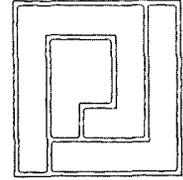


REVIEW



POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH IN THE REGIONS

In response to the recommendation of the World Population Plan of Action which called upon "the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international and national research organizations and institutions to continue and to expand their research of the socio-economic aspects of demographic changes in order to facilitate integrated action by Governments with respect to these problems," there has been increasing attention to population in national development planning processes. In the Philippines, the Population/Development Planning and Research (PDPR) unit of Economic Planning and Research Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, was established in 1981 with the primary function of facilitating the integration of the population dimension in development planning in a more coordinated and sustained fashion. Its research function involves the institution of a system for identifying, developing and managing research for population-development planning integration at the national and regional levels. The regional researches hopefully can provide program insights and policy directions for regional development, besides strengthening data-based planning. Towards its research goal, the Population/Development Planning and Research unit has funded several regional researches on population problems directly or indirectly impinging on regional development. Four such researches have been completed, brief abstracts of which are presented in this issue. The four studies, conducted in Regions I and X, underscore the importance of population distribution in regional development planning. They are as follows:

1. NEDA Regional Office, Ilocos Region, "A **Micro-level** Study on the Determinants of In-Migration: Its Relationship with Individual and Household Socio-Economic Variables and Impact on Fertility." 1984.
2. NEDA Regional Office, Northern Mindanao, "Spatial Transformation and its Effects on Some Demographic Variables: A Case of Misamis Oriental." 1984.
3. Magtajas, Pedrito P. and Tiburcio U. Palasan, "The Net Internal Migration of the Municipalities and Cities of Northern Mindanao," National Census and Statistics Office, Northern Mindanao. 1984.
4. Francis C. Madigan, S.J. (with the assistance of Isias S. Sealza), "The Impact of the New Sugar and Cassava Industries Upon Economic Life and Demographic Behavior in Bukidnon Province," Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University. 1984.

A MICRO-LEVEL STUDY ON THE DETERMINANTS OF IN-MIGRATION: ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES AND IMPACT ON FERTILITY

The study was premised on the belief that migration to urban centers in the Ilocos region has not been adequately documented. A profile of in-migrants to two urban centers, i.e., San Fernando, La Union and Dagupan City were derived from survey data. It is known from the study of migrants in the urban centers' informal sector that the migration component of population change in these areas was largely due to intra-regional rather than interregional population mobility. It is apparent that the emerging urban centers do not as yet attract migrants from areas outside the region. The general characteristics of urban immigrants as mostly female, in the ages 35-44, high school graduates, previously unemployed, primarily motivated by economic rather than social, non-economic reasons, were corroborated by the data. The attempt to assess the impact of migration on fertility, however, remained hypothetical in the absence of appropriate data. The merit of the study rests in its potential contribution to the initial strides in integrating migration in the region's development planning, particularly in planning for services in the growing urban centers. Furthermore, the findings imply that the development and careful planning of these urban centers may, in the future, prove to be a key instrument

for the curtailment of voluminous out-migration from the region.

SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON SOME DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES: A CASE OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

This study was undertaken to determine the hierarchy of cities and municipalities of Misamis Oriental, a province in Northern Mindanao, in consonance with the important role ascribed to the development of the urban system as a regional development strategy. Using rank size distribution analysis, the study revealed that the role of the largest city, i.e., Cagayan de Oro City, relative to the next largest city, i.e., Gingoog City, and the 24 municipalities comprising the province, has increasingly become more dominant from 1960 to 1980. The authors noted the instability in the rank size distribution of most of the 24 municipalities and attributed this to the irregular nature of net internal migration into the areas. Planners are cautioned on the disparity between Cagayan de Oro City and the scattered rural settlements obtaining from a polarized development. The authors suggest an integration of such settlements to the city's economy through a more efficient marketing network. Particularly and more importantly, the study implies the creation and maintenance of intermediate-sized market centers that would encourage farmers to remain in the farms and produce the goods for such markets. The importance of medium-sized cities as crucial

links in the consolidation of rural settlements spread in the countryside and their intergration into the urban economy is underscored. Moreover, secondary cities play a significant role in the process of attaining a more balanced spatial development of population. Again, the study upholds the basic hypothesis that the geographic location of economic activities determines, to a large extent, the pattern of human settlements.

THE IMPACT OF THE NEW SUGAR AND CASSAVA INDUSTRIES UPON ECONOMIC LIFE AND DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE

Adopting a neo-Thomist position that the goals of the state are the common good of all citizens, the author conducts an examination of the effects on population sub-groups directly affected by a government input in the Bukidnon sugar production facilities and a privately-financed large-scale cassava starch production industry. The study is based on a consumer behavior theory at both macro and micro levels in assessing the impacts of the plantation industries on the economy of Bukidnon and on the demographic behavior of population subgroups assumed to benefit from the industries. The attraction of employment benefits of the plantation industries, viewed to enhance migration to sugar and cassava-producing barangays, is partly substantiated by data at the macro level. The migration effects of the plantation industries are more visible and defined in the cassava – than

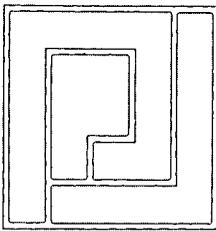
in the sugar-producing areas. The micro level analysis, however suggests rejection of the hypotheses that the sugar industry increases employment opportunities and real wages of labor. It was noted, however, that the cassava industry appear to be more successful in raising incomes of the population. Given the finding that increases in income have not reached a sufficiently substantial proportion of the lower economic class of the population, the author emphasized the little influence of the plantation industries on Bukidnon's fertility and mortality levels in general. Essentially, the study underscores a threshold level of income to induce changes in demographic behavior of appropriate population subgroups benefitting from development inputs.

THE NET INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES AND CITIES OF NORTHERN MINDANAO

Scarcity of studies on migration trends and migrant characteristics at the municipal level is addressed by this study. A timely recognition of the urgency of obtaining basic information on whether a municipality is gaining or losing population through migration for development planning propelled the authors to analyze census data for the years 1970, 1975, and 1980 and derived estimates of net internal migration in the municipalities and cities of Northern Mindanao during the periods 1970-1975 and 1975-1980. Primarily qualitative and descriptive, the study

underscores the importance of the geographic location of economic activities in the actual implementation of migration decision. Such a microlevel decision in turn dictates on the observed variation in the volume and age-sex composition of net migration across the municipalities and cities of the region. The authors noted for instance a shift in concentration of in-migration flows from agricultural areas during the earlier period to the cities, mainly, Cagayan de Oro and Surigao during the latter period. The results of the study certainly are valuable for planning. Its usefulness is made more visible in the process of prioritizing resource alloca-

tion by identifying areas which need income-generating projects and employment-stimulating activities most. The study also highlights the need to upgrade educational facilities and subtly implies the need to institute curricular changes in the courses offered by schools so as to limit substantial outmigration of the student populace, as substantiated by out-migration of population aged 15-20 even in in-migration areas. The authors imply an expansion of courses to accommodate changing educational aspirations among the younger population, which in most cases, is an underlying reason for migration.



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- 8. Notes* Explanatory and supplementary material may be placed in NOTES on a separate page. However, notes should be kept to a minimum.
- 9. References* References must be listed using the format in the reference sections of this issue.