FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN INDANG, CAVITE

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the labor force participation of married women in Indang, Cavite. Specifically, the study aimed to: describe the socioeconomic profile of married women in selected barangays in Indang, Cavite; describe the nature and status of labor force participation of married women; identify the reasons of employed married women for working and the reasons of unemployed married women for not working; compare the selected socioeconomic characteristics of working and nonworking married women; determine the relationship of socioeconomic characteristics to the labor force participation of married women; and determine the relationship between the wage and employment of working married women.

Frequency count, mean, range, and percentage were used in presenting the demographic characteristics of married women from selected barangays in Indang, Cavite. *T* test was used to determine the significant difference between the selected socioeconomic characteristics and labor force participation of married women. Chi-square test was used to determine the significant relationship between the selected socioeconomic characteristics and labor force participation of married women while Cramer's *V* was used to determine the level of association between the labor force participation of married women and the selected variables.

A total of 360 married women were interviewed composed of 180 working women and 180 nonworking women. Data were gathered with the use of survey questionnaire.

Findings of the study revealed that most of the working respondents were at their late 40s and early 50s while most of the nonworking respondents were in their early 40s. It was also found that working married women obtained higher educational attainment than nonworking married women. In terms of number of children, most working women had fewer children and young children as compared to nonworking respondents. In addition, the average household income of working married women was higher than those of nonworking married women.

T test revealed that age and household size of working and nonworking married women were not significantly different while educational attainment, number of young children, number of children, husband's income, and household income were found to be significantly different.

Results of chi-square test revealed that educational attainment, number of children, husband's income, and household income were significantly related to the labor force participation of married women. Moreover, age, number of young children, and household size were not significantly related to the labor force participation of married women. Also, the relationship between wage and status of employment as well as nature of employment were statistically significant.

Cramer's V test revealed that household income and educational attainment have a strong association with the labor force participation of married women while

husband's income was moderately associated with the said variable. On the other hand, there was a negligible association between labor force participation and presence of young children. A weak association was found between labor force participation and age, household size, as well as the number of children. Additionally, nature and status of employment were moderately associated to wage or income of employed married women.



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