



# SPECIAL RELEASE

## January 2022 Employment Rate in Central Visayas (Preliminary Results)

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The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is one of the nationwide household surveys 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 preliminary result of the January 2022 Labor Force Survey (LFS), Central Visayas has 5,601,000 total population of 15 years old and over wherein

Table 1. Result of the January 2022 and January 2021 Labor Force Survey

Central Visayas	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2022 <sup>F</sup>
Population 15 Years Old and Over (in 000)	5,509	5,601
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.04	59.96
Employment Rate (%)	92.94	91.96
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.06	8.04
Underemployment Rate (%)	13.19	16.44

*P - Estimates for January 2022 are preliminary and may change.*

*Estimates for January 2022 exclude data from the Provinces of Surigao del Norte and Dinagat Island*

*F - Final*

Table 2. January 2022 Employment Rate, Preliminary Result

Rank	Region	Employment Rate (%)
	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>93.63</b>
1	II – Cagayan Valley	95.67
2	XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	95.60
3	VI – Western Visayas	95.32
4	XI – Davao Region	95.23
5	IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	95.02
6	X – Northern Mindanao	94.92
7	CAR	94.84
8	XIII – Caraga	94.52
9	III – Central Luzon	94.29
10	MIMAROPA	93.55
11	VIII – Eastern Visayas	92.98
12	I – Ilocos Region	92.81
13	NCR	92.74
14	IV-A – CALABARZON	92.56
15	BARMM	92.50
16	V – Bicol Region	92.22
17	<b>VII – Central Visayas</b>	<b>91.96</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority,  
January 2022 Labor Force Survey

59.96 percent were engaged in the Labor Force also known as the Labor Force Participation Rate (Table 1).

Labor Force Participation Rate is the percentage of the total number of persons in the labor force to the population of 15 years old and over.

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

The national *employment rate* in January 2022 was estimated at 93.63 percent. Among regions Central Visayas had an employment rate of 91.96 percent which is lower compared with the national estimate (Table 2).



In every quarterly result, 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. It was followed by the agriculture sector and those in the industry sector are the smallest group.

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. The reference week or reference period refers to the past seven days (moving) from the date of interview. This covers all persons aged 15 years old and over as of their last birthday.

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.

Meanwhile 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 national *unemployment rate* in January 2022 was estimated at 6.37 percent. Among regions, Central Visayas had the highest unemployment rate, even higher than the national unemployment rate at 8.04 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. January 2022 Unemployment Rate, Preliminary Result

	Region	Unemployment Rate (%)
Rank	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>6.37</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b>	<b>8.04</b>
<b>2</b>	Region V (Bicol Region)	7.78
<b>3</b>	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	7.50
<b>4</b>	Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	7.45
<b>5</b>	National Capital Region (NCR)	7.27
<b>6</b>	Region I (Ilocos Region)	7.19
<b>7</b>	Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	7.02
<b>8</b>	MIMAROPA Region	6.45
<b>9</b>	Region III (Central Luzon)	5.71
<b>10</b>	Region XIII (Caraga)	5.48
<b>11</b>	Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	5.16
<b>12</b>	Region X (Northern Mindanao)	5.09
<b>13</b>	Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	4.98
<b>14</b>	Region XI (Davao Region)	4.77
<b>15</b>	Region VI (Western Visayas)	4.68
<b>16</b>	Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	4.40
<b>17</b>	Region II (Cagayan Valley)	4.33

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2022 Labor Force Survey





Table 4. January 2022 Underemployment Rate, Preliminary Result

Rank	Region	Underemployment Rate (%)
	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>14.87</b>
1	MIMAROPA Region	25.03
2	Region V (Bicol Region)	22.57
3	Region II (Cagayan Valley)	19.87
4	Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	19.76
5	Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	19.55
6	Region XIII (Caraga)	19.22
7	Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	18.86
8	Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	18.75
9	Region VI (Western Visayas)	16.96
10	<b>Region VII (Central Visayas)</b>	<b>16.44</b>
11	Region X (Northern Mindanao)	14.86
12	Region I (Ilocos Region)	14.72
13	Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	13.68
14	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	12.61
15	Region XI (Davao Region)	11.03
16	Region III (Central Luzon)	9.40
17	National Capital Region (NCR)	8.98

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2022 Labor Force Survey

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 January 2022, the *underemployment rate* was estimated at 16.44 percent for Central Visayas. There were nine (9) other regions with higher underemployment rates compared to Central Visayas (Table 4).

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

The January 2022 Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment Rates were taken from the preliminary result of the January 2022 Labor Force Survey (LFS) conducted by the 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: January 2022

Region	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over (in '000)	Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Underemployment Rate (%)
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>75,895</b>	<b>60.54</b>	<b>93.63</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>14.87</b>
NCR	10,230	58.79	92.74	7.27	8.98
CAR	1,270	64.96	94.84	5.16	18.86
I – Ilocos Region	3,661	61.97	92.81	7.19	14.72
II – Cagayan Valley	2,530	62.88	95.67	4.33	19.87
III – Central Luzon	8,952	58.58	94.29	5.71	9.40
IV-A – CALABARZON	11,572	62.20	92.56	7.45	13.68
MIMAROPA	2,100	62.81	93.55	6.45	25.03
V – Bicol Region	4,077	58.41	92.22	7.78	22.57
VI – Western Visayas	5,548	63.00	95.32	4.68	16.96
<b>VII – Central Visayas</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>59.98</b>	<b>91.98</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>16.44</b>
VIII – Eastern Visayas	3,231	57.95	92.98	7.02	19.76
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	2,588	59.99	95.02	4.98	18.75
X – Northern Mindanao	3,507	62.73	94.92	5.09	14.86
XI – Davao Region	3,694	59.48	95.23	4.77	11.03
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	3,337	62.98	95.60	4.40	19.55
XIII – Caraga	1,399	62.91	94.52	5.48	19.22
BARMM	2,597	55.61	92.50	7.50	12.61

Note: Estimates for January 2022 are preliminary and may change.

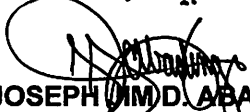
Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

All estimates used the 2015 CPH – based Population Projection

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, January 2022 Labor Force Survey



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# TECHNICAL NOTES

## JANUARY 2022 LABOR FORCE SURVEY

### I. Introduction

#### a. 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 local development planning.

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide quarterly survey of households conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to gather data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population until 2020. Starting 2021, the LFS was conducted monthly in response to the need for high frequency data to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### b. Objectives

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.

#### c. Scope and Coverage

The survey operations for January 2022 LFS ran from 10 to 31 January 2022 and covered 170,645 eligible sample households. With the recent Typhoon Odette that heavily damaged the provinces of Surigao del Norte and Dinagat Islands, the data collection for January 2022 LFS in these provinces was postponed to February 2022. Thus, the preliminary estimates of the January 2022 LFS excludes Surigao del Norte and Dinagat Islands, however, these will be reflected in the final results of the January 2022 LFS.

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. In the LFS report, they are excluded in the estimation of the size of working population, i.e., population aged 15 years and older, and in the estimation of the labor force.



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#### d. Developments in the LFS

The LFS, as in any survey, adopts recent developments in statistical methodology/processes and in the education system. The revisions in the LFS are as follows:

Item	Developments
Population projections	The population projections based on the 2015 Population Census (POPCEN 2015) has been adopted to generate the labor force statistics. For comparability, population projections based on the POPCEN 2015 was likewise used in the October 2019 labor force statistics.
Adoption of the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)	Starting April 2012 LFS, the codes for industry adopted the 2009 PSIC. Prior to this, codes for industry used the 1994 PSIC.
Adoption of the Philippine Standard Occupation Classification (PSOC)	The 2012 PSOC was adopted starting April 2016. The 1992 PSOC had been used prior to this rounds.
Adoption of the Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED)	In January 2019, the 2017 Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED) has been adopted. The categories for highest grade completed were also revised considering the K to 12 program in the education system.
Data Collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the April 2017 round of the LFS, Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using Tablet was utilized in the enumeration.</li> <li>2. Starting April 2020, for the first time, a hybrid approach was used in data collection, a mixed mode of CAPI face-to-face interview, whenever possible, or a telephone interview.</li> </ol>
Additional Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Question on vocational course was also introduced in the April 2012 LFS questionnaire.</li> <li>2. Starting April 2020 LFS round, Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ)/Lockdown /COVID-19 pandemic was included in the reasons for working more than 48 hours, less than 40 hours, and not looking for work.</li> <li>3. In January 2021 LFS round, the following questions were included:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. working arrangement;</li> <li>b. days worked in the past week; and</li> <li>c. temporary unemployment was included.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

## **II. Concepts and Definitions**

### **a. Reference Period**

The reference period for this survey is the "past week" referring to the past seven days preceding the date of visit of the enumerator or the interviewer.

### **b. Employment Status Concepts**

#### **1. Population 15 Years Old and Over**

This refers to number of population 15 years old and over excluding overseas workers. Overseas workers are excluded in the estimation of the size of working population (population aged 15 years and over) since the data on their economic characteristics are not collected because they are not considered part of the labor force in the country.

#### **2. 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.

#### **3. 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, i.e., 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, i.e., 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.

#### **4. 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.

#### **5. Unemployed**

Starting April 2005, the new unemployment definition was adopted per NSCB Resolution Number 15 dated October 20, 2004. As indicated in the said resolution:

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

- 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
- d) Not seeking work due to the following reasons: (1) fatigued 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.

## **6. 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 persons who are not looking for work because of reasons such as housekeeping, schooling and permanent disability. Examples are housewives, students, persons with disability, or retired persons.

## **III. Sampling Design and Estimation Methodology**

The January 2022 LFS utilized the 2013 Master Sample (MS) design from which 16 replicates were drawn that includes 171,072 secondary sampling units (SSUs) or sample housing. The MS uses a two-stage cluster sampling design where EAs/barangays were selected at the initial sampling stage as the primary sampling units (PSUs), while the housing units within the selected PSUs were selected as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). Generally, all households within the sample housing unit are also considered as sample households. However, for housing unit with more than three households, a maximum of three sample households were randomly selected.

The January 2022 LFS was conducted in tandem with the second visit (Visit 2) of the 2021 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) in like manner as the July 2021 LFS was also conducted along with the FIES Visit 1. The samples used in the January 2022 were the eligible households during the July 2021 survey round but with updated Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU).

### **Sampling Frame**

The 2013 MS sampling frame was refreshed with the results of the 2015 Population Census. The EA Reference File (EARF) of the 2015 Census of Population was used as the PSU frame while the 2015 list of households for each of the PSUs were used as the SSU frame.



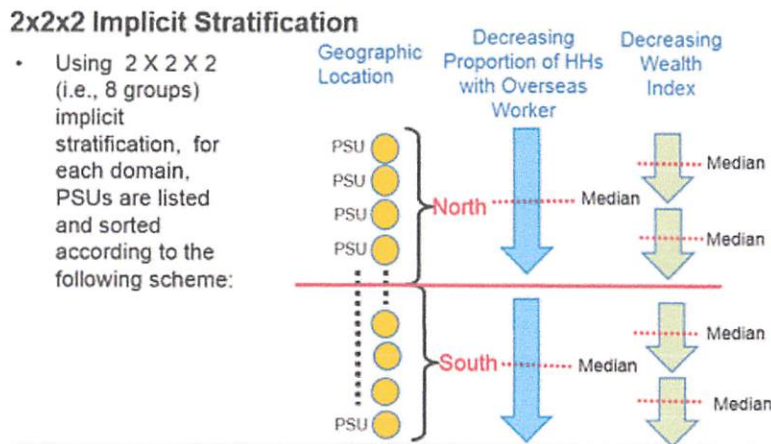
## Sampling Domain

To provide subnational or provincial level statistics with accurate estimates, the 2013 MS has 117 major domains as follows: 81 provinces (including the newly created province of Davao Occidental); 33 highly urbanized cities (including 16 cities in the National Capital Region); and 3 other areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City).

## Primary Sampling Units

In the 2013 Master Sample Design, each sampling domain (i.e., province/HUC) is divided into exhaustive and non-overlapping area segments known as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) with about 100 to 400 households. Thus, a PSU can be a barangay/Enumeration Area (EA) or a portion of a large barangay, or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs.

## 2x2x2 Implicit Stratification



The PSUs are then ordered according to the following: (1) North-South/West-East Geographic location; (2) Decreasing Proportion of HHs with Overseas Worker; and (3) Decreasing wealth Index.

## Replicates

There are 16 replicates used in all 117 sampling domains. A replicate is composed of ordered list of PSUs. Most of the provinces, that is, 75 out of 81, has six PSUs per replicate while in HUCs, eight PSUs form a replicate. Small domains such as Guimaras, Siquijor, Camiguin, Apayao, and Dinagat Islands had three PSUs per replicate.

## Sample Allocation Scheme

The total number of sample SSUs was allotted proportionately to the measure of size of the PSU. Thus, a PSU with only 100 HHs had less number of sample HHs than PSUs with 400 HHs but, on average, there were 12 sample HHs allotted for each PSU in Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) and an average of 16 sample HHs for every PSU in the province

Domain	16 Sample Replicates (Regional Level Estimate)	
	Number of Sample PSUs	Number of Sample Housing Units/HHs
75 Province Domain (16 SSUs per PSU)	96	1,536
6 small provinces (Batanes, Guimaras, Siquijor, Camiguin, Apayao and Dinagat Islands) (16 SSUs per PSU)	48	768
31 HUCs (12 SSUs per PSU)	128	1,536
2 small HUCs (12 SSUs per PSU)		
San Juan City	48	576
Lucena City	80	960
3 other urban areas (12 SSUs per PSU)		
Pateros	48	576
City of Isabela	48	576
Cotabato City	80	576
National	11,760	171,072

### Base weight computation

The base weight is computed as the inverse of selection probability

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} \times \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}}$$

where:

$A_p$  - total number of PSUs in the domain p

$a_p$  - total number of sample PSUs in the domain p

$B_{p\tau\alpha}$  - total number of housing units in PSU  $\alpha$ , and replicate  $\tau$  in domain p

$b_{p\tau\alpha}$  - total number of sample housing units in PSU  $\alpha$ , and replicate  $\tau$  in domain p

For housing units with at most 3 households the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} \times \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}}$$

For housing units with more than 3 households the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} \times \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}} \times \frac{C_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}{c_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}$$

where:

$C_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$  - total number of households in the sample housing unit

$c_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$  - 3, the number of sample households in the sample housing unit

## Base Weight Adjustment

The base weight was adjusted for unit non-response and was further calibrated to conform to the known or projected population count. The projected population count used was January 2022.

For unit non-response adjustment (within domain p), the adjustment was computed as:

$$A_{p1} = \frac{\text{weighted* total number of eligible sample households}}{\text{weighted* total number of responding households}}$$

Applying this to the base weight, we have:

$$w'_{p\tau\alpha\beta_{adj}} = w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} \times A_{p1}$$

Further calibration was made to conform with known population count, as follows:

Age Group (in years)	Sex	
	Male	Female
0 – 14	C1	C2
15 – 24	C3	C4
25 – 34	C5	C6
35 – 44	C7	C8
45 – 54	C9	C10
55 – 64	C11	C12
65 and over	C13	C14

$$A_{p2c} = \frac{X_{pc}}{\hat{X}_{pc,adj}}$$

where:

$X_{pc}$  - is the projected total population for age-sex class c

$\hat{X}_{pc,adj}$  - is the weighted estimate of the population for age-sex class c using the non-response adjusted weight

Hence the final weight (calibrated weight was):

$$w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} = \underbrace{w'_{p\tau\alpha,adj}}_{\text{non-response adjusted weight}} \times \underbrace{A_{p2c}}_{\text{population adjustment factor}}$$

## Estimation of Totals

- Generally, the estimate for the weighted total for a sampling domain (province/HUC) considering the number of sample replicates was derived using:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\tau=1}^l \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_r} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta} \quad l = 1 \text{ to } L \text{ sample replicates}$$

- For each of the sampling domain which considered 16 sample, the estimate for the weighted total was computed as the value of the sample household for variable Y multiplied by its corresponding weight using this formula:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\tau=1}^{16} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_{\tau}} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} W'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} Y_{p\tau\alpha\beta} \quad l = 1 \text{ to } 16 \text{ replicates}$$

- For the Province/HUC  
The estimate for the weighted total for the province/HUC was derived as the average of the estimates for the 16 replicates

$$\hat{Y}_p = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{\tau=1}^{16} (\hat{Y}_{p\tau}) = \frac{1}{16} (\hat{Y}_{p1} + \hat{Y}_{p2} + \hat{Y}_{p3} \dots + \hat{Y}_{p16})$$

Average of the estimates for the 16 replicates

where:

$\hat{Y}_{p\tau}$  - estimate of Y for replicate  $\tau$  in province p

- For the region

The estimate for the weighted total for the region was derived as the sum of its weighted provinces/HUCs domain totals:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{p=1}^{m_r} (\hat{Y}_p) = \hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2 + \dots + \hat{Y}_{m_r}$$

where

Weighted Province/HUC Totals

$\hat{Y}_p$  - estimate of total for province/HUC p

$m_r$  - total number of provinces/HUCs in the region

- For the entire country

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{r=1}^n (\hat{Y}_r) = \hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2 + \dots + \hat{Y}_n$$

where

Weighted Region Totals

$\hat{Y}_r$  - estimate of total for region r

n - total number of regions in the country

## Estimation of Rates and Proportions

Rates will be computed as for example employment rate:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

where

$\hat{Y}$  = estimated total employed

$\hat{X}$  = estimated total population in the labor force

To estimate the weighted proportion  $\hat{p}_r$  in the rth region



$$\hat{p}_r = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{mr} \sum_{\tau=1}^4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} x_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}{\sum_{p=1}^{mr} \sum_{\tau=1}^4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}$$

Where  $x_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$  = the total number of cases in the sample with a certain attribute x  
 $y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$  = the total number of cases in the sample.

### Estimation of Sampling Error

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance.

If the sample had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the LFS is the result of a multi-stage design, and it was necessary to use more complex formulas.

Sampling errors are computed using statistical programs. These statistical programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate,  $r=y/x$ , where  $y$  represents the total sample value for variable  $y$ , and  $x$  represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of  $r$  is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[ \frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

- where
- $h$  represents the stratum which varies from 1 to  $H$ ,
  - $m_h$  is the total number of clusters selected in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,
  - $y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,
  - $x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum, and
  - $f$  is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

In the LFS, the 117 province/HUC domains are also treated as natural stratification while the primary sampling units (PSUs) are treated as clusters.

### Data Checking, Coding and Filtering Prior to Estimation of Proportions

Enumeration is a highly complex operation, and it may happen that reported/encoded entries during data collection may have some omissions, and implausible/inconsistent entries. Editing is a process meant to correct these errors.

During the interview, embedded editing was activated and errors/inconsistent entries were detected by the program. Editing was also done using Computer Aided Field Editing (CAFE) program after every interviewed household to ensure completeness and consistency of encoded entries. For monitoring of the status of data collection, LFS raw data from the tablet is uploaded to the PSA Central Office server as soon as the interview of a household/EA was completed.

Review and verification of the PSOC and PSIC codes and invalid values for LFS data items were done in the provincial office using the LFS Information System (LFS IS). Further processing in the regional office such as ID validation, and completeness check, edit and matching of LFS sample households with the original List from Master Sample (MS) Form 6 were done to ensure that the number of household listed was fully covered.

Preliminary, and final tabulations of data were done at the PSA Central Office.

#### **IV. Dissemination of Results**

The January 2022 LFS preliminary results press release, and the statistical tables are publicly available at the PSA website [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph). The final estimates of the January 2022 LFS will be released through the following:

- Special Releases, six months after the data collection; and
- ISH Bulletin, 10 months after the data collection.

#### **VI. Contact Information**

For technical concerns, you may contact the following PSA focal persons:

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