



# A History of the University of the Philippines Population Institute

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## The Beginnings

**I**n early 1955, Dr. Philip M. Hauser, founder of the University of Chicago's Population Research Center, one of the world's leading centers for the study of demography, visited the Philippines upon the invitation of Dr. Meredith B. Givens, Principal Statistical Advisor, University of the Philippines Statistical Training Centre (UPSTC). He addressed the members of the Philippine Statistical Association at one of its monthly meetings. I was then a Research Assistant, the first Filipino to have been appointed to the UPSTC's research staff upon my arrival from training in Biostatistics in Australia on a Colombo Plan fellowship. A few months later I met Dr. Hauser again, this time at the Seminar on Population Problems of Asia and the Far East organized by the U.N. (U.N.) in Bandung, Indonesia in November 1955. Historically, it was the first seminar on the subject of population organized by the U.N.

The well-known demographers at the time – Dr. Pascal K. Whelpton, Director of the U.N. Population Division in charge of the seminar; Dr. C. Chandrasekaran who did the well-known Mysore Population Study of India; Dr. Dudley Kirk of the Population Council, Inc.; Dr. Irene Taeuber of Princeton University; Dr. John Durand of the U.N. Population Division; Dr. Marshal C. Balfour of the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Hauser – were all in attendance. The Philippine delegation to the seminar was headed by Dr. Enrique T. Virata, then U.P. Executive Vice-President, with Dr. Eliseo Perez, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Census and Statistics (now National Statistics Office), as member. Dr. Victor C. Valenzuela, Professor of Public Health, U.P. School of Hygiene, and I had been awarded Junior Fellowships by the International Social Science Council to attend the seminar along with some 18 others from

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Asia. Among them was Dr. Toshio Kuroda of Japan's Ministry of Health and Welfare. Several, now well-known, personalities in the field of demography from Asia made their debut at the Bandung seminar.

The seminar was the first to focus attention on increasing population trends within the region covered by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), now Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)). The seminar participants realized that the rising population growth rates largely negated or probably even retarded the effects of national socio-economic programs that provided an environment conducive to lowering birth rates. An important outcome of the seminar was a recommendation that the U.N. take the initiative in setting up a regional demographic training and research centre in the ECAFE region. Consequently, the Demographic Training and Research Centre (DTRC) was established in 1956 at Chembur, Bombay, India. The Centre was jointly operated by the U.N. and the Government of India. Its first Director was Dr. C. Chandrasekaran.

In the spring quarter of 1958, the Population Council, Inc. awarded the author, then a research instructor at the UPSTC, with a fellowship for advanced study in demography at the University of Chicago's Department of Sociology. After one quarter of academic courses, Dr. Hauser recommended to Dr. Virata that the author be allowed to pursue a Ph.D. in Sociology, on paid leave. Thus, she completed the academic requirements for the Ph.D. by the summer of 1960. In December 1960, the author was recalled to the UPSTC to take over the work of the visiting professorial lecturer in demographic statistics who was returning to Australia on completion of her assignment. Special arrangements were made for the author to undertake her dissertation work in the Philippines with periodic advice being given by mail by the Department of Sociology faculty. In June 1963, the author obtained her Ph.D. in Sociology in absentia from the University of Chicago.

In November 1962, the Ford Foundation sent out a population survey mission to East and Southeast Asia composed of Dr. Hauser, Dr. Dudley Kirk and Dr. Oscar Harkavy of the Economic Affairs Program of the Ford Foundation. The mission visited the Philippines to look into the feasibility of establishing a demographic center or a population institute at U.P. Dr. Virata, then Acting Director of the UPSTC, was very receptive to the idea, provided that the University be given time to train a number of people for the work to be undertaken and provided further that it receive sufficient financial support both from the Philippine government and from outside sources such as the U.N. and private foundations. He promised the mission members that during the ensuing year he would try to assess how long it would take the University to carry out the preparatory steps in order that a population institute be established in the Manila campus or in Diliman. Dr. Virata's optimism in the U.P.'s ability to establish a population institute, provided sufficient financial support was available, was due to the fact that the country as a whole was better prepared to organize the institute as far as

trained personnel was concerned than in 1953 when the U.P. agreed with the U.N. to establish a Statistical Training Centre with U.N. financial support. In 1962, there were about six persons who had had formal training in demography, one of them at the Ph.D. level, and the others with demographic training either in the United States or at the Bombay Demographic Training and Research Centre. No such similarly trained people in statistics were available when the UPSTC started operations in June 1954. Dr. Virata also informed the Ford mission members that assistance would be needed during the preparatory period in the form of research grants and funds for graduate fellowships.

After the mission's departure, Dr. Virata took several implementing steps aimed at the eventual establishment of the population institute. Dr. Elvira M. Pascual, M.A. Demography from the University of Chicago, was appointed as early as February 1963 as a research instructor in the UPSTC to assist the author in the analysis of census data. In the meantime, Dr. Virata discovered that Dr. Telesforo Luna of the U.P. Geography Department was interested in demography and accordingly, he was invited to join the group being prepared for the activities of the institute. Concurrently, Dr. Virata arranged with Dr. Ricardo Pascual, Dean of the Graduate School, that a master's degree in demography be offered in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and that the administration of the degree be given to a committee on demography since there was no department of demography in that school.

On 15 May 1963, Acting U.P. President Virata, in Memorandum No.368, established a committee in demography in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences composed of representatives from each of the following disciplines: sociology, demography, economics, geography and social psychology. Membership in this committee was for two years, renewable for a similar term upon recommendation of the Dean of the Graduate School and upon approval of the University President. The committee was to recommend matters pertaining to faculty development, research, fellowships and scholarships. Following a series of meetings, the committee formulated and recommended the adoption of the requirements for an M.A. (Demography) program. Such a program was approved by the University Council at its 221<sup>st</sup> meeting held in September 1963. There was reason to believe that such a program would attract students, gain the cooperation of official agencies and attract appreciable public interest and support. The committee was to function until the time when the Population Institute will have developed its full complement of staff.

The Population Council, Inc. on the other hand, granted the UPSTC the sum of \$3,000.00 for the analysis of census data and another \$7,500.00 for a study of vital statistics and fertility in the municipality of Imus, Cavite. These research grants were utilized for on-the-job training of the personnel intended for the institute.

With the foregoing steps, Dr. Virata felt that the basis had been laid for the establishment of a population institute and that it was time that preparations be made to reach an agreement between various foundations and the U.P. with government assistance for setting up a

population institute, both for the training of personnel and for research on the country's population problems. Dr. Virata saw that the time was ripe for a formal agreement to be concluded between the Philippine Government represented by the U.P. and the foundations in order to assure continuation of financial support for the institute until such time that the foundations would stop their support. This arrangement would permit the creation of a permanent budget for the institute to ensure continuity of its activities on government support alone. A favorable situation existed for this plan in 1963 because the national budget for fiscal year 1964 had an item for counterpart purposes to meet foundation grants

Dr. Virata suggested to then U.P. President Carlos P. Romulo that the Population Council or the Ford Foundation be requested to send a short-term consultant at the end of 1963 or early 1964 principally to assist the U.P. in drafting an agreement that would be presented to the Government and the Foundations for final approval. Dr. Virata suggested that Dr. Hauser be tapped for this assignment since the latter had indicated a desire and a willingness to participate in formulating the plans for the institute.

### **The Establishment of the Population Institute**

The establishment of the Population Institute as a unit of the U.P. was approved by the Board of Regents on 20 November 1964 with the following objectives: (1) provide at least nine graduates with demographic training, during the first three years of its operation; (2) produce a comprehensive analysis of characteristics and trends of the Philippine population; and (3) initiate a program of research on matters significant for planning and program purposes.

The Institute, with initial four-year support from the Ford Foundation, operated as a regular unit of the University through its director in consultation with an executive committee on general policy matters and an advisory committee in demography on academic matters. After the first four years of funding the Institute's faculty development, scholarship program and library, the Ford Foundation extended its financial support for no more than four years, on a matching-grant basis.

The Population Institute was headed by a director responsible for the administration of the training program and the direction of the Institute's research program. As the Institute developed there was provision for an associate director to serve as a deputy to the director and as acting director in the director's absence.

The Institute's professional personnel, appointed by the director, consisted of research associates and teaching faculty, both of whom undertook research and teaching functions as may be required. Research associates had to have an M.A., preferably in demography or in a related discipline. Senior research associates had to have Ph.D. degrees in demography or

in a related discipline. Research assistants were appointed as needed and consisted in the main of graduates majoring in demography or in related disciplines. All members of the Institute professional personnel and staff performed their Institute functions as assigned and directed by the Institute director.

At the outset and in accordance with grants-on-hand and pre-established arrangements, the professional personnel comprised the following:

Acting Director	Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion
Principal Research Associate	Dr. William F. Pratt
Research Associate	Mrs. Elvira M. Pascual
Visiting Professor of Demography	Dr. Frank W. Lorimer

In addition, Dr. Hauser served as consultant to the Population Institute during the term of the Ford Foundation grant in accordance with agreed-upon relationships with the University of Chicago.

Because of the limited personnel at the initial stage and the prospect that one or more research associates might be sent abroad for further training, a proposal for a second senior research associate was submitted to the Ford Foundation and subsequently approved. This person was expected to assist in the demographic training of local personnel as well as contribute to the research program during the initial years of the Institute.

At the outset, the Director was assisted by an executive committee and a committee in demography. The executive committee consisted of Dr. Enrique T. Virata, university professor, as chairman; the UPPI director, Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion and a representative of the University of Chicago to be designated by the consultant, Dr. Hauser. The committee's function was to consider general policy matters affecting the Institute and to review and approve research proposals.

The committee in demography served to advise the UPPI director on matters relating to the establishment of training programs including the M.A. degree program in demography and on other academic matters. After the first four years of operation, this committee ceased to function.

### **The Training Program**

The Population Institute is responsible, in cooperation with appropriate departments of the U.P., for administering a training program in population studies leading to the M.A. degree in demography. The program is inter-disciplinary and assures the production of demographic personnel with backgrounds in such relevant fields as economics, sociology, social psychology, geography, anthropology, statistics and other areas as may be desirable.

The program, in addition to turning out persons with demographic training equipped to contribute to demographic work in government and other agencies, would serve as a basis for discovering exceptionally qualified students who merit further training, including Ph.D. training, at universities abroad.

In addition to the academic program, the Population Institute also administered an in-service training program, the purpose of which was to provide government personnel with specific types of demographic skills.

### **Research Program**

The demographic personnel of the UPSTC were already engaged in significant demographic research projects at the time of the Institute's establishment. Such research projects provided an excellent basis for the organization of further research activities and included the following projects:

1. An analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a sample of the population enumerated in 1960 (supported by the Population Council, Inc.).
2. A study of the completeness of registration of vital events in two Philippine municipalities, namely, Imus, Cavite and Calasiao, Pangasinan (the first supported by the Population Council, Inc. and the second by the U.P. Social Science Research Council).

A major obligation of UPPI was to develop, design, and administer such research programs in demography to assist government in planning, economic, educational, and other activities in respect to which policy and program must necessarily deal with population size, distribution, composition, and components of population change. UPPI was to serve as the focal point for the analysis of demographic information and the dissemination of knowledge in this field to the government and to the Filipino people. Moreover, the Institute was to be the major unit for academic research in demography at the U.P. It was to assist the country's other educational and research institutions in the development and conduct of demographic programs; and in the design and conduct of evaluative research on any population action-programs undertaken by government or other suitable agencies.

The research program consisted of the following activities:

1. The development of a monograph on the Philippine population involving a critical analysis and development of available data and a preliminary survey, in cooperation with other U.P. units, of relations between population trends and some other major trends in Philippine society. The results of this analysis, organized in the light of historical development and future prospects, would be published.
2. Cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and Statistics in the design of special tabulations and comprehensive analyses of the data obtained on subjects designed to

increase the country's demographic knowledge and to serve specific purposes of policy and administration. Such projects would go beyond established census and statistical programs.

3. Expansion of studies of completeness of registration and enumeration of vital events of the type described above and of studies relating to conditions and factors affecting Philippine fertility.
4. The development of studies relating to conditions and factors affecting migration and mortality in the Philippines to complement studies on fertility.
5. The undertaking of experimental studies to provide a basis for the design and installation of a national sample vital registration and statistical system.
6. The exploration of methodological problems relating to current Philippine population estimates and projections. .

### **Consultative and Advisory Services**

There was increasing awareness within the country of the importance of considering population factors in relation to government, economic and social policy and program. However, the scarcity of demographic personnel had made it difficult for government agencies and others to obtain demographic consultative and advisory services. UPPI was to provide such services as desired.

At the same time, the Institute would take steps to secure the collaboration and assistance of other agencies contributing significantly to the population field. In particular, it would make full use of the many resources available at U.P. For example, the Statistical Training Centre would provide consultative services on sampling and evaluation of survey results. The Institute of Economic Development and Research would provide advice on the interrelationship between population and economic development. Similarly, the Institute of Hygiene and the College of Agriculture would contribute through their studies of communities. The Institute of Asian Studies and the Community Development Research Council were two other units whose specialized studies would be utilized in the overall research scheme.

It was necessary to keep in close contact with national government agencies interested in population studies. These agencies included the National Economic Council (now the National Economic and Development Authority or NEDA), the Program Implementation Agency (now the Presidential Management Staff), the National Science Development Board (now the Department of Science and Technology or DOST), the Disease Intelligence Center of the Department of Health and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (now National Statistics Office or NSO).

Finally, contact was made with qualified persons and institutions outside the country, to be discussed in the sections below.

## Physical Plant

Suitable space was to be provided for the Institute at the Diliman campus, including general furnishings for office and research work. It was envisaged that the Institute would form part of the Public Affairs Complex composed of such units as the College of Public Administration, the Institute of Mass Communication, the College of Social Work and Community Development and the Statistical Training Centre. During all or part of its first year of operation pending the construction of the Institute's permanent office, comparable facilities were provided at the Rizal Hall of the Manila campus where the Statistical Center was also located.

Owing to lack of financial resources, the plan for a separate building for the Population Institute as part of the Public Affairs Complex never materialized. In 1985, the U.P. administration required all graduate units to be located in the Diliman campus to make way for the transfer of the College of Pharmacy to the Manila campus. Hence, the Population Institute was provided permanent space at Palma Hall in Diliman and allotted part of the space occupied by the College of Pharmacy.

## Technical Assistance Support

During the initial stage of the Institute's existence, local personnel had to be developed even while initiating a research program. With a limited number of trained Filipino demographers available, the Institute would have to depend on foreign personnel and consultants at the outset. Such foreign demographic personnel would help train local demographers to make the Institute self-sustaining as soon as possible as well as to undertake research. To help make the Institute self-sufficient in demographic personnel, qualified local personnel including the members of the Institute's professional staff were to be sent abroad for further training.

Among the sources of technical assistance support were the U.N. and its specialized agencies and the Population Council, Inc., in addition to the special arrangements with the University of Chicago as described in a later section.

At the time of its establishment, the Population Institute was fortunate to have the services of Dr. Frank W. Lorimer, visiting professor of demography at the U.P., through the generosity of the Population Council, Inc. In addition to teaching courses in demography in the Department of Sociology which contribute to the M.A. in Demography, Prof. Lorimer also consented to be available for the UPPI's research program. By mutual agreement, he also served as visiting professor of demography at the Institute. In this capacity, Prof. Lorimer prepared a monograph on Philippine population trends as indicated in the Institute's research program.



## Relationship with the University of Chicago

Supporting services from the University of Chicago (U.C.) through its Population Research and Training Center were tapped for strengthening work in demography in the Philippines. Under the cooperative agreement between the U.P. and the U.C., such assistance involved the following:

### 1. Training -

- a. Availability for consultation on matters relating to the curricula and requirements for the graduate degree.
- b. Provision for exchange of personnel including arrangements for visiting faculty from the U.C. and other institutions and visits of staff from the UPPI to the U.C. or other suitable demographic institutions as may be indicated.
- c. Cooperation with the Institute in helping to make available all training materials produced by the U.C. and elsewhere.
- d. Admission of qualified students from the U.P. for the Ph.D. program in sociology (demography) at the U.C. or other suitable universities; also assistance in obtaining fellowships, scholarships, and other research assistantships, as may be necessary for the training of U.P. students at the U.C. or other suitable institutions.

### 2. Research -

- a. Availability for such cooperative undertakings as may seem desirable at the initiative of either party.
- b. Availability for consultations on research progress of UPPI, including assistance in the design of research and formulation of proposals for obtaining research.

The Population Research and Training Center (PRTC) at the U.C. would send a senior demographer to visit the Institute once each year during the initial phase for at least a two-week period for consultation and discussion of the Institute's training and research program and plans for its future work. More frequent visits as may be requested by the Institute and as may be financed could be arranged. Finally, the PRTC Director, Dr. Hauser, agreed to serve as liaison with UPPI for any other services that it may desire at the U.C. such as the Community and Family Study Center or at other universities or institutions in the United States.

## Library

An adequate working library for books, periodicals, government documents and other materials for the Institute's training and research progress would be required. At the time of the Institute's establishment, the Statistical Training Centre had a small collection of demographic materials. Although these materials could be obtained either on loan or donation from the Centre library, most items needed to be provided specifically for the Institute. The Ford

Foundation support provided an item for subscriptions to relevant periodicals, purchase of books and training materials and procurement of national census publications.

### **Academic and other Programs**

The degree of Master of Arts (Demography) requires completion of at least 30 units of graduate work of which 24 should be in formal academic courses. The remaining six units should be credited for the master's thesis.

Five courses are basic in the program and required of all students: Demography 211 (Demographic Statistics), Demography 212 (Population Studies), Sociology 260 (Demography) or Geography 226 (Cultural Geography), Demography 295 (Special Topics in Demography), and Social Science 201 (Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences). Other courses would be selected from cognate fields depending on the student's interest and subject to approval by the program adviser.

In 1965, two students were formally enrolled in the program and a third person was completing degree work in Statistics with the intention of pursuing the M.A. program in demography.

### **Staff Development**

In 1964, the Institute counted with three persons trained in demography. One had a Ph.D., the second an M.A. in this field, and the third had had a year's training at the DTRC in Chembur, India. However, these three merely formed the nucleus of a staff contemplated to increase in number as promising students were sent for foreign training at the doctoral level.

### **In-Service Training**

A series of lectures and classroom discussions were arranged to acquaint outside agencies with the need for special training in population studies and for disseminating the Institute's demographic research and training program.

An integrated program incorporating the following aspects was basic to the production of trained workers at government level:

- Demographic history and problems;
- General statistical methods;
- Basic data of demography and their collection;
- Techniques of demographic analysis; and
- Inter-relationships of demographic, economic and social phenomena.

The in-service training was designed to cover a period of six to eight weeks during the summer, involving a total of 180 hours of work. A major portion of the in-service training would be devoted to discussion of individual problems supplemented by reading and practical work on data gathered by the different agencies.

Participants were to be chosen from among the intermediate staff of the census bureau, office of vital and health statistics, social welfare and economic development agencies, and the junior faculty members of colleges and universities – particularly their departments of sociology and economics – that had working relationships with policy-making bodies.

The Institute undertook a total of 12 in-service training sessions from 1965 to 1976.

## Conferences

UPPI's program included at least one conference in late 1965 to explore the resources and needs of the country with respect to demographic analysis, and to develop the professional capacities of persons who had already acquired proficiency in the field. The participants would include upper-echelon government officials concerned with questions to which demographic studies were directly relevant as well as leading experts in economics, sociology, anthropology, geography and public health.

The First Conference on Population was convened under the sponsorship of the UPPI and the Population Council, Inc. on 22 November 1965. U.P. President Carlos P. Romulo opened the conference followed by Prof. Hauser. Dr. C. Chandrasekaran, Regional Adviser on Population Policies and Programmes based at ESCAP was invited to speak on Population Programmes in ECAFE Countries. The director of the University of Singapore's Economic Research Center, Dr. You Poh Seng, spoke on Determinants of Population Growth while Visiting Professor Frank W. Lorimer presented a paper on Demographic Responses to Changing Technology. The second part of the program featured UPPI Director Mercedes B. Concepcion who presented the Demographic Factors in Philippine Development while Dr. Rosa Linda Tidalgo, U.P. School of Economics, summarized her paper on Output, Capital, Labor and Population Projections from the Supply Side. The third section consisted of papers by Visiting Associate Professor William F. Pratt on School Enrollment Projections and by Dr. Wilfrido Reyes, U.P. Institute of Hygiene, on Philippine Population Growth and Health Development. The last portion of the program featured Prof. Hauser who spoke on Research Problems in Demography. The closing address on Trends and Prospects of Population Growth was given by Dr. Juan Salcedo, Jr., Chairman, National Science Development Board (NSDB). The papers and discussions were published under the title First Conference on Population.

On 27-29 November 1967, a Second Conference on Population was held at the National Science and Development Board (NSDB). This conference was co-sponsored by UPPI, NSDB and the Ford Foundation. The U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, Mr. Warren Cornwell, addressed the Conference on the topic: Population and Progress: On Rice and Men. Director Concepcion spoke on Population Growth Implications in the 1970s while Ms. Adriana C. Regudo and Visiting Assistant Professor Edmund M. Murphy presented their paper on Philippine Population in the 1970s. Director Carmen LL. Intengan, Food and Nutrition Institute, discussed The Food Needs in the Seventies while Dr. Leon A. Mears, Visiting Professor, U.P. School of Economics (UPSE), presented the Problems of Equating Rice Supply and Demand in the 1970s. The International Labour Office's consultants, Mr. Bernardino A. Perez and Mr. M. L. Gupta, spoke on Labor Force Trends and Employment Targets while UPSE Visiting Professors Jeffrey G. Williamson and Don J. DeVoretz discussed Education as an Asset in the Philippine Economy. The latter then presented A Dynamic Programming Model for the Philippine Educational Sector followed by Undersecretary of Education Dr. Onofre D. Corpuz who talked on Education in the Seventies. The sole paper on urbanization was that of Visiting Assistant Professor Gerry E. Hendershot who addressed The Challenges to Urbanization in the Seventies. The topic of Health and Medical Services in the Seventies was dealt with by Prof. Melchor L. Jacinto, U.P. School of Hygiene. The paper, Prospects of a Fertility Decline in the Seventies, was co-authored by Director Concepcion and Dr. Hendershot. Dr. Thomas R. McHale, Executive Vice-President of Victorias Milling Corporation, presented his thoughts on The Philippines in the Seventies: The Problem of Population Growth and Economic Development. Dr. Paulino Garcia, NSDB Chairman, closed the conference with his address on the Growth of Our Population and Growth of Our Nation. The proceedings of this second conference were also published.

A third Conference on Population was held on 11-12 December 1969. Unfortunately, the program and proceedings of this Conference were mislaid during the transfer of the Institute from Manila to Diliman in 1985. A partial list of the presentors was obtained which included Fr. Georges Piron, CICM, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, De la Salle University, who presented a paper entitled, The 1968 National Demographic Survey – Some Findings on Mobility; Population Institute Research Associate Zelda C. Zablan, whose paper dealt with IUCD Retention Rates Among Family Planning Patients at the Philippine General Hospital; Dr. M.L. Gupta, Manpower Assessment and Planning Expert, National Manpower and Youth Council, who reported his findings on the Present State and Anticipated Supplies of Engineers in the Philippines in the Seventies; Dr. Gerry E. Hendershot, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, who spoke on the Characteristics of Migrants to Manila and Other Urban Places from Two Rural Communities and Dr. Cristina P.Parel, U.P. Statistical Center Director, who shared her paper on Employment of

Scientific and Technological Manpower in the Philippines. Understandably, the Third Conference was never published.

The conferences accomplished two things: they reviewed the demographic studies being undertaken or were being planned; and they discussed technical questions that had arisen or were expected to arise in the course of the participants' work. The Institute staff undertook the preparation and circulation of pertinent materials for discussion in these conferences, served as resource persons on technical matters, recorded the discussions taking place and summarized the proceedings for publication.

### **Basic Demographic Analysis**

Demographic research already initiated at the UPSTC that was carried forward by the UPPI included an analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a sample of the 1960 population made possible by a grant from the Population Council, Inc. Socio-economic differentials in fertility indicated by the 1960 Census of Population, following the procedures applied to the 1956 and 1958 data from the Philippine Social Surveys of Households (PSSH), were also studied. In addition, the characteristics of migrants (as of 1960) by region of destination were also studied. Field studies dealing with the fertility and vital statistics of two Philippine municipalities (Imus, Cavite and Calasiao, Pangasinan) were aimed at the measurement and explanation of relations between fertility and certain social factors.

These field studies – intended to serve as preliminary inquiries into the interrelationship between fertility and other characteristics of a cross-section of Filipino married women – were supported by the Population Council, Inc. and the U.P. Social Science Research Council. These pilot projects provided valuable training aids for future workers in the field.

Information on child-woman ratios was collected in the 1956 and 1958 rounds of the PSSH and in the 1960 Census on Population on a sample basis. Age-specific rates were calculated from these data in order to check the consistency of the vital registration records.

The number of children born and the number surviving by age of mother were recorded for the May 1956 and May 1958 PSSH rounds as well as in the 10 percent sample of the 1960 Census of Population. Ratios of children living to children born could be used to estimate the death rates as a supplement to scanty mortality information from other sources. The general level and age-pattern of mortality so derived were compared with the mortality level and age-pattern of death rates obtained from vital registration data.

The consistency of various demographic indexes was tested using quasi-stable population models derived by Coale and associates at Princeton. Such models provided a firmer basis for estimating current population trends and preparing population projections on alternative hypotheses.

## Monograph on the Population of the Philippines

A brief but comprehensive report on the demography of the Philippines was needed for the use of policy and decision-making agencies in both public and private sectors. Previous studies on the Philippine population like the U.N. **Population Growth and Manpower in the Philippines** and various dissertations and theses served as the nucleus of the report. Available data from the 1960 Population Census on fertility, migration and the labor force together with the population projections prepared by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics were reviewed and revised for incorporation in the report. Such a report was presented during the First Conference on Population in 1965.

## National Demographic Surveys

In 1968, the Institute in collaboration with the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, began a series of quinquennial surveys of fertility and other demographic variables as well as the family planning knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) of a representative sample of married women 15-49 years of age. These surveys came to be widely known as the National Demographic Surveys (NDSs). From then on, the surveys rounds in 1973, 1978 (done as part of the World Fertility Survey program), 1983, 1988 and 1993 were carried out in cooperation with the BCS. In 1998 the NDS expanded to include questions on the health of mother and child as part of international program known as the Demographic and Health Surveys. Thus, the NDS became the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) funded by USAID and administered by Macro International. The UPPI did not have any part in this project except to act as consultant to the National Statistics Office. Another NDHS round was undertaken in 2003 with some of the faculty of the UPPI writing the chapters of the report. The results of the 1998 and 2003 NDHSs have been published.

The World Fertility Survey, an international program of fertility and contraceptive knowledge, practice and use, began in the early 1970s under the auspices of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) with the collaboration of the U.N. (UN), the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). At the invitation of the ISI, the Philippines participated in the WFS by launching the Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (RPFS) in May 1978, with major financial support from USAID and the Philippine Government, to ascertain national and sub-national levels of fertility and family planning KAP. A WFS technical staff member, Dr. Alphonse MacDonald, was appointed Country Coordinator for the RPFS. Dr. Tito A. Mijares, NCSO Director, and Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, UPPI Director, served as Project Director and Co-Project Director, respectively. The NCSO and UPPI staffs participated in the survey questionnaire design, training, fieldwork, analysis of data, and writing of the First Country Report. The RPFS report was published in December 1979, in time for the General Meeting of the ISI which was held in Manila.

In addition to the NDSs and NDHSs, the National Acceptor Survey (NAS) was conducted in three biennial rounds (1972, 1974, and 1976). It was aimed at tracking the achievements of the national family planning program which was established to implement the population policy by virtue of Republic Act 6365 known as the Population Act, signed by President Marcos on 16 August 1971. The focus was the level of new family planning or contraception acceptance, continuation of contraception, effectiveness of contraception in terms of use-effectiveness and fertility effects, and over-reporting of family planning acceptance in response to the rapidly growing population growth. USAID funded the NASs, which were conducted in collaboration between UPPI and the Commission on Population (POPCOM). The UPPI staff was led by Drs. John E. Laing, James Phillip, and later joined by Drs. Zelda C. Zablan and Josefina V. Cabigon. On the POPCOM side were Mrs. Aurora Go, Dr. Tim Warner, and Ms. Rica Llorente. Field work and coding were carried out by Consumer Pulse, Inc. headed by Ms. Rosario Chew and her staff, Mrs. Mercy Abad and Mrs. Darrah Estrada. Ms. Nellie Mangubat took charge of the data processing. Final reports of these NASs were published as books or monographs and most of the findings were published in various international publications such as the *Studies in Family Planning*.

The national family planning program's new thrust, The Total Integrated Development Approach (TIDA), initiated in 1976 in seven selected pilot provinces, led to the cooperative research project known as the Seven Provinces Study (SPS). The study aimed to evaluate the program's impact on current fertility levels and on contraceptive prevalence in these seven provinces. Three research centers – UPPI, the Office of Population Studies (OPS) of the University of San Carlos in Cebu, the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU) of the Mindanao Center for Population Studies (MCPS) in Cagayan de Oro – collaborated in this endeavor. Funding was provided by POPCOM. The selected pilot provinces were Laguna, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan in Luzon, Capiz, Leyte del Sur and Negros Oriental in the Visayas, and Misamis Oriental in Mindanao. The first three provinces were assigned to UPPI, the next three to OPS while RIMCU was responsible for Misamis Oriental. The SPS underwent two rounds, one in January-March 1976, the second a year later.

The Davao Research and Development Foundation joined the above-named three research centers in carrying out the annual Area Fertility Surveys (AFS), an expansion of the SPS. The five regions selected for the study consisted of Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Southern Mindanao and Metro Manila. Reports submitted using the AFS data from 1977 to 1980 covered levels, trends, differentials and determinants of fertility and contraceptive prevalence.

Owing to the fact that the greatest proportion of births was contributed by women in the age group 15-24 years, in 1982 UPPI undertook a study of the fertility levels, beliefs and attitudes of the girls belonging to this age group. The Young Adult Fertility Survey (YAFS), as it was called, collected information on the sexual practices and contraceptive knowledge

of a nationally representative group of young women aged 15-24 years (excluding Muslims) for policy and program purposes. Another round was conducted in 1994, this time including both males and females but still excluding Muslim youth. The third YAFS round was done in 2002 with emphasis on the sexuality of young adults. This round included the Muslim youth and the age group of all national respondents extended to age 27. The survey results served as bases for sex education programs of the Department of Education and for advocacy campaigns being undertaken by the POPCOM.

### **Population Institute Graduates**

The first M.A. Demography was awarded to Mr. Peter Smith who obtained his degree in 1966. Mr. Smith later obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Chicago and served as Visiting faculty at UPPI in October 1970. In 1968, three students – Trinidad S. Osteria, Antonio Pacheco and Milagros Ranoa – were granted the degree of M.A. Demography during the U.P. commencement exercises. Except for Mr. Pacheco, the two ladies went on to pursue doctoral degrees in Johns Hopkins University (JHU) and the University of Chicago (U.C.), respectively. Three other M.A. students graduated the following year, one of them, Ms. Zeldia C. Zablan, joined the UPPI faculty after graduate studies at JHU and the Universite de Paris I. The second Institute Director, Dr. Corazon M. Raymundo, obtained her M.A. Demography in 1972 and was sent as a UNFPA and Harvard Fellow for doctoral studies at Harvard University. Ms. Lita J. Domingo (M.A. Demography, 1974) became a UPPI faculty member after receiving her doctorate degree from Harvard University. Other faculty members, Imelda Z. Feranil (M.A. Demography, 1975), Josefina V. Cabigon (M.A. Demography, 1976), Eliseo de Guzman (M.A. Demography, 1979), Nimfa Ogena (M.A. Demography, 1984) and Aurora E. Perez (M.A. Demography, 1984) went for doctoral studies abroad with the exception of Professors Feranil and de Guzman.

Among the 137 graduates of the Institute, 127 were awarded their M.A. Demography while the remainder (10) pursued a Master in Population Studies. About a tenth of the graduates (13) were from Afghanistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Korea, Japan, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal and the United States.

### **Proposed Transfer of the Demography Program and Attachment of the Population Institute to the College of Arts and Sciences**

The University authorities convened a Committee to Review Academic Programs (CRAP) in August 1981 to review the various programs with a view to streamlining University operations. The committee was chaired by Dean Jose Encarnacion, Jr., UPSE. As a result of the committee's findings, the chair recommended the abolition of the M.A.



Demography degree and the reclassification of the Population Institute into a research unit of the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS). As a result of the UPPI faculty's position paper submitted in January 1982, Dean Encarnacion reconsidered his earlier recommendation and instead proposed the establishment of a Department of Demography (to offer an M.A. degree in Demography) under the CAS and the Population Institute (to undertake research and extension service activities) attached to the CAS. Despite the submission of a second position paper on the academic, budgetary and organizational implications of the establishment of a Department of Demography and the Population Institute attachment to the CAS, the Board of Regents approved the CRAP recommendations during its 955<sup>th</sup> meeting on 25 November 1982 to be effective 1 January 1983. Hence on its 18<sup>th</sup> year of existence, the Population Institute was "hung, drawn and quartered". However, the Department of Demography was never established. The Population Institute was treated as a department of the College while at the same time serving as a research institute with a budget for the faculty and staff.

## **UPPI's Involvement with the Government**

### **Population Policy and Program**

On 12 December 1968, then Executive Secretary to the Philippine President Rafael Salas convened a group interested in some aspects of population at the U.P. Institute of Public Administration. He proposed to set up a Commission on Population that would study all aspects of the population situation and recommend to the Philippine President policies and programs related to economic and social development. The Population Institute was tasked to serve as the Secretariat.

The following month, a second meeting took place when the group was informed that a draft of the Executive Order setting up the Population Commission was being considered by President Marcos. This draft was prepared by the Institute with the assistance of the then National Economic Council (now NEDA) and the Presidential Economic Staff (PES). At the same time working committees were set up on: (1) education, information and communication; (2) medicine; (3) religion and culture; and (4) population and economics. These committees discussed program proposals geared toward the Commission's objectives. On 19 February 1969, President Marcos signed Executive Order No. 171 establishing a Commission on Population with the following objectives:

1. Undertake, promote and publish studies and investigations on the Philippine population in all its aspects;
2. Assemble and disseminate technical and scientific information relating to medical, social, economic and cultural phenomena as these affect or are affected by population;

3. Formulate policy and program recommendations on population as it relates to economic and social development;
4. Formulate research and study programs and projects and assign these to such individuals or organizations as the Commission may deem appropriate; and
5. Perform such other duties as proper authorities may from time to time direct the Commission to undertake.

The Commission consisted of the secretaries the Departments of Education, of Health, and of Social Welfare; the chairman of the National Economic Council; the U.P. President; the presidents of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, the National Council of Churches and the Muslim Association of the Philippines; the directors of the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Disease Intelligence Center, the Asian Social Institute and the Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction; and the deans or directors of the College of Medicine, the Institute of Hygiene, the Institute of Mass Communication, the Population Institute and the School of Economics, all units of the U.P.; the president of the Philippine Medical Association, the executive director of the Association of the Philippine Medical Colleges; the president of the Family Planning Association of the Philippines and the president of the Planned Parenthood Movement of the Philippines. The Population Institute was designated as the S\secretariat with the director acting as executive director of the technical staff.

The Commission concluded that reducing population growth was an urgent national need and recommended to President Marcos that a policy on reducing the high rate of population growth be formulated and that family planning be made part of a broad educational program oriented toward the harmonious development of the individual personality, the family and the nation. On 6 December 1969, President Marcos approved the Commission's statement on population policy and program.

A new Commission on Population was set up by Executive Order No. 233 on 15 May 1970 which repealed Executive Order No. 171, series of 1969. The secretaries of education and of social welfare were appointed by President Marcos as commission chairman and chairman of its executive committee, respectively. On 15 June 1970, the executive committee of the Commission designated Dr. Conrado Ll. Lorenzo, Jr., a former Population Council bio-medical fellow, as Executive Director.

Republic Act 6365 known as the Population Act, signed by President Marcos on 16 August 1971, established a national policy on population. The Philippine Congress declared "that for the purpose of furthering national development, increasing the share of each Filipino in the fruits of economic progress and meeting the grave social and economic challenge of a high rate of population growth, a national program of family planning which respects the religious beliefs of the individuals involved shall be undertaken".

To carry out the purpose of RA 6365, a 12-member Commission on Population was created in the Office of the President. The functions and duties of the Commission were essentially identical with those of the previous Commission set up by Executive Order No. 233.

With the proclamation of martial law in September 1972, RA 6365 was revised by Presidential Decree No.79, issued on 8 December 1972, which explicitly involved both public and private sectors in a national program of family planning that respects the religious beliefs and values of the individuals involved.

On 31 March 1973, another Presidential Decree, No. 166, was issued amending the revised Population Act of 1971. The amendment gave the private sector representation in the formulation of policies relevant to family planning. Thus, two members from the private sector were added to the original composition of the Board of Commissioners for the Commission on Population.

### **Special Training**

From 1996 onward, the faculty engaged in various training sessions for a variety of audiences ranging from social science teachers to local government officials, from POPCOM regional directors and staff to Iranian educators and Vietnamese planners, from the DOST Sectoral Task Group to the Social Security System (SSS) officials. The training involved (1) policy operations, data management and utilization for several batches of local government officials; (2) situation analysis and data collection methods for health personnel at different service levels; (3) alternative demographic projection methodologies for SSS officers; (4) six courses on demographic data appreciation for Local Government Units (LGUs); (5) basic concepts, measures and projections of mortality and morbidity and their uses in planning for local planners; (6) population education for the Iranian educators; (7) management and research training for the Vietnamese planners; and (8) assessment of LGU commitment and support to family planning and to the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP). In addition, faculty members pilot-tested the organization and strengthening of the Local Council for the Protection of children in Sorsogon, Leyte, Ifugao, Tawi-Tawi, Basilan and Metro Manila; and trained field interviewers for a community survey of Pangasinan. The staff also participated in disseminating the findings of the YAFS II and III to regional audiences. The Institute faculty also cooperated with the NSO in disseminating the results of the 2003 NDHS to various regional audiences.

Junior faculty and staff underwent training on the newest computer programs and archiving, the local area network, and the application of SPSS to survey data and analysis.

Forty-three years have passed since the formal establishment of the Population Institute as a unit of the University of the Philippines. During these years, the Institute has become the

major source of demographic research results and the formation of a cadre of demographers who are spread throughout the government and private agencies. The Institute still does not have a building of its own. Despite this lack, it has managed to gain a reputation not only locally but regionally as well. Its faculty and staff are involved in major demographic pursuits and are consulted whenever questions on Philippine population characteristics and projections arise.