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THE ~~LABOR~~ FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF
MARRIED WOMEN IN PASIG

by

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THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN PASIG*

by

Judy Castro and Celia Feynes-Salazar**

1. Introduction

Studies have been made and various articles were written focusing on the role of today's women in our society. It is interesting to note that women's participation in employment has shown a significant growth.

This paper attempts to measure the labor force participation rate of married women in Pasig with emphasis on the hypothesis that education, age, number of children, and income are the major determinants of the increasing participation of women in the labor force.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

This study seeks to:

1. present a cross-section analysis of the characteristics of the married female labor force in Pasig.

*A paper submitted to Fr. McPhelin as a final requirement in Economic Research, Department of Economics, Ateneo de Manila University on February, 1975.

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2. determine the labor force participation rate of married women in all industries and the factors responsible for it.
3. show the relationship between employment, age, and education of married women.

1.2 Sources of Data

The main bulk of the data came from field interviews done by the authors. Other data were obtained from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Advance Report No. 55 of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics and the records of the municipality of Pasig.

1.3 Methodology

The data were a result of a field survey. Systematic random sampling procedure was used in gathering the information.

1.3.1 The Questionnaire

A copy of the questionnaire is attached.

Pre-tests were administered to determine the possible problems that might crop up, detect the errors in the questionnaire, to avoid asking stupid questions, and to find out the missing points which were overlooked.

Open-ended questions were not used to avoid lengthy interviews. We found it necessary to translate the questions into Pilipino as the need arose.

1.3.2 The Respondents

The respondents of the survey were narrowed down to married women including widows and those separated from their husbands. The respondents' ages ranged from 18 to 64. The original sample was 200 household units. At the end of the survey, 192 women were successfully interviewed. The refusal rate of eligible respondents was 6.77 percent and the not-at-homes' was 3.64 percent. With these, it is assumed that the confidence interval is 95 percent.

1.4 Problems and Limitations of the Study

The questionnaire dealt mainly with factual matters: age, age at marriage, civil status, number of children, educational attainment, occupation, average number of hours worked per week, etc.

We had difficulty in getting some of the respondents to fill out the questionnaire. Some were preoccupied with their household chores. We found that helping

the respondents fill out the questionnaire eliminated confusions and misunderstandings of the questions.

Difficulties were encountered among older women with low levels of education and literacy who were not familiar with the survey. Likewise, educated women who belonged to the upper income strata were usually suspicious when being interviewed about their annual income and that of the other members of the household.

Inevitably, they concluded that we were from the government, working for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and were trying to get information about them. This suspicion increased their reluctance to cooperate during the interview.

The limitations of the study are the lack of staff, financial resources, and the time constraint.

1.5 Definition of Terms

The definitions were obtained from the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Survey of Households Bulletin, Series No. 37, Labor Force, February, 1973.

1. Household - The family household is composed of the members of the family forming the

nucleus of the household and also resident domestic servants, and other persons who may be living with the family. The household of a person living alone or together with persons not related to him is considered a separate family household. It is possible for more than one household to live in the same dwelling unit.

2. Population - The population estimate refers to the non-institutional population and excludes the population found in diplomatic and consular residences, ships, asylums, penitentiaries, army barracks, hotels and similar institutions.

3. Labor Force - The labor force refers to the population 10 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions set forth below. It includes members of the armed forces who at the time of the interview were living with their families in households.

a. Employed - Employed persons include all those who were reported: (a) at work -

those who were working for pay or profit, or without pay on the farm or enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; (b) with a job but not at work - those who had a job or business but did not work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike or other reasons. Also included are persons who were supposed to report for work within 30 days from the date of the interview. It is reported that if an employed person worked 40 hours or more during the survey week, he is considered as working full-time.

Employed persons at work reported as wanting additional work are considered underemployed - visibly underemployed if they are full-time workers.

- b. Unemployed - Unemployed persons include all those who were reported as wanting and looking for work. The desire to work must be sincere and the person must be serious about working. Also included are

persons reported as wanting work but not looking for work because of belief that no work was available or because of temporary illness, bad weather, or other valid reasons.

4. Not in the labor force - Persons reported as not at work and without jobs and not wanting work, or wanting work but not looking for work for reasons other than those stated above are excluded from the labor force. These include housewives, students, disabled or retired persons, and seasonal workers who were not working and not looking for work during the survey.

5. Labor force participation rate - This is the ratio of number of persons in the labor force to total population 10 years old and over expressed in percent.

The Bureau of the Census and Statistics defines the different occupational groups as follows:

1. Professional, technical, and related workers, such as architects, jurists, writers, social workers, midwives, members of religious or-

ders, economists, statisticians, actuarians, etc.

2. Administrative, executive, and managerial workers include administrators, and executive officials in the government and such other persons who are responsible for the direction of people in an association to achieve some goals temporarily shared.
3. Clerical workers, bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, typists, etc.
4. Sales workers, insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities, etc., auctioneers, agents, shop salesmen, street vendors, newspaper vendors, etc.
5. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers, including farm workers not elsewhere classified.
6. Transport and communication workers, such as ship officers, aircraft pilots, drivers, railway personnel, telephone and telegraph personnel, postmen and other related workers.
7. Factory workers, craftsmen, spinners, weavers,

tailors, cutters, welders, pressmen, engravers, potters, millers, bakers, packers, longshoremen, and related freight handlers, mechanics, repairmen, beverage workers and others usually engaged in manufacturing work.

8. Services, sports, and recreational workers, including firemen, policemen, housekeepers, cooks, maids, photographers, and tenders, launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers.

9. Manual workers.

2. CROSS-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARRIED FEMALE LABOR FORCE POPULATION

2.1 General Background of Pasig

The municipality of Pasig is the capital of Rizal province. It has 29 barrios and a household population of 284,473 in the 1974 Census. This is composed of the number of persons in the households including the family heads (Table I).

Economically, Pasig has undergone a rapid development. Numerous factories were set up and existing firms expanded in the last twenty-five years. A copy of the map is attached.

2.2 The Labor Force and Respondents

2.2.1 The Size, Sex and Age Structure of the Labor Force

The 1970 Census of Population and Housing by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics gave the total household population for the municipality of Pasig as 156,290 where 76,597 are males and 79,693 are females or 49.01 percent and 50.99 percent respectively. (Table II). It has a labor force of 108,434 or 69.38 percent of the total household population. Of this, 52,013* are males or 33.28 percent and 56,436* are females or 36.11 percent.

*The figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

**MUNICIPALITY OF
MANDALUYONG**

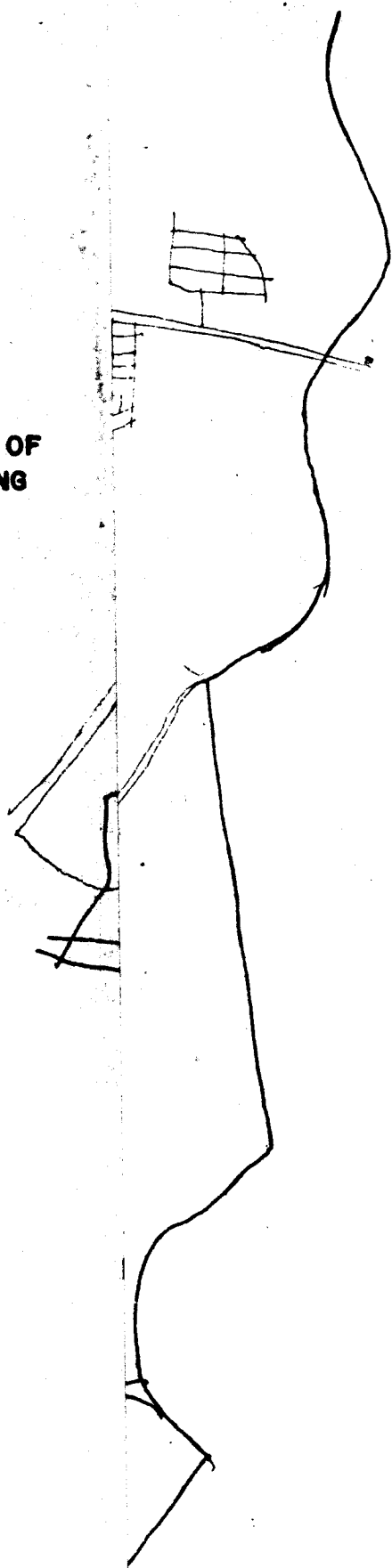


Table II also shows the age structure of the labor force. Note that the younger age bracket (10-24 years) forms 29.97 percent of the labor force population. The 25-39 years old comprises 24.97 percent; the 40 and over, 14.42 percent.

2.2.2 The Age Structure, Marital Status and Educational Attainment of Respondents

The respondents' ages ranged from 18-64.

65.62 percent of the sample are between 20-39 years old broken down as follows:

20 to 24 years old 14.58 percent

25 to 29 years old 18.75 percent

30 to 34 years old 18.23 percent

35 to 39 years old 14.06 percent

and 31.77 percent are between 40-59 years old. The

40-44 years old are 6.77 percent; 45-49 years old,

9.90 percent; 50-54 years old, 8.33 percent; 55-59

years old, 6.77 percent.

The 18-19 years old are composed of 1.04 percent and the 60-64 years old, 1.56 percent

(Table III).

Among the 192 women interviewed 181 are married, 7 are widowed, 4 are separated, and 18 are

heads of the families (Table IV).

On the educational attainment of respondents, 2.08 percent have no education; 26.56 percent have attended primary education with 17.71 percent having finished; 22.91 percent have attended secondary education and 17.71 percent graduated. 10.95 percent of the sample have had some undergraduate units. 31.77 finished college; 2.60 percent completed their masters degree while 3.12 have incomplete units. In addition, 32.27 percent have vocational training^{1/} and 2.60 percent have technical training^{2/} (Table V).

2.3 The Labor Force Participation Rate of Respondents

The labor force participation rate of married women is 59.90 percent. This includes respondents who work from 3 to 39 hours (working part-time) and from 40 to 98 hours (working full-time). Table VI shows the average number of hours the respondents are working per week. Among those interviewed, 20 are working part-time

^{1/} Vocational training is taken to include hair science, dressmaking, knitting, and shoemaking.

^{2/} Technical training is taken to include stenotyping, secretarial education, key punching, and telephone switchboard operation.

or 17.39 percent and 95 are working full-time or 83.61 percent (Table VII).

The age group 30-34 shows the highest participation rate at 20.00 percent. The age group 25-29 is second with 16.52 percent. The rest are broken down as follows:

20 to 24 years	9.56 percent
35 to 39 years	15.65 percent
40 to 44 years	11.30 percent
45 to 49 years	10.43 percent
50 to 54 years	7.83 percent
55 to 59 years	6.09 percent
60 to 64 years	2.61 percent

For those who are part-time workers, the age group 25-29 registers the highest participation rate at 4.35 percent while the age group 30-34 ranks second at 3.48 percent. The rest are itemized as follows:

20 to 24 years	1.74 percent
35 to 39 years	1.74 percent
40 to 44 years	1.74 percent
45 to 49 years	2.61 percent
50 to 54 years	0.00 percent
55 to 59 years	1.74 percent
60 to 64 years	0.00 percent

A comparison of full-time workers reveals the age group 30-34 as highest with 16.52 percent, while that of the 35-39 age group ranks second with 13.91 percent. The others are as follows:

20 to 24 years	7.83 percent
25 to 29 years	12.17 percent
40 to 44 years	9.56 percent
45 to 49 years	7.83 percent
50 to 54 years	7.83 percent
55 to 59 years	4.35 percent
60 to 64 years	2.61 percent

3. PARTICIPATION OF RESPONDENTS

3.1 The Occupation and Industry Classification of Working Women

Thirty years ago, the role of women was confined to the home and the rearing of children. Very few women in those days exercised their profession or engaged in business. This is a marked contrast to the present, where a relatively large number of married women are employed.

Table VIII presents the percentage distribution of the occupation of respondents. Note that 35.65 percent of married working women belong to the group of sales workers, insurance and real estate salesmen, etc. While 23.48 percent comprises the professional, technical, and related workers. Factory workers, craftsmen, spinners, etc. engaged in manufacturing comes next with 16.52 percent. Clerical workers, bookkeepers, cashiers, etc. follows with 13.91 percent.

Table IX shows the percentage distribution of working respondents by industry groups. The biggest proportion of workers is found in services with 46.96 percent; commerce has 43.48 percent, manufacturing, 7.83 percent, and transportation, communications, and utilities has 1.74 percent.

The self-employed workers (These are persons who operate their own business and do not employ paid workers in the conduct of their economic activities. Sari-sari store operators constitute the most common types of self-employed persons.) are 28.70 percent in commerce and 20.87 percent in services. The employed are employees in the government or the private sector. 26.09 percent are in services; 14.78 percent in commerce; 7.83 percent in manufacturing; and 1.74 percent in transportation, communications, and utilities.

Among the working respondents, 30.44 percent work at home, 52.17 percent work within the municipality of Pasig, and 17.39 percent work outside the town.*

3.2 The Income of Respondents

The annual income of working respondents are given in Table X. 18.26 percent of the workers have incomes between ₱6,000 to ₱7,999. A ranking of the income in terms of the percentage distribution is in the following order:

₱3,000 to ₱3,999	17.39 percent
------------------	---------------

*Other neighboring towns also provide manpower for Pasig factories.

₱4,000 to ₱4,999	15.65 percent
₱2,000 to ₱2,499	9.56 percent
₱5,000 to ₱5,999	8.70 percent
₱1,000 to ₱1,499	7.83 percent
₱1,500 to ₱1,999	6.09 percent
₱2,500 to ₱2,999	5.22 percent
₱10,000 to ₱14,999	5.22 percent
₱500 to ₱999	2.61 percent
₱8,000 to ₱9,999	1.74 percent
₱15,000 to ₱19,999	1.74 percent

The annual income exhibited here includes both of the part-time and full-time workers. Their income is determined by their productivity and the amount of time spent at work. In addition, as we stated before in Chapter I, the incomes reported may be understated or overstated.

3.3 The Reasons for Working

Respondents were asked to consider 7 reasons for working. Their positive choices are reflected as follows:

- a. additional income 91
- b. nothing else to do at home 34
- c. enjoy working 100

d. income for self	28
e. to make use of education	51
f. enjoy meeting people	92
g. prestigious to work	51
h. others (specify)	37

Note that an eight (h. others) reason was added. In here, the respondents were given the freedom to specify other reasons which were not enumerated in the list.

The percentage distribution of their choices are in the following order:

86.96 percent enjoy working; 80.00 percent enjoy meeting people; 79.13 percent work for additional income; 44.35 percent work to make use of education; another 44.35 percent said that it is prestigious to work; 29.56 percent have nothing else to do at home and 24.35 percent work to have the income for their own use.

32.71 percent of the respondent specified other reasons for working. Among the answers given are:

	Number of Respondents
1. to earn a living	23
2. physicians are duty bound	

bound to do their profession 1

3. working is a form of exercise and a way of spending time/pleasure 5

4. to save for the future and for security reasons 3

5. has an easy job 1

6. to serve/for charitable reasons 2

7. to gain experience 1

Total 37

3.4 The reasons for not working

Unemployed respondents were asked to choose among 9 reasons for not working. Note that the last reason is others (specify). Their positive answers are as follows:

a. poor health 5

b. husband objects 32

c. husband earning enough 32

d. plenty of housework 57

e. too many children 36

f. available employment opportunities do not meet my standards 2

g. too little employment opportunities 15

- h. available employment opportunities are poorly located 4
- i. others (specify) 16

The percentage distribution of their choices are enumerated below in order:

74.03 percent have plenty of housework; 46.75 percent have too many children; 41.56 percent have husbands with sufficient income; 41.56 percent have husbands who object; 19.48 percent find too little employment opportunities; 6.49 percent have poor health; 5.19 percent answered that available employment opportunities are poorly located and 2.60 percent chose available employment opportunities do not meet their standards.

20.78 percent gave other reasons for not working.

They are as follows:

	Number of Respondents
1. students	5
2. too old to work	2
3. frequent transfer of residence	1
4. take care of children	3
5. parents support the family	3
6. other members of the household earning enough	2
Total	16

4. COMPARISON OF AGE OF WORKING RESPONDENTS AT MARRIAGE,
NUMBER OF CHILDREN, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

A greater proportion of working respondents, 12.17 percent, married at the age of 22; 11.30 percent married at 20; 8.70 percent married at 18; 6.96 percent at 19; 44.35 percent married between the ages 23-30 and 6.09 percent married at a later age (31-46). See Table XI.

Table XII shows the number of children of all respondents. The median number of children of all respondents is 3, for working respondents, the median is 2 and for not-working respondents, 3. Some respondents have 10, 12 and even 13 children.

A relatively large number of working respondents who have finished college have fewer children than those who have lower levels of education. It is of interest to note that a significant number of these women married at a later age (27-46 years old).

5. REGRESSION ANALYSIS

5.1 The Statistical Model

Consider the explanation of an endogenous variable ES (employment status) in terms of several variables. Knowing the respondent's present age and income, we can relate such variables as education, age at marriage, number of children and family income to her employment status.

We use the following notation:

AG = present age of respondent

RY = respondent's income

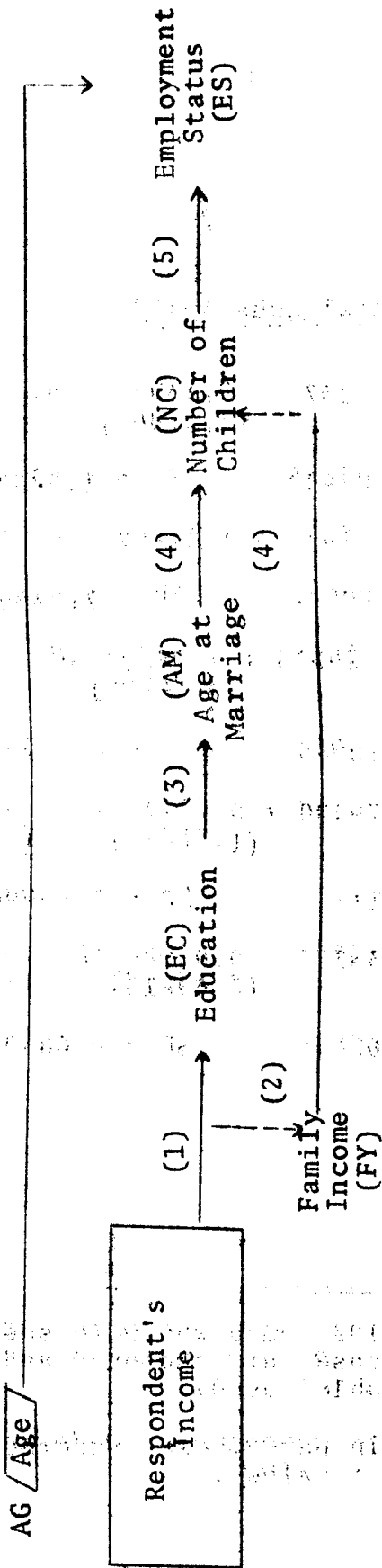
EC = education

AM = age at marriage

FY = family income

NC = number of children

ES = employment status



5.2 The Structural Equations*

$$1) \quad EC = 3.98376 + 0.13004 \quad RY \\ (2.37067)$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.04685 \quad SE = 1.52526$$

$$2) \quad FY = 5.48876 + 1.41897 \quad EC$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.06685 \quad SE = 7.72864$$

$$3) \quad AM = 18.29213 + 1.08602 \quad EC \\ (3.54297)$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.10945 \quad SE = 4.64297$$

$$4) \quad NC = 7.79490 + 0.04173 \quad FY - 0.19516 \quad AM \\ (1.25472) \quad (-3.60833)$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.11239 \quad SE = 2.56990$$

$$5) \quad ES = 0.33373 + 0.00985 \quad AG - 0.02482 \quad NC \\ (2.65813) \quad (-1.63820)$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.02610 \quad SE = 0.48494$$

*Out of 192 women who were successfully interviewed, only 95 cases are employed and with a complete data on the variables used.

Numbers in parentheses underneath regression coefficients are t-values.

Equation 1 shows a strong correlation between the respondent's income and her level of education. Access of women to education plays a significant role in determining her income. As women go one-step higher in their level of education, there is a corresponding .13004 increase in their income.

Equation 2 shows the relationship between education and family income. The higher the education of the working members of the family, the higher the family income.

Equation 3 takes note of the relationship between education and the age at marriage of our respondents. The higher the level of education of women, the less likely will they marry at a younger age.

Equation 4 explains that the number of children born to a family is determined by the present family income and the age at which women get married.

And Equation 5, the employment status of women is determined by their present age and the number of children they have.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

Using the methods of economic research, this study provides a cross-section analysis of the employment patterns of married women in the municipality of Pasig. Some features of the paper include: a detailed description of the characteristics of the female labor force population of Pasig, a comparison of labor force participation rates among part-time and full-time workers and a brief discussion of the relationship between employment, education, age, income, and number of children of married women.

The labor force participation rate of married women is calculated at 59.90 percent; 82.61 percent are working full-time and 17.39 percent are working part-time. A significant number of total female workers are found among these receiving from ₱6,000 to ₱7,999 (18.26 percent), and ₱3,000 to ₱3,999 (17.39 percent) per year. (See Table X).

According to the survey's findings, married female workers continue to work even at the age of 64. The survey also includes data on the factors responsible on the decision of women to work or not to work.

Table VII shows the age pattern of concentration of working women. 73.90 percent of the total working respondents are between 25-49 years old with 13.92 percent working part-time and 59.99 percent working full-time.

The entrance of an increasing number of women into a number of occupations is significant. The biggest proportion of female workers is found among the sales workers, insurance and real estate salesmen...with a 35.65 percent distribution; 23.48 percent are in the professional, technical and related occupation and 16.52 percent working as factory workers, craftsmen, spinners, weavers, etc. (Table VIII).

Speaking of industrial distribution, the data reveal that the biggest proportion of female workers were in services (46.96 percent) and in commerce (43.48 percent). Please see Table IX.

17
45 73

6.2 Conclusion

This study reveals that there is a close relationship between the employment status of women, their age, and number of children. These variables are in turn determined by family income, age at marriage, and the respondent's level of education.

At the same time, wives have to go to work in order to make both ends meet.

These conclusions are tested using simple linear regression analysis.

TABLE I

**TOTAL POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PASIG
BY BARRIOS, 1974**

Barrio	No. of Heads of Families	No of Persons in the households (Including Heads of Families)
1. Antonio	292	2,605
2. Bagong Ilog	3,504	21,494
3. Bagong Katipunan	266	1,250
4. Bambang	2,214	14,482
5. Buting	1,248	7,941
6. Caniogan	3,725	24,069
7. dela Paz	689	3,640
8. Kalawaan	744	5,463
9. Kapisigan	1,677	10,987
10. Kapitolyo	3,350	9,655
11. Malinao	454	3,087
12. Manggahan	2,615	14,293
13. Maybunga	1,562	10,794
14. Orambo	869	4,433
15. Palatiw	1,235	7,061
16. Pinagbuhatan	1,103	7,366

Table I (cont.)

Barrio	No. of Heads of Families	No. of Persons in the households (Including Heads of Families)
17. Pineda	2,547	20,446
18. Rosario	6,505	36,892
19. Sagad	1,226	5,826
20. San Joaquin	1,183	6,941
21. San Jose	477	3,333
22. San Miguel	1,151	7,041
23. San Nicolas	625	2,280
24. Santolan	2,837	22,135
25. Sta. Cruz	355	2,373
26. Sta. Rosa	563	4,287
27. Sto. Tomas	818	5,337
28. Sumilang	1,532	9,074
29. Ugong	1,507	8,873
TOTAL	46,868	284,473

Source: Records of the Municipality of Pasig.

TABLE II

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION FOR THE
MUNICIPALITY OF PASIG AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION
OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PASIG	156,290	76,597	79,693
TOTAL	100.00%	49.01%	50.99%
Under 05 Years	17.88	9.12	8.75
05 - 09 Years	12.74	6.61	6.12
10 - 14 Years	8.42	4.35	4.07
15 - 19 Years	9.56	4.10	5.46
20 - 24 Years	11.99	5.51	6.48
25 - 29 Years	10.89	5.10	5.79
30 - 34 Years	8.29	4.37	3.92
35 - 39 Years	5.79	2.97	2.81
40 - 44 Years	4.02	2.10	1.83
45 - 49 Years	2.68	1.40	1.28
50 - 54 Years	2.13	0.88	1.25
55 - 59 Years	2.03	0.94	1.09
60 - 64 Years	1.54	0.56	0.98
65 - 69 Years	0.83	0.30	0.58
70 - 74 Years	0.47	0.27	0.20
75 and over	0.70	0.33	0.37
NOT STATED	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Advance Report No. 55, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Manila, April 1971, p. 55-2.

TABLE III
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Age	Per Cent Distribution
18 - 19 Years	1.04
20 - 24 Years	14.58
25 - 29 Years	18.75
30 - 34 Years	18.23
35 - 39 Years	14.06
40 - 44 Years	6.77
45 - 49 Years	9.90
50 - 54 Years	8.33
55 - 59 Years	6.77
60 - 64 Years	1.56

Source: Survey of Agricultural Producers, 1954-55, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C., 1956.

TABLE IV

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Status	Total	Per Cent Distribution
Married	181	94.27
Widowed	7	3.65
Separated	4	2.08

TABLE V
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESPONDENTS

Per Cent Distribution	
NO EDUCATION	2.08
Primary Level	
I	0.00
II	0.00
III	1.56
IV	4.17
V	3.12
VI	17.71
Secondary Level	
I	2.08
II	2.08
III	1.04
IV	17.71
University Level	
I	3.65
II	3.65
III	3.65
IV	31.77
Post-graduate Level	
Incomplete	3.12
Complete	2.60
Vocational Training	32.27
Technical Training	2.60

TABLE VI
AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Average Number of Hours	Number of Respondents
3	1
4	1
6	1
16	1
18	1
20	5
21	1
25	1
28	3
30	3
35	1
36	1
40	56
42	3
44	1
48	7
50	2
52	1
56	7
60	1
70	8
77	1
84	6
96	1
98	1

TABLE VII

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING
RESPONDENTS BY AGE

Age	Total	Part-Time	Full-Time
20 - 24 Years	9.56	1.74	7.83
25 - 29 Years	16.52	4.35	12.17
30 - 34 Years	20.00	3.48	16.52
35 - 39 Years	15.65	1.74	13.91
40 - 44 Years	11.30	1.74	9.56
45 - 49 Years	10.43	2.61	7.83
50 - 54 Years	7.83	0.00	7.83
55 - 59 Years	6.09	1.74	4.35
60 - 64 Years	2.61	0.00	2.61

TABLE VIII
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF
THE OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

Occupation*	Per Cent Distribution
Professional, technical, and related workers...	23.48
Administrative, executive and managerial workers...	5.22
Clerical workers, bookkeepers, cashiers...	13.91
Sales workers, insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities...	35.65
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers...	0.00
Transport and communication workers...	1.74
Factory workers, craftsmen, spinners, weavers...	16.52
Services, sports, and recreational workers...	2.61
Manual workers	0.87

*The complete definition of the different occupational groups is found on pages 7-8.

TABLE IX
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING RESPONDENTS
BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry	Total	Per Cent Distribution	
		Self-Employed	Working for an Employer
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing	9	0.00	7.83
Mining	-	0.00	0.00
Construction	-	0.00	0.00
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	2	0.00	1.74
Commerce	50	28.70	14.78
Services	56	20.87	26.09

TABLE X
ANNUAL INCOME OF WORKING RESPONDENTS

Income	Per Cent Distribution
Under ₱500	
₱ 500 to ₱ 999	2.61
₱1,000 to ₱1,499	7.83
₱1,500 to ₱1,999	6.09
₱2,000 to ₱2,499	9.56
₱2,500 to ₱2,999	5.22
₱3,000 to ₱3,999	17.39
₱4,000 to ₱4,999	15.65
₱5,000 to ₱5,999	8.70
₱6,000 to ₱7,999	18.26
₱8,000 to ₱9,999	1.74
₱10,000 to ₱14,999	5.22
₱15,000 to ₱19,999	1.74
₱20,000 and over	0.00

TABLE XI
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING RESPONDENTS
AT MARRIAGE

Age at Marriage	Total Working Respondents	Full-Time	Part-Time
15	0.87	0.87	0.00
16	2.61	2.61	0.00
17	4.35	2.61	1.74
18	8.70	5.22	3.48
19	6.96	6.09	0.87
20	11.30	7.83	3.48
21	2.61	2.61	0.00
22	12.17	10.43	1.74
23	5.22	4.35	0.87
24	6.09	6.09	0.00
25	5.22	4.35	0.87
26	6.09	5.22	0.87
27	6.96	6.96	0.00
28	8.70	7.83	0.87
29	3.48	3.48	0.00
30	2.61	2.61	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.87	0.87	0.00
33	0.87	0.87	0.00
34	0.87	0.87	0.00
35	1.74	0.00	1.74
36	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	0.87	0.87	0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	0.87	0.87	0.00

TABLE XII
NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF WORKING AND NOT
WORKING RESPONDENTS

Number of Children	Total Number of Respondents	Working Respondents	Not Working Respondents
0	18	10	8
1	21	14	7
2	40	27	13
3	31	18	13
4	21	6	15
5	17	14	3
6	12	7	5
7	8	6	2
8	8	5	3
9	10	4	6
10	4	2	2
11	0	0	0
12	1	1	0
13	1	1	0

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THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN PASIG

QUESTIONNAIRE

I.

Name _____

Address _____

Age _____

Age at marriage _____

Civil Status: _____

1. Married _____

2. Widowed _____

3. Separated _____

No. of Children _____

Educational Attainment: _____

1. Primary School _____

2. Secondary School _____

3. University Level _____ Degree _____

4. Post-graduate Level _____ Degree _____

5. Others: _____

a. Vocational Training _____

b. _____

No education _____

II.

1. Are you the head of the family? YES NO

2. Are you presently employed? YES NO

Questionnaire

2

If yes,

a. working for an employer YES NO

b. self-employed YES NO

3. Average number of hours worked/week

4. Occupation

5. Location of Work:

a. At home

b. Within the Municipality of Pasig

c. Outside the Municipality of Pasig

6. Income (annual)

a. respondent

b. other members of the household

7. Reasons for working:

a. additional income

b. nothing else to do at home

c. enjoy working

d. income for self

e. to make use of education

f. enjoy meeting people

g. prestigious to work

h. others (specify)

Q1. Are you a male or female?

Q2. How old are you?

8. Reasons for not working:

- a. poor health _____
- b. husband objects _____
- c. husband earning enough _____
- d. plenty of housework _____
- e. too many children _____
- f. available employment oppor-
tunities do not meet my
standards _____
- g. too little employment oppor-
tunities _____
- h. available employment oppor-
tunities are poorly located _____
- i. others (specify) _____

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