SPECIAL RELEASE

Gainful Workers in Marinduque
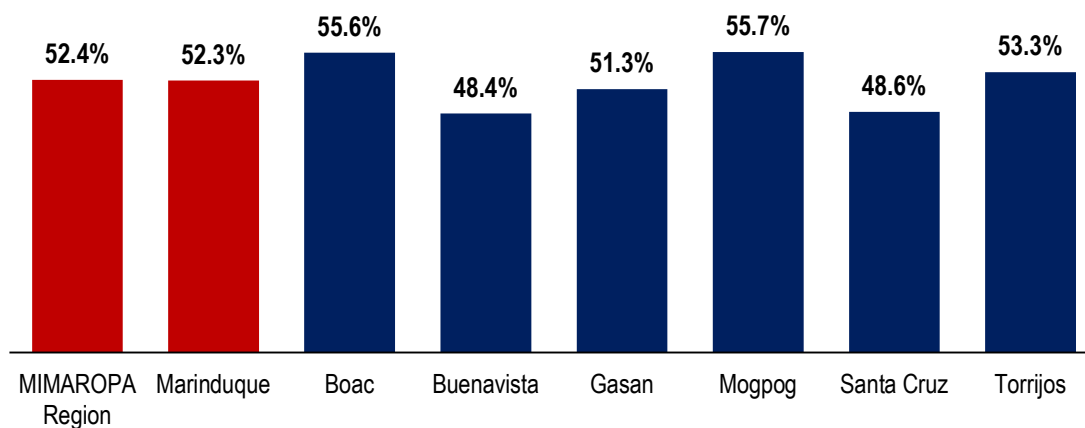## (2020 Census of Population and Housing)

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

In 2020, the province of Marinduque had 164,487 household population 15 years and over. Of this total, around 86,078 persons or 52.3 percent were engaged in a gainful activity during 12 months preceding the census. This was 0.1 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. Proportion Household Population 15 Years Old and Over with a Gainful Activity by Municipality:
Marinduque and MIMAROPA Region, 2020**

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

Among municipalities in the province, Mogpog had the highest proportion of gainful persons during 12 months preceding the census at 55.7 percent. This municipality surpassed the provincial proportion by 3.4 percentage points, and the regional proportion by 3.3 percentage points. Moreover, Boac ranked second and Torrijos ranked third with corresponding proportion of gainful persons at 55.6 percent and 53.3 percent. Meanwhile, Buenavista had the lowest proportion at 48.4 percent. (Figure 1)

Nearly two in every three persons with gainful activity are males

Among 86,078 persons with gainful activity in Marinduque, males comprised 65.6 percent, while females accounted for the remaining 34.4 percent. Among municipalities, Buenavista showed the highest proportion of males with gainful activity at 73.4 percent and was followed by Santa Cruz at 67.6 percent. (Table 1 and Table A)

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

Province and Highly Urbanized City	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over			Percent Share by Sex	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Marinduque	**86,078**	**56,494**	**29,583**	**65.6**	**34.4**
Boac (Capital)	22,238	13,934	8,305	62.7	37.3
Buenavista	8,338	6,117	2,221	73.4	26.6
Gasan	12,698	8,497	4,201	66.9	33.1
Mogpog	13,652	8,354	5,299	61.2	38.8
Santa Cruz	18,349	12,413	5,937	67.6	32.4
Torrijos	10,802	7,181	3,621	66.5	33.5

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*

On the other hand, the municipality of Mogpog had the highest proportion of females with gainful activity at 38.8 percent. This was followed by Boac with females accounting to 37.3 percent of the municipality's 22,238 persons who have been engaging in a gainful activity. (Table 1 and Table A)

Nearly five in every nine gainful workers are between 20 to 44 years old

The highest representation of gainful persons in terms of age group falls between 40 to 44 years with a total of 9,890 persons or 11.5 percent of the total number gainful workers in the Marinduque. Other age groups with more than 10.0 percent share to the provincial number of gainful workers include 25 to 29 years with 9,888 persons (11.5%), 35 to 39 years with 9,786 persons (11.4%), 30 to 34 years with 9,671 persons (11.2%), 45 to 49 years with 8,984 persons (10.4%), and 50 to 54 years with 8,968 persons (10.4%). In addition, senior citizen with gainful activities got 13.7 percent share (60 to 64 years: 6.3%, 65 years and over: 7.4%). Meanwhile, gainful persons whose age 15 to 19 years had the smallest representation with 2.1 percent of the provincial total gainful persons. (Table 2 and Table A)

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

Age Group	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over			Percent Share by Sex	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Marinduque [1/]	**86,078**	**56,494**	**29,583**	**65.6**	**34.4**
15 - 19	1,827	1,323	503	72.4	38.0
20 - 24	8,273	5,346	2,927	64.6	54.8
25 - 29	9,888	6,591	3,297	66.7	50.0
30 - 34	9,671	6,499	3,172	67.2	48.8
35 - 39	9,786	6,507	3,279	66.5	50.4
40 - 44	9,890	6,660	3,230	67.3	48.5
45 - 49	8,984	6,031	2,954	67.1	49.0
50 - 54	8,968	5,723	3,245	63.8	56.7
55 - 59	6,960	4,405	2,556	63.3	58.0
60 - 64	5,461	3,487	1,974	63.9	56.6
65 and over	6,370	3,923	2,447	61.6	62.4

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 72.4 percent. Other age groups with proportion of males exceeding 65 percent include 40 to 44 years (67.3%), 30 to 34 years (67.2%), 45 to 49 years (67.1%), 25 to 29 years (66.7%), and 35 to 39 years (66.5%). Meanwhile, males had the smallest share among persons with gainful activities whose age is at least 65 years at 61.6 percent. (Table 2 and Table A)

One in every four of gainful persons are skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers

Among the major occupation groups, agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers was the largest. This comprises 21,231 persons or 24.7 percent share to the provincial total number of persons with gainful activity in 2020. This was followed by elementary occupation with 14,520 persons (16.9%), and service and sales workers with 12,613 persons (14.7%). (Table 3 and Table B)

Table 3. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over with Gainful Activities by Sex and by Major Occupation Group, Marinduque: 2020

Major Occupation Group	Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over			Percent Share by Sex	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Marinduque [1/]	**86,078**	**56,494**	**29,583**	**65.6**	**34.4**
Managers	9,838	4,605	5,232	46.8	53.2
Professionals	5,147	1,512	3,635	29.4	70.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,950	2,704	2,245	54.6	45.4
Clerical Support Workers	2,953	1,152	1,801	39.0	61.0
Service and Sales Workers	12,613	4,336	8,277	34.4	65.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	21,231	17,806	3,425	83.9	16.1
Crafts and Related Trades Workers	8,190	7,330	861	89.5	10.5
Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers	6,348	6,213	135	97.9	2.1
Elementary Occupation	14,520	10,680	3,840	73.6	26.4
Armed Forces Occupations	35	35	0	100.0	0.0
Not Reported	253	120	133	47.4	52.6

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*

Meanwhile, armed forces occupations had the smallest share to the provincial total number of gainful workers at 0.04 percent. Clerical support workers followed with a share of 3.4 percent. (Table 3 and Table B)
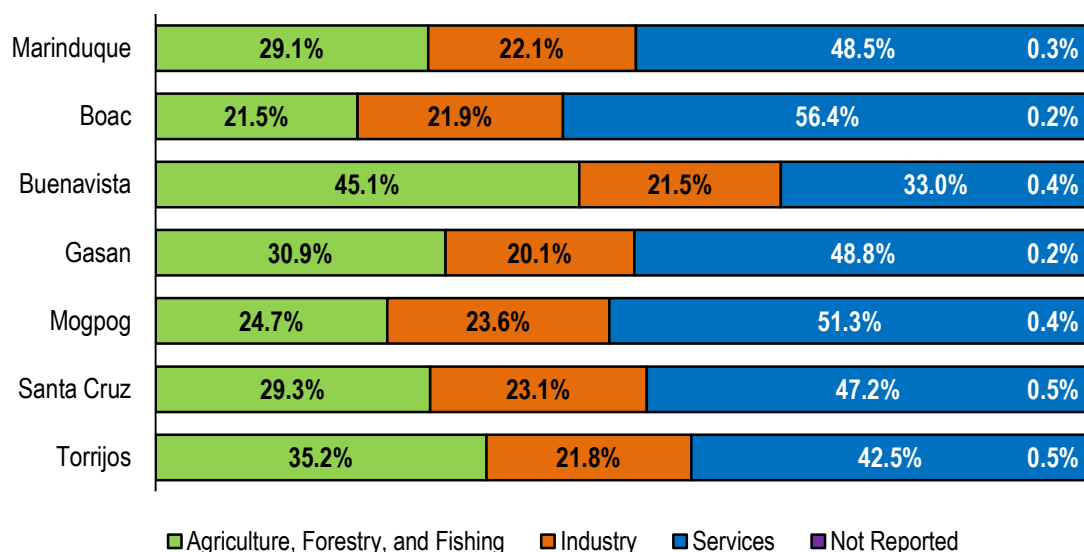
Males dominate females among the total gainful workers. The top three major occupation group where males dominated females include armed forces occupation (female: 0.0%, and male 100.0%), plant and machine operators, and assemblers (female: 2.1% and male: 97.9%), and crafts and related trades workers (female: 10.5%, and male: 89.5%). (Table 3 and Table C)

On the other hand, female-dominated occupation groups include the professional gainful workers (female: 70.6%, and male: 29.4%), service and sales workers (female: 65.6%, and male: 34.4%), clerical support workers (female: 61.0%, and male: 39.0%), and managerial gainful workers (female: 53.2%, and male: 46.8%). (Table 3 and Table C)

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 was reported in the services sector, with 48.5 percent. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector accounted for 29.1 percent and 22.1 percent of the gainful persons were from the industry sectors. (Figure 2 and Table D)

Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Major Sector of Business / Industry by Municipality, Marinduque: 2020

Municipality	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Industry	Services	Not Reported
Marinduque	29.1%	22.1%	48.5%	0.3%
Boac	21.5%	21.9%	56.4%	0.2%
Buenavista	45.1%	21.5%	33.0%	0.4%
Gasan	30.9%	20.1%	48.8%	0.2%
Mogpog	24.7%	23.6%	51.3%	0.4%
Santa Cruz	29.3%	23.1%	47.2%	0.5%
Torrijos	35.2%	21.8%	42.5%	0.5%

Notes: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.
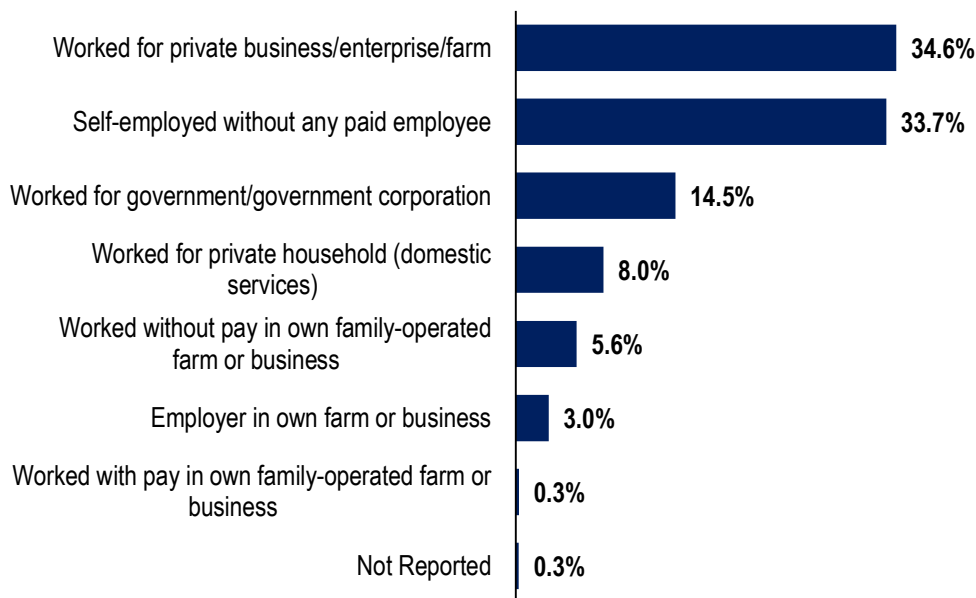**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Among municipalities, the services sector had the largest share in Boac (56.4%), Mogpog (51.3%), Gasan (48.8%), Santa Cruz (47.2%), and Torrijos (42.5%). Meanwhile, gainful persons from the municipality of Buenavista were predominantly from the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector with corresponding share of 45.1 percent (Figure 2 and Table D)

More than one in every three gainful persons work for private businesses, enterprises, or farms

Among the seven classes of workers in the province, those who worked for private businesses, enterprises, farms topped with 29,809 gainful workers (34.6%). This was followed by 29,017 self-employed persons without any paid employee (33.7%), and 12,517 government corporation workers (14.5%). Meanwhile, working with pay in their own family-operated farm or business was recorded as the least common class of worker, with nearly 244 persons (0.3%). (Figure 3 and Table E)

Figure 3. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Class of Worker, Marinduque: 2020
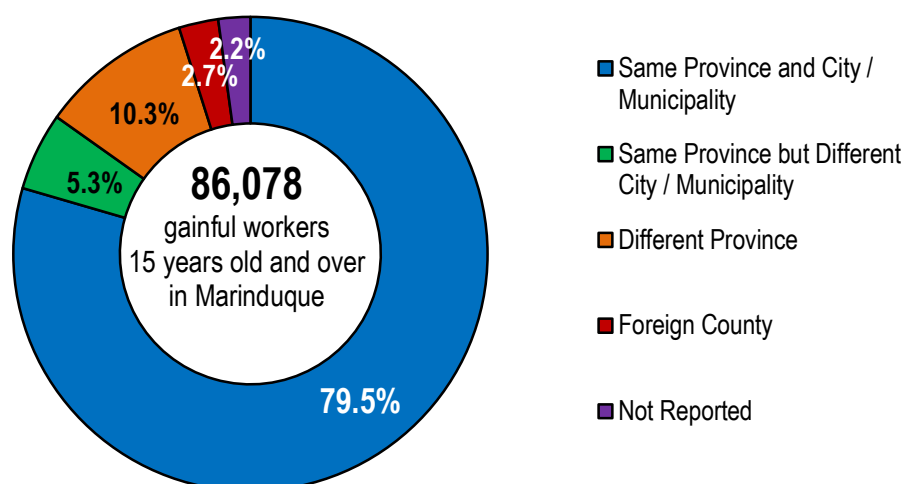

Notes: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Nearly four in every five gainful workers work in the same province and city/municipality of their residence

During the 12 months preceding the census, people with a gainful activity who worked in the same province and city/municipality of their residence accounted for 79.5 percent of the gainful workers 15 years old and over. Meanwhile, 5.3 percent worked within the same province of their residence but in a different city/municipality, 10.3 percent worked in a different province, and 2.7 percent worked in a foreign country. (Figure 4 and Table F)

Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Gainful Workers by Place of Work, Marinduque: 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*

Across municipalities, the highest proportion of gainful persons who worked in the same province and city of residence was at the municipality of Boac at 81.0 percent. Moreover, Mogpog had the highest proportion of gainful persons who worked within the province but different city or municipality of residence at 8.0 percent, and Buenavista had the highest incidence of gainful persons who worked in a different province at 14.1 percent. Furthermore, Santa Cruz had the highest proportion of gainful persons who worked in a foreign country at 3.3 percent. (Table F)

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

In 2020, a total of 78,409 Marinduquenos were engaged in non-gainful activities or special occupation in the past 12 months. This translates to 47.7 percent of the province'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 G)

Of the total number of non-gainful persons in the province, 67.7 percent were females. In terms of age groups, almost three out of ten non-gainful persons or 29.6 percent falls between 15 to 19 years old. This was followed by 65 years old and over at 17.1 percent, and 20 to 24 years old at 13.7 percent. (Table G)

Among municipalities, Santa Cruz showed the highest number of non-gainful persons at 19.4 thousand or 24.7 percent share to the provincial total number of non-gainful persons. This was followed by Boac with a total of 17.8 thousand (22.7%). Meanwhile, Buenavista had the lowest number of non-gainful persons at 8.9 thousand (11.3%). (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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Regional Director

MLLM / RRL / EVC

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

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

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 $HHwgt_i$ 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.