

**LABOR FORCE**  
**April 2008**

# **INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS BULLETIN**

**Series No. 136**



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

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

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**ISSN 0116-2624**

## FOREWORD

The office takes pride in presenting this publication which contains the final results and highlights of the April 2008 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). This survey focuses on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment of the country with data breakdown for each of the regions. Results from previous surveys are integrated, whenever possible, for comparative purposes.

Beginning July 2003, the LFS adopted the 2003 Master Sample design constructed from the results of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The new master sample consists of 2,835 PSUs of which 330 were certainty PSUs and 2,505 were non-certainty PSUs to improve the precision of the estimates at the regional level. The April 2008 LFS has a national sample of about 51,000 households.

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

  
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Manila, Philippines  
January 2010

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 General Background

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

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

## 1.2 Objectives of the Survey

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

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

## 1.3 Scope and Coverage of the Survey

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

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



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

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

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

## 2. Concepts, Definitions and Explanations

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

### 2.1 Barangay

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

### 2.2 Household

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

### 2.3 Reference Period

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

### 2.4 Employment Status Concepts

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

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

#### 2.4.2 Employed

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

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

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

#### 2.4.3 Underemployed

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

#### 2.4.4 Unemployed

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

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

#### 2.4.5 Persons Not in the Labor Force

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

#### 2.4.6 Determination of Employment Status

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

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

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

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

The old definition considered a person unemployed if he has no job or business during the reference period and is actively looking for work. Also considered as unemployed are persons without a job/business who are reported not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary

illness or disability, bad weather, pending job application, or waiting for job interview.

## **2.5 Work**

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

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

## **2.6 Occupation and Industry**

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

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

## **2.7 Class of Worker**

Employed persons are classified according to seven categories, namely:

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

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

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

These are persons working for pay in a private establishment, in cash or in kind. Examples of persons working for a private establishment are public transport drivers who do not own the vehicle but drive them on boundary basis, persons

working in public work projects on private contractors, dock hands or stevedores, cargo handlers in railroad stations or piers, etc. This category includes not only persons working for a private industry but also those working for a religious group, missionary, unions, non-profit organizations, as well as Filipinos working in embassies, legation, chancelleries or consulates of foreign government in the Philippines and Filipinos working in international organizations of sovereign states of governments like the United Nations (UN) and World Health Organization (WHO).

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

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

### **2.7.4 Self-employed**

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

### **2.7.5 Employers**

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

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

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

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

These are members of the family who assist another member in the operation of the family farm or business enterprise and who do not receive any wage or

salary for their work. The room and board and any cash allowance given as incentives are not counted as compensation for these family workers.

## **2.8 Number of Hours Worked**

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

## **2.9 Averages**

The averages shown in this report are arithmetic means.

## **2.10 Rounding of Estimates**

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

## **2.11 Comparability with Related Data**

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

# 3. Survey Design

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## 3.1 Population Coverage

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

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

## 3.2 Sampling Design

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

### 3.2.1 Domain

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

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



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

### **3.2.2 Sampling Frame**

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

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

### **3.2.3 Stratification**

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

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

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

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

PERCAPITA is defined as the total income of the municipality divided by the total population in that municipality. Note that the PERCAPITA values of the PSUs are the same for all PSUs belonging to the same municipality. The data on municipal income refer to year 2000 and were taken from the Department of Finance. However, if the 2000 municipal income was not reported to the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), 2001 income was used. If no 2000 or 2001 municipal income was reported, the income classification from the BLGF for this municipality was obtained. Using the data on municipal income, which are presented in income intervals, the average of the lower and the upper values of the income interval for the municipal class to which this municipality belongs 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 April 2008 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 that are out of scope for a given survey) are excluded.

### C. Population Weighting Adjustments

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

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

### D. Final Survey Weight

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Variance Estimation

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

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

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

where  $y_{h\alpha} = \sum_{\beta} \sum_{\gamma} \sum_{\delta} w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$  is the weighted total for psu  $\alpha$  in stratum  $h$  and  $a_h$  is the number of sampled PSUs in the stratum. Note that equation (10) involves computing the totals for each sampled PSU in the stratum and computing the variances between PSU totals. The estimate of the total for domain  $d$  is given as  $\hat{Y}_d = \sum_{h \in d} \hat{Y}_h$ . That is, we simply take the sum of the estimates of the strata totals that fall within the domain  $d$ . Since sampling is done independently across strata within a domain, then the variance of  $\hat{Y}_d$  can be estimated as  $s^2(\hat{Y}_d) = \sum_{h \in d} s^2(\hat{Y}_h)$ . This method of estimating variances has wide applicability and offers flexibility in computing variances for subclass totals. However, it must be pointed out that all PSUs must be included in the computation of the variances even if they do not contribute to the population total (i.e.  $y_{h\alpha} = 0$ ).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.4 Questionnaire Design

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

### 3.5 Method of Collection

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

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



### **3.6 Data Processing**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.7 Publication of Results**

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

### **3.8 Response Rate**

Table 1 shows the total number of sample, total eligible, and total responding households in the April 2008 LFS. A total of 53,653 households were selected for the April 2008 LFS. Of this total, 43,488 were considered eligible households where 94.8 percent or 41,228 households were successfully interviewed.

Among the regions, Davao Region and Central Visayas had the highest response rate of 96.4 percent. 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: April 2008

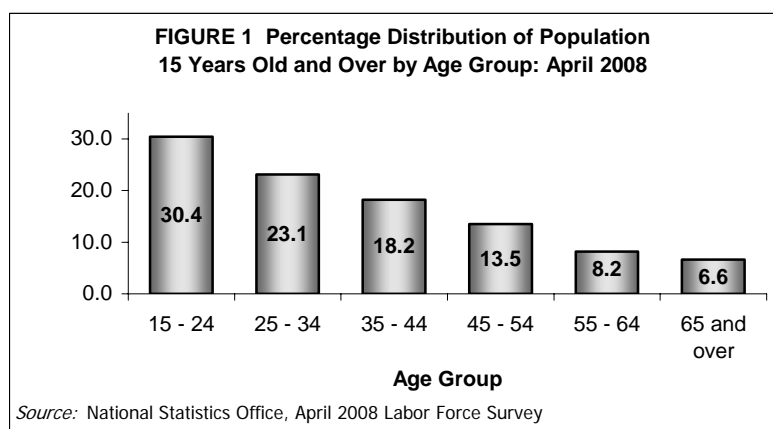
Region	Total Sample Households	Total Eligible Households	Total Responding Households	Response Rate
<b>Philippines</b>	53,653	43,488	41,228	94.8
National Capital Region	6,534	4,912	4,601	93.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	2,248	1,783	1,707	95.7
I - Ilocos Region	2,822	2,376	2,286	96.2
II - Cagayan Valley	2,442	2,095	1,979	94.5
III - Central Luzon	4,221	3,491	3,332	95.4
IVA - CALABARZON	5,353	4,257	4,047	95.1
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,309	1,924	1,779	92.5
V - Bicol Region	2,875	2,394	2,290	95.7
VI - Western Visayas	3,505	2,937	2,796	95.2
VII - Central Visayas	3,576	2,937	2,831	96.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,823	2,289	2,190	95.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,269	1,850	1,725	93.2
X - Northern Mindanao	2,508	2,005	1,878	93.7
XI - Davao Region	2,949	2,364	2,280	96.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,823	2,200	2,068	94.0
Caraga	2,320	1,875	1,771	94.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2,076	1,799	1,668	92.7

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

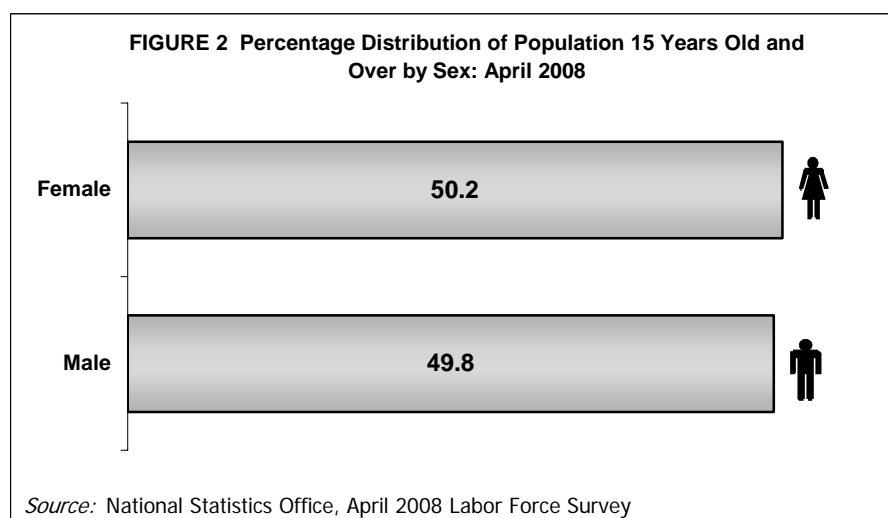
## 4. Characteristics of Population 15 Years Old and Over

### General Characteristics

Three in ten (30.4%) persons 15 years old and over belonged to the youngest age group (15 to 24 years). About 23.1 percent of the population 15 years old and over were 25 to 34 years old and 18.2 percent, 35 to 44 years old (Figure 1).



The female population 15 years old and over numbered 29.0 million in April 2008, while the male population, 28.7 million (Figure 2).



Among the 17 regions, National Capital Region (NCR) registered the largest population 15 years old and over at 7.6 million or 13.2 percent of the total population aged 15 years and over of the entire country. CALABARZON followed with 7.3 million or 12.7 percent. Central Luzon ranked third with 6.4 million or 11.1 percent. Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) registered the least population with 1.0 million or 1.8 percent (Table 2).

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over  
by Selected Background Characteristics: April 2008

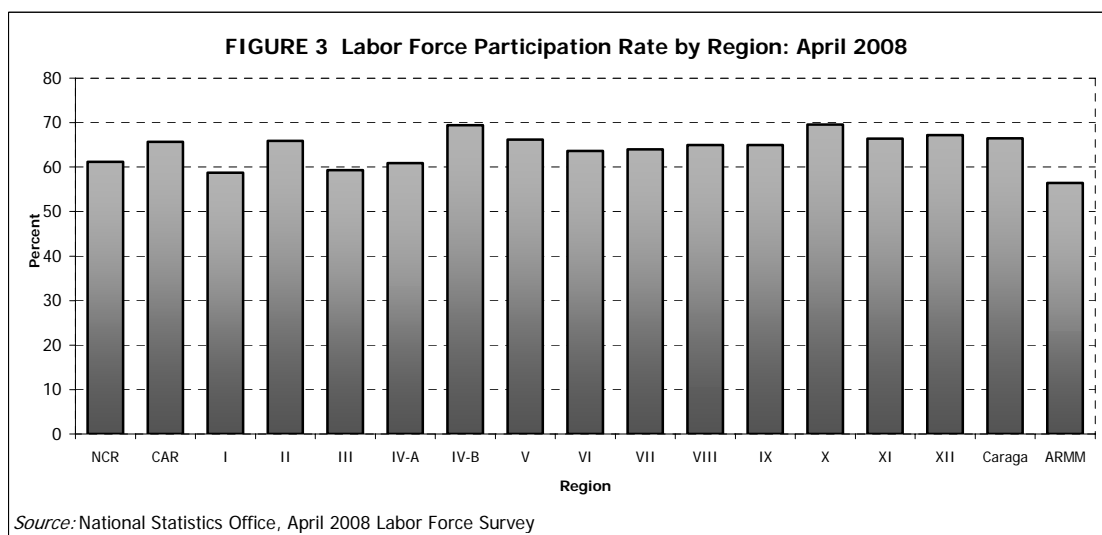
Background Characteristics	Weighted Percent	Population 15 Years Old and Over	
		Weighted (in '000)	Unweighted
<b>Philippines</b>	100.0	57,700	128,382
<b>AGE GROUP</b>			
15 - 24	30.4	17,553	37,747
25 - 34	23.1	13,319	24,676
35 - 44	18.2	10,514	23,721
45 - 54	13.5	7,772	19,464
55 - 64	8.2	4,746	12,175
65 and over	6.6	3,792	10,586
Not reported	0.0	5	13
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	49.8	28,711	64,320
Female	50.2	28,989	64,062
<b>REGION</b>			
National Capital Region	13.2	7,597	14,911
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1,035	5,267
I - Ilocos Region	5.5	3,192	7,117
II - Cagayan Valley	3.7	2,130	5,829
III - Central Luzon	11.1	6,418	10,850
IVA - CALABARZON	12.7	7,331	12,673
IVB - MIMAROPA	2.9	1,701	5,180
V - Bicol Region	5.7	3,264	6,931
VI - Western Visayas	8.1	4,702	8,886
VII - Central Visayas	7.5	4,349	8,855
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	2,595	6,566
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.6	2,081	5,221
X - Northern Mindanao	4.6	2,668	5,949
XI - Davao Region	4.7	2,691	6,967
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	2,423	6,224
Caraga	2.7	1,540	5,635
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3.4	1,983	5,321

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

## 5. Highlights

### ***Sixty-three percent of the population 15 years old and over are in the labor force***

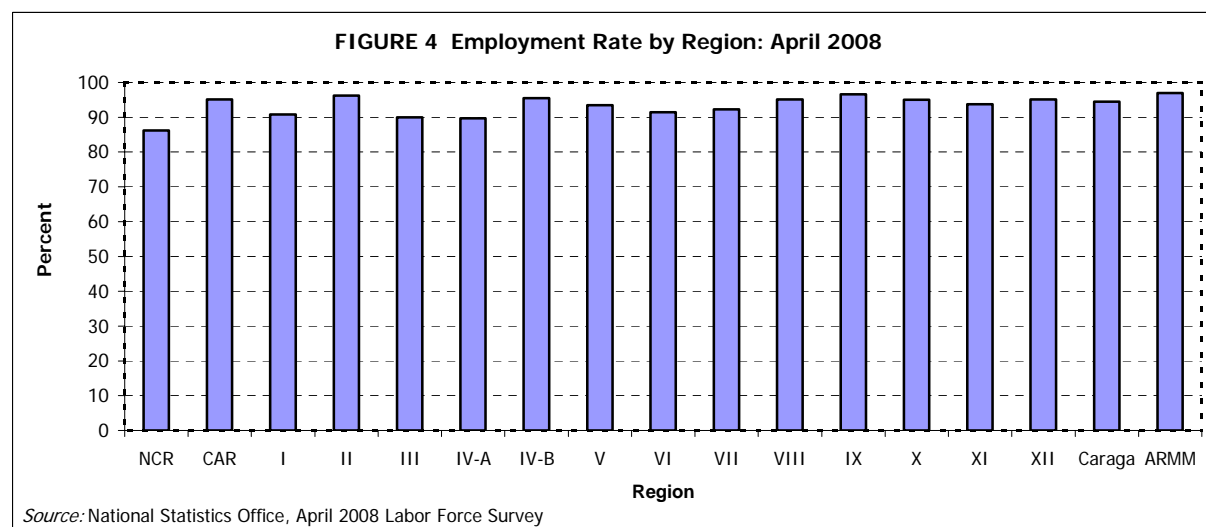
Out of the estimated 57.7 million population 15 years old and over in April 2008, 36.5 million were in the labor force. This placed the labor force participation rate (LFPR) at 63.2 percent, lower than last year's rate of 64.5 percent.



The highest LFPR was reported in Northern Mindanao where 69.6 percent of the region's working age population were in the labor force. The lowest LFPR reported was in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) at 56.4 percent.

### ***Employment rate is at 92.0 percent***

The number of employed persons in April 2008 was 33.5 million. This is 169 thousand less than the 33.7 million employed persons reported in April 2007. The employment rate in April 2008 or proportion of employed persons to total labor force was estimated at 92.0 percent, almost the same percentage recorded in April 2007 at 92.6 percent.

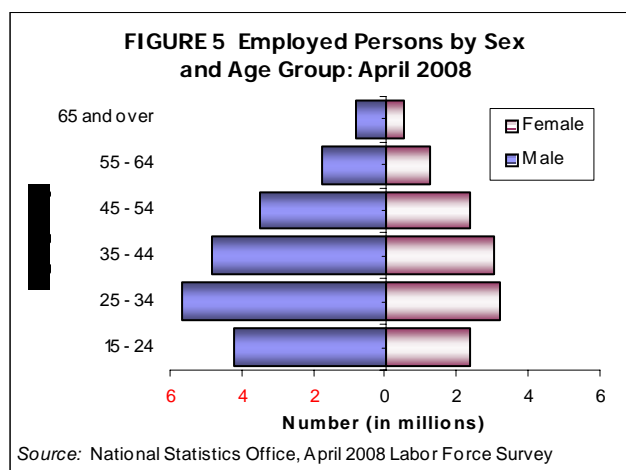


Two regions registered a high employment rate, with 97 for every 100 of their labor force were reported as employed in April 2008. These are ARMM (97.0%) and Zamboanga Peninsula (96.6%). Only two regions registered an employment rates lower than 90 percent, namely, NCR (86.2%) and CALABARZON (89.7%).

### ***Employed males outnumber employed females***

The employed population consisted of 61.9 percent males and 38.1 percent females. Employment rate reported among females (92.1%) was higher than males (91.9%).

About half (50.1%) of the employed were in age group 25 to 44 years while one in five (19.5%) employed persons were in the youngest age group 15 to 24 years.



### ***Services sector comprises half of the employed population***

Almost half (49.6%) of the employed population were in the services sector. About 35.5 percent were in the agriculture sector and the remaining 14.9 percent, in the industry sector.

Both the agriculture and services sector had increase in the level of employment. The number of employed in the agriculture sector increased by 0.4 percent or 52 thousand and in the services sector, 0.2 percent or 26 thousand. Meanwhile, the level of employment in the industry sector went down by 4.7 percent or 247 thousand.

The increase in the level of employment in the agriculture sector came from the agriculture, hunting and forestry sub-sector which posted an increase of 163 thousand. The fishing sub-sector reported a decrease of 112 thousand employed persons.

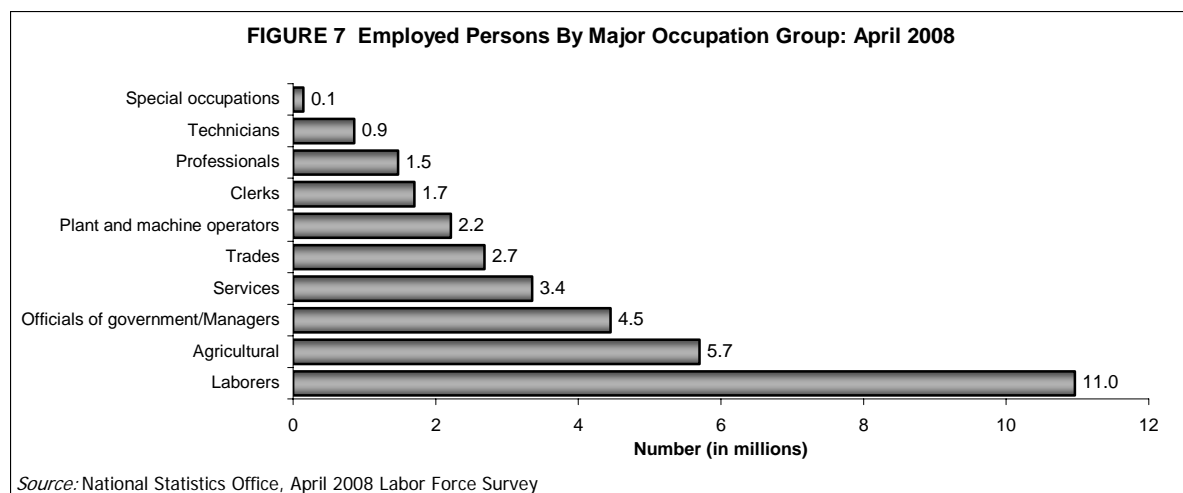


The number of employed persons in the services sector remained at 16.6 million. There were 112 thousand additional workers in the public administration and defense; and compulsory social security sub-sector but the level of employment in the wholesale and retail trade sub-sector declined by 128 thousand.

All industry sub-sectors went down in terms of level of employment. The biggest decline came from the manufacturing sub-sector with a decrease of 190 thousand workers.

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

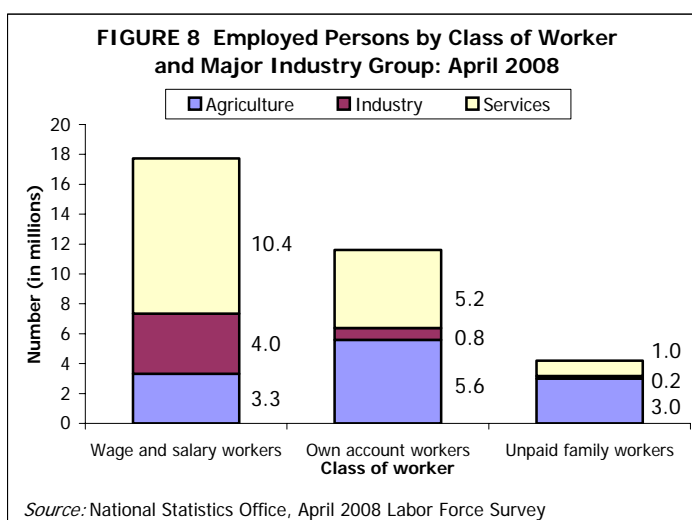
Of the various occupation groups, the laborers and unskilled workers comprised the largest group, making up 32.7 percent of the total employed population in April 2008. Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen came next with the most number of employed persons totaling to 5.7 million (17.0% of the total employed).



The largest increase in number among occupational groups was reported among officials of the government, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors with 523 thousand additional workers. Meanwhile, farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen were down by 347 thousand.

### ***Number of own account workers decreases***

Employed persons fall into any of these three classes of workers: wage and salary workers, own account workers and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers are those who work for private households, private establishments, government or government corporations and those who work with pay in own family-operated farms or businesses. Of the total employed population in April 2008, 52.9 percent were wage and salary workers, mostly working for private establishments (39.8% of the total employed). Those working for the government or government corporations accounted for 8.0 percent of the total employed population and 4.7 percent were workers in private households. Own account workers, such as proprietors and self-employed workers, constituted 34.6 percent of the total employed, with the self-employed workers having the larger share (30.0% of the total employed). Unpaid family workers were estimated with 12.5 percent share.



Growth was seen among wage and salary workers, from 17.2 million in April 2007 to 17.7 million in April 2008. The number of own account workers decreased by 3.8 percent or 454 thousand and unpaid family workers, 4.7 percent or 207 thousand.

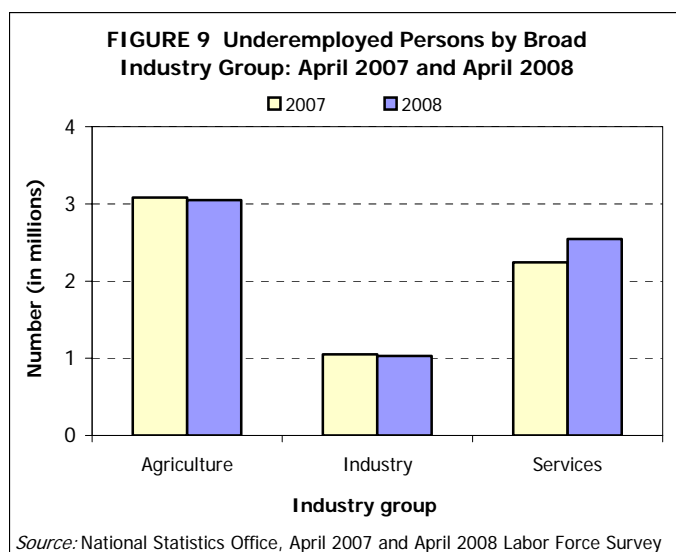
The increase among wage and salary workers was mostly due to the 430 thousand increase in this class of worker in the agriculture sector. The decrease in the number of unpaid family workers was mainly in the agriculture sector (163 thousand). Among own account workers, a decrease of 215 thousand workers in the agriculture sector and 202 thousand in the services sector was recorded.

### ***Number of part-time workers decreases***

Employed persons are classified as either full-time workers or part-time workers. Full-time workers are those who work for 40 hours or more while part-time workers work for less than 40 hours. More than half (61.9%) of the total employed persons in April 2008 were full-time workers, most of them working for 40 to 48 hours (38.7% of total employed). Part-time workers comprised 35.6 percent of the total employed.

Full-time workers increased by 10.9 percent, from 18.7 million in April 2007 to 20.7 million in April 2008. On the other hand, part-time employees decreased to 12.0 million in April 2008 from 14.1 million the same period last year.

### ***Underemployment rate goes up to 19.8 percent from 18.9 percent***



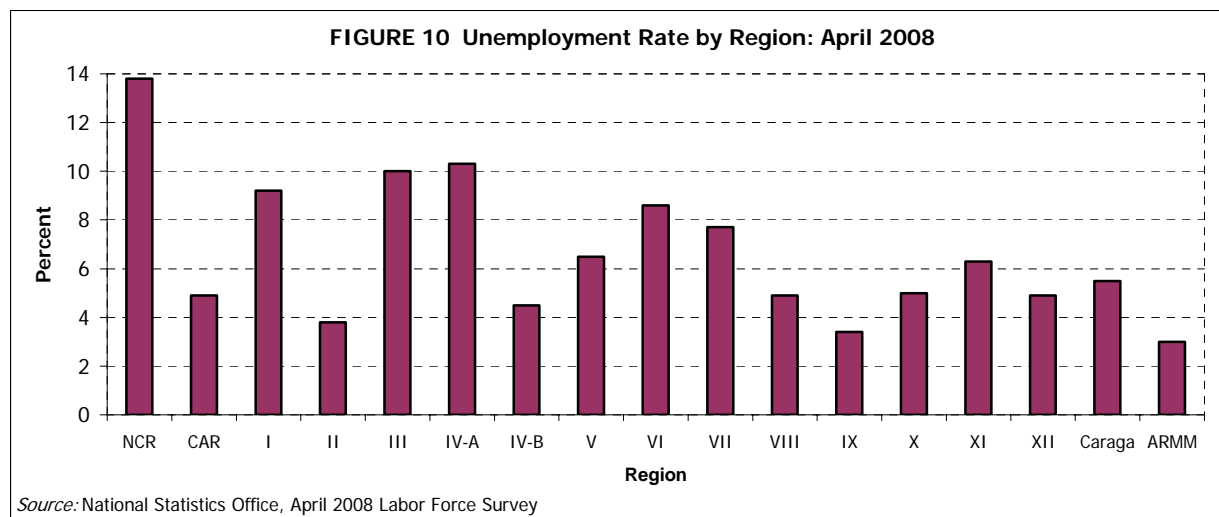
Underemployed persons are employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job, or have a new job with longer working hours. They were estimated at 6.6 million in April 2008, which was 247 thousand more than the figure in the same month a year ago. The underemployment rate or the proportion of underemployed persons to total employed went up to 19.8 percent in April 2008 from 18.9 percent in April 2007. About 57.5 percent of the underemployed were reported as visibly underemployed or had been working for less than 40 hours a week.

The underemployed were found mostly in the agriculture sector, registering at 46.0 percent. Underemployed persons in the services sector accounted for 38.4 percent while those in the industry sector, 15.5 percent. A decrease in the level of underemployment was seen in the agriculture and industry sectors. Underemployed persons in the agriculture and industry sectors decreased by 34 thousand and 21 thousand, respectively. The number of underemployed persons in the services sector went up by 13.4 percent or 302 thousand.



### ***Unemployment rate is reported at 8.0 percent***

Of the 36.5 million population in the labor force, 2.9 million were reported unemployed. This resulted to an unemployment rate of 8.0 percent in April 2008, compared to last year's estimate of 7.4 percent.



Three regions recorded double-digit unemployment rates with NCR registering the highest at 13.8 percent. The two other regions were CALABARZON (10.3%) and Central Luzon (10.0%).

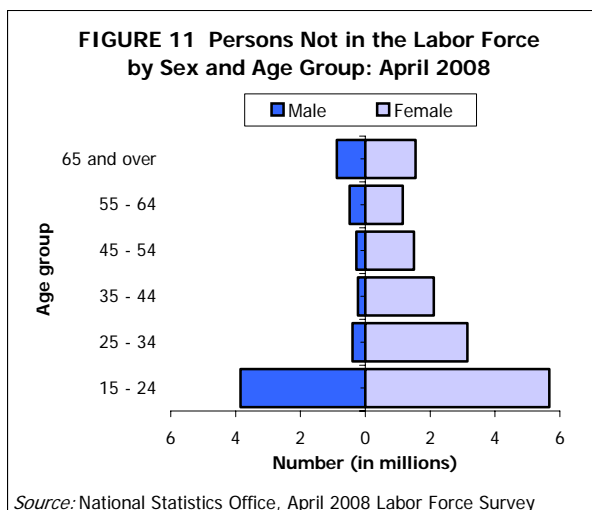
### ***Half of the unemployed belongs to ages 15 to 24 years***

The proportion of males among unemployed (62.4%) was higher than that of females (37.6%). Most of the unemployed belonged to the younger age groups, that is, 51.2 percent were aged 15 to 24 years, 30.2 percent were 25 to 34 years, and 9.5 percent were 35 to 44 years. Among unemployed persons, those who had attained high school level comprised 45.3 percent, of which 32.0 percent of the total unemployed were high school graduates. About 40.0 percent of the total unemployed had reached college level and 14.0 percent attained elementary level.

### ***Seven in every ten persons not in the labor force are women***

About 21.3 million persons aged 15 years and over in April 2008 were not in the labor force, like housewives, students, persons with disability, and retirees. They constituted 36.8 percent of the total population 15 years old and over. Females comprised 71.2 percent of the total persons not in the labor force.

By age group, those who were 15 to 24 years old comprised the largest proportion (44.8%) among those who were not in the labor force, followed by those who were 25 to 34 years old (16.7%). Persons in the age group 65 years and over comprised 11.4 percent of the population not in the labor force.



## SUMMARY

Philippines	April 2008	April 2007
Total 15 years old and over (in '000)	57,700	56,411
Labor Force (in '000)	36,450	36,396
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	63.2	64.5
Employment (in '000)	33,535	33,704
Employment Rate (%)	92.0	92.6
Unemployment (in '000)	2,914	2,692
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.0	7.4
Underemployment (in '000)	6,625	6,378
Underemployment Rate (%)	19.8	18.9

- ➔ Labor force participants, or those who are either employed or unemployed, numbered 36.5 million, resulting to a labor force participation rate of 63.2 percent.
- ➔ Employment decreased by 169 thousand, from 33.7 million in April 2007 to 33.5 million in April 2008.
- ➔ Employment rate was reported at 92.0 percent in April 2008 while it was 92.6 percent in April 2007.
- ➔ An increase of 52 thousand workers was registered in the agriculture sector and 26 thousand additional workers in the services sector. On the other hand, employment in the industry sector declined by 4.7 percent or 247 thousand.
- ➔ Laborers and unskilled workers continued to make up the largest proportion of the employed as they comprised almost one-third (32.7%) of the employed population. Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen came second with 17.0 percent.
- ➔ More than half (52.9%) of the total employed persons were wage and salary workers, 34.6 percent were own account workers and 12.5 percent were unpaid family workers.
- ➔ The incidence of underemployment went up to 19.8 percent in April 2008 from 18.9 percent in April 2007.
- ➔ In April 2008, the number of unemployed persons was 2.9 million, placing the unemployment rate at 8.0 percent.



## 6. Textual Tables



TABLE 1 Labor Force Participation, Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment Rates by Region: April 2008

(In percent)					
Region	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over (in thousands)	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemploy- ment Rate	Under- employment Rate
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>
National Capital Region	7,597	61.2	86.2	13.8	13.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,035	65.7	95.1	4.9	20.5
I - Ilocos Region	3,192	58.7	90.8	9.2	17.5
II - Cagayan Valley	2,130	65.9	96.2	3.8	17.4
III - Central Luzon	6,418	59.3	90.0	10.0	8.7
IVA - CALABARZON	7,331	60.9	89.7	10.3	15.6
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,701	69.4	95.5	4.5	29.2
V - Bicol Region	3,264	66.2	93.5	6.5	38.7
VI - Western Visayas	4,702	63.6	91.4	8.6	21.2
VII - Central Visayas	4,349	64.0	92.3	7.7	15.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,595	65.0	95.1	4.9	29.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,081	65.0	96.6	3.4	20.2
X - Northern Mindanao	2,668	69.6	95.0	5.0	26.7
XI - Davao Region	2,691	66.4	93.7	6.3	24.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,423	67.2	95.1	4.9	23.8
Caraga	1,540	66.5	94.5	5.5	29.8
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,983	56.4	97.0	3.0	11.3

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status and Region: April 2008  
(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				
Number (in thousands)	36,450	33,535	2,914	6,625
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	12.8	11.9	22.1	8.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.0
I - Ilocos Region	5.1	5.1	5.9	4.5
II - Cagayan Valley	3.8	4.0	1.8	3.5
III - Central Luzon	10.4	10.2	13.1	4.5
IVA - CALABARZON	12.3	11.9	15.8	9.4
IVB - MIMAROPA	3.2	3.4	1.8	5.0
V - Bicol Region	5.9	6.0	4.8	11.8
VI - Western Visayas	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.8
VII - Central Visayas	7.6	7.7	7.4	6.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	4.8	2.9	7.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.7	3.9	1.6	4.0
X - Northern Mindanao	5.1	5.3	3.2	7.1
XI - Davao Region	4.9	5.0	3.9	6.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.5	4.6	2.8	5.6
Caraga	2.8	2.9	1.9	4.4
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.8

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 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: April 2008

(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
<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Both Sexes</b>	57,700	36,450	33,535	2,914	21,250
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	30.4	22.0	19.5	51.2	44.8
25 - 34	23.1	26.8	26.5	30.2	16.7
35 - 44	18.2	22.4	23.5	9.5	11.0
45 - 54	13.5	16.4	17.4	5.7	8.4
55 - 64	8.2	8.5	9.0	2.7	7.7
65 and over	6.6	3.8	4.0	0.7	11.4
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Male</b>	49.8	62.0	61.9	62.4	28.8
15 - 24	15.4	13.9	12.5	29.6	18.1
25 - 34	11.5	17.2	17.0	19.4	1.8
35 - 44	9.1	13.8	14.5	6.8	1.1
45 - 54	6.7	9.9	10.4	4.2	1.3
55 - 64	4.0	5.0	5.3	2.0	2.3
65 and over	2.9	2.2	2.4	0.5	4.1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Female</b>	50.2	38.0	38.1	37.6	71.2
15 - 24	15.0	8.2	7.0	21.6	26.7
25 - 34	11.6	9.7	9.6	10.9	14.8
35 - 44	9.1	8.6	9.1	2.7	9.9
45 - 54	6.8	6.6	7.0	1.5	7.1
55 - 64	4.2	3.5	3.7	0.7	5.4
65 and over	3.7	1.5	1.6	0.2	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, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4 Employed Persons by Major Industry Group: April 2007 and April 2008  
(Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Major Industry Group	April 2008		April 2007	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>11,905</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>11,853</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	10,450	31.2	10,287	30.5
Fishing	1,454	4.3	1,566	4.6
<b>Industry</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Mining and quarrying	151	0.5	177	0.5
Manufacturing	2,883	8.6	3,073	9.1
Electricity, gas, and water	123	0.4	134	0.4
Construction	1,843	5.5	1,863	5.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>16,630</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>16,604</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	6,322	18.9	6,450	19.1
Hotels and restaurants	924	2.8	869	2.6
Transport, storage, and communication	2,575	7.7	2,553	7.6
Financial intermediation	366	1.1	343	1.0
Real estate, renting, and business activities	953	2.8	907	2.7
Public administration and defense; and compulsory social security	1,661	5.0	1,549	4.6
Education	1,028	3.1	998	3.0
Health and social work	384	1.1	356	1.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	843	2.5	936	2.8
Private households with employed persons	1,572	4.7	1,640	4.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 5 Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group: April 2007 and April 2008

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

Major Occupation Group	April 2008		April 2007	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	4,481	13.4	3,958	11.7
Professionals	1,471	4.4	1,422	4.2
Technicians and associate professionals	858	2.6	911	2.7
Clerks	1,677	5.0	1,606	4.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3,352	10.0	3,298	9.8
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	5,699	17.0	6,046	17.9
Trades and related workers	2,683	8.0	2,826	8.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,213	6.6	2,592	7.7
Laborers and unskilled workers	10,965	32.7	10,905	32.4
Special occupations	137	0.4	140	0.4

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 Labor Force Survey



TABLE 6 Employed Persons by Class of Worker: April 2007 and April 2008

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

Class of Worker	April 2008		April 2007	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Wage and salary workers</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>17,232</b>	<b>51.1</b>
Private household	1,572	4.7	1,665	4.9
Private establishment	13,359	39.8	12,867	38.2
Government or government-controlled corporation	2,667	8.0	2,571	7.6
With pay (family-owned business)	127	0.4	129	0.4
<b>Own account workers</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>35.8</b>
Self-employed	10,064	30.0	10,767	31.9
Employer	1,544	4.6	1,295	3.8
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>13.1</b>

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 7 Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Broad Industry Group: April 2007 and April 2008

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

Broad Industry Group	Total		Wage and Salary		Own Account		Unpaid Family Worker	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>17,232</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>4,410</b>
Agriculture	11,905	11,853	3,315	2,885	5,594	5,809	2,996	3,159
Industry	5,001	5,248	4,026	4,232	791	827	183	189
Services	16,630	16,604	10,383	10,115	5,223	5,425	1,023	1,063

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 8 Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked: April 2007 and April 2008

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

Total Hours Worked	April 2008		April 2007	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>100.0</b>
At work	32,702	97.5	32,780	97.3
<b>Part-time workers (worked less than 40 hours)</b>	<b>11,954</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>41.8</b>
Less than 20 hours	4,288	12.8	5,060	15.0
20 - 29 hours	3,775	11.3	4,614	13.7
30 - 39 hours	3,891	11.6	4,400	13.1
<b>Full-time workers (worked 40 hours and over)</b>	<b>20,748</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>18,706</b>	<b>55.5</b>
40 - 48 hours	12,991	38.7	11,647	34.6
49 and over	7,757	23.1	7,059	20.9
<b>With a job, not at work</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Mean hours worked</b>	<b>41.6</b>		<b>39.6</b>	

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 Labor Force Survey

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

April 2007 and April 2008

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

Broad Industry Group	Total		Part-time Employment (worked less than 40 hours)		Full-time Employment (worked 40 hours or more)		With a job, not at work	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>224</b>
Agriculture	3,049	3,083	2,184	2,403	778	569	87	111
Industry	1,029	1,050	430	564	561	441	38	46
Services	2,547	2,245	1,197	1,198	1,261	980	89	67

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 10 Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed: April 2007 and April 2008

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

Highest Grade Completed	April 2008		April 2007	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No grade completed</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Elementary</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Undergraduate	184	6.3	168	6.3
Graduate	225	7.7	220	8.2
<b>High school</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Undergraduate	388	13.3	343	12.7
Graduate	932	32.0	895	33.2
<b>College</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Undergraduate	614	21.1	547	20.3
Graduate	552	19.0	504	18.7

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2007 and April 2008 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: April 2008

(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
<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>21,250</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	30.4	22.0	19.5	51.2	44.8
25 - 34	23.1	26.8	26.5	30.2	16.7
35 - 44	18.2	22.4	23.5	9.5	11.0
45 - 54	13.5	16.4	17.4	5.7	8.4
55 - 64	8.2	8.5	9.0	2.7	7.7
65 and over	6.6	3.8	4.0	0.7	11.4
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>28,711</b>	<b>22,594</b>	<b>20,774</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>6,117</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	31.0	22.4	20.2	47.3	63.0
25 - 34	23.1	27.7	27.4	31.0	6.4
35 - 44	18.4	22.3	23.3	10.8	3.8
45 - 54	13.5	15.9	16.7	6.8	4.6
55 - 64	8.1	8.1	8.6	3.2	8.0
65 and over	5.9	3.6	3.8	0.8	14.3
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>28,989</b>	<b>13,856</b>	<b>12,762</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>15,133</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	29.8	21.5	18.4	57.5	37.5
25 - 34	23.0	25.4	25.1	28.9	20.8
35 - 44	18.1	22.6	23.9	7.3	14.0
45 - 54	13.4	17.3	18.4	3.9	9.9
55 - 64	8.4	9.2	9.8	1.8	7.6
65 and over	7.3	4.0	4.3	0.6	10.2
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status,  
by Region and Sex: April 2008

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

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>21,250</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.8	62.0	61.9	62.4	28.8
Female	50.2	38.0	38.1	37.6	71.2
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>7,597</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2,948</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	47.8	56.9	55.9	62.5	33.4
Female	52.2	43.1	44.1	37.5	66.6
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>355</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.8	59.6	59.5	62.7	33.9
Female	49.2	40.4	40.5	37.3	66.1
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,317</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.7	67.1	66.5	72.8	27.4
Female	49.3	32.9	33.5	27.2	72.6
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>727</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	52.1	64.3	64.4	60.6	28.6
Female	47.9	35.7	35.6	39.4	71.4
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>2,610</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.2	64.2	63.7	68.4	27.4
Female	50.8	35.8	36.3	31.6	72.6
<b>IVA - CALABARZON</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,864</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	48.1	59.7	59.4	62.1	30.1
Female	51.9	40.3	40.6	37.9	69.9

*Continued*

TABLE 2 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>IVB - MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>520</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.7	61.8	61.9	59.3	25.7
Female	49.3	38.2	38.1	40.7	74.3
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,104</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.5	63.8	64.3	56.7	27.5
Female	48.5	36.2	35.7	43.3	72.5
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,712</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.6	62.5	62.6	61.5	30.0
Female	49.4	37.5	37.4	38.5	70.0
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1,566</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.1	59.1	58.9	61.2	31.2
Female	50.9	40.9	41.1	38.8	68.8
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>907</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.9	62.9	63.2	57.5	28.7
Female	49.1	37.1	36.8	42.5	71.3
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>729</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.4	63.3	63.4	61.0	26.6
Female	49.6	36.7	36.6	39.0	73.4
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>810</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.0	59.9	60.2	54.5	27.2
Female	50.0	40.1	39.8	45.5	72.8

*Continued*

TABLE 2 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>904</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.0	64.0	64.1	62.6	25.1
Female	49.0	36.0	35.9	37.4	74.9
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>795</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.8	63.7	64.4	50.8	27.4
Female	48.2	36.3	35.6	49.2	72.6
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>516</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	50.5	62.8	62.6	66.0	26.1
Female	49.5	37.2	37.4	34.0	73.9
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>865</b>
Number (in thousands)					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	49.0	71.6	72.3	50.5	19.8
Female	51.0	28.4	27.7	49.5	80.2

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey



TABLE 3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Sex and Age Group: April 2008

(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	33,535	616	5,344	5,562	4,558	8,360	4,317	4,778
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	19.5	10.0	16.3	14.7	30.4	23.5	20.0	12.0
25 - 34	26.5	14.4	17.8	18.7	24.4	29.9	32.5	37.8
35 - 44	23.5	20.4	21.2	23.5	22.1	25.0	24.9	24.3
45 - 54	17.4	19.4	19.7	22.4	14.3	15.0	15.8	17.1
55 - 64	9.0	19.6	14.8	14.3	6.4	5.1	5.7	7.4
65 and over	4.0	16.2	10.2	6.4	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.5
Not reported	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Male	20,774	402	3,766	3,547	3,025	5,257	2,676	2,100
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	20.2	10.8	19.5	17.4	31.8	21.7	18.0	10.2
25 - 34	27.4	17.4	19.6	21.0	25.8	31.6	33.4	38.1
35 - 44	23.3	21.5	21.1	23.0	21.5	24.9	25.6	24.0
45 - 54	16.7	18.3	18.2	20.3	12.9	15.3	15.8	18.0
55 - 64	8.6	17.9	12.7	12.7	5.9	5.1	6.1	7.8
65 and over	3.8	14.1	8.9	5.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.0
Not reported	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Female	12,762	214	1,578	2,015	1,533	3,103	1,640	2,678
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	18.4	8.4	8.9	10.1	27.7	26.5	23.3	13.4
25 - 34	25.1	8.8	13.6	14.7	21.6	26.9	31.1	37.5
35 - 44	23.9	18.4	21.5	24.2	23.3	25.1	23.7	24.5
45 - 54	18.4	21.5	23.3	26.1	17.0	14.6	15.8	16.3
55 - 64	9.8	22.7	19.5	17.2	7.3	5.1	5.2	7.1
65 and over	4.3	20.1	13.2	7.7	3.1	1.7	0.9	1.1
Not reported	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Region and Sex: April 2008

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

Region and Sex	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>4,778</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	61.9	65.3	70.5	63.8	66.4	62.9	62.0	44.0
Female	38.1	34.7	29.5	36.2	33.6	37.1	38.0	56.0
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,050</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	55.9	28.3	67.1	52.0	61.7	59.4	60.3	45.8
Female	44.1	71.7	32.9	48.0	38.3	40.6	39.7	54.2
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>107</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	59.5	44.4	66.3	59.5	63.6	62.9	65.1	42.6
Female	40.5	55.6	33.7	40.5	36.4	37.1	34.9	57.4
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>222</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.5	77.5	70.6	66.9	68.0	72.2	64.3	48.3
Female	33.5	22.5	29.4	33.1	32.0	27.8	35.7	51.7
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>167</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.4	67.3	69.2	62.2	69.4	68.0	66.6	47.2
Female	35.6	32.7	30.8	37.8	30.6	32.0	33.4	52.8
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>463</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.7	48.5	71.1	65.7	69.9	66.3	64.1	44.1
Female	36.3	51.5	28.9	34.3	30.1	33.7	35.9	55.9
<b>IVA - CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>636</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	59.4	63.0	67.3	64.5	69.0	60.9	60.9	39.0
Female	40.6	37.0	32.7	35.5	31.0	39.1	39.1	61.0

Continued

TABLE 4 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>IVB - MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>97</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	61.9	66.4	69.0	59.8	63.8	65.6	59.1	41.9
Female	38.1	33.6	31.0	40.2	36.2	34.4	40.9	58.1
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>200</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.3	77.6	70.0	66.6	68.3	66.3	61.4	39.9
Female	35.7	22.4	30.0	33.4	31.7	33.7	38.6	60.1
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>355</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.6	63.5	72.9	63.0	69.1	62.4	60.9	39.0
Female	37.4	36.5	27.1	37.0	30.9	37.6	39.1	61.0
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>348</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	58.9	63.4	66.2	56.4	62.2	56.1	61.4	46.1
Female	41.1	36.6	33.8	43.6	37.8	43.9	38.6	53.9
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>180</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.2	74.8	70.9	65.5	64.2	62.6	57.2	41.3
Female	36.8	25.2	29.1	34.5	35.8	37.4	42.8	58.7
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>162</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.4	65.0	68.6	64.9	65.5	61.3	65.0	47.6
Female	36.6	35.0	31.4	35.1	34.5	38.7	35.0	52.4
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>227</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	60.2	61.0	70.6	62.8	58.1	58.8	62.5	42.9
Female	39.8	39.0	29.4	37.2	41.9	41.2	37.5	57.1

*Continued*

TABLE 4 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total	Highest Grade Completed						
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School		College	
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>208</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.1	59.2	74.5	68.5	65.4	60.8	64.5	46.2
Female	35.9	40.8	25.5	31.5	34.6	39.2	35.5	53.8
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>165</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.4	58.6	73.7	66.2	71.5	60.7	61.9	45.0
Female	35.6	41.4	26.3	33.8	28.5	39.3	38.1	55.0
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>109</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	62.6	58.3	71.8	65.6	62.0	61.2	59.3	47.0
Female	37.4	41.7	28.2	34.4	38.0	38.8	40.7	53.0
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>83</b>
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.3	71.8	76.5	72.8	75.4	71.6	70.2	55.0
Female	27.7	28.2	23.5	27.2	24.6	28.4	29.8	45.0

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

Table 5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Major Occupation Group: April 2008

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

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>20,774</b>	<b>12,762</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	13.3	10.1	18.4
Professionals	4.4	2.2	7.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.0	3.5
Clerks	5.1	3.0	8.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.0	8.0	13.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	17.0	23.5	6.4
Trades and related workers	8.0	10.1	4.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.6	9.7	1.6
Laborers and unskilled workers	32.7	30.7	35.9
Special occupations	0.4	0.6	0.2
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,765</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	18.2	16.4	20.6
Professionals	7.2	5.1	9.9
Technicians and associate professionals	4.7	4.3	5.1
Clerks	11.6	7.4	16.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	14.1	14.6	13.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	0.6	1.0	0.1
Trades and related workers	11.0	16.1	4.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.5	15.7	1.6
Laborers and unskilled workers	22.7	18.6	27.9
Special occupations	0.5	0.7	0.2
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>262</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	7.7	6.3	9.9
Professionals	6.2	3.1	10.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	1.5	2.7
Clerks	2.9	1.6	4.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4.7	4.5	5.1
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	26.0	34.9	13.0
Trades and related workers	5.9	8.5	2.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.0	6.1	1.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.8	32.2	50.9
Special occupations	0.7	1.1	0.1

Continued

Table 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>570</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.8	10.2	15.0
Professionals	4.2	2.2	8.1
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	1.4	4.2
Clerks	3.4	2.0	6.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.5	7.4	16.6
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	18.6	26.2	3.6
Trades and related workers	8.0	10.4	3.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.7	9.9	0.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	34.0	29.6	42.6
Special occupations	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>481</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.0	7.7	14.0
Professionals	3.5	1.7	6.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	1.5	2.3
Clerks	2.9	1.5	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.6	5.2	9.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	23.4	33.3	5.3
Trades and related workers	3.4	5.0	0.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	5.9	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	44.5	37.9	56.4
Special occupations	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>1,243</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	16.2	13.4	21.2
Professionals	4.5	2.5	8.1
Technicians and associate professionals	2.4	2.0	3.2
Clerks	5.5	3.5	9.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.4	10.4	18.6
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	7.7	10.5	2.7
Trades and related workers	11.3	13.7	7.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.7	13.0	1.4
Laborers and unskilled workers	29.6	29.9	28.9
Special occupations	0.7	1.0	0.1

*Continued*

Table 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>1,626</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	16.4	13.0	21.3
Professionals	5.1	2.5	9.0
Technicians and associate professionals	3.7	3.0	4.8
Clerks	6.3	3.6	10.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.5	9.4	12.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	11.2	15.8	4.4
Trades and related workers	11.2	13.9	7.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.5	14.6	7.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	23.5	23.5	23.4
Special occupations	0.5	0.7	0.3
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>430</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.4	6.5	19.5
Professionals	3.1	1.4	5.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	1.5	3.5
Clerks	2.6	1.7	4.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.7	5.7	11.1
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	25.1	33.4	11.5
Trades and related workers	6.0	6.9	4.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.2	6.8	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.1	35.5	39.5
Special occupations	0.5	0.6	0.4
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>721</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.6	6.8	17.6
Professionals	3.7	1.8	7.1
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	1.3	3.8
Clerks	2.5	1.5	4.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.4	6.8	14.0
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	22.2	30.2	7.7
Trades and related workers	8.0	8.1	7.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.8	5.9	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.5	37.3	37.8
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.1

*Continued*

Table 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,023</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	13.9	10.5	19.5
Professionals	4.0	1.5	8.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1.6	1.2	2.3
Clerks	4.1	1.9	7.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.7	5.8	13.5
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	17.2	23.1	7.4
Trades and related workers	5.9	7.2	3.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.8	7.6	0.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.7	41.0	37.6
Special occupations	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,054</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.2	9.1	14.2
Professionals	3.8	2.0	6.4
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	1.8	3.0
Clerks	6.2	4.4	8.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.2	7.8	11.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	19.4	26.2	9.8
Trades and related workers	11.0	14.6	5.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.5	9.1	2.6
Laborers and unskilled workers	30.2	24.9	37.8
Special occupations	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>591</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	12.0	7.2	20.3
Professionals	3.6	1.6	7.1
Technicians and associate professionals	1.4	0.9	2.3
Clerks	3.1	1.9	5.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.1	6.5	13.6
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	24.0	33.6	7.6
Trades and related workers	6.1	6.6	5.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.0	4.6	0.3
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.3	36.7	38.4
Special occupations	0.3	0.3	0.2

*Continued*



Table 5 - *continued*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>478</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.5	8.2	17.1
Professionals	3.9	1.6	7.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1.5	1.2	2.1
Clerks	3.7	2.4	6.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.4	5.7	13.1
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	25.6	34.7	9.8
Trades and related workers	4.6	6.1	1.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	6.1	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	35.9	32.4	42.0
Special occupations	1.0	1.5	0.1
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>703</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.9	7.8	15.6
Professionals	3.7	1.7	6.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	1.7	2.4
Clerks	3.4	1.6	6.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.2	7.2	14.7
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	19.5	25.3	10.7
Trades and related workers	5.3	8.0	1.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.1	8.3	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	39.4	37.5	42.2
Special occupations	0.6	0.9	0.2
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>601</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.3	8.0	17.2
Professionals	4.1	1.8	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	2.3	3.7
Clerks	4.3	2.7	7.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.5	7.2	13.5
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	19.3	25.4	8.2
Trades and related workers	6.6	9.0	2.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.1	7.9	-
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.9	35.4	39.5
Special occupations	0.2	0.3	0.2

*Continued*

Table 5 - *concluded*

Region and Major Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>551</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	12.0	8.3	18.7
Professionals	2.8	1.2	5.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1.9	1.3	3.0
Clerks	3.2	1.8	5.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.5	5.6	10.9
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	24.8	32.9	10.1
Trades and related workers	4.5	5.6	2.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.2	8.0	0.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	37.5	34.6	42.7
Special occupations	0.7	0.8	0.4
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>362</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	11.4	6.8	19.1
Professionals	3.6	1.7	6.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	1.9	4.3
Clerks	3.6	1.9	6.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.5	7.3	13.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	20.7	28.6	7.5
Trades and related workers	6.4	8.6	2.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.9	9.1	0.5
Laborers and unskilled workers	35.8	33.8	39.1
Special occupations	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>300</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	8.8	5.3	17.8
Professionals	2.8	0.9	7.6
Technicians and associate professionals	0.7	0.4	1.6
Clerks	1.4	1.2	2.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5.0	3.6	8.7
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	45.5	57.7	13.7
Trades and related workers	1.7	1.7	1.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	5.9	-
Laborers and unskilled workers	29.7	23.1	47.1
Special occupations	0.1	0.2	-

Source : National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

Table 6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Major Industry Group: April 2008

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

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>20,774</b>	<b>12,762</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	31.2	36.5	22.5
Fishing	4.3	6.4	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.1
Manufacturing	8.6	7.7	10.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.5	0.1
Construction	5.5	8.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.9	12.2	29.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	2.1	3.9
Transport, storage, and communication	7.7	11.6	1.2
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.7	1.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.8	3.0	2.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.0	4.9	5.0
Education	3.1	1.2	6.1
Health and social work	1.1	0.6	2.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.5	2.0	3.3
Private households with employed persons	4.7	1.1	10.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,765</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0.5	0.8	0.2
Fishing	0.3	0.6	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	-
Manufacturing	12.2	12.0	12.5
Electricity, gas, and water	0.6	0.9	0.1
Construction	7.4	12.6	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	26.0	21.1	32.2
Hotels and restaurants	6.1	6.1	6.1
Transport, storage, and communication	11.7	18.3	3.4
Financial intermediation	3.0	2.6	3.6
Real estate, renting, and business activities	9.3	10.4	8.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.0	5.8	4.0
Education	2.6	1.2	4.5
Health and social work	2.2	1.3	3.4
Other community, social, and personal service activities	3.9	3.3	4.7
Private households with employed persons	8.9	2.9	16.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>262</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	58.4	60.2	55.9
Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	1.9	3.2	0.1
Manufacturing	2.6	2.3	3.0
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	4.5	7.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	8.7	4.7	14.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	0.8	1.8
Transport, storage, and communication	4.8	7.6	0.8
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.5	1.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.0	1.2	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.1	6.9	4.8
Education	4.8	2.0	8.9
Health and social work	1.5	0.8	2.5
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.3	1.5	1.2
Private households with employed persons	1.9	0.7	3.7
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>570</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	31.7	37.8	19.8
Fishing	4.1	5.7	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.1	0.4
Manufacturing	6.0	6.2	5.7
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	6.7	10.0	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	20.4	12.4	36.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.9	1.7	5.3
Transport, storage, and communication	9.3	13.6	0.7
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.5	0.9
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.3	1.5	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.3	3.7	5.4
Education	3.6	1.9	6.9
Health and social work	1.0	0.4	2.3
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.4	2.0	3.2
Private households with employed persons	4.4	1.1	10.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>481</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	59.5	65.0	49.4
Fishing	0.9	1.3	0.3
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	-
Manufacturing	2.8	3.1	2.4
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	3.1	4.8	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	12.7	7.3	22.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	0.5	2.1
Transport, storage, and communication	5.5	8.4	0.3
Financial intermediation	0.6	0.3	1.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.9	1.1	0.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.4	4.1	4.9
Education	2.7	1.1	5.5
Health and social work	0.7	0.1	1.6
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.7	1.4	2.1
Private households with employed persons	3.0	0.7	7.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	-
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>1,243</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	21.0	25.8	12.5
Fishing	1.6	2.3	0.3
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.5	-
Manufacturing	11.4	10.8	12.5
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.6	0.0
Construction	7.6	11.7	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	21.5	14.6	33.5
Hotels and restaurants	4.0	2.8	6.1
Transport, storage, and communication	11.0	16.2	2.0
Financial intermediation	1.0	0.6	1.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.8	3.3	2.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.2	4.3	4.0
Education	2.9	1.0	6.2
Health and social work	1.3	0.8	2.3
Other community, social, and personal service activities	3.9	3.6	4.6
Private households with employed persons	5.1	1.1	12.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	0.1

*Continued*

Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>1,626</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	15.0	19.6	8.4
Fishing	3.8	5.8	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	-
Manufacturing	17.9	14.4	23.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.5	0.7	0.2
Construction	7.5	12.3	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	20.0	13.7	29.2
Hotels and restaurants	3.1	2.6	3.8
Transport, storage, and communication	9.4	14.8	1.5
Financial intermediation	1.4	0.7	2.4
Real estate, renting, and business activities	4.6	5.0	4.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.5	4.6	4.2
Education	3.2	1.3	6.0
Health and social work	1.4	0.7	2.5
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.8	2.5	3.3
Private households with employed persons	4.9	1.4	10.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>430</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	42.2	48.0	32.6
Fishing	8.7	12.7	2.3
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	5.5	4.7	6.7
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.6	0.1
Construction	4.7	7.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	15.7	7.5	28.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	0.7	2.7
Transport, storage, and communication	5.5	8.6	0.5
Financial intermediation	0.4	0.2	0.8
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.0	1.1	0.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.1	4.6	5.9
Education	2.8	1.1	5.5
Health and social work	0.4	0.1	0.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.9	1.3	2.9
Private households with employed persons	3.6	0.4	8.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	-

*Continued*

Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>721</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	39.0	46.8	25.1
Fishing	6.7	9.5	1.6
Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.0	0.3
Manufacturing	6.5	4.5	10.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.6	0.2
Construction	4.7	7.2	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.6	10.3	30.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	1.2	2.4
Transport, storage, and communication	5.6	8.5	0.3
Financial intermediation	0.6	0.3	1.2
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.9	1.2	0.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.4	5.1	6.0
Education	3.0	1.0	6.7
Health and social work	1.0	0.4	2.0
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.7	1.9	4.0
Private households with employed persons	3.5	0.6	8.7
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,023</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	37.5	43.6	27.3
Fishing	6.3	9.3	1.3
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.1
Manufacturing	5.1	4.6	5.8
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	0.0
Construction	4.9	7.7	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.2	11.0	27.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.6	1.5	4.4
Transport, storage, and communication	6.5	10.0	0.6
Financial intermediation	0.9	0.4	1.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.5	1.7	1.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.1	4.5	6.1
Education	3.5	1.1	7.4
Health and social work	1.1	0.6	1.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.7	1.4	2.2
Private households with employed persons	5.5	1.3	12.6
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,054</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	29.0	31.7	25.1
Fishing	4.6	7.0	1.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.6	-
Manufacturing	11.4	10.2	13.0
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	-
Construction	6.9	11.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.0	12.1	26.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.9	2.3	3.8
Transport, storage, and communication	6.5	10.3	1.1
Financial intermediation	1.0	0.7	1.3
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.7	2.8	2.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.7	5.0	4.4
Education	3.0	1.4	5.3
Health and social work	0.8	0.6	1.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.4	2.0	3.0
Private households with employed persons	5.5	1.3	11.6
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>591</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	40.2	48.0	26.8
Fishing	8.0	12.0	1.1
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	6.0	4.6	8.2
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.5	0.1
Construction	4.1	6.3	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.1	9.8	32.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	0.7	2.2
Transport, storage, and communication	4.8	7.3	0.4
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.4	0.9
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.8	0.8	0.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.6	6.0	7.8
Education	2.9	1.0	6.2
Health and social work	0.7	0.3	1.5
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.5	1.2	2.0
Private households with employed persons	4.1	0.9	9.7
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*



Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>478</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	44.8	49.0	37.5
Fishing	6.9	9.7	2.0
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	4.2	4.1	4.5
Electricity, gas, and water	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	3.4	5.3	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	16.3	9.6	27.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	1.2	2.3
Transport, storage, and communication	5.3	8.0	0.6
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.7	1.2
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.7	1.0	0.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.6	7.0	5.9
Education	3.2	1.3	6.5
Health and social work	0.9	0.3	1.8
Other community, social, and personal service activities	1.6	1.3	2.2
Private households with employed persons	3.1	0.8	7.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>703</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	42.9	47.2	36.3
Fishing	3.4	5.2	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.3	-
Manufacturing	4.9	6.1	3.1
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.6	0.1
Construction	4.3	7.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	19.6	11.5	31.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	0.7	1.5
Transport, storage, and communication	6.1	9.8	0.5
Financial intermediation	0.9	0.6	1.3
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.7	2.0	1.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.9	4.8	4.9
Education	3.0	1.2	5.8
Health and social work	1.1	0.4	2.1
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.1	1.8	2.6
Private households with employed persons	3.5	0.7	7.8
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

*Continued*

Table 6 - *continued*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>601</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	40.8	46.6	30.3
Fishing	2.7	4.0	0.2
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.8	0.1
Manufacturing	5.7	5.4	6.3
Electricity, gas, and water	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	4.1	6.3	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	17.5	11.3	28.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.6	1.6	4.4
Transport, storage, and communication	7.0	10.4	0.9
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.4	1.4
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.0	2.1	1.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.5	4.5	4.4
Education	3.4	1.3	7.1
Health and social work	1.1	0.6	2.0
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.5	1.7	4.0
Private households with employed persons	3.3	0.7	8.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	0.1
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>551</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	47.5	53.9	35.9
Fishing	4.6	6.9	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.5	-
Manufacturing	5.8	5.6	6.2
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	2.7	4.1	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	15.9	9.4	27.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	1.2	2.1
Transport, storage, and communication	5.9	8.8	0.6
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.4	0.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.2	1.4	1.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.2	4.7	6.3
Education	2.8	1.2	5.7
Health and social work	0.5	0.1	1.3
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.1	1.4	3.5
Private households with employed persons	3.5	0.5	8.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	-

*Continued*

Table 6 - *concluded*

Region and Major Industry Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>362</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	38.9	44.4	29.6
Fishing	4.2	6.2	0.8
Mining and quarrying	2.1	3.1	0.4
Manufacturing	6.8	7.2	6.2
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	0.6	-
Construction	4.2	6.5	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.6	11.2	31.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	0.9	2.6
Transport, storage, and communication	5.4	8.5	0.2
Financial intermediation	0.9	0.9	0.8
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.0	1.0	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	6.6	5.3	8.8
Education	2.9	1.1	6.0
Health and social work	1.1	0.5	1.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.1	1.7	2.8
Private households with employed persons	3.5	1.0	7.7
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>300</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	52.8	55.6	45.6
Fishing	17.8	22.0	6.8
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	-
Manufacturing	1.6	1.4	1.9
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	0.1	-
Construction	0.8	1.1	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	12.4	5.9	29.3
Hotels and restaurants	0.9	0.4	2.3
Transport, storage, and communication	5.2	7.1	0.1
Financial intermediation	-	-	-
Real estate, renting, and business activities	0.4	0.4	0.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.7	4.2	2.5
Education	3.2	1.2	8.3
Health and social work	0.3	-	0.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	0.3	0.2	0.7
Private households with employed persons	0.5	0.2	1.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

Table 7 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, by Region and Class of Worker: April 2008

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

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>20,774</b>	<b>12,762</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	52.9	53.9	51.2
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	44.9	47.5	40.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.0	6.4	10.5
Own account workers	34.6	36.9	30.9
Self-employed	30.0	31.1	28.3
Employer	4.6	5.8	2.7
Unpaid family worker	12.5	9.2	17.9
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,765</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	73.9	76.7	70.5
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	66.8	69.5	63.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.1	7.1	7.0
Own account workers	22.9	21.5	24.7
Self-employed	19.6	17.5	22.3
Employer	3.3	4.0	2.4
Unpaid family worker	3.1	1.8	4.8
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>262</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	35.4	36.7	33.5
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	24.7	27.6	20.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.7	9.1	13.0
Own account workers	36.2	43.0	26.2
Self-employed	33.3	39.2	24.7
Employer	2.9	3.8	1.5
Unpaid family worker	28.4	20.3	40.3

*Continued*

Table 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>570</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	47.3	46.8	48.4
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	39.5	41.3	35.9
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.8	5.5	12.5
Own account workers	38.9	42.0	32.7
Self-employed	32.7	34.1	29.7
Employer	6.2	7.8	2.9
Unpaid family worker	13.8	11.3	19.0
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>481</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	46.9	46.9	47.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	39.6	41.6	36.0
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.4	5.3	11.0
Own account workers	36.3	42.8	24.6
Self-employed	19.7	20.0	19.2
Employer	16.6	22.8	5.4
Unpaid family worker	16.7	10.3	28.3
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>1,243</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	64.7	66.4	61.8
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	57.4	60.4	52.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.4	6.0	9.7
Own account workers	28.6	28.5	28.7
Self-employed	24.6	24.3	25.0
Employer	4.0	4.2	3.7
Unpaid family worker	6.7	5.0	9.5

*Continued*

Table 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>1,626</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	63.0	64.4	60.9
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	55.9	58.7	51.9
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.1	5.8	9.0
Own account workers	30.0	30.4	29.5
Self-employed	27.1	26.9	27.4
Employer	2.9	3.5	2.1
Unpaid family worker	7.0	5.2	9.6
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>430</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	40.5	43.4	35.8
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	32.4	37.3	24.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.1	6.1	11.3
Own account workers	41.4	42.5	39.7
Self-employed	37.2	37.2	37.3
Employer	4.2	5.3	2.4
Unpaid family worker	18.1	14.2	24.6
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>721</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	41.2	42.4	39.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	32.3	35.7	26.3
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.9	6.7	12.7
Own account workers	40.1	42.0	36.7
Self-employed	37.2	38.4	35.0
Employer	2.9	3.6	1.7
Unpaid family worker	18.7	15.6	24.3

*Continued*

Table 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,023</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	55.3	56.5	53.2
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	46.8	50.8	40.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.5	5.7	13.0
Own account workers	33.7	35.6	30.6
Self-employed	28.6	28.9	28.0
Employer	5.1	6.7	2.6
Unpaid family worker	11.0	7.9	16.2
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,054</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	52.6	54.4	50.1
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	45.2	48.0	41.1
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.4	6.4	9.0
Own account workers	35.5	37.7	32.4
Self-employed	34.0	36.1	31.0
Employer	1.5	1.6	1.4
Unpaid family worker	11.8	7.9	17.5
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>591</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	44.0	45.7	41.1
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	33.9	38.2	26.6
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.0	7.4	14.6
Own account workers	41.0	43.1	37.5
Self-employed	35.7	36.4	34.7
Employer	5.3	6.7	2.8
Unpaid family worker	15.0	11.2	21.4

*Continued*

Table 7 - *continued*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>478</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	38.3	40.0	35.4
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	28.1	31.4	22.3
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.2	8.6	13.1
Own account workers	40.6	46.1	31.1
Self-employed	36.7	41.5	28.4
Employer	3.9	4.6	2.7
Unpaid family worker	21.1	13.9	33.5
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>703</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	46.4	50.0	41.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	38.7	43.4	31.5
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.7	6.5	9.5
Own account workers	34.0	36.1	30.9
Self-employed	28.9	29.7	27.7
Employer	5.1	6.4	3.2
Unpaid family worker	19.6	14.0	28.1
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>601</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	50.7	53.2	46.2
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	42.9	47.1	35.2
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.9	6.1	11.0
Own account workers	35.7	37.4	32.6
Self-employed	29.5	30.0	28.5
Employer	6.2	7.3	4.1
Unpaid family worker	13.6	9.4	21.1

*Continued*



Table 7 - *concluded*

Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>551</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	47.2	48.1	45.5
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	39.7	42.4	34.8
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.5	5.8	10.7
Own account workers	39.2	41.8	34.4
Self-employed	30.5	30.6	30.3
Employer	8.7	11.2	4.1
Unpaid family worker	13.7	10.1	20.1
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>362</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	44.2	46.2	40.8
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	34.2	39.3	25.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.0	6.9	15.1
Own account workers	38.4	41.3	33.6
Self-employed	34.0	35.3	31.9
Employer	4.4	6.0	1.7
Unpaid family worker	17.4	12.5	25.6
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>300</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	15.6	14.9	17.2
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	8.6	9.3	6.8
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	7.0	5.7	10.4
Own account workers	59.7	67.6	38.9
Self-employed	58.2	65.9	37.9
Employer	1.5	1.7	1.0
Unpaid family worker	24.7	17.4	43.9

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 8 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex and Major Occupation Group: April 2008

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

Sex and Major Occupation Group	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>20,748</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	13.3	7.6	9.0	7.9	7.9	16.4	51.9
Professionals	4.4	32.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	4.8	39.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.9	38.3
Clerks	5.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	7.5	44.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10.0	4.5	7.0	6.6	6.2	12.2	47.5
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	17.0	18.9	26.5	30.7	31.6	9.7	32.4
Trades and related workers	8.0	6.9	5.2	6.0	5.5	9.5	42.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.6	3.8	1.7	3.0	4.4	8.8	50.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	32.7	20.9	44.3	41.2	40.6	27.7	38.2
Special occupations	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	46.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,774</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>13,033</b>	<b>41.1</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	10.1	8.5	8.7	6.9	6.9	11.7	46.9
Professionals	2.2	11.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	40.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.0	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.4	40.6
Clerks	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	4.3	44.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8.0	3.5	4.4	4.4	3.6	10.4	48.8
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	23.5	32.4	35.4	38.8	41.8	14.7	34.0
Trades and related workers	10.1	10.6	6.0	6.3	5.1	12.6	43.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.7	7.0	3.0	4.7	6.2	12.6	50.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	30.7	23.3	38.2	36.0	34.0	28.0	38.6
Special occupations	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	49.3
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,762</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	18.4	6.8	9.2	9.6	10.1	24.4	56.4
Professionals	7.9	53.1	3.2	2.7	2.2	8.4	39.1
Technicians and associate professionals	3.5	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.2	3.7	36.2
Clerks	8.4	2.3	1.1	1.9	2.1	12.8	45.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.2	5.5	10.1	10.1	11.8	15.2	46.2
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	6.4	5.9	16.1	17.4	9.2	1.4	23.1
Trades and related workers	4.5	3.4	4.2	5.5	6.6	4.2	38.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	48.0
Laborers and unskilled workers	35.9	18.5	51.6	49.5	55.0	27.4	37.7
Special occupations	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	33.2

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 9 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Region and Sex: April 2008

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

Region and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>20,748</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	61.9	48.9	54.1	62.0	68.7	62.8	41.1
Female	38.1	51.1	45.9	38.0	31.3	37.2	42.3
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>49.7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	55.9	56.4	46.8	50.5	57.9	56.6	49.3
Female	44.1	43.6	53.2	49.5	42.1	43.4	50.3
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	59.5	29.2	49.7	50.3	51.9	64.2	42.5
Female	40.5	70.8	50.3	49.7	48.1	35.8	40.4
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	66.5	42.3	60.8	65.9	73.1	67.6	39.1
Female	33.5	57.7	39.2	34.1	26.9	32.4	39.8
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.4	51.0	61.6	60.7	65.7	66.2	38.3
Female	35.6	49.0	38.4	39.3	34.3	33.8	39.5
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.7	35.8	57.4	59.6	67.3	64.8	44.2
Female	36.3	64.2	42.6	40.4	32.7	35.2	46.3
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	59.4	41.9	49.5	60.9	70.0	59.5	44.6
Female	40.6	58.1	50.5	39.1	30.0	40.5	46.2

Continued

TABLE 9 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	61.9	52.6	52.9	65.9	68.8	64.2	34.6
Female	38.1	47.4	47.1	34.1	31.2	35.8	34.3
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>36.9</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.3	53.4	53.8	68.0	71.6	66.6	36.7
Female	35.7	46.6	46.2	32.0	28.4	33.4	37.2
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.6	43.3	58.6	63.0	68.5	63.2	38.0
Female	37.4	56.7	41.4	37.0	31.5	36.8	39.6
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	58.9	55.5	50.0	54.3	68.5	60.2	40.7
Female	41.1	44.5	50.0	45.7	31.5	39.8	40.7
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.2	53.1	50.4	67.6	70.7	64.4	38.9
Female	36.8	46.9	49.6	32.4	29.3	35.6	40.2
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>40.2</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	63.4	54.0	47.4	66.0	66.4	66.1	40.5
Female	36.6	46.0	52.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	39.8
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>38.2</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	60.2	38.2	52.3	57.4	68.5	62.9	38.3
Female	39.8	61.8	47.7	42.6	31.5	37.1	38.1

*Continued*

TABLE 9 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>39.9</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.1	51.9	54.2	62.7	70.8	66.3	40.0
Female	35.9	48.1	45.8	37.3	29.2	33.7	39.8
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>37.2</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	64.4	67.8	60.5	66.5	70.8	63.5	36.6
Female	35.6	32.2	39.5	33.5	29.2	36.5	38.2
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	62.6	47.7	53.4	63.7	69.4	64.2	39.1
Female	37.4	52.3	46.6	36.3	30.6	35.8	39.4
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>40.6</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	72.3	37.3	49.2	61.9	76.5	76.5	41.4
Female	27.7	62.7	50.8	38.1	23.5	23.5	38.7

Source : National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 10 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex and Major Industry Group: April 2008

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

Sex and Major Industry Group	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Philippines							
Both Sexes	33,535	833	4,288	3,775	3,891	20,748	41.6
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	31.2	30.2	53.9	55.4	53.8	17.9	31.4
Fishing	4.3	4.1	5.2	6.2	7.4	3.3	38.5
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	39.9
Manufacturing	8.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.9	10.6	44.4
Electricity, gas, and water	0.4	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	44.5
Construction	5.5	4.8	2.4	3.2	2.5	7.1	43.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	18.9	6.6	12.0	13.2	14.5	22.6	50.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	3.7	50.8
Transport, storage, and communication	7.7	5.0	3.2	4.6	6.3	9.5	49.3
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.6	43.0
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.9	47.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.0	2.1	4.3	1.9	1.4	6.4	38.9
Education	3.1	34.1	1.8	1.3	0.8	2.8	37.0
Health and social work	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.6	42.4
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.5	2.1	4.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	36.9
Private households with employed persons	4.7	1.6	4.5	2.2	1.8	5.9	53.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	41.3
Male	20,774	407	2,319	2,340	2,675	13,033	41.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	36.5	42.5	59.0	59.2	58.4	23.7	33.2
Fishing	6.4	8.1	7.7	8.7	10.1	5.0	39.6
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	40.7
Manufacturing	7.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	9.9	45.7
Electricity, gas, and water	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	44.8
Construction	8.7	9.6	4.4	5.0	3.6	11.1	43.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	12.2	6.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	14.5	47.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.7	49.2
Transport, storage, and communication	11.6	9.8	5.5	7.2	8.9	14.1	49.5
Financial intermediation	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	44.3
Real estate, renting, and business activities	3.0	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	4.2	49.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.9	1.2	3.3	1.7	1.3	6.6	41.6
Education	1.2	12.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	39.1
Health and social work	0.6	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	43.7
Other community, social, and personal service activities	2.0	2.2	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.9	39.4
Private households with employed persons	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	53.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	40.0

Continued

TABLE 10 - *concluded*

Sex and Major Industry Group	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,762</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	22.5	18.4	47.8	49.1	43.6	8.0	26.4
Fishing	0.9	0.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.4	26.0
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	28.0
Manufacturing	10.1	6.0	6.0	8.3	10.1	11.7	42.6
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	41.9
Construction	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	43.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	29.7	7.2	16.6	21.1	27.8	36.2	52.2
Hotels and restaurants	3.9	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	5.3	52.2
Transport, storage, and communication	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	45.0
Financial intermediation	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.5	42.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	3.5	43.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.0	2.9	5.6	2.4	1.6	6.1	34.6
Education	6.1	55.1	3.0	2.8	1.9	5.4	36.2
Health and social work	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.9	41.9
Other community, social, and personal service activities	3.3	2.0	5.4	4.4	3.6	2.5	34.5
Private households with employed persons	10.4	2.5	9.0	4.8	4.7	13.2	53.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	42.7

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 11 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, by Sex and Class of Worker: April 2008

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

Sex and Class of Worker	Total	Did not Work	Total Hours Worked				Mean Hours Worked
			Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 and over	
Philippines							
Both Sexes	33,535	833	4,288	3,775	3,891	20,748	41.6
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	52.9	58.6	33.7	31.1	29.5	64.9	44.4
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	44.9	29.0	27.9	28.0	27.5	55.4	45.3
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.0	29.6	5.9	3.1	2.0	9.5	38.7
Own account workers	34.6	32.7	42.0	46.2	48.6	28.4	40.7
Self-employed	30.0	25.8	35.8	40.2	42.4	24.8	41.0
Employer	4.6	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.1	3.6	38.4
Unpaid family workers	12.5	8.6	24.3	22.7	22.0	6.6	32.2
Male	20,774	407	2,319	2,340	2,675	13,033	41.1
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	53.9	45.7	34.9	33.9	30.5	65.9	44.4
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	47.5	36.1	31.0	31.8	28.9	57.5	44.7
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.4	9.6	3.9	2.0	1.6	8.4	41.5
Own account workers	36.9	46.9	46.9	50.0	54.2	28.9	38.6
Self-employed	31.1	36.3	38.0	42.2	46.4	24.6	38.9
Employer	5.8	10.6	8.9	7.8	7.8	4.3	36.8
Unpaid family workers	9.2	7.4	18.2	16.1	15.3	5.2	32.6
Female	12,762	426	1,969	1,435	1,216	7,715	42.3
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Wage and salary workers	51.2	70.9	32.4	26.6	27.3	63.2	44.4
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	40.6	22.2	24.2	21.8	24.5	51.9	46.4
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.5	48.7	8.2	4.7	2.8	11.3	35.6
Own account workers	30.9	19.2	36.3	39.9	36.1	27.7	44.8
Self-employed	28.3	15.8	33.1	36.8	33.7	25.2	44.9
Employer	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.5	43.9
Unpaid family workers	17.9	9.9	31.4	33.5	36.6	9.1	31.9

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey



TABLE 12 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Nature of Employment, by Sex and Class of Worker: April 2008

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

Sex and Class of Worker	Total	Nature of Employment		
		Permanent Job or Business and Unpaid Family Work	Short-Term or Seasonal Job or Business and Unpaid Family Work	Worked for Different Employers on Day to Day or Week to Week Basis
Philippines				
Both Sexes	33,535	26,159	6,359	1,017
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	52.9	48.0	65.1	100.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	44.9	39.3	59.3	99.9
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	8.0	8.8	5.8	0.1
Own account workers	34.6	40.2	17.0	-
Self-employed	30.0	34.6	16.0	-
Employer	4.6	5.7	1.0	-
Unpaid family workers	12.5	11.7	17.8	-
Male	20,774	16,123	3,896	755
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	53.9	48.1	69.0	100.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	47.5	41.2	63.7	99.8
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	6.4	6.9	5.3	0.2
Own account workers	36.9	43.7	15.8	-
Self-employed	31.1	36.6	14.5	-
Employer	5.8	7.1	1.3	-
Unpaid family workers	9.2	8.2	15.2	-
Female	12,762	10,036	2,463	262
Number (in thousands)				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	51.2	48.0	58.9	100.0
Worked for private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	40.6	36.2	52.4	100.0
Worked for government or government-controlled corporation	10.5	11.8	6.5	-
Own account workers	30.9	34.6	19.0	-
Self-employed	28.3	31.4	18.6	-
Employer	2.7	3.3	0.5	-
Unpaid family workers	17.9	17.4	22.0	-

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 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: April 2008

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

Sex and Major Occupation Group	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>Philippines</b>			
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>2,599</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	9.3	7.0	12.7
Professionals	2.3	1.7	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	2.2	3.1
Clerks	2.9	1.2	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.4	6.2	9.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	21.5	26.7	13.4
Trades and related workers	9.2	7.7	11.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.0	4.0	9.1
Laborers and unskilled workers	38.6	43.0	31.7
Special occupations	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>1,896</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	7.1	5.9	9.0
Professionals	1.3	0.9	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	1.4	2.4
Clerks	1.8	0.9	3.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5.5	4.1	7.4
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	27.2	33.8	17.7
Trades and related workers	10.6	8.3	13.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.0	5.6	11.4
Laborers and unskilled workers	36.4	38.8	32.8
Special occupations	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>704</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Officials of government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	14.2	9.4	22.9
Professionals	4.5	3.3	6.6
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	3.8	4.8
Clerks	5.4	1.7	12.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	12.0	10.7	14.3
Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen	8.1	11.6	1.8
Trades and related workers	6.1	6.4	5.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.4	0.6	2.9
Laborers and unskilled workers	43.8	52.1	28.6
Special occupations	0.3	0.2	0.4

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

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 14 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Wanting More Hours of Work  
by Total Hours Worked, by Region and Sex: April 2008

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

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>2,599</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.0	68.2	72.9
Female	30.0	31.8	27.1
<b>National Capital Region</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>347</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	63.7	59.0	66.3
Female	36.3	41.0	33.7
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>78</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	60.4	50.0	67.6
Female	39.6	50.0	32.4
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>88</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	69.6	67.4	74.9
Female	30.4	32.6	25.1
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>73</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	71.0	70.7	71.4
Female	29.0	29.3	28.6
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>98</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	71.0	69.0	75.2
Female	29.0	31.0	24.8
<b>IV-A CALABARZON</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>283</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.0	66.0	74.8
Female	30.0	34.0	25.2

*Continued*

TABLE 14 - *continued*

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>IV-B MIMAROPA</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>99</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.3	64.1	71.3
Female	33.7	35.9	28.7
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>262</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	73.4	71.4	77.2
Female	26.6	28.6	22.8
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>154</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	74.3	73.3	77.0
Female	25.7	26.7	23.0
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>176</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	66.6	65.4	68.3
Female	33.4	34.6	31.7
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>164</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	69.4	69.2	69.7
Female	30.6	30.8	30.3
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>131</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	75.2	75.9	74.4
Female	24.8	24.1	25.6
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>191</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	67.3	62.7	74.2
Female	32.7	37.3	25.8

*Continued*

TABLE 14 - *concluded*

Region and Sex	Total	Worked less than 40 hours*	Worked 40 hours and over
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>172</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	71.5	69.4	74.4
Female	28.5	30.6	25.6
<b>XII - SOCCSKSARGEN</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>129</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.2	69.1	78.0
Female	27.8	30.9	22.0
<b>Caraga</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>110</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	70.1	69.1	71.5
Female	29.9	30.9	28.5
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>43</b>
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	76.4	71.7	85.2
Female	23.6	28.3	14.8

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

Source : National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 15 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Highest Grade Completed, by Sex and Age Group: April 2008

(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	2,914	18	184	225	388	932	614	552
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	51.2	23.9	39.8	41.3	59.0	57.7	49.5	45.1
25 - 34	30.2	20.3	16.2	22.9	24.5	26.6	36.1	41.9
35 - 44	9.5	10.0	14.4	14.1	7.9	9.1	9.0	8.4
45 - 54	5.7	18.0	13.8	12.6	6.1	4.5	4.3	3.0
55 - 64	2.7	21.0	10.6	7.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.5
65 and over	0.7	6.9	5.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Male	1,820	14	132	162	278	574	379	282
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	47.3	24.2	42.1	40.0	58.2	52.5	45.2	36.9
25 - 34	31.0	23.6	15.2	25.2	26.2	28.0	36.8	45.3
35 - 44	10.8	10.7	16.3	14.2	7.2	10.7	10.7	10.2
45 - 54	6.8	18.2	12.7	12.1	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.0
55 - 64	3.2	17.5	8.9	7.3	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.4
65 and over	0.8	5.8	4.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Female	1,094	4	52	63	111	358	235	271
Number (in thousands)								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	57.5	23.1	34.1	44.8	61.1	66.1	56.5	53.6
25 - 34	28.9	9.9	18.6	17.0	20.1	24.3	35.0	38.4
35 - 44	7.3	7.7	9.6	13.6	9.5	6.6	6.1	6.5
45 - 54	3.9	17.5	16.5	13.9	7.8	2.2	2.2	1.0
55 - 64	1.8	31.8	14.7	7.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
65 and over	0.6	10.0	6.6	2.7	0.3	0.2	-	0.1

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 16 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Looking for Work by Job Search Method, by Sex and Region: April 2008

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

Sex and Region	Total	Registered in Employment Agency		Approached Employer Directly	Approached Relatives or Friends	Placed or Answered Advertise- ments	Others
		Private	Public				
Philippines							
Both Sexes	1,399	92	227	505	472	81	21
Number (in thousands)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.5	51.5	54.4	57.6	61.9	48.9	46.6
Female	42.5	48.5	45.6	42.4	38.1	51.1	53.4
National Capital Region	25.4	30.3	35.5	16.9	23.8	49.6	40.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	5.3	-
I - Ilocos Region	4.8	4.5	3.8	6.1	4.6	2.4	-
II - Cagayan Valley	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.4	8.3
III - Central Luzon	13.2	14.1	11.9	13.1	15.7	4.8	5.5
IV-A CALABARZON	16.7	8.8	22.8	18.8	15.2	5.9	9.0
IV-B MIMAROPA	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.6	-	6.5
V - Bicol Region	5.2	6.0	1.8	5.4	6.2	4.8	15.2
VI - Western Visayas	8.9	4.4	4.9	10.4	10.9	4.2	5.4
VII - Central Visayas	7.2	12.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	15.8	5.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.3	2.4	1.1	2.7	2.7	0.5	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.4	1.5	0.6	2.3	1.0	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	2.9	4.2	4.4	3.4	2.0	-	2.0
XI - Davao Region	4.6	4.7	3.3	6.2	4.1	1.8	2.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	-
Caraga	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.3	-
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.7	-	0.3	0.6	1.3	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

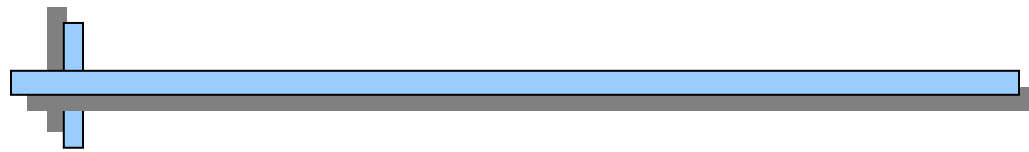
TABLE 17 Number and Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Looking for Work by Number of Weeks Looking for Work, by Sex and Region: April 2008

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

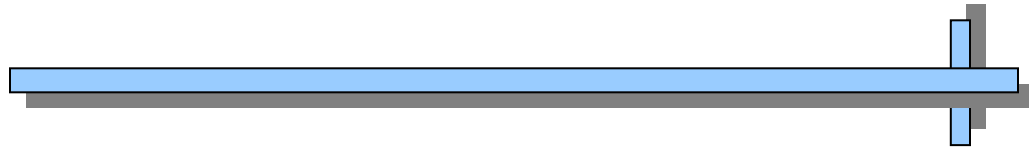
Sex and Region	Total	Number of Weeks Looking for Work				Mean No. of Weeks Looking for Work
		Less than 4	4 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over	
Philippines						
Both Sexes	1,399	703	477	135	84	5.9
Number (in thousands)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	57.5	55.6	59.0	59.4	61.6	6.0
Female	42.5	44.4	41.0	40.6	38.4	5.7
National Capital Region	25.4	29.0	23.2	19.2	17.1	5.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.0	0.4	1.2	2.2	2.4	12.0
I - Ilocos Region	4.8	3.5	7.1	4.4	4.1	5.9
II - Cagayan Valley	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	2.2	7.9
III - Central Luzon	13.2	13.0	16.0	8.9	6.1	4.6
IV-A CALABARZON	16.7	17.1	17.6	16.1	9.2	5.4
IV-B MIMAROPA	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	4.8
V - Bicol Region	5.2	5.8	4.2	4.1	8.2	6.2
VI - Western Visayas	8.9	5.3	9.3	16.2	24.2	9.4
VII - Central Visayas	7.2	8.1	5.9	4.8	10.8	5.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.3	2.6	1.5	3.0	2.7	6.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.4	0.7	0.5	5.1	6.3	16.0
X - Northern Mindanao	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.2	5.7
XI - Davao Region	4.6	5.0	4.9	3.9	1.3	4.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	5.3
Caraga	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	3.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	6.5

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey





Standard Error



## TECHNICAL NOTES

This report comprised the computed Standard Error (SE) for the selected variables of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) for April 2008 survey round. The selected variables referred to are employment, unemployment and labor force population levels and rates.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1 Standard Error, Coefficient of Variation, and 95% Confidence Interval for Estimates of Employment and Employment Rates by Region: April 2008

Region	Employed ('000)				Employment Rate (%)			
	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit Upper Limit	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit Upper Limit
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>33,535</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>33,100 34,000</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>91.7 92.3</b>
National Capital Region	4,005	130	3.3	3,750 4,261	86.2	0.5	0.6	85.1 87.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	647	25	3.9	598 697	95.1	0.5	0.6	94.1 96.2
I - Ilocos Region	1,703	45	2.7	1,614 1,791	90.8	0.6	0.6	89.7 91.9
II - Cagayan Valley	1,350	34	2.5	1,284 1,416	96.2	0.5	0.5	95.3 97.2
III - Central Luzon	3,426	57	1.7	3,313 3,538	90.0	0.5	0.6	89.0 90.9
IVA - CALABARZON	4,007	70	1.7	3,870 4,144	89.7	0.4	0.5	88.9 90.5
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,128	38	3.4	1,054 1,203	95.5	0.5	0.5	94.6 96.5
V - Bicol Region	2,019	51	2.5	1,918 2,119	93.5	0.5	0.5	92.5 94.5
VI - Western Visayas	2,734	63	2.3	2,610 2,857	91.4	0.6	0.6	90.3 92.6
VII - Central Visayas	2,568	54	2.1	2,463 2,673	92.3	0.5	0.6	91.2 93.3
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,604	48	3.0	1,511 1,698	95.1	0.5	0.5	94.1 96.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	1,305	38	2.9	1,231 1,379	96.6	0.6	0.7	95.3 97.8
X - Northern Mindanao	1,765	53	3.0	1,660 1,869	95.0	0.5	0.5	94.0 96.0
XI - Davao Region	1,675	54	3.2	1,568 1,781	93.7	0.6	0.6	92.5 94.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,547	58	3.7	1,434 1,660	95.1	0.5	0.5	94.1 96.1
Caraga	968	31	3.2	908 1,028	94.5	0.6	0.6	93.4 95.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,084	39	3.6	1,007 1,161	97.0	0.4	0.4	96.2 97.8

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

TABLE 2 Standard Error, Coefficient of Variation, and 95% Confidence Interval for Estimates of Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region: April 2008

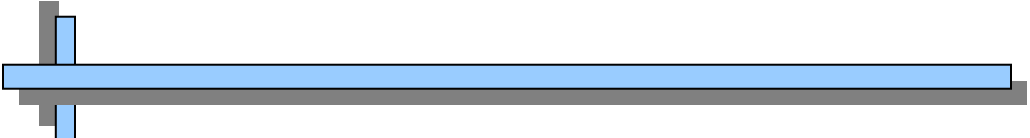
Region	Unemployed ('000)					Unemployment Rate (%)				
	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit				Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
National Capital Region	643	31	4.8	582	704	13.8	0.5	3.7	12.8	14.9
Cordillera Administrative Region	33	4	11.6	25	41	4.9	0.5	11.0	3.8	5.9
I - Ilocos Region	172	12	6.8	149	195	9.2	0.6	6.2	8.1	10.3
II - Cagayan Valley	53	7	12.6	40	66	3.8	0.5	12.8	2.8	4.7
III - Central Luzon	383	21	5.4	342	423	10.0	0.5	5.0	9.1	11.0
IVA - CALABARZON	460	21	4.6	419	502	10.3	0.4	4.1	9.5	11.1
IVB - MIMAROPA	53	6	11.0	41	64	4.5	0.5	11.0	3.5	5.4
V - Bicol Region	140	11	7.9	119	162	6.5	0.5	7.6	5.5	7.5
VI - Western Visayas	256	18	7.2	220	292	8.6	0.6	6.8	7.4	9.7
VII - Central Visayas	215	16	7.5	183	247	7.7	0.5	7.0	6.7	8.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	83	9	10.3	66	100	4.9	0.5	9.7	4.0	5.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	47	9	18.9	29	64	3.4	0.6	18.9	2.2	4.7
X - Northern Mindanao	93	11	11.3	73	114	5.0	0.5	10.3	4.0	6.0
XI - Davao Region	113	11	9.7	91	134	6.3	0.6	9.2	5.2	7.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	80	9	11.1	63	98	4.9	0.5	10.2	3.9	5.9
Caraga	56	6	10.9	44	68	5.5	0.6	10.0	4.4	6.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	33	5	14.3	24	42	3.0	0.4	13.7	2.2	3.8

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey

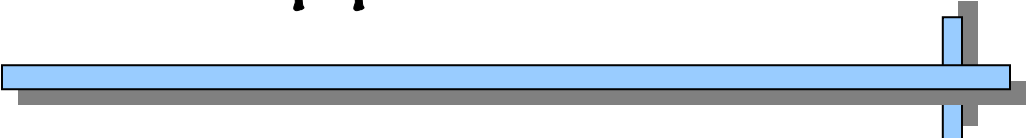
TABLE 3 Standard Error, Coefficient of Variation, and 95% Confidence Interval for Estimates of Labor Force Population and Labor Force Participation Rates by Region: April 2008

Region	Labor Force Population (‘000)				Labor Force Participation Rate (%)					
	Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	Standard Error	CV (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit				Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>
National Capital Region	4,649	148	3.2	4,359	4,938	61.2	0.4	0.7	60.4	62.0
Cordillera Administrative Region	680	26	3.9	629	732	65.7	1.3	2.0	63.1	68.3
I - Ilocos Region	1,875	49	2.6	1,779	1,970	58.7	0.8	1.3	57.2	60.3
II - Cagayan Valley	1,403	33	2.4	1,338	1,468	65.9	1.0	1.5	63.9	67.9
III - Central Luzon	3,808	62	1.6	3,687	3,930	59.3	0.5	0.9	58.3	60.3
IVA - CALABARZON	4,467	78	1.7	4,315	4,620	60.9	0.5	0.8	60.0	61.9
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,181	38	3.3	1,106	1,257	69.4	0.9	1.2	67.7	71.1
V - Bicol Region	2,159	53	2.5	2,055	2,264	66.2	0.8	1.2	64.7	67.7
VI - Western Visayas	2,990	66	2.2	2,860	3,120	63.6	0.7	1.1	62.2	65.0
VII - Central Visayas	2,783	58	2.1	2,670	2,896	64.0	0.8	1.2	62.5	65.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,688	50	3.0	1,590	1,785	65.0	0.8	1.2	63.6	66.5
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>1/</sup>	1,351	37	2.8	1,278	1,425	65.0	1.0	1.6	62.9	67.0
X - Northern Mindanao	1,858	57	3.1	1,746	1,970	69.6	0.8	1.1	68.1	71.2
XI - Davao Region	1,787	57	3.2	1,676	1,899	66.4	0.7	1.1	65.0	67.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,628	60	3.7	1,509	1,746	67.2	1.0	1.5	65.3	69.1
Caraga	1,024	33	3.2	960	1,088	66.5	1.0	1.6	64.5	68.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,117	40	3.6	1,038	1,196	56.4	1.1	1.9	54.2	58.5

Source: National Statistics Office, April 2008 Labor Force Survey



# 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



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Series No. 60 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January, April, July and October 1988
Series No. 61 -	1988 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Volumes I and II
Series No. 62 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January, April, July and October 1989
Series No. 63 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January, July and October 1990
Series No. 64 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1991
Series No. 65 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1991
Series No. 66 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1991
Series No. 67 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1991
Series No. 68 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1992
Series No. 69 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1992
Series No. 70 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1992
Series No. 71 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1992
Series No. 72 -	1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Volume I (National/Regional Summary)
Series No. 73 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1993
Series No. 74 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1993
Series No. 75 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1993
Series No. 76 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1993
Series No. 77 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1994
Series No. 78 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1994
Series No. 79 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1994
Series No. 80 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1994
Series No. 81 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1995
Series No. 82 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1995
Series No. 83 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1995
Series No. 84 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1995
Series No. 85 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1996
Series No. 86 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1996
Series No. 87 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, July 1996
Series No. 88 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, October 1996
Series No. 89 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, January 1997
Series No. 90 -	Labor Force, Integrated Survey of Households, April 1997



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

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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

## APPENDIX B

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

<p><b>INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS</b> <b>ISH FORM 2</b></p>		<p>REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE MANILA</p>	<p><small>NSCB APPROVAL NO. NSO – 0516 – 01 Expires 31 December 31, 2008</small></p>										
<p><b>Confidentiality:</b></p> <p>This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act No. 591. All data obtained cannot be used for taxation, investigation or law enforcement purposes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LABOR FORCE SURVEY</b></p> <p>Sir/Madam:</p> <p>The National Statistics Office in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Employment is undertaking a Labor Force Survey for the purpose of gathering data on the economic activities of the households in the Philippines. Data</p> <p>Your household is one of the 51,000 sample households selected nationwide. With your cooperation, this survey will yield accurate and up-to-date data needed for effective planning and policy-decision making.</p> <p>Please be assured that the data you supply us will be held <b>STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL</b> and your report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or enforcement procedure, nor will it be published except in the form of statistical summaries in which no reference to any individual person shall appear.</p> <p>Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Very truly yours,     <b>CARMELITA N. ERICTA</b>  Administrator  National Statistics Office  P.O. Box 779, Manila</p>												
<p>Identification and Other Information <span style="float: right;">Set ____ of ____ sets</span></p>													
<p><b>Geographic Identification Codes</b></p> <p>Province _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Mun/City _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Bgy _____ <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>EA ..... <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>SHSN ..... <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>HCN ..... <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p><b>Design Code</b></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"/></p> <p>PSU No. .... <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Rotation Group ..... <input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>Number of Households in the housing unit ..... <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"/></p> <p>Name of Household Head: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>Interview Status</b> (Encircle appropriate code and enter in the box provided)</p> <p>1 Completed Interview <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 Refusal <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 Temporarily away/ Not at home/ On vacation</p> <p>4 Vacant housing Unit</p> <p>5 Housing unit demolished, destroyed by fire, typhoon, etc.</p> <p>6 Others, specify _____</p> <p>7 Critical area, flooded area</p> <hr/> <p><b>Household Auxiliary Information</b> (Encircle appropriate code and enter in the box provided)</p> <p>1 Household same as in previous quarter, go to question A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 New occupant of old sampled housing unit, proceed with interview</p> <p>3 Rotated household, proceed with interview</p> <hr/> <p>A. Is/Are there any household member/s who moved out of the household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 Yes                      2 No, go to B <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, how many? (Enter the number in the box provided)</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Death</td><td><input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Marriage</td><td><input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Job</td><td><input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Studies</td><td><input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Others, specify _____</td><td><input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p>B. Is/Are there any new member/s of this household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 Yes                      2 No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Proceed with interview</p>		Death	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	Marriage	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	Job	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	Studies	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	Others, specify _____	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
Death	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>												
Marriage	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>												
Job	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>												
Studies	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>												
Others, specify _____	<input style="width: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>												
<p><b>Certification</b></p> <p>I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.</p> <hr/> <p>Signature over Printed Name of Enumerator      Date Accomplished</p> <hr/> <p>Signature over Printed Name of Supervisor      Date Reviewed</p>													

RT01

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS															B. ECONOMIC		
All Persons															1. For persons 5 Years Old and Over		
Line No.  Encircle respondent	Household member as of date of visit  (Last name, first name)	Is _____ a new member of this household? 1 YES 2 NO Skip to Col. 5	What was _____'s line number in the previous quarter? (Enter code)	Relationship to HH head 1 M 2 F (Enter code)	Sex 1 M 2 F (Enter code)	Age as of last birthday (Check col. 7A for members 5 years old and over)	Marital (civil) status (Enter code)	Highest grade completed (Enter code/specify degree)	Is _____ currently attending school? 1 YES 2 NO	Overseas Filipino Indicator (Enter Code)  If code is 1, 2 or 3 go to next HH member	Did _____ do any work for at least one hour during the past week? 1 YES, skip to Col. 14 2 NO	Although _____ did not work, did _____ have a job or business during the past week? 1 YES 2 NO, skip to Col. 31	What was _____'s primary occupation during the past week?  (Specify, occupation e.g. elementary teacher, palay farmer, etc.)		Do not fill		
													(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(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 - Brother/sister  
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																L I n e  No.
who ever worked or had a job/business during the past week																
For persons 5 Years Old and Over		FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER														
Kind of business/ industry  (Specify industry e.g. public school, palay farm, etc.)	Do not fill	(Check col. for mem- bers 15 years old and over)	Nature of Em- ploy- ment  (Enter code)	Normal working hours per day during the past week	Total number of hours worked during the past week	Did ___ want more hours of work during the past week?	Did ___ look for addi- tional work during the past week?	Was this ___'s first time to do any work?	Class of worker  (Enter Code)	For members with code 0,1,2 or 5 in Col. 24 (Class of worker)		Did ___ have other job or business during the past week?	How many other job/s did ___ have during the past week?	Total hours worked for all jobs during the past week	Reasons for working more than 48 hours during the past week  (Enter code) Skip to Col. 42	
						1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO	1 YES 2 NO	Basis of Pay- ment  Enter Code	Basic Pay per Day  In Cash						
(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 paid  
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

RT02

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (15 YEARS OLD AND OVER)														
Line No.	2. For persons who did not work and had no job/business during the past week										Activity during the past quarter			
	Did ____ look for work or try to establish a business during the past week? 1 YES 2 NO, Skip to Col. 35	Was this ____'s first time to look for work or try to establish a business? 1 YES 2 NO	What has ____ been doing to find work? (Enter code)	How many weeks has ____ been looking for work? Skip to Col. 37	Why did ____ not look for work? (Enter code)	When was the last time ____ looked for work? (Enter code)	Had opportunity for work existed last week or within two weeks, would ____ have been available? 1 YES 2 NO	Is ____ willing to take up work during the past week or within 2 weeks? 1 YES 2 NO	Did ____ work at anytime before 1 YES 2 NO, Go to next hh member	What was ____ last occupation? (Specify, occupation e.g. elementary teacher, palay farmer, etc.)  Skip to Col. 42	Do not fill	Did ____ work at all or had a job or business during the past quarter? 1 YES 2 NO, Go to next hh member	Kind of business/ industry (Specify industry e.g. public school, palay farm, etc.)  Go to next hh member	Do not fill
	(1)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
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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 rehire/job recall
- 6 - Too young/old or retired/permanent disability
- 7 - Household, family duties
- 8 - Schooling
- 9 - Others, specify

GO TO COL. 36

GO TO COL. 37

GO TO COL. 39

**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

3/16/2007

## APPENDIX C

### NSCB Resolution No. 7



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

#### NSCB Resolution No. 7 Series of 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER** that:

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

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

Attested by:

  
**ROMULO A. VIROLA**  
Secretary General



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



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

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

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