

philippine studies

Ateneo de Manila University · Loyola Heights, Quezon City · 1108 Philippines

A Demographic Path to Modernity

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Philippine Studies vol. 24, no. 3 (1976) 361–363

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Fri June 27 13:30:20 2008

description into the next, that of meaningful analysis, and, if called for, to indicate the relevance of the research to the solution of problems at hand.

The editors are to be thanked for making this compilation available to the public. Researchers will regret the absence of an index. A future edition should take this into account. Finally, congratulations are in order to the editors for their generous decision to donate the royalties of this book to the Mindanao State University Museum.

Gerard Rixhon

A DEMOGRAPHIC PATH TO MODERNITY: Patterns of Transition to the Philippines. Edited by Wilhelm Flieger and Peter C. Smith. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press for the Population Institute, 1975. xxx, 318 pages.

This book is a compilation of papers principally stimulated by and based upon the 1968 National Demographic Survey of the Philippines but backed up by various uses of census data. Authored by nine different persons, the volume has strengths and weaknesses characteristic of such compilations. On the one hand, authors followed personal research interests and frequently the result was insightful writing. On the other hand, absence of an overall systematic plan of analysis and development of the data accompanied by a general lack of standardization of concepts are evident throughout the book.

The book is organized along a time dimension (past fertility, the present situation, and prospects) and a descriptive-analytic dimension. Descriptive and/or historical studies are placed in the earlier chapters. Contemporary and/or analytic studies follow, and the last chapter attempts to assess future policy options in the light of current and historical data.

"Modernization, Marriage and Childbearing," an introductory chapter by William F. Stinner, presents a summary picture of Philippine fertility in the context of other Asian countries and highlights major themes of succeeding chapters of the volume.

In a valuable study, "Changing Patterns of Nuptiality," Peter C. Smith marshals evidence to support the view that between 1903 and 1960 a steady increase in age at marriage had been accompanied by increased marital fertility so as largely to nullify the effect of delayed marriage upon overall fertility level.

In Chapter 3, "The Turn of the Century Birth Rate: Estimates from Birth Registration and Age Structure," the same author concludes that 50 or more births per thousand persons is a plausible level for the crude birth rate at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The following chapter, "Fertility Levels and Fertility Trends," by Wilhelm Flieger perceptively investigates 1963–68 fertility on the basis of maternal histories collected by the 1968 National Demographic Survey (NDS). Flieger's 1963–68 data indicate that Philippine fertility was comparatively high in comparison with average Western countries, but that total fertility rates for these years were about 8 percent lower than the average of the preceding years 1958–63. Flieger also presents data upon regional differentials. He observed highest fertility in the Bicol and northeastern Mindanao regions, and lowest fertility in Greater Manila, Sulu and southwestern Mindanao, and the Ilocos regions.

The chapter "The Childbearing Patterns of Young Filipino Women," by Mercedes Concepcion, Wilhelm Flieger, Elvira Pascual, and William Stinner, focuses by region of the country on current fertility differentials of women 25 to 34 years of age. It then compares patterns found in the 1968 NDS data with typical patterns of Western societies. Finally, it attempts to identify categories of Filipino women who have contributed most, or least, to population growth. Women 25–34 years of age were selected for this study because their age group encompasses the peak childbearing period of women in the Philippines.

"Differentials in Marital Fertility" by Thomas W. Pullum covers somewhat the same material as the preceding chapter. Pullum finds little evidence of systematic trends in fertility and concludes to a strong possibility that the differentials in fertility reported in the NDS are due to general health and breast-feeding practices more than anything else.

The following chapter by the same author compares recent Philippine fertility with a cohort of Hutterite women, which typifies a natural fertility population in which no birth control of any sort occurs. Levels for ages 20–29 were 76 percent as high as the Hutterites with *higher* urban than rural fertility. For ages above 29 however, levels decline progressively with age, with urban declines exceeding rural. This indicates progressive use of some form of fertility regulation as age increases. Effects are small however up to age 35, when most childbearing has already occurred.

The eighth paper, "Family Income, Education, Labor Force Participation and Fertility," by Jose Encarnacion presents an account of the use of NDS data as inputs into an economic-demographic model of the Philippine economy with particular attention to relationships between fertility and labor force participation. The findings are interesting. They support to some extent the existence of threshold or subsistence levels of income at which qualitative differentials in fertility and labor force participation result.

The last research paper and next-to-last paper in the volume (other than the appendices) is concerned with local area variations in nuptiality and in fertility. Using a multivariate approach, Peter Smith employs municipal data to study the effects of ethnicity, of level of development, and of migration

upon the dependent variables. Results indicate that ethnic and sex ratio differentials are more important determinants of nuptiality.

The last paper, by Philip M. Hauser, "Implications for Policy and Research," endeavors to sum up the studies outlined above. Hauser notes that reducing fertility is likely to be harder in the Philippines. He also notes the importance which delayed marriage has played in dampening fertility.

Hauser opts for more decentralized family planning programs much as advocated by Smith, in which varying situations in different localities would be taken into account and in which greater coordination with other development programs would be stressed. He advocates establishment of coordinated statistical and research activities in selected areas.

The book needs a more explicit and detailed treatment of the sampling procedure employed in the 1968 NDS, of variance or standard error estimates, and of the planning and field execution of the data-gathering phase. The work is an important contribution to Philippine population literature and one that population specialists with an interest in Philippine demography will wish to possess. (For a more detailed review of this book by the same reviewer, see *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society* 3 [June–September, 1975]: 192–9).

Francis Madigan

CHURCH AND STATE LAW AND RELATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By Jorge R. Coquia. 2nd ed. Manila: Rex Book Store, 1974. 388 pages.

First published in 1959, this book has been revised and updated in the light of the unprecedented rapid changes in both church and state in recent years. The church is still striving to integrate the teachings of the Second Vatican Council (1962–65) into the life and thought patterns of the faithful; the state is trying to achieve the goals of the New Society ushered in by the martial law decree of 21 September 1972 and the changes found in the new Philippine Constitution ratified in January of 1973.

Much of the first edition has been understandably retained unchanged in this edition but incorporating the many changes of recent years has necessarily resulted in a substantially new work enriched by going beyond mere legal provisions to discuss relations between the church and the state. The current controversy in the newspapers concerning the right of the clergy to use the pulpit to bring to light matters of injustice even when it results in criticism of the state would seem to show that a scholarly approach to the problem such as the author's would benefit all parties concerned. The issue demonstrates how timely and useful the author's work is, especially in a