

Puton Ramon

Institute of Economic Development and Research

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
University of the Philippines

Discussion Paper No. 71-12

July 12, 1971

**"THE STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF
PHILIPPINE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS"**

by

Edita Abella Tan and Evelyn Miao

Note: IEDR Discussion Papers are preliminary versions circulated privately to elicit critical comment. References in publications to Discussion Papers should be cleared with the author.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

The author wishes to acknowledge the financial support of the National Science Development Board and the U.P. Institute of Economic Development and Research. She also wishes to express her deep appreciation for the competent and generous research assistance of Miss Ida Estioko. Miss Evelyn Miao contributed Chapter V of this paper. It will be a part of her Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Mrs. Socorro dela Cruz and Mrs. Thelma Amascual did the typing work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction - - - - -	1
Chapter I - The Structure of Philippine Educational Institutions - -	4
Chapter II Some Aspects of Demand for Education - - - - -	30
Chapter III Patterns of Cost of Education - - - - -	53
Chapter IV Cost Analysis of the University of the Philippines - - -	87
Chapter V Schooling and Labor Force Characteristics - - - - -	108
Chapter VI Summary Findings and Their Policy Implications - - - - -	146
Appendix A Description of Quezon City Sample - - - - -	152
Appendix B Sources of Financial Data - - - - -	158

L i s t o f T a b l e s

	<u>T i t l e</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Chapter I</u>		
Table I.1	Growth of Enrollment, by level (Post Independence Period). - - - - -	12
Table I.2	Comparative Enrollment, by level for five years. - - - - -	13
Table I.3	Number of towns offering secondary education. - - - - -	14
Table I.3.a	Geographic Distribution of Schools - - - - -	16
Table I.4.a	Distribution of Schools in Cities by Enrollment range - -	18
Table I.4.b	Distribution of Schools in Capital Towns by Enrollment range. - - - - -	21
Table I.5	Number of graduates by major fields 1950-1966. - - - - -	24
Table I.6	Distribution of Schools by number of fields offerings - -	25
Table I.7	Distribution of Fields by the number of schools offering each- - - - -	29
<u>Chapter II</u>		
Table II.1	Enrollment by Fields of Specialization - - - - -	42
Table II.1. a-c	Comparison of Income and Employment - - - - -	43
Table II.2.a	Distribution of Income and Expenditures of Philippine Families - - - - -	47
Table II.2.b	Distribution of Income and Expenditure of Philippine Rural Families - - - - -	48
Table II.3	Distribution of Enrollment, by Age. - - - - -	49
Table II.4	Comparison of Fees Charged by Some Selected Schools, Sectarian and Non-Sectarian - - - - -	50
Table II.5	Total Cost of College Education in the Manila Area (Q.C. Sample). - - - - -	37
Table II.6	Proportion of Students attending day and night classes by school type (Q.C. Sample). - - - - -	39
Table II.7	Proportion of Students reporting college employment - - -	40

Chapter III

		<u>Page</u>
Table III.1	Comparative <u>Faculty Quality Index</u> of U.P., Ateneo, De la Salle. - - - - -	68
Table III.2	Quality Index of Teachers in Some Selected Schools (Province and in Greater Manila Area). - - - - -	69-7
Table III.3	Selected Statistics on Private Schools in Greater Manila Area, 1968-69. - - - - -	72-7
Table III.4	Graduate Degrees - - - - -	73.a
Table III.5	Enrollment in Some Selected Non-Sectarian Schools. - - - -	74-7
Table III.6	Enrollment in Some Selected Sectarian Schools. - - - - -	76-7
Table III.7	Variation in Average Fees - Six types of Schools. - - - -	78-8
Table III.8	Ranking of Fees in the large Universities - - - - -	86

Chapter IV

Table IV.1	U.P. Enrollment and Faculty by Department, 1968-69. - - -	99
Table IV.2	Departmental Financial Statistics of U.P., 1968-69. - - -	100
Table IV.3	U.P. Per Student Cost by Department, 1968-69. - - -	101
Table IV.4	U.P. Departmental Cost at Alternative Enrollment. - - - -	102
Table IV.5.a	Comparative Distribution and Per Student Cost of four large Universities, 1968-69. - - - - -	103
Table IV.5.b	Comparative Distribution and Per Student Cost of three selected Schools, 1968-69. - - - - -	103
Table IV.6	U.P. Per Student Cost, Actual and Planned - - - - -	104
Table IV.7	U.P. Faculty Profile, 1968-69 - - - - -	105
Table IV.8.a	Linear Regression Results - - - - -	106
Table IV.8.b	Non-linear Regression Results - - - - -	107

Chapter V**Page**

Table V.1	QCS Respondents by School Type and Sex. - - - - -	112
Table V.2	College Completion versus Non-Completion by Sex for Age Cohort 25-44 years. - - - - -	114
Table V.3	Proportion of Entering College Students obtaining Bachelors Level Degrees by School Type (QCS)	114
Table V.4	Proportion of Overstayers by School Type (QCS) - - - -	116
Table V.5	Distribution of Selected Fields of Study by School Type (QCS) - - - - -	118
Table V.6	Ratio of Board Examination Taken to Respondents by School Type - - - - -	121
Table V.7	Ratio of Successful Candidates to Exams Taken by School Type (QCS) - - - - -	122
Table V.8	Median Length of First Unemployment for post 1959 Graduates, by School Type - - - - -	125
Table V.9	Median Starting Salaries for Post 1959 Graduates by School Type (QCS) - - - - -	125
Table V.10	Adjusted Labor Force Participation Rates for Males and Females, Ten Years and Older - - - - -	131
Table V.11	Adjusted Labor Force Participation Rates for Female College Graduates - - - - -	133
Table V.12	Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment - - - -	135
Table V.13	Unemployment Rates for College Graduates, by School Type - - - - -	136
Table V.14	Occupational Classification by School Type - - - - -	137
Table V.15	Relative Frequency of Short Courses Sponsored by Employer, by School Type -----	141

INTRODUCTION

Studies on the structure of educational institutions are a neglected area of research in education. Yet knowledge about the structure of the educational system and its implications on pricing and output determination is necessary in planning for education. Such a study is especially useful to the Philippines whose educational institutions are supposed to have a problematic structure.

✓The aim of this paper is to describe empirically the structure of Philippine educational institutions and to analyze the interdependence between the structure, the cost function of various education programs and the student demand for these programs. By structure, we mean the nature and extent of government control and participation in educational activities; the geographic distribution of schools; their ownership and size; and the levels and fields of study (program of study) provided.

It is assumed that the behavior of the profit-making schools in the Philippines is similar to that of business firms. This being so, the price and output decisions of these schools can be explained by the demand function for the output, cost functions of education programs and structure of the institutions. The development of a given structure in turn, may be