2	5.1	0.7	0.1
Unpaid family workers	12.4	11.6	17.9	1.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>16,784</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>591</b>
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.1	46.3	68.5	90.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	44.8	39.7	62.8	89.3
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.3	6.6	5.7	0.7
Own account workers	39.9	45.7	16.8	9.0
Self-employed	34.6	39.3	16.0	9.0
Employer	5.3	6.4	0.8	0.2
Unpaid family workers	9.0	8.1	14.8	1.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>243</b>
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.0	48.6	57.8	87.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	40.7	37.1	51.9	86.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.3	11.5	5.9	0.8
Own account workers	31.0	34.0	19.7	11.1
Self-employed	28.6	31.1	19.2	11.1
Employer	2.4	2.9	0.5	-
Unpaid family workers	18.0	17.4	22.5	1.6

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 13 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work by Total Hours Worked by Sex and Major Occupation Group: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Major Occupation Group	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>Philippines</b>			
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>2,449</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	7.6	5.4	10.9
Professionals	2.0	0.7	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	2.6	3.0
Clerks	2.9	1.0	5.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.1	5.8	9.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	24.0	29.5	15.8
Trades and related workers	9.0	7.3	11.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	4.0	10.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.9	43.3	29.8
Special occupations	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>1,802</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	5.7	4.3	7.5
Professionals	1.1	0.5	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	2.0	2.4
Clerks	1.8	0.7	3.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5.0	3.5	7.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	30.5	37.7	20.6
Trades and related workers	10.2	8.1	13.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.6	5.7	12.6
Laborers and unskilled workers	34.5	37.1	31.0
Special occupations	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>647</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	12.0	7.5	20.2
Professionals	4.1	1.2	9.4
Technicians and associate professionals	4.1	3.8	4.6
Clerks	5.4	1.4	12.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	12.0	10.8	14.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	8.6	12.1	2.5
Trades and related workers	6.2	5.9	7.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.4	0.6	2.9
Laborers and unskilled workers	45.7	56.3	26.4
Special occupations	0.3	0.3	0.3

\* Includes persons with a job but not at work.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 14 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work  
by Total Hours Worked, by Region and Sex: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

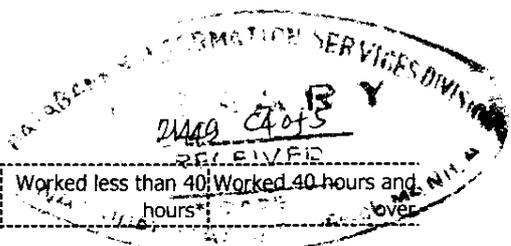
Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>2,449</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.1	67.8	73.6
Female	29.9	32.2	26.4
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>323</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.7	56.8	65.3
Female	37.3	43.2	34.7
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>71</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	58.5	55.3	60.6
Female	41.5	44.7	39.4
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>81</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	76.2	72.0	82.7
Female	24.2	28.0	16.0
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>51</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	69.5	66.9	76.5
Female	30.5	33.1	25.5
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>109</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.6	70.5	70.6
Female	29.4	29.5	29.4
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>324</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.4	66.9	74.1
Female	29.5	33.1	25.9

Continued

TABLE 14- *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>75</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	68.7	64.9	77.3
Female	31.3	35.1	22.7
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>250</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	74.8	71.8	80.0
Female	25.2	28.2	20.0
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>200</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	71.8	68.4	79.0
Female	28.2	31.6	21.0
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>118</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.3	65.5	66.9
Female	33.7	33.9	32.2
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>170</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.8	70.6	71.2
Female	29.2	29.4	28.8
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>80</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.0	71.1	73.8
Female	28.0	28.9	27.5
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>251</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.7	60.1	68.9
Female	36.3	39.9	31.5

*Continued*

TABLE 14- *concluded*


Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>128</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	76.3	72.2	81.3
Female	23.7	28.6	18.8
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>89</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	75.9	74.6	78.7
Female	24.1	25.4	21.3
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>75</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.9	71.7	74.7
Female	27.1	28.3	25.3
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>56</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	69.0	65.1	85.7
Female	30.6	34.9	14.3

\* Includes persons with a job but not at work.

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 15 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Sex and Age Group: October 2007

(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Age Group	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>Philippines</b>								
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>400</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	51.0	20.0	42.6	42.9	62.3	54.3	49.6	45.8
25 - 34	29.0	26.7	17.6	15.9	19.5	27.6	34.2	41.3
35 - 44	9.8	6.7	11.0	13.5	8.6	10.6	9.3	7.8
45 - 54	6.3	20.0	14.7	15.3	5.5	5.1	4.7	3.8
55 - 64	3.3	13.3	10.3	10.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.3
65 and over	0.6	13.3	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>216</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	46.6	22.2	44.6	39.8	61.8	47.3	45.1	38.4
25 - 34	30.0	33.3	16.8	16.3	19.3	31.2	35.5	44.0
35 - 44	11.0	-	11.9	13.8	8.2	12.0	10.5	10.2
45 - 54	7.6	11.1	13.9	17.1	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.6
55 - 64	4.2	11.1	10.9	11.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3
65 and over	0.7	11.1	3.0	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	-
<b>Female</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>184</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	58.7	16.7	37.1	51.1	62.8	65.8	57.1	54.3
25 - 34	27.3	16.7	20.0	17.0	20.9	21.7	32.4	38.0
35 - 44	7.7	16.7	8.6	12.8	10.5	8.2	7.1	5.4
45 - 54	3.9	33.3	17.1	10.6	3.5	3.2	2.7	1.6
55 - 64	1.8	16.7	11.4	6.4	2.3	1.1	0.5	-
65 and over	0.5	16.7	5.7	2.1	-	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 16 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Looking for Work by Job Search Method, by Sex and Region: October 2007

Sex and Region	Total	Registered in Employment Agency		Approached Employer Directly	Approached Relatives or Friends	Placed or Answered Advertisements	Others
		Private	Public				
<b>Philippines</b>							
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	58.3	56.9	56.3	56.5	62.5	53.0	57.1
Female	41.7	43.1	43.7	43.2	37.2	47.0	57.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	28.6	43.1	42.3	21.0	22.8	48.5	28.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	-
I - Ilocos Region	4.8	3.4	2.8	5.6	5.6	1.5	-
II - Cagayan Valley	1.7	0.6	4.2	2.8	0.3	1.5	-
III - Central Luzon	13.8	7.5	12.7	15.6	17.2	4.5	14.3
IV-A CALABARZON	16.3	22.4	11.3	13.0	20.9	4.5	14.3
IV-B MIMAROPA	1.9	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.1	-	-
V - Bicol Region	3.1	1.1	1.4	4.3	2.8	1.5	14.3
VI - Western Visayas	5.3	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.6	9.1	14.3
VII - Central Visayas	7.1	4.6	8.5	7.7	5.3	18.2	28.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.3	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.5	0.6	2.8	2.3	0.9	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	4.8	4.6	1.4	5.9	4.4	3.0	-
XI - Davao Region	3.8	3.4	-	4.3	4.7	1.5	-
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.6	1.6	6.1	-
Caraga	1.1	0.6	-	1.3	1.9	-	-
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.9	-	-	1.3	0.9	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 17 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Looking for Work by Number of Weeks Looking for Work by Sex and Region: October 2007

Sex and Region	Total	Number of Weeks Looking for Work				Mean No. of Weeks Looking for Work
		Less than 4	4 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over	
<b>Philippines</b>						
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Number (in thousands)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	58.3	58.3	56.8	54.5	68.4	7.0
Female	41.7	41.5	43.2	46.4	31.6	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
National Capital Region	28.6	31.0	23.8	25.9	35.4	6.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.3	12.0
I - Ilocos Region	4.8	5.4	5.1	2.7	-	4.4
II - Cagayan Valley	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.3	7.2
III - Central Luzon	13.8	14.9	16.2	6.3	6.3	4.7
IV-A CALABARZON	16.3	16.8	15.6	17.0	15.2	7.0
IV-B MIMAROPA	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.3	5.0
V - Bicol Region	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.6	1.3	4.8
VI - Western Visayas	5.3	3.3	6.3	9.8	8.9	10.0
VII - Central Visayas	7.1	8.4	4.4	6.3	8.9	5.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.8	9.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.5	0.6	1.0	6.3	2.5	10.6
X - Northern Mindanao	4.8	3.6	6.3	5.4	3.8	7.1
XI - Davao Region	3.8	3.4	5.7	2.7	-	5.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.9	1.9	3.5	4.5	3.8	9.2
Caraga	1.1	1.5	1.0	-	-	2.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.3	10.1

Source: National Statistics Office, October 2007 Labor Force Survey



# Standard Error



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## TECHNICAL NOTES

This report comprised the computed Standard Error (SE) for the selected variables of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) for October 2007 survey round. The selected variables referred to are employment, unemployment and labor force population levels and rates.

The statistical package STATA was used in the computation using the final survey weight and treating each enumeration area as the primary sampling unit.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic. A standard error is a measure of dispersion of an estimate from the expected value.

The SE can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can be estimated, while the Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a measure of relative variability that is commonly used to assess the precision of survey estimates.

The CV is defined as the ratio of the standard error and the estimate. An estimate with CV value of less than 10 percent is considered precise.

TABLE 1 Standard Error, Coefficient of Variation, and 95% Confidence Interval for Estimates of Employment and Employment Rates by Region: October 2007

Region	Employed ('000)				Employment Rate (%)					
	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit				Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,672</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.0</b>
National Capital Region	4,128	135	3.3	3,863	4,392	89.4	0.43	0.48	88.5	90.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	658	32	4.9	595	721	96.9	0.38	0.39	96.1	97.6
I - Ilocos Region	1,796	62	3.5	1,673	1,918	93.2	0.49	0.52	92.2	94.1
II - Cagayan Valley	1,353	46	3.4	1,264	1,443	97.7	0.34	0.35	97.0	98.3
III - Central Luzon	3,396	71	2.1	3,256	3,536	91.4	0.56	0.61	90.3	92.4
IVA - CALABARZON	4,199	96	2.3	4,011	4,387	92.0	0.42	0.45	91.2	92.8
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,067	38	3.6	993	1,142	96.3	0.51	0.52	95.3	97.3
V - Bicol Region	1,958	68	3.5	1,825	2,092	95.8	0.43	0.45	95.0	96.7
VI - Western Visayas	2,776	82	3.0	2,616	2,937	94.0	0.45	0.48	93.1	94.9
VII - Central Visayas	2,588	84	3.3	2,422	2,753	94.2	0.47	0.50	93.2	95.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,586	71	4.5	1,447	1,724	96.8	0.37	0.38	96.1	97.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	1,244	39	3.1	1,167	1,321	97.2	0.59	0.61	96.0	98.3
X - Northern Mindanao	1,772	68	3.9	1,638	1,906	94.9	0.52	0.55	93.9	95.9
XI - Davao Region	1,686	51	3.0	1,586	1,786	95.1	0.48	0.50	94.2	96.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,477	48	3.3	1,383	1,572	95.2	0.49	0.52	94.3	96.2
Caraga	949	33	3.5	884	1,013	95.9	0.58	0.60	94.7	97.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,040	46	4.4	949	1,130	96.9	0.51	0.53	95.9	98.0

TABLE 2 Standard Error, Coefficient of Variation, and 95% Confidence Interval for Estimates of Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region: October 2007

Region	Unemployed ('000)				Unemployment Rate (%)					
	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit Upper Limit	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit Upper Limit		
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>
National Capital Region	491	24	5.0	525	618	10.6	0.43	4.0	9.8	11.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	21	3	12.1	19	33	3.1	0.38	12.0	2.4	3.9
I - Ilocos Region	132	10	7.6	150	205	6.8	0.49	7.1	5.9	7.8
II - Cagayan Valley	32	5	14.3	31	55	2.3	0.34	14.5	1.7	3.0
III - Central Luzon	321	22	6.7	344	434	8.6	0.56	6.4	7.6	9.7
IVA - CALABARZON	365	21	5.7	377	459	8.0	0.42	5.2	7.2	8.8
IVB - MIMAROPA	41	6	14.3	36	62	3.7	0.51	13.6	2.7	4.7
V - Bicol Region	85	9	10.5	91	130	4.2	0.43	10.3	3.3	5.0
VI - Western Visayas	177	15	8.2	195	270	6.0	0.45	7.5	5.1	6.9
VII - Central Visayas	161	13	8.3	132	188	5.8	0.47	8.1	4.9	6.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	52	6	12.1	71	110	3.2	0.37	11.6	2.4	3.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>iv</sup>	36	8	21.3	32	51	2.8	0.59	20.9	1.7	4.0
X - Northern Mindanao	96	10	10.4	84	127	5.1	0.52	10.2	4.1	6.1
XI - Davao Region	87	9	10.7	72	105	4.9	0.48	9.7	4.0	5.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	74	8	11.1	70	97	4.8	0.49	10.3	3.8	5.7
Caraga	41	6	15.1	45	76	4.1	0.58	13.9	3.0	5.3
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	33	6	17.8	25	64	3.1	0.51	16.8	2.0	4.1

TABLE 3 Standard Error, Coefficient of Variation, and 95% Confidence Interval for Estimates of Labor Force Population and Labor Force Participation Rates  
by Region: October 2007

Region	Labor Force Population ('000)				Labor Force Participation Rate (%)					
	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit				Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>35,918</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>
National Capital Region	4,619	148	3.2	4,329	4,908	61.3	0.5	0.8	60.3	62.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	679	33	4.8	615	743	65.7	1.3	2.0	63.2	68.2
I - Ilocos Region	1,927	65	3.4	1,799	2,055	60.5	0.8	1.3	59.1	62.0
II - Cagayan Valley	1,386	46	3.3	1,296	1,475	67.3	1.0	1.5	65.4	69.2
III - Central Luzon	3,717	75	2.0	3,570	3,863	59.8	0.6	0.9	58.7	60.9
IVA - CALABARZON	4,565	102	2.2	4,364	4,766	62.7	0.5	0.8	61.7	63.7
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,109	39	3.6	1,031	1,186	66.3	0.9	1.4	64.5	68.1
V - Bicol Region	2,044	70	3.4	1,907	2,180	64.2	0.8	1.2	62.8	65.7
VI - Western Visayas	2,953	87	2.9	2,783	3,124	63.5	0.7	1.1	62.2	64.9
VII - Central Visayas	2,749	87	3.2	2,579	2,919	63.1	0.9	1.5	61.3	64.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,638	72	4.4	1,496	1,779	64.6	0.8	1.3	63.0	66.2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	1,280	40	3.1	1,202	1,358	62.7	0.9	1.4	60.9	64.4
X - Northern Mindanao	1,867	70	3.8	1,730	2,005	71.2	1.0	1.4	69.3	73.1
XI - Davao Region	1,773	55	3.1	1,666	1,880	65.6	0.9	1.3	63.9	67.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,551	51	3.3	1,451	1,651	65.1	0.8	1.3	63.5	66.8
Caraga	990	35	3.5	921	1,059	65.8	0.9	1.4	63.9	67.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,072	48	4.4	979	1,166	56.7	1.2	2.1	54.4	59.0



# Appendices



APPENDIX A  
List of Publications on Previous Household Surveys

- Series No. 1 - Labor Force, May 1956
- Series No. 2 - Demographic and Socio-Economic Data, May 1956
- Series No. 3 - Labor Force, October 1957
- Series No. 4 - Family Income and Expenditures, March 1957
- Series No. 5 - Labor Force, November 1958
- Series No. 6 - Demographic and Socio-Economic Data, May 1958
- Series No. 7 - Labor Force and Socio-Economic Data, October 1959
- Series No. 8 - Labor Force and Socio-Economic Data, October 1960
- Series No. 9 - Labor Force Including Educational Attainment Data, May 1961
- Series No. 10 - Labor Force, October 1961
- Series No. 11 - Labor Force, April 1962
- Series No. 12 - Borrowing Practices of Farm Households, May 1961
- Series No. 13 - Labor Force and Disability Data, October 1962
- Series No. 14 - 1963 Family Income and Expenditures
- Series No. 15 - Labor Force Data, May 1963
- Series No. 16 - Labor Force Data, October 1963
- Series No. 17 - Labor Force Data and Incidence of Smoking, May 1964
- Series No. 18 - Labor Force, May 1965
- Series No. 19 - Labor Force Including Educational Attainment Data, October 1965
- Series No. 20 - Labor Force, May 1966
- Series No. 21 - Labor Force, October 1966
- Series No. 22 - 1965 Family Income and Expenditures
- Series No. 23 - Labor Force, May 1967
- Series No. 24 - Labor Force, October 1967
- Series No. 25 - Labor Force, May 1968
- Series No. 26 - Labor Force, October 1968
- Series No. 27 - Labor Force, May 1969
- Series No. 28 - Labor Force, March 1971
- Series No. 29 - Labor Force, May 1971
- Series No. 30 - Labor Force, August 1971

- Series No. 31 - Labor Force, November 1971
- Series No. 32 - Labor Force, February 1972
- Series No. 33 - Labor Force, May 1972
- Series No. 34 - 1971 Family Income and Expenditures
- Series No. 35 - Labor Force, August 1972
- Series No. 36 - Labor Force, November 1972
- Series No. 37 - Labor Force, February 1973
- Series No. 38 - Labor Force, May 1973
- Series No. 39 - Labor Force, August 1973
- Series No. 40 - Labor Force, November 1973
- Series No. 41 - Labor Force, February 1974
- Series No. 42 - Labor Force, May 1974
- Series No. 43 - Labor Force, August 1974
- Series No. 44 - Labor Force, November 1974
- Series No. 45 - Labor Force, February 1975
- Series No. 46 - Labor Force, August 1975
- Series No. 47 - Labor Force, August 1976
- Special Report ISH No. 1 - Labor Force, Third Quarter 1976 and First Quarter 1977
- Series No. 48 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 1977
- Series No. 49 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, First Quarter and Second Quarter 1978
- Series No. 50 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 1978
- Series No. 50B - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 1980
- Series No. 51 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 1981 and Third and Fourth Quarter 1982
- Series No. 52 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, First Quarter 1983
- Series No. 53 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 1983
- Series No. 54 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, First, Third and Fourth Quarter 1984
- Series No. 55 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, First to Fourth Quarters 1985

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- Series No. 56 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, First to Fourth Quarters 1986
- Series No. 57 - 1985 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Integrated Survey of Households, Volumes I, II, III, IV and V
- Series No. 58 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, First Quarters 1987
- Series No. 59 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July and October 1987
- Series No. 60 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January, April, July and October 1988
- Series No. 61 - 1988 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Volumes I and II
- Series No. 62 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January, April, July and October 1989
- Series No. 63 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January, July and October 1990
- Series No. 64 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1991
- Series No. 65 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1991
- Series No. 66 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1991
- Series No. 67 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1991
- Series No. 68 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1992
- Series No. 69 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1992
- Series No. 70 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1992
- Series No. 71 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1992
- Series No. 72 - 1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Volume I (National/Regional Summary)
- Series No. 73 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1993
- Series No. 74 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1993
- Series No. 75 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1993
- Series No. 76 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1993
- Series No. 77 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1994
- Series No. 78 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1994
- Series No. 79 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1994
- Series No. 80 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1994
- Series No. 81 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1995
- Series No. 82 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1995
- Series No. 83 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1995
- Series No. 84 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1995

- Series No. 85 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1996
- Series No. 86 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1996
- Series No. 87 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1996
- Series No. 88 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1996
- Series No. 89 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1997
- Series No. 90 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1997
- Series No. 91 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1997
- Series No. 92 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1997
- Series No. 93 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1998
- Series No. 94 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1998
- Series No. 95 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1998
- Series No. 96 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1998
- Series No. 97 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1999
- Series No. 98 - 1997 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Volumes I and II
- Series No. 99 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1999
- Series No. 100 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1999
- Series No. 101 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1999
- Series No. 102 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2000
- Series No. 103 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2000
- Series No. 104 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2000
- Series No. 105 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2000
- Series No. 106 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2001
- Series No. 107 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2001
- Series No. 108 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2001
- Series No. 109 - 2000 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Volumes I and II
- Series No. 110 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2001
- Series No. 111 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2002
- Series No. 112 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2002
- Series No. 113 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2002
- Series No. 114 - Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2002

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Series No. 115-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2003
Series No. 116-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2003
Series No. 117-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2003
Series No. 118-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2003
Series No. 119-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2004
Series No. 120-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2004
Series No. 121-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2004
Series No. 122-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2004
Series No. 123-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2005
Series No. 124-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2005
Series No. 125-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2005
Series No. 126-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2005
Series No. 127-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2006
Series No. 128-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2006
Series No. 129	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2006
Series No. 130	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2006
Series No. 131	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2007
Series No. 132	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2007
Series No. 133-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2007

## APPENDIX B

### Integrated Survey of Households (ISH) Form 2

<p>INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS ISH FORM 2</p>	 <p>REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE MANILA</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">NSCB APPROVAL NO. NSO - 0516 - 01 Expires 31 December 31, 2008</p>
<p><b>Confidentiality:</b></p> <p>This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act No. 591. All data obtained cannot be used for taxation, investigation or law enforcement purposes.</p>	<p><b>LABOR FORCE SURVEY</b></p> <p>Sir/Madam</p> <p>The National Statistics Office in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Employment is undertaking a Labor Force Survey for the purpose of gathering data on the economic activities of the households in the Philippines. Data</p> <p>Your household is one of the 51,000 sample households selected nationwide. With your cooperation, this survey will yield accurate and up-to-date data needed for effective planning and policy decision making.</p> <p>Please be assured that the data you supply us will be held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL and your report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or enforcement procedure, nor will it be published except in the form of statistical summaries in which no reference to any individual person shall appear.</p> <p>Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Very truly yours,  <b>CARMELITA N. ERICATA</b> Administrator National Statistics Office P.O. Box 779, Manila</p>	
<p><b>Identification and Other Information</b> <span style="float: right;">Set ___ of ___ sets</span></p>		
<p><b>Geographic Identification Codes</b></p> <p>Province _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>Mun/City _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>Bgy _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>EA _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>SHSN _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>HCN _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p><b>Design Code</b></p> <p>Replicate _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stratum _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>PSU No. _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>Rotation Group _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>Number of Households in the housing unit _____ <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p>	<p>Name of Respondent: _____ Line No. <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p>Name of Household Head: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p><b>Interview Status</b> (Encircle appropriate code and enter in the box provided)</p> <p>1 Completed Interview <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 Refusal <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 Temporarily away/ Not at home/ On vacation</p> <p>4 Vacant housing Unit</p> <p>5 Housing unit demolished, destroyed by fire, typhoon, etc.</p> <p>6 Others, specify _____</p> <p>7 Critical area, flooded area</p> <p><b>Household Auxiliary Information</b> (Encircle appropriate code and enter in the box provided)</p> <p>1 Household same as in previous quarter, go to question A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 New occupant of old sampled housing unit, proceed with interview</p> <p>3 Rotated household, proceed with interview</p> <p>A. Is/Are there any household member/s who moved out of the household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>      2 No, go to B <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, how many? (Enter the number in the box provided)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Death <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Marriage <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Job <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Studies <input type="text" value=""/><input type="text" value=""/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Others, specify _____</p> <p>B. Is/Are there any new member/s of this household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>      2 No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Proceed with interview</p>	
<p><b>Certification</b></p> <p>I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.</p> <p>_____ Signature over Printed Name of Enumerator      Date Accomplished</p> <p>_____ Signature over Printed Name of Supervisor      Date Reviewed</p>		

RTO#

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS														B. ECONOMIC	
Line No.	Household member as of date of visit (Last name, first name)	All Persons					5 Years Old & Over			5-24 Years Old		15 Years Old & Over		1. For persons 5 Years Old and Over	
		Is a new member of this household? 1 YES 2 NO Skip to Col. 5	What was the person's status? 1 M 2 F 3 Other (Enter code)	Relationship to HH head 1 M 2 F (Enter code)	Sex 1 M 2 F (Enter code)	Age as of last birthday (Check col. 7A for members 5 years old and over)	Marital (civil) status (Enter code)	Highest grade completed (Enter code)	Is currently attending school? 1 YES 2 NO	Overseas Filipino Indicator (Enter Code) If code is 1, 2 or 3 go to next HH member	Did _____ do any work for at least one hour during the past week? 1 YES, skip to Col. 14 2 NO	Although _____ did not work, did _____ have a job or business during the past week? 1 YES 2 NO, skip to Col. 31	What was _____'s primary occupation during the past week?  (Specify, occupation e.g. elementary teacher, paylay farmer, etc.)		Do not fill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7A)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
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<p><b>Codes for Col. 5 - Relationship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>01 - Head</li> <li>02 - Wife/Spouse</li> <li>03 - Son/daughter</li> <li>04 - Brother/sisters</li> <li>05 - Son-in-law/daughter-in-law</li> <li>06 - Grandson/granddaughter</li> <li>07 - Father/Mother</li> <li>08 - Other Relative</li> <li>09 - Boarder</li> <li>10 - Domestic helper</li> <li>11 - Non-relative</li> </ul>	<p><b>Codes for Col. 8 - Marital Status</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Single</li> <li>2 - Married</li> <li>3 - Widowed</li> <li>4 - Divorced/Separated</li> <li>5 - Unknown</li> </ul>	<p><b>Codes for Col. 9 - Highest Grade Completed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>00 - No grade completed</li> <li>01 - Elementary Undergraduate</li> <li>02 - Elementary Graduate</li> <li>03 - High School Undergraduate</li> <li>04 - High School Graduate</li> <li>05 - College Undergraduate</li> </ul>	<p><b>For College Graduates</b></p> <p>Specify the bachelor's or higher degree completed and field of study</p>
<p><b>Codes for Col. 11 - Overseas Filipino Indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - OCW</li> <li>2 - Workers other than OCW</li> <li>3 - Employees in Phil. Embassy, Consulates &amp; other missions</li> <li>4 - Students abroad/tourists</li> <li>5 - Others</li> </ul>			

CHARACTERISTICS														Line No	
who ever worked or had a job/business during the past week															
For persons 5 Years Old and Over		FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER													
Kind of business/industry  (Specify industry e.g. public school, palay farm, etc.)	Do not fill	Nature of Employment (Enter code)	Normal working hours per day during the past week	Total number of hours worked during the past week	Did... want more hours of work during the past week?	Did... look for additional work during the past week?	Was this... first time to do any work?	Class of worker (Enter Code)  Go to Col. 27 if code is 3, 4 or 6	For members with code 0, 1, 2 or 6 in Col. 24 (Class of worker)		Did... have other job or business during the past week?	How many other jobs did... have during the past week?	Total hours worked for all jobs during the past week  Skip to Col. 42 if 48 hrs or less	Reasons for working more than 48 hours during the past week  (Enter code) Skip to Col. 42	
					1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO		Basis of Payment	Basic Pay per Day  In Cash					1 YES 2 NO Skip to Col. 29
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(1)
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**Codes for Col. 18-**

**Nature of Employment**

- 1 - Permanent job/business/unpaid family work
- 2 - Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work
- 3 - Worked for different employer on day to day or week to week basis

**Codes for Col. 24 - Class of Worker**

- 0 - Worked for private household
- 1 - Worked for private establishment
- 2 - Worked for gov't/gov't corporation
- 3 - Self-employed without any employees
- 4 - Employer in own family-operated farm or business
- 5 - Worked with pay on own family-operated farm or business
- 6 - Worked without pay on own family-operated farm or business

**Codes for Col. 25 - Basis of Payment**

- 0 - In kind, imputed (received as wage/salary)
- 1 - Per piece
- 2 - Per hour
- 3 - Per day
- 4 - Monthly
- 5 - Payscale
- 6 - Other salaries/wages (Specify)
- 7 - Not salaries/wages (specify, e.g. commission basis)

**Codes for Col. 30**

**Reasons for long hours of work**

- 1 - Wanted more earnings
- 2 - Requirements of the job
- 3 - Exceptional week
- 4 - Ambition, passion for job
- 5 - Other reasons (specify)

Line No.	Col. No.	Others, Specify

Computation for Basic Pay

RT02

**ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (18 YEARS OLD AND OVER)**

2. For persons who did not work and had no job/business during the past week

Line No.	2. For persons who did not work and had no job/business during the past week										Activity during the past quarter			
	Did ____ look for work or try to establish a business during the past week?	Was this ____'s first time to look for work or try to establish a business?	What has ____ been doing to find work? (Enter code)	How many weeks has ____ been looking for work? (Enter code)	Why did ____ not look for work? (Enter code)	When was the last time ____ looked for work? (Enter code)	Had opportunity for work existed within two weeks, would ____ have been available?	Is ____ willing to take up work during the past week or within 2 weeks?	Did ____ work at anytime before?	What was ____ last occupation? (Specify, occupation e.g. elementary teacher, poultry farmer, etc.)	Did ____ work at all or had a job or business during the past quarter?	Kind of business/industry (Specify industry e.g. public school, poultry farm, etc.)		
	1 YES 2 NO, Skip to Col. 36	1 YES 2 NO				1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO		1 YES 2 NO, Go to next hh member	Go to next hh member			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
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**Codes for Col. 33**  
Job Search Method

- 1 - Registered in public employment agency
- 2 - Registered in private employment agency
- 3 - Approached employer directly
- 4 - Approached relatives or friends
- 5 - Placed or answered advertisements
- 6 - Other, specify

**Codes for Col. 36**  
Reasons not looking for work

1 - Tired/believe no work available	→ DD TO COL. 36
2 - Awaiting results of previous job application	→ DD TO COL. 37
3 - Temporary illness/disability	
4 - Bad weather	
5 - Waiting for retire/job recall	
6 - Too young/old or retirement permanent disability	
7 - Household, family duties	
8 - Schooling	→ DD TO COL. 38
9 - Others, specify	

**Codes for Col. 38**  
Last time to look for work

- 1 - Within last month
- 2 - One to six months ago
- 3 - More than six months ago

Line No.	Col. No.	Others, Specify

Remarks

1172605



Republika ng Pilipinas  
**PAMBANSANG LUPON SA UGNAYANG PANG-ESTADISTIKA**  
**(NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD)**  
1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Floors Midland Buendia Building  
403 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 1200

NSCB Resolution No. 7  
Series of 2006

**ADOPTING THE METHODOLOGY USED IN GENERATING THE  
2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING-BASED  
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

**WHEREAS**, there is a need to prepare population projections to provide planners, policy-makers and program managers with population data between censal years;

**WHEREAS**, the availability of more recent population data based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) allows the preparation of new sets of population projections;

**WHEREAS**, the National Statistics Office (NSO), through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Population Projections, formulated the specific methodology used in projecting the population based on the cohort-component method and submitted the same for review by the Technical Committee on Population and Housing Statistics (TCPHS);

**WHEREAS**, the 2000-based national, regional and provincial population projections methodology assumed certain future trends in the demographic processes of fertility, mortality and migration required by the cohort-component method of population projection;

**WHEREAS**, the TCPHS, has endorsed the methodology of national, regional and provincial population projections for approval by the Board;

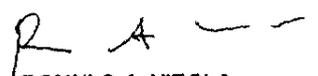
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, that the Board approve for adoption by all concerned the methodology for estimating the 2000-based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections (Annex BR-07-2006-01).

**BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER** that:

- (1) the estimates therefrom, to be released by the NSO, be hereby endorsed as the official figures to be utilized for planning and programming purposes and
- (2) Resolution No. 1-05 issued by the Board on 24 January 2005 regarding the 2000-based national population projections be superseded by this resolution.

Approved this 8th day of February 2006, in Pasig City.

Attested by:

  
**ROMULO A. VIROLA**  
Secretary General



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E-mail address: [info@nscb.gov.ph](mailto:info@nscb.gov.ph)

**If you want to know more about these statistics,**

write or call:      Income and Employment Statistics Division  
Household Statistics Department  
National Statistics Office  
P.O. Box 779  
Manila, Philippines  
Tel. No. (632) 713-12-34

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