

Work Package 2.4  
Technical Report  
Part V  
INFORMAL LIVELIHOODS SURVEY ALONG COMMONWEALTH

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*“The informal sector is like an elephant: we may not be able to define it precisely, but we know it when we see it.” – de Soto (cited in Mead and Morrisson, 1996:1611)*

## 1. Introduction

Part of Theme 2.2, the development of GIS and geo-spatial datasets on informality, infrastructure, other development, and environment critical themes, this section discusses the characteristics, hazard experience, perception of safety, and adaptation strategies of a sample of the informal sector in Quezon City. This section shed light on the informal sector which is often invisible and vulnerable to climate and other hazards yet vital participants of local and national economy. Existing bodies of literature have expounded on the purpose, history, cultural, social demographics, and economics of the informal sector. Here, we give emphasis on spatial analysis of informal economy to characterize the visible forms, patterns, and distributions, and invisible relations of informal livelihood units and relate these with their experiences and perception of hazards as well as adaptation strategies. We hypothesize that one of the major factors for their emergence and development is their spatial location, particularly their proximity to urban magnets and local clustering. Moreover, their location also determines their exposure and vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards and can also hold the key to the appropriate adaptation measures.

Offering a wide spectrum of services and products, informal livelihoods line some of the busiest streets of urban centers of Metro Manila. Usually seen tucked in interstices of urban façade like tight spaces along sidewalks, under and above footbridges, beside fast food chains, attached to institutional gates, and sometimes peddling their products with modified bikes and carts, they present various products in various forms, calling all types of customers. This spectrum is difficult to define due to their occasional overlaps, great diversity, multi-dimensionality, mobility, and volatility. They are often called “*sidewalk vendors*” due to their chosen business location. Some call them “*illegal vendors*” based on the lack of proper documentation. However, these terms only capture a slice of the informal economy spectrum. Some authors collectively put them under the umbrella of “*underground economy*” due to their unregulated nature (Fiege, 1990; Mica, Winczorek, & Wisniewski, 2015)). The economy is also known as “*poor man’s economy*” because most of its participants live in poverty (Kawarazuka, Bene, and Prain, 2017) and have no other choice but to engage in this activity to survive (Indon, 2002). For its participants, doing informal business is better than being unemployed (Hovsha and Meyer, 2015). Informal livelihood is a more viable income-generating option for those that the more expensive and exclusive formal economy excludes (Indon, 2002). Aside from providing income to the excluded, informal markets bridges the formal market with the lower-income consumers through the distribution of goods from formal markets to broader customers and through the decreased labor costs (Lanzona 1998; cited in Indon, 2002).

Based on the 2008 Informal Sector Survey of Philippine Statistics Authority, there are more than 10 million informal sector operators in the country with more than 9 million self-employed without paid employees and 1 million employer or family-operated farm. This survey divided the informal sector operators into managing proprietors, professionals, technicians, service workers which include market sales, farmers, fishermen, and forestry workers, trades and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, laborers and unskilled workers, and other occupation (PSA, 2008). The largest group among the informal sector operators were the farmers and foresters followed by managing proprietors (PSA, 2008). At the time of the survey, 784,000 informal sector operators were in Metro Manila (PSA, 2008). This grew from the 539,000 informal members of the informal sector in Metro Manila in 1995 (Indon, 2002). More recently, the number of working age Filipinos in the informal sector tripled to 33 million nationwide, according to PSA (Cecilia, 2018). Now, 4 out of 5 Filipino are employed in the informal sector (Cecilia, 2018). Their numbers continue to grow and their nature continues to evolve. Informal livelihoods hold an untapped potential for poverty reduction, lack of employment opportunities, and unequal distribution of income (Cecilia, 2018). However, this potential becomes even harder to realize as plenty of the informal livelihood operators are threatened by legal constraints (Hovsha and Meyer, 2015). In 2019, the Department of the Interior and Local Government released the Presidential Directive to clear roads of illegal structures and constructions (DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2019-121). This posed a threat to the informal market owners illegally located along sidewalks and roads. Moreover, considering their location and physical characteristics, they are becoming more exposed and prone to other man-made and natural hazards.

Hence, this section unveils the socio-physical and spatial factors influencing the emergence of informal livelihoods through statistical and spatial analysis of social survey data. First, this paper measures the socio-economic demographics of a sample of informal livelihoods along a major highway in Metro Manila. At the same time, this paper explores the spatial determinants that influence their distribution patterns. Then, this paper relates their locational and socio-economic characteristics with their experience and perception of hazard. Lastly, this paper analyzes the adaptation strategies to counter the sector's vulnerability and to tap their potential to boost economic growth and provide opportunities for poverty reduction.

## **1.1 Objectives**

1. Analyze the emergence, manifestation, behavior, and inclusiveness and other characteristics (i.e. market infrastructures and the need to absorb spillover effects) of urban poor livelihood
  - Develop spatial database to map out urban poor livelihoods
  - Analyze the characteristics of informal livelihoods
  - Overlay urban poor livelihoods with informal settlements data
  - Descriptive analysis of products and material sources and their susceptibility to hazards
  - Relate spatial analysis of urban poor livelihoods with squatter migration studies
  
2. Formulate responses to infrastructure and service requirements of urban poor livelihoods
  - Identify ways for informal sector stabilization for sustainable growth

- Harness and enhance potentials of urban poor

## 1.2 Research questions

1. What are the informal livelihoods?
  1. What are the characteristics of informal livelihoods?
  2. How do informal livelihoods operate?
  3. What are the sources of raw materials and processed goods?
  4. Where are the informal livelihoods?
  5. What factors influence the location of informal livelihoods?
2. How are the informal livelihoods exposed to hazards?
  1. What socio-environmental drivers and forces are the informal livelihoods sensitive to?
    - i. What factors influence informal livelihoods' exposure to hazards?
    - ii. Who is more exposed to hazards?
    - iii. How do the respondents perceive the hazards in their environment?
  2. What factors affect the materials and processed goods?
2. How to assure the sustainability of informal livelihoods?
  1. What are the potentials and capacities of urban poor?
  2. How should we stabilize, formalize and sustain urban poor livelihoods?
  3. How do cooperatives such as artisans, craftsmen and tertiary services pool resources and tap loans for micro-finance or capitalization?

## 1.3 Rationale

Due to their scale and mobility, it is often difficult to map the location of urban poor livelihoods so they rarely get included in the city planning and urban management. A variety of man-made and natural hazards these livelihoods threatens the sustainability of these livelihoods. However, urban poor livelihoods are undeniably an integral component to the normal functioning of urban society. Hence, we need to study the urban poor livelihoods by identifying their location, to improve their situation and permit sustainable, resilient, and inclusive growth. This study would contribute to completing the picture of poverty in an urban setting.

## 1.4 Scope and limitations

- Along the main roads: Commonwealth and Batasan Road
- Survey duration: September – November 2019
- Scale of business: Umbrella and cottage
- Two types of business: selling goods and offering services

## 1.5 GIS Analytical Framework

The GIS analytical Framework shown below illustrates the hypothesis of the interrelationships of the markets across various economic scales and the magnets. In this illustration, the informal (mostly microenterprise up to cottage industries) and the formal markets (medium to large-scale markets) have locational, physical, economic, operational, and environmental attributes that have proximal relations with magnets such as informal settlements and certain land use types.

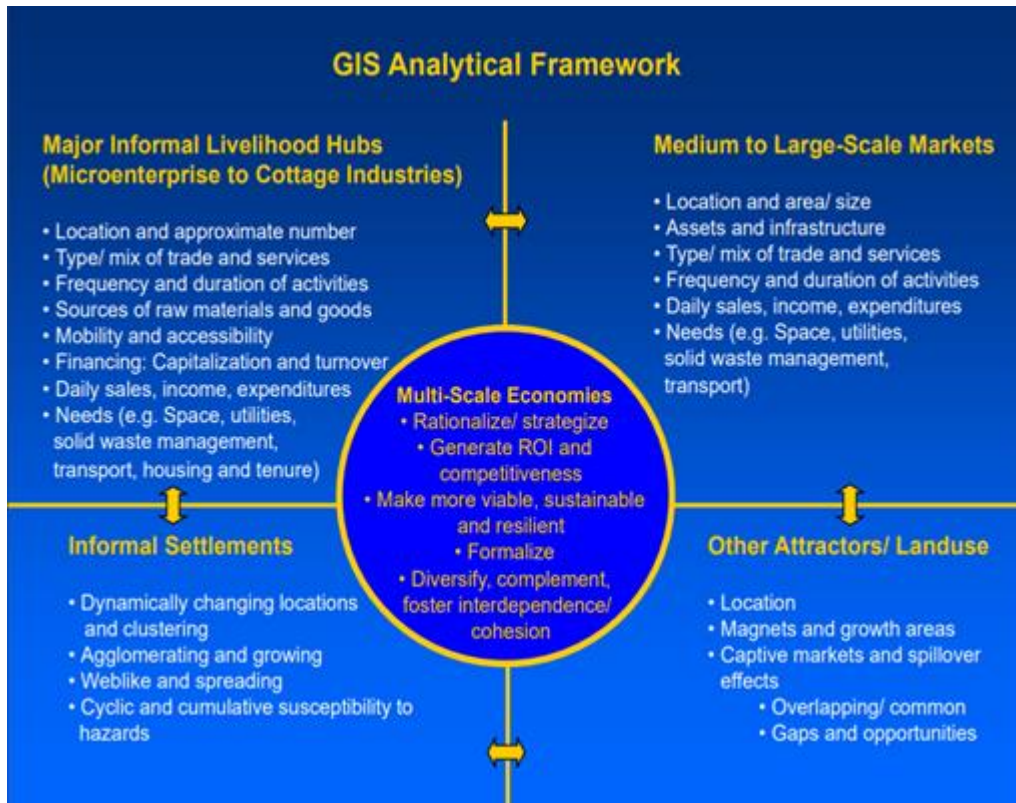


Figure 1. GIS Analytical Framework

## 2. Methods

### 2.1 Study Site

For this section, the study site is delimited to Commonwealth Avenue and IBP Road in Quezon City. From Robinsons Supermarket in the north up to Evergotesco Mall in the south, the study site crosses Barangay Batasan Hills, Barangay Holy Spirit, and Barangay Commonwealth. Based on the 2015 Census on Population and Housing (PSA), Commonwealth (with 198,285 residents), Batasan Hills (161,409), and Payatas (130,333) and Holy Spirit (110,447) are the most populous barangays in Quezon City. While these barangays do not have the highest population density in Quezon City or in Metro Manila, they are home to hundreds of thousands of people under poverty. Figure 2 shows the location of informal settlements around Commonwealth Avenue.

Commonwealth Avenue, previously called Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, is a major road connecting northern Metro Manila to other major roads like EDSA. It is part of the Radial Road 7 (R-

7) and has as much as 18 lanes, making it the widest road in the Philippines. Currently, not all the 18 lanes are passable as MRT Line 7 is under construction. Several institutions including Sandigan Bayan, Iglesia ni Cristo, New Era University, University of the Philippines Diliman, St. Peter Parish, and shopping centers line Commonwealth Avenue.

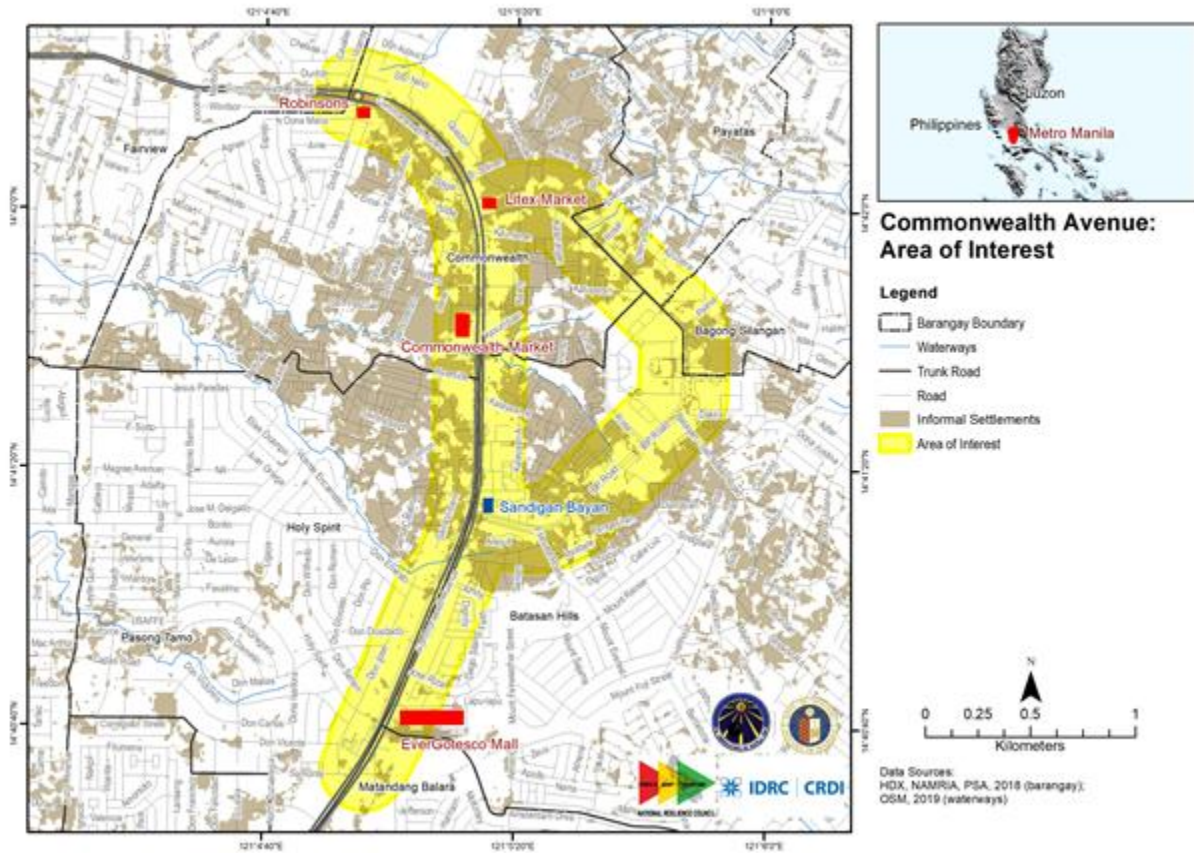


Figure 2. Study site

## 2.2 Reconnaissance activity (February 6, 2019)

A reconnaissance activity was conducted on February 6, 2019 to have a general idea of the types of informal livelihoods and to delimit the study site. During the activity, geotagged photos showing the type of informal livelihoods along Commonwealth Avenue and IBP road were taken. Based on the observations from this activity, the study site was delimited to Commonwealth Avenue.



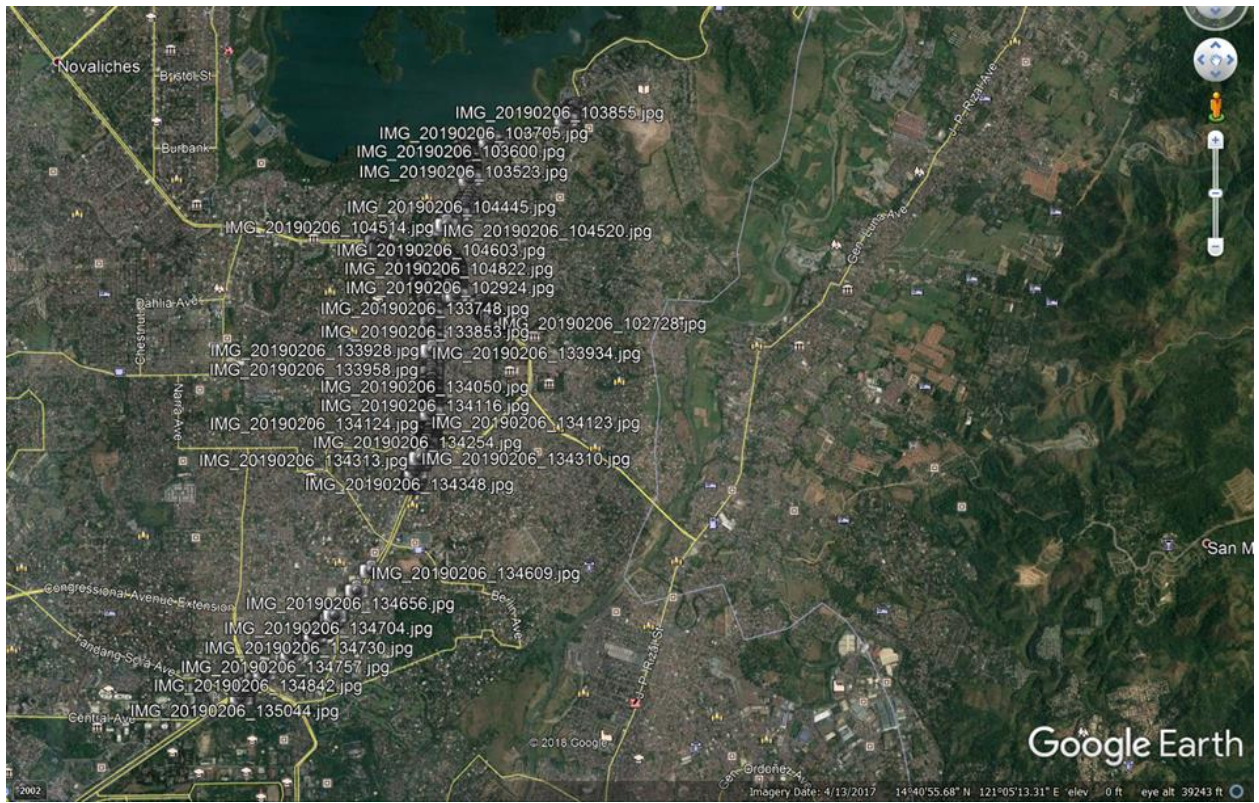


Figure 3. Map of geotagged photos taken during reconnaissance activity of informal livelihoods along Commonwealth Avenue



Figure 4. Geotagged photos taken during reconnaissance activity for informal livelihoods along Commonwealth Avenue



## 2.3 Survey Design

A survey questionnaire was crafted with six parts covering demographics, skills (for service-providing businesses), goods (for product-based businesses), hazard experiences, perception of safety, and adaptation strategies (see Appendix 1).

## 2.4 Pre-testing activity

The survey questionnaire was pre-tested on six respondents (Figure 7) on September 10, 2019 after conducting courtesy call on the two barangays covered by the survey (Figures 5 and 6).



Figure 5. Survey team during courtesy call in Barangay Commonwealth





Figure 6. Survey team during courtesy call in Barangay Batasan Hills



Figure 7. Pre-testing interviews along Commonwealth Avenue

## 2.5 Actual survey

For the actual survey, a purposive sampling method along a delimited area of both sides of Commonwealth and Batasan for Urban poor livelihood survey was applied. This allows us to focus on a particular characteristic of informal livelihoods. We focus on umbrella and cottage business scales as most operators of these businesses are part of the urban poor population. We interviewed 500 respondents in Barangay Commonwealth and Batasan. Since Brgy. Commonwealth has a larger population in terms of business than Barangay Batasan, we interviewed 70% of the respondents in Brgy. Commonwealth and 30% in Brgy. Batasan. Our original target number for goods is 50 % (250) and 50% (250) for services but in the area there are more goods than services so we sampled all the available services in the area instead.

## **2.6 GIS mapping and analysis**

ArcGIS and QGIS were used to map the informal livelihoods. Spatial Analyst Tools like Euclidean Distance and point density were used to generate spatial information on the distribution of the informal livelihoods. Statistical Package for Social Sciences 23 was used to perform statistical analysis on the survey data. Overlay technique was performed to visualize and analyze intersections among layers and factors.

## **3. Vulnerability of Informal Livelihoods to Hazards: Determinants of locational distribution and assessment of their exposure, adaptation and sustainability**

The informal sector has been defined by various organizations in different ways (Table 1). Various organizations focused on different facets of informal livelihoods. NSCB provided a set of criteria that covers the some operational aspects of economic activities to be considered as a part of the informal sector. NSCB also provided the type of businesses that are excluded from the sector based on the scale of operations. Maligalig and Guerrero (2008) mentioned some of the operational characteristics and employee size. ICLS (1993) gave a broader definition that focused on the employment characteristics.

Common to all these definitions of the informal sector is it being “unincorporated”. Informal sector does not belong to the records or statistics. They do not have their own accounts and are difficult to identify. Due to their non identifiability, authorities find it hard to regulate and protect them. In effect, as Mica, Winczorek, & Wisniewski (2015) defined them as “those activities that are beyond the supervision, regulation, taxation, enforcement and interference of the government at large”. It is those types of the activities that the informal livelihoods in the informal sector refer to.

Table 1. Definitions of Informal sector

Source	Definition												
NSCB Resolution No. 16 Series of 2003: Adopting a Set of Criteria for Identifying the Informal Sector	<p>• <i>The informal sector is defined irrespective of the kind of workplace where the productive activities are carried out, the extent of fixed capital assets used, the duration of the operation of the enterprise (perennial, seasonal, or casual), and its operation as a main or secondary activity of the owner. In order to determine whether a particular economic unit or activity falls under the informal sector, the following criteria must be satisfied:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="732 449 1367 814"> <tr><td>1) Household;</td></tr> <tr><td>2) <b>unincorporated</b> enterprise engaged in the production of goods and/or services that are <b>not constituted as legal entities</b> independent of the households or household members that owned them;</td></tr> <tr><td>3) no complete set of accounts that will distinguish production activities, flows of income and capital between the households and the enterprises;</td></tr> <tr><td>4) informal own-account enterprises and enterprises of informal employees;</td></tr> <tr><td>5) at least some market output, hence, not entirely for own consumption.</td></tr> </table> <p><i>The following are excluded from the informal sector:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="732 848 1367 1213"> <tr><td>1) Single proprietorships, partnerships and corporations (including corporate farms, commercial livestock raising, commercial fishing and similar units);</td></tr> <tr><td>2) Quasi-corporations;</td></tr> <tr><td>3) Units with ten or more employees (unless they satisfy all the criteria);</td></tr> <tr><td>4) Domestic helpers hired by households;</td></tr> <tr><td>5) Units engaged in professional services (unless they satisfy all the criteria);</td></tr> <tr><td>6) farms managed by cooperatives;</td></tr> <tr><td>7) farms, regardless of size, keeping sets of accounts separate from the households.</td></tr> </table>	1) Household;	2) <b>unincorporated</b> enterprise engaged in the production of goods and/or services that are <b>not constituted as legal entities</b> independent of the households or household members that owned them;	3) no complete set of accounts that will distinguish production activities, flows of income and capital between the households and the enterprises;	4) informal own-account enterprises and enterprises of informal employees;	5) at least some market output, hence, not entirely for own consumption.	1) Single proprietorships, partnerships and corporations (including corporate farms, commercial livestock raising, commercial fishing and similar units);	2) Quasi-corporations;	3) Units with ten or more employees (unless they satisfy all the criteria);	4) Domestic helpers hired by households;	5) Units engaged in professional services (unless they satisfy all the criteria);	6) farms managed by cooperatives;	7) farms, regardless of size, keeping sets of accounts separate from the households.
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7) farms, regardless of size, keeping sets of accounts separate from the households.													
United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4)	<p><i>The informal sector is a group of production units that is part of the household sector, or what is termed as household enterprises or equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. Household enterprises are distinguished from corporations and quasi-account corporations on the basis of legal organizations and their types of accounts. Household enterprises are not legal entities that are separate from the household or household members who own them. They do not have a book of accounts that is separate from the household. Unincorporated</i></p>												
Maligalig, Dalisay S. & Guerrero, Margarita F., 2008, 'How Can We Measure the Informal Sector?'	<p><i>The informal sector comprises of households with at least some market production that have low levels of organization and technology, and with unclear distinction between labor and capital or between household and production operations.</i></p> <p><i>characteristics of these units are :</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="732 1625 1367 1961"> <tr><td>• high mobility and turnover,</td></tr> <tr><td>• The turnover of these production units are quite fast making it highly unlikely for them to be included in the list of establishments/enterprises that is usually used as sampling frames for business surveys.</td></tr> <tr><td>• seasonality,</td></tr> <tr><td>• lack of recognizable features for identification,</td></tr> <tr><td>• and reluctance to share information.</td></tr> <tr><td>• the numbers of employees of these production units are usually lower than the threshold number of inclusion in the list of establishments.</td></tr> </table>	• high mobility and turnover,	• The turnover of these production units are quite fast making it highly unlikely for them to be included in the list of establishments/enterprises that is usually used as sampling frames for business surveys.	• seasonality,	• lack of recognizable features for identification,	• and reluctance to share information.	• the numbers of employees of these production units are usually lower than the threshold number of inclusion in the list of establishments.						
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15th International Conference of Labour	<p><i>The informal sector may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division</i></p>												

The informal sector also covers informal employment as defined by Hussmanns (2004), Maligalig and Guerrero (2008), and 17th ICLS.

Table 2. Definitions of Informal Employment

Source	Definition
Hussmanns, 2004	<i>Employment in the informal sector then includes all jobs in the informal</i>
Maligalig, Dalisay S. & Guerrero, Margarita F., 2008, 'How Can We Measure the Informal Sector?'	<i>Informal employment is characterized by absence of contracts, social protection, entitlement to benefits and not being subject to labor legislation and income taxation, which may not be fully captured by focusing only on</i>
17th ICLS	<i>Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severances of pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.).</i>
	<i>Informal self employment includes employers in informal enterprises, won account workers in informal enterprises, unpaid family workers and members of informal producers while informal wage employment covers all employees without formal contracts, worker benefits or social protection employed by formal or informal enterprises/employers or by households.</i>
International Labor Organization	<i>Informal economy workers as those "independent, self-employed, small-scale producers and distributors of goods and services."</i>

Based on the explanation of Mica, Winczorek, & Wisniewski (2015), the informal can be better understood when related to its opposite, the formal. Formal market consists of those businesses that operate legally, with documentation, and are often regulated and protected. They hire employees formally. This means that the employees are documented, protected, and subjected to taxes. On the other hand, the informal market usually hires workers informally. This means that those workers lack documentation, protection, and taxation. There are also cases when the formal intersects with the informal. At the intersection of the two spheres, there are four types: the formal employment in the informal business, the informal employment in the formal business, the interaction between formal and informal, and the transformation from one to the other (Mica, Winczorek, & Wisniewski, 2015).

The spheres of formal and informal also intersects with the sphere of poverty. Most members of the informal sector consider themselves poor (Indon, 2002). On the other hand, there are also members of the informal sector that do not belong to the urban poor.



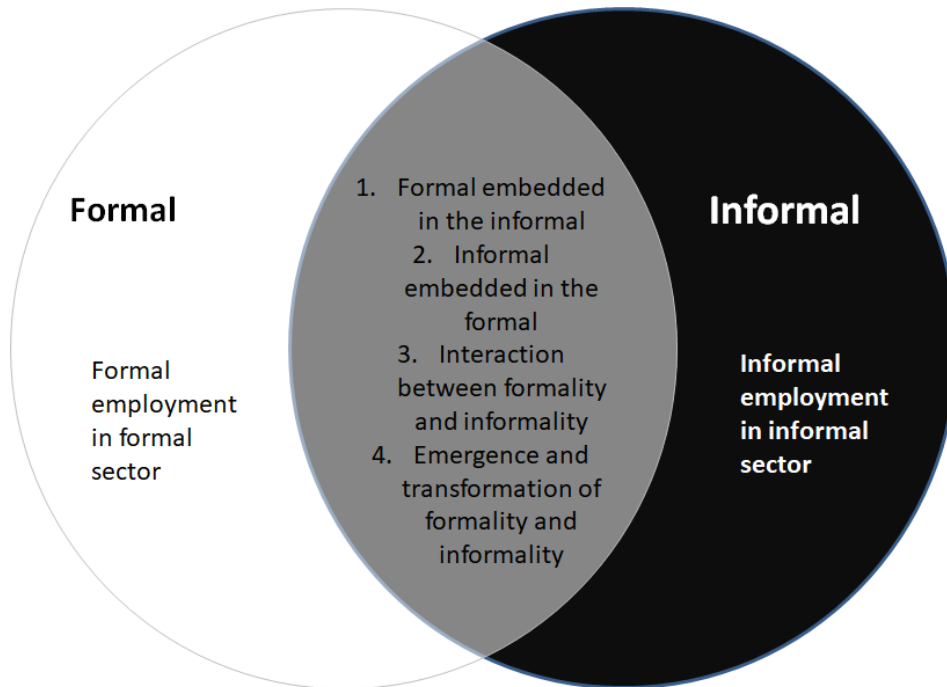


Figure 8. Relationship of Formal and Informal Economy

Half of the respondents said that their livelihood is their primary job. One fourth of the respondents said that it is their primary job and they earn from this livelihood. The other one fourth of the respondents said that this livelihood is also their primary job but they do not earn a salary. 27.2% said that it is not their primary job but they had a job before.

Table 16. Primary job of respondents

<b>Primary Job</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Primary job and earning	123	24.6
Primary job but no salary	124	24.8
Not primary job but had job before	136	27.2
Others	11	2.2
Not applicable	106	21.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.1 Socio-physical Characteristics and location

Informal livelihoods have multiple dimensions and their characteristics are anchored on these dimensions. In this report, we explored their legal, social, economic, and physical dimensions. In this study, we consider only those single-unit livelihoods. The survey asks for the social demographics and the legality of the business and looked at the ownership of the business. The economic operation as well as the product type were also collected in the survey. Lastly, the physical environment and structural characteristics were recorded and analyzed.

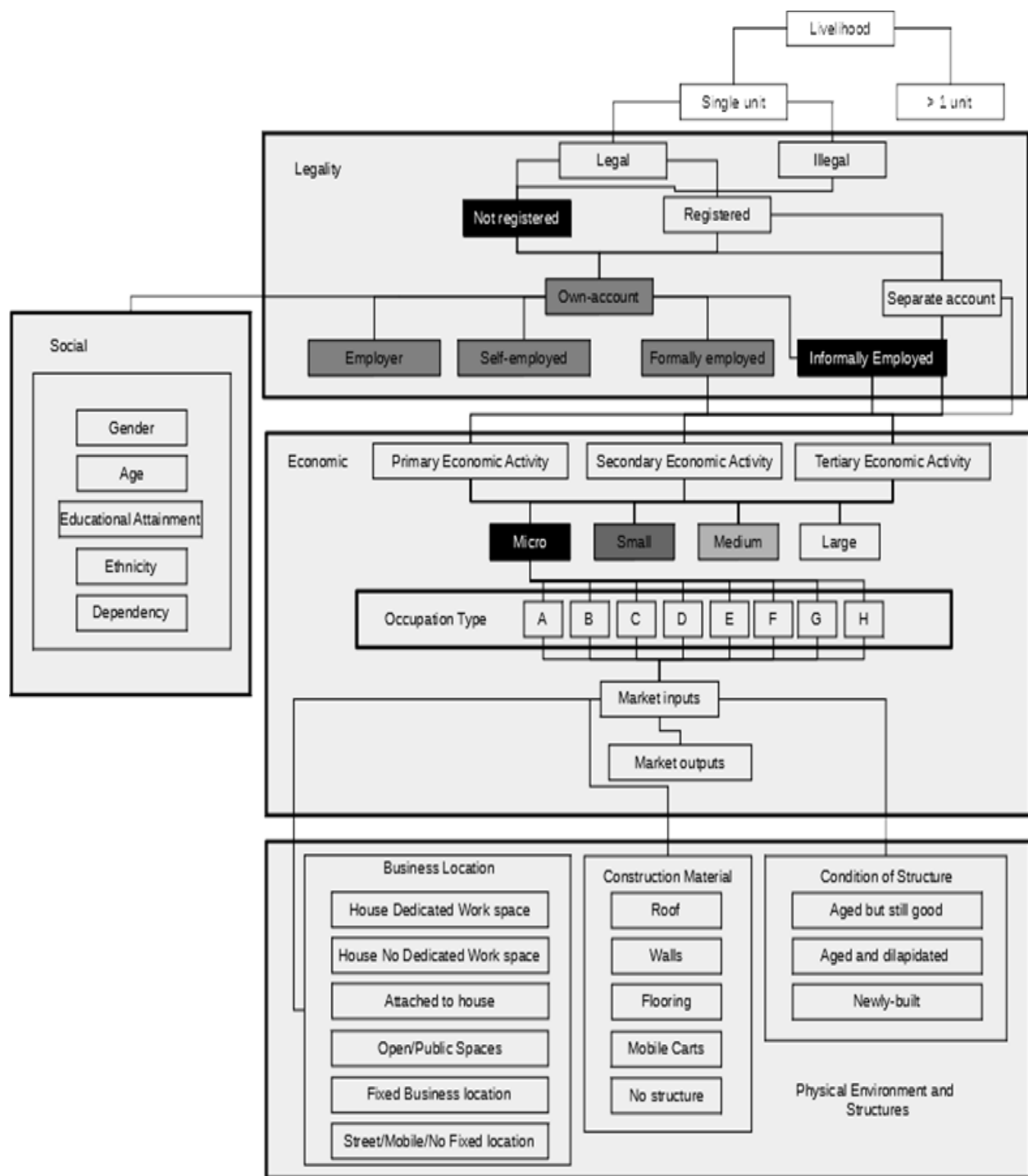


Figure 9. Dimensions of informal livelihoods

### 3.1.1 Social Dimension

#### 3.1.1.1 Gender and Age

Informal livelihoods in Commonwealth Avenue are mostly run by women. Two-thirds of the respondents are female (Table 3). Note that this result shows only a slice of the informal sector as most of the respondents here are vendors or service providers. This ratio is different from the national data. National data show that 66% of the informal sector operators are male while the remaining 34% are female (PSA, 2008). The national data includes other industries like farming, fishing, and forestry that do not exist in urbanized Commonwealth Avenue.

More female street vendors were also surveyed in urban areas of Hanoi (Kawarazuka, Bene, and Prain, 2017). In Vietnam, women tend to be more involved in informal livelihood than men due to Confucius' influence and social notions. In addition, unlike men who tend to be more "capital-based" women vendors rely on social interactions in conducting their business (Kawarazuka, Bene, and Prain, 2017). In the same way, Filipinos perceive social capital as a pertinent key to the success of their business (Destombes, 2010). Vendors usually believe that trust established between a frequent customer 'suki' is a vital key to their income.

Table 3. Gender of the respondents

<b>Gender</b>	<b># of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Female	321	64.2
Male	179	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

The respondents are mostly (55%) 31 to 50 years old (Table 4). The youngest respondent is 16 years old and the oldest respondent is 78 years old. Overall, the average age of the respondents is 43 years old. Mean age of female respondents is 44 and the mean age of male respondents is 40 years old.

Table 4. Age of the respondents

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
16-20	5	1
21-30	93	18.6
31-40	124	24.8
41-50	154	30.8
51-60	83	16.6
61-70	36	7.2
71-78	5	1

### 3.1.1.2 Educational attainment

Data shows that 98.8% of the respondents attended school. The highest education attained by 8.2% is elementary school. A total of 66 respondents said that finishing elementary school is their highest educational attainment. High school is the highest educational level reached by 80 (16%) respondents and finished by 157 (31.4%) respondents. 77 respondents (15.4%) entered college and 49 respondents (9.8%) finished college. 24 respondents (4.8%) took vocational education. Inability to finish college left 85.4% of responders with a low chance of entering the formal sector. This leaves them no other choice but to engage in informal livelihood. Limited educational attainment inhibits their growth as well as their adaptation to hazards.

Table 5. Level of education

Level of Education	Respondents	%
None	6	1.2
Elementary	41	8.2
Elementary Graduate	66	13.2
High School	80	16
High School Graduate	157	31.4
College	77	15.4
College Graduate	49	9.8
Vocational	24	4.8

More female respondents have studied and finished the various schooling levels except for the Vocational courses that are dominated by males (Table 6). The number of female high school graduate respondents is twice the number of male high school graduate respondents. There are three female respondents for every male respondent who entered college. There are four male respondents per every female respondent that takes a vocational course.

Table 6. Education Level of Male and Female Respondents

Education	Actual Count			% of Respondents	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
None	4	2	6	1.25	1.12
Elementary	27	14	41	8.41	7.82
Elementary graduate	42	24	66	13.08	13.41
High school	50	30	80	15.58	16.76
High school graduate	103	54	157	32.09	30.17
College	59	18	77	18.38	10.06
College graduate	31	18	49	9.66	10.06
Vocational	5	19	24	1.56	10.61



As a percentage of total male and female respondents (Figure 10), we can see that most respondents have finished high school. In addition, males tend to reach high school but have difficulties pursuing college education. Instead, they pursue vocational courses. On the other hand, females graduate from high school, enter college but only a fraction finish their college education.

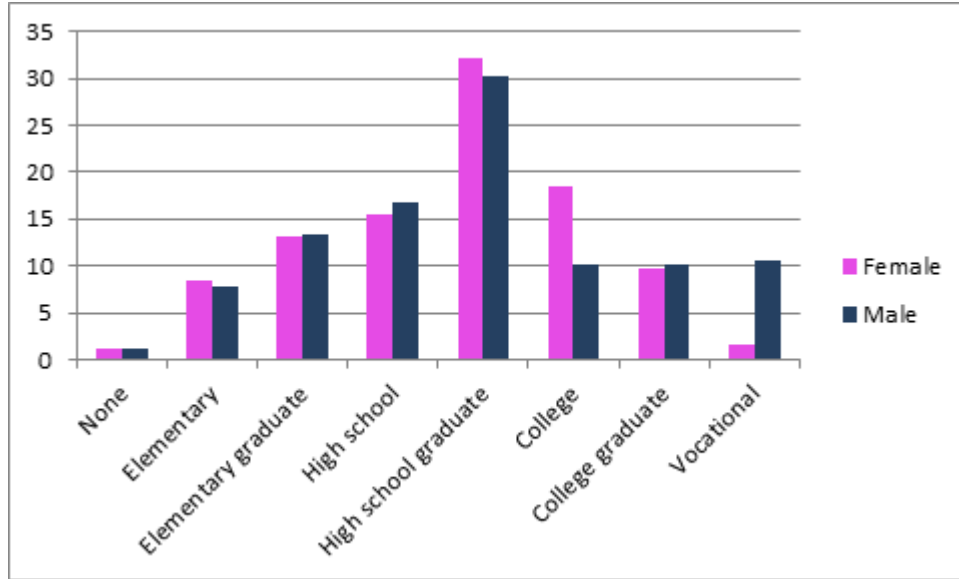


Figure 10. Educational attainment of males and female respondents

### 3.1.1.3 Civil status and Dependency

Most of the respondents are married (76.8%) and others are single (11.8%), widowed (6.6%) and separated (4%) (Table 7). Table 8 shows that the majority of the respondents are mothers (55.8%) and fathers (29.8%). This signifies the need for married individuals especially parents to earn secure income to support their dependents.

Table 7. Civil Status

Civil Status	Respondent Count	%
Single	59	11.8
Married	384	76.8
Widow	33	6.6
Separated	20	4
Others	4	0.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8. Position in the Family

<b>Position in the Family</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>%</b>
Father	149	29.8
Mother	279	55.8
Grandparent	16	3.2
Son	15	3
Daughter	7	1.4
Husband	4	0.8
Wife	10	2
Others	20	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the respondents (78.4%) are part of a nuclear household where the parents are with or without unmarried children. Eighteen percent of the respondents live in a blood relative or extended household arrangement where aside from nuclear households, a brother or sister of the spouses, an uncle, an aunt, grandfather or other kinsmen are living together under one residential unit.

Table 9. Household arrangement type

<b>Household Arrangement Type</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
Nuclear	392	78.4
Blood relative	93	18.6
Non-blood relative	3	0.6
Mixed Arrangement	3	0.6
Others	9	1.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

Most of the respondents (87.8%) have children (Table 10). Of the 439 respondents who said that they have children, 13.8% have 1 child, 15.6% have 2 children, 22.8% have three children, 14% have 4, and 8.8% have 5 children (Table 11).

Table 10. Presence of children

<b>Children</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
With Children	439	87.8
Without Children	61	12.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11. Number of children

<b>No. of Children</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
1	69	13.8
2	78	15.6
3	114	22.8
4	70	14
5	44	8.8
6	25	5
7	14	2.8
8	8	1.6
9	8	1.6
10	2	0.4
11	3	0.6
13	2	0.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>437</b>	

### 3.1.1.4 Residence and Migration

Almost all (96.8%) of the respondents live in Metro Manila. Some of the respondents live in nearby provinces of Bulacan, Cavite, and Rizal. Quezon City is home to 480 respondents. Other respondents live in Rodriguez, Rizal (2%), San Jose del Monte, Bulacan (0.6%), Marikina City (0.4%), Caloocan City (0.4%), Antipolo, Rizal (0.2%), Cavite City (0.2%), and San Mateo, Rizal (0.2%).

Table 12. Address of respondents

<b>City</b>	<b>Respondent Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Antipolo, Rizal	1	0.2
Caloocan City, NCR	2	0.4
Cavite City, Cavite	1	0.2
Marikina City, NCR	2	0.4
Quezon City, NCR	480	96
Rodriguez, Rizal	10	2
San Jose del Monte, Bulacan	3	0.6
San Mateo	1	0.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

Even though almost all of the respondents live in Quezon City, only 20% of the respondents were born and raised in this city. The remaining 80% of the respondents migrated from cities in Metro Manila and other regions of the country. A lot of respondents (13.2%) originated from ARMM, mostly from Marawi in Lanao del Sur. According to Philippine Statistics Office, ARMM has the highest poverty incidence in the country. The poverty incidence in ARMM climbed to 60.3 in 2018 from 58.9

in 2015. Next to ARMM, a lot of respondents also originated from Bicol Region which also has a moderately high poverty incidence. Their migration could be linked to lack of livelihood opportunities in the area as the two leading reasons for transferring to Quezon City are to conduct business (275 respondents) and to seek employment (175 respondents).

Table 13. Place of origin

<b>Region</b>	<b>Respondent Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Ilocos Region	16	3.2
Cagayan Valley	21	4.2
Central Luzon	17	3.4
CALABARZON	30	6.0
<b>Bicol Region</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Western Visayas	35	7.0
Central Visayas	14	2.8
Eastern Visayas	31	6.2
Zamboanga Peninsula	11	2.2
Northern Mindanao	28	5.6
Davao Region	10	2.0
Soccsksargen	7	1.4
<b>Metro Manila</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>29.7</b>
Caraga	2	0.4
<b>ARMM</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>13.2</b>
MIMAROPA	15	3.0



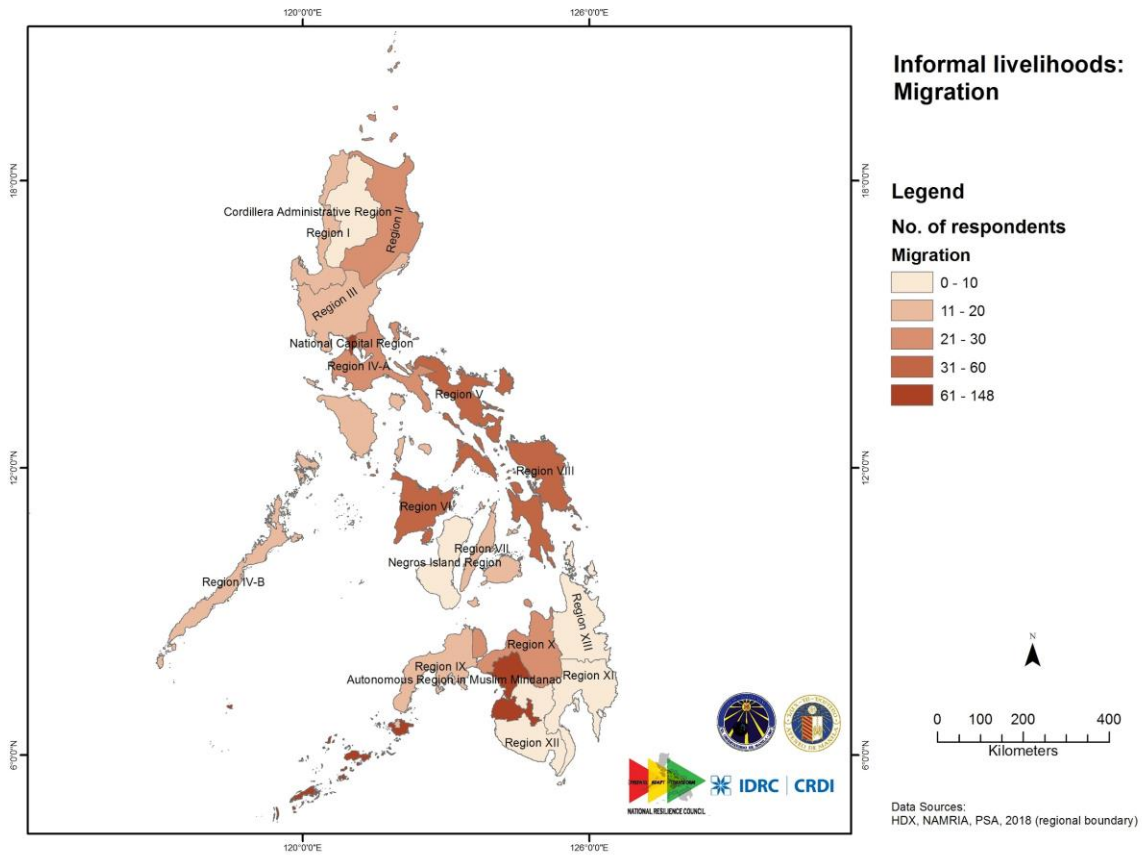


Figure 11. Respondents' places of origin

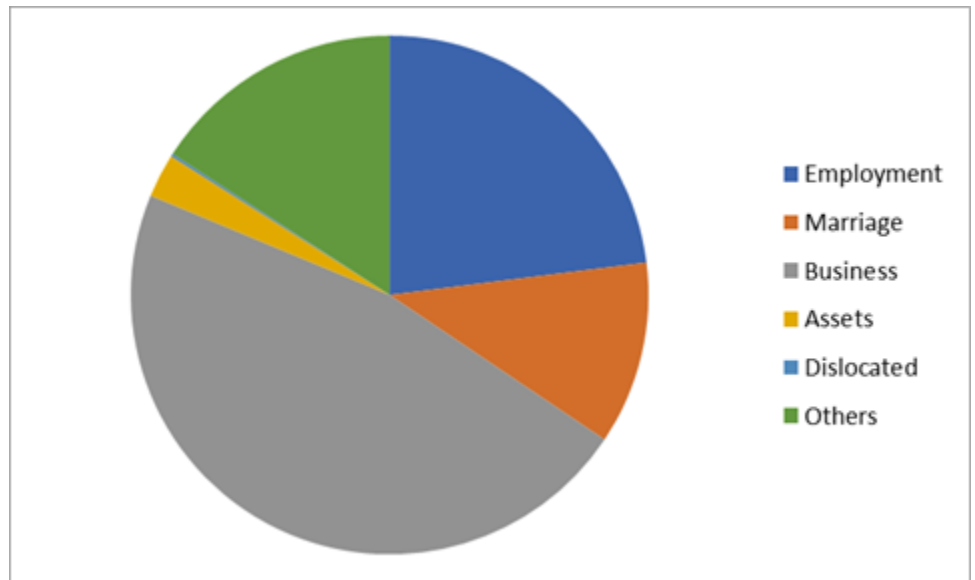


Figure 12. Reason for staying in Quezon City

A lot of respondents (16%) have only stayed in QC for less than 5 years (Figure 13). Quezon City has been a home to 15% of respondents for 6 to 10 years. Other respondents (12%) have stayed

in QC for 11 to 15 years. The remaining respondents have stayed in QC for more than 15 years. The Battle of Marawi in 2017 may have displaced some of the respondents and caused them to migrate to Quezon City. The influx of newcomers to the city indicates a growing population of new informal livelihood operators.

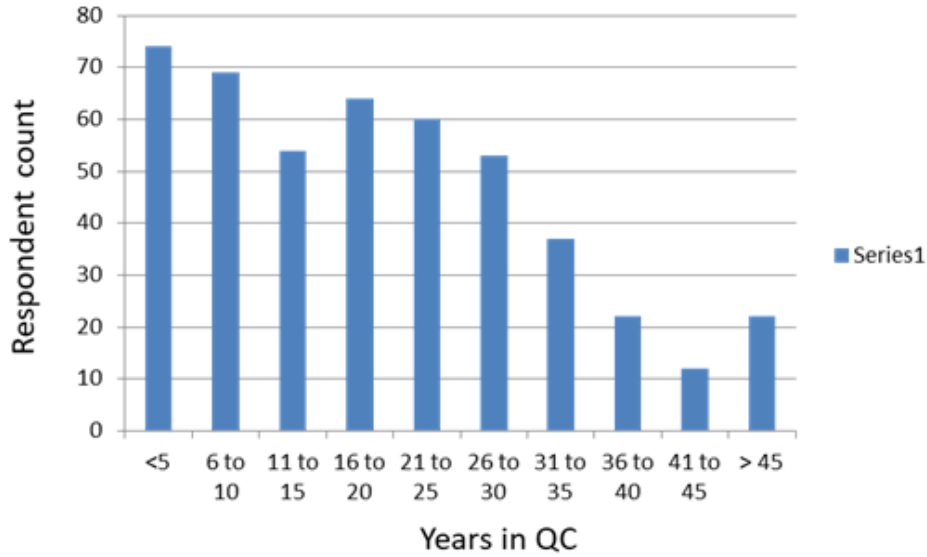


Figure 13. Years of stay in QC

### 3.1.2 Legality dimension

Legal business operation entails having proper documentation and securing business permits from the pertinent government agency. From the survey, 195 respondents said that they are registered self-employed individuals. There 45 respondents who said that they are unregistered self-employed operators. Other respondents are employed in a private company and a few works for the government. One respondent also said that they are unpaid unregistered workers.

Table 14. Employment type and legality

Employment type	Registered	Unregistered	NA
Private Company	16	3	358
Self-employed	195	45	257
Government	1	2	373
Unpaid Worker		1	374

Having a trade name is one indicator of legal business operation. Trade name is one requirement in business permit application. Of the informal livelihood respondents, 76% do not have trade names. Some of them mentioned trade names that simply describe their business like Watch Repair, Naghahasa and Shoe Repair, Banana Vendor, or Vegetable Vendor. Not having a unique trade name makes it difficult for the government to regulate and impose policies and taxes on the businesses. As most of them are not subjected to government regulation and taxation, trade names

are insignificant in their manner of operation so they rely mostly on word-of-mouth, passersby, foot traffic and nearby establishments and not on commercials and advertisements. When the given trade names were compared with the list of registered businesses from Quezon City’s Business Permits Licensing Office in 2018, only 6 appeared in the list. This means that the remaining 99% of the respondents run unregistered businesses.

### 3.1.3 Economic Dimension: Scale, Typologies and Operations

#### 3.1.3.1 Business Scale

The smallest scale of business is termed micro-enterprise and usually operated using umbrellas and pushcarts. They are often called street vendors and composed of less than 10 workers. The cost of financial capital is less than PhP 50,000 to start a business of this scale. In our survey, 80% of the respondents have starting capital of less than 50,000.00 PhP (Table 15). The mode starting capital is 5,000.00 PhP. Most of them said that their starting capital is from their savings. Others said that they borrowed the money from family, friends, and ‘bombay’ or 5% (Table 16). Others said that they used the money given to them by other people to start their business. Some said that they used their savings.

Table 15. Starting capital

Starting Capital	Respondent count	%
<1,000	52	10.48
1,001 to 5,000	175	35.28
5,001 to 10,000	70	14.11
10,001 to 15,000	24	4.84
15,001 to 20,000	34	6.85
20,001 to 25,000	8	1.61
25,001 to 30,000	32	6.45
30,001 to 35,000	2	0.40
35,001 to 40,000	7	1.41
40,001 to 45,000	1	0.20
45,001 to 50,000	0	-
> 50,000	91	18.35

Table 16. Source of capital

Capital Source	Count	%
5/6 Bombay	84	16.8
Back pay	3	0.6
Bank loan	3	0.6
Bigay	49	9.8
Borrowed	83	16.6
Borrowed from government	1	0.2
Business	1	0.2
Cooperative	4	0.8
Donation	1	0.2
Hango	2	0.4
Inheritance	1	0.2
Lending	24	4.8
Loan	3	0.6
None	1	0.2
Other business	2	0.4
Patinda	2	0.4
Previous business	5	1
Previous work	2	0.4
Others	6	1.2
Savings	222	44.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>500</b>	



Figure 14. Examples of small micro-enterprise businesses along Commonwealth Avenue

A cottage industry is a “small-scale, decentralized manufacturing business often operated out of a home rather than a purpose-built facility.” It is composed of less than 10 workers and has less than PhP 50,000 to PhP 500,000 financial capital. The remaining 10% of the respondents are cottage industries that have a starting capital of more than 50,000.00 PhP but less than 500,000.00 PhP.



Figure 15. Examples of cottage industries along Commonwealth Avenue

Interview responses show that 62% of the informal livelihoods along Commonwealth Avenue are small micro-enterprise using umbrellas and pushcarts. The remaining 37% are cottage industries. Umbrella-scale businesses are scattered along Commonwealth Avenue while cottage industries cluster together at certain sections. The mobile nature of umbrella-scale businesses made them more flexible in choosing their business locations. On the other hand, cottage industries are more fixed.



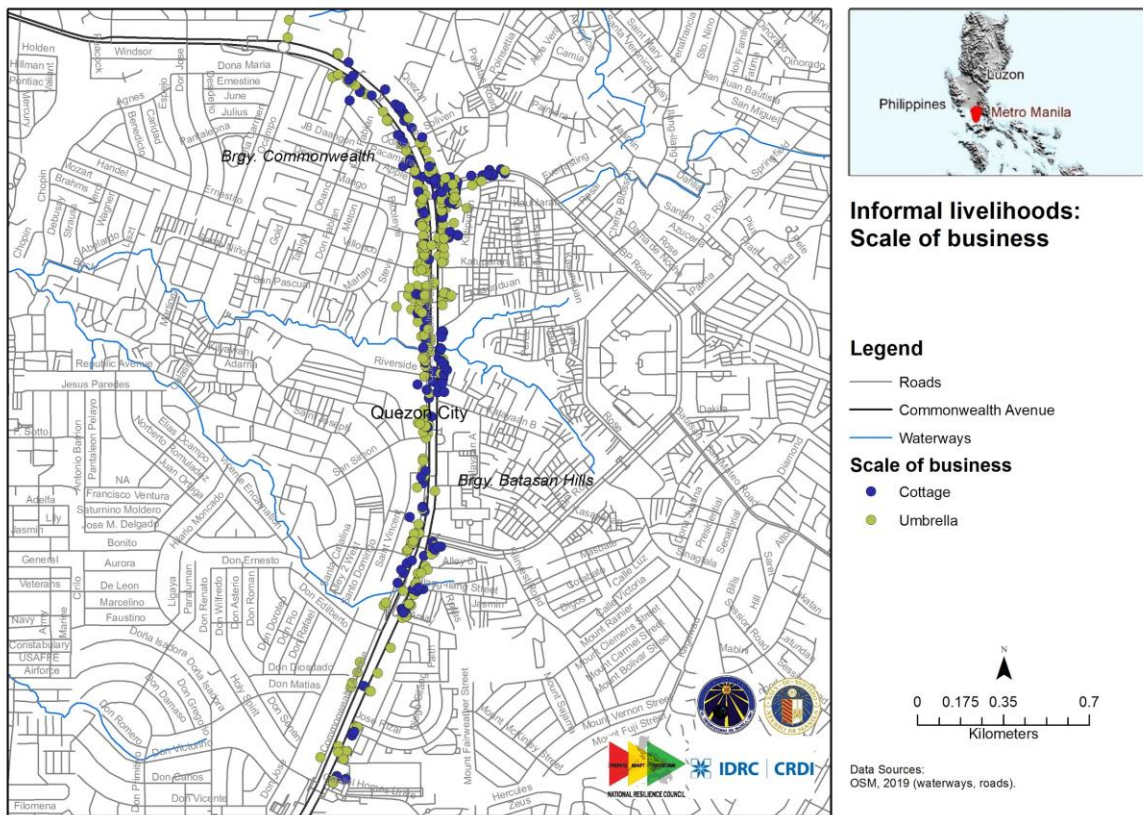


Figure 16. Business scales of the respondents

### 3.1.3.2 Typologies

#### 3.1.3.2.1 Product types

Informal livelihoods can be grouped according to their products. We divided those products into two classes: skills and goods (Figure 17).

##### 3.1.3.2.1.1 Skills

The respondents were asked to rank the skills listed on the questionnaire based with 1 as their primary skill up to 15 which is their lowest skill. The list of skills includes carpentry, child care, cooking, domestic helping, dressmaking, driving, gardening, guarding, laundry, metal/iron making, plumbing, typing, waiting, and welding. The skills included were the ones most observed along Commonwealth Avenue. These skills represent the major occupation groups based on the 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC). The major occupation groups include service and sales workers, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers, and elementary occupations.

The results show (Figure 17) that most respondents have skills in cooking, child care, laundry, driving, domestic helping, dressmaking, and carpentry. A handful of respondents have skills



in typing, waiting, welding, metal/iron making, guarding, gardening, and plumbing. Cooking and selling were identified by 23.8% and 16% of the respondents, respectively as their primary skill. After cooking and selling, respondents ranked child care, cooking and laundry as their secondary skills. Other skills in cellphone repair, beauty and wellness, farming, arts and crafts, construction, notary, healthcare, and entertainment were specified by a few respondents.

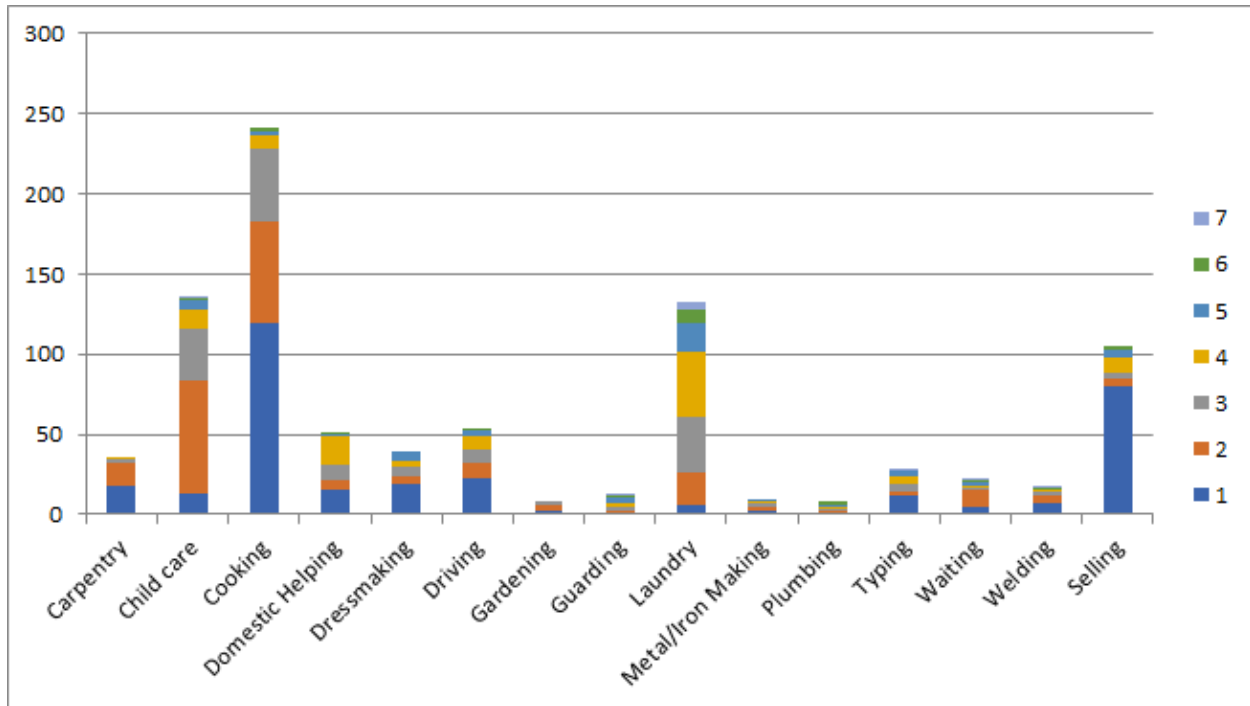


Figure 17. Ranked personal skills (1=primary up to 15=lowest skill)

Even though 23.8% respondents identified cooking as their primary skill, only half of this earn their living from cooking (Figure 18). 18% of the respondents earn their living rendering services requiring other skills such as selling, attaching tempered glass on cellphone, and repairing services.

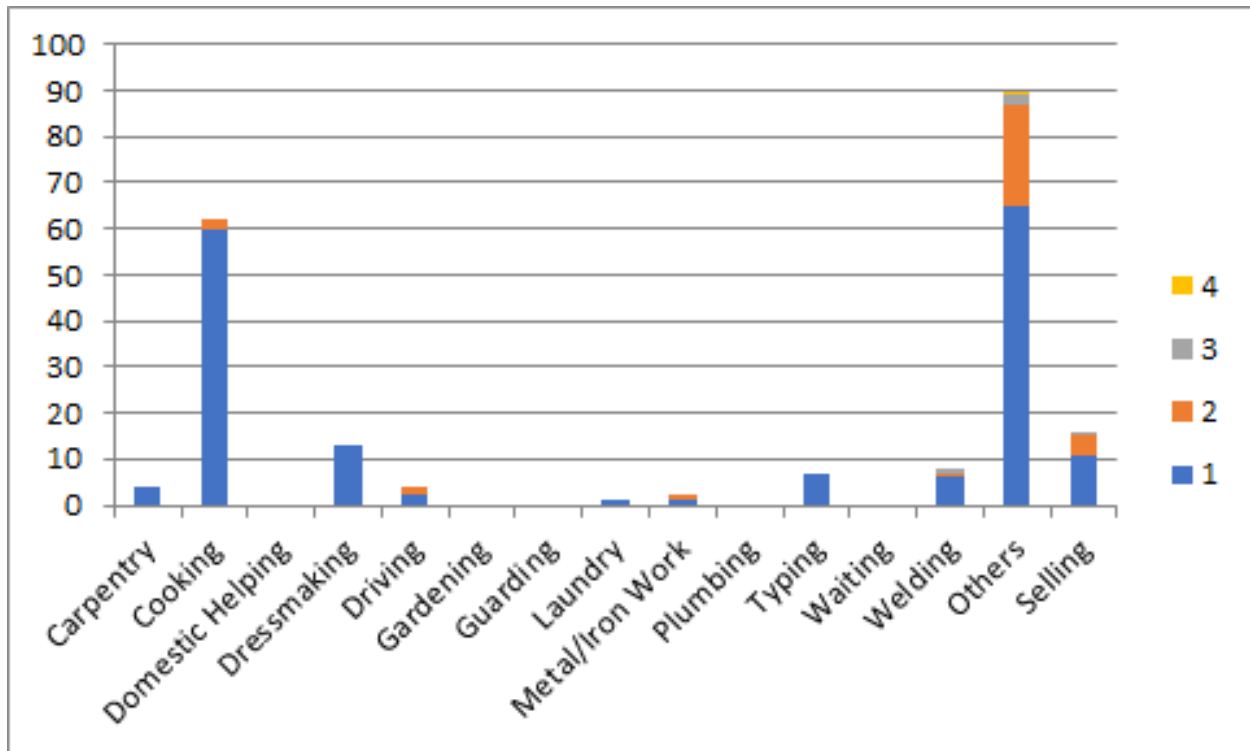


Figure 18. Ranked livelihood skill (1=primary up to 15 lowest skill)

### 3.1.3.2.1.2 Goods

Goods are classified as food and non-food. Based on the results, there are 371 food vendors, 167 non-food vendors, and 84 vendors selling both food and non-food. Food products are further classified as cooked (138 respondents), uncooked (318 respondents). Uncooked food is classified as meat, seafoods, fruits, vegetables, grains, and others. Cooked food is classified as cooked meat, cooked seafoods, processed fruits, cooked vegetables, cooked grains, bread, and others. Non-food includes clothing, footwear, accessories, mixed goods, furniture, recycled materials, construction materials, gadgets, and others.

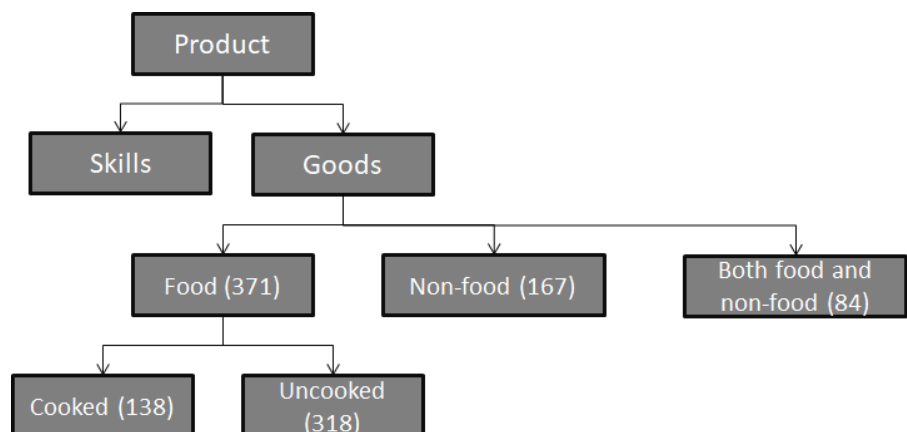


Figure 19. Product classification (with number of respondents)

Our results show that there are 4 uncooked meat vendors, 8 uncooked seafood vendors, 48 fruit vendors, 45 vegetable vendors, 6 grain vendors, and 281 selling other uncooked food products (Figure 18).

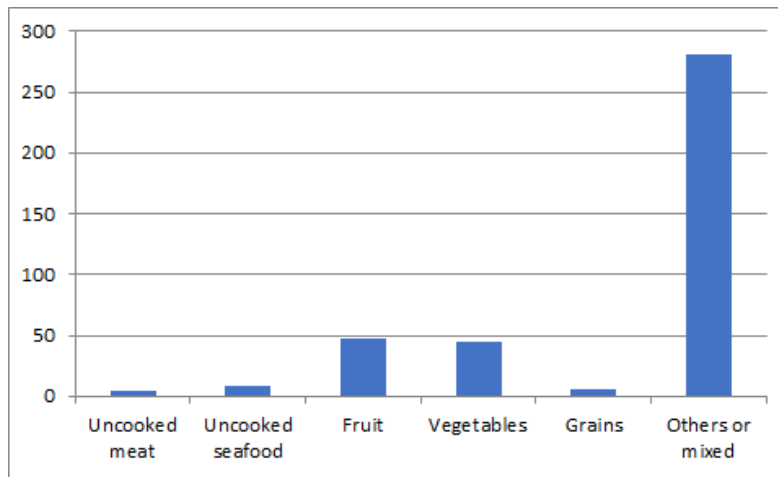


Figure 20. Kinds of uncooked food being sold by the respondents

Most vendors of cooked food along Commonwealth Avenue sell cooked meat (60 respondents), cooked seafood (51 respondents), cooked vegetables (45 respondents), cooked grains (37 respondents), bread (24 respondents), processed fruit (17 respondents), and others (87 respondents).

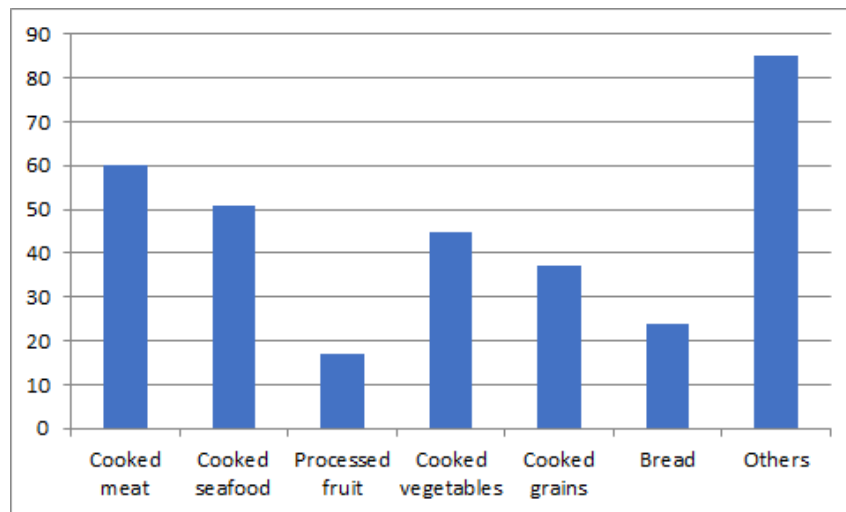


Figure 21. Cooked food types sold by respondents

Vendors sell non-food products including accessories (98 respondents), mixed goods (84 respondents), clothing (45 respondents), footwear (31 respondents), construction materials (10 respondents), furniture and appliances (6 respondents), recycled materials (5 respondents), and other non-food products (114 respondents) (Figure 22).

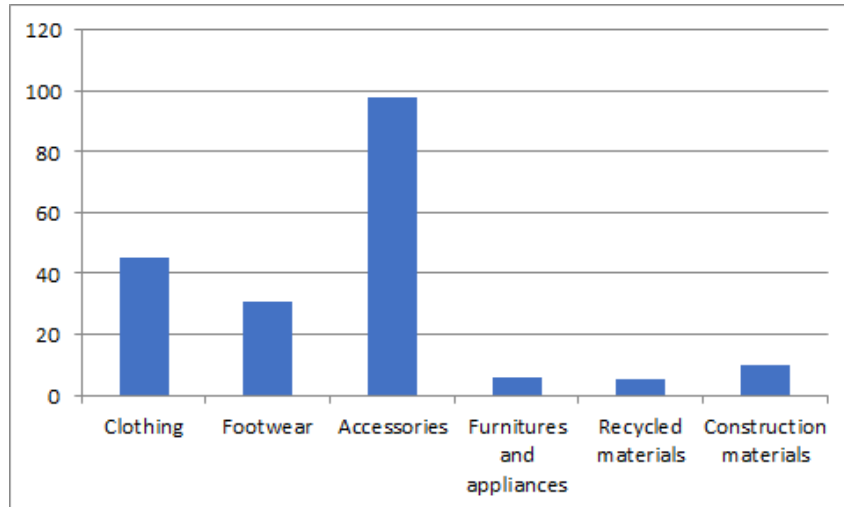


Figure 22. Non-food products being sold by the respondents

### 3.1.3.2.1 Installation

Two types of installation type were observed along Commonwealth Avenue: mobile and fixed. Mobile vendors include peddlers who either use carts or baskets and those who ride vehicles like bikes or cars. Fixed vendors include those who display their goods on mats, those who use tables and umbrellas, and those who have sari-sari stores.

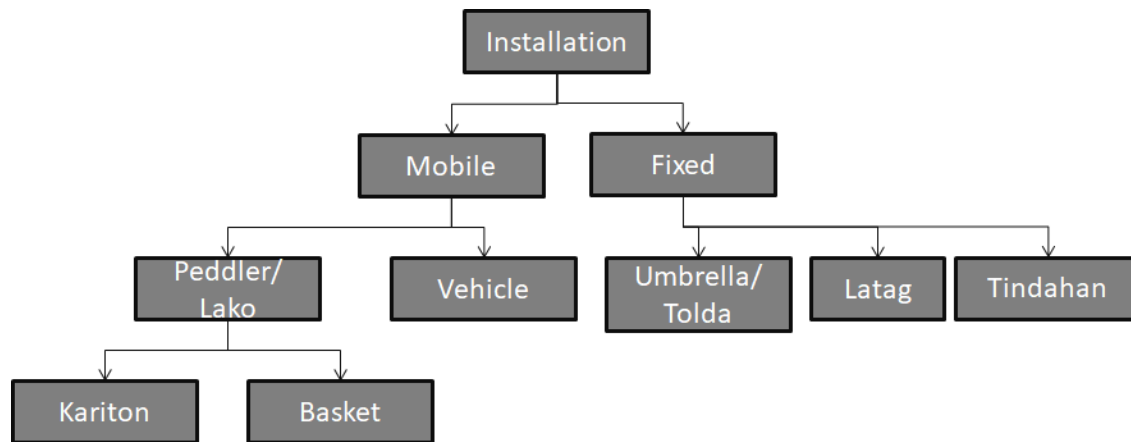


Figure 23. Typologies based on installation type



Figure 24. Mobile peddler using food cart



Figure 25. Mobile food vendor



Figure 26. Mobile vendor selling goods in a vehicle



Figure 27. Fixed installation with an umbrella





Figure 28. Fixed installation with goods displayed on mats



Figure 29. Sari-sari store

Most of these livelihoods (325 out of 500) have fixed installations while others (172 out of 500) are mobile. Fixed informal business installations have higher density near Commonwealth and Litex Market. Contrarily, mobile vendors occupy the borders of the markets.

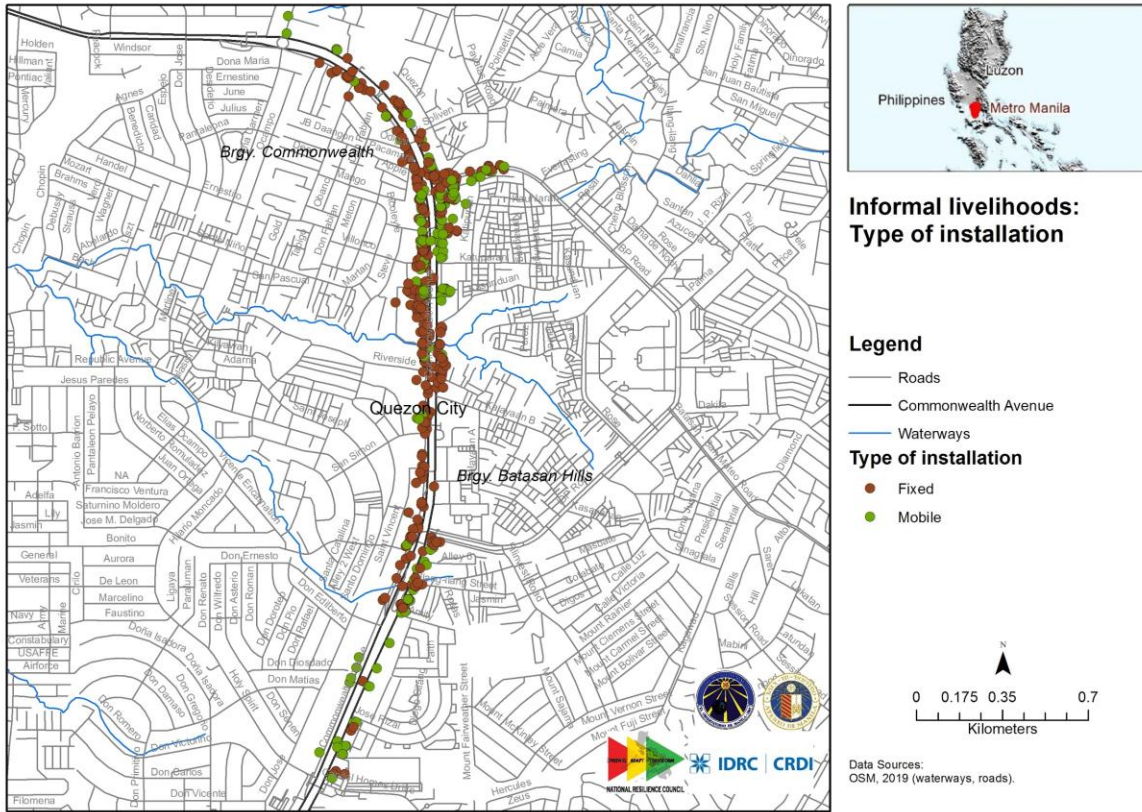


Figure 30. Location of fixed and mobile businesses along Commonwealth Avenue

### 3.1.3.2.3 State of goods

Seventy-eight percent of the goods of the surveyed respondents are original, 17% are processed and 5% are improved. Most of these goods and raw materials are acquired from Commonwealth and Litex Markets, Quiapo and Divisoria.

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## State of the Goods

■ Original ■ Processed ■ Improved

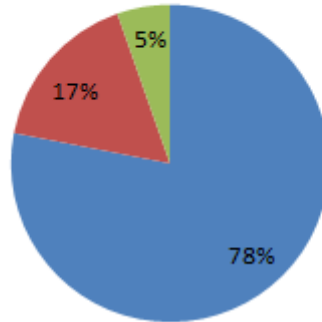


Figure 31. State of Goods

### 3.1.3.2.3 Manner of sale

Almost all of these businesses (96.4%) engage in retail selling, 3.2% doing wholesale, with only a few doing consignment and mixed selling. Manner of sale and business scale has a Pearson correlation of 0.357. This indicates that wholesale mostly happens in cottage industries.



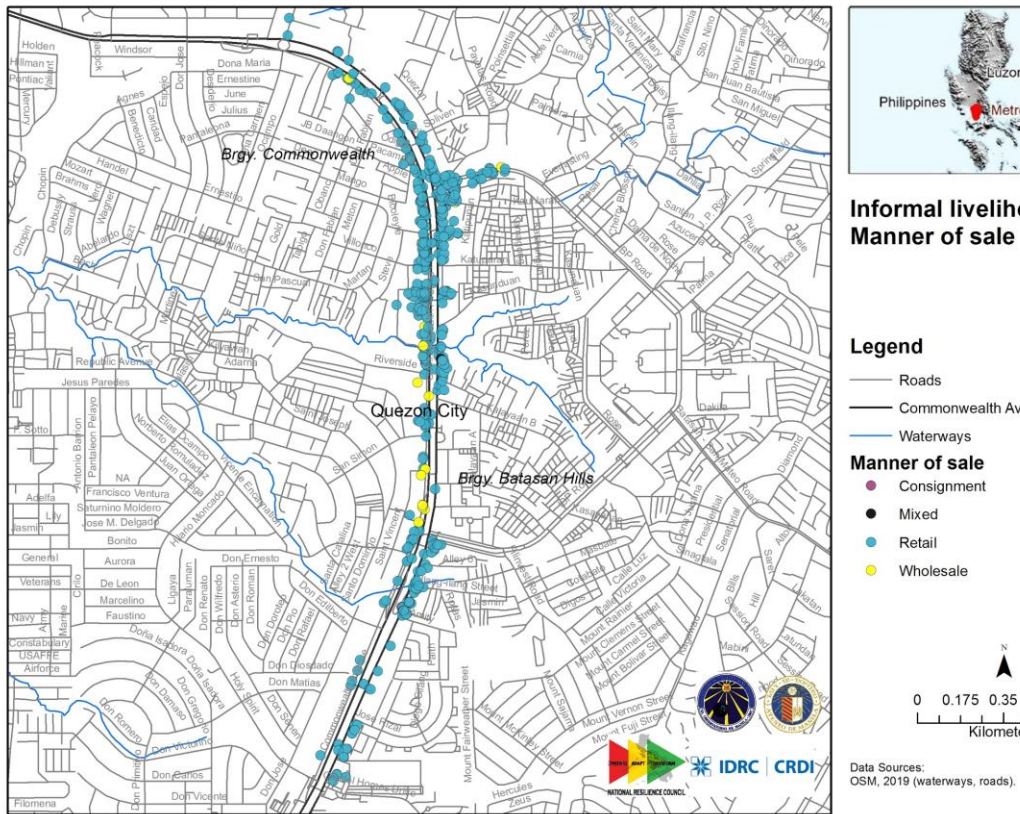


Figure 32. Manner of sale of the respondents' livelihood.

### 3.1.3.3 Operations

#### 3.1.3.3.1 Operating Hours and Days

Informal livelihood survey respondents start operation in the morning, as early as 3 am (Table 17). More businesses start their operation as the sun rises. Most informal businesses open at 6:00 am at the same time when the working population is on the road to their places of work. Other businesses choose to operate in the afternoon, at around 3 pm to target the working population going home. Other informal livelihoods choose to open at 12 noon to serve those having lunch breaks.

Some informal livelihoods start closing their businesses at 5:00 pm. But most of them close at 9 pm. There are a variety of reasons for choosing to close operation at this time. Some wait until all their goods are sold. Others choose to close at the same time when malls and other establishments close because they know that there will be less customers past that time. Others choose to close at that time to rest. A considerable number choose to operate as late as 1 am.

Results show that 8.11 % of the respondents operate for 24 hours but 11.6% of the respondents work for 12 hours and 10.1 % operate for 15 hours. These far exceeds the recommended 8 hours of work per day in the Philippines. Only 13.0 % of the respondents work for 8 or less hours. The remaining 87.0 % of the respondents work for more than 8 hours.

Table 17. Operating hours

Time	Opening time respondent		Closing time respondent		Operating Respondent		
	count	%	count	%	Hours	Count	%
12:00:00AM	21	4.2	53	10.64	1	0	-
1:00:00 AM	2	0.4	10	2.01	2	2	0.41
2:00:00 AM	5	1.0	2	0.40	3	7	1.42
3:00:00 AM	20	4.0	3	0.60	4	6	1.22
4:00:00 AM	41	8.2	5	1.00	5	13	2.64
5:00:00 AM	51	10.2	4	0.80	6	13	2.64
6:00:00 AM	86	17.3	7	1.41	7	7	1.42
7:00:00 AM	84	16.9	2	0.40	8	17	3.45
8:00:00 AM	59	11.8	2	0.40	9	29	5.88
9:00:00 AM	39	7.8	1	0.20	10	30	6.09
10:00:00AM	13	2.6	1	0.20	11	25	5.07
11:00:00AM	4	0.8	0	-	12	57	11.56
12:00:00PM	13	2.6	4	0.80	13	38	7.71
1:00:00 PM	11	2.2	3	0.60	14	46	9.33
2:00:00 PM	5	1.0	1	0.20	15	50	10.14
3:00:00 PM	15	3.0	1	0.20	16	40	8.11
4:00:00 PM	10	2.0	7	1.41	17	33	6.69
5:00:00 PM	17	3.4	28	5.62	18	15	3.04
6:00:00 PM	1	0.2	37	7.43	19	13	2.64
7:00:00 PM	1	0.2	60	12.05	20	10	2.03
8:00:00 PM	0	-	83	16.67	21	5	1.01
9:00:00 PM	2	0.4	86	17.27	22	1	0.20
10:00:00PM	0	-	69	13.86	23	3	0.61
11:00:00PM	0	-	31	6.22	24	40	8.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Selling is a daily activity for 86.6% of the respondents. The rest of the respondents operate for less than 7 days per week..

Table 18. Number of days in operation per week

No. of days in operation per week	Respondent count	%
1	1	0.2
2	1	0.2
3	3	0.6
4	11	2.2
5	10	2
6	40	8
7	433	86.6
No answer	1	0.2

### 3.1.3.3.2 Operating capital

More than half of the interviewees operate with less than 10,000.00 PhP. Most of the respondents have an operating capital of from 1,000 to 5,000 PhP. (Table 18) Based on the interview results, most informal livelihood operators can recover their capital in two days. Some businesses take more days, even months.

Table 19. Operating Capital

Operating Capital	Respondent count	%
<1,000	73	14.6
1,001 to 5,000	232	46.5
5,001 to 10,000	89	17.8
10,001 to 15,000	24	4.8
15,001 to 20,000	28	5.6
20,001 to 25,000	0	-
25,001 to 30,000	25	5.0
30,001 to 35,000	2	0.4
35,001 to 40,000	2	0.4
40,001 to 45,000	0	-
45,001 to 50,000	8	1.6
> 50,000	11	2.2
none	5	1.0

### 3.1.3.3.3 Acquisition of Goods

Most respondents (384 out of 500) sell goods in their original form. Original products refer to the goods sold as they were acquired from the sources. Original, in this research, does not pertain to the authenticity of the products. Other respondents (162 out of 500) sell processed goods. Processing of goods usually occurs in businesses selling cooked products. The rest (27 out of 500 respondents) sell goods that are improved from their original form. Improvement of goods cover re-packing or packaging, adding designs and flavors, or repairing.

Most respondents obtain their products from various places in Metro Manila. A few respondents get their products from neighboring provinces like Bulacan, Cavite and Rizal. One respondent said that the goods they sell are delivered from Davao. Commonwealth Market is where 73 respondents get their products from. Other large supermarkets like Quiapo and Divisoria provide products for the informal livelihoods in Commonwealth Avenue. Other respondents get their products from other markets like Arranque Market in Manila, Baclaran, Balintawak Market, Caloocan Market, Dangwa, Qmart, Litex Market, Manggahan Market, San Simon Market, and Taytay Market. Most of the product sources are cottage industries and small-scale businesses. The quantity of goods obtained from source varies depending on the type of goods and business.



### 3.1.3.3.4 Sales and Profit

Roughly a third of the respondents said that their minimum daily sale is less than 500.00 PhP. Seven respondents selling non-food items and a service provider said that the least daily sale that they have had is 0.00 PhP. Minimum daily sales is 501.00 to 1,000.00 PhP for 105 respondents, and 1,001.00 to 2,000.00 PhP for 102 respondents.

At the maximum, most informal livelihoods can earn more than 5,001.00 PhP. A lot of informal livelihood owners also said that their maximum daily sales is around 2,000.00 to 3,000.00 PhP.

On average, an informal business can earn 250.00 PhP up to 25,000.00 PhP. Roughly a fourth of the informal livelihoods earn 1,000.00 to 2,000.00 PhP per day. Overall, the average daily sales of informal livelihoods is 4,654.76 PhP. Mode is 2,000.00 PhP. Some portion of their daily sales are spent paying business space rental or replenishing their sold goods.

According to the results, the average daily profit is 1,111.44 PhP. This is higher than the minimum daily wage in Metro Manila which is 500.00 PhP. However, roughly half of the respondents have a profit of less than 500.00PhP per day.

Table 19. Daily sales and profit

	Average Daily Sales	Minimum daily sales	Maximum daily sales	Daily Profit
<500	30	158	19	227
501 to 1,000	85	105	61	144
1,001 to 2,000	133	102	97	65
2,001 to 3,000	68	47	106	4
3,001 to 4,000	47	17	27	7
4,001 to 5,000	29	28	50	10
> 5,001	107	41	139	9

173 respondents do not pay business space rent. Others have to pay rental fee, "*butaw*" to be allowed to occupy a business space. In some cases, this is also an informal business. Rental fee can range from 5.00 PhP up to 1,000.00 PhP per day. 90 respondents pay less than 100 per day.

### 3.1.3.3.5 Seasonality: Factors affecting sales

Informal livelihood incomes vary depending on various factors. Some days are more favorable for some businesses than others. The most favorable season for all the businesses is Christmas season. Christmas season includes the -ber months starting September to December and sometimes extending up to early January. More respondents say that they earn more during weekends as most people are out. Weather is also a major factor for the income of informal livelihoods. With the exception of the umbrella sellers who earn more during the rainy season, summer or dry season favor other businesses. One reason is that some umbrella-scale businesses cannot display their goods when it is raining for the fear of damaging their products so they prefer

to sell during the dry season. Other businesses, particularly those repair shops, said that more appliances like air conditioning units and electric fans overheat during hot summer months so they have more customers during these months. Beverages also sell more during hot days. Other businesses like cell phone repair are not seasonal. Similarly, the earnings of everyday items like eggs, cigarettes, and others do not vary based on season. Businesses selling cooked food are earning more during weekdays as they can cater to the students and employees on those days. Some non-food businesses earn more during payday as people have money to spend on non-food items. School season including the back-to-school season, school-related events like JS Prom, graduation, Linggo ng Wika or United Nations favor the non-food businesses like shoes, uniforms, school supplies, and costumes. There are other factors affecting their sales like the clearing operations. Some respondents said that they do not earn as much on days with clearing operations. Service-oriented businesses targeting specific customers like notary services earn more during the first quarter because government requirements are needed during those months.

Table 20. Favorable season

<b>Favorable Season</b>	<b>Respondent count</b>
Christmas season	164
weekend	132
summer/dry season	56
none	36
weekday	26
payday	25
school season	23
everyday	16
others	9
1st quarter	4
rainy	4
Depende	3
can't tell	1
Sahod	1

### **3.1.4 Environment Dimension: Locational factors**

#### **3.1.4.1 Usual Locations**

Informal livelihoods usually line roads, pathways, and sidewalks. They also occupy small spaces in parking lots and seek shade under a footbridge or tree. They are sometimes attached to walls or gates of larger business establishments. If fortunate, they occupy allotted business spaces.



Figure 33. Flower vendor under a footbridge



Figure 34. Vendor beside a footbridge



Figure 35. Sidewalk vendor on a parking lot of a fast food chain



Figure 36. Vendors on a small business space





Figure 37. Vegetable vendor near Commonwealth Market



Figure 38. Vegetable vendor along Commonwealth Road

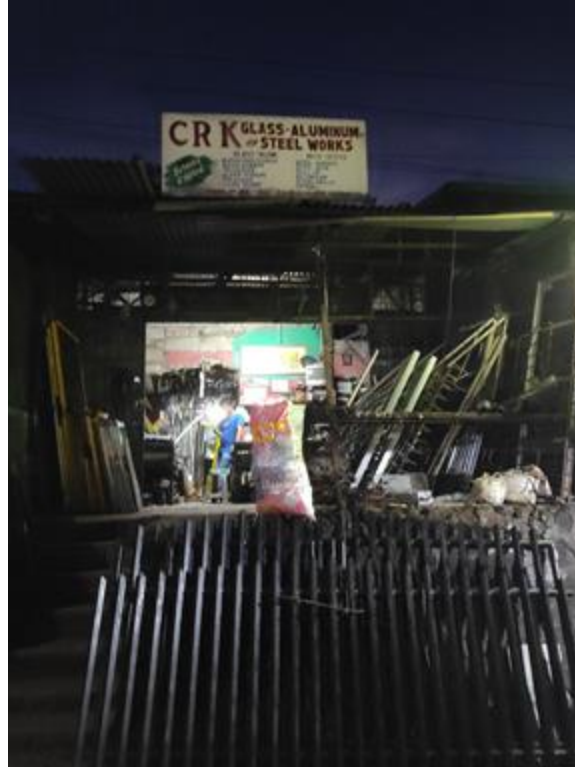


Figure 39. Cottage-scale business space

### **3.1.4.2 Informal Livelihood Distribution**

Informal livelihoods along Commonwealth avenue are distributed unevenly (Figure 40). Lower concentration (less than 10 points per 100 meter search radius) can be observed around Batasan Hills and Holy Spirit. Higher density of informal livelihoods (11 to 34 points per 100 meter search radius) line the northern segment in Barangay Commonwealth. Most of these livelihoods occupy Litex Market and Commonwealth Market. On average, there are 14 informal livelihoods per 100 meter search radius. The maximum density is 34 informal businesses per 100 meter search radius.



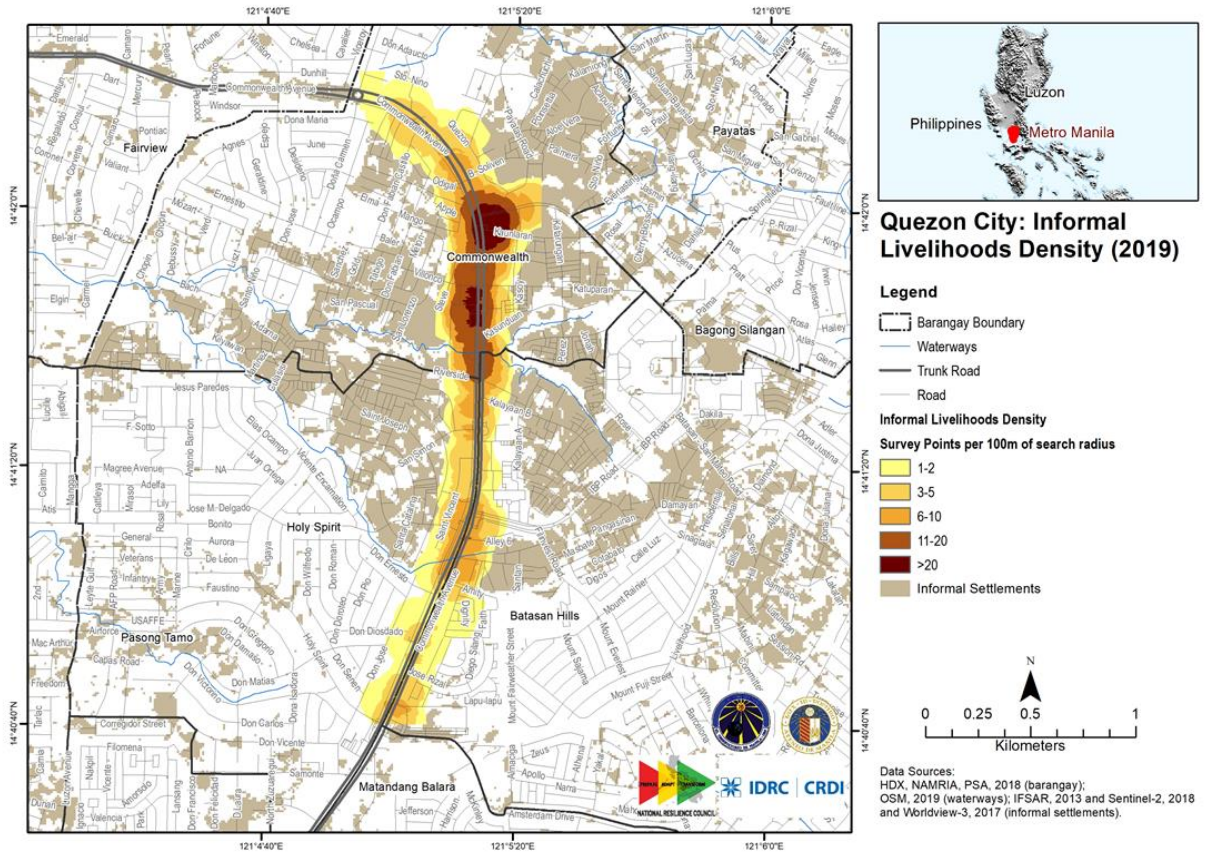


Figure 40. Informal livelihoods density along Commonwealth Avenue

### 3.1.4.1.2 Cluster and Outlier Analysis

The results of Anselin Local Moran's I analysis shows the informal livelihood clusters in red based on statistically evaluated distance from the road. These livelihoods cluster heavily around the Commonwealth Market and Litex Market. Low-level outliers occupy the frontiers of the highly-clustered market areas. Low level clustering was observed at certain points along Commonwealth Avenue (shown in pink dots in Figure 41). Dark blue points highlight the outliers that stay away from the livelihood clusters.

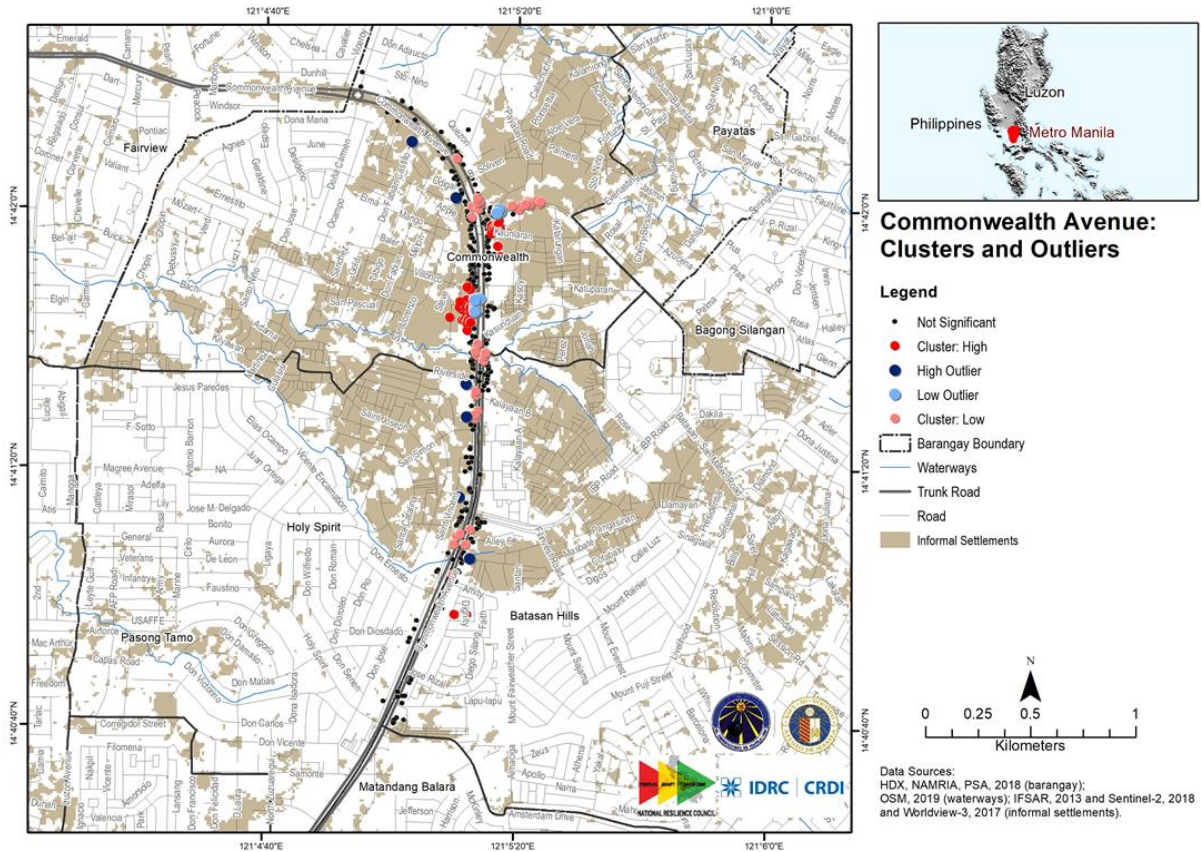


Figure 41. Informal livelihood clusters and outliers

### 3.1.4.3 Reason for choosing that location

According to the survey results, the distance from roads and highways is the leading factor for doing business in their chosen location. This reason could also be related to crowd size as the business owners associate the pathways to crowd volume. The availability of the business location and the crowd size follow the distance from roads and highways. Other factors also pertain to the proximity of the business to market place and to their homes.

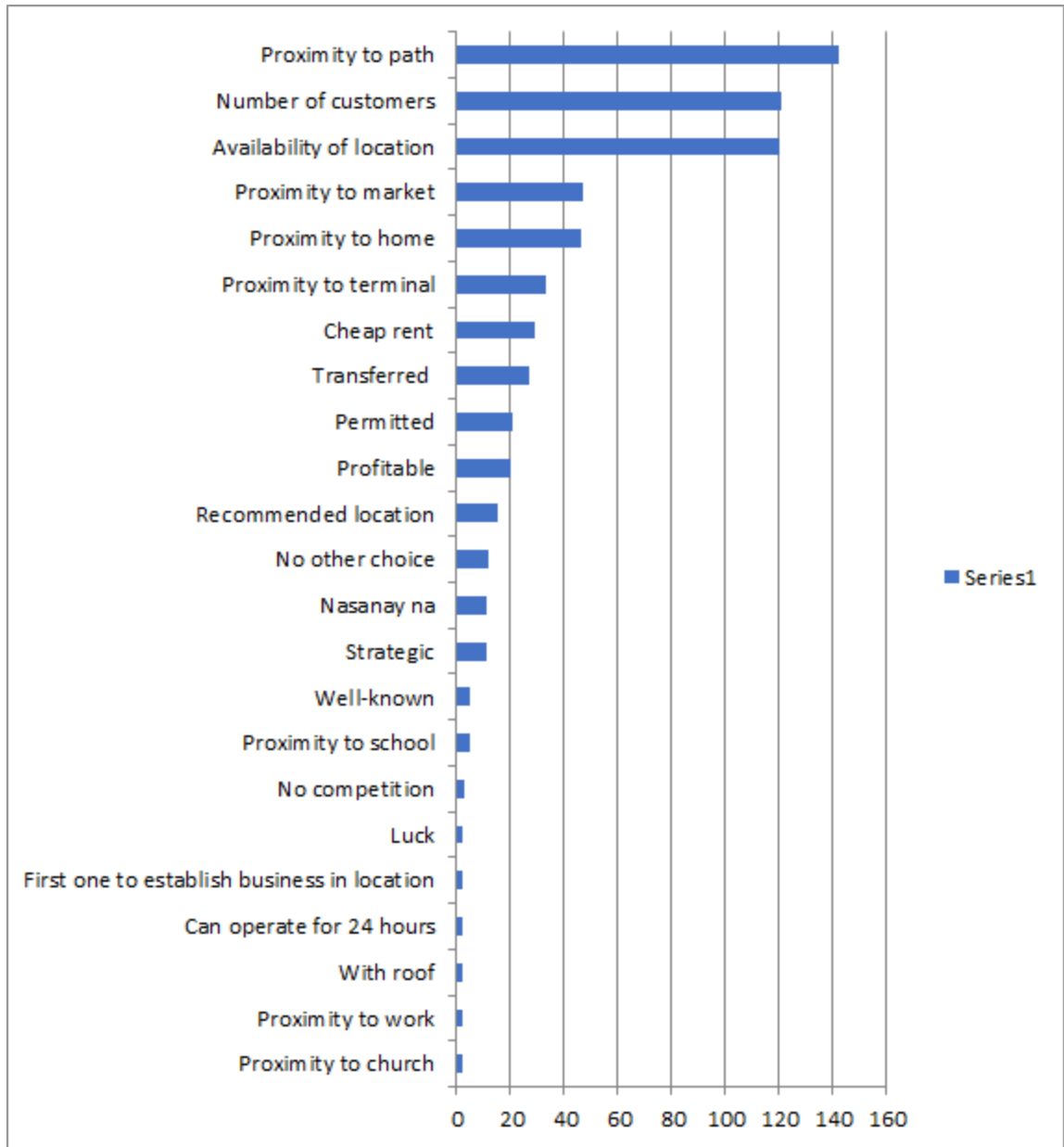


Figure 42. Considerations in choosing their business location

### 3.1.4.4 Spatial Analysis

On average, informal livelihoods are 24 meters away from Commonwealth, and 82 meters away from bridge. They are more than 200 meters away from intersections, places of worship, convenience stores, bus stations, and transport terminals (Table 21).

Table 21. Descriptive characteristics of the location of informal livelihoods in relation to roads, institutions, and larger business establishments

Distance from	N	Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
	Valid						
Intersection	486	282.64	247.61	483.91	188.88	-	704.39
Police station	486	454.95	211.75	258.20	512.39	4.10	2,005.90
Places of worship	486	206.50	165.05	116.30	146.95	16.60	980.10
Schools	486	353.28	302.35	123.00	240.53	18.00	986.90
Supermarkets	486	1,171.87	996.90	1,091.30	586.22	63.30	2,749.10
Commonwealth Avenue	486	23.52	20.00	20.00	18.20	-	125.00
Convenience store	486	286.14	245.60	84.20	184.08	13.00	1,071.70
Bus station	486	286.33	219.10	55.20	233.10	3.60	927.40
Bridge	486	81.78	60.15	52.20	66.22	1.00	265.60
Transport terminal	486	225.92	210.95	56.10	149.82	3.20	723.30

#### 3.1.4.4.1 Distance from Road

On average, informal livelihoods stay close to the roads with an average distance from roads of 23.5 meters. The median and mode are both 20 meters and the standard deviation is 18 meters. This means that 20 meters is the most frequent distance of informal livelihoods from Commonwealth Avenue and that the standard distance of the values from the mean is 18 meters. Maximum distance from roads is 125 meters. Distance from Commonwealth Avenue does not correlate well with informal livelihoods density (Pearson correlation value of 0.174). However, the positive correlation indicates that informal livelihoods tend to be denser with greater distance from Commonwealth Avenue.

#### 3.1.4.4.2 Distance from market

Distance of informal livelihoods from supermarkets vary widely (range 2,685 meters). The average distance of informal livelihoods from supermarkets is 1,171 meters and the standard deviation is 586 meters. The median is 996 and the mode is 1091 meters. Distance from supermarkets has a negative moderate correlation (r-value of -0.441) with informal livelihoods density. This indicates that informal livelihoods tend to be denser with closer distance from supermarkets. Anselin Cluster and outlier analysis support this computation as most informal livelihoods were shown to cluster around Commonwealth Market and Litex Market.

#### 3.1.4.4.3 Distance from house and mode of transport

Two-thirds of the respondents said that their workplace is walking distance from where they live (Figure 43). Some of them even mentioned that they live where they work. Only a third of them said that they need to take transport vehicles, mainly tricycle and jeepney (Figure 44), to get from their houses to their workplaces.

### Nearness of home from business

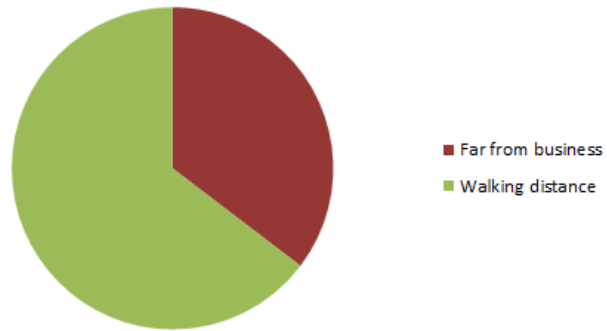


Figure 43. Nearness of home from business

### Mode of Transport

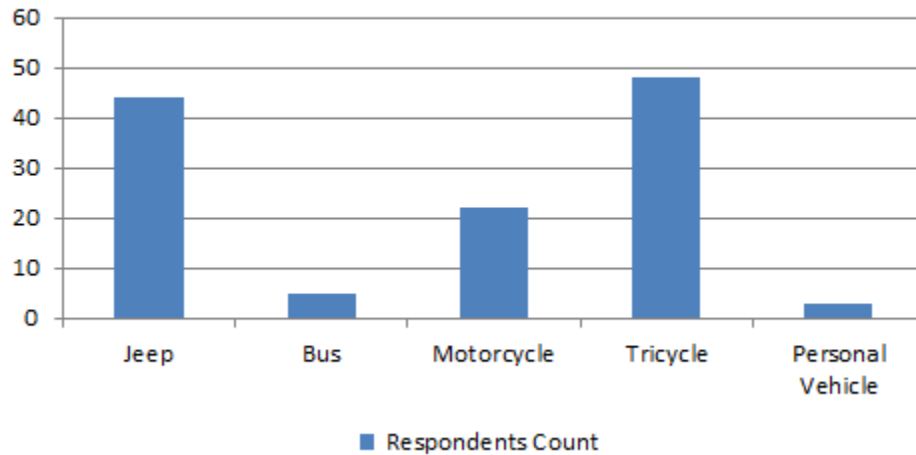


Figure 44. Mode of transport

#### 3.1.4.4.4 Distance from terminal

The mean distance of informal livelihoods from transportation terminals is 225.9 meters. The median is 211.0 meters and the mode is 56.1 meters. The maximum distance from terminals is 723 meters. There is a great variation of distances from terminals as the range is 720 meters. The Pearson correlation coefficient between distance from transport terminal and informal livelihoods density is -0.284 which is considered weak. This indicates that on some occasions, informal livelihoods become denser when they are near transport terminals.

#### 3.1.4.4.5 Distance from school

While a few respondents said that they chose that business spot due to its proximity to schools, it appears that on the average, livelihoods are 353 meters away from schools. The median is 302 and the mode is 123 meters. There is a moderate negative correlation (Pearson Correlation



coefficient = -0.453) between informal livelihoods and distance from schools. This indicates that informal livelihoods become denser with less distance from schools.

#### **3.1.4.4.6 Distance from places of worship**

Similar to schools, informal livelihoods have a moderate negative correlation ( $r = -0.532$ ) with distance from places of worship. Several informal livelihoods were observed selling candles, flowers, and religious items near churches along Commonwealth Avenue. Other businesses also target church-goers. These businesses earn more during Sundays. The average distance of informal livelihoods from places of worship is 206 meters. The median is 165 and mode is 116 meters.

#### **3.1.4.4.7 Distance from police station**

The maximum distance of an informal livelihood from a police station is 2,005 meters. Informal livelihoods have an average of 454 meters distance from police stations. The median is 211 meters and the mode is 258 meters. The density of informal livelihoods increases with decreasing distance from a police station (Pearson correlation coefficient = -0.652). This indicates that police are aware of the presence of informal livelihoods.

#### **3.1.4.4.8 Distance from bus station**

The farthest informal livelihood to a bus station is 927 meters away. Informal livelihoods have an average distance from bus stations of 286 meters, median of 219 meters and mode of 55 meters. With a Pearson Correlation coefficient of -0.427, the informal livelihoods increase in density with decreasing distance from bus stations. These informal livelihoods target the bus riders.

#### **3.1.4.4.9 Distance from convenience store**

Similar to the distance from bus stations, the farthest informal livelihood from a convenience store is roughly a kilometer away. The average distance of informal livelihoods from convenience stores is 286 meters. However, there is a negative weak correlation between convenience stores and informal livelihoods.

#### **3.1.4.4.10 Distance from bridge**

As previously-mentioned, informal livelihoods often occupy the spaces under or over footbridges. They also tend to flock near one because they know that people pass-by footbridges to cross the vast width of Commonwealth Avenue. The farthest informal livelihood from a bridge is 265 meters away. Informal businesses have an average distance from bridges of 81.8 meters, median of 60.2 meters and mode of 52.2 meters. When correlated, distance from bridges correlate moderately well with a Pearson Correlation Coefficient of -0.371. This indicates denser informal livelihoods near bridges.

#### **3.1.4.4.11 Distance from intersection**

The average distance of an informal livelihood from the intersection is 282 meters. The Pearson Correlation value of -0.225 shows that livelihood density has a negative relationship with distance from intersection. This means that they tend to be near intersections. With median and mode of 247 and 483, respectively.

## 3.2 Exposure to hazards

### 3.2.1 Hazard identification

The respondents identified clearing operations as the leading hazard affecting their business. Please note that weeks before this survey was conducted, local ordinances on road obstruction clearing were imposed. During clearing operations, the vendors flee to save their products from confiscation. If the police catch them, they would lose their products. They usually hide behind establishments such as this fast food chain. On such occasions, they lose customers. One of the major limitations in their sector is the lack of a legal public space that is open for informal livelihood and prone to disturbances like clearing operations and demolitions.

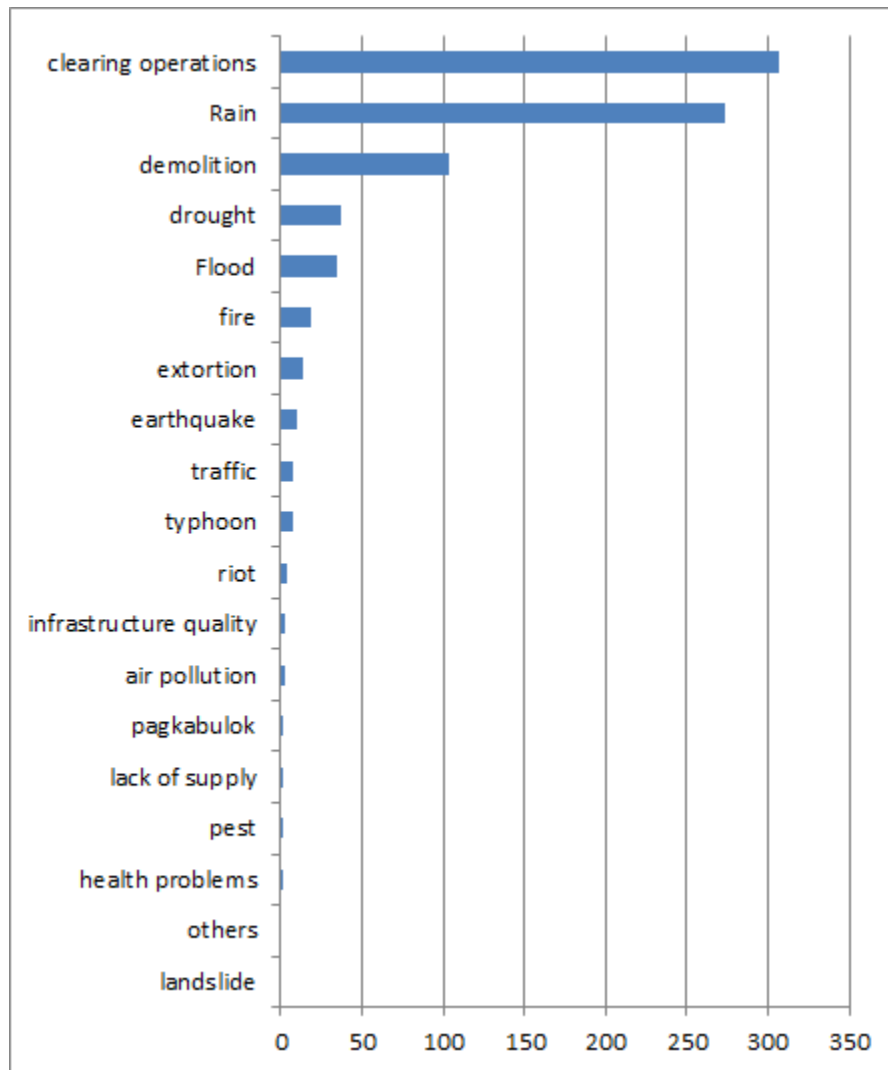


Figure 45. Hazards affecting the informal livelihoods



Figure 46. Policemen conducting clearing operations along Commonwealth Avenue

Due to monsoonal nature and location of the Philippines, the working conditions of informal livelihoods in an urban setting have subjected to hazards like rainfall. Aside from clearing operations, it is the second leading hazard experienced by the respondents as most of them are street vendors and stand in a small and fragile facility. For some, their products like accessories, furniture, machines, gadgets, food, footwear, clothes, and other products get damaged when rained on. Others said that they lose profit due to less customers. Others were inconvenienced by rain going inside their stores. Other sellers like umbrella sellers benefit from rain.

Similar to clearing operations, a lot of respondents experienced demolition in their area. They are located near a major informal settlement in Metro Manila so a lot of these people have experienced demolitions.

### 3.2.2 Business sensitivity

Respondents' beliefs about their safety in their situation and location play a key role in their sensitivity to hazards. Overall, the respondents feel that their workplace and wider community is safe. On average, they gave a 4.06 out of 5 rating on safety with 5 indicating strong confidence of safety and 1 indicating low level of safety (Table 22). The respondents gave lower rates on disaster-free and hazard-free community and workplace. They perceive lower safety levels in the wider community and in their workplaces at nighttime compared to daytime. Male perception of safety has no significant difference from female perception of safety based on the results of independent t-test.

Table 22. Perception of Safety (5-high confidence of safety, 1-low level of safety)

<b>Perception of safety</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Physically safe	4.25
Socially safe	4.26
Healthy	4.19
Harmless	4.21
Not fearful for health	4.23
Not deadly	4.31
Not scary	4.23
Safe workplace	3.88
Safe workplace during the day	4.00
Safe workplace during the night	3.76
Conducive workplace	4.40
Disaster-free workplace	3.37
Hazard-free workplace	3.51
Following safety in workplace	4.25
Safe community	4.29
Safe community during the day	4.23
Safe community during the night	3.88
Conducive community for working	4.38
Disaster-free community	3.64
Hazard-free community	3.68
Following safety in community	4.25
<b>Average Safety score</b>	<b>4.06</b>

### **3.3 Adaptation and sustainability**

#### **3.3.1 Vulnerabilities and Capacities**

##### **3.3.1.1 Social and Physical Vulnerability**

In Commonwealth Avenue, a typical informal livelihood operator is a middle-aged mother with three children. She finished highschool and transferred to Quezon City from a neighboring province to look for an economic activity. As an informal livelihood operator, her profit hovers close to the minimum daily wage in Metro Manila after working for 12 to 15 hours a day for the entire week.

Fatemi, et al., (2017) listed the social vulnerability indicators include age, gender, demographic attributes, socio-economic status, and educational attainment. As shown in the results of the survey, women tend to predominate men in the informal sector. This observation mimics global trends. According to Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), the lowest ranks in hierarchy of earnings and poverty risk by employment status which includes the unpaid family workers, industrial outworkers or homeworkers and the informal wage workers are mostly women. These types of workers usually have low average earnings and high poverty risk. Aside from their low earnings, women tend to be vulnerable during disasters. Zein (2010) explained that women need to be supported more during rescue operations.

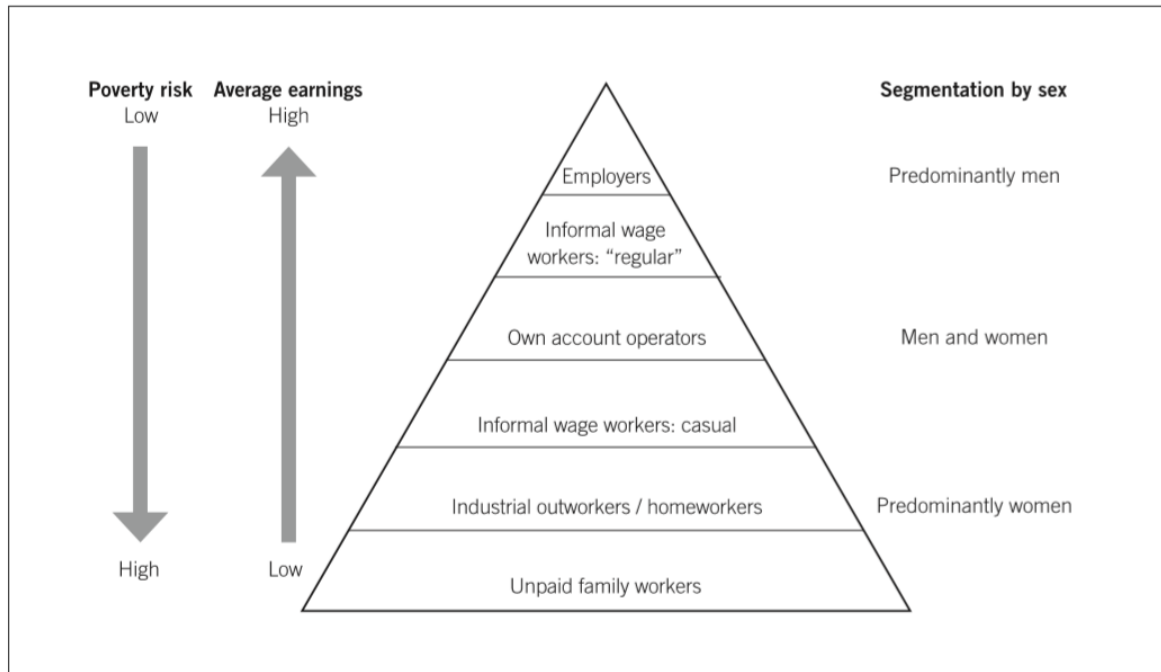


Figure 47. WIEGO's "Informal Employment Model" by earnings, poverty risk and gender

According to Nguyen and James (2013), age has a factor in vulnerability of social groups and stated that children and old people are the most vulnerable to hazards because of their lack in resources and capacity to protect themselves. Survey results show that while there are informal livelihood workers below 18 years old and older than 60 years old, the typical age of informal livelihood worker is 43 years old which is less vulnerable than children and elderly.

Based on the study of Striessnig et al. (2013), education enhances the resilience to climatic changes including increase in rainfall events. Most of the respondents have reached and finished highschool. Some of them even finished college. This suggests better adaptive capacity during disasters.

### 3.3.1.2 Coping and adaptation capacities

Overall, during disasters, Most respondents suspend work or avoid the disasters (Table 23). Others choose to transfer location. A small proportion does not mind the hazard. A few respondents seek assistance and try an alternative product.

Males and females have no significant difference in some means of coping with a hazard. There is no significant difference between males and females in not minding the hazard ( $p$ -value = 0.783). Both male and female tend to suspend work ( $p$ -value = 0.983), avoid the hazard ( $p$ -value = 0.108), and seek assistance ( $p$ -value = 0.922). On the other hand, there is a significant difference between men and women when it comes to transferring location to cope with hazards. There is a greater tendency for males to transfer location than females. More males also try selling an alternative product to cope with a hazard than females.



Table 23. Ways of coping (all respondents, males, and females) and p-values results from independent t-test

<b>Coping</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Female (%)</b>	<b>Male (%)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Does not mind	87	18.04	17.05	.783
Transfer location	122	21.14	31.07	.014
Suspend work	209	42.27	42.37	.983
Avoid	127	28.08	21.47	.108
Seek assistance	30	5.99	6.21	.922
Try an alternative product	6	0.32	2.82	.015
Others	197	41.01	38.07	

Adaptive and coping capacities is the “ability of a system to adjust to impacts of climate change (including the hazards mentioned), to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences (IPCC, 2007).” These include the need of the respondents like loans (microfinance), technical support, marketing strategy, training facilities, infrastructures (e.g. stalls), mobile cart and microinsurance.

Based on the survey results, there is no significant difference in the help needed by males and females. More than half of the respondents said that the help they need is in getting a loan because 16% borrowed capital from relatives or friends and the other 16% borrowed money from 5%. Roughly half of the respondents said that they need infrastructure which refers to business space “pwesto.” Other respondents specified their needs which include financial assistance from the government, employment, CCTV, end of clearing operations, seminar on alternative business, ease strict regulations, relocation, housing, and cheaper business space rent.

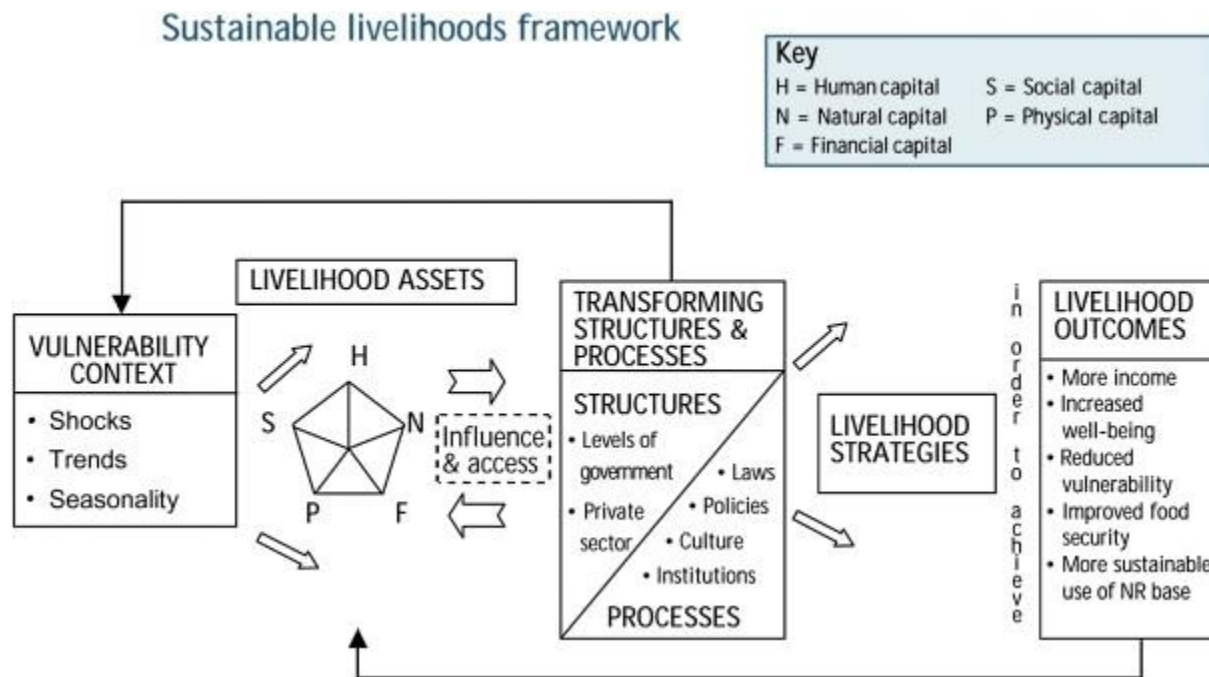
Table 24. Help needed (all respondents, males, and females and p-values result from independent t-test)

<b>Help needed</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Female (%)</b>	<b>Male (%)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Loan	254	50.78	51.98	.799
Technical support	7	1.88	0.57	.237
Marketing strategy	11	2.84	1.14	.221
Training facilities	8	2.19	0.56	.168
Infrastructure	221	44.83	44.07	.871
Mobile cart	43	8.15	9.60	.582
Micro-insurance	14	3.14	2.27	.577
Others	178	35.42	36.72	.773

### 3.3.2 Strategies sustaining their livelihoods

According to Frankenberger,, a livelihood is sustainable “when it can cope with and recover from the stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the natural resource base.” Based on British Department for

International Development (DFID) Sustainable Livelihood Framework (2000), the interaction of livelihood assets and transforming structures and processes determines the livelihood or coping strategies that one is using to facilitate the adverse effects of impacts of hazards to accomplish the desired livelihood outcomes which are more income, increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security and more sustainable use of natural resource base.



The Philippines Sustainable Livelihood Program, a policy note from World Bank, through the implementation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) since 2011, provides and expands access to employment and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households into sustainable livelihoods and financial growth.

### 3.3.3 The role of institutions -

Social help and networks are used to take advantage of socially constructed rules, organisations or relationships. These can be microfinance loans, technical support, marketing strategy, training facilities, and physical structures like infrastructures and mobile cart. Social protection which includes GSIS, SSS, Philhealth, 4Ps and Micro-insurance have important roles to play to refinance the businesses that have been affected by the hazards.

As a lot of the informal livelihoods are not registered and some are operating outside the law, they have limited access to the protection offered by social and legal institutions (Indon, 2002). Overall, more respondents have PhilHealth and SSS (Table 25) and a greater percentage of male respondents have these two social protection insurance. Others are 4P's beneficiaries and have GSIS. A small number of the respondents have microinsurance.

Table 25. Social protection (all, male and female respondents)

<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Female (%)</b>	<b>Male (%)</b>
GSIS	14	2.80	2.81
SSS	205	39.56	43.58
PhilHealth	215	40.81	46.93
4P's	22	3.74	5.59
Microinsurance	11	2.49	1.68
Others	44	8.72	8.94

Aside from government and micro-insurance, cooperatives also play a role in financing and supporting informal livelihood operators. However, fewer informal livelihood operators (less than 10%) have memberships in cooperatives.

<b>Name of Cooperative</b>	<b>Respondent Count</b>
ASA Philippines Foundation	7
Barangka Credit Cooperative	1
Batasan Hills Vendors Association	2
Can't recall	3
CARD	4
caritas	1
Carwash MRI Bank	1
Cebu Cooperative	1
GO CASH Cooperative	1
Jesus Christ Cooperative Ministry	1
Kasagana	1
Kaunlaran Association	1
KMBI (kaakibat para sa maunlad na Buhay	1
Kristong Hari Association	1
Mabuting Pastol Cooperatiba	1
Masinag Multipurpose Cooperative	1
NEC	1
Notco coop.	1
NOVADECI	8
Pag Asa	1
Prime Loan	1
QCVA-Aksa	1
Ronnie Vendores Group	1
Sacred Heart Coop	1
Sacred Heart Cooperative	1
Sanapa Cooperative	1
SMDS Multi-purpose cooperative	1
Tanglaw Cooperative	1

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

This study describes the social, economic, legal, and physical dimensions of informal livelihoods along Commonwealth Avenue. The social backgrounds of the informal livelihood operators influence their vulnerabilities as well as their coping and adaptive capacities. In addition,

the business' legality which can be inferred from their lack of trade name and business registration is an important factor in their business' sustainability and protection.

Most respondents claimed that clearing operations pose greater threat to their business. The livelihoods formed several adaptive measures to combat this threat. Informal businesses rely greatly on social relations during clearing operations. They are sensitive to the movement of other vendors and to the warning coming from other vendors whenever authorities are coming. They also use portable displays that they can easily hide away whenever the officers come. Others chose places free of clearing operations.

In choosing a business space, the major factor the informal livelihood operators consider is proximity. They tend to position in open spaces near roads and key locations such as churches, schools, bridges, intersections, and others. However, social relations also play a role in finding a business space. They choose a business space recommended by other people. For other people, they stick to the business space where they have established their relationships with their 'suki'.

Seasons affect the informal livelihoods a lot. Their profit depends on seasons. Seasons dictate the influx of customers. Hence, their livelihoods fluctuate throughout the year. Further studies would be helpful to reveal the fluctuations in informal livelihood income throughout the year.

Informal livelihoods play an important role in the economic vitality in the area. This gives people an alternative source of income. It also distributes goods from the formal sector to more consumers.

One way to sustain and stabilize their livelihoods is through cooperatives. Cooperatives can help finance their livelihoods and at the same time help regulate and protect the operators. Once the informal livelihoods have become more stable, then they can tap other institutions.

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## APPENDIX

### Survey Questionnaire

Manila Observatory-Ateneo de Manila University  
Questionnaire on Informal Livelihoods/ *Palatalungan Ukol sa Kabuhayan*  
Participant No./ *Numero ng Kalahok*: \_\_\_\_\_  
Interviewer/ *Tagapagtanong*: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date / *Petsa* : \_\_\_\_\_  
Time started / *Oras na nagsimula*: \_\_\_\_\_  
Time ended / *Oras na natapos*: \_\_\_\_\_

Manila Observatory (MO) and the Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU) is conducting this survey of urban poor livelihoods in order to complete the picture of poverty and how climate and related disasters affect these. This study will be conducted around the Batasan Area and along Commonwealth Avenue within the segment linking major markets and malls. By answering this study, you help gather pertinent data on the profile and patterns of urban poor livelihoods over a delimited area. We hope that you are willing to respond to this interview through this questionnaire. We assure you that any information that you will provide us shall be held confidential. Thank you!

*Ang MO at ang ADMU ay nagsasagawa ng pag-aral patungkol sa kabuhayan ng mga mahihirap upang kompletohin ang larawan ng karalitaan at ang impluwensiya ng mga peligrong hatid ng pagbabago ng klima o panahon at iba pang mga kasamang panganib. Ang sakop o lawak ng pag-aaral na ito ay mula sa lugar ng Batasan at kahabaan ng Commonwealth, na kung saan matatagpuan ang hanapbuhay ng mga mahihirap. Inaasahan po namin ang inyong kooperasyon at tinitiyak po namin na ang mga impormasyon na inyong ibibigay ay mananatiling lihim at ang inyong mga kasagutan ay gagamitin lamang sa pag-aaral na ito. Maraming salamat!*

**INFORMED CONSENT FORM**

I, as a respondent of this survey, am aware of the objectives and purpose of this study. I am willing to participate by  
a. survey and geotagging, b. survey only, c. geotagging only  
(*Ako, bilang tumutugon sa panayam na ito ay nauunawaan ang hangarin at layunin ng pag-aaral na ito. Kusa akong makikilahok sa pamamagitan ng*  
a. survey at geotagging, b. survey lang, c. geotagging lang

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Signature Date

Manila Observatory-Ateneo de Manila University  
Questionnaire on Informal Livelihoods/ *Palatalungan Ukol sa Kabuhayan*  
Participant No./ *Numero ng Kalahok*: \_\_\_\_\_  
Interviewer/ *Tagapagtanong*: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date / *Petsa* : \_\_\_\_\_  
Time started / *Oras na nagsimula*: \_\_\_\_\_  
Time ended / *Oras na natapos*: \_\_\_\_\_

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a. survey and geotagging, b. survey only, c. geotagging only  
(*Ako, bilang tumutugon sa panayam na ito ay nauunawaan ang hangarin at layunin ng pag-aaral na ito. Kusa akong makikilahok sa pamamagitan ng*  
a. survey at geotagging, b. survey lang, c. geotagging lang

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Signature Date

PART I. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1	Respondent's name/ <i>Pangalan and cellphone number(s)</i>	1 Name/ Pangalan:	2 Cellphone number:	
2	Sex/ Kasarian	1 Female	2 Male	
3	Age/ edad (please enter actual age as of last birthday)			
4	Residency/ <i>Numero at kalye ng tirahan</i>			
	District of residency/ <i>Distrito o purok</i>			
	City/ municipality of residency/ <i>Siyudad o lungsod/ munisipyo</i>			
	Province of residency/ <i>Probinsiya</i>			
5	Address and name of livelihood/ <i>Lugar at pangalan ng puwesto ng kabuhayan (To be geotagged)</i>	1 Address of livelihood/ <i>Lugar ng puwesto</i>	3 Geographic coordinates from GPS reading:	
		2 Name of business (if any)/ <i>Pangalan ng kabuhayan (Kung meron)</i>	Latitude	Longitude
6	Civil status/ <i>Kalagayang o katayuang sibil</i>	1 Single/ <i>Binata o dalaga</i> 2 Married/ <i>May asawa: a) Kasal; b) Hindi kasal / kinakasama</i> 3 Widow/ <i>Biyudo or biyuda</i> 4 Separated/ <i>Hiwalay</i> 5 Others (specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i>		
7	Position in the family/ <i>Katayuan sa pamilya</i>	1 Father/ <i>Ama</i> 2 Mother/ <i>Ina</i> 3 Grandparent/ <i>Lolo o lola</i> Others Specify/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i>		
8	Household type What family arrangement do you have?/ <i>Anong pakikipag-ayos mayroon ang iyong pamilya kung saan ka kabahagi?</i>	1 Nuclear/ <i>Kasamasama ng magulang/ kapatid/ asawa/ mga anak</i> 2 Blood relative extended/ <i>Karagdagang mga miyembro ng pamilya tulad ng mga pamangkin</i> 3 Non-blood relative extended/ <i>Karagdagang miyembro na hindi kapamilya</i> 4 Mixed arrangement/ <i>Halo-halong kapamilya at hindi kapamilya</i> 4 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i>		
9	Do you have children?/ <i>May mga anak ba kayo?</i>	1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i> If Yes, how many?/ <i>Kung oo, ilan? _____</i> 5 No/ <i>Hindi</i>		
10	Are you originally from Quezon City?/ <i>Kayo po ba ay laking Q.C</i>	1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i> If yes, how many years have you resided in QC?/ <i>Ilang taon ka na ba nakatira sa QC? .....</i> → GO TO 12 a. <i>Ipinanganak at lumaki sa QC</i> b. <i>Ipinanganak sa ibang lugar per lumaki sa QC</i>  2_ No/ <i>Hindi</i> ..... → GO TO 12		

11	If not an original resident of Quezon City, where was your last place of origin?/ <i>Kung hindi ka laking QC, saan ang huling tirahan mo?</i>	1 Barangay: _____ 2 City or municipality/ <i>Lungsod o municipio</i> : _____ 3 Province/ <i>Probinsiya</i> : _____ 4 Region/ <i>Rehiyon</i> : _____
12	Length of Stay in QC and why?/ <i>Haba ng panahon na nanirahan sa QC at bakit?</i>	Months or years (Specify unit)/ <i>Buwan o taon (ibigay ang sukat ng panahon)</i> : _____ 1 To find employment/ <i>Para maghanap ng trabaho</i> 2 To marry a resident of QC/ <i>Para mag-asawa sa isang taga-QC</i> 3 To start a business/ <i>Para mag-umpisa ng sariling negosyo o kalakal</i> 4 To purchased assets in QC/ <i>Para bumili ng pag-aari sa QC</i> 5 Dislocated/ Displaced by/ <i>Napaalis sa katutubong lugar (Where from/ Mula saan)?</i> : _____ 6 Others: Please Specify/ <i>Ibang dahilan: Ano ito?</i> : _____
13	Educational attainment/ <i>Antas ng pinag-aralan</i>	1 <i>Walang natapos</i> 2 <i>Elementary/ Elementarya</i> 3 <i>Elementary graduate/ Tapos ng elementarya</i> 4 <i>High School</i> 5 <i>High School graduate/ Tapos ng high school</i> 6 <i>College/ Kolehiyo</i> 7 <i>College Graduate/ Tapos ng kolehiyo</i> 8 <i>Vocational/ Bokasyonal</i> 9 <i>Others (Specify)/ Ibang natapos (Banggitin)</i> : _____

**PART II. PROFILE OF BUSINESS INVOLVING SERVICES AND SKILLS (Skip for selling goods)**

Services: Intangible products such as accounting, banking, cleaning, consultancy, education, insurance, expertise, medical treatment, or transportation. Sometimes services are difficult to identify because they are closely associated with a good; such as the combination of a diagnosis with the administration of a medicine. No transfer of possession or ownership takes place when services are sold, and they (1) cannot be stored or transported, (2) are instantly perishable, and (3) come into existence at the time they are bought and consumed. (Read more: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/services.html>)

14	What personal skills do you possess and/ or services you can render? (Allow multiple answers)/ <i>Ano ang mga pangpersonal na kakayahan mo? (Maaring pumili nang marami)</i>	1 Servicing by rank/ <i>Pagbigay ng serbisyo (Mula sa pangunahing ranggo (a) hanggang sa pinakahuling letra)</i> : - Carpentry/ <i>Pagkakarpentero</i> - Child care/ <i>Pag-alaga sa bata</i> - Cooking/ <i>Pagluluto</i> - Domestic helper/ <i>Kasambahay o katulong</i> - Dressmaking or tailoring/ <i>Pananahi</i> - Driving/ <i>Pagmamaneho</i> - Gardening/ <i>Paghahardinero</i> - Guarding/ <i>Pagbabantay or sikyo</i> - Laundry/ <i>Paglalaba</i> - Metal or iron works/ <i>Paghubog ng bakal</i> - Plumbing/ <i>Pagtutubero</i> - Typing/ Encoding/ <i>Typist</i> - Waiter/ <i>Pagsisilbi ng pagkain at inumin</i> - Welding/Electrical/Automotive/ <i>Paghihinang/ Elektrisista/ Pagmemekaniko</i> - Others/ <i>Iba (Specify/ Banggitin)</i> : _____ 2 Repair/ <i>Pag-repair ng bagay na sira (Specify/ Ibigay)</i> : _____ 3 Entertainment/ <i>Paglilibang o pag-aliw (Specify/ Ibigay)</i> : _____ 4 Others/ <i>Iba (Specify/ Banggitin)</i> : _____
15	Is this your job?/ <i>Ito ba ang trabaho mo ngayon?</i>	1 Yes and earning/ <i>Oo at sumasahod</i> ..... → GO TO 18 2 Yes but no salary, including unpaid family worker/ <i>Oo pero walang sahod, maaring nagtrabaho para sa pamilya nang walang bayad</i> ..... → GO TO 18 3 No but had a job before/ <i>Hindi pero merong trabaho noon</i> 4 Others/ <i>Ibang sagot (banggitin)</i> : _____



16	If not working, are you looking for a job or business?/ May balak po ba kayo na maghanap ng ibang trabaho o magtayo ng ibang negosyo?	<p>1 Yes/ Oo naghahanap ng trabaho at/ o negosyo o kalakal If yes, how long out of work and/or business/ Kung oo, gaano katagal nang walang trabaho at/ o negosyo _____</p> <p>2 No/ Hindi naghahanap</p>
17	If not working, which of the following conditions apply?/ Alin po sa mga sumusunod ang angkop sa inyo?	<p>1 Did not voluntarily leave job or laid off/ terminated/ Hindi kusang-loob na umalis sa trabaho o nasisante</p> <p>2 End of contract/ Katapusan ng kontrata</p> <p>3 Previous employer closed operation/ Tinigil ipagpatuly ng amo ang kalakal</p> <p>4 Voluntarily left old job/ Kusang umalis sa trabaho</p> <p>5 Others (Specify)/ Iba (Banggitin) _____</p>
18	If working what is your primary work and/ or sideline?/ Ano po ang inyong pangunahing trabaho at/ o mga sideline?	<p>1 Specify your primary work/ Ibigay kung ano ang iyong pangunahing trabaho: _____</p> <p>2 Specify your sidelines/ Ibigay ang iyong mga sidelines _____</p>
19	<p>Legality of Employment: What is the legality of your primary work?</p> <p>Legalidad ng trabaho: Anong uri ng kompanya o legalidad ng inyong pangunahing trabaho?</p>	<p>1 Pribadong kompanya (Private enterprise).....→ CONTINUE</p> <p>a Registered/ Registrado</p> <p>b Not registered/ Hindi Registrado o impormal</p> <p>2 Self-employed/ Sariling trabaho.....→ GO TO 21</p> <p>a Registered/ Registrado</p> <p>b Not registered/ Hindi Registrado o impormal</p> <p>3 Government/ Gobyerno.....→ GO TO 22</p> <p>4 Unpaid worker/ Nagtrabaho ng walang bayad.....→ GO TO 22</p> <p>a In the family/ Sa pamilya</p> <p>b Outside the family/ Hindi sa pamilya</p> <p>5 Others (Specify)/ Iba (Ibigay) _____ → GO TO 22</p>
20	If hired worker, what job?/ Kung hired worker o empleyado ka, anong klaseng trabaho?	<p>1 Pribadong kompanya (Private enterprise)</p> <p>2 Professional or Technical/ Propesyonal o teknikal</p> <p>3 Managers/ Pamamahala</p> <p>4 Community Workers/ Pangmadla or taong bayan (Brgy. Chairman/ Kagawad/Tanod</p> <p>5 Clerical, Administrative or Sales (Office workers)/ Klerk, administrasyon o ahente</p> <p>6 Non-agricultural skilled (non-office workers)/ Hindi magsasaka na may kakayahan</p> <p>7 Blue collar jobs (janitor, maintenance, mechanics, etc.)/ Utusan, Diyanitor, mekaniko</p> <p>8 Others (Specify)/ Iba (Banggitin) _____</p>
21	If self-employed services (Specify)/ May sariling pagseserbisyo (Banggitin)	<p>1 Servicing by rank/ Pagbigay ng serbisyo (Mula sa pangunahing ranggo (a) hanggang sa pinakahuling letra):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carpentry/ Pagkakarponentero</li> <li>- Child care/ Pag-alaga sa bata</li> <li>- Cooking/ Pagluluto</li> <li>- Domestic helper/ Kasambahay o katulong</li> <li>- Dressmaking or tailoring/ Pananahi</li> <li>- Driving/ Pagmamaneho</li> <li>- Gardening/ Paghahardinero</li> <li>- Guarding/ Pagbabantay or sikyo</li> <li>- Laundry/ Paglalaba</li> <li>- Metal or iron works/ Paghubog ng bakal</li> <li>- Plumbing/ Pagtutubero</li> <li>- Typing/ Encoding/ Typist</li> <li>- Waiter/ Pagsisilbi ng pagkain at inumin</li> <li>- Welding/Electrical/Automotive/ Paghihinang/ Elektrisista/ Pagmemenekaniko</li> <li>- Others/ Iba (Specify/ Banggitin): _____</li> </ul> <p>2 Repair/ Pag-repair ng bagay na sira (Specify/ Ibigay): _____</p>
22	Is your home away from your work place?/	<p>1 Yes, far &amp; requiring transport/ Oo malayo at nangangailangan ng sakay</p> <p>2 If yes, what is your means of transportation? (Allow multiple response)/</p>



	Ang inyo bang bahay ay malayo sa inyong trabaho?	<p>Kung oo, ano ang inyong sasakyan (Pumili)</p> <p>a Jeepney/ Dyip</p> <p>b Bus/ Bus</p> <p>c Motorcycle/ Motorsiklo</p> <p>d Tricycle/ Tricycle</p> <p>e MRT, LRT or train/ MRT, LRT o tren</p> <p>f Personal vehicle/ Pribadong sasakyan</p> <p>g Specify Others/ Iba banggitin: _____</p> <p>3 No, walking distance/ Hindi, pero nalalakad</p>
23	Is the respondent a member of a credit cooperative and/ or savings and loan association?/ Kayo po ba ay kasali o miyembro ng kooperatiba o samahan ng pag-iipon at pagpapautang?	<p>1 If yes, name/ Kung oo, pangalan _____</p> <p>2 No/ hindi</p>
24	Do you have savings?/ May sarili ka bang ipon?	<p>1 If yes with savings, why and what for?/ Kung oo kayo po ay may ipon, bakit at para saan nakalaan ang inyong iniipon? (Allow multiple responses/ Puwedeng pumili ng maraming sagot )</p> <p>a For business/ Pang-negosyo</p> <p>b For investment/ Pang –invest</p> <p>c For schooling of self/ Pang-eskwela para sa sarili</p> <p>d For schooling of children/ Pang-eskwela ng anak</p> <p>e For family health/ Para sa kalusugan ng miyembro ng pamilya</p> <p>f For emergency purposes/ Para sa biglang pangangailangan o kagipitan</p> <p>g Others (Specify)/ Iba (Banggitin): _____</p> <p>2 No/ Wala</p>
25	Can you loan?/ Kayo po ba ay nakakautang	<p>1 If yes can loan, why and what for?/ Kung oo nakakautang o umutang po kayo, bakit at para saan? (Allow multiple responses/ Puwedeng pumili ng maraming sagot )</p> <p>a For business/ Pang-negosyo</p> <p>b For investment/ Pang –invest</p> <p>c For schooling of self/ Pang-eskwela para sa sarili</p> <p>d For schooling of children/ Pang-eskwela ng anak</p> <p>e For family health/ Para sa kalusugan ng miyembro ng pamilya</p> <p>f For emergency purposes/ Para sa biglang pangangailangan o kagipitan</p> <p>g Others (Specify)/ Iba (Banggitin): _____</p> <p>2 No/ hindi</p>

PART III. PROFILE OF BUSINESS INVOLVING THE SALE OF GOODS

Goods: A commodity, or a physical, tangible item that satisfies some human want or need, or something that people find useful or desirable and make an effort to acquire it. (Read more: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/goods.html>)

26	Do you have a business at present? Meron ka bang sariling kalakal o negosyo sa ngayon?	<p>1 Yes/ Oo</p> <p>2 No/ Hindi.....GO TO 48</p>
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27	<p>Legality of Business: What is the legality of your business?/ <i>Legalidad ng kalakal: Anong uri o legalidad ng inyong negosyo?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Pribadong kumpanya (Private enterprise) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Registered/ <i>Registrado</i></li> <li>b Not registered/ <i>Hindi Registrado o impormal</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>2 Self-employed/ <i>Sariling kalakal</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Registered/ <i>Registrado</i></li> <li>b Not registered/ <i>Hindi Registrado o impormal</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>3 Government/ <i>Gobyerno</i></li> <li>4 Unpaid worker/ <i>Nagtrabaho ng walang bayad</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a In the family/ <i>Sa pamilya</i></li> <li>b Outside the family/ <i>Hindi sa pamilya</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>5 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Ibigay)</i> _____</li> </ol>
28	<p>Scale of Business/ Laki ng kalakal/ <i>Negosyo: Gaano kalaki ang inyong negosyo?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Umbrella, pushcart, microenterprise (&lt;10 workers; &lt;50 K PhP Financing)/ <i>Payong, kariton o napakaliit (&lt;10 na trabahador; &lt;50 K PhP na puhunan)</i></li> <li>2 Cottage (&lt;10 workers; 50-500 K PhP of assets)/ <i>Kasinglaki ng Bahay (&lt;10 na trabahador; 50-500 K PhP na puhunan)</i></li> <li>3 Small-Scale (10-99 workers; 500 K-5 M PhP of assets)/ <i>Maliit (10-99 na trbahador; 500 K-5 M PhP na puhunan)</i></li> <li>4 Medium-Scale (100-199 workers; 5-20 M PhP of assets)/ <i>Katatamang laki (100-199 na trabahador; 5-20 M PhP na puhunan)</i></li> <li>5 Large-Scale (&gt;200 workers; &gt; 20 M PhP of assets)/ <i>Malaki (&gt;200 na trabahador; &gt; 20 M PhP na puhunan) (Philippine Department of Trade and Industry)</i></li> <li>6 Others pls. specify</li> </ol>
29	<p>Manner of sale/ <i>Pamaraan ng pagtinda/ pagbebenta:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Retail/ <i>Tingi-tingi</i></li> <li>2 Wholesale/ <i>Pangmaramihan</i></li> <li>3 Consignment/ <i>Pagkakatiwala</i></li> <li>4 Mixed/ <i>Halo-halo</i></li> </ol>
30	<p>Type of installation/ <i>Uri ng tindahan:</i> What is the type of your installation? <i>Ano pong klase/uri ng inyong tinitindahan?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Fixed/ <i>Pirmihan</i></li> <li>2 Mobile/ <i>Napapagalaw</i></li> </ol>
31	<p>What type of goods are you selling?/ <i>Ano pong klase ng paninda ang inyong binebenta?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Uncooked Food:/ <i>Pagkaing hindi luto</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Meats/ <i>Karne at manok</i></li> <li>b Seafoods/ <i>Pagkaing-dagat</i></li> <li>c Fruits/ <i>Prutas</i></li> <li>d Vegetables/ <i>Gulay</i></li> <li>e Grains (i.e. Rice, corn, etc.)/ <i>Butil (Halimbawa, Bigas, mais)</i></li> <li>f Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i> _____</li> </ol> </li> <li>2 Cooked Food:/ <i>Pagkaing luto</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Meats/ <i>Karne at manok</i></li> <li>b Seafoods/ <i>Pagkaing-dagat</i></li> <li>c Fruits/ <i>Prutas</i></li> <li>d Vegetables/ <i>Gulay</i></li> <li>e Grains</li> <li>f <i>Tinapay</i></li> <li>g Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i> _____</li> </ol> </li> <li>3 Clothing/ <i>Damit</i></li> <li>4 Footwear/ <i>Sapatos, tsinelas</i></li> <li>5 Accessories (Specify)/ <i>Dagdag na gamit (Banggitin)</i> _____</li> <li>6 Mixed/ <i>Sari-sari</i></li> <li>7 Furnitures, appliances and housing materials/ <i>Mga gamit o kasangkapang</i></li> </ol>

		<p><i>pambahay</i></p> <p>8 Recycled materials/ <i>Mga bagay-bagay na naiipon at nagagamit muli</i></p> <p>9 Construction materials/ <i>Mga panggawa ng bahay</i></p> <p>10 Other non-food/ <i>Iba pang hindi pagkain</i> (Banggitin)</p>		
32	Are your goods processed or improved?/ Ang mga paninda mo ba ay inayos / prinoseso o pinabuti?	<p>1 Original and neither processed nor improved/ <i>Hilaw o orihinal na materyales (Hindi processed ni pinabuti)</i></p> <p>2 Processed or assembled fom raw (Specify)/ <i>Prinoseso o binuo mula sa orihinal o hilaw na materyales; Banggitin kung paano:</i> _____</p> <p>3 Improved (Specify)/ <i>Pagpapabuti ng paninda (Banggitin ito): Mga paraan ng pagpapabuti ng produkto</i> _____</p>		
33	How did you acquire these goods?/ Paano mo nakuha ang mga paninda mo?	<p>1 If original and neither processed nor improved/ <i>Kung orihinal at hindi processed ni pinabuti:</i></p> <p>a Bought/ <i>Binili</i></p> <p>b Commissioned or ordered/ <i>Pedido o kinomisyon</i></p> <p>1 Consignment/ <i>Pinadala o pinagkatiwala at babayaran ayon sa binili</i></p> <p>2 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba</i> (Banggitin) _____</p> <p>2 If processed goods/ <i>Kung mga processed na bilihin:</i></p> <p>a. Bought/ <i>Binili</i></p> <p>b. Commissioned or ordered/ <i>Pedido o kinomisyon</i></p> <p>c. Consignment/ <i>Pinadala o pinagkatiwala at babayaran ayon sa binili</i></p> <p>d. Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba</i> (Banggitin) _____</p> <p>3 If improved goods/ <i>Kung mga pinabuti na bilihin:</i></p> <p>a. Bought/ <i>Binili</i></p> <p>b. Commissioned or ordered/ <i>Pedido o kinomisyon</i></p> <p>c. Consignment/ <i>Pinadala o pinagkatiwala at babayaran ayon sa binili</i></p> <p>d. Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i> _____</p>		
34	If goods were processed or improved, from where do you get these by state, appearance and quantity?/ <i>Kung binago/ prinoseso o pinabuti ang produkto, mula saan mo nakukuha ang mga materyales na ipinagproseso mo sa produkto mo, anong anyo o itsura nito at gaano ito kadami)</i>	1 Place from where obtained/ <i>Lugar ng pinanggalingan</i>	2 State at source/ <i>Anyo mula sa pinanggalingan</i>	3 Quantity (Give units)/ <i>Dami (Ibigay ang sukat)</i>
		a	a	b
		b	c	d
		c	e	f
		d	g	h
		e	i	j
		f	k	l
		g	m	n
		h	o	p
35	What scale of business corresponds to your supply and value chain?/ <i>Anong laki ng kalakal ng <u>pinagkukuhanan</u> ng iyong paninda?</i>	<p>1 Kung hindi binago ang iyong paninda, ibigay ang laki ng kalakal na pinanggalingan:</p> <p>a Umbrella, pushcart, microenterprise (&lt;10 workers; &lt;50 K PhP Financing)/ <i>Payong, kariton o napakaliit (&lt;10 na trabahador; &lt;50 K PhP na puhunan)</i></p> <p>b Cottage (&lt;10 workers; 50-500 K PhP of assets)/ <i>Kasinglaki ng Bahay (&lt;10 na trabahador; 50-500 K PhP na puhunan)</i></p> <p>c Small-Scale (10-99 workers; 500 K-5 M PhP of assets)/ <i>Maliit (10-99 na trabahador; 500 K-5 M PhP na puhunan)</i></p> <p>d Medium-Scale (100-199 workers; 5-20 M PhP of assets)/ <i>Katatamang laki (100-199 na trabahador; 5-20 M PhP na puhunan)</i></p> <p>1 Large-Scale (&gt;200 workers; &gt; 20 M PhP of assets)/ <i>Malaki (&gt;200 na trabahador; &gt; 20 M PhP na puhunan) (Philippine Department of Trade and Industry)</i></p> <p>2 If processed goods/ <i>Kung mga processed ang iyong paninda, ibigay ang laki ng kalakal na pinanggalingan:</i></p>		



		<p>a Umbrella, pushcart, microenterprise (&lt;10 workers; &lt;50 K PhP Financing)/ Payong, kariton o napakaliit (&lt;10 na trabahador; &lt;50 K PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>b Cottage (&lt;10 workers; 50-500 K PhP of assets)/ Kasinglaki ng Bahay (&lt;10 na trabahador; 50-500 K PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>c Small-Scale (10-99 workers; 500 K-5 M PhP of assets)/ Maliit (10-99 na trbahador; 500 K-5 M PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>d Medium-Scale (100-199 workers; 5-20 M PhP of assets)/ Katatamang laki (100-199 na trabahador; 5-20 M PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>e Large-Scale (&gt;200 workers; &gt; 20 M PhP of assets)/ Malaki (&gt;200 na trabahador; &gt; 20 M PhP na puhunan) (Philippine Department of Trade and Industry)</p> <p>3 If improved goods/ Kung pinabuti ang iyong paninda, ibigay ang laki ng kalakal na pinanggalingan:</p> <p>a Umbrella, pushcart, microenterprise (&lt;10 workers; &lt;50 K PhP Financing)/ Payong, kariton o napakaliit (&lt;10 na trabahador; &lt;50 K PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>b Cottage (&lt;10 workers; 50-500 K PhP of assets)/ Kasinglaki ng Bahay (&lt;10 na trabahador; 50-500 K PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>c Small-Scale (10-99 workers; 500 K-5 M PhP of assets)/ Maliit (10-99 na trbahador; 500 K-5 M PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>d Medium-Scale (100-199 workers; 5-20 M PhP of assets)/ Katatamang laki (100-199 na trabahador; 5-20 M PhP na puhunan)</p> <p>e Large-Scale (&gt;200 workers; &gt; 20 M PhP of assets)/ Malaki (&gt;200 na trabahador; &gt; 20 M PhP na puhunan) (Philippine Department of Trade and Industry)</p>																								
36	How much is your <b>starting</b> capital?/ <i>Magkano ang iyong puhunan sa <b>umpisa</b>?</i>	(Verbatim answer)																								
37	Where did you get the amount?/ <i>Mula saan mo nakuha ang iyong puhunan?</i>	(Verbatim answer)																								
38	How much is your <b>operating</b> capital and how long before can you recover it? <i>Magkano ang iyong <b>puhunan</b> bibili ng panibagong paninda at gaano katagal bago mo mabawi ito?</i>	<p>1 Amount of capital/ <i>Magkano ang puhunan para sa bagong paninda</i> _____</p> <p>2 How long before recovered/ <i>Gaano katagal bago mabawi ang puhunan na pinambili ng mga pamalit na paninda</i> _____</p>																								
39	How much is your total daily sales, rent and profit? <i>Magkano ang iyong benta, renta sa puwesto at tubo sa isang araw?</i>	<p>1 Minimum-sales/ <i>Pinakamababang benta sa isang araw</i> _____</p> <p>2 Maximum sales/ <i>Pinakamataas na benta sa isang araw</i> _____</p> <p>3 Daily rent/ <i>Renta sa puwesto bawat araw (if applicable)</i> _____</p> <p>4 Daily profit / <i>Tubo sa isang araw</i> _____</p>																								
40	Where, why and when/ how frequent do you usually sell your goods? (Allow multiple answers)/ <i>Saan at kalian o gaano kadalas ka malimit na nagtitinda? (Maaring maraming sagot)</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1 Place/ Lugar</th> <th>2 Why/ Bakit</th> <th>3 Product/ Produkto</th> <th>4 Frequency/ Kadalasan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1 Place/ Lugar	2 Why/ Bakit	3 Product/ Produkto	4 Frequency/ Kadalasan																				
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41	Aside from your usual spot, where else, why do you sell your goods by type and when or	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1 Place/ Lugar</th> <th>2 Why/ Bakit</th> <th>3 Product/ Produkto</th> <th>4 Frequency/ Kadalasan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1 Place/ Lugar	2 Why/ Bakit	3 Product/ Produkto	4 Frequency/ Kadalasan																				
1 Place/ Lugar	2 Why/ Bakit	3 Product/ Produkto	4 Frequency/ Kadalasan																							

	frequency? (Allow multiple answers)/ <i>Maliban sa malimit mong pinagtitidahan ng iyong produkto, mayroon ka pa bang iba panagtitindahan, saan at kalian o gaano kadalas?</i>				
42	How often and what time do you usually start operating your small business?/ <i>Gaano kadalas at anong oras kang nag-uumpisa o nagtatapos magtinda?</i>	1 <i>Bawat araw sa isang linggo</i> a <i>Oras ng simula:</i> _____ b <i>Oras ng pagsara:</i> _____	2 <i>Every other week/ Tuwing ibang linggo</i> a <i>Oras ng simula:</i> _____ b <i>Oras ng pagsara:</i> _____	3 <i>Other times (Specify)/ Ibang panahon (Banggitin)</i> _____ a <i>Oras ng simula:</i> _____ b <i>Oras ng pagsara:</i> _____	
43	Why do end at that time?/ <i>Bakit ganoong oras ka nagsasara?</i>	(Verbatim answer)			
44	Is there a season of the year that is favorable for vending/ selling your products? <i>Mayroong bang panahon na mainam para magtinda para sa iyo?</i>	(Verbatim answer)			
45	Is there a season of the year that is not favorable for vending/ selling your products?/ <i>Meron bang panahon na hindi mabuting magbenta?</i>	(Verbatim answer)			
46	What are the facilities available in the community to help you in your business?/ <i>Anu-ano ang mga pasilidad na nasa komunidad mo na nakakatulong sa iyong negosyo</i>	(Verbatim answer)			
47	Is your home away from your business?/ <i>Ang inyo bang bahay ay malayo sa inyong negosyo</i>	1 Yes, far & requiring transport/ <i>Oo malayo at nangangailangan ng sakay</i>  If yes, what is your means of transportation? (Allow multiple response)/ <i>Kung oo, ano ang iyong sasakyan (Pumili)</i> a <i>Jeepney/ Dyip</i> b <i>Bus/ Bus</i> c <i>Motorcycle/ Motorsiklo</i> d <i>Tricycle/ Tricycle</i> e <i>MRT, LRT or train/ MRT, LRT o tren</i> f <i>Personal vehicle/ Pribadong sasakyan</i> g <i>Specify Others/ Iba banggitin:</i> _____			
		2 No, walking distance/ <i>Hindi, pero nalalakad</i>			

#### PART IV. EXPERIENCE OF HAZARDS

48	What type of hazards affect your main source of livelihood, be it employment and/ or business and where?/ <i>Ano-anong uri ng</i>	1 <i>Type of hazard/ Klase ng peligro</i>	2 <i>Product affected (From original to processed to improved)/ Produktong</i>	3 <i>Where?/ Saan?</i>
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	<i>peligro ang nakakaapekto sa iyong pangunahing pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan at saan?</i>		<i>apektado (Mula sa orihinal, processed at pinabuti)</i>	
		a Natural/ <i>Natural o likas</i>		
		i Rain/ <i>Ulan</i>		
		ii Flood/ <i>Baha</i>		
		iii Drought/ <i>Tag-tuyot</i>		
		iv Earthquake/ <i>Lindol</i>		
		v Landslide/ <i>Pagguho ng lupa</i>		
		vi Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i> _____		
		_____		
		_____		
		b Man-made/ <i>Gawa ng tao</i>		
		i Fire/ <i>Sunog</i>		
		ii Riot/ <i>Kaguluhan</i>		
		iii Demolition/ <i>Paggiba</i>		
		iv Extortion/ <i>Pang-aagaw</i>		
		v Traffic		
		vi Quality of Infrastructure/ <i>Tibay ng struktura</i>		
		vii Clearing operations/ <i>Panghuhuli</i>		
		viii Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i>		
49	What do you do to cope with these hazards?/ <i>Ano ang iyong pamamaraan na gagawin para mabawasan or maiwasan ang kapahamakan na ito?</i>	1 Does not mind/ <i>Huwag pansinin</i> 2 Transfer location/ <i>Lumipat o lumikas</i> 3 Suspend work or selling/ <i>Tumigil sa pagtrabaho o pagtinda</i> 4 Avoid/ <i>Umiwas</i> 5 Seek assistance/ <i>Humingi ng tulong</i> 6 Try an alternative product to sell (Specify, if possible)/ <i>Subukan ang alternatibong produkto para paninda (Banggitin kung naisip na):</i> _____ 7 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i> _____		
50	What are the risk to hazards (i.e. Climate change, geohazards) on your source of livelihood, be it employment and/ or business?/ <i>Ano ang maaring maapektuhan sa inyo at inyong pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan na dulot ng mga panganib o peligrong ito ?</i>	1 Exposure to hazard/ <i>Pagkakalantad sa peligro</i> 2 Loss of income/ <i>Pagkawala ng kita</i> 3 Loss of customers/ <i>Pagkawala ng mamimili</i> 4 Loss of employers/ <i>Pagkawala ng amo</i> 5 Destruction of products/ <i>Pagkasira ng produkto o paninda</i> 6 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i> _____		
51	What help do you need as an employee and/ or seller?/ <i>Anong tulong ang inyong</i>	1 Loan (Microfinance)/ <i>Pautang na maliit</i> 2 Technical support/ <i>Tulong na teknikal</i> 3 Marketing strategy/ <i>Stratehiya ukol sa pagtinda o panininda</i>		



	<i>kailangan bilang isang empleyado or negosyante sa panahon o kinakaharap na sakuna o peligro?</i>	4 Training facilities/ <i>Pasilidad para sa pagsasanay</i> 5 Infrastructure (e.g Stalls)/ <i>Imprastruktura (Hal. Puwesto)</i> 6 Mobile cart from the city/ <i>Kariton mula sa lungsod o siyudad</i> 7 Micro-insurance/ <i>Seguridad na maliit</i> 8 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Ibigay):</i> _____
52	If catastrophe happens, what alternatives do you have to re-finance your business? <i>Kung may peligro o kapahamakan, ano ang iyong alternatibo para magkaroon ng puhunan o mamuhunang muli?</i>	1 Cooperative/ <i>Kooperatiba</i> 2 Microfinance/ <i>Pautang na maliit</i> 3 Family/ <i>Pamilya</i> 4 Savings/ <i>Ipon</i> 5 Government/ <i>Gobyerno</i> 6 Micro-insurance/ <i>Seguridad na maliit</i> 7 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i> _____
53	Do you know where your official barangay EVACUATION CENTER is?/ <i>Alam niyo ba ang opisyal na EVACUATION CENTER o Lugar na Paglikas na itinalaga ng barangay?</i>	1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i> 2 No/ <i>Hindi</i>
54	For a calamity, does your family have: (Allow multiple responses)/ <i>Kung sakaling may kalamidad, ang inyong pamilya po ba ay may: (Pumili)</i>	1 Stock food and water supply/ <i>Ipong pagkain at tubig</i> 2 Stock essential non-food materials (i.e. Candles, flashlights and batteries)/ <i>Ipong kailangang hindi pagkain (Hal. Kandila, flashlight at mga baterya)</i> 3 Capacity to repair your house/ <i>Kakayahang ayusing ang inyong bahay</i> 4 Radio to follow news/ <i>Radyo na pakikigan para sa balita</i> 5 A safer place where you can transfer or relocate/ <i>Mas ligtas na lugar para lumikas</i> 6 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i> _____
55	In your place of work, business and/ or community, is there a system of: (Multiple choice)/ <i>Sa lugar kung saan kayo nagtatrabaho, nagnenegosyo o sa inyong kumunidad, alam niyo po ba o mayroon po bang ng mga sumusunod (1-5) sa panahon ng kalamidad</i>	1 Preparation for emergencies/ <i>Paghahanda sa sakuna</i> 2 Early warning system (EWS)/ <i>Sistema ng pagbabala</i> 3 Response/ <i>Pagtugon o pagresponde</i> 4 Recovery/ <i>Pagbawi mula sa kalamidad</i> 5 Rehabilitation/ <i>Pagpanibagong buhay</i> 6 Adaptation to climate change/ <i>Pamaraan para makibagay sa pagbabago ng klima/ panahon</i> 7 Taking advantage of opportunities to change systems/ <i>Pagsamantala sa pagkakataong baguhin ang mga sistema o paraan ng pagtugon sa sakuna/ peligro</i> 8 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i> _____
56	Do you know if there are OFFICIAL BARANGAY PEOPLE OR GROUPS designated to respond and prepare for calamities?/ <i>Alam mo ba kung merong TAO/GRUPO na OPISYAL NA ITINALAGA ANG BARANGAY upang makipag-ugnay para sa paghahanda at pagresponde kung may kalamidad</i>	1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i> 2 No/ <i>Hindi</i> 3 Don't know or can't tell/ <i>Hindi alam o masabi</i>
57	Have you ever joined a seminar or training on DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/ RESPONSE in your barangay or elsewhere?/ <i>Nakahok ka ba sa seminar o training tungkol sa DISASTER PREPAREDNESS/ RESPONSE dito sa inyong barangay o kahit saan man?</i>	1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i> 2 No/ <i>Hindi</i>

V. PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

	Work/ Business Safety Scale: Rank you job and/ or business according to safety/ Gaano kaligtas ang inyong <b>trabaho o negosyo</b> ? Kayo po ba ay ( Strongly disagree to Strongly Agree) sa mga sumusunod na pangungusap?	Markahan ang sagot ayon sa antas ng pagsang-ayon 1 - Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon 2 - Hindi sumasang-ayon 3 - Hindi tiyak 4 - Sumasang-ayon 5 - Lubos na sumasang-ayon				
58	Physically risky/ <i>Mapanganib sa mga sakuna</i>	1	2	3	4	5
59	Socially unsafe/ <i>Hindi ligtas na komunidad</i>	1	2	3	4	5
60	Unhealthy/ <i>Masama sa kalusugan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
61	Could get hurt easily/ <i>Madaling makasakit</i>	1	2	3	4	5
62	Fear for health/ <i>Nakakatakot para sa kalusugan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
63	Chance of Death/ <i>Maaring makamatay</i>	1	2	3	4	5
64	Scary/ <i>Nakakatakot</i>	1	2	3	4	5
65	I believe that my workplace is safe/ <i>Sa pangkalahatan at sa palagay ko, ang aking lugar ng trabaho at/ o paninda ay ligtas.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
66	I feel safe doing my work and/ or livelihood during the day/ <i>Ang kabuhayan ko ay ligtas sa <b>umaga</b></i>	1	2	3	4	5
67	I feel safe doing my work and/ or livelihood during the night/ <i>Ang kabuhayan ko ay ligtas sa <b>gabi</b></i>	1	2	3	4	5
68	I believe my workplace is conducive for work/ <i>Ang pwesto ko ay kaaya-aya at nakakatulong- sa kabuhayan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
69	My work place is disaster prone/ <i>Ang pwesto ko ay madaling tamaan ng kalamidad</i>	1	2	3	4	5
70	My work place is free from hazards/ <i>pwesto ko ay malayo sa peligro/ panganib</i>	1	2	3	4	5
71	Safety in my workplace is always obeyed or followed/ <i>Ang kaligtasan sa <b>pwesto</b> ko ay pinapatupad at sinusundan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
72	I believe my wider community is safe/ <i>Ang malawakang kong komunidad na <b>tinitirhan</b> ay ligtas.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
73	I feel safe doing my work and/ or business in my wider community during the day/ <i>Ligtas akong magtrabaho at/ o mangalakal/ magnegosyo sa malawakang komunidad sa umaga</i>	1	2	3	4	5
74	I feel safe doing my work and/ or business in my wider community during the night/ <i>Ligtas akong magtrabaho at/ o mangalakal/ magnegosyo sa malawakang komunidad sa gabi</i>	1	2	3	4	5
75	My community is conducive for work and/ or business/ <i>Kaaya-aya/ makakatulong ang aking malawakang komunidad sa kabuhayan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
76	My wider community is disaster prone/ <i>Ang malawakang komunidad ko ay malimit na nakakaranas ng peligro/ kalamidad</i>	1	2	3	4	5
77	My wider community is free from hazards/ <i>Ang malawakang komunidad ko ay malayo sa peligro/ Kalamidad</i>	1	2	3	4	5
78	Safety in my <b>wider community</b> is always obeyed or followed/ <i>Ang kaligtasan sa malawakang komunidad ko ay laging pinapatupad at sinusunduan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

VI. STRATEGIES

79	Do you have critical needs with respect to your livelihood? (Allow multiple answers)/ <i>Meron ka bang kritikal na pangangailangan na may kinalaman sa iyong kabuhasan? (Maaring marami ang sagot)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Place/ <i>Lugar o puwesto</i></li> <li>2 Water supply/ <i>Pagtustos ng tubig</i></li> <li>3 Electricity/ <i>Elektrisidad o kuryente</i></li> <li>4 Solid waste management/ <i>Pagkolekta ng basura</i></li> <li>5 Recycling of waste through collection and a materials recovery facility (MRF)/ <i>Pag-resiklo ng basura sa pamamagitan ng pagtipon nito at ng pasilidad para sa muling paggamit nito</i></li> <li>6 Transportation and mobility/ <i>Sasakyan o transportasyon para makagalaw</i></li> <li>7 Nearby housing and tenure/ <i>Pabahay at pagmamay-ari ng bahay na malapit sa kabuhasan</i></li> <li>8 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i></li> </ol>			
80	What are your effective livelihood strategies for coping with disasters?/ <i>Mayroon ka bang mga epektibong paraan para matugunan ang mga panganib sa inyong kabuhasan?</i>	1 Immediate/ <i>Mabilisan/ Kulang sa isang taon</i>	2 Short-term/ 1-3 taon	3 Medium-term/ 4-6 taon	4 Long-term/ <i>Higit sa 7 taon</i>
81	Does it greatly help if your livelihood is strategically located beside MSMEs?/ <i>Nakakatulong ba nang malaki kung ang iyong kabuhasan ay malapit sa maliliit hanggang malaking kalakal/ negosyo na pormal?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i> If yes, name these MSMEs/ <i>Kung oo, ipangalan ang mga ito</i> _____</li> <li>2 No/ <i>Hindi</i></li> <li>3 Don't know or can't tell/ <i>Hindi alam o masabi</i></li> </ol>			
82	Is your livelihood along a major street where there are a lot of people passing?/ <i>Ang kabuhasan mo ba ay nasa tabi ng kalsadang malaki at daanan ng maraming tao?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Yes/ <i>Oo</i></li> <li>2 No/ <i>Hindi</i></li> </ol>			
83	Do you have social protection? <i>Mayroon po ba kayong social protection/ insurance tulad ng mga sumusunod? (encircle the answer)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 GSIS</li> <li>2 SSS</li> <li>3 Philhealth</li> <li>4 4Ps</li> <li>5 Micro-insurance (Specify)/ <i>(Banggitin):</i> _____</li> <li>6 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin):</i> _____</li> <li>7 None of the above</li> </ol>			
84	What are your hopes and dreams for your livelihood?/ <i>Ano ang iyong pag-asa at pangarap para sa iyong kabuhasan?</i>	(Verbatim answer)			
85	What help would you suggest from Government?/ <i>Anong mga tulong ang nais mong imungkahi mula sa Gobyerno?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Space/ <i>Lugar o puwesto para sa kabuhasan</i></li> <li>2 Utilities/ <i>Kagamitan</i></li> <li>3 Solid waste management (SWM)/ <i>Maayos na pagkolekta ng ibat-ibang klaseng basura</i></li> <li>4 Transport systems/ <i>Sistema ng pagsakay at sasakyan</i></li> <li>5 Nearby social housing/ <i>Malapit na pabahay na panliounan</i></li> <li>6 Others (Specify)/ <i>Iba (Banggitin)</i> _____</li> </ol>			
86	What help would you suggest from MSMEs?/ <i>Anong tulong ang maaaring maibigay ng maliliit hanggang malaking kalakal/ negosyo na pormal</i>	(Verbatim answer)			
87	What help do you think your business renders MSMEs?/ <i>Anong tulong ang naabot niyo sa mga negosyong pormal?</i>	(Verbatim answer)			

Remarks: This survey was significantly improved and translated from that jointly formulated with the Ateneo de Davao University in 2015.