

SPECIAL RELEASE

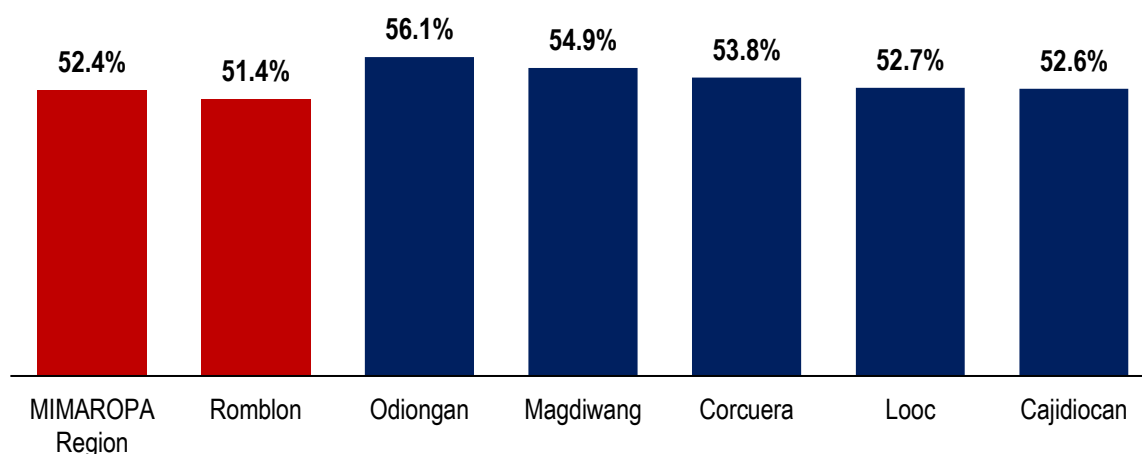
Gainful Workers in Romblon (2020 Census of Population and Housing)

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Fifty-one percent of the household population 15 years old and over are engaged in a gainful activity

In 2020, the province of Romblon had 213,470 household population 15 years and over. Of this total, around 109,657 persons or 51.4 percent were engaged in a gainful activity during 12 months preceding the census. This was 1.0 percentage points lower than the regional proportion of persons engaged in a gainful activity at 52.4 percent. (Figure 1 and Table A)

Figure 1. Top Five Municipalities with Highest Proportion of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over with a Gainful Activity, Romblon: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Among all municipalities in the province of Romblon, Odiongan had the highest proportion of gainful persons during 12 months preceding the census at 56.1 percent. This province surpassed the provincial proportion by 4.7 percentage points, and the regional proportion by 3.7 percentage point. (Figure 1 and Table A)

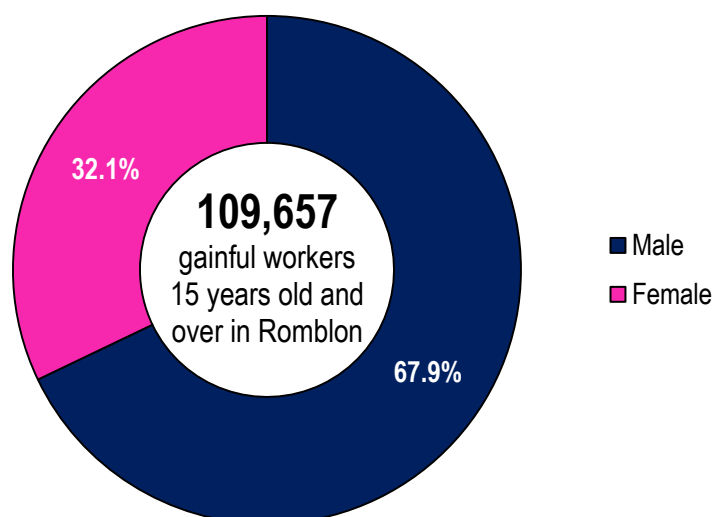


The municipalities of Magdiwang and Corcuera ranked second and third, with corresponding proportion of gainful persons at 54.9 percent and 53.8 percent, respectively. It was followed by Looc at 52.7 percent and Cajidiocan at 52.6 percent. (Figure 1 and Table A)

More than two in every three persons who were engaged in a gainful activity are males

Among 109,657 persons with gainful activity in Romblon, males comprised 67.9 percent, while females accounted for the remaining 32.1 percent. (Figure 2 and Table A)

Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Sex, Romblon: 2020



Notes: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Among municipalities, Ferrol showed the highest proportion of males with gainful activity at 77.6 percent, followed by Calatrava at 73.5 percent, and Santa Maria (Imelda) at 72.1 percent. (Table 1 and Table A)

On the other hand, the municipality of Odiongan had the highest proportion of females with gainful activity in the province at 37.5 percent. This was followed by Cajidiocan with 34.9 percent, and Looc, with females accounting to 34.6 percent of the province's 109,657 persons who have been engaging in a gainful activity. (Table 1 and Table A)

Table 1. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over with Gainful Activities by Sex, Romblon: 2020

Province and Highly Urbanized City	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over			Percent Share by Sex	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Romblon ^{1/}	109,657	74,451	35,206	67.9	32.1
Alcantara	5,493	3,933	1,560	71.6	28.4
Banton	2,068	1,453	615	70.3	29.7
Cajidiocan	8,265	5,384	2,881	65.1	34.9
Calatrava	3,627	2,665	961	73.5	26.5
Concepcion	1,278	871	407	68.2	31.8
Corcuera	3,984	2,666	1,319	66.9	33.1
Looc	7,889	5,160	2,728	65.4	34.6
Magdiwang	5,796	3,839	1,957	66.2	33.8
Odiongan	20,010	12,500	7,510	62.5	37.5
Romblon (capital)	13,945	9,579	4,367	68.7	31.3
San Agustin	7,846	5,582	2,264	71.1	28.9
San Andres	5,606	3,919	1,687	69.9	30.1
San Fernando	8,148	5,683	2,465	69.7	30.3
San Jose	3,870	2,690	1,181	69.5	30.5
Santa Fe	5,980	4,165	1,815	69.6	30.4
Ferrol	2,611	2,026	585	77.6	22.4
Santa Maria (Imelda)	3,239	2,335	904	72.1	27.9

Notes: 1/ Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 *Census of Population and Housing*

More than five in every nine gainful workers' age falls between 20 to 44 years old

The highest representation of gainful persons in the province of Romblon in terms of age group falls between 25 to 29 years at 13.8 thousand persons or 12.6 percent of the total number gainful workers in the province. Other age groups with more than 10.0 percent share to the regional number of overseas workers include 30 to 34 years with nearly 13.3 thousand persons (12.1%), 35 to 39 years with 12.5 thousand persons (11.4%), 40 to 44 years with 11.7 thousand persons (10.7%), and 45 to 49 years with 11.4 thousand persons (10.4%). (Table 2 and Table B)

In addition, senior citizens with gainful activities in the province got 13.6 percent share (60 to 64 years: 6.1%, 65 years and over: 7.5%). Meanwhile, gainful persons whose age 15 to 19 years had the smallest representation with only 1.7 percent of the total gainful persons in Romblon. (Table 2 and Table B)

Table 2. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over with Gainful Activities by Sex and by Age Group, Romblon: 2020

Age Group	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over			Percent Share by Sex	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Romblon ^{1/}	109,657	74,451	35,206	67.9	32.1
15 - 19	1,833	1,334	500	72.8	27.3
20 - 24	10,336	7,065	3,271	68.4	31.6
25 - 29	13,764	9,502	4,261	69.0	31.0
30 - 34	13,253	9,420	3,833	71.1	28.9
35 - 39	12,521	8,620	3,901	68.8	31.2
40 - 44	11,740	8,090	3,650	68.9	31.1
45 - 49	11,393	7,705	3,689	67.6	32.4
50 - 54	10,759	7,144	3,615	66.4	33.6
55 - 59	9,155	6,089	3,066	66.5	33.5
60 - 64	6,714	4,474	2,240	66.6	33.4
65 and over	8,189	5,009	3,179	61.2	38.8

Note: 1/ Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

In terms of sex, males had the greatest share among gainful persons 15 to 19 years at 72.8 percent. Other age group with proportion of males exceeding 70 percent include 30 to 34 years (71.1%). Meanwhile, males had the smallest share among persons with gainful activities whose age is at least 65 years at 61.2 percent. (Table 2 and Table B)

Three in ten gainful persons are in elementary occupations

Among the major occupation groups, elementary occupations recorded the largest share, comprising 32.9 thousand persons or 30.0 percent of the total number of gainful workers in Romblon in 2020. It was followed by skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers with 23.3 thousand persons (21.3%), and managers with 15.3 thousand persons (13.9%). (Table 3 and Table B)

Meanwhile, armed forces occupations had the smallest share to the regional total, with less than 0.1 percent of the total gainful persons in the province. Technicians and associate professionals followed with a share of 2.7 percent. (Table 3 and Table B)

Table 3. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over with Gainful Activities by Sex and by Age Group, Romblon: 2020

Major Occupation Group	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over			Percent Share by Sex	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Romblon ^{1/}	109,657	74,451	35,206	67.9	32.1
Managers	15,272	7,470	7,802	48.9	51.1
Professionals	6,717	2,200	4,517	32.8	67.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,940	1,477	1,463	50.2	49.8
Clerical Support Workers	3,764	1,509	2,255	40.1	59.9
Service and Sales Workers	10,359	4,719	5,640	45.6	54.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	23,305	19,542	3,763	83.9	16.1
Crafts and Related Trades Workers	9,246	7,948	1,298	86.0	14.0
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	4,685	4,598	87	98.1	1.9
Elementary Occupation	32,851	24,691	8,160	75.2	24.8
Armed Forces Occupations	49	49	0	100.0	0.0
Not Reported	469	249	221	53.1	47.1

Note: 1/ Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

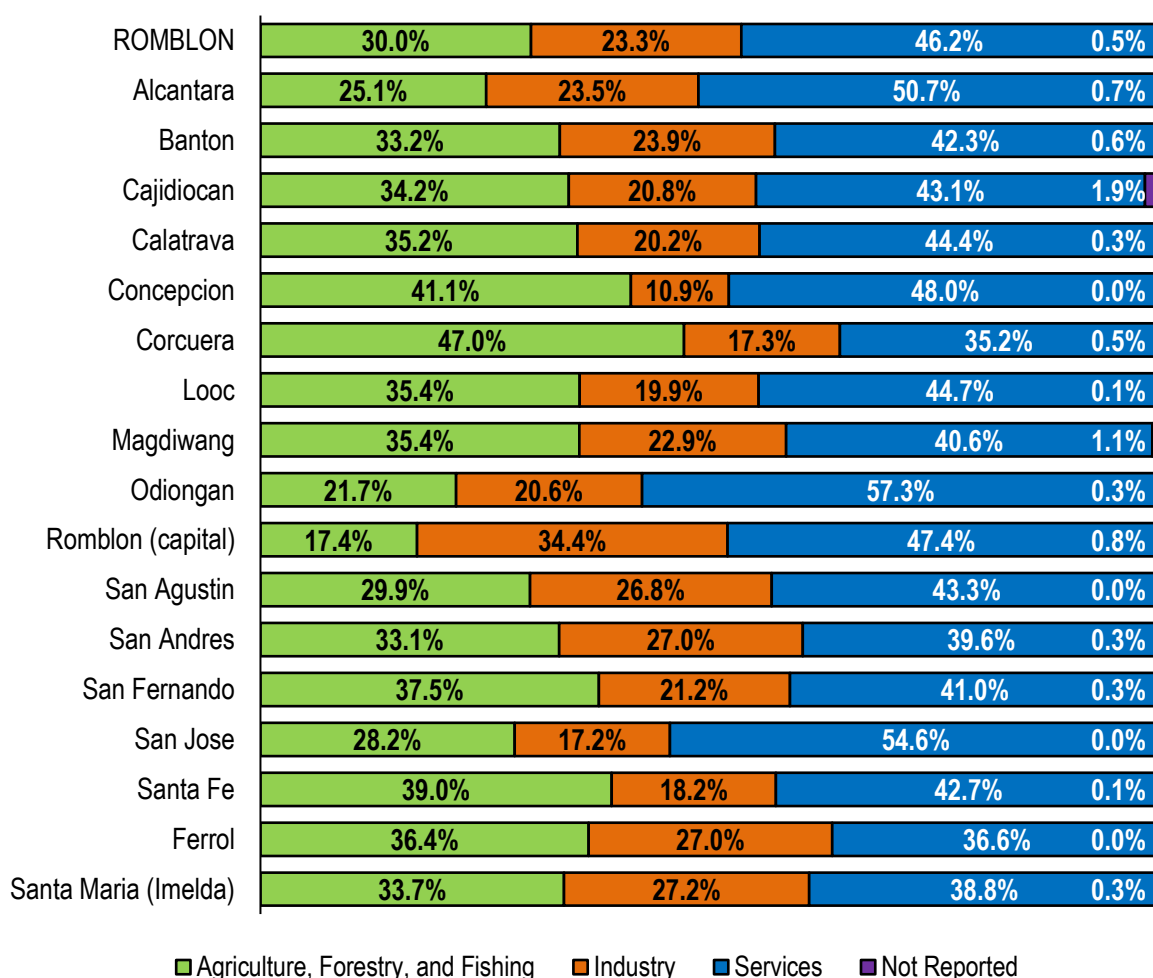
Males outnumbered females among the total gainful workers. However, by major occupation group, females outnumbered males among professionals (female: 67.2%, and male: 32.8%), clerical support workers (female: 59.9%, and male: 40.1%), service and sales workers (female: 54.4%, and male: 45.6%), and managers (female: 51.1%, and male: 48.9%). (Table 3 and Table B)

On the other hand, the top three major occupation group where males dominated females include armed forces occupations (female: 0.0%, and male: 100.0%), plant and machine operators, and assemblers (female: 1.9% and male: 98.1%), and crafts and related trades workers (female: 14.0%, and male: 86.0%). (Table 3 and Table B)

More than nine out of 20 gainful persons are in the services sector

By major sector of business / industry, the largest share of gainful workers in Romblon was reported in the services sector, with 46.2 percent. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector accounted for 30.0 percent and 23.3 percent of the gainful persons were from the industry sectors. (Figure 3 and Table C)

Figure 3. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Major Sector of Business / Industry by Municipality, Romblon: 2020



Notes: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing

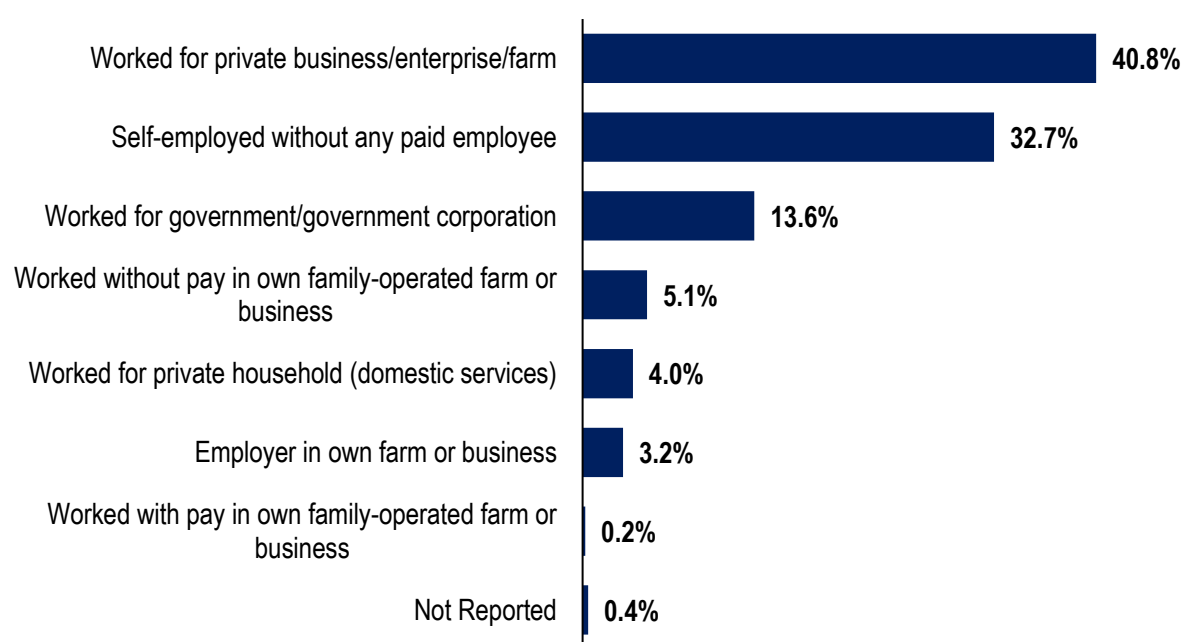
Among municipalities, the services sector had the largest share in Odiongan (57.3%), San Jose (54.6%), and Alcantara (50.7%). Meanwhile, agriculture, forestry, and fishing had the largest share in the municipalities of Corcuera (47.0%), Concepcion (41.1%), and Santa Fe (39.0%). (Figure 3 and Table C)

In addition, industry sector had the largest share in the capital municipality of Romblon with 34.4 percent share. This was followed by Santa Maria (Imelda) with 27.2 percent, and both San Andres and Ferrol with 27.0 percent each. (Figure 3 and Table C)

Four in ten of the population involve in gainful activity works for private businesses, enterprises, or farms

Among the seven classes of workers in the region, those who worked for private businesses, enterprises, farms topped with 44.7 thousand gainful workers (40.8%). This was followed by those who were self-employed without any paid employee with 35.8 thousand (32.7%), and government corporation workers, with nearly 15.0 thousand (13.6%). Meanwhile, working with pay in their own family-operated farm or business was recorded as the least common class of worker, with 0.2 thousand persons (0.2%). (Figure 4 and Table D)

Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Class of Worker, Romblon: 2020



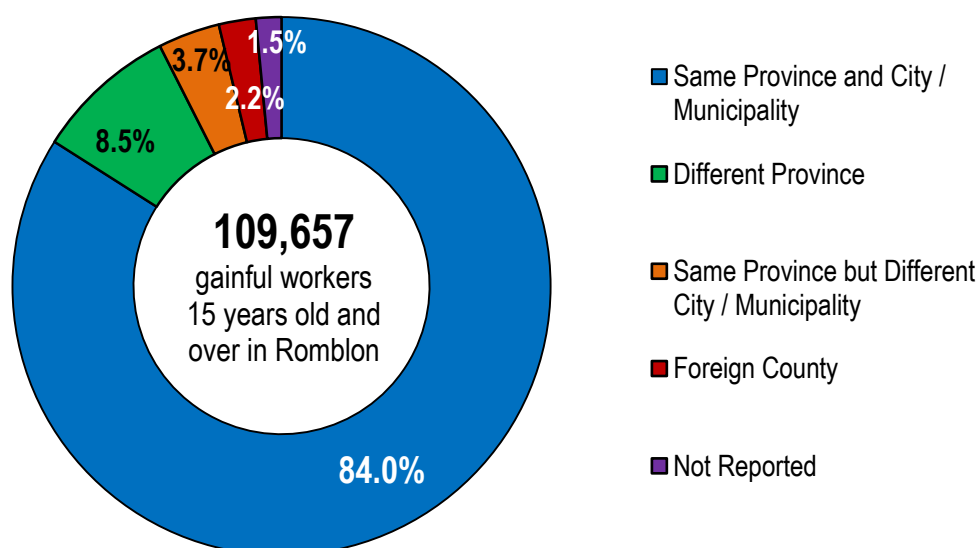
Notes: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

About 21 in every 25 gainful workers work in the same province and municipality of their residence

During the 12 months preceding the census, people with a gainful activity who worked in the same province and municipality of their residence accounted for 84.0 percent of the gainful workers 15 years old and over. Meanwhile, 8.5 percent worked in a different province, 3.7 percent worked within the same province of their residence but in a different municipality, and 2.2 percent worked in a foreign country. (Figure 5 and Table E)

Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Place of Work, Romblon: 2020



Notes: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 *Census of Population and Housing*

About seven out of ten persons who were engaged in non-gainful activities are female

In 2020, a total of 103,813 people in Romblon were engaged in non-gainful activities or special occupation in the past 12 months. This translates to 48.6 percent of the province of Romblon's household population 15 years old and over. Reported non-gainful persons can be either housekeepers in own home, students, pensioners, retired, persons with disability, dependent, new workers seeking employment, or experienced workers seeking reemployment. (Table F)

Of the total number of non-gainful persons in the province, 71,624 were females (69.0%), while about 32,189 were males (31.0%). In terms of age groups, three out of ten non-gainful persons or 30.7 percent fell between 15 to 19 years with a total of 31,829. This was followed by 20 to 24 years with 17,128 non-gainful persons (16.5%), and 65 years and over with 14,372 thousand non-gainful persons (13.8%). (Table G)

The statistics presented in this special release were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible member in the household who may provide accurate answers to the questions and give correct information about the household.


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LENI R. RIOFLORIDO
Regional Director


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TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Introduction

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) conducted the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH) in September 2020, with 01 May 2020 as reference date.

The 2020 CPH was the 15th census of population and 7th census of housing that was undertaken in the Philippines since the first census in 1903. It was designed to take inventory of the total population and housing units in the country and collect information about their characteristics.

The Philippine Standard Geographic Codes as of March 2022 was used for the disaggregation of geographic levels of the 2020 CPH.

II. Data Collection

Information on marital status contained in this report is based on the responses of the household respondents in the 2020 CPH. Hence, these may be different from the figures in the 2020 Vital Statistics Report released by the PSA, wherein the number of registered marriages refers to the actual registration of marriage certificates, as recorded by the Local Civil Registrars (LCRs) and transmitted to the PSA.

The statistics presented in this report were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible household member who may provide accurate answers to the questions and give correct information about all the household members; hence, it should be used with caution.

III. Methodology

III.1. Method of Enumeration

The population and housing censuses in the Philippines are conducted on a “de jure” basis, wherein a person is counted in the usual place of residence or the place where the person usually resides. The enumeration of the population and collection of pertinent data in the 2020 CPH referred to all living persons as of 01 May 2020.

Information on household characteristics contained in this release are based on the information provided by the household respondents and by observation of the enumerator during the data collection of the 2020 CPH.

The data were collected using CPH Form 3 (Sample Household Questionnaire) and CPH Form 7 (Self-Administered Questionnaire for Sample Household).

III.2. Sampling Scheme

The 2020 CPH was carried out using a combination of complete enumeration and sampling. The sampling rate or the proportion of households selected as sample households was 20 percent.

The sampling rate for the city/municipality is applied to all enumeration areas (EAs) in the city/municipality. Each city/municipality was treated as a domain to obtain efficient and accurate population and housing estimates at the city/municipality level. A 20 percent systematic cluster sampling rate was adopted to minimize the enumerator's selection bias.

In this sampling scheme, an EA was divided into clusters composed of five households each. Clusters were formed by grouping five households, assigned with consecutive numbers as they were listed. A sample selection of one in every five clusters of households was carried out, with the first cluster selected randomly. A random start was predetermined for each EA.

III.3. Estimation Procedure

The estimation procedure produces a set of household weights. The weights for each sample household corresponds to the number of households that the total household represents. These weights are applied to the sample data to produce estimates from the sample questionnaire. Estimates are summary measures calculated from the sample for various characteristics of interest.

Household weight is computed at the city/municipal level. Compute the household weight as the inverse of probability of inclusion at the city/municipality level. This can be done by determining the probability of inclusion for each city/municipality and then taking the inverse of this probability.

The inverse of probability of inclusion is computed as

$$HHwt_i = \frac{N_i}{n_i}$$

where N_i is the total number of households in the i -th city/municipality, n_i is the total number of sample households in the i -th city/municipality, and $HHwt_i$ is the household weight for all households in the i -th city/municipality.

The computed household weight at the city/municipality level was further calibrated to ensure that the resulting tables will conform to that of the household distribution in terms of gainful workers 15 years old and over.

IV. Concepts and Definition of Terms

A **household** is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Household population comprises of persons who belong to a household.

Sex is the biological and physiological reality of being a male or female.

Age refers to the interval between the person's date of birth and his/her last birthday before the census reference date. It is expressed in completed years or whole numbers.

The term **usual activity/occupation** refers to the kind of job or business, which a person was engaged in most of the time during the 12 months preceding the interview. In other words, usual activity/occupation is the person's principal means of earning a living, during the past 12 months, such as a rice farmer, primary school teacher, police inspector, accounting clerk, medical doctor, building architect, and lawyer. Data on usual activity/occupation are essential for analyzing the growth, composition, and distribution of the work force. They provide information on the socio-economic status of the population, which is essential in planning the necessary training programs aimed at the full and effective utilization of the country's human resources.

For persons who did not work during the past 12 months, their usual activity/occupation relates to the non-gainful activities they usually do during the past 12 months as to their status or to their activity/occupation.

Non-gainful persons may be reported as any of the following:

1. housekeeper in own home,
2. Student,
3. Pensioner (quite old to work and receiving monthly pension or annuity),
4. Retired (quite old to work and not receiving monthly pension or annuity, including those who have retired from the government service or private employment or those who are still capable of working but are no longer interested to work),
5. Persons with disability (persons suffering from permanent illness or disability),
6. Dependent (other than those mentioned above), and others,

7. New workers seeking employment, and
8. Experienced workers seeking reemployment.

For purposes of this census, a person is considered a **gainful worker or usually working most of the time** during the past 12 months if he/she works for at least 10 hours a week for six months (or 26 weeks) or longer, including vacation or sick leave, in one or more of these classes of work:

1. Work for pay (wage, salary, commission, tips, and others);
2. Work for profit in own farm, business or private practice of a profession or trade; and
3. Work without pay on own family farm or business.

For persons whose activities varied during the preceding 12 months, report as his/her usual activity/occupation that which he/she was engaged in for more than six months. However, if none of these activities lasted for more than six months, report the one which had the longest duration.

Industry refers to the nature or character of the business or enterprise, or the place wherein the person works. Data on this provide information on the level and trend of industrialization and/or important aspects of the country's potential for economic development.

The following are the categories of **class of workers** with their corresponding description:

1. **Worked for private household (domestic services).** This refers to a person who worked in a private household for pay, in cash or in kind.
2. **Worked for private business/enterprise/farm.** This refers to a person who worked in a private establishment for pay, in cash or in kind. All employees in private firms and farms should be classified under this category.
3. **Worked for government/government corporation.** This refers to a person who worked for the Philippine government or government-controlled corporation or any of its instrumentalities.
4. **Self-employed without any paid employee.** This refers to a person who worked for profit or fee in own business, farm, profession or trade without any paid employee.
5. **Employer in own farm or business.** This refers to a person who worked in his/her own business, farm, profession or trade, and had one or more regularly paid employees, including paid family members.
6. **Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business.** This refers to a member of the family who worked with pay in a farm or business operated by another family member living in the same household. Payment can be in the form of cash or a fixed share of the produce.

7. **Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business.** This refers to a member of the family who worked without pay in a farm or business operated by another family member living in the same household.

V. Dissemination of Results

The 2020 CPH Press Release and statistical tables are publicly available at the PSA website, <https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing>.