REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
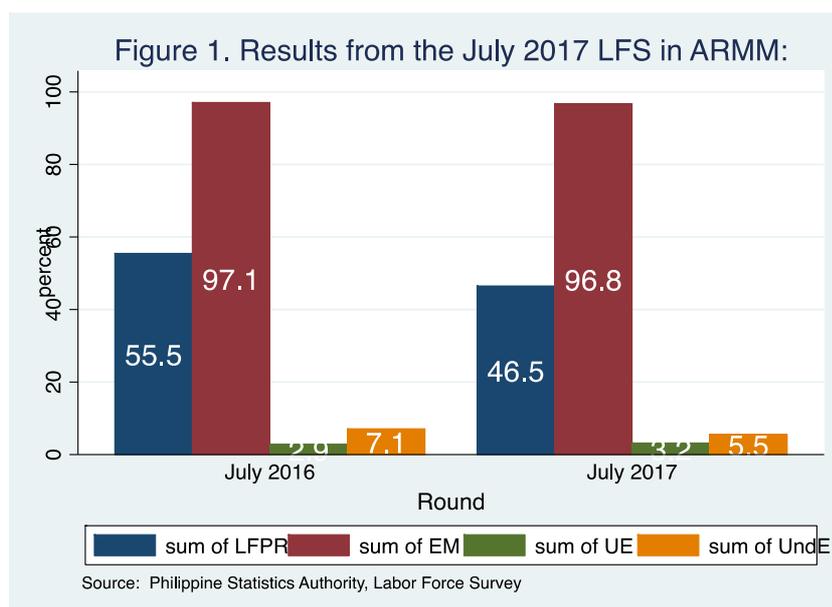AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

SPECIAL RELEASE

ARMM Employment Rate in July 2017 is estimated at 96.8 percent
(Based on the results of July 2017 Labor Force Survey)

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The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide quarterly survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) during the months of January, April, July and October. The primary objective of LFS is to provide a quantitative framework for the preparation of plans and formulation of policies affecting the labor force. Specifically, it aims to provide statistics on levels and trends of employment, unemployment and underemployment for the country, as a whole, and for each of the 17 regions. For this release, the data being presented are based on the results of July 2017 round of the LFS

Based on the results of April 2017 LFS is shown in Figure 1. ARMM's **labor force participation rate** (LFPR) or the proportion of labor force to the total household population 15 years old and over who are either employed uneomployed at 46.5 percent in July 2017, lower by 9.0 percentage point than the figure a year ago of 55.5 percent (Refer to Figure 1).

Figure 1. Results from the July 2017 LFS in ARMM:

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Among the 17 regions in the country, like the previous round of LFS, ARMM recorded the lowest LFPR in July 2017 followed by Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) and Region I at 57.7 percent and 58.7 percent, respectively (Refer to Table 1).

ARMM's **employment rate** or the proportion of employed persons to the total labor force was estimated at 96.8 percent in July 2017, lower by 0.1 percentage point only than the figure a year ago estimated at 96.9 percent. Among the 17 administrative regions in the country, ARMM placed second highest employment rate next to Region II registered estimated at 97.7 percent in July 2017

Table 1. Labor Participation Rates, Employment, Unemployment and
Underemployment, by Region: July 2017

Region	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Underemployment Rate
NCR	60.5	92.1	7.9	7.4
CAR	64.5	96.6	3.4	14.6
Region I	58.7	91.8	8.2	20.2
Region II	61.7	97.7	2.3	8.0
Region III	60.5	92.9	7.1	10.3
Region IVA	62.4	93.0	7.0	14.4
Region IVB	63.6	96.0	4.0	31.0
Region V	59.6	95.5	4.5	33.3
Region VI	61.6	95.3	4.7	19.1
Region VII	62.7	95.3	4.7	21.8
NIR	63.7	96.7	3.3	10.0
Region VIII	60.7	96.0	4.0	21.9
Region IX	57.7	95.5	4.5	20.8
Region X	60.2	94.3	5.7	15.5
Region XI	59.9	95.3	4.7	17.6
Region XII	61.3	96.1	3.9	19.0
CARAGA	61.7	96.3	3.7	27.1
ARMM	**46.5**	**96.8**	**3.2**	**5.5**

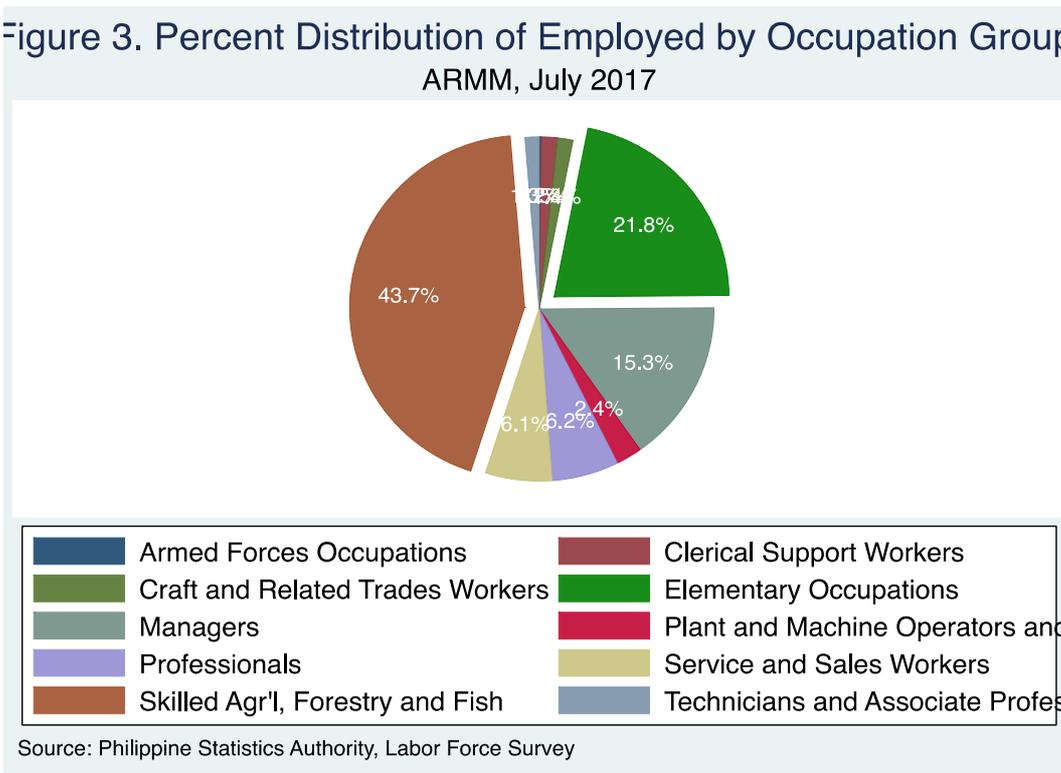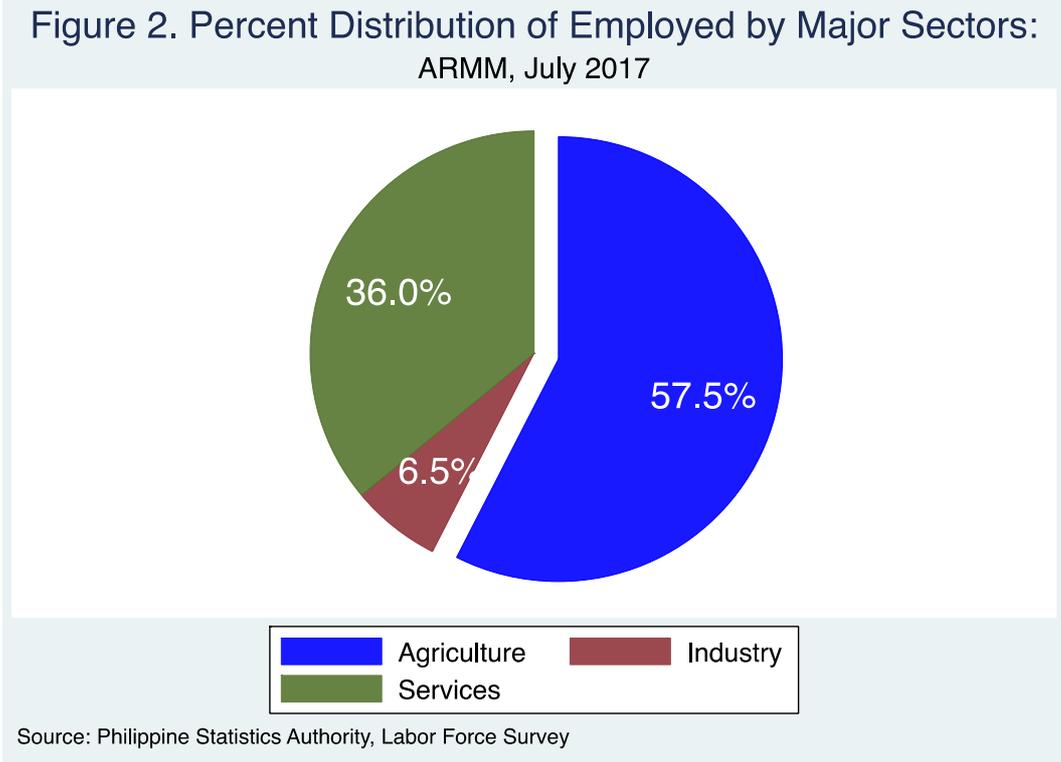Note: Estimates for July 2017 are preliminary and may change
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, July 2017 Labor Force Survey

The **unemployment rate** or the proportion of unemployed persons to the labor force in ARMM was estimated at 3.2 percent in July 2017 which is higher by 0.1 percentage point only than in the previous year ago estimated at 3.1 percent. Among regions, ARMM recorded the second lowest unemployment rate. Region I registered the highest unemployment rate in July 2017 estimated at 8.2 percent.

ARMM's **underemployment rate** or the proportion of underemployed persons to total employed persons was estimated at 7.1 percent in January 2017, which is almost three times lower than the January 2016 at 19.7 percent. Among regions, ARMM registered the lowest underemployment rate at 7.3 percent followed by NCR at 11.9 percent, next by Region XI (Davao Region) at 14.6 percent and then by Region IVA (CALABARZON) at 14.8 percent in January 2017.

Workers were grouped into three major sectors, namely, agriculture, industry and services sector. Workers in the agriculture sector comprised the largest proportion of

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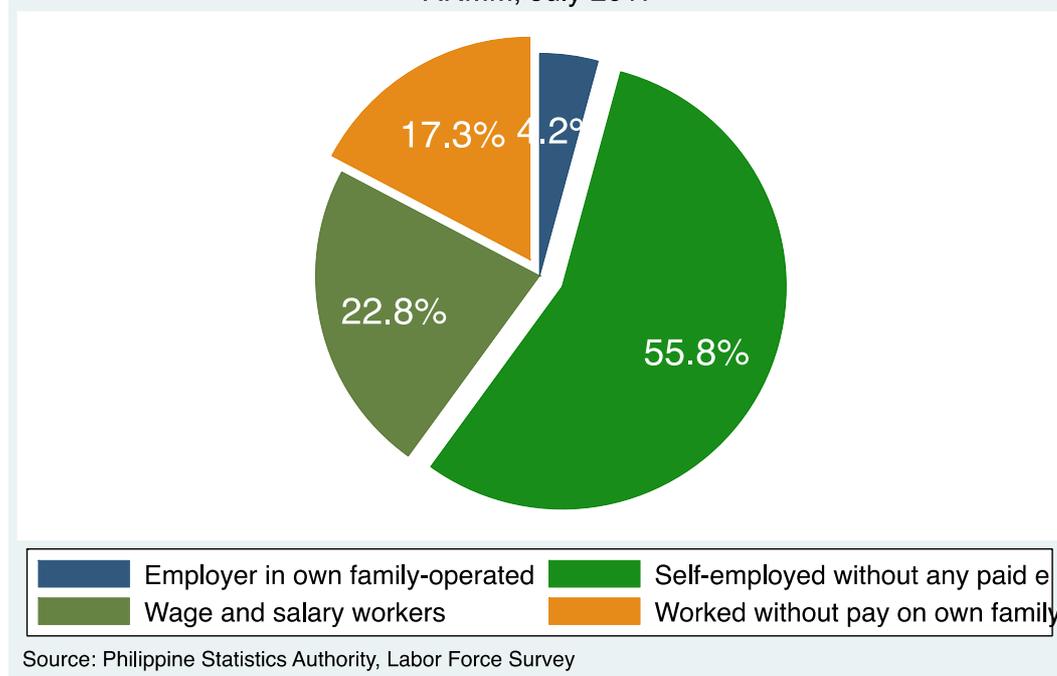rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph

the population who are employed. These workers made up 57.5 percent of the total employed in July 2017 (Refer to Figure 2). Workers in the service sector comprised the second largest group making up 35.9 percent of the total employed, while workers in the industry sector made up the smallest group registering 6.5 percent of the total employed.

Figure 2. Percent Distribution of Employed by Major Sectors:
ARMM, July 2017

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Services

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Employed by Occupation Group
ARMM, July 2017

- Armed Forces Occupations
- Clerical Support Workers
- Craft and Related Trades Workers
- Elementary Occupations
- Managers
- Plant and Machine Operators and
- Professionals
- Service and Sales Workers
- Skilled Agr'l, Forestry and Fish
- Technicians and Associate Profes

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Among the occupation groups, workers skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers comprised the largest accounted for 43.7 percent of the total employed in July 2017. Elementary occupations was the second largest occupation group making up 21.8 percent of the total employed followed by Managers with 15.3 percent of the total employed.

The largest class of workers were the self-employed making up 55.8 percent of the total employed in July 2017, the wage and salary workers made the second largest with 22.8 percent of the total employed, unpaid family workers accounted for 17.3 percent of the total employed and only 4.2 percent workers in own family-operated farm or business was accounted of the total employed.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Employed by Class of Workers: ARMM, July 2017

Legend:
- Employer in own family-operated
- Self-employed without any paid e
- Wage and salary workers
- Worked without pay on own family

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 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
  4. Bad weather
  5. Waiting for rehire/job recall

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- 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 to generate the labor force statistics.

- In January 2017 round, Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using Tablet was utilized in the LFS enumeration. Starting April 2017 round, Computer Aided Data Collection System (CADaCS) has been used 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.

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