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**TITLE:** Philippine Forestry Development Project in Ilocos Norte: Its Impact to the Socio-Economic Status of Beneficiaries.  
**Year:** 1999  
**Acc. No.:** 660119  
**Abstract:**

This study determined the impact of the Social Forestry Component of the Philippine Forestry Development Project in Ilocos Norte on the socio-economic status of project beneficiaries.

The study utilized the descriptive research method that used the social survey and analytical techniques. Data were gathered through the PEDPIN Quick Periodic Benefit Monitoring Interview Schedule. The researcher had also interviewed the respondents informally.

Random sampling technique by drawing lots was used to come up with the 125 respondents. Meanwhile, frequencies, means and percentages were used to describe the variables while t-test and Pearson r were used to test significance of differences and relationships respectively.

This study revealed that the beneficiaries’ household average annual income has increased, and their acquisition of durable assets, farm assets and other possessions and type of houses greatly improved after the project. Moreover, it was found out that a significant difference exists between the socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after project implementation.

Further, the study found out that beneficiaries’ age significantly influenced their level of living when the project was completed. The older the participants the better is their level of living.

The female beneficiaries have better level of living than the males. Single/widow beneficiaries who joined the projects in 1991 have better level of living than their counterpart. Beneficiaries that have lower level of educational attainment have better socio-economic status than those participants who have higher level of educational attainment. Hence, the
beneficiaries, age, sex, civil status and educational attainment were found to be significantly affecting their levels of living after the project implementation.