



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

SPECIAL RELEASE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

January 2017 Final Results

Date Released: March 28, 2018

Reference No. 2018-03

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide survey conducted quarterly by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). For this particular release, the data presented are based on the final results of the January 2017 LFS round for the National Capital Region (NCR).

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in NCR decreases in January 2017

For the entire country, the LFPR registered 60.7 percent in January 2017 from 63.3 percent during the same period of the previous year. In NCR, the LFPR decreased to 61.3 percent in January 2017 from 63.7 percent during the same period in 2016.

Comparative labor force counts and LFPR for the Philippines and NCR for January 2016 and January 2017 LFS rounds are shown below.

Labor Force Survey Round	Total Population 15 years and over (in million)		Persons in the Labor Force (in million)		Labor Force Participation Rate (in percent)	
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
January 2017	69.4	9.0	42.1	5.5	60.7	61.3
January 2016	67.2	8.3	42.5	5.3	63.3	63.7

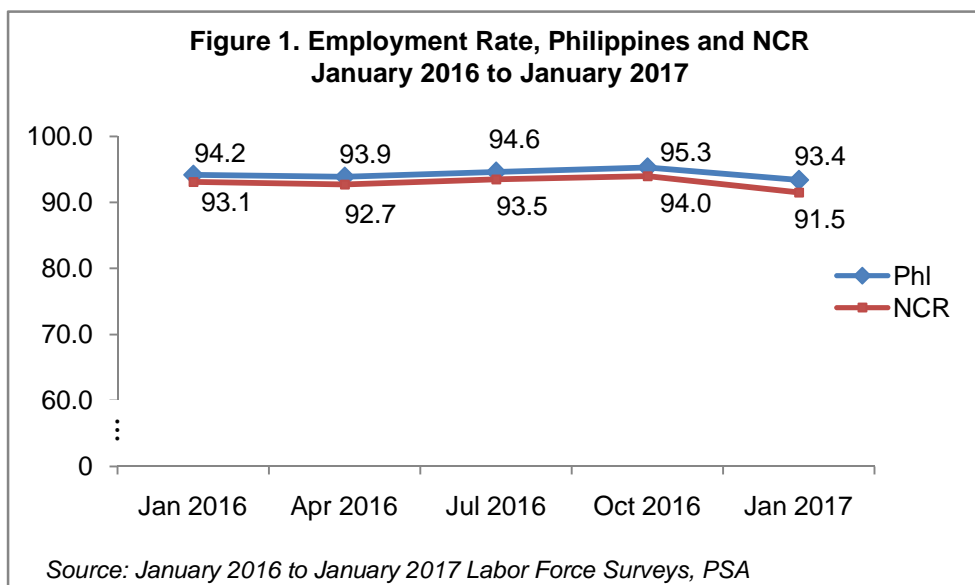
Employment Rate in NCR registers at 91.5 percent

The employment rate of the country reached 93.4 percent in January 2017, lower by 0.8 percentage point from the same period of the previous year. In NCR, the employment rate posted 91.5 percent in January 2017, or 1.6 percentage points decrease from January 2016.

Comparative employment figures and employment rates for the January 2016 and January 2017 LFS results are shown below.

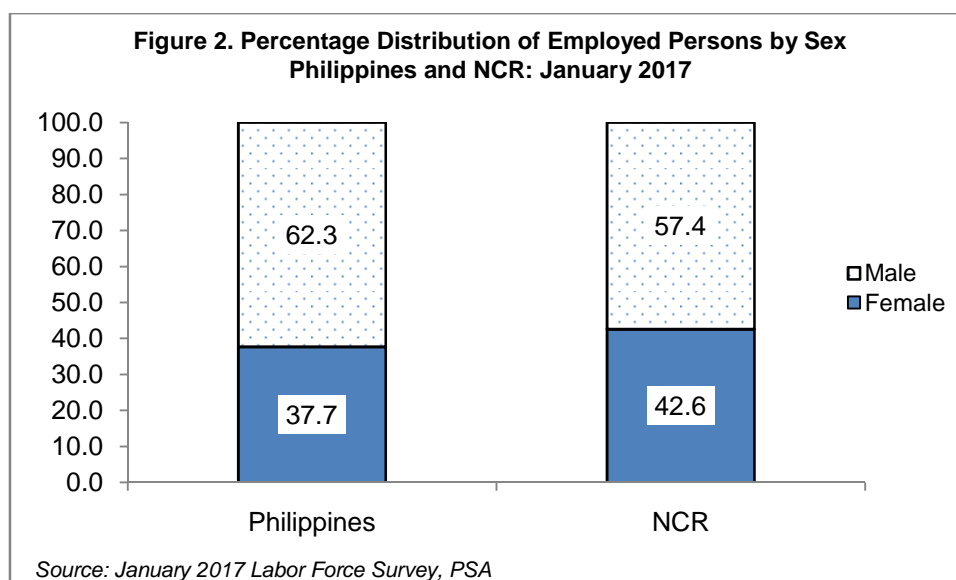
Labor Force Survey Round	Employed Persons (in million)		Employment Rate (in percent)	
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
January 2017	39.3	5.1	93.4	91.5
January 2016	40.1	4.9	94.2	93.1

The trend of employment rate in the country and NCR for the January 2016 and January 2017 LFS round.



More than half of the employed persons in NCR are males

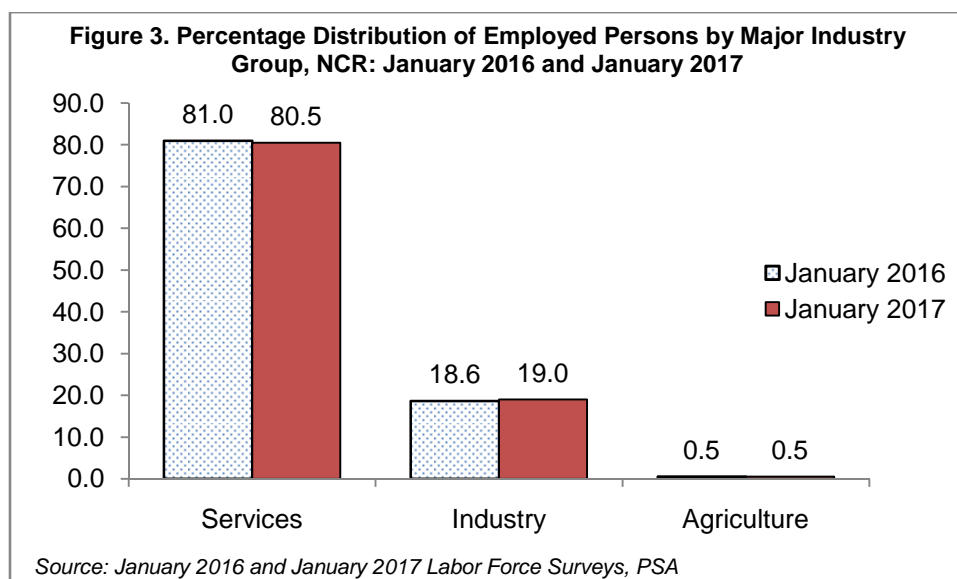
The country's male population dominated the employed workforce in the January 2017 LFS round. Of the 39.3 million employed persons, males accounted for 62.3 percent compared to 37.7 percent females. Mean while, of the 5.1 million employed persons in NCR, 57.4 percent were males. Refer to Table 1 for details of household population 15 years old and over by employment status and by sex for the Philippines and NCR for the period January 2017.



Services sector employs more than three quarters of the total workforce in NCR

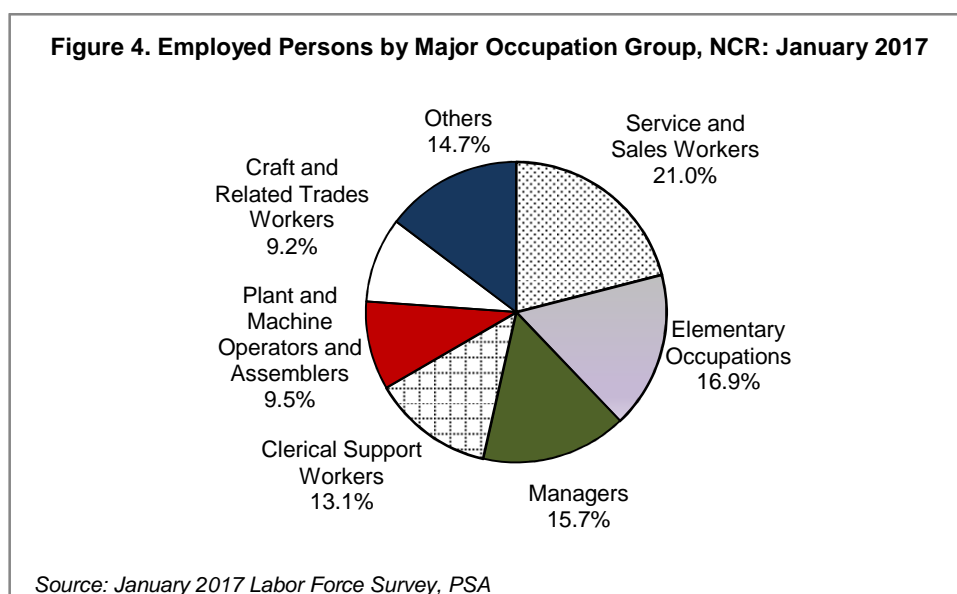
More than three quarters (80.5%) of the 5.1 million employed persons in NCR were employed in the services sector while 19.0 percent were engaged in the industry sector in January 2017. The remaining proportion was employed in the agriculture sector.

Similar structure was observed in the January 2016 LFS round. Refer to Table 2 for details of the employed persons and major industry group in NCR for the period January 2016 and 2017.



Service and sales workers comprise the largest group in NCR

In the January 2017 LFS round, service and sales workers comprised the largest group of employment in NCR at 21.0 percent. Elementary occupations formed the second largest group at 16.9 percent, while managers made up the third largest group at 15.7 percent. Refer to Table 3 for details of employed persons by sex and by major occupation group in NCR for January 2017.



NCR Unemployment rate rises to 8.5 percent in January 2017

The unemployment rate in the country increased to 6.6 percent in the January 2017 LFS round from the 5.8 percent of the same month of the previous year.

Similarly, NCR unemployment rate increased to 8.5 percent from 6.9 percent in the same period of the previous year. Unemployment figures of the Philippines and NCR based from the final estimates of the January 2016 and January 2017 LFS round are shown below.

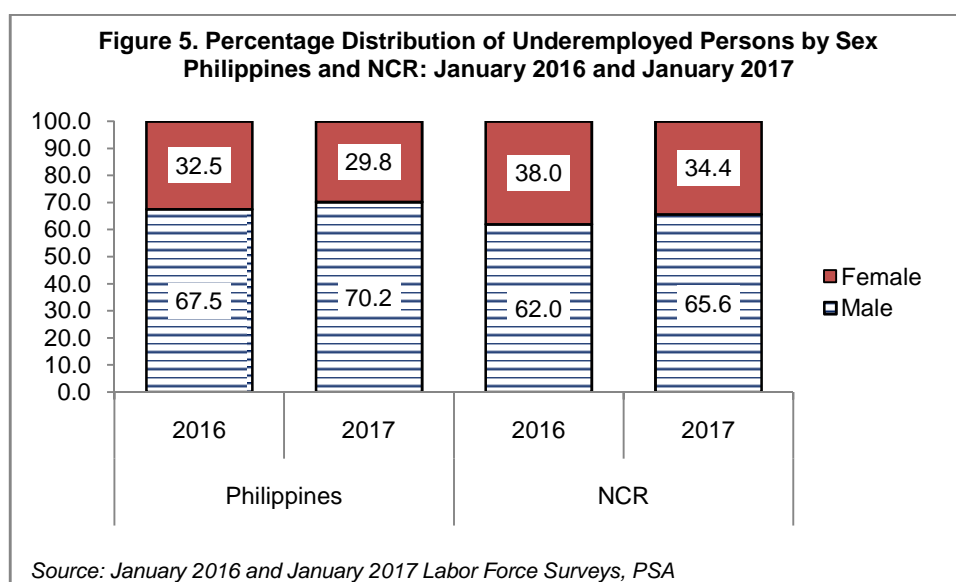
Labor Force Survey Round	Unemployed Persons in the Labor Force			
	(in million)		(in percent)	
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
January 2017	2.8	0.5	6.6	8.5
January 2016	2.5	0.4	5.8	6.9

Underemployment rate in NCR increases in January 2017

In the January 2017 LFS round, in NCR underemployment rate increased to 11.9 percent from 9.8 percent in January 2016. This represents a rise of 2.1 percentage points. Comparative underemployment figures and underemployment rates for the January 2016 and January 2017 LFS results are shown below.

Labor Force Survey Round	Underemployed Persons in the Labor Force			
	(in million)		(in percent)	
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
January 2017	6.4	0.6	16.3	11.9
January 2016	7.9	0.5	19.7	9.8

Almost two-thirds (65.6%) of the 0.6 million underemployed persons in NCR were males in January 2017. Similar share was noted in the sex distribution for underemployment both at the national level for the January 2016. Refer to Table 4 for details of underemployed persons by sex in Philippines and NCR for January 2016 and January 2017.



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**Table 1. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status and Sex
Philippines and NCR, January 2016 and January 2017**

(Values are thousands. Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding)

Labor Force Survey Round	Total Population 15 Years old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed			Unemployed			Not in the Labor Force		
			Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
PHILIPPINES											
January 2017	69,414	42,109	39,347	62.3	37.7	2,761	69.6	30.4	27,305	30.5	69.5
January 2016	67,160	42,520	40,052	60.3	39.7	2,468	63.4	36.6	24,640	31.9	68.1
NCR											
January 2017	9,021	5,531	5,062	57.4	42.6	469	69.3	30.7	3,490	31.2	68.8
January 2016	8,314	5,296	4,933	54.9	45.1	363	64.2	35.8	3,018	34.5	65.5

Source: January 2016 and January 2017 Labor Force Surveys, PSA

**Table 2. Employed Persons by Sex and Major Industry Groups, NCR
January 2016 and January 2017**

(Values are in thousands. Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding)

Major Industry Group	Labor Force Survey Round					
	January 2017			January 2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Philippines	39,347	24,514	14,834	40,052	24,154	15,898
NCR	5,062	2,907	2,154	4,933	2,710	2,223
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1
Agriculture and forestry	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Fishing and aquaculture	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	0.6	-
INDUSTRY SECTOR	19.0	25.6	9.9	18.6	25.8	9.7
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	-
Manufacturing	10.0	11.1	8.5	9.8	10.6	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	8.7	14.1	1.3	8.4	14.7	0.8
SERVICES SECTOR	80.5	73.5	89.8	81.0	73.2	90.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22.5	18.5	27.9	22.6	18.8	27.2
Transportation and storage	9.3	14.9	1.6	8.7	14.4	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	8.0	7.3	8.9	7.7	6.9	8.6
Information and communication	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	1.8	4.3	2.7	2.2	3.3
Real estate activities	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	10.3	10.7	9.7	9.1	8.8	9.4
Public administration and defense; Compulsary social services	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.1
Education	2.8	1.6	4.4	2.9	1.9	4.0
Human health and social work activities	2.3	1.4	3.6	2.5	1.5	3.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
Other service activities						
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	10.3	5.6	16.5	12.1	5.8	19.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	*	*	*	*	*	0.1

Source: January 2016 and January 2017 Labor Force Surveys, PSA

Note: Starting January 2012 Labor Force Survey (LFS), the codes for industry adopted the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)

"-" zero count

* - less than 0.05 percent

Table 3. Employed Persons by Sex and Major Occupation Group, NCR: January 2017

(Values are in thousand. Details may not add up due to rounding)

Major Occupation Group	January 2017		
	Total	Male	Female
PHILIPPINES (In thousand)	39,347	24,514	14,834
NCR	5,062	2,907	2,154
Total (in percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	15.7	13.3	18.8
Professionals	7.5	5.8	9.8
Technicians and associate professionals	6.6	5.9	7.4
Clerical Support Workers	13.1	9.3	18.2
Service and Sales Workers	21.0	19.9	22.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers	0.3	0.4	0.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9.2	14.1	2.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.5	14.7	2.5
Elementary Occupations	16.9	16.0	18.2
Armed Forces Occupations, Nongainful Activities and Special Occupations	0.3	0.5	*

*Source: January 2017 Labor Force Surveys, Philippine Statistics Authority**Note: * -less than 0.05 percent*

**Table 4. Underemployed Persons by Sex, Philippines and NCR
January 2016 to January 2017**

(Values are in thousands. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.)

Labor Force Survey Round	Underemployed Persons			Employed Persons			Underemployment Rate
	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	
PHILIPPINES							
January 2017	6,398	70.2	29.8	39,347	62.3	37.7	16.3
January 2016	7,881	67.5	32.5	40,052	60.3	39.7	19.7
NCR							
January 2017	602	65.6	34.4	5,062	57.4	42.6	11.9
January 2016	485	62.0	38.0	4,933	54.9	45.1	9.8

Source: January 2016 and January 2017 Labor Force Surveys, PSA

TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE LABOR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide survey conducted quarterly by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) during the months of January, April, July, and October. For this release, the data being presented are based on the final results of the January 2017 round of the LFS.

The reference period used in the survey refers to the past seven (7) days preceding the date of visit of the enumerator. The number of sample households was about 45,000.

The concepts and definitions used in the survey can be found in PSA-ISH Bulletins. Some are given below:

a. Labor Force- refers to the population 15 years old and over who contribute or seek to contribute to the production of goods and services as defined in the system of National Account production boundary. It comprises the employed and unemployed.

b. Employed- refers to persons in the labor force who are reported either as at work or with a job or business although not at work. Persons at work are those who did some work, even for an hour during the reference period.

c. Unemployed- refers to persons in the labor force who are reported as:

- 1) without work;
- 2) currently available for work; and
- 3) seeking work or not seeking work due to the following reasons:
 - i) belief that no work is available, or
 - ii) awaiting results of previous job application, or
 - iii) because of temporary illness or disability, or
 - iv) bad weather, or
 - v) waiting for rehire or job recall.

The new definition of unemployed was adopted starting April 2005 per NSCB Resolution No. 15 dated October 20, 2004.

The old definition of unemployed considered only two criteria:

- 1) Without work and looking for work; or
- 2) Without work and not looking for work due to reasons cited in 3(i) to 3(v).

d. Underemployed- refers to employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job, or have a new job with longer working hours.

e. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)- proportion of total labor force to the total household population 15 years and over.

f. Employment Rate- proportion of employed persons to the total labor force.

g. Unemployment Rate- proportion of unemployed persons to the total labor force.

h. Underemployment Rate- proportion of underemployed persons to total employed persons.

Starting with the July 2003 round, the LFS used the 2003 Master Sample (MS) Design. Using this design, the number of sample households is around 50,000 households.

The province of Basilan is included in the ARMM while Isabela City (Basilan) is placed under Region IX, in accordance with Executive Order No. 36.

Starting with the January 2007 LFS round, the population projections based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing was adopted to generate the labor force statistics. This is in compliance with NSCB Resolution No. 1 series of 2005 entitled "Adoption of the Methodology Used in Generating the 2000 Census of Population and Housing-Based National Population Projections."

Starting with the January 2010 LFS round, a revised nomenclature on class of worker was adopted. In the reports on previous rounds of LFS, particularly in the statistical tables on employed persons by class of worker, the self-employed and employer in own family-operated farm or business were classified as own-account workers. For the same statistical table in this report, the term own-account worker no longer appears as heading for employer and self-employed to avoid confusion. In the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), the term "own-account worker" is synonymous to the category "self-employed" in the Philippines LFS.

Starting with the January 2012 LFS round, the codes for industry adopted the 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC). Prior to this, codes for industry used the 1994 PSIC. While for the classification of occupation, the 1992 four-digit code for Philippine Standard Occupational Classification updated in 2002 (PSOC) is still being utilized. Question on vocational course was also 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) was adopted to generate the labor force statistics.

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.

Source: **Philippine Statistics Authority**
Website: www.psa.gov.ph