

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS OF THE PHILIPPINES*

Part I

PRESENT DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

1. The population of the Philippines

The population of the Philippines as enumerated on February 15, 1960 was 27,087,685 persons. This represents a 3.06 percent per year intercensal rate of growth from the 1948 Population Census Count. Such an increase places the Philippines among the ranks of the fastest growing countries in the world. The country with an area of 299,404 square kilometers (115,600 square miles), had an overall population density of about 90 persons per square kilometer (234 persons per square mile) in 1960. The population is unevenly distributed among the regions of the country with population densities ranging from 39 to 156 persons per square kilometer. The sparsely populated regions are Cagayan Valley and Southwestern and Northeastern Mindanao which in 1960 had about 39, 53, and 53 persons, respectively, to the square kilometer. The highly populated regions are Central Luzon, Western Visayas, and Bicol, where densities of population per square kilometer are 156, 1939, and 134 persons, respectively, not to

*Officially adopted for the Philippine Delegation to the Asian Population Conference, New Delhi, India, 10-20 December 1963 by the Inter-Agency Committee on Demography convened under the auspices of the Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards, National Economic Council. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, the Statistical Center and the Institute of Hygiene of the University of the Philippines, the Disease Intelligence Center of the Department of Health, the Social Security System, the National Science Development Board, the Presidential Committee on Administration Performance, and the Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards. This statement was prepared by a subcommittee composed of Mr. Francisco Nazaret and Mrs. Felisa R. Barretto, Bureau of the Census and Statistics; Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, U.P. Statistical Center; Dr. G. Tabuena-Michelena, Disease Intelligence Center, Dr. Arturo A. Librea, U.P. Institute of Hygiene; and Mr. Basilio B. Aromin, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

mention the Metropolitan Manila area which in 1960 had a population density of 29,744 persons per square kilometer.

As can be seen in Table 1, the rate of population growth in the Philippines has risen sharply since the end of World War II. The rate of population increase began to accelerate between 1918 and 1939 during which period an average rate of growth of 2.22 percent was observed. The effects of World War II reduced the rate to 1.91 percent. At the present rate of growth of 3.06 percent per year, the population of the Philippines is expected to double in 23 years.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES: CENSUS YEARS
1903—1960

| <u>Census date</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Average annual rate of increase (per cent)</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| March 2, 1903 | 7,635,426 | 1.90 |
| December 31, 1918 | 10,314,310 | 2.22 |
| January 1, 1939 | 16,000,303 | 1.91 |
| October 1, 1948 | 19,234,182 | |
| February 15, 1960 | 27,087,685 | 3.06 |

The administrative organization of the Philippines consists of provinces, which are divided into municipalities or towns. In recent years, some large municipalities (often provincial capitals) have been chartered into administratively independent cities. Each city or town has one administrative center. In a city it is called the "central district" and in a town the **poblacion**. An entire town consists of a **poblacion** and several administrative units called **barríos** (villages). As of March 31, 1963, the Philippines was divided into 56 provinces, with 39 cities, 1,358 municipalities and 28,714 **barríos**.

According to a definition¹ based on the minimum residential density rule and conforming with the population size concept of the United Nations, the urban population recorded during the last two Censuses was 5.6 million in 1948 and 8 million in 1960, or 29.2 percent and 30.0 percent, respectively, of the total population enumerated in these censuses. While the total population increased by 40.8 percent during the intercensal period 1948-1960, the urban population increased by 41.8 percent during the same period. The city of Manila, with its enumerated population amounting to 1.1 million persons, constituted 4.2 percent of the total population in 1960.

2. Demographic characteristics of the population

(a) Age and sex

The population of the Philippines is a "young" population as evidenced by the proportions found below 15 years of age (see Table 2).

TABLE 2:
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1903, 1939 AND 1960

| Age | 1903 | 1939 | 1960 |
|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Total all ages | 7,635,426 | 16,000,303 | 27,087,685 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0 — 4 | 15.1 | 16.3 | 16.9 |
| 5 — 14 | 24.4 | 26.7 | 28.8 |
| 15 — 34 | 34.4 | 33.9 | 32.9 |
| 35 — 64 | 22.9 | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| 65 and over | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 |

¹Urban places include: (a) the entire area of all municipal jurisdictions which, whether designated as chartered cities, provincial capitals or not, have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer; (the whole of Quezon, Baguio, and Cebu cities, notwithstanding the minimum density rule, are to be included); (b) for all other cities and municipalities with a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer, only the *poblacion* (regardless of population size) and any *barrios* having at least 2,500 inhabitants; (c) for all other cities and municipalities with a population of at least 20,000 persons, only the *poblacion* and any *barrios* having at least 5,000 inhabitants; and (d) all other poblaciones having a population of at least 2,500 persons.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

Not only is the Philippine population young but it has become increasingly younger in successive censuses as manifested in the median ages recorded in Table 3.

TABLE 3
MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION, 1903 TO 1960

| <u>Census year</u> | <u>Median age</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1960 | 17.1 |
| 1948 | 17.7 |
| 1939 | 18.3 |
| 1918 | 18.5 |
| 1903 | 20.2 |

(b) Marital status

A sustained decrease in the proportion of the population who have never married was noted during the period 1903-1960. On the other hand, there has been an increasing trend in the proportion married (Table 4).

TABLE 4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS
1903 TO 1960

| Sex and year | Total population 10 yrs old & over | Total | Percent distribution | | | Other or not reported |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | | Single | Married | Widowed | |
| Males: | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 9,054,265 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 49.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| 1948 | 6,957,269 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 3.7 | 1.3 |
| 1939 | 5,457,365 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 50.7 | 4.1 | 0.1 |
| 1918* | 3,224,596 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 35.6 | 3.7 | — |
| 1903* | 2,473,777 | 100.0 | 58.6 | 36.6 | 4.8 | — |
| Females: | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 9,091,607 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 49.3 | 6.4 | 0.6 |
| 1948 | 6,703,692 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 46.6 | 8.4 | 2.1 |
| 1939 | 5,446,514 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 51.5 | 9.3 | 0.2 |
| 1918* | 3,216,554 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 35.8 | 7.2 | — |
| 1903* | 2,499,749 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 36.4 | 9.5 | — |

*Christian population only.

3. Economic and social characteristics of the population

(a) The labor force

The size of the economically active population in the Philippines is measured by the "labor force" concept which defines the economically active population as that portion of the population 10 years old and over engaged in economic pursuits (all persons at work or holding a job and the unemployed seeking work).²

The size and characteristics of the labor force have been measured in the census and in current national surveys of households. The results of the 1960 Census regarding the labor force are still being processed. However, estimates of the size, industry, occupation and work status of the country's economically active population are available from the various survey rounds of the Philippine Statistical Survey of Households (PSSH). The labor force of the Philippines was estimated at 9.1 million persons, or 53.8 percent of the population 10 years old and over, in the PSSH round of October 1960. Tables 5, 6, and 7 present detailed data from the October 1960 round.

(b) Literacy and education

(i) Literacy. For census and survey purposes, a literate person is defined as one who can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect.

Literacy in the Philippines is on the rise, from 48.8 to 59.8 percent in the period 1939-1948, and was 72.0 percent in

²Members of the armed forces living in military compounds, installations or ships, or inmates in any penal, charitable, mental, hospital, or religious institution are excluded.

TABLE 5

POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY SEX: OCTOBER, 1960

| Employment status | Number (thousands) | | | Per cent of total persons 10 years old and over | | | Per cent of total labor force | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------|--|-------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Total persons, 10 years old and over | 16,957 | 8,383 | 8,574 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | — | — | — |
| In the labor force | 9,116 | 6,026 | 3,089 | 53.8 | 71.9 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employed | 8,539 | 5,721 | 2,818 | 50.4 | 68.2 | 32.9 | 93.7 | 94.9 | 91.2 |
| At work | 8,344 | 5,596 | 2,748 | 49.2 | 66.8 | 32.0 | 91.5 | 92.9 | 88.9 |
| In agriculture | 5,123 | 3,946 | 1,177 | 30.2 | 47.1 | 13.7 | 56.2 | 65.5 | 38.1 |
| In nonagricultural industries ^a | 3,221 | 1,650 | 1,571 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 18.3 | 35.3 | 27.4 | 50.8 |
| With a job, not at work .. | 195 | 125 | 70 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| In agriculture | 102 | 81 | 21 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| In nonagricultural industries ^a | 93 | 44 | 49 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Totally unemployed | 577 | 306 | 271 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 8.8 |
| Worked before | 304 | 158 | 146 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| Never worked before | 273 | 148 | 125 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Not in the labor force | 7,830 | 2,351 | 5,480 | 46.2 | 28.0 | 63.9 | — | — | — |
| Labor force status not reported | 11 | (b) | (b) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | — |

^aIncludes persons for whom no industry was reported numbering 38 thousand for October 1960 .

^bLess than 9,500 .

-None reported in sample household.

TABLE 6

EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SEX, OCTOBER, 1960

(The "Experienced Labor Force" consists of the employed workers, plus the unemployed who worked before at least two consecutive weeks on full time basis)

| Major industry group | Both Sexes | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Total (thousands) | Per cent of total | | Total (thousands) | Per cent of total | | Total (thousands) | Per cent of total | |
| | | Em- ployed | Unem- ployed | | Em- ployed | Unem- ployed | | Em- ployed | Unem- ployed |
| TOTAL | 8,843 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 5,879 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 2,964 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| Agriculture, forestry hunting & fishing | 5,383 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 4,094 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 1,289 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| Construction | 264 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 262 | 87.4 | 12.6 | (b) | (a) | (a) |
| Manufacturing | 1,069 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 434 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 635 | 97.1 | 2.9 |
| Commerce | 784 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 311 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 473 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| Transport, storage & communication | 283 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 277 | 95.7 | 4.3 | (b) | (a) | (a) |
| Government, community, business & recreational services | 442 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 289 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 153 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| Domestic services | 327 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 49 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 278 | 98.4 | 1.6 |
| Personal services other than domestic | 191 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 84 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 107 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Other industries* | 50 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 49 | 97.5 | 2.5 | (b) | (a) | (a) |
| Industry not reported | 50 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 29 | 90.1 | 9.9 | 21 | 96.0 | 4.0 |

*Refers to "Mining and quarrying" with a reported of 30 thousand and to "Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services" with a reported total of 21 thousand.

(a) Total too small to show distribution.

(b) Less than 9,500.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

TABLE 7

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP,
BY CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX: 1960

| Major occupation group and sex | Total ^a | Wage and salary worker | Self-employed worker ^b | Unpaid family worker |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| BOTH SEXES | | | | |
| Total (thousands) | 8,539 | 2,797 | 3,609 | 2,096 |
| Per cent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical and related workers | 2.8 | 7.5 | 0.8 | (*) |
| Proprietors, managers, administrators & officials | 3.8 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 0.2 |
| Clerical, office & related workers | 2.5 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Salesmen & related workers . . . | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| Farmers, farm laborers, fishermen & related workers | 61.0 | 32.4 | 68.9 | 86.7 |
| Workers in mine, quarry and related occupations | 0.3 | 0.7 | (*) | (*) |
| Workers in operating transport occupations | 2.2 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Craftsmen, factory operatives & workers in related occupations | 13.3 | 19.2 | 12.4 | 7.0 |
| Manual workers & laborers, n.e.c. | 1.9 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Service & related workers | 6.6 | 16.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Occupation not reported | 0.5 | 0.2 | (*) | — |
| MALE | | | | |
| Total (thousands) | 5,721 | 1,811 | 2,758 | 1,134 |
| Per cent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical and related workers | 2.0 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Proprietors, managers, administrators & officials | 2.6 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 0.2 |
| Clerical, office & related workers | 2.9 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Salesmen & related workers . . . | 3.0 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Farmers, farm laborers, fishermen & related workers | 70.1 | 33.5 | 84.7 | 94.5 |
| Workers in mine, quarry & related occupations | 0.4 | 1.1 | (*) | (*) |
| Workers in operating transport occupations | 3.3 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 |

TABLE 7 (Continued)

| Major occupation group | Total ^a | Wage and salary worker | Self-employed worker ^b | Unpaid family worker |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| MALE (continued) | | | | |
| Craftsmen, factory operatives & workers in related occupations | | | | |
| occupations | 9.1 | 21.2 | 4.1 | 2.3 |
| Manual workers & laborers, n.e.c. | 2.8 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Service & related workers | 3.4 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Occupations not reported | 0.4 | 0.2 | (*) | — |
| FEMALE | | | | |
| Total (thousands) | <u>2,818</u> | <u>987</u> | <u>851</u> | <u>962</u> |
| Per cent | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Professional, technical and related workers | 4.5 | 12.4 | 0.5 | — |
| Proprietors, managers, administrators & officials | 6.3 | 0.3 | 20.3 | 0.1 |
| Clerical, office & related workers | 1.5 | 4.2 | (*) | 0.2 |
| Salesmen & related workers | 9.8 | 6.0 | 16.3 | 8.0 |
| Farmers, farm laborers, fishermen & related workers | 42.5 | 30.5 | 17.8 | 77.4 |
| Workers in mine, quarry & related occupations | (*) | (*) | — | — |
| Workers in operating transport occupations | 0.1 | 0.2 | (*) | — |
| Craftsmen, factory operatives & workers in related occupations | | | | |
| occupations | 21.6 | 15.5 | 39.2 | 12.6 |
| Manual workers & laborers, n.e.c. | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | (*) |
| Service & related workers | 13.0 | 30.6 | 5.8 | 1.5 |
| Occupations not reported | 0.7 | 0.1 | — | — |

-- None reported in sample household.

* Less than 0.5 percent.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

^a Includes persons whose class of worker was not reported numbering 36 thousand.

^b Includes "Employers" numbering 86 thousand.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

1960. The 1960 literacy level of persons 10 years old and over in the Philippines according to age and sex is registered in Table 8.

(ii) Highest grade completed. The highest grade completed in the regular system of education on the elementary, high school, or collegiate levels³ is a more precise yardstick than the level of literacy. The trend in the level of education attained in the Philippines during the period is manifest in the data on the median grade completed derived from group data.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Both sexes</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1960 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| 1948 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 |

The proportion of children in the elementary school ages, 7-13, and high school ages, 14-17 years, attending school immediately following the end of World War II and a decade later (1958-1959) is recorded below.

| <u>Age</u> | <u>1948-1949</u> | <u>1958-1959</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <u>7-17 years</u> | <u>63.1</u> | <u>63.1</u> |
| 7-13 years | 63.7 | 80.1 |
| 14-17 years | 61.7 | 27.4 |

The rather large proportion of children of high school age in 1948-1949 reflects the considerable backlog in the numbers of

³ The elementary course covers both the former 7-year elementary as well as the 6-year elementary course provided for in Educational Act of 1940. The number of years of college work completed takes into consideration post-graduate work and college courses requiring more than 4 years for completion.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE LITERACY OF PERSONS 10 YEARS

OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND AGE: 1960

| <u>Age:</u> | <u>Both sexes:</u> | <u>Male:</u> | <u>Female:</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Total, 10 years old and over | 72.0 | 73.6 | 70.6 |
| 10—14 | 72.9 | 70.7 | 75.2 |
| 15—19 | 85.3 | 84.1 | 86.4 |
| 20—24 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 84.0 |
| 25—29 | 78.1 | 80.2 | 76.0 |
| 30—34 | 75.2 | 77.9 | 72.7 |
| 35—39 | 68.0 | 71.3 | 64.8 |
| 40—44 | 64.7 | 68.4 | 61.1 |
| 45—49 | 61.6 | 66.3 | 56.8 |
| 50—54 | 57.1 | 63.5 | 50.3 |
| 55—59 | 52.1 | 59.8 | 44.0 |
| 60—64 | 43.2 | 51.1 | 34.1 |
| 65 years and over | 31.2 | 39.2 | 23.2 |

Source: *Census of the Philippines, 1960*, Summary Volume, Table 11, p. 11.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

children unable to attend school during the war years.

4. Recent trends in fertility, mortality, and internal migration

(a) Fertility

The registration of births and deaths in the Philippines is incomplete (see section on Evaluation); consequently, vital rates have to be calculated indirectly.

Estimates of the level of fertility in the Philippines were computed by the use of two methods:

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED BIRTH RATES, PHILIPPINES: 1903—1960

| <u>Census year</u> | <u>Intrinsic^a birth rate</u> | <u>Sex-age adjusted^b birth rate</u> |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1903 | 46.7 | — |
| 1918 | 50.2 | 53.3 |
| 1939 | 49.0 | 52.2 |
| 1948 | 56.2 | 56.4 |
| 1960 | 51.1 | 53.9 |

^a These were calculated from a quasi-stable population derived from census data and represent the long-run average if the population remains subject to constant conditions of fertility and mortality.

^b The method of reverse-survival was applied to age distributions obtained from the different censuses to obtain sex-age adjusted birth rates using model life tables with expectation of life at birth of 30 years for the 1948 census data and one with expectation of life at birth of 37.5 years for data of the Censuses of 1939 and 1918. For 1960 the model life table with expectation of life at birth equal to 50.0 years was utilized.

The sustained high level of fertility during the first half of the twentieth century produced almost identical age structures for the different censuses (Table 2 supra). A calculation of indexes of dissimilarity using the 1939 age distribution as base resulted in the following figures:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Index of dissimilarity</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1960 | 3.3 |
| 1948 | 3.1 |
| 1918 | 2.7 |
| 1903 | 5.0 |

The larger value of the 1903 index may be due to the fact that the census for that year was restricted to the Christian population and therefore, the resulting age distribution is not comparable with those of subsequent censuses.

When the 1960 census age distribution was used as a basis of comparison, the resulting indexes of dissimilarity were not too different from the foregoing figures, thus indicating the quasi-stable structure of the population during the 60-year period.

(b) Mortality

Similarly, the aforementioned two methods were used to calculate the death rates listed below:

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED DEATH RATES, PHILIPPINES: 1903-1960

| <u>Census year</u> | <u>Intrinsic^a death rate</u> | <u>Model life table death rate^b</u> |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1903 | 37.3 | — |
| 1918 | 30.7 | 31.1 |
| 1939 | 26.8 | 25.9 |
| 1948 | 33.8 | 33.7 |
| 1960 | 20.2 | 17.7 |

^a Calculated as for birth rates. See footnote of Table 9.

^b Estimates were made by comparing the observed age distribution of deaths to that of a stable population in conformity with the set of model life tables derived by the *United Nations*; gross reproduction rate used = 3.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

Hypothetically corrected crude death rates of the Philippines were also obtained and recorded below:⁴

TABLE 11

HYPOTHETICALLY CORRECTED CRUDE DEATH RATES
OF THE PHILIPPINES: 1903 TO 1960

| Period | Hypothetically corrected crude death rate |
|-----------|--|
| 1903 | 58.0 |
| 1904—1905 | 26.0 |
| 1906—1910 | 26.9 |
| 1911—1915 | 25.3 |
| 1916—1917 | 27.8 |
| 1918—1919 | 47.0 |
| 1920—1925 | 25.7 |
| 1926—1930 | 26.0 |
| 1931—1935 | 23.5 |
| 1936—1941 | 23.3 |
| 1942—1945 | 31.9 |
| 1946—1950 | 21.8 |
| 1951—1955 | 17.9 |
| 1956—1960 | 14.5 |

5. Facilities for demographic training and research

(a) Teaching and training

The University of the Philippines offers a 2-year course leading to the degree of Master of Arts (Demography). One course in demography is also offered by this University as part of the work for the Bachelor of Arts (Sociology), the certificate in Public Health, the degree of M.A. in Sociology, and M.A. in Statistics. The Ateneo de Manila University offers a course in demography as part of the requirements for an M.A. in Sociology. Xavier University (Ateneo de Cagayan) in Cagayan de Oro City, Mindanao, offers 2 courses in demography as part of its B.A. program in Sociology and 5 for the M.A. in Sociology program.

⁴ The method involves: (a) estimating the death rate for an inter-censal period by subtracting the observed inter-censal rate of population increase from the assumed constant birth rate of 49 per thousand population; (b) comparing this death rate with the average of the registered death rates during the period to obtain a measure of the degree of under-registration of deaths; and (c) using this measure to correct the death rate actually registered for each year during the inter-censal period.

It may also be mentioned that a sizeable portion of the demographic researches thus far undertaken in the Philippines have been carried on by individuals with demographic training acquired from American institutions or from the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay India.

(b) Research

All the above-mentioned educational institutions in the Philippines are presently engaged in demographic research. The various departments of the University of the Philippines undertaking demographic research have the following areas of interest: (i) Department of Sociology—social characteristics of a migrant population; (ii) Graduate School of Public Administration — the effects of urbanization on local governments; (iii) Institute of Hygiene—a study of birth weights and survival of infants, and the cause-of-death in a Philippine municipality; (iv) Statistical Center — demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a sample from the 1960 Population Census and differential fertility of a sample of married women in one municipality.

The Institute of Philippine Culture at the Ateneo de Manila University includes fertility, migration, and urbanization as part of its ten-year kinship study in the Manila area. Xavier University's Research Institute for Mindanao Culture deals mainly on vital statistics and nuptial fertility of a Southern city.

Some government offices have long been engaged in demographic research and analysis concomitant to their functions responsibilities. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics which is responsible for national censuses and the collection of records of births and deaths, has been engaged in the work of life-table construction, fertility studies, and population, labor force, and housing projections. The Disease Intelligence Center of the Department of Health, besides compiling and publishing statistics on births and deaths, has been doing work on infant mortality in the City of Manila, on morbidity of certain diseases and on health service and facilities available

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

in the country. The Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards of the National Economic Council since its organization in 1956 has been engaged in the research, analysis, and improvement of practically all statistical series on population and vital and health statistics. The Labor Statistics Division and the Office of Manpower Services of the Department of Labor are engaged in the collection and analysis of statistics on employment trends and labor turnover.

In addition to the regular appropriation for the activities of the above-named government agencies, the National Science Development Board allocated the sum of ₱85,000 for support of Population Research as a priority in its 1963-1967 Program.

Part II

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. **Evaluation of demographic data**

(a) Checks of reliability of census data

Several checks at different stages were instituted to insure the reliability of the 1960 population census data.

Field editing was employed during the enumeration period. Special attention was given to errors which could not be corrected in the central office but investigated in the field. Consolidated reports received from the field on the population count were compared with the 1948 census results. Where an increase or decrease was questionable, the supervisor was requested to investigate and explain the apparent discrepancy.

Machine tabulated counts were checked against the hand-tallied figures. Discrepancies of more than 2% on the municipal level were checked and corrected if errors were discovered. Unusual entries were compared with the 1948 census results and checked against other existing records.

(b) Accuracy of sex data

In past censuses, the sex ratios by age were observed to fluctuate markedly. As a measure of the variation in sex ratios use was made of the "sex-ratio score".⁵ The resulting scores for the Philippines as well as for certain specified countries are shown below:

TABLE 12
SEX-RATIO SCORE FOR SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Census year</u> | <u>Sex-ratio score</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Philippines | 1948 | 6.59 |
| | 1960 | 3.95 |
| India | 1960 | 3.95 |
| Japan | 1931 | 5.2 |
| United Kingdom | 1931 | 2.2 |
| U. S. A. | 1945 | 1.9 |
| Sweden | 1940 | 1.2 |
| Canada | 1941 | 2.5 |

Source: Figures for Philippines are computed from Census data and those for other countries from the United Nations, *Population Bulletin*, No. 2, 1952.

(c) Age data

- (i) Under enumeration of children in the age-group 0-4 years.

Children under five years of age especially those in the first year of life are generally under-enumerated. The under-enumeration in this group is indicated by representing the children in the single year age groups as a proportion of the total population (all ages). In the Philippines, where estimated fertility levels remain high and mortality has declined significantly, it should be expected that these proportions exhibit a declining pattern with increasing age. Table 13 presents data on the numbers of children aged 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years in the 1960 Census relative to the total population.

⁵ Mean difference between sex ratios for two successive age groups averaged irrespective of sign.

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

TABLE 13

CHILDREN AGED 0, 1, 2, 3, AND 4 EXPRESSED
AS RATIOS TO TOTAL POPULATION, PHILIPPINES: 1960

| <u>Age</u> | <u>Both sexes</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0 | 2.9 | 2.96 | 2.85 |
| 1 | 3.28 | 2.36 | 3.20 |
| 2 | 3.56 | 3.62 | 3.49 |
| 3 | 3.58 | 3.66 | 3.50 |
| 4 | 3.56 | 3.63 | 3.50 |

(ii) Age-heaping — Misstatement of age is manifested by an over-reporting of persons in ages ending in certain digits and a corresponding under-reporting of persons in ages ending in the remaining digits. The digits most preferred by both sexes in the past two censuses were 0, 5, 8, and 2 as indicated by Myer's blended method. The preference for the digits 0 and 5 was also indicated by the use of "Whipple's Index".

(d) Deficiencies of the civil registration system

The source of data for birth and death statistics are civil registry certificates, copies of which are submitted to the office of the Civil Registrar General by local civil registrars throughout the country. There is one local civil registrar for every municipality, and one registrar for every 5 to 10 municipal districts. All in all there are 1,368 local civil registrars throughout the Philippines and of this number, only 1,190 report (87% coverage).

The deficiency in reporting coverage is due to several reasons. Non-reporting municipalities are mostly found in the northeastern part of Mindanao where the majority of the population are non-Christian who do not register their births, deaths, and marriages, and in Northern Luzon where the terrain is rugged and mountainous and where communication and transportation facilities are limited. Some municipalities lack

personnel to attend to civil registry work with the result that reports are either delayed or not submitted at all. Other municipalities lack funds to buy the forms required for the registration of vital events.

The national crude birth and death rates are computed from these incomplete returns of vital events. The resultant low crude rates do not take into account the aforementioned under-registration and no attempts have been made in official publications to correct the rates for such under-reporting.

2. Prospective changes in the size and characteristics of population

(a) Prospective trends in mortality, fertility and migration

(i) Mortality

Except for epidemic and war years, the death rate in the Philippines fluctuated rather widely during the first three decades of the century around an average crude death rate of about 26 per thousand. Improvements in the mortality picture occurred only in the thirties. During the two subsequent quinquennial periods following the Second World War, the death rate declined by about 19 percent. The decline seems to support the contention that improvements in mortality has been extremely rapid after the war and explains the phenomenal rate of population growth during the intercensal period 1948 to 1960.

(ii) Fertility

The populations projections taking into account a probable decline in fertility assume that there will be an annual one-half percent reduction in the age-sex adjusted birth rate starting in 1965. However, there has been no indication that fertility in the Philippines is in the incipient stages of a more or less inevitable decline. Conservative population projections

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

have been based on an unchanging high fertility level and it is believed that forces favorable to a rise in fertility rates, like those that come about through the improvement of health conditions, are presently at work.

(iii) Migration

Net international migration has been negligible in the Philippines. The annual difference between arrivals and departure averages only about 0.4 per thousand population. It is believed that this trend will continue in the near future.

(b) Population projections

Population projections for quinquennial periods 1960 to 1975, by the component method resulted in the following estimates of population as of February 15 (census date). The series was extended to 1980 following the trends of mortality and fertility assumed for the projections:

TABLE 14

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, PHILIPPINES: 1960-1980

In thousands; as of February 15

| <u>Projection</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| High Series (rapidly declining mortality, high fertility) | 27,088 | 32,170 | 38,792 | 47,340 | 58,130 |
| Medium Series (normal mortality decline, high fertility) | 27,088 | 31,939 | 37,985 | 45,527 | 55,267 |
| Low Series (normal mortality decline, slowly declining fertility starting 1965) | 27,088 | 31,939 | 37,802 | 44,912 | 53,861 |

Three sets of alternative assumptions as to trends in mortality and fertility were used. These together with the vital rates implied in the projections, are recorded below.

TABLE 15

RATES IMPLIED IN POPULATION PROJECTIONS,
PHILIPPINES: 1960—1980

| <u>I. High Series</u> | <u>1960-1965</u> | <u>1965-1970</u> | <u>1970-1975</u> | <u>1975-1980</u> |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a. Expectation of life at birth (years) | 55.0 | 60.4 | 65.8 | 70.2 |
| b. Age-sex adjusted birth rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-44) | 53.91 | 53.91 | 53.91 | 53.91 |
| c. Implied crude birth rate (per thousand population) | 47.52 | 47.12 | 46.55 | 45.59 |
| d. Implied crude death rate (per thousand population) | 13.23 | 9.77 | 6.69 | 5.07 |
| e. Implied rate of natural increase (per thousand population) | 34.29 | 37.35 | 39.86 | 40.52 |
| <u>II. Medium Series</u> | <u>1960-1965</u> | <u>1965-1970</u> | <u>1970-1975</u> | <u>1975-1980</u> |
| a. Expectation of life at birth (years) | 52.5 | 55.0 | 57.6 | 60.4 |
| b. Age-sex adjusted birth rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-44) | 53.91 | 53.91 | 53.59 | 53.91 |
| c. Implied crude birth rate (per thousand population) | 47.64 | 47.48 | 47.37 | 46.89 |
| d. Implied crude death rate (per thousand population) | 14.74 | 12.90 | 11.26 | 9.64 |
| e. Implied rate of natural increase (per thousand population) | 32.90 | 34.58 | 36.11 | 37.25 |
| <u>III. Low Series</u> | <u>1960-1965</u> | <u>1965-1970</u> | <u>1970-1975</u> | <u>1975-1980</u> |
| a. Expectation of life at birth (years) | 52.5 | 55.0 | 57.6 | 60.4 |
| b. Age-sex adjusted birth rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-44) | 53.91 | 52.56 | 51.25 | 49.97 |
| c. Implied crude birth rate (per thousand population) | 47.64 | 46.43 | 45.48 | 44.35 |
| d. Implied crude death rate (per thousand population) | 14.74 | 12.79 | 11.10 | 9.47 |
| e. Implied rate of natural increase (per thousand population) | 32.90 | 33.64 | 34.38 | 34.88 |

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

(c) Future changes in population composition

(i) The school-going population

There were about 5.2 million children in the elementary school ages, 7-13 years, and 2.4 million children in the high school ages, 14-17 years, enumerated in 1960. Following the medium series of population projections, the population in these age groups is expected to increase to 10.8 million and 4.9 million, respectively, by 1980, representing an annual average geometric rate of growth of about 3.7 percent for each of these age groups. If population growth school follow the trends assumed for the medium series, only a slight change of 0.3 percent (19.0 to 19.3 percent) in the population aged 7-13 will result while the older age group will remain practically unchanged. The following table shows the projection of the school-going population for the period 1960 to 1980 following the medium projections:

TABLE 16
CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGES: 1960 TO 1980
In thousands

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Children aged 7-13 yrs.</u> | <u>Children aged 14-17 yrs.</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1960 | 5,243 | 2,406 |
| 1965 | 6,145 | 2,898 |
| 1970 | 7,254 | 3,418 |
| 1975 | 8,894 | 3,996 |
| 1980 | 10,842 | 4,940 |
| | <u>Net annual additions</u> | |
| 1960-1965 | 180 | 98 |
| 1975-1980 | 390 | 189 |

By 1980 an average increase of about 390,00 children of elementary school age and 189,000 children of high school age may be expected annually.

(ii) Labor force

A 20-year projection of the Philippine labor force was made on the basis of the male and female labor force participation rates for males and females in the different age classes with reference to assumed trends of urbanization, industrialization, and school attendance.

The projection indicates that the labor force in 1977 will likely contain a proportionately larger number of men in the age group 20-34 years than it did in 1957. This arises partly from a relatively more rapid growth of these age groups in the population and partly from the fact that a reduction in the proportion of young workers is expected with further increases in school attendance.

Recent results of national household surveys support the conclusion of a gradual reduction in the proportion of young workers. In the labor force survey of October 1956, the labor force participation rates for persons 10-24 was 45.3 percent. This proportion gradually dropped to 41.8 percent. In October 1961, the drop for males in this age class being greater than the corresponding female rate.

(iii) Dependency ratios

The following table indicates that the present dependency burden will increase should fertility remain high. A more rapid decline in mortality would lead to a greater proportion of children and, hence, a lesser proportion of adults. A decline in fertility makes for a lesser proportion of children and a greater proportion of adults.

The implications of the changing age structure of the population under alternative assumptions of fertility and mortality can be clearly seen in an analysis of the dependency ratios expected under the various assumptions made in the projections. The trends of mortality and fertility assumed for the next 20 years would result in the dependency ratios shown below:

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS PER 100
PERSONS IN THE WORKING AGES 15-64 YEARS UNDER
ALTERNATIVE POPULATION TRENDS: 1960 TO 1980

| Year | High Series | Medium Series | Low Series |
|------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1960 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1965 | 93 | 92 | 92 |
| 1970 | 95 | 93 | 92 |
| 1975 | 100 | 96 | 93 |
| 1980 | 102 | 98 | 93 |

3. Social and economic conditions of the Philippines

(a) Food supply

The food intake of the Filipino people is slightly inadequate by standards set for the Philippines. The typical Filipino food intake does not fall short of total calorie requirements and is more than adequate with regard to cereals and protein. However, there have been notable deficiencies in calcium, Vitamins A and C, thiamine, and reboflavin, while the shortage in calorie intake is accentuated by too much carbohydrates and too little fat in the diet.

The Philippines has had to import a substantial portion of its food supply such as cereals, dairy products, fish and fish products, and meat. Imports of food for the period 1954 to 1959 averages 199 million pesos, or 17.5 percent of the total annual import bill.

Total food production of the Philippines in 1960 was 7.6 million metric tons. Under alternative trends of fertility and mortality, food requirements will reach a level of from 19.6 to 21.2 million metric tons in 1980. This requires an annual increase in food production of 48 percent to 5.2 percent from the 1960 level.

Increases in food crop production during the period 1951-1960 averaged 6.2 percent. The maintenance of this rate of annual increase in the production of food crops will ensure that the population of the Philippines will be fed at standard levels from domestic production alone. This 6 percent rate of increase, however, would probably be hard to maintain in the coming decades. It has been pointed out that Philippine food production increased 6 percent yearly during the past decade only because it took place during a period of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(b) National income

The national income at 1960 prices was 10.8 billion pesos or a per capita national income of about 394 pesos. This level of per capita income rose to 438 pesos in 1962.

The per capita national income at constant (1955) prices grew at a rate of about 6 percent during the period following World War II. Although this rate of increase tapered off so that the overall rate of growth from 1947 to 1960 was a little more than 3 percent annually, such a rate was still greater than that envisioned in the present Philippine economic development program. This high rate of growth in per capita income, however, has been due mainly to increases in the period 1947 to 1950 when the country was making a rapid post-war recovery. The annual rate of growth in the per capita income appears to have slackened off less than 2 percent in recent years.

(c) Employment

Employment data obtained by the Philippine Statistical Survey of Households in its current surveys of Philippine manpower and economic activities indicate that about 8 percent

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

of the country's labor force is unemployed. This proportion is considerably more than the corresponding proportions observed in 1960 in the developed countries like the United States (5.6 percent) and the United Kingdom (1.7 percent).

In addition, one-fourth of the employed population in the Philippines are **unpaid** family workers, most of whom, it would be expected, would be actively seeking more satisfying types of employment should these be available. More than 85 percent of these unpaid family workers were classified as employed in agriculture and the related industries of forestry, hunting, and fishing.

It is not only agricultural workers who suffer from low incomes due to insufficient work. If 40 hours a week were considered the normal work-week, the results of the current labor force surveys show that, on the average, about one out of every eight employed persons was working less than the normal number of hours a week and, as the surveys reported, was seeking additional work or more hours of employment.

Not included in the above proportion are the "invisibly underemployed". Because of inadequate earnings and underutilization of skills in occupations and enterprises of low productivity, an average of almost 7 percent of the employed labor force desire additional work although these workers are already working the full number of hours.

(d) Housing

According to the 1960 housing census, the country had 4.56 million households occupying 4.65 million listed dwelling units. Estimates show that Metropolitan Manila requires 80,000 dwelling units to rehouse occupants of slums and squatter areas and to provide adequate housing for other low income families in non-slum areas. It was also estimated that about 40,000 dwelling units are needed for other main urban

centers of the nation while an additional 90,000 dwelling units (totalling 210,000 dwelling units) are estimated for future dwelling needs (by 1980).

The preceding estimates are geared towards the elimination of slums and squatter colonies and the rehousing of their occupants and other low income families. These estimates do not take account of: (a) overcrowding or doubling up, which, it is reasoned, is prevalent in the Philippines; (b) replacement due to sub-standard construction, obsolescence and deterioration, there being no established set of standards for accommodation, nor adequate data from present housing statistics; (c) replacement or dwelling lost through calamities, like fires and typhoons.

(e) Medical and health services

During the last four years, there was an increase of about 35 percent in the number of government-operated rural health units in the country. The 1,000 rural health units in fiscal year 1955-1956 were increased to 1,346 units in Fiscal Year 1959-1960. The services rendered by these rural health units include free medical consultations and treatment, deliveries, attendance of health workers in houses, immunizations, school health work and health education.

In addition to these rural health units, about 3,000 barrio health centers were established, constructed through community self-help projects as satellite stations subsidiary to the rural health units, and some 361 active puericulture centers.

There are today 5 national government special hospitals with a total bed capacity of 7,050; 21 national general hospitals with a total bed capacity of 2,125; 40 provincial general hospitals with 3,125 bed capacity; and 113 emergency or local

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

government general hospitals with 3,275 beds. There is therefore a total of 15,575 government hospital beds, with one free general hospital bed for every 3,980 persons.

There are also 208 private hospitals registered with the Department of Health located throughout the country. These have a total bed capacity of 9,269, of which 1,184 beds are in 5 university hospitals. There are also 22 other government hospitals, but which are not under the supervision and/or control of the Department of Health, having a total bed capacity of 4,560. Together with some 7,950 beds for leprosy and 1,320 beds for tuberculosis located in a number of government and private institutions other than those enumerated above there is today a grand total of about 37,465 hospital beds throughout the Philippines or about one hospital bed for every 760 Filipinos.

There are at present a total of some 17,000 physicians and 17,000 nurses⁶ in the country of which 3,177 physicians and 4,293 nurses are in the government service under the Department of Health. Of those under the Department of Health, 1,230 physicians and 1,279 nurses are in the rural health services, while 1,174 physicians and 2,301 nurses are in hospitals.

The registered infant mortality rate decreased from 157 per 1,000 births in 1926 to 72 per 1,000 in 1961 while the 1961 maternal death rate dropped to 2.6 per 1,000 births in contrast to 7.8 per thousand births in 1930. There has been a marked decline in the morbidity rates of all notifiable diseases. Malaria has a morbidity rate of 155 per 100,000 population while that for leprosy is 2 per 100,000. The following table present the ten leading causes of death in the Philippines from 1930 to 1960.

⁶The number of physician and nurses were counted from registration rolls (cumulative) of the Philippine Civil Service Commission and, therefore, include drop-outs due to deaths, retirement, occupational changes, emigration, etc.

TABLE 18
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: 1930—1960

| Disease | Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------|------|
| | 1950 | 1950 | 1960 |
| 1. Tuberculosis | 259 | 145 | 92 |
| 2. Bronchitis | 207 | 101 | 57 |
| 3. Pneumonias | 169 | 137 | 100 |
| 4. Beriberi | 165 | 114 | 54 |
| 5. Malaria | 116 | 38 | " |
| 6. Gastro enteritis & colitis | 86 | 57 | 60 |
| 7. Influenza | 69 | 26 | 7 |
| 8. Cardio-vascular diseases | * | 19 | 48 |
| 9. Malignant neoplasms | * | 9 | 18 |
| 10. Measles | * | 70 | " |

* Not among the leading ten diseases for this year.

Diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms came to be among the ten leading causes of deaths in the country since 1950 owing to better reporting of cause of deaths, together with the improvement of control and preventive measures against the communicable diseases, as may be noted in the decreasing pattern of the specific rates of the communicable diseases.

(f) Education

The Philippine constitution provides that the Government establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, at least free public primary institution. The rate of school attendance among children of elementary school age in the Philippines is high compared with the rates observed in other countries of the region. Assuming the same rate of school attendance for ages 17-13 years observed for the school year 1958-1959 (80.1%) prevailed for calendar year 1960, and that universal elementary education will be achieved by 1980, the following projection of school attendance of the school-going population is computed on the basis of the Medium Series assumptions:

THE POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

TABLE 19

**PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
AND HIGH SCHOOL AGE AND NUMBERS ATTENDING
SCHOOL: 1960 TO 1980**

In thousands

| | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Persons 7-13 years | 5,243 | 6,145 | 7,254 | 8,894 | 10,842 |
| Attending school | 4,200 | 5,223 | 6,529 | 8,449 | 10,842 |
| Not attending school | 1,043 | 922 | 725 | 445 | — |
| Persons 14-17 years | 2,406 | 2,898 | 3,418 | 3,996 | 4,940 |
| Attending school | 890 | 1,159 | 1,470 | 1,838 | 2,470 |
| Not attending school | 1,516 | 1,739 | 1,948 | 2,158 | 2,470 |

In terms of annual net additions to the elementary school population, the above projection indicates that for the present 5-year period, 1960-1965, new schools will be required to accommodate about 205,000 additional children each year. These annual net additions will increase considerably during each successive five-year period reaching nearly 480,000 per year by 1975-1980.

The percentage of children aged 14-17 years that attended school in 1960 was 37 percent (Census data). Assuming that the percentage of children in these age groups attending school (presumably high school) will increase to 50 percent by 1980, the net annual additions to the high school student body under the assumptions made (Medium Series) are expected to number about 54,000 during the period 1960-1965 and about 126,000 for the period 1975-1980.

4. Uses of demographic data in social and economic planning

The 5-year Integrated Socio-Economic Program for the Philippines (1963-1967) proposed by the President of the Philippines in his State of the Nation Message on January 22, 1962 to the Fifth Congress of the Republic of the Philippines, considered the requirements of a fast growing Philippine popula-

tion. In the estimates of targets on education, housing, agricultural production, employment, and distribution of production between consumer and capital goods. for example, use was made of the size and rate of growth of the Philippine population, age-sex distribution, number of households, urban-rural composition, industrial distribution, and labor force participation rates, as well as the projections and analyses of these factors.