

## **Database on Four Decades of Surveys in East Laguna village, the Philippines**

<Overview>

January 2013

### **Purpose:**

To construct panel data using surveys conducted in East Laguna village in the Philippines. A total of 18 rounds of household surveys have been conducted in the village during 1966 and 2007.

To analyze dynamic changes in social structure, income distribution, and human capital accumulation in the village on the basis of the constructed panel data.

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### **Study site:**

East Laguna Village, Laguna Province, the Philippines

### **Study period:**

Following the first total enumeration survey conducted by Dr. Hiromitsu Umehara in 1966, 17 rounds of household surveys were conducted during the period 1974–2007 in collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). Surveys in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s were mainly organized by Dr. Yujiro Hayami, Dr. Masao Kikuchi, and Dr. Mahabub Hossain. Four rounds of

surveys in the 2000s were organized by Dr. Kei Kajisa, Dr. Nobuhiko Fuwa, Dr. Jonna P. Estudillo, and Dr. Yasuyuki Sawada, respectively.

**Sample size and variables:**

The initial sample size in the total enumeration survey of the village in 1966 was 66 households; the number of households in the village has rapidly expanded during the study period. In the 2007 survey, the sample size was 433 households.

Although variables collected in surveys differ by rounds, data on household composition, rice production, non-agricultural activities, income, and assets are collected in most rounds of surveys. In recent surveys, data on consumption, risk coping strategy, and social network are collected.

**Plans for future research:**

To continue the construction and analysis of panel data.

To conduct a new round of surveys to track recent changes in the village.

**Main findings:**

We listed all the surveys and variables collected in each round of surveys and summarized findings from papers based on surveys in the village. The following are changes in the socioeconomic status of the village induced by exogenous shocks that occurred during the 1960s and 2000s.

- Due to the increase in rice production and the reduction in rice price, both of which are induced by the Green Revolution, the income of agricultural households and the food consumption of poor households increased significantly. Non-agricultural income enhanced because of investment in education financed by the improved income from agricultural activities.
- The village used to be a typical agrarian village in the 1960s and 1970s; however, the importance of non-agricultural activities increased, and 60% of workers are currently engaged in the non-agricultural sector. The population of the village expanded from 393 in 1966 to 1953 in 2007 mainly because of the inflow of immigrants.
- Land reform led to the transformation of share-cropping labor contract to fixed-rate leasehold contract.
- During the study period, the poverty rate in the village declined, while the income distribution

among village households became slightly imbalanced. Due to the inflow of landless households from outside the village, land distribution became largely unequal.

- Recruitment of agricultural workers became difficult, and consequently, agrarian contracts became complicated. Due to the difficulty in managing the collective irrigation system in the backdrop of a diversified structure of village households, an increasing number of households began using individual irrigation pumps for rice production instead of using gravity canals, as the latter option requires collective management.
- Although households can cope with minor shocks with the help of social networks, vulnerability to a large-scale natural disaster remains a serious issue.

**Note:**

Part of this research project is financed by “Evidence-based Policy Study on Poverty Dynamics in Japan and the World (Funding Program for Next Generation World-Leading Researchers)”