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Some Preliminary Results In The Attempt To Profile The Characteristics Of Migrant Residents In Selected Manila Districts During The Latter Part Of The 1800s

Marco Stefan Lagman, Ma. Simeona Martinez, and Jonathan Villasper

Department of Geography
College of Social Sciences and Philosophy
University of the Philippines

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Introduction

❖ The middle to late 1800s was noted to be a period of wherein Manila and its surrounding areas experienced rapid economic expansion

❖ A case of economic growth and urbanization going hand-in-hand

❖ The works of Doeppers (1998) and Gealogo (2010) have attempted to describe and understand the urbanization of Manila by studying census records such as the *Vecindarios*

❖ Migration can be used as an indicator of urbanization

Sample *Vecindarios* page

Situationer

❖ Research on Manila's urbanization process using census records are still in its early stages

❖ Need to processes larger amounts of data over different census years

❖ Need to give such studies a "geographic bent" through the use of GIS know-how

❖ Current paper shows to present preliminary results of nearly 31,000 records that have already been processed

❖ More of a presentation of the study's potential than a report of the final results
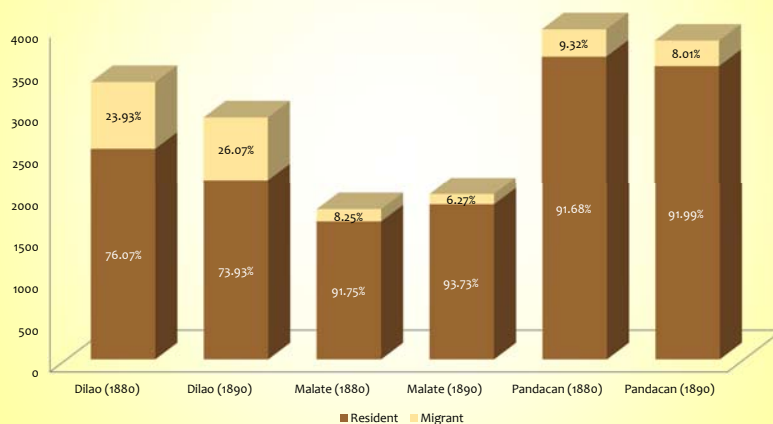
Slide 1

What will be presented today?

- ❖ Percentage share of migrants to the total populations of Dilao, Malate and Pandacan Districts over three periods

- ❖ Four categories of in-migrants and their characteristics

- ❖ Geographic origins of in-migrants in the aforementioned districts

- ❖ Composition of migrants by age and gender

- ❖ Tendencies regarding the occupational inclinations of migrants based on their category

Slide 2

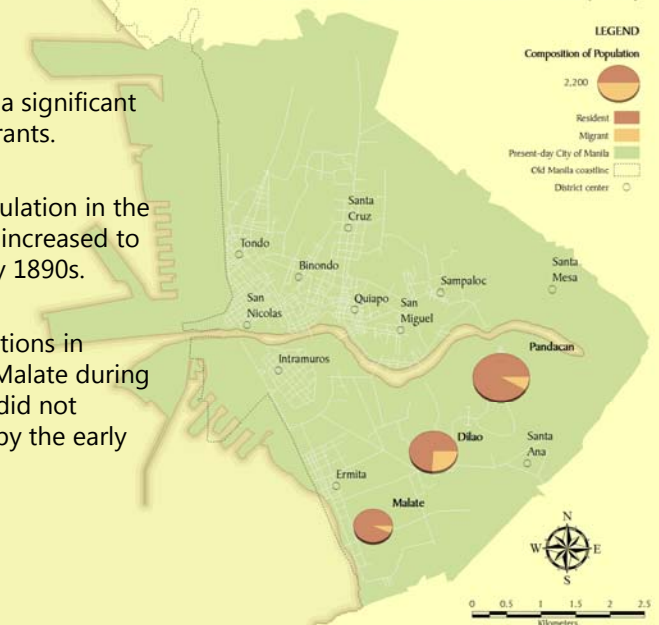# Percentage Share of Migrants to Total Population, Per District

- ❖ No proxy indicator for migration (e.g., place of baptism) in early 1880s census records

- ❖ Only Dilao, has a significant number of migrants. The said group accounted for 24% of the population in the mid-1880s and this increased to 26% in the early 1890s.

- ❖ Migrant populations in Pandacan and Malate during the mid-1880s were below 10% of their total populations and did not increase that much by the early 1890s

Slide 3

Percentage Share of Migrants to Total Population, Per District

Slide 4

RESIDENT & MIGRANT POPULATIONS
Districts of Dilao, Pandacan and Malate, Manila (1890s)

- ❖ Only Dilao, has a significant number of migrants.

- ❖ 24% of the population in the mid-1880s and increased to 26% in the early 1890s.

- ❖ Migrant populations in Pandacan and Malate during the mid-1880s did not increase much by the early 1890s

Slide 1

Categories of Migrants

- ❖ Type 1: Local – from within Manila districts

- ❖ Type 2: Short-Range – from towns of current day Metro Manila except for Manila City

- ❖ Type 3: Middle-Range – from current-day Central Luzon (CL) and Mainland Southern Tagalog (MST) Regions

- ❖ Type 4: Long-Range – from beyond the CL and MST areas

- ❖ Note: For all districts, majority of migrants fall under the Type 3 (Mid-Range) category

Slide 2

MIGRANT SECTOR PLACES OF ORIGIN (1890s) *
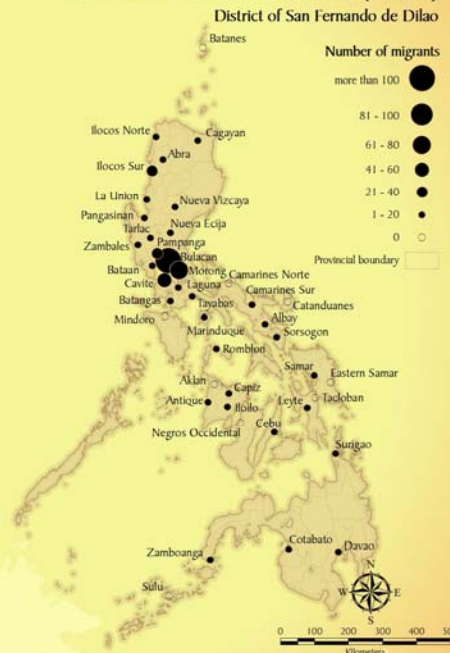District of San Fernando de Dilao

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS

- ❖ Migrants to San Fernando de Dilao during the 1800s came from all over the Philippines

- ❖ Migrants from Mindanao came only from the settlements of Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga and Sulu

* excluding localities within present-day Metro Manila

Slide 3

LONG-RANGE MIGRATION (1890s)
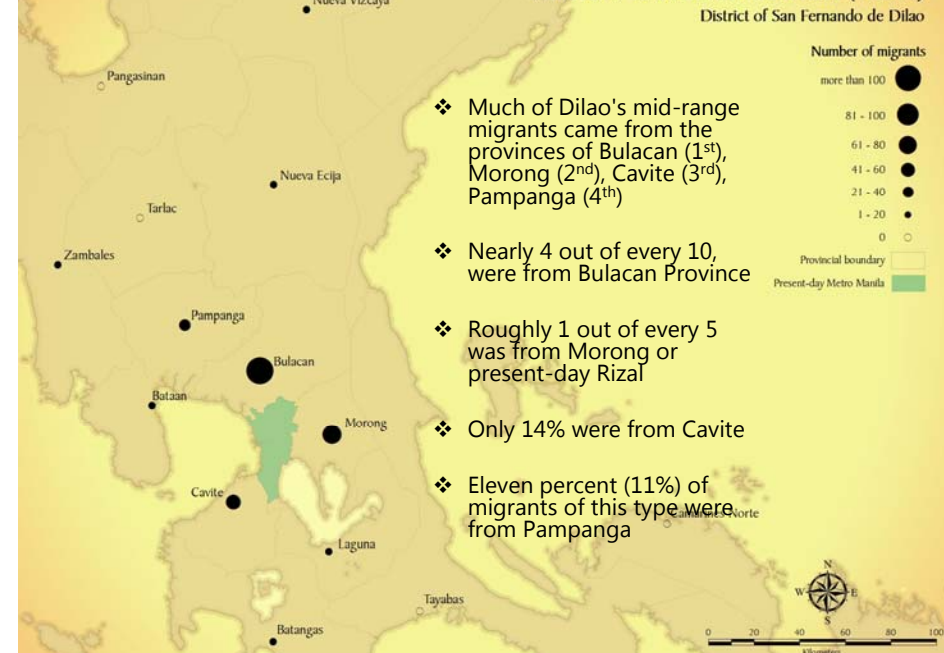District of San Fernando de Dilao

- ❖ Much of Dilao's long-range migrants in 1892 were from Ilocano-speaking provinces such as Ilocos Sur (55), Ilocos Norte (26), Pangasinan (21) and La Union (13).

- ❖ The Bicolano-speaking provinces of Albay (18) and Camarines Sur (14) also contributed a significant number of in-migrants.

- ❖ While there were a few individuals who hailed from the Visayan islands of Panay and Cebu, there were actually a notable number of people in Dilao who came from Mindanao, particularly Zamboanga (8).

Number of migrants
- more than 100
- 81 - 100
- 61 - 80
- 41 - 60
- 21 - 40
- 1 - 20
- 0
- Provincial boundary

Slide 4

MEDIUM-RANGE MIGRATION (1890s)
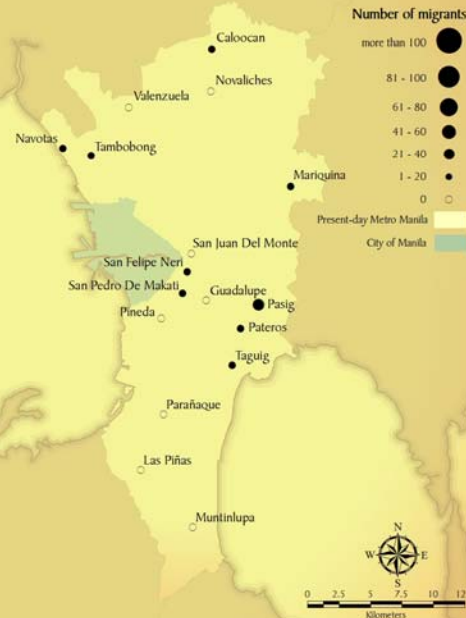District of San Fernando de Dilao

- ❖ Much of Dilao's mid-range migrants came from the provinces of Bulacan (1st), Morong (2nd), Cavite (3rd), Pampanga (4th)

- ❖ Nearly 4 out of every 10, were from Bulacan Province

- ❖ Roughly 1 out of every 5 was from Morong or present-day Rizal

- ❖ Only 14% were from Cavite

- ❖ Eleven percent (11%) of migrants of this type were from Pampanga

Number of migrants
- more than 100
- 81 - 100
- 61 - 80
- 41 - 60
- 21 - 40
- 1 - 20
- Provincial boundary
- Present-day Metro Manila

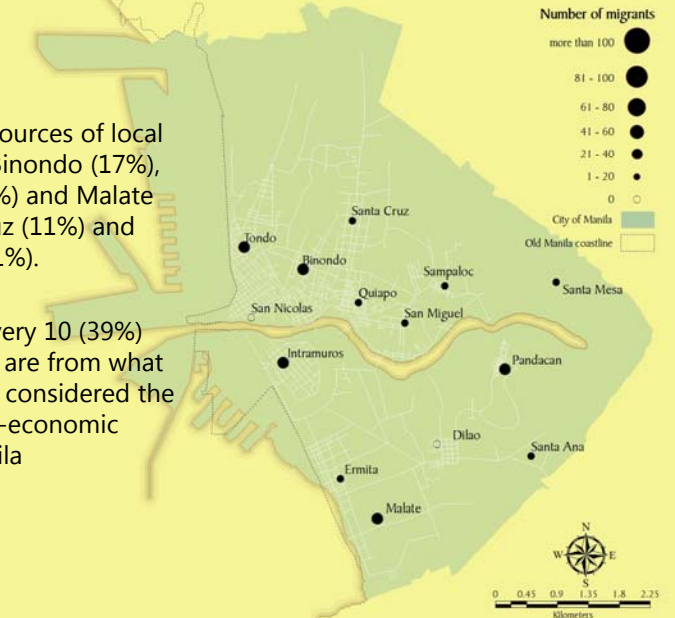## SHORT-RANGE MIGRATION (1890s)
District of San Fernando de Dilao

- Dilao – 70% were from Pasig (31%), Pineda (24%), and Tambobong (15%).

- Malate – 75% were from Pineda (55%) or Tambobong (20%); notable number of migrants from the southern towns of Manila Province such as Taguig, Pateros and Muntinlupa.

- Pandacan – 76% hail from the towns of Mandaluyong (27%), Pasig (19%), Marikina (16%), Pineda (14%)

Number of migrants
- more than 100
- 81 - 100
- 61 - 80
- 41 - 60
- 21 - 40
- 1 - 20
- 0

Present-day Metro Manila
City of Manila

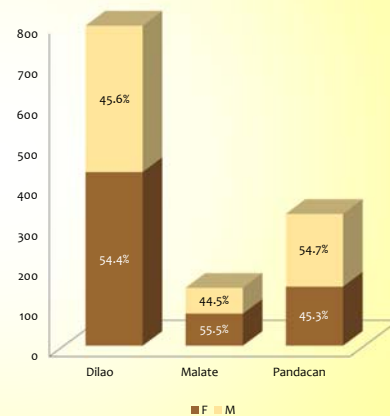## LOCAL MIGRATION (1890s)
District of San Fernando de Dilao

- Dilao's top 3 sources of local migrants are Binondo (17%), Pandacan (14%) and Malate (12%), Sta. Cruz (11%) and Intramuros (11%).

- Almost 4 of every 10 (39%) local migrants are from what has long been considered the administrative-economic center of Manila

Number of migrants
- more than 100
- 81 - 100
- 61 - 80
- 41 - 60
- 21 - 40
- 1 - 20
- 0

City of Manila
Old Manila coastline

Migrant Distribution by Age Group and Gender

Gender (All)

- More female migrants in Dilao and Malate

- More male migrants in Pandacan

Chart (stacked bar):
- Dilao: 54.4% (F), 45.6% (M)
- Malate: 55.5% (F), 44.5% (M)
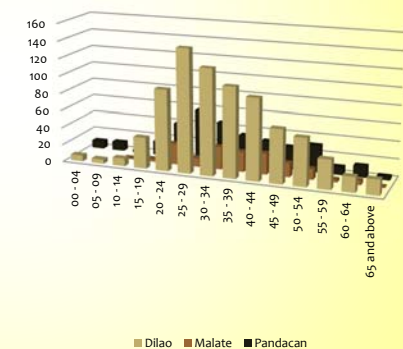- Pandacan: 45.3% (F), 54.7% (M)
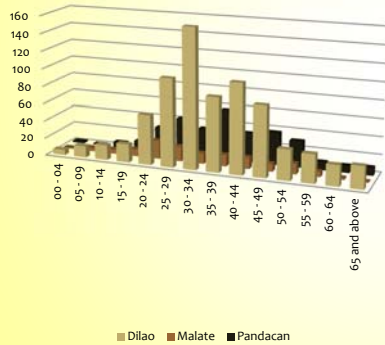
Legend: F, M

Dilao, Mid-1880s vs. Early 1890s

1880s

- 70% of Dilao's migrants in 1886 tended to concentrate along the 20-44 year old range.

- Those within the 30-44 range account for 40% of the total migrant population.

- Only 15% of migrants are 50 years and above

Migrant Age Group (1880s)

Age groups: 00-04, 05-09, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and above

Legend: Dilao, Malate, Pandacan

Dilao, Mid-1880s vs. Early 1890s

Migrant Age Group (1890s)

1890s
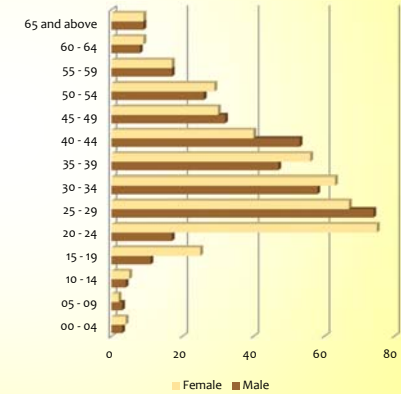
❖ 69% of Dilao migrants belong to the 25-49 age range, slightly older compared to the 1886 census data.

❖ The percentage share of those between 30-44 years of age in 1892 was at 45% (5 percentage point increase).

❖ 50 years - above: 23%

Males vs. Females, Dilao (1880s-1890s)

1880s
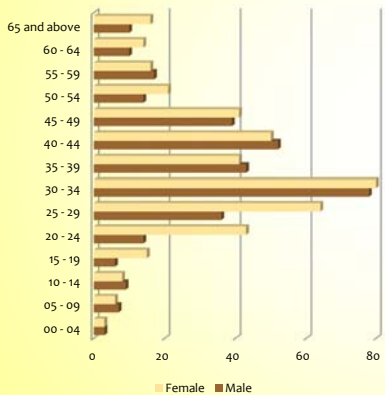
❖ 44% of male migrants were within the 30-44 age range, as opposed to only 37% for women

❖ 35% of women were in their 20s, as opposed to 28% for males

❖ Age 50 and above: males, 15%; females, 16%

Age and Gender (1880s)

Males vs. Females, Dilao (1880s-1890s)
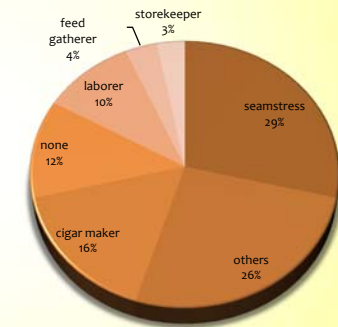
Age and Gender (1890s)

1890s

❖ 30-44 age group: Males, 51%, Females, 41%

❖ 50-above: Males 15%, Females, 16%
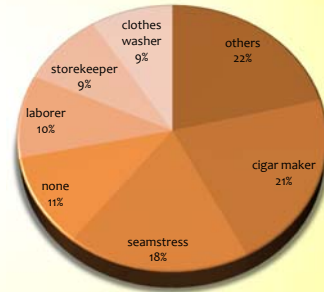

Occupations &Tendencies, Dilao (1890s)

❖ Top 5 Occupations for Local Migrants - Top 5 is 62% of total

1. Seamstress (65) - 29%
2. Cigar Maker (37) - 16%
3. Laborer (23) - 10%
4. Feed gatherer (8) - 4%
5. Storekeeper (7) – 3%

❖ Except for cigar-making, all abovementioned work can be considered menial and low-paying jobs

Occupations &Tendencies, Dilao (1890s)

❖ Top 5 Occupations for Short-Range Migrants - Top 5 is 67% of total

1. Cigar-Maker (21) - 21%
2. Seamstress (18) - 18%
3. Laborer (10) - 10%
4. Storekeeper (9) - 9%
5. Clothes Washer (9) - 9%

❖ Carpentry comes 6th at 6%

❖ Storekeeping (good interpersonal relations) and carpentry (technique) require a good amount of skill

Pie chart: others 22%, cigar maker 21%, seamstress 18%, none 11%, laborer 10%, storekeeper 9%, clothes washer 9%

Occupations &Tendencies, Dilao (1890s)

❖ Top 5 Occupations for Mid-Range Migrants - Top 5 is 65% of total

1. Seamstress (78) -20%
2. Laborer (63) - 20%
3. Cigar Maker (38) - 12%
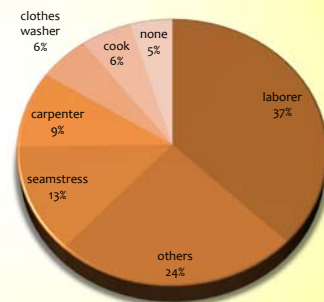4. Clothes Washer (28) - 9%
5. Storekeeper (20) - 6%

❖ Carpentry (#6 with 13 at 4%) was considered a skilled occupation and carpenters were paid relatively high wages.

Pie chart: seamstress 24%, others 20%, laborer 20%, cigar maker 12%, none 9%, clothes washer 9%, storekeeper 6%

Occupations &Tendencies, Dilao (1890s)

❖ Top 5 Occupations for Long-Range Migrants - Top 5 is ONLY 32% of total

1. Laborer (40) – 37%
2. Seamstress (14) – 13%
3. Carpenter (10) – 9%
4. Clotheswasher (6) – 6%
5. Cook (6) – 6%

Pie chart: laborer 37%, others 24%, seamstress 13%, carpenter 9%, clothes washer 6%, cook 6%, none 5%

Future Activities

• Gather more data; hopefully complete all census years for all districts

• More systematic data management

• Rerun initial findings together with latest data

• Improvement of GIS layers

• More map-based data exploration

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Email addresses:
mblagman@yahoo.com
jmvillasper@up.edu.ph
onymartinez@gmail.com

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!