

AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

GENDER-BASED INDICATORS OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

REPORT No. 2016-11



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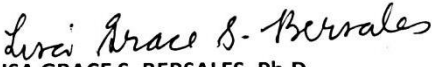
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FOREWORD

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 eleventh 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 2011 to 2015.

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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Quezon City, Philippines
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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 2015, there were 32.42 million males and 32.52 million females who belonged to the working age population 15 years and over.

Across regions, the majority of the working age males and females in 2015 at 4.19 million and 4.39 million, respectively, were recorded in CALABARZON. The second largest was noted in NCR with 3.95 million males and 4.30 million females. Central Luzon had 3.60 million males and 3.68 million females who comprised the working age population. The least counts were located in CAR at 609,000 males and 579,000 females. Likewise, this group of working age population was smallest in Eastern Visayas and Caraga regions. In Eastern Visayas, the working age population comprised of 868,000 males and 832,000 females while Caraga had 913,000 males and 878,000 females (Tables 1.1a and 1.1b).

Labor Force

Sex-disaggregated data on labor force gives the composition of population 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.

The country's labor force population comprised of 25.06 million males and 16.28 million females in 2015. Equivalently, labor force participation rates (LFPRs) were estimated at 77.3 percent for males and 50.1 percent for females.

By region, CALABARZON had the biggest labor force where 3.21 million were males and 2.32 million were females. This was followed by NCR with 2.94 million males and 2.26 million females and Central Luzon with

2.78 million males and 1.70 million females. More male labor force ranging from 1.15 million to 2.04 million were reported in Ilocos Region, Bicol Region, Western and Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Higher numbers of female labor force were also observed in Western Visayas and Central Visayas at 1.33 million and 1.47 million, respectively. Majority of the regions reported less than 1.0 million females in the labor force. Meanwhile, CAR posted the least male and female labor force population at 472,000 and 324,000, respectively (Tables 2.1a and 2.1b).

The 2015 regional LFPR topped in Cagayan Valley for the males at 81.4 percent and Central Visayas for the females at 57.2 percent. Male LFPRs from 78.0 percent to 79.8 percent were registered in MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. Higher female LFPRs were, likewise, estimated in Central Visayas at 57.2 percent and CAR at 56.0 percent. In contrast, LFPRs were lowest in NCR at 74.3 percent for the males and in ARMM at 31.6 percent for the 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.

Nationwide, employed persons comprised of 23.41 million males and 15.34 million females in 2015. These corresponded to employment rates (ERs) of 93.4 percent and 94.2 percent.

At the regional level, majority of male and female employment were located in CALABARZON, recording 2.91 million males and 2.18 million females in 2015. NCR came next with employment at 2.65 million males and 2.10 million females. This was followed by Central Luzon where employed persons numbered 2.55 million males and 1.57 million females. Male employment in Ilocos Region, Bicol Region, Western and Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN ranged from 1.11 million to 1.93 million. On the other hand, female employment was also higher in Western and Central Visayas at 1.27 million and 1.40 million, respectively. The lowest employment levels for both sexes

were noted in CAR at 451,000 males and 308,000 females. Half million females were employed in Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA and Zamboanga Peninsula (Tables 3.1a and 3.1b).

Male employment rates were higher in ARMM at 97.6 percent and Cagayan Valley at 97.1 percent in 2015. For the females, ERs topped in MIMAROPA and SOCCSKSARGEN at 96.9 percent each, in Cagayan Valley at 96.5 percent and Zamboanga Peninsula at 96.3 percent. The lowest employment rates for males came from NCR at 90.4 percent and CALABARZON at 90.7 percent. Female ERs were least in Ilocos Region at 92.5 percent and Central Luzon at 92.6 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 2015, the country had 1.66 million males and 0.95 million females who were unemployed. Unemployment rates (URs) stood at 6.6 percent for males and 5.8 percent for females.

Across regions, the biggest counts of unemployed males and females were found in NCR, Central Luzon and CALABARZON ranging from 225,000 to 296,000 males and 125,000 to 158,000 females. Male unemployment was also higher in Ilocos Region, Western and Central Visayas at 119,000 to 133,000 males. The least unemployed males were registered in CAR and ARMM at 22,000 males each. For the unemployed females, the least numbers were observed in CAR, MIMAROPA and Zamboanga Peninsula ranging from 16,000 to 19,000 females (Tables 4.1a and 4.1b).

The regional unemployment rates for males were highest in NCR at 9.6 percent, CALABARZON at 9.2 percent and Ilocos Region at 9.0 percent. It was lowest in ARMM at 2.4 percent. For the females, URs were leading in Ilocos Region at 7.5 percent, Central Luzon at 7.4 percent and NCR at 7.0 percent. In contrast, MIMAROPA posted the lowest UR at 3.1 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.

Countrywide, the visibly underemployed persons in 2015 reached 2.78 million males and 1.44 million females. Visible underemployment rates were 11.9 percent for males and 9.4 percent for females.

Bicol Region had the most number of visibly underemployed males at 323,000. This was followed by CALABARZON at 296,000 males and Western Visayas at 289,000 males. Male underemployment levels were lowest in CAR at 43,000, ARMM at 68,000 and Cagayan Valley at 86,000. Greater count of underemployed females was reported in CALABARZON at 177,000. In the regions of Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao, the number of underemployed females ranged from 108,000 to 148,000. Meanwhile, the least female underemployment was registered in CAR at 31,000. This was 35,000 females in ARMM and 36,000 females in Cagayan Valley (Tables 5.1a and 5.1b).

The 2015 visible underemployment rate was highest in Bicol Region at 21.8 percent for males and 16.6 percent for females. This was followed by Eastern Visayas at 21.5 percent for males and 16.8 percent for females. Higher underemployment rates were also noted in Caraga at 18.5 percent for males and in Northern Mindanao at 15.5 percent for females. NCR had the least underemployment rates at 4.1 percent for males and 4.2 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 consisted of 8.39 million males and 2.91 million females in 2015. At the regional level, the bulk of male agricultural workers were recorded in Western Visayas at 869,000 and Bicol Region at 673,000. Agricultural employment of males

was also high in Central Luzon, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM ranging from 604,000 to 676,000. Female agricultural workers were higher in Central Visayas and Western Visayas at 310,000 and 304,000, respectively. More females ranging from 206,000 to 242,000 were employed in agriculture in Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN. On the contrary, the least counts of agricultural employment were registered in NCR at 22,000 males and 3,000 females. Lesser numbers of male agricultural workers were found in CAR at 229,000 and Caraga at 292,000. Eastern Visayas and Caraga had the least number of females working in agriculture at 94,000 each (Tables 6.1a and 6.1b).

In terms of proportion of agricultural workers to total employment in 2015, the share of males working in agriculture was 35.8 percent of the total male employment. The share of females employed in agriculture was 19.0 percent of total female employment.

By region, ARMM recorded the biggest proportion of agricultural employment of males at 75.1 percent and females at 55.2 percent in 2015. The shares of male agricultural workers at 50.7 percent to 60.7 percent were reported in CAR, Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN. The female agricultural workers accounted for a notable share of 44.5 percent in CAR and 43.3 percent in Cagayan Valley. NCR had the least shares of employment in agriculture at 0.8 percent for males and 0.1 percent for females. In addition, lower proportions of agricultural employment of males were noted in Central Luzon at 24.2 percent and CALABARZON at 17.6 percent. Their respective shares of female agricultural workers were likewise low at 8.5 percent and 6.3 percent (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.

Nationwide, male agricultural workers received wage rate higher than what was received by their female counterparts. In 2015, the nominal wage rate paid to male agricultural workers amounted to P271.45 per day. This was higher by P21.24 from the wage rate paid to female agricultural workers at P250.21 per day. In real terms, the daily agricultural wage rate of male workers reached P191.84 while that of the female workers averaged to P176.82 in 2015. Wage differential was P15.02 in favor of males.

By region, the highest nominal wage rate paid to male agricultural workers was reported in Central Luzon at P366.88 per day while for females, it was Caraga at P299.41 per day. The lowest nominal wage rate received by male agricultural workers was recorded in Central Visayas at P230.75 per day. The female agricultural workers were paid the lowest at P170.16 per day in Eastern Visayas and P161.04 per day in ARMM. In real terms, Central Luzon reached the biggest wage rates for males at P258.18 per day and for females at P204.05 per day. In contrast, the lowest real agricultural wage rate of males at P158.14 per day was noted in Zamboanga Peninsula. On the other hand, Eastern Visayas and ARMM registered the least daily wage rate for female agricultural workers at P112.02 and P102.97 respectively (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, 2011-2015**
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	30,805	31,369	31,974	31,905	32,417
NCR	3,798	3,806	3,868	3,923	3,953
CAR	573	576	586	598	609
Ilocos Region	1,747	1,715	1,748	1,785	1,809
Cagayan Valley	1,162	1,167	1,185	1,199	1,218
Central Luzon	3,355	3,404	3,479	3,534	3,600
CALABARZON	3,861	3,940	4,017	4,118	4,190
MIMAROPA	960	971	996	1,021	1,047
Bicol Region	1,746	1,919	1,956	1,989	2,024
Western Visayas	2,562	2,543	2,586	2,647	2,691
Central Visayas	2,322	2,366	2,408	2,451	2,505
Eastern Visayas	1,404	1,487	1,518	868	868
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,137	1,103	1,127	1,146	1,166
Northern Mindanao	1,445	1,478	1,505	1,532	1,564
Davao Region	1,489	1,555	1,585	1,610	1,629
SOCCKSARGEN	1,356	1,358	1,387	1,417	1,442
Caraga	829	866	884	899	913
ARMM	1,059	1,115	1,138	1,168	1,189

Table 1.1b
Total female household population 15 years old and over by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	31,076	31,616	32,199	32,128	32,519
NCR	4,181	4,163	4,212	4,272	4,297
CAR	548	552	562	573	579
Ilocos Region	1,720	1,699	1,728	1,765	1,778
Cagayan Valley	1,063	1,076	1,089	1,101	1,114
Central Luzon	3,473	3,506	3,568	3,630	3,681
CALABARZON	4,127	4,160	4,252	4,344	4,386
MIMAROPA	916	932	954	981	997
Bicol Region	1,717	1,842	1,883	1,917	1,948
Western Visayas	2,512	2,524	2,570	2,623	2,668
Central Visayas	2,357	2,429	2,477	2,527	2,569
Eastern Visayas	1,373	1,455	1,479	841	832
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,107	1,072	1,092	1,110	1,128
Northern Mindanao	1,429	1,466	1,497	1,520	1,545
Davao Region	1,400	1,486	1,512	1,533	1,553
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,284	1,287	1,314	1,334	1,356
Caraga	799	831	848	863	878
ARMM	1,071	1,136	1,162	1,194	1,209

Annualized data for 2015 refer to the average of the four survey rounds that exclude Leyte. These should not be compared with the 2014 annualized data as the latter exclude the January round.

Table 2.1a
Male labor force, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	24,345	24,616	24,968	25,093	25,062
NCR	2,858	2,863	2,897	2,992	2,936
CAR	458	458	460	469	472
Ilocos Region	1,375	1,337	1,355	1,378	1,377
Cagayan Valley	967	955	969	981	992
Central Luzon	2,611	2,651	2,709	2,776	2,779
CALABARZON	2,999	3,034	3,100	3,219	3,205
MIMAROPA	795	796	807	831	817
Bicol Region	1,394	1,515	1,539	1,555	1,566
Western Visayas	2,002	1,965	1,974	2,044	2,044
Central Visayas	1,792	1,811	1,805	1,878	1,949
Eastern Visayas	1,133	1,175	1,218	694	673
Zamboanga Peninsula	929	896	906	923	914
Northern Mindanao	1,178	1,210	1,226	1,251	1,248
Davao Region	1,234	1,267	1,273	1,300	1,297
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,109	1,105	1,119	1,142	1,149
Caraga	668	690	708	725	722
ARMM	846	889	905	934	922

Table 2.1b
Female labor force, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	15,660	15,810	16,055	16,286	16,280
NCR	2,172	2,162	2,233	2,289	2,258
CAR	310	312	311	324	324
Ilocos Region	791	751	775	812	822
Cagayan Valley	542	535	555	561	570
Central Luzon	1,578	1,610	1,661	1,708	1,697
CALABARZON	2,169	2,184	2,231	2,323	2,324
MIMAROPA	519	505	486	520	523
Bicol Region	835	900	913	899	950
Western Visayas	1,289	1,255	1,261	1,334	1,334
Central Visayas	1,318	1,339	1,355	1,425	1,469
Eastern Visayas	683	694	717	415	396
Zamboanga Peninsula	545	548	539	528	520
Northern Mindanao	833	842	825	881	859
Davao Region	695	726	716	760	745
SOCCKSARGEN	640	651	650	655	670
Caraga	402	414	444	444	436
ARMM	339	383	383	406	382

Table 2.2a**Male labor force participation rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	79.0	78.5	78.1	78.6	77.3
NCR	75.2	75.2	74.9	76.3	74.3
CAR	79.9	79.5	78.5	78.4	77.5
Ilocos Region	78.7	77.9	77.5	77.2	76.1
Cagayan Valley	83.2	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.4
Central Luzon	77.8	77.9	77.9	78.6	77.2
CALABARZON	77.7	77.0	77.2	78.2	76.5
MIMAROPA	82.8	82.0	81.0	81.4	78.0
Bicol Region	79.8	78.9	78.7	78.2	77.4
Western Visayas	78.1	77.3	76.3	77.2	76.0
Central Visayas	77.2	76.6	75.0	76.6	77.8
Eastern Visayas	80.7	79.0	80.2	80.0	77.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	81.7	81.3	80.4	80.5	78.4
Northern Mindanao	81.5	81.8	81.5	81.7	79.8
Davao Region	82.9	81.5	80.3	80.7	79.6
SOCCSKSARGEN	81.8	81.4	80.7	80.6	79.7
Caraga	80.6	79.7	80.1	80.6	79.1
ARMM	79.9	79.7	79.5	80.0	77.5

Table 2.2b**Female labor force participation rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	50.4	50.0	49.9	50.7	50.1
NCR	51.9	51.9	53.0	53.6	52.5
CAR	56.6	56.4	55.3	56.5	56.0
Ilocos Region	46.0	44.2	44.8	46.0	46.2
Cagayan Valley	51.0	49.7	51.0	51.0	51.2
Central Luzon	45.4	45.9	46.6	47.1	46.1
CALABARZON	52.6	52.5	52.5	53.5	53.0
MIMAROPA	56.7	54.2	50.9	53.0	52.5
Bicol Region	48.6	48.9	48.5	46.9	48.8
Western Visayas	51.3	49.7	49.1	50.9	50.0
Central Visayas	55.9	55.1	54.7	56.4	57.2
Eastern Visayas	49.7	47.7	48.5	49.3	47.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	49.2	51.1	49.4	47.6	46.1
Northern Mindanao	58.3	57.5	55.1	58.0	55.6
Davao Region	49.6	48.9	47.4	46.6	48.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	49.8	50.5	49.5	49.1	49.4
Caraga	50.3	49.8	52.4	51.4	49.7
ARMM	31.7	33.7	33.0	34.0	31.6

Table 3.1a
Number of employed males, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	22,573	22,849	23,150	23,365	23,406
NCR	2,503	2,527	2,567	2,649	2,653
CAR	435	434	439	444	451
Ilocos Region	1,255	1,225	1,237	1,255	1,254
Cagayan Valley	942	931	944	950	963
Central Luzon	2,381	2,404	2,469	2,543	2,554
CALABARZON	2,681	2,728	2,782	2,927	2,908
MIMAROPA	764	767	776	795	789
Bicol Region	1,311	1,428	1,442	1,464	1,480
Western Visayas	1,859	1,828	1,827	1,919	1,926
Central Visayas	1,654	1,661	1,673	1,758	1,816
Eastern Visayas	1,079	1,118	1,154	658	637
Zamboanga Peninsula	898	867	878	891	882
Northern Mindanao	1,124	1,151	1,156	1,180	1,180
Davao Region	1,170	1,198	1,191	1,229	1,223
SOCCKSARGEN	1,067	1,062	1,071	1,104	1,109
Caraga	627	652	667	688	682
ARMM	825	867	877	912	900

Table 3.1b**Number of employed females, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	14,619	14,751	14,968	15,286	15,335
NCR	1,960	1,963	2,036	2,094	2,099
CAR	295	294	296	308	308
Ilocos Region	726	690	717	756	760
Cagayan Valley	523	518	532	536	550
Central Luzon	1,450	1,473	1,522	1,575	1,572
CALABARZON	1,985	2,024	2,060	2,170	2,176
MIMAROPA	499	480	465	497	507
Bicol Region	782	839	850	847	893
Western Visayas	1,213	1,180	1,183	1,263	1,269
Central Visayas	1,248	1,265	1,288	1,356	1,399
Eastern Visayas	643	652	678	387	374
Zamboanga Peninsula	529	522	517	509	501
Northern Mindanao	797	806	778	835	809
Davao Region	655	676	660	717	702
SOCCSKSARGEN	615	620	620	631	649
Caraga	379	389	415	420	410
ARMM	321	361	352	383	359

Table 3.2a
Male employment rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	92.7	92.8	92.7	93.1	93.4
NCR	87.6	88.3	88.6	88.5	90.4
CAR	95.0	94.8	95.5	94.7	95.6
Ilocos Region	91.3	91.6	91.3	91.1	91.1
Cagayan Valley	97.4	97.5	97.4	96.8	97.1
Central Luzon	91.2	90.7	91.1	91.6	91.9
CALABARZON	89.4	89.9	89.8	90.9	90.7
MIMAROPA	96.1	96.4	96.2	95.7	96.6
Bicol Region	94.0	94.3	93.7	94.1	94.5
Western Visayas	92.9	93.0	92.6	93.9	94.2
Central Visayas	92.3	91.7	92.7	93.6	93.2
Eastern Visayas	95.2	95.1	94.8	94.8	94.7
Zamboanga Peninsula	96.7	96.8	96.9	96.5	96.5
Northern Mindanao	95.4	95.1	94.3	94.3	94.6
Davao Region	94.8	94.6	93.6	94.5	94.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	96.2	96.1	95.7	96.7	96.5
Caraga	93.9	94.5	94.3	94.9	94.5
ARMM	97.5	97.5	96.9	97.6	97.6

Table 3.2b**Female employment rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.9	94.2
NCR	90.2	90.8	91.2	91.5	93.0
CAR	95.2	94.2	95.4	95.1	95.1
Ilocos Region	91.8	91.9	92.5	93.1	92.5
Cagayan Valley	96.5	96.8	95.8	95.5	96.5
Central Luzon	91.9	91.5	91.6	92.2	92.6
CALABARZON	91.5	92.7	92.3	93.4	93.6
MIMAROPA	96.1	95.0	95.5	95.6	96.9
Bicol Region	93.7	93.2	93.1	94.2	94.0
Western Visayas	94.1	94.0	93.9	94.7	95.1
Central Visayas	94.7	94.5	95.0	95.2	95.2
Eastern Visayas	94.1	93.9	94.5	93.3	94.4
Zamboanga Peninsula	97.1	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.3
Northern Mindanao	95.7	95.7	94.3	94.8	94.2
Davao Region	94.2	93.3	92.1	94.3	94.2
SOCCKSARGEN	96.1	95.2	95.4	96.3	96.9
Caraga	94.3	94.0	93.5	94.6	94.0
ARMM	94.7	94.3	91.9	94.3	94.0

Table 4.1a
Number of unemployed males, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	1,772	1,767	1,818	1,728	1,656
NCR	355	336	330	343	283
CAR	23	24	21	25	22
Ilocos Region	120	112	118	123	124
Cagayan Valley	25	24	25	31	30
Central Luzon	229	247	240	232	225
CALABARZON	318	306	318	292	296
MIMAROPA	31	29	31	37	28
Bicol Region	83	86	97	91	86
Western Visayas	143	136	147	124	119
Central Visayas	138	150	132	121	133
Eastern Visayas	54	56	64	36	36
Zamboanga Peninsula	31	29	28	32	31
Northern Mindanao	54	59	70	71	67
Davao Region	64	69	82	72	75
SOCCSKSARGEN	42	43	48	38	40
Caraga	40	38	40	37	40
ARMM	22	22	28	23	22

Table 4.1b**Number of unemployed females, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	1,041	1,059	1,087	1,000	945
NCR	211	199	197	195	158
CAR	16	18	14	16	17
Ilocos Region	65	60	58	56	62
Cagayan Valley	19	17	23	25	20
Central Luzon	128	137	139	132	125
CALABARZON	184	159	172	153	148
MIMAROPA	20	26	22	23	16
Bicol Region	52	62	63	52	56
Western Visayas	77	76	77	71	65
Central Visayas	70	74	67	69	70
Eastern Visayas	40	41	39	28	22
Zamboanga Peninsula	17	26	22	19	19
Northern Mindanao	36	37	47	45	50
Davao Region	40	50	57	43	43
SOCCKSARGEN	25	31	30	25	24
Caraga	23	25	29	24	26
ARMM	19	22	31	23	23

Table 4.2a
Male unemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	7.3	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.6
NCR	12.4	11.7	11.4	11.5	9.6
CAR	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.7
Ilocos Region	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.0
Cagayan Valley	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.0
Central Luzon	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.1
CALABARZON	10.6	10.1	10.3	9.1	9.2
MIMAROPA	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	3.4
Bicol Region	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.5
Western Visayas	7.1	6.9	7.4	6.1	5.8
Central Visayas	7.7	8.3	7.3	6.4	6.8
Eastern Visayas	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.4
Northern Mindanao	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.4
Davao Region	5.2	5.4	6.4	5.5	5.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.5
Caraga	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.5
ARMM	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.4

Table 4.2b**Female unemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.8
NCR	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.0
CAR	5.1	5.8	4.5	4.9	5.2
Ilocos Region	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.5
Cagayan Valley	3.5	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.5
Central Luzon	8.1	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.4
CALABARZON	8.5	7.3	7.7	6.6	6.4
MIMAROPA	3.9	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.1
Bicol Region	6.2	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.9
Western Visayas	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.3	4.9
Central Visayas	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
Eastern Visayas	5.9	5.9	5.4	6.7	5.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.1	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.7
Northern Mindanao	4.3	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.8
Davao Region	5.8	6.9	8.0	5.7	5.8
SOCCKSARGEN	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.6
Caraga	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.0
ARMM	5.6	5.7	8.1	5.7	6.0

Table 5.1a**Number of visibly underemployed males, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	2,900	2,965	2,876	2,886	2,782
NCR	122	139	116	121	109
CAR	38	34	33	36	43
Ilocos Region	158	149	162	137	144
Cagayan Valley	94	79	90	89	86
Central Luzon	170	192	186	181	186
CALABARZON	275	289	284	337	296
MIMAROPA	137	132	136	123	124
Bicol Region	345	345	376	348	323
Western Visayas	338	313	304	302	289
Central Visayas	188	201	145	198	190
Eastern Visayas	181	202	205	152	137
Zamboanga Peninsula	156	177	130	153	136
Northern Mindanao	213	220	209	200	199
Davao Region	123	147	143	160	150
SOCCSKSARGEN	157	167	163	165	176
Caraga	129	107	123	111	126
ARMM	78	71	72	73	68

Table 5.1b**Number of visibly underemployed females, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	1,440	1,525	1,445	1,478	1,441
NCR	93	112	94	94	89
CAR	22	23	25	25	31
Ilocos Region	74	74	81	71	82
Cagayan Valley	50	42	46	41	36
Central Luzon	94	99	100	102	108
CALABARZON	152	164	163	192	177
MIMAROPA	71	66	62	60	65
Bicol Region	145	150	161	148	148
Western Visayas	151	135	137	164	139
Central Visayas	115	130	89	128	123
Eastern Visayas	82	80	95	66	63
Zamboanga Peninsula	60	90	60	53	45
Northern Mindanao	136	141	112	119	125
Davao Region	49	55	53	60	56
SOCCSKSARGEN	67	83	80	66	73
Caraga	46	41	54	53	46
ARMM	33	39	32	37	35

Table 5.2a
Male visible underemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.4	11.9
NCR	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.1
CAR	8.7	7.9	7.5	8.1	9.5
Ilocos Region	12.6	12.1	13.1	10.9	11.5
Cagayan Valley	10.0	8.5	9.5	9.4	8.9
Central Luzon	7.1	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.3
CALABARZON	10.3	10.6	10.2	11.5	10.2
MIMAROPA	17.9	17.2	17.5	15.5	15.7
Bicol Region	26.3	24.2	26.1	23.8	21.8
Western Visayas	18.2	17.1	16.6	15.7	15.0
Central Visayas	11.4	12.1	8.7	11.3	10.5
Eastern Visayas	16.8	18.1	17.8	23.1	21.5
Zamboanga Peninsula	17.4	20.4	14.8	17.2	15.4
Northern Mindanao	19.0	19.1	18.1	16.9	16.9
Davao Region	10.5	12.2	12.0	13.0	12.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	14.7	15.8	15.2	14.9	15.9
Caraga	20.6	16.4	18.4	16.1	18.5
ARMM	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.6

Table 5.2b**Female visible underemployment rate, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.4
NCR	4.7	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.2
CAR	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.1	10.1
Ilocos Region	10.2	10.8	11.3	9.4	10.8
Cagayan Valley	9.6	8.1	8.6	7.6	6.5
Central Luzon	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9
CALABARZON	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.1
MIMAROPA	14.2	13.7	13.5	12.1	12.8
Bicol Region	18.5	17.9	18.9	17.5	16.6
Western Visayas	12.4	11.5	11.6	13.0	11.0
Central Visayas	9.2	10.3	6.9	9.4	8.8
Eastern Visayas	12.8	12.3	14.0	17.1	16.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	11.3	17.2	11.6	10.4	9.0
Northern Mindanao	17.2	17.5	14.4	14.3	15.5
Davao Region	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	10.9	13.3	12.9	10.5	11.3
Caraga	12.1	10.6	13.0	12.6	11.2
ARMM	10.3	10.9	9.1	9.7	9.7

Table 6.1a

Number of employed males in agriculture, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	9,094	9,000	8,822	8,695	8,386
NCR	27	28	26	27	22
CAR	230	222	219	234	229
Ilocos Region	588	544	502	502	486
Cagayan Valley	604	596	596	583	585
Central Luzon	654	659	669	659	618
CALABARZON	582	570	533	559	511
MIMAROPA	465	458	449	438	416
Bicol Region	669	706	693	686	673
Western Visayas	904	852	830	881	869
Central Visayas	599	586	577	583	588
Eastern Visayas	615	630	639	388	348
Zamboanga Peninsula	508	471	467	461	447
Northern Mindanao	553	565	534	566	517
Davao Region	567	553	532	537	506
SOCCSKSARGEN	620	618	615	619	604
Caraga	294	293	290	296	292
ARMM	618	649	651	678	676

Table 6.1b**Number of employed females in agriculture, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in '000 persons)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	3,173	3,093	3,013	3,106	2,908
NCR	5	2	3	4	3
CAR	136	130	128	138	137
Ilocos Region	176	155	147	160	149
Cagayan Valley	244	248	249	236	238
Central Luzon	175	161	177	172	133
CALABARZON	161	151	134	166	138
MIMAROPA	184	168	150	158	161
Bicol Region	182	182	173	173	198
Western Visayas	316	287	278	325	304
Central Visayas	307	287	304	321	310
Eastern Visayas	154	159	168	115	94
Zamboanga Peninsula	192	189	191	171	168
Northern Mindanao	274	282	239	283	242
Davao Region	179	163	158	166	135
SOCCKSARGEN	212	225	222	210	206
Caraga	95	92	100	98	94
ARMM	181	212	190	209	198

Table 6.2a
Proportion of employed males in agriculture to total male employment,
by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	40.3	39.4	38.1	37.2	35.8
NCR	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
CAR	52.9	51.2	49.9	52.7	50.8
Ilocos Region	46.9	44.4	40.6	40.0	38.8
Cagayan Valley	64.1	64.0	63.1	61.4	60.7
Central Luzon	27.5	27.4	27.1	25.9	24.2
CALABARZON	21.7	20.9	19.2	19.1	17.6
MIMAROPA	60.9	59.7	57.9	55.1	52.7
Bicol Region	51.0	49.4	48.1	46.9	45.5
Western Visayas	48.6	46.6	45.4	45.9	45.1
Central Visayas	36.2	35.3	34.5	33.2	32.4
Eastern Visayas	57.0	56.4	55.4	59.0	54.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	56.6	54.3	53.2	51.7	50.7
Northern Mindanao	49.2	49.1	46.2	48.0	43.8
Davao Region	48.5	46.2	44.7	43.7	41.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	58.1	58.2	57.4	56.1	54.5
Caraga	46.9	44.9	43.5	43.0	42.8
ARMM	74.9	74.9	74.2	74.3	75.1

Table 6.2b

Proportion of employed females in agriculture to total female employment, by region, Philippines, 2011-2015
(in percent)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	21.7	21.0	20.1	20.3	19.0
NCR	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
CAR	46.1	44.2	43.2	44.8	44.5
Ilocos Region	24.2	22.5	20.5	21.2	19.6
Cagayan Valley	46.7	47.9	46.8	44.0	43.3
Central Luzon	12.1	10.9	11.6	10.9	8.5
CALABARZON	8.1	7.5	6.5	7.6	6.3
MIMAROPA	36.9	35.0	32.3	31.8	31.8
Bicol Region	23.3	21.7	20.4	20.4	22.2
Western Visayas	26.1	24.3	23.5	25.7	24.0
Central Visayas	24.6	22.7	23.6	23.7	22.2
Eastern Visayas	24.0	24.4	24.8	29.7	25.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	36.3	36.2	36.9	33.6	33.5
Northern Mindanao	34.4	35.0	30.7	33.9	29.9
Davao Region	27.3	24.1	23.9	23.2	19.2
SOCCSKSARGEN	34.5	36.3	35.8	33.3	31.9
Caraga	25.1	23.7	24.1	23.3	22.9
ARMM	56.4	58.7	54.0	54.6	55.2

Table 7.1a

**Daily nominal wage rate of male agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015
(in pesos)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	209.97	223.53	236.34	252.59	271.45
CAR	225.01	235.48	261.91	280.68	292.30
Ilocos Region	274.21	289.20	302.68	309.66	319.88
Cagayan Valley	238.09	257.89	294.61	313.49	332.99
Central Luzon	295.39	312.40	347.99	365.18	366.88
CALABARZON	269.41	276.90	304.63	318.70	323.53
MIMAROPA	232.90	241.15	260.48	275.14	277.60
Bicol Region	190.81	203.29	210.73	242.53	247.91
Western Visayas	201.07	208.64	220.24	235.72	244.89
Central Visayas	177.34	181.17	203.68	215.78	230.75
Eastern Visayas	183.85	194.26	206.33	237.83	241.47
Zamboanga Peninsula	181.80	193.69	220.61	231.23	242.90
Northern Mindanao	197.41	201.78	217.78	232.12	244.17
Davao Region	182.77	196.34	232.15	238.14	252.09
SOCCKSARGEN	199.73	207.82	218.91	231.96	250.23
Caraga	229.01	233.82	260.50	284.13	311.63
ARMM	201.92	213.44	222.15	234.32	253.88

Table 7.1b
Daily nominal wage rate of female agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015
(in pesos)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	196.31	208.30	226.73	238.69	250.21
CAR	218.42	223.28	249.27	264.57	270.93
Ilocos Region	248.53	272.62	282.54	252.95	266.18
Cagayan Valley	235.77	257.79	264.94	274.98	286.24
Central Luzon	257.13	260.91	315.13	270.11	289.24
CALABARZON	245.04	245.69	296.01	230.88	240.48
MIMAROPA	214.28	218.54	234.21	244.20	246.65
Bicol Region	189.59	210.56	202.42	167.42	174.34
Western Visayas	193.30	195.72	207.68	221.85	229.11
Central Visayas	167.20	170.27	188.87	199.38	216.41
Eastern Visayas	168.69	172.41	197.65	168.20	170.16
Zamboanga Peninsula	179.39	184.99	201.89	218.95	234.07
Northern Mindanao	187.63	189.35	195.03	208.04	230.92
Davao Region	179.95	183.31	209.43	222.35	235.87
SOCCSKSARGEN	190.65	198.67	208.74	221.27	238.81
Caraga	223.81	215.95	252.21	273.35	299.41
ARMM	199.79	202.54	232.48	135.13	161.04

Table 7.2a
Daily real wage rate of male agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015
(in pesos)

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	166.51	171.81	176.44	181.01	191.84
CAR	182.05	183.83	197.73	204.33	209.68
Ilocos Region	225.13	233.79	238.68	233.66	238.18
Cagayan Valley	186.01	196.56	217.21	222.24	231.40
Central Luzon	231.68	237.02	256.96	260.28	258.18
CALABARZON	213.14	213.33	228.64	230.07	231.59
MIMAROPA	180.12	180.91	190.56	192.64	191.71
Bicol Region	148.15	153.55	153.83	168.14	170.26
Western Visayas	158.70	158.18	160.87	164.42	166.93
Central Visayas	145.13	141.10	151.02	152.34	160.02
Eastern Visayas	141.64	145.30	147.90	159.43	158.97
Zamboanga Peninsula	137.20	142.31	155.48	154.36	158.14
Northern Mindanao	148.77	145.90	150.87	153.87	159.69
Davao Region	138.04	144.69	165.71	163.96	169.19
SOCCSKSARGEN	150.62	152.58	155.06	156.23	166.16
Caraga	167.77	164.20	176.19	182.50	195.26
ARMM	146.95	150.63	151.61	153.70	162.33

Table 7.2b

**Daily real wage rate of female agricultural workers, by region,
Philippines, 2011-2015
(in pesos)**

REGION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Philippines	155.68	160.10	169.27	171.05	176.82
CAR	176.72	174.30	188.19	192.60	194.36
Ilocos Region	204.04	220.39	222.79	190.87	198.20
Cagayan Valley	184.19	196.49	195.34	194.94	198.92
Central Luzon	201.67	197.96	232.70	192.52	204.05
CALABARZON	193.86	189.28	222.17	166.67	172.14
MIMAROPA	165.72	163.95	171.34	170.98	170.34
Bicol Region	147.20	159.04	147.76	116.07	119.74
Western Visayas	152.57	148.39	151.69	154.74	156.18
Central Visayas	136.83	132.61	140.05	140.77	150.08
Eastern Visayas	129.96	128.95	141.67	112.75	112.02
Zamboanga Peninsula	135.39	135.92	142.28	146.16	152.39
Northern Mindanao	141.39	136.91	135.11	137.91	151.03
Davao Region	135.91	135.08	149.50	153.09	158.30
SOCCSKSARGEN	143.77	145.86	147.86	149.03	158.57
Caraga	163.96	151.65	170.58	175.57	187.60
ARMM	145.41	142.94	158.66	88.64	102.97

MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM

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

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