

INITIAL RESULTS IN THE ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE MANILA DISTRICTS OF MALATE AND DILAO, 1881-1893

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ANGIS meeting 2014

OBJECTIVES

- Determine the features of the economy of Dilao and Malate
- Potentially identify the existence of natural or rural environments in these areas through the analysis of the occupations

SOURCE OF DATA

- *The Padrones General de Vecindario*
 - a record of men and women aged 18 years or older in which the name, age, profession, and civil status are indicated
 - Includes 28,502 records that cover Dilao, Malate, Pandacan, and Intramuros

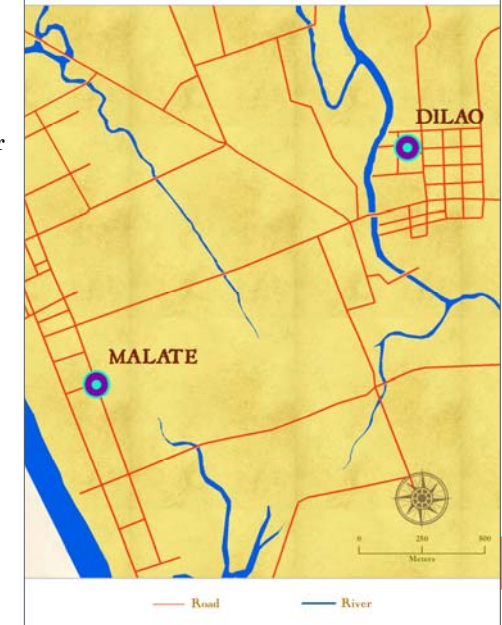
OUTLINE

- Types of occupation
- Characteristics of resident workers in Dilao and Malate
- Age distribution of the workforce
- Comparative analysis of economic sectors
- Age distribution per industry
- Gender and economic activities
- Next steps in further analyzing the Vecindario data

- **San Fernando Dilao** and **Malate**, together with Ermita, were additional districts from those established by the royal decree of 1859 (Torres, 2010)
 - Manila in the latter part of the 19th century experienced developments such as
 - Urban drinking water system
 - Horse-drawn streetcars
 - Steam and electric tramways
 - Telephone system
 - Bicycles
- See delas Alas (2011)*



- The *pueblos* at the northern bank of Pasig River constitute the first established pueblos outside of Intramuros; **Dilao** and **Malate** are at the southern bank
- San Fernando de Dilao was described as “marshy and flat” in the annals of Franciscan priests around mid-1500s
- Malate catered to the residential demands of American elite during the early 20th century



MALATE AND PACO TODAY

- Today
 - Vibrant recreation and entertainment area, with several travel and employment agencies and thriving hotel and restaurant industry
 - Paco’s population is at 43,171 and is a highly-urbanized area
 - Malate is home to 47,023 people, also highly urbanized

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

- Miner
- Planter
- Farmer
- Fisherman
- Feed Gatherer

SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

- Carpenter
- Stone Cutter
- Brick Layer

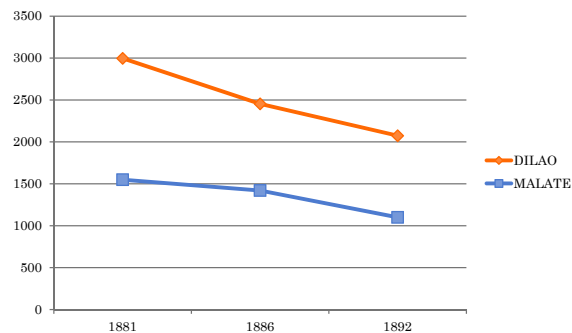
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

- Seamstress
- Cigar Maker
- Laborer
- Embroiderer
- Clothes Washer
- Storekeeper
- Clerk
- Painter
- Tailor

RESIDENT WORKERS OF DILAO AND MALATE

- Three Census Periods:
 - 1881 (Dilao and Malate)
 - 1886 (Dilao) / 1887 (Malate)
 - 1892 (Dilao)/ 1893 (Malate)

- Number of Resident Workers



CABECERIAS IN MALATE AND DILAO

- Cabecerias in Malate
 - 22 cabecerias
 - Number of resident workforce are in general distributed evenly
 - Cabecerias 8, 12, 23, and 26 have larger than average size of workforce
- Cabecerias in Dilao
 - 30 cabecerias
 - Number of resident workforce are in general distributed evenly
 - Cabecerias 3, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 17 have larger than average size of workforce

CABECERIAS IN DILAO

- High share of residents working under
 - Tertiary sector
 - Cabecera 16, 24 and 30
 - Secondary sector
 - Cabecera 26, 3 and 9
 - Primary sector
 - Cabecera 16, 3, 24, 18

CABECERIAS IN MALATE

- High share of residents working under
 - Tertiary sector
 - Cabecera 14, 15 and 17
 - Secondary sector
 - Cabecera 17, 8 and 9
 - Primary sector
 - Cabecera 13,15, 20

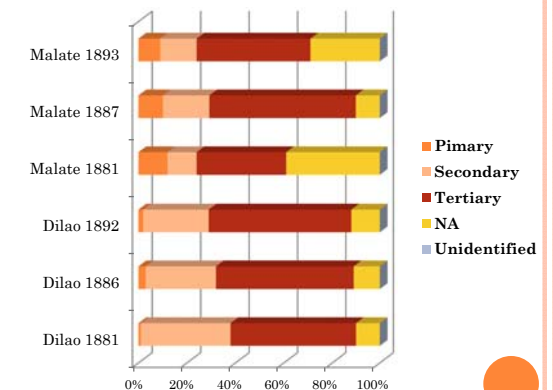
AGE OF WORKFORCE

- Children start working as early as 6 years of age
 - Seamstress (33.1%), embroiderer (19.5%), cigar maker (21.4%)
 - Age considered: 6-17 years old
- Modal, mean, and maximum working age
 - Dilao: 30, 36, 84
 - Malate: 32, 36, 72
- BY GENDER:

	1881	1886/1887
• Male:	37, 30, 77	38, 30, 88
• Female:	36, 30, 81	36, 31, 95

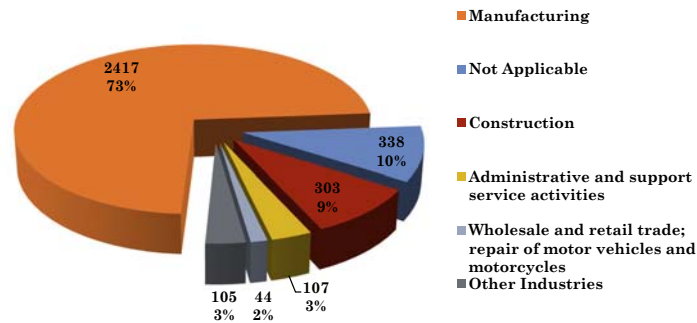
SECTORAL DOMINANCE

- For both Dilao and Malate, tertiary occupation is the leading economic sector
- Malate has a larger share of residents engaged in primary economic activities
- Unemployment is more critical in Malate than in Dilao



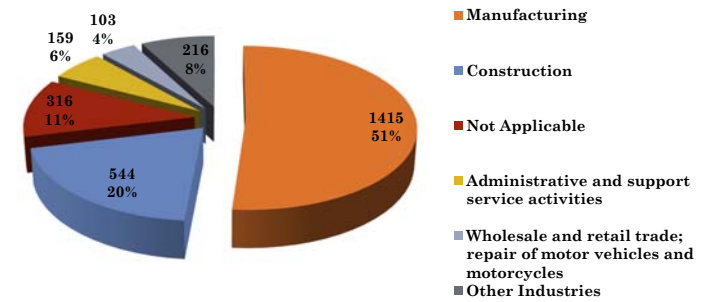
INDUSTRIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN DILAO

○ 1881



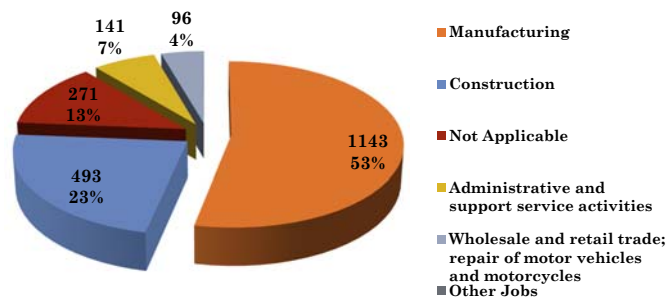
INDUSTRIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN DILAO

○ 1887



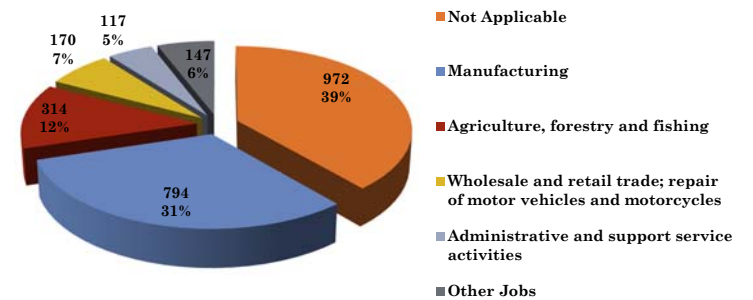
INDUSTRIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN DILAO

○ 1892



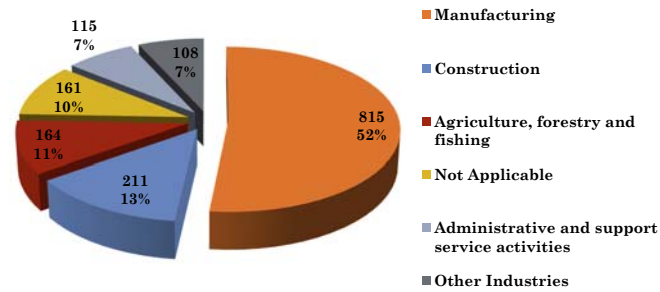
INDUSTRIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN MALATE

○ 1881



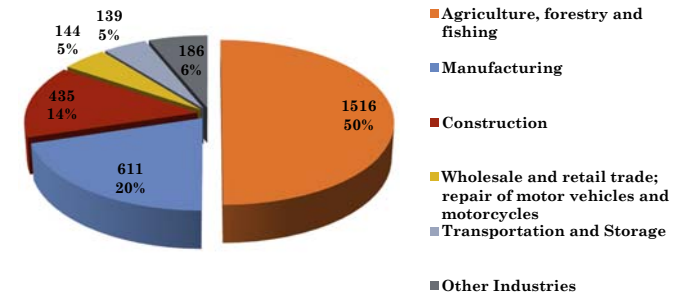
INDUSTRIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN MALATE

○ 1887



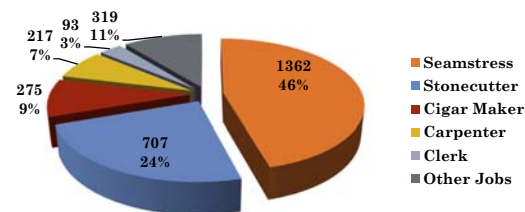
INDUSTRIES IN MALATE

○ 1893

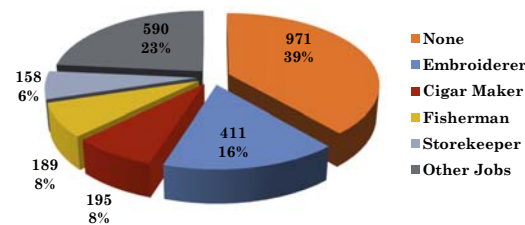


TOP OCCUPATIONS

○ Dilao, 1881

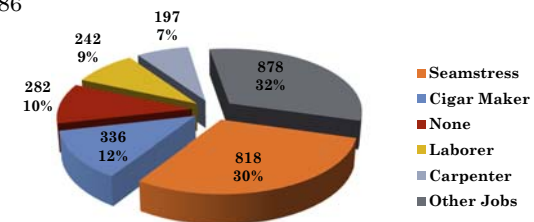


○ Malate, 1881

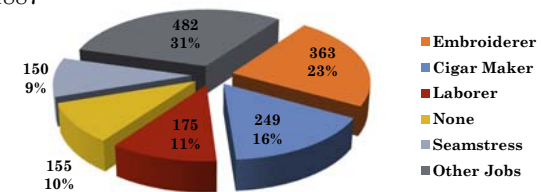


TOP OCCUPATIONS

○ Dilao, 1886

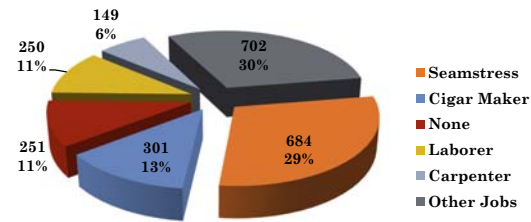


○ Malate, 1887

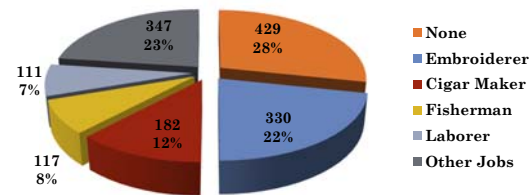


TOP OCCUPATIONS

Dilao, 1892

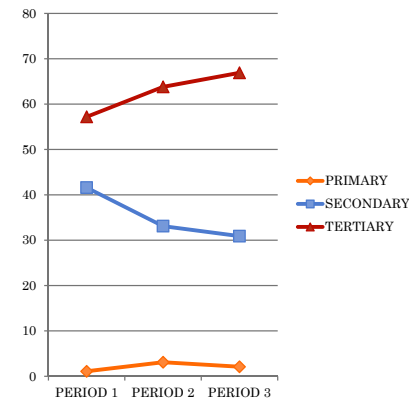


Malate, 1893

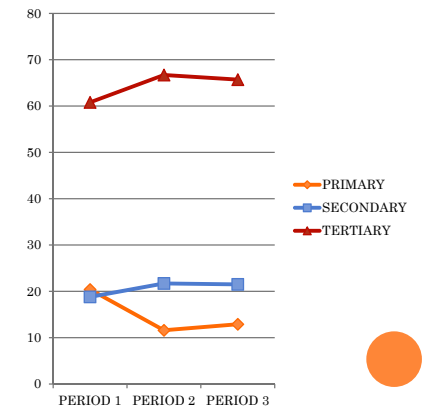


SECTORAL SHIFT

Share of Employment (%) in Dilao



Share of Employment (%) in Malate



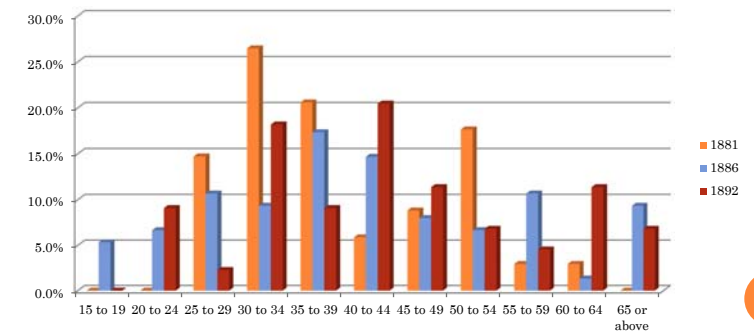
INDUSTRY AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

DILAO ECONOMY

INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

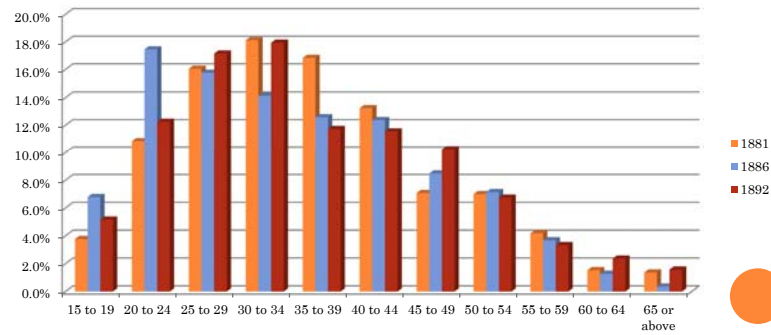
- 1881: 34
- 1886: 75
- 1892: 44



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Manufacturing

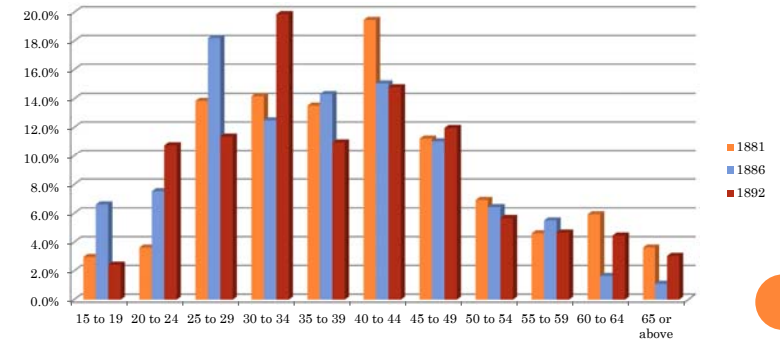
- 1881: 2,147
- 1886: 1,415
- 1892: 1,143



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Construction

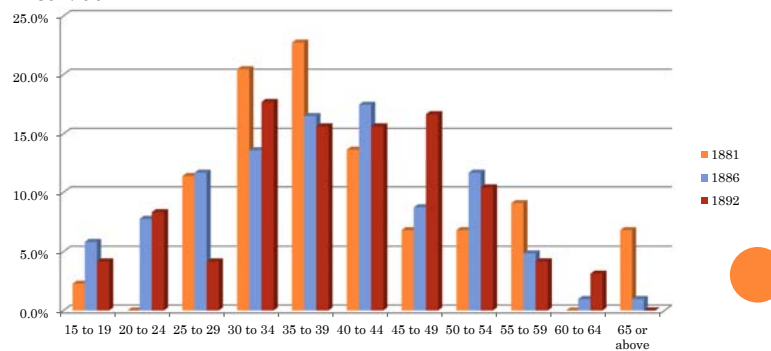
- 1881: 303
- 1886: 544
- 1892: 493



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

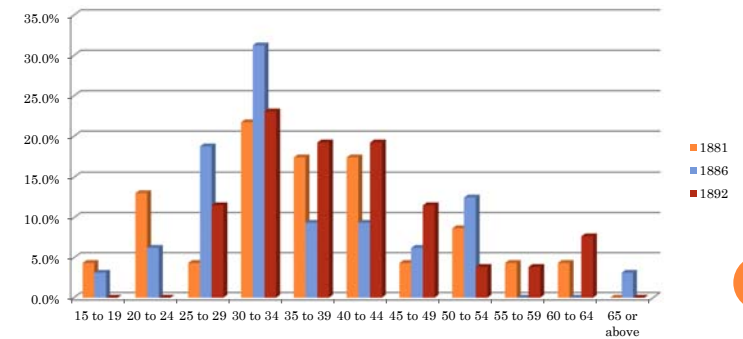
- 1881: 44
- 1886: 103
- 1892: 96



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Transport and Storage

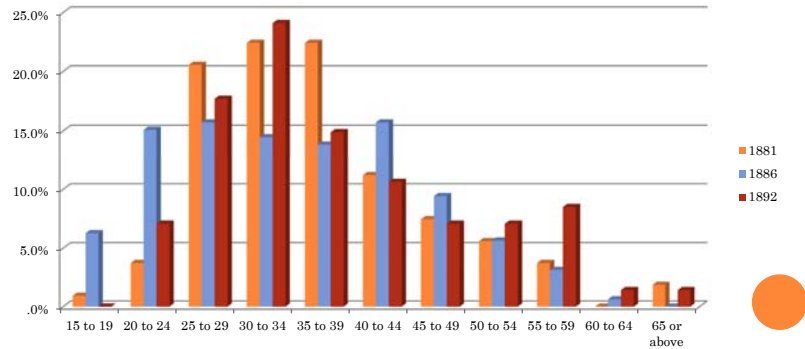
- 1881: 23
- 1886: 32
- 1892: 26



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

Administrative and support service activities

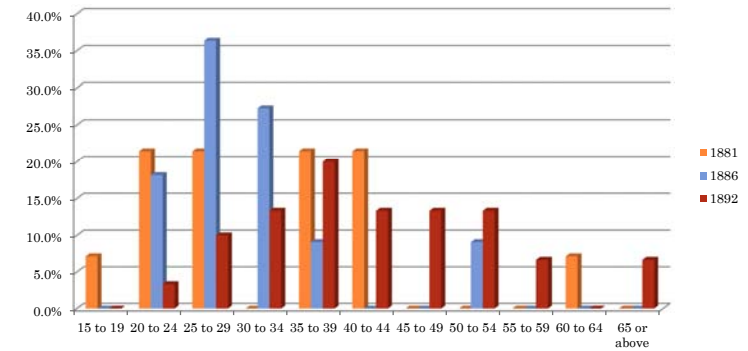
- 1881: 107
- 1886: 159
- 1892: 141



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

Arts, entertainment and recreation

- 1881: 14
- 1886: 11
- 1892: 30



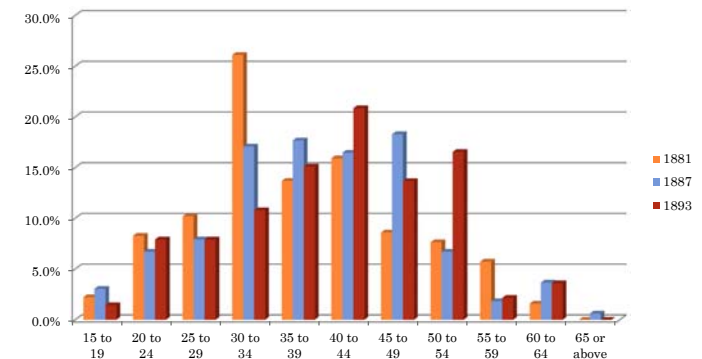
INDUSTRY AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

MALATE ECONOMY

INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

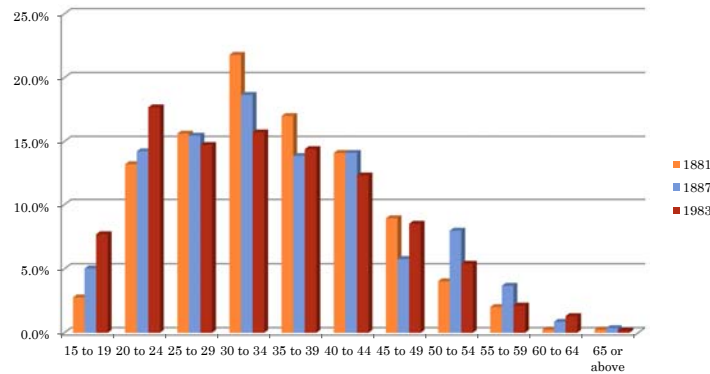
- 1881: 314
- 1887: 164
- 1893: 139



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Manufacturing

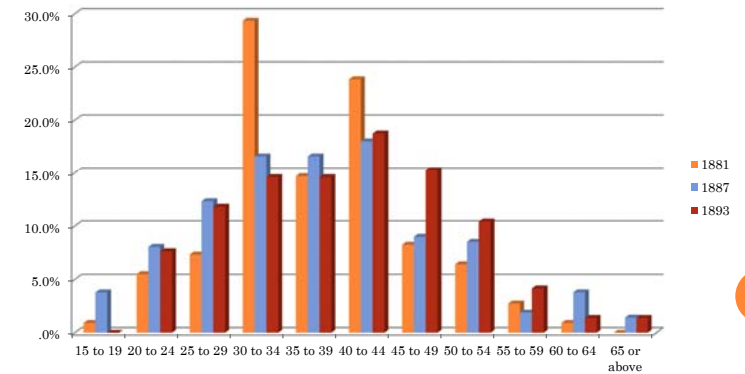
- 1881: 794
- 1887: 815
- 1893: 611



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Construction

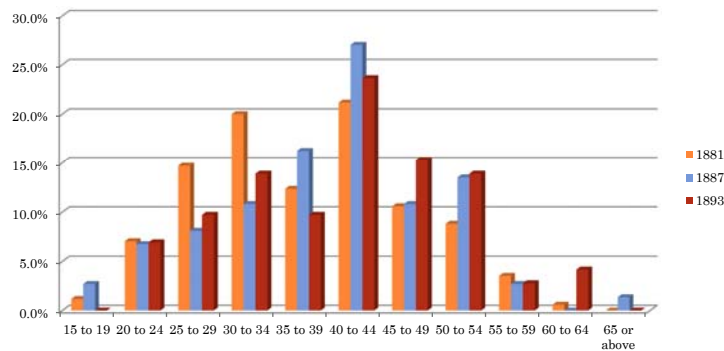
- 1881: 109
- 1887: 211
- 1893: 144



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles

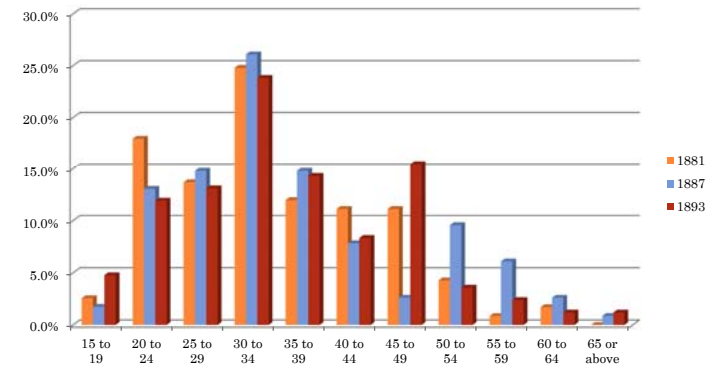
- 1881: 170
- 1887: 74
- 1893: 72



INDUSTRY-AGE DISTRIBUTION

○ Administrative and support service activities

- 1881: 117
- 1887: 115
- 1893: 84



INDUSTRIES WITH THE LEAST NUMBER OF WORKERS

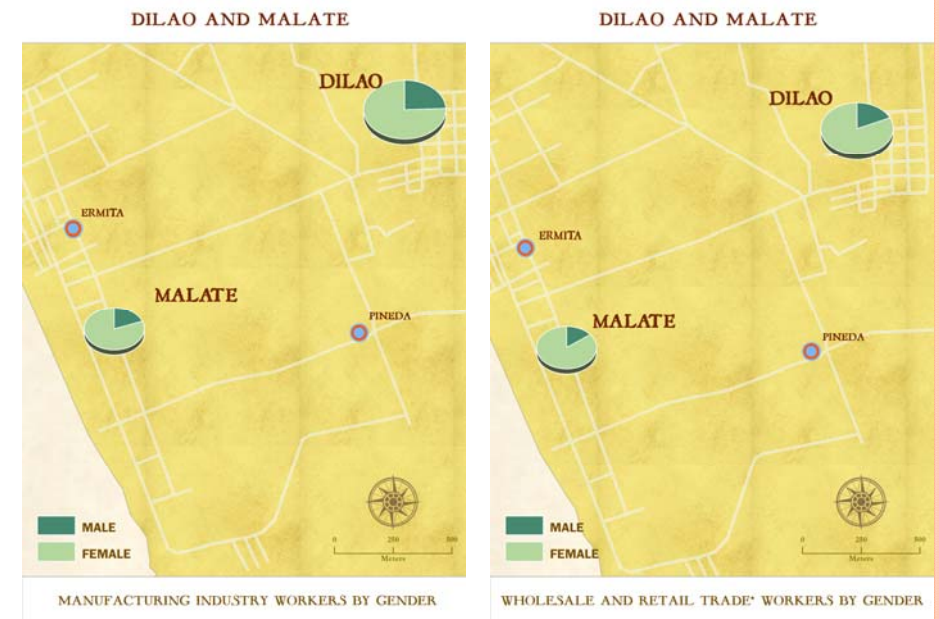
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and Communication
- Professional, scientific and technical services
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Public administrative and defense; compulsory social security
- Other services (gravedigger, barber, parish clerk)

ANALYSIS

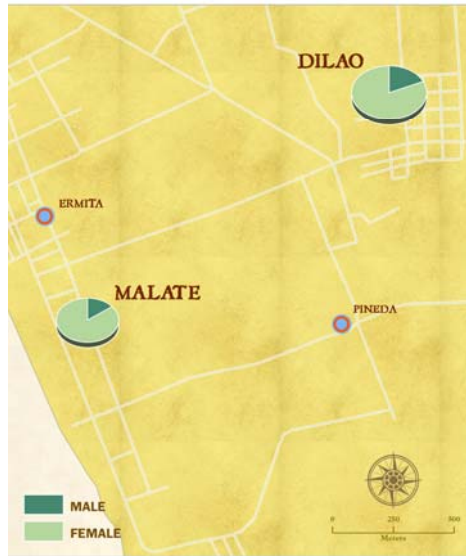
- Primary activities and trade were engaged in by workers of a broad range of age
- Employment in manufacturing industries decline by the age of 40, but is a viable economic activity for people (specifically men) as young as 20 years old
- Work in the construction industry is most viable at the age of 25 to 44
- Tertiary activities are the most diverse of the economic sectors, as needs for more technical services and specific skills arise through time

INDUSRY BY GENDER

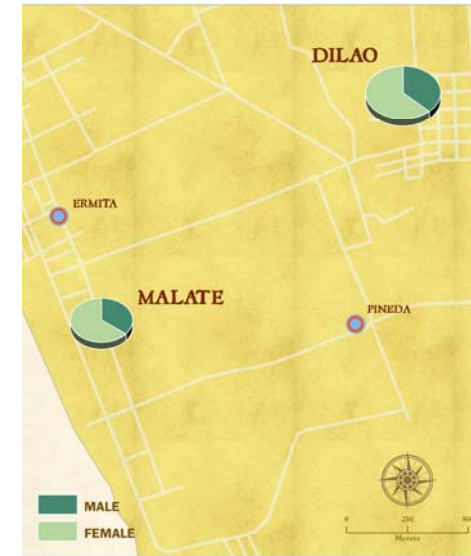
Women-dominated industries



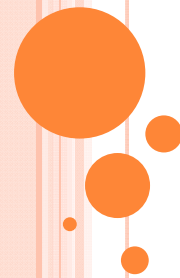
DILAO AND MALATE



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE* WORKERS BY GENDER



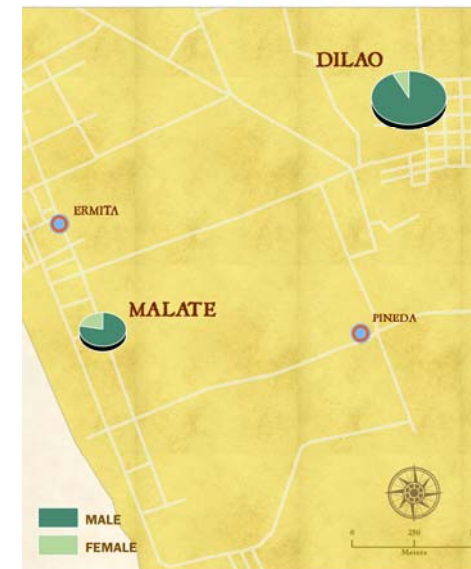
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE WORKERS BY GENDER



INDUSRY BY GENDER

Men-dominated industries

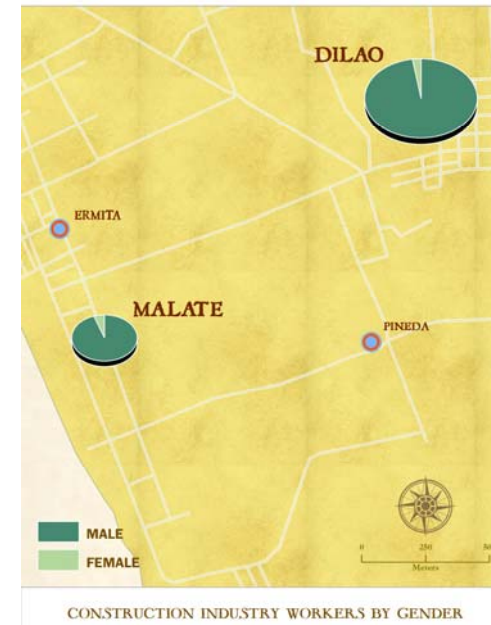
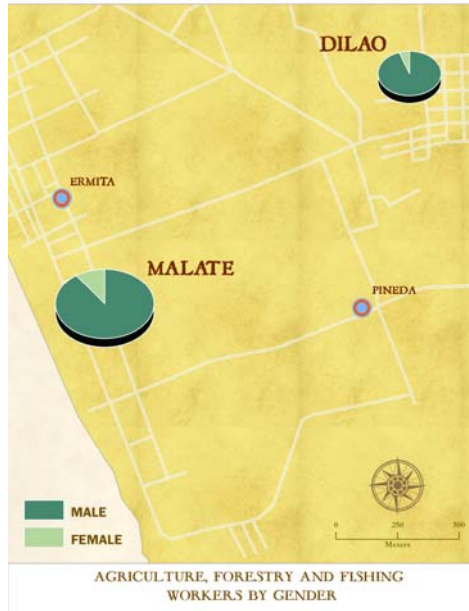
DILAO AND MALATE



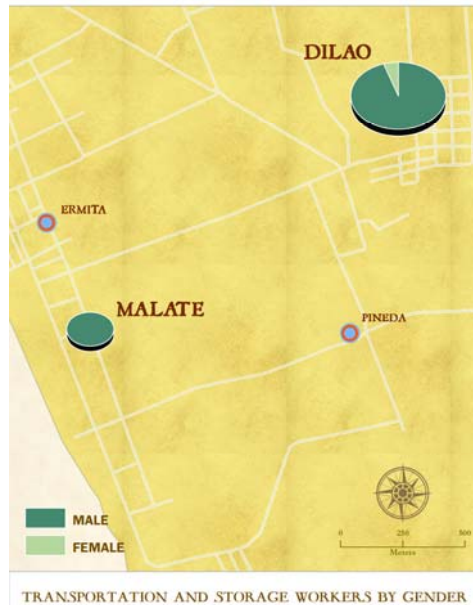
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS BY GENDER



DILAO AND MALATE



DILAO AND MALATE



ECONOMIC SECTORS AND GENDER*

MALE	Mean Age	Modal Age	Max. Age
• Primary	37	30	62
• Secondary	38	30	77
• Tertiary	36	30	70
FEMALE	Mean Age	Modal Age	Max. Age
• Primary	38	30	64
• Secondary	35	30	69
• Tertiary	36	30	81

*based on 1881 data

NEXT STEPS

- Further search for resources and materials on the physical environment of Manila and surrounding areas for a more comprehensive analysis
- Continue to build the spatial database of 19th century maps of Manila
- Continue encoding Vecindario entries
- Proceed with similar methodology for other pueblos of Manila

SOURCES

- Philippine National Archives
 - *Vecindarios 1878-1895*
- Philippine Data Clearing Warehouse (PhilGIS)
 - Boundary of Metro Manila
- University of Texas at Austin
 - Digital map of Manila 1898. Plano de Manila y sus Arrables, Francisco J. de Gamoneda ; imp. lit. de Ramon Montes, original scale 1:10,000
- 2013 Google
 - Place and street names

REFERENCES

- Delas Alas, J. (2011). Medieval Manila: life at the dawn of the 20th century. *Asian Perspectives in the Arts and Humanities* 1:2
- Torres, C. (2010). The Americanization of Manila, 1898-1921. University of the Philippines Press.
- The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Manila. History of San Fernando de Dilao. Retrieved August 20, 2014 from <http://www.rcam.org/parishes>