SPECIAL RELEASE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
July 2017 Final Results

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

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

For the entire country, the LFPR registered at 60.6 percent in July 2017 from 63.2 percent during the same period of the previous year. In NCR, the LFPR decreased to 60.5 percent in July 2017 from 62.8 percent during the same period in 2016.

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

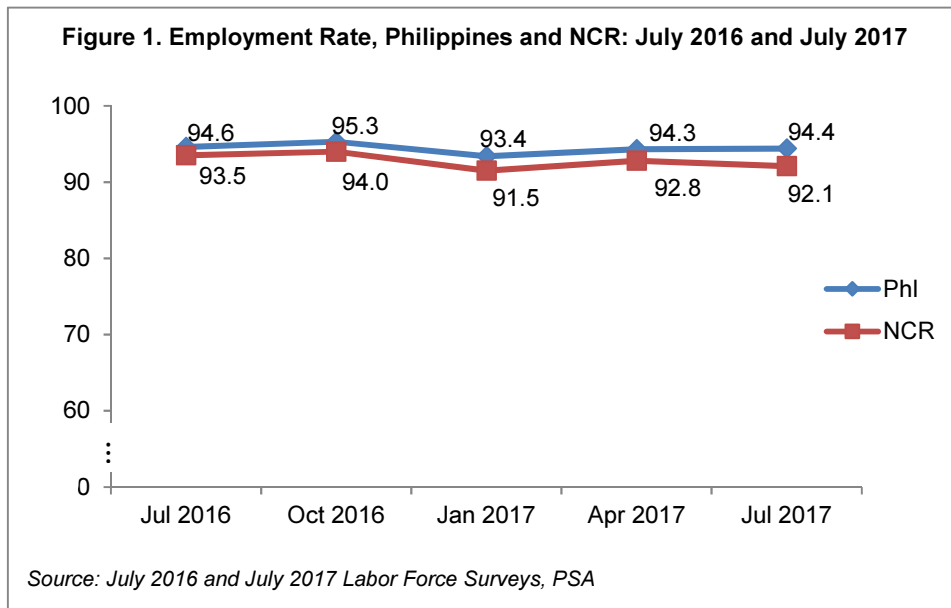| Labor Force Survey Round	Total Population 15 years and over (in million)		Persons in the Labor Force (in million)		Labor Force Participation Rate (in percent)	
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
July 2017	70.2	9.1	42.5	5.5	60.6	60.5
July 2016	68.4	8.9	43.3	5.6	63.2	62.8

Employment Rate in NCR registers at 92.1 percent

The employment rate of the country in July 2017 reached 94.4 percent, lower by 0.2 percentage points from the same period of the previous year. In NCR, the employment rate was recorded at 92.1 percent in July 2017, or 1.4 percentage points decrease from July 2016.

Comparative employment figures and employment rates for the July 2016 and July 2017 LFS results are shown below.
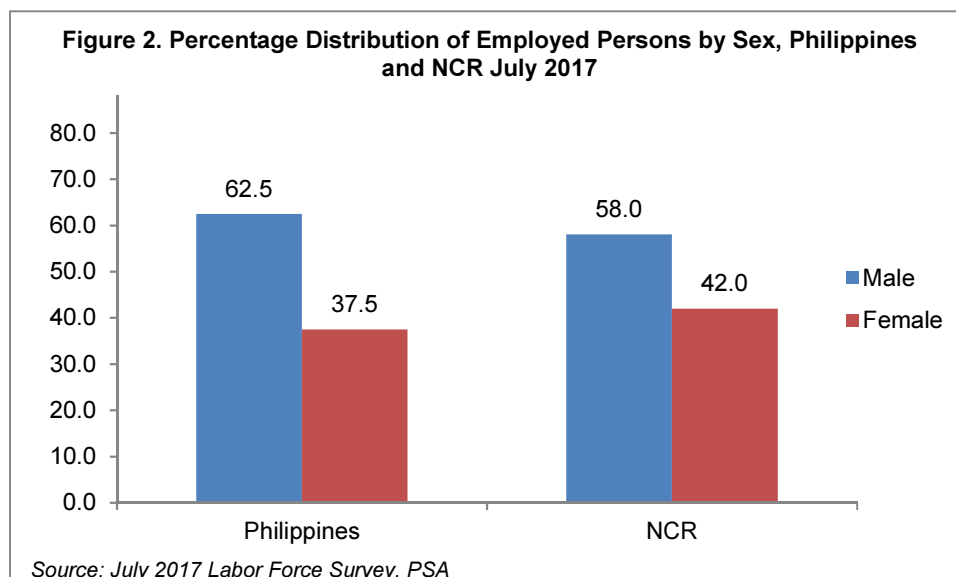
Labor Force Survey Round	Employed Persons (in million)		Employment Rate (in percent)	
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
July 2017	40.2	5.1	94.4	92.1
July 2016	41.0	5.2	94.6	93.5

The trend of employment rate in the country and NCR for the July 2016 to July 2017 LFS rounds are shown the figure below.

Figure 1. Employment Rate, Philippines and NCR: July 2016 and July 2017

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

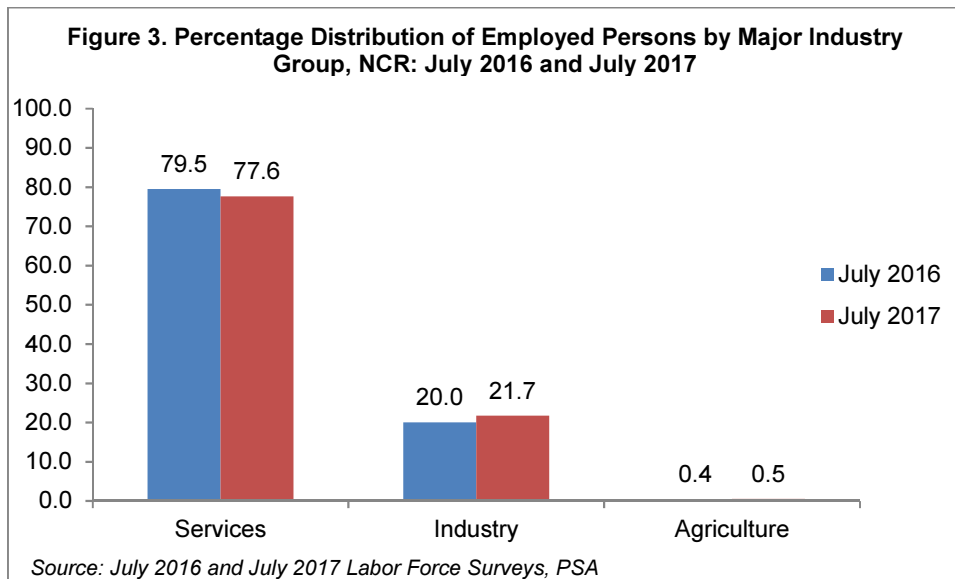## More than half of the employed persons in NCR are males

In the July 2017 LFS round, the country's male population dominated the employed workforce. Of the 42.5 million employed persons, there were 62.5 percent employed males compared to 37.5 percent employed females. Meanwhile, of the 5.1 million employed persons in NCR, 58.0 percent were males. *Refer to Table 1 for details of household population 15 years old and over by employment status and sex for the Philippines and NCR for the period July 2017.*

Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex, Philippines and NCR July 2017

Source: July 2017 Labor Force Survey, PSA

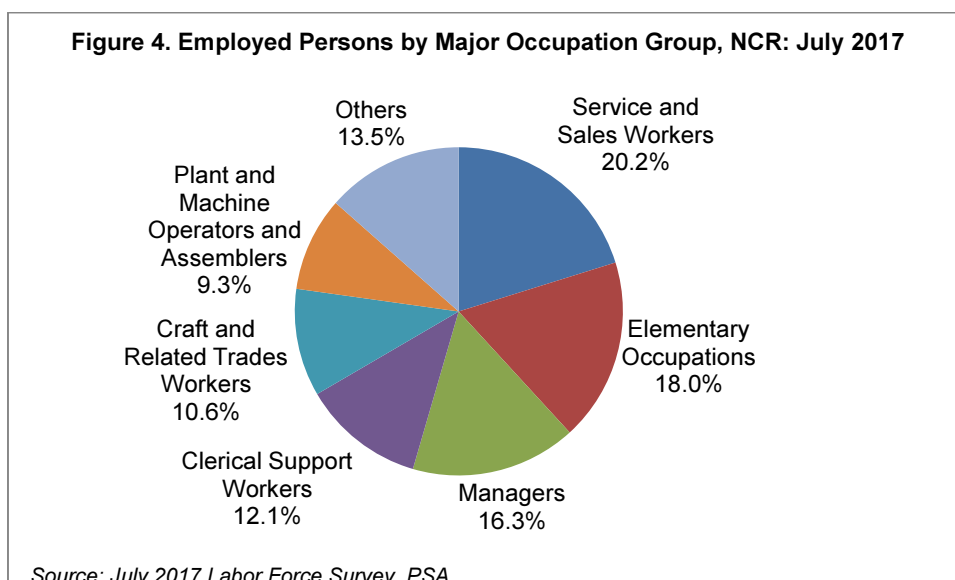## Three in every four employed persons are in services sector in NCR

Of the 5.1 million employed persons in NCR in July 2017, about three out of four or 77.6 percent were employed in the services sector while 21.7 percent were employed in the industry sector. The remaining proportions were employed in the agriculture sector. Similar

trends were observed in the July 2017 LFS round. *Refer to Table 2 for details of the employed persons and major industry group in NCR for the period July 2016 and 2017.*

Figure 3. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group, NCR: July 2016 and July 2017

Industry Group	July 2016	July 2017
Services	79.5	77.6
Industry	20.0	21.7
Agriculture	0.4	0.5

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

Service and sales workers comprise the largest group of employment in NCR

In the July 2017 LFS round, service and sales workers comprised the largest group of employment in NCR at 20.2 percent. Elementary Occupations formed the second largest group at 18.0 percent, while Managers made up the third largest group at 16.3 percent. *Refer to Table 3 for details of employed persons by sex and by major occupation group in NCR for July 2017.*

Figure 4. Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group, NCR: July 2017

Occupation Group	Percentage
Service and Sales Workers	20.2%
Others	13.5%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.3%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10.6%
Clerical Support Workers	12.1%
Managers	16.3%
Elementary Occupations	18.0%

Source: July 2017 Labor Force Survey, PSA

NCR Unemployment Rate rises to 7.9 percent in July 2017

The unemployment rate in the country increased to 5.6 percent in the July 2017 LFS round from the 5.4 percent of the same period of the previous year.

Similarly, NCR's unemployment rate increased to 7.9 percent from 6.5 percent for the same period of the previous year. Unemployment figures of the Philippines and NCR, which were based from the final estimates of the July 2016 and July 2017 LFS rounds, are shown below.
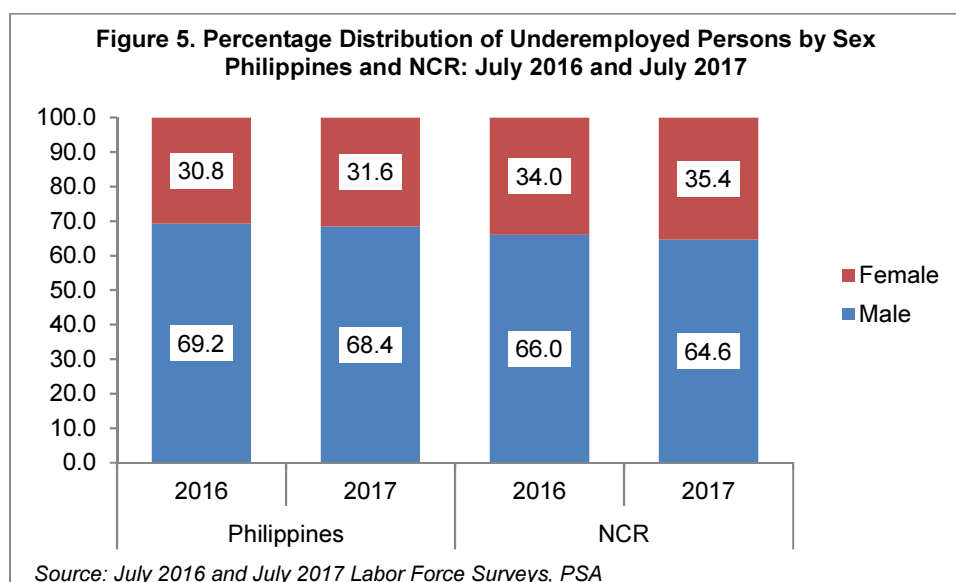
| Labor Force Survey Round | Unemployed Persons in the Labor Force | | | |
| | (in million) | | (in percent) | |
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
July 2017	2.4	0.4	5.6	7.9
July 2016	2.3	0.4	5.4	6.5

Underemployment rate in NCR decreases in July 2017

In the July 2017 LFS round, underemployment rate in NCR decreased to 7.4 percent from 9.1 percent in July 2016. This represents a drop of 1.7 percentage points. Comparative underemployment figures and underemployment rates for the July 2016 and July 2017 LFS results are shown below.

| Labor Force Survey Round | Underemployed Persons | | in the Labor Force | |
| | (in million) | | (in percent) | |
	Philippines	NCR	Philippines	NCR
July 2017	6.5	0.4	16.3	7.4
July 2016	7.1	0.5	17.4	9.1

In NCR, more than three-fifths (64.6%) of the 0.4 million underemployed persons in July 2017 were males. Similar trend was noted in the sex distribution for underemployment both in the national level and NCR for the July 2016 and 2017 LFS rounds. *Refer to Table 4 for details of underemployed persons by sex in Philippines and NCR for July 2016 and 2017.*

Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Persons by Sex Philippines and NCR: July 2016 and July 2017

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

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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 July 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: www.psa.gov.ph