

## SPECIAL RELEASE

### 2018 Wage Rates of Farm Workers in SOCCSKSARGEN Region

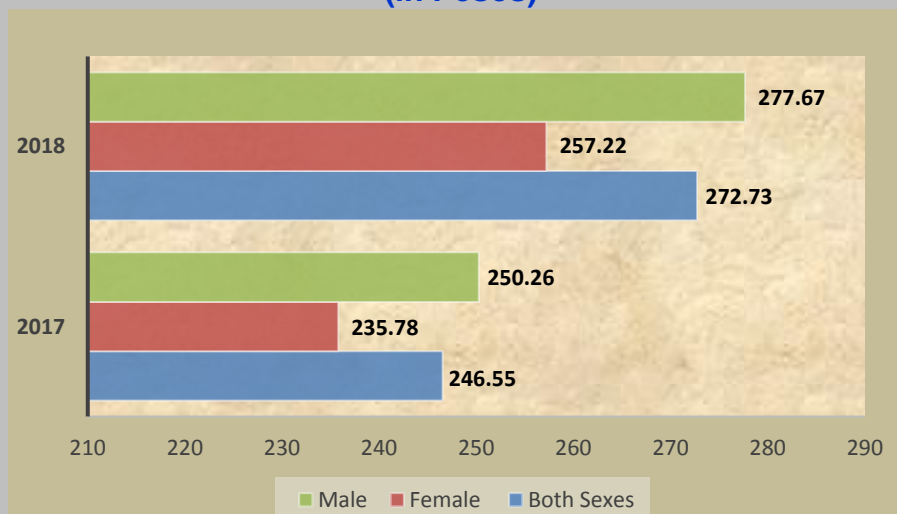
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The Agricultural Wage Rate Survey (AWRS) is one of the of the national surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The survey aims to generate estimates of average wage rates of agricultural farm workers, specifically for the four (4) major crops, namely: palay, corn, coconut and sugarcane.

In SOCCSKSARGEN Region, the average daily nominal wage rate of farm workers in 2018 was estimated at Php 272.73. This is about Php 26.20 higher compared to the Php 246.55 recorded in 2017. Male farm workers were paid Php 277.67 per day, about Php 20.45 higher than the Php 257.22 paid to their female counterparts. Wages of male workers increased by 11.0 percent as compared to 9.1 percent in females (see Figure 1).

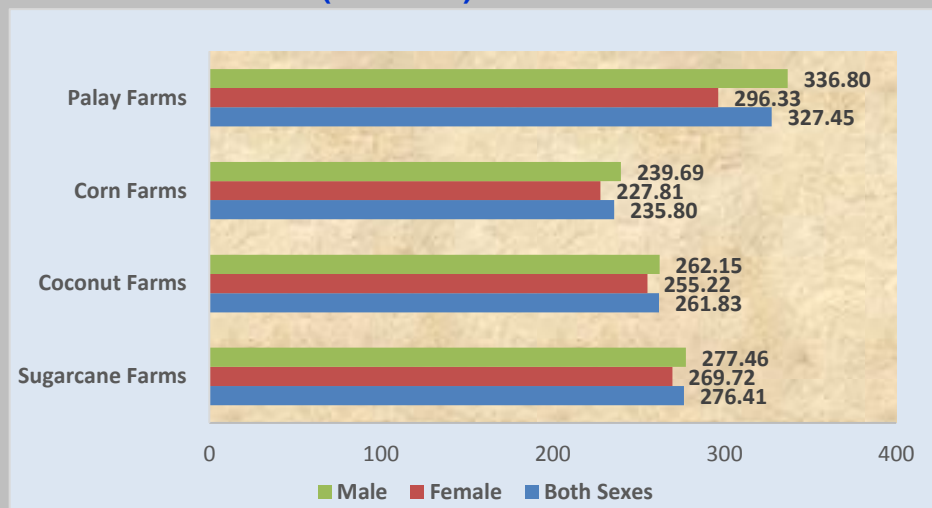
**Figure 1. Daily Nominal Wage Rates of Farm Workers By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2017-2018 (in Pesos)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

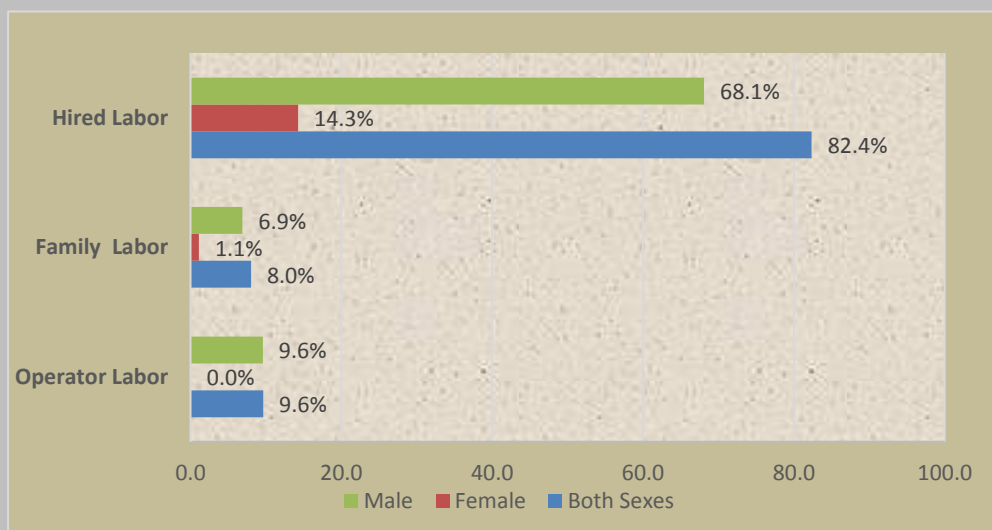
Palay farm workers in SOCCSKSARGEN Region received the highest wage rate at Php 327.45 per day, about Php 91.65 higher than the Php 235.80 per day nominal wage rate of corn farm workers in 2018. Sugarcane farm workers, were next with an average wage rate of Php 276.41 daily while coconut farm workers received Php 261.83 per day. Among all farms, male and female workers in palay farms were paid the highest average daily wage rate. Male workers earn Php 336.80 per day, about Php 40.47 more than female workers. When compared with the wages of corn workers, this is a difference of Php 99.11 for males and Php 68.52 for females (see Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Daily Nominal Wage Rates of Farm Workers By Farm Type and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018 (in Pesos)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

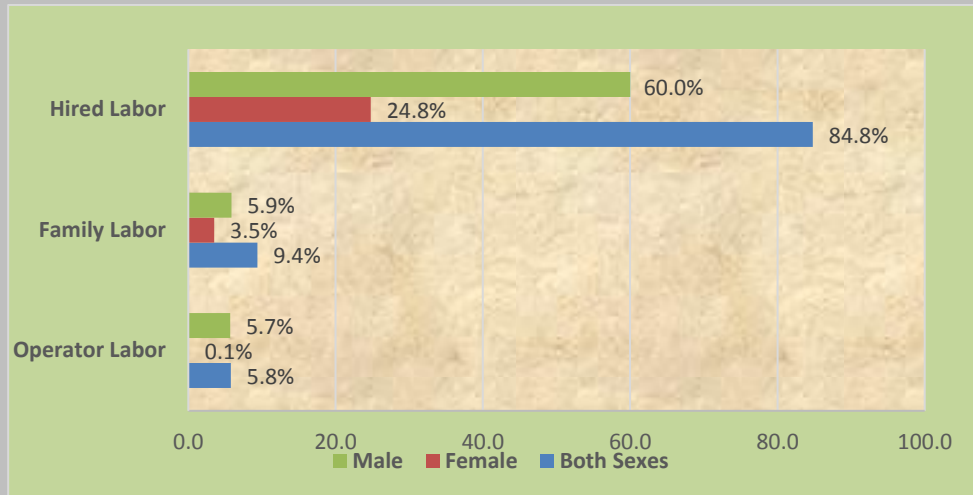
**Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Labor in Palay Farms By Source and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 3 shows that majority (84.6%) of palay farm laborers were males. By source of labor, about 82.4 percent were provided by hired labor; operator labor, 9.6 percent and family labor at 8.0 percent.

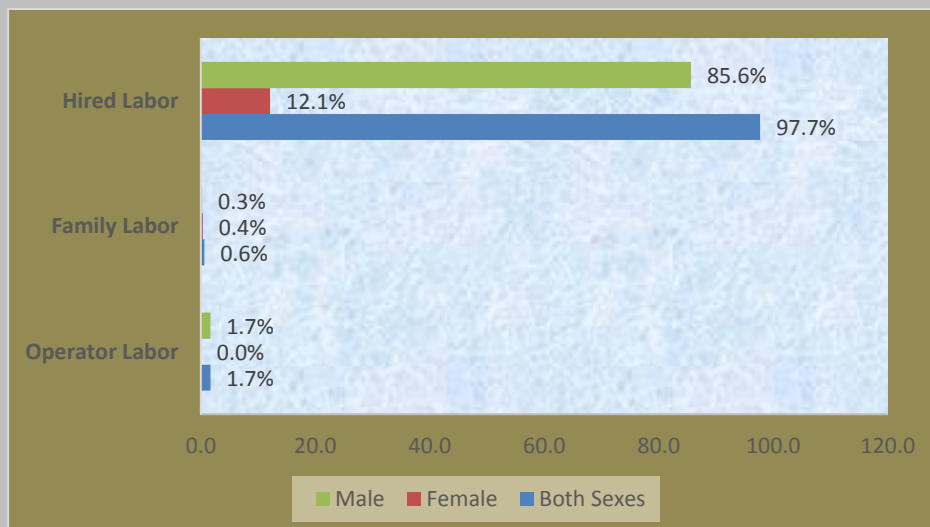
**Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Workers in Corn Farms By Source and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

In corn farms, the bulk of workers (71.6%) were males. Hired farm workers constituted 84.8 percent of the total laborers; about 60.0 percent of them were male workers. Family labor accounted for 9.4 percent while operator labor constituted 5.8 percent (see Figure 4).

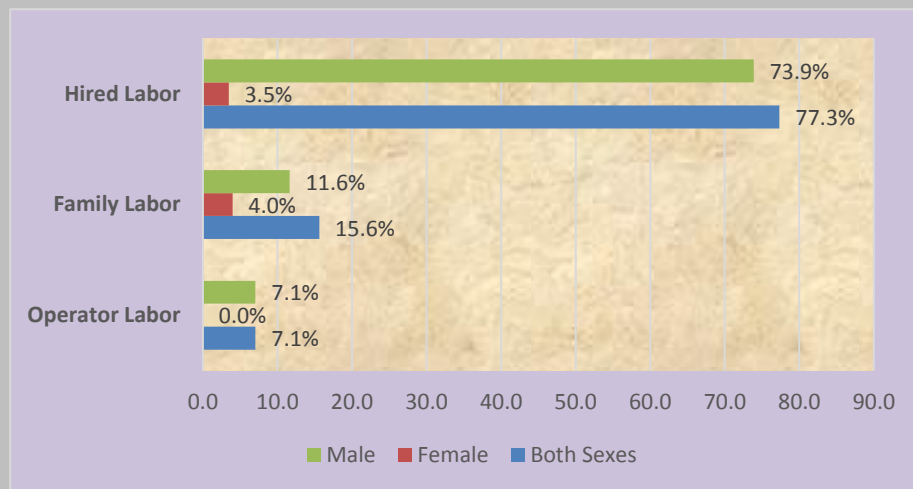
**Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Workers in Sugarcane Farms By Source and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 5 shows that about eight (8) for every ten farm workers in sugarcane farms were males. Hired workers, who usually did the harvesting and hauling, provided the bulk (97.7%) of labor inputs in sugarcane farms. Out of the total hired workers, 85.6 percent were males. Operator labor constituted 1.7 percent while family labor comprised 0.6 percent.

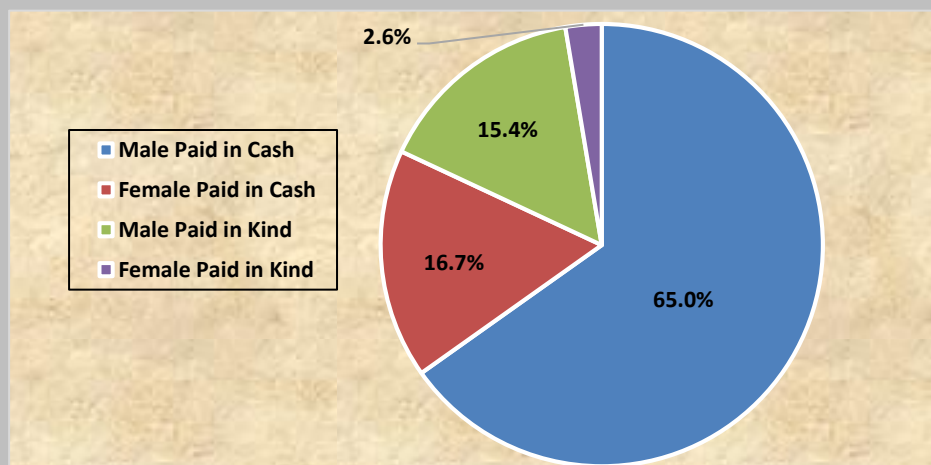
**Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Workers in Coconut Farms By Source and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Coconut farms were dominated by male workers at 92.6 percent. Hired farm workers, at 77.3 percent, were the major source of labor in coconut farms. Family labor comprised 15.6 percent while operator labor constituted 7.1 percent (see Figure 6).

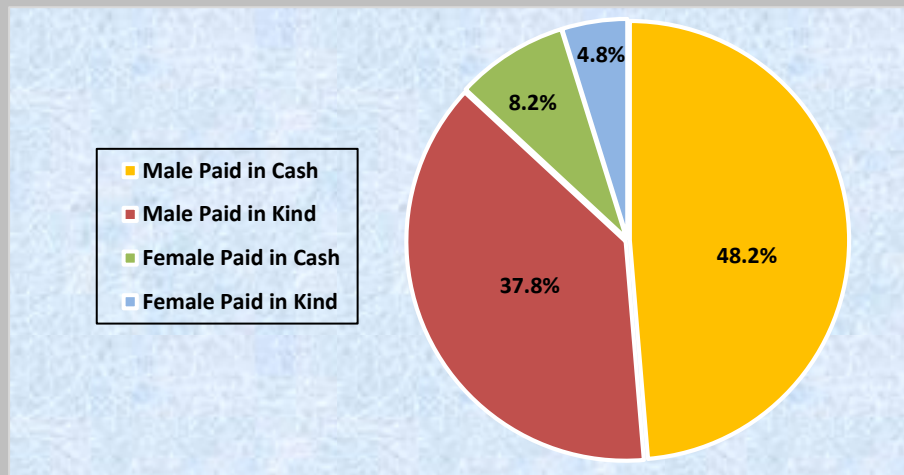
**Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Hired Workers in Agriculture By Terms of Payment and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Majority (81.7%) of the hired agricultural workers received cash payments while 17.9 percent were paid in kind. Males and females workers were paid in cash at 64.9 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively. Those who were paid in kind consisted of 15.4 percent male hired workers and 2.6 percent female hired workers (see Figure 7).

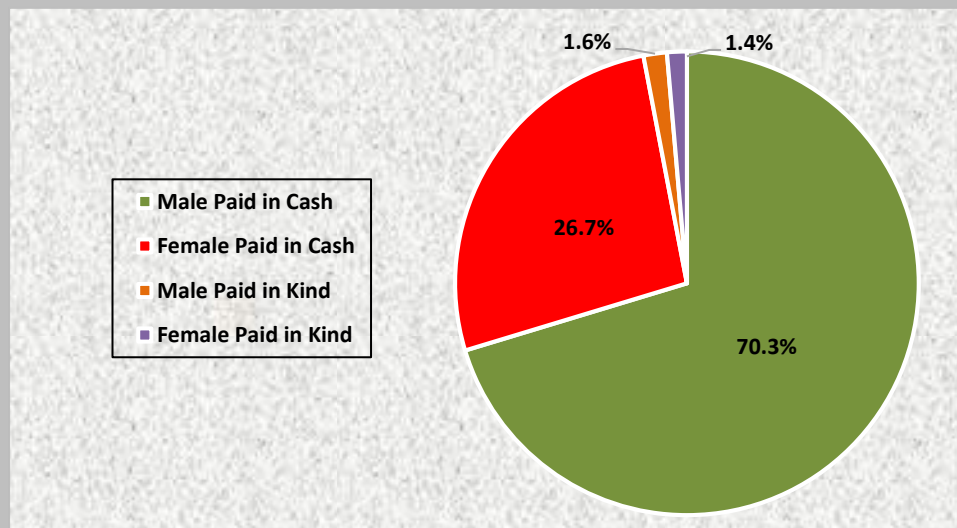
**Figure 8. Percent Distribution of Hired Workers in Palay Farms By Terms of Payment and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

In palay farms, about 56.4 percent of the hired farm workers were paid in cash; of which 48.2 percent were males and 8.2 percent were females. About 42.6 percent were palay farm workers who received in kind payment constituting males at 37.8 percent and female workers at 4.2 percent (see Figure 8).

**Figure 9. Percent Distribution of Hired Workers in Corn Farm By Terms of Payment and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region, 2018**

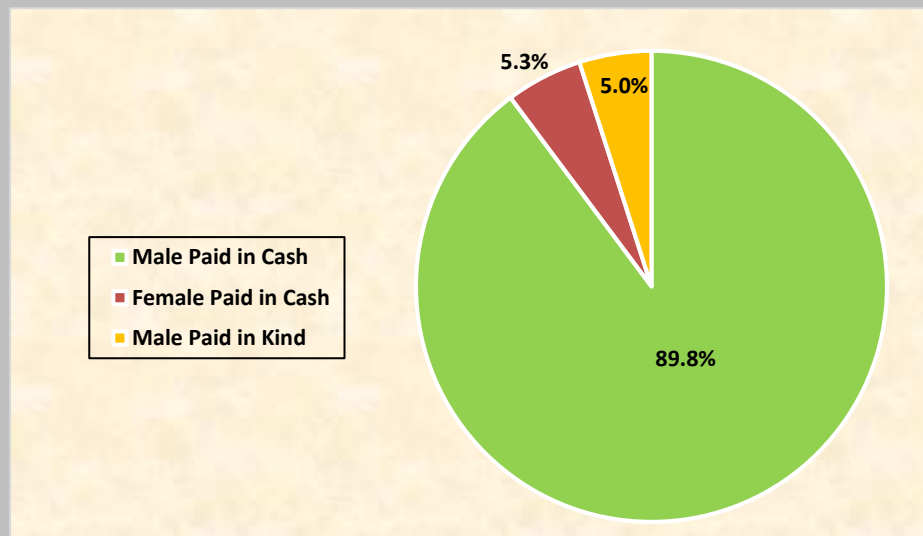


Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority



Data from Figure 9 showed that 97.0 percent of the hired workers in corn farms received cash payments; of which 70.3 percent were males while 26.7 percent were females. Laborers who were paid in kind comprised 3.0 percent; 1.6 percent of them were males while female hired workers shared 1.4 percent.

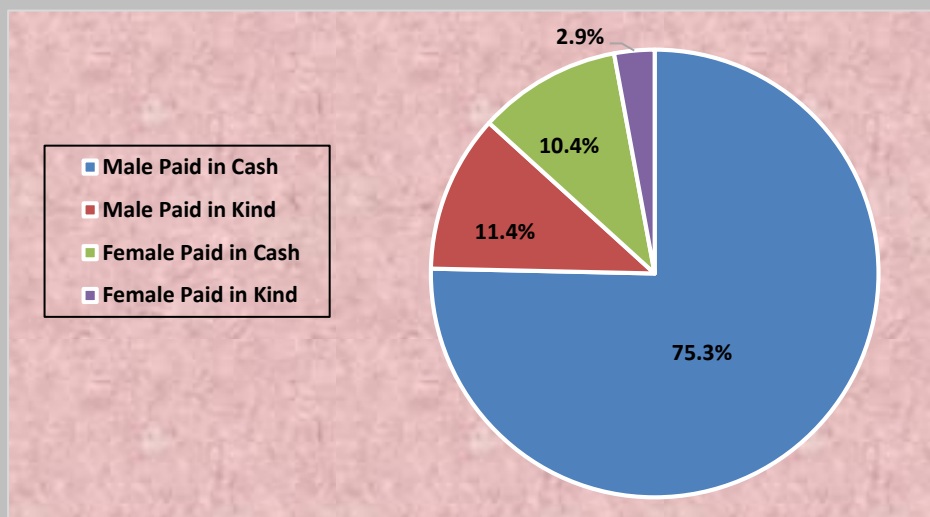
**Figure 10. Percent Distribution of Hired Workers in Coconut Farm By Terms of Payment and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region, 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the hired workers in coconut farms, about 95.1 percent were paid on cash basis while 5.0 percent received payments in kind. Those receiving cash payments were males at 89.8 percent and 5.3 percent were females (see Figure 10).

**Figure 11. Percent Distribution of Hired Workers in Sugarcane Farm By Terms of Payment and By Sex, SOCCSKSARGEN Region: 2018**



Source of Basic Data: Philippine Statistics Authority



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In sugarcane farms, cash payments were received by 85.7 percent of the hired workers of which 75.3 percent were males and 10.4 percent were females. Hired workers paid in kind comprised 14.3 percent (see Figure 11).

### **Technical Notes on Concepts and Definitions**

**The AWRS for Palay and Corn** are conducted semi-annually in the months of January and July with reference periods of July to December of the previous year and January to June of the current year, respectively. The results are consolidated on an annual basis. The surveys for coconut and sugarcane are done annually in the month of January, with the reference period of January to December of the previous year.

AWRS employs quota sampling design. The statistical unit is the household that hired farm workers during the reference period. For palay and corn, sample sizes are set at 20 for major producing provinces and 15 for minor producing provinces. For coconut and sugarcane, sample sizes are set at 15.

Various types of arrangements are being practiced in the payment of wages in agriculture. These are referred to as “**basis of payment**” in this report. Wages by “basis of payment” may take the following forms: prevailing daily wage rate, wage per hectare or wage per sack. Wages can also be paid according to the stipulation in a contract or verbal agreement. Depending on the contract or agreement between the operator and the farm laborer, the latter may perform one or more farming activities for an agreed amount.

**Farm operators** may pay its laborers based on either number of rows covered or number of bundles or pieces of input/output handled.

**Sharing arrangements between the operator and the laborer** are likewise observed. An example of this would be a ratio of 70 is to 30 percent sharing in the production. The quantity involved in the arrangement is converted to a cash equivalent by multiplying the quantity shared by the prevailing farm gate price of the produce.

Whatever mode of payment is employed, this is translated into average wage rate per day to allow wage rates comparisons. Wages paid in cash or in kind are converted into daily wage rate equivalents using the reported man-days and total wages paid to farm workers.

**Cash payment** –refers to the actual amount of cash paid according to the agreed basis of payment.

**Payment in kind**- refers to the peso equivalent.





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