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AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM (AIS)

# POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

REPORT No. 2019-8



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## FOREWORD

The Agricultural Indicators System (AIS) is one of the statistical indicator frameworks maintained by the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA). AIS has twelve (12) modules which are updated and released annually. This is the eight module entitled Population and Labor Force. It presents statistics on population and labor force with emphasis on agricultural employment. The reference years are 2014 to 2018.

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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November 2019

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# POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

## Household Population 15 years Old and Over

The number of persons, 15 years old and over, enumerated in private households during the survey indicates the number of individuals available for work.

In 2018, the country's working age population 15 years old and over totalled 71.34 million persons. Among the regions, the biggest counts of this population group were recorded in CALABARZON at 10.10 million persons and in NCR at 9.19 million persons. Central Luzon came next where 7.89 million persons were aged 15 years old and over. This group of population comprised the least numbers in CAR with 1.27 million persons and in Caraga with 1.89 million persons (Table 1).

## Labor Force

Labor force describes the population, 15 years old and over, whether employed and unemployed, who contributed to the production of goods and services in the country. It also provides indicator of the extent by which working age population joins the stream of available manpower supply.

Countrywide, the total labor force in 2018 summed up to 43.46 million persons, higher than the 2017 record. This corresponded to a Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of 60.9 percent (Tables 2a-2b).

Increasing labor force population was noted in the regions except for NCR, MIMAROPA Region, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region. Across regions, CALABARZON continued to record the biggest labor force population at 6.33 million persons in 2018. This was followed by NCR and Central Luzon with 5.54 million persons and 4.72 million persons, respectively. Labor force counts were also higher in Ilocos Region, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region ranging from 2.11 million to 3.34 million persons. The least number was recorded in CAR at 0.79 million persons.

The regional LFPR was highest in Northern Mindanao which went up to 66.3 percent in 2018. Higher and increasing LFPRs were noted in Caraga at 64.4 percent and in Cagayan Valley at 63.9 percent. Likewise, LFPRs were higher in CALABARZON and MIMAROPA Region, however, these exhibited declining rates to 62.7 percent and 62.0 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, ARMM registered the lowest LFPR where it rose to 46.6 percent in 2018.

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## Employment and Unemployment

Indicators relating to labor market such as employment provides measure on the rate of absorption of available manpower supply in the production of goods and services. On the other hand, unemployment indicates the inefficiency of the labor market to absorb the available human resources to contribute to production activities.

In 2018, about 41.16 million persons were employed nationwide. This was equivalent to an employment rate (ER) of 94.7 percent (Tables 3a-3b).

Regional employment was mostly increasing in 2018. The 2018 employment levels in MIMAROPA Region, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region were lower compared to the 2017 levels. The biggest employment levels were consistently recorded in CALABARZON at 5.91 million persons and in NCR at 5.17 million persons in 2018. Majority of the employed persons were also reported in Central Luzon at 4.45 million, Western Visayas at 3.17 million and Central Visayas at 3.08 million. In CAR, only 0.75 million were considered as employed persons.

Cagayan Valley maintained its high ER which increased to 97.0 percent in 2018. Next were ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga with corresponding employment rates at 96.3 percent, 96.1 percent and 96.0 percent. Employment rate of around 95.0 percent was observed in CAR, MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. The lowest ER was recorded in Ilocos Region and it went up to 93.2 percent.

The number of unemployed persons in the country declined to 2.30 million in 2018. Unemployment rate (UR) stood at 5.3 percent (Tables 4a-4b).

Majority of the regions exhibited decreasing unemployment in 2018. Increasing counts of unemployed persons were noted in Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM. The bulk of the unemployed persons were found in the regions of CALABARZON at 0.42 million, NCR at 0.37 million, and Central Luzon at 0.27 million. Around 120,000 to 180,000 unemployed persons were located in Ilocos Region, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Central Visayas. Unemployment was smallest in number in CAR at 32,000.

Regional unemployment rate (UR) topped in Ilocos Region but it slowed down to 6.8 percent in 2018 relative to the 2017 rate. Likewise, URs were higher in NCR and CALABARZON at 6.6 percent each. Unemployment rates ranging from 4.0 percent



to 4.9 percent were posted in CAR, MIMAROPA Region, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and Caraga. Meanwhile, UR was lowest in Cagayan Valley at 3.0 percent.

### **Visible underemployment**

Visibly underemployed persons are those who worked for less than 40 hours during the reference week and still wanted additional hours of work. This indicator measures the level of dissatisfaction of the participants in the labor market with the working condition and/or remuneration they receive in exchange for their labor input.

In 2018, the country's visibly underemployed persons were reduced to 3.67 million persons, equivalent to a declining visible underemployment rate of 8.9 percent (Tables 5a-5b).

More regions had decreasing numbers of visibly underemployed persons in 2018. Among the regions, the biggest counts of visibly underemployed persons were located in Bicol Region at 422,000 persons, CALABARZON at 383,000 persons and Western Visayas at 316,000 persons. Visible underemployment of less than 200,000 persons were noted each in NCR, Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. On the other hand, CAR and ARMM had least numbers at 53,000 and 49,000 persons, respectively.

The visible underemployment rates in 2018 were on top in Bicol Region which rose to 17.7 percent and in Caraga which declined to 15.4 percent. Meanwhile, visible underemployment rates from 10.0 percent to 13.1 percent were recorded in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA Region, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao. The lowest rates were posted in NCR at 2.8 percent and ARMM at 4.6 percent.

### **Employment in Agriculture**

The number of gainfully employed persons in agriculture measures the extent of absorption of the available manpower supply in agriculture and its contribution to the total economy.

Countrywide, the number of persons who were employed in agriculture in 2018 totalled to around 10.0 million. The sector indicated a declining share of 24.3 percent in the country's total employment (Tables 6a-6b).

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In 2018, declining agricultural employment was reported in most regions. Across regions, agricultural employment remained biggest in Western Visayas. However, the region's total number of employed persons in agriculture declined to 970,000 in 2018. In the regions of Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN, agricultural employment ranged from 707,000 persons to 776,000 persons. Less than half million persons in CAR, MIMAROPA Region and Caraga were employed in agriculture. NCR posted the least employment in agriculture at 26,000 persons.

In terms of the share of agriculture in the regions' total employment, ARMM had the highest but posted a declining share at 60.4 percent in 2018. This was followed by Cagayan Valley where the share of agricultural employment went up to 47.5 percent in 2018. Except for Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Bicol Region, all the other regions exhibited decreasing proportion of agricultural employment. Employment in agriculture had the least shares in Central Luzon at 14.6 percent and CALABARZON at 8.9 percent. Further, NCR maintained the lowest share at 0.5 percent.

### **Agricultural Employment by Class of Worker**

Workers are classified according to their relationship to the establishment where he/she works. This indicates the status of employment in agriculture.

Among the class of workers, the own-account workers comprised 53.0 percent of the total employed persons in agriculture in 2018. This was equivalent to 5.30 million persons and this number was lesser than the 2017 record. Majority of the own-account workers were self-employed at 4.40 million persons corresponding to 44.0 percent. About 0.90 million persons or 9.0 percent were classified as employers.

The wage and salary workers who worked for private household/establishment/family-operated activities increased to 3.36 million and they accounted for 33.6 percent to the total agricultural employment. The number of unpaid family workers in agriculture was reduced to 1.34 million persons, representing 13.4 percent of the total agricultural employment (Tables 7a-7b).

## Daily Basic Pay of Wage and Salary Agricultural Workers

The value of worker's compensation for their labor is measured through the wages and salary received by the workers.

In 2018, the country's average basic wage and salary paid to agricultural workers increased to PhP 237.38 per day. It grew annually by an average of 6.4 percent over the period 2014 to 2018.

The salary and wages received by those engaged in fishing activities were higher at PhP 266.10 per day in 2018 and it was increasing at a faster rate of 7.6 percent from 2014 to 2018. Meanwhile, those involved in agriculture, hunting and forestry were paid PhP 235.40 per day in 2018 with an average annual wage increment at 6.3 percent during the five-year period (Table 8).

## Working Children in Agriculture

A child is considered working or economically active if at any time during the reference period he/she is engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour. He may be studying, looking for work and/or housekeeping at the same time. It is important to know how many of these working children were engaged in any agricultural activities as a measure of child labor.

In 2018, the number of children aged 5 to 17 years old who were working in the country's agriculture sector rose to 664,000. This number exhibited an increasing share of 47.8 percent to the total working children belonging to the same age group (Tables 9a-9b).

Seven out of the 17 regions recorded increasing numbers of working children in agriculture. These were Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao and Caraga. The biggest count of children aged 5 to 17 years old working in agriculture was still reported in Northern Mindanao at 108,000 in 2018. More working children in agriculture were also recorded in Bicol Region at 77,000, Caraga at 52,000 and Western Visayas at 50,000. Fewer numbers of working children in agriculture were observed in CAR and Davao Region at 19,000 each and in CALABARZON at 16,000 children. In NCR, less than 500 children belonged to this group.

More regions had increasing proportions of working children aged 5 to 17 years old in agriculture to total working children of the same age group. The highest proportion was reported in CAR which increased to 80.1 percent in 2018. This was

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also higher in Zamboanga Peninsula where share rose to 76.8 percent. ARMM came next with a declining share at 76.1 percent. In contrast, the least proportion was accounted in CALABARZON at 13.8 percent.

**Table 1.**  
**Total household population 15 years old and over by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	64,033	64,936	68,311	69,891	71,339
NCR	8,194	8,251	8,919	9,087	9,186
CAR	1,170	1,188	1,211	1,241	1,270
Ilocos Region	3,550	3,587	3,417	3,470	3,520
Cagayan Valley	2,301	2,332	2,327	2,366	2,403
Central Luzon	7,164	7,282	7,555	7,752	7,889
CALABARZON	8,463	8,576	9,539	9,787	10,096
MIMAROPA Region	2,001	2,044	1,997	2,047	2,093
Bicol Region	3,907	3,972	3,904	4,017	4,113
Western Visayas	5,270	5,359	5,249	5,354	5,459
Central Visayas	4,978	5,074	5,083	5,193	5,295
Eastern Visayas	1,709	1,701	3,006	3,084	3,155
Zamboanga Peninsula	2,256	2,294	2,503	2,559	2,617
Northern Mindanao	3,052	3,109	3,172	3,254	3,314
Davao Region	3,143	3,182	3,355	3,438	3,505
SOCCSKSARGEN	2,752	2,798	3,008	3,086	3,150
Caraga	1,762	1,791	1,798	1,844	1,885
ARMM	2,362	2,398	2,266	2,311	2,390

*Starting 2016, the Labor Force Survey adopted the 2013 Master Sample Design as well as the population projections based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing while previous survey rounds used the 2000 Census of Population and Housing population projections.*

*- Details may not add up to totals due to rounding*

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 2a.**  
**Labor force by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in '000 persons)

<b>REGION</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Philippines	41,379	41,342	43,361	42,775	43,460
NCR	5,281	5,193	5,613	5,552	5,537
CAR	793	797	800	778	786
Ilocos Region	2,191	2,199	2,119	2,045	2,172
Cagayan Valley	1,542	1,562	1,529	1,499	1,535
Central Luzon	4,484	4,476	4,693	4,548	4,722
CALABARZON	5,542	5,528	6,125	6,235	6,328
MIMAROPA Region	1,351	1,340	1,305	1,309	1,298
Bicol Region	2,454	2,515	2,444	2,414	2,503
Western Visayas	3,378	3,379	3,369	3,297	3,344
Central Visayas	3,304	3,418	3,401	3,378	3,248
Eastern Visayas	1,109	1,069	1,874	1,860	1,932
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,451	1,434	1,600	1,496	1,475
Northern Mindanao	2,132	2,107	2,115	2,076	2,196
Davao Region	2,061	2,043	2,111	2,157	2,112
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,798	1,820	1,933	1,919	1,944
Caraga	1,169	1,159	1,143	1,145	1,215
ARMM	1,341	1,304	1,187	1,066	1,112

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 2b.**  
**Labor force participation rate by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	64.6	63.7	63.5	61.2	60.9
NCR	64.4	62.9	62.9	61.1	60.3
CAR	67.8	67.1	66.1	62.7	61.9
Ilocos Region	61.7	61.3	62.0	58.9	61.7
Cagayan Valley	67.0	67.0	65.7	63.4	63.9
Central Luzon	62.6	61.5	62.1	58.7	59.9
CALABARZON	65.5	64.5	64.2	63.7	62.7
MIMAROPA Region	67.5	65.6	65.3	64.0	62.0
Bicol Region	62.8	63.3	62.6	60.1	60.9
Western Visayas	64.1	63.1	64.2	61.6	61.2
Central Visayas	66.4	67.4	66.9	65.0	61.3
Eastern Visayas	64.9	62.8	62.3	60.3	61.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	64.3	62.5	63.9	58.5	56.3
Northern Mindanao	69.9	67.8	66.7	63.8	66.3
Davao Region	65.6	64.2	62.9	62.7	60.3
SOCSCSARGEN	65.3	65.0	64.3	62.2	61.7
Caraga	66.3	64.7	63.6	62.1	64.4
ARMM	56.8	54.4	52.4	46.1	46.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 3a.****Number of employed persons by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**

(in '000 persons)

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<b>REGION</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Philippines	38,651	38,741	40,998	40,334	41,157
NCR	4,743	4,752	5,239	5,141	5,171
CAR	752	759	765	745	754
Ilocos Region	2,012	2,014	1,988	1,864	2,025
Cagayan Valley	1,485	1,512	1,482	1,452	1,489
Central Luzon	4,119	4,126	4,383	4,247	4,450
CALABARZON	5,097	5,085	5,687	5,800	5,913
MIMAROPA Region	1,292	1,296	1,252	1,247	1,237
Bicol Region	2,311	2,374	2,331	2,303	2,381
Western Visayas	3,182	3,195	3,208	3,119	3,165
Central Visayas	3,114	3,215	3,234	3,224	3,075
Eastern Visayas	1,045	1,011	1,790	1,778	1,851
Zamboanga Peninsula	1,400	1,384	1,540	1,437	1,414
Northern Mindanao	2,015	1,989	2,004	1,966	2,107
Davao Region	1,946	1,925	2,016	2,052	2,022
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,735	1,756	1,854	1,843	1,867
Caraga	1,108	1,092	1,086	1,087	1,165
ARMM	1,295	1,259	1,140	1,029	1,071

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*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*



**Table 3b.**  
**Employment rate by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	93.4	93.7	94.6	94.3	94.7
NCR	89.8	91.5	93.3	92.6	93.4
CAR	94.8	95.2	95.6	95.7	95.9
Ilocos Region	91.8	91.6	93.8	91.1	93.2
Cagayan Valley	96.3	96.8	96.9	96.8	97.0
Central Luzon	91.9	92.2	93.4	93.4	94.2
CALABARZON	92.0	92.0	92.8	93.0	93.4
MIMAROPA Region	95.6	96.7	95.9	95.2	95.3
Bicol Region	94.2	94.4	95.4	95.4	95.1
Western Visayas	94.2	94.6	95.2	94.6	94.7
Central Visayas	94.2	94.1	95.1	95.5	94.7
Eastern Visayas	94.2	94.6	95.5	95.6	95.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.0	95.9
Northern Mindanao	94.5	94.4	94.8	94.7	95.9
Davao Region	94.4	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	96.5	96.5	95.9	96.0	96.1
Caraga	94.8	94.3	95.0	94.9	96.0
ARMM	96.6	96.5	96.1	96.6	96.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 4a.**  
**Number of unemployed persons by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in '000 persons)

<b>REGION</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Philippines	2,728	2,602	2,363	2,441	2,303
NCR	538	441	374	411	366
CAR	41	39	35	33	32
Ilocos Region	179	185	131	181	148
Cagayan Valley	56	50	47	47	46
Central Luzon	365	350	310	302	272
CALABARZON	445	444	438	435	415
MIMAROPA Region	60	44	53	63	60
Bicol Region	143	142	113	110	123
Western Visayas	196	184	162	178	179
Central Visayas	190	203	167	154	173
Eastern Visayas	64	58	84	82	81
Zamboanga Peninsula	51	50	60	59	61
Northern Mindanao	116	118	111	110	89
Davao Region	115	118	95	105	91
SOCCSKSARGEN	63	64	79	76	76
Caraga	61	66	57	58	49
ARMM	46	46	47	37	42

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 4b.**  
**Unemployment rate by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.3
NCR	10.2	8.5	6.7	7.4	6.6
CAR	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1
Ilocos Region	8.2	8.4	6.2	8.9	6.8
Cagayan Valley	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Central Luzon	8.1	7.8	6.6	6.6	5.8
CALABARZON	8.0	8.0	7.2	7.0	6.6
MIMAROPA Region	4.4	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.7
Bicol Region	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.9
Western Visayas	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.3
Central Visayas	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.5	5.3
Eastern Visayas	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.4	4.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
Northern Mindanao	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	4.1
Davao Region	5.6	5.8	4.5	4.9	4.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.9
Caraga	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.0
ARMM	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.7

Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 5a.**  
**Number of visibly underemployed persons by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in '000 persons)

<b>REGION</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Philippines	4,365	4,222	4,149	3,739	3,664
NCR	215	198	171	198	145
CAR	61	74	81	52	53
Ilocos Region	208	226	220	215	253
Cagayan Valley	130	122	124	143	195
Central Luzon	283	295	328	238	232
CALABARZON	529	472	430	412	383
MIMAROPA Region	183	188	171	192	155
Bicol Region	496	471	453	398	422
Western Visayas	466	428	360	314	316
Central Visayas	326	314	260	269	272
Eastern Visayas	218	201	331	272	240
Zamboanga Peninsula	207	181	199	174	160
Northern Mindanao	319	324	326	249	272
Davao Region	220	206	157	176	158
SOCCSKSARGEN	231	248	266	214	180
Caraga	164	172	183	171	179
ARMM	110	103	91	51	49

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 5b.**  
**Visible underemployment rate by region, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	11.3	10.9	10.1	9.3	8.9
NCR	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.9	2.8
CAR	8.1	9.7	10.6	7.0	7.0
Ilocos Region	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.6	12.5
Cagayan Valley	8.8	8.1	8.3	9.8	13.1
Central Luzon	6.9	7.1	7.5	5.6	5.2
CALABARZON	10.4	9.3	7.6	7.1	6.5
MIMAROPA Region	14.2	14.5	13.6	15.4	12.5
Bicol Region	21.5	19.8	19.4	17.3	17.7
Western Visayas	14.6	13.4	11.2	10.1	10.0
Central Visayas	10.5	9.8	8.0	8.3	8.8
Eastern Visayas	20.9	19.9	18.5	15.3	13.0
Zamboanga Peninsula	14.8	13.1	12.9	12.1	11.3
Northern Mindanao	15.8	16.3	16.3	12.7	12.9
Davao Region	11.3	10.7	7.8	8.6	7.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	13.3	14.1	14.3	11.6	9.6
Caraga	14.8	15.8	16.8	15.7	15.4
ARMM	8.5	8.2	8.0	5.0	4.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 6a.**  
**Total number of employed persons in agriculture by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in '000 persons)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	11,801	11,294	11,064	10,261	9,998
NCR	31	26	25	26	26
CAR	372	365	335	315	316
Ilocos Region	662	635	596	513	539
Cagayan Valley	819	823	754	658	707
Central Luzon	832	751	659	586	650
CALABARZON	725	649	554	536	526
MIMAROPA Region	596	578	546	495	438
Bicol Region	859	871	841	698	741
Western Visayas	1,206	1,173	1,103	1,025	970
Central Visayas	904	898	941	911	655
Eastern Visayas	501	442	690	622	626
Zamboanga Peninsula	632	614	683	612	601
Northern Mindanao	849	759	729	733	748
Davao Region	703	641	695	667	633
SOCCSKSARGEN	829	810	775	803	776
Caraga	393	386	397	402	400
ARMM	888	874	741	659	647

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 6b.**  
**Proportion of employed persons in agriculture by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in percent)

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Philippines	30.5	29.2	27.0	25.4	24.3
NCR	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
CAR	49.5	48.1	43.8	42.3	41.9
Ilocos Region	32.9	31.5	30.0	27.5	26.6
Cagayan Valley	55.2	54.4	50.9	45.3	47.5
Central Luzon	20.2	18.2	15.0	13.8	14.6
CALABARZON	14.2	12.8	9.7	9.2	8.9
MIMAROPA Region	46.1	44.6	43.6	39.7	35.4
Bicol Region	37.2	36.7	36.1	30.3	31.1
Western Visayas	37.9	36.7	34.4	32.9	30.6
Central Visayas	29.0	27.9	29.1	28.3	21.3
Eastern Visayas	47.9	43.7	38.6	35.0	33.8
Zamboanga Peninsula	45.1	44.4	44.4	42.6	42.5
Northern Mindanao	42.1	38.2	36.4	37.3	35.5
Davao Region	36.1	33.3	34.5	32.5	31.3
SOCCKSARGEN	47.8	46.1	41.8	43.6	41.5
Caraga	35.5	35.3	36.5	37.0	34.3
ARMM	68.6	69.4	65.0	64.0	60.4

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 7a.****Number of employed persons in agriculture by class of workers, Philippines, 2014-2018**

(in '000 persons)

<b>CLASS OF WORKERS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Wage and Salary Workers	3,538	3,447	3,570	3,153	3,361
Worked for Private Household/ Family-Operated Activities	3,538	3,447	3,568	3,153	3,361
Worked for Government/ Government Corporation	-	-	1	-	-
Own-account Workers	5,467	5,296	5,404	5,628	5,297
Self-Employed	4,761	4,580	4,616	4,765	4,399
Employer	706	716	788	863	898
Unpaid Family Workers	2,795	2,551	2,090	1,480	1,340
Total	11,801	11,294	11,064	10,261	9,998

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*



**Table 7b.**  
**Proportion of employed persons in agriculture by class of workers, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in percent)

CLASS OF WORKERS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wage and Salary Workers	30.0	30.5	32.3	30.7	33.6
Worked for Private Household/ Family-Operated Activities	30.0	30.5	32.2	30.7	33.6
Worked for Government/ Government Corporation	-	-	0.0	-	-
Own-account Workers	46.3	46.9	48.8	54.8	53.0
Self-Employed	40.3	40.6	41.7	46.4	44.0
Employer	6.0	6.3	7.1	8.4	9.0
Unpaid Family Workers	23.7	22.6	18.9	14.4	13.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

**Table 8.**  
**Average daily basic pay of wage and salary agricultural workers, Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in pesos)

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	GROWTH RATE (%) 2014-2018
Agriculture	185.31	194.50	209.32	220.26	237.38	6.4
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	184.53	193.10	208.25	219.57	235.40	6.3
Fishing	199.32	217.66	225.95	232.51	266.10	7.6

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)*

**Table 9a.**  
**Total number of working children 5-17 years old in agriculture by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
 (in '000 persons)

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
PHILIPPINES	1,252	1,009	779	633	664
NCR	1	1	1	1	a/
CAR	41	38	25	20	19
Ilocos Region	41	35	24	11	34
Cagayan Valley	68	65	33	29	26
Central Luzon	52	38	19	19	29
CALABARZON	63	30	17	18	16
MIMAROPA Region	81	64	38	35	24
Bicol Region	95	89	88	61	77
Western Visayas	97	82	88	59	50
Central Visayas	134	98	69	63	44
Eastern Visayas	65	60	68	43	49
Zamboanga Peninsula	79	64	51	44	47
Northern Mindanao	156	128	96	77	108
Davao Region	53	33	23	28	19
SOCCKSARGEN	90	82	49	55	44
Caraga	61	57	45	48	52
ARMM	76	46	44	24	24

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

a/ less than 500

**Table 9b.**  
**Proportion of working children 5-17 years old in agriculture by region,**  
**Philippines, 2014-2018**  
(in percent)

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
PHILIPPINES	57.7	54.9	51.6	47.1	47.8
NCR	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	a/
CAR	83.7	82.6	75.8	75.1	80.1
Ilocos Region	60.3	52.2	48.0	39.3	48.9
Cagayan Valley	76.4	77.4	64.7	68.9	64.4
Central Luzon	38.0	33.0	21.8	25.0	28.9
CALABARZON	38.2	26.1	15.3	13.6	13.8
MIMAROPA Region	66.9	69.6	62.3	54.5	46.1
Bicol Region	48.5	47.3	49.7	39.8	44.4
Western Visayas	58.1	55.8	60.3	51.2	55.2
Central Visayas	59.8	51.3	55.2	51.4	51.4
Eastern Visayas	55.6	58.3	56.2	41.9	42.4
Zamboanga Peninsula	67.5	68.8	67.1	73.2	76.8
Northern Mindanao	66.4	62.7	60.4	63.0	58.6
Davao Region	53.0	44.6	39.7	41.0	41.1
SOCCKSARGEN	69.2	67.2	55.1	59.6	63.0
Caraga	54.5	53.3	60.8	58.2	50.8
ARMM	82.6	83.6	81.5	77.7	76.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

a/ less than 500

## **MODULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS SYSTEM**

1. Economic Growth: Agriculture
2. Agricultural Structure and Resources
3. Output and Productivity
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. Agricultural Credit
11. Prices and Marketing of Agricultural Commodities
12. Inputs



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