

AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

GENDER-BASED INDICATORS OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

REPORT No. 2017-09



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FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). AIS has twelve (12) modules which are updated and released annually. This is the ninth module entitled Gender-Based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture. It deals with indicators reflecting the extent of participation of males and females in the labor market, particularly, in the agriculture sector. In addition, the module presents information on agricultural wage rates paid to male and female workers. The reference years are 2012 to 2016.

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


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



Household Population Aged 15 Years Old and Over

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

In 2016, the country's working population aged 15 years and over consisted of 34.18 million males and 34.13 million females.

Across regions, CALABARZON reported the biggest number of working age population for the males at 4.65 million and for the females at 4.89 million. NCR came next with 4.27 million males and 4.65 million females. Majority of the regions had about 1.0 million each of males and females who belonged to the working age population. The least counts were noted in CAR at 0.62 million males and 0.59 million females. The numbers were also minimal in Caraga at 0.93 million males and 0.87 million females (Tables 1.1a and 1.1b).

Labor Force

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

In 2016, the total number of males in the labor force was estimated at 26.52 million while females figured to 16.84 million. Labor force participation rates (LFPRs) stood at 77.6 percent for males and 49.3 percent for females.

At the regional level, CALABARZON had more males at 3.57 million and females at 2.55 million who were in the labor force in 2016. In NCR, the labor force population comprised of 3.17 million males and 2.44 million females. A greater number of males in labor force ranging from 1.01 million to 1.98 million were reported in many regions. The counts of

females in the labor force were less than 1.0 million in majority of the regions. CAR accounted for the least labor force at 0.48 million males and 0.32 million females (Tables 2.1a and 2.1b).

Cagayan Valley indicated the highest male LFPR at 81.4 percent followed by Northern Mindanao at 80.0 percent. For the females, LFPR topped in Central Visayas at 55.6 percent and CAR at 54.7 percent. Male LFPRs of around 79 percent were reported in MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. LFPRs of females of about 52.0 percent were noted in NCR, CALABARZON and Northern Mindanao. LFPRs were lowest in NCR at 74.2 percent for the males and ARMM at 29.2 percent for females (Tables 2.2a and 2.2b).

Employment

Sex-disaggregated data on employment indicates the rate of absorption of available males and females in the production of goods and services. It is also a measure of gender equality in the labor market.

Countrywide, there were 25.04 million employed males and 15.96 employed females in 2016. These corresponded to employment rates of 94.4 percent and 94.8 percent.

The biggest male and female employment was located in CALABARZON at 3.28 million and 2.40 million, respectively, in 2016. Higher numbers were also recorded in NCR at 2.94 million males and 2.30 million females. Central Luzon had 2.72 million and 1.66 million of the employed males and females, respectively. CAR reported the least employment at 0.46 million males and 0.31 million females (Tables 3.1a and 3.1b).

By region, male employment rate (ER) was highest in Cagayan Valley at 97.4 percent in 2016. This was followed by ARMM at 97.0 percent. ER of around 96 percent was posted each in CAR, MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN. The least ER was registered in CALABARZON at 91.8 percent. Meanwhile, employment rates of females were leading in Cagayan Valley and Central Visayas at 96.0 percent each. In contrast, ARMM and Central Luzon had the lowest ERs corresponding to 93.7 percent and 93.8 percent (Tables 3.2a and 3.2b).

Unemployment

Unemployment by sex indicates the incapacity of the labor market to absorb the available males and females to contribute to production activities.

In 2016, the number of unemployed males totaled 1.49 million while the unemployed females summed up to 0.88 million. Unemployment rates (URs) figured to 5.6 percent for males and 5.2 percent for females.

For both sexes, more unemployed persons were reported in CALABARZON at 0.29 million males and 0.15 million females and in NCR at 0.23 million males and 0.14 million females. The counts of unemployed males in Western and Central Visayas and Central Luzon ranged from 0.10 million to 0.20 million. Bigger number of unemployed females was also noted in Central Luzon at 0.11 million. CAR had the lowest unemployment at 19,000 males and 16,000 females (Tables 4.1a and 4.1b).

Unemployment rates (URs) for males were highest in CALABARZON at 8.2 percent and NCR at 7.3 percent. Female URs were leading in ARMM at 6.3 percent, Central Luzon at 6.2 percent and Northern Mindanao at 6.0 percent. The least unemployment rates were posted in Cagayan Valley at 2.6 percent for males and 4.0 percent for females. Similarly, UR of 4.0 percent for females was registered in Central Visayas. Male UR was, likewise, low in ARMM at 3.0 percent (Tables 4.2a and 4.2b).

Visible Underemployment

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

Nationwide, there were 2.75 million males and 1.40 million females in 2016 who were considered as visibly underemployed persons. Visible underemployment rates were 11.0 percent for males and 8.7 percent for females (Tables 5.1a and 5.1b).

Among regions, Bicol Region posted the most number of visible underemployed males at 0.31 million males in 2016. For the females, it was CALABARZON at 0.16 million. About 0.20 million to 0.27 million visibly underemployed males were recorded in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao. On the other hand, higher underemployment for females was noted in Bicol Region at 0.14 million. CAR had the lowest number of underemployed males at 47,000 while ARMM indicated the least count for females at 27,000 (Tables 5.1a and 5.1b)

Visible underemployment rates in 2016 were highest in Bicol Region at 21.1 percent for males and 16.6 percent for females. This was followed by Eastern Visayas at 19.7 percent for males and 16.3 percent for females. NCR had the least underemployment rates at 3.3 percent for males and 3.2 percent for females (Tables 5.2a and 5.2b).

Employment in Agriculture

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

The country's employed persons in agriculture numbered 8.31 million males and 2.76 million females in 2016 (Tables 6.1a and 6.1b).

By region, Western Visayas had the most number of male agricultural workers at 0.80 million and Central Visayas recorded the biggest number of female agricultural workers at 0.33 million. About half a million males were employed in agriculture in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM. Female agricultural workers were also high in number in Cagayan Valley at 0.21 million, Western Visayas at 0.30 million and Northern Mindanao at 0.21 million. NCR accounted for the least number of employment in agriculture at 21,000 males and 3,000 females. Fewer counts of employed persons were also registered in CAR at 0.21 million males and in Caraga at 90,000 females.

Countrywide, the male agricultural workers comprised 33.2 percent of the total male employment in 2016. In the same year, the females employed in agriculture shared 17.3 percent of the total female employment. At the regional level, ARMM had 71.2 percent of the region's total male employment who were working in agriculture. Likewise, the female agricultural workers accounted for 48.7 percent of the region's total female employment. The shares of the male agricultural employment were also biggest in Cagayan Valley at 56.7 percent and in Zamboanga Peninsula at 51.4 percent. Higher proportions of employed females in the agricultural sector were noted in CAR at 39.8 percent and Cagayan Valley at 40.2 percent. NCR recorded the least proportions for both sexes at 0.7 percent for males and 0.1 percent for females. In CALABARZON and Central Luzon, the proportions of male agricultural employment were also lower at 13.7 percent and 20.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the female agricultural workers shared 4.4 percent in CALABARZON and 6.2 percent in Central Luzon (Tables 6.2a and 6.2b).

Agricultural Wage Rates

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

At the national level, the daily nominal wage rate received by male agricultural workers in 2016 amounted to P278.23. This was P17.45 higher than was paid to female agricultural workers at P260.78. In real terms, the agricultural wage rate of the males averaged P193.22 per day while that of the females averaged P181.10. Wage differential was P12.12 in favor of males.

Across regions, Central Luzon reported the highest nominal wage rate paid to male agricultural workers at P381.17 per day equivalent to P262.51 per day in real terms in 2016. The same region indicated the highest wage rates given to the female agricultural workers at P352.52 per day in nominal terms and P242.78 in real terms. Higher daily nominal wage rates were also noted in CALABARZON, Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley ranging from P326.86 to P333.55 for the males and from P319.01 to P326.33 for the females. The corresponding real wage rates ranged from P225.07 to P242.33 for the males and P222.11 to P233.31 for the females. On the other hand, agricultural wage rates were lowest in Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao in 2016. In nominal terms, the males received daily wage rate at P233.51 in Central Visayas and P233.83 in Northern Mindanao. Their female counterparts were paid P218.15 per day and P226.49 per day, respectively. For the real wage rates, the male and female agricultural workers in Central Visayas received P157.88 per day and P147.50 per day, respectively. In Northern Mindanao, the daily real wage rates were P150.86 for the males and P146.12 for the females (Tables 7.1a -7.1b and 7.2a-7.2b).

Table 1.1a
Total male household population 15 years old and over by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	31,369	31,974	31,905	32,417	34,184
NCR	3,806	3,868	3,923	3,953	4,273
CAR	576	586	598	609	622
Ilocos Region	1,715	1,748	1,785	1,809	1,729
Cagayan Valley	1,167	1,185	1,199	1,218	1,208
Central Luzon	3,404	3,479	3,534	3,600	3,758
CALABARZON	3,940	4,017	4,118	4,190	4,653
MIMAROPA	971	996	1,021	1,047	1,023
Bicol Region	1,919	1,956	1,989	2,024	1,983
Western Visayas	2,543	2,586	2,647	2,691	2,650
Central Visayas	2,366	2,408	2,451	2,505	2,532
Eastern Visayas	1,487	1,518	868	868	1,541
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,103	1,127	1,146	1,166	1,275
Northern Mindanao	1,478	1,505	1,532	1,564	1,613
Davao Region	1,555	1,585	1,610	1,629	1,720
SOCCKSARGEN	1,358	1,387	1,417	1,442	1,555
Caraga	866	884	899	913	926
ARMM	1,115	1,138	1,168	1,189	1,122

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 1.1b
Total female household population 15 years old and over by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	31,616	32,199	32,128	32,519	34,127
NCR	4,163	4,212	4,272	4,297	4,646
CAR	552	562	573	579	588
Ilocos Region	1,699	1,728	1,765	1,778	1,688
Cagayan Valley	1,076	1,089	1,101	1,114	1,119
Central Luzon	3,506	3,568	3,630	3,681	3,797
CALABARZON	4,160	4,252	4,344	4,386	4,886
MIMAROPA	932	954	981	997	974
Bicol Region	1,842	1,883	1,917	1,948	1,921
Western Visayas	2,524	2,570	2,623	2,668	2,598
Central Visayas	2,429	2,477	2,527	2,569	2,552
Eastern Visayas	1,455	1,479	841	832	1,465
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,072	1,092	1,110	1,128	1,228
Northern Mindanao	1,466	1,497	1,520	1,545	1,559
Davao Region	1,486	1,512	1,533	1,553	1,635
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,287	1,314	1,334	1,356	1,454
Caraga	831	848	863	878	872
ARMM	1,136	1,162	1,194	1,209	1,144

Annualized data for 2016 was computed as the average of the four survey rounds using the January 2016 round that was based on the 2010 CPH population projections

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.1a
Male labor force, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	24,616	24,968	25,093	25,062	26,521
NCR	2,863	2,897	2,992	2,936	3,172
CAR	458	460	469	472	478
Ilocos Region	1,337	1,355	1,378	1,377	1,343
Cagayan Valley	955	969	981	992	983
Central Luzon	2,651	2,709	2,776	2,779	2,921
CALABARZON	3,034	3,100	3,219	3,205	3,574
MIMAROPA	796	807	831	817	810
Bicol Region	1,515	1,539	1,555	1,566	1,535
Western Visayas	1,965	1,974	2,044	2,044	2,037
Central Visayas	1,811	1,805	1,878	1,949	1,981
Eastern Visayas	1,175	1,218	694	673	1,193
Zamboanga Peninsula	896	906	923	914	1,013
Northern Mindanao	1,210	1,226	1,251	1,248	1,291
Davao Region	1,267	1,273	1,300	1,297	1,371
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,105	1,119	1,142	1,149	1,241
Caraga	690	708	725	722	727
ARMM	889	905	934	922	852

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.1b
Female labor force, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	15,810	16,055	16,286	16,280	16,840
NCR	2,162	2,233	2,289	2,258	2,441
CAR	312	311	324	324	322
Ilocos Region	751	775	812	822	776
Cagayan Valley	535	555	561	570	546
Central Luzon	1,610	1,661	1,708	1,697	1,772
CALABARZON	2,184	2,231	2,323	2,324	2,551
MIMAROPA	505	486	520	523	495
Bicol Region	900	913	899	950	908
Western Visayas	1,255	1,261	1,334	1,334	1,332
Central Visayas	1,339	1,355	1,425	1,469	1,419
Eastern Visayas	694	717	415	396	681
Zamboanga Peninsula	548	539	528	520	587
Northern Mindanao	842	825	881	859	825
Davao Region	726	716	760	745	741
SOCCSKSARGEN	651	650	655	670	692
Caraga	414	444	444	436	417
ARMM	383	383	406	382	335

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.2a
Male labor force participation rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
 (in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	78.5	78.1	78.6	77.3	77.6
NCR	75.2	74.9	76.3	74.3	74.2
CAR	79.5	78.5	78.4	77.5	76.9
Ilocos Region	77.9	77.5	77.2	76.1	77.6
Cagayan Valley	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.4	81.4
Central Luzon	77.9	77.9	78.6	77.2	77.7
CALABARZON	77.0	77.2	78.2	76.5	76.8
MIMAROPA	82.0	81.0	81.4	78.0	79.2
Bicol Region	78.9	78.7	78.2	77.4	77.4
Western Visayas	77.3	76.3	77.2	76.0	76.9
Central Visayas	76.6	75.0	76.6	77.8	78.2
Eastern Visayas	79.0	80.2	80.0	77.5	77.4
Zamboanga Peninsula	81.3	80.4	80.5	78.4	79.4
Northern Mindanao	81.8	81.5	81.7	79.8	80.0
Davao Region	81.5	80.3	80.7	79.6	79.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	81.4	80.7	80.6	79.7	79.8
Caraga	79.7	80.1	80.6	79.1	78.5
ARMM	79.7	79.5	80.0	77.5	76.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 2.2b
Female labor force participation rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	50.0	49.9	50.7	50.1	49.3
NCR	51.9	53.0	53.6	52.5	52.5
CAR	56.4	55.3	56.5	56.0	54.7
Ilocos Region	44.2	44.8	46.0	46.2	46.0
Cagayan Valley	49.7	51.0	51.0	51.2	48.8
Central Luzon	45.9	46.6	47.1	46.1	46.7
CALABARZON	52.5	52.5	53.5	53.0	52.2
MIMAROPA	54.2	50.9	53.0	52.5	50.8
Bicol Region	48.9	48.5	46.9	48.8	47.3
Western Visayas	49.7	49.1	50.9	50.0	51.3
Central Visayas	55.1	54.7	56.4	57.2	55.6
Eastern Visayas	47.7	48.5	49.3	47.6	46.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	51.1	49.4	47.6	46.1	47.8
Northern Mindanao	57.5	55.1	58.0	55.6	52.9
Davao Region	48.9	47.4	46.6	48.0	45.3
SOCCKSARGEN	50.5	49.5	49.1	49.4	47.6
Caraga	49.8	52.4	51.4	49.7	47.8
ARMM	33.7	33.0	34.0	31.6	29.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.1a
Number of employed males, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	22,849	23,150	23,365	23,406	25,035
NCR	2,527	2,567	2,649	2,653	2,939
CAR	434	439	444	451	460
Ilocos Region	1,225	1,237	1,255	1,254	1,256
Cagayan Valley	931	944	950	963	957
Central Luzon	2,404	2,469	2,543	2,554	2,722
CALABARZON	2,728	2,782	2,927	2,908	3,283
MIMAROPA	767	776	795	789	780
Bicol Region	1,428	1,442	1,464	1,480	1,464
Western Visayas	1,828	1,827	1,919	1,926	1,935
Central Visayas	1,661	1,673	1,758	1,816	1,870
Eastern Visayas	1,118	1,154	658	637	1,140
Zamboanga Peninsula	867	878	891	882	978
Northern Mindanao	1,151	1,156	1,180	1,180	1,229
Davao Region	1,198	1,191	1,229	1,223	1,311
SOCCKSARGEN	1,062	1,071	1,104	1,109	1,192
Caraga	652	667	688	682	692
ARMM	867	877	912	900	826

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.1b
Number of employed females, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	14,751	14,968	15,286	15,335	15,963
NCR	1,963	2,036	2,094	2,099	2,300
CAR	294	296	308	308	306
Ilocos Region	690	717	756	760	731
Cagayan Valley	518	532	536	550	525
Central Luzon	1,473	1,522	1,575	1,572	1,661
CALABARZON	2,024	2,060	2,170	2,176	2,404
MIMAROPA	480	465	497	507	471
Bicol Region	839	850	847	893	866
Western Visayas	1,180	1,183	1,263	1,269	1,273
Central Visayas	1,265	1,288	1,356	1,399	1,363
Eastern Visayas	652	678	387	374	650
Zamboanga Peninsula	522	517	509	501	562
Northern Mindanao	806	778	835	809	775
Davao Region	676	660	717	702	705
SOCCKSARGEN	620	620	631	649	661
Caraga	389	415	420	410	395
ARMM	361	352	383	359	314

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.2a
Male employment rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
 (in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	92.8	92.7	93.1	93.4	94.4
NCR	88.3	88.6	88.5	90.4	92.7
CAR	94.8	95.5	94.7	95.6	96.1
Ilocos Region	91.6	91.3	91.1	91.1	93.6
Cagayan Valley	97.5	97.4	96.8	97.1	97.4
Central Luzon	90.7	91.1	91.6	91.9	93.2
CALABARZON	89.9	89.8	90.9	90.7	91.8
MIMAROPA	96.4	96.2	95.7	96.6	96.4
Bicol Region	94.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	95.4
Western Visayas	93.0	92.6	93.9	94.2	95.0
Central Visayas	91.7	92.7	93.6	93.2	94.4
Eastern Visayas	95.1	94.8	94.8	94.7	95.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	96.8	96.9	96.5	96.5	96.5
Northern Mindanao	95.1	94.3	94.3	94.6	95.2
Davao Region	94.6	93.6	94.5	94.3	95.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	96.1	95.7	96.7	96.5	96.1
Caraga	94.5	94.3	94.9	94.5	95.2
ARMM	97.5	96.9	97.6	97.6	97.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 3.2b
Female employment rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	93.3	93.2	93.9	94.2	94.8
NCR	90.8	91.2	91.5	93.0	94.2
CAR	94.2	95.4	95.1	95.1	94.9
Ilocos Region	91.9	92.5	93.1	92.5	94.2
Cagayan Valley	96.8	95.8	95.5	96.5	96.0
Central Luzon	91.5	91.6	92.2	92.6	93.8
CALABARZON	92.7	92.3	93.4	93.6	94.3
MIMAROPA	95.0	95.5	95.6	96.9	95.1
Bicol Region	93.2	93.1	94.2	94.0	95.4
Western Visayas	94.0	93.9	94.7	95.1	95.5
Central Visayas	94.5	95.0	95.2	95.2	96.0
Eastern Visayas	93.9	94.5	93.3	94.4	95.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.3	95.7
Northern Mindanao	95.7	94.3	94.8	94.2	94.0
Davao Region	93.3	92.1	94.3	94.2	95.2
SOCCKSARGEN	95.2	95.4	96.3	96.9	95.5
Caraga	94.0	93.5	94.6	94.0	94.8
ARMM	94.3	91.9	94.3	94.0	93.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.1a
Number of unemployed males, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	1,767	1,818	1,728	1,656	1,486
NCR	336	330	343	283	233
CAR	24	21	25	22	19
Ilocos Region	112	118	123	124	87
Cagayan Valley	24	25	31	30	26
Central Luzon	247	240	232	225	200
CALABARZON	306	318	292	296	291
MIMAROPA	29	31	37	28	29
Bicol Region	86	97	91	86	71
Western Visayas	136	147	124	119	102
Central Visayas	150	132	121	133	111
Eastern Visayas	56	64	36	36	53
Zamboanga Peninsula	29	28	32	31	35
Northern Mindanao	59	70	71	67	62
Davao Region	69	82	72	75	60
SOCCSKSARGEN	43	48	38	40	49
Caraga	38	40	37	40	35
ARMM	22	28	23	22	26

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.1b**Number of unemployed females, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016**

(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	1,059	1,087	1,000	945	877
NCR	199	197	195	158	141
CAR	18	14	16	17	16
Ilocos Region	60	58	56	62	45
Cagayan Valley	17	23	25	20	22
Central Luzon	137	139	132	125	110
CALABARZON	159	172	153	148	147
MIMAROPA	26	22	23	16	24
Bicol Region	62	63	52	56	42
Western Visayas	76	77	71	65	59
Central Visayas	74	67	69	70	56
Eastern Visayas	41	39	28	22	31
Zamboanga Peninsula	26	22	19	19	25
Northern Mindanao	37	47	45	50	49
Davao Region	50	57	43	43	35
SOCCSKSARGEN	31	30	25	24	31
Caraga	25	29	24	26	22
ARMM	22	31	23	23	21

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.2a
Male unemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.6	5.6
NCR	11.7	11.4	11.5	9.6	7.3
CAR	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.7	3.9
Ilocos Region	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.0	6.4
Cagayan Valley	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.6
Central Luzon	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.1	6.8
CALABARZON	10.1	10.3	9.1	9.2	8.2
MIMAROPA	3.6	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.6
Bicol Region	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.5	4.6
Western Visayas	6.9	7.4	6.1	5.8	5.0
Central Visayas	8.3	7.3	6.4	6.8	5.6
Eastern Visayas	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.4
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5
Northern Mindanao	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.8
Davao Region	5.4	6.4	5.5	5.8	4.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.9
Caraga	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.8
ARMM	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 4.2b
Female unemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.2
NCR	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.0	5.8
CAR	5.8	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.1
Ilocos Region	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.5	5.8
Cagayan Valley	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.0
Central Luzon	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.4	6.2
CALABARZON	7.3	7.7	6.6	6.4	5.7
MIMAROPA	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.1	4.9
Bicol Region	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.9	4.6
Western Visayas	6.1	6.1	5.3	4.9	4.5
Central Visayas	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.0
Eastern Visayas	5.9	5.4	6.7	5.6	4.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.3
Northern Mindanao	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.8	6.0
Davao Region	6.9	8.0	5.7	5.8	4.8
SOCCKSARGEN	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.5
Caraga	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.0	5.2
ARMM	5.7	8.1	5.7	6.0	6.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.1a
Number of visibly underemployed males, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	2,965	2,876	2,886	2,782	2,753
NCR	139	116	121	109	97
CAR	34	33	36	43	47
Ilocos Region	149	162	137	144	140
Cagayan Valley	79	90	89	86	81
Central Luzon	192	186	181	186	201
CALABARZON	289	284	337	296	272
MIMAROPA	132	136	123	124	117
Bicol Region	345	376	348	323	309
Western Visayas	313	304	302	289	236
Central Visayas	201	145	198	190	169
Eastern Visayas	202	205	152	137	225
Zamboanga Peninsula	177	130	153	136	144
Northern Mindanao	220	209	200	199	214
Davao Region	147	143	160	150	112
SOCCSKSARGEN	167	163	165	176	192
Caraga	107	123	111	126	133
ARMM	71	72	73	68	64

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.1b**Number of visibly underemployed females, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016**
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	1,525	1,445	1,478	1,441	1,396
NCR	112	94	94	89	74
CAR	23	25	25	31	35
Ilocos Region	74	81	71	82	80
Cagayan Valley	42	46	41	36	43
Central Luzon	99	100	102	108	127
CALABARZON	164	163	192	177	158
MIMAROPA	66	62	60	65	53
Bicol Region	150	161	148	148	144
Western Visayas	135	137	164	139	124
Central Visayas	130	89	128	123	91
Eastern Visayas	80	95	66	63	106
Zamboanga Peninsula	90	60	53	45	54
Northern Mindanao	141	112	119	125	112
Davao Region	55	53	60	56	45
SOCCKSARGEN	83	80	66	73	74
Caraga	41	54	53	46	49
ARMM	39	32	37	35	27

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.2a
Male visible underemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
 (in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	13.0	12.4	12.4	11.9	11.0
NCR	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.3
CAR	7.9	7.5	8.1	9.5	10.2
Ilocos Region	12.1	13.1	10.9	11.5	11.1
Cagayan Valley	8.5	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.5
Central Luzon	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.4
CALABARZON	10.6	10.2	11.5	10.2	8.3
MIMAROPA	17.2	17.5	15.5	15.7	15.0
Bicol Region	24.2	26.1	23.8	21.8	21.1
Western Visayas	17.1	16.6	15.7	15.0	12.2
Central Visayas	12.1	8.7	11.3	10.5	9.0
Eastern Visayas	18.1	17.8	23.1	21.5	19.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	20.4	14.8	17.2	15.4	14.7
Northern Mindanao	19.1	18.1	16.9	16.9	17.4
Davao Region	12.2	12.0	13.0	12.3	8.5
SOCCKSARGEN	15.8	15.2	14.9	15.9	16.1
Caraga	16.4	18.4	16.1	18.5	19.2
ARMM	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 5.2b**Female visible underemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016**
(in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.4	8.7
NCR	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.2
CAR	7.9	8.4	8.1	10.1	11.4
Ilocos Region	10.8	11.3	9.4	10.8	10.9
Cagayan Valley	8.1	8.6	7.6	6.5	8.2
Central Luzon	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.6
CALABARZON	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.1	6.6
MIMAROPA	13.7	13.5	12.1	12.8	11.3
Bicol Region	17.9	18.9	17.5	16.6	16.6
Western Visayas	11.5	11.6	13.0	11.0	9.7
Central Visayas	10.3	6.9	9.4	8.8	6.7
Eastern Visayas	12.3	14.0	17.1	16.8	16.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	17.2	11.6	10.4	9.0	9.6
Northern Mindanao	17.5	14.4	14.3	15.5	14.5
Davao Region	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.0	6.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	13.3	12.9	10.5	11.3	11.2
Caraga	10.6	13.0	12.6	11.2	12.4
ARMM	10.9	9.1	9.7	9.7	8.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.1a
Number of employed males in agriculture, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
 (in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	9,000	8,822	8,695	8,386	8,307
NCR	28	26	27	22	21
CAR	222	219	234	229	213
Ilocos Region	544	502	502	486	452
Cagayan Valley	596	596	583	585	543
Central Luzon	659	669	659	618	556
CALABARZON	570	533	559	511	449
MIMAROPA	458	449	438	416	404
Bicol Region	706	693	686	673	651
Western Visayas	852	830	881	869	803
Central Visayas	586	577	583	588	607
Eastern Visayas	630	639	388	348	548
Zamboanga Peninsula	471	467	461	447	503
Northern Mindanao	565	534	566	517	521
Davao Region	553	532	537	506	552
SOCCSKSARGEN	618	615	619	604	586
Caraga	293	290	296	292	307
ARMM	649	651	678	676	589

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.1b**Number of employed females in agriculture, by region, Philippines, 2012-2016**
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	3,093	3,013	3,106	2,908	2,757
NCR	2	3	4	3	3
CAR	130	128	138	137	122
Ilocos Region	155	147	160	149	144
Cagayan Valley	248	249	236	238	211
Central Luzon	161	177	172	133	102
CALABARZON	151	134	166	138	105
MIMAROPA	168	150	158	161	142
Bicol Region	182	173	173	198	190
Western Visayas	287	278	325	304	299
Central Visayas	287	304	321	310	334
Eastern Visayas	159	168	115	94	142
Zamboanga Peninsula	189	191	171	168	181
Northern Mindanao	282	239	283	242	208
Davao Region	163	158	166	135	143
SOCCSKSARGEN	225	222	210	206	188
Caraga	92	100	98	94	90
ARMM	212	190	209	198	153

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.2a
Proportion of employed males in agriculture to total male employment,
by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
 (in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	39.4	38.1	37.2	35.8	33.2
NCR	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
CAR	51.2	49.9	52.7	50.8	46.5
Ilocos Region	44.4	40.6	40.0	38.8	36.0
Cagayan Valley	64.0	63.1	61.4	60.7	56.7
Central Luzon	27.4	27.1	25.9	24.2	20.4
CALABARZON	20.9	19.2	19.1	17.6	13.7
MIMAROPA	59.7	57.9	55.1	52.7	51.8
Bicol Region	49.4	48.1	46.9	45.5	44.4
Western Visayas	46.6	45.4	45.9	45.1	41.5
Central Visayas	35.3	34.5	33.2	32.4	32.5
Eastern Visayas	56.4	55.4	59.0	54.6	48.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	54.3	53.2	51.7	50.7	51.4
Northern Mindanao	49.1	46.2	48.0	43.8	42.4
Davao Region	46.2	44.7	43.7	41.4	42.1
SOCCSKSARGEN	58.2	57.4	56.1	54.5	49.2
Caraga	44.9	43.5	43.0	42.8	44.3
ARMM	74.9	74.2	74.3	75.1	71.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 6.2b
Proportion of employed females in agriculture to total female employment,
by region, Philippines, 2012-2016
(in percent)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	21.0	20.1	20.3	19.0	17.3
NCR	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
CAR	44.2	43.2	44.8	44.5	39.8
Ilocos Region	22.5	20.5	21.2	19.6	19.7
Cagayan Valley	47.9	46.8	44.0	43.3	40.2
Central Luzon	10.9	11.6	10.9	8.5	6.2
CALABARZON	7.5	6.5	7.6	6.3	4.4
MIMAROPA	35.0	32.3	31.8	31.8	30.1
Bicol Region	21.7	20.4	20.4	22.2	22.0
Western Visayas	24.3	23.5	25.7	24.0	23.5
Central Visayas	22.7	23.6	23.7	22.2	24.5
Eastern Visayas	24.4	24.8	29.7	25.1	21.9
Zamboanga Peninsula	36.2	36.9	33.6	33.5	32.2
Northern Mindanao	35.0	30.7	33.9	29.9	26.8
Davao Region	24.1	23.9	23.2	19.2	20.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	36.3	35.8	33.3	31.9	28.5
Caraga	23.7	24.1	23.3	22.9	22.5
ARMM	58.7	54.0	54.6	55.2	48.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.1a
Daily nominal wage rate of male agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016
(in pesos)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	223.53	236.34	252.59	271.69	278.23
CAR	235.48	261.91	280.68	292.30	290.81
Ilocos Region	289.20	302.68	309.66	319.87	331.26
Cagayan Valley	257.89	294.61	313.49	332.99	333.55
Central Luzon	312.40	347.99	365.18	361.32	381.17
CALABARZON	276.90	304.63	318.70	323.53	326.86
MIMAROPA	241.15	260.48	275.14	282.54	280.77
Bicol Region	203.29	210.73	242.53	247.91	269.86
Western Visayas	208.64	220.24	235.72	244.89	246.06
Central Visayas	181.17	203.68	215.78	230.75	233.51
Eastern Visayas	194.26	206.33	237.83	241.47	244.61
Zamboanga Peninsula	193.69	220.61	231.23	242.90	240.50
Northern Mindanao	201.78	217.78	232.12	244.17	233.83
Davao Region	196.34	232.15	238.14	252.09	254.42
SOCCSKSARGEN	207.82	218.91	231.96	250.23	246.78
Caraga	233.82	260.50	284.13	311.63	309.85
ARMM	213.44	222.15	234.32	253.88	258.43

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.1b
Daily nominal wage rate of female agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016
(in pesos)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	208.30	226.73	238.69	251.11	260.78
CAR	223.28	249.27	264.57	270.93	271.05
Ilocos Region	272.62	282.54	252.95	266.18	319.01
Cagayan Valley	257.79	264.94	274.98	286.24	329.17
Central Luzon	260.91	315.13	270.11	304.77	352.52
CALABARZON	245.69	296.01	230.88	241.11	326.33
MIMAROPA	218.54	234.21	244.20	262.38	249.42
Bicol Region	210.56	202.42	167.42	174.34	230.22
Western Visayas	195.72	207.68	221.85	229.11	244.00
Central Visayas	170.27	188.87	199.38	216.41	218.15
Eastern Visayas	172.41	197.65	168.20	170.16	241.70
Zamboanga Peninsula	184.99	201.89	218.95	234.07	231.34
Northern Mindanao	189.35	195.03	208.04	230.92	226.49
Davao Region	183.31	209.43	222.35	235.87	238.88
SOCCKSARGEN	198.67	208.74	221.27	238.81	240.15
Caraga	215.95	252.21	273.35	299.41	291.69
ARMM	202.54	232.48	135.13	161.04	248.88

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.2a
Daily real wage rate of male agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016
(in pesos)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	171.81	176.44	181.01	192.01	193.22
CAR	183.83	197.73	204.33	209.68	204.80
Ilocos Region	233.79	238.68	233.66	238.18	242.33
Cagayan Valley	196.56	217.21	222.24	231.40	225.07
Central Luzon	237.02	256.96	260.28	254.27	262.51
CALABARZON	213.33	228.64	230.07	231.59	231.98
MIMAROPA	180.91	190.56	192.64	195.12	189.97
Bicol Region	153.55	153.83	168.14	170.26	183.33
Western Visayas	158.18	160.87	164.42	166.93	161.03
Central Visayas	141.10	151.02	152.34	160.02	157.88
Eastern Visayas	145.30	147.90	159.43	158.97	158.94
Zamboanga Peninsula	142.31	155.48	154.36	158.14	152.12
Northern Mindanao	145.90	150.87	153.87	159.69	150.86
Davao Region	144.69	165.71	163.96	169.19	165.42
SOCCSKSARGEN	152.58	155.06	156.23	166.16	159.21
Caraga	164.20	176.19	182.50	195.26	190.56
ARMM	150.63	151.61	153.70	162.33	160.52

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table 7.2b
Daily real wage rate of female agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2012-2016
(in pesos)

REGION	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Philippines	160.10	169.27	171.05	177.47	181.10
CAR	174.30	188.19	192.60	194.36	190.88
Ilocos Region	220.39	222.79	190.87	198.20	233.37
Cagayan Valley	196.49	195.34	194.94	198.92	222.11
Central Luzon	197.96	232.70	192.52	214.48	242.78
CALABARZON	189.28	222.17	166.67	172.59	231.60
MIMAROPA	163.95	171.34	170.98	181.20	168.76
Bicol Region	159.04	147.76	116.07	119.74	156.40
Western Visayas	148.39	151.69	154.74	156.18	159.69
Central Visayas	132.61	140.05	140.77	150.08	147.50
Eastern Visayas	128.95	141.67	112.75	112.02	157.05
Zamboanga Peninsula	135.92	142.28	146.16	152.39	146.33
Northern Mindanao	136.91	135.11	137.91	151.03	146.12
Davao Region	135.08	149.50	153.09	158.30	155.32
SOCCSKSARGEN	145.86	147.86	149.03	158.57	154.94
Caraga	151.65	170.58	175.57	187.60	179.39
ARMM	142.94	158.66	88.64	102.97	154.58

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

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

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