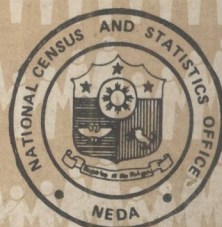


**VOLUME II  
NATIONAL SUMMARY  
PHASE I**

**1975  
INTEGRATED CENSUS  
OF THE  
POPULATION AND  
ITS ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES**

**POPULATION  
PHILIPPINES**

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

*HIS EXCELLENCY*  
**PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS**  
*Chairman*

Honorable GERARDO P. SICAT  
*Secretary of Economic Planning*  
*and*  
*Director General of the Authority*



NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Honorable TITO A. MIJARES  
*Executive Director and Civil Registrar-General*

Honorable MARCELO M. ORENSE  
*Assistant Executive Director*

# Explanatory Text

## GENERAL

### INTRODUCTION

Five years after the taking of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the National Census and Statistics Office conducted on May 1, 1975 the first phase of the 1975 Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities to provide data on the size, distribution, and characteristics of the population. Phase II was undertaken in December 1975 and this phase collected information on the economic activities of persons 10 years old and over in the household population. While Phase I was a complete enumeration, Phase II was conducted on a sample basis, with the complete listing of households serving as a frame in selecting the sample households to be enumerated.

This is the first time that a quinquennial census of the country was undertaken. Except for the 1960 and 1970 censuses, Philippine Censuses had been undertaken at irregular intervals ranging from 9 to 21 years between censuses. As stated in Presidential Decree No. 650 dated January 31, 1975 which authorized the undertaking of the 1975 Integrated Census, there is a demand for more recent census data on the Philippine population to fill data requirements for national, social and economic planning and the formulation of national and sectoral policies such as those on manpower development and utilization, health, education, housing, and population control. The census data will also be used to properly evaluate progress in various fields and measure the impact of on-going projects of the government, as well as provide the "barangays" with the latest data to enable them to effect desired changes and reforms in the social, economic and political structures within their jurisdiction.

This report contains data gathered through the household schedules used during the census enumeration. For both household and institutional population the same schedule (NCSO 1975 IC-PEA Form No. 1) was used, except that white forms were used in enumerating the household population and blue forms in enumerating the institutional population. The list of Households Form (IC-PEA Form 2) was used to list all households and institutions in the country. (See appendix)

To cut processing time and to enable the Census branch offices to prepare simple tabulations for immediate use, the manual processing of the accomplished questionnaires which heretofore was always done in the Manila Office, became the responsibility of the provincial offices. Each provincial office was given a complement to edit and code the schedules of the province and these personnel were given the necessary training for the work. This gave the field offices the opportunity to discover deficiencies in the enumeration and to correct such deficiencies right at the source. Utilizing local people as editors and coders also developed in the locality an awareness of the difficulties and problems of census work.

The manually processed questionnaires from the field underwent verification in the Manila Office before transmission to the EDP for machine processing.

### AUTHORITY FOR THE 1975 CENSUS

Under Commonwealth Act No. 591, the National Census and Statistics Office is authorized "to prepare for and undertake all censuses of population, agriculture, industry and commerce".

However, specific authority for undertaking the 1975 Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities was granted on January 31, 1975, when the

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

President issued Presidential Decree No. 650, designating Thursday, May 1, 1975 as Census Day for Phase I of the Integrated Census. The Decree enjoined the participation and assistance of various government agencies by organizing seminars, meetings and open forums on the nationwide undertaking, and by facilitating and making their services available to the NCSO whenever requested.

While the Decree assures the individual of the confidentiality of census data, it defines, on the other hand, what constitute punishable acts. Refusing census enumerators' access to one's premises, refusing to be interviewed, or knowingly furnishing the enumerator with untrue information are acts punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Such provisions were made to ensure the success of the 1975 Integrated Census.

## INTER-AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The expertise and technical advice of various agencies were availed of and inter-agency meetings were held for the purpose. Agencies represented were the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Fisheries, Commission on Agriculture Productivity, Cottage Industries Development Enterprises, Department of Labor, Department of Local Government and Community Development, Department of Trade, Development Academy of the Philippines, National Computer Center, National Cottage Industries Development Authority, National Economic and Development Authority, National Integrated Commission, National Manpower and Youth Council, Office of Economic Coordination, Office of Manpower Services, Philippine Council of Agricultural Research, Population Commission, University of the Philippines – College of Fisheries, Institute of Fisheries Development and Research, Institute of Planning, Institute for Small Scale Industries, Population Institute, School of Economics, and Statistical Center.

## CENSUS BOARDS

The systematic coordination of government agencies and instrumentalities involved in the census enumeration was made possible largely through the efforts of the Presidential Census Coordinating Board (PCCB) and the Provincial, City, and Municipal Census Boards, all of which were created by authority of Presidential Decree No. 650.

At the helm of the PCCB were the Executive Secretary as Chairman and the Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority as Vice-Chairman. Named as members were the Secretaries of Agriculture, Education and Culture, Labor, Local Government and Community Development, National Defense, Natural Resources, Public Highways, Public Works, and Transportation and Communications. Rules and regulations necessary for the success of the undertaking were issued by the Board.

At the local government level, similar functions were carried out by the Provincial, City, and Municipal Census Boards. Heading the Provincial Census Board was the Provincial Governor as Chairman, and the Division Superintendent of Schools, Senior District Highways Engineer, PC Provincial Commander, Provincial Development Officer and the Provincial Agriculturist as members. The City Census Board, chaired by the City Mayor, had for members the City Superintendent of Schools, City Engineer, and the City Development Officer, while the Municipal Census Board had for Chairman the Municipal Mayor and for members, the District Supervisor/Principal, Municipal Agriculturist, and the Municipal Development Officer.

The Executive Director of the NCSO was the Executive Officer of the PCCB, while the Provincial Census Officers (PCO), the Municipal Census Officers/Assistants (MCO/CA) or the City/Municipal Census Supervisors (CCS/MCS) served in the same capacity on the local boards for provinces, cities and municipalities, respectively.

## **EXPLANATORY TEXT**

### **CENSUS ORGANIZATION**

Planning for the census was handled by the 1975 Census Committee in the NCSO. The Committee had as Chairman, the Assistant Executive Director, and its members were composed of ranking officials of the office who were subject matter or census specialists. This group laid down the broad program for the census and directly participated in the design and preparation of the census questionnaires and corresponding instructions.

A Census Unit which was the implementing arm of the Census Committee and which served as the Task Force during all stages of the census work was set up on October 16, 1974 and it was composed of personnel recruited mainly from the Agriculture, Fisheries, Field Operations Unit and Population Divisions.

Assisted by Manila office personnel, the Regional Census Officers and Provincial Census Officers/Officers-in-Charge supervised the census enumeration. The services of public school teachers were utilized mostly as city/municipal census supervisors. College graduates, as well as college students under the Youth Civic Action Program (YCAP), were also given the opportunity to be involved in the operation as census enumerators. These were recruited through the Barangay Captain/Chairman by arrangement with the Department of Local Government and Community Development.

Barangay leaders played an active role in the census undertaking by lending assistance whenever necessary not only on problems such as the delineation of enumeration areas or boundaries and in securing the cooperation of barangay members but also in the recruitment of census enumerators.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF ENUMERATION AREAS**

An enumeration area (EA) is a special area assigned to an enumerator to enumerate and to map within a period of 10 days. This area is usually an entire barangay, although in some cases a barangay consisted of more than one EA depending upon the size of the barangay.

### **METHOD OF ENUMERATION**

The usual procedure of enumerating the population by means of personal interview was followed. Every household within the enumerator's assigned EA was visited and a responsible member of the household, termed as the respondent, was interviewed. Information on all items in the population schedule was obtained for each household member, except for those not falling within the age group called for in a particular item. Data on technical/vocational skill, migration, fertility, and usual occupation/activity were collected on a 100 percent basis, unlike the 1970 Census when such data were obtained on a 5 percent sample.

### **PLACE WHERE ENUMERATED**

The population were enumerated in their usual place of residence, which is the geographic place (street, barangay/barrio, sitio, municipality or province) where the enumerated person usually resides. As a rule, it is the place where he usually sleeps; therefore, it may be the same as or different from the place where he was found at the time of the census.

### **POST ENUMERATION SURVEY**

To measure content and coverage error in the main enumeration and to explain why such errors of varied magnitude and behavior occurred in the census, a Post Enumeration

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

Survey (PES) was conducted from May 19 to June 5, 1975. Eleven personnel from the Manila office (one for each region) trained the PCO's/OIC's (in the absence of PCO), and initially supervised the PES operation.

The PES also sought to find out to what extent were the biases and errors observed during the main enumeration attributable to the qualification, sex and age differentials of the enumeration personnel including the urban-rural and other characteristics of the areas being enumerated.

The PES areas were determined before the main enumeration and special recruitment requirements for these areas were established. Eight such areas, generally distributed in two municipalities, were selected for every province. Four of these were located in the urban areas and the other four in rural areas. A male college graduate and a female undergraduate were recruited as enumerators for the rural areas of the first municipality, and for the urban areas, a male undergraduate and a female graduate. For the second municipality, required characteristics were simply reversed.

The survey employed a stratified three-stage design. Stratification was done by province. A province with a small population was combined with an adjacent province to form one stratum. Examples are: Benguet and Mt. Province; Cagayan and Batanes; and Camiguin and Misamis Oriental. For every stratum municipalities served as first stage sampling units, "barangays" and households as second and third stage sampling units, respectively.

The allocation of sample was fixed at two (2) municipalities per stratum and four (4) barangays per sample municipality, with two (2) barangays taken from the "poblacion" and two (2) from the rural areas. For every 100 households, 20 were chosen as samples and re-enumerated. The PES covered a total of 480 sample barangays re-enumerated by a corresponding number (480) of the best enumerators who worked in the May 1975 census in their respective municipalities.

Three general forms were used: IC-PES 11 (PES List of Households); IC-PES 12 (PES Questionnaires); and IC-PES 12A (Barangay Schedules). A complete listing of the households was made in each of the sample barangays. This served as the frame for the 20 per cent sampling of the households.

## CONTENT AND COVERAGE

Presented in four parts, this summary report consists of eighteen (18) tables as follows:

	No. of Tables
Number of inhabitants .....	7
Economic characteristics .....	7
Gainful and non-gainful activities .....	2
Major and minor occupations .....	1
Major and minor industries .....	2
Vocational/technical skills .....	2
Social Characteristics .....	3
Marital status .....	1
Education .....	1
Mother tongue .....	1
Demographic characteristics .....	1
Migration .....	1

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

The coverage of the enumerated population is shown below:

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
I. Number of inhabitants	1-4	Household and institutional population
	5	Household population
	6-7	Household and institutional population
II. Economic Characteristics		
A. Gainful and non-gainful activities	11	Household population
	15	Household population
B. Major and minor occupations	13	
	12	Household population
C. Major and minor industries	14	Household population
		Household population
D. Vocational/Technical Skills	16-17	Household and institutional population
III. Social characteristics	8	
A. Marital status		Household and institutional population
	9	
B. Education		Household and institutional population
	10	
C. Mother tongue		Household and institutional population
IV. Demographic Characteristics	18	Household and institutional population
A. Migration		Household and institutional population

The following information were collected for the household population:

1. Relationship to head of household
2. Family nucleus
3. Sex
4. Age at last birthday
5. Civil (marital) status
6. Mother tongue (Ethnic origin)
7. Residence on May 6, 1970
8. School attendance from June 1974 to March 1975
9. Highest grade completed or degree obtained
10. Vocational or technical skill
11. Number of children born alive
12. Number of children still living
13. Usual occupation
14. Class of worker
15. Industry

Except for the second item, information on all other items were likewise gathered for the institutional population. Data on family nucleus were not obtained for the latter, it being a composite group of individuals unrelated to one another.

Fertility data, on the other hand, will be published as a special report.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

### BARANGAY

A barangay is the smallest political sub-division in the country and generally its enumeration is assigned to one enumerator. It is the basic geographic unit for the 1975 Integrated Census. For enumeration purposes, a large barangay is usually split into parts and each part is called an Enumeration Area (EA).

### URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The same concepts used in the 1970 Population Census were followed in classifying areas as urban. According to these concepts, urbanized areas consist of:

1. In their entirety, all cities and municipalities having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer.
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer.
3. Poblaciones or central districts (not included in 1 and 2), regardless of the population size, which have the following:
  - a. Street pattern, i.e., network of streets in either parallel or right-angle orientation;
  - b. At least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services); and
  - c. At least three of the following:
    - (1) A town hall, church or chapel with religious services at least once a month;
    - (2) A public plaza, park or cemetery;
    - (3) A market place or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a week;
    - (4) A public building like a school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.
4. Barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants which meet the conditions set forth in 3 above, and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or fishing.

All areas not falling under any of the above classifications are considered rural.

### RESPONDENT

A respondent is any responsible member of the family who furnishes the information or answers to questions during the interview.

### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The term refers to the geographic place (street, sitio, barrio/barangay, municipality or province) where the enumerated person usually resides. As a rule, it is the place where he sleeps most of the time; hence, it may be the same as or different from the place where he was found at the time of the census.

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

### HOUSEHOLD

A household usually consists of a group of people who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food. A person who lives alone is considered as one separate household. Although in most cases a household consists of a related family group, some household members may have no relationship to the central group. Boarders and servants, for instance are counted as part of a particular household if they take their meals with the household and sleep in the same dwelling unit. Persons who sleep with a household but individually cook their meals or eat elsewhere are considered as separate households.

Three generations may be found living in one dwelling unit. If they are divided into two or more groups whose eating arrangements are independent from each other, each group is counted as a separate household.

### PERSONS NOT LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD

Falling under this category are persons living in welfare institutions like orphanages and homes for the aged or infirm; in penal and corrective institutions such as jails, national penitentiary, and reformatory institutions; hospitals, sanatoria, leprosaria, and nurses homes; dormitories and boarding schools; lodging houses such as hotels, tourist homes and the like; military camps and others.

Most of these institutions house inmates for whom care or custody is provided by resident staff members or are persons residing in group quarters or in housing units on the institutional grounds.

Private families living within such institutions, however, are excluded from the classification, as well as persons (employees, students, etc.) who go home to their families on weekends or days off. Persons found in lodging houses, but who are on vacation or business trips and whose absence from home does not exceed six months on the day of enumeration, are likewise not counted as part of the institutional population.

### HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The person responsible for the care and organization of the household is generally considered as the head of the household. He usually provides the chief source of income for the household.

In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing a dwelling unit and sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group, or the person regarded as such by the other members.

### RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

This determines how each household member is related to the head, who is usually the husband or father, although in his absence or if incapacitated, the wife may be designated as head.

1. Spouse — a woman/man married to and living with the head. This includes legal marriages as well as common-law relationships.
2. Son/daughter — the head's own child, stepchild, or adopted child.
3. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law — refers to a household member related to the head by marriage to his daughter or son.
4. Grandson/granddaughter — child of the son or daughter of the head.
5. Father/mother — own parent or parents of the head.
6. Other relative — a household member related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Aunts, nephews, parents-in-law, and cousins are examples.

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

7. **Others** — any person in the household who is usually a non-relative of the head. Boarders and servants fall under this category. Certain members of the households who are related to the head by blood or affinity, but are actually boarders or servants in the household, are classified under “Others”.

For institution and group living quarters, the relationship of persons to “head of household” refers to their relationship to the institution or establishment, and not to the person recorded as head.

## SPECIAL AREAS

This pertains to the classification of living arrangements for a group of persons unrelated to the head or the person in charge of the institutional household. Penal colonies, mental hospitals, logging and mining camps are examples of special areas where institution and group living quarters are found.

## PERSONS COUNTED AND ENUMERATED

The following were counted and enumerated as members of households:

- a. All persons present and alive at the time of the enumeration, except those born after 12:01 A.M., May 1, 1975.
- b. Persons temporarily absent or out of the barangay during the enumeration for the following reasons:
  1. on vacation or on business trips and are away for not more than six months;
  2. schooling below college level; or in college or vocational/technical schools, but are home on weekends or often or during the week;
  3. in hospital for temporary confinement not exceeding six months;
  4. on training in the Armed Forces, if such does not exceed six months; and
  5. in jail or under detention in a military camp for not more than six months.
- c. Members of the Armed Forces living with their own household or with a private household;
- d. Officers and other crew members of ocean-going vessels of Philippine registry coming home at least once every six months; officers and crew of interisland vessels; and those aboard fishing vessels.
- e. Filipino employees and domestics employed by foreign agency, firm, or family, who will not be enumerated in their usual place of residence.
- f. Temporary residents in the barangay whose enumeration in their usual place of residence is uncertain.
- g. Citizens of foreign countries who are students, employees, or engaged in business transactions in the Philippines, and who have resided or expect to reside in the Philippines for a year or longer. This includes members of their families who have also resided or expect to reside in the country for the same length of time.
- h. Filipino citizens living abroad who are employed in Philippine embassies, legations, or consulates (or in other agencies of the Philippine government) including their households.
- i. Those alive on May 1, 1975 (12:01 A.M.) but died prior to the date of enumeration. The institutional population, on the other hand, consists of the

The institutional population, on the other hand, consists of the following:

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

- a. Trainees in the Armed Forces for a period exceeding six months;
- b. Members of the Armed Forces who live or sleep most of the time in barracks or stations, or who are absent from their respective households or other private households for more than thirty (30) days on account of military operations or special missions;
- c. Inmates or patients in sanatoria and leprosaria, and patients confined in other hospitals for more than six months before the enumeration, excluding lepers living with their families or with other non-lepers in the colony who are enumerated as members of a household;
- d. Convicts in national prisons, penitentiaries or penal colonies; prisoners and detainees who have been in jail and in military camps for more than six months;
- e. Inmates in homes for the aged and infirm, correctional, institutions, and Friendship Homes, and wards in orphanages and Boys' Town, and in similar welfare institutions;
- f. Staff members and employees of hospitals, welfare and correctional institutions, penal colonies, and of religious and educational institutions, excluding those who go home on weekends or other days off;
- g. Boarders or lodgers in dormitories or lodging houses who consider these places as their homes, and those temporarily away from home for more than six months; and
- h. Other persons living in group living quarters such as logging and mining camps, nurses homes, etc.

## PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM THE ENUMERATION

Not included in the population count of the Philippines are:

- a. Foreign ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and other diplomatic representatives;
- b. Citizens of foreign countries living within the premises of an embassy, chancellery, legation or consulate;
- c. Foreign military/naval personnel and members of their families; foreign civilian employees of the U.S. military or naval bases in the Philippines and members of their families living within the premises;
- d. Officials of foreign governments, economic agencies and international agencies and organizations such as USAID, UN and ILO, who are subject to reassignment to other countries after their tour of duty in the Philippines;
- e. Citizens of foreign countries and their families who are employed or conduct business in the Philippines, but expect to stay for less than a year;
- f. Citizens of foreign countries or Filipinos visiting in the Philippines who expect to stay for less than a year; and
- g. Residents of the Philippines who are on vacation or business trips abroad for one year or longer at the time of enumeration.

## FAMILY NUCLEUS

The number of families in a household is determined strictly in accordance with this definition: a family is restricted to a married couple, or parents or either of the parents and their never-married children living together in the same household.



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In forming a conjugal family nucleus, only three (3) combinations are possible:

- a. a married couple without children;
- b. a married couple with one or more never-married children; or
- c. one parent (mother or father) with one or more never-married children.

Some households, therefore, may have two or more family nuclei, while some may have no family nucleus at all, as in the case of orphaned brothers and sisters living together, or a group of students forming one household.

### AGE AND DATE OF BIRTH

For the first time in Philippine census-taking, data on the age of the population were obtained by asking the respondent for the month and year of birth and the age itself of each household member. The age classification given in this report is based on the age of the person in completed years on his last birthday as of Census Day. To ensure accuracy, a conversion table on age as of birthday was prepared for the use of enumerators, editors/coders, and verifiers.

### MARITAL STATUS

This refers to the civil status of all persons aged 10 and over. A person in this age group is classified as single, married, widowed, separated or divorced, or civil status unknown, based on the following definitions:

- a. Single — if never has been married.
- b. Married — legally married or living consensually with husband/wife without benefit of a legal marriage. A person classified as "married" includes one who remarried after having been widowed, separated or divorced or one temporarily separated from spouse owing to the nature of work, illness, or service in the Armed Forces.
- c. Widowed — a person whose spouse died and who has not remarried at the time of enumeration.
- d. Separated — if permanently separated from spouse either legally or otherwise, due to marital discord.
- e. Divorced — if bond of matrimony has been dissolved through a court decree and is therefore free to remarry.
- f. Unknown — if civil or marital status is either not known to the respondent, or the respondent himself refuses to reveal the marital status of such person.

### HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED

This has reference to the specific grade or year completed in elementary school, high school, college or university, by persons 6 years of age and over. The highest year completed in college or university applies to non-degree holders only. Academic degree holders are classified separately according to the title of the degree received or the major field of study undertaken.

### TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL SKILL

Technical or vocational skill may be gained through schooling, apprenticeship or training, or experience. One is said to possess a specific technical or vocational skill when he is knowledgeable and dexterous in any practical art, trade, handicraft, etc. Such ability is

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clearly manifested by the ease or facility of performance in a certain craft or trade in which the individual claims to be proficient.

Skills such as aeronautical technology, tailoring, cosmetology, and culinary arts may be acquired through regular attendance in any vocational courses. Skills acquired in studies leading to a degree as BS in Fisheries or Agriculture, are not counted. Skills required through experience in farming, animal husbandry, fishing, clerical work, and in such other work outside of beauty and fashion, practical art, handicraft, trade and technical work were not also counted.

### MOTHER TONGUE (ETHNIC ORIGIN)

The first language or dialect spoken by a person in his earliest childhood is generally his mother tongue. Hence, it is the language or dialect spoken at home at birth of the child, or the language of the child at birth, if only he had the power of speech that early. Data on mother tongue, as defined, will determine the size of the various cultural or ethnic groups in the country, of which there are around eighty.

### USUAL OCCUPATION

This refers to the specific job or kind of work performed by an employed person most of the year, or if presently unemployed, the kind of work he used to do most of the year. A person is considered working most of the year if he works for at least 10 hours a week for not less than 26 weeks, or half of the year.

Gainful and non-gainful workers fall into three categories: (a) Those engaged in gainful occupations; (b) new entrants; and (c) those engaged in non-gainful occupations.

Gainful workers work for pay for an employer, for profit, or fee in own farm, business, private practice of profession or trade, or without pay on family farm or enterprise.

New entrants to the labor force are young persons and other new workers seeking employment, who lack work experience and have no usual occupation.

Persons who are neither available for work most of the year or throughout the year are classified under the non-gainful occupation groups. Among such persons are housekeepers, students, and "Others".

### HOUSEKEEPER

A housekeeper is a person who performs housekeeping chores in her own home, such as laundering and cooking for household members. Paid housekeepers, on the other hand are excluded from this category since they carry out housekeeping functions in private households, institutions, or in commercially operated establishments, and are therefore gainfully employed.

### STUDENT

A student is one who is enrolled in school, college or university. Working students, however, are classified as gainfully employed rather than students, even if they spend more time in school than at work.

### OTHERS

All other persons without any gainful activity or without any activity reported belong to this category. This classification includes pensioners and other retirees, the disabled or physically handicapped, volunteers, prisoners, etc.

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

### CLASS OF WORKER

The particular class of worker assigned to a person in the 10 year-old-and-over age bracket, while referring to the same occupation and industry reported for the individual, is not determined by the occupation or industry information but by his relationship to his employment.

Five categories defined as follows, serve as bases for the class of worker classification:

#### *Wage and Salary worker*

- a. Private employee — works for a private employer for wage, salary, commission, etc.
- b. Government employee — works for any government unit whether local, national, or international.

#### *Own business*

- a. Self-employed — works for profit or fee in one's own business, farm, profession or trade, without any paid employee.
- b. Employer — also works in one's own business, farm, profession or trade for profit or fee, with one or more paid employees.
- c. Unpaid family worker — works without pay on family farm or enterprise. Farm laborers comprise a great majority of the unpaid family workers.

### INDUSTRY

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment or the nature of business being conducted in the establishment. As in the 1970 Census the various industries are classified into ten (10) divisions and forty-seven (47) minor groups.

## PHILIPPINES: A Brief Analysis

The Philippines, an archipelago of approximately 7,100 islands located north of the equator, is bounded by the China Sea on the west and north, the Pacific Ocean on the east and the Sea of Celebes and the coastal waters of Borneo on the south. It extends about 1,841 kilometers north and south and approximately 1,062 kilometers east and west. The Batanes Islands, which are about 128 kilometers from the southernmost tip of Taiwan, form its northernmost portion and the Tawi-Tawi group of islands, approximately 65 kilometers from British North Borneo, the southernmost.

While the interior topography of the country is generally mountainous, its coastal plains are narrow but fertile. Its mountain peaks, the highest of which are Mt. Apo in Mindanao (2,954 meters) and Mt. Pulog in Luzon (2,695 meters), are mostly of volcanic origin.

As of the 1975 Census, 12 regions, 73 provinces, 61 cities, 1,461 municipalities, 21 municipal districts and 39,632 barangays compose the administrative subdivisions of the country. Manila, the official capital of the Philippines, is the premier city and the nucleus of the newly created metropolis of four cities and thirteen municipalities known as Metropolitan Manila.

### Land Area and Population

On May 1, 1975, the Philippines registered a total population of 42,070,660 indicating an increase of approximately 5,386,174 persons over the 1970 census figure. With a total land area of 300,000 square kilometers, the population density (number of persons per square kilometer of land area) of the country has therefore increased by 14.7 percent or from 122.3 in 1970 to 140.2 in 1975. Likewise, during the five-year span, the Philippine population grew at an annual rate of 2.78 percent, confirming a growth rate decline of 0.23 percent when compared with the 1960-1970 decade average of 3.01 percent.

The 1975 sex composition of the Philippine population is marked by a preponderance of males over the females, reversing the trend established in the previous censal year. Of the total population, 50.6 percent or 21,276,224 are males and 49.4 percent or 20,794,436 are females. Thus, the country's 1975 sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) stands at 102, or a net male population excess of about 481,788 which is attributable to the predominance of males in all the rural areas of the country. Of the total rural population of 28,764,579 which accounts for 68.42 percent of the total Philippine population, 14,722,900 or 51.2 percent are males while 48.8 percent or 14,041,679 are females. On the other hand, the total urban population of 13,306,081 is dominated by females which comprise 50.7 percent or 6,752,757. The remaining 49.3 percent or 6,553,221 are males. In the urban areas, the sex ratio is 97; in the rural areas, 105.

### Urban-rural Population

Urbanization of the Philippine population gained no headway during the intercensal years, with the proportion of the urban population decreasing by 0.2 percent or from 31.8



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percent in 1970 to 31.6 percent in 1975. Thus, a corresponding 0.2 percent increase in the proportion of the rural population, from 68.3 percent to 68.4 percent, is registered after a five-year span.

Of the total male population, 30.8 percent are urban residents, a decrease of 0.3 percent from the 1970 proportion and 69.2 percent are rural residents, a corresponding 0.3 percent increase. The female population follows the same trend, with the proportion of its urban population decreasing from 32.6 percent in 1970 to 32.5 percent in 1975. Consequently, an increase of 0.1 percent is registered in the proportion of its rural population or from 67.4 percent to 67.5 percent (Table 6).

The succeeding table shows the urban-rural distribution of the population for 1970 and 1975:

URBAN-RURAL POPULATION BY SEX, PHILIPPINES: 1970 AND 1975

Residence and Sex	1975		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	42,070,660	100.0	36,684,486	100.0
Urban	13,306,081	31.6	11,677,820	31.8
Rural	28,764,579	68.4	25,006,666	68.2
Male	21,276,224	100.0	18,250,351	100.0
Urban	6,553,324	30.8	5,673,570	31.1
Rural	14,722,900	69.2	12,576,781	68.9
Female	20,794,436	100.0	18,434,135	100.0
Urban	6,752,757	32.5	6,004,250	32.6
Rural	14,041,679	67.5	12,429,885	67.4

### Households and Conjugal Family Nuclei

An aggregate of 7,079,128 households and 7,413,095 conjugal family nuclei are reported for the whole country. On the average, each household is composed of 5.9 persons and each conjugal family nucleus, 5.7 persons — the same averages registered in the previous censal year (Table 5).

### Age Composition

The Philippine population has grown slightly older with the proportion of persons in the younger age group (0-14 years) decreasing from 45.7 percent to 43.9 percent and that of persons belonging to the productive or working age group (15-64 years) increasing from 51.4 percent to 53.2 percent. Consequently, the median age of the country's population increased from 15.8 years in 1970 to 16.4 years in 1975. Meanwhile, the proportion of persons in the older age group remains at 2.9 percent.