

**POLICY ASSESSMENT ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY
SECTOR OF TRECE MARTIRES CITY**

THESIS

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March 2012

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**POLICY ASSESSMENT ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY SECTOR OF TRECE
MARTIRES CITY**

Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the faculty of the
College of Arts and Sciences
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree
Bachelor of Arts in Political Science



*Policy assessment on the informal economy
sector of Trece Martires City
346.023 P41 2012
T-5280*

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March 2012

ABSTRACT

PEREY, Bienvenido Jr. A., Policy Assessment on the Informal Economy Sector of Trece Martires City. Undergraduate Thesis, Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, Indang, Cavite. March 2012. Adviser: Mr. Gil Ramos.

This study was conducted to those involved in the informal economy sector around and near the premises of the public market of Trece Martires city, Cavite from November – January 2012. It aimed to assess the policy for the informal economy sector of the public market of Trece Martires city, Cavite. It sought to: (1) determine the classification of those involved in the informal economy sector in terms of the commodities and services offered: a.) Vendors around the market, b.) Flea market vendors, c.) Barkers d.) Parking assistants; (2) determine the level of awareness of those involved in the informal economy of Trece Martires city on the existing policies; (3) determine the problems encountered by the vendors of Trece Martires City in terms of: a.) Security of tenure (*Seguridad sa trabaho*), b.) Sanitation and Safety (*Sanitasyon at Kaligtasan*), c.) Local authorities (*Lokal na awtoridad*), d.) General public (*Pangkalahatang publiko*); (4) know how does the informal economy sector affects Trece Martires City in terms of the: a.) Local Government Unit (Taxes), b.) Competition with the Formal economy sector, c.) Consumers, d.) Transport sector.

The study used the Descriptive-Analytical Design. The respondents were asked to answer the Profile, Level of awareness and the Problems Encountered Questionnaires. Mean and standard deviation were used to determine the profile and level of awareness and problems encountered.

The findings of the study showed that there is greater number of female respondents than the male ones. The results also showed that there more married respondents. The result implies that females tend to be more involved in the informal economy sector because there are more opportunities and the ease of entrance to the sector.

The study revealed that the respondents have varied educational attainment. Even those who have gone to college still chose to vend and offer their services in the informal economy sector, implying the lack of opportunity in the formal sector. Finally it also revealed that the respondents have awareness of the policies created by the local government unit and the problems encountered were serious.

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Undergraduate thesis manuscript presented to the faculty of the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. With Contribution no. _____. Prepared under the supervision of Mr. Gil D. Ramos

INTRODUCTION

The informal sector is known by many different names according to different contexts and points of view. Various referred to as the informal economy, unregulated economy, unorganized sector, or unobserved employment, to cite but a few of its titles, this sector typically refers to both economic units and workers involved in a variety of commercial activities and occupations that operate beyond the realm of formal employment (Suharto 2002).

The informal economy around the world today represents 52.2 per cent of total employment in Latin America, 78.2 per cent in Asia and 55.7 per cent in Africa. The informal economy often absorbs workers who would otherwise be without work or income. This is especially the case, although not exclusively, in developing countries that