SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY AMONG MARANAO WOMEN

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The issue of overpopulation or "population explosion" has been thrust into the limelight the world over. The Philippines has its share of it. With a population rapidly growing, at an annual 2.66 percent, its fertility remains high while mortality is decreasing. This rapid population growth has both direct and indirect consequences on the individual, the family and the community, in terms of the quality of life, socio-economic advancement and national development.

Cognizant of the effect of rapid population growth as a stumbling block to economic growth and the improvement of level of living, the Philippine government has embarked on nationwide population control program. The magnitude and intensity of the government's effort have considerably risen over the years, as has population growth. As fertility is undeniably an important factor in the country's population growth, one of the principal concerns of such program is to keep it down to the acceptable minimum.

In the two Lanao provinces there seems to be a general preference for large number of children in the family. Explanations for this phenomenon lie in some socio-economic variables discoverable among the Maranaos. In this study, we will investigate the effects of these socio-economic characteristics of married Maranao women on fertility, both actual and desired.

The main objective of this study will be to find out whether socio-economic characteristics or variables, i.e., status of labor market participation, occupational type and prestige, income and educational attainment of married Maranao women affect fertility.

Theoretical Framework

One basic assumption of this study is that aside from the biological factor, i.e., fecundity or the ability of human beings to reproduce, fertility is also a function of socio-cultural and economic factors in the social structure. That is, these socio-economic variables do influence the people's desire and intent to have a certain number of children (Tisnamansyah, 1976). Although the argument is in the macro-level, this study attempts to relate it to the micro-level by focusing on the individuals, i.e., the married Maranao women. Another equally important assumption is that the social structure is reflected on the individual's socio-economic characteristics. Hence, the socio-economic characteristics of women do affect their fertility performance.

Limitation and Advantage

Aware of the fact that fertility is a complex function of intricately related variables, the scope of this study is regretably limited. It only seeks to unearth some socio-economic determinants of fertility among married Maranao women.

Other factors are equally important but due to some inevitable constraints, this study centers only on the socio-economic variables. Likewise, constraints of various forms have delimited the sample to only 200 cases of married Maranao women in Marawi City. Despite mounting limitations, this study still hopes to yield some advantageous harvests. First, the socio-economic determinants of fertility which are to be gleaned among the 200 respondents may reasonably reflect a good picture of fertility among the whole population of married women in Marawi City. Second, the implications to be gathered could serve as blueprints in policy-making concerning fertility control and family planning programs in the area.

Literature Review

There is an apparent shortage of literature, published or unpublished, concerning fertility and its determinants among the Maranaos. Thus, this study is to be related with researches done in some other socio-cultural and economic contexts. In a study seeking to find out the effects of socio-cultural and socio-economic factors on

fertility and family planning in the rural district of West Java, it was found that among the factors concerning the individual, those which had the most influence on fertility and family planning were socio-economic status (SES) and age. Respondents with "low" socio-economic status had been reputed to have had low fertility rates and positive attitudes toward family planning (Trisnamansyah, 1976). The respondents' current age at time of first marriage also influenced fertility and family planning attitudes. Those respondents who were young and who married "late" (according to rural community standards) had a lower fertility rate than the older respondents and those who were married young (Trisnamansyah, 1976).

Another study which made use of socio-economic and demographic variables in probing into the employment-fertility relations in Thailand found out that employment was inversely related to fertility, and the education variables was pointed out to be extraneous, which made the inverse relation stronger (Kamnuansilpa, 1978).

Variables and Hypotheses

The dependent variable considered is both actual and ideal or desired fertility. The actual fertility is operationally expressed and measured in terms of a) The number of children born and still living and b) The number of children born but who died.

The desired fertility is measured in terms of a) The ideal number of children in the respondent's family; b) The number of children still wanted; and c) The ideal number of children of a "good" Maranao family.

The independent variables include some socio-economic characteristics of respondents, which are as follows:
a) Status of labor market participation; b) Occupational type;c) Occupational prestige; d) Income; and e) Educational attainment.

Hypothesis

The main hypothesis to be explored in this study states that "the actual and ideal fertility of married Maranao women are determined or influenced by their socio-economic characteristics -

status of labor market participation, occupational type as well as prestige, and education."

The sub-hypothesis states that:

a. Maranao women who are labor-market participants display low fertility, i.e., they have fewer number of children born (still living and deceased) and desired fewer number of children born (still living and deceased) and desired fewer number of children. On the other hand, those who are non-participants have high fertility.

b. Gainfully employed women have fewer number of children, actually born and desired; while those who are not gainfully employed have larger number of children born and desired.

c. The higher is the occupational prestige of Maranao women, the lesser is the number of children born to and desired by them.

d. Among the gainfully employed, Maranao women with high income have lesser number of children born and desired. Women with low income display the opposite.

e. Women with high levels of educational attainment tend to have fewer number of children actually born and desired. Women with low educational attainment tend to have more children, both actual and desired.

Methodology

Fertility, the dependent variable, is treated in this study as a two-dimensional phenomenon: actual and ideal. Actual fertility is expressed in terms of the number of children actually born, both living and those who died. Ideal or desired fertility is expressed in terms of the number of children still wanted, the ideal number of children in a respondent's family, and the ideal number of children a "good" Maranao family must have.

The dependent variable consists of four categories. Extremely high fertility is nine and above children; high fertility is 5 to 8 children; low fertility is 3-4 children; and extremely low fertility is 0-2 children.

The socio-economic determinants are labor market participation, occupational type, prestige of occupation, income, and educational attainment of respondents.

Labor market participation, a dichotomous variable, refers to whether a woman is a participant or not in the labor market. Occupational type refers to the kind of occupation a respondent is engaged in, whether or not she is gainfully employed (includes housekeepers); self-employed (engaging in family business with or without any regularly paid employee), employed in private enterprises, and employed in the government.

Occupational prestige refers to the social rank accorded to an occupation. It is a location of one's specific occupation in the scale of occupational preference. The scale is similar to the North-Hatt Occupational Prestige done in the United States in 1960, except that it is a dichotomy. High in the scale is the professional group which includes doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, professors, and others. The next category, low, consists of businessmen and proprietors, sales workers and clerks, kindred and operative workers, and the unskilled, domestic and service workers or other occupations at the lowest rung of the occupational prestige ladder.

Income refers to the remuneration received by the respondents in exchange for their services rendered. It comes in the form of salaries, wages, or profits (returns on investment), reflecting the respondent's annual earnings in the preceding year. The respondent's income are classified as high, average, and low. High income ranges from P20,000 and above; average P10,000 to P19,000; and low from P9,000 and below.

Education is considered in terms of the amount of education received by the respondents under the DEC Department of Education and Culture) educational system. The educational attainment levels are masteral, bachelor's degree, diploma or certificate on any technical or vocational course, some college, secondary or high school, elementary, and none at all-arranged in that order from the highest level to the lowest. Those respondents who are educated under the madrasah school system are included in the category of "no schooling."

Research Setting and Sample

The entire body of data presented in this study are taken from the initial data gathered in a survey on Maranao fertility conducted by the University Research Center of Mindanao State University in which the writer acted as a field worker from January to the first week of March, 1981.

The instrument used in data collection was a 62-item interview sheet attached to the original instrument. It contained measures of some economic variables such as occupational type, specific occupation, and income of respondents.

Some of the Center's Maranao field workers acted as interpreters to facilitate data gathering from respondents who cannot read or write in English. In instances where the respondents were able to communicate in English, the interview schedule, which was written in English, was administered without the need for a translator.

Technique of Analysis

The data were crosstabulated and percentages computed to discern patterns of association. Measures of the independent variables were individually compared with measures of the dependent variables.

Some revisions in the treatment of data were done to facilitate analysis. For instance, responses to measures of fertility which were all expressed in choices of a certain number of children ranging from 0-2, to 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 - 11, and 12 and above, were collapsed into 0 - 2, 3 - 4, 5 - 8, 9 and over. The same procedure was applied to some socio-economic measures.

Occupational prestige was dichotomized into high and low. The professionals and businessmen form the "high" occupational prestige category. The sales/clerical workers and the domestic and service workers were combined to constitute the "low" occupational prestige category. The fourth occupational prestige rank category, the operative and kindred workers, was eliminated because no cases fall under it.

Likewise, income responses were further reduced into a dichotomous category. The moderate income responses (P10,000 to P19,000) were reclassified into the high income category (P20,000 and above). Thus, the high income category ranged from P10,000 and above while the low income category ranged from P9,000 and below.

Furthermore, the categories of the two other measures (occupational type and educational attainment) of the independent variable were similarly treated. In the occupational type, the two self-employed categories, i.e., those without or with one or more regularly paid employees were taken as one. Hence, occupational type is here regarded as having only four categories.

The educational attainment ended up with only four levels, instead of seven. The elementary category was merged with the high school category; some college with technical/vocational; and bachelor's degree with masteral degree.

FINDINGS

A. Brief Picture of the Respondents

There is an equal representation between the labor market participants and the non-participants in the total sample of 200 respondents (Table I.1). Half of the respondents belong to the not gainfully employed occupational type. Among the gainfully employed, 33.5 percent are in the government service. (See Table I.2). As to occupational prestige, 51.5% belongs to the low prestige category while 47.5% belongs to the high category (See Table I.3). Slightly more respondents belong to the category of high income than to low, as shown in Table I.4.

Respondents with the bachelor's degree are the highest represented group as to educational attainment while those without any education at all comes next (Table I.5).

The 25-29 age grouping has the highest representation with 35.5% out of the total sample of 200 women.

B. The Socio-economic Determinants of Fertility

Fertility as Determined by Status of Labor Market Participation

Labor market participation is a moderately strong determinant of actual fertility but not necessarily of desired fertility among the married Maranao women. Table II.1 shows that a slightly higher percentage of the non-labor market participants have many children born and still living than the participants tend to have fewer children actually born and still living.

The cross-tabulation for the number of deceased children and labor market participation reveals that there are notable differences between the two groups of respondents. The participants have experienced lower mortality of children than have the non-participants (Table II.2). Thus, the result tends to support the first hypothesis of this study.

A slightly higher percentage of non-participant respondents have expressed preference for many additional children in the family than the participants. In addition, the labor market participants have indicated a not-so-strong desire for very few and moderately few children, as compared to the non-participants (See Table II.3).

As shown, labor market participation does not appear to be a powerful determinant of ideal fertility. This trend is further supported by the results of the cross-tabulations between labor market participation and the rest of the measures of ideal fertility which are to be discussed shortly.

Although only 18% of the participants, as against 31.3% of the non-participants, have expressed choice for an extremely large number of children as ideal for one's family, the participants as a whole are inclined to desire many children. The result seems to invalidate the first hypothesis.

Adding vigor to such an anomaly is the observation that the non-labor market participants are more highly represented in the 3-4 and 0-2 children categories (Table II.4).

The data presented in Table II.5 show that the last two measures of ideal fertility have contrasting patterns of association

for the labor market participants and the non-participants. The larger number of children seems to be desirable for the labor participant respondents in contrast with the non-participants. Further, there are more non-labor market participants who have indicated a desire for a number of children as ideal for a good Maranao family (See Table II.5). Again, the first hypothesis tends to be negated.

The results of the fertility-labor market participation analysis seem to make a reconstruction of the first hypothesis imperative (See page 6). It may be reworded as follows: "Maranao women who are labor market participants tend to desire lower fertility for themselves and display lower actual fertility, but will prefer a generally higher ideal fertility for the group than do Maranao women who are non-labor market participants."

Fertility as Determined by Occupational Type

Cross-tabulating occupational type vis-a-vis the first measure of actual fertility gave weak support to the second hypothesis. The gainfully employed respondents were not sharply differentiated from the others, although the former showed somewhat lower fertility (Table III.1).

Somewhat more cases among the self-employed respondents witnessed deaths of 1-2 children than among the non-gainfully employed respondents. However, in the category 3 and above children, the latter are more highly represented (See Table III.2). The result, therefore, tends to sustain the second hypothesis.

There is, however, the result that the self-employed women turned out to have a fertility behavior hypothetically attributed to the non-gainfully employed women. The self-employed respondents have high ideal fertility as expressed in the number of children they still want. Furthermore, they also have favored more children for themselves and for a good Maranao family, indicating a high ideal fertility for this category of women.

The cross-tabulation between the ideal number of children for a respondent's family and occupational type yielded a result which on the surface is opposed to the second hypothesis, although the evidence exists only for some occupational types. As indicated in the

data in Table III.4, the self-employed respondents desire an extremely large ideal number of children for their families, not the non-gainfully employed respondents. The difference in the percentage scores of the two groups is remarkable - 42.9% of the self-employed as against 31.3% of the non-gainfully employed respondents. In addition, respondents other than the non-gainfully employed also tend to choose 5-8 children as ideal for one's family (See Table II.4).

The data presented in Table III.5 do not seem to lend support to the second hypothesis. Although a slightly higher percentage (27.3) among the non-gainfully employed respondents favored the category 9 plus children than did respondents of other occupational types, the total picture still points to a generally strong preference for large number of children for a good Maranao family (See Table III.5).

In sum, the second hypothesis is negated since only one among the several cross-tabulations between measures of both dependent and independent variables supported it.

Therefore, it may be said that Maranao women who are not gainfully employed do not necessarily have higher fertility than others. In fact, it may be said that gainfully employed women tend to have high fertility.

Fertility as Determined by Occupational Prestige

More respondents with low occupational prestige proudly display a high rate of fertility than respondents with high occupational prestige (See Table IV.1). When the percentage distribution is collapsed for the two response categories (5-8, 9 plus), the data reveal that there are slightly more women with low occupational prestige who have many living children in the family. It implies that a slightly higher actual fertility exists among respondents with low occupational prestige. Thus, the third hypothesis is partly sustained.

The figures in Table IV.2 offer implications which support the third hypothesis, which posits that "the higher is the occupational prestige among Maranao women, the lesser is the number of children born and desired, and vice-versa." The same set of data shows that a high percentage of women with low occupational prestige witnessed deaths of one or more children in their families.

The occurrence of higher child mortality among women with low occupational prestige is suggestive of a high, actual fertility in the past. In the cross-tabulation between the number of children still wanted and occupational prestige, the differences in the percentage scores between the responses of the two groups of respondents are not so pronounced (See Table IV.3). More respondents with high occupational prestige tend to desire moderately high and low fertility than respondents with low occupational prestige. The latter have shown higher desires toward an extremely high fertility, as expressed by the number of children they will want (Table IV.3).

There is a big difference between respondents with high and low occupational prestige in their responses to ideal number of children. However, 63.9% of the respondents with high occupational prestige favor 5-8 children as compared to 46.1% of respondents with low occupational prestige. This may negate the third hypothesis, but again a close scrutiny of the table (Table IV.4) would show that respondents with low occupational prestige tend to have higher fertility. The data presented thus far tend to offer support to the third hypothesis.

Cross-tabulating occupational prestige with the ideal number of children for a good Maranao family yielded some intriguing results, but one clear pattern gleaned from Table IV.5 is that there are remarkably more respondents with low occupational prestige who think nine and more children is ideal for a good Maranao family. Majority of the respondents with high occupational prestige have expressed preference for 5-8 children as the ideal. Thus, respondents with low occupational prestige tend to desire very high fertility; those from the high occupational prestige, however, tend to want a lower ideal fertility. This implies that low desired fertility is more likely to be found among women with low occupational prestige than among women with high occupational prestige than women with low occupational prestige.

Based on the several cross-tabulations made, the following statements could be offered: lower actual fertility exists among women with high occupational prestige than women with low occupational prestige.

Fertility as Determined by Income

On the whole, the data presented in Table 5.1 seems to negate the fourth hypothesis which assumes that "among the gainfully employed, Maranao women with high income have lesser number of children born and desire fewer children, while women with low income display the opposite."

There are more respondents among the high-income group who experienced death of a child while the reverse, is true in the other group (low income) where the respondents saw more children in their families dying (Table V.2). Nevertheless, it is the women with low income who have disclosed a higher past fertility performance. Thus, this particular finding conforms to the fourth hypothesis.

So far, income has been a moderate determinant of actual fertility. Desired fertility as affected by income will be discussed more fully in the succeeding sections.

Respondents with low income have a tendency to want more children in the family. Majority of the respondents with low income have expressed desire for 0-2 additional children, but almost a third or 28.8% of the respondents with high income as against 11.4% of those with low income favor 3-4 additional children. In addition, more women with low income wanted 5 or more additional children (See Table V.3). Thus, the fourth hypothesis (women with high income desire fewer number of children, hence have low ideal fertility) is sustained.

In the analysis of desired fertility and income, the result was found out to be adverse to the fourth hypothesis. Such is clearly evident in the data presented in Table V. 4. Some 34% of the respondents with low income as against only 1.9% of those with high income made a choice for a few children as ideal for one's family. Women with high income tend to have low actual fertility; they also desire few children for themselves as a good Maranao family. However, their concept of an ideal family size seems to overshadow those who have low income. Hence, it may be said that income is a moderate determinant of fertility behavior among the married Maranao women.

Fertility as Determined by Educational Attainment

The percentage scores at the many children response categories as shown in Table VI.1 indicate a decreasing pattern starting from the left to the right side of the table. This implies that women with lower levels of educational attainment tend to bear many children. They also show a high rate of children mortality. In contrast, the results show that respondents with higher levels of educational attainment are highly represented in the lower brackets (4 or less children). This means that the more educated women tend to have lower fertility rate.

The bulk of the respondents with one, two, or three and above deceased children is found among the "no schooling" and the elementary/high school educated groups. Fifteen percent of the "no schooling" respondents have three and more deceased children (Table VI.2). This implies a high fertility performance and a high child mortality.

In Table VI.3, the responses in the nine and above children category indicate that respondents who are illiterates and elementary/high school educated are more highly represented than others. The distribution of responses in the high fertility category, however, is antithetical to the fifth hypothesis since the respondents with some education are shown to have the highest desire for 5-8 children in addition to what they have in the family.

Although the bachelor's degree and masteral degree holders highly favor 3-4 children, support to the fifth hypothesis could not be declared on this basis alone without considering the rest of the responses. Furthermore, respondents under the "no schooling" and the elementary/high school categories regard 0-2 children as most desirable. This means that they tend to want few additional children.

The analysis of the results of the cross-tabulation between educational attainment and the ideal number of children for one's family reveals that education is directly related to the number of children still wanted (Table VI.4). About two-thirds of the college undergraduates and those with technical/vocational diplomas, including the bachelor's and masteral degree holders, have preferred 5-8 children as ideal for one's family. Respondents with lower

educational attainment appear to have a higher tendency to choose or prefer a small ideal number of children for one's family. These findings clearly works to negate the last hypothesis as here assumed.

Majority of the "unschooled" respondents have chosen a rather lavge (9 plus) number of children as ideal for a good Maranao family. That preference was also echoed by the college undergraduates and the technical/vocational · graduates who considered 5-8 children to be the most ideal number. Thus, while the highly educated women may tend to have a comparatively lower fertility, as evidenced by their few children actually born, they conversely have a desire for a moderately high fertility. On the other hand, women with "no schooling" and others at the lower level of educational attainment tend to have a comparatively higher (actual) fertility and a very high (desired) fertility.

C. Other Findings

During the interview, some women freely discussed with the researcher topics related to the study. Following are some cases with notable stories:

A respondent with a high occupational prestige and income, employed in the government, and a college undergraduate said that the ideal number of children for one's family depends upon the family's financial capacity. Clearly, she was pointing to family income as the prime fertility determinant. This implies that a family with high income may opt for a large number of children as it can afford to support them. Two other respondents who had identical socio-economic characteristics (both were labor market participants employed in the government with high occupational prestige and income, and were college graduates) expressed the same sentiment.

A government employee with a low occupational prestige and income and a college undergraduate said it is only God or Allah who must decide how many children would be ideal for a good Maranao family and for one's family. It can be expected that women with this frame of mind are likely to be highly fertile. Two other respondents, one a college graduate who was employed in the government with high occupational prestige but had low income, and the other, a non-gainfully employed respondent of "no schooling," had also said that God's will determined the number of children women could bear.

Another woman, a non-gainfully employed and an illiterate, had not yet made up her mind as to the number of children she wanted to add to her family. This was a kind of person whose decision was crucial to the success or failure of a family planning program.

It is to be noted that the respondents who put emphasis on income as the fertility determinant have actually a small number of children but still desired for more. All but one of those who have depended on Allah have high fertility and expect to have additional children.

D. Discussion

Labor market participation is here regarded as an economic determinant of fertility. The results showed that it is negatively related to actual fertility but tends to be positively related to desired fertility. Participation among women means reduced children (still living and deceased) and influences the choice for a large number of children as an ideal for one's family and for others. Non-participation in the labor market may mean higher actual fertility but a relatively lower desired fertility. Such trends are yet to find sensible explanations in contemporary Maranao society. Children are seemingly associated with power, economic and old-age insurance, and prestige of the family in the community. It seems that these observations confirm the popular dictum, "richer by the dozen."

Non-gainfully employed mothers tend to think of their children as potential sources of income so they may have actually contrived to produce as many children as they can. We have not looked into other factors such as age, age at first marriage, education, knowledge and application of birth control methods, and attitude of the husbands toward having many or few children and family planning. These may have greatly affected the fertility trends in Maranao society.

Another finding on fertility behavior among respondents who are outside the stream of the labor market disclosed that they tend to desire low fertility. Apparently, there really is an existing discrepancy between the ideal and actual fertility among the Maranao women. With this striking finding, there is reason to believe that only if the non-working mothers or women were given the

chance or the discretion to decide independently, that is, minus the socio-cultural (e.g., religious norms) and the husbands' attitudes to family size, these women might have given birth to relatively fewer children than they actually have. Furthermore, it is justifiable to say that even among the unemployed, Maranao married women with low educational attainment, the hardships and predicament of a plethoric yet over-burdened motherhood have been felt.

The observations just presented are incomplete to provide answer to every question. Some constraints prevented the inclusion of data in the final presentation of this report.

Within the bounds of the second hypothesis as here stipulated, occupational type is not an effective determinant of fertility. The married Maranao women who are gainfully employed do not necessarily display low fertility, but women of some other occupational types do. The results revealed that the self-employed women showed more inclination toward a higher fertility. We may say that perhaps the occupational type does, at least, predict some fertility patterns among the married Maranao women. It is true, for example, among the self-employed women as they have a relatively higher fertility.

Occupational prestige is a moderate actual fertility determinant but not of desired fertility. A moderate direct relationship exists between the two variables. The results showed that married Maranao women tend to have a high actual fertility, and vice-versa.

The moderate direct relationship between occupational prestige and actual fertility could be due to some socio-culturally-based phenomena as to many children tend to be desired in the Maranao society. It was found that children are perceived as sources of family power and prestige. This notion ranks high in the perceived advantages of children, next to being the source of joy and happiness in the home. On the other hand, women with low occupational prestige tend to associate more children with greater support in time of family/tribal feuds and election, economic security and old-age insurance, joy and happiness in the home, and as a source of prestige.

Income is also a determinant fertility. It is inversely related to actual fertility and some dimensions of desired fertility. Women

with high income tend to have low actual fertility and low desired fertility with regards to the ideal number of children of a good Maranao family. However, income tends to be directly related to the desired fertility for one's family.

Educational attainment is another fertility determinant. It has an inverse relationship to actual fertility but is directly related to ideal fertility. In contrast, married Maranao women with higher levels of educational attainment tend to have lesser children (still living and deceased). Less educated women often desire high fertility while highly educated women tend to have a moderately high fertility.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

We may end the discussion by pointing to the socio-economic characteristics or variables which are associated with reduced number of children (low fertility) among the married Maranao women. These variables are low occupational prestige, participation in the labor market, high income, higher levels of educational attainment.

The writer is aware of the above mentioned socio-economic determinants of fertility would have been established firmly if correlations between and among each of them are estimated. This study only contended with some variables that require further confirmation.

One word of caution which everyone must take into consideration is that the findings are in comparative terms. It must be emphatically noted that the majority of the married Maranao women actually tend to have moderately high fertility, i.e., 5-8 children, regardless of socio-economic characteristics or variables.

While the findings are limited, they may serve as eye-openers for the family planning program in the area. The writer has the conviction that, at least, the study has pointed out some areas in the Maranao society where planned changes may initially gain entry.

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Table I.1 - Respondents' Status of Labor Market Participation

Status of Participation	Number	Percentage
participants	100	50%
non-participants	100	50
Total	200	100%

Table I.2 - Respondents' Occupational Type

Occupational Type	Number	Percentage
not gainfully employed (incl. housekeepers)	100	50%
self-employed	14	7
employed in private enterprise	19	8.5
employed ion govt.	67	33.5
Total	200	100%

Table I.3 - Respondents' Occupational Prestige

Occupational Prestige	Number	Percentage
high	97	47.5%
low	103	51.5
Total	200	100%

Table I.4 - Respondents' Income

Income	Number	Percentage
high	53	53%
low	47	47
Total	200	100%

Table I.5- Respondents' Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Number	Percentage
none at all	41	20.5%
elem/high school	39	19.5
some college/tech- 　voc. diploma	32	16
bachelor's/masteral 　degree	88	44
Total	200	100%

Table I.6 - Breakdown of Respondents as to Age Grouping

Age Grouping	Number	Percentage
15 - 19	13	6.5%
20 - 24	34	17
25 - 29	71	35.5
30 - 34	39	19.5
35 - 39	28	14.5
40 - 44	14	7
Total	199	100%

Table II.1 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Children Born and Still Living, by Labor Market Participation

Responses	Participant	Non-participant	Total
9 + children	1%	11%	6%
5 - 8	28	25	26.5
3 - 4	30	29	29.5
0 - 2	41	35	38.
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	100	100	200

Table II.2 - Percentage Distribution of Respondents for Number of Deceased Children, by Status of Labor Market Participation

Responses	Participant	Non-Participant	Total
not applicable	27.2%	16%	21.6%
none died	55.5	45	50.3
one	10.1	19	14.6
two	5	14	9.5
three and above	2.2	6	4
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	99	100	199

Table II.3 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Still Wanted Children, by Status of Labor Market Participation

Responses	Participant	Non-Participant	Total
9 + children	4.2%	8.4%	7.3%
5 - 8	18.8	17.9	18.3
3 - 4	20.8	19	19.9
0 - 2	56.2	54.7	55.5
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	96	95	191

Table II.4 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Ideal Number of Children for a Respondent's Family, by Status of Labor Market Participation

Responses	Participant	Non-Participant	Total
9 + children	18%	31.3%	24.6%
5 - 8	65	44.5	54.8
3 - 4	17	21.2	19.1
0 - 2	--	3	1.5
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	100	99	199

Table II.5 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Ideal Number of Children for a Good Maranao Family, by Status of Labor Market Participation

Responses	Participant	Non-Participant	Total
9 + children	20.6%	27%	23.8%
5 - 8	61.9	53	57.4
3 - 4	17.5	19	18.3
0 - 2	--	1	.5
Total	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	97	100	197

Table III.1 - Percentage Distribution of Responses as to the Number of Children Born and Still Living, by Occupational Type

Responses	Non-gainfully employed	Self-employed	Employed in private	Employed in govt	Total
9 + children	11%	7.1%	--	--	6%
5 - 8	25	28.6	31.6%	26.9%	26.5
3 - 4	29	14.3	31.6	32.8	29.5
0 - 2	35	50	36.8	40.3	38
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of cases	100	14	19	67	200

Table III.2 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Deceased Children, by Occupational Type

Responses	Non-gainfully employed	Self-employed	Employed in private	Employed in govt	Total
not applicable	16%	7.1%	52.6%	23.9%	21.5%
none died	45	57.2	31.6	61.2	50
one	19	21.4	10.5	7.5	14.5
two	14	14.3	5.3	5.9	10.5
Three and above	6	--	--	1.5	3.5
Total	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	100	14	19	67	200.0

Table III.3 - Percentage Distribution of Responses as to the Ideal Number of Children for a Good Maranao Family According to Occupational Type

Responses	Non-gainfully employed	Self-employed	Employed in private	Employed in govt	Total
9 + children	27.3%	23%	5.2%	24.2%	23.9%
5 - 8	53.5	69.3	63.2	60.6	57.9
3 - 4	15.2	7.7	31.6	15.2	16.2
0 - 2	4	--	--	--	2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	99	13	19	66	197

Table III.4 - Percentage Distribution of Responses as to the Ideal Number of Children for a Respondent's Family According to Occupational Type

Responses	Non-gainfully employed	Self-employed	Employed in private	Employed in gov't	Total
9 + children	31.3%	42.9%	10.5%	14.9%	24.6%
5 - 8	44.5	50	63.2	68.7	54.8
3 - 4	21.2	7.1	26.3	16.4	19.1
0 - 2	3	--	--	--	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	99	14	19	67	199

Table III.5 - Percentage Distribution of Responses as to the Ideal Number of Children for a Good Maranao Family According to Occupational Type

Responses	Non-gainfully employed	Self-employed	Employed in private	Employed in gov't	Total
9 + children	27.3%	23%	5.2%	24.2%	23.9%
5 - 8	53.5	69.3	63.2	60.6	57.9
3 - 4	15.2	7.7	31.6	15.2	16.2
0 - 2	4	--	--	--	2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	99	13	19	66	197

Table IV.1 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for
          Number of Children Actually Born and still Living,
          by Occupational Prestige

Responses	High	Low	Total
9 + children	1%	10.7%	6%
5 - 8	29.9	23.3	26.5
3 - 4	29.9	29.2	29.5
0 - 2	39.2	36.8	38
Total	100%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	97	103	200

Table IV.2 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number
          of Deceased Children, by Occupational Prestige

Responses	High	Low	Total
not applicable	26.8%	16.7%	21.6%
none died	54.6	46.1	50.3
one	10.3	18.6	14.6
two	5.2	13.7	9.5
three and above	3.1	4.0	4.0

Table IV.3 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number
          of Still Wanted Children, by Occupational Prestige

Responses	High	Low	Total
9 + children	4.3%	8.2%	6.3%
5 - 8	19.3	17.3	18.3
3 - 4	23.7	16.3	19.9
0 - 2	52.7	58.2	55.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	93	98	191

Table IV.4 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Ideal of Children, by Occupational Prestige

Response	High	Low	Total
9 + children	14.4%	34.2%	24.6%
5 - 8	63.9	46.2	54.8
3 - 4	21.7	16.7	19.1
0 - 2	- -	2.9	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	97	102	199

Table IV.5 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Ideal Number of Children for a Good Maranao Family, by Occupational Prestige

Responses	High	Low	Total
9 + children	19.6%	28%	23.9%
5 - 8	63.9	51	57.4
3 - 4	16.5	17	16.7
0 - 2	- -	4	2
Total	100.0%	100%	100.0%
No of cases	97	100	200

Table V.1 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Children, by Income

Responses	High	Low	Total
9 + children	- -	2.1%	1%
5 - 8	30.2	25.5	28
3 - 4	28.3	36.2	32
0 - 2	41.5	36.2	39

Table V.2 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Deceased Children, by Income

Responses	High	Low	Total
not applicable	22.6%	31.9%	27%
none died	60.4	48.9	55
one	15.1	4.3	10
two	1.9	14.9	8
three and above	--	--	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100%
Number of cases	53	47	100

Table V.3 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Still Wanted Children According to Income

Response	High	Low	Total
9 + children	3.9%	4.5%	4.2%
5 - 8	15.4	22.7	18.8
3 - 4	28.8	11.4	20.8
0 - 2	51.9	61.4	56.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	52	44	96

Table V.4 - Percentage Distribution of Responses as to the Ideal Number of Children for One's Family According to Income

Responses	High	Low	Total
9 + children	13.2%	23.4%	18%
5 - 8	84.9	42.6	65
3 - 4	1.9	34	17
0 - 2	--	--	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100%
Number of cases	53	47	100

Table V.5 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Ideal Number of Children for a Good Maranao Family According to Income

Responses	High	Low	Total
9 + children	13.2%	23.4%	18%
5 - 8	66	63.8	65
3 - 4	20.8	12.8	17
0 - 2	--	--	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100%
Number of cases	53	47	100

Table VI.1 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Children Born and Still Living, by Educational Attainment

Responses	None at all	Elem/ high sch	Some col/ Tech-voc	Bachelor's Masteral	Total
9 + children	19%	7.7%	3.4%	--	61%
5 - 8	33.4	30.8	20.7	23.9	26.7
3 - 4	21.4	33.3	13.8	34.1	28.3
0 - 2	26.2	28.2	62.1	42	38.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	42	39	29	88	198

Table VI.2 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Deceased Children According to Educational Attainment

Responses	None at all	Elem/ high sch	Some col/ Tech-voc	Bachelor's/ Masteral	Total
not appl.	2.5%	12.8%	29.4%	29.9%	21%
none died	42.5	48.7	55.9	51.7	50
one	17.5	25.7	14.7	10.3	15.5
two	22.5	12.8	--	5.8	9.5
three & over	15	--	--	2.3	4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases	40	39	34	87	200

Table VI.3 - Percentage Distribution of Responses for Number of Still Wanted Children According to Educational Attainment

Responses	None at all	Elem/ high sch	Some col/ tech-voc	Bachelor's/ masteral	Total
9 + children	10.25%	10.25%	3.1%	3.7%	6.3%
5 - 8	10.25	20.5	31.25	16.1	18.3
3 - 4	20.5	10.25	18.75	25.9	20.4
0 - 2	59	59	46.9	54.3	55
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Number of cases	39	39	32	81	191

Table VI.4 - Percentage Distribution of Responses as to the Ideal Number of Children for a Respondent's Family According to Educational Attainment

Responses	None at all	Elem/ high sch	Some col/ tech-voc	Bachelor's/ masteral	Total
9 + children	51.2%	23.1%	22.6%	13.6%	24.6%
5 - 8	36.6	48.7	67.7	61.4	54.8
3 - 4	7.3	25.6	9.7	25	19.1
0 - 2	4.9	2.6	--	--	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Number of cases	41	39	31	88	199