

**CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION IN ISIC-ISIC, VINTAR
AND IN SAN LORENZO, SAN NICOLAS
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Migration may be considered as a symptom of basic socio-economic change. In most countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development have been accompanied by large-scale movements of people from farm areas to towns, from towns to other towns, from rural to urban areas, and from one country to another. Because of the movement, the population size and the rate of population may be greatly affected which may cause a great imbalance in the distribution of labor force, goods and services in a particular area.

Migration has both positive and negative effects not only to the migrants themselves but to their families and communities, as well. In this section, the consequences of migration are presented and discussed for a deeper understanding of migration.

Consequences to the Migrant

The migrants either largely benefit from or are disadvantaged by their migration. That is, migration has positive and negative consequences. This section presents these consequences derived by the migrant.

Positive consequences to the migrant. Table 12 provides information on the positive personal consequences drawn by the migrants from their out, in or return migration.

In Table 12, the respondents felt that the most positive consequence of migration to them is having better income. Many of the migrants also became more hardworking, thrifty and independent. These may be seen as a challenge in a

Table 12. Positive consequences of migration to the migrant.

Positive Consequences	Frequency	Rank
Had better income	104	1
Became more hardworking	59	2
Became more independent	49	3
Became more thrifty	43	4
Developed good leadership	24	5
Developed better health	20	6
Became more religious	12	8
Other consequences	15	-
No positive consequence at all	34	-

positive way. Others, however considered that migration has no positive consequence to the migrants.

Again, it can be noticed that the major personal advantages indicated by the out-, in- and return-migrants are economic in nature; i.e. better income and becoming more hardworking. This provides basis in postulating that migration is generally economically rewarding to the migrants themselves.

As noted earlier, most of the migrants have no gainful occupations and their major reason for migration is economic in nature. With respect to the consequences, it seems that these two variables have positive relation with the consequences. In other

words, the major reason for migration is economic in nature and the positive consequence of migration is also generally economic in nature.

The young working population who are usually educated are the most migratory group. This pattern of migration could explain why the migrants became more hardworking, thrifty and more independent. Being young before migration, they were still dependent on their parents. The value of hardworking and thriftiness have been developed in their place of destination because they are now the ones earning their own money.

Negative consequences to the migrant. Not all migrations are advantageous to the migrants. There are also negative consequences of migration that beset the migrants themselves.

Table 13. Negative consequences of migration to the migrant.

Negative Consequences	Frequency	Rank
Increased psychological/emotional stress	87	1
Became spendthrift	30	2
Developed vices	24	3
Poorer health	9	4
Loss opportunities for leadership	6	5
Others	15	-
No negative consequence at all	148	-

The data in Table 13 revealed the negative personal disadvantages encountered by the migrants in the two communities.

As perceived by the respondents, the increase in psychological or emotional stress among the migrants is the number one negative consequence of migration to the migrants. This is expected because of the distance and infrequent communication between them and their family members left at home. The absence from home is usually described as a sacrifice for the family. As expressed by those return-migrants that were interviewed, *Homesick ti karigatan a labanan*. [Homesickness is the most difficult to handle]. A few have developed vices. The increase in their income may have enabled them to develop vices which could also a means to fight homesickness. As Mylyn explained:

Diay Hongkong, makaawatka 'ti kuarta, adda ti sarilim a kuarta a gastosem, at the same time makatulong ka 'ti pamilyam. Ngem ti madi ket daytoy nasursurok a panagbisyo. Naadikak 'ti internet. Ta uray no awan kuartam basta la ketdi adda mayinternet.. Ten dollars ti per hour! Kinapudnona ket pati ited ti amomi a pamalengke ket mausarmi no dadduma. No day-off mi, no mangrugi kami iti alas siete iti rabii ket agpatingga kami pay iti alas sais iti sumaruno a bigat. Naganas ngamin ti maki-chat. Ngem no kasdiay a kasdiay, maibus ti kuartam, di ngamin? Daytay ngarud barkadak nga Ilongga, Elena ti nagan na ket naikkat pay iti trabahona gapu 'ti internet. Ta imbes nga agrabaho, matmaturogen. Tinerminate diay amo na, inikkan na pay ti bad record. [In Hongkong, you receive money, you have your own money to spend, at the same time you can help your family. But the bad thing is, I became addicted to the internet. Even if you don't have money, as long as I had something for the internet. Ten dollars per hour! In fact, we even used the money for groceries given by our employees. During day-off, we'd start at 7:00 P.M. and end up at 6:00 A.M. the following morning. It's fun to chat. But if it is very frequent, money will be drained-off, isn't it? My friend, Elena who is an Ilongga was terminated because of internet. Instead of working, she sleeps.

Her employer terminated her, and she also gave her a bad record].

The experience above is a very practical consequence of migration to the migrant. The homesickness usually experienced by migrants, especially those who went abroad, has a chain effect. To overcome that feeling, the migrant has to do something: chatting on the internet, going to discos, meeting with *barkada* or even engaging in illicit marital affairs. However, in most cases, the respondents said that migration has no negative consequence at all to the migrants.

Consequences to the Household

The family or household of the migrants also experiences the consequences of migration. Like the migrants, their families experience either the economic, psychological, and other advantages or disadvantages of migration considering the close family ties of the Filipinos.

Under this section, the positive and negative consequences of migration to the families of the migrants are elaborated.

Positive consequences to the household. In many instances, the family members of migrants benefit from this phenomenon. Table 14 indicates some of the perceived benefits that the migrants' family members in the upland and lowland communities experience.

Table 14 shows that the positive consequences of migration to the household fall greatly on the economic side, especially those households with out-migrants. Most of the household members had a better income, built a house, bought vehicles like jeep, motorcycle or farm tractor, and financed the studies of family members. These were where the remittances received from migrants abroad were spent. A lot of them also said that they became more hardworking as a result of the migration of a member of their households. This could be an indication that they are inspired to work, especially if the out-migrant members are studying. Usually, some parents work harder to finance the studies of schooling migrant members.

Table 14. Positive consequences of migration to the household members.

Positive Consequences	Frequency	Rank
Better income	98	1
Became more hardworking	80	2
Built house	44	3
Financed education of household members	29	4
Became more responsible in their studies	17	5
Bought jeep/tractor/motorcycle	11	6.5
Became thrifty	12	6.5
Decreased psychological/emotional stress	9	8.5
Decreased household conflict	9	8.5
Strengthened marital relations	7	10
Other consequences	20	-
No positive consequence at all	63	-

Some also perceived that the schooling children/members of the household became more responsible in their studies. These members may be able to value the hardships of the out-migrant members. This is noted in the interview with Marilyn who said that her two brothers have successfully graduated from college, one is already a seaman, the other has just passed the board examination for electrical engineers, while the youngest brother will graduate in March 2004. She said that one of her greatest dreams is being fulfilled – being able to provide education to her brothers.

A few also noticed a decrease in psychological or emotional stress, a decrease in household conflicts, and a strengthened marital relations as a result of migration. This might have been a good effect of receiving remittances. There might had been a contentment in terms of money. Now that the household is financially able, those economic pressures and household conflicts may have gone already. Usually, the lack of money creates household conflicts, economic pressure and depression.

Negative consequences to the household. There are also notable disadvantages of migration to the family members of the migrants. The disadvantages of migration among the migrants' family members in Isic-Isic and San Lorenzo are shown in Table 15.

The greatest negative consequence of migration of members as felt by the households of the out-migrants and return-migrants is the increase in psychological or emotional stress of the household members. As noted earlier, most of the out-migrants

and the return-migrants suffer from loneliness and the pain of being separated from loved ones. Similarly, the members left home also

Table 15. Negative consequences of migration to the household members.

Negative Consequences	Frequency	Rank
Increased psychological/emotional stress	51	1
Over dependence on money/gifts from migrant	39	2
Became spendthrift	28	3
Children became less responsible in their studies	25	4
Weakened marital relations	10	5
Other negative consequences	19	-
No negative consequence at all	138	-

suffer the same. As coping mechanisms, husbands or wives left at home may engage in illicit sexual relations, children may become less responsible in their studies, or children may get pregnant or marry early. Like the experience of Aning, when asked about the consequence of her migration to Hongkong on their relationship with his husband, she boldly said:

Ay . . . adda . . . ket napadasan na met ti naki . . . ana ti panangyarig ko ngaruden? Kasla met dagitay mapanpanawan ti assawana, naaramid na met ti kasdiay... ket nakikabiten a ti sabali! Inamin na met. Isu pay ti nangibaga kaniak . . . Dayta ti ganas na ti mapanawan! Kuna pay ket ni lakay ko a kasla siak ti nangiduron kenkuana a nagbabai . . . ta ti kunana . . . masapul na kano! Kunak met a no kasano ti pannakasapulmo, kasta met kaniak . . . Ngem ala, diak met mababalaw ta kaadduan na nga assawa dagiti adda sadiay ket naaramid da met. Manmano la ngata ti di nagaramid. Da la ngata Uncle Mante ken Manong Elias. Dagidiay la't

nagbilibak a tao. Ngem dagitoy adda ditoy ket ultimo da . . . awan maibagak . . . Kabsatko pay, nagaramid pay! Dagita ti pagmadianna ti mapan abroad. Kuarta a nagrigigatam sadiay ngem ditoy ket usarenda a pagbabai!. [Ay . . . there is . . . he also experienced to . . . how can I say? Like those who were left by their spouses, he also did like that . . . he had an illicit affair with another woman. Anyway, he did not deny it. He has actually told me... That's the fun of being left behind. My husband even said that, it was I who pushed him to have relations with another woman . . . because he said . . . he needed it! I also said that I also had the same need. But, anyway, I can't blame him because most husbands whose wives were there have also done the same. I think there are only a very few who have not done it. I think, only Uncle Mante and Mang Elias. They're the only husbands I salute. But those husbands here, all of them . . . I can't say anything . . . Even my brother did! Those are the bad consequences of going abroad . . . your hard-earned money used here for their mistress!]

Another negative consequence of migration to the household is the unwisely use of money and over-dependence of household members on the remittances from migrants abroad. Manang Ining, a member of a non-migrant household said:

Puwera de los buenos, adu ti simmadut. Ta la agur-uray ti paw-it ni baketna ti obrada sadanto pay la mapan yinum! Diak pay ketdi ammo no shabu pay ti pangigatatanganda! Dagitay met dadduma a nakaraman la't bassit ket nangato met unay ti purwadan. Pati ubbing, sosyal da met unayen! Maimagine mo ta agpabirthday lang ket pumarti met ti baboyen, agpa-Jollibee da pay inta eskuweladan! Kasla da met la inkabaknanganen. Apay dinto la maibus ta kuartada! Kas ket la pinidpidut ti kuarta kadakuada! Dida la ammo nga kakaasi dagita inna kada amma da ta Hawaii nga agtaltalon, nga agdaldalus ti kasilyas, nga agpunpunas ti kimmot ti babbaket kada lallakay! [Puwera de los buenos, there are a lot who became lazy! They just only wait for the remittance of their wives. They might even use the money for shabu. There are also those who have received a little amount, but now feeling they are rich. Even the children, they became so extravagant. They butcher a pig just for a birthday, or they

hire the services of Jollibee in their schools. They tend to be rich. There will come a time their money will be totally used up. It seems that money for them has just been picked up elsewhere. They don't know how to value the hardships of their parents in the farms, cleaning comfort rooms and the anus of the old-aged people!]

The above case illustrates the negative consequence of receiving a lot of remittances. Migrants abroad usually send much money to compensate their absence. In turn, the children or members left at home will become overly dependent on the remittances. This attitude will also create other problems. Some have developed vices while others engaged in illicit marital relations.

For the in-migrants, as felt by their present household, there has been no negative consequence at all of their migration.

The consequences of migration to the migrants and the households can also be classified, but also interrelated, as economic, social and cultural. These consequences, likewise, are either advantageous or disadvantageous.

Economic Consequences. Among the out-migrants that went abroad, their major reason was economic. Their working abroad was seen as their way out of poverty. Aning, a plain housewife before migration, for example, was able to start the major repair of their house as a result of her *panaguskos ti kubeta* (scrubbing or cleaning comfort room) in Hong Kong. She said:

Ti la nasayaat a naitedna a ket... uray diak totally a nabayadan ti utangko, talaga nga awan pay nabayadak... a ket iti pangted a balay ken adda met appliances a sangkabassit a no ar-arigen ket di pay nabayadan. [The only good thing it had done to us

is... though I have not yet totally paid my debts, I have not yet paid all my debts... the repair of our house, and I have also purchased some appliances that are not yet totally paid].

Adelina, a 45 year-old mother of two, who worked in Hong Kong for 12 years also contended:

Idiay a ket magatangmo amin a kayatmo ta adda ngarud igatangmo idiay. Dayta a makatangak met sangkabassit a pakakitaan--lugan, daga ken pangsuporta dagita ubbing. Dagita pay ref, TV ken stereo.... [In Hong Kong, you can buy all that you want because you have the money. I was able to buy something to remind me of my stay in Hong Kong--automobile, land and support my children. Those refrigerator, TV and stereo...]

The economic advantages of the *panagabroad* especially of the women generally benefit their families. This was revealed by Mylyn, saying:

First thing, financially *nakatulungak a* totally *kada motherko*. Without me, *siguro saan a nakapaadalda motherko kadagit kakabsatko* elementary up to college. *Kasi, agtaltalonda lang*. I don't think *nga ma-afford ti* parents *ko aglalon tallo, uppat nga annak*. *Tapos, nakapatarimaan bassit ti balay*, although *ar-aragaag*, at least *saan a mabagyon*. In the end, *na-enjoyko ti nasyon ti* abroad *ta, kasi ditoy bansa tayo, saanko met maliiten ngem, uray professionalka nagrigat ti sumrek ti trabaho....* [I was able to financially help my mother. My mother could not have sent my siblings from elementary to college without my help. I do not think they could have afforded to send to school three or four children. I was also able to repair our house. Though still a ramshackle, it cannot be destroyed by typhoon now. In the end, I enjoyed my stay abroad because in our country, I do not intend to demean our country, even if you are a professional you could hardly find a job].

Though she wants to retire from her work now, Mylyn will be going back again to Hong Kong. "*Gapu ti rigat, ket in-renewk manen ti kontratak*" [Because of poverty, I renewed my contract], Mylyn said.

In the case of Delia, a 39 year-old former teacher and mother of two and whose husband worked in Riyadh in Saudi Arabia and Taiwan, she admitted:

During (my husband's) stay in Taiwan, we were able to build our house. Positively, we were able to make both ends meet. It has changed our way of living, unlike before *adda latta met pagkurkuranganna* [with insufficiencies].

The migration of her husband to Riyadh and Taiwan made her resign from teaching.

She explained:

I stopped teaching. I was able to fulfill being a full time housewife. I could take care of my kids. *Hindi na kailangan na dalawa pa kaming maghahanapbuhay. Parang* we were financially stable [There was no need for both of us to work. It seems we were financially stable].

Delia now considers the condition of her family better than before her husband worked abroad.

But not all that went abroad to work had better lives. This was shown in the above-mentioned case of Adelina. One thing, however, is certain: that working abroad promises a better life to the migrant workers.

In the case of those who worked outside the community--either in the nearby barangay, in Laoag City or in Manila, their income are more for subsistence compared to those who worked abroad. None of those interviewed admitted their lives "greatly

improved" while they worked abroad. However, the big houses they have built show a great improvement of their lives.

Social Consequences. Basically, the social status of the migrant workers' family improved. Their migration abroad helped them repair houses, buy appliances, purchase land, and send their children and siblings to school. In a society that put much value of these, these material things also determine their social status. This reality was implied in the preceding cases.

The price that some of these migrant workers have to pay was costly. They were unable to take care of their children during their growing years. This was the lamentation of Aning. She said: "*Medyo nabaybay-ak dagiti annakko*" [I neglected my children].

Between husband and wife, there were also stories of infidelities of either of them. This was illustrated by the case of Adelina, a 43-year old mother who stayed in Hong Kong for almost 10 years.

Adelina: *Awan met apektona a madi ta ni manongmo ket nasingpet. Saan met a kas kadagitay dadduma a matalawan ti assawana a sabali ti ob-obra.*

Adelina: I cannot think of unfavorable consequence of my working abroad because my husband is good. He is unlike other husbands who philander when their wives are away.

Alex: *Awan sabali a madi na ti ipapanyo diay* abroad? (This question was asked to confirm the rumor that Adelina lived with another man in Hong Kong)

Alex: Can you not think of a disadvantage?

Adelina: *Natermineytak isu a nag-over-stay-ak idiy. Gapu ta adu met utangko idi, tay kunadan, kapit sa patalim. Nag-TNT-ak. Naikoreksionalak ti three months, nganganiak pay nagbulsek (saying with teary eyes). Ammok nga adu't sasao ti tattao kaniak iti isusurotko't sabali a lalaki idiy ngem napilitanak laeng tapno makapagtrabahoak met la a legal a di kanayon nga aglemlemmeng. Kakasiak met idi a ta dandani maysa a tawen a nag-TNT-ak. Uray no kasdiay ti inaramidko, diay binaybay-an ti pamilyak. Ammo ni manongmo daydiay a napasamak. Kasla pay ket dinak maawat idin. Nabayag a nagyanak inda nana a dakkelko sakbay a nagawidak ditoy balay. Inturturedko ti nagawid ken nagpakawan ken lakayko. Ala, inawatnak met ngem kunana a no agaramid isuna ti madi a ket awan kano bibiangko. Ngem kaas in Apo Dios, di met pay nagaramid ayingga ita. Daya ti pakakitaam a nasingpet isuna.*

Adelina: My contract was terminated that was why I overstayed there. Because of my pile of debts, I did the unthinkable. I hid from the migration authorities. I was incarcerated for three months, and I almost got blind. I know people are talking behind my back because I lived with another man, but I did that to be able to work legally. My life there was miserable because I hid for almost one year. Though I went wayward, I did not neglect (or stop sending money to) my family. My husband knew what happened to me. I thought he could no longer forgive me. I stayed long in my parents' before I went back home. I gathered all my courage when I went home to my family. My husband accepted me but he said I should not blame him if he will philander. But by God's mercy, he had not done it yet. That shows he is really good.

Caday (2004) also observed similar incidents in his study in Solsona. He averred that migration to work abroad does not usually end up as it is expected. Families and relationships are often broken due to the absence of the wife or husband.

Cultural Consequences. Values are also re-evaluated as a result of exposure to urban or foreign cultures. This was manifested by the earlier cases presented.

"Better life" was basically measured in terms of material things--e.g. concrete houses, appliances, cars, etc. The life sought is no longer by the *pannangan ti mamitlo't maysa nga aldaw* [having meals three times a day]. This indicates that the migration, probably along with media, has changed the valuing of people in the research communities.

Personal values can also be changed by contact with the other cultures especially those westernized. Celia's case is a case affirming this postulation.

According to her:

Kastoy ngamin... dimmakelak iti istrikto a nagannak. Idi ta addaak idiay, after mga two years ket nasursurok met ti makibarkadan. Dagidi pulos a diak napadasan ditoy ket pinadasko met idiayen. Miki-discoak metten, uminum ngem agsigarilyo ket saan met lang. Maki-boypren. [It was like this... I grew up in a strict family. When I was in Hong Kong, after two years, I learned to have *barkada* (peers). I was able to do those things in Hong Kong that I could not do here. I went to the disco, I learned how to drink, but not to smoke. I also had a boyfriend].

To Celia, her going abroad was not only economically advantageous but also personally emancipating. Her activities were originally intended to ease her longing.

But these had become her habit when she came home. She said:

Adu ngamin ti problema isu nga pinadasko. Ta no makitayo ti pictures ko, nakaseksekiak, nakalipistik, nakameyk-ap ken nakaisem, kasla awan problemami ngem behind those ket adu. Isu a masapulmi met ti aglang-ay ngem ti madina, nagbalin a bisyo. [We had lots of problem. My pictures may show me sexy, wearing lipstick, make-up, and smiling, as if we do not have problems but behind those smiles are lots of problem. That was why we needed leisure activities. The problem is, these became our vices].

Now, Celia is no longer the same Celia that left San Lorenzo. When a man would stare at her "sexy body," she would say: "*Dika bay-an nga agpatangken. Saan met a siak ti marigatan*" [Let him have an erection. That is his problem, not mine].

This change in culture was also noted among the younger generations that stayed in Laoag City and Manila. To adopt themselves to the more urban life, some young people studying learned many urban vices. "*Dayta ti napanda inob-obra dita Laoag*" [That's what they were doing in Laoag], angrily commented one mother. Like Celia, some of the young women who studied in Laoag are now *napostura* (glamorous).

Nonetheless, it can never be denied that migration inculcated in the minds of both the internal migrants and migrants abroad the value of freedom of self-expression or individuality and self-confidence.

Consequences to the Community

The consequences of migration are also observable in the community. That is, migration does not only affect the migrants and their households but also the communities where they settled. The positive and negative consequences of migration to the upland and lowland communities in this study are discussed hereunder.

Positive consequences to the community. In Table 16, the positive consequences of migration in Isic-isic and San Lorenzo are presented.

Table 16 shows that more donations or projects is the number one positive consequence of migration to the community. This is especially true for those who went abroad and who have always been very generous in giving considerable amounts for the community. In an interview, Mang Poncing, a barangay official of Isic-Isic, enumerated the projects that have been given by those who are abroad:

No dagiti dadduma a napnapan abroad a ket adda met naitulong da ta no agkiddaw kami ket dida met agsaan. Gapu iti tulongda, nakapatakder kam iti barangay hall, stage, basketball court, alad ti eskuwela, library ken adda pay nagdonar iti silaw a para kalsada. [Some of those who went abroad have extended their help, because when we ask from them they don't decline. Because of their help, we were able to put up a barangay hall, stage, basketball court, fence for the school, library, and there are those who donated street lights].

The situation spells out the generosity of the out-migrants, especially those who went abroad. Giving donations to the barangay has been seen as an honor on the part of the out-migrants. In fact, the researcher has witnessed many times during the culminating programs of yearly barangay fiesta how generous these migrants are. Many of them donated individually as much as \$200.

In San Lorenzo, San Nicolas (lowland), the generosity of the migrants abroad was also noted. When migrants come home, they always see to it that they can put up a project. A concrete example is the pavement of the roads within the barangay.

Table 16. Positive consequences of migration to the community.

Positive Consequences	Frequency	Rank
More donations/projects	95	1
Lesser incidence of drug abuse	15	2
No positive consequence at all	224	-

A few of the household members of the out-migrants said that there is lesser incidence of drug abuse and a decrease in population pressure as a result of out-migration. Although the number is small, it could be said that, among the out-migrants, there may have been some involved in drugs.

On the other hand, most of the relatives of the out-migrants said that there has been no positive consequence of migration to the barangay. For the return-migrants, only three have perceived a positive consequence of migration to the community, while nobody among the in-migrants talked about a positive consequence of their migration to the community.

Negative consequences to the community. Lastly, the negative consequences of migration are presented in Table 17.

In Table 17, brain drain is the only negative consequence felt in the upland barangay. Mang Narding, a barangay official talked about brain drain in the barangay. He pointed out some successful graduates who are natives of the barangay but who migrated out permanently after graduation.

Daytoy brain drain man ti madi nga epekto ti migration. Ta imbes nga umadu ti nalaing ditoy ket saan met ta pumanaw da met. Kasla koma kenka, sir, ni Arlene ta DZJC, ni Ben ta LTO,

ni Fidelino a CPA, ni Ruth a nurse, ken adu pay a sabsabali a diak mainagananen. Dandani pay ket aminkayo a nakaraduar ti kolehiyo ket pimmanawen. Dakayo koma ti katulongan iti barangay a ngem awan kayo met.. Dikay met mababalaw a ta awan met ti napintas a trabaho ditoy a pangyaplayanyo ta adal yo. [It's brain drain that is a bad effect of migration. Instead of increasing the number of intellectuals here, they go out. Like you, Arlene of DZJC, Ben at LTO, Fidelino who is a CPA, Ruth who is a nurse and many others whom I can no longer name them. Almost all of you who have graduated from college have left already. You are supposed to be our partners in the barangay but you're not here. Anyway, we can't blame you because there is no good work here where you can apply what you have learned].

Brain drain is actually a pattern observed especially in the upland barangay. As shown in Table 4c , the rate of migration is highest among professionals (50% for Isic-Isic and 13.16% in San Lorenzo). As observed by Mang Narding almost all college graduates in the upland migrated out. There are a lot of professionals, especially teachers from the barangay but who prefer to stay abroad, in Manila or outside the municipality because there is no available work in the barangay or in nearby barangays. Professionals like lawyers, nurses and teachers in the lowland area prefer to migrate abroad, most particularly in the United States. This has been obviously due to the higher amount they could get abroad.

Some also considered out-migration as a loss of community leaders and of skilled workers, especially in the lowland area. The skilled carpenters, electricians

Table 17. Negative consequences of migration to the community.

Negative Consequences	Frequency	Rank
Brain drain	15	1
Loss of skilled workers	9	2
Loss of good community leaders	8	3
No negative consequence at all	276	-

and former barangay officials migrated abroad in search for a better equivalent pay. On the other hand, most of the respondents felt no negative consequence of migration to the barangay. As it is observed, the respondents usually measure consequence in terms of economic reasons.