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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*

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Judy Castro and Colia Teynes-Salazar**

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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.

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

^{**}The authors are senior research assistants at the School of Economics, University of the Philippines.

2. determine the labor force participation rate of married women in all industries and the factors responsible for it.

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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.

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1.3 Methodology

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

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The Questionnaire

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.

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avoid lengthy interviews. We found it necessary to translate the questions into Pilipino as the need arose.

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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, · 连 建铁矿 () 建铁铁矿 () 2000 () Interpretation Englanguage Contraction 192 women were successfully interviewed. ingerig to be to any requestion of refusal rate of eligible respondents was 6.77 ប្បាស់ស្តាស់ ស្ត្រី ខេត្ត ស្រុក ស្ត្រី adam rate rate Const The Take percent and the not-at-homes' was 3.64 percent. With these, it is assumed that the confidence interval is 95 percent. O and the life of

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.

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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 where the same and t

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

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1. Household - The family household is composed outlook 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 Also included are persons who reasons. 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 fulltime.

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.

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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-

- 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., auctioners, 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,

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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.

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

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9. Manual workers.

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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).

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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.

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 attainment of Respondents

and in the character can proceed to be not required

fior legislathe 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 good 14.58 percental

25 to 29 years old 1

18.75 percent

30 to 34 years old

18.23 percent

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and 31,77 percent are between 40-59 years old. The of40-44 years old are 6.77 percent; 45-49 years old, 6.9.90 percent; 50-54 years old; 8.33 percent; 55-59

years old, 16.77 percent. The building a supon 80 of

naldem ingladio.

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).

months for attendance

San E. All

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 train $ing^{1/2}$ and 2.60 percent have technical training^{2/2} An the ow AL of the (Table V). Sites are now the same on

The Labor Force Participation Rate of Respondents 2.3

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 Among those interviewed, 20 are working part-time

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Vocational training is taken to include hair science, dressmaking, knitting, and shoemaking.

Technical training is taken to include steno-typing, 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:

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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:

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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
4.35 percent
60 to 64 years
2.61 percent

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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.

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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 salemen, 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. Sarisari 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.*

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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

医电子性电影 医二氯酚二甲酚二氯酚二甲酚二氯酚二氯

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^{*}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
P5,000 to P5,999	8.70 percent
P1,000 to P1,499	7.83 percent
P1,500 to P1,999	6.09 percent
\$2,500 to \$2,999	5.22 percent
710,000 to 714,999	5.22 percent
7500 to 7999	2.61 percent
78,000 to 79,999	1.74 percent
115,000 to 119,999	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.

The state of the s

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 and the second of the secon

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:

14 North

Number of Respondents

- 1. to earn a living of 623
- 2. physicians are duty bound

	-19 19/1-11	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
-	bound to do their profession		;	
	working is a form of exercise and a way of spending time/pleasure		• 14 0.:	
	to save for the future	e 7		
5.	has an easy job	1	.	
0.	to serve/for charitable reasons			
. · 7.	to gain experience	1	· y·	į
And the Angelog with the	Total	- ardin 37 °	t margality	
13.501 m. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14	Burney Commence	um jaga d	0. 1954 91	
3.4 The re	asons for not working		· itias	
, ,, · , · Une	mployed respondents were	asked to	choose 100	C
	sons for not working. No			
	thers (specify). Their p			
as follows:	परक्ष करें । विशेष १ के हैं -	ELINITATION		_
	poor health	5		
b.	husband objects	32		
c.	husband earning enough	32		
d.	plenty of housework	57		
е.	too many children	36	X.	
f.	available employment opportunities do not mee my standards	et 2		

g.

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:

			Respondents
1.	students	5	
2.	too old to work	2	
3.	frequent transfer of residence	1	
4.	take care of children		·*
5.	parents support the fa		
6.	other members of the ho	use-	

Total

hold earning enough

16

2.

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

1.3

The Statistical Model

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

We use the following notation: The standard of

The state of AG and present age of respondent and the state and age

RYaf respondent's income and a second of the second

AM = age at marriage gazgen Germanner erhet ich betand

FY = family income

. එක අතුරවූම (General Constitution) ව කරන වෙන සම්බන් NC = number of children

the first main with a second of the second second ES = employment status Beginse autom i da formancia e e 📆 i vir de e e e e e

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7. 7.

5.2 The Structural Equations*

$$\overline{R}^2 = 0.04685$$
 SE = 1.52526

$$\overline{R}^2 = 0.06685$$
 SE = 7.72864

$$\overline{R}^2 = 0.10945$$
 SE = 4.64297

$$\overline{R}^2 = 0.11239$$
 SE = 2.56990

$$\overline{R}^2 = 0.02610$$
 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.

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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.

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

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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 P6,000 to P7,999 (18.26 percent), and P3,000 to P3,999 (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.

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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.

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.

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TABLE I TOTAL POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PASIG BY BARRIOS, 1974

	DI DARRIOS, 1974			
	e se esta de la com e de la come de La come de la come	The Specific on a Sign of T		e Production (Control of Control
	Property Property	1		1
	Barrio		No. of Heads of Families	No of Persons in the households (Including Heads of Families)
1,	Antonio	727.1.1.	292	2,605 1 Strage 186
2.3	Bagong Ilog	•	3,504	21,494
3.	Bagong Katip	unan '	266	1,250
4.	Bambang	•	2,214	14,482
5.6	Buting		1,248	7,941
6.	Caniogan	t to the second	3,725	24,069
7.	dela Paz	•	68 9	3,640
8.	Kalawaan		744	5,463
9.	Kapasigan	•	1,677	10,987
10.	Kapitolyo		3,350	9,655
11.	Malinao	- Automotive State of the State	454	3,087
12.	Manggahan	960, 86	2,615	14,293
13.	Maybunga	umte uuteten een en	1,562	10,794
14.	Orambo			4,433 Reference - 1997
15.	Palatiw	.ga an - Ter 179. •	1,235	7,061
16.	Pinagbuhatan	· 1	1,103	7,366

Table I (cont.)

	Barrio		No. of Heads of Families	No.oof Persons i the households (Including Heads
A Company of the Comp			tion of the second seco	of Families)
17.	Pineda	e de la compa	2,547	20,446
18.	Rosario	1	6,505	36,892
19.	Sagad	\$4	1,226	5,826
20.	San Joaquir	l t	1,183	6,941
21.	San Jose	\$\$ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	477	3,333
22.	San Miguel	145.	1,151	7,041
23.	San Nicolas	*	625	2,280
24.	Santolan		2,837	22,135
25.	Sta. Cruz	• 	355	2,373
	Sta. Rosa	•	563	4,287
27.	Sto. Tomas	·	818	5,337
28.	Sumilang 200		1,532	9,074
29.	Ugong	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,507	8,873
		OTAL	46,868	284,473
	1915 H	<u> </u>	•	15. Physical St.

Source: Records of the Municipality of Pasig.

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

noise feat traites and about

Age Age :	Both Sexes	Male:	Female
PASIG	156,290	76,597	79,693
TOTAL	100.00%	49.01%	50.99%
		\$ 6 \$1.60	
Under 05 Years	17.88	9.12	8.75
	12.74	6.61	6.12
* 10 - 14 Years	8.42	4.35	4.07
15 - 19 Years	9.56	4.10	
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	0.20
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

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

	Age	Per (Cent Distribution
	18 - 19 Years	11.2 X 10.7 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.04 pp (
	20 - 24 Years	graph proper a first an extension of the first and the second	14.58
; ;	25 - 29 Years	BUS HOLDS	18.75
} 50 € 3	30 - 34 Years	5 % · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18.23
_ 2 ²	35 - 39 Years		14.06 or 60 or 60
X •	40 -44 Years	in the second se	6.77
1	45 - 49 Years	(5	9.90
	50 - 54 Years	95.7 85.7	8 : 33 - Y 1
	55 - 59 Years	20 b	6.77.46 1 A 22
3 ° 7 1 ° 1 ° 1	60 - 64 Years	8 T. (3) T.O. (8)	1.656 (176
30. 13.		13.6 6.0	इंद्रेस १३ वर्ष हैं।
	A Section 1997 A Section 1997	5.1 (2) 6.3 (3) 96 (2)	77 - 77 Acers 75 ees award 201 aan Amerika

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TARLE IV

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

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CALA

	Status	Total	Per Cent Distribution
ě	Married	181	04.27
を から きんと を ない ない	Widowed	7	3.65
e de la companya de l	Separated	4	2.08
			10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
	16 17 18 18		1
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		o view to the transport of the second
	PACT TOTAL PACT PACT TOTAL		
		. feet	e Range de de da
	₹ 5. ₹ 38%, ₹		ကောင်းတော်ကွာ (၉) မရှိသည်လည်း

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Twee Company	TATE TO SERVE TO THE STATE OF T		
	Per	Cent Distribution	
NO EDUCATION	in the second se	2.408-	
Primary Level	andronel, and the second of th	and the second of the second o	
$\tau \to \tau - \mathbf{I}$:	0.00	
II	:	9.00 1.56	
IV	•	1.56	
v	N.	4.17 53.12	
VI		17.71	
Secondary Level			
Ţ		2.08	
II III		2.08	
IV		1.04 17.71	
University Level		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
I		3.65	
II		3.65	
III		3.65 31.77	

Post-graduate Level			
Incomplete		3.12	
Complete		2.60	
Vocational Training	[32.27	
Technical Training		2.60	

TABLE VI AVERAGE NUMPER OF LOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Avera	Average Number of Fours		Number of Respondents		
and the second of the second o	3		1		
Angle of the	6-9114 - 1949 - 1 16	$(\gamma,\ell)_{G} 1$	1	<u> </u> 	4 · 6 * .
	18 20	aranta (m. 1945). A salah	1 1		
្តី ខ្លែក (ក	21	76 - F.	1	•	F
	25 28	\$ Z - 14	1 3	.	1
* 2 . P.	30 35 ≪h ⊁	5 V 14	3 1	;	*.5
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) 02.0	42 44	. •	3 1	5 9 5 3 1	·
\$ 500	48 50	24. bij	7 2	·	
5 10 , 10	52 56 am 1	1.40	1 7	Light self	grade in the second
27. h	60 70 - 24 (c. f.	16.0	1 8	9 Ja 6 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
FO. 5	77 84 96 98	i j	1 6 1		: 5

100 jarat Berender (1908 – 1950) jar 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 XX	15.65	1.74	13.91
40 - 44 Years	11.30	1.74 Ab	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	0.0 1.74 6₹	4.35
60 - 64 Years	2.61	77 84 00.0 06	2.61
		9.0 9.0	

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TABLE VIII

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

yo (Occupation # 500 och	Per Cent Distribution
enter de la companya de la companya Companya de la companya de la compa	
Professional, technical, and related workers	23.48
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	5.22
Clerical workers, bookkeepers, cashiers	enjoo gemaaik ese 13.91 yestos
Sales workers, insurance and real estate salemen, salesmen of securities	gaidgu cience 35.65 acianimage con
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	e no Establishment endat En glan fere
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.

Industry	Total		Distribution Forking for an Employer
1) /			1 - 1 - 201 774 - 1 e
Agriculture, Forestry and			
Fishing	-	0.00	**************************************
Manufacturing	9	0.00	Programo 7.83 Lenoidae
Mining	-		
Construction	-	0.00	- ABC - 0.00
Transportation,			: TOTH
Communications and ditilities	2		1217 (2 00 2136 1.74
Commerce	50	28.70	501 339 14.78
Services	56	20.87	26.09 34ma - vando
8-03			
For N			es Leopiva Paudatien
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the state of the s	ersame van 'n	· ·	

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TABLE X
ANNUAL INCOME OF MORKING RESPONDENTS

		i grande en	grander variable of the second
. Pr-:	Income on the first	tion Thailis	Per Cent Distribution
(i)(i)	Under \$500	1	
(10) (37)	P 500 to P 999		2.61
V 1	F1,000 to F1,499		7.83
	71,500 to 71,999		6.0915
₹ 57 . •	72,000 to 72,499	1	9.56
, е , в ż –	P2,500 to P2,999	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5.22
·	P3,000 to P3,999	70.0 40.0	17.39
7,2 ; - 40	74,000 to 74,999	8, va 3, 48	15.65
9 G	\$5,000 to \$5,999	16.8 99.0 59.6	8.70
90 90	\$6,000 to \$7,999	9.6	18.26
- 110 - 117 (78,000 to 79,999	1	1.74
99. 12. 23.	P10,000 to P14,999	20 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	5.22
	P15,000 to P19,999	· ***	1.74
()	F20,000 and over		0.00
OC.			
	1	00.0 00.0 voje	

TABLE XI

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING RESPONDENTS
AT MARRIAGE

Age at Marriage	Total Working Respondents	Full-Time	Part-Time
15	0.87	0.87	
16	2.61	0.87 ···	0.00 (
17 18	4.35	~	0.00 000 N 1.74
18	8.70	5.22	3.48
19	6.96	6,09	3.46 (* 0.87
20	11.30	7.83	3.48
21 22	2.61	(2.61a	77. F 0.00
22	12.17	10.43	1.74
23 24 ^{8/2} ·	5.22	· 64.35	30/ SX0.87
24	6.09	6.09	0.00
25 26	5.22	n 4 ≈ 35 √ mg	4(47.5%0.87
	6.09	5.22	0.87
27	6.96	6.969	000,840.00
28 29	8.70	7.83	0.87
	3.48	3.48	
30	2.61	2.61	0.00
31 32 ^α Σ	0.00	0.00	
33	0.87	0.87	0.00
34 ³⁵ 5 34	0.87	087	00.0%
35	0.87	0.87	0.00
36 ° 7	1.74	0.400.0	006, 09 1.74
37	0.00	0.00	0.00
38 ≒ ₹	0.00 0.00	0.00	960, H (VO.00
39		0.00	0.00
40 1.7	0.00 0.00	· 0.00	0000250.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00
.44	0.00 	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.87	0.00
46	0.87	0.00	0.00
_	0.07	0.87	0.00

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF WORKING AND NOT
WORKING RESPONDENTS

Nui Ch:	mber of ildren	Total Number of Respondents	Working Respondents	Not Working Respondents
	0 202	State of the state		********** 8
*	1 /	21	14	7
	266.		27	13
O A A SA	3	31 (17.70)	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
1	0	4 /	2	2
1	1	0	0	0
1	2	1	1	0
1	3	1	1	0

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THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN PASIG

	QUESTIONNAIRE		
i.	्राप्ता के कि स्वाहित है। जिल्ला के किस के किस जिल्ला के किस के कि	TOW P	
Name	bowe was 3	for .	
Address	्रवेदण १००० व विकास	Average	. 2
Age	in the second second second	स्तव्य ⊅ाई	
Age at marriage	Nay ya	orth gar	•
Civil Status:	r right.	14 . H	
1. Married	n y . one wiw apt	1	
2. Widowed	The Committee State	\$ 1	
3. Separate	ed(leggar)	· 1001	
No. of Children	jantin.		
Educational Atta	sund of a seeding re	dition.	
1. Primary	School School	राज्यक संबंध	
2. Secondar	y School	the .	
3. Universi		Degree	
4. Post-gra	duate Towns of	Degree	
5. Others:		eni b	
a. Voca	tional Training	6† 6	
b.	e. Ing anitaba ya		
No education	was of sucializ	911 9	
II.	fortinger and	de d	
1. Are you the h	nead of the family?	YES	NO
	ntly employed?	YES	NO

. .

Quest	ionnaires de la la Maranaga desara	198A 1 211
	If yes, Lander W	
	a. working for an employer	YES NO
•	b. self-employed	YES NO
3.	Average number of hours worked/week	espoint.
4.	Occupation	31d.
5.	Location of Work:	the work
	a. At home	S (194)
	b. Within the Municipality of Pasig	;
	c. Outside the Municipality of Pasig	. 5
6.	Income (annual)	. 3.
	a. respondent	fo o
	b. other members of the household	ite of the second
7.	Reasons for working:	. {
The state of the s	a. additional income and the continuous	
estanta de la companya de la company	b. mothing else to do at home	. 7
	comenjoy working love to them the	. \$
	d. income for self	. 7
many and a supplemental state of	e. to make use of education	
an de of a children polytic surregions de distance. Sur	f. enjoy meeting people	
	g. prestigious to work.	opha of
	h. others (specify)	
oy s	you are not of the sent.	Are
ets) r	The standing from the way to	ry I

8.	Rea	asons for not working:	
	a.	poor health	
	ъ.	husband objects	
	c.	husband earning enough	
	d.	_	
	е.	too many children	***
	f.	available employment oppor- tunities do not meet my standards	
	g.	too little employment opportunities	
	h.	available employment opportunities are poorly located	
	i.	others (specify)	

Prepared by:

CELIA REYNES-SALAZAR
JUDY CASTRO

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