



SPECIAL RELEASE

Employment of Ilocos Region in July 2020

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About 64.7% of the Ilocos Region's Population 15 years old and over were in the labor force

The result of the July 2020 Labor Force Survey (LFS) in Ilocos Region showed that 2.3 million persons were in the labor force which translates to a Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of 64.7 percent. The LFPR of the region in July 2020 was higher by 2.4 percentage points compared with the LFPR in July 2019 (62.3%).

Table 1. Employment Indicators in Ilocos Region: July 2019 and July 2020 (In Thousands)

Indicators	July 2019	July 2020
Total Population 15 Years Old and Over (in '000)	3,588	3,540
Total labor Force (in '000)	2,235	2,291
Employment (in '000)	2,125	2,036
Unemployment (in '000)	110	255
Not in the Labor Force (in '000)	1,353	1,249

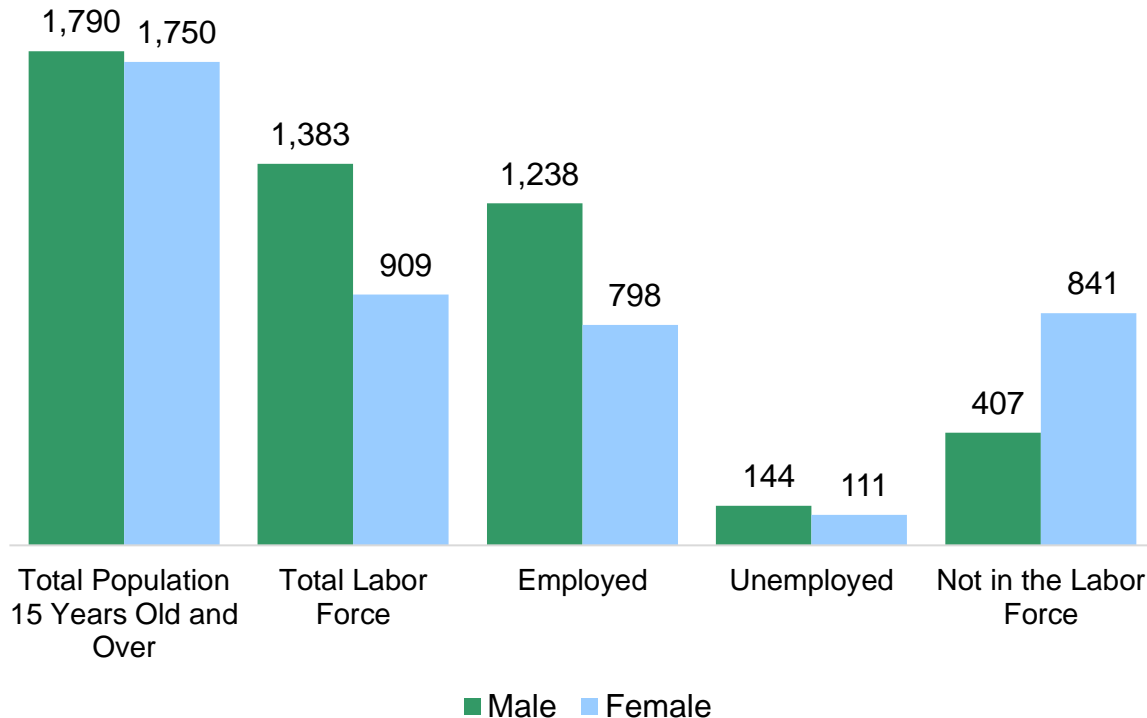
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Employment rate dropped by 6.2%

In July 2020, the total number of employed persons in the region was estimated at 2.0 million. The reported proportion of employed persons to the total labor force was 88.9 percent. There were more employed males (1.2 million) than females (798 thousand) in the region.

Figure 1. Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status and Sex, Ilocos Region: July 2020 (In Thousands)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Unemployment in the region raised to 11.1%

The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 255 thousand resulting to an unemployment rate of 11.1 percent. Of the total unemployed persons, 56.5 percent (144 thousand) were males and 43.5 percent (111 thousand) were females.

The unemployment rate of the region increased by 6.2 percentage points in July 2020 from the unemployment rate of 4.9 percent in July 2019.

Employed persons in the three major industry group declined in July 2020

The employment in the three major group sectors declined in July 2020 compared to July 2019. There was a decrease of employed persons in the Industry Sector by 8.1 percentage points, a decrease in the Agriculture Sector by 3.5 percentage points, and in the Services Sector by 3.1 percentage points.

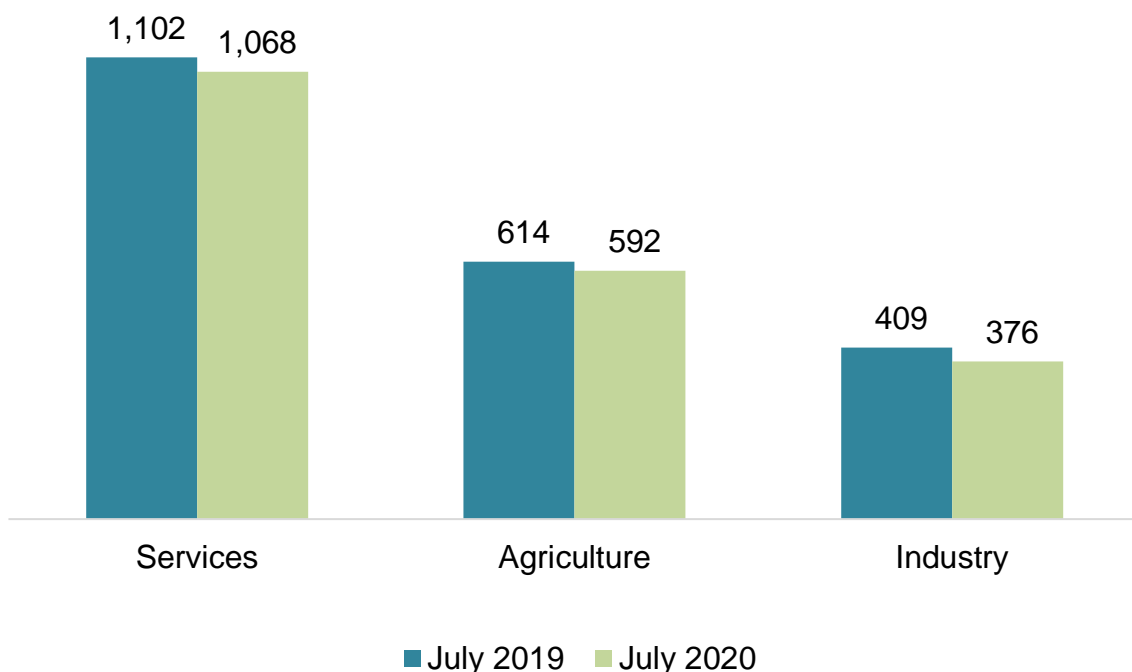
In July 2020, employed persons in the Services Sector made up the largest group with 1.1 million (52.5%) of the total employed in July 2020.

In the group of employed persons in the Services Sector, wholesale and retail trade had the highest percentage equivalent to 484 thousand (23.8%), followed by Other Services with 120 thousand (5.9%) employed workers, and Public Administration And Defense recording 116 thousand (5.7%) of the total employed workers in July 2020.

The Agriculture Sector was the second largest group with 592 thousand (29.1%). Of this total, 554 thousand (27.2%) were employed in Agriculture & Forestry and the rest were employed in fishing.

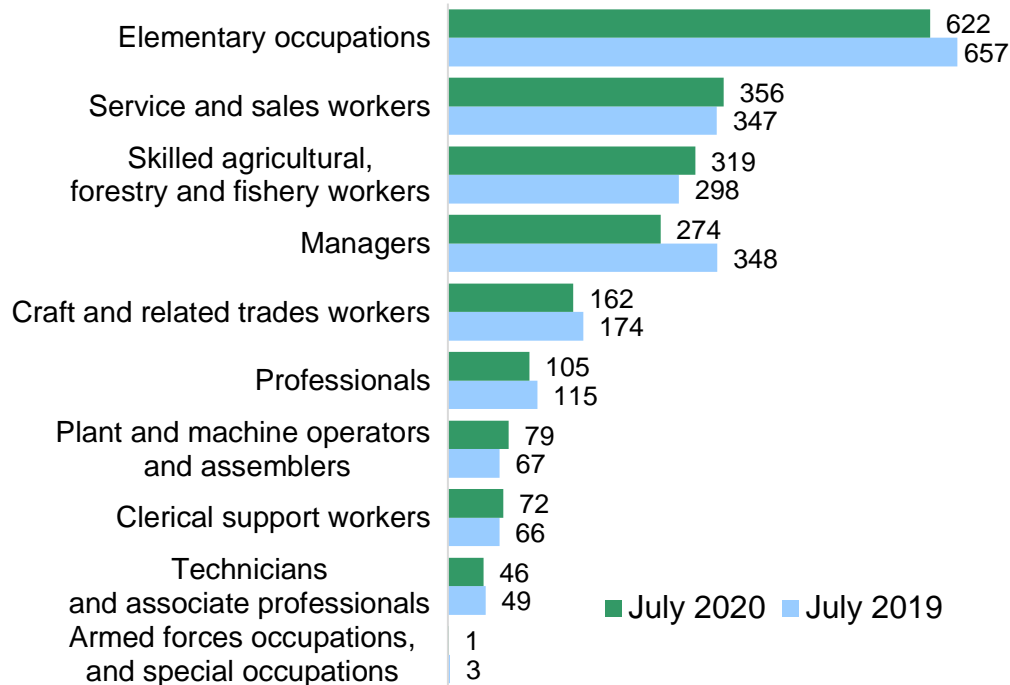
The Industry Sector employed the least with an estimate of 376 thousand (18.4%). From this, Construction comprises 11.9 percent, followed by Manufacturing (6.0%), Mining and Quarrying (0.3%), and 0.2 percent in the Electricity and Water Supply Industry.

**Figure 2. Percentage of Employed Persons by Major Industry
Ilocos Region: July 2019 and July 2020 (In Thousands)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Figure 3. Employed Persons by Occupation Group Ilocos Region
July 2019 and 2020 (In Thousands)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Most employed persons were engaged in elementary occupations

The top three major occupations of Ilocos Region in July 2020 were those engaged in Elementary Occupations covering 30.6 percent or 622 thousand employed workers, Service and Sales Workers composed of 17.5 percent or 356 thousand workers, and Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers with 15.7 percent or 319 thousand workers. Armed Forces Occupations and Special Occupations had the least proportion which comprises 0.05 percent of the employed persons in the region.

Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers increased by 17.6 percent from 67 thousand in July 2019 to 79 thousand in July 2020. Similarly, increase of employed Clerical Support Workers of about 7.9 percent, Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers (7.0%), and Service & Sales Workers (2.6%) were recorded.

On the contrary, decreases were observed in the employment in Elementary Occupations (5.3%), Managerial Positions (21.1%), Craft and Related Trade Workers (7.2%), Professionals (8.8%), Technicians

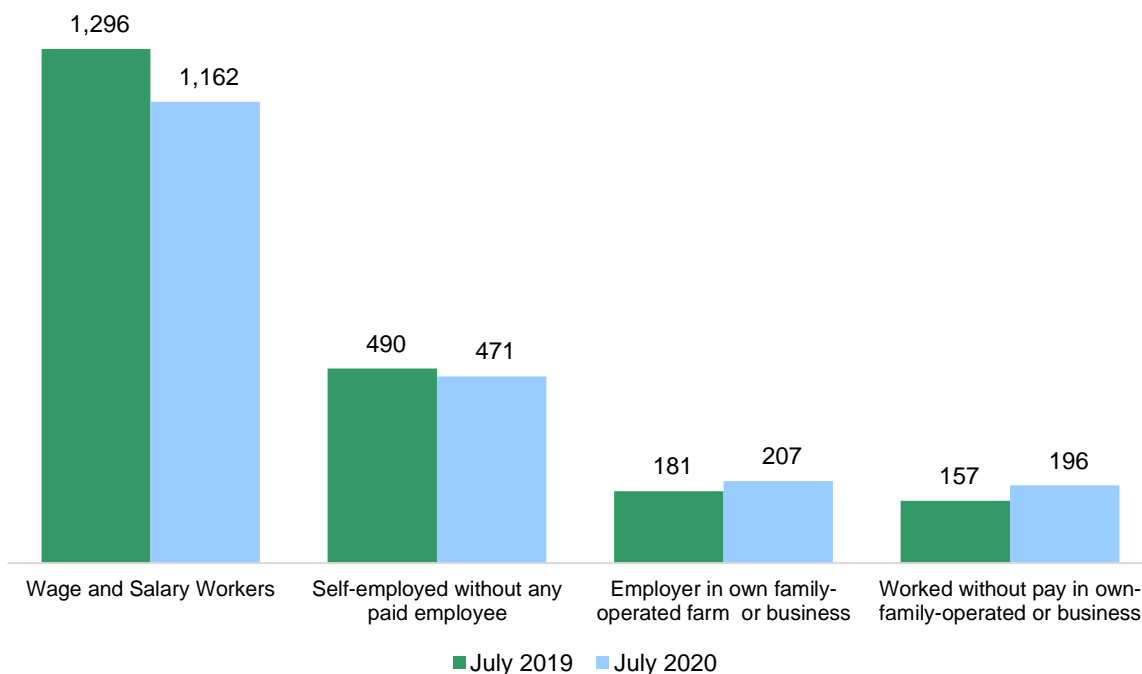
and Support Professionals (5.3%), and Armed Forces Occupations (63.1%).

About 6 out of 10 workers were wage and salary workers

By class of worker, Wage and Salary Workers posted the highest employment in the Ilocos Region with 57.1 percent or 1.2 million. Self-Employed without Any Paid Employee marked 23.1 percent or 471 thousand, followed by the Employer In Own Family-Operated or Business with 10.2 percent (207 thousand), and those who worked without pay in own-family-operated or business with 9.6 percent (196 thousand).

Among the 1.2 million Wage and Salary Workers in July 2020, 864 thousand (42.5%) worked in the private establishment, 205 thousand (10.1%) worked in the government and government-controlled corporations, 84 thousand (4.1%) worked in a private household, and about nine thousand (0.4%) worked with pay in their own-family-operated farm or business.

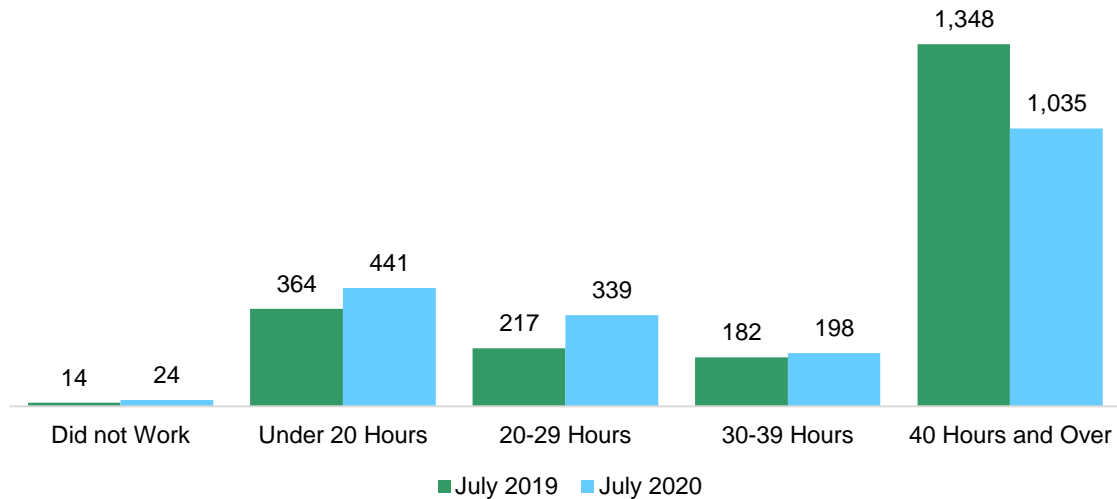
Figure 4. Number of Employed Persons by Class of Worker Ilocos Region: July 2019 and July 2020 (In Thousands)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Figure 5. Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked, Ilocos Region
July 2019 and July 2020 (In Thousands)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Average hours worked increased to 40.5 hours in July 2020

The average hours of work of an employed person in the Ilocos Region increased from 35.4 hours in July 2019 to 40.5 hours in July 2020.

Full-time workers were estimated at 1.0 million (50.8%) of the total employment in July 2020. This recorded a significant decrease of 23.26 percent from the estimated full-time worker in July 2019.



TECHNICAL NOTES

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.

Work means any economic activity a person does for pay during the past week, in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home, or for profit; or without pay on a family farm or enterprise. It also includes the activities engaged in by a farm operator or member of the operator's family, on the farm operated by another household on exchange labor arrangement.

The data on occupation and industry relate to the job held by employed persons during the past week. Occupation refers to the specific kind of work a person does, while industry refers to the nature or character of the business or enterprise or the place where a person works. Persons employed in two or more jobs are reported in the job: (1) that is permanent, whether full time or part time; (2) where they worked more hours, if all are permanent jobs; or (3) where they derive more income, if all are permanent jobs with equal hours of work.

The 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) codes were used starting January 2012 while the 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) codes were used starting April 2016.

Worked for private household - These are employed persons working for pay in a private household, in cash or in kind. Examples are domestic helper, household cook, gardener, and family driver.

Worked for private establishment - These are persons working for pay in a private establishment, in cash or in kind. Examples are public transport drivers who do not own the vehicle but drive them on boundary basis, persons working in public work projects on private contractors, dock hands or stevedores, and cargo handlers in railroad stations or piers. This category includes not only persons working for a private industry but also those working for a religious group, missionary, unions and non-profit organizations, as well as Filipinos working in embassies, legation, chancelleries or consulates of foreign government in the Philippines, and Filipinos working in international organizations of sovereign states of governments like the United Nations (UN) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Worked for government and government-controlled corporation - These are persons working for the Philippine government or a government corporation or any of its instrumentalities. This category of worker includes the following workers: employees of national government agencies and local government units; employees of government-owned and -controlled corporations and financial institutions like the Government Service and Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS), National Power Corporation (NPC), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP); and civilian and military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) including chaplains, doctors, nurses, and dentists.



Self-employed - These are persons who operate their own businesses or trades and do not employ paid workers in the conduct of their economic activities. This category includes workers who worked purely on commission basis and who may not have regular working hours.

Employers - These are persons who employ one or more paid employees in the operation of their businesses or trades. Thus, domestic helpers, family drivers and other household helpers who assist in the family-operated business, regardless of time spent in this activity, are not hired employees in the enterprise/business. A farm or business proprietor who is assisted purely by such domestic help is not also considered an employer.

Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business - These are members of the household who receive cash, or fixed share of the produce, as payment for their services in a farm or business operated by another member living in the same household.

Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business - These are members of the household who assist in the operation of own family-operated farm or business, and do not receive any wage or salary for their work. The room and board and any cash allowance given as incentives are not counted as compensation for these family workers.

Number of hours worked refers to the actual number of hours engaged in by a person in all the jobs or businesses that he or she held during the past week. It includes the duration or the period when the person was occupied with his or her work, including overtime, but excluding hours paid but not worked. The normal working hours per day is the usual or prescribed working hours of a person in his or her primary job or business which is considered a full day's work.

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.

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 as follows.

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. 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. 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.



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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.

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

- a) Without work, i.e., had no job or business during the reference period; and
- 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 not seeking work due to the following reasons: (1) tired 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.

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, disabled, or retired persons.

Starting with the January 2020 LFS round, the population projections based on the 2015 Population Census (2015 PopCen) has been adopted to generate the labor force statistics. For comparison, population projections based on the 2015 PopCen was likewise used in the January 2019 labor force statistics.


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