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FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

ALAN B FERANIL
Population Institute
University of the Philippines System
Padre Faura, Manila
Philippines

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(an edited version)

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Alan B. Feranil
Philippines, 1980

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The 1976 Mortality Fertility and Family Formation Survey was conducted by the Population Institute of the University of the Philippines for the PREPF Project.[1] The general objectives of the survey were to examine relationships encompassing fertility, child mortality, infant mortality and family life cycle in relation to family planning and socio-economic demographic characteristics.

Pangasinan and Southern Leyte were two provinces chosen for the purpose of studying these relationships as found in a developing and a less developing area of the country.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Pangasinan is one of the provinces occupying the central northern portion of the central plains of Luzon. It is bounded by Lingayen Gulf, La Union and Benguet in the north, Nueva Viscaya in the northeast, Nueva Ecija in the east, Tarlac in the south, Zambales and China Sea in the west. Geographically, the province could be divided into two parts: the northwest portion bounded by Lingayen Gulf and China Sea and the central eastern portion where the sprawling rice fields are found.

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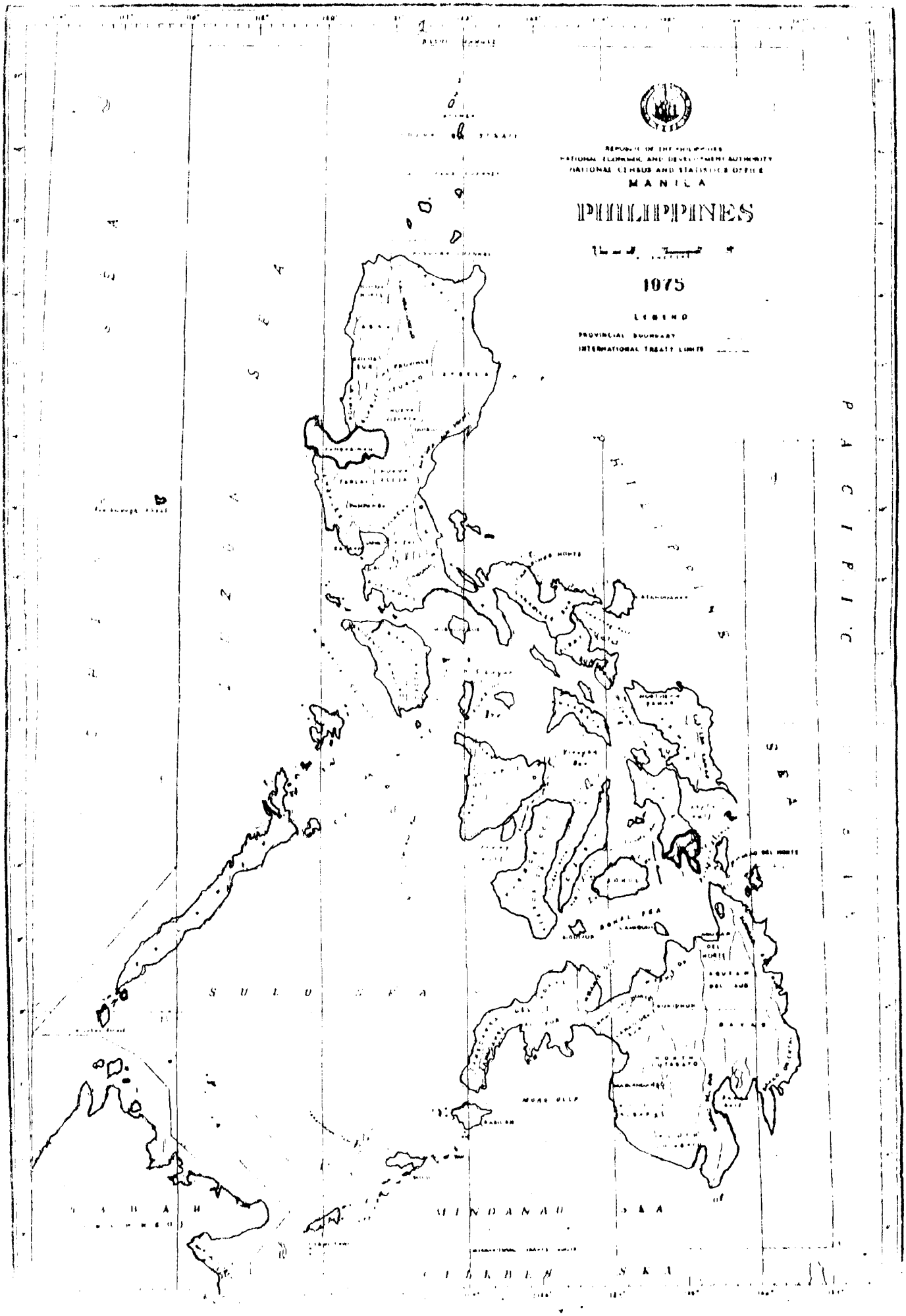
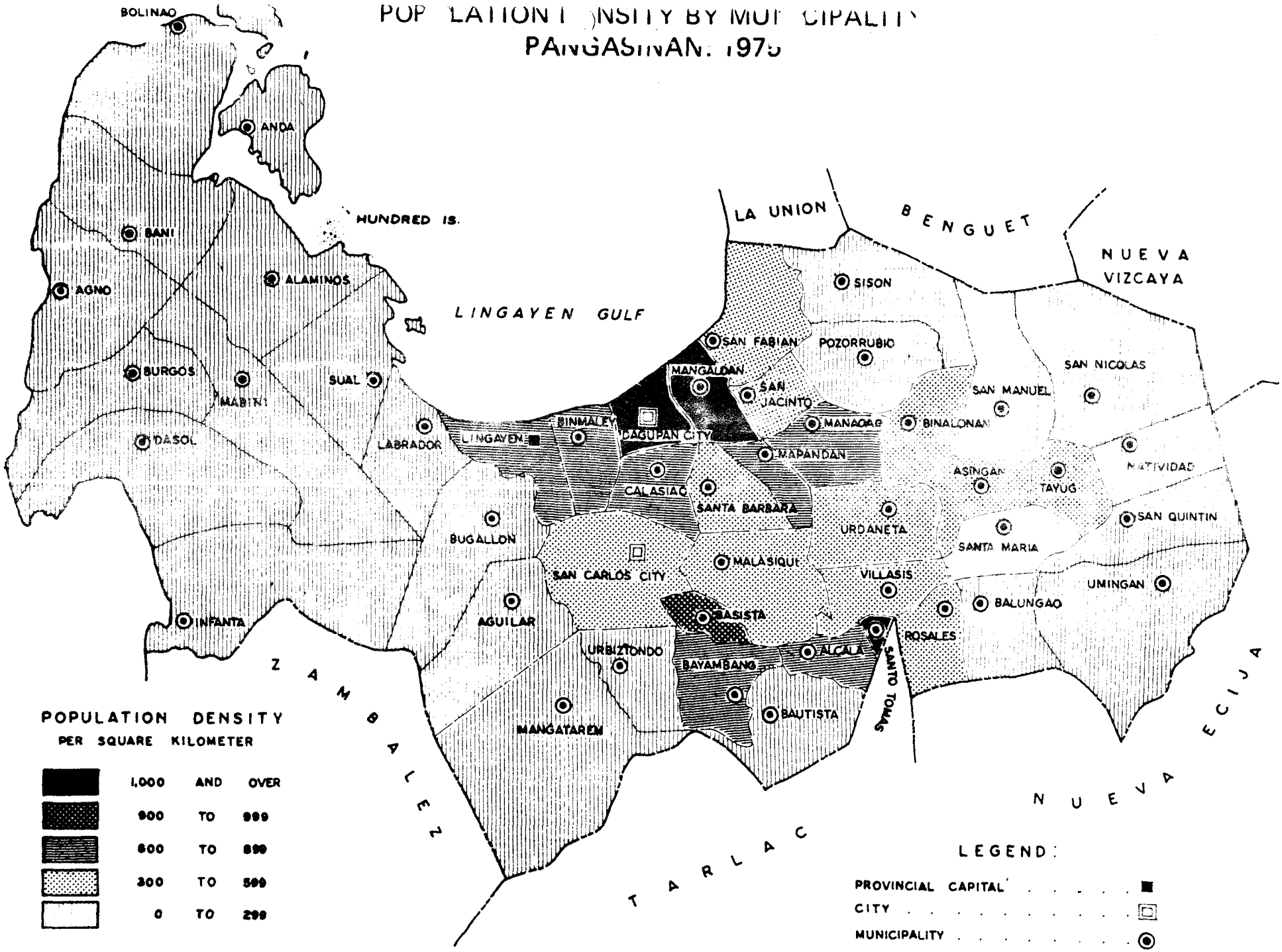
[1] Population Resources Environment and the Philippine Future Project. The project aimed to identify policy actions needed in the present to secure as best as possible futures feasible and foreseable in the Philippine future. Among the specific areas covered was population.



Map 1. Map of the Philippines



Map 2. Map of Pangasinan

Southern Leyte, on the other hand, is a province in the Visayas (Map 3). It occupies the southern-most tip of the Leyte peninsula. A province since 1959, it is bounded by Leyte in the north, Camotes Sea in the West, Sugod Bay in the south and the Leyte Gulf in the east facing the Pacific. The terrain is generally mountainous with hills and valleys along the foot of the mountains and flat lands in the southern tip.

LAND AREA AND POPULATION

Pangasinan covers a land area of 5,368 square kilometers comprising 1.75% of the total land area of the country. As of the 1975 census, the province had a population of 1,520,085 persons. It had a population density of 283 persons per square kilometer -- about twice that of the country (140 persons per square kilometer).[2]

Southern Leyte, on the other hand, has a smaller land area of 1,734 square kilometers (about 0.58% of the country's total land area). A population of 276,418 persons was enumerated for the province as of the 1975 census. It had a population density of 159 persons per square kilometer.[3]

For the intercensal period 1970-1975, Southern Leyte's population registered a slightly higher annual growth rate (1.91) than Pangasinan's (1.86).

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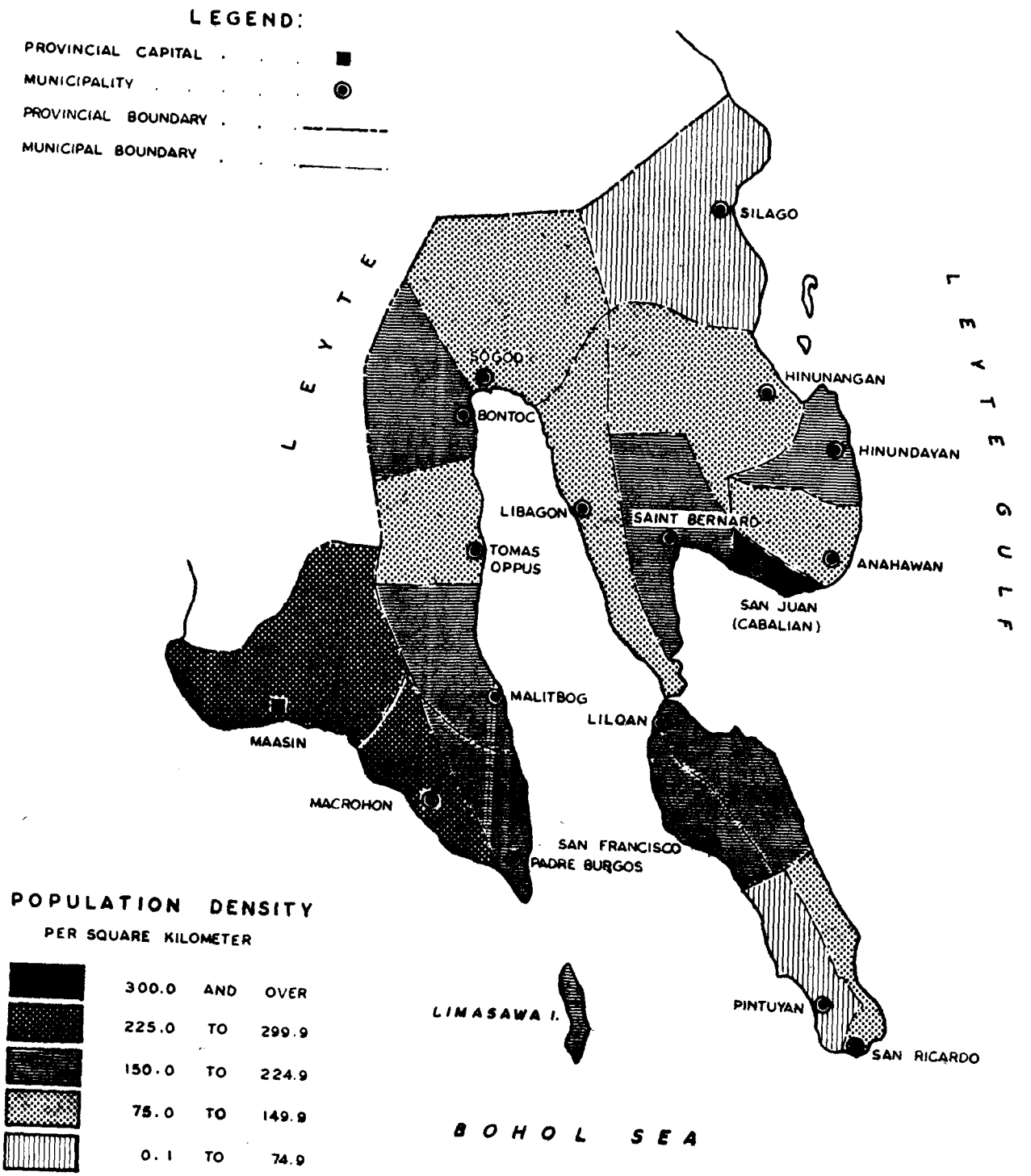
[2]Philippines (Rep.), National Economic and Development Authority, National Census and Statistics Office, Pangasinan Population Final Report: Phase I, Vol. I, Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities, Manila.

[3]Philippines (Rep.), National Economic and Development Authority, National Census and Statistics Office, Southern Leyte Population. Final Report: Phase I, Vol. I, Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities, Manila.



Map 3. Map of Southern Leyte

For the province of Pangasinan as a whole, equal numbers of males and females were noted in 1975. Southern Leyte, on the other hand, had more males (104 males for every 100 females).

Two cities and 45 municipalities comprise the province of Pangasinan with the municipality of Lingayen as the capital. Two major dialects, namely Ilocano and Pangasinan, are spoken by the population.

Southern Leyte is composed of 18 municipalities with Maasin as its capital. Cebuano is spoken by almost all (99.5%) of the population.

Statement of the Problem

The study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What socio-economic and demographic characteristics are related to fertility perceptions and intentions of husbands and wives?

2. Do these fertility perceptions and intentions of husbands and wives have any relationship with fertility behavior through the "intermediate variables" (to be described below)?

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To determine the socio-economic and demographic factors related to fertility perceptions and intentions of husbands and wives. (Chapter IV)

2. To determine the socio-economic and demographic factors associated with the "intermediate variables". (Chapter V)

3. To examine the relationship of the fertility perceptions and intentions of husbands and wives with the "intermediate variables". (Chapter VI)

4. To examine the important fertility perceptions and intentions and socio-economic and demographic variables in relation to current contraceptive use. (Chapter VII)

Analytical Framework

The study is guided by Freedman's (1967) proposed framework for fertility analysis. The framework takes into account the "intermediate variables" proposed by Davis and Blake (1956), through which the various factors which influence the level of fertility operate. These "intermediate variables" are classified into three classes depending on whether they relate to exposure to intercourse, to conception (assuming intercourse is occurring) or to gestation and parturition (assuming conception has occurred). Davis and Blake (1956) classify the "intermediate variables" as follows:

I. Factors Affecting Exposure to Intercourse

   A) Those governing the formation and dissolution of unions in the reproductive period.

      1) Age of entry into sexual unions

      2) Permanent celibacy

3) Amount of reproductive period spent after or between unions
   a) when unions are broken by divorce, separation or desertion
   b) when unions are broken by death of husband.

B) Those governing the exposure to intercourse within unions:

4) Voluntary Abstinence

5) Involuntary Abstinence (from impotence, illness, unavoidable but temporary separations)

6) Coital frequency (excluding periods of abstinence).

II. Factors Affecting Exposure to Conception

7) Fecundity or infecundity as affected by involuntary causes

8) Use or non-use of contraception

9) Fecundity or infecundity as affected by voluntary causes (sterilization, medical treatment, etc.)

III. Factors Affecting Gestation and Successful Parturition

10) Foetal mortality from involuntary causes

11) Foetal mortality from voluntary causes

As Davis and Blake indicate, different combinations of values for these "intermediate variables" produce a certain fertility level. These "intermediate variables" have a direct bearing on fertility. All the forces affecting fertility must operate through one or more of these "intermediate variables."

As shown in Figure 1, the study does not attempt to test the various paths of relationships but is concerned with a section of the said model.

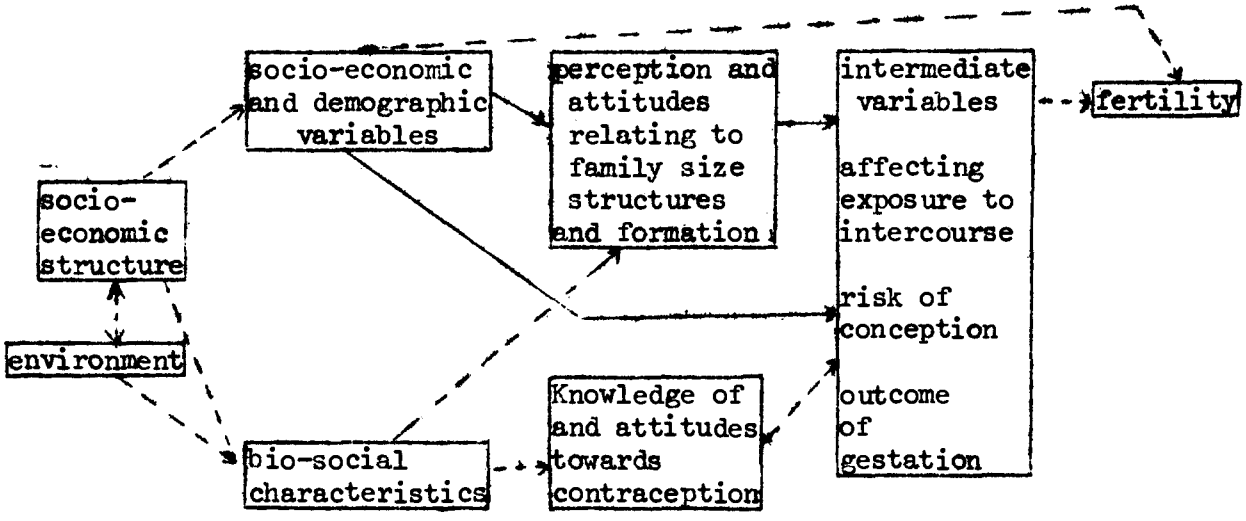


Figure 1. A Framework for Fertility Analysis (Freedman, 1967)

- - - broken arrows - other relationships proposed by Freedman

_____ straight arrows - relationships examined in the study

The variables considered and the relationships examined in the study are shown in Figure 2. In contrast to the Freedman model (Figure 1), the study does not include actual fertility variables and other background characteristics (e.g. environment, socio-economic structure and bio-social characteristics).

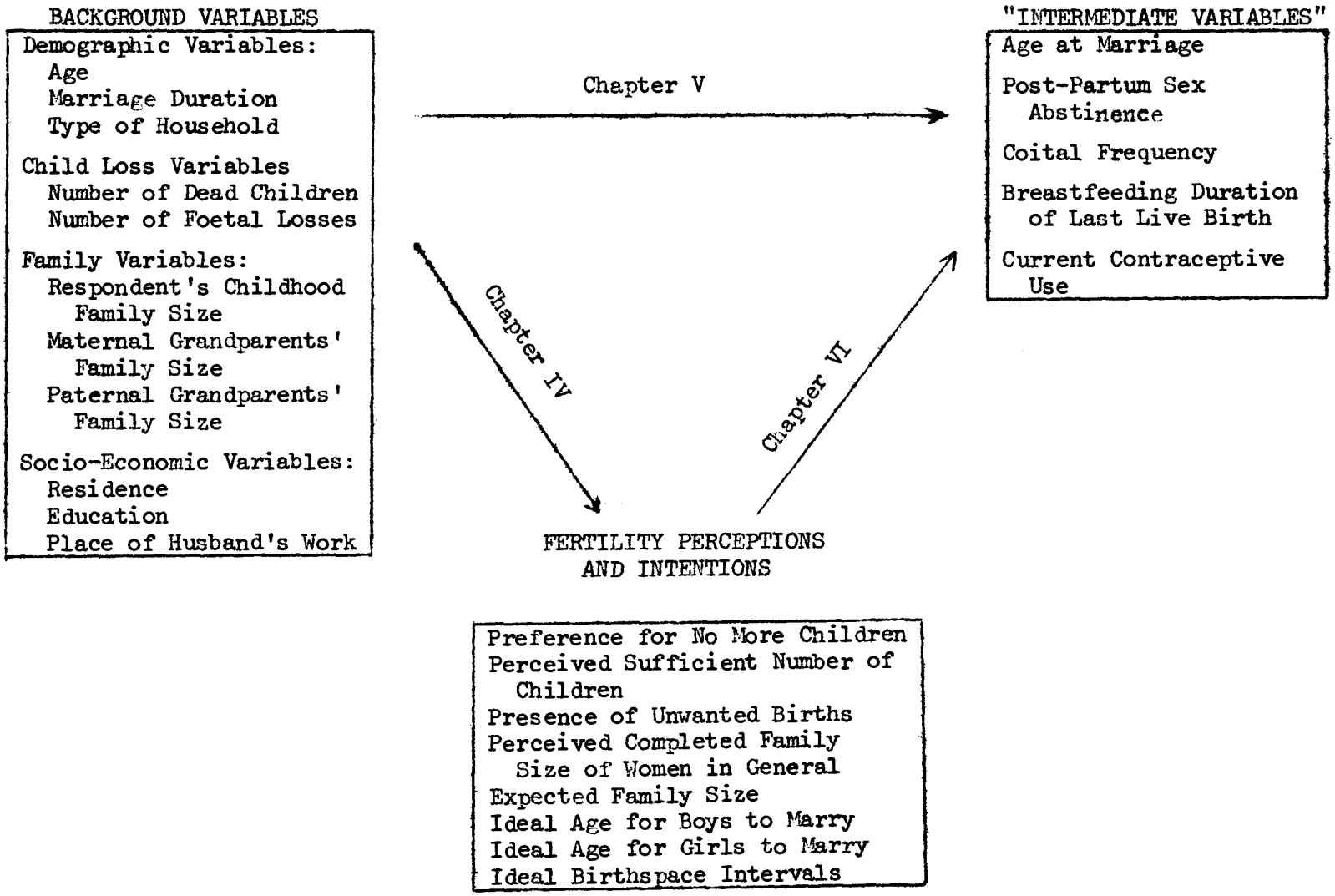


Figure 2. Framework for Analyzing the Role of Fertility Perceptions and Intentions by Husbands/Wives, Southern Leyte and Pangasinan Provinces

GENERAL HYPOTHESIS

The socio-economic and demographic milieu of a married couple influences their fertility perceptions and intentions which in turn influence their actual fertility performance via the "intermediate variables".

SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES

1. Older respondents are those who are more conservative, thus as they grow older, it is expected that their fertility perceptions and intentions as well as their intermediate variables are inclined to be conducive for high fertility.

2. With traditional norms and the influence of elders stronger in extended households, it is hypothesized that respondents in extended households would more likely have fertility perceptions, intentions and intermediate variables conducive for high fertility. However, it has been noted that in the Philippines, extended households abound in urban areas due to the high cost of living (especially housing) in these areas. Though they may be extended, modern values and attitudes prevailing in urban areas may have some influence on fertility perceptions and intentions and the intermediate variables, hence, the reverse may be found.

3. It is hypothesized that the experience of child or infant mortality in the family would more likely influence the respondents to have fertility perceptions and intentions and intermediate variables that favor higher fertility.

4. As a consequence of their childhood experience, and exposure to traditional norms, respondents may prefer to have similar traditional norms, fertility perceptions and intentions as their ancestors which favor high fertility.

5. With the high cost of living and the prevalence of modern values and attitudes in urban areas, it is hypothesized that urban respondents would more likely have fertility perceptions, intentions and intermediate variables that are attributed to lower fertility compared to their rural counterparts.

6. With more exposure to modern values and attitudes and opportunities with higher education, it is hypothesized that as one's education increases, there is a tendency to have fertility perceptions, intentions and intermediate variables that are conducive to lower fertility.

7. Traditional values and norms are believed to prevail in farm settings where high fertility norms prevail. Thus it is hypothesized that in cases where husbands are farm workers, their wives are more likely to have fertility perceptions, intentions and intermediate variables that are indicative of high fertility.

8. It is hypothesized that respondents who have fertility perceptions and intentions which favor high fertility are more likely to have "intermediate variables" that are also indicative of high fertility.

Scope of the Study

The study is composed of four analysis chapters and a summary. The first analysis chapter (Chapter IV) examines the important background variables related to fertility perceptions and intentions of husbands and wives in their respective provinces. The background variables considered are: age, marriage duration, type of household, number of dead children, number of foetal losses, respondent's childhood family-size, maternal grandparents' family size, paternal grandparents' family size, residence, education and place of husband's work. The fertility perceptions and intentions

considered are: the preference for no more children, the perceived sufficient number of children, occurrence of unwanted births, perceived completed family size of women in general, expected family size deemed for oneself, ideal ages for boys and girls to marry, and the ideal birthspace intervals.

Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) is used in examining the relationships between the dependent and independent variables. The MCA is a multiple regression using dummy variables. (Andrews, 1973). It is an additive model that assumes that the average score on the dependent variable for a set of individuals is predictable by adding the effects of several predictors. All predictors in the model are treated as nominal variables and no assumption of linearity in the relationship of the dependent variable to any of the predictors is assumed. This is recommended for social data that are weak in measurement and where the linearity assumption does not often hold. The eta coefficient of the MCA indicates the ability of the predictor alone using the given category to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The beta coefficient measures the same ability after adjusting for the effects of the other predictors and serves to rank the predictors in importance.

The second analysis section (Chapter V) examines the study of the relationships between background variables and the "intermediate variables". The background variables used in the previous section are again used here as independent variables. The "intermediate variables" serve as the dependent variables. These variables are age at marriage, post-partum sex abstinence, coital frequency, breastfeeding duration of last live birth (as a substitute for post partum amenorrhea) and current contraceptive use. Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) statistics will be used to show the association between the dependent and independent variables. Cross tabulations are also presented for important variables.

The third part (Chapter VI) studies the relationship between fertility perceptions and intentions and "intermediate variables". The fertility perceptions and intentions considered in earlier sections serve as the independent variables and the "intermediate variables" are the dependent variables. Cross tabulations and MCA statistics will be used to show the relationships between variables. Analyses will be done by sex and province.

The fourth section (Chapter VII) examines the relationships of the important fertility perceptions and intentions together with the important background variables in relation to one particular variable: current contraceptive use.

The last section summarizes the findings in the previous chapters and presents conclusions and recommendations.

Significance of the Study

Recent Philippine research on fertility has dealt mainly with the extent to which specific projects (e.g. family planning projects) have reached their goals. The relationships between socio-economic and demographic variables and fertility have also been well explored in international studies. However, studies on the "intermediate variables" as proposed by Davis and Blake (1956) are still needed. It is through these "intermediate variables" that fertility intentions and attitudes are linked to actual fertility behavior.

Though correlates and determinants of fertility behavior have been well examined in the Philippines, correlates of fertility perceptions and intentions need further exploration. Through this study we hope to add to the knowledge of factors related to fertility perceptions and intentions in the Philippine setting. Relationships between fertility perceptions and intentions and the "intermediate variables" will also be explored in the study. Differences in

fertility perceptions and intentions between a more and less developed area of the country can be compared in the study. Lastly, the study will explore whether there are different perceptions and intentions and relationships for husbands and wives.

The knowledge of the correlates of fertility perceptions and intentions may be of help in policy planning and family planning communications programs. Findings may serve as guidelines in determining sectors of the community that need to be informed about and motivated to perfer a smaller family size. The success of family planning programs is not only measured by increase in acceptance rates and current fertility changes but also by changes in norms and attitudes towards family size and reproduction. Changes in attitudes indicate the success of the family planning communications program (Knodel and Prachuabmoh, 1973). In this perspective, family size preferences and perceptions dealing with reproduction are important.

CHAPTER II

DATA

Data Source

The data used in this paper on currently married women aged 15-49 and their spouses were taken from the 1976 Mortality Fertility Family Formation Survey conducted by the Population Institute of the University of the Philippines. Interviews were done during June 1976 in Pangasinan and during February of 1977 in Southern Leyte.

SAMPLING SCHEME

The 1975 census count of the number of households and population comprising the barangays in each strata served as the sampling frame. Since it was desired that 1000 households be drawn from Pangasinan and 500 from Southern Leyte, a sample of 20 barangays were selected for Pangasinan and 10 from Southern Leyte. Sample barangays were randomly picked from a list of barangays in both provinces with probability proportional to the size (size being the total number of households). The distribution of barangays drawn from each stratum are shown as follows:

	Stratum			
Province	I	II	III	Total
Pangasinan	3	5	12	20
Southern Leyte	-	3	7	10
Total	3	8	19	30

The desired number of sample barangays per established allocation for each stratum was drawn with replacement. For each sample barangay, households were listed and geographical locations mapped. A sample of 50 households per barangay was systematically drawn from the master list following a random start. The members of the household eligible with respect to age and marital status were the ultimate sampling units.

Structured questionnaires were administered to ever married men and women aged 15 and over. However, certain sections of the questionnaire were confined to selected respondents. The questions on life cycle of the family were asked of ever married women and men aged 15 and over. Education and work history and pregnancy history sections were asked only of ever married women aged 15 and over. Single women who had been pregnant were asked about their pregnancy histories. Currently married women aged 15-50 and their spouses were asked about fertility perceptions and family planning practices; sex and number preference of children and perceptions on marriage. Women aged 15-50 were asked about maternal and child health while both men and women aged 15-50 living in odd numbered households were asked about perceptions of child mortality and childhood survival.

The sample was designed so that it would be possible to generalize about each province. Weights for the sample barangays for both Pangasinan and Southern Leyte were computed. The weighting factor generated for a respondent was that computed for the particular barangay where he or she belonged.

Definition of Concepts

For the study, the following variables are used:

FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS

The preference for no more children (PREF): the preference of the respondent to have no more children considering their actual number of living children.

The perceived sufficient number of children (SN): the number of children the respondent considers as sufficient considering the present number of living children.

Occurrence of Unwanted births (Unb): the "excess" children perceived by the respondent. This was derived by subtracting the less number of children preferred from the current number of living children.

The completed family size of women in general (CFSW): the number of children the respondent perceives a woman would have by age 50.

The expected family size (EFS): the number of children the respondent perceives self/wife will have by the time she is age 50.

The ideal age for boys (IABM)/girls (IAGM) to marry: the age the respondent considers as ideal for boys or girls to marry.

The ideal birthspace intervals (IBS): the number of months the respondent considers as the ideal interval before the next pregnancy following a certain parity order. In the study, this would refer to the ideal birthspace after the first birth (IBS1), second birth (IBS2), third birth (IBS3) and fourth birth (IBS4).

"INTERMEDIATE VARIABLES"

The age at first marriage: the age of the respondent when she/he entered marriage for the first time.

Post-partum sex abstinence: the average number of weeks the couple abstained from having sex relations after the last live birth.

Coital frequency: the average coital frequency of the couple per month.

Breastfeeding Duration: the number of months the respondent (wife) spent breastfeeding her last live birth.

Current contraceptive use: the status of the respondent if he/she is currently using contraception.

BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Demographic Variables

The number of living children: the number of living children in the respondent's family at the time of interview. This variable serves as the control variable in the study. The number of living children are categorized into three types:

1) small family size: composed of at most two living children.

2) moderate sized family: composed of three to four living children.

3) large family size: composed of at least five living children.

Marriage duration: the length of time (in years) the respondent has spent in the married state at the time of interview.

Age: the age of the Respondent at time of interview.

Type of household: whether the household is nuclear or extended. A nuclear household is composed of a couple and their unmarried children. An extended household is composed of at least one nuclear family and other relatives.

Child Loss Variables

The number of dead children: the total number of dead children in the respondent's family.

The number of foetal losses: the number of stillbirths and miscarriages in the respondent's family.

Family Variables

Respondent's childhood family size (RCFS): the number of siblings the respondent had including himself.

Maternal grandparents' family size (MGFS): the number of children of the maternal grandparents of the respondent.

Paternal grandparents' family size (PGFS): the number of children of the paternal grandparents of the respondent.

Socio-Economic Variables

Residence: the place where the respondent resides whether it is classified as urban or rural.

Education: the number of school years completed by the respondent.

Place of husband's work: whether the husband is engaged in farm or non-farm activities.

Data Limitations

1. Though Pangasinan and Southern Leyte may be classified as a developing and a less developed area of the country, they may not be representative of such areas in general or both be taken to represent the country. Nevertheless, findings on the fertility perceptions and intentions of said areas should still be interesting.

2. Since interviews were conducted at two different time periods (June 1976 in Pangasinan and February 1977 in Southern Leyte), comparisons between the two provinces may be subject to some bias.

3. Socio-economic demographic traits were asked of all ever married women and their spouses. However, fertility intentions and perceptions were asked only of currently married women aged 15-49 and their spouses. Thus, our analysis is limited only to the latter group of respondents.

4. After several interview callbacks (at most three), some husbands of currently married women aged 15-49 were still not available for interview, and the couple was excluded from our sample. Our sample is composed only of married couples (with the wife aged 15-49) where both spouses were available for interview. This means that the sample sizes are not large for some analysis.

5. The use of cross-sectional data in the analyses is subject to certain limitations. For example, with the respondents

interviewed at a particular parity, there is always the possible influence of their actual number of children in stating their preferences. The effect may be more pronounced in the older ages where the respondents may hesitate to state that they would have preferred to have fewer children.

6. Cross-sectional data on fertility perceptions and intentions do not provide any assurance of stability since they are subject to change especially during periods of rapid change.

7. With respect to the preference for children, more of the husbands did not answer certain questions. Hence, in using the variable on the preference for children, more wives are included in the analyses than husbands. Only respondents with at least one living child were asked about the preference for children considering their actual number. Hence, analyses using this variable are limited to respondents with living children.

8. Since data on the socio-economic and demographic variables were retrospective in nature, some events and traits may be subject to recall errors.

9. Some important variables such as the knowledge and attitudes towards family planning, husband-wife interaction, and several "intermediate variables" such as infecundity, fecundity, and involuntary abstinence were not available in the study.

10. Other "intermediate variables" such as coital frequency and voluntary sex abstinence are very delicate and sensitive topics. Results involving these variables must be interpreted with caution since they may be subject to inaccuracy.

11. In studying variables referring to different time periods, a time ordering problem may arise. For example, in studying socio-economic characteristics (which pertain to traits

at time of interview) and fertility (which refers to past events), the results may be subject to some bias. Likewise, expected relationships may be masked or even non-existent due to the different time references.

Description of Respondents

GENERALIZABILITY

Sample barangays chosen in each province were supposed to represent the province. Weights were computed for each sample barangay to arrive at a representative picture of the province.

The currently married couples (where the wife is aged 15-49) were supposed to represent such couples in their respective provinces. Weights were applied to provide a provincial picture of the data analyzed. However, to show how the unweighted sample was distributed, weighted sample sizes were adjusted to its original sample size.

Because of differences in ethnicity, economic conditions, regional divisions and locations, data for Southern Leyte and Pangasinan need to be analyzed separately. The provinces cannot be combined and studied as one, or be taken to represent the country in general. Different factors may operate in each province. Thus, analyses will be done on the provincial level. In short, the results of the study are applicable only to the particular provinces involved.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

According to the 1975 census, a slightly larger percentage of people in Pangasinan (18% of the population) are classified as living in urban areas as compared to 15% of the population of Southern Leyte.

With respect to education, more than half of the population aged 6 years and over in Pangasinan (58%) have at least a year in elementary education as compared to more than two-thirds of the population in Pangasinan. However, in the higher educational levels, Pangasinan surpassed Southern Leyte. A fifth (20%) of the Pangasinan population aged 6 and over have at least one year in secondary education as compared to 15% of the population in Southern Leyte. For Pangasinan, 5% of the population aged 6 and over have at least a year in college, two percentage points higher than the percentage of Southern Leyte (3%).

In both provinces, agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry are the main sources of livelihood of the people. As of the 1975 census, about the same percentages of the population aged 10 years and over in Pangasinan (37%) and Southern Leyte (36%) are classified as gainful workers. In Southern Leyte more than seven of every ten gainful workers are engaged in agricultural occupations as compared to about half (54%) in Pangasinan.

The census figures of 1975 on population density, urban population, education, and occupation provide evidence that Southern Leyte is less developed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Differences in the characteristics of the surveyed population in the two provinces are presented in Table 1. The characteristics of currently married couples in the sample are presented using adjusted data.

Generally, as expected, husbands are older than wives by more than three years. The husbands and wives interviewed in Pangasinan are slightly older than those from Southern Leyte.

With respect to education, the majority of the respondents in both provinces have some elementary education. Seven of every

Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX AND PROVINCE, MFFFS, 1976

CHARACTERISTICS	PROVINCE			
	PANGASINAN		SOUTHERN LEYTE	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
	%	%	%	%
1. Age:				
15-19	0.1	2.7	0.4	2.6
20-24	7.4	11.6	10.3	16.8
25-29	15.7	19.1	16.8	17.9
30-34	18.7	18.5	20.0	19.0
35-39	17.0	18.7	15.5	17.0
40-44	18.0	17.1	14.4	14.8
45-49	12.8	12.3	12.2	11.9
50+	10.3	-	10.4	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	719	719	325	325
Mean age	37.2	33.9	36.4	33.1
2. Education:				
No Schooling	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.0
Elementary	52.1	66.9	70.3	75.9
High School	54.3	20.9	18.6	15.5
College	10.3	8.9	7.5	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	717	712	322	324
Mean number of years in school	8.8	7.8	6.8	6.6
3. Area of Husband's Work:				
Farm	50.8		80.9	
Non-Farm	49.2		19.1	
Total	100.0		100.0	
N	563		309	
4. Residence:				
Urban	13.3		14.4	
Rural	86.7		85.6	
Total	100.0		100.0	
N	719		325	
5. Type of Household				
Nuclear	70.9		74.8	
Extended	29.1		25.2	
Total	100.0		100.0	
N	719		325	

10 husbands in Southern Leyte have at least some elementary schooling compared to more than half of those from Pangasinan. However, more husbands from Pangasinan have been able to reach high school or college as compared to those in Southern Leyte.

There are more wives interviewed in Pangasinan (3.3%) who have no schooling as compared to Southern Leyte (2.0%). About three-fifths of the wives from Southern Leyte have some elementary education compared to about two-thirds of the wives from Pangasinan. As in the case of the husbands, more wives from Pangasinan have at least some secondary or college education than those from Southern Leyte.

More than four-fifths of the working husbands in Southern Leyte are engaged in agricultural occupations as compared to about half of the husbands in Pangasinan. Though farming appears to be the major occupation in both provinces, a greater percentage of the Southern Leyte husbands are either farm managers, farm owners or farm workers. Inversely, more husbands in Pangasinan are engaged in non-farm occupations.

As shown in Table 1, more of the couples in the urban places in Southern Leyte were interviewed compared to Pangasinan. Most of the husbands not interviewed from Pangasinan came from sectors (city or poblaciones) thus reducing the percent of urban respondents in the sample.

In both provinces, nuclear households predominate. Nearly three-fourths of the households surveyed in Southern Leyte are nuclear. In Pangasinan seven of every ten households surveyed are nuclear.

In summary, the male respondents in both provinces are older and better educated than their wives. Most of the

respondents interviewed in both provinces are living in nuclear households. The Pangasinan husbands have on the average more years of schooling and more are engaged in non-farm activities than the Leytenõs.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

Since the pioneering fertility study done in Indianapolis, U.S.A. in 1941 (Kiser and Whelpton, 1946-1958) many studies have examined the possible influences of socio-economic demographic and psychological factors on fertility attitudes and behavior. Fertility indices such as actual family size and desired ideal and preferred number of children have been incorporated in fertility surveys in developing and developed countries. Many of the studies of fertility attitudes and behavior and the related factors have been compiled by Hawthorn (1970), Fawcett (1970), and Freedman (1963).

Fertility Perceptions and Intentions

DESIRE FOR NO MORE CHILDREN AND PREFERRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Foreign

Demographic Variables. The desire for more children depends on several factors. In five Asian countries (Nepal, Pakistan, Korea, Thailand and Malaysia), the desire for more children has been shown to decrease as the number of living children increases (Cho, 1978). In Taiwan and Korea, having no son is a strong motivation to prefer more children. (Cho, 1978, Freedman, 1974).

Regarding their preferred number of children, married women in Puerto Rico prefer fewer children than the men. (Hatt, 1952). Recent Asian studies also show that desired family size increases with age (Cho, 1978, Prasithrathsin, 1973). A rationalization of one's own family size has been offered as a possible reason for such a relationship. Among Korean males, the length of marital duration and parity are related to preferred family size. (Hong and Yoon, 1962).

Socio-Economic Variables. In Thailand, urban women tend to prefer fewer children, and the preferred family size decreases as urbanization increases (Prachuabmoh, 1967). In Nepal, Pakistan and Korea, more educated respondents are likely to prefer no more children. However, in Malaysia and Thailand, an inverse relation between education and the percent wanting more children is observed. It is suggested that for these two countries women with more education come from economically advanced families who marry late and postpone childbearing while those with less education marry and have children earlier. Thus, those with higher education tend to want more children while those with lesser education already have their desired number and prefer no more (Cho, 1978). Among Taiwanese women, Freedman (1974) found, however, that highly educated women prefer smaller families.

Philippines

Demographic Variables. A reduction in the desired family size from five to four children has been observed for the five year period 1968-1973 as gathered from the 1968 and 1973 National Demographic Surveys. (UPPI, 1978). The impact of the current number of children on the preferred number of children has been observed in past studies, (Concepcion and Hendershot, 1968, Nazaret and Chavez, 1964). The percent preferring no more is observed to increase with an increase in the number of living children. (UPPI, 1978, Hauser, 1972).

Several Philippine studies observe that younger women prefer fewer children in general (Nazaret and Chavez 1974, Bacon, 1971, UPPI, 1978). Hauser (1972), using the 1968 NDS data, found that the number of desired children increases with age and marriage duration.

Bulatao's (1971) studies on the values of children show that large family size desires are associated with age, marriage duration, and perceived economic help from children.

The two National Demographic Surveys (1968 and 1973) reveal that a larger proportion of the respondents with no dead child want more children than those with at least one dead child at each parity (UPPI, 1978). A recent study using Bohol data shows no significant relation between the number of dead children to the want of additional children. (Jimeno, 1978).

Studies on women in Metro Manila (aged 15-34) show pregnancy wastage to be an important variable. Excluding women with fewer than two children, women who have experienced pregnancy wastage are more likely to prefer more children than those with no experience of foetal loss at all. (Concepcion and Flieger, 1964).

Socio-Economic Variables. The findings from the National Demographic Surveys (1968-1973) show that younger, recently married, working, urban women with more education prefer smaller family sizes (UPPI, 1978).

IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Foreign

Demographic Variables. Studies of Metropolitan areas in Latin America show that a small ideal family size is perceived for women in general by young respondents with few children. The tendency to prefer a family size similar to one's own number of living children is also noted among Latin American women (CELADE and CFSC, 1972).

Family Variables. The parity of the respondent's mother is an important variable among Latin American women. Those who prefer a small family size for women in general are those whose mothers also had a small family size (CELADE and CFSC, 1972).

Socio-Economic Variables. In the Latin American studies, small ideal family sizes for women in general are associated with urban respondents with higher education and where women are working and husbands are engaged in high status jobs (CELADE and CFSC, 1972).

Philippines

Aside from the research on ideal family sizes discussed in the preceding section, no recent studies on fertility perceptions for the Philippines are available.

IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE

Foreign

Demographic Variables. Younger women with large numbers of children tend to prefer a younger ideal age at marriage among the Latin American respondents (CELADE and CFSC, 1972).

Socio-Economic Variables. In Latin America, the rural respondents with less education have been found to prefer a younger ideal age at marriage. Husbands in low status occupations and women not working also prefer a younger ideal age at marriage (CELADE and CFSC, 1972).

IDEAL BIRTHSPACE INTERVALS

Research on ideal birthspace intervals is limited. No significant socio-economic demographic traits have been observed to be related to the ideal birthspace intervals.

Foreign

Demographic Variables. In general, Latin American women want longer ideal birthspace intervals, than their natural birth intervals (e.g. CELADE and CFSC, 1972).

Philippines

Ideal birthspacing intervals have not been studied previously in the Philippines. Hence, an attempt to shed some light on these variables is the concern of the study.

"Intermediate Variables"

As shown in the preceding chapter, the "intermediate variables" proposed by Davis and Blake (1956) are classified according to factors affecting exposure to intercourse, conception and gestation, and parturation. In this study, the following "intermediate variables" will be considered: age at first marriage, post-partum sex abstinence, coital frequency, lactation period of the last live birth (as a substitute for post-partum amenorrhea), and current contraceptive use.

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Philippines

The age at first marriage approximates entry into sexual unions in the Philippines. The chances of exposure to childbearing are greater among women who marry earlier.

Socio-Economic Variables. In the Philippines, urban women are noted to marry one half a year later than rural women counterparts. Women who are not working have younger ages at first marriage. Wives

who are working outside the home in non-familial enterprises and are wage earners marry at later ages. (Smith, 1975).

Age at first marriage is related to education and fertility. Higher education is associated with low fertility due to the postponement of marriage. Increase in education indirectly affects fertility through older age at marriage. Less educated women are likely to marry earlier while better educated ones marry later (de Guzman, 1972).

CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The use of contraception is an important variable since it affects the woman's exposure to conception. It also shows her intention of preventing future births.

Foreign

Demographic Variables. Asian studies show that contraceptive use is associated with high parity (Bachi and Matias, 1962). Younger women who are more open to modern views are also more likely to use contraception (Westoff, 1969; Chung, 1973).

Socio-Economic Variables. In Latin America, high socio-economic status is related to family planning acceptance. (CELADE and CFSC, 1972). In Ceylon an increase in the proportion of women working outside the home both decreases fertility and increases family planning acceptance (Abhayaratne, 1967). Educational status has been shown to be strongly correlated with contraceptive use in Bangladesh (Chaudberry, 1978).

Philippines

Demographic Variables. A woman's age has been noted to be important regarding contraceptive use. Younger women in Metro Manila with shorter marriage durations and more living children tend to use

contraception (Laing, 1971). On the other hand, recent provincial studies found low contraceptive prevalence among women less than twenty five years old (UPPI, 1977).

Socio-Economic Variables. Philippine studies reveal education and urban residence are directly associated with contraceptive use. (Concepcion and Flieger, 1968, de Guzman, 1977). In recent provincial studies, low contraceptive prevalence is observed among women of rural origin and low education (UPPI, 1977).

OTHER "INTERMEDIATE VARIABLES"

Fecundity or infecundity are difficult to measure due to their physiological nature. Substitutes like post-partum amenorrhea or the lactational infecundity have been used in several studies. After pregnancy, a woman usually remains infecundable (i.e., sterile) until the normal pattern of ovulation and menstruation is restored. The duration of infecundity is a function of the duration and intensity of lactation (Bongaarts, 1978).

Prolonged breast feeding reduces fertility through delaying ovulation and menstruation after childbearing (Potter, 1965; Bergman, 1972). In this study, the length of breast feeding after the last live birth is used as a substitute for post-partum amenorrhea.

Studies of Yoruba women reveal that older less educated rural women breastfeed longer. The improvement of socio-economic conditions and spread of new ideas are cited as creating pressures which reduce the duration of breast feeding and abstinence (Dow, 1977).

The other variables included in the study such as sex abstinence and coital frequency are not only difficult to measure but also subject to bias. These variables pertain to the sexual practices of the couple which are regarded as intimate and personal topics. Respondents may be prompted to answer to please the interviewer or to just save

face in the situation. Hence, misreporting of these variables is highly probable. Studies using these variables have been inconsistent and unreliable.

Fertility Perceptions and Intentions As Predictors of "Intermediate Variables"

Foreign

Researches on attitudes concerning family size and intentions explore whether a couple's attitudes about a proper family size may be good predictors of childbearing behavior. The utility of measuring family size preferences has been shown in family planning research in the United States. A longitudinal study of women all of whom recently had a second birth found that a woman's desired family size was the strongest influence of fertility in the subsequent three years (Westoff, 1963).

Evidence from Asian studies also shows that fertility intentions and preferences can be meaningful. The achievement of the desired family size differentiates users and non-users of birth control with a fair degree of success. In Thailand, responses dealing with desired family size have been considered meaningful (Knodel and Prachuabmoh, 1973). A longitudinal study in Taiwan (1967-70) reveals that statements about wanting additional children or comparisons of desired and actual number of children should be taken seriously. The question whether additional children are wanted by the respondents is a good predictor of fertility behavior in Taiwan (Freedman, 1974).

Other studies show that the attempt to control fertility increases as one nears the desired number of children or as the risk of unwanted births increases (Cho, 1978, Sagi et al, 1962).

The Thailand study of a couple's preferences suggests that wives' attitudes towards additional children exert a greater influence on the practice of birth control than husbands' attitudes. Couples where the wives want no more children and husbands still prefer more children are more likely to be using contraception than couples in the reverse situation (Knodel and Prachuabmoh, 1976).

Contrasting patterns of preferences for men and women in the Thai study suggest that results could be misleading if only women's attitudes are taken into account. Both husband and wife need to be considered in studying fertility preferences.

Philippines

There has been no longitudinal study conducted in the Philippines which considers fertility intentions. Hence the extent to which fertility intentions can predict fertility behavior has not yet been assessed.

The recent National Demographic Surveys (1968 and 1973) reveal that better educated women in urban places with higher socio-economic status and who prefer small family sizes are more likely to use family planning methods (UPPI, 1978).

Bacon (1971) found a strong positive relationship between actual family size and desired family size using 1968 NDS data. The study, however, was not able to determine whether the stated preference was a rationalization of the respondent's current number of children.

Philippine fertility studies that have included husbands and wives in their analysis are rare. These studies have focussed on the values of children (e.g. Bulatao, 1975) or the interaction between husband and wife towards fertility regulation (Hutchinson, 1970).

There is no Philippine literature dealing with fertility perceptions, and intentions as related to the "intermediate variables" has yet been documented.

CHAPTER IV

PREDICTORS OF FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS

Introduction

In this study, each spouse was asked about his/her fertility intentions and perceptions specifically; the preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children, presence of unwanted births, perceptions on the completed family size of women in general, the expected family size, the ideal ages for boys and girls to marry, and the ideal birthspace interval after a certain parity order.

Methodology

Important predictors associated with the dependent variables are examined using Multiple Classification Analysis. The eta coefficient assesses the simple bivariate relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable. The beta coefficients assess the importance of each predictor in relation to the dependent variable for a particular set of predictors. The $beta_1$ coefficient assesses the relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable while holding constant all the other predictors. The $beta_2$ coefficient not only assesses the relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable while holding constant the other predictors but also controls for the co-variate in the analysis. The number of living children is treated as the co-variate in the study based on the proposition that the presence of children and their number will have a great influence on the fertility perceptions and intentions perceived by husbands and wives.

The multiple R^2 assesses which set of variables are important predictors of the dependent variable. It indicates how much of the variance of the dependent variable is explained by a particular set of variables. The multiple-partial R^2 assesses the importance of a

particular set of variables in relation to the dependent variable after removing the effect of the co-variate in the dependent variable. It indicates the net effect of the independent predictors on the dependent variable.

With only five independent predictors allowed in a single MCA run using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) program, four separate sets of variables are used. They are the demographic variables (age, marriage duration, household type), family variables (respondent's childhood family size, maternal grandparents' family size and paternal grandparents' family size) and socio-economic variables (residence, education and place of husband's work) which are examined in relation to the dependent variable for respondents with living children. The child loss variables (dead children and foetal losses) are assessed for spouses where the wife has ever been pregnant.

Usually the direction of the relationships between the independent and dependent variables using the MCA technique is not indicated in the coefficient produced. To ease the interpretation of results, signs are placed preceding the coefficients indicating the relationships between the dependent and independent variables as based on the deviations from the grand mean as seen in the MCA output. A positive (+) sign preceding the coefficient indicates an increasing monotonic relationship between the dependent and independent variable, while a negative (-) sign indicates the decreasing monotonic relationship. The absence of a sign indicates the absence of a monotonic decrease or increase based on the deviations from the grand mean.

In case of dichotomous variables, a positive sign indicates the presence of the specified condition while a negative sign indicates the absence. Thus, a positive sign indicates the presence of extended households, urban residence and non-farm work for the dichotomous variables: household type, residence and place of husbands' work, respectively. In this study, coefficients with a value of less than 0.15 are generally considered too small to merit discussion.

Findings

PREFERENCE FOR NO MORE CHILDREN (PREF)

In this study, spouses were asked if they preferred no more children with the question:

> "Considering the number you have now, would you prefer to have less, more or the same?"

Respondents who preferred fewer or the same number of children were classified as preferring no more children. On the other hand, those who preferred more children were classified as not preferring no more children. Only spouses with living children were asked about the preference for no more children.

Generally, more couples in Pangasinan preferred no more children compared to those in Southern Leyte, as one might expect given Pangasinan's more developed status. (See Table 2). The direct relationship between the preference for no more children and the number of living children was shown in both provinces for both spouses. Generally, more wives than husbands preferred no more children, probably because they bear the primary responsibility for taking care of the children.

Table 2. PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WHO PREFERRED NO MORE CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
1-2	56.1	135	63.8	159	53.8	88	51.3	99
3-4	88.8	183	93.6	202	83.9	97	87.0	103
5+	98.4	258	99.1	299	86.9	92	99.3	101
TOTAL	85.5	576	88.9	660	78.0	277	79.4	303

Consistent Predictors

Marriage Duration. The length of marital duration approximates the time period the couple has been exposed to the risk of childbearing. As the marriage duration becomes longer, the chances of couples attaining their desired family size are greater. It was therefore expected that the tendency to prefer no more children increases with marriage duration. This was observed for all respondents (see Table 3). For the Southern Leyte wives, their reported marriage duration was more associated with their preference for no more children than their husbands. Pangasinan husbands' marriage duration was more associated with their PREF than their Southern Leyte counterparts. The inverse was observed for the wives.

Dead Children. As an attempt to replace the lost child, it was hypothesized that the experience of child mortality in the family would more likely bear a negative association with the preference for no more children. This was not observed for any group. However, a positive correlation between the number of dead children and preference for no more children was shown. This positive relationship was partly explained by the correlation of both variables with the number of living children as revealed by the relatively low multiple-partial R^2 values.

Less Consistent Predictors

As one grows older, the tendency to prefer no more children increases. This was observed for all respondents when no factor was held constant. However, controlling for other factors and the number of living children reduced this relationship; in none of the four groups studied was a monotonic relationship between age and preference for no more children found.

There is greater exposure to modern values and attitudes as one's education increases. Thus it is hypothesized that a positive relationship between education and preference for no more children exists. This was not found in any of the four groups.

Table 3. PREFERENCE FOR NO MORE CHILDREN: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	+.29*	.07	.07	+.44	.18	.18	+.43	.26	.25	+.43	.08	.08
Type of Household	-.10	-.03	-.03	-.05	+.03	+.04	-.02	+.08	+.10	-.10	+.01	+.03
Marriage Duration	+.41	+.45	+.45	+.49	+.40	+.28	+.40	+.39	+.28	+.55	+.52	+.37
Multiple R^2(Multiple-partial R^2)**		.17	.21(.05)		.26	.28(.03)		.23	.26(.08)		.31	.33(.11)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	+.15	+.15	+.05	+.15	+.14	+.04	+.23	+.24	+.14	+.22	+.22	+.09
Number of Foetal Losses	.07	+.05	.08	+.07	+.06	.03	+.09	+.09	+.07	+.11	+.10	+.07
Multiple R^2(Multiple-partial R^2)		.03	.17(.01)		.03	.18(.00)		.06	.18(.00)		.06	.25(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	-.05	-.03	-.05	.08	.08	.06	.05	+.07	.06	.04	.03	-.07
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.11	-.09	-.04	.01	.01	.02	.09	.09	.10	-.05	-.04	.04
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.12	-.10	-.07	.05	.04	.00	.07	.06	-.05	.04	.03	.02
Multiple R^2(Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.23(.07)		.01	.18(.00)		.02	.19(.01)		.01	.25(.04)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.03	+.03	+.05	+.06	+.04	+.06	-.05	-.01	-.00	-.05	-.08	-.06
Education	.07	.12	.13	.14	.14	.08	-.09	-.16	-.17	.08	.10	.06
Place of Husband's Work	+.10	+.13	+.10	+.01	+.06	+.07	+.08	+.16	+.14	+.02	-.01	-.01
Multiple R^2(Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.20(.04)		.02	.21(.00)		.03	.19(.05)		.01	.25(.02)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate(number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Inversely, a negative relationship between education and preference for no more children of Southern Leyte husbands was shown. Probably, these Leytenos who had higher education are better off and could therefore afford more children. Thus as their education increased, their preference for no more children decreased.

With greater exposure to modern views and attitudes in non-farm areas, there was a tendency in cases where husbands who were non-farm workers to prefer no more children. In both provinces, husbands who were non-farm workers were inclined to prefer no more children. However, only Southern Leyte husbands' place of work was shown to be relatively highly associated with their preference for no more children.

Sets of Predictors

The set of demographic predictors appeared to be the most important set of predictors of preference for no more children. However, controlling for the number of living children as indicated by the multiple-partial R^2, none of the sets of predictors had an appreciable effect on preference for no more children.

PERCEIVED SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN (SN)

The sufficient number of children considered by the respondent was derived asking the following question:

> "If it were up to you, would you consider sufficient the number of children you now have or would you have preferred less?"

For respondents who preferred to have lesser number of children than their current number of living children, the sufficient number of children was the preferred lesser number of children. For those who still preferred to have more children, the sufficient number of children was equal to the sum of the current number of living children and the number of additional children wanted.

Generally, Pangasinan respondents perceived a slightly higher mean number of children as sufficient (4.6 children for husbands and 4.5 children for wives) compared to the Leytenõs (4.3 and 4.2). Generally, there was not much difference between the mean sufficient number of children perceived by husbands and wives (See Table 4). In both provinces, the perceived sufficient number of children increased with the current number of living children.

Table 4. MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN PERCEIVED AS SUFFICIENT BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
1-2	2.8	132	2.4	154	2.9	85	3.1	96
3-4	3.7	201	3.7	201	3.7	95	3.6	101
5+	6.2	248	6.1	292	6.1	90	6.0	99
TOTAL	4.6	562	4.5	647	4.3	270	4.2	296

Consistent Predictors

Age. Age was consistently highly related to the SN of all respondents (at eta). Older respondents are those who probably have more traditional views and attitudes. Thus, it was expected that older respondents would perceive larger families as sufficient. This was shown to be true especially for Pangasinan spouses. (See Table 5).

Type of Household. The type of household was generally highly related to the perceived sufficient number of children. Extended households are found to be predominant in urban areas, where the cost of living and housing are expensive. In addition, extended households in rural areas are associated with high-socio-economic status (Lim, 1972). Thus, it is hypothesized that those living

Table 5. PERCEIVED SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF CHILDREN: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	+.44	.06	.05	+.44	.10	.06	.45	.17	.19	.41	.11	.14
Type of Household	-.07	-.01	+.03	-.19	-.12	-.17	-.20	-.14	-.07	-.17	-.12	-.07
Marriage Duration	+.55	+.51	.17	+.57	+.62	.13	+.51	+.48	.15	+.48	+.46	.19
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)**		.30	.48(.00)		.34	.56(.01)		.31	.45(.04)		.25	.44(.03)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	+.19	+.19	.04	+.23	+.25	.05	.17	.17	.07	.19	.19	.05
Number of Foetal Losses	+.17	+.17	+.06	+.16	+.15	.06	.09	.08	.08	.07	.06	.09
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)		.06	.46(.00)		.08	.54(.00)		.04	.40(.00)		.04	.38(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.10	.11	+.07	+.03	+.03	+.04	.10	.11	.10	.13	.11	.03
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.05	-.07	.01	.03	+.04	+.05	.10	.11	+.09	-.13	-.10	-.06
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.02	.03	+.07	-.05	-.06	.04	+.08	+.07	+.06	-.07	-.06	-.03
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)		.02	.46(.00)		.01	.54(.00)		.03	.40(.00)		.03	.36(.00)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.01	+.01	+.02	+.02	+.03	+.01	+.05	+.01	+.02	+.07	+.09	+.10
Education	.11	.10	.08	-.19	-.19	.07	.07	+.10	+.14	-.11	-.12	.07
Place of Husband's Work	-.02	-.02	-.00	-.08	-.05	-.04	-.08	-.11	-.09	-.00	+.11	+.09
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)		.01	.42(.00)		.04	.54(.00)		.02	.41(.00)		.02	.38(.00)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease (-) or increase (+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

in extended households would more likely perceive smaller families as sufficient compared to those living in nuclear households. This was consistently found for all the respondents. Pangasinan wives showed a stronger association than their husbands and Southern Leyte counterparts.

Marriage Duration. As marriage duration becomes longer there are greater chances of having more children. Thus, there is a tendency to perceive larger families as sufficient as the marriage duration increases. This was found for all respondents. Pangasinan spouses showed a stronger association between their marriage duration and SN than those in Southern Leyte. Pangasinan wives' association between marriage duration and SN was stronger than that of their husbands.

Dead Children. The number of dead children was consistently related to SN of the respondent. It is hypothesized that those with dead children would consider a larger family as sufficient to insure the survival of a certain number of children in the future. This was found only for Pangasinan spouses. However, the relationship of the number of dead children with SN was partly explainable by the correlation of these variables with the number of living children as revealed by the very low multiple-partial R^2 values.

Foetal Losses. The number of foetal loss was consistently important for all spouses. To insure the survival of a certain number of children in the future, it is hypothesized that those with infant losses would consider a larger family as sufficient. This was observed only for Pangasinan spouses. However, the relationship of the number of foetal losses with SN was partly due to the correlation of these variables with the number of living children as revealed by the low multiple-partial R^2 values.

Less Consistent Predictors

With greater exposure to modern values, views and attitudes with higher education, a smaller family may be considered sufficient as one's education increases. This was found to be true for Pangasinan wives.

Sets of Predictors

The demographic variables generally were the most important variables associated with perceived sufficient number of children. However, the multiple-partial R^2 values were quite low indicating minimal importance independent of the number of living children of the predictors in relation to perceived sufficient number of children. In addition, the predictors were revealed to operate through the number of living children, thus very weak associations between the predictors and SN were found.

OCCURRENCE OF UNWANTED BIRTHS (UnB)

The occurrence of unwanted births was derived by subtracting the lesser number of children preferred from the current number of living children. Respondents who regarded their current number of living children as sufficient or perferred more were coded as having no unwanted births.

As a probable rationalization for their current number of living children, only a small percentage of the respondents had unwanted births. Thus, a skewed distribution of the responses using this variable may result, hence findings must be interpreted with caution.

In general, more than a tenth of the respondents in both provinces reported having unwanted births with Southern Leyte respondents exceeding their Pangasinan counterparts (see Table 6).

In Pangasinan, more husbands had unwanted births than the wives. In contrast, more Southern Leyte wives exceeded their spouses in having unwanted births. In both provinces, excluding Pangasinan wives, the per cent of those having unwanted births tended to increase with increasing family size.

Table 6. PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WITH UNWANTED BIRTHS BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1-2	5.5	132	4.0	159	3.4	87	7.3	99
3-4	6.0	182	2.7	201	5.6	96	10.8	102
5+	19.0	258	18.7	292	28.9	92	32.3	95
TOTAL	11.6	572	10.1	652	12.1	275	16.6	296

Consistent Predictors

Marriage Duration. There are greater chances to have more children as one's marriage duration increases. Thus, the possibility of having unwanted births also increases with marriage duration. The marriage duration was consistently highly related to the occurrence of unwanted births for all respondents. However, only Southern Leyte spouses showed the positive relationship between the marriage duration and occurrence of unwanted births. (See Table 7).

Less Consistent Predictors

Age was shown to be generally, highly correlated to the occurrence of unwanted births. Most Pangasinan wives were shown to have more unwanted births as they became older.

Table 7. OCCURRENCE UNWANTED BIRTHS: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.15	.08	.08	+.20	.06	.07	.29	.12	.12	.25	.05	.06
Type of Household	-.05*	-.05	-.03	+.05	+.07	+.08	-.10	-.07	-.04	+.00	+.04	+.07
Marriage Duration	.17	.13	.16	.23	.21	.09	+.32	+.27	+.10	+.31	+.32	.15
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)**		.03	.07(.01)		.06	.08(.00)		.12	.14(.00)		.10	.15(.00)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.04	.05	.08	.04	.04	-.08	.11	.11	.09	.09	.09	-.11
Number of Foetal Losses	.13	.13	.13	.04	.07	+.13	+.13	+.13	+.12	+.13	+.13	+.10
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)		.02	.07(.01)		.00	.07(.00)		.03	.13(.00)		.03	.14(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	-.15	-.14	-.14	.05	.04	.04	+.05	+.06	+.03	.09	.08	.13
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.07	-.06	-.03	-.09	-.09	-.08	-.14	-.12	-.07	.09	.09	.08
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.07	.06	.05	.05	.03	.00	-.16	-.14	-.15	.07	.09	.07
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)		.03	.07(.01)		.01	.07(.00)		.04	.16(.02)		.02	.14(.00)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.02	+.00	+.00	-.03	-.03	-.02	+.01	-.07	-.07	-.00	-.09	-.09
Education	.10	.10	.08	.07	.07	.08	.11	.11	.08	.07	.07	.06
Place of Husband's Work	-.02	-.00	-.00	-.00	-.01	-.01	-.07	-.07	-.06	-.07	-.11	-.12
Multiple R^2(Multiple partial R^2)		.01	.06(.00)		.01	.06(.00)		.02	.12(.00)		.01	.13(.00)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children)

*Sings preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Only the Pangasinan husbands had their childhood family size to be negatively related to occurrence of unwanted births.

With respect to their paternal grandparents' family size and UnB, only Southern Leyte husbands showed the negative association between these variables.

Sets of Predictors

The predictors of occurrence of unwanted births were revealed to operate via the number of living children (See Table 7). Thus, consistently low direct relationships between the predictors and the occurrence of unwanted births were shown. The very low multiple-partial R^2 values indicated the strong correlation of the occurrence of unwanted births with the number of living children and the very weak associations between the predictors and UnB.

PERCEIVED COMPLETED FAMILY SIZE OF WOMEN IN GENERAL (CFSW)

The perception of a completed family size of women in general was taken from the question:

> "How many children do you think most women have by the time they are aged 50?"

Generally, about nine children was perceived as the completed family size of women in general. In both provinces, the perceived CFSW increased as the number of living children increased. (See Table 8). Pangasinan respondents tended to perceive larger mean CFSW than their Southern Leyte counterparts.

Table 8. PERCEIVED MEAN COMPLETED FAMILY SIZE OF WOMEN IN GENERAL BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
1-2	8.7	134	9.1	156	8.5	89	8.4	99
3-4	8.6	181	9.3	193	9.4	96	8.8	103
5+	9.7	254	9.8	278	9.7	92	9.4	100
TOTAL	9.1	569	9.4	647	9.2	277	8.9	302

Consistent Predictors

Marriage Duration. Generally marriage duration tended to correlate positively with CFSW even controlling for the number of living children. (See Table 9).

Residence. With the prevalence of modern views and attitudes in urban areas, it is hypothesized that small family sizes would be perceived for women in general by urbanites more than by rural folks. This was found to be true for Southern Leyte spouses but not for Pangasinan spouses.

Less Consistent Predictors

Age was found to be relatively highly correlated with CFSW for all respondent groups, but the relationship was monotonic (inverse) only among Pangasinan wives and only controlling for other demographic variables.

The numbers of dead children and foetal losses tended to be positively related to perception of completed family size.

Table 9. PERCEIVED COMPLETED FAMILY SIZE AND WOMEN IN GENERAL: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.07	.15	.15	.07	-.27	-.27	.19	.14	.15	.11	.14	.13
Type of Household	-.06*	-.04	-.03	-.04	-.03	-.02	-.14	-.12	-.11	-.03	+.00	+.01
Marriage Duration	.13	.22	.11	.09	+.29	+.25	.19	.14	.09	+.16	+.26	+.22
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.03	.05(.00)		.04	.04(.03)		.07	.07(.04)		.03	.04(.02)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.15	.15	.14	.06	.06	.05	.16	.16	.15	+.12	+.11	+.08
Number of Foetal Losses	.08	.08	-.11	.07	.07	.08	+.11	+.11	+.11	+.16	+.15	+.15
Multiple R^2 (Multiple partial R^2)		.03	.06(.01)		.01	.02(.01)		.04	.06(.03)		.04	.05(.03)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.07	.08	.07	.07	.07	.07	.10	.10	.09	.04	+.03	+.01
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.04	-.05	-.04	.03	.03	.03	.04	.05	.04	-.12	-.10	-.10
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.03	.03	.05	.04	.04	.04	.09	.09	.10	-.17	-.16	-.15
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.03(.00)		.01	.01(.00)		.03	.05(.02)		.04	.05(.03)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.11	+.04	+.04	+.06	+.01	+.02	-.15	-.29	-.29	-.10	-.17	-.17
Education	.25	.23	.21	-.23	-.25	-.24	.15	-.20	-.19	.09	-.12	-.11
Place of Husband's Work	-.11	-.03	-.03	+.01	+.09	+.09	-.00	-.12	-.12	+.02	-.05	-.06
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.06	.07(.02)		.06	.06(.05)		.07	.10(.07)		.03	.05(.03)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children)

*Signs preceding the coefficient indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Higher socio-economic status is associated with higher education. It was expected that the educational attainment of the respondent would be inversely related to the CFSW. Though the education was generally important for all, the inverse relationship was shown among Pangasinan wives and Southern Leyte husbands.

Sets of Predictors

Generally, the set of demographic variables tended to be more highly correlated than other sets with perceived completed family size. However, when the number of living children was considered (as indicated by the multiple partial R^2 values) all the sets of predictors had minimal importance with respect to CFSW (Table 9). The sets of predictors tended to be more highly correlated with CFSW than with PREF, SN and UnB.

EXPECTED FAMILY SIZE (EFS)

This variable was derived from the question:

"How many children do you think you would have all in all by the time you are aged 50?"

Pangasinan husbands in general tended to have the same mean expected family size as their wives (6.7 children). In Southern Leyte, the husbands generally perceived a slightly larger mean expected family size (6.8 children) than the wives (6.2 children). In both provinces, the perceived expected family size increased with the number of living children. (See Table 10).

Controlling for the number of living children, husbands in general tended to expect larger families than the wives. Southern Leyte husbands appeared to have larger family size expectations

compared to their Pangasinan counterparts. Inversely, Pangasinan wives were more likely to expect larger families than those in Southern Leyte.

Table 10. MEAN EXPECTED FAMILY SIZE BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
1-2	4.5	133	4.3	154	5.7	89	5.2	99
3-4	6.1	180	5.9	200	6.1	97	5.3	104
5+	8.1	257	8.6	291	8.5	93	8.2	102
TOTAL	6.7	570	6.7	645	6.8	279	6.2	305

Consistent Predictors

Marriage Duration. With greater chances of childbearing for those with longer marriage duration, a positive relationship between marriage duration and the expected family size is hypothesized. This was shown for all respondents. The reported marriage duration of the wives and Pangasinan respondents was shown to be more associated with their expected family sizes than the husbands and Southern Leyte respondents, respectively. (See Table 11).

Dead Children. The number of dead children was generally highly associated with the expected family sizes of the respondents. Probably, as an insurance for the survival of a certain number of children in the future, the number of dead children is expected to be positively associated with the expected family size. This positive relationship was shown for Pangasinan spouses and Southern Leyte wives.

Wives' and Pangasinan respondents' number of dead children were found to be more associated with their expected family sizes than the cases of the husbands and Southern Leyte respondents, respectively.

Foetal Loss. The number of foetal losses was generally highly associated with the expected family sizes. As an insurance for the survival of a certain number of children in the future, one is expected to have larger family expectations as the number of foetal losses increases. This positive association was shown to be true for Southern Leyte spouses with husbands showing a stronger association than the wives.

Less Consistent Predictors

Generally, age was highly related to the expected family size (especially at eta). Older respondents who probably have more conservative views and attitudes are more likely to expect larger families. This was shown only for Pangasinan spouses (only at eta). Pangasinan wives' age was shown to be more associated with their expected family sizes than their husbands.

Education was shown to be relatively highly correlated to the expected family sizes of most respondents. As one's education becomes higher, there is more exposure to modern attitudes and values. Thus, it is hypothesized that the educational attainment of the respondent is inversely related to the expected family size. Such inverse relationship was found only for Pangasinan wives and Southern Leyte husbands.

Sets of Predictors

The set of child loss variables, generally was the most important set of predictors associated with expected family size.

Table 11. EXPECTED FAMILY SIZE: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	+.26	.10	.08	+.34	.19	.11	.29	.09	.07	.20	.17	-.18
Type of Household	-.13	-.08	-.05	-.15	-.09	-.05	-.14	-.10	-.06	-.12	-.10	-.03
Marriage Duration	+.38	+.43	.10	+.47	+.59	.14	+.34	.32	.15	+.29	.39	.19
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.16	.29(.02)		.25	.41(.02)		.13	.20(.00)		.10	.29(.02)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	+.29	+.28	+.18	+.38	+.37	+.25	+.26	+.26	+.19	.28	.28	.17
Number of Foetal Losses	.18	.16	.13	.15	.13	.12	+.17	+.16	+.15	+.10	+.08	+.07
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.10	.33(.06)		.16	.47(.08)		.10	.22(.03)		.09	.25(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.08	.08	.04	.04	.05	.06	.08	.09	.06	.14	.12	.05
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.10	-.11	-.06	.09	.08	.05	.03	.02	.06	-.14	-.11	-.10
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.05	.06	+.07	-.08	-.07	.08	-.04	-.04	-.04	.08	-.08	.04
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.29(.02)		.01	.40(.01)		.01	.15(.00)		.04	.25(.00)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.08	+.07	+.07	+.09	+.02	+.05	-.02	-.14	-.14	-.04	-.12	-.11
Education	.08	.07	+.08	-.24	-.23	-.11	-.21	-.26	-.23	.16	.19	.14
Place of Husband's Work	-.07	-.04	-.04	-.09	-.02	+.01	-.05	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.02	-.02
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.26(.00)		.06	.41(.02)		.06	.19(.00)		.04	.24(.00)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

As revealed by the multiple-partial R^2 values, the other predictors had very minimal effect on the expected family size when the number of living children was controlled for.

IDEAL AGES FOR BOYS (IABM) AND GIRLS (IAGM) TO MARRY

The age considered ideal for a boy or girl to marry was asked of both spouses with the question:

"At what age do you think a male/female should get married?"

The ideal age at marriage for boys centered around 26 to 28 years, while for girls at ages 23 to 25 years old for the sex, province and parity groups studied. In both provinces, husbands in general preferred an older age for boys to marry (IABM) than the wives. However, with respect to the girls' age at marriage both spouses had similar preferences. (See Table 12).

Table 12. IDEAL MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Ideal Ages for Marriage and Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
IDEAL AGE FOR BOYS TO MARRY (IABM)								
1-2	26.8	134	26.8	159	26.6	88	26.2	98
3-4	26.9	184	26.3	203	26.9	96	27.1	104
5+	26.9	258	26.9	295	28.0	94	27.1	102
TOTAL	26.9	576	26.7	657	27.2	278	26.8	304
IDEAL AGE FOR GIRLS TO MARRY (IAGM)								
1-2	24.6	134	24.7	259	23.7	88	23.1	98
3-4	24.7	185	24.4	203	23.4	96	23.8	104
5+	25.0	259	24.8	295	24.7	94	24.1	102
TOTAL	24.8	578	24.7	657	23.9	278	23.7	304

Pangasinan respondents preferred boys to marry at relatively younger ages compared to those in Southern Leyte. In contrast, a younger mean IAGM was preferred by the Southern Leyte respondents who were living in a less developed area compared to those in Pangasinan.

Except for Pangasinan wives and Southern Leyte husbands (only in case of IAGM), the preferred ages for boys or girls to marry increased with the number of living children.

Controlling the number of children revealed that husbands preferred boys to marry at later ages and girls to marry earlier compared to their wives' preferences.

Consistent Predictors

Dead Children. The number of dead children was generally highly correlated to the ideal ages for boys or girls to marry. Pangasinan spouses (especially the wives) were shown to prefer boys or girls to marry earlier as the number of dead children increased. (See Tables 13, and 14).

Place of Husband's Work. The place of husband's work was highly associated with the ideal ages boys or girls should marry, especially for Pangasinan spouses. With more traditional views and conservative attitudes in farm areas, it is hypothesized that husbands who are farm workers and their wives are more likely to prefer boys or girls to marry earlier compared to their non-farm counterparts. This was observed to be true only for Pangasinan spouses (only the wives, in case of IAGM). The reverse was shown among Southern Leyte respondents.

Table 13. IDEAL AGES FOR BOYS TO MARRY: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.09	.10	.10	.09	.17	.17	+.19	+.21	+.20	.06	.08	.09
Type of Household	+.00*	+.01	+.01	-.05	-.07	-.06	-.08	-.08	-.07	-.08	-.05	-.04
Marriage Duration	-.03	+.01	-.06	-.05	-.17	-.27	.15	.08	.14	.15	.18	.14
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.01	.01(.01)		.02	.03(.03)		.05	.06(.03)		.03	.03(.01)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	-.13	-.14	-.15	-.14	-.15	-.17	.22	.22	.20	.12	.12	.12
Number of Foetal Losses	-.11	-.11	-.12	.12	.13	.14	.08	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.03	.03(.03)		.04	.04(.04)		.05	.08(.05)		.02	.03(.01)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	+.01	+.02	+.02	.05	.05	.05	.15	.14	.14	+.08	.07	.06
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.07	.06	.06	.03	.03	.03	.10	.08	.06	.20	.20	.19
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.04	.03	.03	+.05	+.04	+.05	.05	.06	.07	.09	.06	+.07
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.01	.01(.01)		.03	.06(.01)		.05	.07(.05)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.06	+.14	+.14	+.03	+.11	+.11	+.16	+.10	+.11	+.15	+.10	+.10
Education	.09	.08	.08	.14	.14	.14	.14	.10	.09	.22	.23	.24
Place of Husband's Work	+.11	+.15	+.15	+.15	+.17	+.17	-.15	-.08	-.08	-.16	-.14	-.14
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.03	.03(.03)		.05	.05(.05)		.04	.07(.02)		.08	.10(.08)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Table 14. IDEAL AGES FOR GIRLS TO MARRY: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.06	.09	.08	.10	.16	.17	+.15	.17	.17	.15	.13	.13
Type of Household	+.01*	+.02	+.03	-.03	-.05	-.04	-.08	-.09	-.08	-.17	-.13	-.12
Marriage Duration	.04	.06	.06	-.04	-.15	-.25	.14	.13	.15	.15	.11	.15
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.01	.01(.00)		.02	.03(.03)		.04	.04(.02)		.05	.06(.04)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.13	.14	.16	-.12	-.13	-.15	.17	.17	.15	.16	.16	.16
Number of Foetal Losses	-.11	-.12	-.13	.11	.12	.13	.10	.09	.10	.07	.07	.07
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.03	.03(.02)		.03	.03(.03)		.04	.05(.03)		.03	.05(.03)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.03	.04	.04	.08	.08	.08	.15	.14	.14	.11	.10	.10
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.06	-.06	-.06	+.02	.01	.02	.12	.10	.08	.16	.15	.14
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.04	.04	.03	+.08	+.07	+.07	.06	.06	.06	.09	.07	+.08
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.00)		.01	.01(.01)		.04	.05(.03)		.04	.06(.04)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.03	+.08	+.08	+.02	+.06	+.06	+.10	+.05	+.06	+.06	+.03	+.03
Education	.08	.07	.07	.12	.10	.10	.13	.11	.11	.16	.16	.17
Place of Husband's Work	+.11	+.14	+.14	+.19	+.20	+.20	-.10	-.07	-.07	-.08	-.08	-.08
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.02(.01)		.05	.05(.05)		.02	.04(.03)		.03	.05(.03)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Less Consistent Predictors

The age was generally important for all respondents with respect to their ideal ages for boys or girls to marry. Southern Leyte husbands who were older were those inclined to prefer to marry boys later.

The length of marriage duration was found to be generally highly related to the IABM and IAGM of most respondents. Only Pangasinan wives showed a negative association between their length of marriage duration and preferred ages boys and girls should marry. No monotonic relationship was found for the other respondents.

Southern Leyte husbands' childhood family size and Southern Leyte wives' maternal grandparents' family size were found to be strongly associated with their ideal ages boys or girls should marry, respectively. In none of these groups was any monotonic relationship between these variables found.

Though education was shown to be relatively highly associated with Southern Leyte wives' ideal ages for boys or girls to marry, no monotonic relationship between these variables was found.

Set of Predictors

The socio-economic variables were the strongest predictors associated with the IABM of Pangasinan respondents and Southern Leyte wives (See Table 13). For Southern Leyte husbands, the child loss variables were found to be highly related to their preferred ages boys should marry.

For Pangasinan respondents, the set of child loss variables (in the case of the husbands) and the socio-economic variables (in the case of the wives) were found to be relatively highly important predictors of their ideal ages girls should marry. On the other hand, all sets of predictors were shown to be

equally important sets of predictors associated with Southern Leyte husbands' IAGM. In the case of the Leytenōs, the demographic and family variables were found to be similarly important sets of variables associated with their IAGM.

Compared to the ideal age for boys to marry, the set of predictors of the ideal age for girls to marry had minimal importance especially for Pangasinan respondents when the number of living children was controlled for. (See Table 14)

IDEAL BIRTHSPACE INTERVALS (IBS)

The ideal birthspace intervals after a certain parity order was asked of both spouses with the following questions:

> "What do you think is the right number of months a woman should get pregnant again after the delivery of _____(Name of birth order)?"

The ideal birthspace intervals referred to the birthspace after the first child (IBS1), second child (IBS2), third child (IBS3) and fourth child (IBS4) respectively. The responses were coded in months.

On the average, wives who experienced the greater burden of childbearing and child raising, generally preferred longer birthspace intervals than the husbands. Pangasinan respondents who were in a more developed area preferred the children spaced for longer periods (two and a half to three years apart) than those from Southern Leyte (from two to two and a quarter years apart). (See Table 15).

Controlling the number of living children revealed that at all parities, Pangasinan respondents who were more exposed to modern values and hardships of living in Pangasinan, a more developed area, preferred births to be spaced for longer periods than those in Southern Leyte. In Pangasinan, husbands were more likely to

Table 15. IDEAL MEAN MONTHS AFTER CERTAIN PARITY ORDER BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

Birthspacing order and Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
IDEAL BIRTHSPACE AFTER FIRST BIRTH (IBS1)								
1-2	32.3	134	30.2	159	27.5	87	29.0	97
3-4	31.0	179	34.4	204	26.8	96	27.9	103
5+	31.4	254	31.0	297	24.9	94	28.8	101
TOTAL	31.5	567	31.9	660	26.4	277	28.6	301
IDEAL BIRTHSPACE AFTER SECOND BIRTH (IBS2)								
1-2	33.0	132	31.2	159	28.1	86	29.1	97
3-4	31.0	179	34.4	204	26.8	96	27.9	103
5+	31.4	254	31.0	297	24.9	94	28.8	101
TOTAL	31.5	567	31.9	660	26.4	277	28.6	301
IDEAL BIRTHSPACE AFTER THIRD BIRTH (IBS3)								
1-2	33.4	131	31.4	159	28.4	86	29.1	94
3-4	32.8	179	36.5	202	28.1	96	27.7	103
5+	33.5	253	32.9	295	27.2	94	28.9	101
TOTAL	33.3	563	33.7	656	27.9	276	28.5	298
IDEAL BIRTHSPACE AFTER FOURTH BIRTH (IBS4)								
1-2	34.8	124	33.0	151	28.6	86	29.7	93
3-4	33.3	172	38.1	195	27.7	96	28.2	103
5+	35.8	248	35.6	284	27.6	94	28.4	101
TOTAL	34.8	544	35.7	630	27.9	276	28.8	297

prefer longer birthspacing intervals (at all parity orders) than the wives. The reverse was shown for Southern Leyte wives who preferred longer birthspacing intervals (at all parity orders) than the husbands. As the number of living children increased, only the Southern Leyte husbands were shown to have preferred shorter birthspacing intervals.

Consistent Predictors

Residence. The place of residence was consistently highly related to the birthspacing ideals of Pangasinan spouses. With the high cost of living and childbearing and modern values prevalent in urban areas, it is hypothesized that urban respondents would prefer longer birthspacing ideals. This was shown only for Pangasinan respondents but not for those in Southern Leyte. (See Tables 16, 17, 18, 19).

Less Consistent Predictors

Generally, age was shown to be highly associated with Pangasinan husbands' ideal birthspacing intervals (at all parity orders), but no monotonic relationship between age and the birthspacing ideals was found.

The length of marriage duration of Pangasinan wives was shown to be highly associated with their birthspacing ideals. However, no monotonic relationship between marriage duration and the birthspacing ideals was found for these women.

No monotonic relationship between the number of foetal losses and the birthspacing ideals was found for Southern Leyte wives, though the number of foetal losses was shown to be highly related to their birthspacing ideals.

Table 16. IDEAL BIRTHSPACE INTERVAL AFTER THE FIRST BIRTH: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.16	.16	.16	.13	.17	.18	.14	.12	.12	.08	.14	.14
Type of Household	-.04*	-.04	-.04	+.03	+.05	+.05	+.06	+.05	+.05	+.08	+.07	+.07
Marriage Duration	.07	.06	.05	.10	.15	.17	.12	.09	.09	.07	.12	.13
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.03	.03(.03)		.04	.04(.02)		.03	.03(.01)		.02	.02(.00)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.04	.04	.05	.10	.10	.10	-.07	-.08	-.06	.11	.10	.11
Number of Foetal Losses	.04	.05	.05	.02	.02	.02	.08	.09	.09	.17	.16	.16
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.00	.01(.01)		.01	.01(.00)		.01	.02(.00)		.04	.04(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.07	.08	.07	.06	.08	.08	-.12	-.12	-.11	-.07	-.07	-.07
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.08	.07	.07	.11	.10	.10	-.07	-.06	-.07	.16	.16	.16
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.04	.04	.04	-.11	-.11	-.11	-.05	-.04	-.04	.09	.08	.08
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.03	.03(.01)		.02	.03(.01)		.04	.04(.00)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.19	+.20	+.10	+.13	+.17	+.17	-.15	-.12	-.12	-.06	-.09	-.09
Education	-.07	.05	.05	.07	.07	.07	.10	.17	.16	.17	.17	.17
Place of Husband's Work	-.05	+.04	+.04	+.06	+.11	+.11	+.11	+.00	+.00	-.01	-.08	-.08
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.04	.04(.04)		.03	.03(.01)		.05	.06(.04)		.04	.04(.00)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Table 17. IDEAL BIRTHSPACE INTERVAL AFTER THE SECOND BIRTH: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.17	.19	.19	.09	.13	.14	.11	.11	.11	.09	.07	.07
Type of Household	-.03*	-.03	-.04	+.02	+.04	+.04	+.04	+.02	+.02	+.01	+.00	+.00
Marriage Duration	.09	.08	.07	.12	.17	.19	.11	.13	-12	.13	.13	.14
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.03	.03(.03)		.03	.03(.01)		.02	.02(.01)		.02	.02(.02)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.02	.02	.02	.11	.11	.11	-.05	-.05	.05	.12	.11	.12
Number of Foetal Losses	.02	.02	.02	.04	.03	.03	.11	.11	.11	.16	.15	.14
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.00	.00(.00)		.01	.01(.00)		.02	.02(.01)		.04	.04(.04)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.04	.05	.05	.08	.09	.09	-.10	-.10	-.09	-.07	-.08	-.08
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.06	.06	.06	.12	.13	.13	-.06	-.05	-.07	.13	.13	.13
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.05	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	-.03	-.02	-.02	.02	.04	.04
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.03	.03(.01)		.01	.02(.01)		.02	.02(.02)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.14	+.16	+.16	+.11	+.14	+.14	-.10	-.10	-.10	-.06	-.09	-.09
Education	.05	.03	.03	.08	.09	.09	.19	.19	.19	.15	.15	.15
Place of Husband's Work	+.02	+.04	+.04	+.04	+.08	+.08	-.04	-.09	-.09	-.00	-.10	-.10
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.02(.02)		.03	.03(.01)		.04	.05(.04)		.03	.03(.03)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Table 18. IDEAL BIRTHSPACE INTERVAL AFTER THE THIRD BIRTH: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.16	.14	.14	.07	.12	.12	.10	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09
Type of Household	-.05*	-.04	-.04	+.02	+.03	+.03	+.01	-.02	-.01	-.02	-.03	-.03
Marriage Duration	.11	.06	.09	.12	.16	.17	.10	.11	.14	.10	.12	.13
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.03	.03(.00)		.03	.03(.01)		.02	.02(.02)		.02	.02(.02)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.03	.03	.03	.14	.14	.14	.06	.06	.06	.13	.11	.13
Number of Foetal Losses	.06	.06	.06	.00	.02	.02	.11	.11	.11	.15	.13.	.13
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.02	.02(.00)		.02	.02(.02)		.03	.04(.04)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.06	.06	.06	.06	.07	.07	.08	-.08	-.07	-.08	-.08	-.08
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.04	.04	.04	.12	.13	.13	-.10	-.10	-.11	.12	.13	.13
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.04	-.05	-.05	-.04	.05	.04	.01	.03	.03	.05	.07	.07
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.02	.02(.00)		.02	.02(.02)		.03	.03(.03)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.09	+.10	+.10	+.08	+.10	+.10	-.06	-.06	-.06	-.05	-.09	-.09
Education	-.06	.06	.05	.04	.04	.04	.13	.12	.12	.13	.13	.13
Place of Husband's Work	-.02	+.02	+.02	+.05	+.08	+.08	+.03	+.04	+.04	-.02	-.10	-.10
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.01	.01(.00)		.02	.02(.02)		.02	.02(.02)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Table 19. IDEAL BIRTHSPACE INTERVAL AFTER THE FOURTH BIRTH: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.16	.16	.16	.04	.10	.10	.11	.10	.10	.07	.07	.07
Type of Household	-.07*	-.06	-.06	-.04	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.04	-.03	-.00	-.00	-.01
Marriage Duration	.11	.07	.09	.15	.19	.18	.09	.09	.10	.14	.14	.14
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.04	.04(.03)		.03	.03(.01)		.02	.02(.02)		.02	.02(.02)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.08	.08	.09	.07	.07	.07	.04	.04	.04	.09	.07	.09
Number of Foetal Losses	.04	.03	.03	-.05	-.05	-.06	.12	.13	.12	.18	.17	.17
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.00)		.01	.01(.00)		.02	.02(.02)		.04	.04(.04)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.03	.03	.03	.09	.10	.10	.08	-.07	-.06	-.07	-.06	-.06
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.06	-.05	-.05	-.12	-.12	-.11	-.15	-.15	-.16	.10	.09	.09
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.05	-.04	-.04	.07	.06	.05	-.02	.02	.02	-.08	-.06	-.07
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.00)		.03	.03(.01)		.03	.03(.03)		.02	.02(.02)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.14	+.15	+.15	+.13	+.14	+.14	-.07	-.11	-.11	-.03	-.08	-.08
Education	-.15	-.14	-.14	.09	.08	.08	.11	.11	.11	.17	.18	.17
Place of Husband's Work	-.02	+.06	+.06	+.02	+.07	+.07	-.01	-.10	-.10	-.04	-.13	-.13
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.04	.04(.00)		.03	.03(.01)		.02	.02(.02)		.04	.04(.04)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (Number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Only Southern Leyte wives were shown to generally have their education highly associated with their birthspacing ideals. No clear pattern or monotonic relationship was found between their education and birthspace ideals.

Sets of Predictors

Generally, the socio-economic predictors were the most important variables associated with the ideal birthspacing intervals, especially for Southern Leyte spouses. The demographic variables were also shown to be important predictors for Pangasinan spouses' ideal birthspacing intervals. Removing the effect of the number of living children (as indicated by the multiple-partial R^2 values) revealed the sets of predictors to be of little importance in relation to the ideal birthspace intervals.

Summary

In both provinces, about nine children were perceived as the completed family size of women in general, about six children were expected by the respondents but less than five children were considered as sufficient. About four-fifths of the respondents in both provinces had no unwanted births or preferred no more children. Spouses preferred boys to marry by age twenty-seven and girls to marry by ages twenty-three to twenty-four. Pangasinan spouses preferred births to be spaced two-and-a-half to three years apart while Southern Leyte respondents preferred children to be born about two to two-and-a-quarter years apart.

Given Pangasinan's more developed status, Pangasinanses preferred no more children, older ages for boys and girls to marry, and longer birthspace intervals than those in Southern Leyte. However, Pangasinan spouses who are subject to lower child and

infant mortality with their more developed status, were more likely to perceive large families as sufficient, expect larger families (in case of the wives) or perceive large families for women in general.

Wives are more exposed to the burden of childraising and thus tended to prefer no more children, to expect smaller families, and to prefer longer birthspacing intervals than the husbands. On the other hand, husbands who are more conscious of the difficulties of starting a family preferred boys and girls to marry later compared to the wives.

In both provinces, preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and occurrence of unwanted births tended to increase with the number of living children. Similarly, respondents with large families also appeared to expect large families and perceive large families for women in general. Respondents who have large families and probably have more conservative attitudes were found to prefer boys or girls to marry early.

Most associations between the predictors and the fertility perceptions and intentions were weak. The number of living children was highly correlated with most of the predictors and dependent variables. As a consequence, when the number of living children was held constant, the sets of predictors often had minimal or even no importance in relation to the fertility perceptions and intentions (as indicated by the low multiple-partial R values). This is true especially for preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and the occurrence of unwanted births. When the number of living children was held constant, few of the hypothesized relationships were supported by the data.

The hypothesis that a positive relationship between marriage duration and the perceived completed family size for women in general was supported for wives in both provinces.

The hypothesis that more urban respondents would prefer boys or girls to marry at older ages compared to the rural folks was consistently supported but in general, the values of eta and beta were low.

Among all sub-groups except Pangasinan husbands, it was found that with higher education, the hypothesized inverse relationships between the educational attainment on one hand and perceived completed family size of women in general and expected family size were supported.

With the prevalence of traditional values and conservative attitudes in farm areas, it had been hypothesized that husbands who are farm workers and their wives are more likely to prefer boys and girls to marry earlier compared to their non-farm counterparts. However, this hypothesis was supported only for Pangasinan spouses.

When the effect of the number of living children was not considered, the set of demographic variables was the most important set of predictors associated with most fertility perceptions and intentions of spouses in both provinces. Specifically, the set of demographic variables was important in relation to preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children, and occurrence of unwanted births. The set of child loss variables was an important set of predictors of Pangasinan spouses' and Southern Leyte husbands' expected family sizes. The set of socio-economic variables was shown to be important for predicting perceived completed family size and ideal age for boys and girls to marry. On the other hand, the family variables were generally found to be weakly associated with fertility perceptions and intentions of spouses in both provinces.

Among the predictors, the length of marriage duration was the most important predictor of fertility perceptions and intentions (showing the strongest associations between the

dependent variables and predictors). Socio-economic predictors were also important in relation to some variables, especially the completed family size. The place of husband's work was also an important variable associated with the ideal age for girls to marry of Pangasinan spouses.

CHAPTER V

PREDICTORS OF "INTERMEDIATE VARIABLES"

Introduction

In this chapter, the analysis shifts to examination of the correlates of some intermediate variables through which the fertility perceptions and intentions operate to affect fertility. The intermediate variables specified by the Davis and Blake model (1956), are factors affecting exposure to intercourse, conception, gestation and parturition. In this study only the following "intermediate variables" are available and considered: age at first marriage, post-partum sex abstinence, coital frequency, breastfeeding duration following last livebirth (as substitute for post-partum amenorrhea) and current contraceptive use.

As in the preceding chapter, Multiple Classification Analysis is used to examine the relationships between the predictor and dependent variables. The sets of independent predictors used in the preceding chapter are also used in examining the important socio-economic and demographic predictors of the intermediate variables.

Findings

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

The age at first marriage often marks the entry of a person into sexual union. In the case of the wife, the age at first marriage usually marks the start of her childbearing career. Early marriage in the case of the wife increases a woman's chance of bearing more children over her lifetime. The age at first marriage was asked of both spouses with the question:

"How old were you when you first got married?"

In general, Pangasinan spouses were shown to have married earlier than those in Southern Leyte (See Table 20). In Pangasinan and Southern Leyte those who had large families got married earlier than the average. Except for Southern Leyte husbands, a younger mean age at first was reported as the number of living children increased.

Table 20. MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, SEX AND PROVINCE, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
1-2	24.2	160	21.4	161	23.9	97	21.3	96
3-4	23.7	206	20.8	206	24.5	97	21.3	100
5+	22.3	300	18.7	300	23.6	101	20.1	102
TOTAL	23.2	666	20.0	667	24.0	295	20.9	298

Consistent Predictors

Age. The current age was consistently highly correlated to the age at first marriage of all respondents. Probably due to memory lapse credited to older age, older respondents tended to report older ages at first marriage as their current ages increased. The wives' age was found to be more associated with their age at first marriage than their husbands. Southern Leyte spouses also showed a stronger association between age and their age at first marriage than those in Pangasinan. (See Table 21).

Table 21. AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	+.29*	+1.14	+1.13	+1.22	+1.22	+1.20	+1.44	+1.34	+1.35	.37	+1.43	+1.43
Type of Household	+.07	-.02	-.03	-.07	-.00	+.02	-.04	-.05	-.07	-.06	-.02	-.04
Marriage Duration	.18	1.07	.95	.28	-1.25	-1.07	.06	-1.08	-.95	.17	-1.32	-1.24
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.49	.50(.47)		.56	.59(.50)		.53	.55(.54)		.67	.67(.65)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.27	.30	.27	.18	.21	.16	-.20	-.23	-.26	-.10	-.11	-.09
Number of Foetal Losses	-.14	-.18	-.11	-.19	-.22	-.16	.24	.27	.26	.06	.07	.06
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.11	.14(.11)		.08	.13(.04)		.11	.12(.11)		.02	.02(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.20	.22	.27	.12	.09	.08	.21	.22	.23	+.10	+.14	+.18
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.11	.15	.18	.06	-.12	.15	-.17	-.19	.18	.11	.12	.12
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.18	.10	.11	+.21	+.24	+.19	.07	.07	.08	.12	.13	.14
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.07	.16(.13)		.07	.16(.07)		.08	.09(.08)		.04	.06(.04)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	-.08	+.00	-.00	-.19	-.12	-.12	-.18	+.03	+.05	-.11	+.12	+.12
Education	.28	.27	+.26	.37	.35	.29	+.26	+.21	+.24	+.20	+.16	+.15
Place of Husband's Work	+.13	+.04	+.04	+.15	+.01	+.03	+.21	+.12	+.14	+.20	+.22	+.21
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.08	.16(.13)		.15	.20(.11)		.07	.09(.08)		.06	.06(.04)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living Children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate the monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Marriage Duration. Being a function of age at first marriage, this variable was consistently highly related to one's age at first marriage. Generally, as expected respondents who had longer marriage duration were those who reported younger ages at first marriage. The marriage duration of wives and Southern Leyte spouses were shown to be more associated with their ages at first marriage compared to their husbands and Pangasinan respondents, respectively.

Dead Children. Generally, the number of dead children was shown to be highly related with one's age at first marriage. Respondents who marry early have greater chances of having more children as well as dead children. This inverse relationship was found to be true for Southern Leyte spouses. No monotonic relationship was found for Pangasinan spouses. Associations between the number of dead children and age at first marriage were shown to be relatively strong for husbands and Pangasinan respondents.

Foetal Losses. Like the number of dead children, this variable was consistently highly correlated with one's age at first marriage. An inverse relationship between the number of foetal losses and age at first marriage was found for Pangasinan respondents but not for those in Southern Leyte. Pangasinan wives' age at first marriage was found to be more strongly associated with their number of foetal losses than their husbands.

Education. In both provinces, education was consistently highly related to one's age at first marriage. As one's education increases, there is greater exposure to modern attitudes and norms and the tendency to marry is lessened as one devotes his time to his schooling. Thus, a positive relationship between education and age at first marriage is hypothesized. This was found to be true for Southern Leyte spouses, with husbands' education having stronger association with age at first marriage than their wives.

Place of Husband's Work. With traditional views and values prevalent in farm areas, it is hypothesized that in cases where husbands are farm workers, a younger age at first marriage is expected. This was consistently found for all respondents. However, only Southern Leyte spouses' age at first marriage was found to be highly related to the place of husband's work, with wives having a stronger association than the husbands.

Less Consistent Predictors

Though the respondent's childhood family size was found to be generally highly related to one's age at first marriage, only Southern Leyte wives were found to have a monotonic (positive) relationship between these variables.

In both provinces, the maternal grandparents' family size was shown to be highly associated with husband's age at first marriage. Only Southern Leyte husbands' maternal grandparents' family size was found to be negatively correlated to their age at first marriage. No monotonic relationship was found for Pangasinan husbands.

Only Pangasinan wives' paternal grandparents' family size was shown to be highly related and positively associated to their age at first marriage.

Sets of Predictors

The demographic variables were shown to be important predictors of one's age at first marriage, while the child loss variables were found to be the weakest predictors. The very little difference between the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values indicated the very minimal effect of the number of living children on the predictors and age at first marriage.

POSTPARTUM SEX ABSTINENCE

The sex abstinence period of a couple reflects their sexual patterns and behavior. In cases where abstinence from sex after birth is shorter, the risk of pregnancy (after postpartum amenorrhea) is higher. Thus, in societies where there is a shorter sex abstinence period, there is a greater chance of having more births.

The duration of postpartum sex abstinence of a couple may be influenced by traditions and norms prevailing in the particular society. In both provinces, the sex abstinence period of a couple was derived by asking the wife the question:

> "How many weeks/months after (name of last live birth) was born did you start to have sex relations again?"

Responses were coded in terms of weeks.

Generally, Pangasinan spouses had shorter periods of post-partum abstinence (by about four months) than their Southern Leyte counterparts (see Table 22 below) at all parities. Southern Leyte spouses exceeded the length of post-partum sex abstinence of their Pangasinan counterparts. Pangasinan spouses abstained more than three months from intercourse while Southern Leyte spouses abstained from sex relations by about six to seven months.

Table 22. MEAN PERIOD OF POST-PARTUM SEX ABSTINENCE (IN MONTHS) BY PROVINCE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	Pangasinan	N	Southern Leyte	N
1-2	3.7	140	7.2	93
3-4	3.6	206	6.2	90
5+	4.0	258	7.2	84
TOTAL	3.8	604	6.9	267

Consistent Predictors

Foetal Losses. As means to replace a lost child sooner, it is hypothesized that a shorter post-partum sex abstinence is observed as the number of foetal losses increases. This was consistently shown for all respondents, but only Southern Leyte respondents' post-partum sex abstinence was found to be highly related to the number of foetal losses (See Table 23).

Paternal Grandparents' Family Size (PGFS). Generally the positive relationship between PGFS and post-partum sex abstinence was found for the respondents. However, only husbands' PGFS were shown to be highly related to the post-partum sex abstinence.

Residence. A longer post-partum sex abstinence was found for rural Leytenōs than their urban counterparts. The reverse was shown for Pangasinan spouses. Together with the other socio-economic predictors, the place of residence was found to be highly related only to Southern Leyte spouses' post-partum sex abstinence.

Place of Husband's Work. Modern values and attitudes are more prevalent in non-farm areas than in farms. Thus, it is hypothesized that in cases where husbands are non-farm workers, a longer post-partum sex abstinence is more likely practised. This was consistently shown for all respondents. Only Southern Leyte respondents' post-partum sex abstinence was found to be relatively highly associated with the place of husband's work.

Less Consistent Predictors

The age was shown to be generally highly correlated with the post-partum sex abstinence for all respondents. However, a monotonic (positive) relationship between age and post-partum sex abstinence was found only among Southern Leyte wives. (See Table 23).

Table 23. POST-PARTUM SEX ABSTINENCE: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.13	.15	.15	.12	.14	.14	.10	.16	.16	.11	+.36	+.36
Type of Household	-.02*	-.02	-.02	-.03	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.09	-.08	-.01	+.02	+.03
Marriage Duration	.06	.04	.03	.11	.10	.10	.16	.26	.28	.12	.37	.41
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.02	.02(.02)		.02	.02(.02)		.05	.05(.04)		.07	.07(.06)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.07	.06	.06	.07	.06	.06	.09	.13	.13	.09	.10	.13
Number of Foetal Losses	-.10	-.10	-.10	-.10	-.10	-.10	-.14	-.15	.15	-.14	-.15	.15
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.01	.01(.01)		.03	.03(.02)		.03	.03(.02)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.18	.18	.18	.08	.08	.08	.15	.20	.20	+.11	.12	.12
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.04	.06	.05	.06	.06	.07	.07	.06	.06	.15	.16	.16
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	+.18	+.18	+.17	+.04	+.04	+.04	.15	.21	.21	+.04	+.01	+.01
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.07	.07(.07)		.01	.01(.01)		.06	.07(.06)		.04	.04(.01)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.05	+.05	+.05	+.05	+.06	+.06	-.19	-.10	-.10	-.19	-.11	-.12
Education	.07	.07	.08	.06	.07	.06	.10	-.16	-.16	.31	.30	.31
Place of Husband's Work	+.02	+.05	+.05	+.02	+.04	+.04	+.18	+.19	+.19	+.18	+.12	+.12
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.01)		.01	.01(.01)		.06	.06(.05)		.13	.14(.13)

[1]Adjusted for independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Only Southern Leyte spouses' marriage duration was found to be relatively highly associated with their reported post-partum sex abstinence. However, no monotonic relationship was found in any of the groups.

Generally, only husbands' childhood family sizes were shown to be high correlated to the post-partum sex abstinence. In none of the four groups generally was any monotonic relationship between their childhood family sizes and post-partum sex abstinence found.

One's education was found to be highly related to Southern Leyte spouses' post-partum sex abstinence. A shorter period of post-partum sex abstinence was found as Southern Leyte husband's education increased. No monotonic relationship was found for the other respondents.

Set of Predictors

For the husbands, the set of family variables tended to be important predictors of post-partum sex abstinence. Pangasinan wives' set of demographic variables and Southern Leyte wives' set of socio-economic variables were found to be the highly important predictors of their respective post-partum sex abstinence. The very minimal difference between the Multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values reveals the minimal effect of the number of living children on post-partum sex abstinence (Table 23).

COITAL FREQUENCY

The frequency of intercourse measures normal variations in the rate of intercourse. The level of total fecundity rate is influenced by coital frequency (Bongaarts, 1978). Because of the unreliability of the data collected on coital frequencies, due to its intimate nature, the results could be spurious or misleading.

An under-reporting or over-reporting of the frequency could cause misleading observations. Thus, in studying this variable, caution must be considered. The coital frequency variable was derived from the wife asking:

> "How often do you have sexual relations with your partner? Please tell me the average frequency (per week/per month) for the last two years."

Generally, in both provinces about seven times a month did coitus occur between spouses. As the number of living children increased, the reported coital frequencies decreased. Pangasinan respondents tended to report higher coital frequencies than their Southern Leyte counterparts. (See Table 24 below).

Table 24. MEAN COITAL FREQUENCY PER MONTH BY PROVINCE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN		SOUTHERN LEYTE	
	Mean	N	Mean	N
1-2	7.9	144	8.8	87
3-4	7.3	188	6.6	87
5+	6.7	265	6.2	78
TOTAL	7.2	597	7.3	252

Consistent Predictors

Type of Household. Respondents living in extended households were found to have higher coital frequency than those living in nuclear households. This was consistently shown for all spouses. However, only Southern Leyte spouses' household type was found to be relatively highly associated with their coital frequency. (See Table 25).

Less Consistent Predictors

Age was shown to be generally highly related to coital frequency in both provinces. However, only Pangasinan wives tended to have a monotonic (negative) relationship between age and coital frequency.

Though marriage duration was found to be highly related to coital frequency, in none of the four groups was any monotonic relationship shown.

No monotonic relationship was found for any group, though the number of foetal losses was found to be relatively highly associated with Southern Leyte spouses' coital frequency.

Pangasinan husbands' and Southern Leyte wives' childhood family sizes were shown to be highly associated with their reported coital frequency. A positive relationship between coital frequency and childhood family size was found for the wives but not for the husbands.

Only Southern Leyte wives' maternal grandparents' family size was shown to be highly associated with their coital frequency. A negative relationship between maternal grandparents' family size and coital frequency was found for these Southern Leyte wives and their husbands.

The paternal grandparents' family size was shown to be highly associated only with Southern Leyte husbands' coital frequency where a negative relationship was found.

Generally, education was shown to be relatively highly associated with coital frequency of the respondents. However, only Pangasinan husbands were found to exhibit a positive relationship between education and coital frequency. Thus, as their education increased, their coital frequency also increased.

Table 25. COITAL FREQUENCY: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA 1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.16	.21	.21	.13	-.16	-.15	.28	.25	.25	.28	.23	.24
Type of Household	+.10*	+.13	+.14	+.09	+.11	+.12	+.24	+.21	+.22	+.23	+.17	+.18
Marriage Duration	.12	.15	.17	.13	.13	.13	.22	.27	.31	.20	.24	.31
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.05	.06(.05)		.04	.04(.03)		.14	.15(.09)		.12	.12(.06)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.10	.10	.11	.10	.10	.11	.07	.06	.06	.07	.06	.06
Number of Foetal Losses	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.22	.22	.24	.22	.22	.24
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.03(.02)		.02	.03(.02)		.05	.08(.02)		.05	.08(.02)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.14	.16	.16	+.02	+.03	+.03	-.06	-.13	-.13	.18	+.16	+.19
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.08	-.10	-.10	+.10	+.11	+.11	.10	-.11	-.12	-.28	-.30	-.31
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.03	.02	.02	.02	.05	.05	+.19	+.25	+.24	.10	.12	.13
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.03	.03(.02)		.01	.01(.00)		.06	.07(.01)		.12	.15(.09)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.03	-.03	-.03	+.02	+.03	+.05	+.02	+.04	+.06
Education	+.13	+.14	+.13	.15	.15	.15	.16	.18	.17	.17	.17	.18
Place of Husband's Work	-.00	-.04	-.04	-.00	-.02	-.02	-.02	+.06	+.06	-.02	+.02	+.03
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.02(.01)		.02	.02(.01)		.03	.05(.00)		.03	.05(.00)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Set of Predictors

Except for Southern Leyte wives (where the set of family variables was most important), the set of demographic variables tended to be the most important predictors of coital frequency. The very minimal effect of the number of living children on coital frequency was implied by the very little difference between the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values.

BREASTFEEDING OF LAST LIVEBIRTH

Lactation has an inhibitory effect on ovulation and increases birth interval and reduces natural fertility. Following a pregnancy, a woman remains infecundable (i.e. unable to conceive) till the normal pattern of ovulation and menstruation is restored. The duration of the period of infecundity is a function of the duration and intensity of lactation (Bongaarts, 1978).

In the study, the breastfeeding practice of the wife after the last livebirth is taken as a measure of lactational infecundity. The breastfeeding practice was asked of the wife with the following questions:

> "I want you to recall your last live birth.
> Did you breastfeed (name of last livebirth)?"

For those who breastfed their last livebirth, the next question asked was:

> "For how many months did you breastfed____
> (Name of last live birth)?"

Respondents who did not breastfeed were excluded from the sample.

Generally, Pangasinan wives breastfed their children (16.5 months) longer than their Southern Leyte counterparts (13.0 months). At all parities, Pangasinan wives had longer breastfeeding practices (see Table 26 below) than those in Southern Leyte. In Pangasinan, longer breastfeeding periods were shown as the number of living children increased.

Table 26. MEAN MONTHS OF BREASTFEEDING OF LAST LIVE BIRTH BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN AND PROVINCES, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN		SOUTHERN LEYTE	
	Mean	N	Mean	N
1-2	15.5	81	12.1	50
3-4	16.2	120	14.3	30
5+	17.3	177	12.8	66
TOTAL	16.5	378	13.0	166

Consistent Predictors

Paternal Grandparents' Family Size (PGFS). Generally, the paternal grandparents' family size was shown to be consistently highly correlated with the breastfeeding duration after last live birth. A negative relationship between the breastfeeding duration and PGFS was found for most of the respondents. (See Table 27).

Education. For all respondents, education was found to be consistently highly correlated to breastfeeding duration. More educated respondents may be those better-off who can afford to bottle-feed their children earlier and are those who are more exposed to modern views and attitudes. Thus, it is hypothesized that a shorter breastfeeding duration would be expected as one's education increases. This inverse relationship was found only to be true for Pangasinan spouses. No monotonic relationship was found for the Leytenōs.

Table 27. BREASTFEEDING DURATION OF LAST LIVEBIRTH: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.23	.21	.21	+.20	.08	.08	.26	-.22	-.21	.27	.18	.19
Type of Household	-.05	-.03	-.03	-.06	-.03	-.04	+.01	+.07	+.06	+.02	+.05	+.05
Marriage Duration	.22*	.10	.10	.24	.22	.23	.33	+.52	+.59	.53	.48	.53
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.07	.07(.06)		.06	.06(.05)		.13	.13(.10)		.12	.12(.09)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	+.08	+.08	.11	.08	.08	.11	.08	.08	.13	.08	.08	.13
Number of Foetal Losses	.09	.09	.13	.09	.09	.13	.18	.19	.21	.18	.19	.21
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.05(.04)		.02	.05(.04)		.04	.09(.06)		.04	.09(.06)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	-.05	.03	.02	.12	.11	.10	.05	.04	.03	.02	.05	.05
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.19	-.17	-.16	.11	.09	.08	.10	.11	.10	-.14	-.18	-.17
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	-.17	-.15	-.14	-.15	-.12	-.11	-.18	-.20	-.20	.14	+.16	+.16
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.06	.07(.06)		.04	.05(.04)		.05	.06(.03)		.05	.08(.05)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.11	+.05	+.05	+.11	+.04	+.05	-.04	-.09	-.11	+.04	-.11	-.12
Education	-.23	-.19	-.17	-.26	-.22	-.21	.28	.25	.24	.23	.19	.17
Place of Husband's Work	-.19	-.13	-.13	-.19	-.12	-.13	-.16	-.11	-.10	-.16	-.16	-.17
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.07	.08(.07)		.08	.09(.08)		.08	.11(.08)		.07	.09(.06)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Place of Husband's Work. With greater exposure to modern values and attitudes in non-farm areas, it is hypothesized that in cases where husbands are engaged in non-farm occupations, a shorter breastfeeding duration is more likely reported than those cases where husbands are farm workers. This was consistently shown for all the respondents. However, the place of husband's work tended to be highly related to the breastfeeding duration only when the other socio-economic predictors were not held constant.

Less Consistent Predictors

Age was consistently highly correlated with the breastfeeding duration after last livebirth. Only Southern Leyte husbands age was found to exhibit a negative monotonic relationship with breastfeeding duration.

Marriage duration was generally highly associated with the breastfeeding duration. Southern Leyte husbands' marriage duration was found to be positively associated with the breastfeeding duration. No monotonic relationship between marriage duration and breastfeeding duration was shown among the other groups.

The number of foetal losses was shown to be highly correlated to Southern Leyte respondents' breastfeeding duration but no monotonic relationship was found.

Only Pangasinan husbands' and Southern Leyte wives' maternal grandparents' family sizes were found to be highly related to the breastfeeding duration. For these two groups, a negative association between maternal grandparent's family size and breastfeeding duration was found.

Set of Predictors

For Pangasinan respondents, the socio-economic predictors tended to be the most important predictors of the breastfeeding duration after last livebirth. On the other hand, the demographic variables were the most important predictors of Southern Leyte respondents' breastfeeding duration. The number of living children was found to have very minimal importance in relation to the breastfeeding duration as implied by the very little difference between the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values.

CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

The current use of contraception reveals the intention of the spouse to limit or space births in the family. The variable on the current use of contraception was derived by asking each spouse separately (in the absence of the other spouse) the question:

> "Are you currently using a family planning method?"

This question was asked only of each spouse who reported to have ever used contraception.

As shown in Table 28 below, a greater percentage of Southern Leyte spouses were currently using contraception than those in Pangasinan. In Pangasinan only about a tenth of the respondents were reported as currently using contraception compared to a third of those in Southern Leyte.

In both provinces, more wives were reported as current users of contraception than the husbands. This implied that in many cases, wives were currently using contraception without their husband's knowledge. Thus, there was a tendency for husbands to report as not currently using contraception though their wives actually were.

Table 28. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF CONTRACEPTION BY SEX AND PROVINCE, MFFFS, 1976

Currently Using Contraception	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Yes	9.6	55	10.2	68	32.5	90	34.3	104
No	90.4	518	89.8	591	67.5	187	65.7	799
TOTAL	100.0	573	100.0	660	100.0	277	100.0	303

Controlling for the number of living children showed greater percentage of the respondents in both provinces with moderate sized families to be currently using contraception. (See Table 29). At all parities, more wives tended to report as currently using contraception than the husbands. In addition, a greater percentage of Southern Leyte spouses were found to be current users of contraception compared to their Pangasinan counterparts at all parities.

Table 29. PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS CURRENTLY USING CONTRACEPTION BY SEX, PROVINCE AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, MFFFS, 1976

Number of Living Children	PANGASINAN				SOUTHERN LEYTE			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1-2	5.2	134	6.9	159	33.0	88	35.4	99
3-4	13.7	182	13.9	202	38.1	97	37.9	103
5+	8.9	257	9.4	299	26.1	92	29.7	101
TOTAL	9.6	573	10.2	660	32.5	277	34.3	303

Consistent Predictors

None of the variables were shown to be consistently highly associated or to exhibit consistent monotonic relationships for husbands, wives, Pangasinenses or for those in Southern Leyte. (See Table 30).

Less Consistent Predictors

Though age and marriage duration were found to be relatively highly associated with current use of contraception, in none of the four groups was any monotonic relationship found. (See Table 30).

Only Pangasinan wives' education was shown to be relatively highly associated with their current-use of contraception but no monotonic relationship between these variables was found.

Residence was shown to be relatively highly associated only with Pangasinan husbands' current contraceptive use. When the effect of other predictors were removed, more rural respondents were found to be current users of contraception than the urbanites.

With the prevalence of modern views and attitudes in non-farm areas, it is more likely that in cases where husbands are non-farm workers, there is a greater tendency to use contraception than in cases where husbands are farm workers. This was shown to be true for Pangasinan spouses, but only the husbands revealed the place of their work to be relatively highly associated with current contraceptive use.

Set of Predictors

Generally, the socio-economic variables tended to be important predictors of Pangasinan respondent's current use of contraception. On the other hand, the demographic variables were shown to be important

Table 30. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Demographic Variables												
Age	.07	.08	.08	.11	.16	.17	.16	.14	.14	.10	.17	.17
Type of Household	+.05*	+.04	+.05	-.03	-.03	-.03	-.01	-.04	-.06	-.01	-.00	-.01
Marriage Duration	.09	.12	.17	.04	.10	.10	.14	.14	.19	.06	.13	.19
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.02	.02(.00)		.02	.02(.00)		.04	.05(.04)		.02	.02(.01)
Child Loss Variables												
Number of Dead Children	.04	.04	.04	.04	-.04	-.04	-.12	-.11	-.11	.06	.06	.06
Number of Foetal Losses	.04	.03	.03	.07	.07	.07	-.09	-.09	-.09	.06	.06	.06
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.00	.00(.00)		.01	.01(.00)		.02	.02(.01)		.01	.01(.00)
Family Variables												
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	.10	.11	.11	+.02	+.03	+.03	.13	.14	.14	.08	.07	.07
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	.06	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06	+.08	+.07	+.07	.09	.08	.08
Paternal Grandparents' Family Size	.03	.01	.01	-.04	-.03	-.03	+.12	+.11	+.11	.05	.05	.05
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.02(.00)		.01	.01(.00)		.04	.04(.03)		.02	.02(.01)
Socio-Economic Variables												
Residence	+.06	+.17	+.17	-.01	+.00	+.00	+.02	+.02	+.02	-.05	-.06	-.06
Education	.13	.11	.10	.18	.18	.18	+.04	+.03	+.03	+.11	+.11	+.11
Place of Husband's Work	+.33	+.40	+.40	+.01	+.00	+.00	+.04	+.04	+.04	-.02	-.05	-.05
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.15	.15(.13)		.03	.04(.00)		.00	.00(.00)		.01	.02(.01)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

predictors of Southern Leyte respondent's current use of contraception. The relatively low multiple-partial R^2 values revealed the strong correlation between the number of living children with current use of contraception. In addition, the sets of predictors were found to operate via the number of living children in relation to the current use of contraception. As a consequence, very weak associations between the predictors and current use of contraception were found.

Summary

Pangasinan respondents married earlier than those in Southern Leyte. In both provinces, husbands married at later ages (23 to 24 years old) than the wives (20 to 21 years old). Excluding Southern Leyte husbands, a younger age at first marriage was reported by the respondents as their number of living children increased.

Pangasinan respondents resumed having sex relations following a livebirth about four months earlier than those in Southern Leyte.

In both provinces, respondents reported having coitus about seven times a month. The reported coital frequency decreased with increasing number of living children. Pangasinan respondents tended to have higher coital frequency than respondents in Southern Leyte.

With respect to the breastfeeding duration after last livebirth, Pangasinan wives (with 16.5 months) reported having breastfed longer than their Southern Leyte counterparts (13.0 months).

Though low levels of contraceptive prevalence were observed in both provinces, couples in Southern Leyte were about three times more likely to be using contraception than those in Pangasinan. A similar difference has been found in other surveys. Among the seven provinces studied, Southern Leyte had the highest contraceptive

prevalence in 1976. A drastic decline of contraceptive prevalence was observed in Pangasinan, thus registering to have the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate among the seven provinces (Cabigon, 1977). In the study, more wives reported current use of contraception than the husbands.

As in chapter IV, associations between the predictors and dependent variables tended to be very weak. As a result, few of the hypotheses examined were fully supported in the analyses.

The expected inverse relationship between age at first marriage and marriage duration was supported by data on all subgroups except Pangasinan husbands.

The hypothesized inverse relationship between post-partum sex abstinence and number of foetal losses was shown for Southern Leyte respondents only.

With greater exposure to modern views, attitudes and opportunities as one's education gets higher, it is hypothesized that with the tendency to postpone marriage to pursue an education, an older age at first marriage is reported as one's education increases. In addition, a shorter breastfeeding duration is hypothesized for those with higher education who are more exposed to modern attitudes, are probably better-off and can afford to bottle-feed their child earlier. The positive relationship between education and age at first marriage was shown, but only for Southern Leyte spouses. The hypothesized inverse relationship between education and breastfeeding duration was found for those in Pangasinan.

More traditional values and norms prevail in farm areas than in non-farm areas. Thus, in cases where husbands are farm workers, it is hypothesized that marriages will be earlier, breastfeeding duration and post-partum sex abstinence be longer and contraceptive practice less prevalent. The hypothesized association with age at first marriage and post-partum sex abstinence was found in Southern

Leyte (but not in Pangasinan). However, the hypothesized relationship with breastfeeding duration was shown in both provinces. The hypothesized association between place of husband's work and current contraceptive use was shown to be true only for Pangasinan husbands.

In addition to the supported hypotheses above, other socio-economic and demographic variables highly related to certain intermediate variables were found.

For Southern Leyte spouses, a high correlation between household type and coital frequency was found. More of those living in extended households reported having higher coital frequency than those in nuclear households.

Age at first marriage was shown to be negatively associated with the number of dead children and foetal losses for Southern Leyte spouses and Pangasinan spouses, respectively.

The paternal grandparents' family size was found to be generally highly (inversely) associated with breastfeeding duration. In addition, the husbands' paternal grandparents' family size was positively associated with their post-partum sex abstinence.

For Southern Leyte spouses, more of those in rural areas reported having longer periods of post-partum sex abstinence than their urban counterparts.

In contrast to fertility perceptions and intentions, the number of living children had very minimal effect on the "intermediate variables". As a result multiple R^2 values did not differ greatly from the corresponding multiple-partial R^2 values. The predictors studied were more highly related with most "intermediate variables" than with fertility perceptions and intentions. However, they were not highly correlated with current use of contraception. The predictors were shown to operate via the number of living children in relation to current use of contraception, thus very weak association between the variables were found.

Among the sets of predictors, the demographic variables appeared to be highly correlated with most "intermediate variables". The child loss variables on the other hand were found to be relatively weak predictors of most intermediate variables.

Among the predictors, age was shown to be highly correlated with age at first marriage and coital frequency of most respondents. On the other hand, education was shown to be an important predictor of Pangasinan wives' breastfeeding duration and current use of contraception. For Pangasinan husbands, their paternal grandparents' family size and place of work were shown to be important predictors of their post-partum sex abstinence and contraceptive prevalence, respectively. Marriage duration was found to be highly associated with Southern Leyte spouses' post-partum sex abstinence, coital frequency, current contraceptive use and breastfeeding duration.

FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS AS PREDICTORS OF "INTERMEDIATE VARIABLES"

Introduction

Fertility perceptions and intentions that may be indicative of high fertility ideals may induce a certain behavior or pattern regarding the intermediate variables for these ideals to be obtained.

In this chapter, the fertility perceptions and intentions (considered as dependent varaibles in the previous chapter) are examined in relation to the "intermediate variables" as shown below:

Predictors ⟶ Dependent variables

(Fertility Perceptions and Intentions)	("Intermediate Variables")
Preference for No More Children	Post-partum-sex abstinence
Perceived Sufficient Number of Children	
Occurence of Unwanted Birth	Coital frequency
Expected family size	Breastfeeding duration after last Livebirth
Completed family size of Women in general	Current Contraceptive Use
Ideal Age for Boys/Girls to Marry	
Ideal Birthspacing Intervals	

Methodology

As in the previous Chapters, Multiple Classification Analysis is used to examine the strength of relationships between the dependent and independent variables. Direction of relationships is assessed from the deviations from the grand mean included in MCA tables. Independent variables with a coefficient of less than 0.15 are considered not important enough to be examined.

In this chapter, the fertility perceptions and intentions are categorized into three groups:

1) perceptions on family and marriage (PFM):
   a) perceived expected family size for oneself (EFS)
   b) perceived completed family size of women in general (CFSW)
   c) ideal age for boys to marry (IABM)
   d) ideal age for girls to marry (IAGM)

2) fertility intentions (FI):
   a) preference for no more children (PREP)
   b) perceived sufficient number of children (SN)
   c) presence of unwanted births (UnB)

3) ideal birthspacing intervals (IBS):
   a) ideal birthspace after the first birth (IBS 1)
   b) ideal birthspace after the second birth (IBS 2)
   c) ideal birthspace after the third birth (IBS 3)
   d) ideal birthspace after the fourth birth (IBS 4)

It would have been ideal to run all the fertility perceptions and intentions against the "intermediate variables" in one MCA run. However, with the limitations incurred in using SPSS package programs, the fertility perceptions and intentions had to be grouped in different sets. All the respondents were asked their perceptions on family size and marriage, namely: the expected family size, perceived completed family size for women in general, ideal ages for boys/ girls to marry. Thus, these perceptions are grouped to one set of predictors.

Perceptions on Family Size and Marriage (PFM)

The variables which deal with fertility intentions (preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and occurrence of unwanted births) had the current number of living children as a reference and therefore were asked only for respondents with living children. These variables are grouped with a set of predictors: the Fertility Intentions (FI). The ideal birthspace intervals on the other hand were asked only of those with livebirths and are grouped according to a set of predictors: The Ideal Birth-space Intervals.

Findings

POST-PARTUM SEX ABSTINENCE

The post-partum sex abstinence variable pertains to the number of months a couple refrains from having sex relations after the birth of a child.

Consistent Predictors

Ideal Age for Boys to Marry (IABM). The preferred ages for boys to marry was shown to be consistently highly associated with

Southern Leyte spouses' post-partum sex abstinence. An inverse relationship between IABM and the post-partum sex abstinence was found for all the respondents. (See Table 31).

Ideal Age for Girls to Marry (IAGM). The ideal age for girls to marry of husbands was shown to be consistently highly associated with post-partum sex abstinence. In both provinces, a monotonic (inverse) relationship between these variables was found.

Less Consistent Predictors

Only Southern Leyte husbands' preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and occurrence of unwanted birth were shown to be highly associated with their post-partum sex abstinence. Their perceived sufficient number of children was shown to be negatively associated with their post-partum sex abstinence.

The birthspacing intervals generally were shown to be highly associated with the post-partum sex abstinence. This was true especially for Pangasinan husbands and Southern Leyte respondents. However, only for one birthspace ideal was a monotonic (inverse) relationship between the ideal birthspace intervals (IBS1) of Southern Leyte husbands and post-partum sex abstinence, found. No monotonic relationship was found for the other respondents at other birthspacing ideals.

Sets of Predictors

The ideal birthspacing intervals tended to be the most important predictors associated with the post-partum sex abstinence of most respondents but Southern Leyte spouses. Fertility intentions on the other hand were shown to be the weakest predictors of post-partum sex abstinence. The number of living children had very minimal effect on the sets of fertility intentions and perceptions

Table 31. POST-PARTUM SEX ABSTINENCE: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Perceptions on Family Size and Marriage												
Expected Family Size	.12	.12	.14	.14	.13	.18	.10	.12	.13	.06	.06	.07
Perceived Completed Family Size of Women	.04	.03	.03	.09	.09	.09	.13	.14	.14	.05	.05	.05
Ideal Age for Boys to Marry	-.06	-.10*	-.10	-.09	-.10	-.09	-.15	-.14	-.15	-.20	-.19	-.19
Ideal Age for Girls to Marry	-.11	-.15	-.15	-.04	-.01	-.01	+.16	+.13	+.13	-.10	-.04	-.04
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.03	.04(.03)		.04	.04(.03)		.07	.07(.06)		.05	.05(.04)
Fertility Intentions												
Preference for No More Children	.05	.06	.03	.09	.10	.10	.09	.15	.23	.12	.13	.30
Presence of Unwanted Births	.01	.03	.05	.02	.03	.03	.20	.23	.20	.09	.10	.06
Perceived Sufficient Number of Children	.09	.10	.13	.02	.04	.04	.10	-.16	-.25	.10	.04	-.24
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-Partial R^2)		.01	.01(.00)		.01	.01(.00)		.08	.08(.07)		.03	.04(.03)
Birthspacing Intervals												
Ideal Birthspace after the first birth	.06	.20	.20	.11	.13	.13	.16	-.30	-.30	.27	.42	.42
Ideal Birthspace after the second birth	.10	.11	.11	.07	.09	.10	.16	.30	.30	.25	.22	.22
Ideal Birthspace after the third birth	.16	+.21	+.21	.10	.16	.16	.09	.20	.20	.11	.07	.07
Ideal Birthspace after the fourth birth	.18	.32	.33	.13	.35	.37	.12	.20	.20	.13	.27	.26
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.07	.07(.06)		.06	.07(.06)		.05	.05(.04)		.10	.10(.09)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

in relation to post-partum sex abstinence as implied by the very little difference between the Multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values.

COITAL FREQUENCY

The coital frequency reflects the sexual behavior of the couple. Because of the intimate nature, responses in coital frequency may be subject to bias.

Consistent Predictors

Preference for No More Children (PREF). Generally, the preference for no more children was shown to be consistently highly related to the coital frequency in both provinces. More of those who prefer more children were those who reported having higher coital frequency. (See Table 32).

Perceived Sufficient Number of Children (SN). For Pangasinan respondents, their perceived sufficient number of children was shown to be consistently highly associated with their reported coital frequency. A positive monotonic relationship between perceived sufficient number of children and coital frequency was found for these Pangasinenses.

Ideal Birthspace After First Birth (IBS1). Generally, the birthspace ideal interval after first birth was consistently highly associated with the reported coital frequency. In three of the four groups a monotonic (positive) relationship between the ideal birthspace interval and coital frequency was found.

Less Consistent Predictors

The expected family size of the wives was shown to be highly associated with the reported coital frequency. For Pangasinan wives

Table 32. COITAL FREQUENCY: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Perceptions on Family Size and Marriage												
Expected Family Size	.09	.07	+.14*	+.11	+.10	+.25	-.10	-.07	-.04	-.16	-.11	-.05
Completed Family Size of Women	.10	.10	.11	+.08	+.06	+.05	-.16	-.15	-.14	.26	.23	.22
Ideal Age for Boys to Marry	+.13	+.09	+.09	+.01	+.00	+.01	-.00	-.04	-.04	+.07	+.07	+.08
Ideal Age for Girls to Marry	+.13	+.07	+.06	+.01	+.01	+.01	.09	+.09	+.10	.07	-.04	-.04
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.04	.06(.05)		.02	.05(.04)		.04	.06(.03)		.09	.10(.07)
Fertility Intentions												
Preference for No More Children	.17	+.18	.08	.16	.15	+.07	+.23	+.23	+.10	.24	.24	.13
Presence of Unwanted Births	.13	.14	.18	.07	.07	.19	.14	.10	.06	.17	.12	.10
Perceived Sufficient No. of Children	+.34	-.02	+.15	.09	.05	+.34	.02	-.05	+.11	.03	-.07	+.07
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.05	.06(.05)		.03	.05(.04)		.07	.07(.04)		.08	.08(.05)
Birthspacing Intervals												
Ideal Birthspace after the 1st Birth	+.09	+.14	+.14	+.12	.21	.21	.24	+.31	.31	+.23	+.33	+.34
Ideal Birthspace after the 2nd Birth	.08	.11	.12	+.10	+.29	.27	.20	.22	.24	+.09	.29	.29
Ideal Birthspace after the 3rd Birth	.09	.10	.12	.09	.34	.35	.18	.15	+.16	.13	.19	.21
Ideal Birthspace after the 4th Birth	.12	.16	.19	.10	.20	.22	.17	.07	.03	+.11	+.16	.12
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.02	.04(.03)		.06	.07(.06)		.07	.09(.06)		.07	.12(.09)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate the monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

a higher coital frequency was reported as the expected family increased. The inverse was found for those in Southern Leyte.

The perceived completed family size of women in general of Southern Leyte spouses was shown to be highly related to their reported coital frequency. However, only in the case of Southern Leyte husbands was a monotonic (negative) relationship between perceived completed family size and coital frequency found.

The birthspacing ideals were generally shown to be highly related to the reported coital frequency. However, only Pangasinan wives' and Southern Leyte wives' ideal birthspace intervals (IBS2 and IBS4, respectively) were found to be positively associated with their reported coital frequency at specific parity orders.

Sets of Predictors

The ideal birthspacing intervals were shown to be highly related to the reported coital frequency of Pangasinan wives and Southern Leyte spouses. For Pangasinan husbands, their perceptions on family size and marriage and fertility intentions were equally important predictors associated with their reported coital frequency. The number of living children had very minimal effect on the sets of predictors of coital frequency as implied by the very little difference between the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values.

BREASTFEEDING DURATION AFTER LAST LIVEBIRTH

Consistent Predictors

Perceived Sufficient Number of Children (SN). In general, the perceived sufficient number of children was shown to be consistently highly associated with the breastfeeding duration. Removing the effect of the number of living children and the other fertility

intentions, a negative relationship was found between breastfeeding duration and perceived sufficient number of children of Pangasinan spouses and Southern Leyte husbands. (See Table 33).

Less Consistent Predictors

The expected family size of Southern Leyte spouses was shown to be negatively associated with the breastfeeding duration. However, only the Southern Leyte husbands' expected family size was found to be relatively highly associated with the breastfeeding duration.

Only Southern Leyte husbands' perceived completed family size and ideal age boys should marry was shown to be relatively highly and positively associated with the breastfeeding duration.

Though the preference for no more children was shown to be generally highly associated with the breastfeeding duration, only in the cases of Pangasinan wives was a monotonic (positive) relationship found. Pangasinan wives who preferred more children were those who reported having longer breastfeeding duration.

The occurrence of unwanted births was shown to be generally highly associated with the breastfeeding duration but in none of the four groups was any monotonic relationship found.

Though the ideal birthspacing intervals were found to be relatively highly associated with the breastfeeding duration, only in special cases were monotonic relationships found. Pangasinan husbands' (IBS1), Pangasinan wives' (IBS4) and Southern Leyte wives' (IBS1, 2, 3) ideal birthspacing intervals were shown to be positively associated with breastfeeding duration. Inversely, for Southern Leyte husbands' (IBS3), a negative relationship between ideal birthspacing interval and breastfeeding duration was shown.

Table 33. BREASTFEEDING DURATION OF LAST LIVE BIRTH: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2
Perceptions on Family Size and Marriage												
Expected Family Size	.12	.13	.10	.11	.10	.06	.09	-.13*	-.15	-.06	-.08	-.12
Completed Family Size of Women	.11	.11	.11	+.11	+.10	+.13	+.18	+.18	+.09	+.09	+.10	+.09
Ideal Age for Boys to Marry	+.05	+.09	+.09	-.00	-.01	-.00	.07	+.15	+.15	-.04	-.04	-.04
Ideal Age for Girls to Marry	-.09	-.05	-.06	-.00	-.00	-.00	-.02	-.09	-.10	.00	-.00	-.00
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.03	.04(.03)		.02	.03(.02)		.05	.05(.02)		.03	.03(.00)
Fertility Intentions												
Preference for No More Children	.20	.19	.14	+.15	+.14	.15	.28	.28	.24	.33	.35	.32
Presence of Unwanted Births	.06	.05	.22	.09	.10	.04	.24	.23	.26	.12	.16	.21
Perceived Sufficient No. of Children	.18	.16	-.57	.08	.09	-.38	+.13	.06	-.22	.11	.17	.17
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.07	.11(.10)		.04	.06(.05)		.14	.15(.12)		.15	.15(.12)
Birthspacing Intervals												
Ideal Birthspace after the 1st Birth	.11	+.29	.29	.10	.06	.04	.10	.16	.16	+.21	+.19	+.15
Ideal Birthspace after the 2nd Birth	.07	.26	.26	.17	.19	.19	.22	.27	.28	+.18	.41	.39
Ideal Birthspace after the 3rd Birth	+.03	.43	.43	.12	.25	.24	.18	-.30	-.34	+.15	.14	.15
Ideal Birthspace after the 4th Birth	.19	.49	.47	+.16	.29	+.29	.17	.32	.36	.25	.48	.55
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.11	.11(.10)		.06	.06(.05)		.05	.06(.03)		.10	.11(.08)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

Sets of Predictors

The fertility intentions tended to be important predictors associated with breastfeeding duration. The birthspacing ideals also were shown to be important variables of Pangasinan respondents' breastfeeding duration. The perceptions on family size and marriage were the weakest variables associated with the breastfeeding duration. The sets of predictors were shown to be less influenced by the number of living children as shown by the very minimal differences between the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values. This was true especially for Pangasinan spouses.

CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Consistent Predictors

Expected Family Size (EFS). Only in the cases of Southern Leyte spouses were their expected family sizes relatively highly associated with their current use of contraception. As one expects to have fewer children, one is expected to have greater tendencies to use contraception. This was shown to be true for Southern Leyte spouses. (See Table 34).

Less Consistent Predictors

The ideal ages for boys (IABM)/girls (IAGM) were shown to be relatively highly associated with current contraception use of Southern Leyte husbands and Southern Leyte wives, respectively. In both cases, those who tended to prefer boys or girls to marry at later ages were those inclined to be current users of contraception.

With the attainment of the desired family size, it is expected that spouses would try to prevent unwanted births. It is hypothesized that there is greater tendency to use contraception for those with unwanted births. In none of the four groups was the occurrence of unwanted births shown to be relatively highly associated with their current use of contraception.

Table 34. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS BY PROVINCE AND SEX, MFFFS, 1976

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2
Perceptions on Family Size and Marriage												
Expected Family Size	.03	.03	.04	.03	-.03	-.07	-.24	-.24	-.25	-.18	-.19	-.21
Completed Family Size of Women	+.03*	+.03	+.03	-.12	-.11	-.11	-.13	-.08	-.08	-.03	-.01	.02
Ideal Age for Boys to Marry	.13	.13	.12	.03	+.07	+.07	+.11	+.05	+.05	+.15	+.16	+.16
Ideal Age for Girls to Marry	.10	.09	.09	-.06	-.09	-.08	+.16	+.16	+.16	+.07	+.01	+.02
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)**		.02	.03(.01)		.02	.02(.01)		.10	.10(.09)		.06	.06(.05)
Fertility Intentions												
Preference for No More Children	-.04	-.03	-.02	-.00	-.00	+.03	+.02	+.02	+.03	+.01	+.01	-.04
Presence of Unwanted Births	+.07	+.07	+.06	-.03	-.02	-.05	-.04	-.05	-.06	+.01	+.01	+.02
Perceived Sufficient No. of Children	.02	.01	-.03	.03	-.03	-.06	.18	.19	.20	.02	.02	+.05
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.01	.01(.00)		.00	.01(.00)		.04	.04(.03)		.00	.00(.00)
Birthspacing Intervals												
Ideal Birthspace after the 1st Birth	.07	.08	.08	.02	+.09	.09	.12	.09	.09	.15	.38	.38
Ideal Birthspace after the 2nd Birth	.08	.10	.09	.11	.16	.16	.24	.28	.28	+.21	+.41	+.47
Ideal Birthspace after the 3rd Birth	.06	.29	.30	.06	.07	.07	.24	.16	.15	+.24	+.33	+.33
Ideal Birthspace after the 4th Birth	.08	.31	.32	-.05	.06	.06	.24	.19	.19	+.21	.03	.13
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.05	.05(.03)		.02	.02(.00)		.07	.07(.06)		.10	.10(.09)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from the MCA output.

**Controls for the number of living children.

The birthspacing ideals were found to be generally highly associated with current contraceptive use of most respondents. Those who preferred longer birthspacing intervals are more likely those inclined to space births and would tend to use contraceptives to have longer birthspacing intervals. Thus, it is hypothesized that a positive relationship between the birthspacing intervals and current contraceptive use exists. This was shown only for Southern Leyte wives, but not for the other groups.

Sets of Predictors

The perceptions on family size and marriage and the birthspacing ideals were shown to be relatively highly associated with the current use of contraception compared to the other sets of predictors. Fertility intentions proved to be very weak predictors of current contraceptive use in general. The number of living children were shown to have a very minimal effect on the current use of contraception (as indicated by the very minimal difference between the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values). The sets of fertility perceptions and intentions were consistently shown to be very poor predictors of current use of contraception.

Summary

Though the number of living children was shown to have a very minimal effect on the sets of predictors of the intermediate variables, the fertility perceptions and intentions appeared to be weakly associated with the intermediate variables. As a consequence, when the number of living children was held constant, only very few of the hypothesized relationships were consistently supported by the data.

The hypothesis that the expected family size would be negatively associated with current contraceptive use was found only for Southern Leyte spouses.

The hypothesis that the tendency to be currently using contraception as the occurrence of unwanted births increases was not supported by the data. In addition to the hypothesized relationships above, other relationships were found in the analysis.

For Southern Leyte spouses, their ideal ages boy should marry was found to be negatively associated with their post-partum sex abstinence. A similar relationship was found for all respondents with respect to their ideal ages girls should marry and post-partum sex abstinence.

In both provinces, more of those who preferred more children reported having higher coital frequency. In addition, most respondents who prefer longer birthspacing intervals were those with higher coital frequency.

For Pangasinan spouses a positive relationship between coital frequency and the perceived sufficient number of children was found.

In general, for most of the respondents, a shorter breast-feeding duration was reported as their perceived sufficient number of children increased.

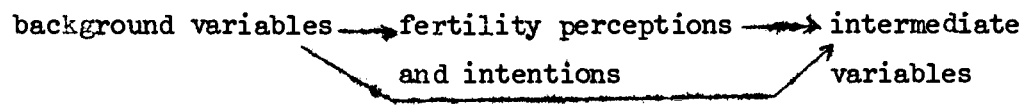
The set of birthspacing intervals were shown to be the most important predictors of the intermediate variables. The fertility intentions proved to be very weak predictors of intermediate variables in most cases. Though the number of living children was shown to have weak influence in the predictors associated with the intermediate variables, the sets of predictors appeared to be very weak predictors of the selected intermediate variables. Only in case of the breastfeeding duration were the sets of predictors relatively good predictors of the intermediate variable. Inversely, the sets of fertility perceptions and intentions were found to be very weak predictors associated with current contraceptive use.

CHAPTER VII

IMPORTANT BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS AS PREDICTORS OF CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Introduction

In this chapter, the fertility perceptions and intentions and background variables are examined in relation to the "intermediate variables" as shown in the diagram below:



The current use of contraception is the only intermediate variable used to examine the model. The current use of contraception appears to be especially suitable since it reflects the current fertility behavior.

Methodology

In examining the important background variables related to current contraceptive use, the most important demographic, child loss, family and socio-economic variables were selected and grouped as one set of predictors. Likewise, the most important fertility perceptions and intentions were treated as one set of predictors. Subsequently, the more important background variables and fertility perceptions and intentions were selected and taken as one set of predictors to examine which of these variables taken simultaneously are good predictors of contraceptive use.

As in the previous sections, multiple classification analysis is used in assessing relationship and ranking the predictor according to importance. Predictors with coefficients of at least 0.15 are considered important enough to be discussed.

Findings

FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS

Generally, the ideal birthspace intervals were the most important fertility perception and intention related to their current use of contraception. In the case of Pangasinan husbands, their ideal age boys should marry ranked as the most important fertility perception associated with current use of contraception. (See Table 35).

Southern Leyte husbands whose expected family size were larger and had unwanted births were found not to be currently using contraception. On the other hand, Southern Leyte wives who had unwanted births and preferred longer birthspace ideals tended to be current users of contraception.

BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Education tended to be consistently highly associated with the current use of contraception of the wives in both provinces. For Pangasinan wives, as their education increased, their tendency to be currently using contraception also increased, only when no factor is held constant. No monotonic relationship was shown for those in Southern Leyte.

In the case of the husbands, the place of their work (in the case of Pangasinenses) or the number of dead children (in the case of those in Southern Leyte) were most highly associated with their current use of contraception.

In both provinces, more of the husbands who were non-farm workers and thus may be more exposed to modern views and attitudes tended to be current users of contraception. However, this variable was not highly related to their current use of contraception.

Table 35. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS, MFFFS, 1976.

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Fertility Perceptions and Intentions												
Expected Family Size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-.19	-.16	-.16	.16	.15	.16
Completed Family Size	+.03*	.03	.03	.11	.11	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ideal Age for Boys to Marry	.14	.13	.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perceived Sufficient No. of Children				.02	.02	.10	.17	.10	.10	.07	.09	.07
Presence of Unwanted Births	+.08	+.08	+.07				.23	-.16	-.16	+.21	.11	.11
Ideal Birthspace after 2nd Birth	-	-	-	.11	.21	.21	-	-	-	+.23	+.25	+.24
Ideal Birthspace after 3rd Birth	-	-	-	.05	.14	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ideal Birthspace after 4th Birth	.08	.08	.08	-	-	-	.26	.34	.34	-	-	-
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.03	.03(.01)		.03	.04(.00)		.11	.11(.10)		.08	.09(.08)
Background Variables												
Marriage Duration	.15	+.11	+.05	.21	.16	.13	.36	+.33	.35	.39	.42	.68
Number of Dead Children	-.13	-.08	-.11	-	-	-	-.52	-.66	+.67	-.22	-.39	-.45
Number of Foetal Losses	-	-	-	-.10	.11	-.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	+.10	.08	.11	-	-	-	.27	+.39	+.36	-	-	-
Maternal grandparents' Family Size	-	-	-	-.04	.05	.05	-	-	-	.18	.19	.51
Education	-	-	-	+.25	.27	.16	-	-	-	.37	.99	.96
Place of Husband's Work	+.14	+.12	+.12	-	-	-	+.05	+.00	-.00	-	-	-
Classification of Wife's Work												
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.15	.16(.14)		.12	.11(.07)		.46	.54(.53)		.56	.75(.74)

Table 35. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION: ETA AND BETA COEFFICIENTS, MFFFS, 1976 (Continued)

PREDICTORS	PANGASINAN						SOUTHERN LEYTE					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2	ETA	BETA1	BETA2	ETA	BETA1	BETA 2
Important Predictors												
Expected Family Size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-.21	-.13	-.14	-.34	.46	.61
Ideal Age for Boys to marry	+.30	.17	.10	-	-	-						
Ideal Birthspace after 2nd Birth	-	-	-	+.15	.05	+.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ideal Birthspace after 3rd Birth	-	-	-	.32	.30	.29	-	-	-	-.14	.25	-.14
Ideal Birthspace after 4th Birth	+.40	+.34	+.26	-	-	-	.29	.24	.24	-	-	-
Marriage Duration	-	-	-	-	-	-	.13	.08	.09	.22	.14	.15
Respondent's Childhood Family Size	+.21	+.10	+.07	-	-	-				-	-	-
Maternal Grandparents' Family Size	-	-	-	-	-	-	.16	.13	.13	-	-	-
Place of Husband's Work	+.17	+.12	+.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	+.26	.24	+.12	-	-	-	.36	.90	.91
Number of Dead Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	.21	.18	.19	-	-	-
Multiple R^2 (Multiple-partial R^2)		.32	.37(.35)		.11	.17(.15)		.15	.16(.15)		.54	.59(.56)

[1]Adjusted for other independent factors.

[2]Adjusted for other independent factors and co-variate (number of living children).

*Signs preceding the coefficients indicate a monotonic decrease(-) or increase(+) of the means derived from MCA outputs.

**Controls for the number of living children.

To replace the lost child, the tendency to be currently using contraception decreases as the num er of dead children increases. This was shown for Pangasinan husbands and Southern Leyte spouses. However, only Southern Leyte spouses' number of dead children was shown to be relatively important in relation to their contraceptive prevalence.

Marriage duration was also found to be consistently associated with contraceptive prevalence in both provinces. Only husbands' reported marriage duration was shown to be positively associated with their contraceptive prevalence.

Southern Leyte husbands' childhood family size and Southern Leyte wives' maternal grandparents' family size was shown to be relatively highly associated with their respective contraceptive prevalence. In the case of Southern Leyte husbands, their tendency to use contraception increased as their childhood family size increased.

IMPORTANT SET OF PREDICTORS

In both provinces, as inferred from the multiple R^2 and multiple-partial R^2 values, the background variables appeared to be better predictors of current contraceptive use than fertility perceptions and intentions. In addition, Southern Leyte respondents' background variables or fertility perceptions and intentions were shown to be better predictors of their contraceptive use compared to those in Pangasinan.

IMPORTANT PREDICTORS

Grouping the important fertility perceptions and intentions and background variables reveals the ideal birthspace intervals of Pangasinan spouses and Southern Leyte husbands to be the most important predictor associated with their contraceptive prevalence.

In the case of Southern Leyte wives, their education was shown to be highly associated with their current use of contraception.

As indicated by the multiple R^2 values, Pangasinan husbands' set of predictors were better than in the case of their wives. The reverse was found in Southern Leyte.

Summary

The birthspacing intervals were the most important fertility perceptions associated with contraceptive prevalence of Pangasinan wives and Southern Leyte spouses. For Pangasinan husbands, their ideal age boys should marry was shown to be most important.

Among the background variables, education was most important in relation to the wives' contraceptive prevalence. The place of husband's work (for Pangasinan) as number of dead children (for Leyteños) were most associated with the husbands' contraceptive prevalence.

For all the spouses in both provinces, the set of background variables is observed to be more related to the current use of contraception than the fertility intentions and perceptions.

Taking the important fertility perceptions and intentions and the background variables together as the set of predictors, reveal the ideal birthspace intervals to be important predictors of current use of contraception of Pangasinan spouses and Southern Leyte husbands. Southern Leyte wives' education was found to be an important predictor of their current contraceptive use.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The important background variables (demographic, child loss, family, socio-economic variables) related to fertility perceptions and intentions and the "intermediate variables" were described in the preceding chapters. Likewise, the important fertility intentions and perceptions related to the "intermediate variables" were also discussed. The association between the dependent and independent variables were assessed using Multiple Classification Analysis. In this chapter, the highlights of the findings are presented and recommendations for the policy programs concerning fertility perceptions and intentions are based on the findings.

Findings

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Data derived from the 1976 Mortality Fertility Family Formation Survey conducted by the UP Population Institute was used to examine the relationships in the study. Responses from husbands and wives residing in Pangasinan and Southern Leyte were used in the study.

In both provinces, husbands were on the average older (past their mid-thirties) and had more years of schooling than the wives. Wives on the average were in their early thirties and had finished at least an elementary education.

Compared to Southern Leyte respondents, more Pangasinan respondents were older, more educated, residing in urban areas and

living in extended households. More Pangasinan husbands were engaged in non-farm work than the Leyteños.

PREDICTORS OF FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS

In chapter four, the socio-economic and demographic variables associated with fertility perceptions and intentions were examined.

In both provinces, about nine children were perceived as the completed family size of women in general, about six children were expected by the respondents but less than five children were considered as sufficient. About four-fifths of the respondents in both provinces had no unwanted births or preferred no more children. Spouses preferred boys to marry by age twenty-seven and girls to marry by ages twenty-three to twenty-four. Pangasinan spouses preferred births to be spaced two-and-a-half to three years apart while Southern Leyte respondents preferred children to be born about two to two-and-a-quarter years apart.

Given Pangasinan's more developed status, Pangasinenses preferred no more children and preferred older ages for boys and girls to marry and longer birthspace intervals than those in Southern Leyte. However, Pangasinan spouses who are subject to lower child or infant mortality were more likely to perceive large families as sufficient, expect larger families (in case of the wives) or perceive large families for women in general.

Wives are more exposed to the burden of childraising and thus tended to prefer no more children, expect smaller families and prefer longer birthspacing ideals than the husbands. On the other hand, husbands who are more conscious of the difficulties of starting a family, preferred boys and girls to marry later compared to the wives.

In both provinces, the preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and occurrence of unwanted births increased with the number of living children. Similarly, respondents with large families also tended to expect large families, and large families for women in general. Respondents who have large families and probably have more conservative attitudes were found to prefer boys or girls to marry early.

Most associations between the predictors and the fertility perceptions and intentions were weak. The number of living children was highly correlated with most of the predictors and dependent variables. As a consequence, when the number of living children was held constant the sets of predictors often had minimal or even no importance in relation to the fertility perceptions and intentions, especially for the preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and occurrence of unwanted births.

Holding the number of living constant, only few hypothesized relationships were supported by the data.

The hypothesis that a positive relationship between marriage duration and the perceived completed family size for women in general was supported for wives in both provinces.

The hypothesis that more urban respondents would prefer boys to girls to marry at older ages compared to the rural folks was consistently supported, but in general the eta and beta values were low.

Except for Pangasinan husbands, the hypothesized inverse relationships between education and perceived completed family size or expected family size were supported for the three sub-groups.

The hypothesis that a younger age for boys or girls to marry is more likely preferred in cases where husbands are farm workers

than if they were non-farm workers was supported only for Pangasinan spouses.

In general, when the effect of the number of living children was not considered, the demographic variables were highly associated with fertility perceptions and intentions. The family variables on the other hand were shown to be the weakest predictors of fertility perceptions and intentions in general.

PREDICTORS OF INTERMEDIATE VARIABLES

Chapter five examined the important socio-economic and demographic variables associated with the "intermediate variables".

Pangasinan respondents married earlier than those in Southern Leyte. In both provinces, husbands married at later ages (23 to 24 years old). Except for Southern Leyte husbands, a younger age at first marriage was reported as the number of living children increased.

Pangasinan respondents resumed having sex relations following a livebirth about four months earlier than those in Southern Leyte (6.9 months).

In both provinces, respondents had coitus about seven times a month. The coital frequency decreased with the number of living children. Pangasinan respondents tended to have higher coital frequency than those in Southern Leyte.

With respect to breastfeeding duration after last livebirth, Pangasinan wives (with 16.5 months) reported having breastfed longer than their Southern Leyte counterparts (13.0 months).

Low levels of contraceptive prevalence were observed in both provinces, with more couples in Southern Leyte likely to be

currently using contraception than those in Pangasinan. More wives reported to be currently using contraception than the husbands, thus implying that in some cases husbands were unaware that their wives were currently using contraception.

As in the previous chapter, associations between the predictors and dependent variables were weak. Thus, only a few hypothesized relationships were supported by the data.

The expected inverse relationship between age at first marriage and marriage duration was supported by data on all sub-groups except Pangasinan husbands.

The hypothesized inverse relationship between post-partum sex abstinence and number of foetal losses was shown for Southern Leyte respondents only.

The hypothesized positive relationship between age at first marriage with education was shown only for Southern Leyte respondents. On the other hand the inverse relationship between education and breastfeeding duration was found for those in Pangasinan.

The hypothesized association of the place of husband's work being in farm areas and a younger age at first marriage and longer post-partum sex abstinence was found in Southern Leyte. Likewise, the hypothesis that breastfeeding would be longer in cases where husbands were farm workers was shown in both provinces. In addition, the hypothesis that in cases where husbands are non-farm workers there is a tendency to be currently using contraception was only shown for Pangasinan husbands.

In addition to the supported hypotheses above, other socio-economic and demographic variables highly related to certain intermediate variables were found.

Southern Leyte spouses living in extended households were found to have higher coital frequency than those living in nuclear households.

Age at first marriage was shown to be negatively associated with the number of dead children and foetal losses for Southern Leyte spouses and Pangasinan spouses, respectively.

Paternal grandparents' family size was found to be generally inversely associated with breastfeeding duration. In addition, husbands' paternal grandparents' family size was positively associated with their post-partum sex abstinence.

Rural Southern Leyte respondents were found to have longer periods of post-partum sex abstinence than their urban counterparts.

In contrast to fertility perceptions and intentions, the number of living children had a minimal effect on the "intermediate variables". The sets of predictors were more related with the intermediate variables except for current use of contraception. The demographic variables were the strongest variables associated with most intermediate variables. The child loss variables on the other hand were found to be relatively weak variables associated with the intermediate variables.

FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS AS PREDICTORS OF INTERMEDIATE VARIABLES

In Chapter six, the important fertility perceptions and intentions related were examined. Generally, the fertility perceptions and intentions were weakly associated with the intermediate variables. Thus only a few hypothesized relationships were supported by the data.

The hypothesis that the expected family size would be negatively associated with contraceptive prevalence was found to be true for Southern Leyte spouses.

The hypothesized tendency to be currently using contraception as the occurrence of unwanted births increases was not supported by the data.

Aside from the hypothesized relationship above, other relationships were found in the analysis.

For Southern Leyte spouses, their ideal ages boys should marry was found to be negatively associated with the post-partum sex abstinence. A similar relationship was found for all respondents with respect to their ideal ages girls should marry and post-partum sex abstinence.

In both provinces, respondents who preferred more children and preferred longer birthspacing ideals were those with high coital frequency. In addition, Pangasinan spouses who perceived larger families as sufficient were also those with higher coital frequency.

Most of the respondents who perceived larger families as sufficient were those who had shorter breastfeeding duration.

The set of birthspacing intervals were shown to be the most important variables associated with intermediate variables. On the other hand, fertility intentions in general were very weakly associated with the intermediate variables. Generally, the sets of fertility perceptions and intentions were very weak predictors of intermediate variables especially in relation to the current use of contraception.

IMPORTANT BACKGROUND PREDICTORS AND FERTILITY PERCEPTIONS AND INTENTIONS AS PREDICTORS OF CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Chapter seven examined the background variables and fertility perceptions and intentions together as predictors of current use of contraception. The ideal birthspacing intervals were shown to be the important fertility perceptions associated with Pangasinan wives' and Southern Leyte respondents' current contraceptive use. For Pangasinan husbands, their preferred age boys should marry was most related to their contraceptive prevalence. Among the background variables, education was most important in relation to the wives' contraceptive use. For the husbands their place of work (for those in Pangasinan) or number of children (for the Leyteños) were most associated with their current use of contraception.

In both provinces, the background variables proved to be stronger predictors of current use of contraception than fertility perceptions and intentions. Several surveys on family planning have suggested that attitudes were not strongly predictive of family planning practice. (Werner, 1977). This was also observed in the study.

However, combining the important background variables and fertility perception and intentions, revealed that for Pangasinan respondents and Southern Leyte husbands, an ideal birthspacing interval was the most important variable associated with current use of contraception. On the other hand, education of Southern Leyte wives ranked as the most important variable associated with their current use of contraception.

Overall Summary

Generally, Pangasinan respondents who are residing in a more developed area had a more modern perspective regarding fertility perceptions and intentions than the Leyteños. Pangasinenses perceived fewer children as sufficient, had more having unwanted

births and preferring no more children, had longer birthspacing ideals, expected smaller families and preferred boys and girls to marry at later ages.

With older respondents in Pangasinan more conservative fertility behavior regarding the "intermediate variables" were found in Pangasinan than in Southern Leyte. Pangasinan respondents married at early ages, had shorter periods of abstinence, longer breastfeeding duration, slightly higher coital frequency and were currently using contraception to a lesser extent than the Leyteños.

In general, the number of living children had great influence on the fertility perceptions and intentions (especially with respect to the preference for no more children, perceived sufficient number of children and occurrence of unwanted births), and contraceptive prevalence. The socio-economic and demographic variables were shown to be relatively weak predictors of fertility perceptions and intentions and "intermediate variables", especially when the effect of the number of living children was considered.

Generally, the sets of demographic variables were the important background variables associated with fertility perceptions and intentions and the "intermediate variables". The family variables and child loss variables were shown to be the weakest sets of predictors associated with fertility perceptions and intentions, and intermediate variables, respectively.

The ideal birthspacing intervals were found to be highly associated with most of the intermediate variables. On the other hand, the set of fertility intentions were found to be the weakest variables associated with most intermediate variables.

As two distinct sets, the background variables were more associated with current contraceptive use than the fertility

perceptions and intentions. However, combining both background variables and fertility perceptions and intentions in relation to contraceptive prevalence revealed the reverse to be the case.

Recommendations

RESEARCH

The study revealed the fertility perceptions and intentions to be relatively weak variables associated with "intermediate variables". Such weak association may have been due to:

- the different time reference. Some intermediate variables pertained to past events and behavior while fertility perceptions and intentions referred to attitudes at time of interview.

- the instability of fertility perceptions and intentions through time.

- the intimate nature of some intermediate variables. Hence, misreporting (over or underreporting) of events was possible.

- measures or indices of fertility perceptions and intentions or the intermediate variables may have been too weak.

With these limitations in mind, it is recommended that future research studies on fertility perceptions and intentions be done with the following guidelines:

- a reconstruction of the questionnaire with respect to attitudes, perceptions, etc.

- focus on reliability of attitudinal and behavioral measures.

- as much as possible, attitudes, perceptions and behavioral variables should pertain to the same action, object and period of time.

- have an aggregate measure or composite index/ measure of the variables studied; so analysis could be done on an aggregate level, which may yield clearer relationships.

The study found the environmental factors, especially the background variables, to be more highly associated with "intermediate variables" than fertility perceptions and intentions. Thus, it is recommended that further studies focussing more on background variables (e.g. working wife variables, income indices, etc.) be done in relation to fertility perceptions and intentions and "intermediate variables".

Multiple classification analysis (MCA) was used in examining the relationships between variables. However, due to the limitations in using SPSS programs, the variables (predictors) had to be divided according to separate sets of predictors. It would have been ideal if all the predictors were assessed in just one MCA run. It would also have been beneficial that if other kinds of multivariate analysis were done to explore how the variables relate to each other using other statistical tools.

A longitudinal study in the future on how fertility perceptions and intentions relate to the "intermediate variables" or fertility would be interesting. In addition, it would assess fertility perceptions and intentions as reliable predictors of subsequent fertility behavior or performance after a period of time.

ACTION

The study showed that in Pangasinan, a more developed area, where there is a prevalence of modern views, attitudes and values, more modern perspectives regarding fertility perceptions and intentions were held by the respondents compared to those in Southern Leyte. Pangasinan respondents tended to have fertility perceptions and intentions that favor small family size norms and are conducive to low fertility. Inversely, Southern Leyte respondents who are in a less developed area tended to have fertility perceptions and intentions that were more conservative than those in Pangasinan and were conducive to high fertility. It is recommended that dissemination of family planning education and orientation materials and program in a less developed area like Southern Leyte be propagated if not reinforced, to influence their fertility perceptions, intentions or attitudes to a more modern perceptive.

With respect to intermediate variables, Pangasinan spouses were found to have more traditional "intermediate variables" than the Leyteños, as an effect of age, since the Pangasinenses tended to be an older sample who must have had conservative fertility behavior. Pangasinan respondents were found to have lower contraceptive prevalence than the Leyteños, as also observed in other studies (Cabigon, 1977). However, such finding may be due to erroneous data collected from Pangasinan, as found in other studies (Cabigon, 1977). Though Southern Leyte respondents who are living in a less developed area tended more to be current users of contraception than the older Pangasinenses, their attitudes, perceptions and intentions still tended to be generally traditional or conservative especially among those less educated, or living in rural areas or whose husbands are working in farm areas. This inconsistency between attitudes and practice leads us to doubt if these Leyteños really use contraception to achieve lower fertility or just to space births and ultimately yield the same number of children as intended or perceived. Thus, it is recommended that education

programs in rural areas, farm areas and for the less educated, younger, newly-married spouses be propagated or reinforced to change their perceptions and intentions conducive to low fertility.

The demographic variables (especially age and marriage duration) were shown to be highly related to fertility perceptions and intentions and intermediate variables. Thus it is recommended that action programs (education, family planning, etc.) be geared to the younger, newly-wed spouses, to make them aware of the difficulties incurred in having large families, and to help them be practical and rational.

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SEAPRAP

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

* To strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required.

* To increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia.

* To facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policy makers.

ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AREAS

The range of the research areas include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but excludes reproductive biology. The following are some examples of research areas that could fall within the general focus of the Program:

* Factors contributing to or related to fertility regulation and family planning programs; familial, psychological, social, political and economic effects of family planning and contraception.

* Antecedents, processes, and consequences (demographic, cultural, social, psychological, political, economic) of population structure, distribution, growth and change.

* Family structure, sexual behaviour and the relationship between child-bearing patterns and child development.

* Inter-relations between population variables and the process of social and economic development (housing, education, health, quality of the environment, etc).

* Population policy, including the interaction of population variables and economic policies, policy implications of population distribution and movement with reference to both urban and rural settings, and the interaction of population variables and law.

* Evaluation of on-going population education programs and/or development of knowledge-based population education program.

* Incentive schemes — infrastructures, opportunities; overall economic and social development programs.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection will be made by a Program Committee c distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in the socia sciences and population. The following factors wil be considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in the particular countries of Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation, and problem solving;
3. adequacy of research design, including problem definition, method of procedure, proposed mode of analysis, and knowledge of literature;
4. feasibility of the project, including time requirement; budget; and availability, accessibility, and reliability of data;
5. Applicant's potential for further development.

DURATION AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS

Research awards will be made for a period of up to one year. In exceptional cases, requests for limited extension may be considered. The amount of an award will depend on location, type and size of the project, but the maximum should not exceed US$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Particular emphasis will be placed on attracting young social scientists in provincial areas.

Applications are invited from the following:

* Graduate students in thesis programs

* Faculty members

* Staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Full-time commitment is preferable but applicants must at least be able to devote a substantial part of their time to the research project. Advisers may be provided, depending on the needs of applicants.