

Financial Resources for Social Science Research in the Philippines¹

by Andrew Gonzalez, FSC
De La Salle University

INTRODUCTION

In this report, the agencies engaged in social science research in the Philippines and the sources of funding for these agencies are listed.

In the first part, with the disciplines recognized by the Philippine Social Science Council as 'social sciences' as bases, basic information on the learned societies promoting these disciplines (if they exist), academic institutions, government and private agencies which engage in research in these areas and various sources of funds from which these institutions and agencies draw, is given.

This section likewise describes the research funding programs of the Philippine Social Science Council, which cuts across all the social science disciplines, as well as that of the National Research Council of the Philippines (which has a Social Science Division).

In the second part, an indication is given of the magnitudes of sums available for research activities in these institutions and agencies.

In the third and final part, the problems of meeting the needs of social science research in the Philippines are discussed.

1. SOCIAL SCIENCES, LEARNED SOCIETIES, ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, AND THEIR SOURCES OF FUNDING

In the extended grid presented as Table 1, one can obtain a rapid view of the disciplines recognized under the rubric of social science by the Philippine Social Science Council, the learned societies in the country which seek to promote their respective disciplines, the academic institutions in the country which are engaged in ongoing research in these disciplines,² the government agencies and private agencies which likewise promote research in these disciplines, and the funding sources of these research units.

It will be noted from Table 1 that for almost all disciplines except Population and Communications, there are one or more learned societies which are going concerns in the promotion of these disciplines. These learned societies have annual meetings (which are subsidized by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education through the Philippine Social Science Council) where papers are read; journals appear at least once a year, more often twice, some quarterly; periodic meetings of the executive board are held, and participation in the inter-disciplinary workshops and seminars sponsored by the Social Sciences Division of the National Research Council of the Philippines and the Philippine Social Science Council is a recurring activity.

In listing the funding agencies, it should be noted that the Philippine Social Science Council supports all the

¹Paper presented as an intervention and background paper, Fifth General Conference of the International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO), 23-26 November, 1981, Paris.

Bro. Andrew was Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board at the time he delivered this paper at the IFSSO Conference.

²Among the academic institutions listed, I mention only the better known ones, with proven strength in specific disciplines, evidenced by the number of qualified faculty available, the research output and publications, the number of graduates. Undoubtedly, my selection is based on personal opinion and is subject to correction in the future.

Table 1

	DISCIPLINE	SOURCES OF FUNDING
	LINGUISTICS	
<i>Learned Societies</i>	Linguistic Society of the Philippines Philippine Linguistics Circle Samahang Pambansa sa Lingwistikang Pilipino	Philippine Social Science Council, Fund for Assistance to Private Education
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	Philippine Normal College-Ateneo de Manila University-De La Salle University Consortium University of the Philippines (Diliman) St. Louis University, Baguio	Internal Budget
<i>Government Agency</i>	Institute of National Language	Ministry of Education and Culture
<i>Private Agency</i>	Summer Institute of Linguistics	Sponsoring churches of field workers (mostly U.S.A.)
	SOCIAL WORK	
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Association of Social Workers	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	University of the Philippines (Diliman) Philippine School of Social Work (Philippine Women's University) Asian Social Institute	Internal Budget
<i>Government Agency</i>	Research Unit	Ministry of Social Services and Development
<i>Private Agency</i>	Philippine Business for Social Progress	Annual donations from business entities
	ECONOMICS	
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Economic Society	Business corporations
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	School of Economics (University of the Philippines, Diliman) Center for Research and Communications	Internal Budget, Endowment, Sponsoring agencies for commissioned research Sponsoring agencies for commissioned research, Internal Budget

<i>Government Agencies</i>	Philippine Institute for Development Studies Research Division	National Economic and Development Authority Central Bank of the Philippines
<i>Private Agency</i>	Research units of large banking institutions, e.g. Private Development Corporation of the Philippines	Internal Budget
GEOGRAPHY		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Geographical Society	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institution</i>	University of the Philippines (Diliman)	Internal Budget
<i>Government Agency</i>	Research units (geology) (regional studies) (resources) (logistics)	Ministry of Energy National Economic and Development Authority Ministry of Natural Resources Ministry of National Defense
HISTORY		
<i>Learned Societies</i>	Philippine National Historical Society Philippine Historical Association	Philippine Social Science Council Philippine Historical Foundation
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	University of the Philippines (Diliman) Ateneo de Manila University University of Santo Tomas University of San Agustin, Iloilo Other universities in regions (local history)	Internal Budgets, donations
<i>Government Agency</i>	National Historical Institute National Archives	Ministry of Education and Culture Office of the President
<i>Private Agency</i>	Philippine Historical Foundation	Private Donations
POLITICAL SCIENCE		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Political Science Association	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	University of the Philippines (Diliman) Other universities	Internal Budget

4/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

<i>Government Agencies</i>	President's Center for Special Studies Research Unit	Office of the President Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Private Agency</i>	Research units of most major newspapers	Internal Budget
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Society for Public Administration	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines (Diliman) Graduate School, Centro Escolar University	Internal Budget, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies (e.g. Ministry of Local Government and Community Development) Internal Budget
<i>Government Agency</i>	Technology Resource Center	Ministry of Human Settlements
SOCIOLOGY		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Sociological Society	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	University of the Philippines (Diliman and Los Baños) various units Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University Integrated Research Center, De La Salle University Asian Social Institute Various centers in different universities outside Manila	Internal Budgets, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies (local and foreign) Philippine Social Science Council (research network)
<i>Government Agencies</i>	National Census and Statistics Office Philippine Institute for Development Studies Research Unit Development Academy of the Philippines Technological Resource Center National Housing Authority	National Economic and Development Authority Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Social Services and Development Endowment and grants from govern- ment financial institutions Ministry of Human Settlements Ministry of Human Settlements
STATISTICS		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Philippine Statistical Association	Donations from business corporations
<i>Academic Institution</i>	Statistical Center, University of the Philippines (Diliman)	Internal Budget, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies

<i>Government Agency</i>	National Census and Statistics Office	National Economic and Development Authority
<i>Private Agency</i>	Research units (actuarial science)	Major insurance companies
PSYCHOLOGY		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Psychological Association of the Philippines	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	Department of Psychology and Philippine Psychology Research and Training Center, University of the Philippines Ateneo de Manila University	Internal Budget, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies
<i>Government Agency</i>	Child and Youth Study Center National Educational Testing Center	Ministry of Education and Culture
<i>Private Agencies</i>	Research Unit (testing) Research Units	Center for Educational Measurement Philippine Psychological Corporation Marketing Research companies (e.g. Consumer Pulse)
ANTHROPOLOGY		
<i>Learned Society</i>	Anthropological Association of the Philippines	Philippine Social Science Council
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	University of the Philippines (Diliman) Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University Cordillera Studies Center, University of the Philippines, Baguio Cebuano Studies Center, San Carlos University, Cebu Leyte-Samar Research Center, Divine Word University, Tacloban Dansalan Research Center Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro	Internal Budget, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies (local and foreign)
<i>Government Agency</i>	Research Unit	Presidential Assistant for National Minorities, Office of the President
<i>Private Agency</i>	Summer Institute of Linguistics	Sponsoring churches of field workers (mostly U.S.A.)

POPULATION		
<i>Academic Institutions</i>	Population Institute, University of the Philippines (Diliman) Population Office, San Carlos University, Cebu Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro	
<i>Government Agencies</i>	Population Center Foundation National Census and Statistics Office	Population Commission, donations and grants (local and foreign), endowment from government and non-government entities National Economic and Development Authority
COMMUNICATIONS		
<i>Academic Institution</i>	Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines	Internal Budget, commissioned research by sponsoring agencies
<i>Government Agency</i>	National Media Production Center	Ministry of Public Information
<i>Private Agency</i>	Research Units	Major media companies and news agencies, Press Foundation of Asia, marketing research firms

disciplines listed in Table 1. However, learned societies with many members such as the Philippine Economic Society and the Philippine Statistical Association derive their revenues mostly from dues and sponsoring banks and business enterprises; for these, the Philippine Social Science Council has not been explicitly listed as a funding source. Where the Philippine Social Science Council has been listed, this means that the major source of funds is the Council, from funds channeled through the Council by other granting agencies.

In listing the research units for various agencies, there is no uniform nomenclature; hence, the term 'research unit' is used, unless of course there is a special title for the office which is used in the published literature.

All learned societies charge dues,

mostly nominal ones, and unless the membership is large, these dues are not used for research but for the operations of the secretariat.

It should likewise be noted that the academic institutions where ongoing social science research is taking place are relatively few (considering that there are more than 650 tertiary level institutions in the country), for the most part confined to the urban areas (Metro Manila, Cebu, Cagayan), and that the one institution that is doing the most research in social sciences among the government universities is the University of the Philippines at Diliman, Quezon City and for rural social studies, the University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Laguna. Among the private institutions, the most active in social science research is the Ateneo de Manila University through

the Institute of Philippine Culture.

A third remark that should be made is that many of the ministries are engaged in research relevant to the immediate needs of the ministry; these ministries usually have a research unit with an annual appropriation for 'research'. (In Part 2, the magnitude of the amounts involved in such research units will be given, at least for 1981.) However, except for the National Economic and Development Authority, with its subsidiaries, the National Census and Statistics Office and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, the scientific level of social science research in most agencies is rather low and consists mostly of data gathering reported in tabulations. Where more sophisticated inquiry is necessary, these units usually commission research to be done by

other agencies (especially academic institutions) and consultants (local or foreign).

Other government or semi-government agencies, for example, Population Center Foundation, National Media Production Center, and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (an institution of the National Economic and Development Authority), in fact do relatively little research on their own but allocate a substantial portion of their research budget to projects done by outside entities on a commissioned basis.

In addition to annual appropriations within the budget of each government ministry and the internal budget of colleges and universities, the sources of funds for social science research are the Philippine Social Science Council, the National Research Council of the Philippines, the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, and among outside foreign foundations, the one which has invested the most in social science is the Ford Foundation. In addition, the foreign foundations, the one which has invested the most in social science is the Ford Foundation. In addition, the Asia Foundation, the Franz-Ebert Stiftung, the Voxwagenswerk Foundation (Germany), the Japan Center for International Exchange, the Institute for Developing Economies (Japan), the International Development Research Center (Canada), the Agricultural Development Council (based in Bangkok), and the local office of the United States Agency for International Development fund research necessary for specific projects.

The Philippine Social Science Council is a grouping of learned societies representing thirteen disciplines (those named in Table 1). It has become the conduit for social science research grants by other foundations insofar as agencies such as the Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre (Canada) channel practically all their social science grants

through the Council, which administers grants and monitors and evaluates projects.

Besides the Philippine Social Science Council, there is the National Research Council of the Philippines, an organization of researchers and scholars established in the 1930's, which receives an annual subsidy for its activities (secretariat operations, symposia and conferences, publications, funding of individual research projects proposed by members). Among its eleven divisions is the Social Sciences Division which includes the following disciplines: Psychology, Philosophy, Education, Communication, Linguistics, Political Science, Public Administration, Economics, Anthropology, Geography, History, Sociology, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Demography.

2. MAGNITUDE OF FUNDING FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Over the past twelve years, the Philippine Social Science Council has administered more than P7 million (US\$ 875,000) in research and training funds and continues to do so through its Modern History Program (in its final phases), the Research Consortium, and joint research funded by the International Development Research Centre, the Japan Center for International Exchange, the Institute of Developing Economies (Japan), the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore), and the World Bank.

From various grants (largely from the Fund for Assistance to Private Education), the Council makes grants averaging P4,000 (US\$500) for individual research projects under its Discretionary Research Program. The amounts disbursed for this in 1981 have totaled about P60,000 (US\$7500) thus far.

In the past, the Ford Foundation made a total grant of US\$50,000 for the Modern Philippine History Project,

New grantees of PSSC Seminar/Convention Award

1. Psychological Association of the Philippines. 18th Annual Convention. Philamlife Auditorium, Manila. August 12-14, 1981.
2. Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao, Inc. (Anthropological Association of the Philippines). Fifth Annual National Conference. Mindanao State University, Iligan City. April 15-18, 1982.
3. Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Annual Seminar Convention. Philippine Normal College, Manila. May 15, 1982.
4. Psychological Association of the Philippines. 19th Annual Convention. Philamlife Auditorium, Manila. August 16-18, 1982.
5. Philippine Political Science Association. National Conference. Mindanao State University. September 24-26, 1982.
6. Philippine Geographical Society. Seminar-Workshop on Map Reading and Map Making. Paulino Garcia Hall, Manila. October 27-29, 1982.

US\$80,000 for the national surveys (on women in the Philippines, household spending patterns, the Filipino family), US\$20,000 for research integration studies (state of the art reports, with annotated bibliographies, on research and data available on the Philippines for various specializations).

The joint research projects with various international groups were:

PSSC — Japan Center for International Exchange	US\$ 5,000
“The Impact of Investments and Trade on Philippine-Japan-ASEAN Relations”	
PSSC — Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)	32,000
“Ethnicity and Fertility Survey”	
PSSC — Institute of Developing Economies (Japan)	3,500
“Social Science Research Activity in the Philippines”	
PSSC — World Bank Report	11,000
“Social Science Research Capacity in the Philippines”	

For the projects in 1981, the Ford Foundation made an initial grant to PSSC of US\$110,000 to strengthen the research capabilities of the network of research offices established by the Philippine Social Science Council among 23 centers in the country. In addition, PSSC has received word that the International Development Research Centre (Canada) has made a grant of C\$100,000 for the research projects of the consortium. Moreover, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies of the National Economic and Development Authority has made a grant of P450,000 (US\$ 56,250) over three years for regional studies on poverty. About to be erected is the Philippine Social Science Center to be constructed³ at Mariano Marcos Avenue in Quezon City with a grant of US\$5.7 million from the Japan International Cooperation Agency. In this Center learned societies for the social sciences will have permanent offices; the office of the Council secretariat and

its services will be housed, and a meeting place for research, conferences, and graduate courses offered by different graduate schools in Metro Manila in consortium will be provided.

The Fund for Assistance to Private Education allocates a modest P60,000 (US\$ 7500) a year for the social science conferences and channels this through the Council.

The National Science Development Board subsidizes the scholarly publications of the Council member societies by P240,000 (US\$30,000) a year.

The total research budget of the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) is a modest P 3 million (1981) to be shared by 10 divisions; in actual fact, only a modest P500,000 (US\$62,360) or 17% of the research budget of NRCP is available for the social sciences this year (Arcellana 1981).

As new projects are conceptualized, proposals are presented by the Philippine Social Science Council to funding agencies for consideration. For example, there is a pending application for a training-research project in the social sciences with the Voxwagenswerk Stif-

tung for P600,000 (US\$75,000), which is intended to develop the social science research capability of faculty members in various academic institutions in the country, especially those outside Manila.

In an August 10, 1981 report of the National Science Development Board Research and Statistics Division, Planning Service Unit, under the new Minister of Science, it is estimated that the Philippines spends .47% of annual GNP for research (averaging expenditures from 1975 to 1981), surely a far cry from the recommended level of 1% by UNESCO.

In terms of magnitudes, this .47% of GNP used for R & D in Science and Technology translates itself into P616,927,000 (US\$77,115,875) distributed among several ministries. However, of this amount, 97% is for applied research and a measly 3% (P18,305,000) is allocated for basic research. Receiving the bulk of R&D funds is agriculture, energy, industry, infrastructures, and social services. Moreover, under basic research are to be included all the sciences, with the social sciences claiming only a fraction of this already small

³ The PSSCenter has been undergoing construction since June 1982.

base. Table 2 shows the expenditures for R&D in various ministries of the Philippine Government that have anything to do with the social sciences.

At present, we do not have enough disaggregated data to separate the R&D budget of these ministries by fields; one suspects, however, given the priorities of government, that these funds are channeled for the most part to applied research and to nonsocial science fields.

Moreover, although these items fall under R&D, there is no breakdown available to show us how much goes into direct expenses for actual research or into salaries for manpower. What actually goes into research proper (as opposed to administrative overhead and recurring salary items) is difficult to pinpoint.

Table 3 lists specific agencies within each ministry and their R&D budgets. These amounts are part of the larger allocations in Table 2. Only those units in each ministry which do research which may be related closely or remotely to the social sciences are included. It should be borne in mind that for the most part these items are appropriated for permanent staff in these offices and hence after salaries of permanent research workers (of varying and sometimes dubious competence) are deducted, little is left for other research expenses such as computer time, equipment, etc.

In brief, the amount vis-a-vis the total budget is small (.47%), in absolute terms, P616 million (US\$77 million). For the most part, these amounts are absorbed by recurring costs of salaries of staff members in these units; research is mostly applied. It is difficult to disaggregate the amounts according to disciplines; hence, social science most likely receives short shrift in most units (except for economics) since research in these various ministries would be directed to immediate needs of these ministries.

In social science research units, or

Table 2

Ministry/Institution	Total R&D Appropriation (1981)
National Economic and Development Authority	P6,652,000 (US\$831,500)
Ministry of Education and Culture	109,212,000 (US\$13,651,500)
State Universities and Colleges	127,199,000 (US\$15,899,875)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,124,000 (US\$140,500)
Ministry of Human Settlements	3,675,000 (US\$ 459,375)
Ministry of Labor and Employment	3,577,000 (US\$ 447,125)
Ministry of Public Information	1,458,000 (US\$ 182,250)
Ministry of Social Services and Development	230,000 (US\$28,750)
Ministry of Trade	8,864,000 (US\$ 1,108,000)
National Science Development Board	132,392,000 (US\$16,549,000)
Ministry of Agrarian Reform	1,544,000 (US\$ 193,000)
Ministry of Tourism	2,418,000 (US\$ 302,250)

for that matter, in any research unit, productivity is a function of the creativity, competence, leadership and managerial skills of the responsible person. If one were to use possession of advanced academic degrees (the doctorate) and quantity as well as quality of research projects completed as indices of research productivity in these government units, one is inevitably led to the conclusion that most of these units are minimally productive, largely because of the lack of truly competent staff.

While the research funding available to Philippine society is modest by international standards, our citizens can get more from the modest amount the budget allocates for research if only these units were better staffed and better managed.

3. MEETING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH NEEDS

While the amounts are relatively small, it should be remembered that the cost of labor and salaries in the Philippines (per capita income in 1979 (current terms) was US\$600) makes it relatively cheaper to undertake research in the Philippines than in developed countries.

However, inspite of the relatively small magnitudes, our experience in the Philippine Social Science Council and the National Research Council of the Philippines has been that there is not a paucity of research resources but a paucity of qualified and competent research workers trained at the senior level to conceptualize problems, develop

Table 3

**1981 Appropriations for R&D Units
in Each Ministry Having to Do with
the Social Sciences**

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT		
National Commission on the Role of Women	₱ 635,000	(US\$ 79,375)
National Computer Center	4,298,000 ⁽¹⁾	(US\$ 537,250)
National Manpower and Youth Council	9,996,000 ⁽²⁾	(US\$ 1,249,500)
President's Center for Special Studies	4,706,000	(US\$ 588,250)
Presidential Assistant on National Minorities	209,000	(US\$ 26,125)
NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY		
Office of the Minister	2,650,000 ⁽³⁾	(US\$ 331,250)
National Census & Statistics Office	1,306,000	(US\$ 163,250)
MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM		
Office of the Minister	1,544,000	(US\$ 193,000)
BATASANG PAMBANSA (National Legislative Body)		
	2,407,000	(US\$ 300,875)
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
Institute of National Language	474,000	(US\$ 59,250)
National Historical Institute	437,000	(US\$ 54,625)
National Library	1,243,000	(US\$ 155,375)
National Museum	2,761,000	(US\$ 345,125)
STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
UP System	127,199,000 ⁽⁴⁾	(US\$15,899,875)
UP Los Baños	7,732,000	(US\$ 966,500)
	33,400,000 ⁽⁵⁾	(US\$ 4,175,000)
MINISTRY OF LABOR		
Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies	1,170,000	(US\$ 146,250)
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION		
Bureau of National & Foreign Information	618,000	(US\$ 77,250)
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT		
Office of the Minister	230,000	(US\$ 28,750)
MINISTRY OF TOURISM		
Office of the Minister	2,418,000	(US\$ 302,250)
MINISTRY OF TRADE		
Bureau of Domestic Trade Promotion	510,000	(US\$ 63,750)
NATIONAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD		
	132,392,000	(US\$16,549,000)

(1) Including design and processing

(2) Including planning and evaluation

(3) Includes feasibility studies

(4) Mostly agricultural and social services

(5) Mostly agriculture

research designs, and direct projects with the aid of associates at a lower level; this latter type of manpower is readily available.

In the same report of the Research and Statistics Office of the National Science Development Board (August 10, 1981), it was pointed out that in the Philippines at present, there are 135 social scientists with Ph.D.'s distributed in the following areas of employment: academe (private and public) 112; government 5; industry 3; unclassified 15. In education, which includes social science specializations, there are 77 with Ph.D.'s, of whom 58 are in academe (private and public), 8 in government, 0 in industry, and 11 unclassified.

The Philippine Social Science Council has compiled a directory of social scientists which includes specialists at the lower levels (bachelor's and master's degree holders) to give an idea of the total manpower available.

For research, however, one must depend on Ph.D. holders or those having equivalent training to do the work. Such

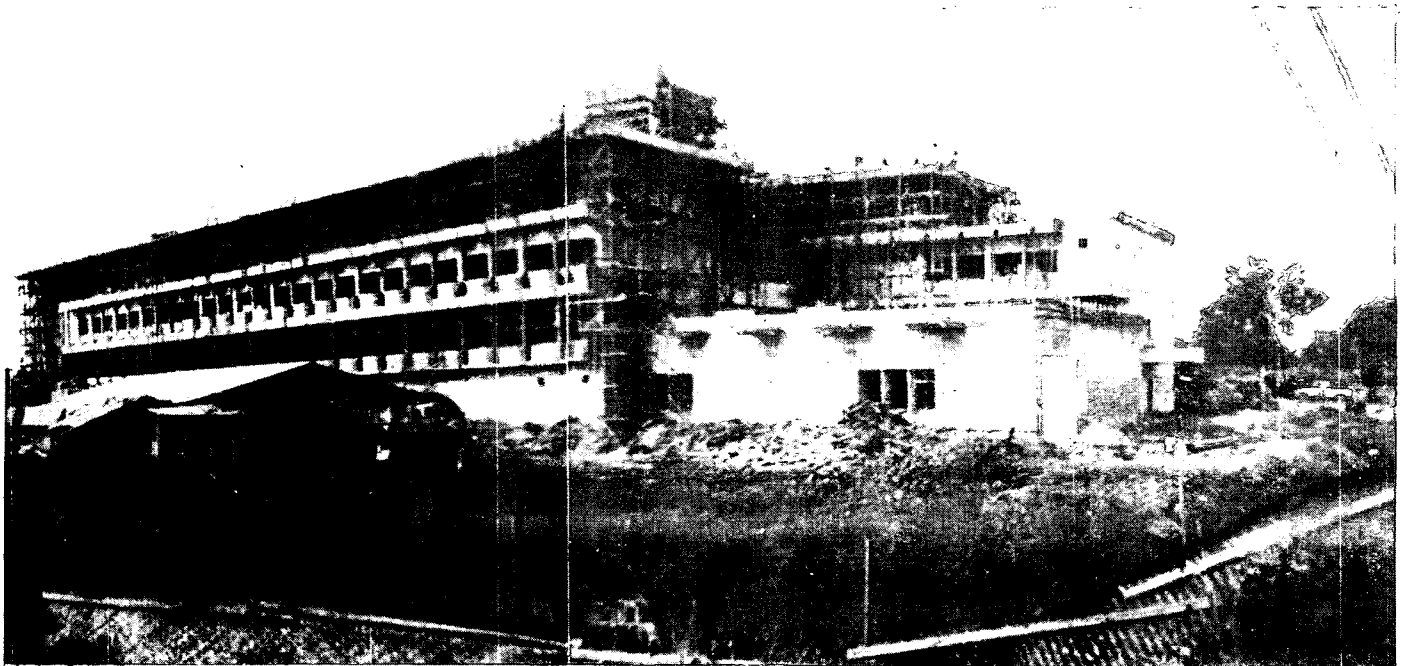
people are scarce in a country of 48 million (one senior social scientist per 350,000 people) and as a result, when not preempted by government for service (and therefore lost to research) our senior social scientists are saddled with many research projects and with administration within their home institutions, leaving little time for creative work.

We find our most eminent and qualified social scientists overcommitted not by choice but by necessity, often managing several major research projects simultaneously, with the help of less than ideal assistants.

The scarcity is not funding, for which, in our experience, it is always possible eventually to obtain research grants, but capable researchers to execute these projects, leading to the anomalous situation in which an agency such as the Philippine Social Science Council has to refuse certain projects because no social scientist is available to execute them although funding is available! These are actual cases that can be cited when this happened.

REFERENCES

- Arcellana, Emerenciana. 1981. The NRCP vision for research in the Eighties. Paper presented at the Fifth General Conference, International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO), November 23-26, 1981, Paris.
- Gonzalez, Andrew, F.S.C. 1981. Annual report of the President. Quezon City: Philippine Social Science Council. (Mimeographed)
- Planning Service. 1981. Preliminary data compilation (10 August 1981). Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila: Research and Statistics Division, National Science Development Board. (Mimeographed)
- Villacorta, Wilfrido V. 1981. The PSSC agenda for the 1980's. The social sciences in the '80's. Proceedings of the symposium on the social sciences in the '80's (8 November 1980) Bulletin No. 86, 10-28. Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila: National Research Council of the Philippines.



The PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE CENTER under construction. This photo was taken in October 1982 by Tai-sei Corporation. The Center is expected to be completed early 1983 (March or April). The Center's new address will be DON MARIANO MARCOS AVENUE, U.P. DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY. The entire third floor, with about twenty (20) office rooms, will be for rent.