

REPORT ON LABOR FORCE SURVEY (JUNE 2021)

HIGHLIGHTS

1. The labor force survey (LFS) results for June 2021 show the limits of job creation without major relaxations in quarantine restrictions, especially in the National Capital Region (NCR). With the emergence of the COVID-19 Delta variant, the government has prioritized arresting the spread of this more contagious virus through more proactive quarantines in high-risk areas and an accelerated vaccination program. These actions are crucial in ensuring that economic gains in recent months will resume once we have addressed this current threat.
2. The country was able to sustain the significant improvements gained from the previous month amid the looming risks of a resurgence of COVID-19 cases. This was achieved through the implementation of more localized quarantine restrictions and the inoculation of more Filipinos, including the A4 priority group or essential economic frontliners.^{1,2}
3. The unemployment rate remained at 7.7 percent, similar to the previous month. The number of unemployed was 48 percent lower than April 2020 or during the height of the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ). This is a clear indication that the labor market indicators are highly sensitive to the level of quarantine restrictions.

¹ PH starts vaccination of A4 priority group | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph)

² Resolution No. 117 series of 2021 retrieved from:

<https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2021/05may/20210527-IATF-RESO-117-RRD.pdf>

4. Labor force participation rate (LFPR) improved from 64.6 percent in May 2021 to 65.0 percent in June 2021.
5. These led to a net job creation of 0.4 million between May and June 2021. Since January 2020, net job creation has totaled 2.5 million, indicating that the economy has exceeded the pre-pandemic employment level.
6. Meanwhile, the underemployment rate increased to 14.2 percent in June 2021 following the decades-low underemployment rate of 12.3 percent in May 2021.
7. Although the ECQ imposition may temporarily impact employment outcomes in August 2021, the government is determined to maximize this period to accelerate vaccination in high-risk areas in order to safely resume economic activities and restore jobs.
8. Along with the efforts of the government, including the enforcement of the Prevent, Detect, Isolate, Treat, and Reintegrate (PDITR) strategy, and the roll out of the National Employment Recovery Strategy (NERS), it is crucial for the whole nation to remain vigilant, get vaccinated, and adhere to the public health protocols to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Overall, the country's labor market conditions continued to improve in June 2021 as the latest LFS recorded almost 360,000 additional employment compared to May 2021.

Table 1. Summary of labor and employment indicators, January 2020, April 2020, May 2021 and June 2021 (in thousands)

Indicators	2020 ^{a,b}		2021 ^{p,a}	
	Jan	Apr	May ^c	June ^c
Population 15 years and over	72,841	73,722	75,044	75,089
Labor Force Level	44,934	41,058	48,446	48,840
Employment Level	42,543	33,830	44,716	45,075
Unemployment Level	2,391	7,228	3,730	3,764
Underemployment Level	6,299	6,398	5,492	6,409
Visible Underemployment	3,799	5,489	3,968	4,412
Employment Generation (QoQ / MoM)	6	(8,823)	1,447 ^d	360 ^d
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.7	55.7	64.6	65.0
Employment Rate (%)	94.7	82.4	92.3	92.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	17.6	7.7	7.7
Underemployment Rate (%)	14.8	18.9	12.3	14.2
Visible Underemployment Rate (%)	8.9	16.2	8.9	9.8
Mean Hours of Work	41.3	35.0	39.0	39.0

^p Estimates are preliminary and may change; ^a Estimates are based on 2015 CPH population projections;

^b Estimates for the quarterly round of the LFS; ^c Starting February 2021, monthly LFS will be conducted in between quarterly/regular LFS to generate national level labor and employment statistics from the survey;

^d Increment from previous month; qoq – quarter on quarter difference

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

1. Total employment grew by 0.8 percent month-on-month, reaching almost 45.1 million in June 2021. This is on account of the continued expansion of the agriculture and services sectors.

Table 2. Employment: January 2020 – June 2021

Indicators	2020 ^{a,b}				2021 ^{p,a}					
	Jan	Apr	Jul ^p	Oct ^p	Jan ^b	Feb ^c	Mar ^c	Apr ^b	May ^c	Jun ^c
Employment rate (in %)	94.7	82.4	90.0	91.3	91.3	91.2	92.9	91.3	92.3	92.3
Employment Growth (QoQ in %)	0.01	(20.5)	22.1	(3.6)	3.5	4.6 ^d	5.0 ^d	(4.5) ^d	3.3 ^d	0.8 ^d
<i>Employment levels by sector (in thousands)</i>										
Agriculture	9,625	8,761	10,870	9,762	10,044	10,303	11,130	10,560	10,626	10,938
Industry	7,989	5,754	7,785	7,299	7,601	7,647	8,802	7,885	8,223	8,171
Manufacturing	3,634	2,699	3,373	3,028	3,140	3,276	3,560	3,420	3,548	3,502
Services	24,929	19,315	22,651	22,776	23,602	25,203	25,400	24,825	25,867	25,966

^p Estimates are preliminary and may change; ^a Estimates are based on 2015 CPH population projections; ^b Estimates for the quarterly round of the LFS; ^c Starting February 2021, monthly LFS will be conducted in between quarterly/regular LFS to generate national level labor and employment statistics from the survey; ^d Increment from previous month; qoq – quarter on quarter difference

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

2. The agriculture sector is the top employment contributor in June 2021, creating almost 312,000 additional employment month-on-month. Despite the damage caused by Tropical Storm Dante, both fishing and aquaculture (+194,000) and agriculture and forestry (+118,000) recorded employment gains during the survey period. This is in line with the subsectors still benefitting from the relatively fair weather conditions given the monsoon break during the latter part of the month.^{3,4} Moreover, the government continued to roll out training

³ Agriculture incurs P14-M loss due to ‘Dante’ | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph)

⁴ Climate Impact Assessment for Philippine Agriculture June 2021 | PAGASA (dost.gov.ph)

and other assistance programs for farmers and fisherfolk which also aided in the expansion of the sector.⁵

3. The services sector continued to post employment gains (+99,000), the bulk of which came from administrative and support services (+282,000), wholesale and retail trade (+259,000), education (+132,000), and human health and social work (+65,000). Business process outsourcing and retail sectors are two of the top five industries that participated in the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) online Trabaho, Negosyo, Kabuhayan fair in June.⁶ The robust employment growth in wholesale and retail trade is likewise attributed to the increased adoption of e-commerce, with online retailers increasing to over 105,000 by mid-2021 from 88,575 at the end of 2020.⁷ Meanwhile, preparatory activities for the opening of school year 2021-2022 may have supported employment creation in the education subsector.⁸ These recent developments led to the highest employment levels across the three subsectors, even surpassing figures recorded pre-pandemic and in March 2021. Meanwhile, employment in health and social work activities continues to grow with increasing demand in hospitals and health facilities.

However, these employment gains were moderated by losses from other service activities (-241,000), accommodation and food services (-143,000), public administration and defense (-98,000), and transportation and storage (-76,000). The decline in employment for these subsectors may be attributed to the continued implementation of strict community quarantines in some areas

⁵ 7 BARMM cooperatives get mini rice mills | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph); BFAR-9 launches 'Oplan Isda' project | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph); 500 farmers to get fund aid thru DAR-Cebu project | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph); 'Bayanihan 2' benefits NorMin with P4.5-M poultry upgrades | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph)

⁶ 40K vacancies up for grabs in DOLE's June 12 online job fair | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph)

⁷ Opening Keynote Message of Secretary Ramon M. Lopez, Digital Pilipinas 2021 | Department of Trade and Industry Philippines (dti.gov.ph)

⁸ Advisory to Private Schools and Non-DepEd Public Schools on School Opening for SY 2021-2022 | Department of Education

of the country.⁹ Meanwhile, the decline in public administration and defense may be partly due to the limited funding for contract of service positions.¹⁰

Consistent with the less upbeat business outlook of firms for the second quarter of 2021,¹¹ the industry sector registered a slight decline in employment (-52,000) in June. This is primarily attributed to employment losses recorded in construction (-62,000), manufacturing (-46,000), and water supply (-37,000) subsectors. This may be partly due to the more stringent quarantine measures in some areas which prohibits small-scale construction projects for private and personal use and limits the operating capacity of some manufacturing and water supply establishments.^{12,13} The employment losses in construction are also consistent with the continued increase in job displacements based on administrative data from DOLE. Between May and June, 55 firms in the subsector reported displacement of workers either due to permanent closure or retrenchment.

Meanwhile, despite the marginal uptick in the country's manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index from 49.9 in May to 50.8 in June, production levels continued to decline for the third month in a row due to the subdued domestic demand. Employment in the subsector declined as manufacturers remain cautious in expanding their workforce, coupled with cost-saving efforts and voluntary resignations.¹⁴ The contraction in the sector was marginally

⁹ MECQ implemented in Benguet from June 1 to 15; in Bataan, Lucena City, Naga City, Iloilo, Negros Oriental, Davao City, Dinagat Islands, and Surigao del Sur from June 15 to 30; and in Santiago City, Cagayan, Apayao, Ifugao, Puerto Princesa, Iloilo City, Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Cagayan de Oro City, Butuan City, and Agusan del Sur for the whole month of June. Meanwhile, NCR plus remained under GCQ with heightened restrictions from June 1 to 15. NCR and Bulacan shifted to GCQ with some restrictions in the latter half of June while Riza, Laguna, and Cavite remained under GCQ with heightened restrictions. Retrieved from: GCQ status in NCR Plus extended until June 15 | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph); NCR Plus remain under GCQ until June 30 | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph)

¹⁰ DILG seeks more funds for hiring of contact tracers | Philippine News Agency (pna.gov.ph)

¹¹ Business Expectations Survey Q2 2021 (bsp.gov.ph)

¹² DPWH Issues Revised Construction Safety Guidelines; Prohibits Small-Scale Projects to Operate in ECQ, MECQ areas | Department of Public Works and Highways

¹³ Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Community Quarantine in the Philippines (doh.gov.ph)

¹⁴ IHS Markit Philippines Manufacturing PMI (markiteconomics.com)

tempered by employment generation in mining and quarrying (+59,000) and electricity (+35,000).

4. Employment generated for the period was primarily observed in major occupations requiring medium-level skills, particularly among service and sales workers¹⁵ (+417,000); skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (+388,000); clerical support workers (+158,000); and technicians and associate professionals (+118,000). Those under elementary occupations¹⁶ also increased by 147,000.

On the other hand, the following occupation groups registered a decline in employment: managers (-391,000), plant and machine operators and assemblers¹⁷ (-241,000), craft and related trade workers¹⁸ (-132,000), and professionals (-105,000).

5. Remunerative and stable work (or wage and salary workers¹⁹) posted a sharp decline (-352,000), mostly among individuals who worked for private households (-141,000) and government (-128,000). The bulk of the decline in wage and salary workers came from agriculture and forestry (-550,000), as employment in the subsector shifted to other classes. The decline was offset by gains among unpaid family workers (+371,000), employers (+253,000), and self-employed individuals (+88,000). All classes of workers already surpassed

¹⁵ Service and sales workers provide personal and protective services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, or protection against fire and unlawful acts, or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments, as well as at stalls and on markets.

¹⁶ Elementary occupations involve the performance of simple and routine tasks which may require the use of hand-held tools and considerable physical effort.

¹⁷ Plant and machine operators and assemblers operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment on the spot or by remote control, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment, or assemble products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures.

¹⁸ Craft and related trades workers apply specific knowledge and skills in the fields to construct and maintain buildings, form metal, erect metal structures, set machine tools, or make, fit, maintain, and repair machinery, equipment or tools, carry out printing work, produce or process foodstuffs, textiles, or wooden, metal, and other articles, including handicraft goods.

¹⁹ This includes those who worked in private households, private establishments, government or government corporation, and with pay in own family-operated farm or business.

pre-pandemic levels except for wage and salary workers (-483,000) which has yet to recover.

Moreover, the bulk of employment created were short-term in nature (+678,000), largely concentrated in wholesale and retail trade (+298,000), construction (+127,000), manufacturing (+89,000), and other service activities (+88,000). In contrast, permanent jobs contracted by 174,000 mainly from other services (-289,000), public administration (-140,000), manufacturing (-125,000), and accommodation and food service (-124,000) sectors. This was slightly offset by permanent jobs in agriculture (+263,000), administrative and support services (+262,000), and education (+131,000).

In terms of hours of work, the increase in employment was mostly attributed to part-time²⁰ (+340,000) work, with full-time²¹ (+107,000) work rising at a slower pace. Meanwhile, there was a slight drop in the number of workers with a job but not at work (-87,000). This can also be an indication of individuals going back to work as the community quarantine status was reduced in some areas of the country. Nevertheless, mean hours of work remained steady at 39.0 in June 2021.

The underemployment rate increased to 14.2 percent in June following the decades-low underemployment rate of 12.3 percent in May. Lower underemployment rates in recent months point to improving job quality as restrictions in the economy were relaxed.

6. The number of underemployed²² increased by 918,000, bringing up the underemployment rate from 12.3 percent in May to 14.2 percent in June as key cities in Visayas and Mindanao (e.g., Iloilo City, Borongan City, Zamboanga

²⁰ Worked less than 40 hours

²¹ Worked 40 hours or more

²² Employed individuals who want more work

City, Cagayan de Oro City, Davao City, Butuan City)^{23,24} were put under stricter community quarantine classifications.

Table 3. Underemployment rates, January 2020 – June 2021 (in percent)

Area	2020 ^{a,b}				2021 ^{p,a}					
	Jan	Apr	Jul ^p	Oct ^p	Jan ^b	Feb ^c	Mar ^c	Apr ^b	May ^c	Jun ^c
National	14.8	18.9	17.3	14.4	16.0	18.2	16.2	17.2	12.3	14.2

^p Estimates are preliminary and may change; ^{a/} Estimates are based on 2015 CPH population projections; ^{b/} Estimates for quarterly round of the LFS; ^{c/} Starting February 2021, monthly LFS will be conducted in between quarterly/regular LFS to generate national level labor and employment statistics from the survey

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

7. Overall, underemployment grew in all sectors, with services posting the biggest increase in the number of underemployed workers (+642,000) mainly from wholesale and retail trade (+235,000), transportation and storage (+124,000), and other service activities (+121,000). The trend in wholesale and retail trade is consistent with the increase in part-time employment in the subsector (+201,000). Transport and other services may have been affected by the continued implementation of relatively strict community quarantine in some areas of the country.
8. Underemployment in the industry sector also increased by 147,000, mostly from manufacturing (+91,000) and construction (+65,000). The construction sector also saw an increase in the number of part-time workers (+51,000) while manufacturing continued to suffer from reduced output.

²³ NCR Plus remain under GCQ until June 30 | Philippine News Agency

²⁴ Borongan City tightens travel restrictions | Philippine News Agency

9. Similarly, the agriculture sector registered 129,000 additional underemployed workers as Typhoon Dante²⁵ and red-tide²⁶ affected parts of Visayas and Mindanao. The shift from wage and salary to other classes of workers may have also contributed to the higher underemployment in agriculture.
10. In terms of hours worked, invisible underemployment²⁷ increased by 474,000 while visible underemployment²⁸ increased by 444,000. There was a notable increase in workers mentioning poor business conditions, school training, or low/off-season as reasons for working less than 40 hours.
11. Underemployment increased across all classes of workers relative to the previous month. The bulk of the increase came from the self-employed (+451,000) and wage and salary workers (+379,000).

The unemployment rate in June 2021 remained at 7.7 percent, with a notable decline in the number of unemployed among males and older workers.

12. About 3.8 million unemployed Filipinos were recorded in June 2021, with the unemployment rate remaining at 7.7 percent. This brings the year-to-date unemployment rate to 8.1 percent, in line with the Updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) target of 7.0 to 9.0 percent in 2021. Compared to the previous month, total unemployment inched up by 34,000, particularly due to the increase in unemployed females (+294,000). However, this was more than offset by the decline in unemployed males (-260,000) for almost all age groups. The latest unemployment level remains higher by 1.4 million relative to the pre-pandemic figures in January 2020.

²⁵ Agriculture incurs P14-M loss due to 'Dante' | Philippine News Agency

²⁶ Coastal waters in 7 provinces confirmed red tide-infected | Philippine News Agency

²⁷ Invisible underemployment are persons working at least 40 hours and still want additional hours of work

²⁸ Visible underemployment are persons who are working less than 40 hours per week and want more hours of work

As more Filipinos get vaccinated and with localized lockdown being implemented, the number of unemployed citing COVID-19 related reasons for not looking for work significantly decreased by 233,000 while those citing pending job recall increased by 108,000.

Table 4. Unemployment Rates: January 2020 – June 2021 (in percent)

Indicator	2020 ^{a,b}				2021 ^{d,a}					
	Jan	Apr	Jul ^p	Oct ^p	Jan ^b	Feb ^c	Mar ^c	Apr ^b	May ^c	Jun ^c
Overall	5.3	17.6	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7
15-24	13.6	31.5	22.4	19.4	19.8	18.5	15.4	15.8	14.5	14.5
25-54	4.0	16.0	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	6.0	8.1	6.9	7.1
55 & over	2.0	10.5	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.8	2.9	4.2	4.2	3.3

^p Estimates are preliminary and may change; ^{a/} Estimates are based on 2015 CPH population projections;

^{b/} Estimates for quarterly round of the LFS; ^{c/} Starting February 2021, monthly LFS will be conducted in between quarterly/regular LFS to generate national level labor and employment statistics from the survey

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

13. Likewise, the youth unemployment rate remained steady at 14.5 percent, bringing the year-to-date youth unemployment rate to 16.3 percent. This is still within the Updated PDP 2017-2022 target of 14.5 to 16.5 percent by 2021.
14. In terms of educational attainment, a trend reversal was observed compared to the previous month. The overall reduction among workers with post-secondary (-4.4 ppts or -113,000), senior high school (-3.7 ppts or -43,000), and college (-0.1 ppt or -14,000) education partly offset the upturn among those who completed junior high school or lower.

**Table 5. Comparison of the latest unemployment rates²⁹
across selected Asian economies**

Indicator	Unemployment Rate	Month released
China ^a	3.9	Mar 2021
India ^b	9.7	Apr-June 2021
Indonesia ^c	6.3	Feb 2021
Malaysia ^b	4.5	May 2021
Philippines	7.7	June 2021
Thailand ^b	1.9	Oct-Dec 2020
Vietnam ^a	2.6	June 2021

Notes: a/ Unemployment in these countries is reported quarterly (March, June, September, December);

b/ Unemployment in these countries is reported monthly; c/ Indonesia unemployment is reported semi-annually (February and August);

15. The country's unemployment rate continues to be relatively high compared to major Asian emerging market economies, except for India which experienced a massive surge of COVID-19 cases in recent months.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) picked up further to 65.0 percent in June. Together, these led to a net job creation of 0.4 million between May and June 2021. Since January 2020, net job creation has totaled 2.5 million, indicating that the economy has exceeded the pre-pandemic employment level after losing 8.7 million jobs during the height of the quarantines in April 2020.

16. Relative to May 2021, the total labor force slightly increased by 0.5 percentage point (ppt), equivalent to about 394,000 additional workers, most of whom are

²⁹ <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/china/unemployment-rate>; <https://unemploymentinindia.cmie.com/>; <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/11/05/unemployment-surges-to-decade-high-as-covid-19-causes-millions-to-lose-jobs.html>; <https://www.economy.com/malaysia/unemployment-rate>; <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/thailand/unemployment-rate>; <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/vietnam/unemployment-rate>

young individuals. Unlike the previous month, increases were observed in specific age groups: 15 to 24 years old (+1.4 ppts or +265,000), 35 to 44 years old (+0.9 ppt or +182,000), and 65 years old and above (+1.1 ppts or +79,000). The increase was more pronounced among females (+321,000) than males (+72,000), especially among females between 35 to 44 years of age (+263,000).

Table 6. LFPR, January 2020 – June 2021 (in percent)

Indicator	2020 ^{a,b}				2021 ^{p,a}					
	Jan	Apr	Jul ^p	Oct ^p	Jan ^b	Feb ^c	Mar ^c	Apr ^b	May ^c	Jun ^c
LFPR (total)	61.7	55.7	61.9	58.7	60.5	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	65.0
Youth	37.4	32.4	38.9	33.9	34.7	37.7	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.8
Male	74.8	69.8	75.3	72.3	73.9	75.9	76.8	75.0	76.1	76.3
Female	48.4	41.5	48.5	45.0	46.9	50.9	53.1	51.4	52.9	53.7

^p Estimates are preliminary and may change; ^a Estimates are based on 2015 CPH population projections;

^b Estimates for quarterly round of the LFS; ^c Starting February 2021, monthly LFS will be conducted in between quarterly/regular LFS to generate national level labor and employment statistics from the survey

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

- Consistent with the continued increase in labor force participation, the number of persons not in the labor force (NILF) declined by 349,000 month-on-month. Fewer individuals (-69,000) cited COVID-19 or community quarantine as reasons for opting out of the labor force. Majority of the decline are among individuals that used to cite age limitations (i.e., too young or old) and permanent disability (-116,000), schooling (-109,000), and household duties (-93,000) as reasons for not joining the labor force.

Although the ECQ imposition may temporarily impact employment outcomes in August 2021, the government is determined to maximize this period to accelerate vaccination in high-risk areas in order to safely resume economic activities and restore jobs. This can also be complemented by the intensified implementation of the three-pillar strategy to accelerate recovery and achieve better health and economic outcomes.

18. The first pillar focuses **on intensifying the implementation of minimum health standards and the Prevent, Detect, Isolate, Treat, and Reintegrate (PDITR) strategy** through initiatives such as the Safety Seal Program, digital contact tracing, efficient triaging of cases across treatment facilities, and the conduct of more public health researches. These are crucial to avoid overwhelming the health system capacity, particularly in high-risk areas. Moreover, the emergence of the Delta variant further underscores the need for business establishments, workers, and consumers to strictly enforce public health protocols and cooperate with the implementation of the PDITR strategy. Establishments are likewise encouraged to innovate and adopt digital solutions to ensure business and service continuity while enabling people to work and earn income.

19. The second pillar recognizes the importance of **timely and full implementation of the recovery package set forth by the government**. To sustain our gains and support economic recovery in 2021, we need to implement our recovery package which consists of fiscal, monetary, and financial interventions. A number of programs have been embedded in the 2021 budget to help Filipinos cope with the impact of the pandemic. The implementation of these programs, along with the utilization of the remaining amount under the extended FY 2020 budget, may need to be accelerated. Aside from this, the National Employment Recovery Strategy (NERS) adopted through Executive Order No. 140 will also complement ongoing efforts to generate and preserve jobs while supporting existing and emerging businesses.

Other supportive legislations include the Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer (FIST) Act, the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act, and the proposed amendments to the Foreign Investment Act, Retail Trade Liberalization Act, and Public Service Act.

20. Lastly, the third pillar emphasizes the need for **accelerated implementation of the vaccine deployment program**. As of August 1, 2021, a total of 20.9 million doses have been administered, consisting of 11.7 million and 9.1 million for the first and second doses, respectively. Towards the end of July, the country reported its highest number of jobs in one day at 659,029. The average daily doses administered in the last seven days (from July 26 to August 1, 2021) reached 523,018. More than 2.6 million frontliners in essential sectors have already received their first dose of vaccine and more than 1.3 million workers are fully vaccinated.³⁰ With this rapid progress in the rate of inoculation and the expected arrival of 132.7 million doses in the next six months, the government is confident that 70 million Filipinos or the entire adult population will be vaccinated by the end of 2021. These initiatives will help build consumer and business confidence which will further translate to increased employment and income opportunities.

³⁰ Vaccine Statistics as of 01 August 2021 | Department of Health