SPECIAL RELEASE

July 2017 Employment Rate in Central Visayas (Preliminary Results)

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The Labor Force Survey is one of the nationwide survey of households undertaken quarterly which provides up-to-date information on the Philippine labor force and its characteristics. This survey gathers data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population and aims to provide a quantitative framework for the preparation of plans and formulation of policies affecting the labor market.

From the result of the July 2017 Labor Force Survey, Central Visayas has 4,225,000 total population of 15 years old and over wherein 62.7 percent were engaged in the Labor Force also known as the Labor

Table 1. Result of the July 2017 and July 2016 Labor Force Survey

Central Visayas	July 2017	July 2016
Population 15 Years Old and Over (in 000)	4,225	4,139
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	62.7	63.7
Employment Rate (%)	95.3	94.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	5.1
Underemployment Rate (%)	21.8	14.3

also Estimates for July 2017 are preliminary and may change.

Force Participation Rate (Table 1).

Table 2. July 2017 Employment Rate

	Region	Employment Rate (%)	
	Philippines	94.4	
1	Il-Cagayan Valley	97.7	
2	ARMM	96.8	
3	NIR	96.7	
4	CAR	96.6	
5	Caraga	96.3	
6	XII-SOCCSKSARGEN	96.1	
7	IVB-MIMAROPA	96.0	
8	VIII-Eastern Visayas	96.0	
9	V-Bicol Region	95.5	
10	IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	95.5	
11	VI-Western Visayas	95.3	
12	VII-Central Visayas	95.3	
13	XI-Davao Region	95.3	
14	X-Northern Mindanao	94.3	
15	IVA-CALABARZON	93.0	
16	III-Central Luzon	92.9	
17	NCR	92.1	
18	I-Ilocos Region	91.8	

The country's *employment rate* in July 2017 was estimated at 94.4 percent. Central Visayas with *employment rate* of 95.3 percent was significantly higher than the national figure which ranked 12th among the country's 18 regions (Table 2).

The labor force population consists of the *employed* and the *unemployed* 15 years old and over.

In July 2017, workers were grouped into three broad sectors, namely, agriculture, industry and services sector. Workers in the services sector comprised the largest proportion of the population who are employed. Workers in the agriculture sector comprised the second largest group of the total employed while those in the industry sector are the smallest group.

Employed persons fall into any of these categories: (1) wage and salary workers, (2) self-employed workers without any paid employee, (3) employers in own family-operated farm or business, and (4) unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers are those who work for private households, private establishments, government or government-controlled corporations, and those who work with pay in own family-operated farm or business.

Employed persons are classified as either full-time workers or part-time workers. Full-time workers refer to those who worked for 40 hours or more during the reference week, while those who worked for less than 40 hours were considered part-time workers.

By definition, employed persons who express desire to have additional hours of work in their present job, or to have additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours are considered *underemployed*.

In July 2017, the underemployment rate, was estimated at 21.8 percent for Central Visayas (Table 3). Region VII ranked 5th among regions with highest underemployment rate for July 2017.

Underemployed persons who work for less than 40 hours in a week are called visibly underemployed persons.

Table 3. July 2017 Underemployment Rate

	Region	Undermployment Rate (%)
	Philippines	16.3
1	V-Bicol Region	33.3
2	IVB-MIMAROPA	31.0
3	Caraga	27.1
4	VIII-Eastern Visayas	21.9
5	VII-Central Visayas	21.8
6	IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	20.8
7	I-Ilocos Region	20.2
8	VI-Western Visayas	19.1
9	XII-SOCCSKSARGEN	19.0
10	XI-Davao Region	17.6
11	X-Northern Mindanao	15.5
12	CAR	14.6
13	IVA-CALABARZON	14.4
14	III-Central Luzon	10.3
15	NIR	10.0
16	Il-Cagayan Valley	8.0
17	NCR	7.4
18	ARMM	5.5

Table 4. July 2017 Unemployment Rate

	Region	Unemployment Rate (%)	
	Philippines	5.6	
1	I-llocos Region	8.2	
2	NCR	7.9	
3	III-Central Luzon	7.1	
4	IVA-CALABARZON	7.0	
5	X-Northern Mindanao	5.7	
6	VI-Western Visayas	4.7	
7	VII-Central Visayas	4.7	
8	XI-Davao Region	4.7	
9	V-Bicol Region	4.5	
10	IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	4.5	
11	IVB-MIMAROPA	→ 4.0	
12	VIII-Eastern Visayas	4.0	
13	XII-SOCCSKSARGEN	3.9	
14	Caraga	3.7	
15	CAR	3.4	
16	NIR	3.3	
17	ARMM	3.2	
18	Il-Cagayan Valley	2,3	

While unemployed persons include all those who, during the reference period, are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who have no job/business, currently available for work and actively looking for work.

Also considered as unemployed are persons without a job or business who are reported not looking for work because of their belief that no work was available or because of temporary illness/disability, bad weather, pending job application or waiting for job interview.

The unemployment rate in July 2017 was estimated at 4.7 percent. There were five regions which have an unemployment rate higher than the Region VII figure and two regions were of the same unemployment rate.

The July 2017 Employment Rate is taken from the preliminary result of the July 2017 Labor Force Survey conducted by Philippine Statistics Authority (Table 5).

Table 5. Total Population 15 Years Old and Over and Rates of Labor Force Participation, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, by Region: July 2017

Region	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over (in '000)	Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Underemployment Rate (%)
Philippines	70,164	60.6	94.4	5.6	16.3
NCR	9,119	60.5	92.1	7.9	7.4
CAR	1,244	64.5	96.6	3.4	14.6
I-llocos Region	3,513	58.7	91.8	8.2	20.2
II-Cagayan Valley	2,378	61.7	97.7	2.3	8.0
III-Central Luzon	7,794	60.5	92.9	7.1	10.3
NA-CALABARZON	9,840	62.4	93.0	7.0	14.4
IVB-MIMAROPA	2,052	63.6	96.0	4.0	31.0
V-Bicol Region	4,029	59.6	95.5	4.5	33.3
VI-Western Visayas	3,170	61.6	95.3	4.7	19.1
VII-Central Visayas	4,225	62.7	95.3	4.7	21.8
VIII-Eastern Visayas	3,084	60.7	96.0	4.0	21.9
IX-Zamboanga Peninsula	2,567	57.7	95.5	4.5	20.8
X-Northern Mindanao	3,267	60.2	94.3	5.7	15.5
XI-Davao Region	3,440	59.9	95.3	4.7	17.6
XI-SOCCSKSARGEN	3,080	61.3	96.1	3.9	19.0
Caraga	1,851	61.7	96.3	3.7	27.1
ARMM	2,312	46.5	96.8	3.2	5.5
NIR	3,199	63.7	96.7	3.3	10.0

Note: Estimates for July 2017 are preliminary and may change. Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, July 2017 Labor Force Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES

- Starting April 2005, the new unemployment definition was adopted per NSCB Resolution Number 15 dated October 20, 2004. As indicated in the said resolution, the unemployed include all persons who are 15 years and over as of their last birthday and are reported as: (1) without work and currently available for work and seeking work; or (2) without work and currently available for work but not seeking work for the following reasons:
 - 1. Tired/believed no work available
 - 2. Awaiting results of previous job application
 - 3. Temporary illness/disability
 - Bad weather
 - 5. Waiting for rehire/job recall
- Starting January 2012 LFS, the codes for industry adopted the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC). Prior to this, codes for industry used the 1994 PSIC.
- Question on vocational course was introduced in the January 2012 LFS questionnaire.
- Starting April 2016 round, the Labor Force Survey (LFS) adopted the 2013 Master Sample Design, with a sample size of approximately 44,000 households.
- The 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) was adopted starting April 2016. The 1992 PSOC had been used prior to April 2016.
- Starting with the April 2016 LFS round, the population projections based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (2010 CPH) has been adopted and generate the labor statistics.
- In January 2017 round, Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using Tablet was utilized in the LFS enumeration.
- Overseas Filipino Workers are not considered part of the labor force in the Philippines. Hence, in the LFS, data on economic characteristics of household members who are overseas workers are not collected. For the LFS reports, they are excluded in the estimation of the size of working population, that is, population aged 15 years and older, and in the estimation of the labor force.

Prepared by: ERAH MÍNAÝ QUIÑONES Assistant Statistician	
Approved by: ARIEL E. FLORENDO Regional Director LPA/AMC/CDA/JDA	