

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

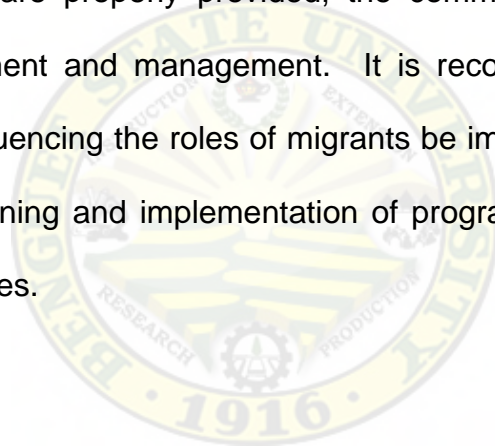
Migration is considered a natural phenomenon occurring in a given location. It is also a significant factor on the development of the social and economic aspects of people and communities especially those that are affected by constant movement and transfer of people from one place to the other and the changes that are influenced by those migrating from the original place to new areas.

The study was conducted to determine the implication of migration to the social and economic development of Barangay Irisan, Baguio City from December 2010 to March 2011. A total of 100 research participants were randomly selected to provide pertinent data and were analyzed according to the research problem and objectives.

Results show that there are three important aspects influenced by migration. These are the family or relatives of the migrants, economic activities and the infrastructure and facilities present in the area. Specifically, these are also attained and

related as factors on the social and economic development of Barangay Irisan. On the other hand, problems and concerns were identified by the respondents which affect the development of Barangay Irisan. Likewise, these are also considered important because migrants including local residents and the community viewed them as contributory or limiting factors to development particularly those that are associated to the provision of social services and encouraged economic activities.

It is concluded that migration change the direction of the social and development condition of a particular community. However, if such changes are managed and social and economic activities are properly provided, the community will result to a more directed urban development and management. It is recommended that appropriate policies and activities influencing the roles of migrants be implemented to come up with proper development planning and implementation of programs, activities and services for people and communities.



INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The aspect of rural-urban migration is an interesting field of study especially if this is associated with socio-economic development. It is also an indicator of community development and renounces civilization and management. In view of this, the bounty resources gradually disappear when the receiving place for migration is not ready for drastic transformations or reforms. More so, sustainable development is vital in managing the growing influx of rural-urban migration. Thus, there is a need of constant evaluation on the status of population brought by local and international migration to determine mitigating factors that will address the perceived problems, issues and concerns arising in holistic development.

Furthermore, the rapid urbanization and shift of population from rural areas to the cities have spawned a host of problems that degrade human life: slums, poverty blight, crime pollution, uncollected garbage, congestion, poor sewerage and poor drainage system, water shortages and traffic chaos.

The state of art of migration could be understood clearly if discussed within the context of development of a certain place. Migration



is an important livelihood strategy in the Philippines. Many past studies conducted at the national level and even to some extent of local studies clarified the relationships of migration, population change and urbanization which give indirect and direct bearings in the success of this study (Fortaliza, 1997).

Many Filipinos are leaving their comfort zones and taking the risk to look for better sources of income. Fortunately, Filipinos are known to be one of the most flexible and easy-to-adjust person in the world. Comparing to other races, Filipino is still the best missionary for they can easily acquire languages, adapt to new environment and very spontaneous in dealing with people. Despite of having a strong family ties, they can sacrifice to come out from their comfort zone to seek for better jobs with higher wages/salaries while keeping in-touch regularly with love ones. Filipinos also is known of its camaraderie spirit and *barkada* system, they can easily get close to every Filipinos they met in a foreign land.

Baguio City, one of the highly urbanized cities and have been transformed into a major educational and tourism area and later into an emerging industrial center (Baguio City Planning and Development Office, 2010). "People are naturally attracted to Baguio because of its cool climate and because it is the administrative, service and trade center in the Cordilleras," says Mayor Domogan. But he also admits that the high



in-migration rate is largely to blame for the city's rising squatter population (Leonen, 2000).

Specifically, Irisan the largest and the most populated barangay in Baguio City (<http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2009/pr09117tx.html>) became the salad bowl of food, land, settlement, and trade and commerce industries for people with different cultures, norms, tribes and lifestyle. Most of these people came from rural areas and they brought with them their own concepts, skills, culture and lifestyle in search of a better living condition. On the other hand, the on-going migration in-flow in Barangay Irisan perhaps is one of the biggest reasons why the area has the highest squatting cases, and probably the fastest in land conversion from agricultural to residential, commercial and/or industrial (Irisan Barangay Profile, 2008).

Historically, Irisan's natural resources were plentiful. The original people survived on the resources such as the gold from the riversides, the fish and other aquatic food from the river like the "paideng", "jojo", "kiwet" and "shuyos". The soil of the gardens was very fertile. The hills were verdant with the green pine trees (Irisan Barangay Profile 2008).

The coming in of development and entry of settlers slowly diminished these resources, which is similar to what happened to Camp



John Hay where pine trees were cut in the name of development as a spring board on the city's economic progress.

Old informants through personal interview (Lopez Osio, Angeline Luna, Elsie Pucay Kiwas and Virginia Luna) as cited in the Irisan Barangay Profile 2008, recall that there were about 20 Ibaloy families who originally occupied the land areas of Irisan. These families maintain strong family relations that resulted to encourage other family members living outside the city to join them and utilize the vast virgin land which they could not till by themselves (Irisan Barangay Profile 2008). This condition escalates until more people were interested in migration to Barangay Irisan.

Furthermore, it was noted that Barangay Irisan was an agricultural area. The original inhabitants raise cattle, pig, and chicken. At the same time, they planted sweet potato, cassava and taro at their backyard also for their own consumption. Farming was a way of life which has also been handed down from generations and observed s a common activity up to the present. Farmers in the area now produce sayote because of water scarcity.

Barangay Irisan has a total land area of 537.53 hectares. This figure is fast decreasing because of the influx of people coming in and settling in the area. Today, 45% is devoted to agricultural purposes and



these are found in Apugan down to Purok 1; 50 % is residential located in all of the 32 puroks, and 5% devoted to commercial purposes located along the national highway. On the upper part of Irisan from the Irisan Lime Kilns to San Carlos, the once rocky mountains are now leveled to the ground to give way to residential purposes. It is now thickly populated invaded by migrants and squatters. Residential houses are now visible in the area which causes a lot of rural and urban problems and concerns especially related to socio-economic development and urban management.

Based on these, the study would specifically address the impact of migration on the socio-economic development of Barangay Irisan, Baguio City.

Statement of the Problem

In-migration is an unavoidable phenomenon that will surely happen to a certain place like Irisan, Baguio City which is rich in land and natural resources.

History shows that there were no cases of malnutrition and any epidemic or serious health problems reported among the original people of Irisan due to the fresh and natural produce abundantly growing and produced in the area. School children never suffered from serious illness



and residents were living simply and enjoyed the natural landscape of the area.

Nevertheless, population grows naturally in two ways: through the original people and through internal migration. Most people moved and transferred from one area to the other to seek better living, job and to some due to marriage.

The research would prove whether migrants of Irisan attained their expectations and if their lives were improved when they changed location. Also, it is perceived that better food chain and disruption of balanced ecosystem was altered during the migration process. In connection with this, people experiencing depletion of resources such as insufficient food supply, lack of water, and meager of land. The ratio of the human versus the basic commodities and resources is getting out of balance. Probably, migration encourages urbanization and development or the other way around. Thus, the socio-economic factors specifically, the infrastructure and facilities; economic activities; and family was analyzed in detail based on the gathered data and personal observations. The impact of migration on the socio-economic development factors will either worsen poverty or alleviate poverty.



The research was conducted purposely to assess the implications of migration on the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City. It sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the socio-economic development factors that are influencing migration?
2. What is the degree of the socio-economic development in relation to migration?
3. What are the implications of migration in relation to the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City?
4. What are the urban problems encountered by the respondents while settling in Irisan?

Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to assess the consequences of migration in the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City:

1. To identify the socio-economic development factors influencing migration at Irisan.
2. To determine the degree of the socio-economic development in relation to migration.



3. To analyze the implications of migration in relation to the socio-economic development of Irisan barangay.

4. To identify the urban problems encountered by the respondents while settling in Irisan.

Importance of the Study

Most studies done regarding migration were focused on levels, trends or patterns of migration and characteristics of migrants at the national levels. Studying these aspects in the barangay level is often neglected, a situation which place local chief executive and local legislators and planners at a dilemma of how to tackle the problems brought about by increasing influx on migration.

Basic and current data on population growth are usually generated through national censuses and surveys. However, data on migration flow is still difficult to measure as confessed by the National Statistics Office. There were some data from these sources but too aggregated. Thus, the available data series are deemed inadequate to meet the needs of planners and policy makers of local government units, particularly the cities/municipalities and barangays. What they require are more disaggregated information in analyzing the migration situation in their



localities. Other government agencies also accept their failure to provide data on migration due to aggregation.

The 1991 Local Government Code, which devolved powers from the national government to the local government units (Provinces, cities, and municipalities), posed challenge to the country's local chief executives in their pursuit of development for their constituency. Being now in-charge of planning, implementing and monitoring, and evaluating program and projects, they are in dire need of tools, i.e., data to guide them in their policy and program processes that are responsive to local needs. Sad to say though, this is lacking at the moment (cited by Fortaleza, 1997).

The insights that were derived from this study are very crucial to provide a much needed descriptive study of the influence of migration on the urban development in Irisan, Baguio City that can be used for policy intervention in the migration-development nexus. It would also guide the city developers and planners, program/project implementers, and other supporting arms like the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department Of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Local Government Units (LGU), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), and Non-Government Organization (NGO) on how to uplift the social welfare and help boost the living condition of many urban



dwellers and those living beyond the city outskirts. The study could also provide information to the local executives of the out-migrated areas to formulate or design their own policies and programs that are adoptable and responsive to the area.

Considering the aforementioned importance of the study, it could be safely assumed that this study would be much relevant in providing data or information that could serve as intervening variables for designing policies, plans and programs that are responsive to the basic needs in the urban system which are the need to develop capacities of National Government Agencies, Local Government Agencies, Non-Government Organizations, and People Organizations for effective delivery of facilities and infrastructure services, city services and job opportunities needed to improve capacities to manage urban development and reduce poverty. Research results will also help future researchers on the implications of migration in the socio-economic development of certain areas.

Finally, an additional knowledge, a room for career development and extra learning experience would compensate the researcher's effort and joy in the pursuit of this undertaking. This study also helped broaden her social attachment and consciousness towards minority groups, and makes her understand more the diversity of culture and the different attitude of individuals in the context of social economy as regards people's



way of creating their own livelihood for survival in this fast changing society.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study had looked at the interrelationship between migration and socio-economic development factors. Since the central aspect of community development that is expected to affect individual or group migration decisions is socio-economic development through infrastructure services and facilities, economic activities, family relationship and culture, this study dealt on these aspects of development.

Technically migration has never defined or measured accurately what migration in relation to urban management and community development. It only referred to in-migration or from the outside to inside population mobility.

The study would shed light on this aspect while using two sets of data from the point of view of the barangay's historical characteristics, patterns and trends. A total of 100 research participants were identified as respondents, currently settled from five to thirty (30) years. They were identified based in referral system from the barangay officials and key informants. This was substantiated by secondary data gathered from the Irisan Barangay Profile records and City Planning Office to identify the



group of migrants in the study area. A finer analysis should have been done if data on the migration flows were available. Unfortunately, records from the NSO, NEDA showed total migration situation only, with no disaggregation. In the case of current migration flows, the sampled respondents provided some insights into the migration situation; however, findings might not be conclusive. It should be better done if complete count was made.

In relation to development, the study utilized historical data and testimonies of the research participants on the identified socio-economic development factors based on how they rate or measure in terms of degree of importance and development. Moreover, a record from the latest barangay profile of Irisan was used to gauge whether the migrants were present during development.

Conceptual Framework

Development is the result of human activities and aspirations with the availability of tangible and intangible resources. In relation to the development of Irisan Barangay, transformation and reform occurs on the different socio-economic development factors due to migration. For instance, the family factors which will strengthens the family ties, maintains the sense of belongingness within the kinship, and preserves



one's grown-up culture, the economic activities such as the explosion of businesses and creation of more job opportunities which will improve the standard of living, and the infrastructure and facilities which will transport various education opportunities, health services and improved amenities.

Furthermore, applying the "survival of the fittest," an individual or a family or clan as a whole will take the bull by the horn or take the risk to migrate and resettle to a new location that will nurture the family better through the availability of the socio-economic development factors. Migration as a driving force of urbanization at the same time can be a cause or result of scarcity. Yet, population migration is an essential contributing factor in the structural transformation and urbanization in the process of economic development.

Apart from raising urbanization level, migration also affects the structure of urban population. On one hand, migration brings about demographical structural changes in age, gender, and education level and so on. On the other hand, migration reduces urban population dependency ratio. Those impacts produce accumulative effects and agglomeration for the development of urban economy.

Thus, the socio-economic development also depends on the socio-demographic profile and the characteristics of Irisan Barangay as shown in Figure 1. The interrelationships of migration and socio-economic



development factors bring positive and negative implications to the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City.

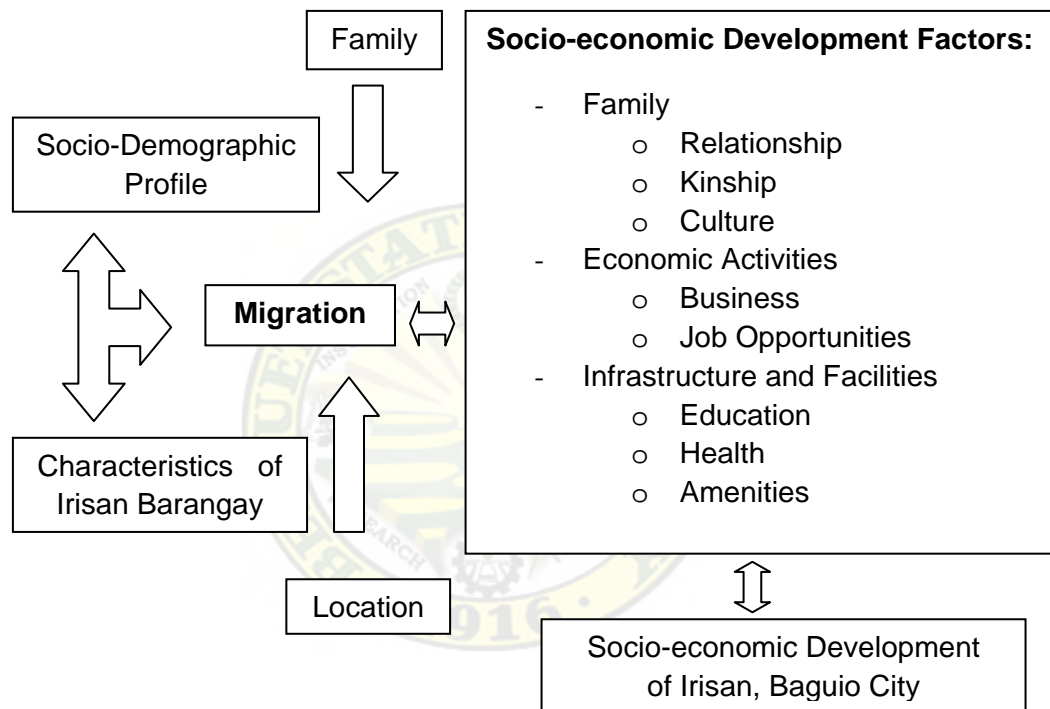


Figure 1. Paradigm of the study



Operational Definition

For better and clearer understanding, the following terms are operationally defined.

Migration refers to the transferring of people from one place to another place whether temporary, permanent or semi-permanent.

Migration intention is the purpose or reason that triggered the individual, family or clan to move which include getting married with the original settlers, increasing individual's income, higher education, job hunting, transfer of job assignment, improving class status, etc.

Implication is an indirect suggestion or interference of migration on the socio-economic development in Irisan, Baguio City.

Socio-economic is a combination of social and economic. Social is pertaining to the characteristics of activities of people living together and/or the relations between human beings living in a community while economic pertains to the production, development, and management of material wealth, as of a country, household, or business enterprise (Reader's Digest Universal Dictionary, 1987).

Socio-economic development factors refer to the selected indicators used in the study such as infrastructure and facilities that covers education, health and amenities; economic activities that includes



business activities and job opportunities; and family which focuses on relationship, kinship and culture.

Infrastructure and facilities are specifically the quality of education, courses or vocations, education facilities and equipments; health services, facilities and equipments, health policies and staff; and amenities like amusements and recreational areas, transportation network and telecommunications.

Economic activities refer to the various kinds of works, which provide financial income to the individual respondent to support their needs or expenses.

Family refers to the status of relationship of family members to each other, to their relatives or kin and to other tribes, and their involvement to any community activities or organizations and cultural practices.

Socio-economic and demographic profile refers to the personal information of the respondents including their highest educational attainment, income status and migration information.

Age the age was significant in the study because it helps to identify the maturity of a person and his/her capability to make major decisions in life like getting married, living in another place on his/her own, taking higher education in the city, and earning for a living even if it seems



to be risky and uncertain. It also reflects the dependency of a person in terms of migration. Perhaps the respondent may had no choice to choose where to stay because the whole family moved in Irisan since childhood.

Gender it is important to consider the gender or the sex of an individual if we want to understand deeper his/her whole being. Since this research is focus more on social aspect, it is vital to respect and know the right of each opposite sex in expressing their freewill in all things.

Civil status knowing whether the respondent is married or not will give an impression on why he/she moved to other place and who are his/her companion.

Educational attainment the level of literacy will affect a person's interpersonal, intellectual, social and moral output and views in life. To reciprocate the corresponding job occupation of the respondents with their educational background is also crucial information to trace the economic and migration history of the person.

Religion a fellowship, denomination or Christian organization considered as Non-stock Corporation. Religious affiliation can give bearing to migration change especially for the ministers and religious leaders who are being reshuffled from one place to the other.

Tribal or ethnicity for better understanding of the retrospect of migration and upbringing of the respondents, the place of origin, the tribe,



the dialect, the monthly income, previous and present occupation (prior and upon migration) migrants' siblings were taken as additional information.

Degree of importance in the study was used to discover how direly necessary the socio-economic development factors in Irisan, the new place of destination based on the preferences of the respondents.

Degree of attainment was used to measure how much the mentioned socio-economic development factors are attained as expected by the respondents upon migrating and if it is moderately attained or not attained at all.

Degree of improvement was used to gauge the extent of improvements of the socio-economic development factors since the respondents migrated to Irisan Barangay whether it was moderately improved or not improved at all.

Consequences of migration were viewed to be the negative impact of migration experienced by the migrants upon resettling to Irisan Barangay.

Degree of seriousness was used to analyze the inadequacy of basic services and the urban problems perceived by the respondents upon staying at Irisan.



Development is the multi-dimensional process involving changes in structure, attitude and institutions, vis-à-vis, acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty (Todaro, 2003). In this study, development was used as the improvements in the infrastructure services, education and health facilities and better amenities. It also includes the increased in capital investment and high employment rates, and closer intimate family relationship and kinship enjoyed by the migrants while staying at Irisan.

Urban development refers to the transformation of a community with a well-designed physical and social layout and the provision of services and facilities accessible and feasible to every individual living in the city.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. The socio-economic development factors that influenced migration are positively identified by the respondents as important.
2. The degrees of attainment of the socio-economic development factors in relation to migration are attained.
3. The socio-economic development factors improved due to migration.



4. There is a significant difference in the consequences of migration in the socio-economic development factors and the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by high migration which Baguio City is now facing seriously.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter comprises the theories, principles, policy, reliable observations and results of past studies that are relevant to the study for better, more comprehensive and clearer but broader understanding of the correlation of migration and socio economic development.

The Law of Migration

Lopez (2005) introduced the Laws of Migration with the phrase wrote by Desmond Morris in his *The Naked Ape* (1967) “All mammals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.” He explained that man has the tendency to be attracted by novelty, a condition known as *neophilia* or the love of the new. The thrill of traveling to new places where living dangerously is in still a mystery is part of the neophilic urge, which he defines as a feeling that “drives us on and keeps us interested until the unknown has become the known, until familiarity has bred contempt.” Yet, Man’s tendencies to explore new territories can sometimes reach alarming proportions and unpredictable.

The Oxford Dictionary of Word Histories (2002) states that the word immigration is from the Latin *immigrare*, from *im-*, “into” and *migrare*, “migrate,” recorded from the late eighteen century, formed on the pattern of *emigrant* (cited by Lopez, 2005). Often times, strange or peculiar places



are potentially dangerous but have stronger lure so it must be explored with extra caution. History, for the most part, involves a study of man in motion. In the primitive years, man are nomads for they are never settled down in one place because they only have their bow and arrow, spear and fishing gears to survive temporarily in one place then transfer again after consuming all the prey in their present occupation. Sometimes they need to look for citadel to hide from their enemies or to look for a greener pasture to survive.

Migration in Retrospect: Evidence from Migration Histories, Trend and Pattern

Migration is an intriguing phenomenon. Why are men so driven to constantly move to other territories while so many others remain in their place of birth?

Todaro and Smith (2003) stated that studying migration, which they meant the historically unprecedented movements of people and urbanization and they termed as the phenomenon of massive moving is one of the most complex and nuanced dilemmas of the development process. There are four components of migration for several countries as shown in the figure below where they patterned the rural to urban migration (World Development Report 1999).



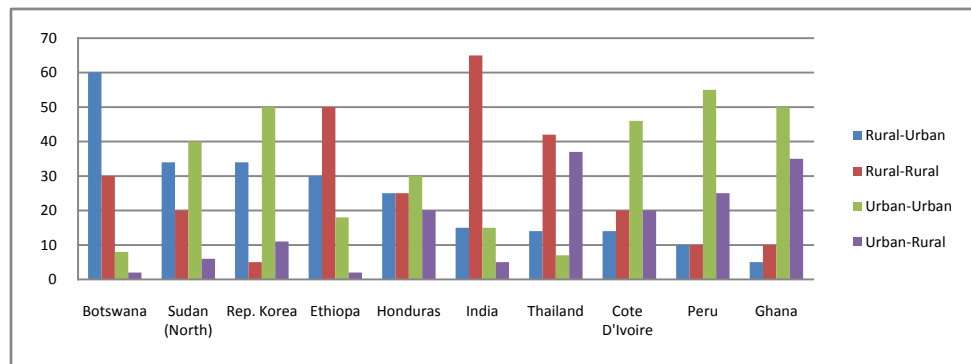


Figure 2. World Rural to Urban and Urban to Rural 1999 Migration Pattern (Source: World Development Report 1999 with permission (as cited by Todaro and Smith 2003))

Migration patterns are complex for there is no way to clearly interpret and closely monitor the changes accurately. To some, migration can be a cause of poverty or in vice versa. Skeldon (2002) written in the Asia-Pacific Population Journal, the challenge to policy makers is to facilitate the types of movement that are most likely to lead to an alleviation of poverty while protecting migrants from abuse and exploitation.

Over the years, migration was seen to have been an integral and vital component of human development. This situation is aptly captured by a Burmese proverb: "Without transfer to another village, a person cannot become great." Today, we continue to witness the ebb and the flow of human beings between and within nations, within regions, within



provinces, etc. which have resulted to rapid urbanization and growth of large cities. Perez (1997) stated that the massive movements of population from countryside to the burgeoning cities were viewed as an instrument of choice that enables people to adapt themselves to socio-economic changes accompanying development.

The character, direction and composition of migration have changed from largely pioneer agricultural movements towards urbanward moves and have become almost unidirectional in favor of Metro Manila. This change resulted to the birth of metropolitazation in the country and brought about a concomitant effect on the composition of migrants. In general, what used to be a male-dominated process became largely the domain of young, single females who comprise the majority of urban ward moves.

The rural-urban migration according to Todaro and Smith (2003) is the most important type of migration from the standpoint of long run development. It is the most crucial because the population share of cities is growing, despite the fact that fertility is much lower in urban areas, and the difference is accounted for by rural-urban migration. It is also important because of the potential development benefits of economic activity of cities, due to agglomeration economies and other factors.



From the Library of Congress Country Studies and the CIA World Factbook, 1991 they re-published the Philippine migration rates as there were two significant migration trends that affected population figure in the 1970s and the 1980s. First was a trend of migration from village to city, which put extra stress on urban areas. As of the early 1980s, thirty cities had 100,000 or more residents, up from twenty-one in 1970. A National Housing Authority report revealed that, in the early 1980s, one out of four Metro Manila residents was squatter. This figure represented a 150 percent increase in a decade in the number of people living in shantytown communities, evidence of continuing, virtually uncontrolled, rural-urban migration.

A second major migration pattern consisted of resettlement from the more densely to the less densely populated regions. As a result of a population-land ratio that declined from about one cultivated hectare per agricultural worker in the 1950s to about 0.5 hectare by the early 1980s, thousands of Filipinos had migrated to the agricultural frontier on Mindanao. According to the 1980 census, six of the twelve fastest growing provinces were in the western, northern, or southern Mindanao regions, and a seventh was the frontier province of Palawan.



The Causes of Migration

Migration can be both cause and be caused by poverty. Similarly, poverty can be alleviated as well as exacerbated by population movement. Skeldon (2002) in his position paper on migration and poverty in Asia-Pacific Population Journal that easy generalizations are impossible to make but it is likely that the relative impact of migration on poverty, and of poverty on migration, varies by level of development of the area under consideration. Under certain conditions, poverty may be a root cause of migration to some part of the world, whereas in other parts, under different conditions, the poor will be among the last to move. Equally, in some areas, migration may be an avenue out of poverty while in others it contributes to an extension of poverty.

Many authors like Lopez (2005) cited the “pull” and “push” factors as the main reason for migration. This means that people are pushed to move due to the intimidating and worsening economic and political situation in the place of origin. On the other hand, the promising and enticing socio-economic factors in one place are enough to pull strangers or travelers to live in that new place.

Motivation to move from one place to the other whether permanent or temporary plays a crucial role in understanding migration pattern. Now a days, a growing literature argued that migration is both an individual and



a family decision which is contrary to early models of migration that focused on an individual's decision to migrate, based on the difference between the discounted value of the migrant's expected income from the new location and the present value/ actual costs of migration.

Smith and Thomas (1998) study of migration of husbands and wives in peninsular Malaysia discussed a number of scenarios in which family characteristics may influence the migration decision. For example, children and adolescents typically move with their parents, who decide where the family goes. For these younger migrants, parental characteristics, such as father's and mother's education, may be more important determinants of an individual's location, compared to individual characteristics. The family also matters in mobility status due to cross-cultural marriage, where an individual will take his wife and live separately from their parents. Thus spousal characteristics may affect an individual's location decision, particularly for post-marital moves.

Gender may also play an important role in the family's choice of a migrant. Whether sons or daughters migrate depends on the family's perception of the migrant in its risk-diversification strategy. If, for example, daughters are socialized to be responsible for their parents, families may invest in daughters' migration. In the Dominican Sierra, female migrants make remittances to their parents' households if the latter experience



income shocks; men insure parents only if there is no other migrant in the household (de la Brière, et al., 2002).

In the Philippines, the family's short-run need for a stable source of income motivates unmarried female migrants to seek wage-earning jobs, despite their lack of long-term stability, since parents expect remittances to decrease after daughters marry and have their own familial obligations (Lauby and Stark, 1988).

Compared to rural India, women migrate for marriage but men are lifetime residents in the household and village, daughters-in-law living in the village and daughters of the household head who have married and moved to their husbands' village embody the family's insurance capital, linking families of origin and destination of married women in mutual aid schemes (Rosenzweig, 1993).

Better-educated children are also more likely to migrate in response to economic opportunities. Because better-educated children may be able to take advantage of new employment or entrepreneurial opportunities, they have more to gain from moving than less-educated children.

In the Philippines, internal migration throughout the archipelago has been observed since big cities were developed. Like for instance, the bulk of migrants are attracted by the City of Manila for they perceived this city as a favorable place for sales and private enterprise and other forms of



business. People from the northern part chose to move to the south for farming or agricultural purposes, while people from the south chose to move towards the urban core for business and trades. Besides, even the Ilocos and Mountain Province appear to attract highly migrants from almost all occupational groups except farmers (Filipinas Foundation, 1976). It is intuitively obvious that economic activities caused the in-migration and out-migration of the people throughout the country and even to other developing countries.

Ang See (2008), concluded in his lecture on Philippine International Migration: Causes and Consequences at the Dalhousie University, Canada that higher pay, economic benefits and social security offered by host countries entice Filipino migrants to relocate. Nonetheless, we find that same Filipino continue to maintain strong linkages with the home country. Many in their twilight years also prefer to return and spend their retirement back home with their dollar savings.

In the case of Baguio city, it was called the summer capital because of its chilling temperature and prolonged cool climate. Through the years, Baguio played the major role as the center of education in the north and the melting pot of different tribes and cultures that makes its hem ready to burst or the central business district to be congested (Baguio City Socio-Economic and Development Profile, 2010). "People are naturally attracted



to Baguio because of its cool climate and because it is the administrative, service and trade center in the Cordilleras,” says Mayor Domogan. But he also admits that high in-migration rate is main the root of rising squatter population. Likewise, official figures shows that migrants who came to look for work in Baguio inevitably stayed and raised families here making up 40 percent of the city’s current population (Leonen, 2000).

Ulama’s study (1995) on an exploratory researched on the Muslim migrants’ community in barangay Military Cut-Off, Baguio City that Muslim migrants primarily took refuge in Baguio from the socio-political instability in Mindanao and to fulfill their desire for better socio-economic life and opportunities here. He recommended that the Muslim migrants should develop their INKA system into formal organization to be recognized by the Baguio City government as one of the People’s Organizations in the city. The word “INKA” simply means, they should participate as a group in demand-making activities and electoral processes.

Moreover, Caguioa (1995) found out that Muslim migrants came to the city of Baguio for better living condition which is exemplified by the Muslim *banketa* business along the Magsaysay and Hilltop area. However, she pointed out that Muslim vendor experienced harassments from the police officers for violating the city’s sidewalk laws. Therefore, she recommended that Muslim migrants, particularly the vendors should



be properly informed about the policies of the Baguio City government concerning sidewalk vending to make it favorable and create areas for free business access without violating government policies.

Finally, Medina (1996) affirmed in her survey study in migration and adoption of Muslim migration in Baguio City, that some of the political reasons that forced the Muslims to migrate to other places are war, lack of assistance for them from the government, and their feeling of being neglected. She also assessed that 61% of the Muslim migrants believed that their prayers and consultation to their Allah helped them in coping with the problems they encountered in Baguio City, 24% attributed it to the organization meetings and 15% to other strategies or coping mechanisms. Like Ulama, she recommended that the Muslim migrants should come up with their organization and apply for accreditation in the city council of Baguio, for them to have a direct representation in the city government as part of ensuring that their problems will be legally attended and remedied by concerned authorities.

Economies of Agglomeration Policy

The economies of agglomeration explain the strong association between urbanization and development according to Todaro that large degree cities are formed because they provide cost advantages to



producers and consumers. He further advocates the Todaro migration model toward an economic theory of rural urban migration. The theory assumes that the members of the labor force, both actual and potential will gain more out from migration than to the cost of it (Todaro, 2003).

The model provides a descriptive representation of what is happening nowadays. However, it is noted that people migrating in urban areas contribute a lot in area congestion and causes problems especially in areas of social welfare, health and nutrition and peace and order conditions.

If Todaro and Smith (2003) are optimistic in terms of rural-urban migration as a number one force for economic development to be birthed, the World Development Report (2009) also concluded that the bigger conglomeration the city is, the better the quality of life it has. The report added that even the first world countries and the developing countries in Asia have the fastest and largest numbers of people moving every day towards the city as summarized below:

PLACE AND PROGRESS

- **Tokyo—the biggest city**
 - 35 million out of 120 million, packed into 4 percent of Japan's land area
 - Every day, its subways move 8 million people
- **USA—the most mobile country**
 - More than 35 million out of 300 million changed residence in 2006
 - Every year, 8 million people migrate between states
- **West Europe—the most integrated continent**
 - About 35 percent of GDP is traded
 - 60 percent of its trade is intra-regional



STORIES BEING REPEATED NOW IN DEVELOPING ASIA	
•Mumbai—the most densely populated city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –About 30,000 people per sq. km.; already twice the density of Seoul, Shanghai, and Bogota –More keep coming
•China—the most mobile developing country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –60 million migrant workers traveled from home on the last day of Chinese New Year holidays in 2006 –200 million travelers were stranded due to snow storms days before Chinese New Year in 2008
•Southeast Asia—the most rapidly integrating developing region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Trade is big part of GDP –More than 25 percent of its trade is within Southeast Asia, more than 50 percent if Northeast Asia is included

Figure 3. World's fastest & largest numbers of people moving everyday (Source: *World Development Report 2009*)

Cities, migration and trade, it is claimed, have been the main catalysts of progress and hence 'Growing cities, ever more mobile people, and increasingly specialized products are essential for economic success' (World Bank, 2009). The World Development Report argues with these greater densities, shorter distances and reduced divisions that will result to unbalanced growth. Yet, over time, other policies and mechanisms for integration will foster convergence in living standards. It also focuses on a global development that involves necessary spatial diverse economic activities coupled with progressive spatial equality in human welfare. This view both positive (in that it reflects the way the report reads economic history) and normative (in that the report argues that this is how things should be). In short, accelerating the economic divergence while reducing



the time taken for welfare convergence is the key policy challenge for universal economic progress (World Development Report, 2009).

According Dayucos (2001), sidewalk vending is the most preferred economic activity of the Muslim migrants in Baguio City. It also remains as the most favorable and feasible sources of income for the both Cordilleran and non-Cordilleran up to this time, like some of the respondents in this research who diligently do ambulant vending. However, he found out that the productiveness of the economic activities of the Muslim migrants is now minimal and declining which was lightly affected by the arising big business establishments. Thus, he suggested that this problem can be controlled if the migrants in Baguio City will learn more livelihood projects from the Department of Social Welfare and Development – Cordillera Administrative region (DSWD-CAR) in Baguio City such as manufacturing handicrafts like wall decors, ethnic designs and wood carvings that are saleable to tourists. He further recommended the legalization of migrants' organization and operations to ensure their rights for equal protection of the laws in case rivalry between the informal and formal sectors cannot be avoided.



The Impact of Migration on Economic Development

Migration and development are significantly related to each other. Migration had been motivated by economic reasons, though sometimes a political one. Around the globe, the growth of population especially in the urban areas is being triggered by the uncontrolled movement of people and because the major contributing factor to both high rates of urban growth and high rates of unemployment and underemployment is same as the rural-urban migration, it is essential to investigate this issue in some detail.

The connection of economic development and migration is supported by the universal vision of all countries of the world. Urban population exploded since the speedy industrialization and expansion of manufacturing activities are occurring in the capital cities around the world. Eventually, when particular place is being developed and advancing, employment opportunities become visible, thus, people surely transfer to that place.

If Todaro (2003) believes that migration exacerbates the structural imbalance of rural-urban in two direct ways, the supply and demand side in terms of man power, job and resources (Todaro, 2003), other scholars/authors also discourse on the gains versus costs of migration.



Table 1. Enumeration of the gains and costs of international migration as based on the literature

Author, Year	Gains of Migration	Costs of Migration
Appleyard, 1991	* Relieves labor market pressures, generates remittance earnings, improves quality of life, & contributes to societal change in origin countries	* Hampers the pace of development, breeds brain drain that hinders economic growth, spurs inflation problems in communities impacted by remittances
Oxfam Great Britain, 2003	*Reduces unemployment and generates higher wages, generates return of financial, human and social capital that can be invested, can supply remittance flows, and promotes stronger trade link	* Caused brain drain
Stalker, in NOVIB, 2003	* Remittances * Population / employment * Skills transfer	*Family strain * Inequality * Brain drain * Culture of emigration
Sorensen, Van Hear, and Engberg-Pedersen, 2002	* Family level – improve household earnings, giving people better food, health, housing and educational standards * Community level – hometown associations may serve as platforms resulting in significant development in communities, and this benefits migrant and non-migrant households	* Depletion of labor force in sending communities of migrants * Inflationary influence of remittances to the

Source: *Institute for Migration and Development Issues*, August 2004,

While it is true that cultural diversity, more remittances, progress, and increased manpower counts as advantages of high migration, there are more disadvantages that high migration brings to the city of Baguio according to the different city government units. Commission on Population regional director Aurora Quiray said, “*We are now having*



problems on water, air quality and waste disposal because of overpopulation. Add to this the [effects on] peace and order situation and [the question on] whether the government is still able to provide for basic services. The city's hospitals, for example, do not only cater to those from the city. "It is an advantage if those who will migrate here are professionals, but again, it all depends on the city's carrying capacity, and can the government provides for all these people?"

Seven years ago, city architect Joseph Alabanza that, *"The carrying capacity of the city in terms of the environment, physical constraints and social service demands etc. has reached a critical point."*

In contrast, Cordelia Lacsama (City Environment & Parks Management Office, officer-in-charge) said, *"In-migration is something we cannot put a stop to,"* said. *The good news is the city's medium term development plan (2005-2010) goals to "reduce population growth at manageable levels, provide appropriate and quality employment opportunities for residents and revitalize urban planning and design in the city. The upward trend of population is compounding the disadvantages, but if these are tax-paying people, then it can be an advantage, because the city will have additional funds to address its growing needs"* (<http://www.baguiomidlandcourier.com.ph/charter.asp>).



Population Situation and Distribution
of Irisan, Baguio City Aggravated
by In-Migration

Despite the constructive consequences of migration that might boost the economy, the increasing populace brought by migration may be a cause of chaotic environment. Population pressure is generally accepted as a prime cause of natural resources deletion/extinction, environmental degradation/pollution, and reductions in environmental quality. In general, many people are leaving the villages and farms and live in the city that results to urban explosion.

According to the UN State of the World Population 2007 report, sometime in the middle of 2007, the majority of people worldwide will be living in towns or cities, for the first time in history; this is referred to as the arrival of the "Urban Millennium" or the 'tipping point'. In regard to future trends, 93% of urban growth is estimated to occur in developing nations, with 80% of urban growth occurring in Asia and Africa.

Mr. Jacques Vercueil (2004) described rural-to-urban migration as a major economic and social phenomenon of nowadays societies during his speech on the seminar on "Agriculture and Rural-Urban Migrations in Developing Countries: facts and policy implications" which was held in Damascus on 12 December 2004 within the framework of the Agricultural Policy Forum promoted by the National Agricultural Policy Center (NAPC).



Nearly 800 million people have moved from the countryside to the cities between 1950 and 2000, without any sign of deceleration as the study shows. Migration is necessary for the growth and development of nowadays societies, but also detrimental when rural-urban flows exceed the absorptive capacity of towns, leading to a degraded kind of human settlement called “slum”, where 928 million people worldwide are living according to the 2003 UN-Habitat Global report estimation. This figure will grow at an accelerated rate if no policy action is taken to control this phenomenon as drawn in Figure 4.

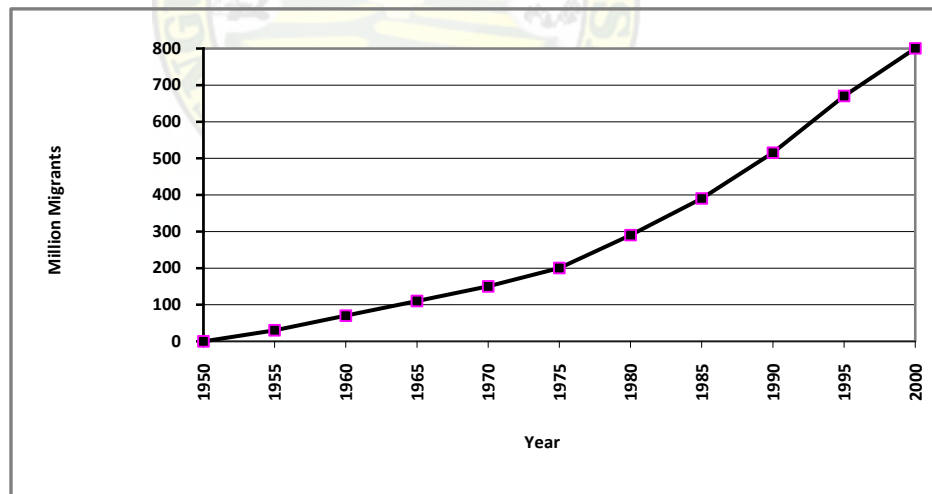


Figure 4. Worldwide rural exodus since 1950 (Source: *UN-Habitat Global Report 2003*)



It's very obvious that as emigration and immigration rates vary, the population rate also varies. While it is true that the National Statistics Office confessed their incapacity to aggregate exact data and to monitor closely the migration rate of a certain place, population growth rate is easier and more precise to measure.

From the latest Population Census of National Statistics Office, Manila, 2009, the Philippines has a total number of dwellers of 88.57 million as of August 1, 2007 and we had the lowest population growth rate of 2.04 percent for the period 2000-2007 recorded for the Philippines since the 1960s. In addition, Baguio City was designed for a maximum of 30,000 inhabitants, now it has a daytime population of 400,000 (Leonen, 2000). It is considered as one of the urbanized cities in the country registered a total population of 301,926 persons as of August 1, 2007. This registered an increase of 49,540 persons over the total population of 252,386 persons in 2000 (with May 1, 2000 as reference date), giving the city an annual population growth rate of 2.50 percent. However, from the 129 barangays of Baguio City, still Irisan, the locale of the study had the largest population with 24,064 persons or eight percent of the total population of the entire city (NSO Press Releases, 2009).

The main reasons why population of Irisan drastically increases from 2000 onwards mentioned in the Barangay profile (2008) was the



establishment of the lime business. Lime Kiln which is also known as Apugan is shown in Plate 1. This supports the record that Irisan is the most populated barangay in Baguio City. It was pointed out that migration was identified as the main cause and followed by reported incidence of marriage and early pregnancy among the youth (Barangay Profile 2008).

Moreover, Irisan is known to be the most squatted area. Much of its ancestral lands have been claimed by private individuals legally and illegally. The expansion for residential is quick that even those newly built communities does not own legally the land where they built their shanties.



Plate 1. Lime Kiln Factory
Photo by Amor Busacay,
Dec. 2010



Plate 2. NPC Demolition site 2010
with a key informant, a
migrant from Pangasinan
Photo by Amor Busacay,
Jan. 2011



The case of National Power Corporation (NPC) for instance, many shanties were demolished last 2010 because of illegal settlement as shown in Plate 2. Standing is an aborigine of Pangasinan who was relocated to Purok 9.A after demolition incidence by the city government with the National Power Corporation.

Urban Agriculture as One Mitigating Factor for Migration

Migration, urbanization and development are three major concerns that developing countries are now giving attention to. These concerns were validated during the gathering of 188 countries in the 1995 International Conference on population and development held in Cairo, Egypt (ICPD) Plan of Action, 1995. Member countries noted the changing scope and magnitude of these phenomena, the relative impact of migration on poverty, and of poverty on migration which is not easy to judge.

On the contrary to the popular belief that migration is a way-out from poverty, Isagani dela Paz (2008) stood his point that migration has neither brought rural folks out of poverty nor is it a sure fire way for farm people to clamber aboard the prosperity wagon. However, in the researcher's view, it is case to case basis and with considerations of the personal profile and the environmental background of an individual that



causes or results his migration. Dela Paz (2008) quoted the report from World Bank that migration can be a climb up ladder for well-prepared, skilled workers, or it can be a simple displacement of poverty to the urban environment for others. It means that the absence of a household member reduces the agricultural labor supply. In exchange to the agricultural products which is good for household short term consumption, remittances from love ones overseas are faster to boom the family economic condition.

Moreover, Madieu Jalloh (2010) reported that massive rural-urban migration undertaken by potential and able bodied youths in the country is a cause for alarm. He believed that agriculture is the bedrock upon which the development of any nation is built, and this involves the active participation of able bodied young men in the society.

Also, investing on the agribusiness can be a means to manage the increasing urbanward movement and enhancing livelihood industry program will not be taken for granted by the government and other concerned individuals to eradicate poverty. This is supported by the UN habitat (2003) in their global research project on the Roles of Agriculture which is not merely to produce commodities but also to contribute to conservation of natural resources, environmental stability, rural-urban population balance, social cohesion and preservation of cultural heritage.



Otherwise, out migration might be accelerated and would inflict significant costs on the society.

This can be true to Irisan that if agriculture will be finely considered and developed by both the government and the migrants since geographically 45% of its land use is an agricultural land then socio-economic development in the city as a whole will be accelerated. Or in the other hand, since most of the migrants who came in the 1980s are no longer engaged totally in agriculture, there might be a shift of occupation for the urban dwellers and shift of priority for the concerned agencies and government entities to manage the growing population. These may be an eye opener for both authorities and common people to work hand and hand how to mitigate urban poor and elevate a balance urban social welfare.



METHODOLOGY

Locale and Time of the Study

Baguio City is an interesting area of study especially in urban development and management. Because of this, the research study focused on an area that defines the aspects of urban development and management. The area is Barangay Irisan found at the northwestern portion of the city towards the Municipality of Tuba and the boundary of La Trinidad, the capital town of Benguet province (Figure 5).

Barangay Irisan was selected because of its unique geographic and socio-economic characteristics related to development. It is considered an area of several interventions and researchable area. Specifically, Irisan was chosen as the site because it is just 6 to 7 kilometers away from the central business district and it is the gateway to San Fernando, La Union, and the rest of the Region 1. It is also a place where the socio-economic development happens faster compared with other barangays in the outskirts of the city. Moreover, it is the most populated barangay and has the largest land area with seventy percent (70 %) rolling terrain and thirty percent (30 %) plain which is well suited for constructing horizontal and vertical infrastructures.



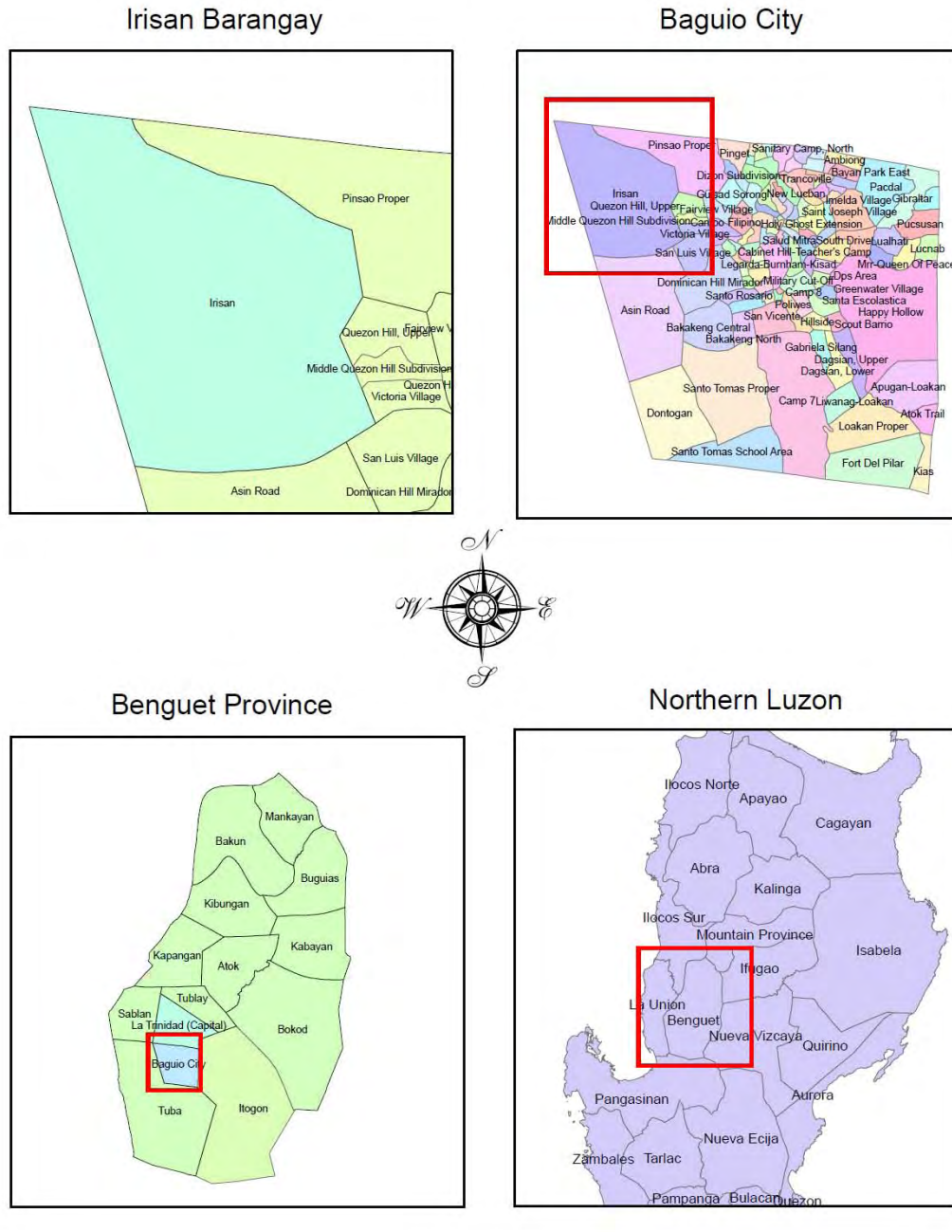


Figure 5. Map of Baguio City showing Barangay Irisan as the research site



Geographically, it is situated on the Northwest side, on the east is Barangay Longlong of La Trinidad, Benguet and Pinsao Barangay of Baguio City, on the west are Upper Tadiangan, Tuba Benguet and Asin Road Barangay of Baguio City, on the North is Yagyagan, of Upper Tadiangan, Tuba, and on the South is San Luis and Quezon Hill Barangay of Baguio City. Irisan is traversed by the Quirino Highway or Naguilian Road passing through the Baguio Cemetery towards Lamtang going to other provinces and cities in Region 1. It can also be reached via the newly constructed Pico-Lamtang road.

It is among the 130 barangays of Baguio City with a total land area of 537.53 hectares composed of the 28 puroks (Irisan Barangay Profile 2008) but recently, they made 32 puroks for easier monitoring and delivery of services and infrastructure facilities. It is where big subdivisions and socialized housings were built including the public open dumpsite operating in the vicinity.

In the heart of Barangay Irisan situated a public open dumpsite that caters all residuals from the whole city. Unfortunately, solid matters previously dumped at the site produces foul smell. And a spring located underneath boulders/rocks near and underneath the dumpsite which is the only source of domestic water supply claimed to have foul smell, oily and



contains solid wastes especially during rains (Irisan Barangay Profile 2008).

Most of the people living nearby the dumpsite are benefitted by the residuals through scavenging, buying and selling scraps and garbage collecting. Like the picture below, a native of Banaue, Ifugao married to a Bisayan who both living by scavenging and collecting residuals.



Plate 3. An interview with a migrant of Banaue, Ifugao
Photo by Amor Busacay
January, 2011



Plate 4. Public Dumpsite,
Photo by Amor Busacay,
January, 2011

On the other hand, the increase of investors, business establishments and other entities accrue fund in the tax revenue of the city. Like the testimony of the woman (from Mountain Province) in the picture (Plate 5) who was a fulltime housewife prior to migration but started her mini store at Irisan when she discovered that their location is



good for business. Her husband also (from Benguet) was formerly a government employee but resigned from his job and transferred to Irisan to attend their parents who were old and sick while working their garden. Unlike the group of men in the lower picture (Plate 6) who married original settlers that they remained laborers up to the present.

The study was conducted from December 2010 to March 2011 in the identified and selected puroks of Barangay Irisan.



Plate 5. An interview with a housewife who became store keeper. Photo by Amor Busacay, January 2011



Plate 6. An interview with KIs (Ibaloy) who married original settlers. Photo by Amor Busacay, January 2011



Respondents of the Study

The study identified the research participants through a referral system instituted from the discussion of the researcher with the barangay officials. This was further supported by Barangay records and historical notes provided by the local people in the area. Because of the numerous identified potential respondents, the researcher decided to allocate two to five respondents per purok depending on the population density and migration history of the area.

A total of 100 respondents were identified in the 32 puroks of Barangay Irisan. A validation technique was used together with the Barangay leaders were used to determine consistency and accurateness. Based on the list and information gathered on the migration of local people, the respondents were 23 years and over and who experienced mobility for at least 5 years to at most 30 years. Most of the respondents are head of the family or their spouses.

Research Design

The research study used quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. It was designed to obtain data on the implications of migration on the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City. At the same time, it was conducted to show the different factors associated in



migration including the identification of problems and concerns affecting the people in the area. The socio-economic development factors were analyzed to show the real condition of the area vis-à-vis people's responsiveness to the increasing population.

Research Methods Used

The unique and diversity of the respondent's condition and geographic characteristics of the area led the researcher to use research methods that solicit and require pertinent data collection process. In such case, the study utilized the historical and descriptive methods supportive to the primary and secondary data sources. The data include the characteristics of the first streams of migrants to the barangay and the barangay's historical development. These were obtained from the National Statistics Office (NSO), Baguio City, Office of the City Planning and Development, Assessor's Office, and Barangay Hall.

Survey questionnaire. A structured survey questionnaire was prepared to collect pertinent data. This was personally administered by the researcher together with a trained enumerator. The survey questionnaire contains the: socio-demographic profile, spatial mobility questions, migration history, characteristics of the barangay, the socio-economic development factors related to migration and the positive and negative



consequences of migration in the socio-economic development of Irisan as part of Baguio City, and problems encountered by the respondents.

Key Informant Interview (KII). The relevance of the historical antecedents and other development concerns in relation to socio-economic development of Irisan Barangay was done through key informant interviews (KII). The KII were done to senior migrants in the area and the city planning officers including barangay officials/ tanods/ health workers/ etc., city planning and development personnel, NEDA resource person and others. A checklist of questions served as guide for the researchers to validate and redirect the interviewees on issues and concerns related to the local migration and development in the area obtained during the conduct of the survey.

Observation. This research method was used to supplement/ complement the significant changes provided by the research participants. Specifically, the observation presented the physical condition of the present situation of Barangay Irisan, Baguio City. Physical changes were captured through photo documentation.

Treatment of Data

A researcher administered survey was conducted to understand the current migration and socio-economic development situation of the



barangay. This was substantiated by collecting other data requiring wide source base, not only on hard data but also at previous works related to the research such as world population census and survey data utilized to map out patterns of migration in terms of time, origin, gender, occupation and changes of movements of the respondents and other secondary data on migration conducted by both city-based research institutions and barangay-based research group was utilized.

Pertinent data were collected based on the respondents' best knowledge and experiences related to the socio-economic development as influenced by migration.

Furthermore, the raw data was statistically analyzed that were accumulated and grouped, consolidated and integrated, tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives of the study. Descriptive statistical tools such as percentage, weighted mean, t-test, Cochran Q test, frequency counts and ranking were used to interpret the findings and to test the hypotheses if they are accepted or not.

To determine the relationship of the consolidated variables in terms of how much significant each item is based on the hypotheses, the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to generate the results.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of the Respondents

This contains all the needed demographic data, including the migration history and income status of the respondents, which is curtailed and shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Socio-economic and demographic profile of respondents

CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY (n=100)	PERCENT (%)
<u>Age</u>		
29 and below	22	22
30-39	29	29
40-49	25	25
50 and above	24	24
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	34	34
Female	66	66
<u>Civil Status</u>		
Single	27	27
Married	68	68
Widowed/Separated	5	5
<u>Educational Attainment</u>		
Elementary Level	11	11
Secondary Level	42	42
College Level	23	23
Post Graduate	17	17
Vocational	7	7
<u>Religious Affiliation</u>		
Roman Catholic	52	52
Non-Roman Catholic	48	48
<u>Tribe</u>		
Cordilleran	48	48
Non-Cordilleran	52	52



Age. The age of the respondents ranged from 23 to 72 years old. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group 30 to 39 years old with twenty (20) respondents aged 30 to 34 years old and eight (8) respondents with 35 to 39 years old. Followed by age group 40 to 49 years old with seventeen (17) respondents aging from 40 to 44 years old and nine (9) were 45 to 49 years of age. Next is from 50 years old and above with twelve (12) respondents aging 50 to 54 years old and twelve (12) from them were at 50 to 72 years old. The least age group is from 23 to 29 years old with thirteen (13) respondents aging 25 to 29 years old and nine (9) respondents aging 23 to 24 years old. The average age of the respondents is 39 years old. By comparison, respondents' ages with the length of stay at Irisan reveal that thirty (30) respondents stayed for 5 to 9 years in the area; followed by twenty five (25) respondents who stayed from 10 to 14 years of residence.

Gender. There are more females (66) than males (34) among the respondents (Table 2). In local migration, the National Statistical Coordination Board presented in the 2009 Regional Social and Economic Trends (Figure 10), the number of migrants by sex (1985-1990) for the whole CAR and in Baguio and Benguet. The report said that in-migrants in Baguio in this span of time were mostly from the Cordillera and mostly are male.



Civil status. During the survey, the research focused on married respondents or head of the family who lived temporarily or permanently in Irisan for a period of 5 to 30 years in order to determine accuracy on data relative to the migration of people in the area. Out of the 100 respondents, sixty eight (68) respondents were married, two (2) respondents were widowed, and three (3) were separated. However, there were twenty seven (27) singles inclusive of five (5) live-in partners who were living independently. This finding is supported by the report about Barangay Irisan (October 2007) that out of the 18,827 total population survey of residents aged from 1 to 80 and above, 29% were married, 1% separated and 10% other/ Common Law and the rest are single (Figure 6).

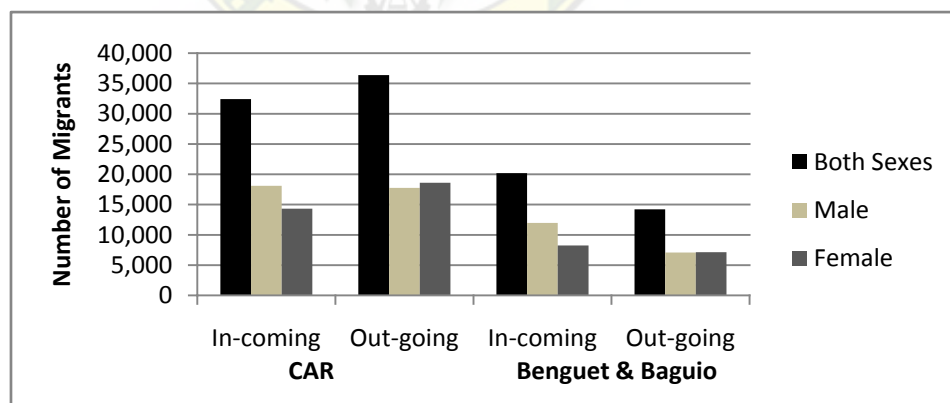


Figure 6. Migrants by sex (1985-1990) for the whole CAR and in Benguet and Baguio (Source: *National Statistical Coordination with permission (as cited by the National Economic and Development Authority, 2009)*)



Educational attainment. The highest educational attainment obtained from the respondents are individuals with post graduate degree and units (17), followed by individuals who went to college (23) but did not graduate because they wanted to migrate for a better living condition than their place of origin and who got married at an early age. Also, seven respondents finished vocational, forty two (42) respondents reached secondary level because they preferred to earn money than to pursue their studies and eleven (11) individuals finished elementary. The highest educational attainment of the respondents is below average as to perceive the importance of education. During their academic years, education was not their priority as long as they can earn money in a day.

Religious affiliation. Majority of the respondents are Roman Catholic with 52 %. This was followed by the Pentecostals/Evangelicals and Protestants with thirteen (13) respondents each, and then Anglican (12%). Also seven respondents are Iglesia Ni Cristo while there are three who did not respond.

Tribe/ethnicity. The consolidated data from the tribe/ ethnicity represents the place of birth, place of origin and cultural affiliation of the respondents. There are fifty two (52) migrants who belong to different tribes outside the Cordillera Administrative Region and 48 were from the



Cordillera. The respondents' tribe/ethnicity was categorized by Region based on the place of birth/origin and the language spoken at home:

- CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region). Twenty-three (22) respondents came from different part of Benguet (Kankana-ey & Ibaloi), nine (9) respondents are from other barangays of Baguio City (mixed tribes), 12 are from Mountain Province (APLAI & Kankana-ey), 4 from Kalinga, and one from Ifugao.
- NCR (National Capital Region). There were three who came from Manila and one I from Makati.
- Region I. This includes the seven (7) Pangasinense, fourteen (14) origin of La Union and 5 Ilocano respondents.
- Region II. Among the five (5) respondents from Region 2, three came from Cagayan and two Nueva Viscaya
- Region III. Out of the ten (10) respondents from Region 3, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Zambales have three respondents each and one from Bulacan.
- Region IV. One respondent is from Palawan of Region 4.
- Visayas Region. This comprises the one respondent in each region of Albay, Bohol, Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Leyte.
- Mindanao Region. Muslim village is situated at Barangay Irisan unfortunately, among the 100 respondents; there is only one who came from Mindanao particularly Surigao City.

According to the 2009 Regional Social and Economic Trends, NEDA-CAR combined Benguet and Baguio, the largest group of migrants



in Baguio and Benguet were from Pangasinan, followed by NCR then Mountain Province, then La Union and then Ilocos Sur.

Specifically, based on the census surveyed in Irisan as of October, 2007 the most listed individuals are Kankana-ey tribe from Benguet and some part of Mountain Province followed by Pangasinan including 2 Aetas, 5 Dumagats and 8 Mangyans presently living in the city (Irisan Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Development Plan 2010-2015).

From the sixty eight (68) respondents who got married, five (5) widowed and separated, and one (1) from the live-in partners with a total of seventy four (74) respondents have children when the study was conducted. Forty-eight (48) respondents have one to three numbers of children while the remaining has more than three numbers of children in the family .

According to most parents who experienced hardship in life, education is the best inheritance they can give to their children. Although most of the respondents were uneducated they managed to send 54.20 % of the 225 children to higher education, 29.77 are still college students, 1.33 % are already post graduates and 23.10 % are vocational graduates. And, 45.80% are still in high school and elementary (Table 2.a).



Table 2.a Background information of the migrants' siblings

CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Respondents who has number of children from		
3 and below	48	48
4 and above	26	26
TOTAL	74	74
Ages of Children		
0 - 4	31	13.78
5 - 9	44	19.56
10 - 14	33	14.67
15 - 19	36	16.00
20 - 24	29	12.89
25 - 29	16	7.11
30 - 34	26	11.56
35 and above	10	4.44
TOTAL	225	100.00
Civil Status		
Single	189	16
Married	36	84
TOTAL	225	100
Gender		
Male	115	51.11
Female	110	48.89
TOTAL	225	100
Educational Attainment		
Elementary level	52	23.10
Secondary Level	51	22.70
College level	67	29.77
Post Graduate	3	1.33
Vocational	52	23.10
TOTAL	225	100

Respondent's occupation. The identified occupation of the respondents as reflected in Table 2.b. affects greatly their migration condition. Since most of respondents did not finish a degree, many of their



occupations are not stable and not highly paid. Others used their own skills to establish their own business or livelihood which they previously practice from the place of origin. It was found out that there were fifty one (51) respondents who shifted from their previous occupation to other jobs suited in the city while fifteen (15) respondents remained in their old commerce or job, twenty seven (27) respondents who had no response in the previous occupation, and seven (7) respondents who have previous occupation but no response in the present occupation. Among the twenty seven (27) respondents who did not respond to the previous occupation, twenty two (22) respondents were able to find other sources of income upon resettling at Irisan while five (5) among them are still looking for job until now. From the twenty two (22) respondents who currently have occupation upon resettling in Irisan, five (5) owned a store, seven (7) were self-employed, two (2) are housewife, two (2) are gardening, one (1) is an ambulant vendor, and one (1) is a welder.

For more detail, five respondents are engaged in small business like storekeeping, baking, dressmaking and any form of business activities in the past until they migrated to Irisan, they applied their business techniques and skills.



Table 2.b. Information of migrants or respondents' occupation

CHARACTERISTICS	PREVIOUS		PRESENT	
	FREQUENCY (n = 100)	PERCENT	FREQUENCY (n = 100)	PERCENT (%)
A. OCCUPATION				
RESPONDENT:				
Businessman	5	5	38	38
Daily wage earner	31	31	14	14
Skilled worker	11	11	8	8
OFW	5	5	0	0
Teacher	1	1	0	0
Law enforcer	2	2	2	2
Housewife	14	14	18	18
Student	3	3	0	0
No response	27	27	11	11
Barangay official	1	1	9	9
TOTAL	100		100	
	(n = 100)	(%)	(n = 100)	(%)
SPOUSE:				
Businessman	5	6.85	7	9.59
Daily wage earner	19	26.03	23	31.51
Skilled worker	16	21.92	15	20.55
OFW	6	8.22	4	5.48
Teacher	4	5.48	5	6.85
Law enforcer	4	5.48	4	5.48
Housewife	7	9.59	11	15.07
Student	1	1.37	0	0.00
No response	11	15.07	4	5.48
TOTAL	73		73	



Furthermore, twelve (12) respondents are previously skilled workers accredited by TESDA or PRC licensed holder or trained by other agency to operate manually or technically. This includes the three (3) drivers where two (2) became taxi operator and aggregate owner while the other one has no occupation at present; the one geodetic engineer who until now practicing his profession; the three (3) previous factory workers where two became housewives and one a store keeper in Irisan; the teacher who previously teaching in their place of origin but recently stopped because she needs to take care her baby; and the 4 respondents who were originally office staff but only one practicing the same while living in the new place (Irisan), one has no occupation, one became ambulant vendor, and one got married and full time housewife.

There were five (5) respondents who were previously an overseas Filipino worker. Upon their return four (4) started their business like beauty parlor, mini stores and Ukay-ukay, while the one volunteered as purok leader.

Moreover, there are two respondents who were into law enforcement, a previous security guard from his place of origin who was hired as security guard again during his stay in the barangay, and a retired police officer who chose to stay at Irisan upon retirement while serving as one of the city environmental cooperative board of directors.



Others are considered as daily wage earners who are either self-employed, miner, saleslady, conductor, laborer, farmer/gardener and house helper. It was further noted that 8 respondents were previously self-employed in the place they came from but changed career when they transferred to Irisan. Four of them became barangay official, three were store keeper and one became housewife. Likewise the four miners, two remain as miner, one is now driving and one has no occupation. Also, the eight (8) respondents who used to be sales ladies, four (4) is now a store keeper, three (3) got married and a fulltime housewife and one is back as sales lady. For the two (2) previous conductors, they did not specify their present occupation because it is unstable. There was one laborer before who put up his own store when he saw the business opportunity in Irisan upon migrating and one barangay official of his place of origin and became an encoder when transferred to Irisan. Moreover, there seven (7) who used to do farming and gardening in their place of origin but when they moved to Irisan two became store keeper, one is self-employed, one became security guard, two are housewives and one has no occupation identified. Finally, there is one house helper before who married to an original settler of Irisan and is now a fulltime housewife and the three respondents who were previously students; one became office staff, a checker and a housewife (Appendix D).



Spouse' occupation. Among the spouses of the sixty eight (68) married and five (5) who are uncivil wedded, Table 2.b transpired that there were five (5) spouses who are previously engaged in small business like store keeping, scavenging, garbage collecting, and vending. Four of them are doing the same job when they transferred to Irisan except the one scavenger who stopped and who has no occupation at present.

Meanwhile, seventeen (17) spouses from the twenty eight (28) daily wage earners remained from the previous occupation upon migration which identified as farmer/gardener (2), housewife (6), laborer (7), and self-employed (2). For the rest who changed job upon resettling, six farmers/gardeners became store keeper (1), driver (1), housewife (2), stone breaker (1), and porter (1); one housewife was able to start small store as a source of income while living at Irisan; one miner from his place of origin hardly get a job in the city until now; one sales lady before stopped working and became fulltime housewife when married to an original settler of Irisan; and the two who were students prior to migration got married to a garbage collector, who the same followed her husband's work and the other one became fulltime housewife.

The twenty-seven (27) who were categorized as skilled workers are: the three previously security guards from the place of origin who shifted to laborer and delivery boy, while one hired as security guard in



Baguio City; the nine (9) spouses who used to be drivers before arriving in Irisan, two were not employed this time while the rest were still driving at present; the seven (7) government employees composed of two utility men, four teachers, and one pulis officer continued their working profession even when they resettled in Irisan except the one utility man who chose to do gardening when there is no one to take over the farm from their parents.

Fortunately, from the seventy three (73) spouses, the eleven (11) who had no response under previous occupation were able to find one after moving to Irisan: two became gardener, one employed as local teacher, one worked as Philippine Navy, two became driver, two were laborers, one was self-employed, one crew, and one hired as sales boy.

By comparison, survey conducted last October 2007 reveal that majority of the households are engaged to economic such as laborer and skilled workers with a total of 1243 followed by special occupation like self-employment and business with 812 counts including those individuals with no occupation and housewives (Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Development Plan 2010-2015).

Two out of nine economic activities mentioned by the respondents were permanent particularly the teaching, and the law enforcement. In addition, the barangay census on the Job Status (October 2007) show that



there are 1647 individuals engaged in short term/ seasonal/ casual, 1638 as permanent employees, and 999 individuals works on different jobs on a daily or weekly basis. In effect there is a need to create more jobs and to boost Baguio's economy.

Respondents' family income status. Table 2.c. portrayed that out of the 100 respondents, eighty (80) individuals with one or more family members in the household are receiving monthly income while twenty (20) answered that no one in the family are receiving monthly income. These eighty (80) respondents composed of the seventy one (71) respondents who are presently identified as businessmen, daily wage earners, skilled workers, law enforcer, and barangay officials, and the remaining nine (9) came from the eighteen (18) housewives whose spouse or children are having monthly income.

Likewise, nineteen (19) individuals summed up their household monthly income with an amount of 15,000.00 and above, twenty two (22) individuals with total household income of 10,000.00 – 14,999.00, and the remaining fifty nine (59) are having a combined average household monthly income of 0.00 to 9,999.00 upon the conduction of the research.



Table 2.c. Information of respondents' household income

CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY (n = 100)	PERCENTAGE (%)
<u>Number of Family Members Who Have Income</u>		
0	20	20
1 – 2	74	74
3 or more	6	6
<u>Combined Average Monthly Income</u>		
Below 9,999.00	59	59
10,000.00 – 14,000.00	22	22
15,000.00 and above	19	19

Years of residing in Irisan. The length of stay of the respondents at Irisan enhances the discussion in understanding and analyzing the status of socio-economic development in the barangay. At the same manner, it provides a characterization on the status of migration whether temporary, semi-temporary or permanent.

Based from the gathered data, 30 % of the migrants stayed at Irisan for 5 to 9 years, 45 % lived for 10 to 24 years and only 7% lived for 25-30 years as illustrated in Figure 7.



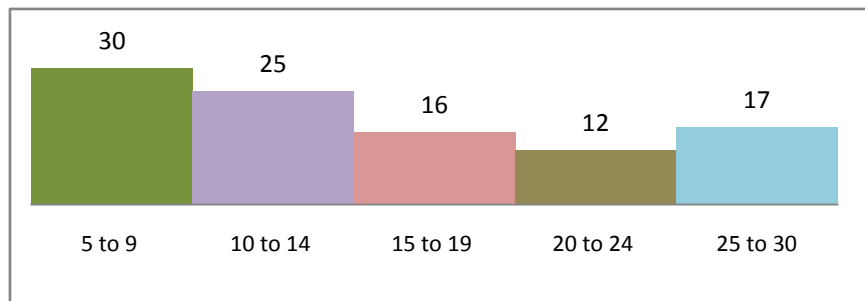


Figure 7. Years of residing in Irisan

The result is not far to compare with data surveyed by the Barangay for their Irisan Barangay Socio-economic Profile and Barangay Development Plan (Year 2010-2015) as shown in Figure 8.

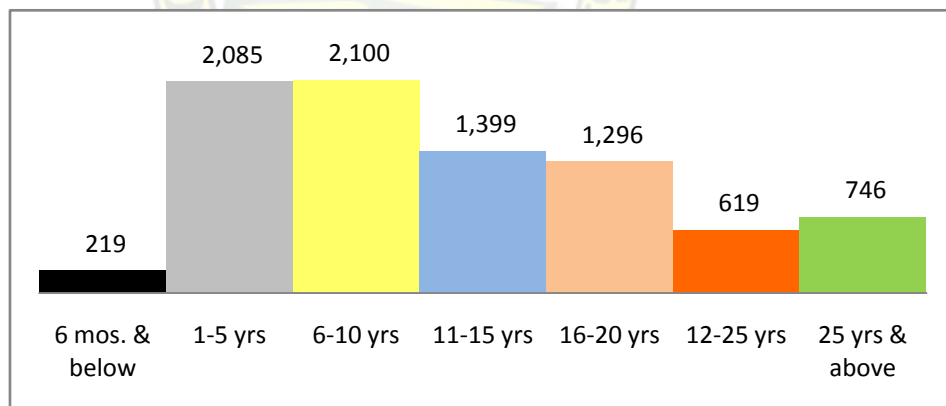


Figure 8. Household head by length of stay in the barangay
(Source: *Irisan Barangay Socio-Economic Profile and Barangay Development Plan 2010-2015*)



Degree of Importance of Socio-economic
Development Factors that Influenced
Migration as Measured by the Respondents

Table 3 presents the degree of importance of socio-economic development factors that influenced migration as measured by the respondents. These factors were categorized into three, the family, economic activities and infrastructure & facilities. The data were tested and analyzed using t-test method.

Family

The presence of a family particularly due to marriage, family reunions and religious activities showed significant degree of importance with a weighted mean of 2.42 and computed value of 12.458 at the probability of <0.01 . It revealed that marriage and close family ties were most important while kinship reunions, and religious, politics, tribal and social activities were important in the development factors that influenced migration as identified by the respondents.

One of the good traits of Filipinos is being relational and sentimental. They value much the family because to them, family is their comfort zone. Since most of the respondents are at the matrimonial stage and with a full bloom of maturity, their priorities in life affect their choices of place to raise their families.



Table 3. Degree of importance of socio-economic development factors that influenced migration as measured by the respondents

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS					
	MI	I	LI	WM	DE
A. Family					
1. Marriage & Close Family Ties	86	10	4	2.83	MI
2. Kinship and Family Reunions	49	37	14	2.30	I
3. Religious, Politics, Tribal & Social Activities	42	33	25	2.13	I
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.42	I
tc = 12.458*			probability= <0.01		
B. Economic Activities					
1. Different Commerce & Industry	52	42	6	2.42	I
2. Employment & Job Promotions	73	22	5	2.67	MI
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.55	MI
tc = 9.046*			probability= <0.01		
C. Infrastructure and Facilities					
1. Education Institutions, Technologies, Varied Courses and Vocations	83	17	0	2.86	MI
2. Selected DOH Health Facilities (Health Centers, Brgy. Health Stations, ect.) & Services	84	16	0	2.80	MI
3. Drugstores and Medical Supplies	72	27	1	2.65	MI
4. Road Networks/Transport & Telecommunications	49	41	10	2.39	I
5. Amusement & Recreational Areas	14	43	43	1.66	I
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.47	I
tc = 15.897*			probability= <0.01		
* significant					

Legend:	Statistical Limits	Numerical Values	Verbal Description
	2.50 – 3.00	3 (85-100%)	Most Important (MI)
	1.50 – 2.49	2 (70-84%)	Important (I)
	1.00 – 1.49	1 (69% and Below)	Less Important (LI)
			Weighted Mean (WM)
			Descriptive Equivalent (DE)



Older folks are more conservative for they strongly kept the spirit of togetherness. They are not happy to see one family member will go abroad leaving her or his small siblings with grandparents. They believed that life is not about getting wealth but about relationship where you care and love each other in every season in life.

On the contrary, today's generations are more liberal for they are more open to the advancing technology and this competitive world. So, even against their well, they are crossing the borders and bite the higher pay, economic benefits and social security offered by the host countries as mentioned by Ang See (2008).

In addition, Philippines is the only Christian nation in Asia so almost all Filipinos have their own belief and way of expressing their faith on the One and True God. Like the participants in this study, they are fully aware of that God exist and so being religious is important to them, but not as important as their family and personal basic needs.

In politics also, many participants are not interested on it for some reasons like they are well known in community, their tribes are still few as compared to original settlers or older migrants, they are not financially capable, not influential and besides their focus is to earn for a living.



Economic Activities

The different commerce and industry, employment and promotions under the economic activities were important and most important respectively since the computed value of 9.046 is significant at <0.01 level of probability. Aside from education, health and family, money is one of the most crucial elements to sustain human's basic needs. The economic crisis is under the control of money and almost every move of man now-a-days involves money. Money therefore is not bad but it can ruin lives if we became a slave of it. As the Bible says, "¹⁰ For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. Some people, eager for money, have wandered from the faith and pierced themselves with many grief's." --I Timothy 6:10 (New International Version, ©2011).

Due to difficulty of living in the original place, many respondents were here in the city of Baguio for work. It happened that Irisan has a lot of open spaces the time they relocated in the city that's why they built their temporary shelters while working as daily wage earners. Because work is very important to them, they do not care if they are occupying government reservation sites or private property. Some are living "*isang kahig, isang tuka*" one-day-living but they prefer this way because they can hold money for a day unlike in their own hometown that they hardly work in the farm but have no money.



From all the respondents, business activities was the highest present occupation although most of these are small scale type like ambulant vending and mini-store keeping. Some are overseas workers who came back home then put up business to sustain the schooling of their siblings.

Because many of the respondents struggled or are struggling in earning enough to sustain their family's education, health and shelter looking for a higher-paid job is one of their cries. Unfortunately, it would be hard for those who are only elementary and high school graduates to get paid much more than those who are degree holder.

Infrastructure and Facilities

First, the computed value 15.897 on the infrastructure & facilities is significant at <0.01 level of probability. It signifies that the educational facilities, technologies, varied courses and vocation; the selected DOH facilities (health centers, barangay health stations) and services; the medical supplies and drugstores; the road transport networks and telecommunications, and the amusements and recreational areas as well were mostly important as it was measured by the respondents that influenced them to resettle. Results further revealed that the identified socio-economic development factors significantly influence migration



because of the positive interaction and relationships of the respondents on the factors particularly on the availability of infrastructures and facilities which provide basic services to families in the area. On the other hand, the economic activities serve as an avenue for other activities aside from financial gains.

It was observed from the priorities of the participants on socio-economic development factors that those personal needs like education and health are the most important while the public interest like road networks/transportation and telecommunications, and amusements and recreational areas are lightly important. This confirms that participants were raised in provinces where there were no amenities and technologies like what they have in the city. Some also used hiking as mode of transportation so they did not foresee the advantages of road networks and telecommunications upon staying at Irisan .

Attainment of the Socio-Economic Development Factors in Relation to Migration

Family

Table 4 presents how the socio-economic development factors are attained based on the expectations of the respondents upon migration.



Under the family factor, the more intimate and closer family bonding, flexibility to other culture, easy to adjust to new environment and more friendly and easy going are moderately attained and statistically proven as significant. Although most of the respondents found their family or stayed with their family in Irisan, still many of their relatives in the province did not come along with them. Only few also got involved in politics during their stay in the new place.

Family is very important to every Filipinos, but there is still a need to maintain the good cultural values like camaraderie, strong family ties and hospitality. Awareness and acceptance of other's culture needs to be developed and strengthen to eliminate racial discrimination, tribal conflicts and socio-political instability also (Medina, 1995). Like Ulama (1995) said about the legalization of INKA system of the Muslims, these migrants can avail faster services and financial or project assistance from the government if they organize themselves as a community and register the name of the organization legally to be recognized by the city government.

As time goes by, these same migrants who are used to be conservatives were carried away by the fads and fashion in the city so they were became more friendly and easy going than when they first arrived. Like to some Ibalois and Kankana-eyes who practiced their culture tightly became more flexible when they came to Irisan.



Table 4. Attainment of the socio-economic development factor in relation to migration as perceived by the respondents

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS	A	MA	NA	WM	DE
A. Family					
1. More intimate & Closer Family Bonding	68	26	6	2.62	A
2. Increased Tribe in the City	40	31	29	1.99	MA
3. Flexibility to other Culture	64	28	5	2.65	A
4. Easy to Adjust to new Environment	72	23	5	2.70	A
5. More Friendly & Easy Going	73	21	6	2.71	A
6. Became City or Barangay Official	20	17	63	1.49	NA
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.36	MA
tc = 17.795* probability = <0.01					
B. Economic Activities					
1. Proximity to Central Business District, Gov't Offices, SM Baguio & other Bigger Business Establishments, Public Market & other Services	56	36	8	2.55	A
2. Stable Job, Better Salary & more Benefits	17	61	22	1.97	MA
3. More & Improved Tourist Destinations	18	55	27	1.90	MA
4. Cool & Pleasant Climate & Attractive Ambience	72	23	5	2.70	A
5. Improved Life Condition	29	54	17	2.09	MA
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.24	MA
tc = 19.804* probability = <0.01					
C. Infrastructure and Facilities					
1. Quality of Education, Advanced Technologies, Improved Courses and Vocations	38	57	5	2.35	MA
2. High Standard Facilites & School Building	39	65	6	2.26	MA
3. Sufficient, Accessible & Affordable Health Services at the Health Centers & Stations	49	37	14	2.35	MA
4. Adequately Equipped Delivery of safe & Optimal Health Care & New Birth Policies	44	37	19	2.28	MA
5. Accessible Renovated Hospitals, Various Medical Supplies, Drugstores, & Medical practitioners/staff	18	37	45	1.71	MA
6. Good Communication Lines & Network Coverage	32	45	23	2.10	MA
7. Accessibility of Amusement & Social Amenities	17	55	28	1.84	MA
8. Convenient Transport & Accessible Road Networks	43	44	13	2.32	MA
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.15	MA
tc = 20.040* probability = <0.01					
* significant					

Legend:	Statistical Limits	Numerical Values	Verbal Description
	2.50 – 3.00	3 (85-100%)	Attained (A)
	1.50 – 2.49	2 (70-84%)	Moderately (MA)
	1.00 – 1.491	(69% and Below)	Not Attained (NA)



For example, if their usual practice on their dead was to burry near their house, now, they could not apply it at Irisan because it is unsanitary according the city ordinance.

Economic Activities

While it is true that people are naturally attracted to the cool climate of Barangay (NCSO, 2009), many people moved to Baguio to look for job opportunities because it is the center of administrative, service and trade in the Cordillera (Leonen, 2000).

Irisan barangay for instance, has been identified as a growth node for high-density commercial activities owing to its access to Naguilian road (Leonen, 2000). That's why thirty eight (38) respondents shifted from their previous occupation during their stay at Irisan into business activities including the five (5) individuals who remained as business-oriented people because it is suited to the place. The respondents were satisfied that they are close to the central business district, government services, bigger business establishments, public market and other services while enjoying the cool and pleasant weather.

However, stable job, better salary, more and improved tourist destinations and improved life conditions are moderately attained. It implies that most of the respondents could hardly apply for better



job/higher-paid work because of the low educational background which results to slow progress in their life condition.

From further discussion with the respondents they cannot deny that their survival tips like selling fish ball on the streets, or scavenging and driving are not promising source of income especially when their siblings will go to higher education. One of their options is to go overseas, birth control, bring back their siblings at their hometown to finish their studies in the province, or one or more kids will stop from schooling to find job and help other siblings finish their studies.

Infrastructure and Facilities

The expectation of the respondents upon migration at Irisan on the infrastructure and facilities like education, vocations, health, medical supplies, telecommunications, amenities and transport networks are all moderately attained and highly significant at <0.01 level of probability. This implied that there is still a need for further development, additional supplies, more buildings and staff/employees, rehabilitation and renovation especially to health and education sectors, road networks and telecommunication services. Like for some extended parts of the barangay which are not yet accessible by public utility vehicles, and where cell



phone network and internet services are weak may not to be developed for better opportunities to welcome business and investors.

However, these infrastructure and facilities in Baguio city and at barangay Irisan are more convenient and far better and sufficient than what they had in the provinces. For example, they were living far from the hospital so they were using conventional medicines which they themselves are not very sure if it could cure major diseases but when they transferred at Irisan, they felt more secured because they are near to the public hospitals and drug stores.

Improvement of the Socio-economic
Development Factors Contributory
to the Development of the
Barangay Irisan

Table 5 presented the result of improvements on the socio-economic development factors that contributed to the development of the barangay as implied by migration. These factors such as family, socio-economic activities and infrastructure and facilities were analyzed as significant at <0.01 level of probability.



Table 5. Improvement of socio-economic development factors contributory to the development of the Barangay Irisan

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS	I	MI	NI	WM	DE
A. Family					
1. Marriage & Close Family Ties	65	24	11	2.55	I
2. Kinship and Family Reunions	46	29	25	2.09	MI
3. Religious, Politics, Tribal & Social Activities	30	33	37	1.85	MI
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.16	MI
tc = 14.340*		probability = <0.01			
B. Economic Activities					
1. Different Commerce & Industry	18	66	16	2.12	MI
2. Employment & Job Promotions	11	63	26	1.90	MI
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.01	MI
tc = 19.510*		probability = <0.01			
C. Infrastructure and Facilities					
1. Education Facilities, Technologies, varied courses and Vocations	35	65	0	2.35	MI
2. Selected DOH Helath Facilities (Helth Centers, Brgy. Health Stations, ect.) & services	47	46	7	2.41	MI
3. Medical Supplies & Drugstores	20	44	36	1.81	MI
4. Road Networks/Transport & Telecommunications	25	60	15	2.18	MI
5. Amusement & Recreational Areas	18	50	32	1.92	MI
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN				2.13	MI
tc = 18.819*		probability = <0.01			
* significant					

Legend:

Statistical Limits	Numerical Values	Verbal Description
2.50 – 3.00	3 (85-100%)	Improved (I)
1.50 – 2.49	2 (70-84%)	Moderately Improved (MI)
1.00 – 1.49	1 (69% and Below)	Not Improved (NI)



Family

Some Filipinos are practicing clan-clan reunions from the first to the sixth or more degree of kinship for the purpose of tracing their genealogy and knowing their relatives from both sides of the clan. But to some, they considered the traditional wedding as time to meet each other because they cannot afford the yearly contributions and expenses for the reunion. Sometimes reunion has bad impact to people, it can build relationship but it can be compromised with politics, culture stereotyping and tribes discrimination.

In relation to this study, the participants are mostly Non-Cordilleran but it was observed that lowlanders and highlanders are more flexible and comfortable to each other than to Bisayans or Muslims. Especially the Muslim community who has strong religious belief are resistant to other religious groups and in vice versa non-Muslims refuse to mingle with them. On the Muslim side, they felt rejected and discriminated by the government according to Medina (1996).

However, family stereotyping, diversity of culture, varied religious belief and different practices were little by little loosen among those who associate with different people. It was self fulfilling to the participants that marriage and close family ties was improved since they arrived at Irisan



because some of them found their families here while others felt a sense of belongingness in the community.

Most of the respondents got married here after they came alone to find job. Others tagged along with them their families or relatives from the provinces and stayed together here in the city. Some chose to leave their birth place to escape the hard work in the farm while others want to experience the life in city. Among all the identified socio-economic development factors, only family relationship was improved according to the respondents.

It was rated as moderately improved the kinship and family reunions and religious, politics, tribal and social activities by the respondents because many of them just stayed here for five (5) to fourteen (14) years which they considered as not yet enough to establish relationship especially this is city where you hardly know immediately your neighbor. The computed value on family is 14.340 which is significant at <0.01 level of probability. It may also reflect that because most of them were not yet interested with politics this time that their social skills were moderately changed. This does not mean that they were religious nor sociable prior to migration but these improvements were some adjustments they did or experience while living at Irisan.



Economic Activities

According to the World Development Report 2009 and supported by the Todaro Migration model that accelerating the economic divergence while reducing the time taken for welfare convergence is the key policy challenge for universal economic progress. The report added that the fastest and largest numbers of people moving everyday towards the city are found in the first world and developing countries. However, Lacsama (officer-in-charge of the City Environment and Parks Management Office, Baguio City) said that if the movers are professionals and tax-paying people, it can be an advantage because the city will have additional funds to address its growing needs.

From the point of view of the respondents, economic activities particularly the different commerce and industry and employment and job promotions are still moderately improved. The computed value on the economic activities is 19.510 which is highly significant at <0.01 level of probability. Most of the respondents were now at Irisan for the sake of job hunting but since only few were degree holders, most of them have the same fate as when they were in the province in terms of economy. Yet, it was a shift of occupation from hard work in the farm to business in the city or from no occupation to have one at present.



Like Todaro, private enterprises and investors perceived the growing population as an opportunity to invest so many big corporations and housing units/subdivisions are situated at Irisan. In return, the tax paid by this different commerce and industries will accrue to the internal revenue of the barangay. But the job it creates are not yet enough to accommodate the job seekers in the barangay alone.

These days, fast growing population affects the employment of the migrant's siblings who hardly find job even they finished a degree. Consequently, the unemployment and underemployment rate is rising which is need to be addressed first by the government and with the participation of the people.

It is also crucial to enhance the present livelihood program of the barangay to young mothers like the recycling of plastics to any decorations, bag or purse, etc. making out of cellophane and papers and promote their own products. Giving incentives to those who have best, unique and environmentally friendly craft would also encourage others to participate.

Infrastructure and Facilities

Finally, the computed value on the infrastructure and facilities is 18.819 which is significant at <0.01 level of probability and rated by the



participants as moderately improved. The participants professed that there are more educational facilities and more choices of courses and vocations at Irisan but the ratio of the students with these facilities are like same in the province who have limited facilities with small number of students.

Likewise in health services and facilities, the one they had now at Irisan are better than what they had in their hometown. Barangay Captain Dumalti mentioned during an interview with him that they are paying incentives to volunteer nurses and staff who take turns in 24/7 duty at the barangay emergency care unit added to the assigned barangay health workers. Unfortunately, some of the respondents said that they are not regularly or directly benefitted by these free health/medical services and medicines because they live far from the barangay hall. Poor communication and absence of road networks are the main factors why most of the time those living in the outskirts of Irisan are not updated with the barangay's program and not benefitted by these free services.

To most of the participants, amusements are not essential for them personally but for the sake of the youth today, adults or parents want their siblings to indulge in sports and get rid of bad vices and bad pairs. However, the proliferation of computer shops and the presence of internet café distract the focus of some kids on their studies and responsibilities at



home. Thus this problem must be guarded by the parents, barangay officials and the owner of these establishments.

Since most of the migrants were able to get along with the pacing of the challenging and advancing society, the government accommodated those new settlers by developing the physical features of the locality and providing legal measures for the betterment of the community.

Finally, as part of the community, the involvement of the participants on social activities, their engagement to livelihood projects/ other businesses, and sharing with the infrastructure and facilities make these participants more friendly, flexible and comfortable to other residents even if they are very opposite in many ways.

Problems & Constraints Encountered By the Respondents

Table 6 presents the issues/problems/constraints encountered since by the respondents since resettling or migrating to barangay Irisan. Results revealed that the respondents considered difficulty in finding job and low income/salary as the most encountered issue with 71% each in their evaluation since they resettled in barangay Irisan; this is further analyzed using the Cochran test (Q_c) with a calculated value of 42.529 and it is significant at <0.01 level of probability. Also, migration is parallel



with the ranking of the respondents' educational background and income status and the rest were considered secondary in nature.

This was followed by higher bills and rentals with 59%; and difficulty in getting decent house (54%). For some, they stayed with the parents of their spouses so they haven't felt the pressure of acquiring land and owning a house. Other respondents considered building shanties on public or private property or renting a small room is easier and cheaper than to buy a house and lot which is very expensive long processing of legally owning a land property. In view of this, observation on the built up shanties are increasing in most area in the barangay.

Furthermore, the hard to adjust to new environment and difficulty in owning lot ranked as fifth and a-half each while family fourth with 51% and family encountered culture shock was the least. It means that culture shock is not a big deal for every Filipinos because we are more spontaneous and open especially in our own homeland. Though many of the migrants claimed that their living condition has no progress, they prefer their life here in the city than going back to their place of origin.

In spite of constraints or problems, the settlers of Barangay Irisan claimed that they were benefited with the programs of the barangay like livelihood assistance, presence of educational institutions, and socialized housing projects/programs.



Table 6. Problems and constraints encountered by the respondents

Consequences of Migration	Frequency (n = 100)	Present (%)	Rank
1. Culture Shock	45	45	7
2. Difficulty in Finding Job	71	71	1.5
3. Low Income/Salary	71	71	1.5
4. Difficulty in Getting Decent House	54	54	3
5. Hard to Adjust to New Environment	51	51	5.5
6. Difficulty in Owning Lot	51	51	5.5
7. Higher Bills and Rentals	59	59	4
Qc = 42.529 * probability = <0.01			
Legend;			
* means significant value			

Seriousness of the Problems Encountered by the Respondents upon Resettling in Irisan

The seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents upon resettling in Irisan as the new place is presented in Table 7.

Inadequacy of basic services with mean of 2.22 and computed values of 24.987 is significant at <0.01 level of probability. This means that all the proposed inadequacies on basic needs such as: the basic and secondary education; community health, nutrition and sanitation; transportation services; water and energy; peace and order; and communication and network services were all moderately serious according to the respondents.



As migrants, they are quite satisfied with the available basic services in the city or in the barangay and they are still benefited by those services and facilities the government and barangay are providing so the inadequacy problem is moderately serious for them. They considered basic services like the basic secondary education facilities and health services/facilities as one of the most important factors from Table 3 that enticed them to come and stay at Irisan. Consequently, they preferred here than to go back to the place where they came from, though these basic services are moderately attained.

Furthermore, the 16 perceived urban problems with a mean of 2.50 indicates as serious problem with calculated value of 22.132 is significant at <0.01 level of probability.

Specifically, it was found out that increase in population is very serious which contributes and triggers increased cases of poverty, limitations in job opportunities, depletion, and contamination/pollution of natural resources (water supply), worsening concern on garbage disposal, growth in out-of-school youth and drop out incidence, teenage pregnancies and early marriages and increase in youth related violence and crimes such as drug addiction, gang rape, smoking, alcoholism, shop lifting, and snatchers including theft or robbery (*akyat bahay*) as was the most mentioned violence occurred in the barangay.



In relating the consequences of migration as most of the respondents experience to the degree of seriousness of the perceived urban problems, it confirmed that the difficulty in finding job and low income/salary is the number one (1) constraint they encountered that's why they considered the limitation of job opportunity as serious. The having no stable job or no permanent/sufficient sources of income are some forms of poverty. Poverty is like a contagious disease that needs to be cured as early as possible. For example, a poor individual will soon become poor family that builds a poor community if not saved earlier. There is a need of a joint effort among the concerned individuals and authorities to eradicate poverty.

The result revealed that the increase in population is the only very serious problem according to the respondents. It is very tempting to be bias by saying that growing population is indeed the greatest contributor to other problems arose. Perhaps it is, but taking it as an opportunity r tool for development is beneficial. It may just require further study on the coping mechanisms and survival strategies f both the original dwellers and the migrants.

It was observed by the researcher and confirmed by the informants' testimonies that every puroks have their own weaknesses in terms of problems. For instance, Purok 12 is the most squatted area at present and



many shanties built with no power connection and no road network. Likewise, Purok 9 and 9-A and some part of Puroks 1 to 3 have weak network or signal coverage while the puroks nearby the dumpsite are much affected by the foul smell and pollution from the open dumpsite. However, for puroks nearer to central business district area, the increasing youth violence and increasing number of children addicted with computer games are their number one problem.

The results are supported by the 2010-2015 Irisan Barangay Socio-economic Profile and Development Plan that there were 28 cases out of 54 followed by the collection of Sum Money, which is 15 then physical injuries with eight (8) cases and others are one (1) case. The problem on garbage disposal in the city open dumpsite located in Irisan is moderately managed. People around the dumpsite said that, the tedious smell is now minimized since a machine from Japan was used which supports the recycling and segregation of wastes.

Finally, the respondents also encountered other moderately serious problems such as squatting problem which is becoming rampant in the outskirts of the city than near the town. Barangay Captain Thomas K. Dumalti in a personal interview (2010) and other barangay officials confessed that the weaknesses of the barangay are attributed to some reasons like no system of controlling migration, uncontrolled erection of



house along proposed drainage and government lots, weak support from the government/non-government agencies, inadequate financial assistance for infra and livelihood projects/programs, uncontrolled sale of lands to prospective non-local developers/investors, lack of educational programs on environment and sustainable development and pollution.

IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION TO URBAN MANAGEMENT

Development is a natural occurring phenomenon which is often observed in several aspects. These are viewed from the point of people and communities where the social, economic including political aspects are affected. Also, the technological and environmental aspects that influence vis-a-vis the changes in the physical landscape of a particular area. Needless to say, there is one concern in development that causes a major change on individuals that is – migration.

Migration in all areas is perhaps has the potential to have the most significant and lasting impacts. This could affect the social and economic condition of a particular setting and could sometimes affect the entirety of people and communities. Migration can transform the individuals who move, the societies they move into and even the societies they leave behind. For the same reason, migration also has the potential to be the



most politically controversial issue, especially in the societies where immigrants settle.

Specifically, the conditions observed in Barangay Irisan in Baguio City have stirred an area of interest in the social and economic development with local residents and communities. Migration has been focused to determine the development in the area. Family, economic activities and infrastructure and facilities are factors that influence the social and economic aspects. These are also causing some problems which to the people and community are concern about. In view of these, the research has emphasized that such problems could be addressed if the community is managed properly and identified support services are provided.

Based on this, it is viewed that migration helps improve the condition of the Barangay Irisan, Baguio City through the people's concern with their respective families and relative's relationship and place of origin, provision of economic activities such as different businesses and industry present, and support services like educational institutions, hospitals, drugstores and other medical facilities and roads and telecommunications and recreational areas.



The research findings post a significant aspect in urban management especially that these are directly related to migration. Although these findings are minimal, it shows a significant illustration of what happened to Barangay Irisan. It cannot be denied that migration caused the socio-economic and physical conditions of the area and the people have contributed to its progress. In view of this, proper management of people's concern brought about by migration must be done.

The greater the degree of migration, the higher the concern of local government responsibility to deal with it and development concerns. As such, they should follow the different policies developed with respect to migration and should implement these according to agreed laws and procedures. Below is the improved framework that defines the implications of migration on the social and economic development of Barangay Irisan, Baguio City. These identified implications are also considered the factors that influence the development of the area. Social and economic factors are important in the development of areas supported and affected by migration of people coming into the new place as shown in Figure 9.





SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The study focused on the implications of migration on the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City. The researcher sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the socio-economic development factors that are influencing migration?
2. What is the degree of attainment of the socio-economic development factors in relation to migration?
3. What are the implications of migration associated with the significance of the socio-economic development factors in the development of Irisan, Baguio City?
4. What are the urban problems encountered by the respondents in resettling at Irisan?

The study was conducted at Irisan, the largest barangay of Baguio City with 32 puroks and the gateway to La Union, Ilocos and other provinces in Region I. One hundred respondents (2 to 5 persons in each



purok) were sampled in the study and purposively migrants for five (5) to 30 years.

The data were gathered through survey questionnaires and personal interview, as well as observations. It was subjected to simple statistical analysis using frequency counts, percentage, weighted mean, and ranking. The hypotheses were tested using t-test for one sample case and Cochran Q test at <0.01 level of probability.

Findings

1. The migrants who responded through the structured survey questionnaires show that there are more females than males. Sixty eight percent (68%) were married plus five widowed and separated, and 27 were singles inclusive the 5 live-in partners. Majority of the 100 respondents are aging from 30 to 39 years old. Almost half (42%) of the respondents were under secondary level, 17 % were able to finished a degree, 7% finished vocational courses, and the rest are under or elementary graduates.

Fifty one (51) respondents shifted from their previous occupation in the place of origin into jobs available in the city, 15 respondents still practicing at present their previous career in Baguio City, and 27 who had not responded on the previous occupation but 22 was able to find when



they stayed at Irisan. At present, a total of 12 respondents have no occupation, the five who have no occupation from the 27 who have no previous occupation and the 7 respondents who used to have occupation from the place of origin but were not able to find job at present. In relationship to the combined family incomes, seventy four percent have 1 to 2 members who are receiving monthly incomes. However, fifty nine percent (59%) are receiving an income below Php 9,999.00 and nineteen percent (19%) are receiving Php15, 000.00 and above per month.

Fifty two percent (52%) were Roman Catholics and 48 % are non – Roman Catholics which include Born Again Christians, Anglican, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Protestants, and others who did not respond. For tribes/ethnicity fifty two percent (52%) are non-Cordilleran, majority came from the Region I while the 48% who are Cordilleran, majority came from Benguet. Among them, thirty percent (30%) stayed and lived in Irisan for 5 to 9 years, twenty five percent (25%) for 10 to 14 years, seventeen percent (17%) for 25 to 30 years, sixteen percent (16%) for 15 to 19 and twelve percent (12%) for 20 to 24 length of stay respectively.

2. The study revealed that the degree of importance of the infrastructure and facilities like the education facilities, technologies, varied course and vocations, selected DOH health facilities (Health Centers,



Barangay health stations, etc.) and services, medical supplies and drug store, road network and transport and telecommunications, amusement and recreational areas; the economic activities such as the different commerce and industry, employment and promotions and marriage; and close family ties, kinship reunions, religious, politics, tribal and social activities were significant in the socio-economic development of Irisan. Therefore the hypothesis is accepted and these factors were most important that influenced migration.

3. The respondents perception on the degree of attainment on infrastructure and facilities such as quality of education, advanced technologies, improved various courses and vocations; high standard facilities and school building; sufficient, accessible and affordable health services at the health centers and stations; adequately equipped delivery of safe and optimal health care and new health policies; accessible renovated hospitals, various medical supplies, drugstores and more medical practitioners and staff; fully operated communication lines and network coverage; accessibility of amusements and recreational areas or social amenities; and convenient transport and accessible road networks are moderately attained.



For the socio-economic activities which include proximity of central business district, government offices, SM Baguio and other bigger business establishments; stable job, better salary and more benefits; more and improved tourist destinations; cool and pleasant climate and attractive ambience; and improved life condition, proximity to central business district and cool and pleasant climate are attained while the rest are moderately attained.

Likewise, under the family factors such as more intimate and closer family bonding; increased tribe in the city; flexibility to other culture; easy to adjust to new environment; more friendly and easy going; and became city or barangay official, almost all are attained. Thus, the identified socio-economic factors are moderately attained in relation to resettlement and the study found out that is significant at the probability <0.01 . The hypothesis therefore on these is accepted as proven by the computed value.

4. The degree of improvements on infrastructure and facilities such as education facilities, technologies, varied courses and vocations; selected DOH health facilities (health centers, barangay health station, etc) and services; medical supplies and drug stores; road networks and transport and telecommunications; and amusements and recreational areas are



moderately improved. Similarly, the economic activities which known as different commerce and industry and employment and promotions; and the family which covers the marriage and close family ties, kinship reunions, and religious, political, tribal and social activities are moderately improved. These are significant in their contributions to the development of the barangay as implied by migration or resettlement. Thus the hypothesis is accepted at <0.01 level of probability.

5. The hypothesis on the significance of the consequences of migration or the issues/problems/constraints is accepted at <0.01 level of probability. As the study sought, the respondents commonly encountered difficulty in finding job; low income salary; higher bills and rentals; hard to adjust to new environment and difficulty in getting decent house; difficulty in owning lot; and experienced culture shock in resettling at Irisan.

6. Upon resettling in Irisan, the respondents considered the increase in population as very serious problem while increase cases of poverty limitations of job opportunities, depletion of natural resources and pollution, worsening of garbage disposal, growth of OSY/drop outs incidence, teenage pregnancies/ early marriage, increase in youth related violence and crimes as serious. However, the rest perceived urban problems and the inadequacy of basic services are moderately serious.



Therefore, the hypothesis that there is significance on the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered by high migration which Baguio City is now facing seriously is accepted at <0.01 level of probability. It is also challenges the people concerns and authority to develop control and solutions that these identified problems may deteriorate.

Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn based on the findings of the study:

1. The respondents measured that the infrastructure and facilities and family were important while economic activities were most important so these influenced them for resettlement.

2. The key informants perceived that the socio-economic development factors such as infrastructure and facilities, the economic activities and the family were all attained moderately and their expectation to avail and enjoy such factors upon resettling in Irisan are being met during the span of years of living in the area.

3. The significance of the socio-economic factors that contributes to the development of the barangay as implied by migration or resettlement is accepted at <0.01 level of probability. These findings prove that the



infrastructure and facilities, economic activities and family were moderately improved in their contributions to the development of Irisan.

3. The respondents encountered the issues/problems/constraints as consequences of migration since they migrated in barangay Irisan. And the computed value 42.529 is significant at <0.01 probability.

Likewise, the respondents considered increased in population as very serious problem under the perceived urban problems while serious and moderately serious are the other suggested problems. On the other hand, they described as moderately serious the inadequacy of basic services and were all significant at <0.01 level of probability. These problems should therefore be attended to by the respondents, the residents and the proper authorities.

Recommendations

For more enlightenment on the implications of migration on the socio-economic development of Irisan, Baguio City, the following recommendations are hereby offered by the researcher.

1. The respondents or as a resident on the area, should have better determination on decision-making and priorities and cooperate with the



authorities that those factors measured as most important and important be primarily considered.

2. The infrastructure and facilities, the economic activities and the family that perceived as moderately attained should be given priority of concern by both the respondents as residents and the proper authorities.

3. Existing infrastructure and facilities should be improved and more opportunities for economic activities and better outlook on family should be considered by the respondents and particular authorities.

4. The difficulty in finding job and low income cannot be the consequences of migration but it can be a result which will possibly not be resolved in the new place. Thus, it is an eye opener to both the respondents and the government to generate programs that will offer affordable skills trainings on starting a business or enhancing handiworks/craft making to young parents who hardly get employment.

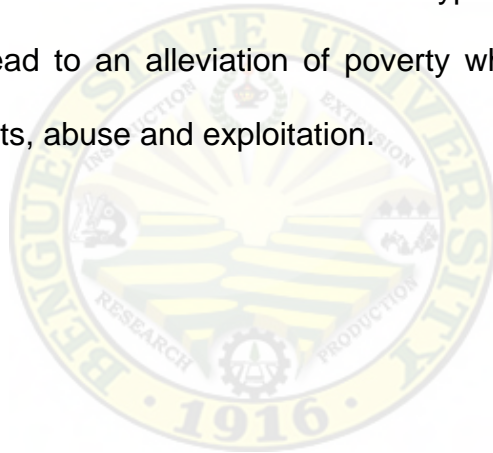
5. The increased population that the respondents considered as very serious should be mitigated by having full knowledge on family planning, child rearing and health programs of the government.

6. Involvement of youths on various sport activities, organization against drugs and criminalities should be given into considerations.



7. Proper enforcement of laws and procedures as well as policies on violations caused by migration in relation to development that affects people and communities in urban conditions. These must be implemented by the Local Government Units.

8. Finally, further study on the patterns or trends of migration is highly recommended to help the planners, developers and policy makers in the local government units to facilitate the types of movement that are most likely to lead to an alleviation of poverty while protecting migrants from harassments, abuse and exploitation.



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APPENDICES

Appendix A

REQUEST LETTER TO CONDUCT DTUFY

Benguet State University
Open University
La Trinidad, Benguet

December 2010

Hon. Thomas Dumalti
Barangay Captain
Irisan, Baguio City

Dear Sir:

Greetings!

I am Amor Cuanguey Busacay, graduate student of Master in Urban Management at the Benguet State University-Open University currently working on my thesis entitled "IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN IRISAN, BAGUIO CITY".

In this connection, may I humbly request your permission for me to conduct my survey interview to my respected Respondents and Key Informants (KIs) to make this research possible. Your consideration and concern is very much appreciated. Rest assured that all information will be properly used and acknowledge for academic purposes.

Thank you and may God Bless you.

Very truly yours,

(Original Signed)
AMOR CUANGUEY BUSACAY
Researcher

Noted:

Approved:

(Original Signed)
MARLOWE U. AQUINO, Ph.D.
Research Adviser

(Original Signed)
LITA MOLITAS COLTING, Ph. D.
Director, Open University



Appendix B

LETTER OF RESEARCH INTENT

Benguet State University
Open University
La Trinidad, Benguet

December 2010

Dear Sir/Ma'am:

Greetings!

I am Amor Cuanguy Busacay, graduate student of Master in Urban Management at the Benguet State University-Open University currently working on my thesis entitled "IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN IRISAN, BAGUIO CITY."

In this connection, may I humbly request your precious time and full cooperation for making this research possible. Your participation and concern is very much appreciated. All information collected and analyzed will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Rest assured that all information will be properly used and acknowledge for academic purposes.

Thank you and may God Bless you.

Very truly yours,

(Original Signed)
AMOR CUANGUEY BUSACAY
Researcher

Noted:

(Original Signed)
MARLOWE U. AQUINO, PhD.
Research Adviser



17. Present Working status: _____ Stable _____ Unstable
18. Combined Monthly Family Income:
- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ___ Below 9,999 | ___ 10,000-10,999 | ___ 14,000-14,999 |
| ___ 15,000-15,999 | ___ 16,000-16,999 | ___ 17,000-17,999 |
| ___ 18,000-18,999 | ___ 19,000-19,999 | ___ 20,000-20,999 |
| ___ 21,000-21,999 | ___ 22,000-22,999 | ___ 23,000-23,999 |
| ___ 24,000-24,999 | ___ 25,000-25,999 | ___ 26,000-26,999 |
| ___ 27,000-27,999 | ___ 28,000-28,999 | ___ 29,000-29,999 |
| ___ 30,000-34,999 | ___ 35,000-39,999 | ___ Over 40,000 |
19. Spouse's Occupation: _____ (Prior to Migration)
 _____ (Now)
20. Spouse's Present Working Status: _____ Stable _____ Unstable
21. Number of Family Members who have Incomes: _____
22. Other Sources of Income: _____

II. Socio-economic Development Factors that Influenced Migration as Measured by the Respondents According to their Degree of Importance

Direction: *Please check the corresponding column (Most Important), (I) and (LI) Less Important, when the socio-economic factor has been significant to you.*

Socio-economic Factors	Degree of Importance		
	MI	I	LI
A. Family			
1. Marriage and Close Family Ties	___	___	___
2. Kinship Reunions	___	___	___
3. Religious, Politics, Tribal and Social Activities	___	___	___
B. Economic Activities			
1. Different Commerce and Industry	___	___	___
2. Employment and Job Promotions	___	___	___
C. Infrastructure and Facilities			
1. Education Facilities, Technologies, Varied Courses and Vocations	___	___	___
2. Selected DOH Health Facilities (Health Centers, Brgy. Health Stations, etc.) and Services	___	___	___
3. Medical Supplies and Drugstores	___	___	___
4. Road Networks and Transport Telecommunications	___	___	___
5. Amusements and Recreational Areas	___	___	___



III. Degree of Attainment of the Socio-economic Development Factors in Relation to Migration

Direction: Check under Column Attained (A) 85-100 %, when the factors on the socio-economic development are attained; Moderately Attained (MA) 70-84%, when only part of it was reached; and Not Attained (NA) 69-% and below, when the whole factors has not been attained.

Socio-economic Development Factors	Degree of Attainment		
	A	MA	NA
A. C. Family			
1. More Intimate and Closer Family Bonding	___	___	___
2. Increased Tribe in the City	___	___	___
3. Flexibility to Other Culture	___	___	___
4. Easy to Adjust to New Environment	___	___	___
5. More Friendly and Easy Going	___	___	___
6. Became City or Barangay Official	___	___	___
B. Economic Activities			
1. Proximity to Central Business District, Government Offices, SM Baguio and other Bigger Business Establishments, Public Market and other Services	___	___	___
2. Stable Job, Better Salary and More Benefits	___	___	___
3. More and Improved Tourist Destinations	___	___	___
4. Cool/Pleasant Climate & Attractive Ambience	___	___	___
5. Improved Life Condition	___	___	___
C. Infrastructure and Facilities			
1. Quality of Education, Advanced Technologies, Improved Various Courses and Vocations	___	___	___
2. High Standard Facilities and School Building	___	___	___
3. Sufficient, Accessible and Affordable Health Services at the Health Centers and Stations	___	___	___
4. Adequately Equipped Delivery of Safe and Optimal Health Care and New health Policies	___	___	___
5. Accessible Renovated Hospitals, Various Medical Supplies, Drugstores and More Medical Practitioners and Staff	___	___	___
6. Fully Operated Communication Lines and Network Coverage	___	___	___
7. Accessibility of Amusement and Recreational Areas or Social Amenities	___	___	___
1. Convenient Transport & Accessible Road Networks	___	___	___



IV. Significance on the Degree of Improvement of Socio-economic Factors that Contributes to the Development of the Barangay

Direction: *Check under Column Improved (I) 85-100 %, when the factors on the socio-economic development are improved; Moderately Improved (MI) 70-84%, when only part of it was developed; and Not Improved (NI) 69-% and below, when the whole factor has not been improved at all.*

Socio-economic Development Factors	Degree of Improvements		
	I	MI	NI
A. Family			
1. Marriage and Close Family Ties	___	___	___
2. Kinship Reunions	___	___	___
3. Religious, Politics, Tribal and Social Activities	___	___	___
B. Economic Activities			
1. Different Commerce and Industry	___	___	___
2. Employment and Job Promotions	___	___	___
C. Infrastructure and Facilities			
1. Education Facilities, Technologies, Varied Courses and Vocations	___	___	___
2. Selected DOH Health Facilities (Health Centers, Brgy. Health Stations, etc.) and Services	___	___	___
3. Medical Supplies and Drugstores	___	___	___
4. Road Networks and Transport Telecommunications	___	___	___
5. Amusement and Recreational Areas	___	___	___

V. Other Possible Consequences of Migration on the Socio-economic Development of Irisan.

Direction: *In Number 1, please rank from 1 to 8, how you weigh the heaviness or seriousness of the following problems or constrain based from what you have experienced in resettling at the present place. Rank 1 is considered as the heaviest or most serious to you.*



1. What are the issues/ problems/ constraints you have encountered since you migrated in your present place?

- Culture shock
 Difficulty in finding job
 Low income/salary
 Difficulty in getting decent house
 Hard to adjust to new environment
 Difficulty in owning lot
 Higher bills and rentals
 Others (Pls. specify) _____

2. As an urban dweller, Irisan is not exempted in feeling the pressure of the problem of high migration which Baguio City is now facing, according to statistics.

Please take note on the given Codes below:

VS = Very Serious (86-100%)

S = Serious (71-85%)

MS = Moderately Serious (51-70%)

NS = Not Serious at all (below 50%)

A. INADEQUACY OF BASIC SERVICES	VS	S	MS	NS
1. Basic and Secondary Education				
2. Community Health and Sanitation including Nutrition				
3. Transportation Services				
4. Water and Energy Supply Services				
5. Peace and Order Condition				
6. Food Supply				
7. Communication Services including telecommunication and cable				
B. PERCEIVED URBAN PROBLEMS	VS	S	MS	NS
1. Increase in Population				
2. Increase cases of poverty				
3. Limitations in job opportunities				
4. Housing problems and shanty built up				
5. Encroachment to property				
6. Depletion and Contamination/pollution of Natural resources (water supply)				



7. Prevalence of Prostitution				
8. Worsening concern on garbage disposal				
9. Increase child labor cases such as market kids and street dwellers				
10. Growth in Out-of-School Youths (OSYs) and drop outs incidence				
11. Teenage pregnancies and early marriages				
12. Dysfunctional families cases				
13. Destruction of natural resources (cutting of trees, clearing of land, burning of the area, etc.)				
14. Increase in youth related violence and crimes such as drug addiction, gang rape smoking, alcoholism, etc.				
15. Uncontrolled business establishments offering undisclosed services leading to violence and crimes				
16. Improper implementation of urban programs for development				

Thank you very much.



Appendix D

Respondents' Previous and Present Occupation

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION	BREAKDOWN OF PRESENT OCCUPATION
<u>Daily Wage Earners (49)</u>	<u>Daily Wage Earners</u>
8 Self Employed	4 Barangay Official; 3 Store Keeper; 1 Housewife
4 Miner	2 Miner; 1 Driver; 1 None
8 Sales Lady	4 Store Keeper; 3 Housewife; 1 Sales Lady
2 Bus Conductor	2 None
1 Laborer	1 Store Keeper
7 Farmer/Gardener	2 Store Keeper; 2 Housewife; 1 Self-Employed; 1 Guard; 1 None
1 House Helper	1 House Wife
1 Barangay Official	1 Encoder (Staff)
3 Student	1 House Wife; 1 Staff; 1 Checker (Staff)
14 Housewife	5 Store Keeper; 4 Housewife; 3 Scavenger; 1 Ambulant Vendor;
1 Sales Lady	
<u>Skilled Worker (19)</u>	
5 Overseas Filipino Worker	4 Store Keeper; 1 Barangay Official
4 Office Staff	1 Office Staff; 1 Ambulant Vendor; 1 Housewife; 1 None
3 Factory Worker	2 Housewife; 1 Store Keeper
3 Driver	1 Taxi Operator; 1 Owned Aggregates; 1 None
1 Geodetic Engineer	1 Geodetic Engineer
1 Police Officer	1 Police Officer (retired) and Coop Board of Director
1 Security Guard	1 Security Guard
1 Teacher	1 Housewife
<u>Engaged in Business (5)</u>	<u>Engaged in Business</u>
4 Other Business	4 Remain in their Old Business
1 Store Keeper	1 Store Keeper
<u>No Response (27)</u>	<u>They became...</u>
	7 Self Employed; 5 Store Keeper; 5 None; 4 Barangay Official; 2 Housewife; 2 Gardener; 1 Ambulant Vendor; 1 Welder



PREVIOUS OCCUPATION	BREAKDOWN OF PRESENT OCCUPATION
<u>Daily Wage Earners (27)</u>	<u>Daily Wage Earners</u>
8 Farmer/Gardener	2 Gardener; 2 Housewife; 1 Driver; 1 Porter; 1 Store Keeper; 1 Stone Breaker
7 Housewife	6 Housewife; 1 Store Keeper
7 Laborer	7 Laborer
2 Self-Employed	2 Self-Employed
1 Sales Lady	1 Housewife
1 Miner	1 None
1 Student	1 Garbage Collector; 1 Housewife
<u>Skilled Worker (29)</u>	
9 Driver	7 Driver; 2 None
5 Overseas Filipino Worker	4 Overseas Filipino Worker; 1 Housewife
4 Teacher	4 Teacher
3 Security Guard	1 Security Guard; 1 Laborer; 1 Delivery Boy
3 Seaman	2 Seaman; 1 Security Guard
2 Government Utility Worker	1 Utility Worker; 1 Gardener
1 Police Officer	1 Police Officer
1 Computer Technician	1 Computer Technician
1 Carpenter	1 Carpenter
<u>Engaged in Business (5)</u>	<u>Engaged in Business</u>
2 Ambulant Vendors	2 Ambulant Vendor
1 Store Keeper	1 Store Keeper
1 Garbage Collector	1 Garbage Collector
1 Scavenger	1 None
<u>No Response (11)</u>	<u>They became...</u>
	2 Gardener; 2 Laborer; 2 Driver; 1 Teacher; 1 Philippine Navy; 1 Self-employed; 1 Service Crew; 1 Sales Boy



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



Mountain Province.

In the cold and drizzling evening of the 8th of September 1980, Amor Cuanguy Busacay was born in Tadian, Mountain Province. She is the 126 among the 10 children of Mr. Mark Luyo Busacay and Mrs. Annie Cuanguy Busacay (+) of Besao,

She took her elementary education at Bantey Elementary School as Salutatorian. And in 1997, she graduated as Salutatorian at Masla National High School.

Being a big family and a poor farmer daughter who can't afford to send her to study in any university in the city, she enrolled at Mountain Province State Polytechnic College-College of Engineering and Technology (MPSPC-CET) with Courses offered not her preferences. She was able to finish Bachelor of Science in Geodetic Engineering in March 2002. Right after graduation, she was not able to take board exam because she has to attend to her mom who was ill. She passed the PRC Licensure Examination in 2003. Along with the success in the exam was her mom diagnosed with malignant breast mass. Instead of applying for a



job, she attended to and cared for her bed-ridden mom until her last breath.

A year after, she joined private surveying firm but the job was not stable until she was hired to teach at MPSPC-CET as casual instructor from July 2004 to March 2005 and Summer classes. She was challenged to enroll Master in Urban Management at Benguet State University-Open University last 2006 as self-supporting by caring her bed-ridden grandmother while staying with her.

When she needed higher funding for her studies, she left her grandmother to other relatives and accepted the offer of Baguio Mission Church as Secretary from November 2007 to September 2009. But due to the hectic schedules on mission and ministry works, she set aside her thesis. She had the opportunity to visit Korea for a month teaching English to Korean kids. Then she joined the mission team in Vietnam volunteering in the orphanage center as English teacher from September 2009 to September 2010. It was self-fulfilling and a challenging experience to work cross-culturally and learn Vietnamese language for a year. Many things learned like accepting and understanding others' culture and differences.

Now, she came back and determined to finish her thesis this semester while working at the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Bontoc, Mountain Province.

