

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the formulation of consistent and feasible sets of policies and projects, planners need some insights into trends and patterns in both development and population variables as well as into their relationships. Any research directed to these issues, no matter how incomplete, contributes some insights into a better comprehension of these trends, patterns and complex interrelationships.

This volume contains eight papers that reflect our continuing research struggle with the above issues. Included are five studies specifically addressing population and development interrelationships, two studies (a paper and a research report) pertaining to the Philippine population program, one study concentrating on adolescent male sexual behavior, and the last study relating to technical sampling issues.

We start with the multivariate analysis of the relationship between fertility and economic development indicators by Marilou Palabrica-Costello and Michael A. Costello. The great value of this paper is to illustrate how data from the Northern Mindanao Region support and augment the hypotheses held by the demographic transition theory and the diffusion theory of fertility change.

A major concern in the analysis of fertility and female labor force participation is to demonstrate when and how one of them acts as the determinant and the other as the dependent and *vice versa*. The papers of Socorro A. Gultiano and Imelda Z. Feranil are attempts to contribute some insights into this concern. Focusing only on mothers with six-months old infants to address the mother and work roles-incompatibility, Gultiano's paper identifies within a multivariate and multinomial logit context factors that are more likely to affect mother's propensity to work at home, work away from home or not work at all with Metro Cebu data. In contrast, Feranil's paper deals with the issue on the negative effect of women employment in the modern sector on fertility through her preliminary multivariate analyses of national and regional data. These two papers are valuable in clarifying the work-fertility relationship and offer challenges in systematically pursuing this theme further.

Migration, as a population variable in the population-development relationship, is examined in the paper of Aurora E. Perez using national data. Presenting the facts and the corresponding issues, her paper updates and supports the popular notion that rural-urban migrants are selective of the young, single and better-educated females as well as the disparity in employment opportunities by type of migration (i.e. rural-rural, urban-urban, urban-rural and rural-urban).

The paper of Rogelia Pe-Pua discusses six psychological concepts and their implications to a successful family planning program in the Philippines. These

concepts include: (1) evolution of the population program from within or outside; (2) relationship or shared identity between self and others; (3) sentiments or feelings; (4) value of children among Filipinos; (5) gender; and (6) Filipino women psychology. Her paper points out the need to consider psychological factors in examining the reasons for practicing or not practicing family planning.

One of the issues Pe-Pua tackles relates to the importance of focusing some attention to the males as partners of the family planning program. The paper of Romeo Bulalague Lee attempts to initially address this issue by reviewing studies done about Western sexual behavior of adolescent males. His reviewed studies may be helpful in whetting the appetite for more researches focused on Filipino males particularly adolescents or in pursuing such researches along the lines of Western theories or concepts or theories or concepts emanating from our own Filipino culture.

The report of Eliseo A. de Guzman on his study of male and female acceptors of sterilization at the national level presents details of such acceptors' demographic and socioeconomic profile, their contraceptive knowledge and use prior to accepting sterilization, their sources of knowledge about sterilization, influences, timing and reasons for their sterilization acceptance, and pre-post-operation services and experiences. His findings and recommendations are very relevant in improving the provision of voluntary surgical contraception services in the country.

The paper of Francis C. Madigan is more on the technical side. It proposes four alternatives for dealing with problems related to cluster sampling design particularly when clusters are selected with equal probability. His paper is valuable for researchers facing financial constraints in undertaking surveys.