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AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

**GENDER-BASED
INDICATORS OF
LABOR AND
EMPLOYMENT IN
AGRICULTURE**

REPORT No. 2019-9



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FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). AIS has twelve (12) modules which are updated and released annually. This is the ninth module entitled Gender-Based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture. It deals with indicators reflecting the extent of participation of males and females in the labor market, particularly, in the agriculture sector. In addition, the module presents information on agricultural wage rates paid to male and female workers. The reference years are 2014 to 2018.

The AIS aims to cover more agricultural development indicators to support the information needs of our data users. We encourage the readers to give their comments and suggestions on the improvement of the AIS, in general, and this report, in particular.



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**GENDER-BASED
INDICATORS OF
LABOR AND
EMPLOYMENT IN
AGRICULTURE**

Household Population Aged 15 Years Old and Over

Gender-specific information on the number of persons aged 15 years old and over indicates the distribution of males and females who are available for work. This serves as input for assessing the surplus or shortages of the males and females in the labor market and consequently, for the formulation and implementation of relevant programs and policies regarding labor.

In 2018, the country had a total of 35.78 million males and 35.56 million females who comprised the working population aged 15 years old and over.

All regions exhibited increasing counts of males and females who belonged to the working age group. CALABARZON continued to record the biggest working age population for the males at 4.95 million and for the females at 5.15 million. Likewise, NCR and Central Luzon posted higher counts of working age males corresponding to 4.43 million and 3.94 million while their respective female counts were 4.76 million and 3.95 million. Meanwhile, the smallest working age population was noted in CAR with 0.65 million males and 0.62 million females. Similarly, the male and female working age population were least in Caraga at 0.97 million and 0.91 million, respectively (Tables 1.1a and 1.1b).

Labor Force

Sex-disaggregated data on labor force gives the composition of population 15 years old and over, whether employed and unemployed, who contributed to the production of goods and services in the country. It also indicates the proportions of males and females of working age who join the labor force stream.

The labor force population in 2018 consisted of 26.88 million males and 16.58 million females nationwide. In 2018, majority of the regions recorded increasing numbers of males and females who were in the labor force as compared to the 2017 records. The biggest male and female labor force population were reported in CALABARZON at 3.72 million and 2.61 million, respectively. NCR followed with 3.23 million males and 2.31 million females. The least counts of males and females in the labor force were observed in CAR, Caraga and ARMM ranging from 0.48 million to 0.82 million for the males and 0.30 million to 0.45 million for the females (Tables 2.1a and 2.1b).

The 2018 labor force participation rate (LFPR) of the males was lower at 75.1 percent compared to the 2017 rate. For the females, LFPR increased to 46.6 percent in 2018. At the regional level, most regions exhibited declining male LFPRs. Increasing rates were recorded only in Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Caraga. The male LFPRs in 2018 were highest in Northern Mindanao at 79.6 percent and in Cagayan Valley at 78.9 percent. Likewise, higher male LFPRs were noted in Caraga at 78.4 percent and in SOCCSKSARGEN at 77.7 percent. On the other hand, nine out of the 17 regions reported increasing female LFPRs in 2018. The rates were leading in Northern Mindanao at 52.4 percent, CALABARZON at 50.7 percent, Central Visayas at 49.7 percent and Caraga at 49.6 percent. Meanwhile, ARMM indicated the least LFPRs both for the males and females at 68.7 percent and at 24.6 percent, respectively (Tables 2.2a and 2.2b).

Employment and Unemployment

Sex-disaggregated data on employment indicates the rate of absorption of available males and females in the production of goods and services. It is also a measure of gender equality in the labor market. Unemployment by sex indicates the incapacity of the labor market to absorb the available males and females to contribute to production activities.

In 2018, the total number of employed males and females increased to 25.42 million and 15.73 million, respectively. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed males dropped to 1.46 million while unemployed females rose to 0.85 million in 2018. Majority of the regions had increasing numbers of employed males and females. Employment of both males and females was declining in MIMAROPA Region, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region. Decreasing male unemployment was observed in most regions. Twelve out of the 17 regions showed increasing number of employed females in 2018. The highest counts of employed males at 3.46 million and females at 2.46 million were found in CALABARZON. Likewise, CALABARZON had the biggest unemployment comprising of 0.26 million males and 0.15 million females. Higher employment and unemployment levels were also observed in NCR. It recorded 2.99 million males and 2.18 million females who were employed while 0.23 million males and 0.13 million females who were unemployed. The lowest employment was observed in CAR numbered 0.46 million for males and in ARMM at 0.28 million for females. On the other hand, least counts of unemployed persons were registered in CAR with 20,000 males and 12,000 females (Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 4.1a and 4.1b).

The national employment rates (ER) of the males and females went up to 94.6 percent and 94.9 percent, respectively, in 2018. In the same year, the unemployment rates (UR) were reduced to 5.4 percent for males and 5.1 percent for females.

Increasing male and female ERs were recorded in most regions. Downtrends in ERs both for the males and females were recorded in Central Visayas and ARMM. Likewise, reduced male ERs in 2018 were noted in MIMAROPA Region and Zamboanga Peninsula as compared to the 2017 rates. Declining female ERs were also observed in Bicol Region, Western Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. Across regions, the 2018 employment rates (ERs) topped in Cagayan Valley for the males at 97.4 percent and for the females at 96.2 percent. Male ERs were also high in Northern Mindanao at 96.1 percent, SOCCSKSARGEN at 96.6 percent and ARMM at 97.0 percent. Similarly, female ERs were highest in CAR at 96.1 percent, Central Visayas and Caraga at 96.0 percent each. On the other hand, majority of the regions had declining unemployment rates (URs) both for the males and females. The regional male URs were highest in NCR at 7.2 percent and in CALABARZON at 7.0 percent. However, these were lower as compared with last year's rates. For the females, high URs were registered in Ilocos Region and in NCR but these slowed down to 6.7 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, in 2018 (Tables 3.2a, 3.2b, 4.2a and 4.2b).

Visible Underemployment

Persons who are visibly underemployed are those who work for less than 40 hours during the reference week and are still wanting additional hours of work.

The country's visibly underemployed males in 2018 was lower at 2.37 million in 2018 relative to the 2017 level. Its corresponding visible underemployment rate dropped to 9.3 percent in 2018. The underemployed females increased in number at 1.30 million in 2018 equivalent to visible underemployment rate of 8.2 percent.

Many regions exhibited decreasing number of visibly underemployed males. Increases were noted in CAR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region and Northern Mindanao. There were nine out of the 17 regions with increasing counts of visibly underemployed females. Most of the visibly underemployed persons were located in CALABARZON, Bicol Region and Western Visayas ranging from 0.20 million to 0.28 million for males and 0.12 million to 0.15 million for females. The least counts of underemployed males and females were reported in CAR at 31,000 and in ARMM at 10,000, respectively (Tables 5.1a and 5.1b).

At the regional level, Bicol Region indicated the highest visible underemployment rates both for the males and females which increased to 18.7 percent and 16.0 percent, respectively, in 2018. Caraga came next at 16.6 percent for the males and 13.3 percent for the females. Around 13 percent rate for the males was noted each in Cagayan Valley, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Female underemployment rate of around 12 percent was reported each in Ilocos Region, MIMAROPA Region, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao. In contrast, NCR recorded the lowest visible underemployment rates for both sexes at about 3.0 percent each. These were also lower in ARMM at 5.0 percent for males and 3.4 percent for females (Tables 5.2a and 5.2b).

Employment in Agriculture

Information on the employment of male and female agricultural workers indicates gender differences in the use of agricultural labor.

The country's employed males and females in the agriculture sector were lesser in 2018 at 7.75 million and 2.25 million as compared to the 2017 records.

At the regional level, 12 out of the 17 regions had declining number of agricultural employment for the males. The female agricultural employment was decreasing in number in nine (9) regions. The bulk of the agricultural workers were found in Western Visayas with 0.74 million males and 0.24 million females. Higher counts of male agricultural workers were also reported in Bicol Region at 0.60 million and in SOCCSKSARGEN at 0.62 million. For females, bigger employment levels were registered in Central Visayas at 0.20 million and in Northern Mindanao at 0.22 million. Meanwhile, NCR reported the least numbers of male and female agricultural workers at 24,000 and 2,000, respectively (Tables 6.1 a and 6.1b).

Countrywide, the male agricultural workers accounted for 30.5 percent of the total male employment in 2018. This was higher than the share of the females employed in agriculture which comprised 14.3 percent of the total female employment. Both sexes showed declining share of agriculture to total employment. Specifically, many regions exhibited declining proportions of the male and female agricultural workers. Increasing proportions of the male agricultural employment were noted in NCR, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Bicol Region and Zamboanga Peninsula. On the other hand, the proportions of the female agricultural workers increased in CAR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon.

Among regions, ARMM remained with the biggest but declining proportion of male agricultural workers at 68.6 percent of the region's total male employment in 2018. Likewise, its share of female agricultural workers to the region's total female employment was the highest but was lessened to 37.3 percent in 2018. The proportions of male agricultural workers were also bigger in Cagayan Valley at 54.2 percent and in SOCCSKSARGEN at 50.4 percent. Higher shares of female agricultural workers were also noted in CAR, Cagayan Valley and Zamboanga Peninsula ranging from 29.1 percent to 36.8 percent. In contrast, NCR had the least shares at 0.8 percent for males and 0.1 percent for females (Tables 6.2a and 6.2b).

Agricultural Wage Rates

Agricultural wage rate is an indicator of progress and welfare of agricultural workers. It tracks the rate of payment received by workers on the basis of some units of payment for the services rendered in farm operations. Sex-disaggregated information on wage rates indicates the wage differential between the male and female workers in agriculture.

The national nominal wage rate received by male agricultural workers in 2018 averaged PhP 310.16 per day which was PhP 24.65 higher than the wage rate received by the female agricultural workers at PhP 285.51 per day. In real terms, the male agricultural workers received an average wage rate of PhP 278.17 per day while female agricultural workers were paid PhP 256.06 per day. Wage differential was estimated at PhP 22.11 per day in favor of males.

Among regions, CALABARZON continued to record the highest daily nominal wage rates for the males at PhP 373.82 and for the females at PhP 376.84. These corresponded to the daily real wage rates at PhP 339.84 and PhP 342.58. Higher nominal wage rates were also noted in MIMAROPA Region at PhP 373.65 per day for the male agricultural workers and in Davao Region at PhP 328.88 per day for the female agricultural workers. In real terms, wage rates were PhP 333.91 per day in MIMAROPA Region for the males and PhP 294.17 per day in Davao Region for the females. On the contrary, daily nominal wage rates were least in Northern Mindanao at PhP 260.77 for males and in Central Visayas at PhP 237.14 for females with their respective real wage rates at PhP 225.77 per day and at PhP 205.85 per day (Tables 7.1a, 7.1b, 7.2a and 7.2b).

Table 1.1a**Total male household population 15 years old and over, by region,
Philippines, 2014-2018**

(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	31,905	32,417	34,184	35,004	35,782
NCR	3,923	3,953	4,273	4,363	4,425
CAR	598	609	622	636	652
Ilocos Region	1,785	1,809	1,729	1,752	1,781
Cagayan Valley	1,199	1,218	1,208	1,230	1,252
Central Luzon	3,534	3,600	3,758	3,858	3,937
CALABARZON	4,118	4,190	4,653	4,779	4,945
MIMAROPA Region	1,021	1,047	1,023	1,050	1,072
Bicol Region	1,989	2,024	1,983	2,041	2,090
Western Visayas	2,647	2,691	2,650	2,704	2,755
Central Visayas	2,451	2,505	2,532	2,588	2,640
Eastern Visayas	868	868	1,541	1,579	1,617
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,146	1,166	1,275	1,303	1,334
Northern Mindanao	1,532	1,564	1,613	1,655	1,690
Davao Region	1,610	1,629	1,720	1,764	1,801
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,417	1,442	1,555	1,602	1,630
Caraga	899	913	926	952	973
ARMM	1,168	1,189	1,122	1,149	1,188

Starting 2016, the Labor Force Survey adopted the 2013 Master Sample Design as well as the population projections based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing while previous survey rounds used the 2000 Census of Population and Housing population projections

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 1.1b
Total female household population 15 years old and over, by region,
Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	32,128	32,519	34,127	34,887	35,557
NCR	4,272	4,297	4,646	4,724	4,761
CAR	573	579	588	605	618
Ilocos Region	1,765	1,778	1,688	1,718	1,739
Cagayan Valley	1,101	1,114	1,119	1,136	1,151
Central Luzon	3,630	3,681	3,797	3,894	3,953
CALABARZON	4,344	4,386	4,886	5,008	5,151
MIMAROPA Region	981	997	974	997	1,021
Bicol Region	1,917	1,948	1,921	1,976	2,023
Western Visayas	2,623	2,668	2,598	2,650	2,704
Central Visayas	2,527	2,569	2,552	2,605	2,656
Eastern Visayas	841	832	1,465	1,505	1,538
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,110	1,128	1,228	1,256	1,283
Northern Mindanao	1,520	1,545	1,559	1,599	1,624
Davao Region	1,533	1,553	1,635	1,675	1,704
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,334	1,356	1,454	1,484	1,519
Caraga	863	878	872	893	912
ARMM	1,194	1,209	1,144	1,162	1,202

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.1a
Male labor force, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	25,093	25,062	26,521	26,667	26,880
NCR	2,992	2,936	3,172	3,240	3,226
CAR	469	472	478	472	484
Ilocos Region	1,378	1,377	1,343	1,332	1,351
Cagayan Valley	981	992	983	973	987
Central Luzon	2,776	2,779	2,921	2,922	2,962
CALABARZON	3,219	3,205	3,574	3,666	3,717
MIMAROPA Region	831	817	810	823	817
Bicol Region	1,555	1,566	1,535	1,530	1,588
Western Visayas	2,044	2,044	2,037	2,043	2,040
Central Visayas	1,878	1,949	1,981	1,987	1,929
Eastern Visayas	694	673	1,193	1,186	1,218
Zamboanga Peninsula	923	914	1,013	996	987
Northern Mindanao	1,251	1,248	1,291	1,297	1,345
Davao Region	1,300	1,297	1,371	1,399	1,385
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,142	1,149	1,241	1,257	1,266
Caraga	725	722	727	737	762
ARMM	934	922	852	806	816

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.1b
Female labor force, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	16,286	16,280	16,840	16,107	16,580
NCR	2,289	2,258	2,441	2,312	2,311
CAR	324	324	322	306	302
Ilocos Region	812	822	776	713	821
Cagayan Valley	561	570	546	526	548
Central Luzon	1,708	1,697	1,772	1,626	1,760
CALABARZON	2,323	2,324	2,551	2,569	2,611
MIMAROPA Region	520	523	495	486	481
Bicol Region	899	950	908	884	915
Western Visayas	1,334	1,334	1,332	1,254	1,303
Central Visayas	1,425	1,469	1,419	1,391	1,319
Eastern Visayas	415	396	681	674	715
Zamboanga Peninsula	528	520	587	500	488
Northern Mindanao	881	859	825	778	851
Davao Region	760	745	741	759	728
SOCCKSARGEN	655	670	692	662	677
Caraga	444	436	417	408	452
ARMM	406	382	335	260	296

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.2a**Male labor force participation rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**

(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	78.6	77.3	77.6	76.2	75.1
NCR	76.3	74.3	74.2	74.3	72.9
CAR	78.4	77.5	76.9	74.3	74.2
Ilocos Region	77.2	76.1	77.6	76.0	75.9
Cagayan Valley	81.8	81.4	81.4	79.1	78.9
Central Luzon	78.6	77.2	77.7	75.7	75.2
CALABARZON	78.2	76.5	76.8	76.7	75.2
MIMAROPA Region	81.4	78.0	79.2	78.4	76.2
Bicol Region	78.2	77.4	77.4	75.0	76.0
Western Visayas	77.2	76.0	76.9	75.6	74.1
Central Visayas	76.6	77.8	78.2	76.8	73.1
Eastern Visayas	80.0	77.5	77.4	75.1	75.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	80.5	78.4	79.4	76.4	74.0
Northern Mindanao	81.7	79.8	80.0	78.4	79.6
Davao Region	80.7	79.6	79.7	79.3	76.9
SOCCKSARGEN	80.6	79.7	79.8	78.5	77.7
Caraga	80.6	79.1	78.5	77.5	78.4
ARMM	80.0	77.5	76.0	70.1	68.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.2b
Female labor force participation rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	50.7	50.1	49.3	46.2	46.6
NCR	53.6	52.5	52.5	48.9	48.5
CAR	56.5	56.0	54.8	50.5	48.9
Ilocos Region	46.0	46.2	46.0	41.5	47.2
Cagayan Valley	51.0	51.2	48.8	46.3	47.6
Central Luzon	47.1	46.1	46.7	41.8	44.5
CALABARZON	53.5	53.0	52.2	51.3	50.7
MIMAROPA	53.0	52.5	50.8	48.8	47.1
Bicol Region Region	46.9	48.8	47.3	44.7	45.3
Western Visayas	50.9	50.0	51.3	47.3	48.2
Central Visayas	56.4	57.2	55.6	53.4	49.7
Eastern Visayas	49.3	47.6	46.5	44.8	46.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	47.6	46.1	47.8	39.8	38.0
Northern Mindanao	58.0	55.6	52.9	48.7	52.4
Davao Region	49.6	48.0	45.3	45.3	42.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	49.1	49.4	47.6	44.6	44.6
Caraga	51.4	49.7	47.8	45.7	49.6
ARMM	34.0	31.6	29.3	22.4	24.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.1a
Number of employed males, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	23,365	23,406	25,035	25,067	25,424
NCR	2,649	2,653	2,939	2,967	2,993
CAR	444	451	460	452	464
Ilocos Region	1,255	1,254	1,256	1,205	1,258
Cagayan Valley	950	963	957	947	962
Central Luzon	2,543	2,554	2,722	2,719	2,788
CALABARZON	2,927	2,908	3,283	3,384	3,455
MIMAROPA Region	795	789	780	784	778
Bicol Region	1,464	1,480	1,464	1,453	1,511
Western Visayas	1,919	1,926	1,935	1,919	1,927
Central Visayas	1,758	1,816	1,870	1,884	1,809
Eastern Visayas	658	637	1,140	1,133	1,167
Zamboanga Peninsula	891	882	978	959	947
Northern Mindanao	1,180	1,180	1,229	1,231	1,292
Davao Region	1,229	1,223	1,311	1,335	1,328
SOCCKSARGEN	1,104	1,109	1,192	1,213	1,223
Caraga	688	682	692	698	731
ARMM	912	900	826	783	792

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.1b
Number of employed females, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	15,286	15,335	15,963	15,267	15,732
NCR	2,094	2,099	2,300	2,173	2,178
CAR	308	308	306	293	290
Ilocos Region	756	760	731	659	766
Cagayan Valley	536	550	525	505	527
Central Luzon	1,575	1,572	1,661	1,527	1,662
CALABARZON	2,170	2,176	2,404	2,416	2,458
MIMAROPA Region	497	507	471	462	460
Bicol Region	847	893	866	851	870
Western Visayas	1,263	1,269	1,273	1,201	1,238
Central Visayas	1,356	1,399	1,363	1,340	1,266
Eastern Visayas	387	374	650	645	684
Zamboanga Peninsula	509	501	562	478	467
Northern Mindanao	835	809	775	734	815
Davao Region	717	702	705	718	694
SOCCKSARGEN	631	649	661	630	644
Caraga	420	410	395	389	434
ARMM	383	359	314	246	279

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.2a
Male employment rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	93.1	93.4	94.4	94.0	94.6
NCR	88.5	90.4	92.7	91.6	92.8
CAR	94.7	95.6	96.1	95.7	95.8
Ilocos Region	91.1	91.1	93.6	90.5	93.1
Cagayan Valley	96.8	97.1	97.4	97.3	97.4
Central Luzon	91.6	91.9	93.2	93.1	94.1
CALABARZON	90.9	90.7	91.8	92.3	93.0
MIMAROPA Region	95.7	96.6	96.4	95.3	95.2
Bicol Region	94.1	94.5	95.4	95.0	95.2
Western Visayas	93.9	94.2	95.0	93.9	94.4
Central Visayas	93.6	93.2	94.4	94.8	93.8
Eastern Visayas	94.8	94.7	95.6	95.5	95.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.3	95.9
Northern Mindanao	94.3	94.6	95.2	94.9	96.1
Davao Region	94.5	94.3	95.6	95.4	95.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	96.7	96.5	96.1	96.5	96.6
Caraga	94.9	94.5	95.2	94.7	95.9
ARMM	97.6	97.6	97.0	97.1	97.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.2b
Female employment rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	93.9	94.2	94.8	94.8	94.9
NCR	91.5	93.0	94.2	94.0	94.2
CAR	95.1	95.1	94.8	95.7	96.1
Ilocos Region	93.1	92.5	94.2	92.4	93.3
Cagayan Valley	95.5	96.5	96.1	96.0	96.2
Central Luzon	92.2	92.6	93.8	93.9	94.4
CALABARZON	93.4	93.6	94.2	94.0	94.1
MIMAROPA Region	95.6	96.9	95.2	95.1	95.6
Bicol Region	94.2	94.0	95.3	96.2	95.0
Western Visayas	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.8	95.0
Central Visayas	95.2	95.2	96.0	96.3	96.0
Eastern Visayas	93.3	94.4	95.5	95.7	95.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	96.4	96.3	95.7	95.5	95.8
Northern Mindanao	94.8	94.2	94.0	94.4	95.8
Davao Region	94.3	94.2	95.2	94.6	95.4
SOCCKSARGEN	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.2	95.1
Caraga	94.6	94.0	94.8	95.4	96.0
ARMM	94.3	94.0	93.8	94.8	94.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.1a
Number of unemployed males, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	1,728	1,656	1,486	1,601	1,456
NCR	343	283	233	273	232
CAR	25	22	19	20	20
Ilocos Region	123	124	87	127	93
Cagayan Valley	31	30	26	26	25
Central Luzon	232	225	200	203	174
CALABARZON	292	296	291	282	261
MIMAROPA Region	37	28	29	39	40
Bicol Region	91	86	71	77	77
Western Visayas	124	119	102	125	114
Central Visayas	121	133	111	103	120
Eastern Visayas	36	36	53	53	51
Zamboanga Peninsula	32	31	35	37	40
Northern Mindanao	71	67	62	66	53
Davao Region	72	75	60	64	57
SOCCKSARGEN	38	40	49	44	43
Caraga	37	40	35	39	31
ARMM	23	22	26	23	25

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.1b
Number of unemployed females, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	1,000	945	877	840	847
NCR	195	158	141	138	133
CAR	16	17	16	13	12
Ilocos Region	56	62	45	54	55
Cagayan Valley	25	20	22	21	21
Central Luzon	132	125	110	99	98
CALABARZON	153	148	147	153	154
MIMAROPA Region	23	16	24	24	21
Bicol Region	52	56	42	33	46
Western Visayas	71	65	59	53	65
Central Visayas	69	70	56	51	53
Eastern Visayas	28	22	31	29	31
Zamboanga Peninsula	19	19	25	23	21
Northern Mindanao	45	50	49	44	36
Davao Region	43	43	35	41	34
SOCCSKSARGEN	25	24	31	32	33
Caraga	24	26	22	19	18
ARMM	23	23	21	14	17

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.2a
Male unemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.0	5.4
NCR	11.5	9.6	7.3	8.4	7.2
CAR	5.3	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.2
Ilocos Region	8.9	9.0	6.4	9.5	6.9
Cagayan Valley	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6
Central Luzon	8.4	8.1	6.8	6.9	5.9
CALABARZON	9.1	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.0
MIMAROPA Region	4.5	3.4	3.6	4.7	4.8
Bicol Region	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.8
Western Visayas	6.1	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.6
Central Visayas	6.4	6.8	5.6	5.2	6.2
Eastern Visayas	5.2	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1
Northern Mindanao	5.7	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.9
Davao Region	5.5	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.1
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.4
Caraga	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.3	4.1
ARMM	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.2b
Female unemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.1
NCR	8.5	7.0	5.8	6.0	5.8
CAR	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.2	3.9
Ilocos Region	6.9	7.5	5.8	7.6	6.7
Cagayan Valley	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Central Luzon	7.7	7.4	6.2	6.1	5.6
CALABARZON	6.6	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.9
MIMAROPA Region	4.4	3.1	4.8	4.9	4.4
Bicol Region	5.8	5.9	4.7	3.7	5.0
Western Visayas	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	5.0
Central Visayas	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.0
Eastern Visayas	6.7	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.2
Northern Mindanao	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.2
Davao Region	5.7	5.8	4.8	5.4	4.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.9
Caraga	5.4	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.0
ARMM	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.1a
Number of visibly underemployed males, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	2,886	2,782	2,753	2,488	2,368
NCR	121	109	97	117	79
CAR	36	43	47	30	31
Ilocos Region	137	144	140	146	158
Cagayan Valley	89	86	81	94	133
Central Luzon	181	186	201	158	148
CALABARZON	337	296	272	246	229
MIMAROPA Region	123	124	117	128	100
Bicol Region	348	323	309	269	282
Western Visayas	302	289	236	208	198
Central Visayas	198	190	169	171	166
Eastern Visayas	152	137	225	180	157
Zamboanga Peninsula	153	136	144	127	112
Northern Mindanao	200	199	214	166	173
Davao Region	160	150	112	127	110
SOCCKSARGEN	165	176	192	158	130
Caraga	111	126	133	124	122
ARMM	73	68	64	40	40

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.1b
Number of visibly underemployed females, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	1,478	1,441	1,396	1,251	1,296
NCR	94	89	74	81	66
CAR	25	31	35	22	22
Ilocos Region	71	82	80	69	95
Cagayan Valley	41	36	43	49	62
Central Luzon	102	108	127	80	84
CALABARZON	192	177	158	166	154
MIMAROPA Region	60	65	53	64	55
Bicol Region	148	148	144	129	139
Western Visayas	164	139	124	106	118
Central Visayas	128	123	91	98	106
Eastern Visayas	66	63	106	92	83
Zamboanga Peninsula	53	45	54	48	49
Northern Mindanao	119	125	112	83	99
Davao Region	60	56	45	49	48
SOCCSKSARGEN	66	73	74	56	50
Caraga	53	46	49	47	58
ARMM	37	35	27	11	10

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.2a
Male visible underemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	12.4	11.9	11.0	9.9	9.3
NCR	4.6	4.1	3.3	3.9	2.6
CAR	8.1	9.5	10.1	6.6	6.8
Ilocos Region	10.9	11.5	11.2	12.1	12.5
Cagayan Valley	9.4	8.9	8.5	9.9	13.8
Central Luzon	7.1	7.3	7.4	5.8	5.3
CALABARZON	11.5	10.2	8.3	7.3	6.6
MIMAROPA Region	15.5	15.7	15.0	16.3	12.8
Bicol Region	23.8	21.8	21.1	18.6	18.7
Western Visayas	15.7	15.0	12.2	10.9	10.3
Central Visayas	11.3	10.5	9.0	9.1	9.2
Eastern Visayas	23.1	21.5	19.8	15.9	13.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	17.2	15.4	14.7	13.2	11.8
Northern Mindanao	16.9	16.9	17.4	13.5	13.4
Davao Region	13.0	12.3	8.5	9.5	8.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	14.9	15.9	16.1	13.0	10.7
Caraga	16.1	18.5	19.3	17.7	16.6
ARMM	8.0	7.6	7.8	5.1	5.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.2b

Female visible underemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	9.7	9.4	8.7	8.2	8.2
NCR	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.0
CAR	8.1	10.1	11.4	7.5	7.5
Ilocos Region	9.4	10.8	10.9	10.5	12.4
Cagayan Valley	7.6	6.5	8.1	9.8	11.8
Central Luzon	6.5	6.9	7.7	5.2	5.1
CALABARZON	8.8	8.1	6.6	6.9	6.3
MIMAROPA Region	12.1	12.8	11.3	13.9	12.0
Bicol Region	17.5	16.6	16.6	15.1	16.0
Western Visayas	13.0	11.0	9.7	8.8	9.5
Central Visayas	9.4	8.8	6.7	7.3	8.3
Eastern Visayas	17.1	16.8	16.3	14.3	12.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	10.4	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.4
Northern Mindanao	14.3	15.5	14.5	11.4	12.1
Davao Region	8.4	8.0	6.4	6.8	6.9
SOCCKSARGEN	10.5	11.2	11.2	8.8	7.7
Caraga	12.6	11.2	12.5	12.2	13.3
ARMM	9.7	9.7	8.5	4.5	3.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.1a
Number of employed males in agriculture, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	8,695	8,386	8,307	7,929	7,750
NCR	27	22	21	22	24
CAR	234	229	213	210	209
Ilocos Region	502	486	452	411	409
Cagayan Valley	583	585	543	486	521
Central Luzon	659	618	556	508	549
CALABARZON	559	511	449	443	440
MIMAROPA Region	438	416	404	379	335
Bicol Region	686	673	651	556	595
Western Visayas	881	869	803	782	735
Central Visayas	583	588	607	607	455
Eastern Visayas	388	348	548	489	503
Zamboanga Peninsula	461	447	503	467	465
Northern Mindanao	566	517	521	532	527
Davao Region	537	506	552	538	514
SOCCKSARGEN	619	604	586	628	617
Caraga	296	292	307	316	310
ARMM	678	676	589	557	543

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.1b

Number of employed females in agriculture, by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	3,106	2,908	2,757	2,332	2,248
NCR	4	3	3	4	2
CAR	138	137	122	105	107
Ilocos Region	160	149	144	102	130
Cagayan Valley	236	238	211	172	185
Central Luzon	172	133	102	78	101
CALABARZON	166	138	105	93	86
MIMAROPA Region	158	161	142	117	103
Bicol Region	173	198	190	143	146
Western Visayas	325	304	299	242	235
Central Visayas	321	310	334	304	201
Eastern Visayas	115	94	142	133	123
Zamboanga Peninsula	171	168	181	145	136
Northern Mindanao	283	242	208	201	221
Davao Region	166	135	143	129	119
SOCCSKSARGEN	210	206	188	175	159
Caraga	98	94	90	87	90
ARMM	209	198	153	102	104

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.2a
Proportion of employed males in agriculture to total male employment,
by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	37.2	35.8	33.2	31.6	30.5
NCR	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
CAR	52.7	50.8	46.5	46.5	45.0
Ilocos Region	40.0	38.8	36.0	34.1	32.5
Cagayan Valley	61.4	60.7	56.7	51.3	54.2
Central Luzon	25.9	24.2	20.4	18.7	19.7
CALABARZON	19.1	17.6	13.7	13.1	12.7
MIMAROPA Region	55.1	52.7	51.8	48.3	43.1
Bicol Region	46.9	45.5	44.4	38.3	39.4
Western Visayas	45.9	45.1	41.5	40.8	38.1
Central Visayas	33.2	32.4	32.5	32.2	25.1
Eastern Visayas	59.0	54.6	48.1	43.1	43.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	51.7	50.7	51.4	48.7	49.1
Northern Mindanao	48.0	43.8	42.4	43.1	40.8
Davao Region	43.7	41.4	42.1	40.3	38.7
SOCCKSARGEN	56.1	54.5	49.2	51.8	50.4
Caraga	43.0	42.8	44.3	45.3	42.4
ARMM	74.3	75.1	71.2	71.1	68.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.2b
Proportion of employed females in agriculture to total female employment,
by region, Philippines, 2014-2018
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	20.3	19.0	17.3	15.3	14.3
NCR	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
CAR	44.8	44.5	39.8	35.8	36.8
Ilocos Region	21.2	19.6	19.7	15.5	16.9
Cagayan Valley	44.0	43.3	40.2	34.1	35.2
Central Luzon	10.9	8.5	6.2	5.1	6.1
CALABARZON	7.6	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.5
MIMAROPA Region	31.8	31.8	30.1	25.3	22.3
Bicol Region	20.4	22.2	22.0	16.8	16.7
Western Visayas	25.7	24.0	23.5	20.1	19.0
Central Visayas	23.7	22.2	24.5	22.7	15.9
Eastern Visayas	29.7	25.1	21.9	20.6	18.0
Zamboanga Peninsula	33.6	33.5	32.2	30.3	29.1
Northern Mindanao	33.9	29.9	26.8	27.4	27.1
Davao Region	23.2	19.2	20.3	18.0	17.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	33.3	31.9	28.5	27.8	24.6
Caraga	23.3	22.9	22.8	22.4	20.8
ARMM	54.6	55.2	48.7	41.5	37.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.1a

**Daily nominal wage rate of male agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2014-2018**
(in pesos)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	252.59	271.69	278.23	284.72	310.16
CAR	280.68	292.30	290.81	272.57	305.19
Ilocos Region	309.66	319.87	331.26	312.61	352.20
Cagayan Valley	313.49	332.99	333.55	285.81	297.36
Central Luzon	365.18	361.32	381.17	363.43	347.58
CALABARZON	318.70	323.53	326.86	371.72	373.82
MIMAROPA	275.14	282.54	280.77	307.25	373.65
Bicol Region	242.53	247.91	269.86	270.02	328.65
Western Visayas	235.72	244.89	246.06	278.38	301.13
Central Visayas	215.78	230.75	233.51	238.80	269.74
Eastern Visayas	237.83	241.47	244.61	255.67	268.55
Zamboanga Peninsula	231.23	242.90	240.50	238.98	266.25
Northern Mindanao	232.12	244.17	233.83	246.39	260.77
Davao Region	238.14	252.09	254.42	268.63	293.02
SOCCSKSARGEN	231.96	250.23	246.78	250.26	277.67
Caraga	284.13	311.63	309.85	316.27	338.65
ARMM	234.32	253.88	258.43	250.01	290.66

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.1b
Daily nominal wage rate of female agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in pesos)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	238.69	251.11	260.78	255.80	285.51
CAR	264.57	270.93	271.05	256.31	281.69
Ilocos Region	252.95	266.18	319.01	300.05	324.90
Cagayan Valley	274.98	286.24	329.17	265.32	285.21
Central Luzon	270.11	304.77	352.52	317.02	303.79
CALABARZON	230.88	241.11	326.33	351.07	376.84
MIMAROPA Region	244.20	262.38	249.42	242.90	258.61
Bicol Region	167.42	174.34	230.22	262.44	279.22
Western Visayas	221.85	229.11	244.00	247.27	276.29
Central Visayas	199.38	216.41	218.15	229.49	237.14
Eastern Visayas	168.20	170.16	241.70	217.98	259.39
Zamboanga Peninsula	218.95	234.07	231.34	230.18	237.34
Northern Mindanao	208.04	230.92	226.49	240.00	241.27
Davao Region	222.35	235.87	238.88	261.33	328.88
SOCCSKSARGEN	221.27	238.81	240.15	235.78	257.22
Caraga	273.35	299.41	291.69	274.45	299.28
ARMM	135.13	161.04	248.88	247.47	270.04

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.2a
Daily real wage rate of male agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2014-2018
(in pesos)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	181.01	192.01	193.22	255.35	278.17
CAR	204.33	209.68	204.80	243.80	272.98
Ilocos Region	233.66	238.18	242.33	285.23	321.35
Cagayan Valley	222.24	231.40	225.07	254.28	264.56
Central Luzon	260.28	254.27	262.51	325.07	310.89
CALABARZON	230.07	231.59	231.98	337.93	339.84
MIMAROPA Region	192.64	195.12	189.97	274.58	333.91
Bicol Region	168.14	170.26	183.33	244.81	297.96
Western Visayas	164.42	166.93	161.03	248.11	268.39
Central Visayas	152.34	160.02	157.88	207.29	234.15
Eastern Visayas	159.43	158.97	158.94	219.27	230.32
Zamboanga Peninsula	154.36	158.14	152.12	206.55	230.12
Northern Mindanao	153.87	159.69	150.86	213.32	225.77
Davao Region	163.96	169.19	165.42	240.28	262.09
SOCSESKSARGEN	156.23	166.16	159.21	220.30	244.43
Caraga	182.50	195.26	190.56	280.38	300.22
ARMM	153.70	162.33	160.52	216.08	251.22

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.2b
Daily real wage rate of female agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2014-2018
 (in pesos)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	171.05	177.47	181.10	229.42	256.06
CAR	192.60	194.36	190.88	229.26	251.96
Ilocos Region	190.87	198.20	233.37	273.77	296.44
Cagayan Valley	194.94	198.92	222.11	236.05	253.75
Central Luzon	192.52	214.48	242.78	283.56	271.73
CALABARZON	166.67	172.59	231.60	319.15	342.58
MIMAROPA Region	170.98	181.20	168.76	217.07	231.11
Bicol Region	116.07	119.74	156.40	237.93	253.15
Western Visayas	154.74	156.18	159.69	220.38	246.25
Central Visayas	140.77	150.08	147.50	199.21	205.85
Eastern Visayas	112.75	112.02	157.05	186.95	222.46
Zamboanga Peninsula	146.16	152.39	146.33	198.95	205.13
Northern Mindanao	137.91	151.03	146.12	207.79	208.89
Davao Region	153.09	158.30	155.32	233.75	294.17
SOCCSKSARGEN	149.03	158.57	154.94	207.55	226.43
Caraga	175.57	187.60	179.39	243.31	265.32
ARMM	88.64	102.97	154.58	213.89	233.40

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

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



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