

THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY AS A VEHICLE IN THE STUDY OF WOMEN

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1. Introduction

The main objective of this paper is to look into the household survey as a vehicle in the study of women in the Philippines. During the past decade or so, there has been a great demand for data on women. The great interest in the study of women in general, and on their employment status in particular, came about when the United Nations declared 1975 as International Women's Year followed by the proclamation of 1976- 1985 as the UN Decade of Women.

At the start of the Decade for Women, many international and local agencies both public and private, were desperately in need for benchmark data on the status of women on employment, health and education. Again at the end of the decade, more detailed information on the status of women were required in order to assess the UN's program on the development of women. Unfortunately, the Philippine Statistical System, specifically the National Statistics Office which produces general purpose statistics, was not able to respond to the immediate needs of those concerned with the study of women during the initial stage of assessment. The data that were available then were on employment as published from the regular quarterly labor force survey and did not provide detailed characteristics of women as desired by those concerned in monitoring the status of women.

In July 1985, a World Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women was held in Nairobi. The Philippines was represented in this conference and a signatory to a draft resolution on Women, Population and Development. In this resolution, the country reaffirmed its commitment to the principles and objectives of the report of the International Population Conference in Mexico in 1984, which inter alia states:

- That the principal aim of social, economic and cultural development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standards of living and quality of life of the people;

- The urgency of achieving the full integration of women in society on an equal basis with men and of abolishing any form of discrimination against women;

- That the ability of women to determine their own fertility forms an important basis for the enjoyment of other rights;

- That in order to provide women with the freedom to participate fully in the life of society, it is equally necessary for men to share fully with women responsibilities in the areas of family planning, child-rearing and all other aspects of family life;

- That it is important to raise the level of education attained by women as an end in itself and because of its close link to child survival and spacing;

- That too many, too close, too early and too late pregnancies are a major cause of maternal, infant and child mortality and morbidity;

- That in the design and implementation of fertility policies, Governments must respect individual rights while at the same time giving full recognition to the important role of the family.

Other draft resolutions where the Philippines was a signatory are: International Youth Year: women's right to education; Elimination of discrimination against women as one of the most important conditions for social and economic progress; Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Health Immunization; Women and Shelter; Women and the environment; Refugees and displaced women; Women and aging; Participation of men in reaching the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; Establishment of a system of data and information networks on women; Implementation and evaluation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women; Domestic violence against women; Programme for women up to the year 2000; International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries; Improvement of the condition of women of all ages with disabilities and of women who have a person with a disability in the family; Strengthening women's machineries at the national, regional and international levels to insure the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies up to year 2000; and Women in the United Nations.

As its contribution in the generation of data on women, the Food and Agriculture Organization organized a workshop in Rome in November, 1985 on the improvement of statistics on women in agriculture. Other United Nations agencies are also concerned in monitoring the progress on women on areas of their spe-

cial concerns like the UNHABITANT (UN Centre for Human Settlements) on housing, settlements and other environmental information, the UN Statistical Office is presently coordinating the establishment of a data base system on women with UN agencies and also with different countries especially the developing ones.

On our part, we propose to design a module as part of the present Integrated Survey of Households in order to generate the statistics needed by policy makers, researchers and for monitoring the development of women as a commitment to the United Nations.

2. Status of Data on Women in the Philippines

The initial assessment undertaken by the newly created National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women in 1975 as a contribution of the country to UN's Decade for Women revealed the lack of relevant data to make a good assessment. Aside from the limited data available at that time, the data were also obsolete because most of these came from the household survey which also at that time were published so many quarters after the reference period. It was quite a frustrating experience for those who had been tasked to prepare a report since many agencies in the government concerned in the production of data may have the information in the tape files or questionnaires but these were not processed to provide adequate and reliable information on women. The data available then were mostly for the total population especially on health, education and employment. A national conference was sponsored by the National Commission purposely to establish the network to generate data on women and this author was one of those designated to provide whatever data on women are available at the National Statistics Office as it was found that this office has a wealth of data, but these were not immediately available to users since these are in com-

puter tapes. The data available on women are of the general type so that special efforts had to be made to extract required information from the magnetic tape files in response to the request for data on women at the end of the Decade (1985). As shown by the available data at that time, the exact reference period being requested could not be generated immediately.

Encouraged to pursue the study on women and for purposes of this paper, further tabulations from the magnetic tape files were done, the results of which are appended to this paper. This is a concrete proof that information about women could be generated from the labor force survey as long as the gender of the population had been incorporated in the questionnaire and was captured during the keypunching stage. However, for other information or areas of concerns about women, there is a need to make a study on how current data which are sporadically available can be collated as part of a data base system. In addition, there is really a need to establish benchmark data on women through censuses and to be followed up through household surveys.

3. Problems on Data Generated from the ISH Series

The National Statistics Office has the longest series available on the employment status of all persons. The labor force survey, which used to be conducted as a separate survey as early as 1956 is a rich source of data on the employment status of women. However, there were several problems encountered in connection with the generation of data required by the National Women Commission. The biggest problem encountered was the retrieval of data from old magnetic tape files. The magnetic tape files could no longer be read and therefore it was impossible to generate any data at all from the earlier surveys. Another problem is the comparability of data from one series to another. The series being men-

tioned here refers more to the sampling design, concepts, reference period used in the labor force survey, and the estimation of levels which is usually pegged to population projections during the reference period.

The problem on estimating the levels is a technical one wherein population projections based on the latest Census of Population were used. If one makes a trend analysis, there are certain periods where there seemed to be a sudden increase in the number of employed persons. For instance in Table 13, there seemed to be a sudden increase of 1.8 million employed persons between 1977 and 1978 and between 1982 and 1983. When the final estimates were made during the periods involved, 1977 used the projections based from the 1970 Census of Population. However, when the projections from the 1975 Census of Population became available in 1978, the new sets of projections were used without revising the previous estimates. This situation also happened in 1982 when the 1975 projections were used and in 1983, the new projections based on the 1980 Census of Population were used. However, the data are not totally useless because the proportions obtained were those as gathered from the survey. This problem on the levels of estimates is not yet solved although demographers were already requested to reconcile their new projections with the past projections every time new population data from a census become available so that the stock level of the labor force can also be adjusted accordingly.

Other problems using the household survey results in the study of women are (1) the availability of the same type of information in every survey round, (2) lack of tabulations on a particular characteristics although the questionnaire has the information and to do a re-run from the tape files may not be possible due to some difficulty in reading the tape files as the magnetic field may have expired, and (3) the data gathered with sex differen-

tiation in the source document are very limited and may not be able to generate information on special areas of women's concerns.

4. Data Series Available on Women from the Labor Force Survey

Despite the problems enumerated, the household survey as the main vehicle in gathering data on women is the cheapest means to generate the status of women as an integral part of the on-going labor force survey. It has also the advantage of getting results on time. Tabulations on females can easily be generated from past surveys whose tape files are still readable in order to provide trends in assessing the progress of the employment status of women. However, it is necessary that a specially designed module for women should be prepared.

The Philippine Labor Force Survey has evolved two distinct data series as far as reference period is concerned. The first data series refers to the "past week" as the reference period from 1956 up to middle of 1976. The second series which used the "reference quarter" as the reference period started in the third quarter of 1976 up to 1986. However, in view of the decision of higher authorities to return to the "past week" reference period starting 1987, the quarterly series will be limited only to the third quarter for purposes of continuity of data on employment and unemployment. The change in the reference period will certainly disrupt the trend that has already been established as far as detailed characteristics of the employment status of women are concerned. Starting the third quarter of 1987 the questionnaire of the Labor Force Survey had been revised as a result of the shift of the reference period from the "past quarter" to the "past week". The trade off in the shift of the reference period is that the earnings and underemployment or underutilization of the labor force cannot be

measured any longer. The "past week" reference period will yield employment statistics on a shorter period and in the case of the Philippines where the bulk of the labor force is in unorganized sector, we would expect an irregular trend depending on the season of the year. For instance, during the summer months we would expect the unemployment rate to be very high because it is possible that many farmers may be looking for work especially those whose farming activities are suspended due to lack of irrigation facilities. On the part of the women, they may be counted as not gainfully employed because usually most of the rural women help in farming activities and may not be actively seeking or looking for work at the particular week of the survey. The effect would be the decrease in the participation rate of the population 15 years old and over for that particular week. However, if the "past quarter" reference period is used, the extent of underemployment of these farmers and women will be captured.

In addition, the measure of underemployment and earnings can be obtained which are not possible if the "past week" reference period is used. The "past week" reference period cannot adequately capture the seasonal activities of majority of the population since most economic activities belong to the unorganized sector, where employer-employee relationship rarely exists. This is also true to the majority of women, who by choice, prefer to work within the vicinity of the home rather than seek employment away or far from home.

The "past quarter" reference period had been criticized as overestimating the number of employed persons because a person who had worked for at least one hour during the quarter was considered as employed. This criticism is valid because when the decision was made to shift the reference period from the "past week" to the "past quarter" in order to capture the

seasonality of employment, it was decided at that time that a more detailed study should be made as to what will be the cut-off to consider a person as employed. There was at that time a recommendation that the cut-off would be 13 hours, which merely converted the one hour cut-off as used in the "past week" reference period since there are 13 weeks in a quarter. The study to look into the appropriate cut-off to be used in the quarterly series was never made because at that time the labor force statistics did not come out on time to provide data for such study. But when the NSO started to release the labor force data on time, that is one quarter after the reference quarter, a decision to shift back to "past week" was already made.

The decision to shift back to "past week" reference period certainly affects the series on the labor force especially on women because the activities of women who are mostly found in the unorganized sector are highly seasonal in nature. Their underemployment and earnings can no longer be measured, instead majority of them will be considered as not in the labor force or economically inactive. Unlike in some countries, for example in Sri Lanka, housework has already been considered as work and therefore the activities of women can be captured even if the reference period is of shorter duration.

5. Methodological Considerations

Because of the shifting of the reference period from the "past quarter" to the "past week" starting the third quarter of 1987 it would be impossible to continue the data series on women as presented in the appendix. However, for purposes of monitoring the employment status of women especially their contribution to the total economic development of the country and their specific contribution to the upliftment of their families, it is therefore important to consider a separate module which shall

be part of the ten-year program on the Integrated Survey of Households currently being implemented by the NSO. The module can be designed in such a manner that other activities of the women in the community as well as within the confines of the home shall be incorporated. This module can be implemented periodically, say every three years or as the need for data on women arises.

Despite the difficulties in generating statistical series on the status of women from existing magnetic tape files of the NSO, the United Nations can spearhead a program to encourage statistical agencies in developing countries to go back to their tape files or computerized records to generate a uniform set of tables in order to compare the status of women all over the world. Many countries may need some financial assistance with respect to this retrieval activity and the United Nations Statistics Office can look for funding and give priority to those countries that have practically no data on women. Due to differences in culture, the magnitude of the problems to be encountered in this proposed activity may differ.

Also for consideration by the United Nations Statistical System is the incorporation of statistical tables in its World Programme on Agriculture Census about women farmers in order to provide information on their agricultural activities. The inclusion of sex information in gathering the data will insure that participating countries in the Agriculture Census Programme may be able to generate vital information on the agricultural activities of women, which normally are not incorporated in the present FAO's recommended tabulations. The data to be obtained from the Agriculture Census can be a benchmark for follow-up household surveys.

6. Recommendation

In view of the paucity of data on women, it is highly recommended that the National Statistical Coordination Board, through its technical staff, create an Interagency Committee on Women Statistics as a means of developing a data system on women. On the basis of the IACs

study, a module on women can be formulated and integrated in the present Integrated Survey of Households. The women module can be periodically administered, the frequency of which would depend upon the need for data.

TABLE 13. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS AND PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
TOTAL EMPLOYED	14,238	14,334	16,101	16,434	17,452	17,371	19,212	19,632	19,801	20,595
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	7,659	7,474	8,403	8,453	8,928	8,919	9,880	9,740	9,698	10,289
Mining and Quarrying	81	52	61	94	80	75	102	138	128	150
Manufacturing	1,598	1,515	1,743	1,814	1,807	1,741	1,887	1,931	1,922	1,905
Electricity, Gas and Water	51	42	50	58	66	53	78	81	73	62
Construction	429	484	516	588	592	604	697	759	689	629
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,397	1,355	1,626	1,660	1,956	1,916	2,197	2,437	2,611	2,814
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	600	681	696	732	734	758	831	874	931	841
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1,388	338	355	336	324	383	356	368	342	390
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	987	2,298	2,620	2,693	2,960	2,922	3,184	3,304	3,408	3,516
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	47	96	30	6	4	-	-	1	-	-
PROPORTION OF FEMALES	32.4	31.0	35.0	34.1	35.5	35.1	37.9	37.3	36.8	37.3
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	22.3	20.0	25.6	23.9	26.0	24.5	29.7	26.8	25.4	26.4
Mining and Quarrying	3.7	3.8	6.6	12.8	7.5	9.3	6.9	23.0	6.2	6.0
Manufacturing	42.5	45.2	48.8	44.5	46.1	47.0	46.8	47.3	47.8	50.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	7.8	7.1	8.0	8.6	12.1	11.3	14.1	18.5	19.2	12.9
Construction	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	58.3	60.0	64.3	66.4	54.9	65.2	66.1	66.5	67.1	66.3
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	5.0	10.1	4.0	5.2	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	48.5	35.2	33.0	31.2	38.0	39.7	39.9	39.1	32.4	35.6
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	68.6	54.3	54.0	55.8	54.2	55.8	56.6	58.8	57.6	55.6
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	25.5	34.4	26.7	0.2	75.0	-	-	0.0	-	-

TABLE 14. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FEMALES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1983-1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALL INDUSTRIES	4,608	4,444	5,637	5,606	6,203	6,101	7,286	7,313	7,282	7,690
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	37.1	33.6	38.2	36.1	37.4	35.9	40.3	35.7	49.0	35.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	14.7	15.4	15.1	14.4	13.4	13.4	12.1	12.5	9.7	12.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Construction	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	17.7	18.5	18.5	19.7	20.5	20.5	19.9	22.2	13.2	24.2
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.7	0.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	14.6	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	14.7	28.1	25.1	26.8	25.9	26.7	24.7	26.6	17.2	25.4
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	0.3	0.7	0.1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-

0 Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 15. PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, PHILIPPINES:
THIRD QUARTER 1976-1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP	% FEMALE TO TOTAL SALARY AND WAGE WORKERS									
	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALL OCCUPATIONS	35.9	33.8	35.0	35.2	36.0	37.1	37.9	37.3	36.5	37.4
Prof., Tech., & Related Workers	61.7	59.1	58.6	61.8	63.1	64.8	62.7	66.2	68.7	68.2
Admin., Exec., & Mgr'l workers	17.7	13.2	17.5	23.2	24.8	28.3	25.0	19.5	23.4	21.7
Clerical Workers	45.1	44.4	45.9	45.8	45.3	48.5	50.3	53.6	52.8	52.3
Sales Workers	54.7	52.0	64.5	50.1	51.5	54.6	66.1	54.8	55.9	58.2
Service Workers	41.0	58.5	57.2	58.1	59.0	59.1	60.6	61.9	57.0	59.0
Agri., Animal Husb. & Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	22.5	19.4	25.7	20.4	22.1	20.0	29.8	22.7	22.1	24.5
Prod'n & Related Workers, Trans. Equipment Operators & Laborers	21.8	16.1	26.4	15.7	16.6	16.8	23.1	15.3	16.1	16.6
Occupation not adeq. defined	17.1	25.8	35.5	0.0	40.0	40.0	36.4	-	20.0	100.0

TABLE 16. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS AND TOTAL UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1976-1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
PERCENT FEMALE TO TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	35.9	33.8	35.7	35.2	36.0	37.1	36.8	36.8	36.5	37.4
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	21.8	19.1	22.5	20.2	21.2	19.8	21.3	22.1	21.8	23.9
Mining and Quarrying	3.9	2.1	5.3	2.9	1.6	6.5	5.1	8.2	4.1	2.0
Manufacturing	34.1	36.7	40.1	34.8	37.8	38.9	37.4	38.0	39.0	40.6
Electricity, Gas and Water	7.8	7.5	6.8	8.6	10.9	11.5	12.3	17.1	15.6	13.1
Construction	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	52.4	54.1	51.4	55.5	52.5	56.8	54.9	57.1	56.4	54.9
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	5.6	5.3	4.1	5.3	4.4	5.1	19.8	4.7	4.6	4.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	48.9	35.1	34.8	32.0	38.7	41.5	41.6	41.3	33.8	36.9
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	71.1	55.4	54.7	56.6	55.2	57.0	57.6	60.0	58.2	57.1
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	15.8	19.6	24.1	16.7	75.0	-	36.8	0.0	-	-
PERCENT FEMALE TO TOTAL UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	48.4	46.6	53.1	52.4	53.5	51.1	54.0	56.6	51.9	53.2
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	45.7	42.9	50.2	48.9	50.4	47.7	51.4	54.0	48.6	50.6
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.0	-	87.5	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	70.5	71.4	74.4	70.8	76.5	69.7	67.5	69.9	70.1	68.7
Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Construction	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	33.3	50.0	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	75.4	75.8	71.4	79.4	73.6	73.2	71.1	73.0	22.8	69.5
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	7.1	14.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	100.0	0.0	-	100.0	100.0	33.3	-	-	-	100.0
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	55.2	73.1	69.0	63.0	61.4	55.9	59.7	56.1	68.9	52.7
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	-	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 17. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES TO TOTAL OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
PERCENT FEMALE TO TOTAL EMPLOYERS:	10.3	11.2	13.2	15.5	14.6	14.5	16.1	20.8	19.2	20.7
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	7.5	7.2	6.8	8.1	5.5	7.2	9.7	12.5	12.6	14.7
Mining and Quarrying	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	33.3
Manufacturing	27.9	26.7	25.9	27.1	28.8	29.5	23.4	21.3	21.0	31.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Construction	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.3	33.3	43.5	37.0	44.7	40.3	48.8	49.3	33.9	38.0
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	0.0	12.5	16.7	21.4	4.8	17.4	9.5	20.0	28.0	11.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	50.0	0.0	-	-	30.0	14.3	10.0	28.6	-	16.7
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	33.3	40.0	40.0	50.0	37.0	38.9	30.8	42.9	41.9	40.0
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT FEMALE TO TOTAL SELF- EMPLOYED	23.7	22.4	26.3	24.1	26.8	26.1	32.4	30.3	31.4	31.1
Agri., Fishery and Forestry	11.4	9.1	11.6	9.1	11.9	11.8	19.3	14.7	13.9	13.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.0	50.0	11.8	14.3	22.2	5.9	16.7	10.3	7.0
Manufacturing	68.4	58.2	72.2	69.8	67.3	67.9	71.0	69.9	68.3	71.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	50.0	33.3	59.0	-
Construction	0.0	0.0	-	8.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	3.1	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	61.5	61.9	68.3	69.0	69.0	67.6	69.7	69.1	70.8	70.6
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.	0.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	12.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.0	1.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	15.8	38.5	18.2	16.7	3.1	4.7	15.3	4.5	20.7	26.3
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs	39.8	38.0	41.5	38.3	40.0	39.3	44.5	46.9	52.1	43.3
Industry not reported/not adequately defined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0

TABLE 18. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP BY AGE GROUP,
PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR OCCUPATION/AGE GROUP	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALL OCCUPATIONS	5,637	5,606	6,203	6,101	7,286	7,313	7,282	7,690
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	29.4	26.9	27.0	26.7	26.1	25.5	22.4	23.6
25 - 44	45.3	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.5	46.0	47.1	45.7
45 & Over	25.3	28.9	28.3	29.6	30.4	28.4	30.4	30.8
Prof., Tech., & Related Workers	10.3	11.4	10.6	11.2	9.8	10.5	10.9	9.9
15 - 24	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2
25 - 44	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.8	5.7	6.8	7.0	5.9
45 & Over	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8
Admin., Exec., & Mgr'l workers	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
15 - 24	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
25 - 44	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 & Over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clerical Workers	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.7
15 - 24	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
25 - 44	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.5
45 & Over	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Sales Workers	18.6	19.5	20.3	20.3	19.7	21.7	23.6	24.1
15 - 24	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.5
25 - 44	8.5	8.7	9.6	9.2	8.9	10.4	11.7	11.7
45 & Over	6.1	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.4	8.0	7.9
Service Workers	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.5	13.7	13.2	12.5
15 - 24	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.1	6.0
25 - 44	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.9	4.2
45 & Over	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3
Agri., Animal Husb. & Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	38.1	35.9	37.3	35.8	40.1	35.6	33.6	35.2
15 - 24	10.2	8.2	8.8	7.9	8.8	7.8	6.6	7.1
25 - 44	15.9	14.3	14.9	14.1	15.9	14.7	13.6	14.5
45 & Over	11.9	13.3	13.6	13.8	15.4	13.0	13.4	13.6
Prod'n & Related Workers, Trans. Equipment Operators & Laborers	14.1	13.5	12.5	12.3	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.1
15 - 24	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
25 - 44	6.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.5
45 & Over	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4
Occupation not adeq. defined	0.2	-	#	#	0.1	-	#	#
15 - 24	0.1	-	#	-	#	-	-	-
25 - 44	0.1	-	#	#	#	-	#	#
45 & Over	-	-	#	-	#	-	-	-

Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY TYPE OF AREA,
PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

YEAR/TYPE OF AREA	NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED															165 and Over	Did not Work	Not Reported
	TOTAL (1,000)	Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64				
BOTH AREAS																		
1978	5,637	2.4	3.9	5.3	4.8	5.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.1	4.2	2.7	3.0	9.0	43.7	-	-	
1980	5,606	1.5	3.3	4.1	4.0	5.1	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.4	2.8	3.7	7.0	47.9	0.1	0.3	
1981	6,203	1.7	3.8	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.1	5.3	2.8	3.3	4.7	48.3	0.1	0.2	
1982	6,101	1.4	2.7	4.0	4.1	5.1	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.6	2.6	3.1	5.5	51.1	0	0.1	
1983	7,286	2.8	4.2	5.0	4.3	6.0	3.6	5.0	3.1	3.2	4.6	2.8	3.3	5.1	47.0	-	-	
1984	7,313	1.2	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.2	5.6	3.9	3.4	5.5	3.5	3.8	5.8	46.6	0.1	0	
1985	7,282	1.5	3.2	4.5	5.5	5.2	3.7	5.6	3.8	2.9	5.7	2.5	3.5	6.0	46.4	-	-	
1986	7,690	1.3	3.2	4.8	4.7	5.9	4.8	6.1	3.9	3.1	5.4	2.9	3.3	5.7	44.8	0.1	-	
URBAN																		
1978	2,028	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.2	2.1	12.3	65.6	-	-	
1980	1,930	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	3.1	1.3	2.7	8.1	72.5	-	0.4	
1981	2,100	0.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.9	2.4	5.0	71.9	0.1	0.3	
1982	2,179	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.3	2.2	5.1	74.9	0	0.1	
1983	2,375	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.3	5.0	73.3	-	-	
1984	2,873	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.3	2.3	5.9	67.8	0.1	-	
1985	2,871	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.8	3.6	1.7	2.9	7.0	66.5	-	-	
1986	2,971	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.7	2.2	2.4	5.8	66.9	0.2	-	
RURAL																		
1978	3,609	3.4	5.2	7.2	6.5	7.6	5.2	5.8	4.3	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.5	7.1	31.4	-	-	
1980	3,676	2.2	4.5	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.0	6.1	5.4	4.3	5.2	3.6	4.2	6.4	35.0	0.2	0.3	
1981	4,103	2.1	5.0	6.1	5.9	6.7	5.3	5.8	4.5	3.9	6.5	3.3	3.8	4.6	36.2	0.1	0.1	
1982	3,922	2.0	3.7	5.5	5.5	6.7	5.0	6.0	4.8	4.5	5.5	3.4	3.6	5.8	37.9	0.1	0.1	
1983	4,910	3.6	5.5	6.6	5.4	7.7	4.8	6.5	3.8	3.9	5.4	3.4	3.8	5.3	34.3	0	0	
1984	4,440	1.5	4.0	5.6	5.5	6.5	5.4	7.2	4.9	4.4	6.7	4.3	4.8	5.8	33.4	-	-	
1985	4,411	1.8	4.2	6.2	7.3	6.9	4.8	7.4	5.2	3.6	7.1	3.1	3.9	5.2	33.3	-	-	
1986	4,719	1.7	4.4	6.4	6.3	8.0	6.4	7.9	4.9	3.9	6.5	3.3	3.9	5.6	30.8	-	-	

Less than 0.1 percent

TABLE 20. UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE OF EMPLOYED FEMALES BY TYPE OF AREA, PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

YEAR/TYPE OF AREA	NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED																
	TOTAL	Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and Over	Did not Work	Not Reported
BOTH AREAS																	
1978	17.2	19.8	25.6	20.6	20.5	22.4	22.6	21.7	21.1	20.1	20.3	21.2	21.3	14.8	12.6	16.5	24.1
1980	17.6	22.2	29.1	30.5	24.0	21.1	22.5	19.5	19.3	21.0	24.3	20.7	22.4	13.5	13.1	32.4	17.6
1981	19.7	26.7	34.7	32.3	25.3	24.7	24.3	23.1	25.6	25.7	23.4	17.5	24.1	18.2	14.1	20.7	21.1
1982	21.0	32.3	29.6	27.0	28.2	26.3	28.6	27.0	24.5	24.3	23.6	27.4	20.4	19.2	16.8	38.5	23.1
1983	25.9	39.1	37.3	32.5	31.9	27.9	34.0	32.3	33.0	33.3	32.1	30.7	28.8	20.2	19.9	27.6	20.8
1984	31.5	53.5	37.0	36.7	37.3	36.6	44.8	41.5	36.0	38.3	37.6	47.5	35.0	22.5	24.1	45.5	0.0
1985	17.4	42.3	34.0	34.7	24.9	28.9	35.9	25.3	28.0	31.3	22.8	28.1	16.5	14.0	7.9	30.2	0.0
1986	23.2	42.6	34.6	32.3	33.2	32.6	32.3	30.3	29.2	26.5	24.9	29.2	22.8	22.7	16.3	7.8	0.0
URBAN																	
1978	16.3	21.1	27.6	30.7	31.1	24.2	33.1	19.7	19.3	20.5	20.1	28.6	35.9	15.9	12.9	50.8	15.2
1980	16.3	26.6	45.8	31.2	32.1	29.1	34.8	17.6	34.2	38.4	26.5	20.4	21.4	13.4	13.4	100.0	14.8
1981	15.9	20.4	37.6	36.5	30.0	22.2	38.2	31.5	26.5	28.6	25.2	23.4	24.9	15.9	12.0	24.1	7.7
1982	19.4	25.2	53.8	32.8	36.9	29.8	34.6	33.4	18.5	27.1	30.1	42.2	26.4	19.9	16.2	100.0	1.7
1983	24.8	46.1	50.6	31.8	34.0	37.5	43.4	44.4	39.7	40.6	38.3	35.7	31.3	20.4	21.2	48.0	12.7
1984	27.8	44.4	40.0	47.4	42.0	43.2	40.7	42.9	42.4	34.1	48.1	54.8	37.5	19.7	27.6	50.0	0.0
1985	12.5	62.2	33.1	28.4	28.4	32.9	34.8	36.3	31.0	33.2	22.7	19.2	9.2	10.3	6.6	30.2	0.0
1986	22.6	62.7	36.7	32.7	37.7	38.4	34.5	39.0	38.7	23.9	31.3	36.8	26.6	22.6	17.8	12.5	0.0
RURAL																	
1978	17.7	19.6	25.3	19.0	19.0	22.0	20.9	22.1	21.4	20.0	20.4	19.8	16.3	13.7	12.3	9.0	28.8
1980	18.2	21.9	27.2	30.5	22.8	20.1	20.7	19.8	17.1	17.1	23.6	20.8	22.7	13.5	12.7	31.1	19.9
1981	21.6	27.8	34.2	31.8	24.5	25.3	22.0	21.3	25.4	25.1	22.9	15.7	23.9	19.5	16.1	18.6	37.2
1982	22.0	33.1	26.4	26.1	26.8	25.7	27.8	25.8	25.9	23.7	21.7	24.3	18.3	18.9	17.5	22.0	64.8
1983	26.4	38.1	35.4	32.6	31.6	26.6	32.8	30.8	31.7	31.9	30.6	29.9	28.1	20.1	18.6	22.8	50.0
1984	33.8	54.8	36.0	34.6	35.6	35.7	46.4	41.1	34.0	38.7	32.6	45.0	33.7	25.8	26.3	44.4	0.0
1985	20.7	35.3	34.2	36.3	24.0	27.9	36.2	22.5	27.4	30.6	22.8	31.0	19.9	16.7	9.4	0.0	0.0
1986	23.5	37.8	34.1	32.2	32.0	31.2	31.7	27.9	26.4	27.2	22.7	26.6	21.7	22.7	14.2	0.0	0.0

TABLE 21. AVERAGE REAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND BY CLASS OF WORKER,
PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986
(In Pesos, 1978=100)

CLASS OF WORKER	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
MALE	1,489	931	927	1,052	1,071	892	828	774
Employer	3,165	2,289	2,395	3,005	2,784	2,583	2,099	1,735
Self-employed	1,175	734	752	828	687	831	675	596
Wage and Salary Worker	1,525	1,297	1,205	1,357	1,184	1,096	891	870
Private	1,445	1,234	1,127	1,266	1,096	985	800	801
Government	1,995	1,600	1,559	1,803	1,599	1,032	1,374	1,241
Own-Family Enterprise	768	795	725	662	617	1,179	572	614
FEMALE	718	611	653	687	826	660	698	635
Employer	3,131	2,726	5,344	3,318	3,517	2,260	1,836	1,730
Self-employed	648	624	607	680	546	638	518	680
Wage and Salary Worker	1,006	958	949	1,038	914	987	802	692
Private	792	762	764	846	740	762	619	532
Government	1,662	1,501	1,483	1,555	1,423	740	1,336	1,195
Own-Family Enterprise	1,057	799	884	979	722	857	498	745

TABLE 22. AVERAGE QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKERS AND BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS								OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS							
	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALL INDUSTRIES																
Male	a/	1,801	1,893	2,350	2,235	2,779	3,140	3,089	a/	1,233	1,331	1,977	1,833	2,594	2,700	2,432
Female	1,363	1,331	1,491	1,798	1,741	2,165	2,828	2,459	803	1,042	1,459	1,517	1,363	1,992	1,983	1,990
Agri., Fishery and Forestry																
Male	a/	771	866	1,041	1,082	1,397	1,701	1,643	a/	909	1,017	1,274	1,018	1,833	2,095	1,849
Female	359	373	419	524	552	771	966	782	452	611	476	637	465	941	1,051	896
Mining and Quarrying																
Male	a/	1,763	2,531	2,586	2,784	2,854	4,131	3,896	a/	2,812	2,832	3,696	2,493	2,218	2,748	2,411
Female	995	1,469	1,834	1,916	2,092	3,553	3,922	1,998	535	372	504	1,388	3,503	2,916	1,125	2,646
Manufacturing																
Male	a/	2,122	2,270	2,688	2,754	3,199	3,739	3,559	a/	3,901	4,279	9,228	4,751	4,927	4,426	4,572
Female	841	1,309	1,409	1,628	1,760	1,994	3,520	2,364	602	727	2,216	1,410	988	1,120	1,333	1,469
Electricity, Gas and Water																
Male	a/	2,448	3,188	3,444	3,638	4,776	5,787	6,338	a/	-	8,249	11,104	10,800	2,666	2,475	3,009
Female	1,857	3,279	3,064	3,338	2,853	3,416	4,789	3,909	592	-	900	3,994	2,639	2,700	676	700
Construction																
Male	a/	1,715	1,736	2,315	2,186	2,675	2,986	2,788	a/	4,132	3,013	6,917	10,267	4,859	4,926	3,080
Female	1,560	2,409	2,157	4,098	2,479	3,349	2,793	4,821	40,000	5,012	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade																
Male	a/	1,994	1,919	2,587	2,104	3,091	2,856	3,189	a/	2,643	3,654	4,312	4,978	6,568	4,997	4,731
Female	794	1,114	1,226	1,440	1,521	2,054	2,185	2,182	1,064	1,308	1,555	1,896	2,141	2,818	2,559	2,659
Transpo., Storage, and Comm.																
Male	a/	1,869	1,939	2,461	2,236	3,077	3,287	3,605	a/	2,010	3,166	3,219	3,278	4,303	5,227	4,403
Female	1,263	2,554	2,726	4,267	3,455	3,413	5,383	3,941	3,151	2,236	6,593	22,142	23,597	15,150	4,764	6,613
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services																
Male	a/	3,638	3,948	4,100	4,280	5,562	4,953	6,171	a/	6,760	18,679	11,235	6,048	14,776	14,434	9,880
Female	2,289	2,867	3,257	3,757	3,207	4,247	4,462	4,766	1,268	3,213	18,634	8,553	12,250	7,845	4,585	3,061
Community, Soc., & Personal Svcs																
Male	a/	2,090	2,196	2,823	2,664	3,647	4,127	3,729	a/	2,849	2,913	4,166	10,470	3,835	3,420	3,732
Female	1,117	1,390	1,592	1,843	1,815	2,379	3,058	2,781	1,230	1,934	2,428	2,392	2,760	2,499	2,714	2,402
Industry not reported/not adequately defined																
Male	a/	1,248	1,219	2,120	-	350	-	600	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	836	1,099	2,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Data not available.

TABLE 23. AVERAGE QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKERS AND BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, PHILIPPINES: THIRD QUARTER 1978, 1980-1986

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP	WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS								OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS							
	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALL OCCUPATIONS																
Male	a/	1,801	1,893	2,350	2,255	2,779	3,140	3,089	a/	1,235	1,531	1,977	1,833	2,594	2,700	2,432
Female	1,363	1,331	1,491	1,798	1,741	2,165	2,828	2,459	803	1,042	1,459	1,517	1,363	1,992	1,983	1,990
Prof., Tech., & Related Workers																
Male	a/	3,574	3,681	4,778	4,637	5,563	5,483	6,006	a/	5,916	5,203	7,892	5,877	9,932	5,459	6,598
Female	2,795	2,223	2,481	2,869	2,854	3,638	5,481	4,508	519	1,444	2,786	2,750	2,795	3,786	1,951	3,253
Admin., Exec., & Mgr'l workers																
Male	a/	6,258	7,255	7,971	8,108	11,719	11,788	10,490	a/	12,017	13,271	15,540	26,871	13,883	23,285	14,065
Female	13,192	4,082	5,314	5,817	15,380	7,014	7,143	7,735	5,380	3,149	19,682	14,700	13,192	8,656	4,426	11,927
Clerical Workers																
Male	a/	2,196	2,358	2,855	2,714	3,364	4,837	4,298	a/	3,470	2,204	2,243	2,149	910	6,070	6,277
Female	1,588	2,072	2,267	2,666	2,590	3,103	4,067	3,744	1,743	745	271	9,647	1,584	4,350	628	781
Sales Workers																
Male	a/	2,511	2,345	2,891	2,654	3,422	3,309	3,681	a/	2,702	4,341	4,571	5,020	6,541	5,303	4,730
Female	2,149	1,005	1,174	1,397	1,437	1,913	1,909	1,928	1,081	1,347	1,553	1,953	2,756	2,790	2,564	2,672
Service Workers																
Male	a/	1,746	1,833	2,158	2,161	3,371	3,215	3,323	a/	2,347	1,963	3,266	5,376	5,073	4,492	4,482
Female	2,756	601	794	867	889	1,355	1,282	1,216	1,435	2,068	2,257	2,343	2,756	2,403	3,082	2,217
Agri., Animal Husb. & Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters																
Male	a/	711	809	977	920	1,271	1,605	1,528	a/	908	1,020	1,272	1,017	1,835	2,094	1,847
Female	461	317	397	496	490	720	867	740	453	609	476	639	461	942	1,053	895
Prod'n & Related Workers, Trans. Equipment Operators & Laborers																
Male	a/	1,644	1,737	2,198	2,148	2,640	3,043	3,029	a/	2,077	1,999	4,632	3,789	3,151	2,998	3,277
Female	904	1,069	1,124	1,368	1,425	1,695	2,027	2,102	434	568	2,105	900	904	1,103	1,292	1,234
Occupation not adeq. defined																
Male	a/	2,714	2,675	2,793	4,272	-	5,744	-	a/	-	200	-	2,670	-	-	-
Female	-	1,398	1,261	4,701	2,022	-	6,873	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-