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COUNTRY REPORT

PHILIPPINES

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

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December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

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FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- o Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- o A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- o Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars--expended by ICP in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson.

M. C. SHELESNYAK, *Director*
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of the Philippines, a nation of 44 million people, evolved from a pronatalist government to one that now encourages comprehensive family planning programs. National family planning goals were established in 1970 at the same time the Commission on Population--the national program's coordinating agency--was created (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

With a 1974 crude birth rate of forty-one per 1000 population and a crude death rate of eleven per 1000, the Philippines' rate of natural increase is three percent, one of the highest in the world (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a). At this rate, the population will double in twenty-three years.

ICP/IPPA received nineteen proposals to study the Philippines--four were signed as work agreements, eight were rejected, and six were withdrawn.

No conferences or workshops were held in the Philippines, but an ICP/IPPA social science analyst visited during 1973 and 1974 to monitor work agreement progress.

Results from three of the work agreements are to be published by ICP/IPPA in monograph form. They are titled: "New Approaches to the Measurement of Vital Rates in Developing Countries" by Francis C. Madigan (in New Approaches to the Measurement of Vital Rates in Developing Countries--Monograph 3); "Urbanization, Population Growth, and Development in the Philippines" by Ernesto M. Pernia (in The Dynamics of Migration: Migration and Fertility and Internal Migration, Volume 1--Monograph 5); "Social Class, Migration, and Fertility in the Philippines" by Gerry E. Hendershot (in The Dynamics of Migration: Migration and Fertility and Internal Migration, Volume 1--Monograph 5); "Determinants of Health Care Utilization" by Barry M. Popkin (in The Organization of Family Planning Programs: India, China, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Philippines, Lebanon--Monograph 8); "Determinants of Breastfeeding Behavior in Rural Filipino Households" by Barry M. Popkin and Susan de Jesus (in Recent Empirical Findings on Fertility: Korea, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela--Monograph 7); and "Children's Influence on Household Economic Activity in Laguna, Philippines" by Barry M. Popkin and Bryan Boulier (Monograph 7).

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response--1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICF/IIPA Data--Implications of Findings

In their study, "Fifth and Concluding Year of the Dual Record Project of Xavier University," Madigan and Herrin summarize a five-year project to test the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of dual records versus other systems of collecting demographic data. The investigators find that the dual records approach is more thorough and reliable in estimating underreporting of vital events. Substantial data presented on the southern Philippines indicate sharp declines in fertility and natural increase rates since 1970, a gradual, falling mortality, and a heavy volume of statistics.

The authors believe that Filipino officials concerned with demographic statistics, vital rates, and intercensal data collection are anxious to develop appropriate strategies for vital statistics collection and analysis. Moreover, it is believed that the study will provide policymakers in the Philippines with the first detailed view of fertility patterns in the south. This should be particularly valuable since family planning services are underdeveloped in Mindanao and scheduled to be expanded significantly under current Population Committee plans.

The investigators conclude that dual record systems, while more expensive than single systems, appear to be worth the cost because of accuracy, ability to assess short- and long-term trends and impact of new inputs, and capacity to perform quickly add-on data collection functions when needed. It was determined that the dual records system could, with great precision and sensitivity to recent change, supply accurate vital rates, and compute crude age specific, total and general fertility rates, age standardized rates, central death rates, and life table rates. It could also match vital events reported by each system and correct for vital events missed by both systems, something not possible with single system approaches. This information, along with their methodological findings, is believed to be vital for population program managers and development administrators.

As for future research needs, much more needs to be known about economic and psychological costs of migration. Mortality data gathering techniques must be enhanced in areas where unwillingness to discuss death limits the reliable collection of such data.

The Hendershot/Pernia report is a study of the relationships among some of three of the most important processes developing nations are undergoing: urbanization, population growth, and development. This analysis, focusing almost exclusively on the Philippines, relied primarily on data from the 1973 National Demographic Survey of the Philippines. It was found that although the level and percentage of urbanization in the Philippines was still increasing rapidly, the rate of urbanization has slowed dramatically since 1900 so that most of the population growth in urban places results from high levels of fertility rather than from great influxes of new residents.

It was concluded that the principal cause of rapid urban growth is high fertility, not rural-urban migration. In the long-run, urban growth can be

controlled only by reducing fertility. The authors note that it must be recognized that a problem for the Philippines is not rapid urbanization but unbalanced urbanization. The disproportionate growth of metropolitan Manila and a few other urban centers must be dealt with by policymakers.

Current Philippine government policy, as cited by the investigators, is to slow down the rate of rural-urban migration through provision of adequate public facilities and amenities "to make rural life more attractive." Thus, the thinking now dominant in the Philippines suggests the utility of continuing efforts to reduce ("rural push") migration to Philippine cities through accelerated rural development.

If, on the other hand, "urban pull" migration is demonstrated, the investigators suggest that different policy alternatives become apparent. If this second model is applicable, "a government program to identify and publicize good prospects for 'urban' employment in cities other than Manila might succeed in diverting a substantial part of the rural-Manila migration stream. While urban concentration would continue, it would be more evenly distributed among cities, and thus less 'excessive.'"

Redirecting rural-urban migration from currently popular big city destinations to other urban destinations would have several advantages contributing to regional decentralization of development activities and benefit: It also would tend to enhance the selective and adaptive features of rural-urban migration, an indirect effect of which would be to speed fertility reduction. The investigators recommend research and development of campaigns in the mass media and educational system to inform potential rural migrants of alternatives to metropolitan Manila and other large cities; the migrants' inclination and usual practice is to act "rationally," but they lack the full information about alternative destinations and, therefore, tend to choose Manila by default.

It is also recommended that the existing family planning program establish outreach services to rural-urban migrants. Since migrants often have special problems because of unfamiliarity with their new communities, it may be possible to offer new services, or publicize existing services; family planning could be integrated with these services for migrants, enabling them to accomplish more easily what seems to be their inclination to have fewer children in the city than when in the suburbs.

Popkin, Boulier, Rimando and de Jesus investigate the determinants of several fertility-influencing variables to obtain a better understanding of the dynamics of household behavior in relation to fertility. Examined in the rural Philippine context are factors influencing breastfeeding and the care of young children generally, the influence of children on household economic activity, and the determinants of health services utilization in rural areas. Data for the study were gathered in a survey of 573 households in 34 barrios in Laguna Province. Findings suggest that providing mothers with jobs compatible with childcare will not encourage women to breastfeed their infants since older children provide childcare under the supervision of working mothers.

It is anticipated that the Popkin study can yield information on the factors determining usage of government-supported health and nutritional services and suggest ways in which services with an indirect population impact may be more effectively presented to the Filipino public. In addition, insights into determinants of bottlefeeding versus breastfeeding may be of value to government officials who recognize a need to know whether bottlefeeding constitutes a health problem (with adverse population consequences), and, if so, what corrective measures may be taken.

The study indicates that families are frequently responsive to both internal and external changes in demands on the families' time and wealth resources—that is, household behavior often corresponds with utility maximization models. For instance, when mothers' wage levels rise, wealthy families respond by replacing breastfeeding with bottlefeeding, which takes half as much time. The poor continue to breastfeed, however, as any additional income is needed to meet subsistence needs; in this case, breastfeeding replaces mothers' leisure time.

As for policy relevance, there is evidence from the Popkin report that belief in, and practice of, breastfeeding are directly related. Additional data suggest that promotional efforts by bottled milk manufacturers are inversely associated with use of bottlefeeding. These facts, however, are stated without comment concerning their implications for population policy.

Regarding future research needs, studies involving increased sample sizes and more explanatory variables are needed to ascertain the determinants of breastfeeding behavior. Especially important is research into factors shaping preference for breastfeeding over bottlefeeding. Popkin's research suggests that formal education is not related to preference for breastfeeding. If this finding can be replicated in other rural contexts, research will be needed to clarify what governments can do to encourage longer birth intervals and healthier infants through breastfeeding.

Rodolfo A. Bulatao's report, "Values and Disvalues of Children," contains data on the perceived values and disvalues of children for a national sample of about 2,000 Filipino wives and a subsample of their husbands. Principal values of children found were: Instrumental assistance values, values based on emotionally rewarding social interactions, and psychological appreciation values. Principal disvalues found were the financial costs of children and worries connected with childbearing. No clear relationships were found between general values and disvalues of children and fertility preferences.

The results of this survey essentially extend the findings from the Manila-Bulacan survey (Bulatao, 1975) to the entire country, the Muslim areas excepted. Although there are differences in detail, the general structure of values and disvalues, their variation across different social categories, and the effect they have on fertility preferences are parallel to those previously described. Values do appear to make a difference, but, as in the previous study, the longitudinal data are lacking that could establish a firm link to behavior.

Although the investigator did not address this issue, it appears that increased knowledge of the reasons why Filipino parents want or favor, and do not want or do not favor, having children should make it possible for Filipino authorities to direct their social and family planning programs so as to encourage smaller family norms and practices

There were no further research needs recommended.

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statement

(see attached)

d. Interest/Involvement of Policy Makers in Specific Work Agreements

(see attached)

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-21
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-62

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion Dr. Gerry E. Hendershot
Mr. Ernesto Pernia Department of Sociology
 ADDRESS: The Population Institute Brown University
University of the Philippines Providence, Rhode Island 02912
Padre Faura, P.O. Box 479
Manila, Philippines
 TELEPHONE: 50-43-89 (PLDT) 22-24078 (GTS) 401/863-2367
 PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 29 May 74 - 31 Aug 75 TOTAL COST: \$48,969
 TITLE: Migration, Urbanization and Development in the Philippines

DESCRIPTION: The project comprises two interrelated and connected sections. The sociological portion of the study focuses on four aspects central to rural urban migration. They are: (1) The primary cause of rural-urban migration in the Philippines; (2) The nature of selectivity in rural-urban migration; (3) Rural-urban migrants' ability to adapt to urban life; and (4) The level of family planning KAP among rural-urban migrants.

The economic-demographic portion of the study focuses on nature, causes, and consequences of the following aspects of Philippine urbanization; (1) The pace of urbanization and urban growth; (2) The inter-relationship between urbanization and socio-economic development; (3) The components of urban population growth; and (4) The principal consequences of rural-urban migration.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUEST
		\$10,000	OSC	
28 Sep 74	4 Sep 74	12,000	OARO Sep 74	10 Sep 74
28 Dec 74	23 Dec 74	12,000	OARO Dec 74	31 Dec 75
28 Mar 75	30 May 75	10,000	OARO Mar 75	30 May 75
30 Jan 76		4,969	OARO Jun 75	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-47
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-250

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Francis C. Madigan Dr. Alejandro Herrin/Dr. Alfonso del F

ADDRESS: Mindinao Center for Population Studies
Research Institute for Mindinao Culture
Xavier University
Cagayan D'Oro City, Philippines 8401

TELEPHONE: 35-66

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Oct 75 - 31 May 76 TOTAL COST: \$39,835

TITLE: Fifth and Concluding Year of the Dual Record Project of Xavier University

DESCRIPTION: Completion of analysis of data collected since April 1971 in the Xavier University Dual Records Project. Included also are:
(1) Assessment of the strengths/weaknesses, sensitivity, reliability and cost/benefits for the Philippines of measurement of vital rates through several methods employed in this project: pregnancy history approach; own-children approach; the Brass approach; dual records approach; (2) Report on the findings of the work load, size of area, concealment of death and migration studies. (3) Analysis of the implications for administration of population policy in developing countries of short-term trends in differential fertility by education and occupational categories and the measurement of such trends, as well as of other fertility, mortality and natural increase indicators.

REPORT SCHEDULE		AMOUNT	PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED		DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$18,000	OSC	
<u>2 Jan 76</u>	<u>29 Jan 76</u>	<u>\$11,835</u>	<u>OARO Jan 76</u>	<u>5 Feb 76</u>
<u>30 Jun 76</u>	<u>26 May 76</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>OARO Jun 76</u>	<u>14 Jun 76</u>

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-39
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-229

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Rodolfo A. Bulatao

ADDRESS: 15 Data Street
Quezon City, Philippines

TELEPHONE: 623079

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 27 Jun 75 - 31 May 76 TOTAL COST: \$46,461

TITLE: The Value of Children, Phase Two: The Philippine Study

DESCRIPTION: Philippines' portion of a collaborative, cross-national study of the satisfactions and costs to parents of having children. Testing of hypotheses related to: effects of child-related values (e.g., instrumental, social interaction based, psychological appreciation of children) on fertility; effects of socio-economic and general values on child-related values; how availability of alternative sources of satisfaction affects value of children. Analysis is based on data to be gathered in interviews among a national sample of 2,000 current married women of child bearing age, and a subsample of husbands of these respondents.

Included also are: comparison of subgroup differences in motivation patterns and orientations toward alternative sources of satisfaction based on social class, religion, age, sex, rural-urban background, and dependent variables, e.g., desired and actual family size, preferred sex composition, KAP; comparison of husband and wife responses taken together provide better prediction than either sex alone; examination of responses at different parity levels to understand the ways in which experience with childbearing affects perceived value of children.

REPORT SCHEDULE		AMOUNT	PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED		DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$14,000	OSC	
26 Oct 75	16 Oct 75	32,461	Balance of funds to	
26 Jan 76	6 Feb 76		be paid only on production	
26 Apr 76	26 Apr 76		of invoices by Bulatao	
30 Jun 76				

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-48
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-213

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Barry M. Popkin

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 43
JP Diliman Post Office
Quezon City, Philippines 30004

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 1 Oct 75 - 31 May 76 TOTAL COST: \$16,701

TITLE: Economic, Demographic, Health and Nutritional Factors in Rural Household Behavior

DESCRIPTION: Longitudinal data from three interviews of 200 households in 36 barrios of Laguna Province will be collected and, along with extent cross-sectional data from 600 households, will be analyzed through "new home economics" models of household behavior. These data will be queried by multi-variate methods in a Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) format. Areas of investigation and focus of reports will include: 1) Determinants of women's non-familial activities 2) Effects of women's activities on welfare of household 3) Determinants of social service use 4) Determinants of breastfeeding behavior of mothers 5) The value of children and 6) Causes of protein-calorie malnutrition.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
2 Jan 76	20 Jan 76	6,702	Cost Reimbursable	12 Dec 75
1 Apr 76	5 May 76	4,583		24 Feb 76
31 May 76	12 Jul 76	1,569		9 Apr 76
		1,402		22 Apr 76

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

VALUES AND DISVALUES OF CHILDREN

Rodolfo A. Bulatao

ABSTRACT

This report contains data on the perceived values and disvalues of children for a national sample of about 2000 Filipino wives and a subsample of their husbands. Principal values of children found were instrumental assistance values, values based on emotionally rewarding social interactions, and psychological appreciation values. The principal disvalues found were the financial costs of children and worries connected with childrearing. No clear relationships were found between general values and disvalues of children and fertility preferences.

SUMMARY

Knowledge of perceived values and disvalues attached to children is an important complement to knowledge of external, "objective" utilities. Subjective values may reflect or distort or even be unrelated to utilities as defined, directly or indirectly, by the labor market, and actual childbearing behavior and behavioral intentions may be influenced, in particular instances, more by subjective than objective factors.

A previous report (Bulatao 1975) presented data for a limited sample of younger couples with fewer children from Greater Manila and the nearby province of Bulacan. The data for this report were collected by means of a survey with an interview schedule somewhat similar to the previous one.

Interviews were conducted with 1,691 wives and 382 husbands to determine perceived values and costs as well as other attitudes related to children, fertility preferences, and social and demographic characteristics. The sample was chosen to represent the entire Philippines, with the exception of Western Mindanao, which was excluded because of peace-and-order conditions. The specific provinces excluded were Bukidnon, Cotabato South Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Palawan, Sulu, Zamboanga del Norte, and Zamboanga del Sur. At the time of the 1970 census, these nine provinces had 13.4 percent of the population. Also excluded for reasons of remoteness and cost were the smaller islands of the archipelago, such as Siquijor, Camiguin, and the Batanes.

METHODOLOGY

The sample was stratified into the City of Manila, other urban areas, and rural areas. For Manila, four barangays were selected, and households were sampled within these barangays. For the urban and the rural areas, municipalities throughout the islands were grouped into 790 contiguous clusters with approximately 6,500 households each by the 1970

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Bulatao should be addressed to 15 Data Street, Quezon City, Philippines.

census. Systematic random sampling gave 30 sample clusters. Within each cluster, urban barangays and rural barrios were selected, and their households sampled. In each case, the overall sampling fraction for households was 1/1738.

All currently married women 39 years old or younger whose husbands were living with them (or, if absent, were expected to return within six months) were interviewed. A quarter of the sample households were selected randomly, and in these the husbands of all eligible women were also interviewed. All together 3,023 households were sampled, but only 60 percent had eligible female respondents. Of the eligible women, 93 percent were interviewed, and of the eligible men, 85 percent. The remainder were not at home or could not be contacted after several callbacks, refused to be interviewed, or discontinued the interview before it was completed. The completion rate varied from only 75 percent in La Paz, Tarlac, an area of recurring dissidence, to 100 percent in a couple of remote clusters. No replacements were made for refusals.

FINDINGS

An analysis of the sample yielded a variety of values and disvalues perceived to be attached to having children. The values were reducible to a few simple clusters: instrumental assistance values, covering the help children provide in household work through financial contributions and in old age; values based on emotionally rewarding social interactions with children, including companionship, love and affection, play and fun; psychological appreciation values--achievement and power motives, fulfillment of aspirations through children, character development; and social pressures as values, which were an identifiable cluster but were given little importance. Two additional values that diverge somewhat from this classification are the strengthening of the marital bond and the continuance of the family name. The first two clusters--instrumental assistance and rewarding interactions--are about equally prominent overall, though the prominence of the former (with the important exception of old-age assistance) declines with education, income, and urban experience, and the prominence of the latter increases.

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey essentially extend the findings from the Manila-Bulacan survey to the entire country, with the Muslim areas exempted. Although there are differences in detail, the general structure of values and disvalues, their variation across different social categories, and the effect they have on fertility preferences are parallel to those previously described. Values do appear to make a difference, but as in the previous study data are lacking that could establish a firm link to behavior.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Although the investigators did not address this issue, it appears that increased knowledge of the reasons why Filipino parents want or favor, and do not want or do not favor, having children should make it possible for Philippines authorities to direct their social and family planning programs so as to encourage smaller family norms and practices.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

None.

COMMENTS

URBANIZATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: IMPLICATIONS FOR POPULATION DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Ernesto M. Pernia

ABSTRACT

This report is a dual study of the relationships among some of the most important processes developing nations are undergoing--urbanization, population growth, and development. This analysis, focusing almost exclusively on the Philippines, relies primarily on data from the 1973 NDS (National Demographic Survey) of the Philippines. The investigator found that although the level and percentage of urbanization in the Philippines was increasing rapidly, the rate of urbanization has slowed dramatically since 1900. As a result, most of the population growth in urban places results from high levels of fertility, rather than from great influxes of new residents.

The spatial distribution of population is one aspect of demographic change that, until recently, has received little attention. Population problems have commonly meant population growth or decline via the more discernible processes of fertility and mortality. The spatial distribution of people through time is more difficult to discern.

SUMMARY

These studies,* of the relationships among the processes of urbanization, population, growth, and development focus on the Philippines. Two different perspectives were thought to bear on these relationships--a "macroscopic" view by economist Ernesto Pernia in which urbanization, population growth, and development are explained in terms of aggregates of individuals, such as cities, regions, and the nation, and a "microscopic" perspective by sociologist Gerry Hendershot in which the individuals within the aggregate are seen as the focus of the processes.

The level and pace of urbanization in the Philippines was reconstructed using data from each census since 1903.

FINDINGS

Although the level of urbanization increased from 13.1 percent in 1903 through 26.6 percent in 1948 to 32.9 percent in 1970, the rate of urbanization decreased from a high of 2.7 percent in the 1918-1939 intercensal period to only 0.8 percent between the 1960 and 1970 censuses. Thus, only about a third of the Philippines population lived in urban places, and a third of those live in Manila.

*Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigators' name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 1.

Note: Correspondence should be directed to Dr. Hendershot at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and to Dr. Pernia at the University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines.

Although the level and rate of urbanization are not particularly high, the growth of city population was found to be very rapid in the Philippines. Among the 19 largest cities, population grew at an average of 4.2 percent per year between 1960 and 1970, a rate one-third faster than the population growth for the entire nation. If that rate continues through the year 2,000, the urban population will nearly triple, constituting 45 percent of the population. In recent decades, the principal cause of urban population growth has been natural increase and only about 11 percent was due to rural-urban migration. Metropolitan Manila, with a 1970 population of 3.9 million, had grown by 25 percent since 1903. Overwhelmingly, urbanization and especially the growth of Manila increased most sharply in every period of substantial economic growth suggesting that migrants generally move because of desire to improve their conditions rather than because of an absolute lack of opportunities at their rural origins.

Selection in rural-urban migration was found to be strongly positive: Migrants are significantly better prepared for urban life than comparable rural non-migrants. Educational levels and family income of migrants at their places of origin are consistently higher than that of non-migrants. It was also found that selection increases as the degree of urbanization at the place of destination increases; overall and at every age, men from higher social class family backgrounds are much more likely to migrate than are other men.

Adaptation of migrants to urban life was generally high; there was a predominant tendency for them to adapt successfully and to exhibit "modern" behavior patterns similar to those of the urban-born and different from those remaining in rural areas. Thus migrant women—especially those with higher family education, social status and income background—tend to adopt modern practices such as late marriage; female labor force participation, and lower fertility. Migrant women had considerably lower fertility than non-migrants; they were about 20 percent less likely to have fertility higher than the average for their age than non-migrants or wives of non-migrants.

CONCLUSION

The principal cause of rapid urban growth is high fertility, not rural-urban migration. In the long run, urban growth can be controlled only by reducing fertility. It must be recognized also that a problem for the Philippines is not rapid urbanization but unbalanced urbanization. The disproportionate growth of metropolitan Manila and a few other urban centers must be dealt with by policymakers.

POLICY RELEVANCE

The investigation suggests a policy of redirecting rural-urban migration from currently popular big city destinations to other urban destinations. Such a policy would have several advantages, contributing to regional decentralization of development activities and benefits. It also would tend to enhance the selective and adaptive features of rural-urban migration, an indirect effect of which would be to speed fertility reduction. The investigators recommend research and development of campaigns in the mass media and educational system to inform potential rural migrants of alternatives to metropolitan Manila and other large cities; since the migrants' inclination and usual practice is to act "rationally," they need the full information about alternative destinations that they now lack and, therefore, tend to choose Manila by default.

It is recommended also that the existing family planning program establish outreach services to rural-urban migrants. Since migrants often have special problems because of unfamiliarity with their new communities, it may be possible to offer new services, or publicize existing services; family planning could be integrated with these services for migrants, enabling them to accomplish more easily what seems to be their inclination to have fewer children in the city than when in the suburbs.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

None.

NEW APPROACHES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF VITAL RATES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Francis C. Madigan and Alejandro N. Herrin

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes a five-year project to test the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of dual records versus other systems of collecting demographic data. The investigators find that the dual records approach is more thorough and more reliable in estimating underreporting of vital events. Substantial data presented on the southern Philippines indicate sharp declines in fertility and natural increase rates since 1970, a gradually falling mortality, and a heavy volume of migration.

SUMMARY

This report includes methodological and substantive findings of a dual records project conducted from April 1, 1976, through May 31, 1976. The project envisioned study of small, purposively selected geographical areas whose populations could be studied in quasi-experimental conditions of clear-cut external boundaries, types of communities, contiguity of units, and low-cost logistics. A 75 percent, one-stage cluster sample was drawn from the urban Cagayan d'Oro Poblacion. A purposively chosen rural sample consisted of about 104 sq. km. of contiguous rural area located some 18.5 km. from the city hall. Detailed maps were developed and continually updated.

Two independent data collection systems covered the entire study area; a recording system had part-time female workers spend one hour, five days a week collecting data in their areas of residence; each home was visited every second month. A survey system provided for semi-annual rounds of interviewing by employees not allowed to work in areas of present or former residences.

FINDINGS

Key demographic findings included: 1) Birth rates were high but showed steady decline between 1971 and 1975 from 43 to 36 births/1000 for urban areas and from 46 to 30/1000 in rural areas. The author attributes this decline less to advancing age at marriage and more to

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Madigan may be sent to Mindinao Center for Population Studies, Xavier University, Cagayan D'Oro City 8401. Philippine

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 3.

contraceptive practice, combined with the choice of couples to delay or avoid another birth in favor of acquiring a "non-child good" or for modern convenience; such conversion was precipitated by a rapid expansion of the electricity system. 2) Between 1971 and 1974 mortality increased generally from a low of 6/1000 to 10-11/1000, probably due to sharp declines in nutritional levels caused by serious food shortages and rapid inflation caused by increases in oil prices. Substantial concealment of death was found and investigators created procedures to correct for this. 3) The rate of natural increase declined from 3.7 percent in 1971 to 2.8 percent in 1975 in urban areas and from 3.8 percent to 2.1 percent in rural areas. 4) All migration flows were very large and generally associated with search for employment and family accompanying a person seeking work.

CONCLUSION

Only a few methodology-related findings can be highlighted here. 1) New techniques were developed to avoid respondent fatigue and to elicit data on infant and general mortality in cultures where discussion of death was sensitive or taboo. 2) Testing of the Brass and Cho/Grabill Own Children methods for estimating growth rates showed them to be robust but subject to severe limitations when used alone because of their single-round nature, reliance on accurate fertility and mortality reporting, and inability to assess short-term rapid changes. 3) Experiments with coverage and use of full-versus part-time workers revealed that annual surveys produced data almost as accurate as semi-annual surveys. Coupled with use of full-time workers in large (4,500-5,700 person) coverage areas to achieve 25-40 percent estimated savings, would not compromise the data quality because of dual records system's ability to correct estimates resulting from underreporting and/or double reporting from each subsystem.

POLICY RELEVANCE

It was determined that the dual records system could, with great precision and sensitivity to recent change, supply accurate vital rates, and compute crude, age specific, total and general fertility rates, age standardized rates, central death rates, and life table rates. It could also match vital events reported by each system and correct for vital events missed by both systems, something not possible with single system approaches.

COMMENTS

None.

ECONOMIC FACTORS IN PHILIPPINE RURAL HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR

Barry M. Popkin, Bryan Boulier,
Raymunda Rimando, and Susan de Jesus

ABSTRACT

The reserachers investigated the determinants of several fertility-influencing variables to obtain a better understanding of the dynamics of household behavior in relation to certain fertility determinants. Examined in the rural Philippine context are factors influencing breastfeeding and the care of young children generally, the influence of children on household economic activity, and the determinants of health services utilization in rural areas. Data for the study were gathered in a survey of 573 households in 34 barrios in Laguna Province. Findings suggest that providing mothers with jobs compatible with childcare will not encourage women to breastfeed their infants since older children provide childcare under the supervision of working mothers.

SUMMARY

A nutritional study was focused on mothers to determine how changes in their beliefs, education, health status, and market economic value contributes to breastfeeding changes. In a childcare determinants study, various factors were examined, including mother's occupational status affecting the amount of attention given to young children by various family members. In a medical services utilization study, the investigators sought to uncover factors responsible for the use of various health services. In a value of children study, some of the economic contributions of children to rural households were assessed.

Thirty-four barrios were selected to represent major rural economic types of barrios, including rice-growing and other agricultural, fishing, and industrialized semi-urban barrios. Five hundred seventy-three households were randomly chosen, with an allotted number drawn from each barrio. In Phase 1 of the project, five visits to each household obtained data on socioeconomic variables, expenditure patterns, social services use, time allocation, household dietary intake, nutritional status, and demographic variables. In Phase 2, ninety-nine households were restudied during three bimonthly visits to obtain further dietary data and breastfeeding information on 314 infants. This variety of data was structured according to models of household utility maximization and then subjected to multiple regression analysis.

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Popkin should be addressed to the University of the Philippines, School of Economics, Quezon City, Philippines.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigators' name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 7

FINDINGS

analysis indicates that families are frequently responsive to both internal and external changes in demands on the families' time and wealth resources--that is, household behavior often corresponds with utility maximization models. For instance, when mothers' wage levels rise, wealthy families respond by replacing breastfeeding with bottlefeeding, which takes half as much time. The poor continue to breastfeed, however, as any additional income is needed to meet subsistence needs; in this case, breastfeeding replaces mother's leisure time.

Popkin and colleagues found that children in Laguna households contribute substantially to the family's income and are involved significantly at home in non-income producing work, as well as childcare. Their presence influences the parents' use of time. Children of all ages stimulate fathers to work longer hours. Young children reduce mothers' time in income-earning activities and leisure. Older female children substitute for mother's non-income related housework, which enables mothers to spend greater numbers of hours in income-related activities. Older children of both sexes appear to substantially increase mothers' leisure.

Lastly, the study found that whereas most national family planning services are found in publicly funded medical services, private modern medical services and traditional practitioners are the two most used forms of medical service delivery in the barrios.

CONCLUSION

The findings help clarify how economic development in some of its manifestations can be supportive of high fertility norms, but the report does not detail the ways in which this occurs.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Investigators offer suggestions for ways in which their research findings are relevant for population policy. For instance, there is evidence that belief in, and practice of, breastfeeding are directly related. Additional data suggest that promotional efforts by bottled milk manufacturers are inversely associated with use of bottlefeeding. However, these facts are stated without comment concerning their implications for population policy.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

Studies involving increased sample sizes and more explanatory variables are needed to ascertain the determinants of breastfeeding behavior. Especially important is research into factors shaping preferences for breastfeeding and not bottlefeeding. Popkin's research suggests that formal education is not related to preference for breastfeeding. If this finding can be replicated in other rural contexts, research will be needed to clarify what governments can do to encourage longer birth intervals and healthier infants through breastfeeding.

COMMENTS



POPULATION INSTITUTE

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TELS. 50-43-89 (PLDT) 33-24-78 (GTS)

23 June 1975

Dr. M.C. Shelesnyak
Director
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program
Smithsonian Institution
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Shelesnyak:

I am writing to update you on the migration/urbanization project team here at the Institute. Gerry Hendershot arrived 5th of June and came to the office the following day. The team is now working closely together, trying to avail of all possible complementarities. I believe it will continue to be a wholesome and fruitful collaboration.

I am likewise pleased to tell you that the project has generated considerable benefits for social science research in the Philippines. We have been able to use our research findings for the Experts' Meeting on Philippine Population Research, the Inter-Agency Committee on Population and Housing Statistics' Working Group on Urban and Rural Definitions, seminars on human settlements and urban planning, etc. Additionally, the project has fitted in quite well with the research program on "Population, Resources, Environment, and the Philippine Future" (PREPF), which the University of the Philippines Population Institute, and the University of the Philippines School of Economics together with the Development Academy of the Philippines have just undertaken.

In compliance with the agreed-upon timetable, we expect to submit to you an overall report by the end of August. This will probably be in preliminary form because we anticipate to avail ourselves of inputs from other Institute projects, particularly those generated within the PREPF program. In any case, we should be able to turn in a polished final report by the end of December 1975.

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Mercedes B. Concepcion
MERCEDES B. CONCEPCION
Dean

MBC/rug

RECEIVED

JUN 30 1975

SERIAL 13914

FILE 49:3-7.1

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement of Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received eighteen proposals to study the Philippines; four were signed as work agreements, eight were rejected, and six were withdrawn. Two of the work agreements were performed by Filipino nationals; collaborative U.S./Filipino teams completed the remaining two work agreements.

Four rejections each went to Filipino nationals and collaborative U.S./Filipino teams. Of the six withdrawn proposals, one received outside funding, one was merged with another proposal, one was removed from consideration, one was withdrawn due to the termination of ICP/IPPA's funding, and two were withdrawn due to lack of response from the applicants.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$498,035. The average proposed expenditure for 12 of the Filipino proposals was \$45,502.91. The average work agreement proposed expenditure was \$35,515.50; and for the rejections it was \$44,496.62. The withdrawals had requested an average of \$17,803.81.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

Work agreement research interests were distinctly varied. All four work agreements were concerned with vastly different topics—"The Value of Children, Phase Two: The Philippine Study;" "Economic, Demographic, Health and Nutritional Factors in Rural Household Behavior;" "Fifth and Concluding Year of the Dual Record Project of Xavier University;" and "Migration, Urbanization, and Development in the Philippines."

Research interests among the rejected proposals were also varied. There were such diverse topics as "The Traditional Midwives: The Bridge to the Communications Gap in Family Planning Programs in the Rural Areas of the Philippines," "The Cassette Special Communication System (CSCS) for Hard-to-Reach Populations in the Philippines Barrios," and "An Evaluation of Student Learning and Behavioral Change as a Result of Attendance in Classes for Functional Literacy for Family Life Planning."

Topics for the withdrawn proposals included "A Study of Methods of Expanding the Coverage of Programs of Functional Education for Family Life Planning" and "Maintaining Participation in Family Planning."

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-62
DISPOSITION: WA-21 - 29 May 1974

PROPOSER(S): Dr. M. B. Concepcion, Dean
The Population Institute, University of the Philippines
P. O. Box 479, Padre Faure, Manila, The Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. G. E. Hendershot AND Mr. Ernesto Pernia
Department of Sociology The Population Institute
Brown University University of the Philippines

TITLE: Migration, Urbanization and Development in the Philippines

DATE SUBMITTED: 21 May 73 DATE RCD.: 23 May 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$40,900.00 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$40,900 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The sociological portion of the study will focus on four questions central to rural-urban migration. They are: (1) What is the primary cause of rural-urban migration in the Philippines? (2) What is the nature of selectivity in rural-urban migration? (3) How well do rural-urban migrants adapt to urban life? and, (4) How great is family planning KAP among rural-urban migrants?

The economic-demographic portion of the study will focus on the nature, causes, and consequences of urbanization in the Philippines. The Philippine records on urbanization and on urban growth will be distinguished; urbanization referring to an increase in the proportion of a national population concentrated in cities and urban growth to an increase in absolute size of city population.

Analysis will be completed on the following aspects of Philippine urbanization: (1) The pace of urbanization and urban growth; (2) The inter-relationship between urbanization and socio-economic development; (3) The components of urban population growth; and (4) The principal determinents and consequences of rural-urban migration.

Principal hypotheses of this section of the study are (1) "...rapid population growth, to the extent that it hampers economic growth and structural shifts, retards rather than speeds up the urbanizing process" and (2) "...urban growth is mainly due to natural increase in the cities rather than to rural-urban migration."

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 4 December 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

REVISED 7 April 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-229
DISPOSITION: WA-39 27 June 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Rodolfo A. Fulatao
Department of Sociology
University of the Philippines
Dilliman, Quezon City, Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Value of Children, Phase Two: The Philippine Study

DATE SUBMITTED: 27 Dec 74 DATE RCD.: 15 Jan 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: ~~\$44,477~~ \$46,461 START DATE: 1 Jul 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: ~~\$44,920~~ \$46,461 ALSO SENT TO: UNFPA

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Philippines' portion of a collaborative, cross-national study of the satisfactions and costs to parents of having children. Testing of hypotheses related to: effects of child-related values (e.g., instrumental, social interaction based, psychological appreciation of children) on fertility; effects of socio-economic and general values on child-related values; how availability of alternative sources of satisfaction affects value of children. Analysis is based on data to be gathered in interviews among a national sample of 2,000 currently married women of child bearing age, and a subsample of husbands of these respondents.

Included also are: comparison of subgroup differences in motivational patterns and orientations toward alternative sources of satisfactions based on social class, religion, age, sex, rural-urban background, etc.; dependent variables, e.g., desired and actual family size, preferred sex composition, KAP; comparison of husband and wife responses taken together provide better prediction than either sex alone; examination of responses at different parity levels to understand the ways in which experience with childbearing affects perceived value of children.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-250
DISPOSITION: W3-17 1 December 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Francis C. Madigan, S.J., Director
Mindanao Center for Population Studies, Research Center for Mindanao C
Xavier University
Cagayan de Oro, Misamis Oriental, Philippines 8401

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Fifth and Concluding Year of the Dual Record Project of Xavier University

DATE SUBMITTED: 17 Mar 75 DATE RCD.: 31 Mar 75 DURATION: 9 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$60,000 START DATE: 1 Jul 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$38,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Completion of data collection and analysis and assessment of cost-bene studies on numerous different techniques some of which will form part of a Philippine dual record system for provision of accurate fertility, mortality, migration data to Philippines' government planners. The project has included nine sub-projects to determine which approaches to data collection and analysis produce sufficiently accurate data for planning purposes while minimizing costs. Included are assessment of recal approach, determining optimum work load per interviewer, optimum area coverage per interviewer, assessment of the applicability of the Brass-Coale and Cho-Grabill estimating techniques for the Philippines, and studies of differential fertility, concealment of death by respondents and migration events and patterns.

Analysis of data collected during the five-year project differential fertility; included also is testing of hypotheses related to occupation, education, etc. and differential fertility.

COMMENTS:

Form IPFA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Rev H. Haas

DATE: 10 April 1975

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-213
DISPOSITION: WA-48 11 December 1975

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Barry M. Pockin
c/o the PE, MCC, P.O. Box 1169, Makati,
Rizal D-708
Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): Raymunda Rimando; Theresa Jayme-Ho

TITLE: Economic, Demographic, Health and Nutritional Factors in Rural Household Behavior

DATE SUBMITTED: 18 Nov 74 DATE RCD.: 2 Dec 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$26,701 START DATE: 1 Apr 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$16,701 ALSO SENT TO: Population Center Foundation

OTHER FUNDING: Agricultural Development Council

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Principal objectives of this study are to develop improved understanding of household behavior regarding decisions affecting many aspects of family welfare. These include: (1) Decisions regarding family size limitation in terms of economic and non-economic aspects of family welfare; (2) Decisions regarding the nutritional composition of individual family diets as influenced by labor force participation, availability of family labor resources. The principal focus is thus on household and individual welfare defined in nutritional and health terms and on factors affecting welfare.

Cross-sectional sample of 800 households chosen randomly within barrios of Laguna Province; longitudinal data on two hundred of these households to be interviewed monthly during a 12 month period. Multivariate statistical analysis of data processed through subroutines of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: James M. Creager

-23- DATE: 30 December 1974

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/No. Luzon (Philippines)

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-10
DISPOSITION: Added - 29 June 1973
Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Robert Lawless
107 Lake Street
Englewood, New Jersey 07631

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Cultural Ecology of Northern Luzon -- with Special Emphasis on the
Shift from Dry to Wet Rice Agriculture.

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Dec 72 DATE RCD.: 7 Dec 72 DURATION: One year

TOTAL AMOUNT: Not stated START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: grants/grant - amount ALSO SENT TO: Not stated
unspecified

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Lawless intends examining agricultural differences between the Northern and Southern Kalingas of Northern Luzon as a function of ecological conditions in the mountains vs vastly differing conditions in the lowlands.

He will employ standard tools for ethnographic investigation and relate the work to scarcity models.

He adds: "A specific field study of the sociocultural changes accompanying the shift from dry to wet rice agriculture would, I believe, be a significant contribution to anthropological knowledge. Placed in the context of an ecological overview, such a study would, I believe, contribute to our knowledge of the beginnings of modern civilization. Also, the practical social implications, for development programs, for physical and mental health programs, for example, are enormous. Such a study could show how the manipulation of population pressure variables could be used in national development programs to help Third World nations solve the vexing problem of organizing and maintaining viable internal markets. Such a study could also contribute to our insights into the mental stresses of living and working together in comparatively crowded conditions."

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

FORM IPPA 1-72

DATE: 11 Dec. 72

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-151
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 10 Jun 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Antonio P. Santiago
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
Nieves, San Leonardo
Nueva Ecija, The Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: A Study of methods of Expanding the Coverage of Programs of Functional Education for Family Life Planning

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 18 Mar 74 DURATION: 6 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$8,334 (P50,620) START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$8,334 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: See P-149 and P-150

DESCRIPTION: The stated objectives of this study are: "to analyze the various attempts at expansion of the PRRM-WEI joint pilot/demonstration project in order to develop guidelines for future expansion activities, [and] to apply to this analysis certain theoretical models in order to develop greater insight into the expansion process while also examining the adequacy of the models.

The data for this project will have been gathered by the investigators while carrying out the studies covered by P-149 and P-150, if these projects are supported by IPPA/ICP. The investigator expects to determine which organizational mechanisms appear to show the most promise for expansion of the PRRM's functional literacy project into areas not now covered by PRRM activities; this may suggest either the expansion of the PRRM project or a coordination of PRRM efforts with other groups, especially the Integrated Association of Nueva Ecija.

The models to be tested deal with organizational behavior, institutional development and intra-organization communications; one model was developed by Dr. Milton Esman (now at Cornell University). The second model was developed in the Philippines as a tool for assessing organizational behavior in the Philippines cultural context.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 15 April 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Philippines/USA

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-293
DISPOSITION: Rejected 30 Apr 76
Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Dr. George M. Guthrie
Department of Psychology
514 Moore Building, The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Florentine S. Solon AND Dr. Tomas L. Fernandez
Department of Preventive and Social Medicine
Cebu Institute of Medicine
Cebu, Philippines

TITLE: Maintaining Participation in Family Planning

DATE SUBMITTED: 14 Aug 75 DATE RCD.: 18 Aug 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$42,945 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$42,945 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated.

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Examination of the effectiveness of reinforcement on family planning continuation in an experiment in which two reinforcement strategies and one control condition are applied in three communities on the island of Cebu in the Philippines. It is hypothesized that contingent reinforcement which has strengthened other health-related activities will increase the rate of continuation, improve contraceptive effectiveness and create a social climate conducive to new participants. Investigators suggest that cost/benefit considerations indicate that reinforcement strategies may greatly facilitate achievement of Philippine government targets for reduction in population growth.

The study is to be conducted in three widely separated communities of 20,000 to 30,000 population selected initially for closely equivalent age, sex and education distributions and for similar access to Cebu City; reinforcement will be provided and data will be gathered through existing Rural Health Units where women who agree and who do not agree to participate in this study will continue to receive all regular services provided by the RHU. The study will be conducted among 600 RHU patients, 200 in each in the two experimental/reinforcement centers and in the one control in it.

Investigators expect also to: evaluate the relative effectiveness of different reinforcement strategies (quarterly reinforcement with some patient desired object and quarterly reinforcement with lottery tickets); and, determine the effect of reinforcement and control conditions on the nature and frequency of complaints volunteered by contraceptors, the rate of new acceptors, the effectiveness various contraceptive failures in the various experimental conditions, the recorded birth rates in the communities not part of the research; and, evaluate the usefulness and feasibility of reinforcement techniques as part of regional and national family planning programs in the Philippines.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Ray H. Haas

DATE: 20 August 1975

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Philippines PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-56
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 7 November 1973

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Ernesto M. Pernia
2725 Haste Street, #201, Berkeley, California 94704

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Population Growth, Urbanization, and Economic Development in the Philippine

DATE SUBMITTED: 27 Apr 73 DATE RCD.: 1 May 73 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,667.07 START DATE: 1 Aug 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,667.07 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: "The study proceeds from the premise that urbanization cannot be properly understood in isolation from its complex interactions with population growth and economic development ... The research will inquire into the nature, causes, and consequences of urbanization in the Philippines."

"The main hypothesis is that rapid population growth, to the extent that it hampers economic growth and structural shifts, retards rather than speeds up the urbanizing process; phenomenal urban growth is mainly due to natural increase in the cities rather than to rural-urban migration."

1. "The method of approach will be mainly historical as well as comparative. It will examine the process of urbanization and its interaction with population growth and economic development to as far back as data will permit. To put this in perspective, will compare important features of Philippine urbanization with those of other Southeast Asian countries and other advanced countries, e.g., U.S., Sweden, Japan."

2. The applicant will focus attention on the following topics: pace of urbanization, urbanization and economic development, urbanization and population growth, urban growth and hierarchy and urbanization policy. Specific questions to be addressed in examining the above topics are also listed.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 4 May 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: The Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-150
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn 10 Jun 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Antonio P. Santiago
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
Nieves, San Leonardo
Nueva Ecija, The Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Factors in the Success of Population Education Boards
(PEB's) as Barrio Level Administrators of Functional Education Programs

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 18 Mar 74 DURATION: 7 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$10,531 (P63,184) START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$10,531 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: See P-149 and P-151

DESCRIPTION: This project will examine the roles and effectiveness of twenty selected barrio-level Population Education Boards; barrios selected for study will include those in which functional literacy/population education programs were conducted for various lengths of time.

A series of hypotheses relating to the nature of organization of the PEB's, the background of members and the operational characteristics of the PEB's will be tested. Data concerning the membership, leadership, meetings, training projects of the PEB's will be gathered. The data on the roles and interactions among the PEB chairman, the committee members and the barrio PEB teacher will also be gathered.

The purpose of the investigation is to assess the relative success of various PEB's and to make appropriate recommendations for promoting consistently high levels of success in the future.

COMMENTS: More information on the personnel to be involved in the study and on focus of the study is required before positive action can be taken on this proposal.

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 15 April 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-15
DISPOSITION: Removed from consideration-

PROPOSER(S): Oliver D. Finnigan, III
USAID/Philippines
APO San Francisco, California 96528

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Assessing the Feasibility of Proposals for Reducing Fertility

DATE SUBMITTED: 7 Nov 72 DATE RCD.: 1 Dec 72 DURATION: Six months

TOTAL AMOUNT: Not stated START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: Not stated ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Describes a 'vast' six-month research program applicable in any country for going beyond family planning. Assemble a team of nationals (at least 7 different professions represented) who will examine 23 alternative action incentive programs and score them on 12 criteria developed in part from Berelson's, "Beyond Family Planning."

COMMENTS: The material sent to us by Mr. Finnigan is in the general form of a proposal for an action program. However, no specific activity is in fact proposed nor even a country named in which the study group would be formed. Further, there is neither a time nor financial budget offered. Close consideration of Mr. Finnigan's material led us to conclude that he did not wish to propose a work agreement but wanted merely to have the comments and suggestions of ICP/IPPA staff on his ideas. For that reason we ceased considering it as a proposal.

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey

FORM IPPA 1-72

DATE: 5 Dec 72

(Philippines, Thailand,
COUNTRY OF (Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-26
ORIGIN: USA/Singapore DISPOSITION: Rejected 26 Oct 73

PROPOSER(S): Professor Gayl D. Ness
University of Michigan
3012 Literature, Science & The Arts Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan

COLLABORATOR(S): Professor Wilfredo F. Arce, Ateneo de Manila, The Philippines;
Dr. Te Hseung Sun, Director, Taiwan Provincial Family Planning Committee, Taichung,
Taiwan; Professor Prasert Yamklinfung, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

TITLE: The Pill and the Program

DATE SUBMITTED: 24 Jan 73 DATE RCD.: 29 Jan 73 DURATION: Sixteen months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,990.00 START DATE: April/May 1973

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,990.00 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Ness - 7/9 time teaching; Arce - full-time teaching;
T.H. Sun - full-time administrator; P. Yamklinfung - full-time teaching, administrator
Research Associate - full-time graduate student.

DESCRIPTION: Subtitled, "A Proposal for Research on Organizational Decision Making
in the Adoption of New Technologies; Case Studies of the Adoption of the Oral
Contraceptive Pill in Family Planning Programs," in Hong Kong and Singapore; Taiwan
and Korea; and, Thailand and the Philippines. The three pairs are to be studied
because of different timing in history of adoption of the pill: HK&S early in
program; T&K after several years; T&P began programs late.

- 2) Interpretive histories to be written on basis of detailed chronologies of
decision to adopt the pill.
- 3) Detailed chronologies for HK,S.K and Taiwan to be prepared by U. S. research
associate (a University of Michigan graduate student) directed by country's
program directors and Ness; work in Thailand and Philippines directed by Yamklinfung
and Arce. Following writing of case histories, authors to meet for preparation
of overall analysis and comparative statement on proposal sub-title.
- 4) Data sought on: (a) Program conductors before pill's introduction, (b) introduction
of pill; (3) pattern of pill introduction; (d) organizational dynamics of pill
utilization.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 12 Feb 73

FORM IPFA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-52
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 5 June 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Antonio Ma. Alcantara
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21205

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Traditional Midwives: The Bridge to the Communication's Gap in Family Planning Programs in the Rural Areas in the Philippines

DATE SUBMITTED: 22 Apr 73 DATE RCD.: 24 Apr 73 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$37,500 START DATE: 1 Jul 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$37,500 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Not stated

DESCRIPTION: The applicant hypothesizes that administrative costs of implementing a national family planning program in rural areas of developing countries "will be greatly minimized, yet achieve optimal results if the hilots (traditional midwives) will be utilized as the communicators-motivators."

1. Dr. Alacantara proposes to establish one family planning clinic in each of four areas around a municipality northwest of Cebu City; in these clinics physical and pelvic examinations and IUD insertions will be carried out. This will constitute the region where hilot effectiveness will be measured; in a control region southeast of Cebu City, the rural health services will establish similar clinics.

2. Following the administration of a KAP survey among the hilots, who will be engage as communicator-motivators, and a KAP survey among a random sample of the populations in the experimental and control areas, 30 hilots will be selected for service. These individuals will be trained on "how to implement the communication-motivation compone during the first two months of the study.

3. The second phase of the work will last six months; in this period each hilot will visit at least 365 potential users of clinic services in the experimental region; each visit will be to motivate acceptance of IUD insertion. Clinic records will be kept on patients seen and hilot effectiveness. During phase three (four months), the investigator will measure "some effects, on cumulative basis, expected to be generate by this study in the experimental area, which shall be compared to those of the control area.

PREPARED BY: Rov H. Haas
DATE: 4 May 1973

FORM IPFA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-55
DISPOSITION: Rejected - 15 May 1973

PROPOSER(S): Professor Royal Colle, Ithaca, New York; Mrs. Solodad Angeles, Cebu City, Philippines and Miss Marietta G. Barnaje, Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines.

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Cassette Special Communication System (CSCS) for Hard-to-Reach Population in the Philippine Barrios

DATE SUBMITTED: 10 Apr 73 DATE RCD.: 24 Apr 73' DURATION: 14 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$30,905 START DATE: May 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$30,905 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Mrs. Angeles and Miss Barnaje are regional health officials in the Philippines; Royle Colle is Associate Professor, Department of Communication Arts, Cornell University.

DESCRIPTION: "The purpose of this research is to test the feasibility of a modern simple communication system for improving the dissemination of 'development' information among hard-to-reach people in the Philippines. Central to system is audio cassette tape recorder technology." The applicants posit that in the absence of effective, established mass communications the Cassette Special Communication System (CSCS) will prove to be a viable approach to dissemination of information on family planning, health, education, etc. topics to rural, peasant populations. The CSCS would place new emphasis on the receiver (rather than the sender) of information, allow for repetition, effective timing by the receiver for receiving information, etc.

1. The project provides for 100 casset playback units to be placed in selected locations of both Region 6 (Panay and Negros Occidental) and Region 7 (Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental). Specialized materials on family planning/health subjects will be prepared using, whenever possible, local dialects as the media of communication. Where possible, indigenous people will be involved for recording materials to be disseminated to those with whom the cassette playback units have been placed. Toward the end of the project an evaluation phase will determine suitability of production techniques, format, hardware, etc..

2. Timetable: May-December 1973 - reconnaissance visit, develop operational plans, order equipment, etc.; January 1974 - begin field operations; June 1974 - complete project and prepare final report.

3. Personnel include: Project coordinator (Filipino) - part-time; Field Director (USA-Cornell) - full-time; production/research assistant (Filipino) - half-time; consul (USA-Cornell). Identity of specific personnel is not provided.

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 3 May 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
RLV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: The Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-67
DISPOSITION: Rejected 8 May 74

PROPOSER(S) Miss Leila Ilan AND Dr. Rodelia L. Gabriel
College of Agriculture Apartment 7 A, Kanluran Stre
University of the Philippines/Los Banos College, Laguna, The Philipp

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Socio-Psychological Correlates and Their Relationship to Fertility and
Fertility Planning Behavior

DATE SUBMITTED: 21 May 73 DATE RCD.: 31 May 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$10,900 START DATE: 1 Jan 1974

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$10,900 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The principal investigators plan to undertake a study to identify for Filipino women the "socio-psychological factors which are related to fertility differentials, adoption of contraceptive practices, and involvement in family planning." The subjects will comprise a national representative sample of currently married Filipino women below the age of 44.

The investigators will adapt to the Filipino milieu the Family Life Survey constructed by the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences. The survey is designed to measure the psychological and environmental variables affecting fertility behavior. The investigators will obtain not only psychological data, but also socio-demographic data (e.g. education, area of residence, age at first marriage), family limitation data (e.g., past and current use of contraception, use of induced abortion), and fertility data (e.g., number of live births, length of the first birth interval).

Factor analysis, multiple regression, and correlation techniques will be used in the analysis of the data created.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 8 June 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
RIV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-94
DISPOSITION: Rejected 7 May 1974

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Charles O. Houston AND Dr. Liceria Brillantes-Soriano
Western Michigan University Bureau of Public Schools
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001 Manila, The Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Guidelines for the Teaching ... of Population Problems

DATE SUBMITTED: 4 Oct 73 DATE RCD.: 10 Oct 73 DURATION: 7 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$22,200 START DATE: Not stated (Jan 74)

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$22,200 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Evaluation of current approaches to the teaching of population-related material in the public schools of the Philippines. The P. I., Dr. Soriano, is Director of Public Schools in the Philippines. A task-force will gather textbooks, teaching aids, etc., and will conduct a content analysis of them to determine how theories of family planning, population pressures, etc., relate to stated national goals of development, and how these theories have been integrated into the broader educational experience. Having evaluated the extant situation, the task force will turn its attention to preparation of new guidelines for these materials and teaching methods. The new approach will then be communicated to the Secretary of Education and President for approval and subsequent adoption and use in the public schools of the Philippines.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 19 October 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: The Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-149
DISPOSITION: Rejected 18 Apr 75

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Antonio P. Santiago
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
Nieves, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija, Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: An Evaluation of Student Learning and Behavioral Change as a Result of Attendance in Classes of Functional Literacy for Family Life Planning

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 14 Mar 74 DURATION: 8 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$16,188 (797,124) START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$16,188 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The stated objectives of the study are: "To determine whether or not the objectives of the [functional literacy for family planning] project...have been achieved." The project hoped to develop self-sustaining, functional literacy of the students and new attitudes and behavior related to the family planning content. The study will determine whether successful completion on the course is valid indicator of achievement in these areas.

A sample of students who participated in the 41 classes organized in 29 Philippine barrios will be surveyed; these will include both individuals who completed the course and those who did not; illiterate individuals from the same barrios who did not participate in the courses will be included in the sample in an effort to assess the impact of the functional literacy program.

The investigator hypothesizes that changes in functional literacy and family planning behavior will be greater among those who were active participants in the courses and who 'graduated;' change will be least among those who never participated in these education programs.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Rev H. Haas
DATE: 28 March 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: The Philippines PROPOSAL NUMBER: D-170
DISPOSITION: Rejected 29 October 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Rodelia L. Gabriel and Miss Leila C. Ilan
University of the Philippines at Los Baños
College, Laguna E-109
Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Socio-Psychological Correlates and Their Relationship to Fertility and Fertility Planning Behavior

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Jun 74 DATE RCD.: 26 Jun 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$43,000 START DATE: January 1975

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$43,000 ALSO SENT TO: _____

OTHER FUNDING: _____

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT.

DESCRIPTION: The principal investigators plan to undertake a study to identify for Filipino women the "socio-psychological factors which are related to fertility differentials, adoption of contraceptive practices, and involvement in family planning." The subjects will comprise a national representative sample of currently married Filipino women below the age of 44. The sample will be drawn from three distinct areas: two rural barrios, two transitional towns and two urban cities.

The investigators will adapt to the Filipino milieu the Family Life Survey constructed by the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences. The survey is designed to measure the psychological and environmental variables affecting fertility behavior. The investigators will obtain not only psychological data, but also socio-demographic data (e.g., education, area of residence, age at first marriage), family limitation data (e.g., past and current use of contraception, use of induced abortion), and fertility data (e.g., number of live births, length of the first birth interval). Thematic Apperception Tests will be administered to a subsample of the currently married women.

Factor analysis, multiple regression, and correlation techniques will be used in the analysis of the data created.

COMMENTS:

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 10 Jul 1974

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Philippines

PROPOSAL NUMBER: n-231
DISPOSITION: Rejected 24 Jan 75

PROPOSER(S): Miss Pastora de los Reyes
The Population Center
Philippine Wesleyan College
Cabanatuan City 2301, Philippines

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: One Year Project Developing Curriculum Materials Integrating Population Education Concepts with College Mathematics Courses

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 Jan 75 DATE RCD.: 23 Jan 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$4,528 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$4,528 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Development of curriculum materials integrating population education concepts with college mathematics subjects.

1. Analysis of content of mathematics subjects offered in the nine colleges in Cabanatuan City to determine where population education concepts may be infused.
2. Research and gathering of pertinent resource materials about population education for the task of integration.
3. Development of curriculum materials.
4. Initial field testing of the curriculum at the Philippine Wesleyan College to obtain feedback which will be utilized for improvement of the curriculum.
5. Coordination with mathematics instructors in the nine colleges. Instructors to introduce the materials in their respective classes after which they will evaluate the same materials. Students to be requested to evaluate the same population education instruction given them using the produced materials.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Foy H. Haas
DATE: 24 January 1975

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Reports

(see attached)

Trip Report to Manila, The Philippines, 20-22 September 1973, Roy H. Haas

meetings were held at the University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, The Development Academy of the Philippines and by phone with Dr. L.B. Soriano, Director of Public School, Drs. Ibe and Gabriel, applicants on P-67, and with Mr. Terry, Population Officer at USAID/Manila.

Mercedes Concepcion meeting, 20 September 1973. Dr. Concepcion is Dean, The Population Institute, University of the Philippines. The meeting began at 8:00 a.m. Dean Concepcion requested an explanation of the IPPA project, its history, goals, areas of priority research interest, general proposal review process, etc. She noted that, with the arrival of Mr. Ernesto Pernia at the Population Institute, she had learned that ICP had received two proposals concerning migration and urbanization in the Philippines. Dean Concepcion expressed high regard for Pernia and said she was concerned that ICP might find itself in the position of supporting only one project concerned with migration in the Philippines. I acknowledged that this might be the case. She said that her project with Dr. Hendershot would benefit considerably from the inclusion of an economist's perspective.

She inquired whether she, Hendershot, and Pernia could work together on a modified or merged project, typing together P-56 and P-62. I said that if she and Pernia agreed that this was a useful and viable course, they should write to Dr. Shelesnyak along these lines. I indicated that I could anticipate no objections.

Dean Concepcion noted that the Institute is the prime source of demographic analysis in the Philippines, and works very closely with the Population Commission of the Philippines. The Institute is also the key center for training demographers to the M.A. level. There is still urgent need to send people overseas for advanced degrees, and it has become increasingly difficult for foreigners to do research in the Philippines without effective, real collaboration with Filipinos. The Institute has developed about five demography training manuals for use among its students; the Institute services the needs of other sections of the University by providing basic demography courses.

Filipinos doing work on population-related matters are under constant and increasing pressures of time and commitment. Since the beginning of martial law, President Marcos has placed high priority on population policy. The President and government departments encourage population research and are anxious to receive results and recommendations from investigators.

Dean Concepcion facilitated meetings with colleagues at University of the Philippines and Ateneo de Manila.

Ernesto Pernia meeting, 20 September 1973. Mr. Pernia expressed concern that in view of the Hendershot/Concepcion proposal, there might be little chance for his work to be supported because he is a young, aspiring scholar and Hendershot/Concepcion are well established. He appreciated ICP hopes to support the development of the community of scholars interested in population research relevant

to policy; he understood that I could not tell him whether or when his project might be funded. He asked whether he might work in conjunction with Hendershot Concepcion; I told him that Dean Concepcion had raised the same question and that it was for the Dean and Mr. Pernia to explore the viability of joint efforts. I told him that I thought ICP would be receptive and that he could write to Dr. Shelesnyak in this regard.

He noted that he was planning to spend up to nine months doing research in the Philippines before returning to Berkeley.

Ramon Garcia and Ledivina V. Carino meeting, 20 September 1973. Dr. Garcia and Miss Carino are on the Faculty of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. Garcia was to attend the IPPA workshop/seminar in Bali. Carino has received an M.A. from Indiana University; she has developed interests in the population and public policy field. Both indicated that there has been relatively little population research in the College of Public Administration.

As was frequently the case at meetings in Southeast Asia, Garcia and Carino sought information about the priority research areas of the IPPA/ICP program. In this discussion, and in all subsequent meetings where this issue was raised, I delineated current program interests in terms of the importance of population growth and fertility-related questions. To avoid narrow categorization of program interests, I found it useful to describe briefly the types of proposals received which had been funded or which appeared likely to receive support. This indication of program breadth of interest, when coupled with specific reference to the discipline of the person, turned out to be particularly effective.

Miss Carino would probably be an effective participant in an IPPA/ICP workshop/seminar dealing with public administration, population, and policy formation.

Gloria Feliciano and Cesar Mercado meeting, 20 September 1973. Dr. Feliciano is Director, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines; Mr. Mercado teaches in the Institute. They sought information about the ICP population program, its publications, and research interests. Dr. Feliciano is trying to develop information and publication exchange programs with organizations in the Asian region and beyond. She is heading the Philippine component of a cross-national husband-wife communications research project; the project is coordinated by Dr. Peter Chen and is sponsored by the Population Division of ECAFE/Bangkok.

Dr. Feliciano, like most other Filipinos I met, is active in research, teaching, and advising the Philippine Government. She indicated that with the new emphasis on population policy, she is overburdened by requests for data, analyses, and recommendations from the Population Commission and government departments. There is little likelihood that she would apply to ICP for funding for this reason and because the Mass Communication Institute is currently well-funded by ECAFE and UNESCO; she indicated that Filipinos find it extremely difficult to deal with UNESCO in Manila and that she would consider using UNESCO

funds only if they came from New York or another office. Filipinos have generally found it easy to deal with USAID/Manila on population research matters.

Dr. Feliciano would like to receive additional copies of the LPPA brochure since she is actively engaged in trying to develop population/communications work in regional universities in the Philippines.

The most interesting Mass Communications project is the production of RAPPORT, a publication designed initially to project population issues, problems, and research findings to administrators and decisionmakers who do not have time to read lengthy studies. She believes they have been successful, in their first few issues, in increasing the awareness of decisionmakers in a variety of sectors. Mass Communications will, through RAPPORT and other media, continue to develop communications mechanisms to convey the urgency of population policy and fertility control to the masses. The development of simple story books, comics, film strips, and radio shows is in progress. Because of the Philippines ethno-linguistic diversity, Dr. Feliciano attempts to involve communications specialists from regional universities.

I told Dr. Feliciano that while an editorial decision would have to be made, I thought that a report on the population-related activities of the Institute might be of great interest for the readers of PDQ all over the world. She said that she would like to know more about the production of PDQ; she had been impressed by the trilingual and design aspects.

O.R. Angangco meeting, 20 September 1973. Dr. (Mrs.) Angangco is Chairman, Department of Economics, University of the Philippines. While she is not involved in population work, she wanted to learn about the LPPA/ICP program so that she could inform colleagues who might be interested in submitting proposals to the program. She will be involved in population-related teaching; she attended the East-West Population Institute's 1973 summer workshop for Asian educators.

F. Landa Jocano meeting, 20 September 1973. Dr. Jocano, one of the Philippines' leading anthropologists, is on the staff of the University of the Philippines; he is active in (and may be director of) the Philippines Ethnic Studies Center.

Jocano's current work includes a study of adaptive capacity of Filipinos to migration and new technology; the work is supported by the National Science Development Board of the Philippines. He has recently completed a study of the ethnography of work.

Jocano is currently preparing a study on the "Cultural imperatives for population policy and education" in the Philippines. The work will focus on: people's concepts of fertility (using existing data), cultural aspects of human sexuality, the collation of existing materials. It is designed to set the basis for preparing a "cultural map for sustained and evolutionary population policy.

Jocano is currently assisting the Department of Education in training teachers and in developing research methods for creating material to be used in the education system; these materials would focus on different subcultures, beliefs, and practices relating to key events in the life cycle. Population education is now a key priority; educators are being asked what types of materials they need so that curriculum writers can develop materials to meet these needs.

Mary Hollensteiner, Wilfredo Arce, Carlos Fernandez, and Patricia Laqunan meeting, 20 September 1973. Dr. Hollensteiner is Director, The Institute for Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila. She is a sociologist. Drs. Arce, Fernandez and Laqunan are all on the staff of Ateneo and members of the IPC. Arce and Fernandez are anthropologists. Laqunan, a psychologist, is Chairman of the Psychology Department at the Ateneo. Fernandez has conducted research in Mindinao; Arce's work has been in the area around Davao in Southern Luzon.

The discussion focused first on the IPPA/ICP, its goals and interests. This was followed by a wide-ranging discussion on the state of the social sciences in Southeast Asia, generally, and in the Philippines, in particular. It was noted that psychology is the most undeveloped social science discipline in the region; the few psychologists in the region show little inclination to be involved in population research. There is considerable strength in sociology, anthropology, and political science/public administration in the region. Economics faculty strength is unevenly distributed.

The Institute for Philippine Culture has been the leading center in the Philippines for work in urban life, environment and problems. Both Fernandez and Arce are actively engaged in population research.

The IPC has assembled a vast amount of data and many publications from this data over the years. Although she was not in a position to discuss specific research projects which might be generated at that time, Dr. Hollensteiner did say that she and her colleagues would probably develop a proposal for submission to ICP which would draw extensively on current or recent research efforts in which population/social development policy-related data had not been utilized. This would possibly obviate the need for additional, expensive survey research. Better use must be made of data collected.

The four Ateneo scholars are involved in various nonuniversity functions relevant to national development needs, and in some cases to population. Fernandez is advising and helping to develop the research arm of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP); the DAP was created about one year ago (See the note on conversation with Mr. H.B. Morales for more detail.) Arce, Laqunan, and Hollensteiner are tapped by the education and social welfare departments. In general; these and other scholars in the Philippines and the rest of the region advise and work with government departments out of a sense of commitment to national development; the commitment carries over into research. In this discussion and subsequent discussions in Indonesia and Thailand, competent social scientists expressed some frustrations with their commitment; that is, because of work with and for government, they are often engaged in short-run, brief investigations. This denies them the time, in many cases, to do broader, long-range

longitudinal studies of more pervasive theoretical significance. They recognize this as a sacrifice that must be made because of the relative shortage of academic talent, the result being that few people are repeatedly called upon to carry a load that might be borne more easily by a broader academic community--if such a community existed today.

Dr. Arce raised a number of questions concerning P-26 in which he asked to be a key participant; he showed me a copy of a letter he had written to Gayl Ness (copy now received from Dr. Ness) and indicated annoyance with what he considered the patronizing attitude of ICP. This discussion provided an opportunity to describe the mission, the goals, the ethos, and the constraints of this program as well as the purposes of my visit to Manila. I explained the formal, contractual requirement that a national of the country of study be involved as (at least) a co-equal with an American participant in the study. I indicated that we fully understood that inability to sponsor a planning meeting posed a particular problem for the investigators in this case; however, this was not possible so far under our mandate, et cetera. At the conclusion of the discussion, Dr. Arce said that he had been both upset and very angry at an earlier date; he had not learned from Dr. Ness about the ICP constraints. While he still regretted that the study would not involve his participation, he now appreciated that only program constraints and not bad intentions had led to the point where he had to back out of the study. (He was surprised that I didn't know of his withdrawal.)

Mrs. Aurora Goh meeting, 21 September 1973. Mrs. Goh is assistant to Dr. Conrado Lorenzo, Chairman of the Population Commission of the Philippines; her chief responsibilities are encouraging and monitoring research and development related to population. AID/Manila refers proposals to Mrs. Goh (through Dr. Lorenzo) for comment when Mission concurrence is sought.

Mrs. Goh occasionally receives copies of proposal summaries from USAID; she inquired whether a project concerned with traditional midwives was being funded. She explained that when USAID has population project proposals which it considers funding, it refers them to the Population Commission for an opinion; if PopCom opinion is against funding, as far as she knows, the project will not be funded. She is involved since proposals sent to Dr. Lorenzo are, (almost) without exception, sent to her for review. If she has doubts about the need for the research, the competence of the investigators, et cetera, she may convene a committee of Philippine scholars to review the project and advise PopCom.

Her office is a clearinghouse for proposals being sent abroad for funding. There is population research in the Philippines which has not been cleared by PopCom. Proposals do not have to come to Mrs. Goh for 'vetting' before being sent to an outside agency for possible funding. On some occasions, investigators do come to PopCom to discuss projects so that they can insure that they are not duplicating ongoing research and to see whether PopCom has particular suggestions on how the research might be more useful/policy relevant for PopCom's or national needs. This often is extremely useful to investigator and PopCom; the investigator insures in advance that PopCom will want the results of a study.

PopCom supports little research from its own funds. Recently, it supported a study on incentive programs in central Luzon. The project sought to determine whether (1) incentives worked in motivating acceptance, and (2) whether a provincial or even national incentive scheme would be administratively feasible. Although not yet completed, preliminary results tend to indicate that with the Philippines unwieldy bureaucracy and loose administrative control, an incentive system would be both difficult to control/monitor and open to widespread abuse.

Mrs. Goh sought information on the types of proposals received from/or concerning the Philippines. She thought the Hendershot/Concepcion and Pernia studies would be valuable. She had also seen little work done by psychologists in the Philippines and indicated that she would be glad to be in contact with and to assist Drs. Ibe and Gabriel.

I indicated that ICP would probably soon receive a proposal on population-related content in Philippine curricula and textbooks.

Mrs. Goh said that there was an urgent need for assessment of existing materials and their effectiveness. This is particularly so now that President Marcos had (early September) decreed that a crash program for introducing population education into school curricula will be instituted; new materials will have to be developed for all levels, from primary schools through university. Population education (from the socioeconomic, health and family life planning perspectives) will be a required topic for all students in the Philippines. Mrs. Goh thought that the probable involvement of Dr. L.B. Soriano, Director of Public Schools, as principal investigator, would insure early use of the results of a study. Mrs. Goh understood that the proposal had not been received and that there was no way of knowing in advance if it could be funded.

Dr. L.B. Soriano telephone conversation, 21 September 1973. Dr. Soriano is Director of Public Schools, Department of Education, Government of the Philippines; she is principal investigator for the project (P-93).

Dr. Soriano said that population education materials used in the Philippines' schools have been developed on an ad hoc basic. Despite extensive use, no study has been undertaken to determine what messages are being conveyed to students through these materials; the reliability and consistency of these materials has not been assessed heretofore. This project is intended to address these issues.

As Director of Public Schools, she is in a position to collect all materials in use and mobilize support and cooperation within the Department for all aspects of the study. She is in direct contact with the Secretary of Education and the President; thus, she says, results of the study will be transmitted quickly and directly to the Secretary and the President with recommendations for curriculum revision, development of new texts, training and retraining of teachers, et cetera, as appropriate.

The Department does not have funds to undertake this study; UNFPA and Colombo Plan are expected to give financial support for the development of new materials and for teacher training once the Department's needs and plans are determined.

Dr. Soriano said that the Population Commission and the Secretary of Education have expressed considerable interest in this type of project.

Horatio B. Morales and Carlos Fernandez meeting, 21 September 1973.

Mr. Morales is assistant to Dr. Joly Benitez, Director for Research of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), a research and training institute established by the Philippine government within the last year. The DAP intends to coordinate national research projects and in some cases to carry out such projects it thinks are particularly important. In general it will service the needs of government departments. It will assist departments also by providing training courses in technical subjects, for example, making maximum use of existing computers. The DAP has a campus about 40km outside Manila. Built originally as a training school for the Philippine Development Bank or the National Bank, the DAP has facilities to house staff, about 150 students or seminar participants, et cetera. A growing library, conference rooms, auditoriums, offices, good dining facilities are part of facilities.

The DAP is currently recruiting staff to assist in research projects; DAP research projects will be guided by university faculty on secondment or on part-time service. Research staff from some government departments are being brought together at DAP. DAP will have the funds from the government to pay salaries; they will, for the most part, have to obtain funds from domestic and international sources to finance the operating costs of projects undertaken.

Since the Director of the DAP, Dr. O.D. Corpuz, is close to the President, results of studies carried out by DAP should come directly to the attention of senior officials. Naturally, with the national emphasis on population policy now, population and population-policy related research would be among the DAP's first priority areas.

Morales and Fernandez said that they would inform Dr. Benitez about our meeting and convey their understanding about IPPA/ICP objectives, interests, et cetera, in the event that he did not return as planned to Manila; as Dr. Benitez was delayed in Cebu, it was not possible to meet him.

Randy Bulatao meeting, 21 September 1973. Dr. Bulatao is in the Department of Economics, University of the Philippines. He was interested in learning about our program for his own possible future involvement and because he thought others, whom I could not see, would be interested. Dr. Bulatao is currently working as the Philippine study director on a value of children study conceived by James Fawcett, East-West Population Institute. He is a member of a research advisory committee of Philippines Business for Social Progress (PBSP) which obtains approximately one percent of new profits from large industrial concerns. These funds are earmarked for social science research and social development projects.

O.D. Corpuz meeting, 22 September 1973. Dr. Corpuz is Director of the Development Academy of the Philippines; previously he taught public administration at University of the Philippines and later served as Secretary of Education.

Corpuz said that he has headed a study for President Marcos on social and economic transformation. Marcos had just appointed him head of a national study on human settlements, and he expected to be named head of a study on population and the Philippine future. He hoped the President would shift some of the responsibilities to others since he was also called on to advise the Department of Education. He recommended that we write to Dr. Benitez. Corpuz could not indicate what research would be undertaken by DAP.

R. Gabriel and M. Ibe meeting, 22 September 1973. Dr. Gabriel is principally responsible for the design of proposal P-67. She is a psychologist. Dr. Ibe's contribution is in statistical analysis. I explained to Dr. Gabriel that her letter of 1973 did not provide sufficient information on how the KIRBS study done in Korea would be adapted for in the cultural context of the Philippines; I asked her to provide more : expansive information in response to Dr. Shelesnyak's letter. -84- -73- he should also send a draft of the survey instrument which she and intended to use. Dr. Gabriel said that she and Dr. Ibe would provide the additional detail sought by ICP.

Ray Terry telephone conversations, 21 and 22 September 1973. I called Mr. Terry's office immediately upon arrival in Manila; he returned the call of 21 September 1973, the following day. I informed him about my meetings on 20 September; he had no particular instructions. He suggested that I continue to make contacts. In the conversation of 22 September, I informed Mr. Terry about contacts the previous day; a meeting was planned for two hours before my departure for Bali, via Singapore. Unfortunately, Mr. Terry had still not returned up to 15 minutes before the plane to Singapore left.

I invited Mr. Terry to visit ICP when he returned to Washington.

Population research in the Philippines is actively conducted in numerous centers, is much needed and wanted, highly attractive and going through a period of flux. Who will control, who will fund, who will set priorities, who will review, is unclear for the moment.

The Population Commission has responsibility for program development, administration, and personnel training; it is supposed also to establish research priorities, review research proposals for soundness and avoidance of duplication, et cetera. The new Executive Director is Raphael E. Esmundo, an M.D. with about 10 years experience in remote rural areas of the country; without citing statistics, he voiced unhappiness with family planning penetration into rural areas and with low motivation and retention rates.

Esmundo declares publicly and privately that Filipino scholars' research on population problems makes no sense to him. He argues that they are not addressing the pressing issues of development and program growth in rural areas and that whatever they do study is conveyed and reported in ways which neither inform him, nor shed light on problems he must tackle. It must be noted that Esmundo takes over a three-year old program which grew from nothing; his orientation is decentralization--divesting control from the center and forcing regional, provincial, and local program leaders to assume initiative and shape and modify program strategies for their unique situations. (The thrust of decentralization, administrative reform, development of multi-sectoral programs essentially combining single sector rural development programs and land reform evidently take high priority in the Philippines. Strenuous efforts are being made to change administrative and political decisionmaking patterns which have existed for more than a century. Paradoxically, it is during a period of strong--some would say authoritarian--government that redefinition of roles and rule making is taking place. A technocratic elite and a President's proclivity to undermine old power bases have combined; they seek to promote local interest articulation, to give greater local autonomy, and to make the political and administrative structures more rural/local (and less Manila) responsive. Thus, emphasis in rural development and population programs is shifting to the demand side.)

The PCF (Population Center Foundation) opened its doors in mid-1974. The brainchild of Imelda Marcos, PCF will be a major funder of population research, manage the three-year study of Population, Resources, and the Philippine Future, support and manage "innovative" programs which may later be adopted and implemented by Population Commission and support commercial distribution of contraceptives schemes. The Executive Director, Dr. Clifford Lorenzo, M.D., was previously Executive Director of the Population Commission. PCF is assembling a staff of social scientists to review proposals and advise Lorenzo on allocation of PCF resources for research support; it may recruit and second research scholars as well. Lorenzo and Esmundo are contemporaries and close personal friends; even with this and even though PopCom occupies one-half of the PCF building, the potential for institutional conflict is substantial.

PopCom's Executive Director determines the priorities for population programs and population research; PopCom is not a research funding body. Lorenzo indicates frequently and clearly that he and PCF "will take their lead" from Esmundo and PopCom. I cannot predict whether the formal authority of PopCom will hold sway over the financial authority of PCF; the sharing of roles and responsibilities do not necessarily presage incompatibility or institutional conflict particularly because of the physical proximity and personal affinity of the Executive Directors.

PopCom has responsibility for clearing research to be funded by non-Filipino organizations; its research committee is headed by Mercedes Concepcion; by all accounts, Concepcion was the committee in past years, although Aurora Go was principal adviser to Lorenzo on research and development matters. Currently, Concepcion is attempting to formalize the role of Research Committee and to insist that all four members participate in decisionmaking. Previously, she was in frequent conflict with Go and would now like to insure PopCom (viz. her) domination over PCF research priorities.

Esmundo indicated that he would like to be informed by ICP of any favorable review of proposals on the Philippines; he says that he will be supportive, hopes that ICP will--by virtue of its being non-Filipino--develop contacts and support research that might otherwise not be promoted. He would impose a veto or negative opinion only if the research ran completely counter to PopCom's needs and orientation, but he doubts this would eventuate. He would prefer to hear directly from ICP concerning research we favor funding or from investigators themselves. I explained our review process and USAID clearance mechanisms which insure review and assent from PopCom through Lenni Kangas' office; nevertheless, he would like us to keep him informed directly of our intentions.

Concepcion, on the other hand, said that ICP should advise all applicants to send copies of their proposals to Esmundo early in our review process unless ICP decided to forward copies of these proposals to him. Concepcion expects that the PopCom review process described below will take four-six weeks; it could be done during ICP's review and thus possibly save time, or at the end, once ICP has given substantive approval; the latter course she said would attenuate ICP's process since ICP would not want to or be able to offer an agreement until PopCom clearance has been received. Proposals received by the Executive Director are referred to the planning Division for recommendation on relevance; next is Finance or any other division needed; finally, the Research Committee consists of Loretta Sicat (Political Science), Gloria Feliciano (Communications) and a Dr. Aragon (M.D.) with Concepcion as Head; all are women.

With Esmundo indicating that he expects to facilitate research and remove bureaucratic constraints, I would recommend following his more general guidelines and not Concepcion's rigid ones. Particularly if USAID review will proceed in any event, there is good reason to avoid a third review loop. If in the first or second instance we discover delays because a proposal did not come to PopCom early enough, the procedure can be altered; once, however, a more restrictive course is accepted, we will be locked in.

Progress under WA-21 was reviewed. Two major benefits of support to Concepcion, Pernia and Hendershot are already evident. First, the analysis serves as a partial but important base for the Population Resources and the Philippine Future project. The project has emerged in such a way that the Population Institute is one component group, along with the Development Academy of the Philippines and National Economic Development Authority in working under the aegis of PCF for a study commissioned by President Marcos. Second, Ernesto Pernia has developed exceptionally well from all accounts and his standing is assured. He will be an important participant in PREPF; Concepcion is anxious to have him stay with Pop Institute. By virtue of our funding, Pernia is more committed to population work and intends to stay at Pop Institute rather than go to the Economics Department, University of the Philippines as he had previously planned. Pernia and Concepcion indicated separately that merging their separate projects and thrusting the economist and sociologists together has been of great benefit in cross-fertilization and rounding out the study. There are no budgetary problems.

Proposals P-149 and P-179 were discussed with the applicants. P-149 submitted by Antonio Santiago is for evaluation of aspects of the functional literacy and family life planning education programs run by the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM). Santiago and I discussed the participation of external consultants to the project and the partial modification of the thrust of the study, shifting away from complete emphasis on learning gains. The new approach will focus also on assessment of goals and expectations, measured against attainment of the program, as seen by students, teachers, field workers, and PRRM administrators. I encouraged Santiago to gather data on background: demographic, employment, economic and social/interest group participation of all respondents. This would allow comparison of similarities and differences among the respondent groups on broader and more meaningful bases. It was agreed that we would discuss this further with Dr. Mezirow, the consultant, in Washington in early January 1975.

During the period when it was not and still is not popular politically, the PRRM effort has been encouraged to handle local area problem solving through local involvement and leadership (with provincial, national, and other bodies assisting in developing this capacity). PRRM's approach centers on creating processes for development at the local level, emphasizing education and training for coping with barrio problems, be they irrigation, transportation, construction, nutrition, health, or family planning.

Meetings were held with a number of individuals interested in learning about ICP/IPPA, potential applicants, and some whose work was useful for ICP to know about. Some of these conversations are summarized below.

Dr. Joli Benitez, Director of the Human Settlements Project being conducted by the Development Academy of the Philippines. Benitez is a U.S. trained economist. Human Settlements is one of Marcos' priorities for urban and industrial planning, population redistribution, and regional development. The project is to identify basic socioeconomic and physical planning models for possible use

in implementing land use. DAP is charged with making recommendations for intermediate service departments of government to integrate or cut across sectors in providing more nearly total development assistance to rural barrios. It is conceivable that Benitez and associates may develop a proposal; their work is consistent with the rural development and integration direction of Marcos.

Emilio Aquino, Project Director of the Legaspi Family Planning Project in Legaspi City area, runs a project based heavily on mobile clinic, demand response and use of unpaid barrio formal or informal leaders to motivate understanding and acceptance of family planning. Aquino and Mrs. del Carmen, Deputy Representative of Pathfinder, discussed the need to evaluate the project to plan for future work; they need to know what are the more effective communications patterns and leadership types since it is clear in 15 substantially homogeneous barrios markedly different success/acceptance rates exist. They intend to develop a project in conjunction with Cesar Mercado of the MassComm Institute of UP.

Randy and Elizabeth Bulatao. Randy is a Chicago Ph.D. in sociology, member of COMBEP and recognized as one of the bright stars in the population community; Elizabeth, also a sociologist, works for Lorenzo at PCF and will have an active role in shaping PCF policy and reviewing proposals for PCF. They bring together the focus of the academic and policy formulation aspects of population; Randy advises several government departments. They reviewed a recent large seminar, which reports on most ongoing and recently completed population research in the Philippines, designed to serve as a basis for PopCom's formulation of research priorities. Randy was the organizer. An appreciation for the scope of the conference will be gained from the assembled papers which are to be sent. They are well situated to advise others to refer proposals to ICP.

Oscar Lagman, Asian Institute of Management. AIM is a graduate school of business administration. Lagman and Peter Garruecho were commissioned by Ford Foundation to develop case studies of population administration; some plans exist to develop programs for training courses for population program administrators. The intention here was to go beyond purely demographic research and move into areas in which direct action could be taken to improve program efficiency.

Garruecho is Secretary of the International Committee for Management of Population Programs started with Ford

assistance in 1973. A number of crossnational studies are to be developed; a workshop of management of population programs was recently held and papers are being prepared in several countries on attitudes of population programs toward management.

I travelled to Cagayan D'Oro City in northern Mindinao to meet with Dr. Francis J. Madigan, SJ, and his associates Alejandro Herrin, Theresa Alban and Michael and Mary Lou Costello. Madigan is director of the Institute for Mindinao Studies and the Mindiano Population Studies Center; Herrin is a South Carolina Ph.D. in economic demography; Alban has training in sociology and is in charge of supervising field operations for MPSC studies; the Costellos are completing Hauser-directed Chicago Ph.D.'s.

After many years of effort, Madigan, a 55-ish American priest is having success in developing a cadre of younger scholars who can continue, develop, and expand population research in Mindinao. Current major effort is directed to a Vital Registration Project. This is a 5-year USAID-supported project devoted to development of accurate demographic data based on a dual registration system in Cagayan and in rural areas of the province.

Herrin is working on a project on value of children in rural society. The earlier work by Randy Bulatao was confined to Luzon only. Herrin is investigating the economic and social value of children using both sample survey and depth interviewing techniques.

Madigan, et.al. have also developed a prospective study of the impact of electrification on modernization, employment, migration, and fertility. One half of the province has been extensively electrified; the other half, similar socially and economically to the first, has not had service extended. Although part of the province has been electrified since 1972, there are no observed fertility differentials. This is surprising on its face, but there is need for research to determine accurately the societal and economic impact of electrification. After determining key variables through the prospective study, a larger survey will be developed; ICP may be approached on this.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

b. ICP/IPPA Publications on The Republic of the Philippines

(see attached)

The Philippines

EDITOR'S NOTE: PANORAMA explores pioneering efforts in Third World countries as they establish viable population policies or programs to address population concerns.

Within the past decade, this nation of over 7000 islands, 150 ethnolinguistic groups, and largely Roman Catholic population has witnessed dramatic changes in attitudes toward population planning. Until recently, discussion of limiting fertility was studiously avoided by virtually all national leaders in the Philippines. Today the Philippines has a Population Act that provides guidelines and rationale for a national family planning program and that also vests responsibility for drafting a national population policy with a Population Commission. Significant groundwork for this emerging policy was laid in the Philippines in 1969 when President Ferdinand Marcos, one of the signers of the U.N. Declaration on Population, up-

pointed his nation's first Commission on Population that included the Secretaries of Social Welfare, Health, and Education; the Commissioner of National Integration; the Director of the National Council of Churches; and the presidents of the Catholic Bishops Conference, the Philippine Medical Association, and the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines. Their mission: to study population problems and recommend appropriate policies and programs. Meanwhile, the Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops of the Philippines had endorsed government-sponsored research into the necessity and alternatives of a population policy, and the Secretary of Justice had lifted a ban on contraceptives.

In December 1969, President Marcos accepted the recommendations of the Population Commission. In general, the Commission stated that the government must meet the challenge to economic and social wellbeing posed by the high rate of population growth. The Population

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100 persons between the ages of 15 there are now about 98 persons you older. The number of women in the child bearing ages will probably be 45 percent in 1980 than in 1970. Revisions in the Population Act apparently reflect recognition of concomitant need for increased funding, and personnel to provide family planning services to this group and their

tions hereafter. The revised act urges establishment of a public/private partnership for the delivery of family planning services supplementing government services, those available from private sources, and licensing nurses, and utilizing special outlets, such as pharmacies, for distribution of contraceptive information and services.

The Population Act states that this program of family planning will be taken with "respect (for) the religious and values of the individuals involved and within a health care setting, the services are designed, in part, to discourage a resort to unacceptable means of control such as abortion."

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PANORAMA: The Philippines...

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Act, signed into law in August 1971 and revised in December 1972, grew out of the Commission's recommendations.

In this country where health measures have brought the death rate down from 26 per thousand in 1930 to 11 per thousand in 1970, the collection of vital statistics is only now beginning to catch up with the improved health measures that affect those data. Under the Population Act POPCOM has been authorized "to undertake comprehensive studies of demographic trends, and to propose policies that effect specific and quantitative goals." Population estimates, based on sample surveys conducted by the Population Institute of the University of the Philippines, other universities, the Philippine Census Bureau, and the United Nations, indicate that the 1971 growth rate was 3.4 percent, one of the highest in the world and the highest in Asia. If this rate remains unchanged, the population will grow from 40 million in 1971 to 80 million in 1981 to 105 million by the 21st Century.

The Population Act declares that one of the purposes of this legislation is to increase "the share of each Filipino in the fruits of economic progress." Much of the increment

in economic growth presently experienced in the Philippines is being absorbed by the growing numbers of people. While per capita income rose by only 16 percent, from \$235 to \$274 between 1965 and 1971, national income rose 43 percent, from \$7.5 billion to \$10.75 billion.

POPCOM is authorized to "propose policies and programs that will guide and regulate labor force participation, internal migration, and spatial distribution of population consistent with national development." More than 70 percent of all Filipinos live in rural areas where fishing and farming constitute a predominant, but marginal, livelihood. Since World War II urbanization has been increasing, with one-third of the city dwellers concentrated in and around Manila. Between 1967 and 1980, the population of Manila and its adjacent towns is expected to double to about 7 million. Housing, schools, sanitation, and transportation in cities already are overburdened.

A 50 percent increase is anticipated in the number of children reaching elementary school age in 1980, a major concern in a country where three-out-of-four persons over 10 years of age are literate, and education is viewed as a major stepping stone to upward mobility. The dependency ratio in 1971 is high and is expected to remain high: for every

Philippine Laws, Regulations Back Policy to Contain Population Growth

PDQ--Vol. 2,
Spring 1974

A recent compilation of population-related decrees promulgated since martial law was declared in the Philippines on September 21, 1972 indicates that the government may be designing a legal framework encouraging voluntary limitation of family size. Published in an appendix to the recently released *1974-1977 Population Program*,¹ the list reveals that population-influencing policies already in effect in the Philippines deal with taxation, maternity benefits, incentive schemes, and provision of family planning services by employers.

The latest population plan also assigns top priority to research examining the impact on fertility behavior of existing legislation dealing with housing, compulsory schooling, women's rights, inheritance rights, and agrarian reform. According to the Population Council of the Philippines, author of the plan, these studies are expected to provide information needed to revise laws and administrative regulations so that the "national population policy can be pursued within the context of the geography and resources of the Philippines."²

Since March 1972, tax relief for dependents has been restricted to four persons.³ Similarly, the paid maternity leave which employers must grant to women employed for more than one-half year is limited to the first four deliveries.⁴

Firms with more than 300 workers are now required to set up family planning clinics. About 1000 firms fall in this category and it is anticipated that they will also voluntarily provide facilities where managers and union leaders will receive training on population issues. Smaller firms are not required to hire special family-planning personnel but must have infirmity personnel trained and certified in the provision of such services. The Department of Labor is also urging employers to experiment with incentive programs that encourage workers to use effective family planning methods. The Department points out that firms would reap savings from unused maternity leave; unused medical, education, and dependency benefits; and higher productivity of both male and female workers not burdened by the care of large families. Some of these savings in money and manpower could be distributed to contraceptors and motivators in the form of bonuses, pension plans, vacation leave, and prizes.⁵

Observers believe that employer acceptance of this voluntary program will be high since schools, housing, and health care for workers are provided by many large industries in the Philippines, particularly isolated plantation and mining enterprises. Presumably aware of the costs of providing these services to growing numbers of dependents, these firms may want to experiment along the lines suggested by the government.

The latest population plan also calls for targeting information to labor leaders, engaged couples, and out-of-school youth, and proposes disseminating population and family planning information through residential cooperatives fostered by the Department of Local Government and Community Development and through such grassroots organizations as the *barangays* (local communities of 50 to 100 families). Another innovative project will provide population and family life education to aid priests and nuns in counseling laymen. These materials will also be increasingly integrated into the curricula of public schools and medical schools.

Official interest in population issues in the Philippines dates from 1967 when President Marcos signed the UN Declaration on Population. In 1969, the Population Commission was established by executive order.⁶ The aim of the current plan is to reduce the birth rate to 35.9 per 1000 and the population growth rate to 2.47 percent by the end of the four-year period. It is projected that by 1977, a total of 3.5 million eligible women, or 58 percent of the eligible population, will be practicing contraception, resulting in 358,300 births averted.⁷ The Population Commission is to be permanently quartered in the new Population Center in Manila, scheduled to open shortly. The Center will also house other family planning agencies and the Population Center Foundation, a funding source for population-related projects, including the new research effort into the impact of legislation on reproductive behavior.

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6. According to the Philippines' Population Commission, the 1970 birth rate was 44 per 1000 and the growth rate 3.01 percent. By mid-1973 these rates were 40.3 per 1000 and 2.81 percent, respectively. Differing estimates by other sources are due to varying interpretations of existing demographic data, which has been inadequate. The Philippines' 1973 National Demographic Survey, now being analyzed, is expected to provide a clearer picture of fertility trends in the islands.

THE DUAL RECORDS SYSTEM OF XAVIER UNIVERSITY (PHILIPPINES): REVIEW, ANALYSIS, AND CONCLUSIONS OF A 5-YEAR EFFECTIVENESS AND COST-BENEFIT STUDY. Francis C. Madigan (*sociologist and demographer, Director, Mindinao Center for Population Studies, Research Institute for Mindinao Culture, Xavier University, United States*), Alejandro N. Herrin (*demographer and statistician, Philippines*), and Alfonso del Fierro (*economist, Philippines*). 8 months.

Completion of data collection and analysis began in April 1971 by the Mindinao Center for Population Studies for the Xavier University Dual Records Project. Study will include evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses, sensitivity, reliability, and cost/benefits for the Philippines of various techniques for collecting vital registration data and measuring vital rates (e.g., pregnancy history, Cho own-children, Brass, and dual records approaches). Included are assessments of optimum workload and area coverage per interviewer and discussion of the problem of concealment of deaths by respondents. Report is expected to be relevant for those concerned with implications of short-term trends in demographic factors, especially fertility differentials for various educational and occupational categories, as they affect administration of population policy in the Philippines. Findings and evaluation are also expected to be useful for development of strategies that are appropriate for vital statistics collection and analysis—essential to population and development planning—in Third World countries.

MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES. Concepcion, Mercedes B. (*sociologist and demographer, Dean of Population Institute, University of the Philippines, The Philippines*), Gerry F. Hendershot (*sociologist, United States*), and Ernesto Pernia (*economist, The Philippines*). 12 months.

Examination of causes and consequences of rural-urban migration and urbanization in the Philippines, using two complementary approaches: sociological and economic-demographic. Principal data sources will be the Philippines' National Demographic Surveys of 1968 and 1973 and the national censuses of 1960 and 1970. Findings are expected to provide decisionmakers in the Philippines and other nations with a useful tool for selecting policies that will further government's objective of preventing excessive, uncontrolled concentrations of urban population.

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Summer 1974

ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL FACTORS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOR. Popkin, Barry M. (*agricultural economist, United States*), Theresa Jayme-Ho (*economist, Philippines*) and Raymunda Rimando (*economist, Philippines*). 8 months.

Analysis of cross-sectional and short-run longitudinal data collected through interviews with households in Laguna Province, the Philippines, using "new home economics" models of household behavior. To be investigated are: Determinants of women's non-familial activities, effects of women's activities on welfare of household, determinants of social service use, determinants of breast-feeding behavior of mothers, the value of children, and causes of protein-calorie malnutrition. Multidisciplinary nature of study is designed to yield insights into inter-relationships of factors affecting fertility; such insights may enable critical evaluation of population effects of government programs to encourage bottle-feeding of infants, use of new agricultural techniques, et cetera. Study is being conducted at the Philippine Center for Economic Development, University of the Philippines, Quezon City.

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Spring 1976

THE VALUE OF CHILDREN, PHASE TWO: THE PHILIPPINE STUDY. Bulatao, Rodolfo A. (*sociologist, The Philippines*). 11 months.

Part of a collaborative, crossnational study of satisfactions and costs of children in the Philippines. (Similar separately funded projects are being undertaken in Indonesia, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the United States.) Hypotheses to be tested deal with: effects on fertility of the child-related values of instrumental utility, social-interaction value, and psychological value of children to parents; effects of socioeconomic and general values on child-related values; and effect of availability of alternative sources of satisfaction on value of children. Analysis will be based on data obtained from interviews with national sample of 2000 married women in childbearing years and subsample of their husbands. Insights into motivations for having children should be valuable for designing national programs to influence fertility.

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Do Sex-Linked Traits Influence Process Of Decisionmaking?

THE HON. ESTEFANIA ALDABA-LIM

Can differences in decisions or perspectives concerning population policies be traced to characteristic differences between males and females? Drawing on the Philippine population experience, I applied the question to three levels of decisionmaking: *Policymakers*, who make the decisions; *elites, or influentials*, who can influence decisionmaking in a particular sector; and the *couples* whose decisionmaking patterns should be considered when strategies are formulated to achieve greater effectiveness of population programs.

The Philippine Population Program spans two periods. The early 1960s were characterized by establishment of private,

Dr. Aldeza-Lim, a psychologist who is President of the Population Center Foundation, Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Chairman of the National Population Commission of the Philippines, is the only woman member of the Philippine Cabinet.

religious-affiliated family planning clinics and organizations and involvement of volunteers—mostly women, who were usually laypersons or obstetricians. The second period began in 1969, when the government created a Task Force to study the population problem and propose suitable policies; subsequently, an Executive Order established a Commission on Population and launched the Philippine Population Program.

Study of Policymakers. To find out how top decisionmakers decide on population program policies, my staff at the Population Center Foundation interviewed available

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Sex-Linked Traits and Decisionmaking . . .

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female and male policymakers involved in policy decisionmaking in these two periods. The questionnaire revolved around the following topics: Women's level of involvement in the field of population; effect of decisionmaker's sex on decisionmaking; and perceived present and future involvement of women in socioeconomic fields other than population.

The following general trends emerged:

- Most pioneers in the family planning/population movement were women volunteers who imbued their work with a sense of mission. As the movement flourished, these same women assumed the roles of initiators in establishing organizations to coordinate independent family planning efforts.
- Females outnumber males on the Philippine population scene, possibly because of the association of population/family planning with childbearing and childrearing. Also, women have traditionally been more prone to get involved in volunteer services. They are thought of as "more compassionate, empathetic, and more interested in people than men are"; such a belief affects society's perception of sex roles and its allocation of womanpower.
- Although there are more women than men in the population field, women's roles are typically outside the top decisionmaking level. Once family planning groups are established, administrative leadership is surrendered to males. Today in FPOP (Family Planning Organization of the Philippines), every field physician is female; administrative positions are reserved for males. However, the voices of women who reach the top on their own merits are heard and considered

by the men during decisionmaking. Respondents also agreed that differences in opinion between men and women do not stem from a unique perspective due to difference in sex but rather from differences in orientation and points of view. As experts in the fields they represent, the women who sit in the Population Commission carry a lot of weight.

• Although sex of decisionmakers does not affect their decisions, differences in behavior because of sex were noted by respondents. A male doctor ventured the opinion that women, like men, are capable of generating good ideas, but are less likely to take the risk of translating their ideas into action. However, once a woman does implement an idea, she does so with dedication—another possible reason why high-level decisionmaking roles are left to men while service delivery falls to women.

Study of Elites. In a 1969 study of the opinion of elites on national affairs (Makil and Lynch 1972) and a follow-up study by Makil (in progress), some conclusions on elitist attitudes toward women influentials were gathered in an interview with the study's investigator. Asked what they consider to be key areas^a of national affairs, only one respondent mentioned population as an area of national concern. Women were cited as influentials in about two-thirds of the key areas; none were mentioned in agriculture.

^a The following key areas of national affairs emerged: peace and order; public opinion; elections; social justice/welfare; foreign affairs; education/culture; religion; professions; government/politics; agriculture; industry; transportation; communication; banking/finance; and commerce/industry.

transportation, communication, banking/finance, commerce/industry, and government/politics.

If admission of women to high-level decisionmaking posts is slowly taking place, it is difficult to relate this trend to sex-linked characteristics since, as the decisionmaking study showed, qualifications rather than sex determine their entry at these levels.

Conjugal Decisionmaking. A survey of available Philippine studies regarding male/female variation in views toward conjugal decisionmaking shows that the present female-oriented approach in population policy—with women largely serving as both program targets and deliverers of service—not based on local research findings. On the other hand, the studies do not support the criticism, made internationally and locally, that family planning programs err in using this female-oriented strategy since both man and woman should share in the decisionmaking on a matter for which they are both responsible.

We do not know, however, the average response as to how coital behavior is determined, which partner makes the decision who decides to use contraception, or how the decision is made to have children immediately after marriage.

A current study of conjugal interaction and fertility behavior (Esquillo, in progress) compares answers of males with females on contraceptive methods preferred and reasons for choice. The initial reading by the investigator is that males think women should use contraception since they bear the burden of pregnancy, and women think that men should be responsible because they are more interested in sexual relationships. But since the study has only 100 couples, it is not appropriate to apply the findings to the average Filipino couple.

Lozare (1974) investigates the types of conjugal decisionmaking (joint/segregate/none-at-all) that affect birth control practice with emphasis on the relationship between husband-wife communication and practice of family planning. Some of the findings are: 77.5 percent of respondents did not discuss with their spouses when to have the

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Fall 1975

48. PHILIPPINES

TYPES OF LAWS	CONTRACEPTIVES		
	Condoms	Pills	IUDs
Imports	Until recently there was a ban on import of contraceptives. Ban was not always enforced and has been repealed by Presidential Decree of 1972. Import of raw materials is encouraged. All importers of pharmaceutical products must register annually with Food and Drug Administration which must also approve all drugs. Importers are required to set aside 30% of price in advance. All pharmaceutical products pay 30% duty which may be cut to 5% if product is not manufactured locally or is found to be in short supply. Sales tax of 7% on all products. Only 10% duty on raw materials for drugs. Duty on condoms is 20%.		
Manufacture	All pharmaceutical products must be approved by Food and Drug Administration and manufacturers must register annually. Drug regulations are issued by Department of Health. No condoms manufactured.	Several local firms tabletize and package pills. No other manufacturing of pills.	
Sale and Distribution	Under Presidential Decree of 1972, POPCOM (Population Commission) ordered the training of paramedicals to dispense and administer all acceptable methods.		
	Condoms are sold in drug stores and by street vendors. Few condoms are dispensed in official or non-commercial clinics. Commercial price is high.	Pills are sold only in licensed drug stores and by pharmaceutical companies. There are few drug stores in rural areas. Until 1972, pill sales required the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. This was not always enforced.* Pill prices are high in commercial channels. Government and private clinics distribute pills free.	IUDs may only be distributed or dispensed by a licensed drug store or pharmaceutical company and with the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Nurses and midwives are being trained especially by POPCOM (Population Commission) and licensed to insert (1972). Most IUDs are being dispensed through official and non-commercial clinics at little or no cost.
Advertising and Publicity	Government favors maximum publicity. Presidential Order of 1972 requires all mass media to promote the concept of family planning.* Country-wide program of sex education has recently been organized. Commercial advertisement of condoms is not prohibited by law, but it is not actually practiced.	Advertisement of pills to physicians and medical personnel is permitted.	Advertisement of IUDs to physicians and medical personnel is permitted.
Use of Mails	Before December 1972, use of mails was prohibited for contraceptives, preventing newspaper advertising of contraceptives, except for condoms. 1972 Letter of Instruction orders the Postmaster General to help in disseminating family planning information. All inconsistent acts repealed. Revised Penal Code regarding obscene publications makes no specific reference to contraceptives.		

*The requirement of a prescription was widely ignored (A.D. Little 1972).

*Advertisement has, in the past, been limited owing to concern with reaction from Catholic Church and other sectors, and owing to restrictive law on the use of mails.

From: Comparative Study of World Law on Contraceptives: Revised and Updated. 1974.
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6. PERSONS INTERESTED IN ICP/IPPA ACTIVITIES

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