Following are the slides used in the 2021 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS5) National Dissemination Forum held on 14 October 2022 at the Park Inn by Radisson North EDSA and is made available for educational and informational purposes. The results presented are preliminary and may change as the final monograph report is being prepared. The public is encouraged to refer to the latest documents made available through the Institute's website.

Recommended citation:

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Zoom In, Zoom Out:
FILIPINO YOUTH IN FOCUS
National Dissemination Forum for the
2021 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality
Study (YAFS5)

14 OCTOBER 2022 | 9.00 AM
PARK INN BY RADISSON NORTH EDSA

Getting to know the
Kabataang Pinoy:
The YAFS5

MARIA MIDEA M. KABAMALAN, Ph.D.
Professor
Why study the Kabataang Pinoy?

• Youth is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood
• “Dense” period, overlapping transitions such as leaving school, getting a job, first serious relationship, first marital union, first pregnancy and so forth that could have lasting effects in later life
• Important to examine their status to help identify key areas to ensure better health and well-being which in turn can contribute to their families, communities and the country in the long run

Age-sex structure of the Philippine population, 2020

19% of the population or about 20 million are aged 15-24
The Filipino youth

20.2 million Population age 15-24 in 2021*

9.8 million female youth

10.3 million male youth

* From Official Population projections based on the 2015 POPCEN

ABOUT YAFS


The YAFS series aims to provide updated information on a broad framework of adolescent sexuality and reproductive health issues, their antecedents, and manifestations

Its rich findings have been used as bases in the formulation of programs and policies for the health and welfare of the youth

YAFSS aims to aid the Adolescent Health and Development Program Strategic Plan of the Department of Health (DOH)
RESEARCH DESIGN

YAFS5 employed a two-stage sampling design:
- 1st stage: randomly selected 974 sample barangays;
- 2nd stage: field team randomly chose a target of 15 households in every sample barangay.

Coverage of the YAFS5:
- 80 provinces
- 17 regions
- 653 cities & municipalities
- 955 barangays
- 14,296 households
- 10,949 youth
Survey materials include:
- Lenovo Tablets
- HH Questionnaire
- Individual Questionnaire
- Consent Form
- YAFS5 Field Manual
- Flashcards
- Identification cards, YAFS5 t-shirts, umbrella
- PPEs (face masks, face shield, alcohol)
- Letters to the Mayors and to the Brgy. Captains
- Endorsement letters from DOH and DILG

YAFS5 Main Questionnaire Topics

- Block A: Individual characteristics
- Block B: Family Characteristics and Relationships
- Block C: Self-esteem, Self-efficacy and Life Satisfaction
- Block D: School, Work, and Community
- Block E: Media use
- Block F: Friends and Peers
- Block G: Health and Lifestyle
- Block H: Marital Union and Dissolution
- Block I: Puberty, Dating and Sex
- Block J: Fertility and Contraception
- Block K: Knowledge and Attitude towards Marriage, Sex and Related issues
- Block L: Sexual Orientation Gender Identity, and Expression
- Block M: Reproductive and Sexual Health
- Block N: COVID-19
YAFS5 can produce relevant indicators in the SDGs

The COVID-19 Situation

In the Philippines, from 3 January 2020 to 5:01pm CEST, 12 October 2022, there have been 3,971,445 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 63,329 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 21 September 2022, a total of 164,981,870 vaccine doses have been administered.

Philippines Situation

3,971,455
confirmed cases

Survey data collection:
Aug 2021 - Jan 2022

Source: https://covid19.who.int/region/wpro/country/ph; 13 October 2022
Field Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>Ms. Klairness Tamalga</td>
<td>University of the Philippines Population Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Dr. Josefinna Natividad</td>
<td>University of the Philippines Population Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Prof. Marilyn Cacatian</td>
<td>Mariano Marcos State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Dr. Antonio Tamayao</td>
<td>Cagayan State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Prof. Ruzzell Brian Mallari</td>
<td>University of Nueva Caceres - Bataan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALABARZON</td>
<td>Prof. Victoria Rodriguez</td>
<td>University of the Philippines – Los Baños</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIMAROPA</td>
<td>Prof. Mary Yola Apple Daclaro-Ruedas</td>
<td>Occidental Mindoro State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Prof. Glentor Guiriba</td>
<td>Bicol University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>Prof. Cristabel Rose Parcon</td>
<td>University of the Philippines - Visayas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7</td>
<td>Ms. Delia Carba</td>
<td>University of San Carlos – Office of the Population Studies Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td>Dr. Ervina Espina</td>
<td>University of the Philippines Visayas - Tacloban</td>
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<tr>
<td>R9</td>
<td>Prof. Rosalyn Echem</td>
<td>Western Mindanao State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10</td>
<td>Dr. Chona Echavez</td>
<td>Xavier University – RIMCU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11</td>
<td>Prof. Mildred Estanda</td>
<td>Ateneo de Davao University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R12</td>
<td>Dr. Frauline Agcampob Oclarit</td>
<td>Holy Trinity College of General Santos City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraga</td>
<td>Prof. Desiree Gonzales</td>
<td>Caraga State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Lou Montejo</td>
<td>Xavier University – RIMCU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stakeholders and research partners

17 Regional Coordinators
52 Field Supervisors
211 Field Interviewers
# 2021 YAFS households and youth

## Faculty Research Team
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Research Team</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Maria Midea Kabamalan</td>
<td>Ms. Klariness Tanalgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Maria Paz Marquez</td>
<td>Ms. Queenie Chico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Elma Laguna</td>
<td>Ms. Micaella Lou-Andrea Garduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Grace Cruz</td>
<td>Mr. Sanny Afable</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Jodie Penado</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Programming Team Administrative Team
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programming Team</th>
<th>Administrative Team</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Leo Angelo Ocampo</td>
<td>Ms. Daezelle Pernia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jeconiah Boongaling</td>
<td>Ms. Imelda Reyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Reggie Esmenda</td>
<td>Ms. Renea Santos</td>
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<td>Ms. Marilou Ramirez</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Outline of the presentations

Part 1
- Ang awit ng Kabataan: The sociodemographic characteristics of the Filipino youth
- The struggle is real, but life goes on: School, work, and life in lockdown
- Quick repairs to cope: Mental health and non-sexual risk behaviors

Part 2
- 34+35: Sexual behavior
- Balita ko'y may anak ka na: Fertility and maternal health
- We’re safe and sound: Family planning and reproductive health
The Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Filipino Youth

KLARRINESS P. TANALGO
University Researcher

Ang awit ng Kabataan:

Age and Sex Distribution of the Youth

Percent distribution of youth by age group
- 15-19, 59
- 20-24, 41

Percent distribution of youth by sex
- Male, 49
- Female, 51
Marital Status of the Youth

- Male:
  - Never married: 90
  - Living-in: 8
  - Formally married: 1
  - Separated/Widowed/Divorced: 1

- Female:
  - Never married: 80
  - Living-in: 15
  - Formally married: 5
  - Separated/Widowed/Divorced: 1

- Both sexes:
  - Never married: 85
  - Living-in: 12
  - Formally married: 3
  - Separated/Widowed/Divorced: 1

Percent distribution of youth by marital status

Highest Educational Attainment of the Youth

- Male:
  - No education: 2
  - Grades 1-6: 7
  - Grades 7-10: 42
  - Grades 11 & 12: 28
  - Some college: 18
  - Completed college or higher: 3

- Female:
  - No education: 2
  - Grades 1-6: 3
  - Grades 7-10: 39
  - Grades 11 & 12: 29
  - Some college: 22
  - Completed college or higher: 6

- Both sexes:
  - No education: 2
  - Grades 1-6: 5
  - Grades 7-10: 40
  - Grades 11 & 12: 2
  - Some college: 20
  - Completed college or higher: 4

Percent distribution of youth by highest grade completed
Youth who were raised by both parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons who raised the youth

66% raised by both their mother and father

More common in rural than urban areas
Close friends

88%
With close friends
More among males; more among 15-19 year-olds

63%
With close friends whom they share problems with and communicate with online on a regular basis
This share is higher for females (70%) than males (56%)

Median number of close friends

Activity with close friends

Chat and tell stories with female friends
Stroll/go to mall with female friends
Play sports/games with male friends
Play video or online games with male friends
Online friends

35% of the youth have online friends whom they have not met personally

More among the 15-19 (40%) than the 20-24 (28%)

Access to ICT gadgets

93% of Filipino youth own a smartphone, and ownership is higher among:

- those from the richest households (99%)
- youth from NCR (99%), Ilocos (98%) and CAR (97%)
- those with college and higher education (98%)
Internet use

Almost 9 in 10 youth access the internet, a 30-percentage point increase from the level found in 2013.

97% with college and higher level of education
64% high school and lower

General media use of the youth with internet access

89% watching movies or films
98% listening to music
87% watching TV shows
94% communicating with family or friends using a gadget
87% communicating with classmates or workmates
Ideal age at marriage

Mean ideal age at marriage for men and women: 1994-2021

Attitudes and beliefs of the youth

Percent of youth who believes that a woman who gets pregnant out of wedlock should keep the baby without getting married: 1994-2021

Percent of youth who said that a woman who gets pregnant out of wedlock should try to get the father of the child to marry her: 1994-2021
Attitudes and beliefs of the youth

Percent of youth said they would support legalization of divorce in the Philippines: 2002-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
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</table>

Percent of youth who approve of a woman having an abortion: 1994-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1994</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Gender Identity

NCR has the highest percentage of male and female youth who identify as the sex opposite their sex assignment at birth (8% males and 5% females)

15–19-year-old females (10%) identify as bisexual compared with the 20–24-year-olds (6%)
Sexual orientation

2% of males identify as gay

4% of males identify as bisexual regardless of age group.

A higher percent of the 15–19-year-old females (10%) identify as bisexual compared with the 20–24-year-olds (6%).

COVID-19 testing

9.6% of the youth have ever been tested for COVID-19 at the time of the survey.

Of those who were tested for COVID-19, 9.5% had a positive test result during the first test and 7.2% during the last test.

Most cited reasons for getting tested are: work-related and exposure to positive or suspected COVID-19 case.
COVID-19

Experience of discrimination among youth whose households had a COVID case:

18% reported their COVID-positive member was barred from going home

15% reported their household being talked badly/gossiped about

COVID-19 Vaccination

At the time of the survey, 7 in 10 youth have not received any COVID vaccination

11% were partially vaccinated and 18% fully vaccinated

Of those who were not vaccinated, half (53%) expressed willingness to be vaccinated
COVID-19 Vaccination

Percent distribution of vaccinated youth, by vaccine brand or manufacturer

- Sinovac: 42%
- Pfizer: 26%
- Moderna: 13%
- AstraZeneca: 10%
- Johnson & Johnson: 6%
- Sputnik V: 2%
- Beximco: 2%

Self-protective measures against COVID-19

Majority of the youth reported observing the DOH guidelines for self-protection against COVID-19.

- Always washed hands with soap and water (72%)
- Always wore a mask in public places (83%)
- Always wore a face shield (54%)
- Always observed physical distancing (66%)
- Always avoided non-essential travel (51%)
The struggle is real but life goes on
School, work, and life in lockdown

ELMA P. LAGUNA, Dr.rer.pol
Assistant Professor

Schooling and Work
Educational attainment

Percent distribution of youth by highest educational attainment and by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education / elementary</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 7-10</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 11-12</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or higher</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College or higher</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basic education

12% of those who had yet to complete high school did not enroll in School Year 2020-2021
Remote learning challenges

Among high school students, 79% were under modular distance learning during the pandemic. Everyday or almost every day, they encountered problems with:

- access to the Internet (26%)
- access to devices (14%)
- finding a quiet place to study (14%)
- understanding school lessons (12%)

Remote learning challenges

Among college students, 69% were under synchronous online learning during the pandemic. Everyday or almost every day, they encountered problems with:

- access to the Internet (22%)
- finding a quiet place to study (22%)
- access to devices (13%)
- motivating oneself to do school work (11%)
Self-assessed school performance

Students gave their school performance a lower rating in 2021 than in 2013.

Tertiary education

55% of high school graduates did not pursue tertiary education;

76% among K-12 graduates
41% among old curriculum graduates
Current senior high school students

71% of senior high school (SHS) graduates took the academic track in SHS
28% were under the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE)/Technical-Vocational Livelihood (TVL) track.

Senior high school graduates

54% of senior high school (SHS) graduates took the academic track in SHS
45% were under the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE)/Technical-Vocational Livelihood (TVL) track.
Main activity of senior high school graduates

Unemployed/ Looking for work
- TLE/TVL: 2%
- Academic: 5%

None
- TLE/TVL: 14%
- Academic: 14%

Unpaid family worker
- TLE/TVL: 5%
- Academic: 6%

Student
- TLE/TVL: 14%
- Academic: 15%

Housework
- TLE/TVL: 2%
- Academic: 3%

Working
- TLE/TVL: 26%
- Academic: 25%

College graduates who are not working

Percentage of college graduates who are not working, by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLE/TVL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of working college graduates in part-time work, by sex

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLE/TVL</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School and work status

Percent distribution of youth by work and school status

Among youth who are neither studying nor working...

57% have plans to go back to school

25% have looked for work or tried business in the past week
Reasons for not being in school and not looking for work

Reasons for leaving school
• lack of funds (32%)
• helping earn for the family (14%)
• do not like/bored with school (10%)
• getting pregnant or someone pregnant (8%)

Reasons for not looking for work
• household/family duties (23%)
• taking care of baby/children (17%)
• still in school (10%)
• lack of interest (9%)
• not being allowed by parents (6%)
Self-assessed health

In comparison to their pre-pandemic health, Filipino youth say they are:
- healthier now (25%)
- the same as then (58%)
- less healthy now (17%)

Percent distribution of youth by self-assessed general state of health

Body Mass Index

- Bicol, MIMAROPA, and Central Visayas have the highest share of underweight youth.
- Overweight/obesity is higher among regions with lower poverty incidence.
- In all, 4 in 10 youth reported gaining weight during the pandemic.
Exercise

Percent distribution of youth by frequency of exercise and by sex

- Never
- Seldom/A few times a month
- At least once a week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom/A few times a month</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least once a week</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Leisure Activities

Top five leisure activities before the pandemic

1. Meet up with friends and chat (27%)
2. Play sports (25%)
3. Watch TV/movies at home (25%)
4. Play video/online games (24%)
5. Text/chat friends on social media (24%)

Top five leisure activities during the pandemic

1. Go online/surf the internet (29%)
2. Text/chat with friends on social media (29%)
3. Play video/online games (28%)
4. Watch TV/movies at home (27%)
5. Sleep/rest (25%)
Sleep

On average,

**23 minutes to fall asleep**

**8 hours of sleep**

Range: 4 to 12 hours
31% have less than 8 hours of sleep
Quick repairs to cope
Mental health and non-sexual risk behaviors

SANNY BOY D. AFABLE
YAFS5 Research Associate
Depressive symptoms

Percent of youth who, in the past week, "often" felt the depressive symptoms from the Center for Epidemiological Studies - Depression (CES-D) Scale: 2013 and 2021

* Inverted responses

Your appetite was poor. You felt depressed. You felt that everything you did was an effort. Your sleep was restless. You felt happy.* You felt lonely. You felt people were unfriendly. You enjoyed life.* You felt sad. You felt that people dislike (do not like) you. You could not get "going."

Suicide ideation

17% have ever thought of committing suicide, a third of whom experienced suicide ideation more than once.

- higher among female youth
- 2013-2021 increase reverses the gains from 2002 to 2013
Suicide attempt

7% have ever thought of committing suicide, a third of whom experienced suicide attempt more than once.

- 44% of those who had suicidal ideation acted on this thought
- higher among female youth

Timing of first suicide attempt

Percent of youth who experienced their first suicide attempt, by number of years before the YAFS surveys

- Incidence of first suicide attempts have been increasing than usual even before the pandemic.

Pandemic times
### Common reasons for suicide attempt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family problem</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrel with spouse/partner</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling of being isolated</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression and anxiety</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-related</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakup of a relationship</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual abuse</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family problems include conflict with family members, being scolded by parents/guardians, and helplessness in the face of family issues.

### Help-seeking behavior

- **Only 11% of all youth know of any suicide prevention program or service.**
- **62% did not reach out to anyone about their ideations.**
- **Only 2% of youth who experienced suicide attempt reached out to a professional.**
Engagement in vices

Trend in cigarette smoking

Percentage of youth who are currently smoking cigarettes, by sex
• The average age started smoking is 16 years.

• More than a quarter first tried smoking before turning 15 years.

• Current smokers finish an average of 5 sticks every day

Cigarette smoking is most prevalent in Western and Central Visayas.
Vaping

- 16% ever tried vaping
- 3% are current vapers
- Vaping is more common among youth who are:
  - older (20-24) (3.3%)
  - Male youth (4.5%)

Cigarette smoking and vaping

Among those who have ever tried smoking...

46% ever tried vaping

7% are currently vaping
Trend in drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of youth who are currently drinking alcoholic beverages, by sex

Patterns of drinking

- **61% of current drinkers often drink hard liquors; 44% often drink beers**
- **Youth in Central Visayas has the highest level of youth drinkers (48%); in contrast, very few youth in BARMM (2%) are current drinkers**
- **The average age young people started to drink is 16.8 years, an increase of half a year from 2013.**
Drug use among youth declined from 2.4% in 2002 to almost nil (0.1%) in 2021.

Quitting vices
Among those currently engaged in vices...

75% want to stop smoking
54% want to stop drinking
48% want to stop vaping
79% want to stop using drugs
Experience of violence

Physical violence

Percent of youth who experienced physical violence

- Ever been hurt physically by someone: 42 (2013), 39 (2021)
- Ever experienced being hurt by someone in the past 12 months: 17 (2013), 12 (2021)
- Have hurt someone in the past 12 months: 23 (2013), 12 (2021)
Physical violence

Physical violence is experienced by more male and older youth than their counterparts, regardless as a perpetrator or the victim.

Cyber harassment

Percent of youth who have been cyber harassed: 2013 and 2021

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of youth who have cyber harassed someone: 2013 and 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34+35

Sexual Behavior

MARIA PAZ N. MARQUEZ
Associate Professor, UP Population Institute

OUTLINE

- Sexual experience
- Premarital sexual initiation
- High-risk sexual activities
- Exposure to pornography
- Use of ICT for sex-related activities
- Sources of information about sex
Sexual activities

32% of male youth have sexual experience
27% of female youth have sexual experience

Among youth with sexual experience, 87% of male youth and 67% of female youth's sexual initiation happened prior to marriage.
Premarital sex

Percentage of youth aged 15–24 with premarital sex experience

Sexual initiation before age 18

Percentage of youth aged 18–24 who had sex before age 18
Wantedness of premarital sexual initiation

- Wanted to happen at that time: 53.7%
- Did not want to happen but went along with: 16.6%
- Did not plan but happened anyway: 28.3%
- Happened against will: 1.4%

Percent distribution of the wantedness of the 1st premarital sex of youth aged 15-24

Use of protection during sexual initiation

- 68% used any form of protection during first premarital sex
- 32% used contraception
- 36% used other methods

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who used any form of protection during 1st premarital sex
Multiple sexual partnership

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have engaged with multiple sexual partners

Transactional sex

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have engaged in transactional sex
Potentially high-risk sexual activities

Casual sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex with a FUBU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males who have sex with males (MSM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condom use during high-risk sexual activities

Percentage of male youth aged 15-24 who used male condom...

- Every time they received payment for sex in the past 12 months: 30%
- The last time they had sex with their FUBU: 27%
- The last time they had casual sex: 27%
- The last time they had extramarital sex: 22%
- Every time they paid for sex in the past 12 months: 13%
Sexual coercion

**SDG 16.1.3**
Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months

- Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who experienced coercive sex
  - Had experience > 12 months ago: 0.4
  - Had experience in the past 12 months: 1.9

**SDG 16.2.3**
Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

- Percentage of youth aged 18-24 who experienced coercive sex by age 18
  - Had experience > 12 months ago: 1.4
  - Had experience in the past 12 months: 2.0
Exposure to pornographic or sexually explicit content in media

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have been exposed to pornographic or sexually explicit content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male youth</th>
<th>Female youth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intentional</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20% Intentional exposure in the last three months prior to the survey

50% Incidental exposure in the last three months prior to the survey
Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who had any intentional and incidental exposure to pornographic or sexually explicit content

**INTENTIONAL**

**INCIDENTAL**

Use of ICTs for sex-related activities

- Received sex photos/videos through phone/internet: 31
- Sent sex photos/videos through phone/internet: 9
- Taken photo of private body parts: 3
- Youth or partner recorded sexual intercourse (among those who ever had sex): 3
- Engaged in phone sex: 3

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have engaged in ICT-mediated sexual activities
Sources of information about sex

Material sources of information about sex

Percentage of youth aged 15-24's material sources of information about sex

- None: 44%
- Social media: 26%
- Educational materials: 23%
- Other sources: 10%
- TV and radio: 6%
- Movies and video: 5%
- Printed media: 5%
Persons **male youth** will most likely consult for questions about sex

Percentage of male youth’s top five persons to consult for questions about sex

Persons **female youth** will most likely consult for questions about sex

Percentage of female youth’s top five persons to consult for questions about sex
Discussion of sex at home

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who ever discussed sex at home

Western Visayas (20%)
National Capital Region (20%)
CALABARZON (18%)
Davao (5%)
Caraga (5%)
Central Luzon (6%)
Balita ko'y may anak ka na:
Fertility & Maternal Health

GRACE T. CRUZ, Ph.D.
Professor, UP Population Institute

SECTION OUTLINE

Experience of childbearing  Teenage fertility  Fertility preferences  Unintended pregnancy and abortion  Antenatal care and pregnancy complications  Childbirth and postnatal care
Experience of childbearing

- 19% have begun childbearing
- 17% already had a live birth
- 3% currently pregnant
- 2% pregnant with their first child

Median age at first birth is 19 years
Teenage fertility

Percentage of female youth aged 15-19 who have begun childbearing: 2002-2021

7% have begun childbearing

50% decline from 2013

Teenage fertility by region

Davao (12%)
BARMM (10%)
Eastern Visayas (10%)

MIMAROPA (3.8%)
Ilocos (3.6%)
Bicol (1.7%)
**Male Teen Fertility**

2% reported that they have gotten someone pregnant.

**Fertility preferences**

Mean preferred number of children by sex:

- Male youth:
  - 1994: 3.3
  - 2002: 3.1
  - 2013: 2.8
  - 2021: 2.6

- Female youth:
  - 1994: 2.8
  - 2002: 2.6
  - 2013: 2.3
  - 2021: 2.2

Male youth want slightly more children compared to female youth.

A declining trend for both sexes.
### Unintended pregnancies

#### Percent distribution of wantedness of pregnancies, by birth order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd or higher</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>67.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unwanted**

**Mistimed**

**Intended**

### Induced abortion

- **6%** has done something to terminate any of her pregnancies early

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never-married females (10.7%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formally married (2.1%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of ever-pregnant females who did something to end pregnancy early
# Induced abortion

95% of Filipino youth disapprove of abortion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Approved</th>
<th>Disapproved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The life of the mother is in danger</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pregnancy is a result of a rape</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The child may be born deformed</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pregnancy is a result of incest</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The woman is single</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The couple is too young</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The married couple has many children</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The married couple does not want more children</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of youth who express specific beliefs and attitudes about abortion.
Antenatal Care

- Nine out of ten pregnancies resulting in live birth received antenatal care (ANC).
- 61% of ANC visits happened in the first trimester of pregnancy, representing a 10% increase from 2013.
- 73% had at least four ANC visits.

Pregnancy Complications

- One in 10 live births had complications during pregnancy that require treatment.
- 96% of complications during pregnancy are brought to a health professional for consultation.
- 5% of pregnancies are lost before full-term.
Childbirth

Major birth delivery indicators (last birth): 2013 and 2021

- % delivered in health facility: 2013 - 64, 2021 - 75
- % assisted by a skilled provider during delivery (SBA): 2013 - 86, 2021 - 88
- % delivered by C-section: 2013 - 9, 2021 - 8

Postnatal care

- 29% Without postnatal checkup
- 27% Received PNC more than two days after birth
- 44% Received PNC in the first two days after birth

The proportion who received postnatal care within two days after birth in 2021 increased by 11% compared to 2013.

The usual PNC services received are:

- Breastfeeding counseling (78%)
- Family planning counseling (71%)
- Baby care counseling (67%)
- Family planning supplies and services (44%)
Four in 10 female youth who had a live birth encountered at least one challenge in accessing prenatal or postnatal health care services. The major barriers include:

- Distance (23%)
- Transportation (14%)
- Cost (13%)
- Human resource-related (6%)
We’re safe and sound
Family Planning & Reproductive Health

Christian Joy P. Cruz, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

SECTION OUTLINE

Contraceptive use
Reasons for non-use of FP methods
Awareness and sources of male condoms
Awareness and attitudes on emergency contraceptives
Age at circumcision and menarche
RH problems
Awareness of STIs
Awareness and knowledge on HIV and/or AIDS
Family Planning

Contraceptive use

Males
- Never used any contraceptive method, 60
- Currently using, 21
- Not currently using, 79
- Ever used any contraceptive method, 40

Females
- Never used any contraceptive method, 48
- Currently using, 33
- Not currently using, 67
- Ever used any contraceptive method, 48
Current contraceptive user

The contraceptive prevalence rate is 26%

- 23% modern FP method
- 3% traditional FP method

Current users

- 35% of currently married
- 26% of sexually active unmarried youth

Most commonly used FP method:

- Pills (9%) and male condoms (8%)

Percent of youth who are current users of any modern FP method

Highest in Davao and Northern Mindanao

For modern methods: Davao

For traditional methods: Northern Mindanao

Percent of youth who are current users of any traditional FP method
Trend in current contraceptive use of currently married youth

Percentage of currently married youth who are currently using contraceptive methods, by sex: 2002-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of modern FP methods

Percent of current users of modern family planning method, by source of supply

- Pharmacy, 50
- RHU/UHU/BHS, 23
- FP clinic/center, 16
- Government hospital, 10
- Others, 7
Reasons for non-use of FP methods

The most cited reasons:

- **fear of side effects**
  - for males and females (41% and 42%)

- **wanting to have a baby**
  - for males and females (17% and 28%)

Access to male condoms

One-third of the youth **could get male condoms if they wanted to**.

- **46%** male youth could get male condoms if they wanted to
- **22%** female youth could get male condoms if they wanted to
### Sources of male condoms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of condom</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug store</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health center / hospital</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery/ store</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online shopping platforms</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic/ FP clinics</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any medical practitioner</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of youth who said they can buy or ask for a male condom from various sources

### Nearly one-tenth always carry a condom with them.

11% male
3% female

---

### Emergency contraceptive (EC) pills

Awareness of EC pills is **low.**

17% males and 20% females

If EC pills were made available, 31% of males and 24% of females would consider using or let partner use these pills.
Beliefs and attitudes towards contraceptives and condoms

60% agreed that government health centers should provide contraceptive services to minors

67% agreed that government health centers should provide contraceptive services to minors if there is parental consent

Reproductive Health
Age at circumcision and at menarche

Mean age at circumcision: 11 years old
Mean age at menarche: 13 years old

Reproductive health problems

Males
- Did not experience any RH problem, 58
- Experienced any RH problem, 42
Consulted a medical professional, 19
Did not consult a medical professional, 81

Females
- Did not experience any RH problem, 64
- Experienced any RH problem, 28
Consulted a medical professional, 28
Did not consult a medical professional, 73
Top RH problems

31% males changes in the color of their urine.

37% females menstrual cramps/ Dysmenorrhea

Other top RH problems reported by males:
- Pain during urination (23%)
- Itching in genital area (13%)
- Abnormal breast mass or enlargement (5%)

Other top RH problems reported by females:
- Changes in the color of the urine (28%)
- Pain during urination (25%)
- Irregular menstrual period (25%)

Awareness about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

One-third of the youth know about STIs

35% among males

34% among females
Trends in awareness of HIV and/or AIDS

Percent of youth who are aware of HIV and/or AIDS: 1994-2021

- **Male**
  - 1994: 95%
  - 2002: 95%
  - 2013: 82%
  - 2021: 74%

- **Female**
  - 1994: 95%
  - 2002: 85%
  - 2013: 78%
  - 2021: 74%

Awareness of HIV and/or AIDS

Youth who have heard about HIV and/or AIDS:

- **Highest in Central Visayas** (87%)
- **Lowest in BARMM** (39%)
Knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS

A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected 52
A healthy-looking person can have HIV 40
A person can reduce the risk of getting infected with HIV by using a condom everytime they have sex 35
The risk of HIV transmission can be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other sexual partners 27
A person cannot get HIV from mosquito bites 24

Percent of youth with incorrect knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS prevention and transmission, Philippines 2021

Knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of youth with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS prevention and transmission, by sex: Philippines 2021