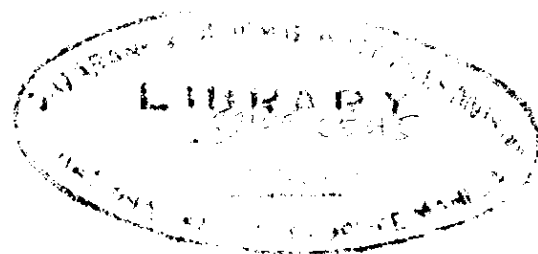


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**LABOR FORCE
JULY 2009**

INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS BULLETIN

Series No. 141



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Manila

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

His Excellency
PRESIDENT BENIGNO S. AQUINO



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FOREWORD

The office takes pride in presenting this publication that contains the final results and highlights of the July 2009 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). This survey focuses on levels 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.

The July 2009 LFS report presents the social and demographic profile of Filipinos 15 years old and over who are either employed, unemployed or underemployed. This report will provide policy makers and government planners both local and national with data that can be used to effectively and efficiently develop and implement policies and programs for the improvement of the employment situation in the country.

We are grateful to the 50,000 respondents whose cooperation made possible the fruition of the survey, and to the men and women of NSO central and field offices whose hard work and dedication made the July 2009 LFS a success.


CARMELITA N. ERICTA
Administrator

Manila, Philippines
July 2011

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1. Introduction

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

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/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

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
XIII - 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 was 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 July 2009 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:

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

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

Where:	h	stratum index
	α	index denoting the PSU
	β	index denoting the EA
	γ	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_{ha}	total number of HHs for the α th PSU in stratum h
$M_{ha\beta}$	total number of HHs in the β th EA from the α th PSU in stratum h
a_{ha}	total number of sample PSUs from stratum h
C_{ha}	total number of sample housing units for each sampled EA
$k_{ha\beta\gamma}$	number of sampled households per housing unit with three as the maximum
$K_{ha\beta\gamma}$	total number of households residing in a housing unit
b_{ha}	total number of EAs selected from α th PSU

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

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

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

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 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 α 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

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

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

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

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

It must be noted however that equation (11) is a valid approximation if the quantities, x_{ha} 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)/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 or 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.

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 July 2009 LFS. A total of 48,869 households were selected for the July 2009 LFS. Of this total, 42,813 were considered eligible households where 95.9 percent or 41,044 households were successfully interviewed.

Among the regions, Cordillera Administrative Region, Eastern Visayas, and Davao Region had the highest response rates of 98.3 percent, 97.6 percent, and 97.2 percent respectively. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) registered the lowest response rate of 92.7 percent.

TABLE 1 Total Number of Sample, Eligible and Responding Households in the Labor Force Survey, by Region: July 2009

Region	Total Households			Response Rate
	Sample	Eligible	Responding	
Philippines	48,869	42,813	41,044	95.9
National Capital Region	5,316	4,935	4,741	96.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	2,074	1,742	1,712	98.3
I - Ilocos Region	2,708	2,464	2,359	95.7
II - Cagayan Valley	2,372	2,072	1,986	95.8
III - Central Luzon	3,907	3,414	3,250	95.2
IVA - CALABARZON	4,791	4,199	3,975	94.7
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,132	1,825	1,753	96.1
V - Bicol Region	2,710	2,409	2,336	97.0
VI - Western Visayas	3,237	2,832	2,711	95.7
VII - Central Visayas	3,271	2,835	2,696	95.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,603	2,178	2,126	97.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,133	1,850	1,765	95.4
X - Northern Mindanao	2,316	1,966	1,884	95.8
XI - Davao Region	2,668	2,397	2,329	97.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,536	2,144	2,060	96.1
Caraga	2,073	1,723	1,667	96.7
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2,022	1,828	1,694	92.7

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

4. Characteristics of Population 15 Years Old and Over

General Characteristics

The highest proportion (30.2%) 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)

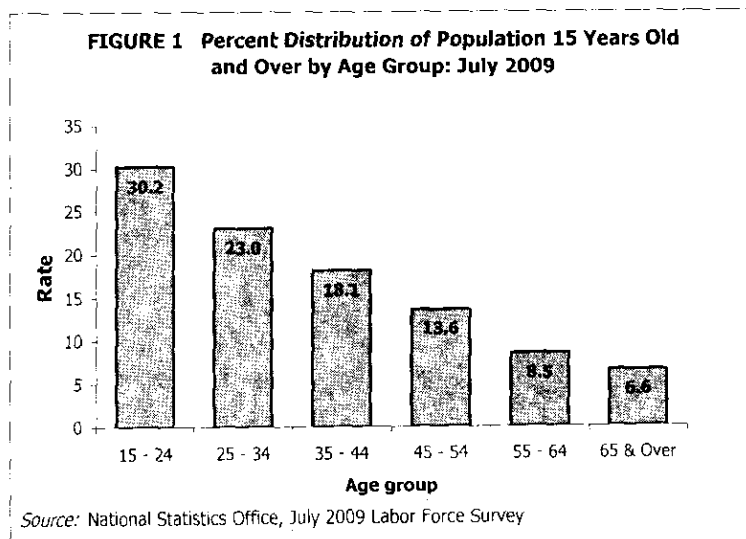
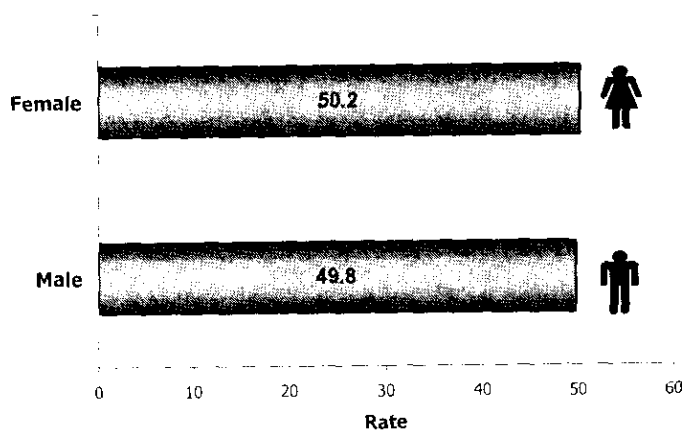


FIGURE 2 Percent Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Sex: July 2009



The female population 15 years old and over was estimated at 29.892 million in July 2009 while the male population, 29.620 million. (Figure 2)

Among the 17 regions, National Capital Region (NCR) registered the largest population 15 years old and over at 7.8 million or 13.1 percent of the total population aged 15 years and over in the entire country. CALABARZON followed with 7.6 million or 12.8 percent. Central Luzon ranked third with 6.6 million or 11.1 percent. Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) registered the least population with 1.1 million or 1.8 percent. (Table 2)

TABLE 2 Percent Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: July 2009

Background Characteristics	Weighted Percent	Population 15 Years Old and Over	
		Weighted (in '000)	Unweighted
Philippines	100.0	59,512	129,526
Age group			
15 - 24	30.2	17,959	38,162
25 - 34	23.0	13,714	24,301
35 - 44	18.1	10,748	23,819
45 - 54	13.6	8,109	19,742
55 - 64	8.5	5,044	12,759
65 and over	6.6	3,936	10,734
Not reported	0.0	3	9
Sex			
Male	49.8	29,620	64,646
Female	50.2	29,892	64,880
Region			
National Capital Region	13.1	7,787	15,640
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1,070	5,378
I - Ilocos Region	5.6	3,334	7,475
II - Cagayan Valley	3.6	2,138	5,988
III - Central Luzon	11.1	6,599	10,547
IVA - CALABARZON	12.8	7,634	12,736
IVB - MIMAROPA	3.0	1,758	5,106
V - Bicol Region	5.6	3,351	7,218
VI - Western Visayas	8.1	4,841	8,609
VII - Central Visayas	7.6	4,533	8,784
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	2,672	6,428
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.6	2,126	5,373
X - Northern Mindanao	4.6	2,721	5,943
XI - Davao Region	4.7	2,771	7,101
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	2,504	6,230
Caraga	2.7	1,588	5,442
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3.5	2,084	5,528

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections

0.0 - less than 0.1 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

5. Highlights

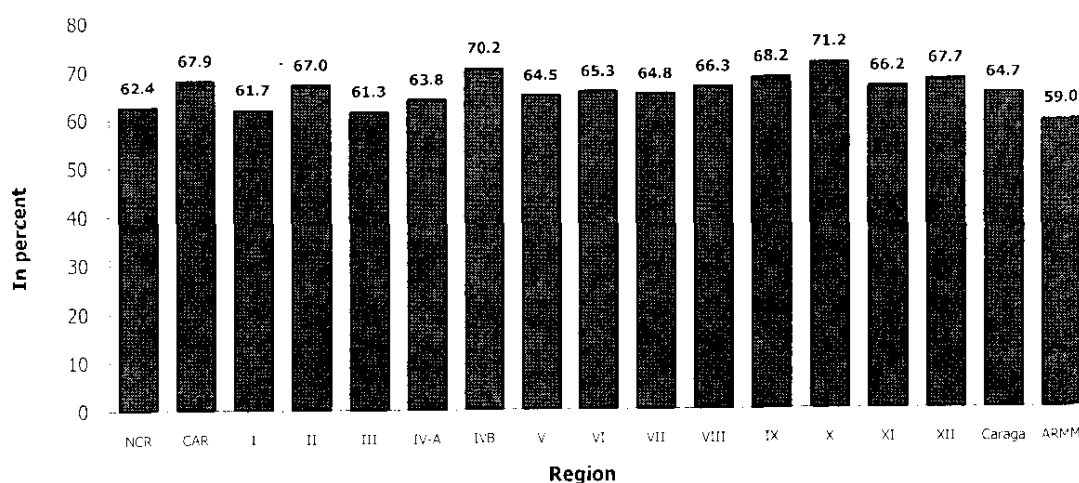
The current employment definition used in the LFS is presented in the Technical Notes of this report. This definition was adopted per NSCB Resolution no. 15 dated October 20, 2004.

For comparative purposes, the July 2009 results are presented in the textual tables alongside with the final estimates for the July 2008 survey round.

About 65 percent of the population 15 years and over are in the labor force

The July 2009 LFS registered a labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 64.6 percent. The size of the labor force in July 2009 was approximately 38.4 million out of the estimated 59.5 million population 15 years old and over. The LFPR was highest in Region X (Northern Mindanao) at 71.2 percent and lowest in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao at 59.0 percent.

FIGURE 3 Labor Force Participation Rate by Region: July 2009

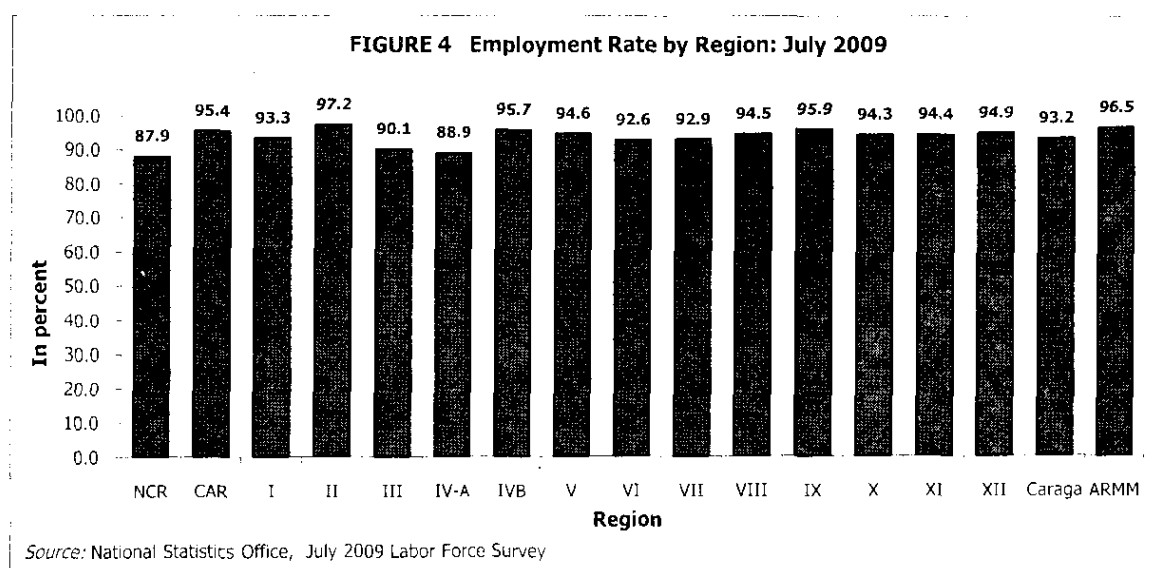


Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

Employment rate registers at 92.4 percent

The estimated employment rate for July 2009 was 92.4 percent which is not significantly different from the July 2008 rate of 92.6 percent.

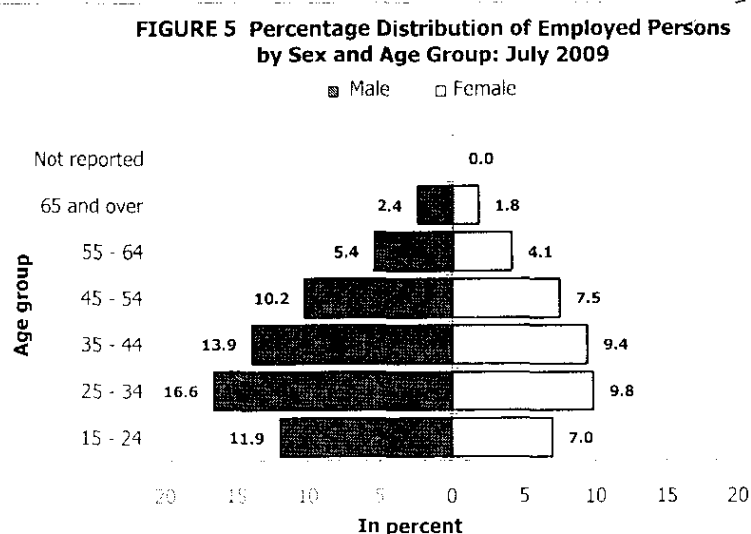
Employment rates in the National Capital Region (NCR) (87.9%), Central Luzon (90.1%) and CALABARZON (88.9%) were lower than the national employment rate. As in previous LFS, the NCR recorded the lowest employment rate at 87.9 percent. Cagayan Valley recorded the highest employment rate of 97.2 percent followed by ARMM and Zamboanga Peninsula with 96.5 and 95.9 percent.



Employed males outnumber employed females

Six in ten (60.5%) of the employed population in July 2009 were males.

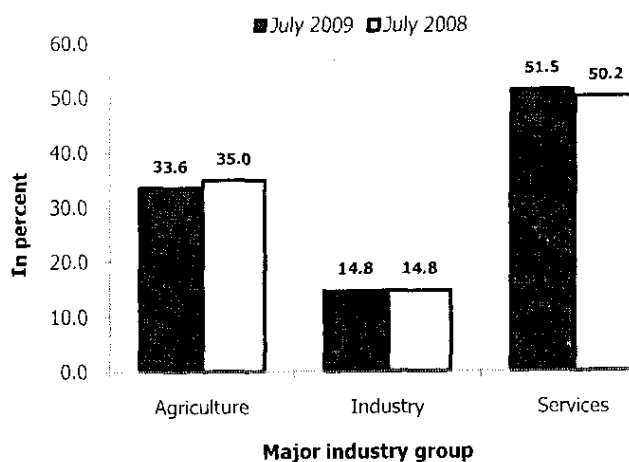
One in four (26.4%) of employed persons was in the age group 25 to 34 years. The 35 to 44 year age group comprised the second largest group, making up 23.3 percent of the total employed, followed by the 45 to 54 age group with 17.7 percent.



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

Of the estimated 35.5 million employed in July 2009, more than half (51.5%) worked in the services sector with those employed in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods sub-sector comprising the largest sub-sector (18.9% of the total employed). Workers in agriculture sector accounted for 33.6 percent of the total employed, with workers in the agriculture, hunting and forestry making up the largest sub-sector (29.5% of the total employed). Only 14.9 percent of the total employed were in the industry sector.

**FIGURE 6 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group
July 2008 and July 2009**

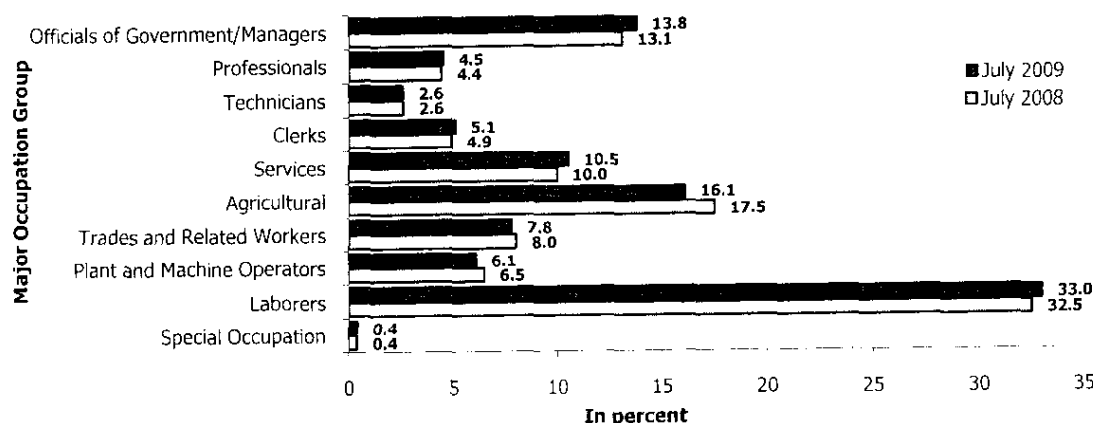


Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

One-third of employed population are laborers and unskilled workers

Among the various occupation groups, laborers and unskilled workers comprised the largest proportion (33.0%) of the total employed population. Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen were the second largest group, accounting for 16.1 percent of the total employed population.

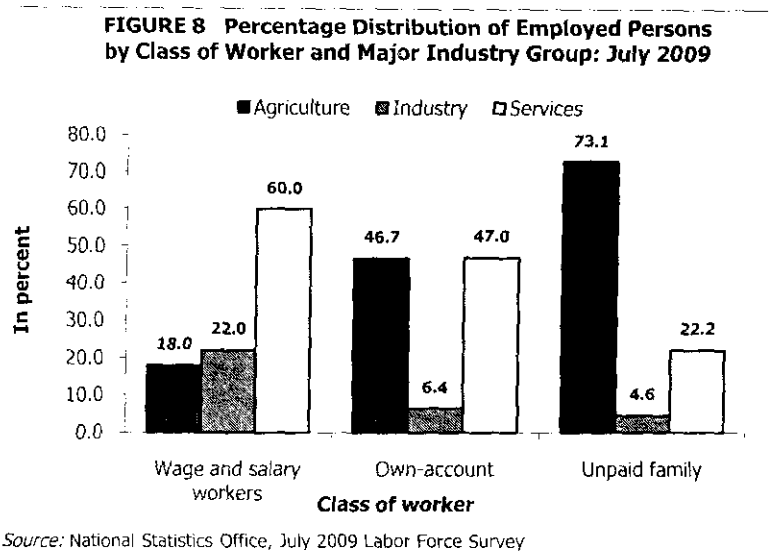
**FIGURE 7 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group
July 2008 and July 2009**



Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

More than half of total employed are wage and salary workers

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 establishments, government or government corporations and those who work with pay in own-family operated farm or business. More than half (55.3%) of the employed persons were wage and salary workers, more than



one-third (33.9 %) were own-account workers, and 10.8 percent were unpaid family workers. Among the wage and salary workers, those working for private establishments comprised the largest proportion (40.8% of the total employed). Government workers are those working for the government corporations comprised 8.2% of the total employed, while 6.0 percent were workers in private households. Meanwhile, among the own account workers, the self-employed comprised the majority 29.5 percent of the total employed.

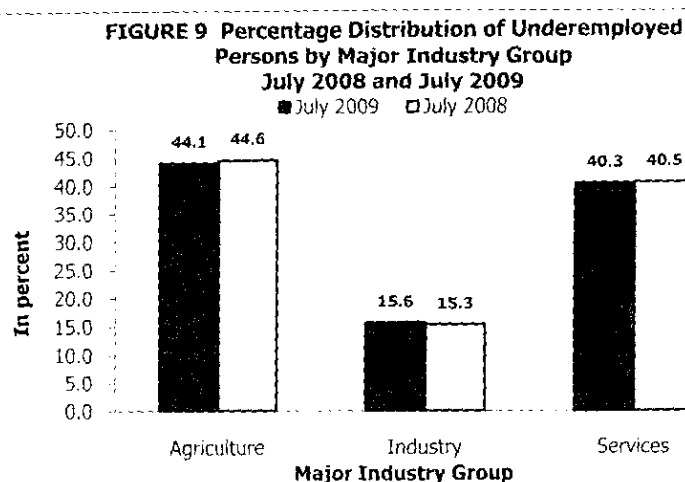
Among the own-account workers, those in the services (47% of the total own-account) and the agricultural (46.6%) sectors made up the largest percentage. Among the unpaid family workers seven in ten were in the agriculture sector.

Two-thirds of employed persons work full-time

Employed persons are classified as either full-time or part-time workers. Full-time workers are those who work for 40 hours or more while part-time workers work for less than 40 hours. Around 65 percent of the total employed persons in July 2009 were full-time workers with those working for 40 to 48 hours making up a larger proportion (40.7% of the total employed) than those working more than 48 hours (24.2% of the total employed). Part-time workers comprised 34.1 percent of the total employed.

One in every five employed workers want more hours of work

Employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or to have additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours are considered underemployed. The number of underemployed persons was estimated at 7.0 million in July 2009. This represented 19.8 percent of the total employed. Last year's estimate was 7.3 million.



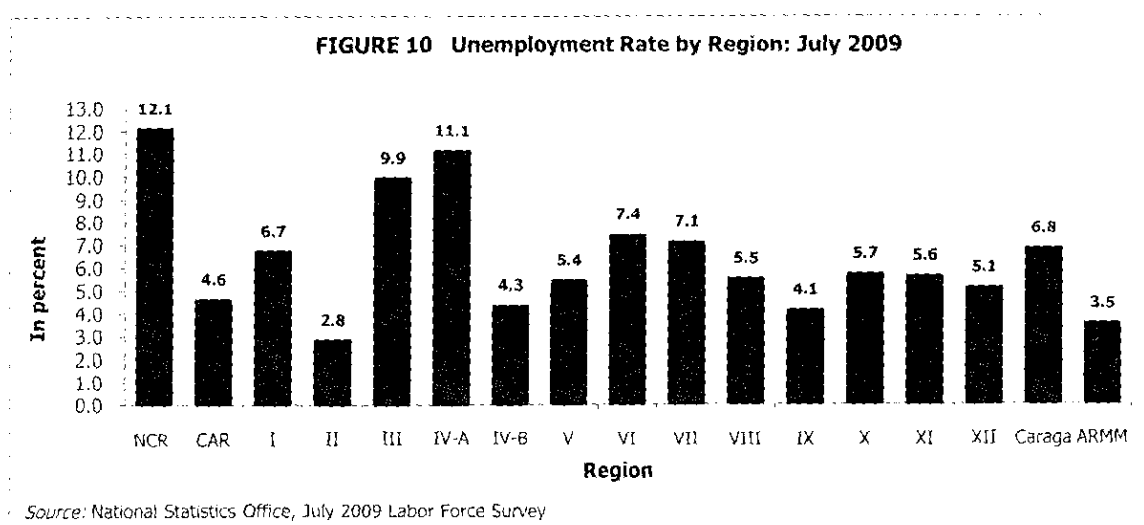
Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

Forty four percent of the underemployed were in the agriculture sector, 40.3 percent were in the services sector while those in the industry sector, 15.6 percent. Of the underemployed, those considered as visibly underemployed, or had been working for less than 40 hours a week accounted for 54.5 percent.

Unemployment rate is 7.6 percent in July 2009

The unemployment rate in July 2009 was estimated at 7.6 percent. Among the regions, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in the NCR at 12.1 percent. The next highest rates were posted in CALABARZON (11.1%) and Central Luzon (9.9%).

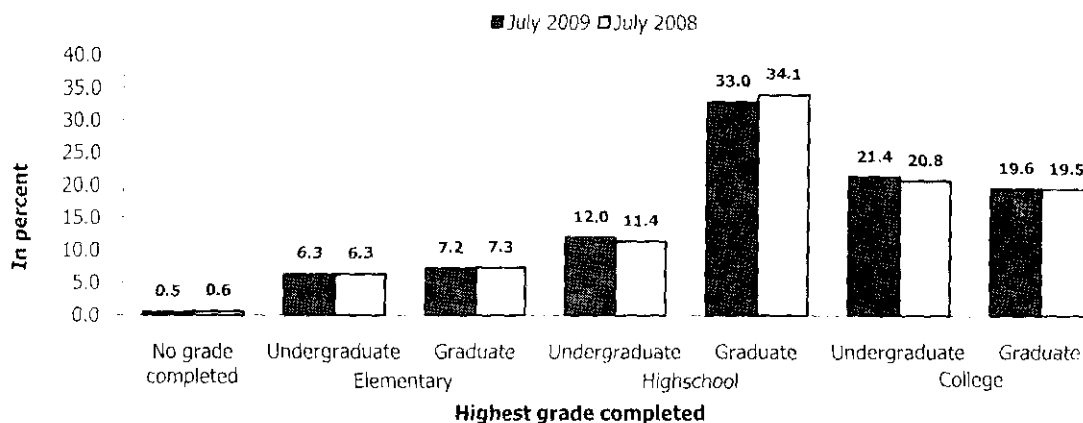
For every ten unemployed, five (52.8%) were in the age group 15 to 24 years, while about three (28.0%) were in the age group 25 to 34.



Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

Across educational groups, among the unemployed, high school graduates comprised one-third (33.0%), the college undergraduates comprised about one-fifth (21.4%), while the college graduates, 19.6 percent.

FIGURE 11 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed: July 2008 and July 2009



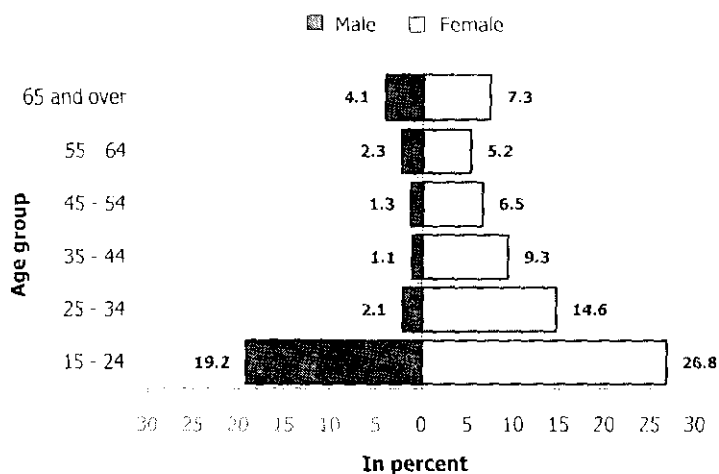
Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

Three in every ten persons not in the labor force are males

The number of persons not in the labor force like housewives, students, persons with disability, and retirees was approximately 21.0 million in July 2009. This number comprised 35.4 percent of the total population 15 years old and over. Three in every ten persons who were not in the labor force were males.

By age group, the majority of those who were not in the labor force were below 35 years of age; that is, 19.2 percent were 15 to 24 years old and 4.1 percent were 65 years old and over.

FIGURE 12 Percentage Distribution of Persons Not in the Labor Force by Sex and Age Group: July 2009

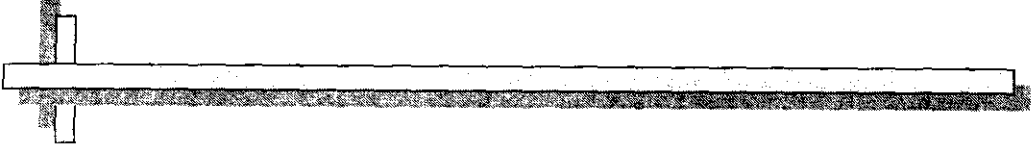


Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

SUMMARY

Philippines	July 2009	July 2008
Total 15 years old and over (in '000)	59,512	58,119
Labor Force (in '000)	38,437	37,343
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	64.6	64.3
Employed (in '000)	35,514	34,593
Employment Rate (%)	92.4	92.6
Unemployed (in '000)	2,923	2,749
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.4
Underemployed (in '000)	7,036	7,293
Underemployment Rate (%)	19.8	21.1

- ❖ The number of persons in the labor force, or those who are either employed or unemployed was registered at 38.4 million in July 2009, resulting to a labor force participation rate of 64.6 percent.
- ❖ The national employment rate was recorded at 92.4 percent in July this year.
 - More than half (51.5%) of the employed persons worked in the services sector, 33.6 percent in the agricultural sector and 14.9 percent in the industry sector.
 - The number of employed persons in the services sector increased by 5.4 percent in July 2009 from 17.4 million in July 2008 to 18.3 million this year.
 - Wage and salary workers in accounted for more than one-half (55.3%) of the total employed persons.
 - One-third of the employed population are laborers and skilled workers.
 - More than half (54.5%) of the total underemployed were reported to had been working for less than 40 hours a week.
- ❖ The unemployment rate reported at 7.6 percent in July 2009.
 - Among regions, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in the National Capital Region at 12.1 percent.
 - About forty five percent of the unemployed attained high school level.
- ❖ Underemployment rate was estimated at 19.8 percent in July 2009.



Textual Tables

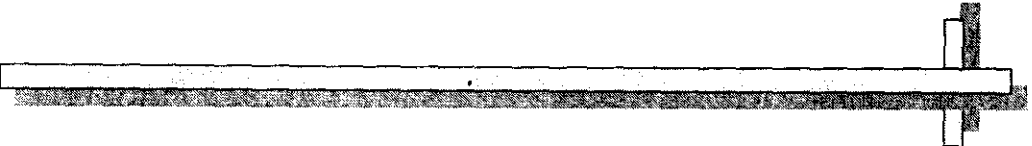


TABLE 1 Labor Force Participation, Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment Rates by Region: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over (in thousands)	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Under- employment Rate
Philippines	59,512	64.6	92.4	7.6	19.8
National Capital Region	7,787	62.4	87.9	12.1	12.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,070	67.9	95.4	4.6	17.6
I - Ilocos Region	3,334	61.7	93.3	6.7	13.8
II - Cagayan Valley	2,138	67.0	97.2	2.8	16.1
III - Central Luzon	6,599	61.3	90.1	9.9	11.4
IV-A - CALABARZON	7,634	63.8	88.9	11.1	18.9
IV-B - MIMAROPA	1,758	70.2	95.7	4.3	27.4
V - Bicol Region	3,351	64.5	94.6	5.4	33.1
VI - Western Visayas	4,841	65.3	92.6	7.4	26.1
VII - Central Visayas	4,533	64.8	92.9	7.1	16.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,672	66.3	94.5	5.5	25.5
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,126	68.2	95.9	4.1	22.8
X - Northern Mindanao	2,721	71.2	94.3	5.7	27.1
XI - Davao Region	2,771	66.2	94.4	5.6	21.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,504	67.7	94.9	5.1	25.7
XIII - Caraga	1,588	64.7	93.2	6.8	27.2
Autonomous Region in Muslim					
Mindanao	2,084	59.0	96.5	3.5	15.2

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over
by Employment Status and by Region: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region	Employment Status			Total Underemployed Persons
	Total Persons in the Labor Force	Total Employed Persons	Total Unemployed Persons	
Philippines	38,437	35,514	2,923	7,036
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	12.6	12.0	20.2	7.4
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.7
I - Ilocos Region	5.4	5.4	4.7	3.8
II - Cagayan Valley	3.7	3.9	1.4	3.2
III - Central Luzon	10.5	10.3	13.7	5.9
IV-A - CALABARZON	12.7	12.2	18.5	11.7
IV-B - MIMAROPA	3.2	3.3	1.8	4.6
V - Bicol Region	5.6	5.8	4.0	9.6
VI - Western Visayas	8.2	8.2	8.0	10.9
VII - Central Visayas	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	4.7	3.3	6.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.8	3.9	2.1	4.5
X - Northern Mindanao	5.0	5.1	3.8	7.0
XI - Davao Region	4.8	4.9	3.5	5.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.4	4.5	3.0	5.9
Caraga	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.7
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3.2	3.3	1.5	2.6

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 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: July 2009
(In Percent)

Age Group and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
Philippines					
Both sexes	59,512	38,437	35,514	2,923	21,075
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	30.2	21.5	18.9	52.8	46.0
25 - 34	23.0	26.5	26.4	28.0	16.8
35 - 44	18.1	22.2	23.3	9.3	10.5
45 - 54	13.6	16.8	17.7	6.1	7.8
55 - 64	8.5	9.0	9.5	3.1	7.5
65 and over	6.6	4.0	4.2	0.7	11.4
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Male	49.8	60.5	60.5	60.7	30.1
15 - 24	15.4	13.3	11.9	29.5	19.2
25 - 34	11.5	16.7	16.6	17.6	2.1
35 - 44	9.0	13.4	13.9	6.2	1.1
45 - 54	6.8	9.8	10.2	4.4	1.3
55 - 64	4.2	5.2	5.4	2.5	2.3
65 and over	2.9	2.3	2.4	0.4	4.1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Female	50.2	39.5	39.5	39.3	69.9
15 - 24	14.8	8.2	7.0	23.2	26.8
25 - 34	11.5	9.8	9.8	10.4	14.6
35 - 44	9.0	8.9	9.4	3.1	9.4
45 - 54	6.8	7.0	7.5	1.7	6.5
55 - 64	4.3	3.8	4.1	0.6	5.2
65 and over	3.7	1.7	1.8	0.3	7.3
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group: July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major Industry Group	July 2009	July 2008
Philippines	35,514	34,593
Number (in thousands)		
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	33.6	35.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29.5	30.9
Fishing	4.1	4.1
Industry	14.9	14.8
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	8.3	8.6
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.4
Construction	5.6	5.4
Services	51.5	50.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.9	19.1
Hotels and restaurants	3.0	2.8
Transport, storage, and communication	7.6	7.3
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	3.1	2.8
Public administration and defense, and compulsory social security	5.0	5.0
Education	3.3	3.1
Health and social work	1.2	1.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.5	2.4
Private households with employed persons	5.9	5.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group: July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding)

Major Occupation Group	July 2009	July 2008
Philippines	35,514	34,593
Number (in thousands)		
Total	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	13.8	13.1
Professionals	4.5	4.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.6
Clerks	5.1	4.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.5	10.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	16.1	17.5
Trades and related workers	7.8	8.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	6.5
Laborers and unskilled workers	33.0	32.5
Special occupations	0.4	0.5

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Class of Worker: July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Class of Worker	July 2009	July 2008
Philippines	35,514	34,593
Number (in thousands)		
Total	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	55.3	52.9
Private household	5.9	5.4
Private establishment	40.8	39.1
Government and government corporation	8.2	8.1
With pay (family-owned business)	0.3	0.3
Own-account workers	33.9	35.5
Self employed	29.5	31.3
Employer	4.4	4.2
Unpaid family workers	10.8	11.6

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 7 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Number of Hours Worked During the Past Week
July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Number of Hours Worked	July 2009	July 2008
Philippines	35,514	34,593
Number (in thousands)		
At work	100.0	99.0
Worked less than 40 hours	34.1	33.9
Less than 20 hours	12.2	11.4
20 - 29 hours	10.7	10.9
30 - 39 hours	11.2	11.5
Worked 40 hours and over	64.9	65.2
40 - 48 hours	40.7	41.6
49 and over	24.2	23.6
With a job, not at work	1.0	1.0
Mean hours worked	42.5	42.5

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.
Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 8 Number of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and by Broad Industry Group: July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major Industry Group	Total		Wage and Salary Worker		Own-Account Worker		Unpaid Family Worker	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Philippines	35,514	34,593	19,650	18,303	12,034	12,289	3,830	4,002
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	33.6	35.0	18.0	17.8	46.6	48.4	73.1	72.4
Industry	14.9	14.8	22.0	22.8	6.4	6.3	4.6	4.3
Services	51.5	50.2	60.0	59.3	47.0	45.3	22.3	23.3

Figures were estimated using the 2000 Census-based Population Projections.
Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 9 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work by Total Hours of Worked and by Broad Industry Group: July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major 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	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Philippines Number (in thousands)	7,036	7,293	3,835	4,071	3,087	3,110	114	112
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	44.1	46.9	56.5	59.6	28.7	30.5	45.1	44.0
Industry	15.6	14.9	10.1	9.9	22.1	21.2	23.2	23.4
Services	40.3	38.1	33.3	30.5	49.2	48.3	31.7	32.7

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 10 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed: July 2008 and July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Highest Grade Completed	July 2009	July 2008
Philippines Number (in thousands)	2,923	2,749
Total	100.0	100.0
No grade completed	0.5	0.6
Elementary	13.4	13.6
Undergraduate	6.3	6.3
Graduate	7.2	7.3
High school	45.0	45.5
Undergraduate	12.0	11.4
Graduate	33.0	34.1
College	41.1	40.3
Undergraduate	21.4	20.8
Graduate	19.6	19.5

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

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2008 and July 2009 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: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
Philippines					
Both sexes	59,512	38,437	35,514	2,923	21,075
Number (in thousands)					
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 24	30.2	21.5	18.9	52.8	46.0
25 – 34	23.0	26.5	26.4	28.0	16.8
35 – 44	18.1	22.2	23.3	9.3	10.5
45 – 54	13.6	16.8	17.7	6.1	7.8
55 – 64	8.5	9.0	9.5	3.1	7.5
65 and over	6.6	4.0	4.2	0.7	11.4
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Male	29,620	23,266	21,492	1,775	6,354
Number (in thousands)					
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 24	30.9	21.9	19.7	48.7	63.6
25 – 34	23.1	27.5	27.4	29.1	7.0
35 – 44	18.1	22.1	23.0	10.2	3.7
45 – 54	13.6	16.2	16.9	7.2	4.4
55 – 64	8.3	8.5	8.9	4.2	7.6
65 and over	5.9	3.8	4.0	0.7	13.7
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Female	29,892	15,170	14,022	1,148	14,722
Number (in thousands)					
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 24	29.5	20.8	17.7	59.1	38.4
25 – 34	23.0	24.9	24.8	26.4	21.0
35 – 44	18.0	22.5	23.7	7.8	13.4
45 – 54	13.6	17.8	18.9	4.4	9.3
55 – 64	8.6	9.7	10.3	1.5	7.5
65 and over	7.3	4.3	4.6	0.8	10.4
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

0.0 - less than 0.1 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status
by Region and Sex: July 2009
(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
Philippines					
Both sexes (in thousands)	59,512	38,437	35,514	2,923	21,075
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.8	60.5	60.5	60.7	30.1
Female	50.2	39.5	39.5	39.3	69.9
National Capital Region					
Both sexes (in thousands)	7,787	4,861	4,271	590	2,926
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	47.1	55.7	54.9	61.4	32.9
Female	52.9	44.3	45.1	38.6	67.1
Cordillera Administrative Region					
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,070	727	693	34	343
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.3	59.3	59.5	53.6	34.4
Female	48.7	40.7	40.5	46.4	65.6
I - Ilocos Region					
Both sexes (in thousands)	3,334	2,058	1,920	139	1,275
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.7	64.3	64.1	66.1	28.8
Female	49.3	35.7	35.9	33.9	71.2
II - Cagayan Valley					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,138	1,433	1,394	40	705
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.8	63.7	63.7	62.2	27.5
Female	48.2	36.3	36.3	37.8	72.5
III - Central Luzon					
Both sexes (in thousands)	6,599	4,046	3,646	401	2,553
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.2	62.6	62.3	65.1	28.0
Female	50.8	37.4	37.7	34.9	72.0

Continued

TABLE 2 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
IVA - CALABARZON					
Both sexes (in thousands)	7,634	4,870	4,330	540	2,765
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	48.8	58.3	57.9	61.9	32.0
Female	51.2	41.7	42.1	38.1	68.0
IVB - MIMAROPA					
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,758	1,234	1,181	53	524
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.3	59.8	60.2	52.5	31.1
Female	48.7	40.2	39.8	47.5	68.9
V - Bicol Region					
Both sexes (in thousands)	3,351	2,163	2,046	116	1,188
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.1	62.0	62.1	59.3	28.5
Female	49.9	38.0	37.9	40.7	71.5
VI - Western Visayas					
Both sexes (in thousands)	4,841	3,160	2,927	233	1,681
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.3	59.9	59.7	62.6	32.2
Female	49.7	40.1	40.3	37.4	67.8
VII - Central Visayas					
Both sexes (in thousands)	4,533	2,938	2,730	208	1,595
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.3	58.4	58.1	62.1	32.6
Female	50.7	41.6	41.9	37.9	67.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,672	1,773	1,675	97	899
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.5	61.5	61.7	58.4	28.9
Female	49.5	38.5	38.3	41.6	71.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,126	1,451	1,391	60	675
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.1	62.1	62.5	53.0	27.4
Female	48.9	37.9	37.5	47.0	72.6

Continued

TABLE 2 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old And Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in The Labor Force
X - Northern Mindanao					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,721	1,936	1,825	111	785
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.5	58.1	58.2	57.0	31.7
Female	49.5	41.9	41.8	43.0	68.3
XI - Davao Region					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,771	1,834	1,730	103	937
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.2	62.9	63.5	52.6	28.2
Female	48.8	37.1	36.5	47.4	71.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,504	1,696	1,609	87	808
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	52.1	63.0	63.2	58.0	29.3
Female	47.9	37.0	36.8	42.0	70.7
Caraga					
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,588	1,027	956	70	561
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.2	62.1	62.3	59.3	31.1
Female	48.8	37.9	37.7	40.7	68.9
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao					
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,084	1,231	1,188	43	854
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.8	69.7	71.1	32.3	21.0
Female	50.2	30.3	28.9	67.7	79.0

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed
by Sex, and Age Group: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Age Group	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Under-Graduate	Elementary Graduate	Under-Graduate	High School Graduate	Under-Graduate	College Graduate
PHILIPPINES								
Both Sexes	35,514	671	5,655	5,549	4,863	9,075	4,599	5,102
Number (in thousands)								
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	18.9	11.4	16.0	14.8	27.4	23.1	19.0	12.2
25 - 34	26.4	15.3	17.3	16.7	25.6	29.0	33.4	38.0
35 - 44	23.3	19.0	20.9	23.4	21.9	25.5	24.4	22.8
45 - 54	17.7	19.4	20.2	22.9	15.7	15.1	15.8	17.3
55 - 64	9.5	18.8	15.0	15.1	6.7	5.9	6.2	8.0
65 and over	4.2	16.0	10.6	7.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.6
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Male	21,492	433	3,884	3,431	3,152	5,598	2,795	2,200
Number (in thousands)								
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	19.7	13.8	19.0	18.3	29.4	21.3	16.4	10.6
25 - 34	27.4	17.5	18.9	19.0	27.9	30.3	35.8	38.6
35 - 44	23.0	19.1	21.2	22.7	20.3	25.8	24.2	22.9
45 - 54	16.9	17.8	19.0	20.5	13.9	15.0	15.8	17.8
55 - 64	8.9	17.2	12.9	13.2	6.0	6.1	6.4	8.0
65 and over	4.0	14.5	8.9	6.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.1
Not reported	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Female	14,022	239	1,771	2,119	1,711	3,477	1,803	2,902
Number (in thousands)								
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	17.7	7.2	9.3	9.1	23.6	26.0	23.0	13.3
25 - 34	24.8	11.4	13.8	13.1	21.4	26.9	29.7	37.6
35 - 44	23.7	18.8	20.2	24.4	24.9	25.0	24.6	22.8
45 - 54	18.9	22.1	22.6	26.7	18.9	15.3	15.7	16.9
55 - 64	10.3	21.6	19.5	18.2	7.8	5.6	5.8	8.1
65 and over	4.6	18.7	14.5	8.5	3.3	1.3	1.1	1.3
Not reported	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

0.0 – less than 0.1 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Region, and Sex: July 2009
(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
Philippines								
Both sexes (in thousands)	35,514	671	5,655	5,549	4,863	9,075	4,599	5,102
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	60.5	64.4	68.7	61.8	64.8	61.7	60.8	43.1
Female	39.5	35.6	31.3	38.2	35.2	38.3	39.2	56.9
National Capital Region								
Both sexes (in thousands)	4,271	11	160	286	414	1,421	855	1,123
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	54.9	71.8	61.3	53.5	60.6	57.5	60.7	44.2
Female	45.1	28.2	38.7	46.5	39.4	42.5	39.3	55.8
Cordillera Administrative Region								
Both sexes (in thousands)	693	24	128	99	92	147	91	112
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	59.5	45.0	68.0	58.1	64.3	64.4	59.8	43.8
Female	40.5	55.0	32.0	41.9	35.7	35.6	40.2	56.2
I - Ilocos Region								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,920	10	152	315	208	720	252	261
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.1	75.9	68.1	62.9	69.4	67.5	64.6	49.0
Female	35.9	24.1	31.9	37.1	30.6	32.5	35.4	51.0
II - Cagayan Valley								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,394	16	252	286	202	317	147	174
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.7	57.7	68.0	62.7	68.4	67.4	63.3	48.2
Female	36.3	42.3	32.0	37.3	31.6	32.6	36.7	51.8
III - Central Luzon								
Both sexes (in thousands)	3,646	13	324	648	426	1,196	493	547
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.3	64.5	70.4	65.5	68.3	65.3	63.9	41.1
Female	37.7	35.5	29.6	34.5	31.7	34.7	36.1	58.9
IVA - CALABARZON								
Both sexes (in thousands)	4,330	16	415	652	498	1,417	664	669
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.9	71.9	64.5	60.1	64.8	59.4	60.9	39.9
Female	42.1	28.1	35.5	39.9	35.2	40.6	39.1	60.1

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
IVB - MIMAROPA								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,181	43	230	257	184	231	134	102
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	60.2	51.8	70.1	62.1	62.1	58.3	58.3	39.7
Female	39.8	48.2	29.9	37.9	37.9	41.7	41.7	60.3
V - Bicol Region								
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,046	20	330	531	330	441	187	207
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.1	62.6	68.2	63.8	66.5	62.7	60.2	41.7
Female	37.9	37.4	31.8	36.2	33.5	37.3	39.8	58.3
VI - Western Visayas								
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,927	47	630	429	417	727	336	343
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	59.7	63.6	68.2	56.8	67.2	61.4	54.7	39.4
Female	40.3	36.4	31.8	43.2	32.8	38.6	45.3	60.6
VII - Central Visayas								
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,730	52	681	381	394	542	316	364
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	58.1	51.9	65.4	59.0	58.5	56.4	59.1	45.5
Female	41.9	48.1	34.6	41.0	41.5	43.6	40.9	54.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,675	33	445	305	267	269	147	209
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	61.7	75.9	72.4	61.7	63.8	61.2	59.5	36.3
Female	38.3	24.1	27.6	38.3	36.2	38.8	40.5	63.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,391	55	402	238	205	180	139	172
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.5	64.1	67.5	62.3	66.4	64.6	60.5	45.2
Female	37.5	35.9	32.5	37.7	33.6	35.4	39.5	54.8
X - Northern Mindanao								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,825	18	337	278	321	405	229	238
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	58.2	71.8	68.9	56.9	59.4	59.1	54.5	43.7
Female	41.8	28.2	31.1	43.1	40.6	40.9	45.5	56.3

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
XI - Davao Region								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,730	56	336	267	275	378	212	207
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.5	71.3	72.3	64.6	64.5	63.5	61.1	46.5
Female	36.5	28.7	27.7	35.4	35.5	36.5	38.9	53.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,609	73	345	212	279	335	190	174
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.2	61.1	71.6	63.8	64.7	61.9	66.4	43.7
Female	36.8	38.9	28.4	36.2	35.3	38.1	33.6	56.3
CARAGA								
Both sexes (in thousands)	956	10	199	164	172	191	108	112
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.3	72.2	72.1	65.8	64.7	59.9	59.2	42.4
Female	37.7	27.8	27.9	34.2	35.2	40.1	40.8	57.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao								
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,188	174	289	201	178	159	99	88
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	71.1	69.2	71.8	73.8	75.3	74.7	70.7	51.7
Female	28.9	30.8	28.2	26.2	24.7	25.3	29.3	48.3

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region, and Major Industry Group: July 20009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
Philippines	35,514	21,492	14,022
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest			
organizations, corporate executives, managers			
managing proprietors and supervisors	13.8	10.2	19.3
Professional	4.5	2.3	7.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.0	3.4
Clerks	5.1	3.2	8.1
Service workers and shop and market			
sales workers	10.5	8.4	13.7
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	16.1	22.5	6.4
Trades and related workers	7.8	10.2	4.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	9.3	1.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	33.0	31.1	35.9
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	0.2
National Capital Region	4,271	2,344	1,927
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest			
organizations, corporate executives, managers			
managing proprietors and supervisors	16.6	15.3	18.3
Professional	7.3	5.4	9.7
Technicians and associate professionals	4.9	4.7	5.2
Clerks	11.9	7.8	16.8
Service workers and shop and market			
sales workers	14.5	14.0	15.1
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	0.4	0.6	0.2
Trades and related workers	11.0	17.0	3.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.9	15.1	1.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	24.1	19.4	29.7
Special occupations	0.4	0.7	0.1

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
Cordillera Administrative Region	693	413	280
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	9.5	6.6	13.8
Professional	4.5	2.6	7.3
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	1.8	3.1
Clerks	3.4	2.5	4.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.4	5.5	7.8
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	24.8	34.0	11.3
Trades and related workers	5.9	8.9	1.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.8	5.7	0.9
Laborers and unskilled workers	38.8	31.5	49.5
Special occupations	0.5	0.9	0.0
I - Ilocos Region	1,920	1,231	689
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	12.6	10.6	16.1
Professional	4.4	2.7	7.4
Technicians and associate professionals	1.9	1.6	2.5
Clerks	2.9	1.4	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.0	7.2	15.0
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	19.0	27.0	4.9
Trades and related workers	7.0	8.9	3.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.8	5.8	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.7	33.8	44.7
Special occupations	0.8	1.0	0.5

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

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Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
II - Cagayan Valley	1,394	889	505
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	9.6	6.3	15.4
Professional	4.2	1.8	8.5
Technicians and associate professionals	1.2	1.0	1.6
Clerks	2.5	1.6	4.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.2	4.8	8.8
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	21.7	30.7	6.0
Trades and related workers	5.0	7.1	1.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	6.7	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	44.7	39.4	54.1
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	0.0
III - Central Luzon	3,646	2,272	1,374
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	18.1	15.7	22.1
Professional	4.9	2.2	9.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	1.9	3.3
Clerks	6.3	4.2	9.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.9	10.5	19.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	7.5	10.6	2.2
Trades and related workers	10.2	13.0	5.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.6	11.5	1.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	28.7	29.8	26.9
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	0.2

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
IVA - CALABARZON	4,330	2,506	1,824
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	16.9	12.8	22.7
Professional	5.1	2.8	8.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	2.6	4.2
Clerks	5.9	3.6	9.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	12.3	11.0	14.0
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	10.9	15.6	4.3
Trades and related workers	10.2	12.8	6.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.6	14.6	5.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	24.2	23.3	25.5
Special occupations	0.6	0.9	0.1
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,181	710	470
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	12.2	6.6	20.6
Professional	2.9	1.3	5.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	1.6	2.6
Clerks	3.0	2.2	4.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.9	5.3	11.9
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	25.7	33.7	13.7
Trades and related workers	6.7	8.0	4.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.1	5.2	0.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.2	35.9	36.7
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.1

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
V - Bicol Region	2,046	1,272	775
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	12.2	7.8	19.5
Professional	3.3	1.4	6.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	1.7	3.8
Clerks	3.0	1.8	4.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.4	6.8	13.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	22.3	29.5	10.5
Trades and related workers	7.1	8.1	5.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.5	5.6	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.2	36.7	35.4
Special occupations	0.4	0.5	0.2
VI - Western Visayas	2,927	1,748	1,180
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	15.0	10.3	21.9
Professional	3.5	1.5	6.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	1.8	2.9
Clerks	4.3	2.7	6.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.2	7.7	13.8
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	16.7	22.9	7.4
Trades and related workers	6.5	8.1	4.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.4	7.3	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.2	37.6	36.7
Special occupations	0.1	0.1	0.1

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
VII - Central Visayas	2,730	1,586	1,144
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest			
organizations, corporate executives, managers			
managing proprietors and supervisors	13.0	9.8	17.5
Professional	4.5	2.3	7.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.3	3.0
Clerks	5.1	3.6	7.2
Service workers and shop and market			
sales workers	9.5	8.9	10.2
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	16.9	22.8	8.7
Trades and related workers	10.2	14.0	4.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	9.1	2.6
Laborers and unskilled workers	31.7	26.9	38.4
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,675	1,034	641
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest			
organizations, corporate executives, managers			
managing proprietors and supervisors	11.2	7.1	17.7
Professional	4.4	1.7	8.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	1.0	2.8
Clerks	3.2	1.6	5.8
Service workers and shop and market			
sales workers	10.3	6.9	15.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	23.4	32.4	8.8
Trades and related workers	5.8	6.6	4.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.3	5.4	0.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.4	37.1	35.4
Special occupations	0.3	0.3	0.4

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,391	869	522
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	10.0	6.1	16.7
Professional	4.0	1.7	7.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1.5	0.7	2.8
Clerks	3.0	1.9	4.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.3	6.9	10.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	23.2	30.9	10.5
Trades and related workers	5.5	7.5	2.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.5	6.9	0.5
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.3	36.6	43.8
Special occupations	0.6	0.9	0.1
X - Northern Mindanao	1,825	1,062	763
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	12.7	8.1	19.1
Professional	3.7	1.8	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	1.9	2.2
Clerks	3.9	2.8	5.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.3	6.9	12.7
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	17.6	24.0	8.8
Trades and related workers	6.6	10.1	1.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.5	7.6	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.0	36.0	43.2
Special occupations	0.6	0.8	0.3

Continued

TABLE 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
XI - Davao Region	1,730	1,099	632
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	12.9	9.1	19.6
Professional	3.8	1.7	7.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.7	1.9	4.0
Clerks	4.3	2.5	7.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.5	7.9	14.8
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	17.2	22.5	7.8
Trades and related workers	6.0	8.1	2.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.8	9.0	0.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.7	37.0	36.2
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,609	1,018	591
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	11.6	7.6	18.6
Professional	3.5	1.3	7.1
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	1.5	3.4
Clerks	3.1	1.8	5.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.6	7.0	11.2
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	21.6	29.7	7.6
Trades and related workers	4.2	5.5	1.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.3	8.3	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.0	36.3	43.8
Special occupations	0.9	1.0	0.8

Continued

TABLE 5 - *concluded*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
Caraga	956	596	360
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	10.5	6.4	17.4
Professional	3.9	2.1	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	1.5	4.3
Clerks	3.7	2.0	6.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.3	6.6	16.5
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	20.6	28.2	8.0
Trades and related workers	6.6	8.3	3.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.1	11.1	0.4
Laborers and unskilled workers	34.3	33.0	36.3
Special occupations	0.5	0.8	0.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,188	845	344
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisors	8.2	4.9	16.1
Professional	2.6	0.9	6.8
Technicians and associate professionals	0.8	0.4	1.7
Clerks	1.9	1.7	2.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	2.9	2.0	5.0
Farmers, forestry workers and fisherman	46.0	59.0	13.8
Trades and related workers	1.4	1.5	1.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.5	4.9	0.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	32.6	24.3	53.0
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.0

0.0 – less than 0.1 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region, and Major Industry Group: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
Philippines	35,514	21,492	14,022
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29.5	35.3	20.6
Fishing	4.1	6.2	1.0
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.8	0.1
Manufacturing	8.3	7.8	9.0
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.6	0.2
Construction	5.6	9.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.9	11.9	29.7
Hotels and restaurant	3.0	2.2	4.2
Transport, storage and communication	7.6	11.8	1.2
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.7	1.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	3.3	2.7
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	5.0	5.0	5.0
Education	3.3	1.4	6.1
Health and social work	1.2	0.6	2.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.5	2.0	3.2
Private household with employed persons	5.9	1.4	12.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Capital Region	4,271	2,344	1,927
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0.4	0.4	0.3
Fishing	0.3	0.5	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.1	-
Manufacturing	11.1	12.3	9.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.6	0.2
Construction	7.9	13.7	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	25.4	21.2	30.6
Hotels and restaurant	6.1	5.7	6.5
Transport, storage and communication	11.3	18.0	3.3
Financial intermediation	2.9	2.0	4.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.6	10.5	8.4
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	5.4	6.0	4.7
Education	2.9	1.5	4.7
Health and social work	2.4	1.3	3.7
Other community, social and personal service activities	3.9	3.0	5.1
Private household with employed persons	10.0	3.2	18.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
Cordillera Administrative Region	693	413	280
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	55.3	57.7	51.7
Fishing	0.2	0.3	-
Mining and quarrying	2.2	3.4	0.4
Manufacturing	2.9	2.5	3.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.7	0.2
Construction	4.7	7.8	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	11.1	5.9	18.8
Hotels and restaurant	1.7	1.4	2.1
Transport, storage and communication	4.4	6.8	0.8
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.5	1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.8	2.2	1.1
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	6.0	7.0	4.6
Education	3.7	1.6	6.7
Health and social work	1.0	0.6	1.5
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.1	1.0	1.3
Private household with employed persons	2.7	0.5	5.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1	-
I - Ilocos Region	1,920	1,231	689
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	37.1	44.0	24.9
Fishing	2.7	4.1	0.3
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.3	-
Manufacturing	6.0	6.0	6.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.6	0.1
Construction	6.3	9.7	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.1	10.3	32.0
Hotels and restaurant	2.9	1.9	4.7
Transport, storage and communication	7.4	11.1	0.8
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.7	1.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.4	1.6	1.2
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.5	4.1	5.0
Education	3.9	2.2	6.9
Health and social work	0.7	0.3	1.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.3	2.2	2.5
Private household with employed persons	4.9	0.9	12.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
II - Cagayan Valley	1,394	889	505
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	56.7	63.0	45.5
Fishing	0.8	1.2	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	3.4	4.2	2.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction	4.0	6.2	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	12.2	7.1	21.2
Hotels and restaurant	1.5	0.6	3.1
Transport, storage and communication	5.2	8.0	0.4
Financial intermediation	0.6	0.5	0.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.6	0.7	0.5
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.6	4.8	4.2
Education	3.9	1.8	7.7
Health and social work	0.7	0.2	1.6
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.3	0.9	1.9
Private household with employed persons	4.2	0.4	10.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	3,646	2,272	1,374
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	20.7	26.8	10.6
Fishing	1.3	2.0	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	11.3	10.8	12.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.6	0.9	0.2
Construction	7.3	11.5	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	22.3	14.6	35.1
Hotels and restaurant	4.0	2.7	6.1
Transport, storage and communication	10.4	16.2	0.8
Financial intermediation	1.2	0.9	1.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	2.8	3.0	2.4
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.6	4.4	4.9
Education	3.4	1.2	7.1
Health and social work	1.3	0.7	2.5
Other community, social and personal service activities	3.1	2.9	3.4
Private household with employed persons	5.5	1.3	12.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
IYA - CALABARZON	4,330	2,506	1,824
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	14.7	19.4	8.3
Fishing	3.1	4.9	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	16.8	14.6	19.9
Electricity, gas and water	0.6	0.9	0.2
Construction	7.0	11.7	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	20.8	14.2	29.8
Hotels and restaurant	3.7	2.8	4.8
Transport, storage and communication	9.1	14.4	1.8
Financial intermediation	1.2	0.7	1.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	4.6	5.1	3.8
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.4	5.0	3.6
Education	3.2	1.3	5.7
Health and social work	1.3	0.7	2.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	3.0	2.6	3.5
Private household with employed persons	6.5	1.6	13.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	0.0
IYB - MIMAROPA	1,181	710	470
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	42.5	49.1	32.6
Fishing	8.1	12.5	1.5
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.9	0.2
Manufacturing	5.0	4.0	6.6
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	4.5	7.4	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	15.0	6.4	27.9
Hotels and restaurant	2.0	1.1	3.3
Transport, storage and communication	5.0	8.0	0.6
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.5	0.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.9	1.0	0.6
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	5.6	5.2	6.3
Education	2.7	1.2	5.1
Health and social work	0.8	0.1	1.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.6	1.4	2.0
Private household with employed persons	4.8	0.9	10.7
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
V - Bicol Region	2,046	1,272	775
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	36.1	44.0	22.9
Fishing	6.1	9.5	0.6
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.4	0.2
Manufacturing	5.4	4.2	7.3
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.4	-
Construction	5.2	8.2	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.7	9.8	33.3
Hotels and restaurant	2.7	1.8	4.2
Transport, storage and communication	6.6	10.2	0.5
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.2	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.8	0.9	0.5
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	5.0	4.8	5.4
Education	3.1	1.3	6.1
Health and social work	1.1	0.3	2.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.6	2.0	3.7
Private household with employed persons	5.0	0.8	12.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	2,927	1,748	1,180
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	33.3	39.7	23.9
Fishing	6.2	9.0	2.1
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.4	-
Manufacturing	5.4	5.1	6.0
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	4.6	7.7	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	19.0	12.0	29.4
Hotels and restaurant	2.9	2.0	4.3
Transport, storage and communication	7.4	11.8	0.8
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.6	1.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.7	1.8	1.6
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.7	4.4	5.3
Education	2.9	1.3	5.4
Health and social work	1.4	0.7	2.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.0	1.6	2.5
Private household with employed persons	7.0	1.7	14.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
VII - Central Visayas	2,730	1,586	1,144
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	25.3	27.9	21.8
Fishing	4.6	7.0	1.2
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.4	0.1
Manufacturing	10.9	10.5	11.4
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.8	0.1
Construction	6.5	10.9	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.0	12.0	26.2
Hotels and restaurant	2.9	2.4	3.6
Transport, storage and communication	6.7	10.8	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.6	1.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.7	4.5	2.7
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.6	4.7	4.4
Education	3.6	1.6	6.4
Health and social work	1.0	0.5	1.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.4	2.1	2.9
Private household with employed persons	7.6	2.2	15.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,675	1,034	641
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	36.3	45.0	22.2
Fishing	8.5	12.9	1.4
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	5.0	4.0	6.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	3.8	6.0	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.6	10.6	31.6
Hotels and restaurant	1.5	1.2	2.1
Transport, storage and communication	5.1	8.0	0.4
Financial intermediation	0.3	0.2	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.1	1.0	1.2
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	6.6	6.2	7.2
Education	3.9	1.4	8.1
Health and social work	0.7	0.3	1.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.4	1.4	3.9
Private household with employed persons	5.8	1.2	13.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,391	869	522
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	43.5	48.1	35.9
Fishing	6.3	8.9	1.9
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.8	0.1
Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	5.0
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.6	0.2
Construction	4.7	7.4	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	14.8	8.6	25.2
Hotels and restaurant	1.4	0.7	2.4
Transport, storage and communication	5.4	8.4	0.3
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.3	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.9	0.9	0.9
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	6.6	6.6	6.5
Education	3.3	1.4	6.5
Health and social work	1.2	0.5	2.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.2	1.0	1.6
Private household with employed persons	4.3	0.8	10.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	1,825	1,062	763
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	38.0	42.6	31.5
Fishing	3.7	5.7	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.8	0.2
Manufacturing	5.2	5.6	4.6
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.8	0.2
Construction	5.7	9.6	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	19.2	10.6	31.2
Hotels and restaurant	0.8	0.6	1.3
Transport, storage and communication	5.7	9.3	0.8
Financial intermediation	0.9	0.9	1.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	2.3	2.8	1.6
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	5.3	5.2	5.4
Education	3.5	1.7	5.9
Health and social work	1.0	0.6	1.5
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.1	1.9	2.5
Private household with employed persons	5.5	1.4	11.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
XI - Davao Region	1,730	1,099	632
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	36.3	43.3	24.0
Fishing	3.1	4.4	0.8
Mining and quarrying	2.1	3.3	-
Manufacturing	6.6	6.9	6.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	4.4	6.8	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	17.9	10.0	31.7
Hotels and restaurant	3.1	1.9	5.2
Transport, storage and communication	7.5	11.3	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.6	1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	2.4	2.8	1.6
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.3	4.4	4.3
Education	3.1	0.9	6.9
Health and social work	0.9	0.3	2.1
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.7	1.6	4.6
Private household with employed persons	4.4	1.2	10.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,609	1,018	591
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	46.5	53.5	34.4
Fishing	4.5	6.7	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.4	-
Manufacturing	5.1	5.1	5.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	3.3	5.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	15.1	8.0	27.4
Hotels and restaurant	2.0	1.4	3.0
Transport, storage and communication	5.9	9.1	0.5
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.4	1.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.8	2.1	1.5
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	4.6	4.0	5.5
Education	2.7	1.0	5.7
Health and social work	0.8	0.3	1.6
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.0	1.7	2.7
Private household with employed persons	4.3	0.9	10.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1	-

Continued

TABLE 6 - *concluded*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
Caraga	956	596	360
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	34.1	39.9	24.5
Fishing	5.2	7.9	0.8
Mining and quarrying	2.9	4.1	1.1
Manufacturing	7.1	7.2	7.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	5.1	8.2	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.1	9.2	32.9
Hotels and restaurant	1.6	1.0	2.5
Transport, storage and communication	6.1	9.6	0.2
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.6	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.9	1.1	0.7
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	7.0	6.6	7.7
Education	3.0	1.4	5.8
Health and social work	0.9	0.4	1.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.9	1.4	2.6
Private household with employed persons	4.8	1.0	11.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,188	845	344
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	56.6	59.6	49.2
Fishing	17.4	20.3	10.3
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	1.2	1.0	1.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.6	0.8	-
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle motorcycles and personal and household goods	10.7	5.7	23.1
Hotels and restaurant	0.4	0.2	1.0
Transport, storage and communication	4.4	6.2	-
Financial intermediation	0.0	0.0	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.3	0.2	0.3
Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security	3.7	3.9	3.1
Education	2.9	1.0	7.4
Health and social work	0.5	0.2	1.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	0.3	0.2	0.5
Private household with employed persons	0.9	0.4	2.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

0.0 - Less than 0.1 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 7 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region, and Class of Worker: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
Philippines	35,514	21,492	14,022
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	55.3	56.5	53.6
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	47.1	49.8	43.0
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.2	6.7	10.6
Own-account worker	33.9	35.4	31.5
Self Employed	29.5	30.0	28.9
Employer	4.4	5.5	2.6
Unpaid family worker	10.8	8.1	14.9
National Capital Region	4,271	2,344	1,927
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	76.8	79.6	73.5
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	68.9	71.9	65.3
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.9	7.7	8.2
Own-account worker	20.9	19.3	22.9
Self Employed	17.5	15.3	20.2
Employer	3.4	4.0	2.7
Unpaid family worker	2.3	1.1	3.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	693	413	280
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	39.2	41.0	36.7
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	29.4	31.7	26.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	9.8	9.3	10.6
Own-account worker	35.6	41.8	26.5
Self Employed	32.4	37.3	25.3
Employer	3.2	4.5	1.2
Unpaid family worker	25.2	17.2	36.8

Continued

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
I - Ilocos Region	1,919	1,230	689
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	49.6	48.8	51.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	41.7	42.7	39.8
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.9	6.1	11.2
Own-account worker	37.4	40.7	31.7
Self Employed	30.2	30.7	29.1
Employer	7.3	9.9	2.6
Unpaid family worker	13.0	10.6	17.4
II - Cagayan Valley	1,394	889	505
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.1	51.0	51.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	42.5	44.1	39.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.6	7.0	11.5
Own-account worker	33.9	38.9	25.1
Self Employed	20.1	19.6	20.9
Employer	13.8	19.2	4.2
Unpaid family worker	15.1	10.1	23.7
III - Central Luzon	3,646	2,272	1,374
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	66.3	66.8	65.6
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	58.3	60.6	54.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.0	6.2	11.2
Own-account worker	28.5	29.1	27.4
Self Employed	23.9	24.1	23.6
Employer	4.6	5.0	3.8
Unpaid family worker	5.2	4.1	7.1

Continued

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
IYA - CALABARZON	4,330	2,506	1,824
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	64.1	66.3	61.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	57.1	60.1	52.9
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.0	6.2	8.0
Own-account worker	29.1	27.9	30.9
Self Employed	26.3	24.8	28.5
Employer	2.8	3.1	2.4
Unpaid family worker	6.8	5.8	8.2
IYB - MIMAROPA	1,181	710	470
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	45.4	48.2	41.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	36.5	41.3	29.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	9.0	7.0	12.0
Own-account worker	41.9	41.9	41.8
Self Employed	37.4	36.4	38.9
Employer	4.5	5.5	2.9
Unpaid family worker	12.7	9.8	17.0
IY - Bicol Region	2,046	1,272	775
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	44.1	45.3	42.1
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	35.2	38.6	29.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.9	6.6	12.6
Own-account worker	42.0	42.3	41.4
Self Employed	39.1	38.7	39.9
Employer	2.8	3.6	1.5
Unpaid family worker	14.0	12.4	16.5

Continued

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
VI - Western Visayas	2,927	1,748	1,180
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	54.5	57.4	50.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	46.5	51.2	39.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.0	6.2	10.7
Own-account worker	35.0	35.1	34.8
Self Employed	28.8	27.3	31.1
Employer	6.1	7.8	3.7
Unpaid family worker	10.5	7.5	15.0
VII - Central Visayas	2,730	1,586	1,144
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	54.4	56.0	52.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	46.5	49.6	42.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.9	6.4	10.0
Own-account worker	34.5	36.1	32.2
Self Employed	33.2	34.7	31.2
Employer	1.2	1.4	1.0
Unpaid family worker	11.1	7.9	15.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,675	1,034	641
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	47.1	47.9	45.7
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	36.0	39.6	30.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	11.1	8.3	15.6
Own-account worker	40.1	42.0	37.2
Self Employed	35.1	35.6	34.3
Employer	5.0	6.3	2.9
Unpaid family worker	12.8	10.2	17.0

Continued

TABLE 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,391	869	522
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	45.0	47.4	41.2
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	34.6	39.0	27.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.5	8.4	14.0
Own-account worker	37.1	40.3	31.8
Self Employed	32.0	33.6	29.2
Employer	5.1	6.7	2.5
Unpaid family worker	17.8	12.3	27.1
X - Northern Mindanao	1,825	1,062	763
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	49.0	53.3	43.1
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	40.1	45.8	32.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.9	7.5	11.0
Own-account worker	35.1	35.7	34.1
Self Employed	32.0	31.7	32.5
Employer	3.0	4.1	1.6
Unpaid family worker	15.9	11.0	22.8
XI - Davao Region	1,730	1,099	632
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	55.0	57.2	51.1
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	47.6	51.6	40.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.4	5.6	10.4
Own-account worker	35.3	35.5	35.0
Self Employed	29.1	28.1	30.8
Employer	6.2	7.4	4.2
Unpaid family worker	9.7	7.3	13.9

Continued

TABLE 7 - *concluded*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,609	1,018	591
<i>Number (in thousands)</i>			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	52.1	54.0	48.8
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	44.5	48.5	37.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.5	5.5	11.1
Own-account worker	36.0	37.9	32.6
Self Employed	31.3	31.9	30.2
Employer	4.7	6.0	2.5
Unpaid family worker	11.9	8.1	18.6
Caraga	956	596	360
<i>Number (in thousands)</i>			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	46.7	48.6	43.4
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	36.2	40.2	29.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.5	8.5	13.7
Own-account worker	38.7	41.5	34.1
Self Employed	35.8	38.0	32.0
Employer	2.9	3.4	2.0
Unpaid family worker	14.7	9.9	22.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,188	845	344
<i>Number (in thousands)</i>			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	14.8	13.5	17.8
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	8.2	8.4	7.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.6	5.1	10.3
Own-account worker	58.6	68.3	34.9
Self Employed	57.7	67.3	34.1
Employer	0.9	0.9	0.8
Unpaid family worker	26.6	18.2	47.3

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 8 Number and Percentage of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex, and Major Occupation Group: July 2009
(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	
Philippines							
Both Sexes	35,514	350	4,350	3,790	3,973	23,051	42.5
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	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	13.8	16.6	10.2	8.5	9.6	16.0	51.8
Professional	4.5	3.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	6.4	41.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.3	2.8	38.5
Clerks	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	7.2	45.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.5	7.3	8.5	7.0	6.2	12.3	47.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	16.1	21.3	24.3	29.4	32.3	9.6	33.5
Trades and related workers	7.8	10.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	9.1	43.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	4.8	1.6	3.0	4.4	7.9	50.5
Laborers and unskilled workers	33.0	29.4	45.4	42.3	38.4	28.2	39.5
Special occupations	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	46.9
Male	21,492	214	2,195	2,283	2,721	14,078	42.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	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	10.2	12.1	8.7	6.9	7.7	11.5	47.7
Professional	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	3.2	42.0
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.8	2.4	41.6
Clerks	3.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	4.4	44.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.4	4.9	5.6	4.2	4.0	10.5	49.1
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	22.5	28.7	32.7	37.5	42.4	14.6	35.2
Trades and related workers	10.2	13.1	5.8	6.0	4.9	12.6	44.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.3	7.0	3.0	4.7	6.2	11.7	50.8
Laborers and unskilled workers	31.1	27.8	40.2	37.7	32.0	28.5	39.5
Special occupations	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	48.2

Continued

TABLE 8 - *concluded*

Major Occupation Group and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Female	14,022	136	2,155	1,506	1,252	8,973	43.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	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	19.3	23.7	11.7	11.0	13.8	23.2	55.1
Professional	7.8	6.8	0.6	1.4	2.1	11.5	41.8
Technicians and associate professionals	3.4	4.9	4.4	2.9	2.2	3.5	35.6
Clerks	8.1	4.0	0.9	2.1	1.8	11.7	45.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	10.8	15.0	46.2
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	6.4	9.6	15.8	17.1	10.3	1.7	24.5
Trades and related workers	4.1	6.5	4.1	4.4	6.2	3.7	39.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	47.8
Laborers and unskilled workers	35.9	31.8	50.6	49.4	52.4	27.8	39.5
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.2

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 9 Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Region, and Sex: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Sex	Both Sexes	Did Not Work	Both sexes Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Philippines							
Both sexes (in thousands)	35,514	350	4,350	3,790	3,973	23,051	42.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	60.5	61.2	50.5	60.2	68.5	61.1	42.1
Female	39.5	38.8	49.5	39.8	31.5	38.9	43.1
National Capital Region							
Both sexes (in thousands)	4,271	45	195	175	234	3,623	49.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	54.9	53.6	43.4	49.7	51.4	56.0	49.2
Female	45.1	46.4	56.6	50.3	48.6	44.0	50.1
Cordillera Administrative Region							
Both sexes (in thousands)	693	7	47	50	76	513	43.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	59.5	43.3	51.3	54.6	57.0	61.4	43.9
Female	40.5	56.7	48.7	45.4	43.0	38.6	43.3
I - Ilocos Region							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,920	5	199	203	265	1,247	41.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.1	65.3	55.0	57.6	68.4	65.8	41.2
Female	35.9	34.7	45.0	42.4	31.6	34.2	41.2
II - Cagayan Valley							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,394	12	175	170	267	770	38.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.7	46.1	48.1	61.4	70.0	65.9	38.3
Female	36.3	53.9	51.9	38.6	30.0	34.1	38.3
III - Central Luzon							
Both sexes (in thousands)	3,646	25	261	290	356	2,713	45.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.3	63.0	53.4	61.7	70.3	62.2	44.5
Female	37.7	37.0	46.6	38.3	29.7	37.8	46.1
IVA - CALABARZON							
Both sexes (in thousands)	4,330	33	414	405	410	3,068	45.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	57.9	65.9	44.7	58.4	70.0	57.9	44.8
Female	42.1	34.1	55.3	41.6	30.0	42.1	46.1

Continued

TABLE 9 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Both Sexes	Did Not Work	Both sexes Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
IVB - MIMAROPA							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,181	20	269	164	149	578	35.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	60.2	60.7	49.5	61.0	68.2	62.8	36.2
Female	39.8	39.3	50.5	39.0	31.8	37.2	35.3
V - Bicol Region							
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,046	47	384	280	241	1,095	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.1	55.7	53.7	64.6	70.1	63.0	38.7
Female	37.9	44.3	46.3	35.4	29.9	37.0	40.5
VI - Western Visayas							
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,927	22	496	424	301	1,684	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	59.7	69.5	53.1	63.0	68.9	59.0	38.8
Female	40.3	30.5	46.9	37.0	31.1	41.0	40.3
VII - Central Visayas							
Both sexes (in thousands)	2,730	20	358	318	302	1,732	42.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	58.1	63.3	44.1	60.0	69.5	58.6	42.1
Female	41.9	36.7	55.9	40.0	30.5	41.4	43.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,675	33	313	240	175	913	39.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	61.7	58.1	55.3	62.1	71.7	62.0	38.8
Female	38.3	41.9	44.7	37.9	28.3	38.0	40.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,391	13	171	175	209	823	40.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.5	75.5	48.1	53.5	67.4	65.9	41.4
Female	37.5	24.5	51.9	46.5	32.6	34.1	39.8
X - Northern Mindanao							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,825	19	323	212	194	1,078	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	58.2	58.6	48.3	57.9	64.7	60.0	39.7
Female	41.8	41.4	51.7	42.1	35.3	40.0	39.9

Continued

TABLE 9 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Both Sexes	Did Not Work	Both sexes Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
XI - Davao Region							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,730	21	200	183	209	1,117	42.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.5	70.2	51.5	63.7	67.9	64.7	42.5
Female	36.5	29.8	48.5	36.3	32.1	35.3	42.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,609	20	243	225	236	884	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.2	69.7	57.6	65.5	71.2	61.9	39.3
Female	36.8	30.3	42.4	34.5	28.8	38.1	40.8
Caraga							
Both sexes (in thousands)	956	5	157	116	99	578	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.3	64.9	52.0	60.0	74.3	63.5	40.1
Female	37.7	35.1	48.0	40.0	25.7	36.5	41.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao							
Both sexes (in thousands)	1,188	1	143	160	248	635	39.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	71.1	100.0	49.3	59.1	75.8	77.1	40.3
Female	28.9	-	50.7	40.9	24.2	22.9	36.5

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 10 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked
by Sex, and Major Industry Group: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major Industry Group and Sex	Total	Did Not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Philippines							
Both sexes	35,514	350	4,350	3,790	3,973	23,051	42.5
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29.5	31.1	49.6	53.1	53.1	17.7	32.7
Fishing	4.1	11.5	5.6	7.1	7.1	2.7	37.0
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	42.0
Manufacturing	8.3	9.6	5.1	5.7	6.0	9.7	44.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	44.2
Construction	5.6	7.1	2.0	2.8	2.2	7.4	44.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	18.9	11.5	13.7	13.4	14.3	21.7	50.9
Hotels and restaurants	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	3.7	49.8
Transport, storage and communication	7.6	6.3	2.9	4.2	6.7	9.2	50.0
Financial intermediation	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	42.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	6.2	1.6	0.8	0.9	4.0	47.9
Public administration and defense							
compulsory social security	5.0	4.4	4.9	2.6	1.3	6.0	38.9
Education	3.3	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	4.6	40.7
Health and social work	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	43.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.2	2.1	2.0	36.5
Private households with employed persons	5.9	2.4	6.7	3.5	2.3	6.9	52.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	45.2
Male	21,492	214	2,195	2,283	2,721	14,078	42.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	35.3	32.8	56.4	57.8	58.3	24.0	34.7
Fishing	6.2	17.5	8.6	10.3	9.4	4.3	38.3
Mining and quarrying	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	42.4
Manufacturing	7.8	8.4	3.8	4.4	4.1	9.7	46.0
Electricity, gas and water	0.6	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	44.4
Construction	9.1	11.3	4.0	4.6	3.2	11.8	44.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	11.9	6.3	9.2	7.7	8.5	13.8	48.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.7	48.0
Transport, storage and communication	11.8	9.0	5.0	6.8	9.6	14.1	50.4
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	42.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.3	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	4.4	50.3
Public administration and defense							
compulsory social security	5.0	3.5	4.0	2.1	1.3	6.4	41.5
Education	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	41.2
Health and social work	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	44.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	2.0	3.3	3.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	39.7
Private households with employed persons	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.8	53.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	43.8

Continued

TABLE 10 - *concluded*

Major Industry Group and Sex	Total	Did Not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Female	14,022	136	2,155	1,506	1,252	8,973	43.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	20.6	28.4	42.7	45.9	41.8	8.0	27.5
Fishing	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	0.3	24.8
Mining and quarrying	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	36.6
Manufacturing	9.0	11.4	6.4	7.8	10.1	9.7	42.4
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.8	0.1	-	-	0.2	42.8
Construction	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	45.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	29.7	19.7	18.2	22.0	26.8	34.3	52.4
Hotels and restaurants	4.2	3.3	1.3	2.4	3.3	5.4	51.3
Transport, storage and communication	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	42.8
Financial intermediation	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.3	42.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	2.7	9.6	1.6	0.8	1.4	3.4	43.4
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	5.0	5.8	5.8	3.4	1.5	5.5	34.8
Education	6.1	3.3	0.5	1.3	2.1	8.9	40.6
Health and social work	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.9	42.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	3.2	4.0	5.7	4.9	3.5	2.3	33.5
Private households with employed persons	12.8	5.9	12.4	7.6	6.2	14.8	52.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	48.0

0.0 - less than 0.1 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 11 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex
and Class of Worker: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Class of Worker and Sex	Total	Did Not Worked	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Philippines							
Both sexes	35,514	350	4,350	3,790	3,973	23,051	42.5
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	55.3	48.1	33.8	34.7	31.2	67.1	45.2
Worked for private household establishment or family-operated activity	47.1	41.8	28.2	31.4	29.3	56.4	46.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.2	6.3	5.6	3.2	1.9	10.7	39.7
Own-account workers	33.9	42.1	42.3	45.3	50.4	27.5	41.4
Self-employed	29.5	34.8	37.3	39.8	43.7	23.9	41.5
Employer	4.4	7.3	5.0	5.5	6.7	3.6	40.8
Unpaid family workers	10.8	9.8	23.9	20.1	18.4	5.5	31.9
Male	21,492	214	2,195	2,283	2,721	14,078	42.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	56.5	51.2	35.1	37.5	32.2	67.6	45.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	49.8	46.8	30.8	34.9	30.7	58.9	45.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.7	4.4	4.4	2.5	1.5	8.7	41.7
Own-account workers	35.4	42.2	44.7	48.2	55.1	28.0	39.6
Self-employed	30.0	34.6	37.8	40.9	46.8	23.6	39.6
Employer	5.5	7.7	6.9	7.3	8.3	4.4	39.5
Unpaid family workers	8.1	6.5	20.1	14.3	12.6	4.4	32.0
Female	14,022	136	2,155	1,506	1,252	8,973	43.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	53.6	43.0	32.4	30.4	28.9	66.2	45.4
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	43.0	33.9	25.5	26.1	26.2	52.5	47.3
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.6	9.1	6.9	4.3	2.7	13.7	37.8
Own-account workers	31.5	42.0	39.8	40.8	40.1	26.6	44.6
Self-employed	28.9	35.2	36.9	38.1	36.8	24.2	44.5
Employer	2.6	6.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	44.9
Unpaid family workers	14.9	15.0	27.8	28.8	31.0	7.2	31.8

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 12 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Nature of Employment
by Sex, and Class of Worker: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Class of Worker	Total	Nature of Employment		
		Permanent Job or Business or Unpaid Family Work	Short-term or Seasonal or Unpaid Family Work	Worked for Different Employer on Day to Day or Week to Week Basis
Philippines				
Both Sexes	35,514	27,668	6,847	999
Number (in thousands)				
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	55.3	59.8	67.1	100.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	47.1	41.7	61.1	99.4
Worked for government or government- controlled corporation	8.2	9.1	6.0	0.6
Own-account workers	33.9	38.8	18.9	-
Self-employed	29.5	33.5	17.7	-
Employer	4.4	5.3	1.1	-
Unpaid family workers	10.8	10.4	14.0	-
Male	21,492	16,586	4,185	721
Number (in thousands)				
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	56.5	51.0	70.6	100.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	49.8	43.8	65.1	99.2
Worked for government or government- controlled corporation	6.7	7.2	5.5	0.8
Own-account workers	35.4	41.6	17.3	-
Self-employed	30.0	34.8	15.9	-
Employer	5.5	6.8	1.4	-
Unpaid family workers	8.1	7.5	12.1	-
Female	14,022	11,082	2,662	278
Number (in thousands)				
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	53.6	50.5	61.5	100.0
Worked for private household, establishment or family-operated activity	43.0	38.7	54.9	99.8
Worked for government or government- controlled corporation	10.6	11.8	6.6	0.2
Own-account workers	31.5	34.7	21.3	-
Self-employed	28.9	31.6	20.6	-
Employer	2.6	3.1	0.8	-
Unpaid family workers	14.9	14.7	17.2	-

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 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: July 2009
(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
Philippines			
Both sexes	7,036	3,949	3,087
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers			
managing proprietors and supervisor	9.9	7.4	13.1
Professionals	2.3	1.0	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	2.5	2.5
Clerks	3.1	1.3	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.9	6.7	9.4
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	20.7	26.4	13.4
Trades and related workers	9.3	6.8	12.5
Plant and machine operators and operators	5.5	3.6	8.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	38.4	44.0	31.3
Special occupations	0.4	0.4	0.4
Male	4,826	2,607	2,219
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers			
managing proprietors and supervisor	7.3	5.7	9.2
Professionals	1.3	0.8	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	1.6	2.0
Clerks	2.0	1.1	3.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5.6	4.1	7.3
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	26.4	33.9	17.5
Trades and related workers	11.2	7.6	15.5
Plant and machine operators and operators	7.6	5.2	10.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.5	39.5	32.9
Special occupations	0.4	0.5	0.4

Continued

TABLE 13 - *concluded*

Sex and Major Occupation Group	Total	Worked less than 40 hours *	Worked 40 hours and over
Female	2,210	1,342	868
Number (in thousands)			
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers managing proprietors and supervisor	15.5	10.7	23.1
Professionals	4.5	1.5	9.3
Technicians and associate professionals	4.0	4.1	3.8
Clerks	5.4	1.8	10.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	12.9	11.6	14.9
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	8.3	11.7	3.0
Trades and related workers	5.1	5.2	5.0
Plant and machine operators and operators	1.1	0.4	2.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	42.8	52.7	27.4
Special occupations	0.3	0.3	0.3

* Includes persons with job but not at work

Source: National Statistics Office, 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 14 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work
by Total Hours Work, by Region, and Sex: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours *	Worked 40 hours and over
Philippines			
Both sexes (in thousands)	7,036	3,949	3,087
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	68.6	66.0	71.9
Female	31.4	34.0	28.1
National Capital Region			
Both sexes (in thousands)	518	172	347
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.2	57.4	67.6
Female	35.8	42.6	32.4
Cordillera Administrative Region			
Both sexes (in thousands)	122	43	78
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.5	63.5	65.0
Female	35.5	36.5	35.0
I - Ilocos Region			
Both sexes (in thousands)	265	156	109
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	71.2	69.1	74.3
Female	28.8	30.9	25.7
II - Cagayan Valley			
Both sexes (in thousands)	225	154	70
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.6	67.1	84.5
Female	27.4	32.9	15.5
III - Central Luzon			
Both sexes (in thousands)	414	222	192
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	69.4	67.3	71.9
Female	30.6	32.7	28.1
IVA - CALABARZON			
Both sexes (in thousands)	820	432	388
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.8	64.5	69.3
Female	33.2	35.5	30.7

Continued

TABLE 14 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours *	Worked 40 hours and over
IVB - MIMAROPA			
Both sexes (in thousands)	323	223	100
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.3	62.6	74.5
Female	33.7	37.4	25.5
V - Bicol Region			
Both sexes (in thousands)	677	384	293
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.3	67.5	73.9
Female	29.7	32.5	26.1
VI - Western Visayas			
Both sexes (in thousands)	764	503	260
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.4	69.5	72.3
Female	29.6	30.5	27.7
VII - Central Visayas			
Both sexes (in thousands)	436	225	211
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.6	59.5	68.0
Female	36.4	40.5	32.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas			
Both sexes (in thousands)	426	262	165
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	68.8	66.2	73.0
Female	31.2	33.8	27.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula			
Both sexes (in thousands)	318	211	107
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	67.6	62.7	77.3
Female	32.4	37.3	22.7
X - Northern Mindanao			
Both sexes (in thousands)	494	282	213
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.0	60.1	73.8
Female	34.0	39.9	26.2

Continued

TABLE 14 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours *	Worked 40 hours and over
XI - Davao Region			
Both sexes (in thousands)	379	189	190
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.5	69.7	75.2
Female	27.5	30.3	24.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN			
Both sexes (in thousands)	413	220	193
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.8	71.4	70.0
Female	29.2	28.6	30.0
Caraga			
Both sexes (in thousands)	260	134	126
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.0	67.9	72.3
Female	30.0	32.1	27.7
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao			
Both sexes (in thousands)	181	135	45
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	76.3	76.3	76.3
Female	23.7	23.7	23.7

* Includes persons with job but not at work

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 15 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons, by Highest Grade Completed
by Sex, and Age Group: July 2009
(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
Philippines								
Both Sexes	2,923	15	183	210	351	963	627	574
Number (in thousands)								
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	52.8	51.0	42.2	41.0	61.4	57.8	52.9	46.7
25 - 34	28.0	6.2	20.2	19.6	20.9	24.6	31.8	40.1
35 - 44	9.3	8.3	9.5	12.8	10.0	9.5	7.7	8.7
45 - 54	6.1	9.6	13.0	15.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	3.4
55 - 64	3.1	7.2	11.0	9.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.0
65 and over	0.7	17.6	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	1,775	8	136	152	231	594	368	286
Number (in thousands)								
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	48.7	58.9	44.1	42.3	59.8	51.9	48.1	38.9
25 - 34	29.1	4.3	22.4	18.7	21.5	27.2	32.6	43.9
35 - 44	10.2	6.0	7.2	13.3	9.9	10.4	9.3	11.0
45 - 54	7.2	-	11.4	14.0	5.6	6.7	6.8	4.8
55 - 64	4.2	13.7	11.6	10.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.3
65 and over	0.7	17.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1,148	7	47	58	120	369	259	288
Number (in thousands)								
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	59.1	42.4	36.7	37.4	64.4	67.2	59.6	54.5
25 - 34	26.4	8.3	14.1	21.8	19.8	20.5	30.7	36.3
35 - 44	7.8	10.8	16.4	11.5	10.3	8.0	5.5	6.4
45 - 54	4.4	20.2	17.6	19.7	3.0	2.7	3.7	2.0
55 - 64	1.5	-	9.1	6.5	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
65 and over	0.8	18.3	6.1	3.2	1.1	0.3	-	0.1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor force Survey

TABLE 16 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Looking for Work
by Job Search Method, by Region, and Sex: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Region	Total	Job Search Method					
		Registered In Employment Agency		Approached Employer Directly	Approached Relatives or Friends	Placed or Answered Advertisements	Others
		Private	Public				
Philippines							
Both sexes	1,513	229	87	533	505	118	41
Number (in thousands)							
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	56.8	52.8	52.2	55.7	61.4	57.3	45.4
Female	43.2	47.2	47.8	44.3	38.6	42.7	54.6
Total (in percent)	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	25.7	35.8	31.3	19.5	22.5	41.3	32.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.7	1.7
I - Ilocos Region	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.0	4.6	2.8	-
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	-
III - Central Luzon	12.5	6.1	13.7	13.2	12.9	17.9	15.5
IVA - CALABARZON	19.4	29.5	11.9	19.5	18.2	7.9	24.4
IVB - MIMAROPA	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.9
V - Bicol Region	4.1	1.3	3.1	4.6	4.5	3.4	11.0
VI - Western Visayas	6.9	5.8	4.1	7.1	9.2	2.1	1.3
VII - Central Visayas	6.3	4.6	8.1	6.3	7.1	5.7	2.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.3	0.2	0.5	3.1	3.0	0.7	3.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.9	0.5	6.0	2.6	1.6	0.4	-
X - Northern Mindanao	4.0	2.6	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.3	3.3
XI - Davao Region	3.2	2.4	1.3	4.1	3.4	2.3	0.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.1	2.5	4.8	3.3	2.3	5.7	2.0
Caraga	1.7	0.1	-	2.9	1.9	0.9	-
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.4	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 17 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Looking for Work by Number of Weeks
Looking for Work, by Region and Sex: July 2009
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Sex and Region	Total	Number of Weeks Looking for Work				Mean Number of Weeks Looking for Worked
		Less than 4	4 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over	
Philippines						
Both sexes	1,513	773	550	118	71	5.4
Number (in thousands)						
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	56.8	55.2	59.9	51.5	59.1	5.4
Female	43.2	44.8	40.1	48.5	40.9	5.4
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
National Capital Region	25.7	25.6	26.3	26.8	19.4	5.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.5	1.1	1.4	3.0	2.7	6.8
I - Ilocos Region	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.5	1.3	4.3
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.6	8.7
III - Central Luzon	12.5	10.8	13.4	11.1	25.8	6.3
IVA - CALABARZON	19.4	20.1	19.4	18.7	13.1	5.0
IVB - MIMAROPA	1.7	2.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	4.2
V - Bicol Region	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.0	4.7
VI - Western Visayas	6.9	7.2	6.7	7.0	4.8	4.7
VII - Central Visayas	6.3	6.1	6.9	4.2	7.0	5.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.3	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.8	3.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.2	5.0	7.9
IX - Northern Mindanao	4.0	3.7	3.6	5.1	8.8	6.7
XI - Davao Region	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.6	5.1	6.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.4	0.8	4.5
Caraga	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.4	6.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim						
Mindanao	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	6.3

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey



Standard Error



TABLE 1 Standard Errors and Coefficient of Variation for Estimates of Employment and Employment Rates, by Region: July 2009

Region	Employed			Employment Rate		
	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)
Philippines	35,513,883	297,645	0.8	92.4	0.1	0.1
National Capital Region	4,271,440	139,774	3.3	87.9	0.4	0.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	693,205	35,145	5.1	95.4	0.6	0.6
I - Ilocos Region	1,919,785	59,906	3.1	93.3	0.5	0.5
II - Cagayan Valley	1,393,928	45,691	3.3	97.2	0.4	0.4
III - Central Luzon	3,645,657	77,391	2.1	90.1	0.6	0.6
IVA - CALABARZON	4,329,813	98,484	2.3	88.9	0.5	0.5
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,180,640	41,860	3.5	95.7	0.4	0.4
V - Bicol Region	2,046,430	68,383	3.3	94.6	0.4	0.4
VI - Western Visayas	2,927,317	102,276	3.5	92.6	0.5	0.6
VII - Central Visayas	2,730,452	78,926	2.9	92.9	0.5	0.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,675,343	74,780	4.5	94.5	0.4	0.5
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,390,841	50,567	3.6	95.9	0.5	0.5
X - Northern Mindanao	1,825,074	66,084	3.6	94.3	0.5	0.5
XI - Davao Region	1,730,399	54,437	3.1	94.4	0.5	0.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,609,030	58,978	3.7	94.9	0.4	0.4
Caraga	956,454	31,374	3.3	93.2	0.6	0.7
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,188,076	58,268	4.9	96.5	0.6	0.6

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Standard Errors and Coefficient of Variation for Estimates of Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, by Region: July 2009

Region	Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)
Philippines	2,922,808	57,034	2.0	7.6	0.1	1.8
National Capital Region	589,743	26,433	4.5	12.1	0.4	3.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	33,626	4,166	12.4	4.6	0.6	12.0
I - Ilocos Region	138,633	10,752	7.8	6.7	0.5	7.3
II - Cagayan Valley	39,568	5,975	15.1	2.8	0.4	15.0
III - Central Luzon	400,738	23,632	5.9	9.9	0.6	5.6
IVA - CALABARZON	540,000	24,574	4.6	11.1	0.5	4.1
IVB - MIMAROPA	53,125	4,456	8.4	4.3	0.4	8.3
V - Bicol Region	116,163	9,771	8.4	5.4	0.4	7.8
VI - Western Visayas	232,567	18,522	8.0	7.4	0.5	7.1
VII - Central Visayas	207,559	16,635	8.0	7.1	0.5	7.3
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97,189	8,440	8.7	5.5	0.4	7.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	59,977	7,368	12.3	4.1	0.5	12.3
X - Northern Mindanao	110,903	10,573	9.5	5.7	0.5	8.7
XI - Davao Region	103,344	9,709	9.4	5.6	0.5	9.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	86,679	7,601	8.8	5.1	0.4	7.7
Caraga	70,303	6,771	9.6	6.8	0.6	9.2
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	42,690	7,270	17.0	3.5	0.6	16.3

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 3 Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation for Estimates of Labor Force Population
and Labor Force Population Rates, by Region: July 2009

Region	Labor Force Population			Labor Force Participation Rate		
	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V. (%)
Philippines	38,436,691	317,124	0.8	64.6	0.2	0.3
National Capital Region	4,861,183	154,528	3.2	62.4	0.5	0.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	726,832	36,094	5.0	67.9	0.9	1.3
I - Ilocos Region	2,058,418	62,820	3.1	61.7	0.8	1.2
II - Cagayan Valley	1,433,496	46,122	3.2	67.0	0.9	1.4
III - Central Luzon	4,046,395	81,651	2.0	61.3	0.6	0.9
IVA - CALABARZON	4,869,813	106,808	2.2	63.8	0.5	0.8
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,233,765	42,696	3.5	70.2	0.9	1.2
V - Bicol Region	2,162,593	71,498	3.3	64.5	0.7	1.0
VI - Western Visayas	3,159,883	109,488	3.5	65.3	0.6	0.9
VII - Central Visayas	2,938,011	84,135	2.9	64.8	0.8	1.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,772,532	77,993	4.4	66.3	0.9	1.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,450,819	51,052	3.5	68.2	0.9	1.3
X - Northern Mindanao	1,935,976	69,758	3.6	71.2	0.8	1.1
XI - Davao Region	1,833,743	56,024	3.1	66.2	0.7	1.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,695,709	62,353	3.7	67.7	0.9	1.3
Caraga	1,026,757	32,640	3.2	64.7	1.0	1.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,230,766	59,909	4.9	59.0	1.4	2.3

Source: National Statistics Office, July 2009 Labor Force Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES


This report comprised the computed Standard Error (SE), Coefficient of Variation (CV) for the selected variables of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) for July 2009 survey round. The selected variables referred to include the 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 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% is considered precise.



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
- 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 & 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
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- 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
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
Series No. 134-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2007
Series No. 135-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2008
Series No. 136-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2008
Series No. 137-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 2008
Series No. 138-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 2008
Series No. 139-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 2009
Series No. 140-	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 2009



<p>Confidentiality:</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><i>LABOR FORCE SURVEY</i></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 households in the Philippines. Data on labor force and its characteristics will be collected.</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, CARMELITA N. ERICTA Administrator National Statistics Office P.O. Box 779, Manila</p>
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Identification and Other Information

Set _____ of _____

<p style="text-align: center;">Geographic Identification Codes</p> <p>Province _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Mun. City _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Bgy _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>EA _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>SHSN _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>HCN _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Design Codes</p> <p>Replicate _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Stratum _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>PSU NO. _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Rotation Group _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Number of Household in the housing unit _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p>	<p>Name of Respondent: _____ Line No. <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Name of Household Head: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <hr/> <p>Interview Status (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> <hr/> <p>Household Auxiliary Information (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 style="text-align: center;">A Is/Are there any household member/s who moved out of the household?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 Yes 2 No, go to B <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, how many? (Enter the number in the box provided)</p> <p>Death <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Marriage <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Job <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Studies <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Others, specify _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B Is/Are there any new member/s of this household?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 Yes 2 No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Proceed with interview</p>
<p>Certification</p> <p>I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.</p> <p>Signature Over Printed Name of Enumerator _____ Date Accomplished _____</p> <p>Signature over Printed Name of Supervisor _____ Date Reviewed _____</p>	

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS													B. ECONOMIC		
Line No. En- circle res- pondent	Household member as of date of visit (Last name, first name)	All Persons						5 Years Old & Over		4-24 Years Old	15 Years Old & Over	1. For persons			
		Is a new member of this household? 1 YES 2 NO Skip to Col. 5	What was _____'s line number in the previous quarter? "	Relationship to HH head (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	For persons 5 Years Old and Over		
													What was _____'s primary occupation during the past week? (Specify, occupation e.g. elementary teacher, petty 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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Codes for Col. 5 - Relationship

- 01 - Head
- 02 - Wife/Spouse
- 03 - Son/daughter
- 04 - Brothers/sisters
- 05 - Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- 06 - Grandson/granddaughter
- 07 - Father/Mother
- 08 - Other Relative
- 09 - Boarder
- 10 - Domestic helper
- 11 - Non-relative

Codes for Col. 8 - Marital Status

- 1 - Single
- 2 - Married
- 3 - Widowed
- 4 - Divorced/Separated
- 5 - Unknown

Codes for Col. 11 - Overseas Filipino Indicator

- 1 - OCW
- 2 - Workers other than OCW
- 3 - Employees in Phil. Embassy, Consulates & other missions
- 4 - Students abroad/tourists
- 5 - Others

Codes for Col. 9 - Highest Grade Completed

- 00 - No grade completed
- 01 - Elementary Undergraduate
- 02 - Elementary Graduate
- 03 - High School Undergraduate
- 04 - High School Graduate
- 05 - College Undergraduate

For College Graduate

Specify the bachelor's or higher degree completed and field of study

CHARACTERISTICS

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													L I n e N o.
Kind of business/industry (Specify industry e.g. public school, palay farm, etc.)	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? 1 YES 2 NO	Did look for additional work during the past week? 1 YES 2 NO	Was this first time to do any work? 1 YES 2 NO	Class of worker (Enter Code) Go to Col. 27 if code is 3, 4 or 5	Form members with code 0, 1, 2 or 3 in Col. 24 (Class of worker)		Did have other job or business during the past week? 1 YES 2 NO. Skip to Col. 29	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		
(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 employee
- 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 - Pakyaw
- 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

RTD2

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (15 YEARS OLD AND OVER)

2. For persons who did not work and had no job/business during the past week										Activity during the past quarter				
Line No.	Did you look for work or try to establish a business during the past week?	Yes this 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 or 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, palay 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, palay farm, etc.)		
	1 YES 2 NO, Skip to Col. 35	1 YES 2 NO		Skip to Col. 37			1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO, Go to next hh member		1 YES 2 NO, Go to next hh member	Go to next hh member	Do not fill	
(1)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
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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. 35

Reasons not looking for work

- 1 - Tired/believe no work available
- 2 - Awaiting results of previous job application
- 3 - Temporary illness/disability
- 4 - Bad weather
- 5 - Waiting for rehired job recall
- 6 - Too young/old or retired/permanent disability
- 7 - Household, family duties
- 8 - Schooling
- 9 - Others, specify

Codes for Col. 36

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

117-2835



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 census 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;

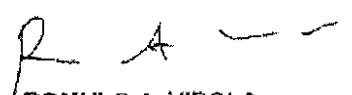
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Board approve for adoption by all concerned the methodology for estimating the 2000-based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections (Annex BR-07-2006-01).

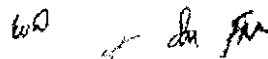
BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER that:

- (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



If you want to know more about these statistics, write or call:

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Household Statistics Department
National Statistics Office
P.O. Box 779
Manila, Philippines
Tel. No. (632) 713-12-34
email address: IESD.staff@census.gov.ph
Website: <http://www.census.gov.ph>*

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