

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.

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Contact:

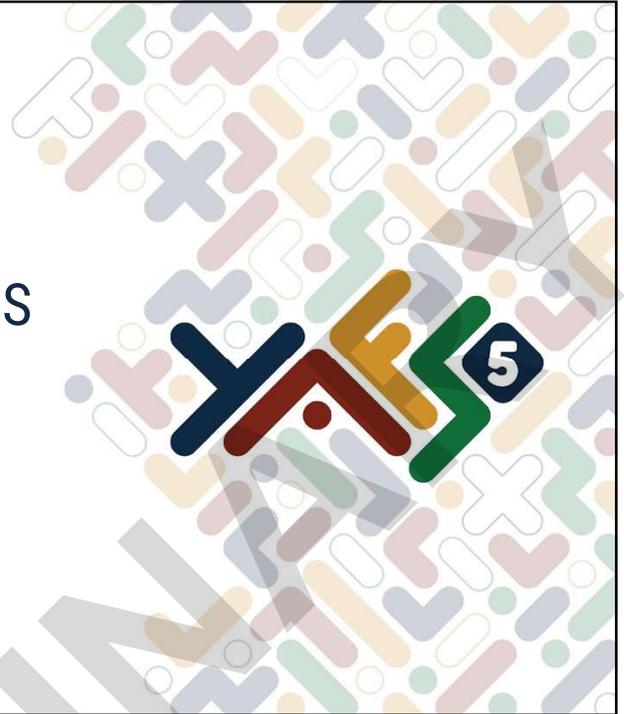
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# Zoom In, Zoom Out: FILIPINO YOUTH IN FOCUS

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**

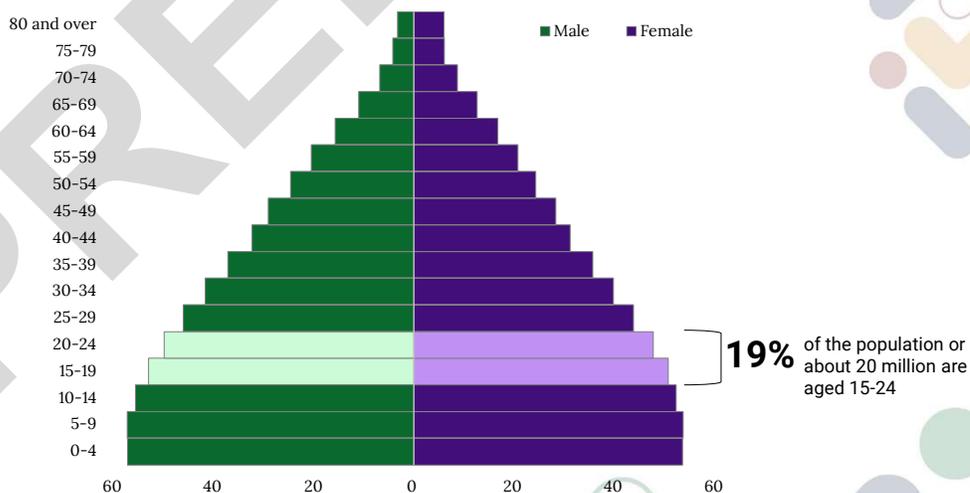
MARIA MIDEA M. KABAMALAN, Ph.D.  
Professor



## 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



# The Filipino youth

**20.2 million** Population age 15-24 in 2021\*

\* From Official Population projections based on the 2015 POPCEN

**10.3 million**  
male youth

**9.8 million**  
female youth

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## ABOUT YAFS



YAFS is the **largest series of cross-sectional surveys in the Philippines** on the 15 to 24 age group (1982, 1994, 2002, 2013)



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



**YAFS5** aims to aid the **Adolescent Health and Development Program Strategic Plan** of the Department of Health (DOH)

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# RESEARCH DESIGN

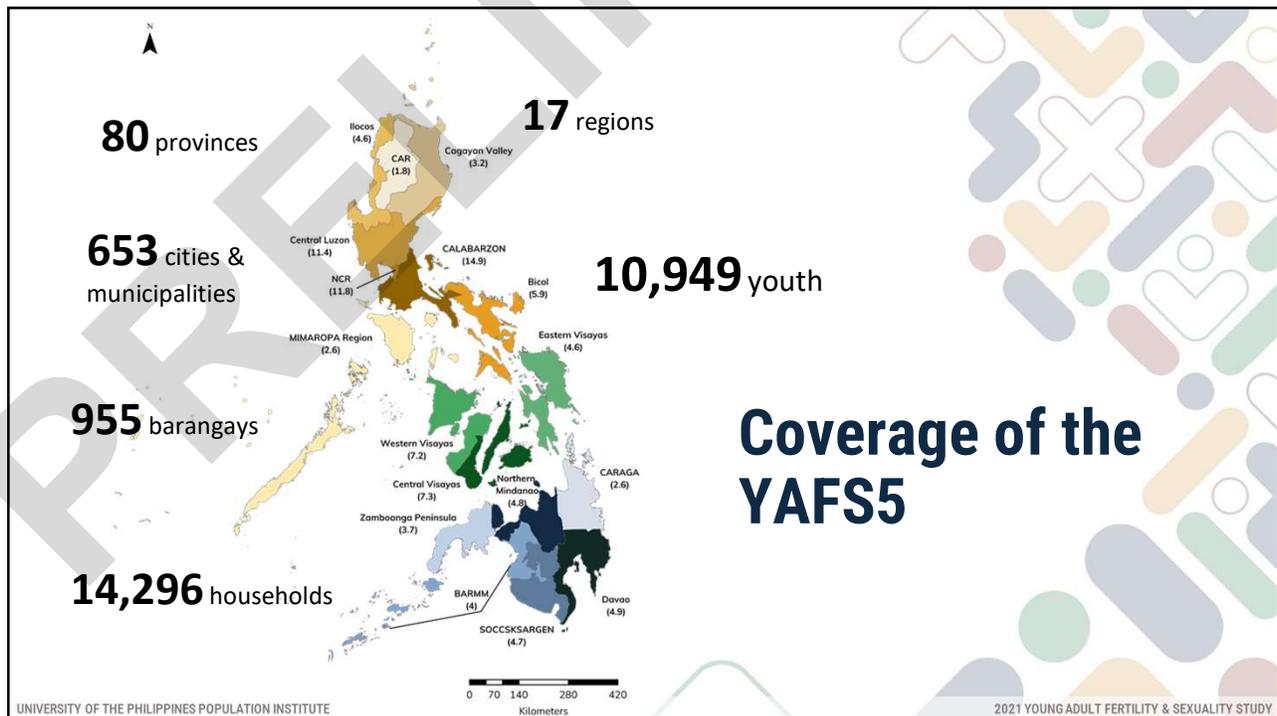
YAFS5 employed a **two-stage sampling design**:

- 1<sup>st</sup> stage: **randomly selected 974 sample barangays**;
- 2<sup>nd</sup> stage: field team **randomly chose a target of 15 households in every sample barangay**



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## 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**



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 Main Questionnaire Topics

## YAFS5 can produce relevant indicators in the SDGs



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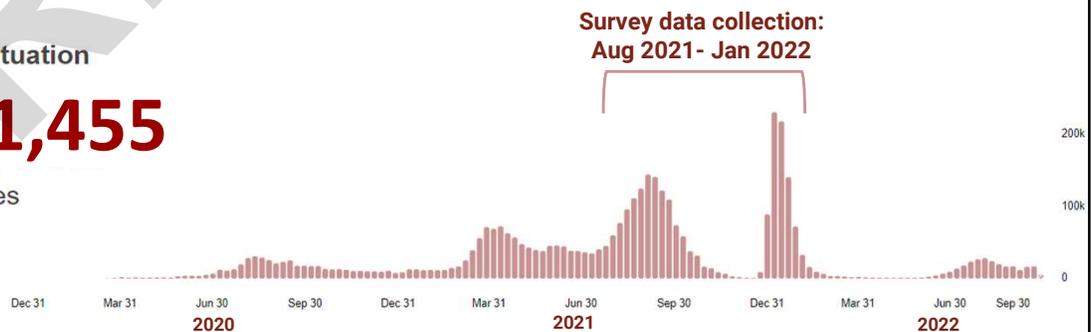
## The COVID-19 Situation

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



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

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Faculty	Research Team
Dr. Maria Midea Kabamalan	Ms. Klarriness Tanalgo
Assoc. Prof. Maria Paz Marquez	Ms. Queenie Chico
Dr. Elma Laguna	Ms. Micaella Lou-Andrea Garduce
Dr. Grace Cruz	Mr. Sanny Afable
	Ms. Jodie Penado

Programming Team	Administrative Team
Mr. Leo Angelo Ocampo	Ms. Daezelle Pernia
Mr. Jeconiah Boongaling	Ms. Imelda Reyes
Mr. Reggie Esmenda	Ms. Renea Santos
	Ms. Marilou Ramirez

## Core YA FS5 Team

# Change, Continuity, and Context:

## The Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study in the Philippines

 <b>Chapter 1: Demography of the Filipino Youth and the YAFS</b> <i>Maria Midea M. Kabamalan and Klarriness P. Tanalgo</i>	 <b>Chapter 10: Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sexual Orientation</b> <i>Christian Joy P. Cruz</i>
 <b>Chapter 2: COVID-19</b> <i>Josefina N. Natividad</i>	 <b>Chapter 11: Fertility and Fertility Preferences</b> <i>Michael Dominic C. Del Mundo and Queenie Rose E. Chico</i>
 <b>Chapter 3: Family and Friends</b> <i>Michael Dominic C. Del Mundo</i>	 <b>Chapter 12: Maternal Health</b> <i>Grace T. Cruz</i>
 <b>Chapter 4: School, Work, and Community</b> <i>Elma P. Laguna and Sanny D. Afable</i>	 <b>Chapter 13: Reproductive Health</b> <i>Vicente B. Jurlano and Micaella Lou-Andrea Garduce</i>
 <b>Chapter 5: Media Use</b> <i>Violeda A. Umali and Elma P. Laguna</i>	 <b>Chapter 14: Family Planning</b> <i>Vicente B. Jurlano and Maria Paz N. Marquez</i>
 <b>Chapter 6: Lifestyle</b> <i>Josefina N. Natividad</i>	 <b>Chapter 15: Beliefs and Attitudes</b> <i>Jeofrey B. Abalos</i>
 <b>Chapter 7: Mental Health</b> <i>Sanny D. Afable</i>	 <b>Chapter 16: Knowledge and Information about Sex and Reproduction</b> <i>Nimfa B. Ogena</i>
 <b>Chapter 8: Non-sexual Risk Behaviors</b> <i>Maria Midea M. Kabamalan</i>	 <b>Chapter 17: Changing Currents, Continuing Challenges, and the Work Ahead</b>
 <b>Chapter 9: Sexual Behavior</b> <i>Maria Paz N. Marquez</i>	

## 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*



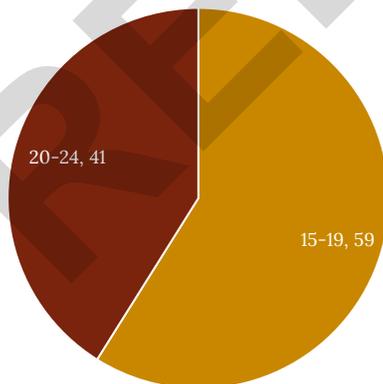
# Ang awit ng Kabataan:

## The Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Filipino Youth

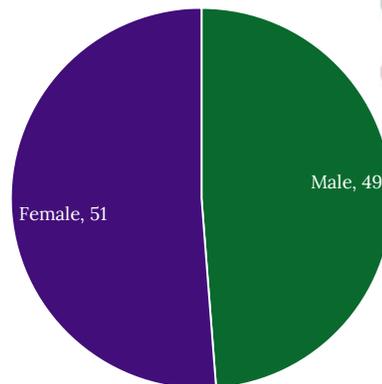
**KLARRINESS P. TANALGO**  
University Researcher



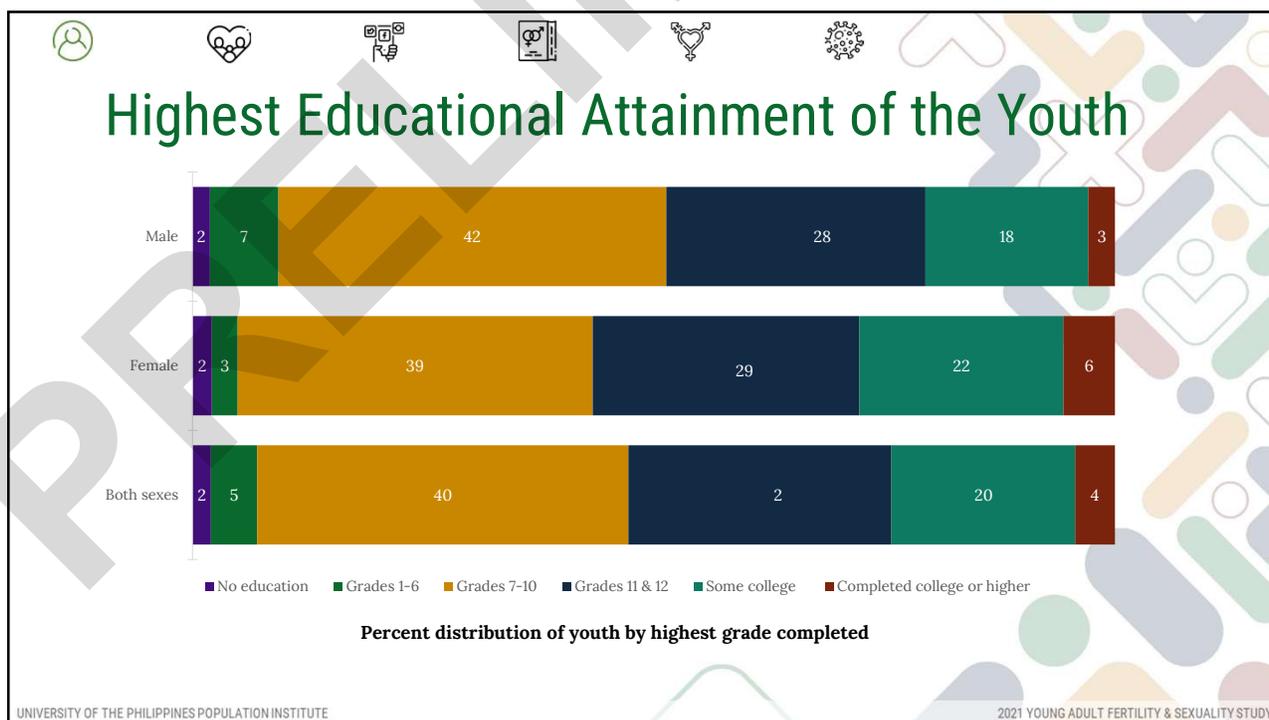
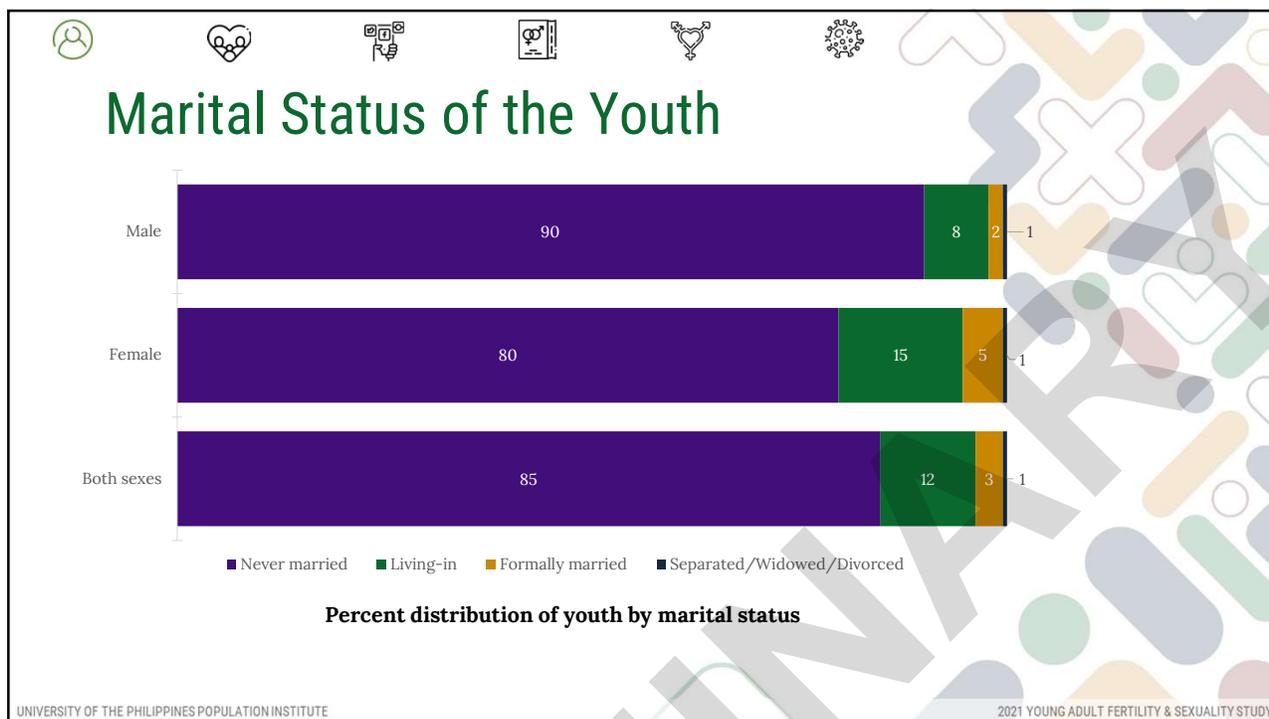
### Age and Sex Distribution of the Youth

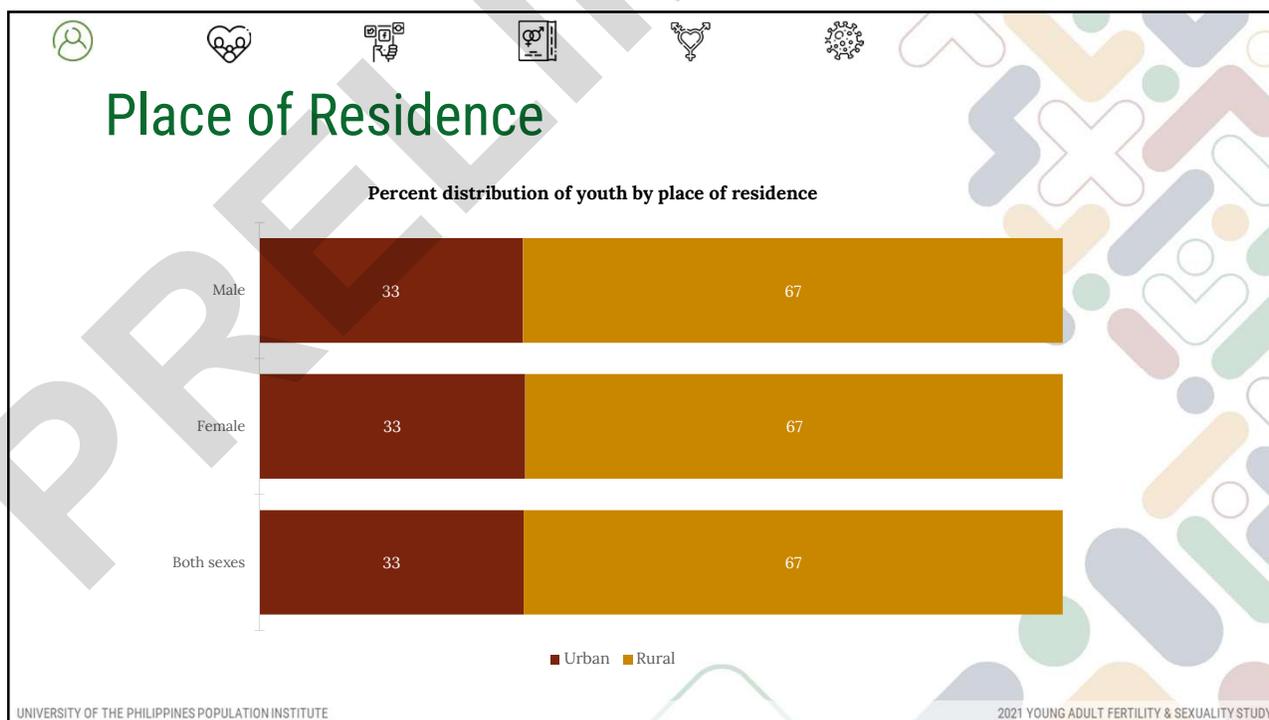
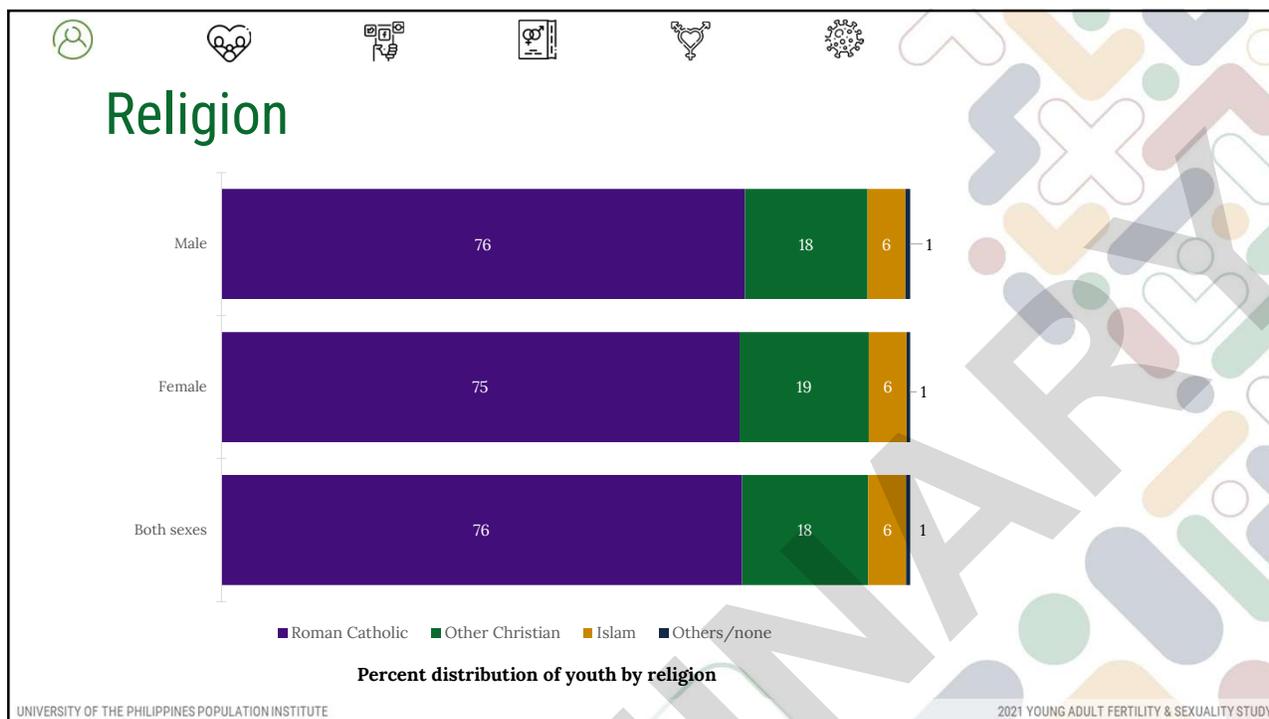


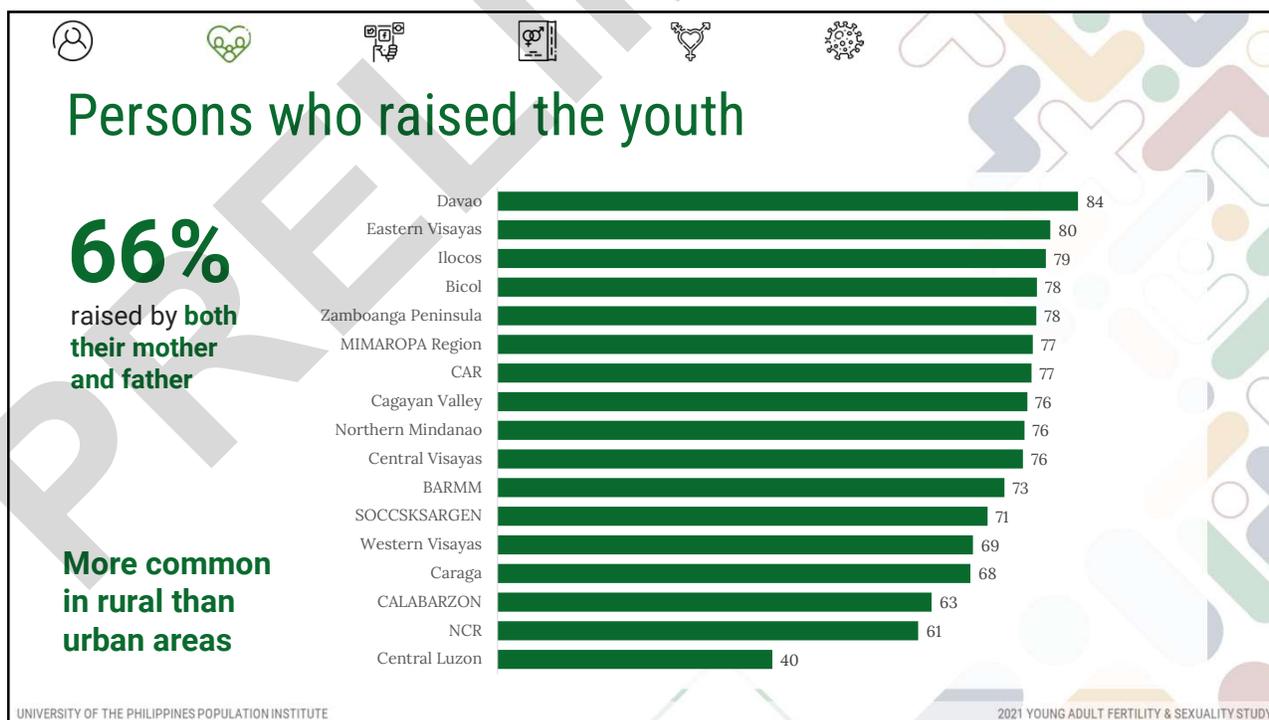
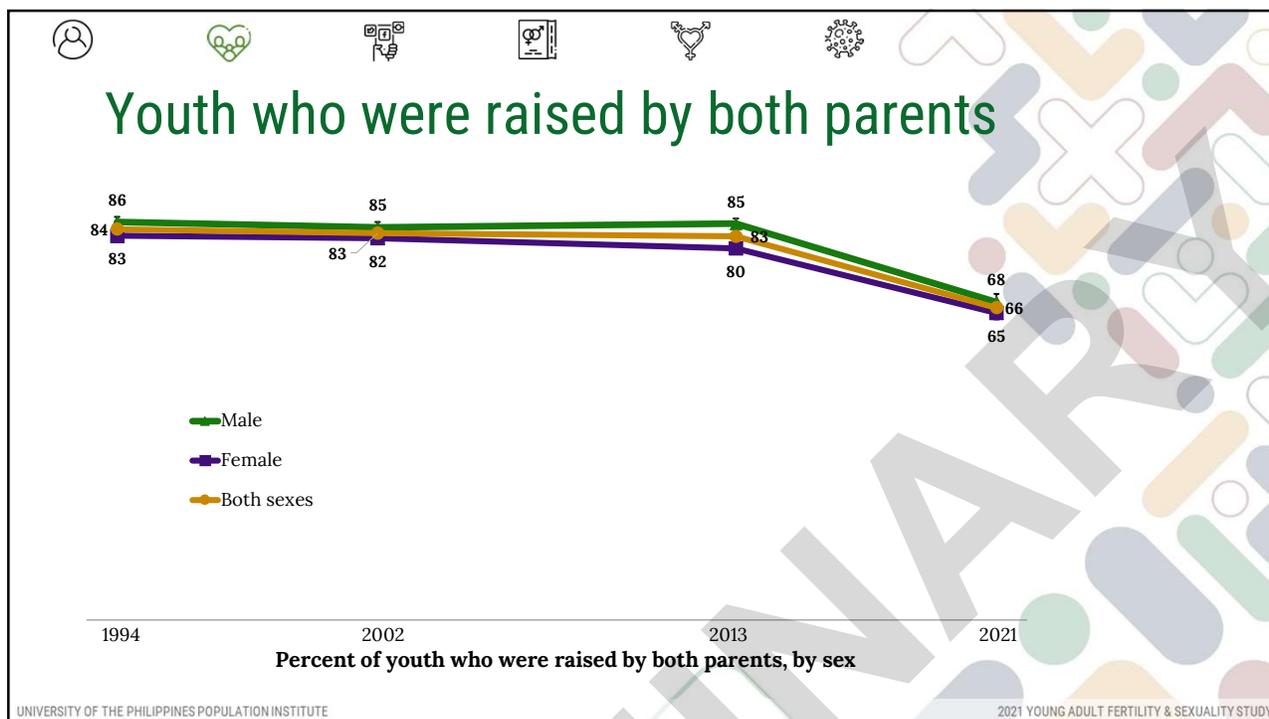
Percent distribution of youth by age group

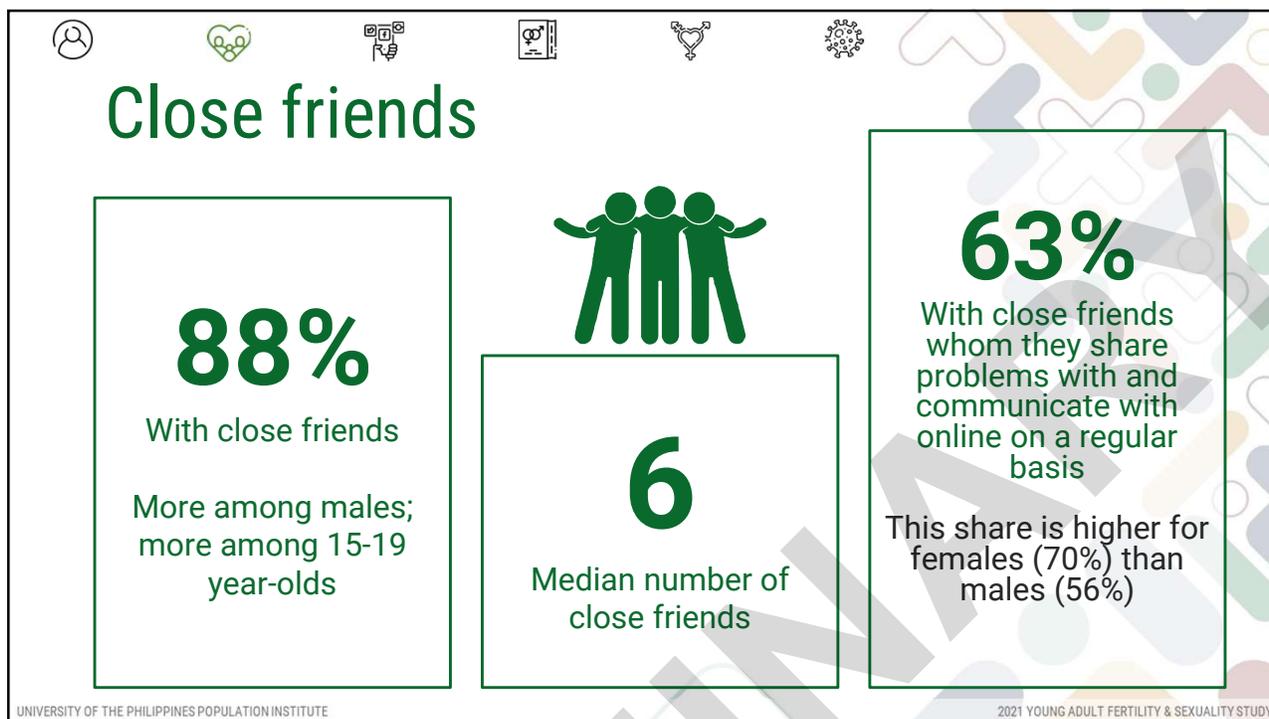


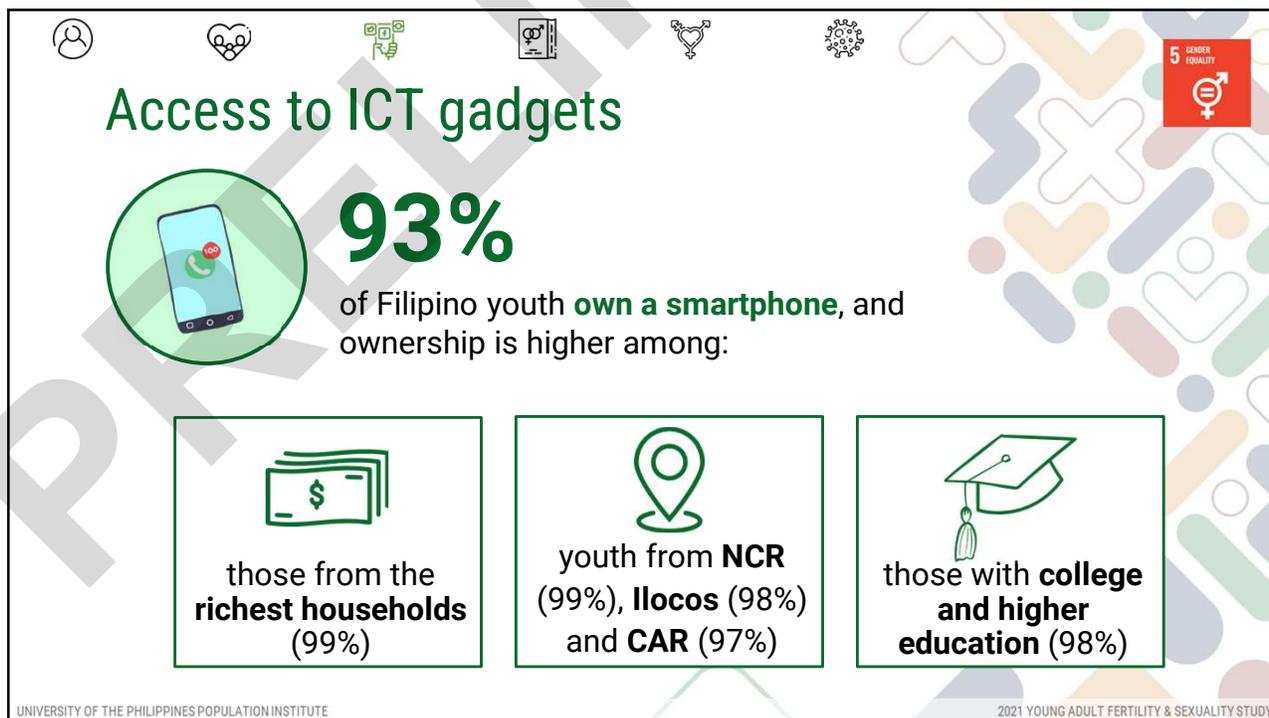
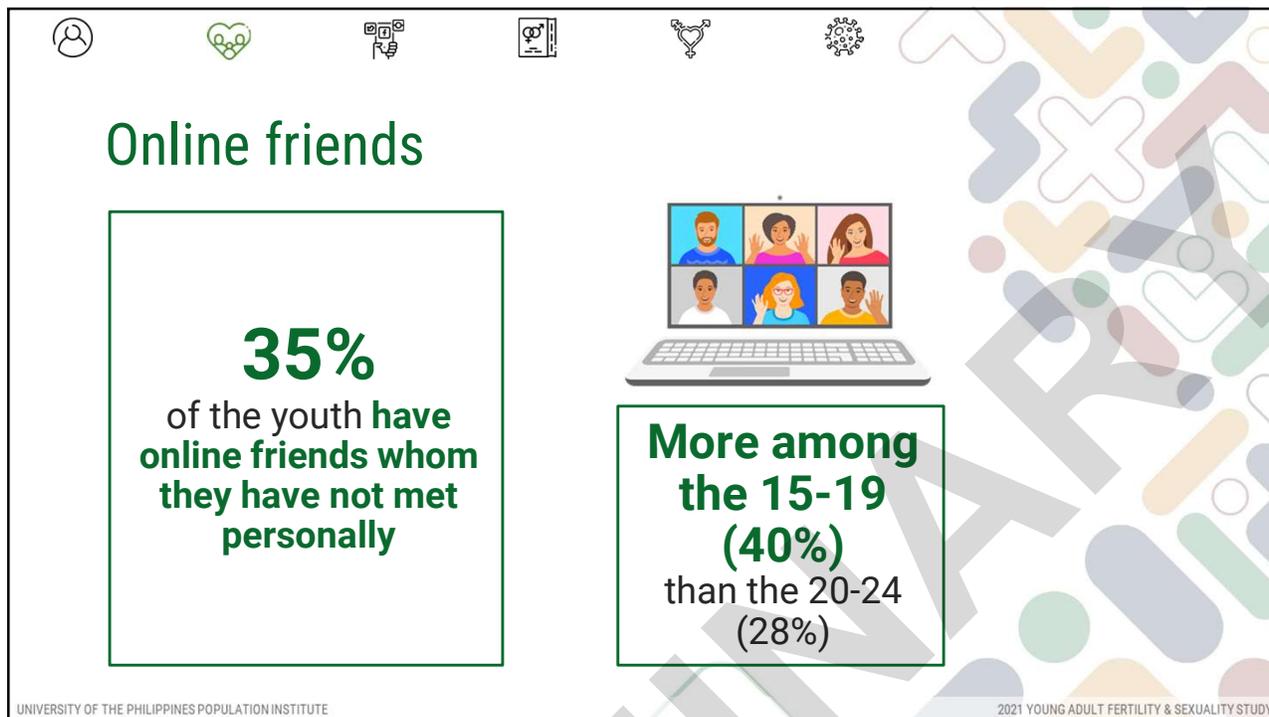
Percent distribution of youth by sex













## 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

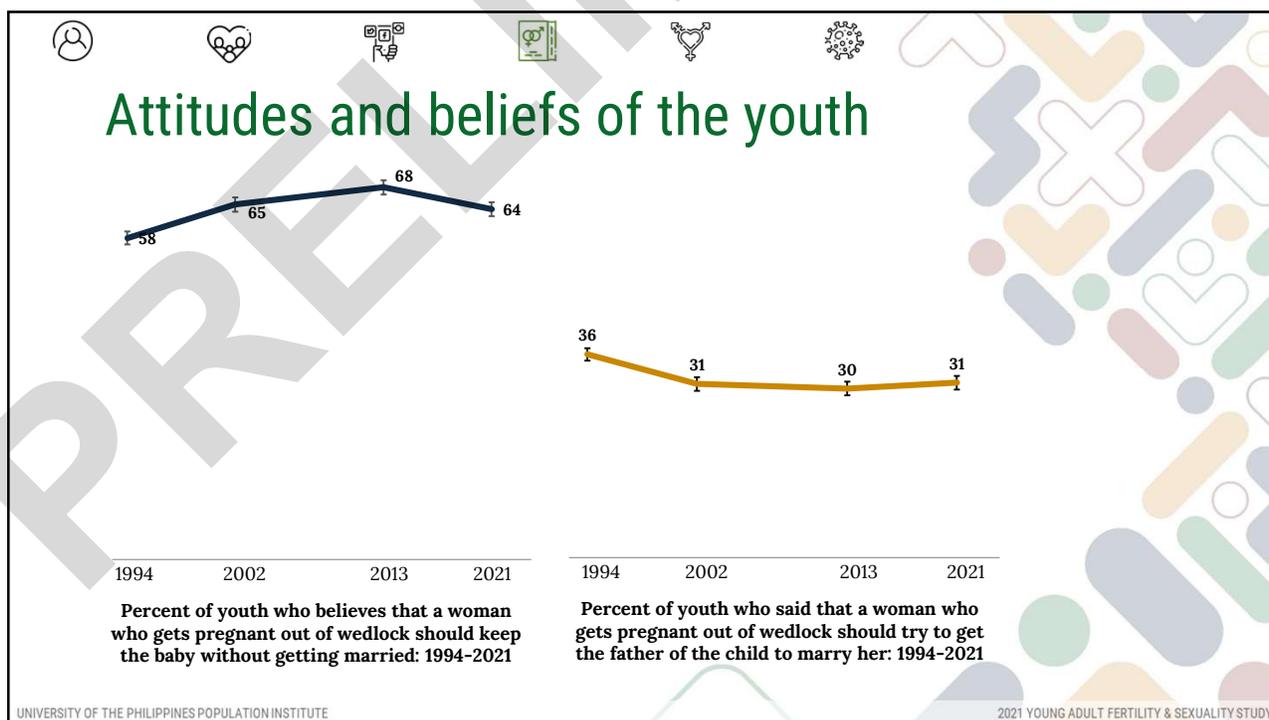
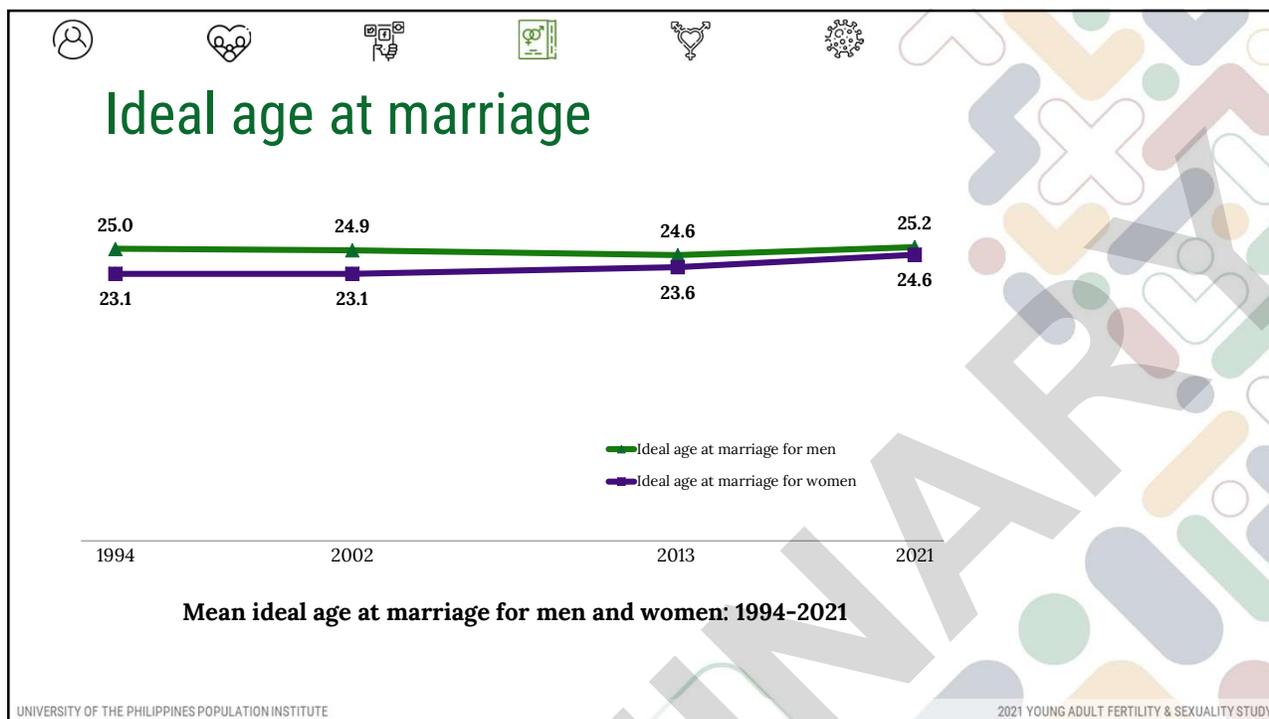
**87%**  
watching TV  
shows




**94%**  
communicating  
with family or  
friends using a  
gadget

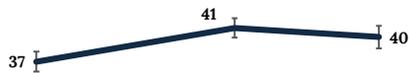
**87%**  
communicating  
with  
classmates or  
workmates







# Attitudes and beliefs of the youth



1994 2013 2021  
 Percent of youth said they would support legalization of divorce in the Philippines: 2002-2021\*



1994 2002 2013 2021  
 Percent of youth who approve of a woman having an abortion: 1994-2021



# 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%)

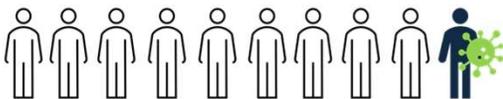


## COVID-19 testing

**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**

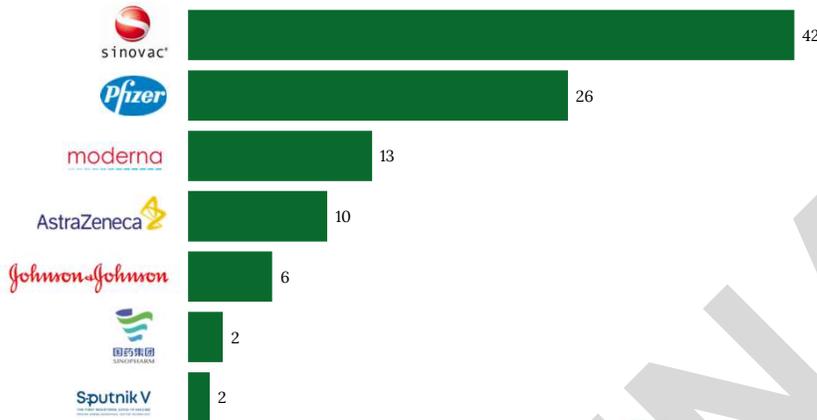
**11%** were partially vaccinated and  
**18%** fully vaccinated

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



# 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



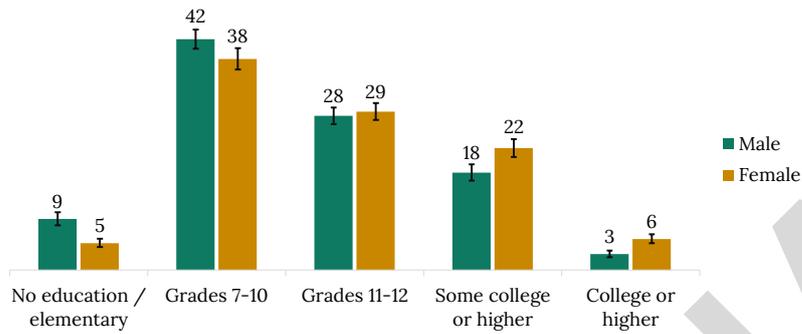
Schooling  
and Work





## Educational attainment

Percent distribution of youth by highest educational attainment and by sex



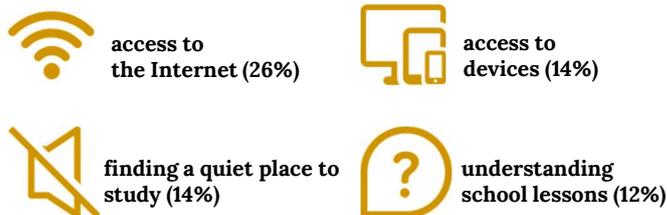
## Basic education

**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:



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## Remote learning challenges

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

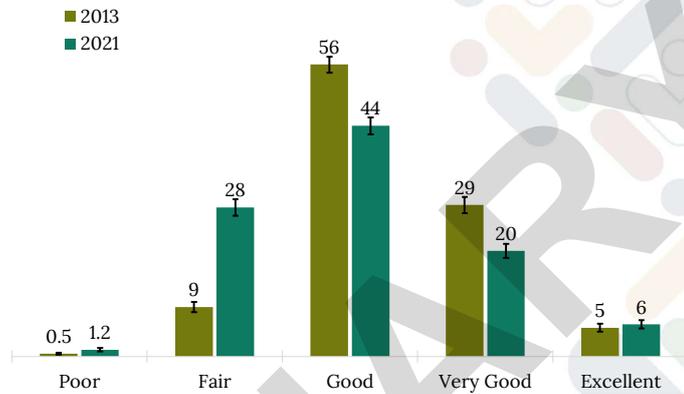


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## Self-assessed school performance

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



Percent distribution of youth currently in school by subjective school performance: 2013 and 2021

## 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

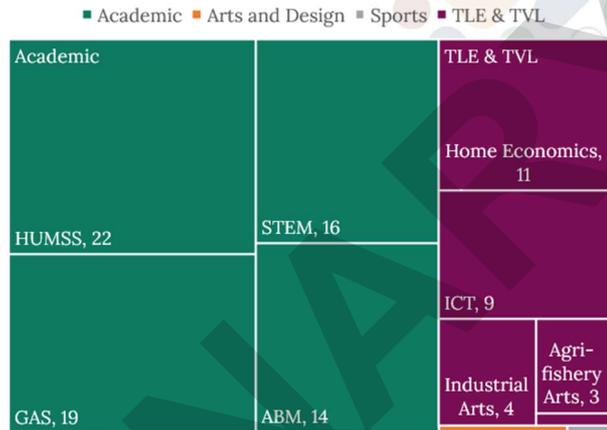
**71%**

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.

Percent distribution of senior high school (SHS) graduates, by SHS track and strand



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## Senior high school graduates

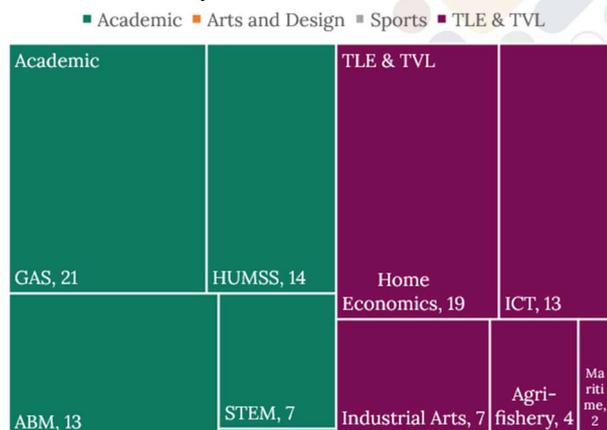
**54%**

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.

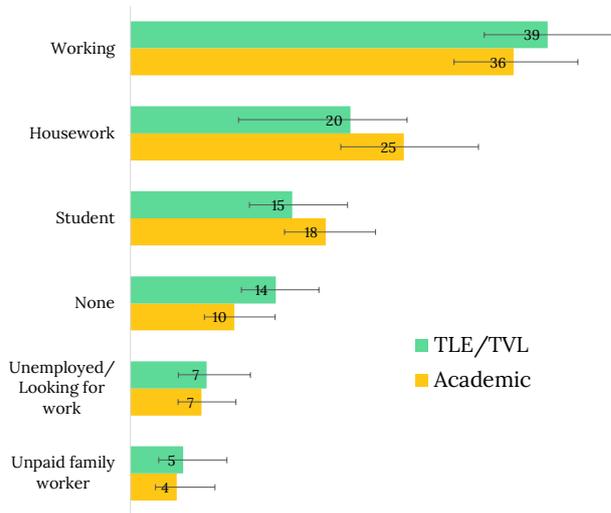
Percent distribution of senior high school (SHS) graduates, by SHS track and strand



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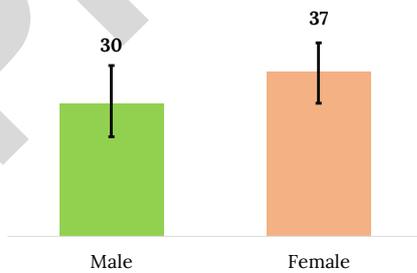
**Percent distribution of senior high school graduates by main activity and K-12 track**



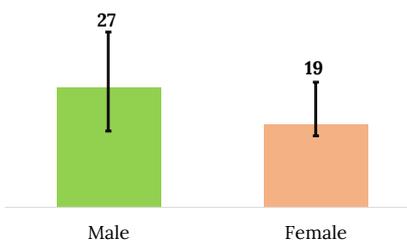
Main activity of senior high school graduates

**College graduates who are not working**

Percentage of college graduates who are not working, by sex



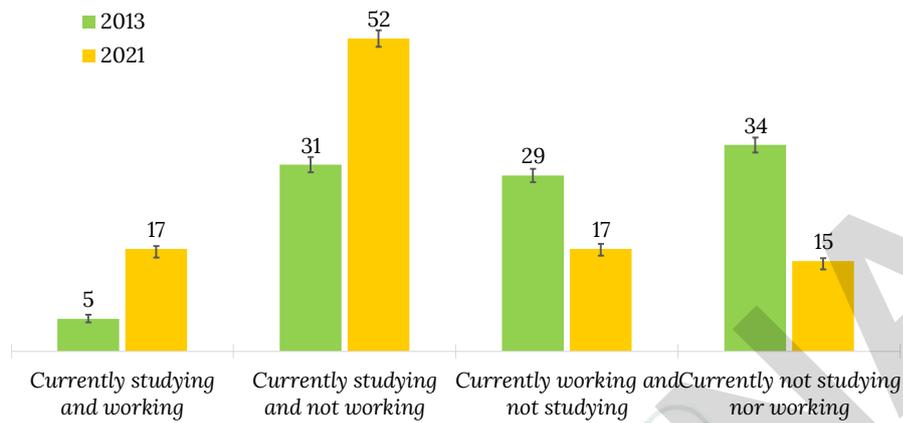
Percentage of working college graduates in part-time work, by sex





# 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%)

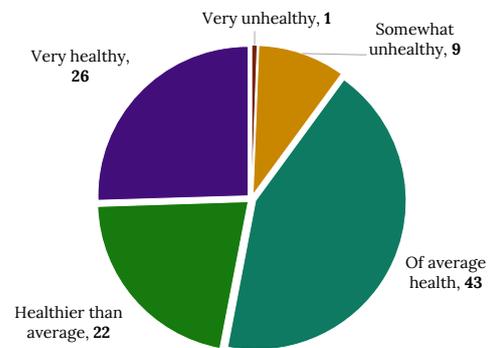


### Reasons for not looking for work

- household/family duties (23%)
- taking care of baby/children (17%)
- still in school (10%)
- lack of interest (9%)
- not being allowed by parents (6%)

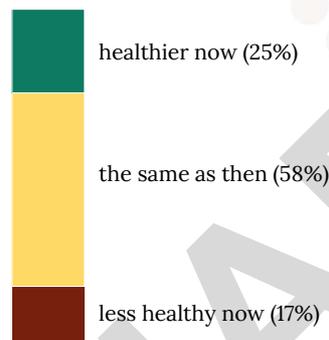
Lifestyle

## Self-assessed health

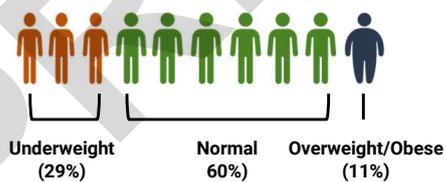


Percent distribution of youth by self-assessed general state of health

*In comparison to their pre-pandemic health, Filipino youth say they are:*



## 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



## Leisure Activities

Top five leisure activities before the pandemic



Top five leisure activities during the pandemic



## 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

PRELIMINARY

# Quick repairs to cope

Mental health and non-sexual risk behaviors

**SANNY BOY D. AFABLE**  
YAFS5 Research Associate



# Mental health



# Depressive symptoms

■ 2013  
■ 2021

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

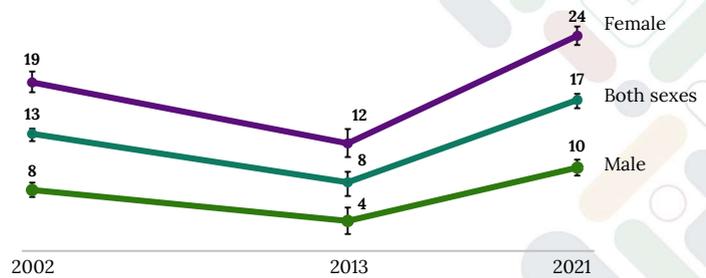
# Suicide ideation

**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

Percent of youth who have ever thought of committing suicide



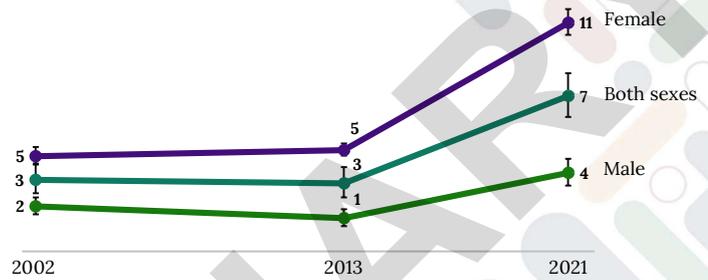
# Suicide attempt

**7%**

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

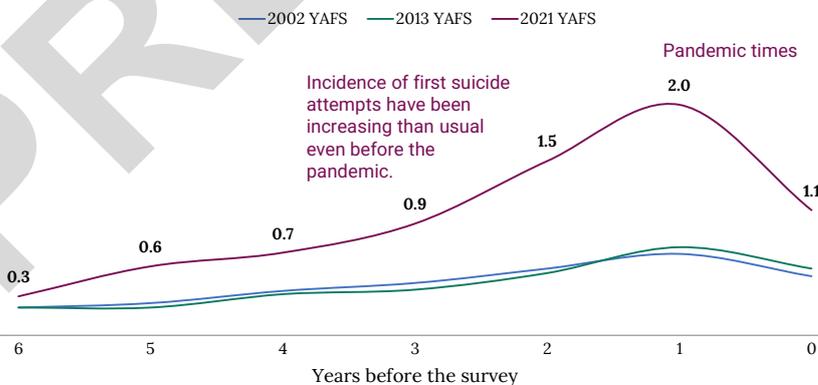
- 44% of those who had suicidal ideation acted on this thought
- higher among female youth

Percent of youth who have ever thought of committing suicide

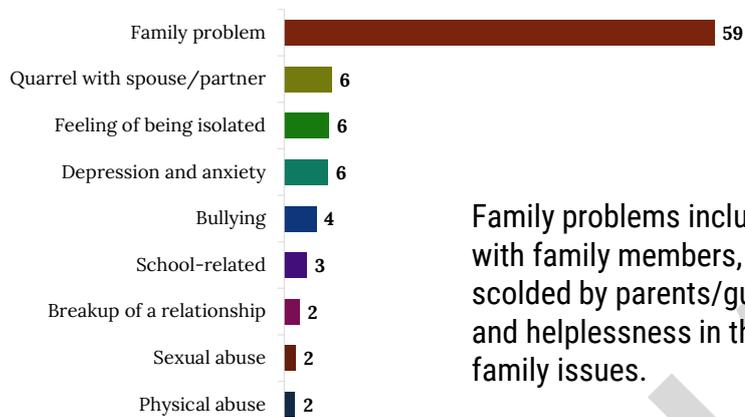


# Timing of first suicide attempt

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



## Common reasons for suicide attempt



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

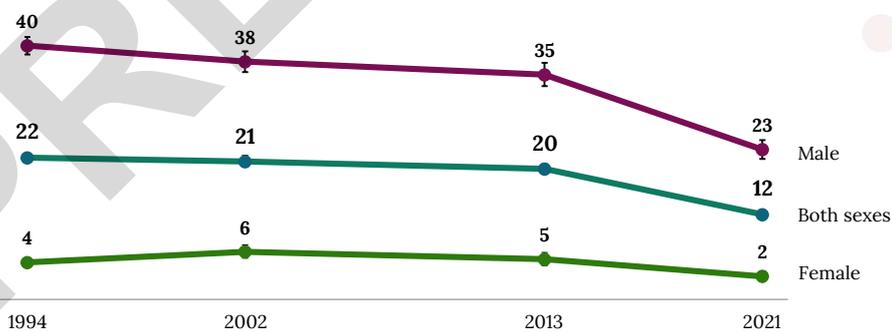
# Engagement in vices



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## Trend in cigarette smoking

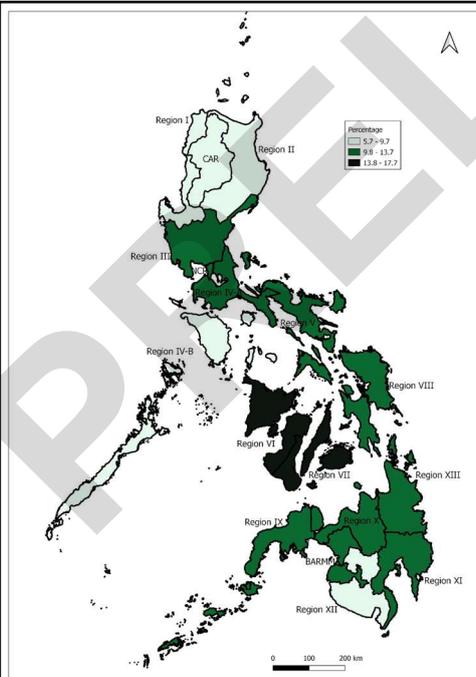


Percentage of youth who are currently smoking cigarettes, by sex

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- 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%)



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## Cigarette smoking and vaping

Among those who have ever tried smoking...

**46%** ever tried vaping

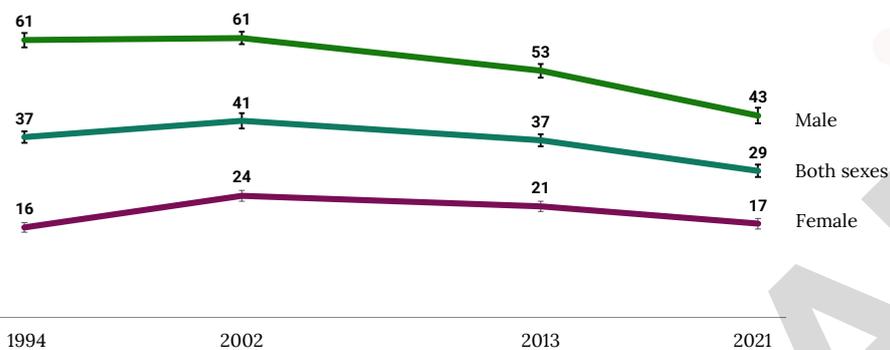


**7%** are currently vaping

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## Trend in drinking



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

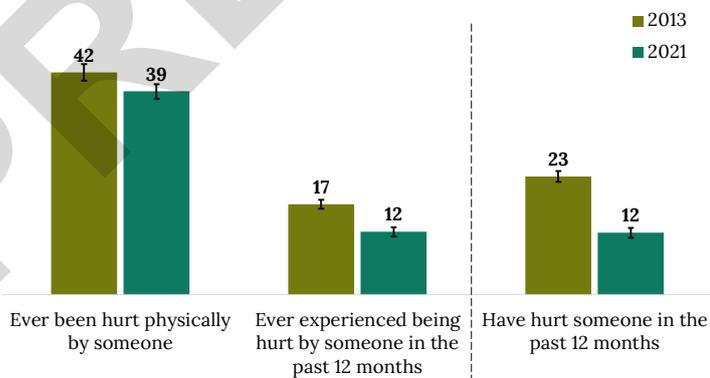
# Experience of violence



## Physical violence



Percent of youth who experienced physical violence



## Physical violence

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

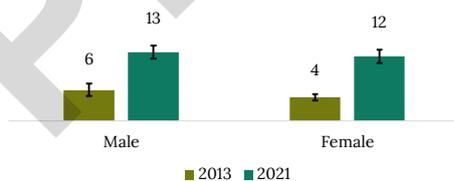


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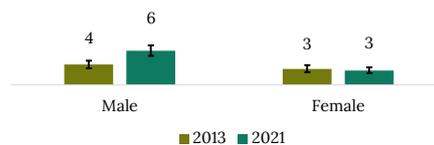
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## Cyber harassment

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



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



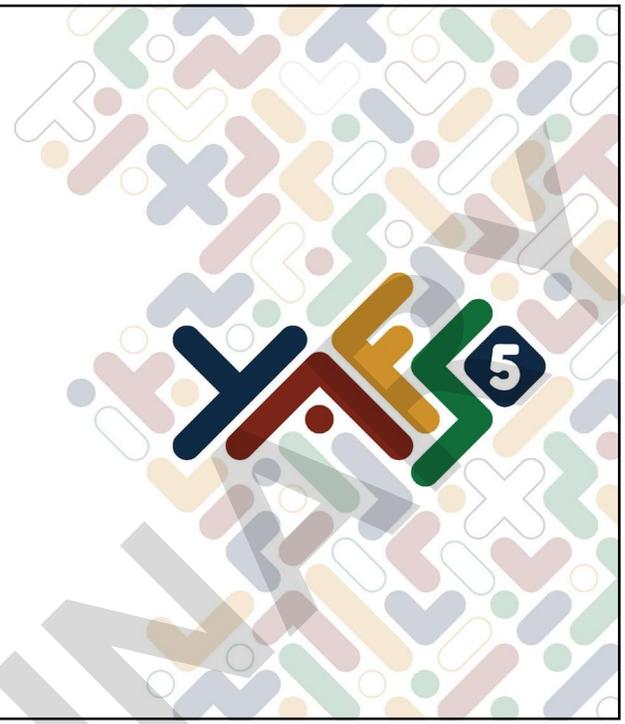
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34+35

# 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



## Sexual experience



32%

of male youth have sexual experience

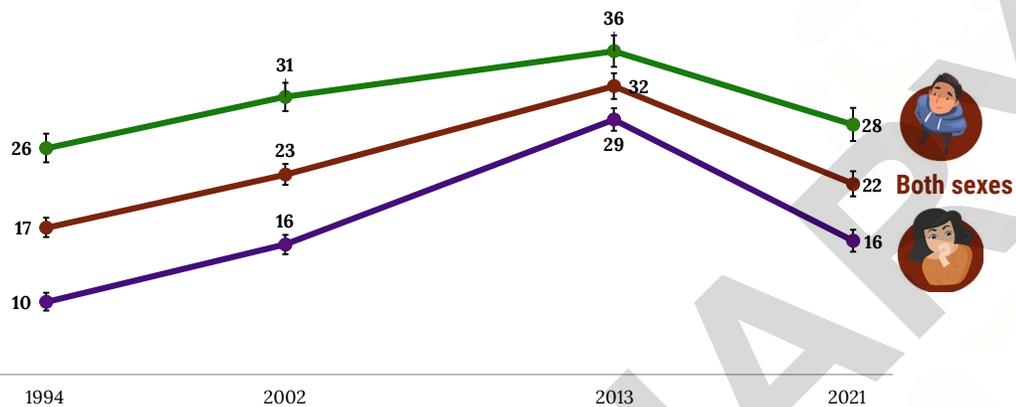


27%

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

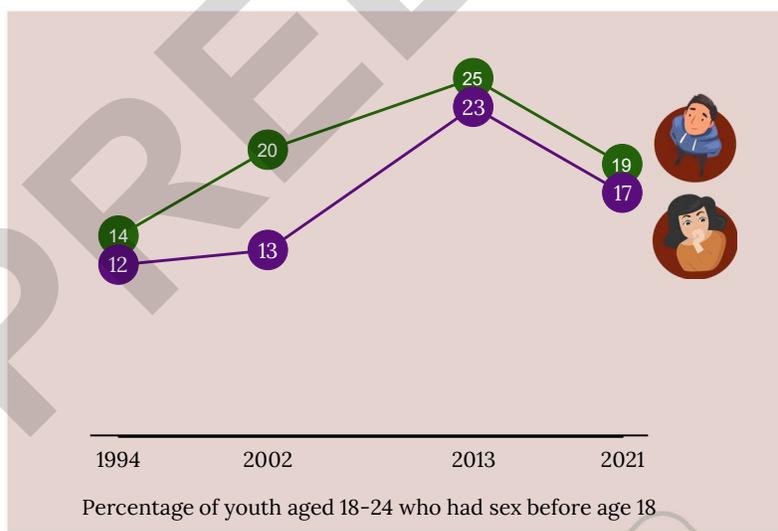


Percentage of youth aged 15-24 with premarital sex experience

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## Sexual initiation before age 18



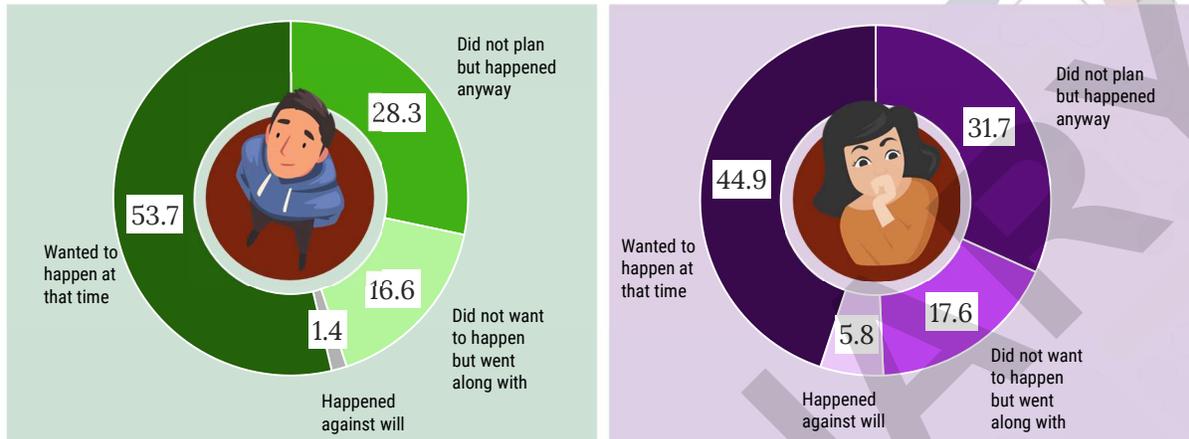
Percentage of youth aged 18-24 who had sex before age 18

**Median age at first sex**  
 Male youth: 18 years  
 Female youth: 18 years

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## Wantedness of premarital sexual initiation

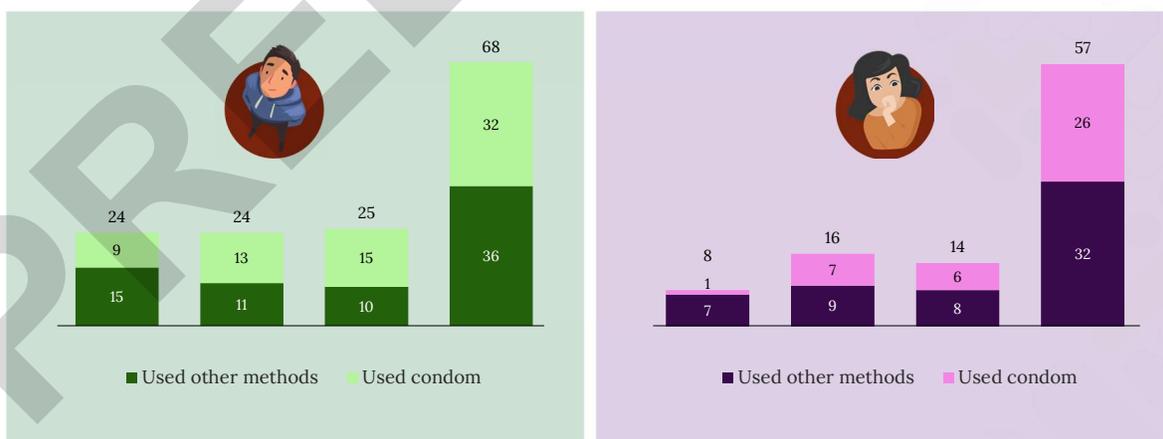


Percent distribution of the wantedness of the 1st premarital sex of youth aged 15-24

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## Use of protection during sexual initiation

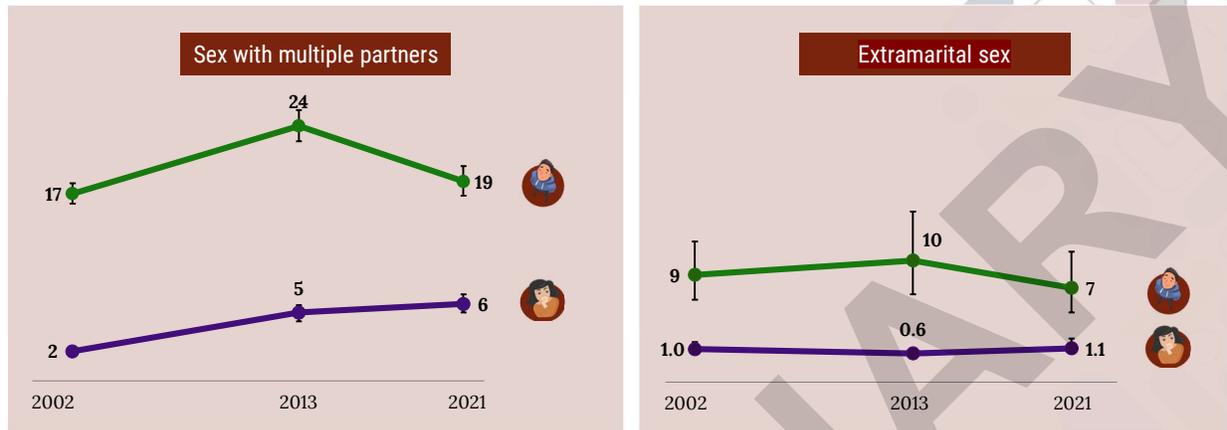


Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who used any form of protection during 1st premarital sex

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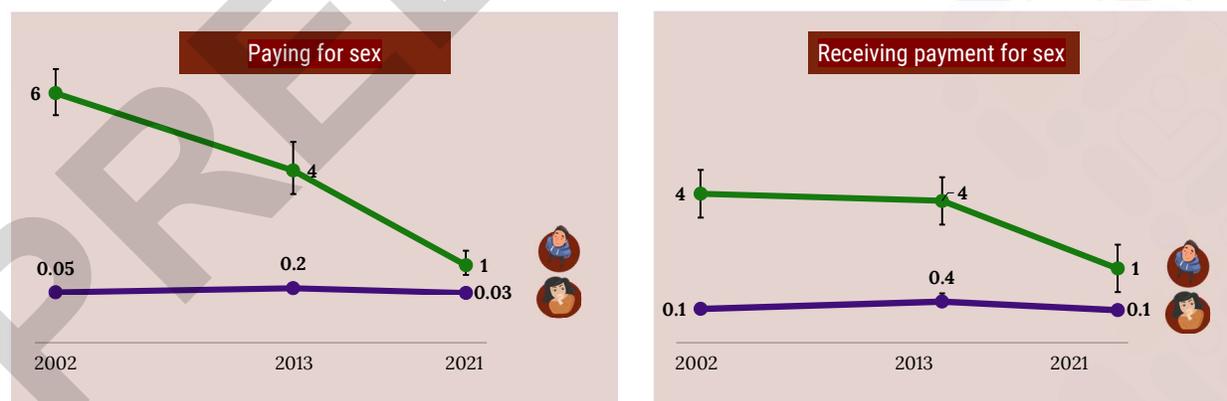
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## Multiple sexual partnership



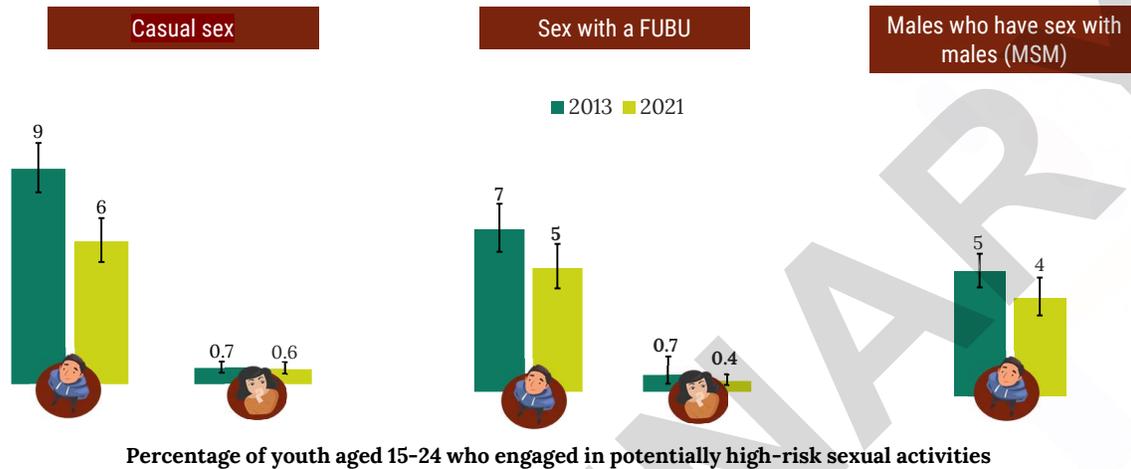
Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have engaged with multiple sexual partners

## Transactional sex



Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have engaged in transactional sex

## Potentially high-risk sexual activities

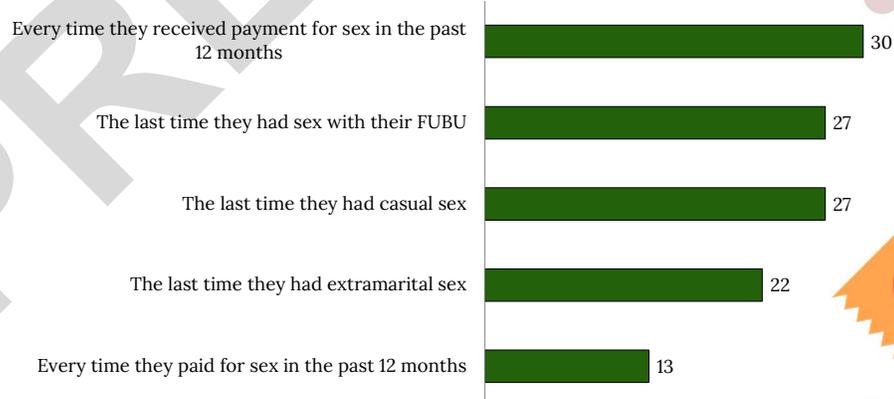


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## Condom use during high-risk sexual activities

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



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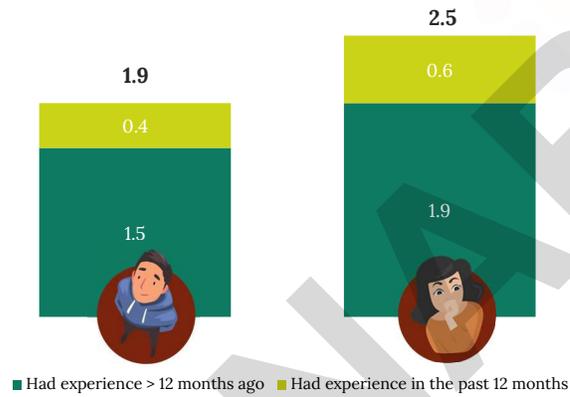
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# Sexual coercion



Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who experienced coercive sex

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

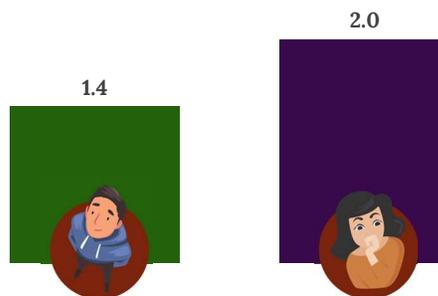


# Sexual coercion



Percentage of youth aged 18-24 who experienced coercive sex by age 18

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

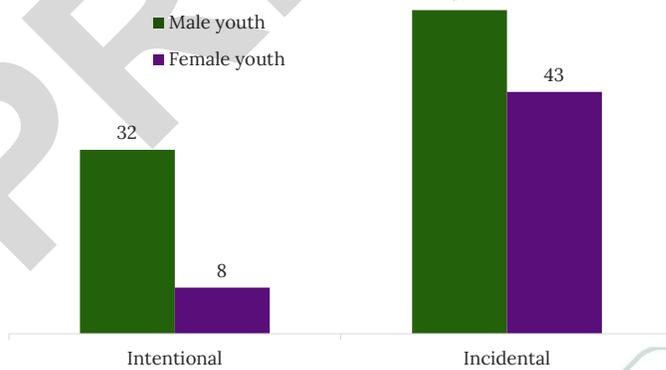


# Sex & ICT

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## 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



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

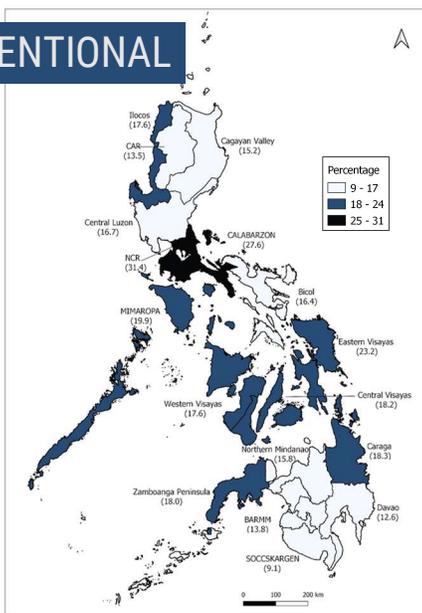
**50%** Incidental exposure in the last three months prior to the survey

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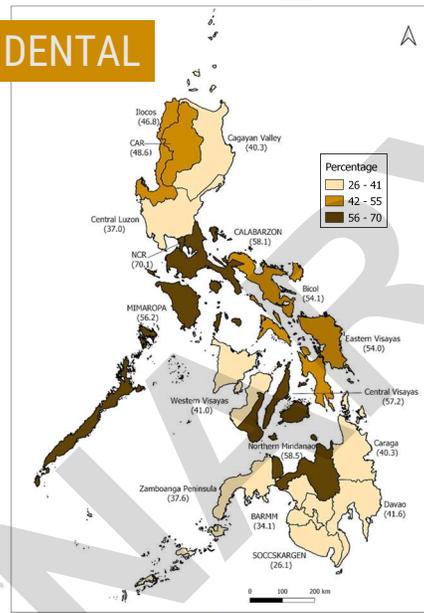
Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who had any intentional and incidental exposure to pornographic or sexually explicit content

**INTENTIONAL**



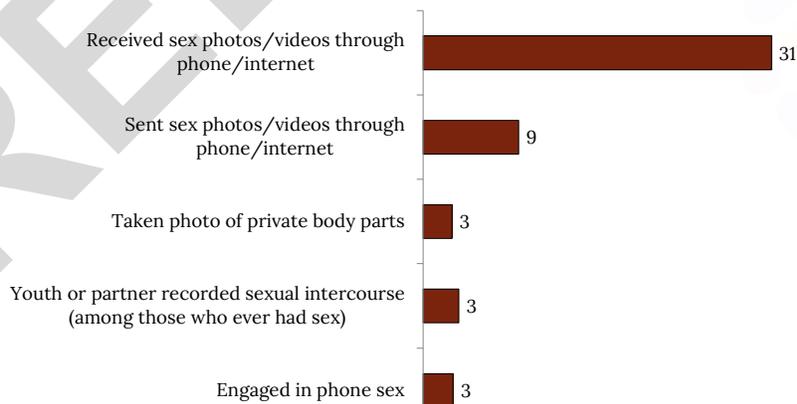
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**INCIDENTAL**



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**Use of ICTs for sex-related activities**



Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who have engaged in ICT-mediated sexual activities

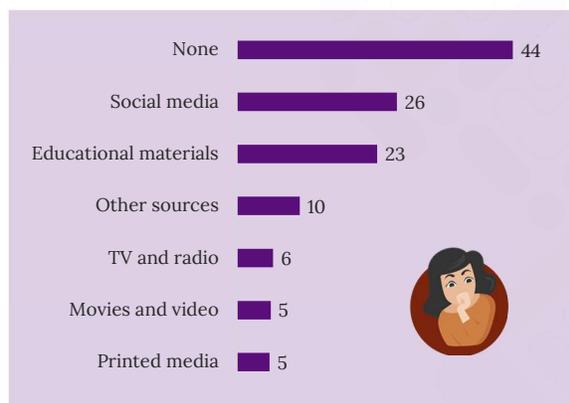
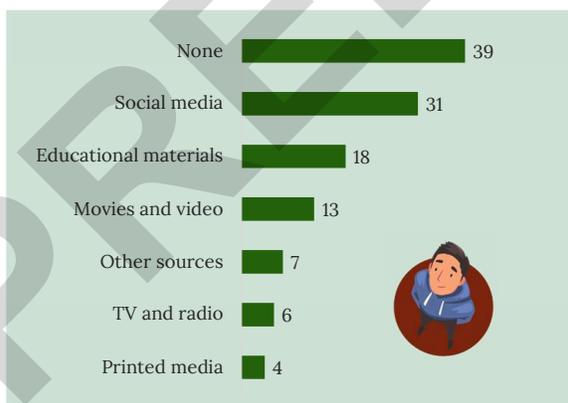
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## Sources of information about sex

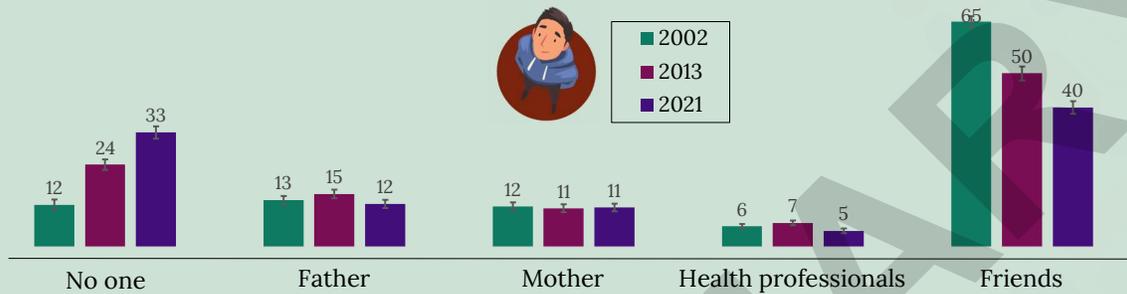


## Material sources of information about sex



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

## Persons **male youth** will most likely consult for questions about sex

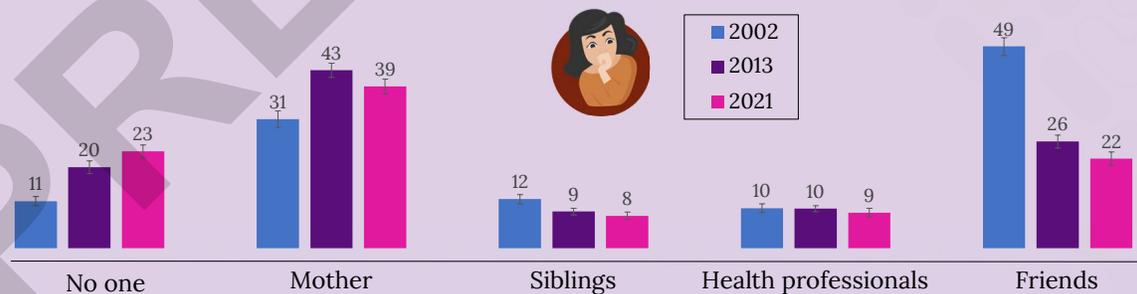


Percentage of male youth's top five persons to consult for questions about sex

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

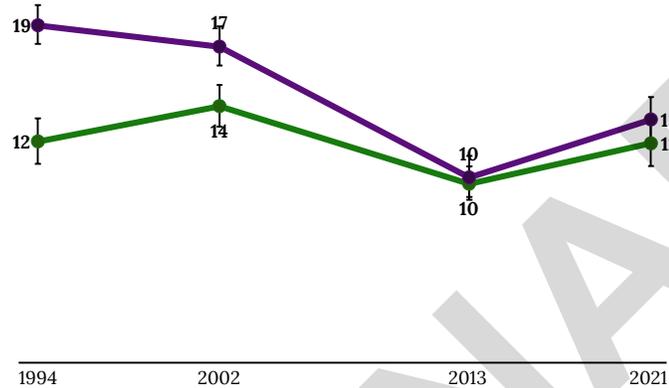


Percentage of female youth's top five persons to consult for questions about sex

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## Discussion of sex at home

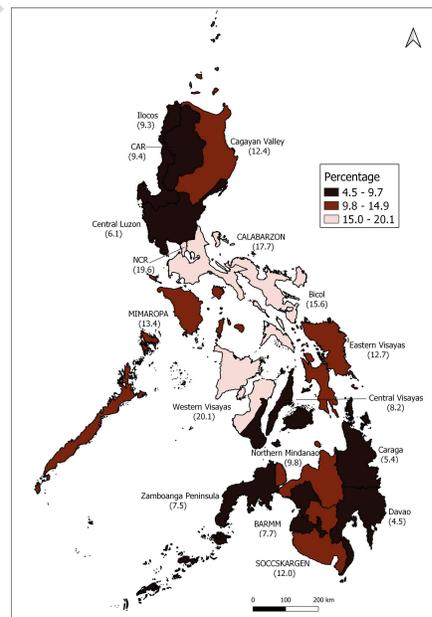


Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who ever discussed sex at home

## Discussion of sex at home

↑  
 Western Visayas (20%)  
 National Capital Region (20%)  
 CALABARZON (18%)

↓  
 Davao (5%)  
 Caraga (5%)  
 Central Luzon (6%)



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



# Balita ko'y may anak ka na:

## Fertility & Maternal Health

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



### SECTION OUTLINE

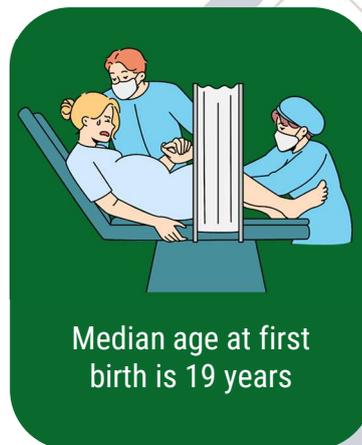
- Experience of childbearing
- Teenage fertility
- Fertility preferences
- Unintended pregnancy and abortion
- Antenatal care and pregnancy complications
- Childbirth and postnatal care



## Experience of childbearing

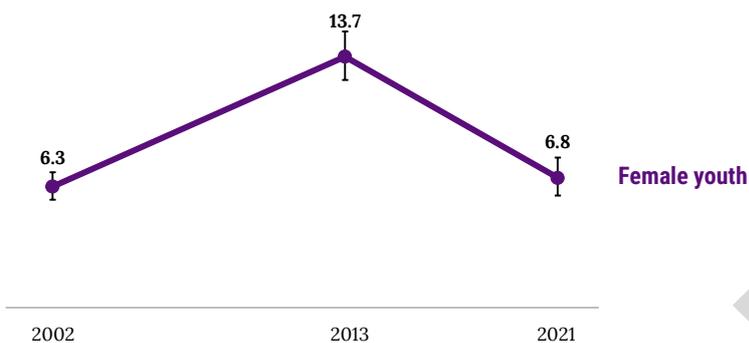


- 19%** have begun childbearing
- 17%** already had a live birth
- 3%** currently pregnant
- 2%** pregnant with their first child



# Teenage fertility

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

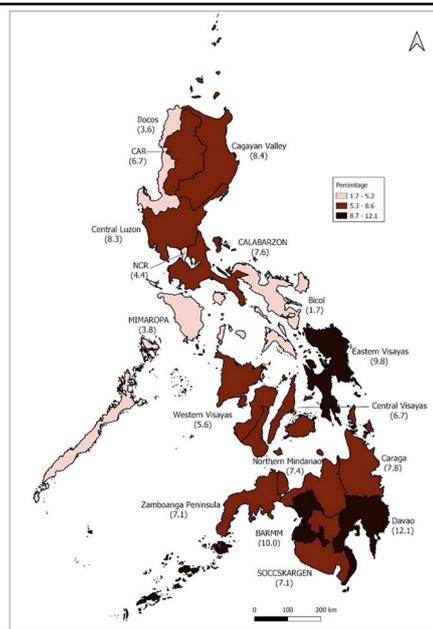


**7%**  
have begun childbearing

**50%**  
decline from 2013

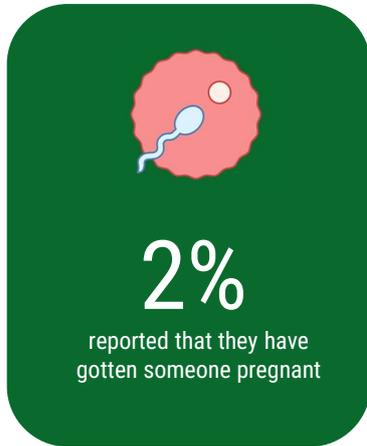
# Teenage fertility by region

- ↑ Davao (12%)  
BARMM (10%)  
Eastern Visayas (10%)
- ↓ MIMAROPA (3.8%)  
Ilocos (3.6%)  
Bicol (1.7%)



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

## Male Teen Fertility

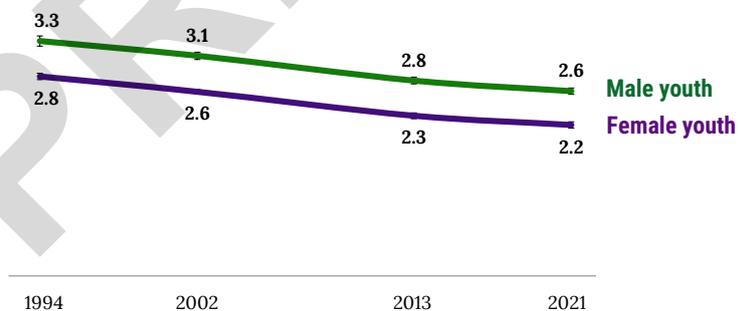


Percentage of male youth aged 15-19 who have gotten someone pregnant

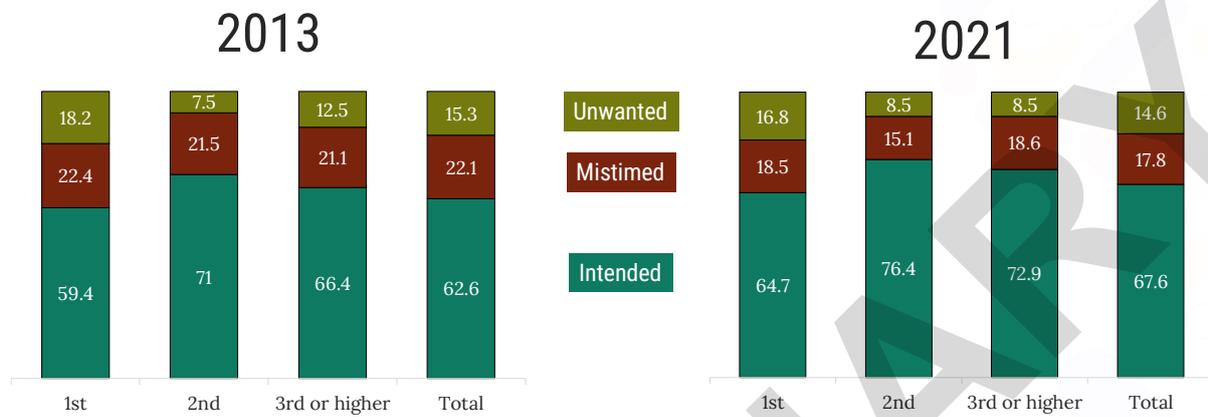


## Fertility preferences

Mean preferred number of children by sex



## Unintended pregnancies

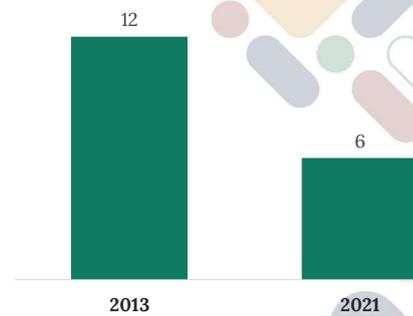


Percent distribution of wantedness of pregnancies, by birth order

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## Induced abortion



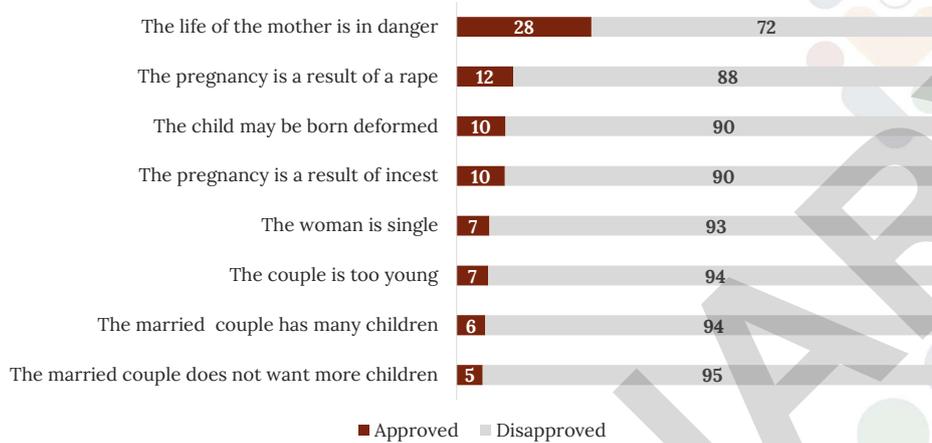
Percent of ever-pregnant females who did something to end pregnancy early

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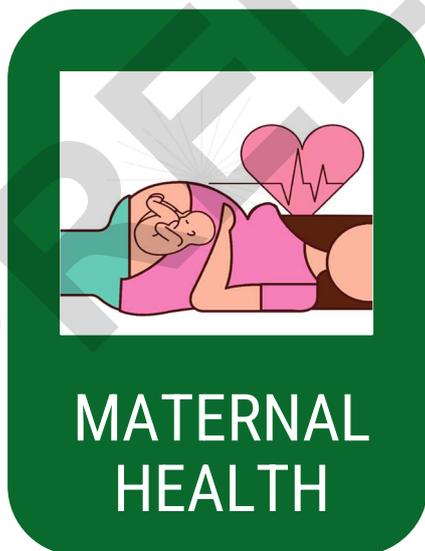
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## Induced abortion

95% of Filipino youth disapprove of abortion



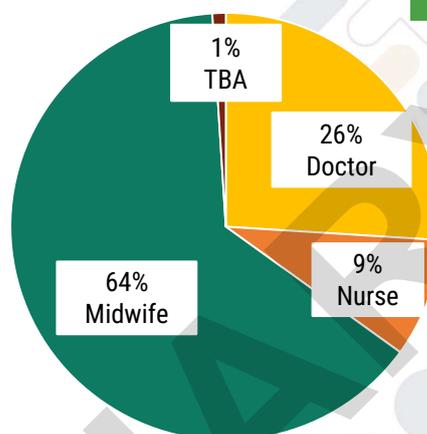
Percent of youth who express specific beliefs and attitudes about abortion



## 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**.



Percent distribution of births that received antenatal care, by kind of provider

## 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

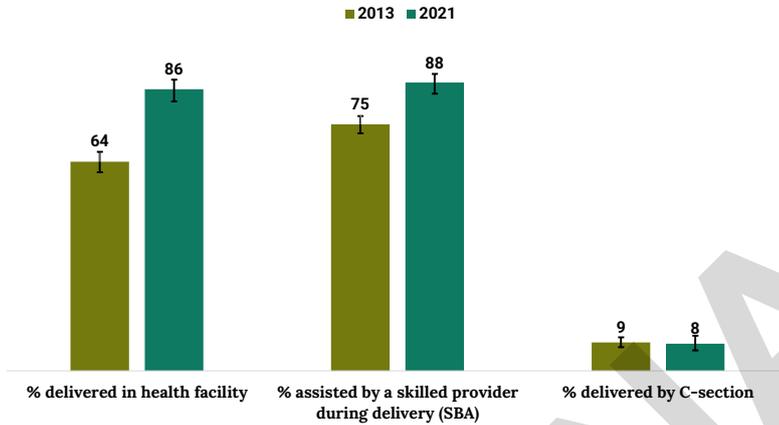


**5% of pregnancies** are lost before full-term

# Childbirth

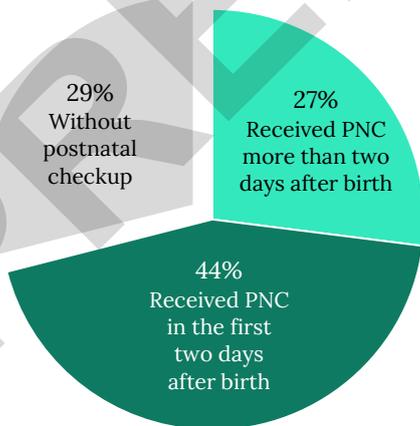


Major birth delivery indicators (last birth): 2013 and 2021



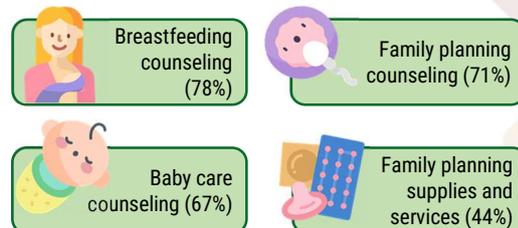
# Postnatal care

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



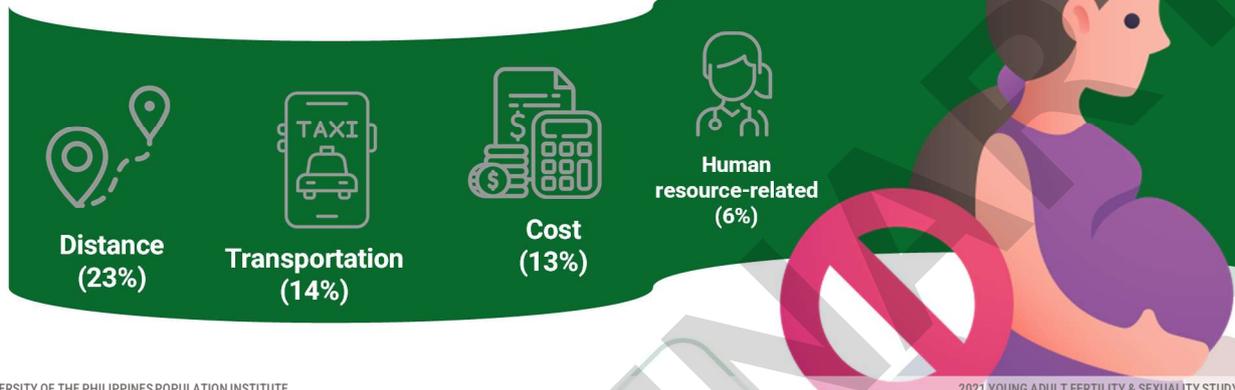
Percent distribution of women with live births (last birth), by status of postnatal checkup

The usual PNC services received are:



## Healthcare challenges

**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:



PRELIMINARY



# We're safe and sound

## Family Planning & Reproductive Health

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



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### 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

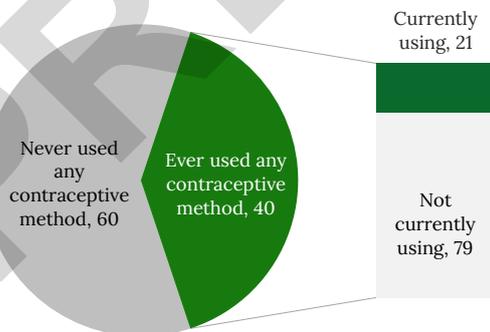
# Family Planning



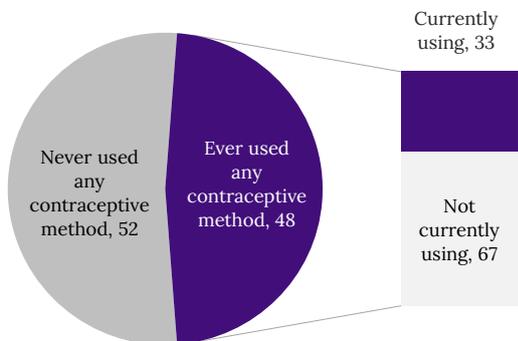
## Contraceptive use



### Males



### Females



# Current contraceptive user



The contraceptive prevalence rate is

**26%**

**23%**  
modern FP method

**3%**  
traditional FP method



Current users

**35%**  
of currently married

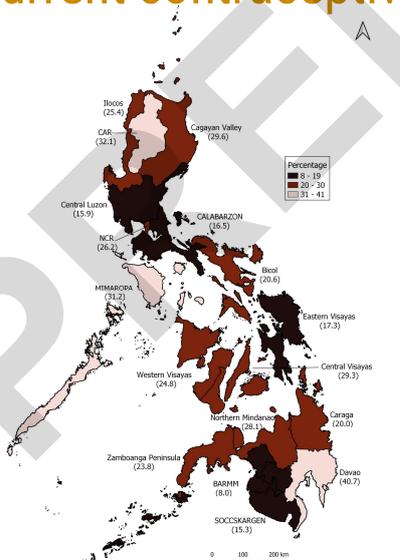
**26%**  
of sexually active unmarried youth



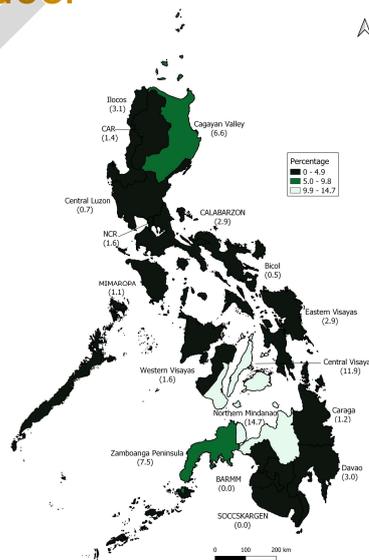
Most commonly used FP method:

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

# Current contraceptive user



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



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

**Highest in Davao and Northern Mindanao**

For modern methods:  
**Davao**

For traditional methods:  
**Northern Mindanao**

## Trend in current contraceptive use of currently married youth

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

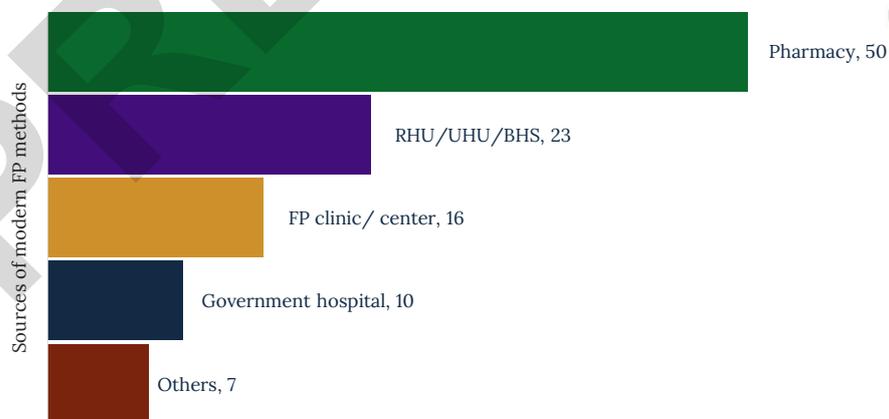


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## Sources of modern FP methods

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



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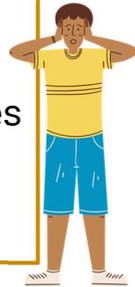
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## Reasons for non-use of FP methods

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%**

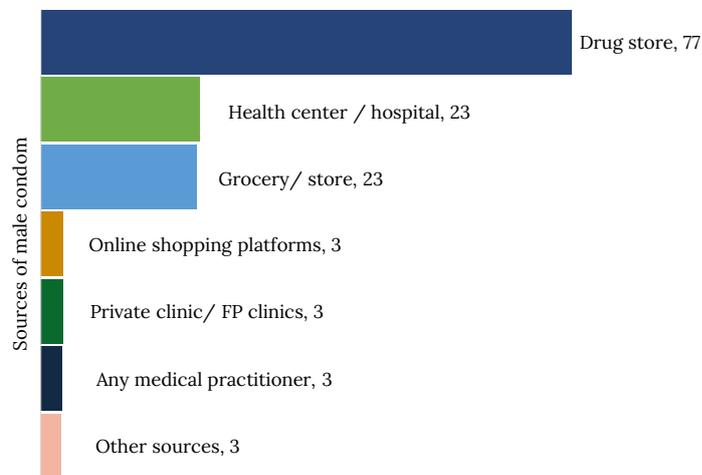
male youth could get male condoms if they wanted to



**22%**

female youth could get male condoms if they wanted to

## Sources of male condoms



Nearly one-tenth always carry a condom with them.

11% male  
3% female

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

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## 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.**

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## 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, 36

Experienced  
any RH  
problem, 64

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)



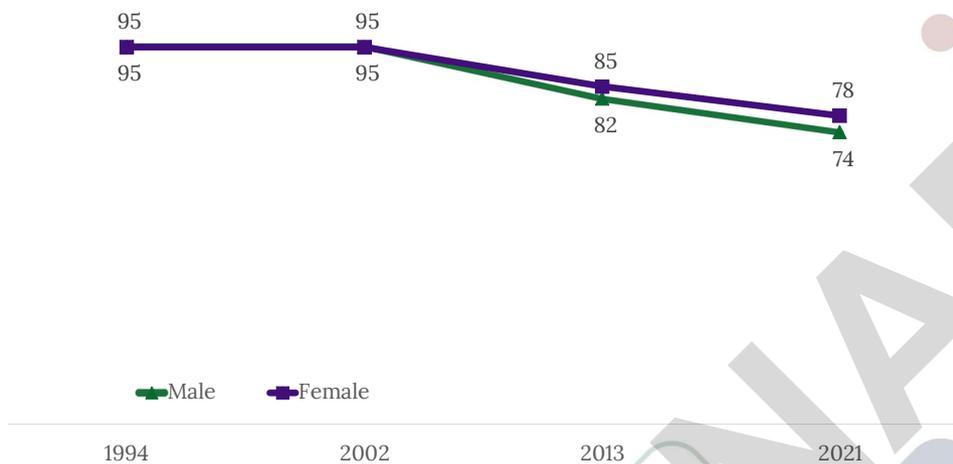
**One-third** of the  
youth **know**  
**about STIs**

**35%**  
among males

**34%**  
among females

## Trends in awareness of HIV and/or AIDS

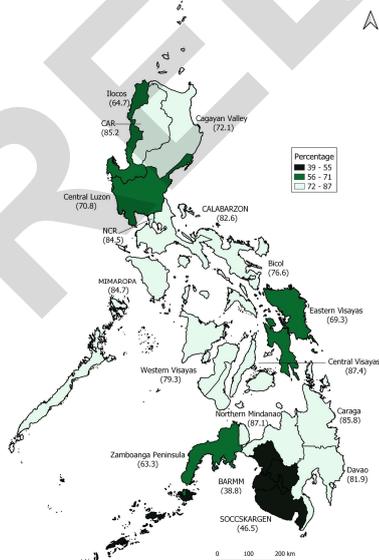
Percent of youth who are aware of HIV and/or AIDS: 1994-2021



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## Awareness of HIV and/or AIDS



Youth who have heard about HIV and/or AIDS:

**Highest in Central Visayas (87%)**

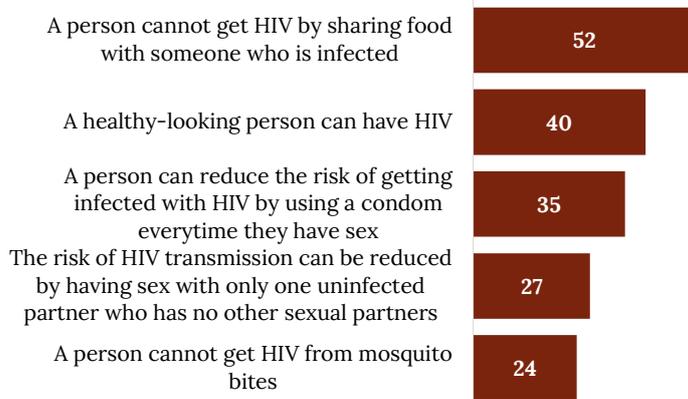
**Lowest in BARMM (39%)**

Percent of youth have heard about HIV and/or AIDS: 2021

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## Knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS

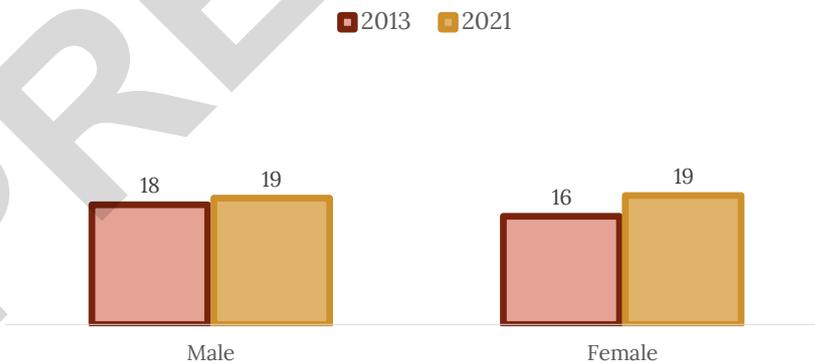


Percent of youth with incorrect knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS prevention and transmission, Philippines 2021

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## Knowledge of HIV and/or AIDS



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

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