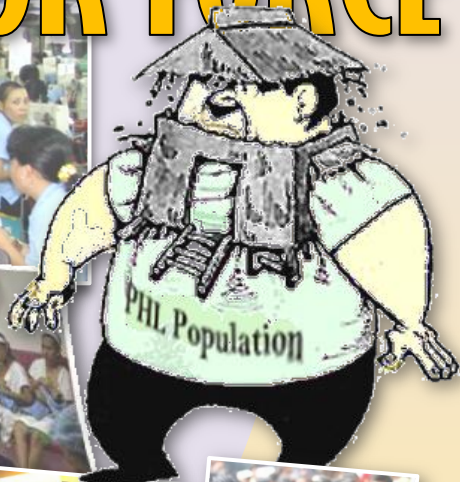


Agricultural Indicators System (AIS)
REPORT No. 2010-05

Population AND LABOR FORCE



NOVEMBER 2011



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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Please direct technical inquiries to the Office of the Director

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Ben-Lor Building, 1184 Quezon Avenue, Quezon City,
Philippines 1100

Email : info@bas.gov.ph
Website : www.bas.gov.ph



POPULATION
AND **L**ABOR **F**ORCE

FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical frameworks maintained by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). It has twelve (12) modules and these are being updated and released annually. This is the fifth module entitled Population and Labor Force. It presents statistics on the country's population by sex and by region and statistics on labor force with emphasis on agricultural employment. The reference years are 2006 to 2010.

The AIS hopes to cover more agricultural development indicators to support the information needs of BAS clientele and stakeholders. Hence, the readers are encouraged to give their comments and suggestions on the improvement of the AIS, in general, and the report, in particular.

The BAS would like to acknowledge the National Statistics Office (NSO) and Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES) for providing the basic data on population and labor force.


ROMEO S. RECIDÉ
Director

Quezon City, Philippines
November 2011

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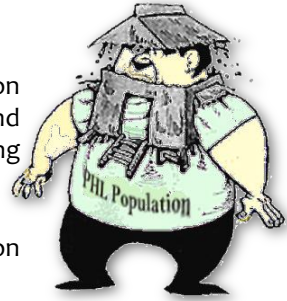
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Population

Statistical indicator of the size and distribution of population serves as inputs to policy and decision regarding development including allocation of resources.



In 2010, the country's population, based on 2000 Census of Population, was 94.01 million. Among regions, CALABARZON and NCR registered the biggest population counts at 11.90 million and 11.55 million, respectively. The least population was noted in CAR at 1.69 million. Ten (10) out of the 17 regions had population counts ranging from 3 to 6 million persons (Table 1a).

Nationwide, male population dominated the female population over the five-year period. By region, population in NCR, CALABARZON and ARMM had more females than males (Table 1b).

Working Age Population

The number of persons, 15 years old and over, enumerated in private households during the survey indicates the number of individuals available for work.

Working age population in 2010 totaled 60.72 million persons. From 2006 to 2010, it grew by an average of 2.4 percent yearly.

At the regional level, NCR and CALABARZON reported the biggest working age population at about 8.0 million persons each. NCR posted the least population growth averaged at 1.8 percent. In CALABARZON, the numbers expanded by an average of 2.6 percent annually. In contrast, CAR, MIMAROPA and Caraga had less than 2.0 million persons of working age each. The numbers in CAR and Caraga increased by 2.8 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. MIMAROPA recorded the highest growth rate of 3.0 percent per year. All the other regions exhibited increasing numbers of working age persons (Table 2).

Labor Force

Labor force describes the population, 15 years old and over, whether employed and unemployed, who contributed to the production of goods and services in the country. It also provides indicator of the extent by which working age population joins the stream of available manpower supply.



In 2010, the country's labor force summed up to 38.89 million and it expanded by 2.3 percent annually. Its corresponding Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) at 64.1 percent recorded zero growth rate during the reference years (Tables 3a-3b).

Across regions, NCR and CALABARZON reported the highest numbers of persons in the labor force at about 5.0 million each. In NCR, it increased by 1.8 percent and in CALABARZON, by 2.6 percent. CAR with the least labor force population at 0.75 million posted a yearly increase of 2.9 percent. Highest growth in labor force was recorded in Central Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula at 3.2 percent each. Upward trends were, likewise, noted in the rest of the regions.

High LFPRs were maintained in Northern Mindanao and MIMAROPA at around 69 percent in 2010. The rate was going down in Northern Mindanao by 0.7 percent while it inched up in MIMAROPA by 0.1 percent. ARMM still reported the lowest LFPR in 2010 at 57.1 percent which had zero growth over the reference years. Declining LFPRs were reported by Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region, Western and Eastern Visayas, Davao Region and Caraga.

Employment and Unemployment

Indicators relating to labor market such as employment will measure the rate of absorption of available manpower supply in the production of goods and services. On the other hand, unemployment measures the

the inefficiency of the labor market to absorb the available human resources to contribute to production activities.

The national employment level rose to 36.04 million in 2010. It had an average growth rate of 2.5 percent per year. Employment rate was placed at 92.7 percent. This went up by an average of 0.2 percent annually (Tables 4a-4b).

Employed persons in CALABARZON and NCR numbered 4.49 million and 4.37 million, respectively, in 2010. These corresponded to average employment gains of 2.8 percent and 2.7 percent over the five-year period. On the contrary, CAR had 0.71 million employed persons. Employment was going up by 2.9 percent yearly. The biggest average employment growth rates were noted in MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, Central Luzon and Zamboanga Peninsula; these ranged from 3 to 3.2 percent. The remaining regions exhibited increasing employment levels.

In terms of employment rates (ERs), Cagayan Valley, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM registered the highest employment rates at around 96.0 percent each in 2010. ERs in Cagayan Valley and Zamboanga Peninsula were declining by 0.1 percent each. ARMM exhibited increasing rate of 0.1 percent. ER in NCR was the lowest at 88.5 percent. It expanded by 0.8 percent annually. ERs in Bicol Region, Western and Eastern Visayas, and Caraga were going down over the reference years.

On the other hand, unemployment in 2010 reached 2.86 million persons. On the average, it grew by 0.3 percent per year. Unemployment rate was 7.4 percent which contracted by 1.8 percent annually (Tables 5a-5b).



NCR recorded the most number of unemployed persons at 0.57 million in 2010. The number declined by 3.3 percent per year. CALABARZON had 0.47 million unemployed persons and the number grew by an average of 1.6 percent during the reference years. The least number of unemployed persons was noted in CAR at 38,000 and this had an

average increase of 2.9 percent annually. The highest unemployment growth rates during the five-year period were observed in Caraga at 7.1 percent and Cagayan Valley at 6.0 percent. Negative growth rates in unemployment levels were recorded in Central Luzon, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

NCR recorded a double-digit unemployment rate (UR) of 11.5 percent in 2010. However, the rate was declining by an average of 5.1 percent per year. In CALABARZON, from a two digit UR in the previous years, it was reduced to 9.5 percent in 2010. Average annual decline was 1.0 percent. In contrast, the lowest URs were registered in Cagayan Valley and Zamboanga Peninsula at 3.7 percent each. Cagayan Valley's UR exhibited the fastest growth rate of 5.3 percent. In Zamboanga Peninsula, UR went up by an average of 1.5 percent. Majority of the regions exhibited decreasing URs.

Visible Underemployment

Visibly underemployed persons are those who worked for less than 40 hours during the reference week and still wanted additional hours of work. This indicator measures the level of dissatisfaction of the participants in the labor market with the working condition and/or remuneration they receive in exchange for their labor input.

In 2010, the number of visibly underemployed persons in the country was reduced to 4.02 million persons and its equivalent visible underemployment rate went down to 11.1 percent. Over the five-year period, the number and the rate contracted by averages of 2.8 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively (Tables 6a-6b).

Visible underemployment was consistently biggest in Western Visayas and Bicol Region. In 2010, underemployed persons numbered 520,000 in Western Visayas and 473,000 in Bicol Region. The number in Western Visayas inched up by 1.6 percent during the reference years. In Bicol Region, the number dropped by 0.8 percent per year. Visible underemployment was least in CAR at 48,000 persons and it decreased by an average of 5.0 percent per year. Annual reductions were noted in

majority of the regions. Increasing numbers of visibly underemployed persons were reported by MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, Caraga and ARMM.

In 2010, visible underemployment rate was highest in Bicol Region at 22.8 percent. Visible underemployment rates in Western Visayas, MIMAROPA and Northern Mindanao hovered around 17.0 percent. NCR got the lowest rate at 3.7 percent and it posted the biggest annual decline at an average of 13.0 percent. Except MIMAROPA, all regions exhibited downtrend in visible underemployment rates.

Employment in Agriculture

The number of gainfully employed persons in agriculture measures the extent of absorption of the available manpower supply in agriculture and its contribution to the total economy.

Nationwide, about 11.96 million persons were employed in agriculture in 2010. The number grew by 0.6 percent annually. However, the sector's contribution to the country's total employment continued to decrease. By 2010, its share went down to 33.2 percent. It registered an annual decline of 1.9 percent (Tables 7a-7b).



The bulk of agricultural employment was still noted in Western Visayas at 1.16 million persons. It contracted by 0.5 percent over the reference years. Agricultural employment in Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM ranged from 0.80 to 0.86 million persons. In contrast, NCR had the least employment which declined to 25,000 persons in 2010. The average decline during the reference years was 8.0 percent. In other regions, the annual reductions ranged from 0.2 to 1.0 percent.

The proportion of agricultural employment in 2010 was biggest in ARMM at 71.1 percent. In Cagayan Valley, CAR, MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN, the shares ranged from 50 to 57

percent. In NCR, agriculture comprised only 0.6 percent of the region's total employment. All regions recorded declining proportions of agriculture in employment over the reference years.

Agricultural Employment by Class of Worker

Workers are classified according to their relationship to the establishment where he/she works. This indicates the status of employment in agriculture.

During the four-year period (2006-2009), agricultural employment was dominated by own-account workers. In 2009, there were 5.75 million own-account workers and this comprised 47.7 percent of the total employment in agriculture. The number and the proportion were going down by averages of 0.9 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. The bulk of the own-account employment were self-employed workers and these accounted for 40.7 percent of the total agricultural employment.

The wage and salary earners and unpaid family workers comprised about one fourth each in the total employed persons in agriculture. The number and proportion of these classes of workers were increasing over the four-year period. Wage and salary workers expanded at the fastest rates of 4.0 percent in number and 3.0 percent in proportion. Minimal employment gain was noted for the unpaid family workers (Tables 8a-8b).

Daily Basic Pay of Wage and Salary Agricultural Workers

The value of worker's compensation for their labor is measured through the wages and salary received by the workers.

In 2010, the average basic wage and salary received by agricultural workers in the country amounted to P 152.01 per day. Over the five (5) reference years, the basic pay went up by an average of 3.6 percent annually. Wage and salary workers employed in fishing activities earned the higher basic pay of P 169.43 per day than those engaged in

agriculture, hunting and forestry activities who received P 150.66 per day. However, agriculture, hunting and forestry posted higher wage increment at an average of 3.7 percent while in fishing, wage gain was 1.9 percent.



Working Children in Agriculture

A child is considered working or economically active if at any time during the reference period he/she is engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour. He maybe studying, looking for for work and/or housekeeping at the same time. It is important to know how many of these working children were engaged in any agricultural activities as a measure of child labor.

In 2010, the number of children aged 5-17 years old working in the agriculture sector totaled 1.35 million. This corresponded to 61.3 percent of the country's total working children. Over the years 2006 to 2009, the number and proportion declined by averages of 2.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively (Tables 10a-10b).

At the regional level, Northern Mindanao posted the biggest number of working children aged 5 to 17 years old at 0.15 million children and this accounted for 65.9 percent in the region's total working children. On the average, the number registered the highest reduction of 8.5 percent annually. The proportion dropped by 1.5 percent per year. The numbers of working children in agriculture were lowest in CAR, Ilocos Region, Central Luzon and CALABARZON ranging from 44,000 to 54,000. In terms of proportion, CAR indicated bigger share of 87.1 percent while in Ilocos Region, this was 59.5 percent. Central Luzon and CALABARZON posted the lowest shares of working children in agriculture at around 38 percent each. Except Central Luzon, the numbers and proportions in the three regions were decreasing over the reference years. Meanwhile, ARMM recorded the biggest proportion at 88.0 percent constituting 73,000 children engaged in agriculture. The number decreased while its proportion increased over the reference years.

Table 1a.
Total population by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Philippines	86,973	88,546	90,457	92,227	94,013
NCR	10,944	11,548	11,253	11,403	11,552
CAR	1,560	1,521	1,626	1,660	1,694
Ilocos Region	4,778	4,547	4,974	5,073	5,173
Cagayan Valley	3,139	3,051	3,250	3,307	3,365
Central Luzon	9,385	9,709	9,770	9,964	10,159
CALABARZON	10,903	11,758	11,403	11,653	11,904
MIMAROPA	2,721	2,560	2,866	2,941	3,018
Bicol Region	5,290	5,106	5,497	5,605	5,712
Western Visayas	7,012	6,844	7,290	7,432	7,578
Central Visayas	6,488	6,401	6,754	6,891	7,029
Eastern Visayas	4,103	3,915	4,273	4,359	4,448
Zamboanga Peninsula	3,219	3,230	3,351	3,419	3,487
Northern Mindanao	4,003	3,952	4,174	4,260	4,349
Davao Region	4,087	4,159	4,223	4,292	4,362
SOCCSKSARGEN	3,733	3,831	3,904	3,992	4,080
Caraga	2,363	2,293	2,454	2,501	2,549
ARMM	3,245	4,121	3,396	3,474	3,552

2006, 2008 to 2010 data are projected population based on 2000 CPH
2007 is census data

Table 1b.**Percent distribution of population by sex and by region, Philippines, 2006-2010**

(in percent)

REGION	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippines	50.3	49.7	50.5	49.5	50.3	49.5	50.3	49.7	50.3	49.7
NCR	49.2	50.9	49.1	50.9	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.9	49.2	50.8
CAR	50.8	49.2	51.0	49.0	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.4
Ilocos Region	50.2	49.8	50.6	49.4	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8
Cagayan Valley	51.1	48.9	51.2	48.8	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0
Central Luzon	50.2	49.8	50.6	49.4	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.9
CALABARZON	49.8	50.2	50.0	50.0	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.7	50.3
MIMAROPA	51.2	48.8	51.5	48.5	51.2	48.8	51.2	48.8	51.2	48.8
Bicol Region	51.0	48.9	51.2	48.8	51.1	49.0	51.1	48.9	51.1	48.9
Western Visayas	50.4	49.6	50.9	49.1	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	49.6
Central Visayas	50.2	49.8	50.6	49.4	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	49.8
Eastern Visayas	51.0	49.0	51.5	48.5	50.9	49.1	50.9	49.1	50.9	49.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	50.7	49.3	51.0	49.0	50.7	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4
Northern Mindanao	50.6	49.4	51.0	49.0	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4
Davao Region	51.0	49.0	51.2	48.8	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	50.8	49.2	51.2	48.7	50.8	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.7	49.3
Caraga	51.1	48.9	51.4	48.6	51.1	48.9	51.1	48.9	51.1	48.9
ARMM	49.6	50.4	49.9	50.1	49.6	50.4	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3

Table 2.**Total household population 15 years old and over by region, Philippines, 2006-2010**

(in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	55,230	56,565	57,848	59,237	60,717	2.4
NCR	7,363	7,509	7,638	7,764	7,922	1.8
CAR	990	1,024	1,051	1,068	1,105	2.8
Ilocos Region	3,088	3,142	3,214	3,316	3,394	2.4
Cagayan Valley	2,012	2,056	2,108	2,150	2,192	2.2
Central Luzon	6,091	6,227	6,368	6,531	6,682	2.3
CALABARZON	7,052	7,233	7,415	7,596	7,808	2.6
MIMAROPA	1,619	1,655	1,709	1,773	1,822	3.0
Bicol Region	3,104	3,172	3,244	3,342	3,420	2.5
Western Visayas	4,488	4,593	4,707	4,813	4,943	2.4
Central Visayas	4,215	4,313	4,381	4,506	4,619	2.3
Eastern Visayas	2,452	2,536	2,603	2,658	2,744	2.9
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,972	2,022	2,072	2,110	2,183	2.6
Northern Mindanao	2,520	2,597	2,668	2,736	2,802	2.7
Davao Region	2,611	2,667	2,718	2,759	2,822	2.0
SOCCKSARGEN	2,317	2,387	2,434	2,513	2,567	2.6
Caraga	1,450	1,485	1,532	1,574	1,608	2.6
ARMM	1,889	1,948	1,988	2,031	2,082	2.5

Table 3a.
Labor force by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	35,464	36,213	36,805	37,892	38,893	2.3
NCR	4,595	4,636	4,685	4,775	4,941	1.8
CAR	666	690	699	711	745	2.9
Ilocos Region	1,879	1,911	1,954	2,039	2,098	2.8
Cagayan Valley	1,361	1,397	1,398	1,444	1,452	1.6
Central Luzon	3,687	3,788	3,840	3,956	4,074	2.5
CALABARZON	4,480	4,577	4,623	4,803	4,966	2.6
MIMAROPA	1,116	1,142	1,182	1,243	1,260	3.1
Bicol Region	2,037	2,070	2,116	2,155	2,201	2.0
Western Visayas	2,916	2,975	3,009	3,099	3,201	2.4
Central Visayas	2,686	2,756	2,820	2,890	3,040	3.2
Eastern Visayas	1,645	1,673	1,686	1,758	1,758	1.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,271	1,317	1,362	1,409	1,439	3.2
Northern Mindanao	1,811	1,841	1,878	1,925	1,956	1.9
Davao Region	1,743	1,752	1,800	1,812	1,835	1.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,526	1,572	1,608	1,676	1,691	2.6
Caraga	966	984	1,007	1,037	1,051	2.1
ARMM	1,080	1,134	1,138	1,162	1,188	2.4

Table 3b.
Labor force participation rate by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
(in percent)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	64.2	64.0	63.6	64.0	64.1	0.0
NCR	62.4	61.7	61.3	61.5	62.4	0.0
CAR	67.3	67.4	66.5	66.6	67.4	0.0
Ilocos Region	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.5	61.8	0.4
Cagayan Valley	67.6	67.9	66.3	67.2	66.2	-0.5
Central Luzon	60.5	60.8	60.3	60.6	61.0	0.2
CALABARZON	63.5	63.3	62.3	63.2	63.6	0.0
MIMAROPA	68.9	69.0	69.2	70.1	69.2	0.1
Bicol Region	65.6	65.3	65.2	64.5	64.4	-0.5
Western Visayas	65.0	64.8	63.9	64.4	64.8	-0.1
Central Visayas	63.7	63.9	64.4	64.1	65.8	0.8
Eastern Visayas	67.1	66.0	64.8	66.1	64.1	-1.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	64.5	65.1	65.7	66.8	65.9	0.5
Northern Mindanao	71.9	70.9	70.4	70.4	69.8	-0.7
Davao Region	66.8	65.7	66.2	65.7	65.0	-0.7
SOCCKSARGEN	65.9	65.9	66.1	66.7	65.9	0.0
Caraga	66.6	66.3	65.7	65.9	65.4	-0.5
ARMM	57.2	58.2	57.2	57.2	57.1	0.0

Table 4a.
Number of employed persons by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	32,636	33,560	34,089	35,061	36,035	2.5
NCR	3,933	4,070	4,077	4,163	4,371	2.7
CAR	631	662	667	679	707	2.9
Ilocos Region	1,716	1,750	1,795	1,872	1,920	2.9
Cagayan Valley	1,318	1,354	1,350	1,404	1,399	1.5
Central Luzon	3,298	3,410	3,485	3,592	3,716	3.0
CALABARZON	4,031	4,154	4,159	4,303	4,493	2.8
MIMAROPA	1,062	1,096	1,133	1,188	1,204	3.2
Bicol Region	1,922	1,960	1,998	2,029	2,072	1.9
Western Visayas	2,730	2,780	2,799	2,883	2,974	2.2
Central Visayas	2,485	2,577	2,624	2,674	2,809	3.1
Eastern Visayas	1,566	1,592	1,610	1,663	1,661	1.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,227	1,269	1,314	1,359	1,386	3.1
Northern Mindanao	1,709	1,731	1,789	1,831	1,858	2.1
Davao Region	1,619	1,647	1,695	1,706	1,724	1.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,442	1,498	1,535	1,606	1,617	2.9
Caraga	913	920	951	977	983	1.9
ARMM	1,035	1,092	1,107	1,135	1,142	2.5

Table 4b.
Employment rate by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
(in percent)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	92.0	92.7	92.6	92.5	92.7	0.2
NCR	85.6	87.8	87.0	87.2	88.5	0.8
CAR	94.7	95.9	95.4	95.5	94.9	0.1
Ilocos Region	91.3	91.6	91.9	91.8	91.5	0.1
Cagayan Valley	96.8	96.9	96.6	97.2	96.3	-0.1
Central Luzon	89.4	90.0	90.8	90.8	91.2	0.5
CALABARZON	90.0	90.8	90.0	89.6	90.5	0.1
MIMAROPA	95.2	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.6	0.1
Bicol Region	94.4	94.7	94.4	94.2	94.1	-0.1
Western Visayas	93.6	93.4	93.0	93.0	92.9	-0.2
Central Visayas	92.5	93.5	93.0	92.5	92.4	0.0
Eastern Visayas	95.2	95.2	95.5	94.6	94.5	-0.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	96.5	96.4	96.5	96.5	96.3	-0.1
Northern Mindanao	94.4	94.0	95.3	95.1	95.0	0.2
Davao Region	92.9	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.0	0.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	94.5	95.3	95.5	95.8	95.6	0.3
Caraga	94.5	93.5	94.4	94.2	93.5	-0.3
ARMM	95.8	96.3	97.3	97.7	96.1	0.1

Table 5a.
Number of unemployed persons by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	2,829	2,653	2,716	2,831	2,859	0.3
NCR	662	566	608	613	570	-3.3
CAR	35	29	32	33	38	2.9
Ilocos Region	163	161	159	168	178	2.3
Cagayan Valley	44	43	48	41	53	6.0
Central Luzon	389	379	355	364	358	-2.0
CALABARZON	449	422	463	500	473	1.6
MIMAROPA	54	46	50	55	56	1.4
Bicol Region	115	109	118	126	130	3.2
Western Visayas	186	195	210	216	227	5.1
Central Visayas	201	180	197	216	231	3.9
Eastern Visayas	79	81	76	95	96	5.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	45	49	48	51	53	4.3
Northern Mindanao	102	110	89	94	97	-0.6
Davao Region	124	105	105	107	111	-2.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	84	74	73	69	74	-2.9
Caraga	53	64	57	60	68	7.1
ARMM	46	43	31	27	46	5.8

Table 5b.
Unemployment rate by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
(in percent)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	-1.8
NCR	14.4	12.2	13.0	12.8	11.5	-5.1
CAR	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.1	-0.1
Ilocos Region	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	-0.5
Cagayan Valley	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.7	5.3
Central Luzon	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.2	8.8	-4.5
CALABARZON	10.0	9.2	10.0	10.4	9.5	-1.0
MIMAROPA	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	-1.7
Bicol Region	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	1.4
Western Visayas	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.1	2.7
Central Visayas	7.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.6	0.7
Eastern Visayas	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.4	5.5	3.9
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	1.5
Northern Mindanao	5.6	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	-2.1
Davao Region	7.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	-3.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.4	-5.1
Caraga	5.5	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.5	4.9
ARMM	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.9	3.5

Table 6a.**Number of visibly underemployed persons by region, Philippines, 2006-2010**

(in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH
						RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	4,532	4,043	4,018	4,135	4,015	-2.8
NCR	258	201	175	181	162	-10.5
CAR	63	47	58	52	48	-5.0
Ilocos Region	241	198	203	204	187	-5.8
Cagayan Valley	232	155	171	149	139	-10.6
Central Luzon	272	206	186	175	194	-7.3
CALABARZON	440	365	368	432	422	-0.3
MIMAROPA	174	193	218	224	209	5.0
Bicol Region	489	469	467	461	473	-0.8
Western Visayas	491	477	476	532	520	1.6
Central Visayas	254	236	218	226	273	2.4
Eastern Visayas	322	280	289	287	220	-8.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	219	201	189	218	193	-2.6
Northern Mindanao	351	311	279	305	317	-2.1
Davao Region	233	193	199	208	198	-3.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	248	231	236	207	217	-3.0
Caraga	142	136	158	167	138	0.1
ARMM	103	146	131	108	105	2.8

Table 6b.**Visible underemployment rate by region, Philippines, 2006-2010**

(in percent)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	13.9	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.1	-5.3
NCR	6.6	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	-13.0
CAR	10.0	7.1	8.7	7.7	6.8	-7.4
Ilocos Region	14.0	11.3	11.3	10.9	9.7	-8.5
Cagayan Valley	17.6	11.4	12.7	10.6	9.9	-11.7
Central Luzon	8.2	6.0	5.3	4.9	5.2	-10.0
CALABARZON	10.9	8.8	8.8	10.0	9.4	-2.9
MIMAROPA	16.4	17.6	19.2	18.9	17.4	1.7
Bicol Region	25.4	23.9	23.4	22.7	22.8	-2.6
Western Visayas	18.0	17.2	17.0	18.5	17.5	-0.5
Central Visayas	10.2	9.2	8.3	8.5	9.7	-0.8
Eastern Visayas	20.6	17.6	18.0	17.3	13.2	-10.0
Zamboanga Peninsula	17.8	15.8	14.4	16.0	13.9	-5.5
Northern Mindanao	20.5	18.0	15.6	16.7	17.1	-4.0
Davao Region	14.4	11.7	11.7	12.2	11.5	-5.1
SOCCKSARGEN	17.2	15.4	15.4	12.9	13.4	-5.7
Caraga	15.6	14.8	16.6	17.1	14.0	-2.0
ARMM	10.0	13.4	11.8	9.5	9.2	-0.1

Table 7a.

Total number of employed persons in agriculture by region, Philippines, 2006-2010
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	11,682	11,786	12,030	12,043	11,956	0.6
NCR	36	36	29	31	25	-8.0
CAR	352	360	369	367	375	1.6
Ilocos Region	715	690	706	734	752	1.3
Cagayan Valley	808	810	793	832	797	-0.3
Central Luzon	757	780	792	795	802	1.5
CALABARZON	766	757	763	763	759	-0.2
MIMAROPA	581	581	602	619	618	1.6
Bicol Region	882	877	916	875	844	-1.0
Western Visayas	1,178	1,197	1,205	1,155	1,155	-0.5
Central Visayas	800	817	851	856	863	1.9
Eastern Visayas	760	758	761	756	743	-0.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	659	667	675	696	712	2.0
Northern Mindanao	784	768	814	801	805	0.7
Davao Region	693	699	729	703	683	-0.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	764	789	811	836	819	1.8
Caraga	407	400	416	410	392	-0.9
ARMM	740	800	797	814	812	2.4

Table 7b.**Proportion of employed persons in agriculture by region, Philippines, 2006-2010**

(in percent)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Philippines	35.8	35.1	35.3	34.3	33.2	-1.9
NCR	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	-9.8
CAR	55.8	54.4	55.3	54.1	53.0	-1.2
Ilocos Region	41.7	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.2	-1.5
Cagayan Valley	61.3	59.8	58.7	59.3	57.0	-1.8
Central Luzon	23.0	22.9	22.7	22.1	21.6	-1.6
CALABARZON	19.0	18.2	18.3	17.7	16.9	-2.9
MIMAROPA	54.7	53.0	53.1	52.1	51.3	-1.6
Bicol Region	45.9	44.7	45.8	43.1	40.7	-2.9
Western Visayas	43.2	43.1	43.1	40.1	38.8	-2.6
Central Visayas	32.2	31.7	32.4	32.0	30.7	-1.1
Eastern Visayas	48.5	47.6	47.3	45.5	44.7	-2.0
Zamboanga Peninsula	53.7	52.6	51.4	51.2	51.4	-1.1
Northern Mindanao	45.9	44.4	45.5	43.7	43.3	-1.4
Davao Region	42.8	42.4	43.0	41.2	39.6	-1.9
SOCSESKSARGEN	53.0	52.7	52.8	52.1	50.6	-1.1
Caraga	44.6	43.5	43.7	42.0	39.9	-2.7
ARMM	71.5	73.3	72.0	71.7	71.1	-0.1

Table 8a.
Number of employed persons by class of workers, Philippines, 2006-2009
 (in '000 persons)

CLASS OF WORKERS	2006	2007	2008	2009	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2009
Wage and Salary Workers	2,848	2,992	3,106	3,203	4.0
<i>Worked for Private Household/Establishment/ Family-Operated Activities</i>	2,827	2,971	3,093	3,188	4.1
<i>Worked for Government/Government Corporation</i>	20	21	13	15	-6.3
Own-account Workers	5,911	5,841	5,867	5,747	-0.9
<i>Self-Employed</i>	5,012	4,969	5,002	4,900	-0.7
<i>Employer</i>	900	872	866	847	-2.0
Unpaid Family Workers	2,923	2,952	3,057	3,094	1.9
Total	11,682	11,786	12,030	12,043	1.0

Table 8b.
Proportion of employed persons by class of workers, Philippines, 2006-2009
(in percent)

CLASS OF WORKERS	2006	2007	2008	2009	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2009
Wage and Salary Workers	24.4	25.4	25.8	26.6	3.0
<i>Worked for Private Household/Establishment/ Family-Operated Activities</i>	24.2	25.2	25.7	26.5	3.0
<i>Worked for Government/Government Corporation</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-7.1
Own-account Workers	50.6	49.6	48.8	47.7	-1.9
<i>Self-Employed</i>	42.9	42.2	41.6	40.7	-1.8
<i>Employer</i>	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.0	-3.0
Unpaid Family Workers	25.0	25.0	25.4	25.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 9.
Average daily basic pay of wage and salary agricultural workers, Philippines, 2006-2010
 (in pesos)

ITEM	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2010
Agriculture	132.25	132.65	138.85	145.14	152.01	3.6
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	130.22	130.56	136.73	142.87	150.66	3.7
Fishing	157.17	159.40	166.21	174.62	169.43	1.9

Table 10a.
Total number of working children 5-17 years old in agriculture by region,
Philippines, 2006-2009
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2009
PHILIPPINES	1,446	1,428	1,317	1,348	-2.2
CAR	58	58	55	54	-2.3
Ilocos Region	55	43	42	44	-6.4
Cagayan Valley	89	91	80	91	1.3
Central Luzon	51	55	52	51	0.1
CALABARZON	65	56	54	52	-7.0
MIMAROPA	79	77	74	82	1.4
Bicol Region	109	115	102	109	0.4
Western Visayas	123	131	111	107	-4.1
Central Visayas	91	103	107	102	4.1
Eastern Visayas	136	119	92	114	-3.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	100	96	81	106	3.8
Northern Mindanao	195	171	163	149	-8.5
Davao Region	72	70	77	60	-5.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	84	89	90	92	3.1
Caraga	64	70	75	63	0.1
ARMM	78	86	63	73	-0.3

Table 10b.
Proportion of working children 5-17 years old in agriculture by region,
Philippines, 2006-2009
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2006	2007	2008	2009	GROWTH RATE (%) 2006-2009
PHILIPPINES	61.4	61.7	61.2	61.3	-0.1
CAR	88.5	86.9	86.6	87.1	-0.5
Ilocos Region	64.2	55.2	56.3	59.5	-2.1
Cagayan Valley	80.9	80.5	79.9	82.7	0.8
Central Luzon	38.7	39.0	39.7	38.6	0.0
CALABARZON	42.2	39.7	38.5	38.5	-2.9
MIMAROPA	74.6	74.8	69.7	68.9	-2.6
Bicol Region	55.6	56.6	54.9	55.6	0.0
Western Visayas	64.1	65.3	65.1	59.1	-2.6
Central Visayas	54.3	58.6	62.9	59.3	3.2
Eastern Visayas	61.5	61.0	57.1	61.3	0.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	79.5	77.8	72.3	76.3	-1.2
Northern Mindanao	69.0	67.1	66.0	65.9	-1.5
Davao Region	57.1	59.8	64.1	57.7	0.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	66.9	70.6	71.5	73.0	3.0
Caraga	60.6	64.7	64.7	61.8	0.7
ARMM	86.0	82.5	83.5	88.0	0.8

Modules of the Agricultural Indicators System

1. Agricultural Structures and Resources
2. Agricultural Credit
3. Output and Productivity
4. Agricultural Exports and Imports
5. **Population and Labor Force**
6. Gender-based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture
7. Food Self-sufficiency and Security
8. Food Consumption and Nutrition
9. Redistribution of Land
10. Economic Growth
11. Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities
12. Inputs

Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
1184 Ben-Lor Bldg., Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
Tel. No.: +63(2) 372-3820 • Fax. No.: +63(2) 372-3820

info@bas.gov.ph

URL: <http://bas.gov.ph>