

# Appendices

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**APPENDIX A**  
**TABLES TO ACCOMPANY TEXT**

**Table A1. IPC/PSSC national survey respondents classified by research site and center (November 1973 – April 1974)**

Research site and center	Number	Percent
<i>Luzon</i>		
Manila: Philippine Christian College	398	11.4%
Naga: Ateneo de Naga	200	5.7
Tuguegarao: St. Paul's College	200	5.7
Ilagan: St. Ferdinand College	200	5.7
Cabanatuan: Institute of Philippine Culture	200	5.7
Laoag: Institute of Philippine Culture	200	5.7
<i>Visayas</i>		
Bacolod: Negros Occidental Research Bureau	300	8.6
Cebu: University of San Carlos	300	8.6
Iloilo: Central Philippine University	200	5.7
Tacloban: Divine Word University	200	5.7
Dumaguete: Silliman University	200	5.7
<i>Mindanao</i>		
Davao: Ateneo de Davao	290	8.3
Cotabato: Notre Dame University	200	5.7
Ozamiz: Immaculate Conception College	200	5.7
Jolo: Notre Dame of Jolo College	199	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table A2.** Mean household income reported by IPC/PSSC national survey respondents, classified by research site and by place of residence (November 1973 – April 1974)

Research site	Urban <sup>a</sup>					Rural <sup>a</sup>				
	Rank	Mean	S.D.	C.V.	n	Rank	Mean	S.D.	C.V.	n
Metro Manila	1	₱749	393	.52	373	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo City	2	746	386	.52	96	2	₱323	270	.84	99
Bacolod City	3	699	426	.61	142	1	418	254	.61	143
Cotabato City	4	629	335	.53	100	3	313	178	.57	100
Cebu City	5	612	651	1.06	148	8	268	199	.74	148
Davao City	6	596	366	.61	139	7	275	231	.84	137
Tuguegarao	7	592	374	.63	100	12	208	187	.90	99
Ozamiz City	8	557	357	.64	100	10	226	158	.71	100
Naga City	9	552	317	.57	89	6	289	230	.80	90
Dumaguete City	10	550	355	.64	97	11	219	175	.80	91
Cabanatuan City	11.5	512	314	.61	98	5	300	175	.58	98
Jolo	11.5	512	316	.62	193	—	—	—	—	—
Laoag City	13	496	315	.64	99	4	305	184	.60	94
Tacloban City	14	468	312	.67	100	13	168	108	.64	100
Ilagan	15	456	278	.61	98	9	267	223	.83	94
Total	—	₱605	393	.65	1972	—	₱280	213	.76	1393
No information	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	57

<sup>a</sup>Abbreviations used as column headings are these: S.D. – Standard Deviation; C.V. – Coefficient of Variation; n – size of sample.

Table A3. Mean ladder ratings (0–11) given by IPC/PSSC national survey respondents to their personal situation, by research site, respondents' residence, and time period being evaluated (November 1973 – April 1974)

Research site	Urban			Rural		
	5 years ago	Now	5 years hence	5 years ago	Now	5 years hence
Tuguegarao	4.8	5.2	6.3	4.2	4.2	4.8
Laoag	3.4	4.1	5.1	2.8	3.3	3.8
Iligan	4.1	4.5	5.5	2.6	3.3	4.0
Cabanatuan	3.7	4.4	5.6	3.4	4.0	5.6
Metro Manila	4.7	5.1	6.4	—	—	—
Naga	4.6	4.6	5.9	4.0	4.1	5.3
Iloilo	4.6	5.4	6.5	4.5	5.0	5.7
Bacolod	5.5	5.8	7.0	4.6	4.9	6.0
Cebu	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.4
Dumaguete	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	5.3
Tacloban	4.7	4.8	5.8	2.6	3.4	4.4
Ozamiz	4.8	5.1	6.5	4.3	4.5	5.7
Cotabato	4.5	4.9	6.2	5.2	4.4	5.4
Davao	3.9	4.9	6.4	4.5	5.0	5.9
Jolo	5.0	5.0	6.4	—	—	—

Table A4. Mean ladder ratings (0–11) given by IPC/PSSC national survey respondents to the national situation, by research site, respondents' residence, and time period being evaluated (November 1973 – April 1974)

Research site	Urban			Rural		
	10 years ago	Now	10 years hence	10 years ago	Now	10 years hence
Tuguegarao	4.9	6.0	7.0	4.2	6.4	7.5
Laoag	3.7	6.2	7.5	4.0	6.0	6.9
Iligan	5.2	6.6	8.3	4.2	4.3	7.5
Cabanatuan	5.0	5.9	7.6	4.6	6.6	8.1
Metro Manila	4.7	6.2	7.8	—	—	—

(Table A4 continued)

Research site	Urban			Rural		
	10 years ago	Now	10 years hence	10 years ago	Now	10 years hence
Naga	4.7	5.3	6.6	5.1	5.4	6.9
Iloilo	5.0	5.6	7.1	5.6	5.5	6.3
Bacolod	4.3	5.6	7.2	5.3	5.7	6.6
Cebu	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.3
Dumaguete	5.3	5.9	7.2	5.5	6.4	6.9
Tacloban	5.0	6.1	7.2	4.4	5.7	7.2
Ozamiz	4.5	5.9	7.7	5.2	6.2	7.2
Cotabato	4.5	5.7	7.4	5.7	5.8	7.1
Davao	5.0	5.8	7.3	5.5	6.2	7.8
Jolo	5.0	5.3	7.1	—	—	—

**Table A5.** IPC/PSSC national survey respondents classified by their perception of present socioeconomic conditions in their communities as compared to those of five years ago (November 1973 – April 1974)

Socioeconomic condition	More (Better)	Same	Less (Worse)	Total	DK/NA/NAP <sup>b</sup>
Money to spend	42%	8%	50%	100% (2664) <sup>a</sup>	(823)
Available jobs	38	12	50	100 (2645)	(842)
Prices	42	3	54	99 (2680)	(807)
Contentment of people	38	13	49	100 (2640)	(847)
Chances for advancement	42	12	47	100 (2637)	(850)
Willingness of people to work	56	11	33	100 (2651)	(836)
Respect for old people	48	12	40	100 (2660)	(827)

(Table A5 continued)

Socioeconomic condition	More (Better)	Same	Less (Worse)	Total	DK/NA/NAP <sup>b</sup>
Helpfulness of people	48	16	36	100 (2650)	(837)
Concern for getting along well with others	43	17	40	100 (2643)	(844)
Social equality of people	28	17	55	100 (2634)	(853)
Participation in community affairs	45	11	44	100 (2634)	(853)
Better houses	44	15	41	100 (2661)	(826)
Opportunities for entertainment	38	9	53	100 (2649)	(838)
Number of sick people	42	13	45	100 (2618)	(869)
Places for sick people (hospitals, clinics)	42	11	47	100 (2639)	(848)

<sup>a</sup> Figures in parentheses indicate the number of respondents.

<sup>b</sup> NAP refers to those respondents who had lived in their communities for less than five years.

**Table A6.** IPC/PSSC national survey respondents classified by their perception of present socioeconomic conditions in their communities as compared to those of 10 years hence (November 1973 – April 1974)

Socioeconomic condition	More (Better)	Same	Less (Worse)	Total	DK/NA/NAP <sup>b</sup>
Money to spend	49%	18%	34%	100% (3183) <sup>a</sup>	(304)
Available jobs	51	20	29	100 (3205)	(282)
Prices	16	7	87	100 (3281)	(206)

(Table A6 continued)

Socioeconomic condition	More (Better)	Same	Less (Worse)	Total	DK/NA/NAP <sup>b</sup>
Contentment of people	32	23	45	100 (3132)	(355)
Chances for advancement	54	20	27	101 (3220)	(267)
Willingness of people to work	68	18	14	100 (3286)	(201)
Respect for old people	34	23	43	100 (3255)	(232)
Helpfulness of people	39	28	33	100 (3224)	(263)
Concern for getting along well with others	41	30	29	100 (3258)	(229)
Social equality of people	37	29	34	100 (3211)	(276)
Participation in community affairs	60	20	19	99 (3217)	(270)
Better houses	62	21	16	99 (3233)	(254)
Opportunity for entertainment	50	19	30	99 (3228)	(259)
Number of sick people	40	22	38	100 (3146)	(341)
Places for sick people (hospitals, clinics)	64	18	18	100 (3252)	(235)

<sup>a</sup>Figures in parentheses indicate the number of respondents.

<sup>b</sup>NAP refers to those respondents who had lived in their communities for less than five years.

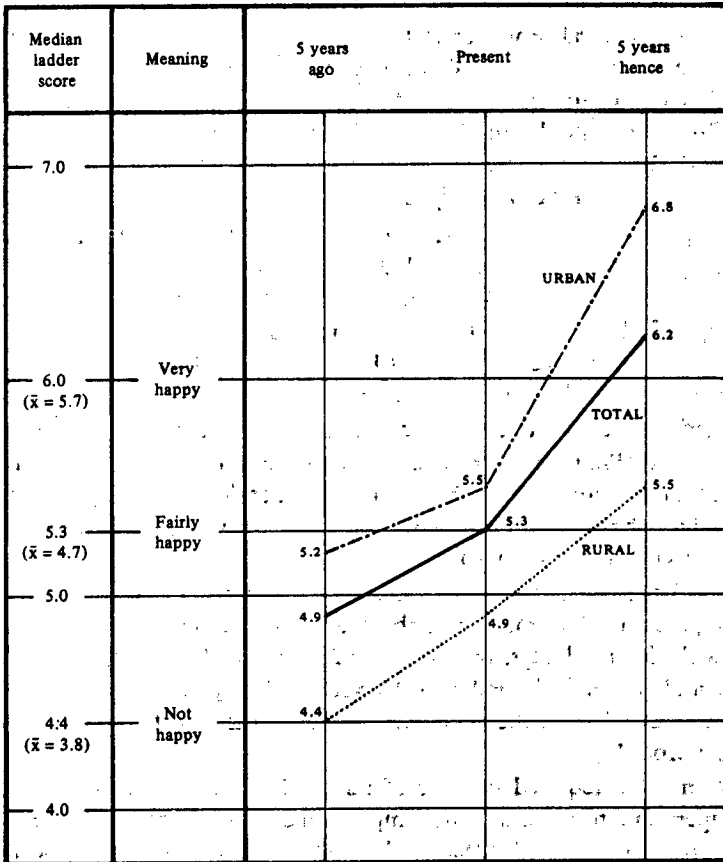
**Table A7.** Mean rankings assigned by IPC/PSSC national survey respondents to 18 selected government programs, by respondents' place of residence (November 1973 - April 1974)

Government program	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Mean	S.D. <sup>a</sup>	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Price control	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
Peace and order	4.9	4.4	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.6
Rice program	5.8	4.2	6.1	4.2	6.0	4.2
Land reform	7.7	4.9	6.8	4.5	7.3	4.7
Water resources	7.9	4.3	7.9	4.5	7.9	4.4
Family planning	8.4	5.0	8.0	5.0	8.3	5.0
Roads and bridges	8.8	4.4	8.8	4.2	8.8	4.4
Agricultural credit and rural banking	9.3	4.3	8.3	4.3	8.8	4.3
Manpower training	9.0	4.3	8.9	4.2	8.9	4.2
Nutrition program	10.0	4.4	9.5	4.5	9.6	4.5
Cooperatives	10.5	4.6	9.7	4.4	10.2	4.5
Local government participation	11.0	4.5	10.5	4.3	10.8	4.4
Rural electrification	11.3	4.2	10.4	4.7	10.9	4.5
Squatter relocation	10.6	5.1	12.3	4.5	11.3	4.9
Fisheries	11.7	4.2	11.5	4.4	11.6	4.3
Foreign investments	12.2	4.5	13.0	4.0	12.5	4.3
Work-oriented curriculum	13.1	4.0	13.1	4.2	13.1	4.1
Tourism	14.5	4.0	15.6	3.3	15.0	3.8

<sup>a</sup>S.D. - Standard Deviation.



# APPENDIX B PERSONAL HAPPINESS RATINGS



Note. These median ladder ratings were given by IPC/PSSC national survey respondents to personal condition now, five years ago, and five years hence, by residence (1973-74). The derivation of the median scores for the three levels of happiness is explained on pp. 34-38.

## APPENDIX C

### SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The samples drawn in research sites outside Metro Manila were supposed to be half urban, half rural. For practical purposes, the built-up area within which the research institution was located was designated as urban, and from it half of the respondents were to be chosen in the manner specified below. Barrios outside the built-up area, and distant from the research center by a public transportation ride of 30–40 minutes, were considered rural sites, even if they were within the limits of the same city or municipality.

To prepare the urban and rural research sites for the interviewing state, a series of procedures were specified. *First*, of course, the rural site(s) had to be identified. This was done by random selection of one or more barrios from those which qualified by reason of the travel-time rule mentioned earlier. Where the first community so selected was not large enough to furnish the required rural sample, an additional one or more sites were to be chosen.

*Second*, all commercial districts and socioeconomically extreme residence enclaves were eliminated from consideration. The former were removed because ours was a household survey; the latter were set aside because our interest was in *average* households, and not in the notably wealthy or extremely poor (see Limitations of the Study, p. 8).

A *third* preparatory step was the mapping and blocking of the remaining sampling area. In the urban sites, about 50–60 dwelling units were included in each block; for rural sites, the limit was 25–30 dwelling units. Once the blocks had been identified and numbered, 10 were randomly drawn from the urban site and a total of 12 from the rural site(s). This constituted the *fourth* step in the sampling procedure.

Knowing the required number of sample households for each site allowed field supervisors to determine by simple proportion how many dwelling units to choose from each block. Hence the *fifth* step was the identification (by systematic random sampling from a random start) of the dwelling units to be included in the final stages of the procedure. Where more than one household lived in a dwelling unit that had been chosen for the study, the sample household was (step six) identified by means of a selection key. *Seventh*, male and female

household heads were to be interviewed alternately, so that the sex ratio of respondents would be 50:50.

All things considered, this multistage sampling procedure was followed rather closely in practice. There were some deviations, however. The two most notable exceptions to the above rules occurred in Jolo, where the peace-and-order situation precluded any interviewing outside the urban area, and in Cebu City, where the staff of the Office for Social Research used available household lists to draw their urban and rural samples. (Urban respondents were selected from a list supplied by the Commission on Population and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. Names of rural respondents were found in voters' lists furnished by the Commission on Elections.) The Jolo staff solved its problem in part by doubling the urban quota, but the Cebu arrangement remains a unique one for this study.

Less important differences between the sampling plans and what actually happened are these: because of problems in locating and interviewing household heads who were of the appropriate sex for the sampling plan, the final tally shows a small proportion (5 percent) of never-married respondents and a slightly higher percentage of females than males (52 vs. 48 percent). The single respondents are predominantly the eldest sons or daughters of those household heads who could not be interviewed; they were admitted as substitute respondents where necessary (after two fruitless call-backs for the parents). Another deviation from the plan resulted from a simple logistics difficulty: of the 3500 completed schedules which were shipped to the IPC for final editing and analysis, 13 were lost in transit. The final distribution of the successfully retrieved balance is shown in Table A1.

## APPENDIX D

### SUMMARY OF ITEMS IN THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

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Block no. and title	Items
<b>I. Background Information</b>	Sex; age; civil status; highest grade completed; number of children; languages and dialects spoken; mother tongue; R's parents' place of origin; R's place of origin; spouse's place of origin; total no. of people in the household; no. of married couples living in the house; (if more than one) relationship of couples living in HH; ownership of house and lot; monthly house rental; no. of rooms in the house; R's perception of a satisfactory house; R's perceived chance of acquiring house described as satisfactory; type of house R will settle for if he cannot acquire house he described as satisfactory; R's perception of the best location for a house; R's satisfaction with present house; R's occupation and income; R's spouse's occupation and income; other sources of income; total family income; ownership of television; subscription to daily newspaper; other reading materials R regularly buys; ownership of radio; kinds of radio programs R listens to regularly; electrification of R's HH; facilities in R's HH using electricity; average monthly electric bill.
<b>II. Family Life and Education</b>	Common activities R shares with spouse outside the home; common activities R shares with spouse and children outside the home; family decision-makers in the following areas: discipline of boys, discipline of girls, choice of child's school, choice of child's course, choice of child's friends, house-

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*(Appendix D continued)*

Block no. and title	Items
III. Neighborhood and Community Conditions	hold budget or expenses, family investments/business; six values related to child-rearing: the desire to succeed in life, obedience to parents, enjoying life, trust in God, honesty and justice, getting along well with others; responsibilities of the Filipino family toward the nation; if R has children in high school or about to enter college; knowledge and attitudes about the NCEE, YCAP, Manpower Training Program; educational aspirations for children; occupational preferences.
IV. Aspirations	Length of residence in the community; present living conditions in the neighborhood; common activities R shares with neighbors; R's assessment of his community on various specific items five years ago and 10 years hence; knowledge of any working mother in the community; no. of working mothers in the community; actual jobs of these working mothers; attitudes toward mothers working outside the home; type of work women (whether married or unmarried) should do; membership in an organization; knowledge of a cooperative in the community; membership in a cooperative; knowledge about the land reform program; opinion on the squatter problem.  Assessment of personal happiness at present and a year ago; assessment of personal life at present, five years ago, and five years hence (using Cantril's ladder scale); assessment of national condition at present, 10 years ago, and 10 years hence; perception of the responsibilities of a citizen toward his country; ranking of 18 government programs; knowledge of R's barangay association and its leaders.

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*Note:* Limitations of space can permit us only this brief acknowledgment of the participation of the 232 undergraduate students from the 15 research sites, who served as research assistants; and of IPC staff members who contributed a wide variety of services to the project. To them, our sincere thanks.

## NOTES

1. For a vivid picture of the many functions of the local datu, see Alzina's *Historia de las islas e indios de las Bisayas* (1668).
2. A recent study of two modes of group cooperation in the province of Camarines Sur makes the point that for the average household head, helping an ally is far more satisfactory and effective than participating in a community work bee (Barrameda 1974).
3. Ms. Jimenez is currently coordinator of the PSSC Research Network.
4. For the names of these supervisors and other members of the project staff, see Appendix E.
5. Tables numbered A1, A2, and so on are found in Appendix A, which follows the text of the report. Where the table number is without the prefixed A, the table is in the text itself.
6. The mean number of living children reported is 5.0 (Standard Deviation, 2.8).
7. The largest family is that reported by a 54-year-old Joloano with two legal wives and 21 children. The largest household (40 members) is also from Jolo — five couples, with a total of 30 children, living under a single roof.
8. The range of mean monthly household incomes for urban respondents is from ₱749 (Metro Manila) to ₱456 (Ilagan, Isabela); for rural respondents, from ₱418 (Bacolod City) to ₱168 (Tacloban City). In interpreting these data, the reader will keep the study's third limitation in mind (see the Introduction).
9. NCEE results determined the course options of college-bound students for the first time in the 1974-75 school year. The examination had been given in November 1973 and the results were released in April 1974, by which time the IPC/PSSC survey had been completed.
10. Tables crossclassifying value ranks by education, sex, and research site are available at the main office of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.
11. Tables on preferred women's occupations by sex, income, and education are available at the IPC.
12. However, since we divided the discipline area by sex of child, and the schooling area into school and course, we discovered important differences in decision-making patterns not evident in these sources.
13. The 11 countries are these: Australia, Belgium, Brazil (only Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo), Britain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.
14. Even after correction for the overrepresentation of the more sophisticated Filipinos in the IPC/PSSC sample, the total percentage would still be in the mid or high 50s, much higher than that found in any other country in the INRA study.
15. Aside from the Philippines, the nations are Brazil, Cuba, The Dominican Republic, Egypt (pilot), India, Israel, Japan, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia.