Agta Demographic Database: Chronicle of a Hunter-Gatherer Community in Transition

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SIL International

2011. Version 2.0

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Abstract

For the past half-century Thomas and Janet Headland have studied demographic change among the Agta, a hunter-gatherer population in the Philippines. Since the 1998 publication of Population Dynamics of a Philippine Rain Forest People, numerous scholars have asked about the raw data on which the Headlands based their study. Now those data are published with the full permission of the Agta people. Computer scientist Ray Uehara has worked with the Headlands to compile this database. This database consists of the records of 4,300 Agta individuals, approximately 600 of whom are alive today. Of these, 284 are members of the San Ildefonso Agta, a subpopulation living on a peninsula separate from the larger Casiguran Agta Population on the mainland. Included in these records are the names, facial photographs, family histories, genealogies, and ancestors (dating back to the late nineteenth century) of today’s Agta. The data are complete with every birth, marriage, divorce, death, and in- and out-migration since 1950 to January 2010, for the 284-member San Ildefonso Agta subpopulation.

The Agta population has vital statistics that are extreme compared to industrialized humankind. These will be of interest to anthropologists, students of human history, and demographers. Today’s Agta have an infant mortality rate of 220/1000 (vs. 7/1000 in the USA), a high total fertility rate of 7.0, and a life expectancy of just 23 years (vs. 78 years in the USA). Readers may use these data to check these and other demographic parameters, as well as for testing their own hypotheses of so-called primitive populations. The Agta Demographic Database provides a keyhole glimpse into how our human ancestors may have lived and died in prehistory. This is an ongoing work, to be re-released at intervals.
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Preface

Introduction to the Agta Population

The San Ildefonso Agta (SIA) are an indigenous people living in northern Aurora Province in the Philippines. They are a subgroup of the 600-member Casiguran Agta and speak the same language. The SIA live on the San Ildefonso Peninsula, geographically separate from the Casiguran Agta on the mainland side of Casiguran Bay. Often referred to as Negritos or Dumagats by outsiders, they refer to themselves as Agta.

The Casiguran Agta (including the SIA subgroup) numbered slightly over 1,000 in 1936. Today they number only 600. The Agta are descendants of the first people who entered the Philippine archipelago over 25,000 years ago, and they are one of thirty-three Negrito populations that live scattered throughout the Philippine Islands. All of the Philippine Negrito groups suffered severe population decline after the arrival of the Europeans in the sixteenth century. At that time, Spanish records say the Negritos accounted for ten percent of the Philippine population. Today the combined Negrito populations total 33,000 people, a mere five-one-hundredths-of-one-percent (0.05 percent) of the present national population.

The Agta were traditionally hunter-gatherers until the 1970s when they transitioned to a peasant economy. By the 1980s their life-style looked more and more like that of their lowland Filipino peasant neighbors.

Introduction to the Researchers

In April 1962, Tom and Janet Headland began working with the Agta under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the Philippine Department of Education. Armed with a B.A. in anthropology and a year’s graduate work in linguistics at the University of Oklahoma, the Headlands began learning the Agta language and culture. In 1974, the Headlands published an Agta grammar and a bilingual dictionary. Later they produced a series of Agta literacy primers and eventually a translation of the New Testament into Agta (1979). Tom and Janet’s three children were born in the Philippines and grew up in Agta camps.

During the years since beginning fieldwork among the Agta, Tom and Janet’s main hobby was collecting the genealogical histories of all of the Casiguran Agta families. By the end of the 1970s this endeavor had captivated the interest of the Headlands’ three children and most of the Agta families too. Agta would come from far distances asking the Headlands to take their photographs and list their names and names of their children in the growing Agta sensos, as the Agta came to call the project. That project was first published in an online “beta” version in November 2007, titled the Agta Demographic Database. The second, “1.0” version was published in January 2009. This third Version 2.0 was published in the 2011.

In 2007 the third author of this database, Ray Uehara, began collaborating with the Headlands to build the database into an on-line publishable format that could be downloaded for free and used by scholars anywhere in the world. For details of Ray’s role in this, see his account published in Practicing Anthropology in 2009 (vol. 31, no. 4,
pp. 38-42) titled “Developing the Agta Demographic Database: A Computer Scientist’s Adventure into the World of Anthropology.” Ray is a computer scientist also with SIL International. He lives in Dallas, Texas.

**Purpose of the Publication of the Agta Demographic Database**

Since the 1998 publication of their book *Population Dynamics of a Philippine Rain Forest People* by the Headlands and demographic anthropologist John D. Early, scholars have asked about the Agta demographic data. Some wanted to use it to test their own hypotheses about what the demography of prehistoric human groups may have been like. The aim of the Agta Demographic Database is to provide that information—that is, to give researchers access to the raw data and allow them to test their own ideas and theories on other so-called primitive populations.

**How the Current Database Evolved**

In 1987, after reading a draft version of Headland’s “Population Decline in a Philippine Negrito Hunter-Gatherer Society” (published in the *American Journal of Human Biology*, in 1989), John Early contacted Tom requesting access to the data. Early and Headland met in November of that year and began to discuss writing a book about Agta demography. In 1991 John and his wife Jacky Early spent a week with Tom and Janet in Dallas looking through the Headlands’ data. Those data were first compiled in a flat-file database in 1984 by Headlands’ daughter, Rachel. The Earlys and Headlands designed a form for transferring the flat-file data into a more sophisticated relational database. Janet transferred the data to the forms that were then entered by Jacky into a Paradox database designed by John.

Tom and Janet then went back to the Philippines in 1992 and spent several months in the field working with Agta families and correcting their data. Those corrections, as well as several new vital statistics, were then entered by Jacky into the Paradox database. In 1994, Tom returned to the Agta area, this time taking John with him. They spent several weeks checking data with Agta families and updating vital statistics. The Headlands’ son, Steve, visited the Agta a year later in 1995, and collected more data. And Tom and Janet made another trip in 1998 conducting another survey and recording new births, deaths, etc. During these years, Tom and John drafted their manuscript. The final book, titled *Population Dynamics of a Philippine Rain Forest People*, was published by University Press of Florida in 1998. It is a description of both the culture and population change of the San Ildefonso Agta from 1950 to 1994.

While the data for *Population Dynamics* and this database include the entire Casiguran Agta population, vital statistics are complete only for the SIA subpopulation, and that only from 1950 to 1994. In 2007 Ray Uehara teamed up with the Headlands to develop a more sophisticated database to meet the Headlands’ current needs and wish to make it publishable online. This updated 2011 version 2.0 of the *Agta Demographic Database*, now implemented using a Microsoft Access database, covers the vital statistics of the population for a further sixteen years, up to January 2010.
An Explanation about the Data Field “% Agta Ancestry”

In the database, the “% Agta Ancestry” data field for each person tells the assumed percentage of Ego’s Agta ancestry. For example, if the database shows that one of Ego’s eight great-grandparents is a non-Agta (that is, a non-Negrito) and the other seven are 100% Agta, then the percentage figure in that “Ancestry” field will say 87.5%—he or she is assumed to be seven-eighths Agta. Or if an individual has one Agta parent and one Tagalog parent, that person is shown to be 50% Agta, or what lay people call a “half-blood.”

It is important to make clear that these percentage figures showing “Negrito ancestry” are not calculated from strict biological data. The researchers did not collect blood or saliva samples from Agta. Rather, the figures are based on the researchers’ own genealogy records solicited from Agta families over the past half century.

Some Agta informed us that their elders had told them that they had a non-Agta ancestor, but they did not know who or when or how many generations back that link was established. It was evident to us that these Agta probably did have a non-Agta ancestor four or more generations back because they themselves appeared phenotypically different from other so-called “pure” Agta (lighter skin, straight or wavy hair rather than wooly hair, or larger body size). Those Agta are indicated in the “% Agta Ancestry” field in this database with a “-1” value, meaning they may have a non-Negrito ancestor in a previous century. Twenty percent of the individuals in the database have a minus-one (-1) code.

One example of how fast gene flow can spread into a small population may be illustrated by looking at the earliest documented Agta/non-Agta marriage union in our files. This was a San Ildefonso Agta man named Agol (ID 5713) who married a Tagalog woman named Abulol around 1881. They produced six children who lived to adulthood. All six of these children married Agta and produced from those unions 33 grandchildren for Agol and Abulol, all 75% Agta. In January 2010 the number of known descendants of Agol and Abulol number 632. The number of those both alive and residing as members of the SIA sub-population in 2010 is 118. The SIA now number 284 members. Forty-two percent are descendants of Agol and Abulol. In other words, almost half of the Agta on the San Ildefonso Peninsula today are “mixed-bloods” descended from one marriage union in 1881, only 129 years ago. Of course, the database shows that there are more than 118 of those 284 SIA who have some non-Agta ancestry in their genes. In fact, the database shows that 71% of the living members of the SIA population today have at least one known non-Agta ancestor in their direct ancestral line (201 of 284).

In the entire database 1,200 individuals are known to be of mixed ancestry. These range from 13 people with 98.44% Agta ancestry to 25 people with 12.5% Agta ancestry. And finally, there are 270 individuals in the database with zero Agta ancestry. These are either Filipino lowlanders who married an Agta or lowlanders whose children or parents married an Agta.

There are 1,848 individuals in the database coded as 100% Agta. This should not be interpreted to mean they are necessarily of “pure” Negrito ancestry. The 30-plus Negrito
populations in the Philippines today are assumed to be the descendants of the aboriginal peoples who arrived in these islands some 25,000 years ago. But it would be naïve to think that any of these populations today are unaffected by gene flow in their populations from the non-Negrito Austronesian peoples who moved into the Philippines around five thousand years ago. Those individuals coded in this database with a “100%” Agta ancestry indeed look phenotypically different from the lowland peoples of Austronesian descent. But we assume that some gene flow into the Agta population from the larger Austronesian groups began at least a thousand years ago.
Acknowledgments


Our greatest assistants over the past forty-seven years have been the Agta people themselves. They have wholeheartedly participated in helping us collect data on their family histories since the 1960s. They want their histories publicly recorded and they have given us their unreserved permission to publish the present data on the World Wide Web with their photographs. We could never have accomplished this project without their assistance. We must especially mention Mrs. Away Aduanan (1919–2000), Mr. Eleden Aduanan (1931–2002), Mrs. Maming Alamra (1917–2002), and Mrs. Pompoék Sagunéd (1932—), four Agta elders with expert knowledge of genealogical histories who worked endless hours with us over many years.

We are indebted to John D. Early (Florida Atlantic University) for his enthusiastic interest in our Agta population data, for his help in analyzing our data, and for his co-authorship with us of our 1998 book Population Dynamics of a Philippine Rain Forest People. We also thank his wife Jacky Early for helping with compiling the data and entering it into a Paradox database.

The late Tomas Casala, Superintendent of Non-Christian Tribes in Casiguran and agent for the Agta from 1960 to 1963, gave us the census he took of the Casiguran Agta in 1960. We later located an old census of 476 Agta collected by Catholic missionary Morice Vanoverbergh in 1936. Twenty of the photographs in the present database were taken by Vanoverbergh that same year. The weight and height figures in this database for 1936 were also taken by Vanoverbergh.

Iris Harrison Dalberto and Anne Kueffer Quirk, two missionaries with New Tribes Mission, kept careful records of Agta births and deaths for us from 1980 to 1982.

Our children, Rachel Headland Ulmer, Steve Headland, and Jenny Headland Hoffman, who grew up with the Agta, helped us collect demographic and other data from the Agta, and Rachel typed much of our population data into an early database in the mid-1980s. Steve collected more Agta demographic data for us on his trips to the Agta in the 1990s.

After 1998, several SIL specialists in database management helped us revise our data into Microsoft Access. Michael Cochran helped us in 1999 and continues to advise us. Two other SIL computer specialists, Lars Huttar and Ray Uehara, helped Tom publish the present database on the Internet. SIL linguist Roger Stone gave us important database assistance.

We also thank Renee Carlson, Coordinator of the Institutional Review Board at the University of North Dakota, and her staff for guiding us through the process of obtaining their IRB approval to publish this Agta demographic database. For details on this please see InformedConsent.pdf.
**Functional Overview of the Agta Demographic Database**

This section gives a quick functional overview of the Agta Demographic Database, running on Microsoft Access 2007. (The file format of the database is MS Access 2000-2003.)

After the database is first installed and started, the main menu window opens, shown to the right.

The *Agta Forms* box in the upper left allows opening the selection of one of three forms.

The *Maintenance* box in the lower left contains buttons that access various utility functions that aid the authors in maintenance of the database. The contents in this box may vary as the database continues to be developed.

The *Agta Reports* box on the right side allows the user to generate any of several dynamic reports, grouped into five categories, with several reports in each category.

In the *Agta Forms* box, when the *Main Form* selection is checked, clicking the *Open Agta Form* button opens a window labeled *BASICMain*. (The record for Pepek, whose database ID is 13, is shown below).
This window is the primary view to most of the data for each individual, including the individual’s parents, birth and death dates, spouse(s), and migration history. There is a record for each of over 4,000 individuals. For detailed descriptions of each data field, please see http://www.sil.org/silepubs/Pubs/49227/49227_DatabaseFieldDescriptions.pdf.

Here are two more examples of records in the BASIC window, representing Agta individuals. In each case, an ID number is given alongside the person’s name to avoid ambiguity, as sometimes multiple individuals have the same name.

Alunet, ID 17:
Clicking the *Children of Ego* button opens the following query results form for Narisa, displaying basic information about each of her children:
From the BASIC form, clicking the *Ancestor Report* button (lower center of the form) opens a small ‘prompt’ dialog, asking for the ID of Ego. Typing 78 (for Narisa) and clicking OK displays the following report:

With Ego at the bottom, the Ancestor tree displays ancestors up to the great-grandparents of Ego, showing the ID, birth and death dates, and the percent of Agta ancestry for each individual (if known). If viewing this document in Adobe Acrobat Reader, click the “+” button to increase magnification.
Another example of a report is the Agta TFR (Total Fertility Rate) report. To access it, from the initial MainForm window select Total Fertility Rate from the Fertility combo box, and click the Open Fertility Report button. After a few report parameters are entered, the following report is produced:
Sample Reports

Several sample reports are provided as part of this introductory matter, for those who wish to see some detailed results from the database without downloading the full data set or running the Access user interface. To access each report, click the link to download the document in PDF format.

1. Life Expectancy of the Agta at Birth (Average age at death)
2. Size of the SIA Population by Year
3. SIA Population Births and Deaths by Year
4. SIA In- and Out-migrations by Year
5. Number of live births of Agta women at age 45
6. Former SIA Married to Lowlanders (females)
7. Unmarried SIA Adults by Year (males)
8. Age at First Marriage (females)
9. Weights of Casiguran Agta (females)
10. Heights of Casiguran Agta (females)
11. Infant Mortality Rate

The full database includes several additional reports, and also allows the user to specify different parameter settings, such as which sexes to include, or the range of years for the report to cover.

Please note that this is a revised version 2.0, posted online in around January 2011, replacing version 1.0, posted online in January 2009, which replaced the beta version of the database posted in 2007. Summary results of many of the data in this 2011 version may be different, first because queries in some of the reports are now further refined, and second, because the Headlands made another fieldtrip to the Agta area in the spring of 2010 and took another complete census of the SIA population in early 2010. They have incorporated into this revised version all of the births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and in- and out-migrations that occurred during the past 24 months since January 2008.
How to Download and Use the Full Database

The reports given above provide only selected, static snapshots of the demographic data. There are many interesting research questions that might be investigated using the data in the database, but which are not answered by the sample reports. To research these topics, interested readers are invited to download the full database, which will enable them to run dynamic queries and to develop their own custom queries and views on the data.

To download the database, use one of the links below. The data are provided in three formats. The database was developed using Microsoft Access, which is still the primary format. This Access database includes not only the data, but also a convenient user interface for working with the data, as described above in Functional Overview of the Database.

The complete Access database package consists of the file: Agta2011-Full.mdb. An optional version of the database without the face photographs, Agta2011-NoPhotos.mdb, is offered for smaller file size and faster download speed.

As an alternative to Access, the data can also be downloaded in XML and CSV (comma-separated value) formats, for greater durability and compatibility with diverse computer systems. Only the raw data are provided in these formats; no user interface, dynamic reports, or photographs are included.

Again please note that this 2011 version of the database is a revised version 2.0, which replaces the 2009 1.0 release. The data and accompanying resources are offered without warranty, in hopes that they will prove useful (see Terms of Use). Because these resources are provided at no cost, the user is not entitled to free technical support from SIL. If apparent problems arise, please report them to the authors.

Downloads

- Agta Demographic Database – Microsoft Access file with user interface (requires Access 2000 or later)
  - Data, Photographs, and user interface: 49227_Agta2011-AccessFull.zip [Size: 135MB]
  - Data and user interface only: 49227_Agta2011-AccessSmall.zip [Size: 1MB]
- Agta Demographic Database – raw data in open formats
  - Data in XML format: 49227_Agta2011-XML.zip [Size: 290KB]
  - Data in CSV format: 49227_Agta2011-CSV.zip [Size: 182KB]
- Accompanying documents (this article, sample reports, and auxiliary documents)
  - 49227_Agta2011-docs.zip [Size: 2.8MB]

Accessing the 1.0 or Beta Versions

The researcher wishing to see the old 2009 1.0 or the 2007 beta version of the Agta Demographic Database may do so via the following links. These versions are not recommended, as they contain old data and errors that have been corrected in the 2.0 version. However these versions are made available for use in checking results from previous research that has cited data from the 1.0 or beta versions of the database.
**Version 1.0**

- **Agta Demographic Database** – Microsoft Access file with user interface (requires Access 2000 or later)
  - Data, Photographs, and user interface: *Agta2009-AccessFull.zip* [Size: 69MB]
  - Data and user interface only: *Agta2009-AccessSmall.zip* [Size: 1MB]

- **Agta Demographic Database** – raw data in open formats
  - Data in XML format: *Agta2009-XML.zip* [Size: 290KB]
  - Data in CSV format: *Agta2009-CSV.zip* [Size: 182KB]

- **Accompanying documents (this article, sample reports, and auxiliary documents)**
  - *Agta2009-docs.zip* [Size: 3.1MB]

**Beta Version**

- **Agta Demographic Database, beta version** – Microsoft Access file with user interface (requires Access 2000 or later)
  - Data and user interface: *Agta2007-Access.zip* [Size: 780 KB]
  - Photographs: *Agta2007-Faces.zip* [Size: 46.5MB]

- **Agta Demographic Database, beta version** – raw data in open formats
  - Data in XML format: *Agta2007-XML.zip* [Size: 300KB]
  - Data in CSV format: *Agta2007-CSV.zip* [Size: 138KB]

- **Accompanying documents, beta version** (introductory article, sample reports, and auxiliary documents)
  - *Agta2007-docs.zip* [Size: 2.9MB]

**Instructions for using the Access Database**

To use the Access database, click the above link to download the archive file Agta2011-AccessFull.zip. Using a ZIP utility, extract the file Agta2011-Full.mdb. If no photographs are desired, download Agta2011-AccessNoPhotos.zip and extract the file Agta2011-NoPhotos.mdb. To begin browsing the database and running dynamic reports, find the file Agta2011-Full.mdb (or Agta2011-Small.mdb) in the folder where it was saved, and double-click the file to launch Access. If the Agta Population Database user interface does not appear, verify that Microsoft Access 2000 or later is installed.

When you open the database file, click the Open Agta Form button to open the BASIC form. No photograph will be displayed on the right side of the form if you are using the “NoPhoto” version of the database.

The XML and CSV data files can be used by any program that understands those formats. Most spreadsheet software, such as Microsoft Excel, can process CSV files. Please consult your computer support staff if additional help is required.

For more information on the available data formats, please consult the following Websites:

- XML: [http://www.w3.org/XML/](http://www.w3.org/XML/)
Finally, anyone wishing to do serious analysis of the data provided in the *Agta Demographic Database* would be well-advised to read Early and Headland's book *Population Dynamics*. There, readers will find helpful details on how the data were gathered, how ages of people were calculated, and detailed explanation of the fields in the database. They will also find ethnographic descriptions of the Agta people themselves and their history.
Related Pages

- About SIL International
- Four Decades Among the Agta
- *Population Dynamics of a Philippine Rain Forest People*
- Thomas Headland
- Bibliography of Academic Publications on the Agta
Appendix A: Scholarly Reviews of the Early and Headland Book


“This book [is] an outstanding guide for future studies of small-scale societies…. I declare the highest respect for Headland’s long and intimate acquaintance with Agta culture…. The major contribution of this book is the stimulation it provides and the questions it raises. Always impressive and sometimes overwhelming, the demographic details and the adroit handling of them are exemplary. All future demographic studies of transitional foraging groups will have to live up to the high standards set here.”

“The hard work of the authors has produced a view into the functioning of what may be the last days of one of the few hunting-and-gathering societies left in the world.”

“There have been surprisingly few detailed studies of the impact of modern forestry practices on indigenous peoples. The only authoritative long-term study of forest-dweller demography [Early and Headland’s book], carried out among the Agta people in the Philippines, shows clearly how logging and associated changes in disease ecology and land use, caused massive increases in mortality and severe health and nutritional impacts.”
— Marcus Colchester, Director, Forest Peoples Programme, World Rainforest Movement, Chadington, UK; in Indigenous Peoples and the new ‘Global Vision’ on Forests.

“A valuable case study of how local population dynamics can unfold with departure from a foraging lifeway. The great strength of the study is in long-term, careful, systematic, and localized collection and cross-checking of data that documents the local microdynamics of population change.”

“The book provides forty-four years of high-quality data on the mortality, fertility, and migration patterns of the Agta [population]…. The book … forces the reader to confront issues of cultural survival, genetic survival, and ethnic survival with hard data that cannot be ignored…. Suggest[s] small minority populations … without government protections may rapidly face extinction.”

“While many anthropologists study indigenous peoples in the process of being drawn from relative isolation,… the time constraints of fieldwork seldom allow them to obtain the reliable long-term data necessary to analyze rates of fertility, mortality, and migration. One of the co-authors of this book … was able to collect demographic data fulfilling these conditions; [Headlands] spent over 40 years working … among the Agta people … under circumstances of rapid change.”

“An important and significant contribution to anthropology.”
— Barry S. Hewlett, Washington State University.
“Foragers societies of the world are on the brink of extinction. John Early and Thomas Headland describe this painful reality…. The Agta may avoid biological extinction … but the Agta as a cultural group are about to die out.” — S. Nagata, in The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 1999.

“A landmark in ethnographic demography. Based on more than 23 years’ fieldwork and drawing from a database of 44 years, it is the first and only full study of the population dynamics of a hunting-gathering (foraging) group in Asia that relies on real actuarial data rather than mathematical models…. Excellent writing.” — Choice.

“In many respects, this book can serve as a model of demographic methodology for studying ‘anthropological’ (i.e., small and lacking written records for vital events) populations.” — Alan Fix, in American Journal of Human Biology, 2000.

“The authors have compiled a rich and unusual set of data…. It is a useful contribution to demographic anthropology.” — Simon Strickland, in Population Studies, 2000.

“Documents the development of relations with outsiders and the consequent impact on the Agta population…. The meticulous analysis of occasionally sparse data is recorded in detail…. This objective appraisal of the population dynamics of a group under immediate threat is important material for representing the rights of indigenous people.”


“[This book] is unique because it analyzes demographic data of a foraging group over a long period of time and the subsequent cultural changes brought on by the timber industry.” — Kevin Janni, in Economic Botany, 2000.

“Their discussion of methods in Part 3 is a high point of the book and could very well serve as a blueprint for future studies in demographic anthropology…. The authors’ conclusions and analysis have very practical consequences…. The text’s final paragraphs emphasize the importance of missionary work in the survival of foraging populations, which may strike a sour note with some, but few will deny the book’s important contributions to the field of demographic anthropology.” — Darron Asher Collins, in Journal of Ethnobiology.

“Comprehensive demographic studies of foraging societies are exceedingly rare…. Early and Headland provide such a demographic study in this book—only the second of its kind (the other is the Ache of Paraguay)—and it is an important addition to the literature in both foraging studies and population dynamics.” — Thomas McKenna, in Pilipinas.

“The … study is methodologically rigorous and the quantitative detail presented graphically in 35 tables and 23 figures will appeal to professional demographers…. The [Agta] are a high-mortality population with a life expectancy of only 25 years…. The benefit of Headland’s long-term involvement with the … Agta has been an impressive reconstruction of all demographic variables of a forager population.”

— David Hyndman, in The Journal of Peasant Studies.
Appendix B: Summary of Changes

Changes made in the 2011 version 2.0 from version 1.0:

Additions and Updates:
- Additions, updates, and data corrections to the data incorporate information gathered from a 2010 survey visit to the Agta by Tom and Janet Headland. Sixty new records are of infants born between January 1, 2008 and March 2010. Of these 60, 23 were born on the Peninsula in the SIA Agta population. The other 37 were born on the Mainland or in the Acc population. A few of the other new records are of individuals who married SIA Agta since January 2008 or who migrated into the area. Various corrections to in- or out-migration, births not previously recorded, a recorded death when the person is still alive, and a daughter coded to the wrong father.
- Approximately 200 new photos in the database were taken by the Headlands during their spring 2010 visit to the Agta.
- The location codes for “Birth Place” and “Death Place” now reference the geographical locations, which also have the latitude / longitude grids, as well as several more places.
- Two new options added for the two "DateEstimate" cells in the BASICMain form. One says "Unknown" meaning the birthdate or deathdate of this person is not known. The other option choice says "Unknown, perhaps dead." This refers to individuals who the Headlands have lost track of many years previously, and the Headlands suspect they are likely deceased because if they are still alive, they would be very old, over 70 years old or so.
- Added a new report, “Age of Women at First Birth”.
- Added to “Age at First Marriage” report, filter options for trial marriages.

Bug Fixes:
- "Descendants Tree of Ego" report- Any of the descendants of Ego which do not have a birthdate written into their date of birth cell, did not appear in their parents' "Descendants of Ego" report.
- “Agta Photo” report- Error in listing the first spouse.
- “Age of Women at Last Birth” report- did not filter out women that never had a live birth.
- “Age at First Marriage” report for Males- Median and Mode calculations were pulling from female data.

Updates and changes in version 1.0 from beta version include:
- Added the data that the Headlands collected in February 2008
- Added Descendants Tree of Ego report
- Added Consanguine Marriages report
- Added button (Goto ID) to quickly move to specified ID on the BASICform
- Added *Geographic Areas* information form
- Added two *Photos* reports, one in English and one in Agta
- Changed database configuration to be one MS Access file, in two versions: one version with photos, the other without photos
- Improved *Ancestor* report by adding gender symbols
- Corrected calculation errors for average height and weight
- Corrected various data errors/typos in marriage, birth/death, and migration information
- Corrected various typos in photo descriptions
- Corrected population, birth/death, and migration reports
- Changed *tblMarriage* table to have blank default values
- Removed duplicate records in *Agta Married to Lowlanders* reports
- Corrected some *% Agta Ancestry* entries, and/or added comments describing hypotheses and added a section in the documentation describing ancestry issues.