2005 Family Planning Survey

Final Report

Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

HER EXCELLENCY

PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD

HONORABLE ROMULO L. NERI
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CARMELITA N. ERICTA
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PAULA MONINA G. COLLADO
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

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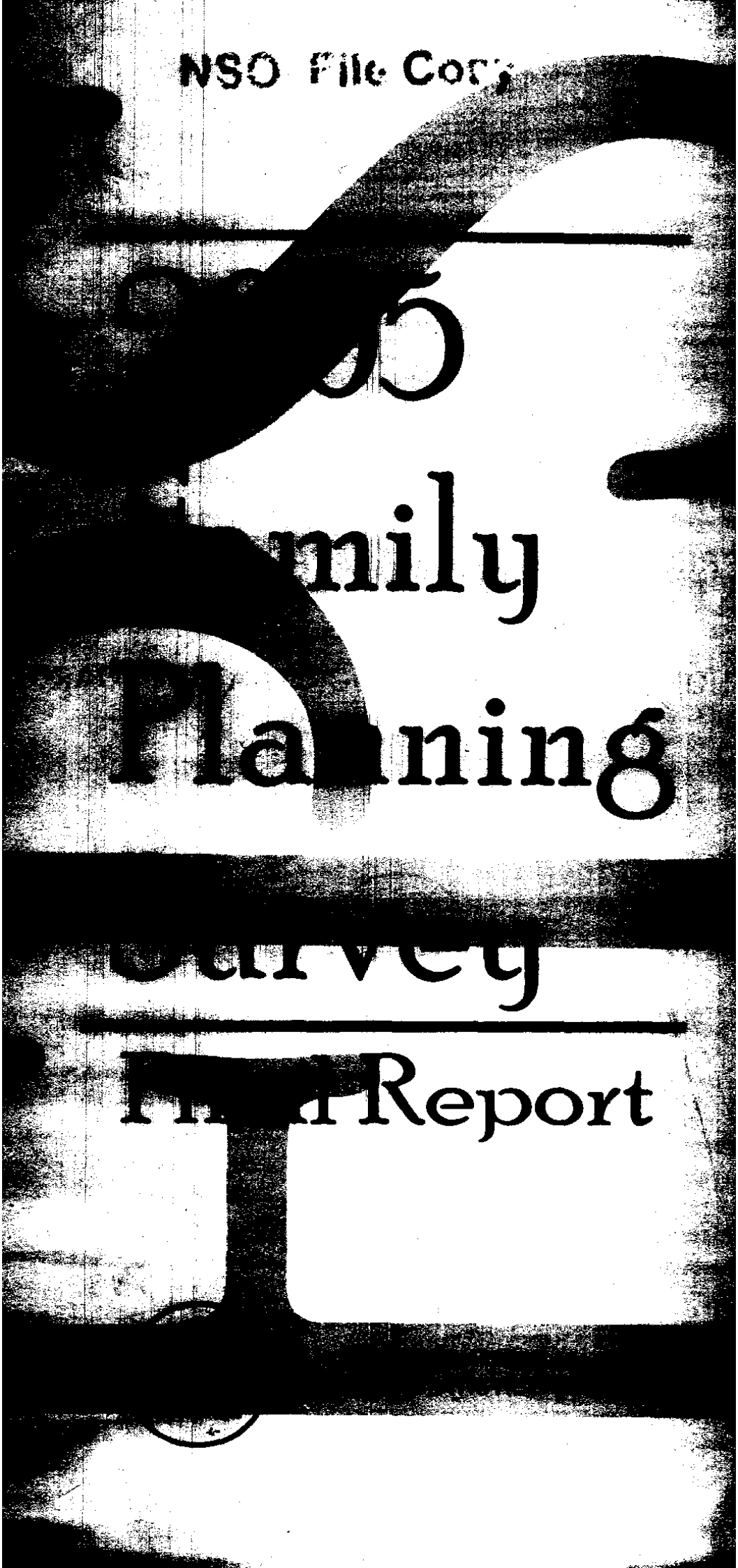
1965 Family Planning Survey

Final Report



FOREWORD

The 2005 Family Planning Survey (FPS) Final Report presents facts and figures on the contraceptive use, source of supply and service of selected modern methods, unmet need for family planning, high-risk fertility behavior, contraceptive discontinuation rates, contraceptive method switching, and potential demand for selected contraceptive methods. These data will enhance the information base being used by the Department of Health (DOH) in the conduct of regular monitoring and evaluation of the family planning (FP) programs. This report also includes data regarding maternal and child health, such as assistance at birth and place of birth delivery, tetanus immunization, breastfeeding, and vitamin A supplementation of children.

The 2005 FPS is the ninth in a series of family planning surveys conductec nationwide by the National Statistics Office (NSO) since 1995. Funding assistance was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and technical assistance, by the International Programs Center of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Some 52,000 women aged 15 to 49 years were interviewed. During the data collection, from April 11 to April 30, carefully designed interview questionnaires and uniform operational procedures were utilized to ensure a comparable conduct of field interviews.

The successful completion of the 2005 FPS would not have been possible without the unwavering support of our women respondents, and the dedication of the Household Statistics Department and field staff of the NSO. Our heartfelt gratitude also goes to David Megill and Thomas McDevitt of the U.S. Census Bureau for their assistance in the evaluation of 2005 FPS results. To all of them and the countless supporters of NSO activities, MARAMING SALAMAT PO.

CARMELITA N. ERICTA
Administrator

Manila, Philippines
May 2006

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Commission on Population
Philippine Population Management Program
Primary Sampling Unit
Standard Days Method
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine
United States Agency for International Development
World Health Organization

List of Acronyms

ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CEB	Children Ever Born
CMW	Currently Married Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSR	Contraceptive Self-Reliance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOH	Department of Health
EA	Enumeration Area
FP	Family Planning
FPS	Family Planning Survey
ISH	Integrated Surveys of Households
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGU	Local Government Unit
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHS	Maternal and Child Health Survey
NCR	National Capital Region
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NFP	Natural Family Planning
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSO	National Statistics Office
POPCOM	Commission on Population
PPMP	Philippine Population Management Program
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDM	Standard Days Method
TTV	Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Highlights of the 2005 FPS

FERTILITY

- Half of all births in the Philippines are considered high risk births. One in three births are either to women under 18 years of age or to women over 34 years of age, follow another birth by fewer than 24 months, or are a woman's fourth, fifth or higher order birth. Another 3 in 20 fall into multiple risk categories, such as higher order births to older women (6.3 percent).

- About 15 percent of all women aged 30-34, 27 percent of women aged 35-39, and 40.0 percent of women aged 45-49 have had five or more births.

- Around six percent of women aged 15-19 have begun childbearing.

- About one in ten (9.6 percent) of poor women aged 15-19 have begun childbearing, almost double the percentage of non-poor women (5.0 percent).

FAMILY PLANNING

- The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods in 2005 is the same (49.3 percent) from the 2004 FPS.

- The CPR for modern methods (36.0 percent) is higher, though not significant, than the corresponding estimate from the 2004 FPS (35.1 percent).

- Among modern methods, oral contraceptives and female sterilization were the most popular. These methods were used by 17 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the currently married women.

- Contraceptive use was higher in urban areas (50.2 percent) than in rural areas (48.4 percent) due mainly to the higher prevalence of female sterilization in urban areas than in rural areas.

- Contraceptive prevalence was highest among married women with three children (61.1 percent). CPR was lowest among childless women (4.4 percent).

- Generally, women with more education (38.6 percent and 37.1 percent for those with high school and college education, respectively) were more likely to use modern contraceptive methods than those with less education

...those with elementary education) or no education at all

...rently married women belonging to non-poor households ...was higher than those belonging to poor households (45.5 ...is mainly due to high prevalence of female sterilization ...women than poor women (11.6 percent versus 5.3

...time of sterilization was 29.4 years. About four out of ...who have had a ligation had the operation between ages 25

...of 10 users of modern including permanent methods ...obtained their supplies/service from the public sector. This is ...percentage in 2004 (65.0 percent) and 2003 (67.2 percent).

...ector, barangay health stations were the main provider of oral ...(33.9 percent for married women). Logentrol is the most ...of oral contraceptives that were obtained from the public

...ed 2.6 million married women aged 15-49 using supply ...as pills, IUD, injectables, condoms) in 2004, about 88 ...still using such methods in April 2005. About 39 thousand ...traditional methods, and around 8 thousand to permanent

...using family planning, about one out of three women ...exposure to conception as the main reason for not using ...methods. Other commonly cited reasons included wanting ...children and fear of side effects.

...family planning refers to the proportion of currently married ...were not using any method of family planning and did not ...children or preferred to space births. About 20 percent of ...Filipino women aged 15-49 are considered to have unmet ...planning. Half of them have a need for spacing births and ...births.

...women who were either currently using or intend to use ...IUD, injectables, condom or sterilization would be ...their contraceptive method.

(32.4 percent for those with elementary education) or no education at all (13.0 percent).

- CPR for all currently married women belonging to non-poor households (51.3 percent) was higher than those belonging to poor households (45.5 percent), which is mainly due to high prevalence of female sterilization among non-poor women than poor women (11.6 percent versus 5.3 percent).

- The median age at time of sterilization was 29.4 years. About four out of five women who have had a ligation had the operation between ages 25 and 39.

- About six out of 10 users of modern including permanent methods (63.2 percent) obtained their supplies/service from the public sector. This is lower than the percentage in 2004 (65.0 percent) and 2003 (67.2 percent).

- In the public sector, barangay health stations were the main provider of oral contraceptives (33.9 percent for married women). Logentrol is the most common brand of oral contraceptives that were obtained from the public sector.

- Of the estimated 2.6 million married women aged 15-49 using supply methods (such as pills, IUD, injectables, condoms) in 2004, about 88 percent were still using such methods in April 2005. About 39 thousand switched to traditional methods, and around 8 thousand to permanent methods.

- Of women not using family planning, about one out of three women reported lack of exposure to conception as the main reason for not using family planning methods. Other commonly cited reasons included wanting to have additional children and fear of side effects.

- Unmet need for family planning refers to the proportion of currently married women who were not using any method of family planning and did not want any more children or preferred to space births. About 20 percent of currently married Filipino women aged 15-49 are considered to have unmet need for family planning. Half of them have a need for spacing births and half for limiting births.

- About nine in 10 women who were either currently using or intend to use oral contraceptives, IUD, injectables, condom or sterilization would be willing to pay for their contraceptive method.

Highlights of the 2005 FPS

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MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

- In 2005, over two in every three children 0 to 59 months of age (4.7 million of the 7.1 million children) were protected from neonatal tetanus.

- According to the 2005 FPS, over one in every three births during the 5 years preceding the survey was attended by a physician. However, assistance at delivery varies by residence; rural births were more often assisted by untrained hilots than by a trained health professional.

- Majority of birth delivery still occur at home (54.9 percent).

- Filipino women typically breastfed their children, conveying well known nutritional and immunological benefits on their newborns. Seven in eight women with children under age 5 reported having breastfed or were breastfeeding their youngest child, with a median duration of 9.1 months.

- More than seven in ten children aged 6 to 59 months were given vitamin A capsules.

- Seventy percent of children belonging to poor households received vitamin A supplements; the corresponding percentage for children in non-poor households is about 76.0 percent.

chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

Background

Since 1998 the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP) has promoted family planning through the reproductive health approach (Commission of Population, 1997). The Department of Health (DOH) established the Reproductive Health (RH) Program in 1998 with the goal of providing Filipino women with access to a comprehensive package of quality RH services. Family Planning (FP) is one of the critical elements under this program. Under the context of the RH approach, the Philippine Family Planning Program promotes FP as a health intervention to promote the health of all Filipinos but with special attention to women and children. The program aims at achieving the desired fertility and eventually population growth that matches economic growth thereby contributing to a sustainable development (Department of Health, 2001).

The 2005 Family Planning Survey (FPS) is designed to provide up-to-date information on contraceptive use in the Philippines. The survey also generates important indicators on maternal and child health. The survey provides an information base for an objective assessment of the programs on family planning, and maternal and child health of the DOH.

The 2005 FPS was a nationwide sample survey conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) as a rider to the April 2005 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). It involved interviewing all female members aged 15 to 49 years in the sample households of the LFS, asking questions about childbearing, contraceptive use, maternal and child health care.

The 2005 FPS is the ninth in a series of annual family planning surveys that the NSO has conducted from 1995 to 2005. From 2004 onward, the FPS collects information not only on family planning but also on maternal and child health, which used to be collected through the Maternal and Child Health Survey (MCHS).

...ago is composed of about 7,100 islands and lies ...ic of nations that sweeps southeastward from mainland ... has a total land area of 300,000 square kilometers, 92 ... on the 11 largest islands. The country is grouped ... major island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. ... of the total land area, Luzon is the largest group and is ...nao, the second largest group, is located in the south ... the total land area, while the Visayas is the smallest ... provinces between Luzon and Mindanao and accounting ... land area of the country.

...ministratively into 17 regions as follows:

...ital Region (NCR)
...nistrative Region (CAR)
...ions
...ayan Valley
...ral Luzon
...CALABARZON[1]
...MIMAROPA[2]
...ion V

...stern Visayas
...ral Visayas
...stern Mindanao

...Zamboanga Peninsula
...Northern Mindanao
...Davao
...SOCCSKSARGEN[3]
...raga
...gion in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

...Batangas, Rizal and Quezon
...Occidental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan
...Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and the administrative cities of Cotabato

The Philippines

The Philippine archipelago is composed of about 7,100 islands and lies strategically within the arc of nations that sweeps southeastward from mainland Asia to Australia. It has a total land area of 300,000 square kilometers, 92 percent of which is found on the 11 largest islands. The country is grouped geographically into three major island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Accounting for 47 percent of the total land area, Luzon is the largest group and is situated in the north. Mindanao, the second largest group, is located in the south and occupies 34 percent of the total land area, while the Visayas is the smallest group, comprising of island provinces between Luzon and Mindanao and accounting for 19 percent of the total land area of the country.

The Philippines is divided administratively into 17 regions as follows:

LUZON
- National Capital Region (NCR)
- Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)
- Region 1— Ilocos
- Region 2— Cagayan Valley
- Region 3— Central Luzon
- Region 4A— CALABARZON[1]
- Region 4B— MIMAROPA[2]
- Region 5— Bicol

VISAYAS
- Region 6— Western Visayas
- Region 7— Central Visayas
- Region 8— Eastern Mindanao

MINDANAO
- Region 9— Zamboanga Peninsula
- Region 10— Northern Mindanao
- Region 11— Davao
- Region 12— SOCCSKSARGEN[3]
- Region 13— Caraga
- Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

[1] *Composed of the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon*
[2] *Composed of the provinces of Oriental and Occidental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan*
[3] *Composed of the provinces of North and South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and the administrative cities of Cotabato City and General Santos City.*

chapter 1
RODUCTION

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...through the reproductive health approach (Commission of ...97). The Department of Health (DOH) established the ...RH) Program in 1998 with the goal of providing Filipino women ...prehensive package of quality RH services. Family Planning (FP) ...elements under this program. Under the context of the RH ...ppine Family Planning Program promotes FP as a health ...ote the health of all Filipinos but with special attention to women ...Program aims at achieving the desired fertility and eventually ...that matches economic growth thereby contributing to a ...ment (Department of Health, 2001).

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...th in a series of annual family planning surveys that the NSO ...5 to 2005. From 2004 onward, the FPS collects information ...s but also on maternal and child health, which used to be ...rnal and Child Health Survey (MCHS).

The next lower administrative units are provinces, cities and municipalities, and barangays. As of December 2005, there were 79 provinces, 117 cities, 1,500 municipalities and 41,975 barangays

Objectives

The 2005 Family Planning Survey (FPS) was designed to provide up-to-date information on family planning and maternal child health to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing strategies for improving family planning, and maternal and child health services in the country. The specific objectives were:

- to determine the contraceptive prevalence rate and contraceptive method mix in 2005;
- to determine the source of supplies and services for selected modern contraceptive methods;
- to determine the unmet need for family planning;
- to determine contraceptive discontinuation rates, method-specific discontinuation rates, and contraceptive switching for the 2004-2005 period;
- to determine the potential demand for selected contraceptive methods;
- to measure the percentage of births whose mothers are highly exposed to maternity-related risk;
- to determine the percentage of children protected at birth against neonatal tetanus;
- to determine the percentage of births attended by professional health workers;
- to determine the percentage of births delivered in a health facility;
- to determine the percentage of women breastfeeding and the median duration of breastfeeding; and
- to determine the percentage of children 6 to 59 months old who received vitamin A.

Sampling Design and Implementation

The 2005 FPS is a sample survey designed to provide data representative of the country, urban and rural areas, and its 17 administrative regions. The survey's sample design helps ensure this representativeness. The 2005 FPS used the new master sample created for household surveys on the basis of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The survey used four replicates of the master sample.

...three-stage cluster sampling design was employed ... sampling units for the first stage, of sample enumeration ... stage, and of sample housing units for the third stage.

... primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probab... number of households in the 2000 Census. PSUs consisted ... of contiguous barangays. In the second stage, in each ... with probability proportional to the number of households. ... with discernable boundaries consisting of approximat... units. In the third stage, from each EA, housing units ... systematic sampling. For operational considerations, at m... selected per sample EA. All households in the housing unit... for housing units with more than three households. In s... households were randomly selected with equal probability. ... using the multi-stage sampling scheme was carried out for ... stratum. PSUs within a domain were stratified based on ... holds living in housing units made of strong materials, prop... engaged in agricultural activities and per capita income o...

...ple households in 1,589 enumeration areas were interview... All female household members 15 to 49 years of age ... the LFS questionnaire (ISH Form 2). Female members of ... to 49 years who were working abroad, whether present or n... ...ing the time of interview, were also included in the sampl... ...eration of weights.

...ted in this report are weighted to ensure that the data ... the population of the Philippines, its regions, and residents of u... Sampling weights, or expansion factors, were applied to the ... sample households in order to derive estimates for the ... which the sample households were selected for the purpo... ...g. The weights or expansion factors applied to each sa... ...the probability of the households being selected for the su... ...ically, the basic sampling weights assigned were equal t... ...probability of selection in the three stages of sample sele... ...self-weighting within domains or strata, each househo... ...ved the same weight, or raising factor.

...t factor takes into account the sample EAs which wa... ...s which were not interviewed and non-responding w... ...s. The product of the basic weights and weights adju... ...in the preliminary weighted estimates of the total nu... ...years.

In each region, a stratified, three-stage cluster sampling design was employed: the selection of primary sampling units for the first stage, of sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and of sample housing units for the third stage.

In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the 2000 Census. PSUs consisted of a barangay or a group of contiguous barangays. In the second stage, in each PSU, EAs were selected with probability proportional to the number of households. An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. In the third stage, from each EA, housing units were selected using systematic sampling. For operational considerations, at most 30 housing units were selected per sample EA. All households in the housing units were interviewed except for housing units with more than three households. In such a housing unit, three households were randomly selected with equal probability. The selection of samples using the multi-stage sampling scheme was carried out for each region (domain) and stratum. PSUs within a domain were stratified based on the proportion of households living in housing units made of strong materials, proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities and per capita income of the municipality.

About 50,000 sample households in 1,589 enumeration areas were interviewed in this survey round. All female household members 15 to 49 years of age were identified using the LFS questionnaire (ISH Form 2). Female members of the household aged 15 to 49 years who were working abroad, whether present or not in the household during the time of interview, were also included in the sample but excluded in the generation of weights.

The results presented in this report are weighted to ensure that the data are representative of the population of the Philippines, its regions, and residents of urban and rural areas. Sampling weights, or expansion factors, were applied to the data obtained from sample households in order to derive estimates for the larger population from which the sample households were selected for the purpose of survey interviewing. The weights or expansion factors applied to each sample household reflected the probability of the households being selected for the survey sample. More specifically, the basic sampling weights assigned were equal to the inverse of the joint probability of selection in the three stages of sample selection. Since the sample was self-weighting within domains or strata, each household in a particular stratum received the same weight, or raising factor.

The weights adjustment factor takes into account the sample EAs which were not enumerated, households which were not interviewed and non-responding women aged 15 to 49 years. The product of the basic weights and weights adjustment factor was used to obtain the preliminary weighted estimates of the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years.

...are provinces, cities and municipalities, and ...005, there were 79 provinces, 117 cities, 1,500 ...rys

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... percentage of births attended by professional ...;
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... and Implementation

... survey designed to provide data representative of the ... areas, and its 17 administrative regions. The survey's ... this representativeness. The 2005 FPS used the ... household surveys on the basis of the 2000 Census ... The survey used four replicates of the master sample.

In order to make the weighted FPS estimate of the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years consistent with the estimated number of women in this age group as of April 2005, a final weight adjustment factor was used. The estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 years by province as of April 2005 was derived using the population growth rate by province for the period 1990-2000, based on the 1990 and 2000 census counts. In each province, the final weight adjustment is equal to the ratio of the estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 years as of April 2005 to the preliminary weighted estimate of the total number of women in this age group from the 2005 FPS data.

The Survey Forms

The forms used in 2005 FPS field operations (See Appendices A-D) are as follows:

- 2005 FPS Form 1 – Listing Form
- 2005 FPS Form 2 – Questionnaire
- 2005 FPS Form 3 – Codes for Current Method of Contraception
- 2005 FPS Form 7 – Processing Control Form

The **FPS Listing Form (FPS Form 1)** is the listing form completed by the interviewer. It was completed separately for each sample barangay. All sample households with or without eligible respondents in the barangay were listed on the FPS Form 1 (See Appendix A).

The **FPS Questionnaire (FPS Form 2)** is an eight-page questionnaire with a total of 64 questions including 14 filter questions (See Appendix B). The number of questionnaire items in the 2005 FPS is about three times that in the 2002 FPS. The additional questions in the 2005 FPS are designed to address information needs for new indicators like contraceptive discontinuation rates, contraceptive method switching, source of service of selected modern methods, and potential demand for selected contraceptive methods. Some maternal and child health questions are also included in the FPS questionnaire.

As in the questionnaires used in previous Family Planning Surveys, the questions were written in English and were translated into six major dialects, namely, Bicol, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilocano, Tagalog and Waray. The translations were appended to the FPS Enumerator's Manual. Enumerators were instructed to tear off the pages containing the translation applicable to their sample barangay of assignment and these were used in interviewing the eligible respondents.

The **Codes for Current Methods (FPS Form 3)** contains codes, illustrations, and descriptions of the different family planning methods (see Appendix C). This list is

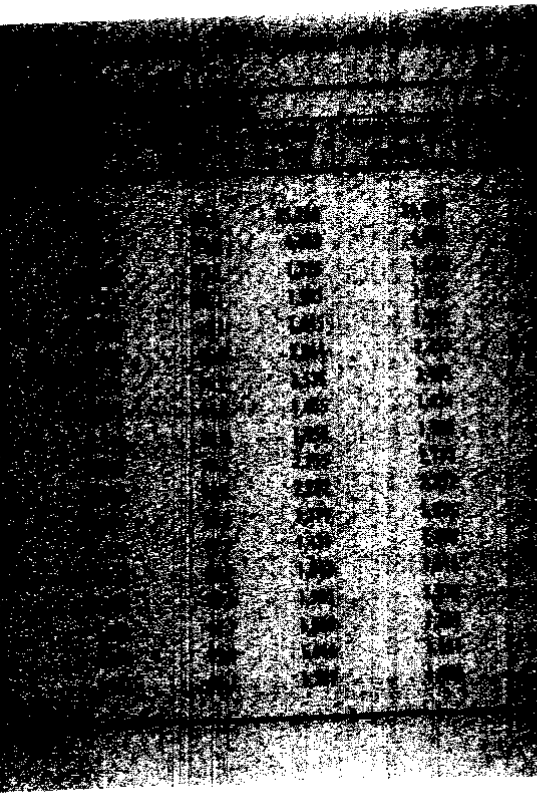
...s who could not name the method or to those who are ...hod.

...l Form (FPS Form 7)** serves as the folio cover (see A... ...information to be filled-up by manual and machine processors.

...Rate

...51,101 households sampled in the LFS, 49,604 house... ...for the FPS. A total of 45,701 were eligible household... ...olds in housing units that were neither vacant nor demo... ...seholds, 43,668 were interviewed for LFS or a response ra... ...e 1); 35,260 households were sampled for the FPS.

...34,141 households were interviewed for the FPS, and ... ...51,139 women were identified as FPS eligible respondents; ... ...viewed, or a response rate of 93.9 percent. Among ... ...o had the highest response rate with 97.0 percent. ... ...Region had the lowest response rate with 86.2 percent.



General Characteristics of Respondents

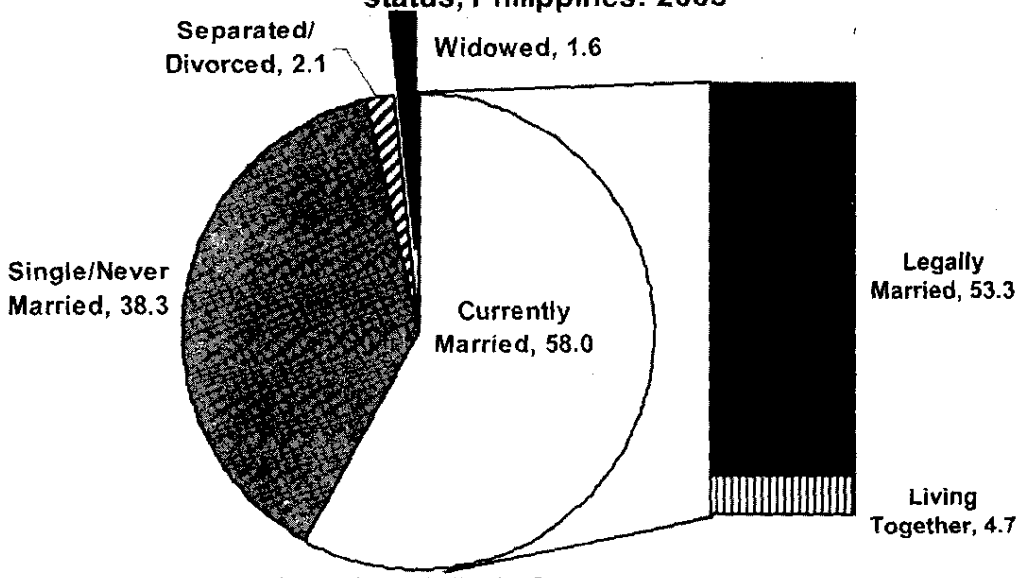
The 2005 Family Planning Survey provides information on the background characteristics of its female respondents aged 15-49 years old, including marital status, residence, educational background and socio-economic status.

Table 2 shows that the largest percentage of respondents came from the youngest age group, 15-19 years old (20.8 percent). The smallest percentage of respondents was aged 45-49 years (8.4 percent). More than half (54.6 percent) of the respondents were below 30 years of age.

Majority of the respondents of the 2005 FPS came from urban areas (53.7 percent) than rural areas (46.3 percent). Respondents from Luzon constituted 58.2 percent of the total respondents, with Metro Manila comprising the largest percentage with 15.1 percent. The Visayas and Mindanao were represented by 18.6 and 23.3 percent of the women, respectively. Close to three out of ten respondents belonged to poor households.

More than half (53.3 percent) of the sample women were currently legally married and another 4.7 percent reported themselves as living in union but not legally married. Respondents who were single or never married comprised just over one-third (38.3 percent) of respondents. Divorced or separated women constituted 2.1 percent of the total; those widowed, was just under 2 percent of women interviewed (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percent distribution of women by marital status, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

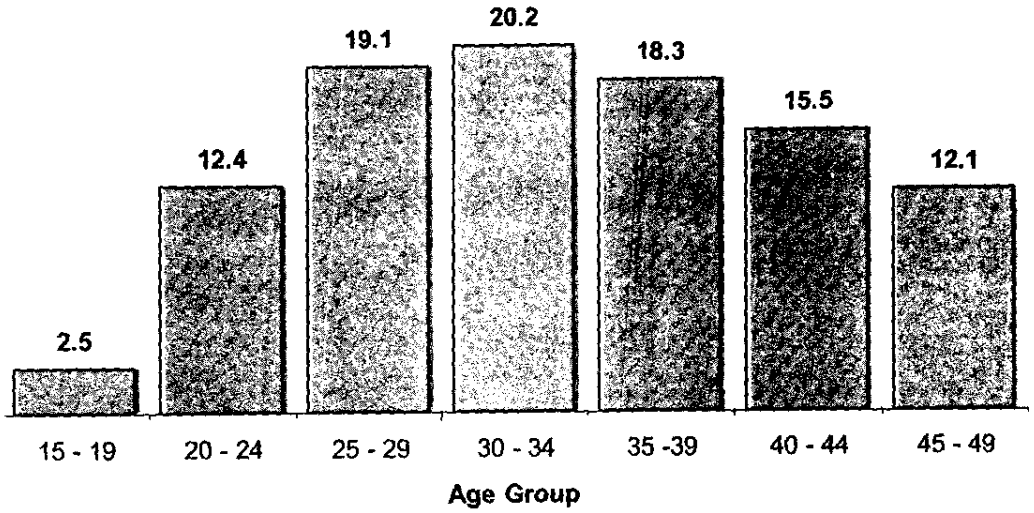
Table 2. Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Weighted Percent	Number of Women	
		Weighted ('000)	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**21,377**	**48,022**
Age Group			
15 – 19	20.8	4,438	9,861
20 – 24	18.3	3,909	7,654
25 – 29	15.5	3,314	6,908
30 – 34	14.1	3,011	6,479
35 – 39	12.4	2,649	6,472
40 – 44	10.5	2,252	5,770
45 – 49	8.4	1,805	4,878
Marital Status			
Single/Never Married	38.3	8,194	17,417
Currently Married	53.3	11,387	26,602
Living Together	4.7	1,008	2,158
Separated/Divorced	2.1	446	987
Widowed	1.6	343	855
Residence			
Urban	53.7	11,472	23,939
Rural	46.3	9,906	24,083
Region			
NCR	15.1	3,219	6,336
CAR	1.7	357	1,755
I - Ilocos Region	5.0	1,074	2,534
II - Cagayan Valley	3.4	721	2,105
III - Central Luzon	11.1	2,364	3,883
IV-A - CALABARZON	13.9	2,981	4,912
IV-B - MIMAROPA	2.7	582	1,861
V - Bicol Region	5.3	1,125	2,652
VI - Western Visayas	7.4	1,573	3,012
VII - Central Visayas	7.2	1,549	3,128
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.0	848	2,350
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	752	1,873
X - Northern Mindanao	4.5	959	2,228
XI - Davao Region	4.8	1,023	2,633
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.3	909	2,341
XIII - Caraga	2.4	521	2,054
ARMM	3.8	822	2,365
Socio-Economic Status			
Poor	30.3	6,487	15,735
Non-poor	69.7	14,890	32,287

Source: National Statistics Office, *2005 Family Planning Survey*

The majority of the tables in this report refer to currently married women (CMW), which include both legally married women and those in consensual union or "living together". Almost three-fifths (58.0 percent) of the women interviewed were currently married. Currently married women in the prime reproductive ages of 25 to 39 years constitute 57.6 percent of the women interviewed for the 2005 FPS (Figure 2).

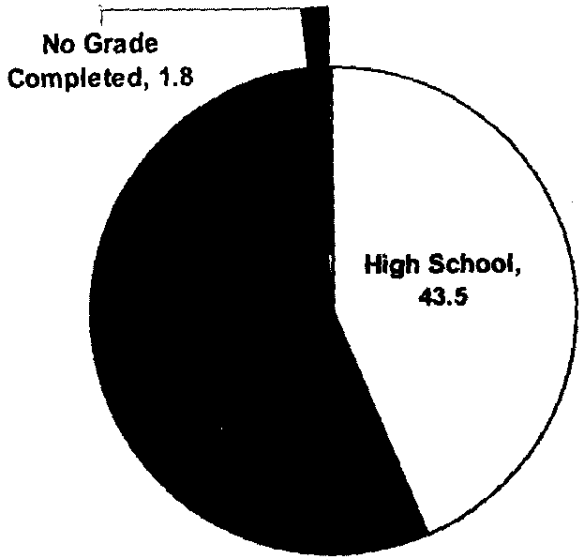
Figure 2. Percent distribution of currently married women by age group, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Almost all currently married women respondents (98.2 percent) had reached at least elementary education. Only 1.8 percent of married women had no education at all. About four out of ten married women attained high school and more than a fourth (28.0 percent) finished college or a higher education level (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Percent distribution of currently married women by highest level of education attended, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

The respondents were asked about their main activity or usual occupation in the 12 months preceding the survey. Usual occupation or main activity is defined as the kind of job or business the respondent engaged in most of the time during the last 12 months preceding the interview. It is classified as either gainful or non-gainful. Women engaged in gainful occupation include those who are officials of government and special-interest organizations, professionals (e.g. chemists, statisticians, engineers, doctors, etc.), technicians and associate professionals (e.g. ship engineers, dental assistants, teaching associate professionals, etc.), clerks, service workers and market sales workers, farmer, forestry and fishermen, plant and machine operators/assemblers, laborers/unskilled workers (e.g. domestic helpers, messengers, etc.), and armed forces officers and personnel. On the other hand, women not engaged in gainful occupation include housekeepers, students, pensioners, retired or disabled, students and dependents.

Majority of currently married women interviewed in the 2005 FPS are engaged in non-gainful occupation (51.0 percent), while those who were engaged in gainful occupation comprised 49.0 percent of the respondent.

chapter 2
FERTILITY

In 1970, Filipino women had, on average, six births by the time they reached the end of their reproductive lives (NSO and ORC Macro 2004:44). Ten years later, in 1980, this number – the total fertility rate (TFR) – had declined to about five births per woman, and by 1990 the figure was just over four births per woman. Today, Filipino couples are choosing to have even smaller families, though the rate of fertility decline has slowed from the pace set during previous decades. While the mean number of children born (CEB) to women 45 to 49 years of age is still 4.5, the total fertility rate has dropped to about 3.5.[4]

The 2005 FPS collected information about the number of births each woman interviewed had up to the date of interview, including children still living in the household, children living elsewhere, and children who later died. The 2005 FPS also obtained information about births during a 5-year period prior to the survey.

In addition to data for the estimation of fertility, the 2005 FPS and LFS collected information about the characteristics of women in the Philippines that permit continued refinement of our understanding of the determinants of fertility trends in the country. The two key determinants of fertility level, marriage patterns and use of family planning, have followed rather different trends over the years. Percentages of Filipino women aged 15-49 in union (either married or living together) have fluctuated over time but have shown no particular trend during the past decade (Figure 4).[5] In contrast to the general lack of trend in proportion of women exposed to conception because of their marital status is the rising use of family planning within marriage. Over the past two decades, use of modern methods of family planning has generally risen (again, Figure 4). Family planning used to space or limit childbearing constrains fertility in the Philippines.

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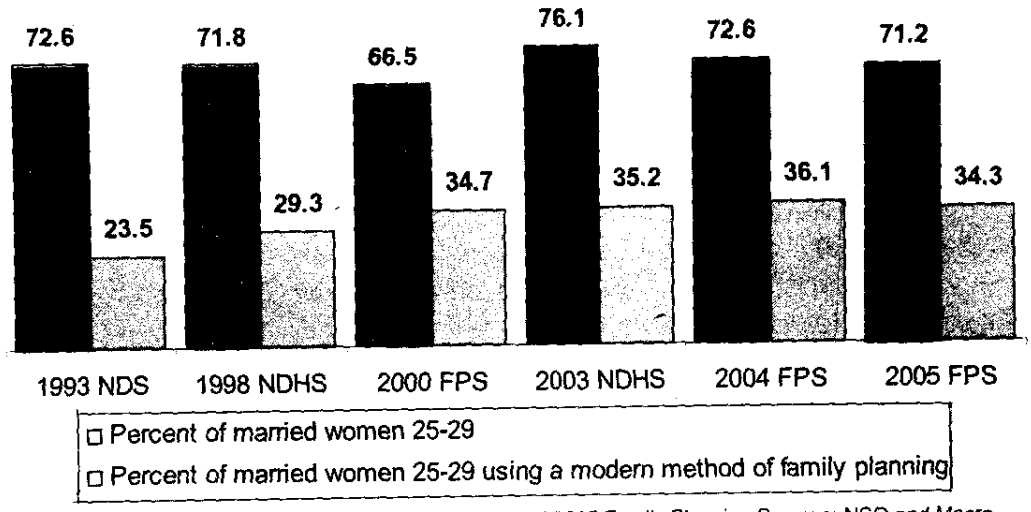
[4] *The mean children ever born figure of 4.5 is from the 2004 FPS. The 2003 NDHS estimate is 4.57 (NSO and ORC Macro 2004:46). The total fertility rate is, strictly speaking, the average number of births a group of women would have if they were to complete their reproductive lives subject to the age-specific fertility rates pertaining to a specific year. Because TFR is a synthetic measure of fertility, it differs from the cumulative fertility of women actually completing their reproductive years (ages 45-49), but TFR may be interpreted as a summary of actual current fertility level. The TFR estimate of 3.5 births per woman is from the 2003 NDHS (Ibid: 44).*

[5] *Increases in percentages in union reported in the 1998 and 2003 NDHSs are a departure from this absence of trend: from 1998 to 2003 the percentage of women aged 15-49 who were either married or reported living with a partner increased from 59.6 to 63.6, and the percentage of women at peak reproductive age, ages 25-29, who were reported in union increased from 71.8 to 76.1. In the absence of other changes, and if these apparent increases are substantiated in the 2005 FPS and later surveys, such increases could be expected to lead to higher fertility.*

Figure 4. Trends in proportion of married women and proportion of modern contraceptive users from selected surveys, Philippines: 1993-2005



Sources: National Statistics Office (NSO), 2000, 2004 and 2005 Family Planning Surveys; NSO and Macro International, 1993 National Demographic Survey; NSO, DOH and Macro International, 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); NSO and Macro International, 2003 NDHS

Fertility Level and Trend Based on Children Ever Born

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of women aged 15 to 49 by number of children ever born (CEB) and mean CEB by age of woman for all women and for currently married women from the 2005 FPS. The average number of children for all women was 1.9 while that for currently married women was 3.1 in 2005 (Table 3). Mean CEB increases from a level of about 0.1 child per woman aged 15-19 to 4.3 per woman aged 45-49 (Table 3, rightmost column and Figure 7 in page 15). For married women, the corresponding figures are about 0.7 children per woman aged 15-19 and 4.6 children per woman aged 45-49. The 2005 FPS estimates of CEB reflect the decelerating decline in fertility previously documented in the 2003 NDHS (Ibid.44).

The mean CEB of a woman 45 to 49 years old indicates her completed fertility. The 2005 mean CEB of currently married women 45-49 years old was about five children (4.6), which was slightly lower than the previous year (4.7) (Figure 5). The mean CEB has ranged from 4.7 to 5.1 since 1995. The differences however, are not statistically significant.

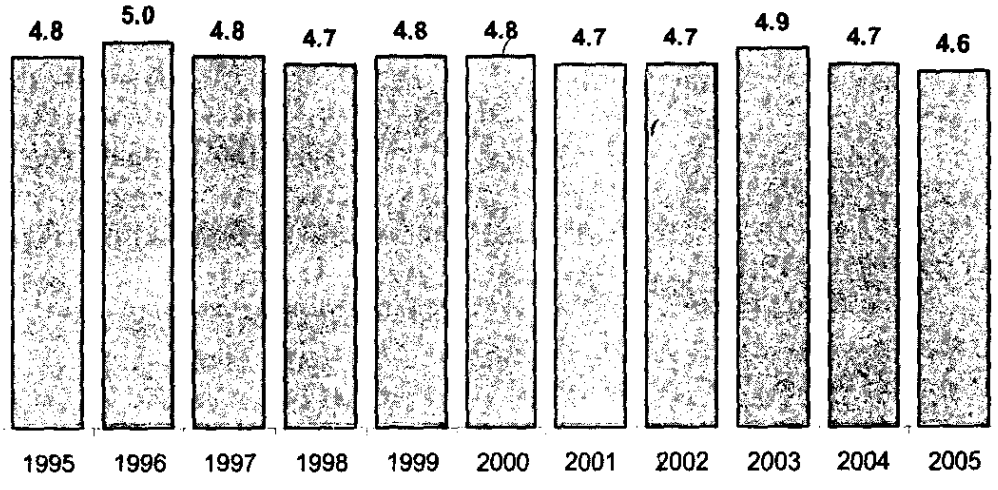
Table 3. Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born (CEB), by five-year age group, Philippines: 2005

All women/ Age group	Number of Children Ever Born											Number of Women ('000)	Mean Number of CEB
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+		
ALL WOMEN													
Total	41.1	12.0	13.6	12.0	8.2	5.0	3.1	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	21,377	1.92
15 - 19	95.5	3.7	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,438	0.06
20 - 24	63.5	19.7	11.6	4.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	3,909	0.60
25 - 29	30.3	21.0	23.8	14.7	6.7	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	3,314	1.59
30 - 34	15.2	13.9	23.0	19.5	14.0	7.2	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	3,011	2.59
35 - 39	10.4	9.0	16.7	21.3	15.5	10.4	7.5	4.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	2,649	3.38
40 - 44	8.6	7.4	13.4	19.5	16.8	11.5	8.0	5.5	3.5	2.4	3.5	2,252	3.91
45 - 49	8.2	6.6	11.8	18.4	15.6	11.8	7.9	6.0	5.1	3.2	5.5	1,805	4.25
ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN													
Total	7.4	17.3	21.8	19.3	13.2	8.0	5.1	3.2	2.0	1.1	1.6	12,395	3.08
15 - 19	44.0	44.6	9.1	1.9	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	304	0.70
20 - 24	17.2	41.9	27.9	10.0	2.3	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	1,538	1.40
25 - 29	8.3	26.1	31.8	19.8	9.0	3.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	-	-	2,361	2.12
30 - 34	5.3	14.1	25.9	21.8	16.1	8.3	4.7	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	2,506	2.94
35 - 39	3.4	8.1	17.7	23.4	17.1	11.6	8.4	5.0	2.7	1.2	1.3	2,268	3.72
40 - 44	3.2	6.7	13.7	20.9	17.7	12.5	8.7	6.1	3.9	2.7	3.9	1,919	4.23
45 - 49	3.2	5.9	12.1	19.4	16.8	12.3	8.6	6.6	5.6	3.5	6.1	1,499	4.57

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

The mean CEB for currently married women 15 to 49 years old from 2005 FPS (3.1 children per woman) was slightly lower than the previous rounds of FPS and NDHS. The mean CEB for all women in 2005 (1.9 children per woman) was also slightly lower than the previous years. These figures however, are not statistically significantly different from each other.

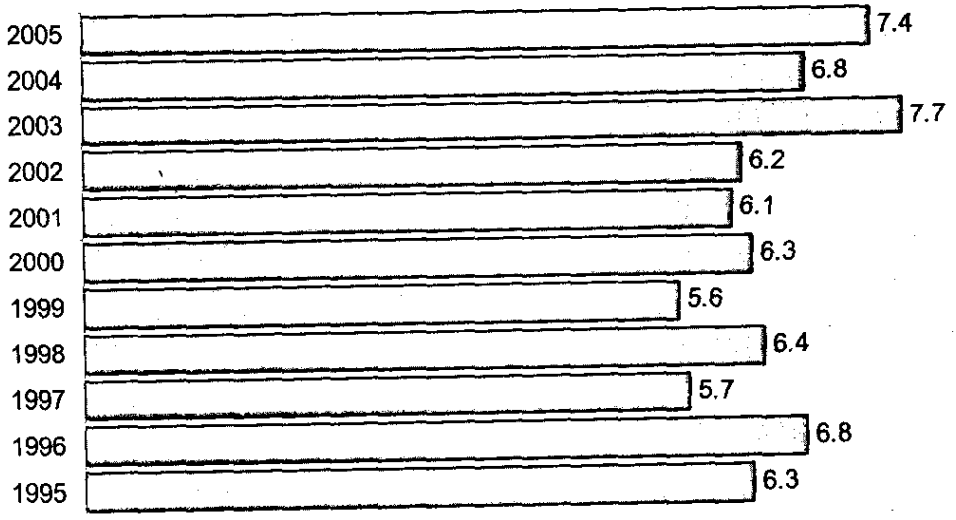
Figure 5. Mean children ever born for currently married women aged 45-49 years, Philippines: 1995-2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

The percentage of currently married women who have no children was 7.4 percent, which is 0.6 percentage points higher than that of 2004 FPS (6.8 percent). From 1995 to 2002, percentage of women who were childless fluctuated in the range of 5.6 to 6.8 percent (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are childless, Philippines: 1995-2005

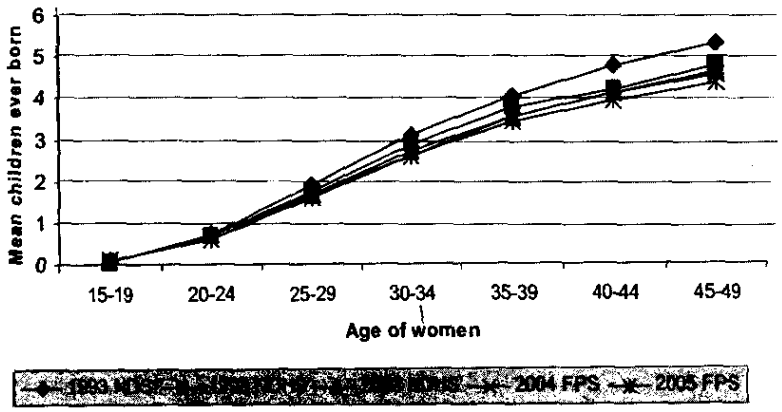


Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figures 8 through 10 show variation in CEB by age of woman for the 17 regions of the Philippines. Eight Luzon regions, including the National Capital Region, are shown in Figure 8. The three Visayas regions are shown together in Figure 9; the Mindanao regions, in Figure 10.

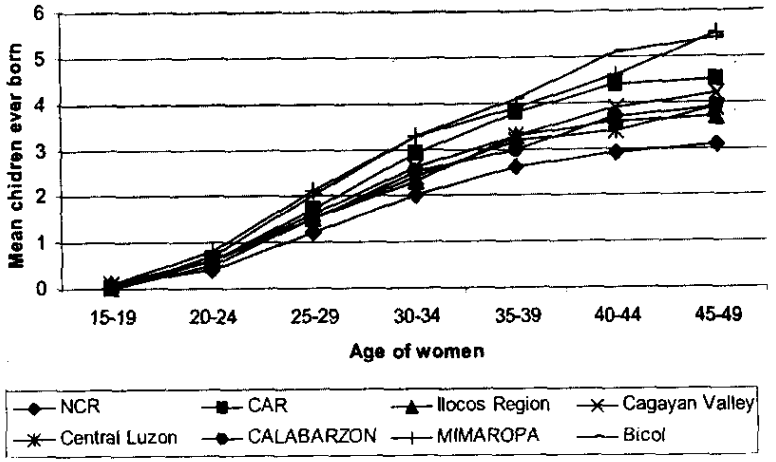
Mean CEB at aged 45-49 in 2005, which reflects childbearing levels over the past 30 years, varies from 3.1 in the National Capital Region (NCR) to 5.5 in MIMAROPA (Table 4). The Luzon regions as a group have had some of the lowest fertility in the country as measured by CEB at aged 45-49, but also the highest. The three regions making up Visayas and the six regions of Mindanao have cumulative fertility generally falling into the upper part of the overal range defined by the Luzon regions, consistent with the findings on current fertility reported in the 2003 NDHS and 2004 FPS.

Figure 7. Mean CEB by age of women, selected surveys, Philippines: 1993, 1998, 2003-2005



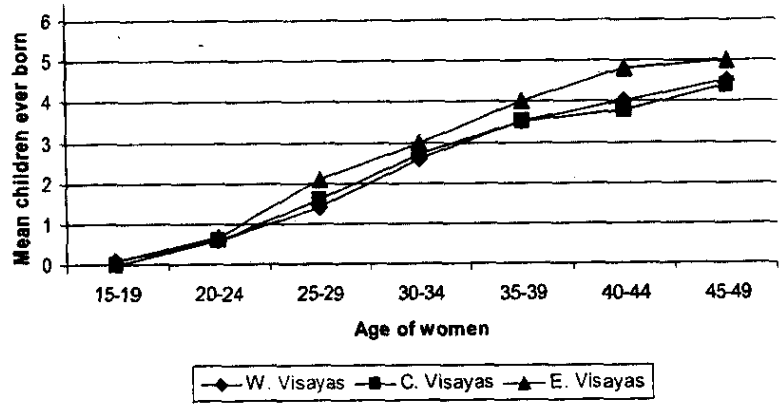
Sources: NSO and Macro International (1994:31); NSO, Department of Health and Macro International (1999:38); NSO and ORC Macro (2000:46); 2004 Family Planning Survey; 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 8. Mean CEB by age of women and region, Luzon: 2005



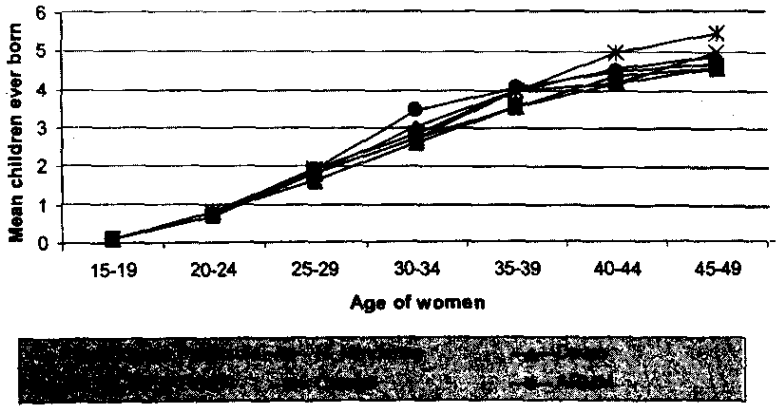
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 9. Mean CEB by age of women and region, Visayas: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 10. Mean CEB by age of women and region, Mindanao: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 4. Cumulative fertility of women aged 45-49 by region, Philippines: 2005

Luzon Regions	CEB (45-49)	Visayas Regions	CEB (45-49)	Mindanao Regions	CEB (45-49)
NCR	3.12	VI - Western Visayas	4.56	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.79
CAR	4.51	VII - Central Visayas	4.36	X - Northern Mindanao	4.47
I - Ilocos Region	3.75	VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.99	XI - Davao Region	4.51
II - Cagayan Valley	4.17			XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.92
III - Central Luzon	3.94			XIII - Caraga	5.36
IV-A - CALABARZON	3.86			ARMM	4.61
IV-B - MIMAROPA	5.55				
V - Bicol Region	5.37				

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Higher Risk Childbearing

A considerable body of research has accumulated over the years showing a strong relationship between fertility patterns and both maternal and child morbidity and child mortality (Omran 1976; Omran and Standley 1976, 1981; Maine 1981; Omran 1981; Hobcraft et al. 1985; Maine and McNamara 1985; Govindasamy et al. 1993; Sullivan et al. 1994; Bicego and Ahmad 1996). Births to teenage women, as well as births to older, higher parity women and births that follow a previous birth after a short interval of time all carry higher risk for mother and infant.

Birth Order

Births after the third or fourth child are generally considered high-risk births by health professionals. In addition to mean CEB, Table 3 in page 13 presents the distribution of women in each five-year age group 15-19 through 45-49 by number of children ever born based on the 2005 FPS. The progression to larger family sizes with age is, as expected, whether all women or currently married women are considered. Table 3 shows that 14.5 percent of all women aged 30-34, 27.0 percent of women aged 35-39, and 39.5 percent of women aged 45-49 have had five or more births.

However, comparable age-specific percentages from the 2003 NDHS are all higher – 17.8 percent for women 30-34, 29.0 percent for women 35-39, 44.6 percent for women 45-49 – reflecting ongoing reductions in current fertility at all childbearing ages. If Filipino couples continue to choose to have fewer children (as implied by the ongoing changes in age-specific mean CEB noted above), both the proportion and the number of higher parity, higher risk births should decline in the Philippines in the coming decades.

Finally, Table 3 shows the distribution of adolescent women by number of births. Teenage childbearing, like high parity and older childbearing, carries health risks for the mother and the child. Table 3 shows that only one in twenty-five Filipino women aged 15-19 has begun childbearing in 2005. On the other hand, of those women aged 15-19 who are married (Table 3, bottom panel), nearly half have already begun childbearing. Adolescent fertility is discussed further in the following paragraphs.

Adolescent Fertility

Childbearing by women less than 20 years of age, and less than 18 years of age in particular, has been and continues to be of concern to those seeking improved maternal health. Adolescent childbearing is of concern because teenage women are more likely than older women to experience pregnancy and childbirth complications, and younger women may be less equipped emotionally to handle the responsibilities of child rearing. In addition, women who start a family during their teen years may limit their education and, ultimately, their economic contribution to their family and country.

The 2005 FPS collected limited information about pregnancy and childbearing among adolescent women in the Philippines. Ever-married adolescent women, like other ever-married women living in sample households, were asked about births during the 5-year period preceding the survey. This information, when tabulated by single year of age for adolescent women, provides some indication of current levels and age patterns of childbearing in the teen years. Women were also asked if they were currently pregnant at the time of interview, and their number provides a reasonably good basis for estimating the proportion of adolescent women who are currently pregnant in the country.

Table 5 presents findings from the 2005 FPS regarding the onset of childbearing in the Philippines. About 7 percent of teenage women have begun childbearing (women who have either had one or more births or are currently pregnant). The percentage of adolescent women who have begun childbearing rises with age, as would be expected: less than 3 percent of women aged 15 or 16 have begun childbearing compared with nearly 28 percent of adolescent aged 18 to 19. Adolescent pregnancy is generally higher for women with less education, women living in rural areas, and for women classified as poor. About one in ten (9.6 percent) of poor women aged 15-19 have begun childbearing, almost double the percentage of non-poor women (5.0 percent). The overall percentage of teen women who have begun childbearing was about the same in 2005 as that measured in the 1998 and 2003 NDHSs.[6]

[6] *NSO, DOH and Macro International (1999: table 3.10); NSO and ORC Macro (2004:table 4.9).*

Table 5. Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child by background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Percentage Who Are		Percentage Who Have Begun Childbearing	Number of Women ('000)
	Mothers	Pregnant with First Child		
Total	4.5	1.9	6.4	4,438
Age of Women				
15	0.2	0.3	0.5	967
16	1.1	1.2	2.3	955
17	2.6	1.4	4.0	902
18	7.5	3.3	10.8	871
19	13.3	3.6	16.9	743
Highest Grade Completed				
No Grade Completed	24.1	1.6	25.7	20
Elementary	11.9	3.6	15.6	488
Elementary Undergraduate	14.2	4.9	19.1	214
Elementary Graduate	10.2	2.7	12.9	274
High School	3.9	1.7	5.6	3,039
High School Undergraduate	4.4	1.8	6.2	1,612
High School Graduate	3.3	1.6	4.9	1,428
College or Higher	2.2	1.5	3.6	890
College Undergraduate	2.1	1.4	3.5	876
Baccalaureate	7.0	7.4	14.4	13
Residence				
Urban	4.0	2.0	6.0	2,268
Rural	5.1	1.7	6.8	2,170
Region				
NCR	5.1	1.7	6.8	561
CAR	4.0	1.2	5.2	87
I - Ilocos Region	4.9	1.3	6.2	232
II - Cagayan Valley	6.6	1.9	8.5	144
III - Central Luzon	3.4	2.5	5.9	487
IV-A – CALABARZON	4.0	2.0	6.0	604
IV-B – MIMAROPA	5.4	1.0	6.4	121
V - Bicol Region	3.2	1.6	4.8	258
VI - Western Visayas	4.1	2.0	6.1	362
VII - Central Visayas	3.9	1.9	5.8	315
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	1.7	6.3	194
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.8	3.0	6.8	152
X - Northern Mindanao	4.9	1.9	6.8	199
XI - Davao Region	7.0	1.9	8.9	215
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.8	1.8	8.6	180
XIII - Caraga	5.1	1.6	6.7	124
ARMM	3.8	1.2	5.0	203
Socio-Economic Status				
Poor	7.0	2.6	9.6	1,350
Non-poor	3.5	1.5	5.0	3,088

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

High-Risk Fertility by Risk Category

Table 6 shows the percent distribution of children born in the 12-month period preceding the 2005 FPS by risk category, along with the implied percentage of currently married women at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality. Over half of all births in the Philippines are considered high-risk births.

Table 6. Percent distribution of children born in the 12 months preceding the survey who are at elevated risk of mortality, and the percent distribution of currently married women at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality, by category of increased risk, Philippines: 2005

Risk Category	2005 FPS		Percentage of Births in Last 12 Months	
	Percentage of Births in Last 12 Months	Percent of Currently Married Women	2004 FPS	2003 NDHS
Not in any risk category	**49.4**	**34.5**	**48.7**	**46.5**
In any risk category	**50.6**	**65.5**	**51.3**	**53.5**
Single risk categories	**35.7**	**30.0**	**31.8**	**33.7**
Mother's age < 18 years	3.9	0.4	2.0	2.2
Mother's age > 34 years	1.7	10.3	3.9	3.1
Birth interval < 24 months	12.0	8.8	11.9	13.8
Birth order > 3	18.0	10.4	14.0	14.5
Multiple risk categories	**14.9**	**35.5**	**19.4**	**19.8**
Age < 18 & birth interval < 24	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Age > 34 & birth interval < 24	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Age > 34 & birth order > 3	6.3	24.9	10.3	10.1
Age > 34 & birth interval < 24 & birth order > 3	1.3	3.1	2.4	2.5
Birth interval < 24 & birth order > 3	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number ('000)	**2,053**	**12,395**		

Notes: For the 2004 and 2005 FPSs, estimates of percentage of children born with elevated risk of mortality are based on reported births for the 12-month period preceding the survey. Corresponding percentages from the 2003 NDHS are for a 5-year reference period. Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey. Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: National Statistics Office (NSO), 2000 and 2005 Family Planning Surveys and NSO and ORC Macro (2004:Table 8.6)

Table 6 indicates that over 3 in 10 births reported in the 2005 FPS were either to women under 18 years of age or to women over 34 years of age, follow another birth by fewer than 24 months, or are a woman's fourth, fifth or higher order birth. Another 2 in 10 fell into multiple risk categories, such as higher order births to older women (6.3 percent).

The 2005 FPS also indicates that 8.3 million Filipino women in the reproductive ages 15-49 may be considered to be at risk if they become pregnant because they are too young (less than 18 years) or too old (age 35 or older), have more than 3 previous births, or would have an unacceptably short birth interval (under 24 months).

However, the 2005 FPS offers encouraging evidence of success in reducing the proportion of births considered high risk in recent years. While the differences are small, comparison of the percentages of all births classified as high-risk births compared with the 2003 NDHS and the 2004 FPS suggests continuing declines. But births classified as high risk on a single-risk category have increased from about 32 percent of all births to about 36 percent from 2004 to 2005; and those classified as high risk on multiple grounds decreased, from 19 percent to 15 percent of all births. An increase in the proportion of births that are higher order births (fourth births, fifth births, and higher-order births) accounts for part of the change in the single-risk factor. The percentage of births to older women (aged 35-49) that are also higher order births dropped from 10 percent in 2004 to just over 6 percent in 2005 (Table 6). Fewer women are choosing to have larger numbers of births in the Philippines, which is what the estimated mean CEB tables presented at the beginning of this chapter also show.

chapter 3
FAMILY PLANNING

Reproductive health care, including family planning, received priority within the government's health care program in the 1990s. The national family planning program of the government seeks to reduce mistimed pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies and high-risk births by assisting couples with the means to control their fertility. A valuable measure of the success of this program is provided by the level of current use of contraceptive methods.

The 2005 FPS provides data on key family planning indicators including the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), contraceptive method mix, contraceptive method shift and discontinuation, unmet need for family planning, and potential demand for contraception. The CPR is defined as the percentage within a specified population group reporting current use of any method of contraception. With the exception of Tables 8 and 14, which show the percentages of all women as well as currently married women (including those in consensual union), the contraceptive prevalence rates presented in this report refer to percentages of all currently married women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) reporting current use of any contraceptive method. Method mix is the percentage distribution of contraceptive users by method. Method shift and discontinuation rates provide a measure of the effectiveness of use of family planning methods. Unmet need for family planning refers to the proportion of currently married women who were not using any method of family planning and did not want any more children or preferred to space births. Potential demand for contraception indicates the willingness and ability to pay for contraception of future users.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The contraceptive prevalence rate from the 2005 FPS (49.3 percent) is the same as that recorded in the 2004 FPS. The prevalence rate for traditional methods decreased by 1.0 percentage points, from 14.2 percent in 2004 to 13.2 percent in 2005 (Table 7). The prevalence rate for modern methods rose from 35.1 percent to 36.0 percent in 2005.

Table 7. Percentage of currently married women aged 15 to 49 years using modern and traditional methods, Philippines: 1968-2005

Survey	Total	Modern Method[b]	Traditional Method[c]
1968 National Demographic Survey[a]	15.4	2.9	12.5
1973 National Demographic Survey[a]	17.4	10.7	6.7
1978 Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey[a]	38.5	17.2	21.3
1983 National Demographic Survey[a]	32.0	18.9	13.3
1988 National Demographic Survey[a]	36.1	21.6	14.5
1993 National Demographic Survey	40.0	24.9	15.1
1995 Family Planning Survey	50.7	25.5	25.2
1996 Family Planning Survey	48.1	30.2	17.9
1997 Family Planning Survey	47.0	30.9	16.1
1998 National Demographic and Health Survey	46.5	28.2	18.3
1999 Family Planning Survey	49.3	32.4	16.9
2000 Family Planning Survey	47.0	32.3	14.7
2001 Family Planning Survey	49.5	33.1	16.4
2002 Family Planning Survey	48.8	35.1	13.8
2003 National Demographic and Health Survey	48.9	33.4	15.5
2004 Family Planning Survey	49.3	35.1	14.2
2005 Family Planning Survey	49.3	36.0	13.2

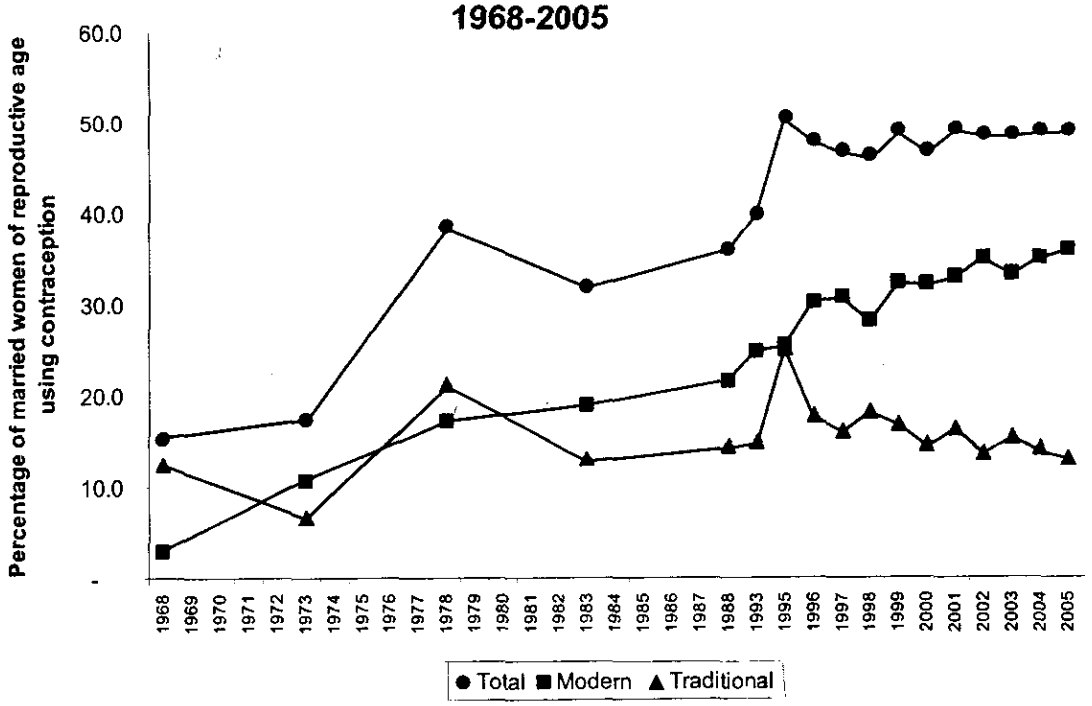
Notes: [a] Based on currently married women aged 15 to 44 years
[b] Modern methods refers to pill, IUD, injection, diaphragm/foam/jelly/cream, male condom, ligation/female sterilization, vasectomy/male sterilization, mucus/billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and Standard Days Method (SDM)
[c] Traditional methods refers to calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence and withdrawal

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), 1995-1997, 1999-2002, 2004-2005 Family Planning Surveys; NSO and Macro International, 1993 NDS, Table 4.5; NSO, DOH and Macro International, 1998 NDHS, Table 4.5; NSO and Macro International, 2003 NDHS, Table 5.5

Although year-to-year variations are not significant, the CPR has exhibited a generally increasing trend (Figure 11). In the late 1960s and early 1970s, fewer than two in 10 married women used some form of contraception. Contraceptive prevalence rate rose during the late 1970s. By 1993, two in five women were practicing contraception. Since the mid-1990s however, a fairly steady 45 to 50 percent of married women of reproductive age have been reported using some form of family planning in successive Demographic and Health Surveys and Family Planning Surveys.

Fluctuations in the CPR can be attributed to the erratic trend of the prevalence rate of traditional methods. In contrast, the prevalence rate of modern methods had generally increased. In 2005, the prevalence rate for modern methods was twelve times the estimate for 1968, which was 2.9 percent. Current use of contraception by currently married women (as well as by all women), by current contraceptive method used and five-year age group is presented in Table 8.

Figure 11. Trends in contraceptive use, Philippines: 1968-2005



Sources: National Statistics Office (NSO), 1995-1997, 1999-2002, 2004-2005 Family Planning Surveys; NSO and Macro International, 1993 NDS, Table 4.5; NSO, DOH and Macro International, 1998 NDHS, Table 4.5; NSO and Macro International, 2003 NDHS, Table 5.5

Table 8. Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by current contraceptive method used, by five-year age group, Philippines: 2005

Age Group	Any Method	Modern Method										Traditional Method				No Method	Total	Weighted Number of Women ('000)
		Total	Ligation/ Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/ Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Mucus/Billings/ Ovulation	Standard Days Method	Lactational Amenorrhea Method	Total	Calendar/ Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods			
ALL WOMEN																		
Total	29.3	21.6	5.8	0.1	10.2	2.3	1.9	1.1	-	-	0.2	7.8	3.8	3.7	0.2	70.7	100.0	21,377
15 - 19	1.6	1.3	-	-	0.8	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.3	-	98.4	100.0	4,438
20 - 24	16.8	12.8	0.3	-	8.6	1.2	1.8	0.6	-	-	0.2	4.0	1.4	2.5	0.1	83.2	100.0	3,909
25 - 29	37.6	29.0	2.5	0.1	18.3	3.0	3.1	1.7	-	-	0.3	8.6	3.6	4.7	0.2	62.4	100.0	3,314
30 - 34	46.6	34.6	6.9	0.1	18.6	4.0	2.8	2.0	0.1	-	0.2	12.0	6.1	5.6	0.3	53.4	100.0	3,011
35 - 39	49.6	36.1	11.5	0.1	15.0	4.4	3.0	1.9	-	-	0.2	13.4	7.2	5.9	0.3	50.4	100.0	2,649
40 - 44	44.4	30.1	14.5	0.2	8.1	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	14.3	7.9	5.9	0.5	55.6	100.0	2,252
45 - 49	32.3	23.1	17.0	0.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	-	0.1	-	9.2	4.9	3.9	0.4	67.7	100.0	1,805
ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																		
Total	49.3	36.0	9.4	0.1	17.1	3.9	3.2	1.9	-	-	0.3	13.2	6.5	6.3	0.4	50.7	100.0	12,395
15 - 19	22.8	17.6	-	-	10.4	2.0	4.1	0.3	-	-	0.8	5.1	0.7	4.1	0.4	77.2	100.0	304
20 - 24	41.2	31.4	0.8	-	21.1	3.0	4.7	1.5	-	-	0.4	9.8	3.4	6.1	0.2	58.8	100.0	1,538
25 - 29	51.6	39.8	3.3	0.1	25.0	4.2	4.3	2.3	-	-	0.4	11.8	4.9	6.5	0.3	48.4	100.0	2,361
30 - 34	54.8	40.6	7.8	0.1	22.0	4.7	3.3	2.3	0.1	-	0.3	14.2	7.2	6.6	0.4	45.2	100.0	2,506
35 - 39	56.8	41.1	12.8	0.1	17.2	5.1	3.5	2.2	-	-	0.2	15.6	8.3	6.9	0.4	43.2	100.0	2,268
40 – 44	50.7	34.0	16.1	0.3	9.4	3.9	2.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	16.8	9.2	6.9	0.6	49.3	100.0	1,919
45 – 49	36.9	25.9	18.6	0.2	3.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	-	0.1	-	11.0	5.9	4.6	0.5	63.1	100.0	1,499

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
Currently married women include women whose marital status is 'living together'.
Diaphragm and foam/jelly/cream were among those specified methods in the questionnaire; there were no respondent who reported using these methods.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Method Mix

In the Philippines, four types of contraceptive methods are currently used by married women:

- Supply methods, which include oral contraceptives, IUD, injectables and male condom
- Modern natural family planning methods, which include the cervical mucus (Billings/ovulation) method, basal body temperature, symptothermal, standard days method and the lactational amenorrhea method
- Traditional methods, which include periodic abstinence (also known as the calendar method and as rhythm) and withdrawal
- Permanent methods, namely ligation (or female sterilization) and vasectomy (male sterilization).

The information on method mix provides a profile of the relative level of use of the different contraceptive methods made available to women.[7]

The proportion of married women using modern methods was considerably higher than the proportion using traditional methods in 2005. This has been true since early 1980s (Table 7 on page 22) when modern methods gained popularity over traditional ones when the government was provided donor-supplied contraceptives for distribution.

In the 2005 FPS, the pill was the leading contraceptive method with 17.1 percent of currently married women reported they are currently using this method (Figure 12). Ligation or female sterilization (9.4 percent), calendar method (6.5 percent) and withdrawal (6.3 percent) were the next most commonly used methods. IUD was used by 3.9 percent of currently married women; injectables, by 3.2 percent; and male condom, by 1.9 percent. Vasectomy (male sterilization), mucus/Billings/ovulation, and Standard Days Method (SDM)[8] were each reported by less than one percent of currently married women as their current contraceptive method (Table 9).

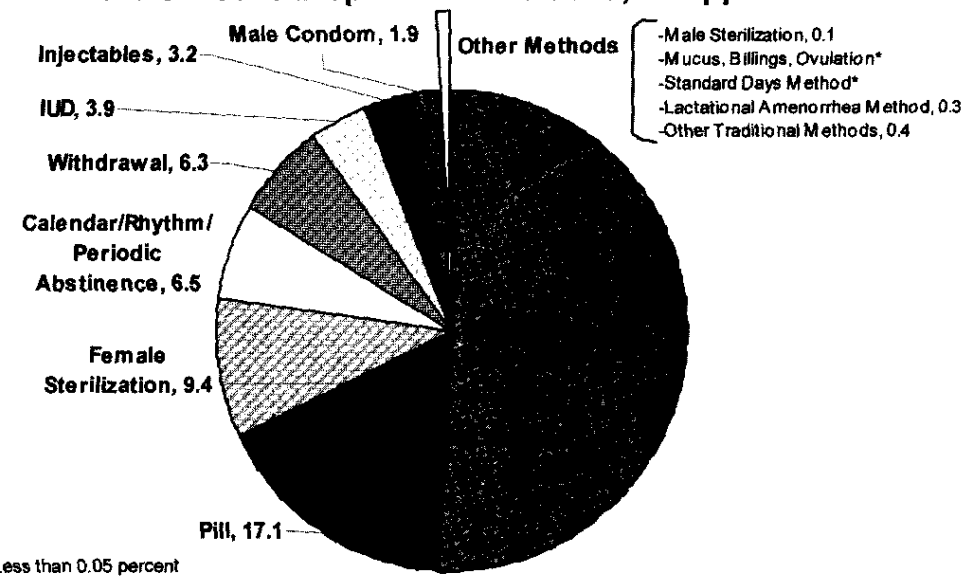
The proportion of women using the oral contraceptives increased over the last nine years. Between 2004 and 2005, the prevalence rate of oral contraceptives increased from 15.6 percent to 17.1 percent. However, the proportion of women using other modern methods has been nearly constant since 1995. In particular, the use of ligation or female sterilization was almost constant at about 11 percent from 1996 to

[7] *Bertrand and Escudero (2002).*

[8] *Standard Days Method is a method introduced in some parts of the country by the Department of Health in 2002. This method makes use of a string of colored beads or necklace, which represents the menstrual cycle of the woman. Using the necklace, a woman knows when to avoid unprotected sexual intercourse in order to prevent pregnancy.*

2003, then dropped somewhat in 2004 and 2005 (9.4 percent) (Table 9). The percentages of women using IUD and male condom also did not vary significantly over the years, while the percentage using injectables increased from 0.6 percent in 1995 to 3.6 percent in 2004 and then decreased insignificantly in 2005 (3.2 percent).

Figure 12. Percent of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, Philippines: 2005



* Less than 0.05 percent
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 9. Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, Philippines: 1995-2005

Type of Method	2005 FPS	2004 FPS	2003 NDHS	2002 FPS	2001 FPS	2000 FPS	1999 FPS	1998 NDHS	1997 FPS	1996 FPS	1995 FPS
Any Method	49.3	49.3	48.9	48.8	49.5	47.0	49.3	46.5	47.0	48.1	50.7
Modern Methods	36.0	35.1	33.4	35.1	33.1	32.3	32.4	28.2	30.9	30.2	25.5
Permanent Methods	9.5	9.5	10.6	11.1	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.8	9.0
Female Sterilization	9.4	9.4	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.6	8.9
Male Sterilization	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Supply Methods*	26.2	25.2	22.3	23.6	21.9	20.8	21.0	17.6	19.3	18.5	16.4
Pill	17.1	15.6	13.2	15.3	14.1	13.7	13.1	9.9	12.5	11.6	11.2
IUD	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.5
Injectables	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	0.6
Male Condom	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Natural Family Planning Methods	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	-
Mucus/Billings/Ovulation	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Standard Days Method	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAM	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	-	0.8	0.9	-
Traditional Methods	13.2	14.2	15.5	13.8	16.4	14.7	16.9	18.3	16.1	17.9	25.2
Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.9	10.4	9.5	9.6	8.7	9.7	10.3	18.4
Withdrawal	6.3	6.8	8.2	5.3	5.6	4.8	6.7	8.9	5.9	6.9	5.6
Other Methods	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4
No Method	50.7	50.7	51.1	51.2	50.5	53.0	50.7	53.5	53.0	51.9	49.3
Total ('000)	12,395	12,201	8,671	11,604	11,300	11,031	11,087	8,336	10,595	11,088	10,110

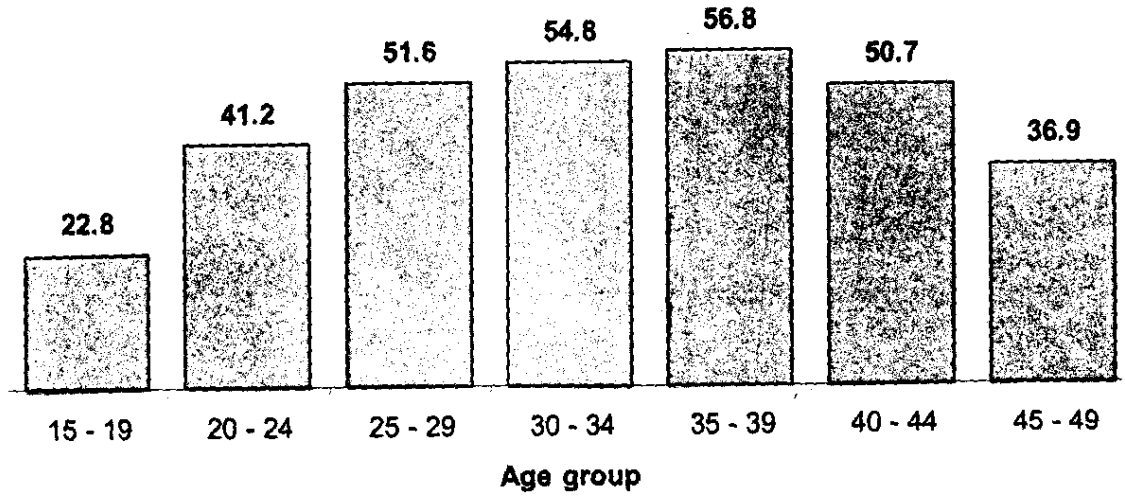
Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
*Supply methods of contraception are those which are usually purchased by users through a public or private service provider.
Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), 1995-1997, 1999-2002, 2004-2005 Family Planning Surveys; NSO and Macro International, 1993 NDS, Table 4.5; NSO, DOH and Macro International, 1998 NDHS, Table 4.5; NSO and Macro International, 2003 NDHS, Table 5.5

Contraceptive Use by Age

As the 2003 NDHS and the previous rounds of FPS have found, contraceptive prevalence rates among currently married women by age group take an inverted U-shaped pattern. CPR was highest among currently married women at ages 35 to 39 years (56.8 percent) and was lowest at ages 15 to 19 years (22.8 percent) (Table 8 and Figure 13).

More than one-third (36.9 percent) of currently married women in the oldest age group (45 to 49 years) were still using contraceptives in 2005. The prevalence rate for modern methods was higher than for traditional methods for all age groups of currently married women.

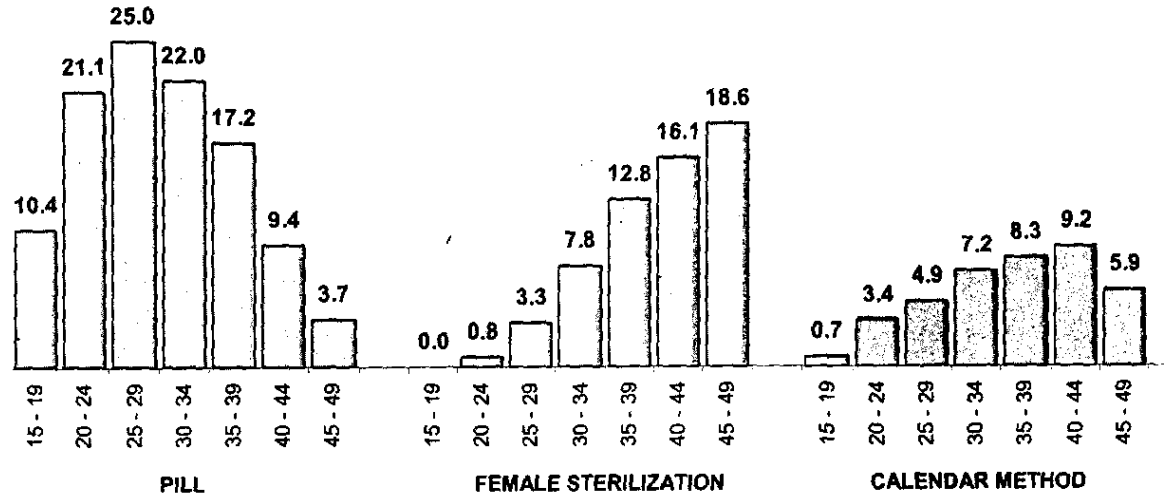
Figure 13. Percent of currently married women using any contraceptive method, by age group, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 14 shows the proportion of women in each age group using the three most popular methods of contraception: oral contraceptives, ligation or female sterilization, and calendar method. The proportion of women using oral contraceptives peaked at ages 25 to 29 years (25.0 percent), and that using calendar method, at ages 40 to 44 years (9.2 percent). The oral contraceptives were more commonly used than female sterilization and calendar method by currently married women below the age of 40 years. Female sterilization or ligation was the preferred method used by currently married women 40 years old and over.

Figure 14. Percentage of currently married women using the three most popular methods of contraception, by age group, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Contraceptive Use by Residence

The contraceptive prevalence rate in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (50.2 percent compared to 48.4 percent of currently married women) (Table 10). This is attributed mainly to the higher prevalence of female sterilization in urban areas than in rural areas. Eleven percent of women living in urban areas were using female sterilization to prevent pregnancy as compared to 7.8 percent of women in rural areas.

The rate of use of modern contraceptives among urban women was higher than among rural women (37.1 percent versus 35.0 percent). The prevalence rate for traditional methods among urban women (13.1 percent) dropped from 2004's 14.7 percent; among rural women, 13.3 percent from last years' 13.7 percent.

CPR varied by region (Table 10 and Figure 15). Cagayan Valley recorded the highest CPR (58.4 percent), followed by Northern Mindanao (57.2 percent), Central Luzon, Davao, Central Visayas (55.3 percent, 53.8 percent, 52.1 percent, respectively), and SOCCSKSARGEN (51.9 percent). The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the lowest CPR with only 15.9 percent. Modern methods were more likely to be used than traditional methods in all regions (Table 10).

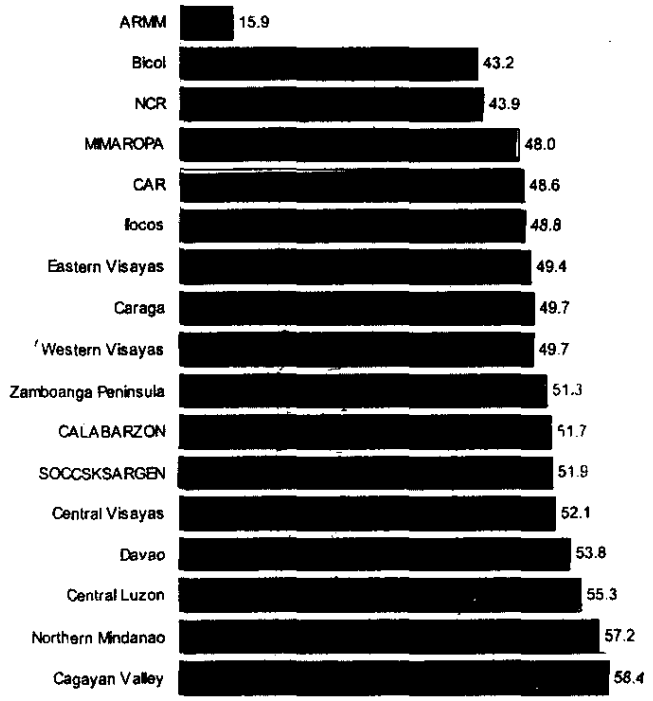
Table 10. Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15 to 49 years by current contraceptive method used, according to residence and region, Philippines: 2005

Residence/Region	Any Method	Modern Method										Traditional Method				No Method	Total	Number of Women ('000)
		Total	Ligation/Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Mucus/Billings/ Ovulation	Standard Days Method	Lactational Amenorrhea Method	Total	Calendar/Rhythm/ Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods			
Total	49.3	36.0	9.4	0.1	17.1	3.9	3.2	1.9	-	-	0.3	13.2	6.5	6.3	0.4	50.7	100.0	12,395
Residence																		
Urban	50.2	37.1	11.0	0.1	16.6	3.4	3.1	2.5	0.1	-	0.2	13.1	6.1	6.8	0.2	49.8	100.0	6,190
Rural	48.4	35.0	7.8	0.1	17.6	4.4	3.3	1.3	-	-	0.4	13.3	6.9	5.9	0.6	51.6	100.0	6,205
Region																		
NCR	43.9	33.9	10.1	0.1	16.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	-	-	0.2	10.1	3.5	6.3	0.2	56.1	100.0	1,645
CAR	48.6	40.2	13.1	-	16.6	1.5	6.9	1.8	-	-	0.3	8.4	3.5	4.9	-	51.4	100.0	195
I - Ilocos Region	48.8	39.3	12.8	-	17.5	1.6	5.7	1.7	-	-	0.1	9.5	2.4	7.0	0.1	51.2	100.0	623
II - Cagayan Valley	58.4	51.7	10.5	0.1	30.8	4.6	4.7	0.6	-	0.1	0.4	6.7	2.7	3.9	0.1	41.6	100.0	464
III - Central Luzon	55.3	39.8	15.4	0.1	17.3	0.9	4.0	1.9	0.1	-	0.1	15.5	4.2	11.2	-	44.7	100.0	1,381
IV-A - CALABARZON	51.7	37.5	11.6	-	16.1	3.3	4.0	2.2	0.1	-	0.3	14.1	5.5	8.6	0.1	48.3	100.0	1,700
IV-B - MIMAROPA	48.0	34.6	6.8	0.1	20.6	2.0	3.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	13.4	5.3	6.6	1.5	52.0	100.0	372
V - Bicol Region	43.2	23.1	4.8	0.1	11.9	2.2	1.6	2.2	0.1	-	0.2	20.1	9.4	9.3	1.4	56.8	100.0	669
VI - Western Visayas	49.7	35.3	8.1	0.2	17.7	3.6	3.0	1.8	-	0.2	0.6	14.4	8.5	5.7	0.3	50.3	100.0	883
VII - Central Visayas	52.1	33.7	7.6	0.2	13.1	5.5	2.9	4.0	0.1	-	0.3	18.4	13.6	4.7	0.1	47.9	100.0	880
VIII - Eastern Visayas	49.4	29.9	8.7	0.1	14.6	3.2	2.1	0.8	-	-	0.3	19.6	8.9	10.4	0.2	50.6	100.0	509
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	51.3	36.7	5.3	0.1	22.4	5.7	2.1	1.0	-	0.1	-	14.6	9.5	3.3	1.8	48.7	100.0	479
X - Northern Mindanao	57.2	44.5	6.3	0.5	19.0	11.1	4.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	12.7	9.3	3.1	0.3	42.8	100.0	585
XI - Davao Region	53.8	41.4	9.3	0.3	18.6	8.2	2.7	1.7	0.1	-	0.6	12.4	8.9	3.0	0.5	46.2	100.0	635
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	51.9	42.6	7.4	0.3	21.8	8.3	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.3	7.3	1.6	0.4	48.1	100.0	581
XIII - Caraga	49.7	36.8	6.9	0.2	17.2	8.3	2.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.8	9.6	2.6	0.7	50.3	100.0	317
ARMM	15.9	11.2	1.1	-	7.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	-	-	0.7	4.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	84.1	100.0	476

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Oral contraceptives were more commonly used than any other method in 16 out of 17 regions (Table 10), with Cagayan Valley registering the highest rate of use (30.8 percent). In Central Visayas, the most popular was calendar method (13.6 percent). Female sterilization was the second popular family planning method in eight out of 17 regions. Central Luzon and Cordillera Administrative Region had the highest percentage of married women who had been ligated (15.4 percent and 13.1 percent respectively).

Figure 15. Contraceptive prevalence rate by region, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Contraceptive Use by Number of Children Ever Born

Level of contraceptive use is strongly related to the number of births a woman has had. Contraceptive prevalence was highest among married women with three children (61.1 percent) (Figure 16). For women with more than four births, the CPR declines as the number of children ever born increases. The CPR was lowest among childless women (4.4 percent).

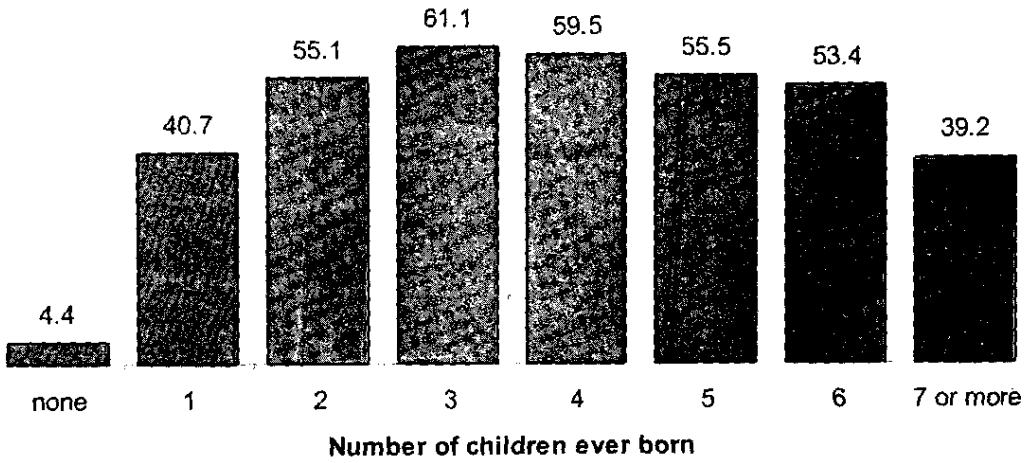
Women who had 1 to 3 births tended to use oral contraceptives while women with 4 or more births, and therefore more likely to have completed their childbearing, were more likely to rely on ligation (Table 11).

Table 11. Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15 to 49 years by current contraceptive method used, according to background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method										Traditional Method				No Method	Total	Number of Women ('000)
		Total	Ligation/Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Mucus/Billings/ Ovulation	Standard Days Method	Lactational Amenorrhea Method	Total	Calendar/ Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods			
Total	49.3	36.0	9.4	0.1	17.1	3.9	3.2	1.9	-	-	0.3	13.2	6.5	6.3	0.4	50.7	100.0	12,395
Number of Children Ever Born																		
0	4.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	2.1	0.8	1.3	-	95.6	100.0	914
1	40.7	28.6	0.6	-	19.2	3.2	3.5	1.9	-	-	0.2	12.1	5.5	6.4	0.2	59.3	100.0	2,149
2	55.1	41.0	5.0	0.1	24.0	5.0	4.0	2.5	-	-	0.3	14.1	7.1	6.7	0.3	44.9	100.0	2,703
3	61.1	46.8	17.2	0.2	18.7	4.8	3.4	2.1	0.1	-	0.3	14.3	7.1	6.8	0.4	38.9	100.0	2,395
4	59.5	45.2	17.9	0.2	16.7	4.3	3.3	2.2	-	-	0.3	14.4	7.2	6.7	0.4	40.5	100.0	1,632
5	55.5	40.0	15.4	0.2	14.4	4.2	3.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	15.5	8.0	7.0	0.5	44.5	100.0	991
6	53.4	37.1	13.0	0.1	14.7	4.4	2.8	1.6	-	0.2	0.2	16.3	7.8	7.6	0.9	46.6	100.0	628
7+	39.2	24.1	7.4	0.2	9.2	2.6	3.0	1.1	-	-	0.4	15.2	7.2	6.8	1.2	60.8	100.0	983
Highest Grade Completed																		
No Grade Completed	18.0	13.0	4.0	-	5.2	1.4	1.9	0.3	-	-	0.2	5.0	1.6	1.1	2.3	82.0	100.0	217
Elementary	45.5	32.4	8.8	0.2	15.3	3.8	2.8	1.1	-	-	0.3	13.1	6.2	6.1	0.8	54.5	100.0	3,313
Elementary Undergraduate	41.3	28.6	7.0	0.3	14.3	3.3	2.3	1.1	-	-	0.3	12.7	6.2	5.7	0.8	58.7	100.0	1,412
Elementary Graduate	48.6	35.2	10.2	0.1	16.1	4.1	3.2	1.1	-	-	0.3	13.4	6.2	6.5	0.7	51.4	100.0	1,901
High School	51.8	38.6	9.1	0.1	19.2	4.2	3.8	1.7	-	-	0.4	13.2	5.7	7.2	0.3	48.2	100.0	5,391
High School Undergraduate	51.4	38.6	8.8	0.1	19.1	4.9	3.5	1.7	-	-	0.4	12.7	5.4	7.0	0.3	48.6	100.0	1,952
High School Graduate	52.0	38.5	9.3	0.2	19.3	3.8	3.9	1.7	-	-	0.3	13.5	5.9	7.3	0.3	48.0	100.0	3,439
College or Higher	51.8	37.1	10.6	0.1	16.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.9	8.2	5.6	0.1	49.0	100.0	3,472
College Undergraduate	52.7	39.4	9.6	0.1	18.7	4.1	3.4	3.2	0.1	-	0.2	13.3	7.0	6.2	0.1	47.3	100.0	1,784
Baccalaureate	49.2	34.6	11.6	0.1	13.8	3.5	2.4	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.6	9.4	5.0	0.1	50.8	100.0	1,671
Postgraduate	51.6	34.3	20.9	-	11.9	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	17.3	17.3	-	-	48.4	100.0	17
Occupation																		
Gainful Occupation	51.6	37.5	10.9	0.2	16.6	4.6	3.0	2.0	0.1	-	0.1	14.1	7.5	6.2	0.4	48.4	100.0	6,083
Officials of the Government, Managers	51.4	37.6	12.8	0.1	15.2	4.2	2.9	2.1	-	0.1	0.1	13.8	8.2	5.5	0.1	48.6	100.0	1,160
Professionals	48.5	33.2	12.7	-	12.1	3.5	1.6	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	15.3	11.2	4.0	0.1	51.5	100.0	523
Technicians and Associate Professionals	52.6	40.0	15.0	-	14.3	4.6	1.7	3.6	0.4	0.1	-	12.6	8.9	3.5	0.2	47.4	100.0	219
Clerks	48.7	34.7	10.7	-	15.5	3.6	1.7	3.1	-	-	-	14.1	7.6	6.1	0.3	51.3	100.0	446
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales	53.6	39.9	9.4	0.2	18.5	5.4	3.8	2.4	-	0.1	-	13.7	7.6	6.0		46.4	100.0	654
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	45.4	32.4	8.6	-	14.1	5.0	3.1	1.4	-	-	0.2	13.0	6.8	5.5	0.7	54.6	100.0	431
Trades and Related Workers	54.3	38.0	12.1	0.3	16.4	4.4	2.9	1.7	0.3	-	-	16.3	7.2	8.9	0.2	45.7	100.0	438
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	49.9	36.3	6.0	-	21.7	1.4	1.9	4.6	-	-	0.7	13.6	6.4	6.6	0.6	50.1	100.0	91
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	53.4	39.2	9.9	0.3	18.8	5.1	3.6	1.4	-	-	0.1	14.2	6.4	7.2	0.6	46.6	100.0	2,074
Special Occupation	43.6	33.3	8.8	-	15.7	4.8	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	10.2	2.9	7.3	-	56.4	100.0	48
Non-Gainful Occupation	47.0	34.6	7.9	0.1	17.6	3.3	3.5	1.8	-	-	0.4	12.4	5.5	6.4	0.4	53.0	100.0	6,311
Socio-Economic Status																		
Poor	45.5	32.2	5.3	0.2	17.4	4.2	3.4	1.3	-	-	0.5	13.2	6.2	6.3	0.8	54.5	100.0	4,319
Non-poor	51.3	38.1	11.6	0.1	17.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	0.1	-	0.2	13.2	6.7	6.4	0.2	48.7	100.0	8,076

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 16. Contraceptive prevalence rate, by number of children ever born, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Contraceptive Use by Education

Table 11 shows the distribution of married women by contraceptive use status and level of educational attainment. Women with at least an elementary education were more likely to use a contraceptive method than those with no education at all. Likewise, the likelihood of using a method of contraception was higher for women who were elementary graduates or have reached a higher level of education than those who have not completed elementary school.

About half of women who were at least elementary graduates reported current use of a contraceptive method, compared with just over 40 percent of women with less schooling, in 2005. Meanwhile, only 18.0 percent of women with no grade completed were reported as current users of any contraceptive method. A similar pattern can be observed in the 2002 FPS, 2003 NDHS and 2004 FPS; that is, contraceptive prevalence is generally higher among women who have more education.

Regardless of their educational attainment, women preferred modern contraceptive methods over traditional methods. With the exception of women with postgraduate education, oral contraceptives were the most commonly reported contraceptive method and ligation was the second most popular method. Among women with postgraduate training, ligation was the most popular method while calendar/rhythm and oral contraceptives were the next commonly used methods (Table 11). The use of calendar/rhythm was higher among college graduates and postgraduates than among women with lower educational attainment.

Contraceptive Use by Occupation

According to Table 11, the contraceptive prevalence rate among women engaged in gainful occupation was higher than among women not engaged in any gainful occupation (51.6 percent versus 47.0 percent). Women who were engaged in gainful occupation are those women who worked most of the time during the 12 months preceding the survey, while women who were engaged in non-gainful occupation are those who reported themselves as housewives, students, pensioners, retired, disabled, or dependent. The higher contraceptive use among women with gainful occupation is associated mainly to the higher prevalence rate for female sterilization among them (10.9 percent) compared to those with non-gainful occupation (7.9 percent). Oral contraceptives and female sterilization were the most preferred methods of married women whether they were engaged in a gainful occupation or not.

Among professionals, the use of calendar/rhythm was popular, apart from the pill and ligation. A similar finding was earlier noted for women with a baccalaureate degree or post-graduate course. It could be that women who are professionals or highly educated are more empowered than other women. They could easily express to their husbands or partners what they want or do not want. Hence, they could use calendar/rhythm method effectively to plan for their desired fertility goal.

The higher CPR of women with gainful occupation is consistent with the general observation that working mothers prefer fewer children and tend to realize this by either postponing their first birth or spacing their childbearing. This is especially true if the economic activities that they engage in are incompatible with their activities at home, particularly child-rearing activities. Also, as explained by Cornwell (1981), participation in the work force fosters contact with an expanded social environment, resulting in changes in one's knowledge, attitudes, values and aspirations. This could then affect reproductive decision-making, including the decision to use contraception.

Contraceptive Use by Socio-Economic Status

The 2005 FPS provides information for estimating the contraceptive prevalence and method mix by socio-economic status. A household is classified[9] into either "poor" or "non-poor" depending on the presence of household conveniences and ownership of a vehicle.[10]

[9] The classification of a household to indicate its socio-economic standing is done by the National Statistics Office. Based on the responses on the presence of household conveniences, a household was assigned a score that will indicate its socio-economic standing.

[10] Household conveniences include electricity, radio or radio cassette, television, landline telephone, cellular phone, washing machine, refrigerator or freezer, CD/VCD/DVD player, component or karaoke, personal computer, and gas stove or gas range. Vehicles include tractor, motorized banca or boat, car/jeep/van, motorcycle or tricycle and bicycle or pedicab.

Table 12. Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, by five-year age group, according to socio-economic status, Philippines: 2005

Age Group	Any Method	Modern Method										Traditional Method				No Method	Total	Number of Women ('000)
		Total	Ligation/Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Mucus/Billings/ Ovulation	Standard Days Method	Lactational Amenorrhea Method	Total	Calendar/Rhythm/ Periodic Abstinence	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Methods			
POOR																		
Total	**45.5**	**32.2**	**5.3**	**0.2**	**17.4**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**1.3**	**-**	**-**	**0.5**	**13.2**	**6.2**	**6.3**	**0.8**	**54.5**	**100.0**	**4,319**
15-19	21.9	16.0	-	-	11.4	1.8	2.7	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	5.2	0.8	78.1	100.0	138
20-24	39.0	30.2	1.2	-	19.9	3.8	4.0	0.9	-	-	0.5	8.7	3.4	5.0	0.3	61.0	100.0	637
25-29	50.0	38.4	2.9	0.3	23.5	5.2	4.1	1.8	-	-	0.6	11.6	4.3	6.6	0.7	50.0	100.0	852
30-34	53.0	39.0	4.8	-	23.9	4.7	3.3	1.6	-	-	0.5	14.0	7.0	6.1	0.9	47.0	100.0	866
35-39	50.8	35.3	8.0	0.2	16.1	5.0	4.0	1.4	-	-	0.6	15.5	8.1	6.6	0.8	49.2	100.0	771
40-44	45.7	27.7	8.2	0.3	10.2	4.1	3.2	1.3	0.1	-	0.4	18.0	9.9	7.0	1.1	54.3	100.0	607
45-49	29.1	15.9	9.7	0.1	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	-	0.1	-	13.2	6.0	6.2	1.0	70.9	100.0	448
NON-POOR																		
Total	**51.3**	**38.1**	**11.6**	**0.1**	**17.0**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.2**	**13.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**0.2**	**48.7**	**100.0**	**8,076**
15-19	23.5	19.0	-	-	9.6	2.1	5.3	0.6	-	-	1.4	4.5	1.2	3.2	-	76.5	100.0	166
20-24	42.8	32.3	0.5	-	21.9	2.5	5.2	1.9	-	-	0.4	10.5	3.4	6.9	0.2	57.2	100.0	901
25-29	52.4	40.6	3.6	0.1	25.8	3.7	4.5	2.5	0.1	-	0.3	11.8	5.3	6.5	0.1	47.6	100.0	1,509
30-34	55.8	41.5	9.3	0.1	21.0	4.7	3.3	2.7	0.1	-	0.2	14.3	7.4	6.8	0.2	44.2	100.0	1,640
35-39	59.8	44.1	15.2	0.1	17.8	5.1	3.3	2.5	0.1	-	0.1	15.7	8.4	7.1	0.2	40.2	100.0	1,497
40-44	53.0	36.8	19.7	0.2	9.0	3.8	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.2	8.9	6.9	0.4	47.0	100.0	1,313
45-49	40.3	30.2	22.5	0.2	3.6	2.0	0.5	1.2	-	0.1	-	10.1	5.8	4.0	0.2	59.7	100.0	1,051

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

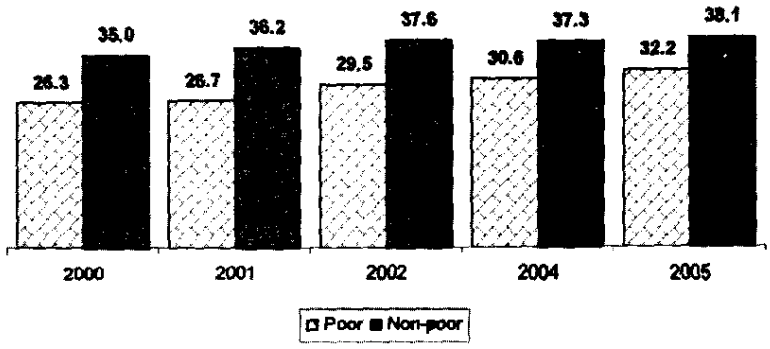
Table 12 shows that the overall CPR for all currently married women belonging to non-poor households was higher by 5.8 percentage points than the CPR for currently married women belonging to poor households (51.3 percent versus 45.5 percent).

This difference is due mainly to a much higher prevalence of female sterilization among non-poor women than among poor women (11.6 percent versus 5.3 percent).

Modern methods were more widely used than traditional methods regardless of the socio-economic standing of the women. Use of modern contraceptive methods by both the poor and non-poor women has been increasing during the past five years (Figure 17). A scrutiny of the distribution, by contraceptive method, of women in poor and non-poor households shows that, overall, oral contraceptives were the most popular contraceptive method for both the poor (17.4 percent) and non-poor (17.0 percent). Figure 18 shows that regardless of socio-economic status, young women (39 years old and below) were more likely to use oral contraceptives; older women (40 years old and above), ligation or female sterilization.

The predominance of modern methods within the overall method mix is true for all age groups of women in both poor and non-poor households (Table 12). The use of modern methods peaked at age group 30 to 34 years (39.0 percent) among women in poor households, whereas, among women in non-poor households the highest proportion was in age group 35-39 years old (44.1 percent).

Figure 17. Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods by socio-economic status, Philippines: 2000-2002, 2004-2005



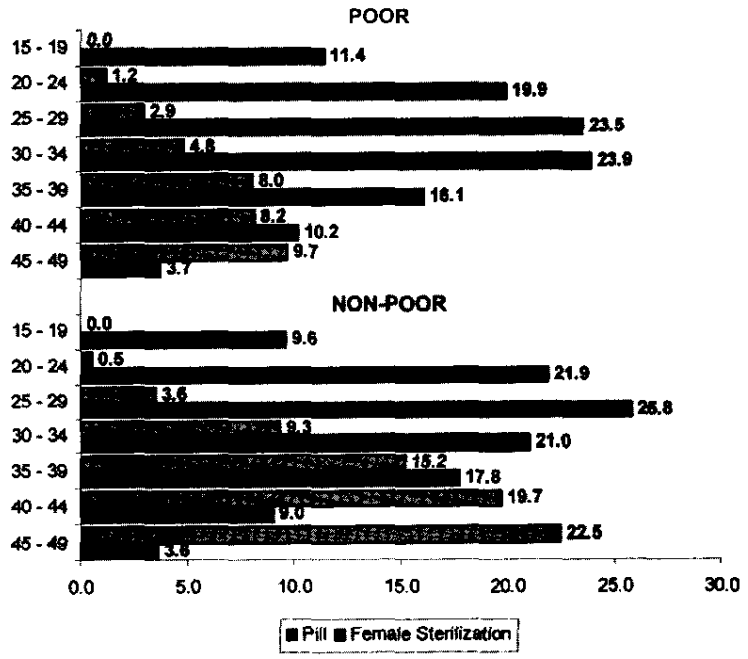
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family P anning Survey

Timing of Sterilization

Female sterilization has been one of the two most widely used contraceptive methods since 1996. Data on the age at the time of operation is useful to determine if proper information about the method is disseminated. The younger the woman when ligation took place, the likelihood of averting more births is greater. To be able to monitor the use of the method, a question on the month and year when the operation was performed was included in the Family Planning Survey.

Table 13 shows the distribution of women using female sterilization by age at the time of sterilization and number of years since operation. Eight out of ten women (83.2 percent) who have been ligated had the operation between the age of 25 and 39 years. The median age for the operation in the 2005 FPS, 29.4 years, is about the same as that reported in the 2004 FPS (29.5). The median age was highest for women who had the operation two to three years ago. The median age of women at time of operation generally has changed little over the past 9 years (1995-2005).

Figure 18. Percentage of currently married women relying on oral contraceptives and female sterilization by socio-economic status and age, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 13. Percent distribution of sterilized women by age at time of sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Philippines: 2005

Year Since Operation	Age at Time of Sterilization						Total	Number of Women ('000)	Median Age
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Total	12.4	34.1	32.9	16.2	4.3	0.1	100.0	1,257	29.4
Less than 2	7.0	26.1	33.9	24.5	8.2	0.3	100.0	202	31.3
2-3	3.0	28.5	36.5	23.8	7.9	0.3	100.0	172	31.5
4-5	5.3	27.5	35.8	23.0	8.1	0.3	100.0	157	31.2
6-7	8.1	23.3	36.4	24.6	7.7	-	100.0	102	31.3
8-9	7.6	31.2	38.3	20.5	2.4	-	100.0	110	30.3
10 or more	21.8	43.8	28.5	5.7	0.1	-	100.0	514	27.2

Notes: Median age was calculated only for women less than 40 years of age at time of sterilization
'-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Source of Supply

The Philippine government has been the principal source of family planning services and supplies for three decades now. Led by the Commission on Population and the Department of Health, and with some contraceptive supplies provided by external donors, the Philippine Family Planning Program has sought to ensure access to family planning information and services for all couples who need them. However, in July 2004 the Department of Health adopted a Contraceptive Self-Reliance (CSR) Strategy outlining its plan for a gradual shift from dependence on donated .contraceptives for public sector distribution to domestically supplied contraceptives (Department of Health, 2004). The CSR seeks to ensure that the family planning needs of Filipino couples continue to be met through a combination of public and private sector sources of contraceptives. Over time, implementation of the CSR may be accompanied by some shift in source of supply of condoms, oral contraceptives, and injectables.

The FPS provides information on the source of contraceptive services and supplies, which is useful for gauging shifting from public to private sector sources of supply as the Contraceptive Self-Reliance strategy is implemented. Table 14 presents the distribution of current users of selected modern contraceptive methods by source of supply.

In 2005, the public sector provided supplies of modern contraceptives, including permanent methods to a majority of users of such methods (Table 14). About six out of ten women (63.2 percent) using these methods obtain their supplies or services from the public sector. Government hospitals were the main provider of permanent methods -- 3 out of 5 women ligated and half of all men vasectomized. Oral contraceptives or pills and injectables were mainly acquired by users of these methods from barangay health stations (33.8 percent and 51.4 percent, respectively). On the other hand, rural health units and urban health centers were the main source of IUD with 36.6 percent of users of the method relying on them.

The private sectors, particularly the pharmacies, were the main source of condoms (67.7 percent of condom users). Also, about four out of ten women using oral contraceptives obtained their supply from pharmacies. Private hospitals or clinics provided one-fourth of men and one-fifth of women relying on permanent methods of contraception.

Regardless of socio-economic status, most women obtained their family planning supplies from the public sector (75.9 percent for poor women and 57.5 percent for non-poor women). However, unlike women from poor households, non-poor women who used oral contraceptives obtained their supply mainly from the private sector.

Table 14. Percent distribution of current users of selected modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply and socio-economic status, Philippines: 2005

Source of Most Recent Supply of Contraceptive Methods	All Modern Methods	Ligation/Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom
			ALL WOMEN				
Total ('000)	**4,567**	**1,243**	**16**	**2,174**	**492**	**405**	**239**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**63.2**	**75.0**	**77.6**	**52.1**	**79.2**	**89.5**	**23.5**
Government Hospital	20.2	65.4	53.8	0.6	14.7	3.9	0.5
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	16.3	8.5	23.8	13.9	36.6	32.9	7.6
Barangay Health Station	24.2	-	-	33.8	26.7	51.4	14.2
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	2.0	-	-	3.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Other (e.g. government offices)	0.4	1.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Private Sector	**35.6**	**24.2**	**18.8**	**46.8**	**18.5**	**9.8**	**73.3**
Private Hospital Clinic	8.6	23.7	18.8	0.9	12.0	3.8	0.4
Private Doctor	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	2.1	1.7	-
Private Nurse	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-
Private Midwife	0.4	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.2
Pharmacy	24.1	-	-	42.7	0.2	2.9	67.7
Store	1.4	-	-	2.4	-	0.4	4.6
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	0.4	-	-	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.2
Industry-based clinic	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
Others	**1.1**	**0.7**	**-**	**1.0**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**2.6**
Puericulture Center	0.3	-	-	0.1	1.7	0.1	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	0.5	-	-	0.8	-	0.1	2.0
Other	0.3	0.7	-	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
Don't Know	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.7**
Poor ('000)	**1,400**	**244**	**7**	**764**	**182**	**147**	**56**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**75.9**	**88.6**	**88.5**	**66.7**	**92.1**	**94.6**	**42.5**
Government Hospital	15.7	74.3	59.4	0.6	14.3	2.3	-
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	19.9	12.9	29.0	15.1	42.7	32.6	9.0
Barangay Health Station	36.0	-	-	44.8	33.1	57.7	30.5
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	3.8	-	-	6.0	1.3	1.7	3.1
Other (e.g. government offices)	0.5	1.4	-	0.1	0.9	0.3	-
Private Sector	**23.0**	**10.2**	**3.5**	**32.2**	**7.0**	**4.7**	**54.4**
Private Hospital Clinic	2.3	9.4	3.5	0.3	3.4	0.2	0.8
Private Doctor	0.3	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.2	-
Private Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Midwife	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.4	-
Pharmacy	17.8	-	-	28.3	-	3.2	51.4
Store	1.8	-	-	3.0	-	0.5	2.2
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	0.3	-	-	0.1	1.9	0.2	-
Industry-based clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	**1.0**	**1.1**	**-**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**2.2**
Puericulture Center	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.8	-	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	0.6	-	-	0.8	-	0.3	2.2
Other	0.3	1.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Don't Know	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.9**

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 14. Percent distribution of current users of selected modern contraceptive methods by most recent *source of supply and socio-economic status*, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

Source of Most Recent Supply of Contraceptive Methods	All Modern Methods	Ligation/Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom
ALL WOMEN							
Non-poor ('000)	**3,163**	**998**	**9**	**1,408**	**309**	**258**	**183**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**57.5**	**71.7**	**69.0**	**44.2**	**71.6**	**86.5**	**17.7**
Government Hospital	22.2	63.2	49.4	0.6	15.0	4.9	0.6
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	14.7	7.4	19.6	13.3	33.0	33.2	7.2
Barangay Health Station	19.0	-	-	27.7	22.9	47.7	9.3
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	1.3	-	-	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
Other (e.g. government offices)	0.3	1.0	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
Private Sector	**41.2**	**27.7**	**31.0**	**54.7**	**25.2**	**12.7**	**79.0**
Private Hospital Clinic	11.3	27.1	31.0	1.2	17.1	5.8	0.3
Private Doctor	0.8	0.5	-	0.4	2.8	2.5	-
Private Nurse	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-
Private Midwife	0.3	-	-	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.2
Pharmacy	26.9	-	-	50.5	0.3	2.7	72.7
Store	1.2	-	-	2.0	-	0.4	5.3
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	0.5	-	-	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.2
Industry-based clinic	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3
Others	**1.1**	**0.6**	**-**	**1.0**	**2.9**	**0.5**	**2.7**
Puericulture Center	0.3	-	-	0.2	2.2	0.1	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.1	-	1.9
Other	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.4	0.8
Don't Know	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.6**
ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN							
Total ('000)	**4,424**	**1,164**	**16**	**2,124**	**486**	**402**	**234**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**63.2**	**74.9**	**77.6**	**52.4**	**79.4**	**89.4**	**23.7**
Government Hospital	19.7	65.5	53.8	0.6	14.7	4.0	0.5
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	16.4	8.4	23.8	13.9	36.6	32.9	7.7
Barangay Health Station	24.6	-	-	33.9	26.8	51.3	14.2
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	2.1	-	-	3.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Other (e.g. gov't offices)	0.4	1.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Private Sector	**35.6**	**24.4**	**18.8**	**46.5**	**18.3**	**9.9**	**73.7**
Private Hospital Clinic	8.4	23.9	18.8	0.9	11.8	3.8	0.4
Private Doctor	0.6	0.5	-	0.3	2.1	1.7	-
Private Nurse	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-
Private Midwife	0.4	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.2
Pharmacy	24.3	-	-	42.4	0.2	2.9	68.2
Store	1.4	-	-	2.3	-	0.4	4.6
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	0.4	-	-	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.2
Industry-based clinic	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
Others	**1.1**	**0.6**	**-**	**1.0**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**2.2**
Puericulture Center	0.3	-	-	0.1	1.7	0.1	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	0.5	-	-	0.8	-	0.1	2.0
Other	0.3	0.6	-	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Don't Know	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 14. Percent distribution of current users of selected modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply and socio-economic status, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

Source of Most Recent Supply of Contraceptive Methods	All Modern Methods	Ligation/Female Sterilization	Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom
ALL CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN							
Poor ('000)	**1,370**	**229**	**7**	**752**	**180**	**145**	**56**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**75.8**	**89.0**	**88.5**	**66.6**	**92.2**	**94.6**	**42.5**
Government Hospital	15.3	74.9	59.4	0.6	14.1	2.3	-
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	20.0	12.6	29.0	15.1	42.8	32.5	9.0
Barangay Health Station	36.2	-	-	44.7	33.1	57.7	30.5
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	3.8	-	-	6.1	1.3	1.7	3.1
Other (e.g. gov't offices)	0.5	1.5	-	0.1	0.9	0.3	-
Private Sector	**23.0**	**9.8**	**3.5**	**32.3**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**54.4**
Private Hospital Clinic	2.3	9.4	3.5	0.3	3.3	0.2	0.8
Private Doctor	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.9	0.2	-
Private Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Midwife	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.8	0.4	-
Pharmacy	18.0	-	-	28.3	-	3.3	51.4
Store	1.8	-	-	3.0	-	0.5	2.2
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	0.3	-	-	0.1	2.0	0.2	-
Industry-based clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	**1.0**	**1.2**	**-**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**2.2**
Puericulture Center	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.8	-	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	0.6	-	-	0.9	-	0.3	2.2
Other	0.3	1.2	-	0.1	-	-	-
Don't Know	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.9**
Non-poor ('000)	**3,051**	**934**	**9**	**1,369**	**306**	**256**	**178**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**57.6**	**71.4**	**69.0**	**44.6**	**71.9**	**86.5**	**17.8**
Government Hospital	21.7	63.2	49.4	0.6	15.1	4.9	0.6
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	14.8	7.3	19.6	13.3	33.0	33.1	7.4
Barangay Health Station	19.4	-	-	28.0	23.0	47.7	9.2
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	1.3	-	-	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
Other (e.g. gov't offices)	0.3	0.9	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
Private Sector	**41.3**	**28.0**	**31.0**	**54.3**	**25.0**	**12.7**	**79.8**
Private Hospital Clinic	11.2	27.5	31.0	1.2	16.8	5.8	0.3
Private Doctor	0.8	0.5	-	0.4	2.8	2.5	-
Private Nurse	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	-
Private Midwife	0.3	-	-	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.2
Pharmacy	27.1	-	-	50.1	0.3	2.7	73.4
Store	1.2	-	-	2.0	-	0.4	5.3
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	0.5	-	-	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.2
Industry-based clinic	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3
Others	**1.1**	**0.5**	**-**	**1.0**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**2.2**
Puereculture Center	0.3	-	-	0.2	2.1	0.1	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	0.5	-	-	0.7	0.1	-	1.9
Other	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.4	0.3
Don't Know	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

The second part of Table 14 shows source of supply for currently married women. As was true for all women, for the majority of currently married women, the public sector was the main source of their modern contraceptive supplies (63.2 percent). From the private sector, the pharmacies were the source of contraceptive supplies to 42.4 percent and 68.2 percent of users of oral contraceptives and condoms, respectively. As with all women, most currently married women from both poor and non-poor households obtain their contraceptive supplies from the public sector (75.8 percent and 57.6 percent, respectively).

Source and Brands of Pills

In addition to collecting information about source of supply, the 2005 FPS collected information on brand names of oral contraceptives being used in order to help establish a benchmark against which to make comparisons, as donor supplies of oral contraceptives are reduced and the CSR is implemented.

According to the 2005 FPS, over half (52.4 percent) of currently married women using pills obtained their supply of pills from a public sector source, mainly from barangay health stations. Pharmacies were the source of supply for 42.4 percent of pill users. Logentrol was used by 41.5 percent of married women using pills (Table 15). The barangay health stations, urban health centers and rural health units were the major source of supply of this brand of oral contraceptives. The Trust pill was used by 39.3 percent of pill users; pharmacies were the major source of this brand.

Contraceptive Use Dynamics

The national strategy of the government's family planning program involves ensuring access to high quality family planning counseling and a range of method options from which couples may choose. It involves provision of appropriate methods that suit client needs as a way of better ensuring continued effective use over time.[11] In the words of a recent Department of Health document: "The greater the access of women or couples to FP [family planning] services and contraceptive supplies, the higher the probability that they plan, use or continue using a FP method."[12]

While the 2003 NDHS and the 2005 Family Planning Survey indicate that nearly half of currently married women of reproductive age use some form of contraception, protection from unintended pregnancy is undercut by shortened duration of use. The

[11] Laguna, Po, Perez and Kantner (2000:v).
[12] Department of Health (2005:9).

Table 15. Currently married women currently using oral contraceptives by brand name and source of supply, Philippines: 2005

Source of Most Recent Supply of Pills	Number of Women ('000)	Diane	Exluton	Femenal	Gynera	Logentrol	Logynon	Marvelon	Meliane	Mercilon	Micropil
Total ('000)	2,122	15	20	67	5	881	8	11	7	2	5
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Sector	1,112	-	12.2	31.7	9.8	89.4	57.3	4.9	17.2	-	3.6
Government Hospital	13	-	-	-	9.8	0.8	-	4.9	-	-	-
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	296	-	3.0	10.8	-	22.7	32.6	-	7.2	-	-
Barangay Health Station	720	-	7.1	17.5	-	59.9	20.5	-	10.0	-	3.6
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	82	-	2.1	3.3	-	5.8	4.2	-	-	-	-
Other (e.g. government offices)	2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Private Sector	986	100.0	87.8	67.5	81.4	9.5	42.7	90.7	82.8	100.0	96.4
Private Hospital Clinic	19	-	2.6	2.5	10.2	0.4	-	9.6	-	-	-
Private Doctor	6	7.1	-	1.4	6.4	-	-	-	-	16.8	-
Private Nurse	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Midwife	6	-	-	-	-	0.3	5.5	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	899	92.9	82.7	62.4	64.8	7.8	37.2	67.2	82.8	83.2	90.2
Store	49	-	2.5	1.3	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	6.1
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	5	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	14.0	-	-	-
Industry-based clinic	2	-	-	-	-	0.1		-	-	-	-
Others	22	-	-	-	8.8	1.1	-	4.4	-	-	-
Puericulture Center	3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Church	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friend/Relative	17	-	-	-	8.8	0.7	-	4.4	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	2	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 15. Currently married women currently using oral contraceptives by brand name and source of supply, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

Source of Most Recent Supply of Pills	Number of Women ('000)	Minulet	ordette	Nordiol	Norgestrol	Rigevidon	Trinordiol	Tri-regol	Trust pill	Others[a]	Don't Know
Total ('000)	**2,122**	**8**	**16**	**23**	**12**	**3**	**10**	**2**	**834**	**69**	**151**
Percent		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Public Sector	**1,112**	**4.8**	**12.9**	**59.9**	**91.9**	**100.0**	**6.6**	**21.2**	**17.3**	**34.3**	**69.4**
Government Hospital	13	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.1
Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center	296	-	1.4	15.6	36.1	24.1	-	21.2	4.9	9.6	21.4
Barangay Health Station	720	-	6.0	34.2	47.7	58.3	6.6	-	10.9	20.8	39.6
Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	82	4.8	5.4	5.0	8.1	17.6	-	-	1.3	3.1	7.9
Other (e.g. government offices)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Private Sector	**986**	**95.2**	**87.1**	**40.1**	**8.1**	**-**	**93.4**	**78.8**	**82.3**	**63.0**	**25.3**
Private Hospital Clinic	19	-	6.1	2.0	-	-	9.8	-	0.9	0.7	0.8
Private Doctor	6	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.6
Private Nurse	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Private Midwife	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.1	-
Pharmacy	899	95.2	81.0	32.6	8.1	-	83.6	78.8	76.1	57.5	22.8
Store	49	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	4.4	2.3	0.5
NGO (such as IMCH, Friendly Care)	5	-	-	-	-		-	-	0.2	1.4	0.5
Industry-based clinic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Others	**22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.4**	**2.7**	**4.1**
Puericulture Center	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Church	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Friend/Relative	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	2.7	3.8
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Don't Know	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.6**

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
[a]Others include Lady, Yasmin, Lo-Femenal, Gracial and Microgynon.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

2003 NDHS provides evidence of high method discontinuation and abandonment of use: nearly 40 percent of contraceptive users discontinue use of a method within 12 months after starting to use it.[13] Discontinued use of a method is not inherently problematic, particularly for young couples starting their families, but irregular use and any shift to less effective, traditional methods, or abandonment of contraception altogether by women who would prefer to limit or space their children is inconsistent with protection from unintended pregnancy.

The 2005 FPS asked a series of questions about contraceptive use in April 2004 as well as about contraceptive use at the time of the survey, in April 2005. Comparison of contraceptive use status for married women at these two points in time permits us to measure adoption of contraception, method-switching, and contraceptive discontinuation for a cross-section of Filipino couples over the 2004-2005 period. With respect to discontinuation, for each method or group of methods, the percentage of women using that method in 2004 but no longer using it in 2005 is referred to as a 12-month change-of-status discontinuation rate. Table 16 presents change-of-status discontinuation rates from the 2005 FPS with corresponding estimates from 2004 FPS and from the 1993 NDS and 1998 and 2003 NDHS datasets. For each survey, women relying on sterilization as their method of contraception at the beginning of the 12-month period prior to the survey are excluded from the calculation since discontinuation is zero for these women. The table also shows the 12-month life table discontinuation rates from the 1993, 1998, and 2003 surveys. The change-of-status rates are uniformly lower than the 12-month life table discontinuation rates because the life table rates provide probabilities of discontinuing use beginning from the first month of use, when month-to-month discontinuation rates are highest. The change-of-status rates, on the other hand, answer the question: What percentage of users of a specific method, group of methods, or of any method of contraception, regardless of duration of use, will no longer be using that method, or any form of contraception, 12 months later.

Table 16. Twelve-month change-of-status discontinuation rates, Philippines: 1993, 1998, 2003, 2004, 2005

Method	1993 NDS		1998 NDHS		2003 NDHS		2004 FPS	2005 FPS
	12-month life table discontinuation rate	12-month change of status rate[b]	12-month life table discontinuation rate	12-month change of status rate[b]	12-month life table discontinuation rate	12-month change of status rate[b]	12-month change of status rate	12-month change of status rate
All Methods[a]	35.4	13.0	41.1	13.9	39.1	11.7	9.5	11.1
Oral Contraceptives	40.1	30.3	43.8	24.6	39.2	21.5	15.7	15.8
IUD	22.4	12.2	14.3	13.8	14.0	8.2	6.4	7.2
Male Condom	59.2	21.9	60.1	32.1	58.0	16.0	17.7	18.1
Injectables	NA	33.4	51.8	47.0	52.7	37.1	19.8	22.3

Notes: [a]Based on all methods used, including other methods not shown but excluding sterilization.
[b]From special, unpublished tabulations produced by Measure/DHS+, ORC Macro International. Values shown are weighted average percentage of women discontinuing method shown based on calculated change for five 12-month periods preceding the DHS.
Sources: National Statistics Office, 1993 National Demographic Survey, 1998, 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, 2004 Family Planning Survey, and 2005 Family Planning Survey

[13] NSO and ORC Macro (2004:71).

The combination of life table and change-of-status discontinuation rates from Table 16 highlight the irregular use of contraception by many Filipino couples. While close to 40 percent of women discontinue use of a method before 12 months have elapsed, the change-of-status measure indicates that only one in ten is not using some method of family planning a year later. The table shows that discontinuation rates for oral contraceptives and IUDs have dropped substantially since the 1993 DHS. In the case of pills, the decline has been from about 30 percent of women during the 1992-93 period to just under 16 percent in 2003-05. Discontinuation rates for condoms and injectables have also declined, though less dramatically. Discontinuation rates for modern methods as a group have remained fairly constant at 11 to 12 percent.

Table 17 shows the weighted numbers of married women ages 15-49 (in 2005) according to their contraceptive use status in 2004 and 2005, along with the percentage of women in each use status in 2004 according to her status in 2005. For example, women using oral contraceptives in April of each year are shown in the row marked "pill" and the column marked "pill." An estimated 1.5 million married women used oral contraceptives in both 2004 and 2005. Of the estimated 1.7 million women using oral contraceptives in 2004, about 3,500 switched to IUD by April 2005, about 18 thousand switched to hormonal injectables, and about 5 thousand switched to condoms. Table 17 also indicates that over 26 thousand women (1.5 percent of women using oral contraceptives in 2004) switched to a less effective, traditional method of contraception by April 2005, when the FPS was conducted. The rightmost column of the table indicates the number and percentage of women relying on each method of contraception in 2004 who were using no method in 2005. These are the women classified as discontinuing contraception altogether, for whatever reason. The bottom line of each panel of the table indicates new adopters; that is, women who were not using any method of family planning in 2004 but were using some method in 2005.

Table 17 also shows the estimated numbers and percentage distributions of married women of reproductive age according to contraceptive use status in 2004 and 2005 and socioeconomic status. According to the 2005 FPS, poor women discontinue use of contraception more often over a 12-month period than do non-poor women (an estimated 10.8 percent of poor women and 7.8 percent of non-poor women using some method in 2004 and no method in 2005).

Table 18 provides profiles of married women who were either users of supply methods (artificial methods such as oral contraceptives, IUD, injectables and condom) or of non-supply methods (natural family planning) in 2004. As with the previous table, women relying on a permanent method of contraception are excluded from this table. The left half of the table shows the characteristics of women using a supply method in 2004 and whether they were using the same or another supply method a year later, had switched to a non-supply method, or had discontinued

Table 17. Currently married women in 2005 by contraceptive use status in 2004 and 2005, Philippines: 2005

Use Status in 2004	Women in 2005 ('000)	Use Status in 2005											
		Total	Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Other supply methods	Male or Female Steril.	Modern NFP (non-LAM)	LAM	Traditional Methods	No Method Used
Total	12,395	100.0	36.1	17.1	3.9	3.2	1.9	-	9.5	0.1	0.3	13.2	50.7
Any Method	5,058	100.0	67.9	30.7	7.5	4.9	3.2	-	21.4	0.1	0.1	23.3	8.8
Modern Methods	3,718	100.0	91.1	41.0	10.1	6.6	4.0	-	28.9	0.2	0.1	1.1	7.8
Permanent Methods	1,068	100.0	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	0.1
Female Sterilization	1,053	100.0	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	0.1
Male Sterilization	14	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Supply Methods	2,629	100.0	87.6	57.9	14.3	9.3	5.7	-	0.3	-	0.1	1.5	10.9
Pill	1,768	100.0	85.9	84.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	1.5	12.5
IUD	398	100.0	95.3	1.6	92.8	0.7	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.6	4.1
Injectables	288	100.0	88.3	8.1	0.8	77.7	0.5	-	0.9	-	0.1	1.1	10.7
Male Condom	174	100.0	86.3	2.6	0.3	0.9	81.9	0.2	0.4	-	-	4.2	9.5
Other Supply Methods [a]	1	100.0	34.4	-	-	-	-	34.4	-	-	-	-	65.6
Natural Family Planning [b]	21	100.0	72.4	11.9	3.0	5.6	-	-	5.5	35.6	10.8	14.6	12.9
Mucus/BBT/STM	6	100.0	87.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.6	-	-	12.4
Standard Days (SDM)	3	100.0	61.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.1	-	10.5	28.4
LAM	11	100.0	67.1	21.6	5.4	10.3	-	-	10.1	-	19.6	23.9	9.1
Traditional Methods	1,340	100.0	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	-	0.4	-	0.1	84.7	11.5
Periodic Abstinence	656	100.0	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	-	0.2	-	0.1	85.7	10.9
Withdrawal	651	100.0	4.4	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	-	0.6	-	0.1	83.7	11.9
Others	33	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.2	14.8
Not Using in 2004	7,337	100.0	14.1	7.8	1.4	2.1	1.0	-	1.3	-	0.4	6.3	79.6

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

[a] *Other supply methods include spermicidal foam, jelly, or cream and other supply methods not mentioned by any respondent.*

[b] Traditional methods of natural family planning include rhythm method (also known as calendar method) and withdrawal.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 17. Currently married women in 2004 by contraceptive use status in 2004 and 2005, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

Use Status in 2004	Women in 2005 ('000)	Use Status in 2005											
		Total	Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Other supply methods	Male or Female Steril.	Modern NFP (non-LAM)	LAM	Traditional Methods	No Method Used
Poor, CMW	**4,319**	**100.0**	**32.2**	**17.4**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**1.3**	**-**	**5.5**	**-**	**0.5**	**13.2**	**54.5**
Any Method	**1,597**	**100.0**	**64.1**	**34.1**	**8.5**	**5.8**	**2.5**	**-**	**12.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**25.1**	**10.8**
Modern Methods	**1,128**	**100.0**	**89.0**	**47.4**	**12.0**	**8.1**	**3.1**	**-**	**18.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.6**	**9.3**
Permanent Methods	**198**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Female Sterilization	192	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Male Sterilization	6	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Supply Methods	**919**	**100.0**	**86.9**	**57.9**	**14.7**	**9.9**	**3.8**	**-**	**0.5**	**-**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**11.3**
Pill	*621*	*100.0*	*86.1*	*83.6*	*0.4*	*1.3*	*0.4*	*-*	*0.3*	*-*	*0.2*	*1.7*	*12.2*
IUD	144	100.0	93.7	1.5	90.4	1.4	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.9	5.4
Injectables	*113*	*100.0*	*85.0*	*8.4*	*1.8*	*71.6*	*1.2*	*-*	*1.9*	*-*	*-*	*0.8*	*14.2*
Male Condom	41	100.0	81.9	4.0	1.2	-	75.6	1.0	-	-	-	8.2	9.9
Other Supply Methods [a]	0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Natural Family Planning [b]	**11**	**100.0**	**69.4**	**19.1**	**5.6**	**10.6**	**-**	**-**	**6.2**	**7.8**	**20.1**	**18.2**	**12.4**
Mucus/BBT/STM	1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Standard Days (SDM)	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		48.3	51.8
LAM	9	100.0	71.4	22.1	6.5	12.2	-	-	7.2	-	23.3	17.8	10.8
Traditional Methods	**469**	**100.0**	**4.1**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**-**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**81.6**	**14.4**
Periodic Abstinence	224	100.0	3.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	-	0.1	-	-	82.2	13.9
Withdrawal	220	100.0	4.7	2.4	-	-	1.2	-	1.1	-	-	80.6	14.7
Others	25	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.4	15.7
Not Using in 2004	**2,722**	**100.0**	**13.5**	**7.6**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**0.6**	**-**	**1.1**	**-**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**80.2**

Notes: '-' *denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.*

[a] Other supply methods include spermicidal foam, jelly, or cream and other supply methods not mentioned by any respondent.

[b] Traditional methods of natural family planning include rhythm method (also known as calendar method) and withdrawal.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 17. Currently married women in 2004 by contraceptive use status in 2004 and 2005, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

Use Status in 2004	Women in 2005 ('000)	Use Status in 2005											
		Total	Modern Methods	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Other supply methods	Male or Female Steril.	Modern NFP (non-LAM)	LAM	Traditional Methods	No Method Used
Non-poor, Currently Married Women	8,076	100.0	38.1	17.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	-	11.7	0.1	0.2	13.2	48.7
Any Method	3,460	100.0	69.7	29.1	7.1	4.5	3.5	-	25.3	0.2	-	22.4	7.8
Modern Methods	2,590	100.0	91.9	38.3	9.3	6.0	4.4	-	33.7	0.2	-	0.9	7.1
Permanent Methods	870	100.0	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	0.1
Female Sterilization	861	100.0	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	0.1
Male Sterilization	8	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Supply Methods	1,710	100.0	88.0	57.9	14.1	9.0	6.7	-	0.2	-	-	1.4	10.6
Pill	1,146	100.0	85.9	84.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	1.4	12.7
IUD	254	100.0	96.2	1.6	94.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	3.4
Injectables	176	100.0	90.4	8.0	0.2	81.7	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	1.3	8.4
Male Condom	133	100.0	87.7	2.1	-	1.1	83.9	-	0.5	-	-	3.0	9.3
Other Supply Methods [a]	1	100.0	48.2	-	-	-	-	48.2	-	-	-	-	51.8
Natural Family Planning [b]	10	100.0	75.9	3.6	-	-	-	-	4.8	67.6	-	10.5	13.6
Mucus/BBT/STM	5	100.0	85.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.7	-	-	14.4
Standard Days (SDM)	2	100.0	78.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.0	-	-	22.0
LAM	2	100.0	44.2	18.8	-	-	-	-	25.3	-	-	55.8	-
Traditional Methods	871	100.0	3.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	0.3	-	0.1	86.4	10.0
Periodic Abstinence	432	100.0	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	-	0.1	87.5	9.3
Withdrawal	431	100.0	4.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	-	0.4	-	0.1	85.2	10.5
Others	8	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.7	12.3
Not Using in 2004	4,616	100.0	14.4	7.9	1.3	2.2	1.3	-	1.4	-	0.3	6.3	79.3

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

[a] Other supply methods include spermicidal foam, jelly, or cream and other supply methods not mentioned by any respondent.

[b] Traditional methods of natural family planning include rhythm method (also known as calendar method) and withdrawal.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 18. Contraceptive method shift and discontinuation of all currently married women by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 2004-2005

Background Characteristics	All Currently Married Women Using a Supply Method in 2004 ('000)*	Percentage in 2005				All Currently Married Women Using a Non-Supply Method in 2004 ('000)	Percentage in 2005			
		Using Same Method	Using Another Supply Method	Using a Non-Supply Method	Not Using Contraception		Using Same Method	Using Another Non-Supply Method	Using a Supply Method	Not Using Contraception
Total	**2,629**	**84.6**	**2.9**	**1.6**	**10.9**	**1,360**	**81.7**	**3.2**	**3.5**	**11.5**
Age Group										
15-19	25	80.6	6.8	-	12.5	4*	51.6	-	20.3	28.1
20-24	308	81.7	3.1	1.4	13.9	187	71.4	2.0	7.7	18.9
25-29	648	82.5	2.7	1.6	13.2	221	74.5	3.7	4.4	17.4
30-34	711	84.3	3.0	1.7	11.0	285	80.2	3.5	3.9	12.5
35-39	543	88.4	2.6	1.4	7.5	314	83.9	2.6	3.1	10.4
40-44	301	85.9	3.7	1.6	8.8	278	88.9	3.3	2.4	5.5
45-49	93	87.2	1.6	2.2	9.0	151	85.8	4.1	1.1	9.0
Socio-Economic Status										
Poor	919	82.8	4.0	1.9	11.3	480	78.3	3.2	4.2	14.3
Non-poor	1,710	85.6	2.3	1.4	10.6	880	83.6	3.2	3.1	10.0
Highest Educational Attainment										
No Grade Completed	13	78.0	8.9	2.4	10.7	10	78.8	-	10.0	11.2
Elementary	653	82.3	3.5	2.1	12.0	358	82.9	2.7	3.5	10.9
Elementary Undergraduate	260	88.6	2.8	2.5	14.1	149	81.3	2.1	4.3	12.4
Elementary Graduate	393	83.4	4.0	1.9	10.7	209	84.1	3.1	3.0	9.9
High School	1,270	85.3	2.6	1.6	10.5	596	81.1	3.3	3.7	11.9
High School Undergraduate	463	86.3	3.4	1.5	8.8	215	79.7	3.6	3.7	13.0
High School Graduate	806	84.7	2.2	1.6	11.5	381	81.9	3.1	3.7	11.3
College or Higher	694	85.8	2.8	1.1	10.4	396	81.7	3.7	3.1	11.6
College Undergraduate	399	86.7	3.2	1.1	9.0	194	79.7	4.1	4.2	12.0
Baccalaureate	294	84.4	2.2	1.0	12.4	199	83.6	3.3	2.0	11.1
Postgraduate	2	100.0	-	-	-	3	83.8	-	-	16.2
Region										
NCR	292	85.0	2.9	0.4	11.8	132	83.1	3.0	3.1	10.8
CAR	43	81.2	6.1	0.8	11.9	15	73.3	7.7	6.2	14.8
I - Ilocos Region	132	87.8	1.9	1.2	9.1	54	81.0	2.4	5.5	11.2
II - Cagayan Valley	176	86.4	3.3	0.6	9.7	28	84.4	2.2	2.1	11.3
III - Central Luzon	269	86.3	2.5	0.9	10.4	177	81.4	5.5	3.9	9.2
IV-A - CALABARZON	338	87.3	2.1	1.1	9.6	206	84.2	2.7	2.0	11.1
IV-B - MIMAROPA	76	84.6	2.5	1.5	11.5	48	79.3	2.2	7.2	11.3
V - Bicol Region	109	78.1	2.8	4.8	14.2	111	80.6	3.3	1.4	14.7
VI - Western Visayas	195	84.0	2.8	3.0	10.3	102	81.1	4.3	2.7	12.0
VII - Central Visayas	178	82.7	3.8	3.1	10.5	121	85.3	3.0	2.4	9.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	95	78.9	3.0	1.4	16.6	78	82.8	3.3	2.9	11.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	119	83.0	1.5	2.4	13.1	57	83.3	0.6	1.2	15.0
X - Northern Mindanao	176	86.9	3.4	0.7	9.0	64	78.8	2.7	8.5	10.0
XI - Davao Region	162	81.6	4.2	2.7	11.6	70	82.2	1.0	6.8	10.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	160	86.5	4.4	1.5	7.6	18	77.9	3.8	3.2	15.2
XIII - Caraga	76	83.5	3.3	3.4	12.9	49	78.0	1.1	7.7	13.2
ARMM	33	77.8	0.9	0.3	18.8	38	63.9	7.6	3.5	24.9

Note: * Excludes permanent method (female sterilization and vasectomy).
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

contraception by 2005. The right half of the table shows the characteristics of women using a non-supply method in 2004 and their use status a year later.

Table 18 shows the generally bi-modal age distribution of women discontinuing contraception, reflecting decisions by younger women (ages 20-34) to begin childbearing or add to their families and by some older women (ages 45-49) who may no longer need to use contraception. It indicates slightly higher levels of discontinuation among better educated women, whether initial use was of a supply method or of natural family planning, though, again, discontinuation may reflect a decision to have a first child or another child. The regional breakdown may be of greater interest. Table 18 implies slightly greater method continuation for supply methods than for non-supply methods of family planning, somewhat higher contraceptive discontinuation rates in some regions (e.g., Ilocos), and slightly higher switching from supply methods to non-supply methods in a number of regions (Bicol, the Visayas, and parts of northern Mindanao). This latter shift is one that bears monitoring as the Department of Health proceeds with its move to contraceptive self-reliance.

Reason for Not Using Contraception

Currently married women who were not pregnant and not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked why they were not using contraception. If more than one reason was cited, the respondents were asked to provide the most important reason. The results are presented in Table 19.

Overall, reasons relating to exposure to conception were the most frequently cited for non-use of a contraceptive method (32.4 percent). These reasons include already old or difficult to get pregnant, menopausal or had hysterectomy, infrequent sex or husband is away, amenorrheic, and not married or not sexually active.

One out of five women (19.7 percent) were not using any contraceptive method because of wanting to have children. About 4.2 percent of women were opposed to family planning or prohibited by their religion while 3.3 percent reported lacking knowledge of contraceptive methods. Among women who were not using family planning methods, 31.8 percent mentioned method-related reasons, with fear of side effects and health concerns being the main reasons for not using any means of contraception (15.2 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively, of women not using any method of contraception). Only a small percentage of women cited other method-related reasons (2.9 percent) such as "inconvenient to use", "costs too much" and "hard to get method".

Table 19. Percent distribution of currently married women electing not to avoid or delay pregnancy, by reason for not using any contraceptive method, and background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Number of Women ('000)	Reasons for Not Using Contraceptive Method									
		Wants Children	Reasons Relating to Exposure to Conception	Opposition to Use		Method-Related Reasons			Lack of Knowledge	Others	
				Opposed To Family Planning	Prohibited by Religion	Health Concerns	Side Effects	Other Method-Related Reasons		Fatalistic (Bahala Na)	Other
Total	5,213	19.7	32.4	1.8	2.4	13.7	15.2	2.9	3.3	5.2	3.5
Age Group											
15-19	143	33.5	23.3	1.7	1.9	10.2	6.8	2.0	8.3	4.5	8.0
20-24	623	30.4	25.5	1.2	2.0	10.9	13.9	2.2	5.0	4.6	4.3
25-29	857	28.1	24.9	1.7	2.2	13.5	15.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.7
30-34	896	24.1	25.1	1.9	2.5	13.7	17.8	3.6	2.3	5.2	3.8
35-39	851	18.5	25.6	2.1	3.5	15.6	17.6	3.9	3.7	6.3	3.1
40-44	903	11.9	34.7	2.2	2.3	16.2	16.8	2.8	2.9	6.6	3.6
45-49	940	7.2	55.8	1.8	1.7	11.9	11.0	1.9	2.0	4.3	2.3
Highest Educational Attainment											
No Grade Completed	157	14.8	17.6	2.5	13.8	8.1	7.9	2.9	15.2	16.3	0.9
Elementary	1,548	14.6	31.0	2.2	3.0	15.4	14.7	3.5	5.0	6.7	4.0
Elementary Undergraduate	705	15.1	28.8	2.2	4.5	14.0	13.6	4.1	7.0	7.6	3.0
Elementary Graduate	843	14.1	32.8	2.1	1.8	16.5	15.7	3.0	3.3	5.9	4.8
High School	2,080	20.3	32.2	1.6	1.3	13.7	16.8	3.1	2.7	4.5	3.8
High School Undergraduate	767	18.0	32.7	1.5	1.8	14.2	16.3	3.3	3.4	5.3	3.6
High School Graduate	1,313	21.7	31.9	1.7	1.1	13.4	17.1	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.9
College or Higher	1,427	24.9	35.7	1.8	1.8	12.4	14.0	2.0	1.0	3.5	3.0
College Undergraduate	688	21.0	34.6	1.2	1.8	13.0	16.5	2.6	1.5	4.7	3.1
Baccalaureate	731	28.6	36.8	2.2	1.9	11.9	11.6	1.3	0.6	2.3	2.8
Postgraduate	8	16.2	42.5	7.0	-	3.8	16.0	-	-	4.2	10.2
Region											
NCR	790	21.6	25.5	1.9	1.4	12.9	21.5	3.7	3.2	4.6	3.8
CAR	82	20.9	32.8	0.7	0.4	15.5	13.6	2.4	2.0	8.3	3.5
I - Ilocos Region	273	22.3	30.0	0.7	0.3	15.2	19.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	4.3
II - Cagayan Valley	157	24.2	40.5	0.6	-	11.7	11.4	1.5	1.7	3.8	4.5
III - Central Luzon	494	22.0	35.3	1.2	0.5	15.1	12.8	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.5
IV-A - CALABARZON	681	18.7	34.3	2.8	1.0	13.7	15.9	2.7	2.0	4.4	4.5
IV-B - MIMAROPA	158	17.5	30.2	1.6	0.7	17.7	14.2	3.0	8.9	3.2	3.1
V - Bicol Region	316	15.7	36.1	2.0	0.7	13.1	20.3	1.9	3.2	5.0	2.0
VI - Western Visayas	382	17.4	38.9	0.8	0.4	14.3	14.2	3.5	2.8	5.3	2.5
VII - Central Visayas	342	19.6	36.3	3.6	0.5	16.1	10.6	2.4	4.5	3.0	3.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	286	18.7	31.8	3.2	0.8	16.1	14.6	2.3	3.0	5.4	4.2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	184	17.4	35.0	1.4	5.4	10.1	16.4	2.4	5.2	3.6	3.2
X - Northern Mindanao	210	18.3	40.8	1.4	0.9	13.6	9.3	3.3	1.1	5.6	5.6
XI - Davao Region	239	18.6	35.6	1.5	2.0	14.9	11.5	3.5	3.1	5.3	4.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	229	18.5	33.2	1.5	8.0	10.8	11.1	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3
XIII - Caraga	129	18.4	41.5	0.2	1.5	12.7	13.1	1.7	2.0	5.3	3.7
ARMM	341	21.5	11.9	2.6	16.6	10.0	11.3	3.3	6.1	16.0	0.7
Number of Children											
0	621	68.1	19.3	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.5	0.8	1.2	1.3	3.8
1	1,022	32.1	31.2	1.1	1.4	10.6	11.1	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.4
2	1,001	14.8	34.8	2.0	2.0	13.6	18.5	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.6
3	792	7.2	35.6	2.0	3.6	16.5	17.8	3.3	3.2	6.5	4.5
4	572	5.8	37.5	3.0	2.1	16.1	18.0	3.9	3.1	7.2	3.2
5	393	3.6	33.5	1.8	3.4	18.5	21.4	3.6	4.2	6.7	3.3
6	258	4.0	34.6	3.0	4.6	18.7	16.8	3.0	5.1	8.0	2.2
7+	553	2.1	32.9	2.8	3.9	19.3	18.9	2.8	5.5	8.5	3.3
Socio-Economic Status											
Poor	1,911	16.9	27.8	1.9	3.5	14.7	15.4	3.5	5.7	7.2	3.5
Non-poor	3,301	21.3	35.0	1.8	1.7	13.0	15.0	2.5	1.9	4.1	3.5

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than .05 percent
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Women under 30 years old cited wanting to have children as their main reason for not using any contraceptive method. Women 30 years old and over cited factors relating to exposure to conception as the main reasons for their non-use of family planning methods. Regardless of the highest educational attainment of currently married women, reasons relating to exposure to conception were the most frequently cited for non-use of any contraceptive method. For all but two education groups (those with "No Grade Completed" and those who are "Elementary Graduates"), the second most reported reason for non-use was wanting to have children.

As shown in Table 19, in all regions except in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), the most frequently cited reason for not using any family planning method was a lack of or diminished exposure to conception. Women in ARMM more often gave wanting to have children as their reason for non-use (21.5 percent) than any other reason. The second most-reported reason in this predominantly Muslim region was the belief that contraception is prohibited by religion (16.6 percent).

As expected, currently married women who either do not have any children yet or have only one child, reported their desire for wanting children or additional children as the main reason for not using contraceptive methods (68.1 percent and 32.1 percent, respectively). Women with 2 or more children reported lack of, or diminished risk of exposure to, conception as the main reason for non-use. Among poor or non-poor currently married women, reasons related to exposure to conception were also the most commonly mentioned.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

A major goal of the government's family planning program is to eliminate unmet need for family planning. Unmet need for family planning refers to the proportion of currently married women who are not using any method of family planning but do not want any more children or prefer to space births. Specifically, women with an unmet need for spacing births include pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who want to wait two or more years for the next birth but are not currently using any form of family planning. Women with unmet need for limiting births include pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrheic women whose last birth was unwanted, and women who want no more children but are not currently using family planning to avoid pregnancy. The 2005 FPS provides information on unmet need for family planning of currently married women.

Table 20 presents estimates of unmet need for family planning by age group, educational background, region and its socio-economic status. The total unmet need for family planning was 20.1 percent, with 10.9 percent for spacing births and 9.2

percent for limiting births. These figures are 0.5 percent lower than in the 2004 FPS. Estimated unmet need in 2005 was higher than that reported from the 2003 NDHS

Table 20. Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning, by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Unmet Need For Family Planning			Number of Currently Married Women ('000)
	For Spacing	For Limiting	Total	
Total	**10.9**	**9.2**	**20.1**	**12,395**
Age Group				
15-19	33.2	6.5	39.7	304
20-24	23.0	6.6	29.6	1,538
25-29	15.8	7.5	23.3	2,361
30-34	11.3	9.7	21.0	2,506
35-39	6.9	11.5	18.4	2,268
40-44	3.4	12.0	15.4	1,919
45-49	1.1	7.2	8.3	1,499
Highest Educational Attainment				
No Grade Completed	21.3	9.3	30.6	217
Elementary	10.4	9.2	19.6	3,313
Elementary Undergraduate	12.5	11.5	24.0	1,412
Elementary Graduate	8.9	11.1	20.0	1,901
High School	11.0	9.3	20.3	5,391
High School Undergraduate	11.2	10.2	21.4	1,952
High School Graduate	10.8	8.4	19.2	3,439
College or Higher	10.5	11.5	22.0	3,472
College Undergraduate	11.1	8.2	19.3	1,784
Baccalaureate	9.9	6.8	16.7	1,671
Postgraduate	7.1	2.6	9.7	17
Residence				
Urban	10.4	8.7	19.1	6,190
Rural	11.4	9.7	21.1	6,205
Region				
NCR	12.7	9.9	22.6	1,645
CAR	12.6	8.1	20.7	195
I - Ilocos Region	10.1	8.4	18.5	623
II - Cagayan Valley	6.6	6.0	12.6	464
III - Central Luzon	9.8	6.9	16.7	1,381
IV-A - CALABARZON	9.0	9.8	18.8	1,700
IV-B - MIMAROPA	10.8	13.0	23.8	372
V - Bicol Region	11.4	14.5	25.9	669
VI - Western Visayas	11.7	9.4	21.1	883
VII - Central Visayas	9.2	10.3	19.5	880
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.1	10.0	20.1	509
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10.5	8.2	18.7	479
X - Northern Mindanao	9.4	8.0	17.4	585
XI - Davao Region	8.4	9.9	18.3	635
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	9.5	8.3	17.8	581
XIII - Caraga	9.6	9.8	19.4	317
ARMM	29.1	4.9	34.0	476
Socio-Economic Status				
Poor	13.2	11.6	24.8	4,319
Non-poor	9.7	7.9	17.6	8,076

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

(17.3 percent) but this may be due to differences in measurement of the variable employed with the two surveys: the NDHS uses a birth history to identify pregnant, subfecund and post-partum amennorheic women – women not currently at risk of conceiving – while the FPS uses a series of questions for this purpose.

As age increases, unmet need for family planning decreases. Unmet need ranged from 39.7 percent for married women aged 15-19 to 8.3 percent for married women aged 45-49. Unmet need for spacing was higher for currently married women under 35 years old; unmet need for limiting, higher for older women (aged 35-49).

Total unmet need was highest for currently married women having no education at all (30.6 percent). For most educational levels, unmet need for spacing was greater than for limiting births.

In rural areas, total unmet need was 21.1 percent, which is exactly two percentage points higher than that in urban areas (19.1 percent). The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao registered the highest total unmet need for family planning (34.0 percent), with a much higher percentage for spacing (29.1 percent) than for limiting births (4.9 percent). Bicol Region recorded the second highest percentage of total unmet need (25.9 percent). For Bicol, unmet need for spacing (11.4 percent) was lower than for limiting births (14.5 percent). Total unmet need was lowest in Cagayan Valley (12.6 percent) with 6.6 percent for spacing and 6.0 percent for limiting births.

Evidence from the 2005 Family Planning Survey suggests that the national family planning program continues to be more successful at meeting the needs of higher income couples than of the economically disadvantaged. Unmet need for family planning is substantially greater for women considered poor than for non-poor women. About 18 percent of non-poor married women ages 15-49 are considered to have unmet need for family planning, either for spacing or for limiting purposes, but nearly 25 percent of poor women have unmet need for family planning.

Future Preference for Family Planning

Preferred method of family planning, as opposed to current method, serves as an indicator of attitude toward contraception in general and toward specific methods of family planning within a population. Preferences for specific methods on the part of current users and non-users provide some idea of the potential demand for these methods in the future.

The 2005 Family Planning Survey asked a series of questions about future intention to use contraception. Current users were asked whether they would likely continue using a contraceptive method and non-users were asked whether they might use a

contraceptive method at any time in the future to delay or avoid getting pregnant (Question 29). Both groups were then asked for their preferred method (Question 30). The percentage of currently married women who would prefer to use a method of family planning in the future, or who reported they would not like to use contraception in the future, is given in Table 21.

Table 21 indicates that about 74 percent of current users of some method of family planning in 2005 expected to continue practicing family planning. Half of current users preferred to use a modern method of family planning in the future, a smaller percentage of users than was currently relying on modern methods (64 percent of all users excluding those relying on permanent methods in 2005, or 71 percent of users including those relying on permanent methods). More than 90 percent of women currently relying on the pill and IUD for contraception preferred to continue using that method or said they would like to switch to another modern method. More than three quarters of women relying on injectables or condom also said they would prefer to continue with a modern method. A somewhat smaller fraction – 62 percent – of women using modern natural family planning (NFP) said they would prefer to use a modern method in future. And only 23 percent of current users of modern NFP said they would prefer to continue using modern NFP in future.

More than 80 percent of women relying on traditional methods of contraception in 2005 said they would prefer to continue using a traditional method in the future. Another 9 percent said they would prefer to switch to a modern method of family planning and 8 percent said they would prefer to discontinue use of contraception altogether. The percentage of traditional method users who said they would prefer to discontinue use of a traditional method of contraception is about the same as the percentage of supply method users who said they would prefer to use no method (7 percent). Fourteen percent of modern NFP users said they would prefer to discontinue use.

A quarter of all currently married women not currently using a method of family planning (25.7 percent) say they would use some method of family planning and about one in five (21.8 percent) indicated they would prefer to adopt a modern method of contraception. Few current non-users (0.1 percent) mentioned modern NFP.

Finally, roughly similar percentages of poor and non-poor women reported they would prefer to use some method of family planning in future (regardless of current method used), some modern method, and some method of modern NFP (less than 1 percent for both groups). For example, the percentage of currently married women

Table 21. Currently married women by current contraceptive method used and preferred method in the future: Philippines, 2005

Current method, 2005[a]	All Currently Married Women (CMW) ('000)[a]	Preferred Method: Any Method	Modern Methods[b]	Male or Female Sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Modern NFP	Traditional Methods	Don't Know	No Method
Total, All CMW[a]	**12,395**	**49.7**	**36.3**	**1.8**	**23.2**	**5.2**	**4.0**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**13.3**	**0.7**	**49.5**
Any Method	**6,108**	**74.3**	**51.3**	**1.3**	**33.2**	**7.9**	**5.4**	**3.3**	**0.2**	**23.0**	**0.3**	**25.3**
Modern Methods	**4,468**	**68.1**	**66.8**	**1.2**	**43.7**	**10.5**	**7.0**	**4.3**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**31.7**
Supply Methods	**3,244**	**92.5**	**91.0**	**1.4**	**59.8**	**14.4**	**9.5**	**5.9**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**7.2**
Pill	2,122	94.2	93.1	1.4	89.1	1.2	1.0	0.4	-	1.1	0.1	5.7
IUD	486	92.4	92.1	1.2	2.5	87.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.8
Injectables	402	83.4	81.4	1.9	6.5	2.1	70.0	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.6	16.0
Male Condom	234	92.6	86.9	1.5	5.1	2.2	1.7	76.5	-	5.7	0.2	7.2
Other	1	100.0	100.0	-	-	47.8	-	52.1	-	-	-	-
Natural Family Planning	**45**	**81.7**	**61.8**	**2.3**	**23.5**	**4.0**	**9.1**	**-**	**22.8**	**19.9**	**3.9**	**14.4**
Mucus/BBT/STM	7	82.8	69.4	-	-	-	-	-	69.4	13.4	-	17.2
Standard Days Method	4	100.0	100.0	6.0	-	-	8.9	-	85.1	-	-	-
LAM	34	79.5	56.3	2.4	30.6	5.1	10.9	-	7.2	23.2	5.1	15.4
Traditional Methods	**1,640**	**91.4**	**9.0**	**1.5**	**4.6**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**82.4**	**0.4**	**8.0**
Periodic Abstinence	805	91.9	7.2	1.4	2.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	84.8	0.2	7.7
Withdrawal	786	91.3	10.8	1.4	6.2	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.1	80.5	0.4	7.9
Other Traditional Methods	50	82.7	10.1	2.4	5.2	1.6	0.7	-	-	72.6	2.0	15.4
No Method	**6,287**	**25.7**	**21.8**	**2.4**	**13.5**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**73.0**
Poor, CMW[a]	**4,319**	**52.0**	**38.7**	**2.2**	**24.3**	**5.8**	**4.7**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**13.3**	**0.7**	**47.2**
Any Method	**1,963**	**81.2**	**57.0**	**1.4**	**37.4**	**9.1**	**6.4**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**24.2**	**0.4**	**18.4**
Modern Methods	**1,392**	**77.2**	**75.9**	**1.4**	**50.5**	**12.2**	**8.3**	**3.1**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**22.5**
Supply Methods	**1,134**	**93.1**	**91.8**	**1.4**	**61.6**	**14.9**	**10.0**	**3.8**	**-**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**6.8**
Pill	752	95.2	94.4	1.5	89.9	1.3	1.4	0.2	-	0.8	-	4.8
IUD	180	90.8	90.6	1.2	2.8	85.8	0.7	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	8.5
Injectables	145	83.0	80.5	1.7	7.4	2.5	68.7	0.4	-	2.5	0.3	16.6
Male Condom	56	97.9	90.7	1.6	10.8	1.7	2.5	74.0	-	7.3	-	2.1
Other	0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Natural Family Planning	**21**	**77.3**	**53.2**	**1.9**	**21.9**	**3.3**	**10.1**	**-**	**16.1**	**24.2**	**8.2**	**14.4**
Mucus/BBT/STM	1	100.0	100.0	-	-		-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Standard Days Method	1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
LAM	20	75.7	49.8	2.0	23.4	3.5	10.8	-	10.1	25.9	8.8	15.4
Traditional Methods	**571**	**90.8**	**10.9**	**1.5**	**5.4**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**79.9**	**0.7**	**8.3**
Periodic Abstinence	267	92.5	8.9	1.4	3.7	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	83.6	0.5	6.8
Withdrawal	270	90.2	12.9	1.3	7.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.2	77.3	0.7	9.1
Other Traditional Methods	34	83.1	11.5	3.6	5.5	2.4	-	-	-	71.7	2.9	14.0
No Method	**2,356**	**27.6**	**23.5**	**2.8**	**13.5**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**1.0**	**71.2**
Non-poor, CMW[a]	**8,076**	**48.4**	**35.1**	**1.6**	**22.6**	**4.8**	**3.6**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**13.3**	**0.7**	**50.7**
Any Method	**4,145**	**71.1**	**48.6**	**1.2**	**31.2**	**7.4**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**22.5**	**0.2**	**28.6**
Modern Methods	**3,076**	**64.0**	**62.8**	**1.1**	**40.6**	**9.7**	**6.4**	**4.8**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**35.8**
Supply Methods	**2,110**	**92.2**	**90.6**	**1.4**	**58.9**	**14.1**	**9.2**	**7.0**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**7.5**
Pill	1,369	93.6	92.3	1.3	88.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	-	1.3	0.1	6.2
IUD	306	93.4	93.0	1.3	2.3	88.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.9
Injectables	256	83.6	81.9	2.1	5.9	1.9	70.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.7	15.7
Male Condom	178	90.9	85.8	1.5	3.3	2.4	1.4	77.3	-	5.2	0.3	8.7
Other	0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Family Planning	**24**	**85.6**	**69.5**	**2.7**	**25.1**	**4.6**	**8.3**	**-**	**28.9**	**16.1**	**-**	**14.4**
Mucus/BBT/STM	6	81.0	66.1	-	-	-	-	-	66.1	14.9	-	19.1
Standard Days Method	3	100.0	100.0	7.6	-	-	11.3	-	81.2	-	-	-
LAM	15	84.7	65.0	2.9	40.3	7.3	11.1	-	3.4	19.6	-	15.3
Traditional Methods	**1,069**	**91.6**	**8.0**	**1.5**	**4.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**83.7**	**0.2**	**7.8**
Periodic Abstinence	537	91.7	6.3	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	85.4	0.1	8.1
Withdrawal	516	91.9	9.8	1.5	5.8	0.9	1.4	0.2	-	82.2	0.3	7.2
Other Traditional Methods	16	81.7	7.0	-	4.7	-	2.3	-	-	74.6	-	18.3
No Method	**3,931**	**24.5**	**20.7**	**2.1**	**13.5**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**1.2**	**74.1**

Notes: [a] CMW includes those who are ligated or whose partners/husbands are sterilized/vasectomized.

[b] Includes modern supply methods not shown separately.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

classified as poor who were currently using oral contraceptives and would prefer to continue relying on this method was about the same as the percentage of non-poor women (89.9 percent vs. 88.7 percent). The percentage of traditional method users who said they would prefer to switch to pill, IUD, injectable, condom or a permanent method was also about the same (10.9 percent of poor women and 8.0 percent of non-poor women currently relying on traditional methods).

In general, the 2005 Family Planning Survey indicates a strong preference among currently married women using more effective, artificial methods of contraception for continuing to rely on those methods; a relatively strong preference among traditional method users for continuing with this group of methods; and a distinctly weaker preference among users of modern NFP for continuing with one of this class of family planning methods. These preferences and those of non-users noted above underscore the desirability of ensuring continued availability of artificial methods of contraception for both poor and non-poor women. They also suggest that current efforts by the Department of Health to fully integrate modern NFP into the menu of methods available to, and considered methods of choice by, Filipino women notwithstanding, modern NFP does not yet have the following enjoyed by other methods of family planning.

Willingness to Pay for Contraception

Since the 1970s the Philippines has relied on substantial quantities of donated contraceptives for distribution through its government-run family planning program. However, donor–supplied contraceptives are now being phased out, with the concurrence of the government, and the Philippines is now assuming responsibility for providing for its own citizens' needs for both family planning services and supplies. In July 2004 the Department of Health adopted a Contraceptive Self-Reliance (CSR) Strategy outlining the steps to be taken during the transition from dependence on donated contraceptives to domestically supplied contraceptives for family planning (Department of Health 2004). This strategy focuses on ensuring the availability of contraceptives to all couples, including those economically disadvantaged, by (1) encouraging current users with the means to pay to shift to commercial and Non-Government Organization sources of supply, (2) allocating a dwindling supply of donated contraceptives to LGUs in such a way that those areas with higher proportions of poor households and couples lacking the means to pay have continued access to donated contraceptives longer than more affluent LGUs, and (3) strengthening the ability of LGUs to plan for public sector distribution of contraceptives and to procure contraceptives. The planned donor phase-out and transition to full LGU responsibility nationwide is scheduled to cover the 2005-08 period. In 2007, donations of oral contraceptives will end. In 2008, donated injectables will end.

During the transition to self-reliance, the Department of Health and the National Statistics Office will monitor changes in willingness to pay for contraceptives, national and area-specific contraceptive prevalence for oral contraceptives and injectables, method-specific discontinuation, and method-specific source of supply, giving special attention to differentials between poor and non-poor households. Couples' willingness and ability to pay for contraception should help guide Department of Health efforts to shift some constituents from public to private sector sources of supply.

The 2005 Family Planning Survey included a question about willingness to pay for five methods of contraception: oral contraceptives, IUD, injectables, condom, and permanent methods (ligation and vasectomy). Similar questions were asked in the 1998 and 2003 NDHSs and the 2004 FPS. The results of the 2005 FPS on willingness to pay are presented in Table 22. This table shows estimated numbers of women of reproductive age who expressed a preference for oral contraceptives, IUD, injectables, condom, and ligation along with the distribution of the maximum amount (in pesos) they would be willing to pay for their preferred method. Women expressing interest in a method include current users of any method who said they would continue to use contraception as well as current non-users who said they would use contraception at some future time to delay or avoid pregnancy.

According to the 2005 FPS, more than 9 in 10 women of reproductive age either currently using and would continue using any of these five methods or not currently using but intend to use one of these methods would be willing to pay for their contraceptive supplies. Among married women, the percentage willing to pay ranges from just under 90 percent (for ligation) to about 95 percent (for condom). For all women the percentages are similar (Table 22). Nearly 94 percent of all women of reproductive age interested in one of these five methods said they would be willing to pay for that method. For women considered poor, about 90 percent indicated a willingness to pay something; for non-poor women, about 95 percent said they would be willing to pay (Table not shown).

Table 22 shows the distribution of maximum amounts women of reproductive age reported they would be willing to pay for each of these five methods of contraception. Median maximum prices are 20 pesos for one condom, 30 for one cycle of pills, 50 for an injection, 100 for an IUD, and 300 pesos for a ligation procedure, meaning that about half of women reported that they would be willing to pay more than these maximum amounts and about half of women, less than these amounts. Average amounts women would be willing to pay are higher because some women would be willing to pay quite large amounts for contraception: mean values range from 45 pesos for a condom to 754 pesos for ligation.

The second and third pages making up Table 22 present corresponding distributions of poor and non-poor women expressing interest in one of these five methods of

Table 22. Willingness to pay for preferred method, Philippines: 2005

	Pill		IUD		Injectables		Male Condom		Ligation	
Married Women ('000)	2,703		574		459		230		188	
Percentage Willing to Pay		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Yes, willing to pay		94.1		89.8		92.0		94.8		86.4
No, not willing to pay		5.0		7.0		6.7		4.3		10.6
Don't know		0.9		3.1		1.3		0.9		2.9
All Women ('000)	4,142		735		594		289		290	
Percentage Willing to Pay		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Yes, willing to pay		94.0		90.7		91.9		94.6		87.9
No, not willing to pay		4.7		6.4		6.6		4.3		9.2
Don't know		1.3		2.9		1.5		1.1		2.8
For all women responding, maximum amount willing to pay										
	For one cycle (pesos)		For inserted IUD (pesos)		For one injection (pesos)		For one condom (pesos)		For procedure (pesos)	
All Women ('000)	4,087		714		585		286		281	
Percentage Willing to Pay		100		100		100		100		100
0	4.7		0	6.6	0	6.7	0	4.4	0	9.5
1-5	5.7		1-5	1.4	1-5	2.5	1-5	9.3	1-5	1.4
6-10	9.0		6-10	3.0	6-10	6.2	6-10	24.2	6-10	0.7
11-20	11.3		11-20	6.1	11-20	9.5	11-20	16.4	11-20	0.3
21-25	7.5		21-25	2.7	21-25	2.4	21-25	7.4	21-25	0.7
26-30	23.9		26-30	4.9	26-30	7.2	26-30	12.4	26-30	0.9
31-50	15.8		31-50	17.5	31-50	17.0	31-50	10.8	31-50	5.5
51-75	3.1		51-75	3.2	51-75	3.9	51-75	2.1	51-75	1.0
76-100	9.5		76-100	17.5	76-100	18.6	76-100	8.6	76-100	12.0
101-200	5.9		101-200	16.4	101-200	15.3	101-200	3.1	101-200	12.9
201-300	1.7		201-300	9.3	201-300	5.0	201-300	0.7	201-300	5.4
301-500	1.4		301-500	6.8	301-500	3.3	301-500	0.4	301-500	16.3
501-750	0.2		501-750	1.0	501-750	0.7	501-750	0.2	501-750	2.4
751-1000	0.2		751-1000	1.4	751-1000	0.9	751-1000	-	751-1000	10.5
1001-1500	-		1001-1500	0.8	1001-1500	0.4	1001-1500	-	1001-1500	4.6
1501-2000	-		1501-2000	0.3	1501-2000	0.1	1501-2000	-	1501-2000	5.5
2001-3000	0.1		2001-3000	0.9	2001-3000	0.1	2001-3000	0.2	2001-3000	6.6
3001 and above	-		3001 and above	0.4	3001 and above	0.1	3001 and above	-	3001 and above	3.8
Mean *		63		203		126		45		754
Median		30		100		50		20		300

Note: * Mean and median are based on maximum category values from the 2005 FPS questionnaire.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 22. Willingness to pay for preferred method, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

	Pill		IUD		Injectables		Male Condom		Ligation	
Poor Women ('000)	**1,324**		**270**		**223**		**66**		**103**	
Percentage Willing to Pay		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Yes, willing to pay		92.3		86.5		90.7		88.6		83.1
No, not willing to pay		6.4		8.7		7.7		10.7		13.2
Don't know		1.3		4.8		1.6		0.7		3.7
For all women responding, maximum amount willing to pay										
	For one cycle (pesos)		**For inserted IUD (pesos)**		**For one injection (pesos)**		**For one condom (pesos)**		**For procedure (pesos)**	
Poor Women ('000)	**1,307**		**257**		**220**		**66**		**100**	
Percentage Willing to Pay		**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**
	0	*6.5*	*0*	*9.2*	*0*	*7.8*	*0*	*10.8*	*0*	*13.7*
	1-5	8.9	1-5	2.2	1-5	4.1	1-5	11.9	1-5	2.3
	6-10	12.5	6-10	3.6	6-10	9.8	6-10	31.6	6-10	1.0
	11-20	*13.9*	*11-20*	*6.9*	*11-20*	*10.7*	*11-20*	*13.1*	*11-20*	*0.5*
	21-25	9.1	21-25	3.7	21-25	3.4	21-25	8.6	21-25	0.3
	26-30	23.7	26-30	6.8	26-30	9.7	26-30	8.3	26-30	1.3
	31-50	14.0	31-50	23.5	31-50	15.1	31-50	8.4	31-50	7.0
	51-75	2.2	51-75	3.2	51-75	3.5	51-75	2.9	51-75	1.4
	76-100	5.8	76-100	17.5	76-100	20.6	76-100	1.9	76-100	15.2
	101-200	2.4	101-200	13.0	101-200	11.3	101-200	2.5	101-200	14.9
	201-300	0.5	201-300	3.4	201-300	2.0	201-300	-	201-300	6.0
	301-500	0.4	301-500	3.9	301-500	1.1	301-500	-	301-500	15.5
	501-750	0.1	501-750	1.1	501-750	0.4	501-750	-	501-750	1.8
	751-1000	0.1	751-1000	0.4	751-1000	-	751-1000	-	751-1000	9.4
	1001-1500	-	1001-1500	1.0	1001-1500	0.3	1001-1500	-	1001-1500	4.4
	1501-2000	-	1501-2000	-	1501-2000	-	1501-2000	-	1501-2000	1.3
	2001-3000	-	2001-3000	0.1	2001-3000	-	2001-3000	-	2001-3000	3.3
	3001 and above	-	3001 and above	0.5	3001 and above	-	3001 and above	-	3001 and above	0.7
Mean *		**39**		**190**		**80**		**24**		**466**
Median		**30**		**50**		**50**		**10**		**200**

Note: * Mean and median are based on maximum category values from the 2005 FPS questionnaire.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 22. Willingness to pay for preferred method, Philippines: 2005 (Continuation)

	Pill		IUD		Injectables		Male Condom		Ligation	
Non-Poor Women ('000)	**2,818**		**465**		**371**		**223**		**186**	
Percentage Willing to Pay		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
Yes, willing to pay		94.8		93.2		92.6		96.3		90.6
No, not willing to pay		3.9		5.0		5.9		2.4		7.0
Don't know		1.3		1.8		1.5		1.2		2.4
For all women responding, maximum amount willing to pay										
	For one cycle (pesos)		**For inserted IUD (pesos)**		**For one injection (pesos)**		**For one condom (pesos)**		**For procedure (pesos)**	
Non-Poor Women ('000)	**2,669**		**432**		**421**		**213**		**243**	**242,608**
Percentage Willing to Pay		**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**
	0	3.9	0	5.1	0	6.0	0	2.5	0	7.2
	1-5	4.2	1-5	1.0	1-5	1.6	1-5	8.5	1-5	0.9
	6-10	7.4	6-10	2.6	6-10	4.1	6-10	22.0	6-10	0.5
	11-20	10.1	11-20	5.7	11-20	8.7	11-20	17.3	11-20	0.2
	21-25	6.8	21-25	2.1	21-25	1.7	21-25	7.1	21-25	0.9
	26-30	24.0	26-30	3.8	26-30	5.8	26-30	13.6	26-30	0.7
	31-50	16.6	31-50	14.1	31-50	18.1	31-50	11.5	31-50	4.6
	51-75	3.5	51-75	3.2	51-75	4.2	51-75	1.8	51-75	0.8
	76-100	11.2	76-100	17.6	76-100	17.4	76-100	10.6	76-100	10.2
	101-200	7.5	101-200	18.3	101-200	17.6	101-200	3.3	101-200	11.8
	201-300	2.3	201-300	12.6	201-300	6.9	201-300	0.9	201-300	5.0
	301-500	1.9	301-500	8.5	301-500	4.6	301-500	0.6	301-500	16.8
	501-750	0.2	501-750	0.9	501-750	0.8	501-750	0.2	501-750	2.7
	751-1000	0.2	751-1000	2.0	751-1000	1.5	751-1000	-	751-1000	11.2
	1001-1500	-	1001-1500	0.6	1001-1500	0.5	1001-1500	-	1001-1500	4.8
	1501-2000	0.1	1501-2000	0.4	1501-2000	0.2	1501-2000	-	1501-2000	7.8
	2001-3000	0.1	2001-3000	1.3	2001-3000	0.2	2001-3000	0.3	2001-3000	8.4
	3001 and above	0.1	3001 and above	0.3	3001 and above	0.1	3001 and above	-	3001 and above	5.5
Mean *		**74**		**240**		**154**		**51**		**913**
Median		**30**		**100**		**75**		**30**		**500**

Note: * Mean and median are based on maximum category values from the 2005 FPS questionnaire.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

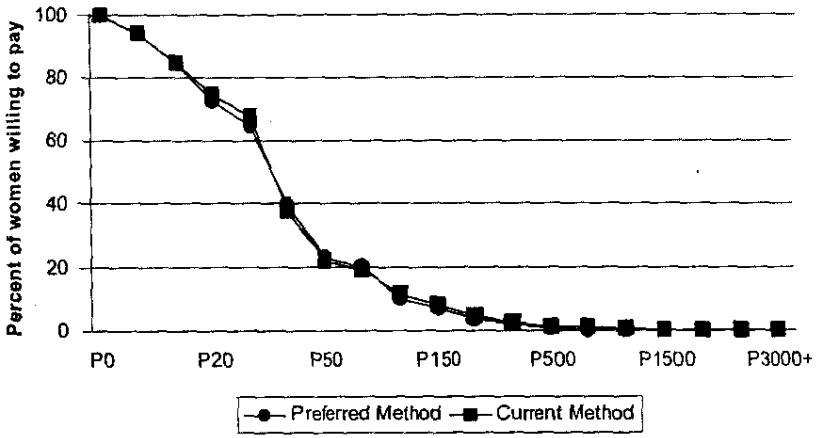
contraception according to maximum amount they said they would be willing to pay. As would be expected, poor women were willing to pay lower maximum amounts for each method of contraception, whether expressed as a median or mean amount, compared with women classified as non-poor. For example, the median maximum amount poor women would be willing to pay for an IUD insertion was 50 pesos; for non-poor women, 100 pesos. Corresponding amounts for sterilization were 200 pesos for poor women and 500 pesos for women considered non-poor.

Particularly for poorer women who have been obtaining contraceptive supplies from a government-run health station or other public source, these maximum amounts are likely to be influenced by the fact that many women had, in the past, received their supplies at no cost. As reported in the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NSO, DOH and Macro International 1999:61), about a third of current users of oral contraceptives and injectables, and roughly 30 percent of women relying on IUDs and condoms, were not paying for their contraceptive supplies.

The 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey reported willingness to pay for contraception for women not currently using contraception but who intend to use a specific method in the future, rather than for current users (NSO and ORC Macro 2005:97). Average amounts these women said they would be willing to pay included 36 pesos for a condom, 77 pesos for a cycle of hormonal pills, 162 for an injectable, 216 pesos for an IUD, and 1,438 pesos for ligation. These values are consistent with the mean maximum values for all women indicating interest in using condom, pills and IUD shown in Table 22 (but they are higher than mean maximum value reported by women interested in injectables or female sterilization in Table 22).

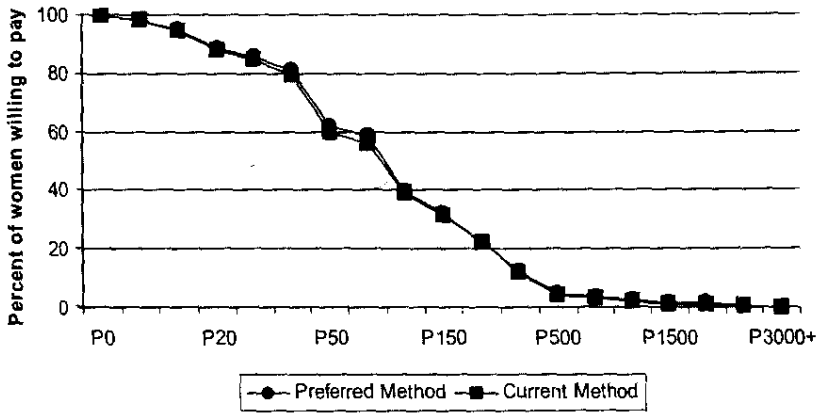
The distinction between willingness to pay on the part of current users and on the part of prospective users is worth underscoring. Current users who intend to continue using their method and those who would be interested in adopting a specific method together make up the potential market for a specific method. The 1998 NDHS reported information about current users; the 2003 NDHS, for prospective users. The 2005 FPS collected information about both groups. Distributions of maximum amounts women of reproductive age would be willing to pay for four methods of contraception are presented in Figures 19-22, distinguishing between current users and the composite group of current and prospective users. In each figure, price is plotted along the x axis; percentage of women willing to pay that price, along the y axis. While this presentation is the reverse of the format customarily used by economists in depicting demand curves, Figures 19-22 emphasize the drop in percentage of women willing to pay for a specific method of contraception as price increases. These figures also suggest that the demand curves for current users and potential users for two of the four methods shown are nearly identical, but that potential users of injectables and female sterilization may be willing to pay somewhat higher prices than current users.

Figure 19. Willingness to pay for oral contraceptives, in pesos, Philippines: 2005



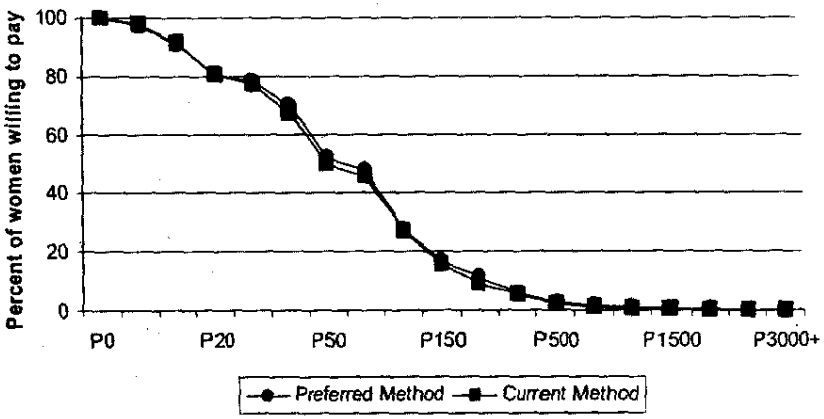
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 20. Willingness to pay for IUD, in pesos, Philippines: 2005



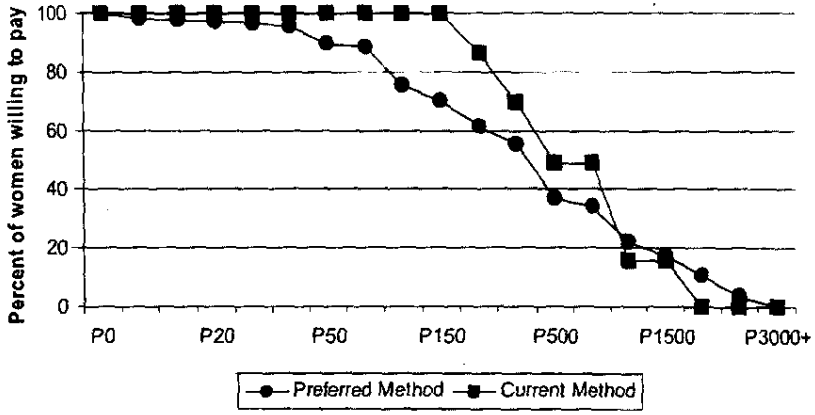
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 21. Willingness to pay for injectables, in pesos, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 22. Willingness to pay for sterilization, in pesos, Philippines: 2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

chapter 4
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Over half a million women worldwide die from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth each year, and 15 million women suffer injuries, infections and disabilities in pregnancy or childbirth. Infants have a lower probability of survival without the care of their mothers. Without a concerted effort to save mothers' lives, millions of children will be denied maternal love and care during childhood (UNICEF: 2004). In the Philippines, the situation of mothers, although better than the average from developing countries, has not improved much in the last 5 – 10 years. This section of the report presents findings related to maternal and child health. Topics included in the section include tetanus toxoid vaccination, delivery care, child nutrition, breastfeeding and vitamin A supplementation. Findings can assist in identifying women and children who have less access to maternal and child health services, for which health planners can formulate plans and programs aimed at improving health services and coverage.

The characteristics of sample women with surviving children under 5 years old and their children reflect those of mothers with children under the age of 5, and of those youngest children, living throughout the Philippines. Table 23 shows the estimated number and age distribution of all women of reproductive age and of women with children under age 5 at the time of the survey. About a third of women aged 15 to 49 (7.1 million out of 21.4 million) had at least one surviving child below age 5. Of these, 50.8 percent were in the age group of 25 to 34; 22.0 percent were younger (15 to 24 years of age); 24.9 percent were aged 35 to 44 years; and 2.3 percent were aged 45 to 49 years (Table 23).

Figure 23 compares the distribution of women aged 15 to 49 years with surviving children below 5 years old based on the 2004 and the 2005 FPS.

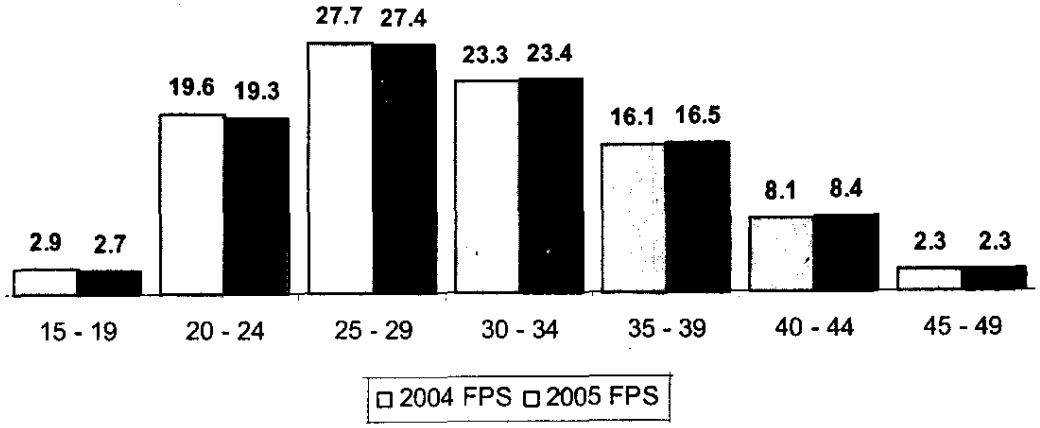
The majority of the FPS women with surviving children under age 5 (51.3 percent) were rural residents. More than half (56.0 percent) of the women were from Luzon including the National Capital Region. About a fifth of the women were from the Visayas and just over a fourth were from Mindanao (Table 24).

Table 23. Number and percent of women in reproductive age (15 to 49 years old) who at time of the survey were mothers of surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by age group, Philippines: 2005

Age Group	Women of Reproductive Age ('000)	Women of Reproductive Age with Youngest Surviving Children 0 to 59 Months of Age		
		Unweighted Number	Weighted Number ('000)	Weighted Percent
Total	**21,377**	**15,829**	**7,110**	**100.0**
15 - 19	4,438	446	195	2.7
20 - 24	3,909	2,739	1,372	19.3
25 - 29	3,314	4,092	1,947	27.4
30 - 34	3,011	3,633	1,667	23.4
35 - 39	2,649	2,907	1,174	16.5
40 - 44	2,252	1,561	595	8.4
45 - 49	1,805	451	160	2.3

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Figure 23. Percent distribution of women in reproductive age (15 to 49 years old) who at time of the survey were mothers of surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by age group, Philippines: 2004-2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Over 80 percent of women with youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age (85.5 percent) were currently married and another 8.3 percent reported themselves as living in union but not legally married (Table 24).

Women with youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age who were engaged in non-gainful occupation comprised 57.5 percent while those engaged in gainful occupations accounted for 42.5 percent.

Table 24. Percent distribution of women with youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Number of Women ('000)	Percent
Total	**7,110**	**100.0**
Residence		
Urban	3,464	48.7
Rural	3,646	51.3
Region		
NCR	931	13.1
CAR	125	1.8
I - Ilocos Region	334	4.7
II - Cagayan Valley	232	3.3
III - Central Luzon	761	10.7
IV-A - CALABARZON	932	13.1
IV-B - MIMAROPA	226	3.2
V - Bicol Region	432	6.1
VI - Western Visayas	536	7.5
VII - Central Visayas	525	7.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	311	4.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	274	3.9
X - Northern Mindanao	348	4.9
XI - Davao Region	362	5.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	325	4.6
XIII - Caraga	193	2.7
ARMM	263	3.7
Socio-Economic Status		
Poor	2,866	40.3
Non-poor	4,244	59.7
Marital Status		
Single/Never Married	228	3.2
Currently Married	6,078	85.5
Living Together	587	8.3
Separated/Divorced	158	2.2
Widowed	59	0.8
Occupation		
Gainful Occupation	3,020	42.5
Officials of the Government, Managers	521	7.3
Professionals	256	3.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	93	1.3
Clerks	233	3.3
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales	349	4.9
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fisherman	224	3.2
Trades and Related Workers	221	3.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	61	0.9
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	1,030	14.5
Special Occupation	33	0.5
Non-Gainful Occupation	4,090	57.5
Highest Educational Attainment		
No Grade Completed	105	1.5
Elementary	1,799	25.3
High School	3,247	45.7
College or Higher	1,958	27.5

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Most women with youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age (98.5 percent) had reached at least elementary education. Only 1.5 percent of them had no education at all. About half of them (45.7 percent) reached at most high school level and more than a fourth (27.5 percent) finished college or a higher education level.

The children described in the remaining part of this section represent an estimated 7.1 million children under the age of five years with mothers aged 15 to 49 years old in April 2005. Approximately one-third of the children belonged to the 0 to 11 month age group; a fourth were 12 to 23 months old; and almost half (47.5 percent) were 24 to 59 months of age (Table 25).

Table 25. Number and percent of youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by age group, Philippines: 2005

Age Group of Youngest Surviving Children (months)	Youngest Surviving Children 0 to 59 Months of Age		Percent of Youngest Surviving Children 0 to 59 Months of Age
	Unweighted Number	Weighted Number ('000)	Weighted Percent
Total	15,829	7,110	100.0
0-11	4,406	2,008	28.2
12-23	3,802	1,726	24.3
24-35	3,007	1,342	18.9
36-47	2,365	1,053	14.8
48-59	2,249	981	13.8

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

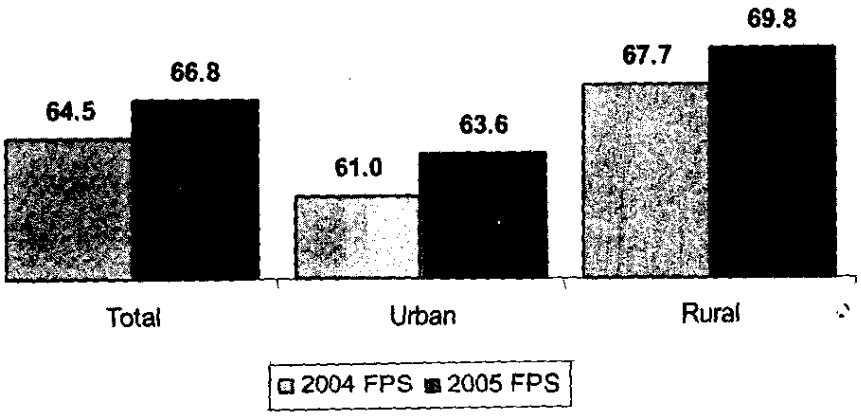
Tetanus Toxoid Immunization

Prevention of neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid immunization of expectant mothers is among the goals of the maternal care program of the Department of Health. The maternal care program recommends that women should receive at least two tetanus injections during the first pregnancy. Booster injections are given six months later and, in order to confer lifetime immunity, two more doses are given. In order to help assess progress toward meeting this goal, the 2005 Family Planning Survey collected information on the number of tetanus toxoid injections received by pregnant women during or prior to pregnancy with their youngest surviving children below five years old.

Infants whose mothers received at least 2 doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine (TTV) during pregnancy with them are considered protected from neonatal tetanus. Likewise, infants born to women who received either three or more doses of TTV during previous pregnancies are considered protected from neonatal tetanus.

In 2005, approximately 4.7 million of the 7.1 million children 0 to 59 months of age, or 66.8 percent, were protected from neonatal tetanus (Figure 24). This percentage is higher than the 2004 FPS estimate (64.5 percent). The percentages for both urban and rural areas have increased – from 61.0 percent in 2004 to 63.6 percent in 2005 in urban areas, and from 67.7 percent in 2004 to 69.8 percent in 2005 in rural areas. Moreover, the percentage of children whose mothers have not received TTV (during pregnancy or at any other time) declined from 12.2 percent in 2004 to 11.7 in 2005 (Table 26). Even so, 29.5 percent of children below 5 years old were unprotected from neonatal tetanus at time of birth – 22.5 percent in urban areas, 18.5 percent in rural areas.

Figure 24. Percent of surviving children 0 to 59 months of age who are protected against neonatal tetanus by residence, Philippines: 2004-2005



Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

More children were found to be protected against neonatal tetanus in rural areas (69.8 percent) than urban areas (63.6 percent). The reason for this is that most DOH programs providing TTV are specifically designed to improve coverage among rural-resident women.

The percentage of children under age 5 protected against neonatal tetanus varies little from region to region, with the exception of ARMM which had the lowest coverage (48.5 percent). Western Visayas had the highest coverage at 78.6 percent (Table 26).

Table 26 also shows that the percentage of children protected from neonatal tetanus was slightly higher among those born to women in poor households (67.2 percent) than among those born in non-poor households (66.5 percent).

Table 27 presents the percentage distribution of children 0 to 59 months of age by number of tetanus toxoid injections received by the mother during pregnancy with the reference child. Reference child refers to the youngest surviving child 0 to 59 months of age. The table excludes the count of children whose mothers were not sure if they received TTV or not. Of the children whose mothers received the TTV injection, 44.9 percent had mothers who received two or more doses of tetanus

Table 26. Distribution of youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by whether or not they are protected against neonatal tetanus as a result of mother's tetanus toxoid vaccination (TTV) and selected background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Total Number of Children ('000)	Protected[a]			Not Protected				Don't Know if Protected or Not
		Total	Number of Doses		Total	Number of Doses			
			Two[b]	Three and Over		Zero	One	Two[c]	
Total	**7,110**	**66.8**	**11.8**	**55.0**	**29.5**	**11.7**	**8.8**	**9.0**	**3.8**
Age Group of Youngest Surviving Children (Months)									
0-11	2,008	65.6	13.4	52.2	31.9	12.7	10.0	9.2	2.5
12-23	1,726	67.5	12.2	55.2	29.2	11.6	8.4	9.1	3.3
24-35	1,342	66.8	11.5	55.3	29.2	11.6	8.6	9.0	4.0
36-47	1,053	67.7	11.8	55.9	27.1	9.6	8.1	9.4	5.2
48-59	981	66.9	8.3	58.6	27.6	12.0	7.9	7.8	5.4
Residence									
Urban	3,464	63.6	13.2	50.4	32.3	12.5	10.1	9.8	4.1
Rural	3,646	69.8	10.5	59.3	26.7	11.0	7.5	8.2	3.5
Region									
NCR	931	57.8	13.1	44.8	36.2	15.9	9.4	10.9	6.0
CAR	125	61.5	9.0	52.4	34.4	17.4	9.2	7.8	4.1
I – Ilocos Region	334	63.7	15.5	48.2	30.7	12.7	9.2	8.9	5.6
II – Cagayan Valley	232	67.6	14.9	52.7	27.2	9.0	9.9	8.3	5.2
III – Central Luzon	761	64.6	14.4	50.2	31.8	11.8	10.7	9.3	3.5
IV-A – CALABARZON	932	62.2	11.6	50.6	35.2	12.6	11.0	11.6	2.6
IV-B – MIMAROPA	226	67.0	9.8	57.2	29.4	13.2	9.4	6.8	3.7
V – Bicol Region	432	68.9	10.1	58.8	28.0	12.0	7.6	8.3	3.2
VI – Western Visayas	536	78.6	11.4	67.2	19.1	7.0	5.5	6.6	2.3
VII – Central Visayas	525	71.6	11.5	60.2	25.7	7.7	7.6	10.4	2.7
VIII – Eastern Visayas	311	70.1	9.5	60.5	28.8	9.5	11.3	8.0	1.1
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	274	68.4	10.2	58.2	26.5	10.2	6.6	9.8	5.1
X – Northern Mindanao	348	71.0	9.1	62.0	25.2	6.5	9.0	9.6	3.8
XI – Davao Region	362	77.8	10.9	66.9	19.9	5.5	7.1	7.4	2.3
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	325	72.7	13.4	59.3	24.0	11.6	7.0	5.3	3.3
XIII – Caraga	193	76.2	10.5	65.6	21.6	6.1	7.3	8.3	2.2
ARMM	263	48.5	9.1	39.3	42.6	30.9	6.8	4.9	9.0
Socio-Economic Status									
Poor	2,866	67.2	8.8	58.4	20.4	12.9	7.6	9.0	3.3
Non-poor	4,244	66.5	13.8	52.6	20.5	10.9	9.6	8.9	4.1

Notes: [a] the following doses of TTV should be received by the mother in order for a reference child to be considered protected against neonatal tetanus
- at least two doses of TTV during pregnancy with reference child
- one dose during pregnancy with reference child plus at least two doses prior to pregnancy with reference child; or
- at least three doses prior to pregnancy with reference child

[b] Refers to 2 TTV received during pregnancy with reference child

[c] Refers to 2 TTV received prior to pregnancy with reference child, or to one TTV received prior to pregnancy and one TTV received during pregnancy with reference child.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

toxoid injections during pregnancy with them. On the other hand, about one in four children (23.1 percent) had mothers who did not receive a tetanus toxoid vaccination at all during pregnancy. Some of them had mothers who received the required doses prior to pregnancy with them (reference children) and therefore were already protected from neonatal tetanus at the time of birth. As shown in Table 26, 11.7 percent (as compared to 23.1 percent in Table 27) of all children 0 to 59 months of age were unprotected from neonatal tetanus because their mothers had not received any TTV injection before and during the pregnancy with them.

The percentage of children under 5 years of age whose mothers were given two or more TTV injections increased from 37.3 percent in the 2003 NDHS and to 40.5 percent in the 2004 FPS to 44.9 percent in the 2005 FPS. The corresponding percentages from urban and rural areas also improved as shown also in Table 27. The increase in TTV coverage for urban women (36.6 for the 2003 NDHS, 40.5 for the 2004 FPS and 45.6 for the 2005 FPS) and rural women (38.0 for the 2003 NDHS, 40.6 for the 2004 FPS and 44.2 for the 2005 FPS) may be attributed to the improvement or expansion in DOH TTV programs.

Table 27. Percent distribution of surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by number of tetanus toxoid injections given to the mother during pregnancy and by residence, Philippines: 2002-2005

TTV Dose Received During Pregnancy	2002 MCHS[a]			2003 NDHS[b]			2004 FPS[c]			2005 FPS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total ('000)	9,525	4,356	5,169	4,802	2,447	2,355	7,016	3,355	3,660	7,110	3,464	3,646
None	27.7	28.0	27.4	27.9	26.5	29.4	24.0	24.1	23.9	23.1	22.9	23.2
One	38.1	39.1	37.3	33.4	35.1	31.7	33.8	33.6	34.0	30.6	30.0	31.3
Two or More	32.3	30.9	33.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	40.5	40.5	40.6	44.9	45.6	44.2
Don't Know	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3

Notes: [a] Figures refer to surviving children 0 to 59 months of age. They exclude children whose mothers were not sure if they have received TTV or not.
[b] Figures refer to most recent pregnancy or birth.
[c] Figures refer to youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age. They excluded children whose mothers were not sure (1.2%) if they received TTV or not.
Sources: National Statistics Office, 2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey, 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, 2004 and 2005 Family Planning Surveys

Delivery Assistance

Though most women experience no major problems during labor and delivery, complications that do occur can be unpredictable and sudden in onset, requiring immediate action. Maternal and perinatal outcome in such instances are improved when such complications occur in the presence of a trained attendant.

The choice of attendant during delivery may be associated with the mother's characteristics, and type of delivery care received could have an effect on the pregnancy outcome, particularly when complications arise.

As was reported in previous surveys (2003 NDHS and 2004 FPS), doctors were the most popular attendant during birth deliveries. Based on the 2005 FPS, doctors attended 36.5 percent of birth deliveries, traditional birth attendants or *hilots* attended 34.9 percent, and 25.8 percent were attended by midwives (Table 28). If the respondents in the 2005 FPS mentioned more than one birth attendant, only the most qualified was tabulated (e.g. if the respondent mentioned that she was attended by a *hilot* but was brought to the hospital and attended by a doctor, the doctor would be tabulated instead of the *hilot*).

Table 28. Percent distribution of youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by type of birth attendant during delivery and background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Total Number of Children ('000)	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Hilot	Relative/ Friend	Others
Total	**7,110**	**36.5**	**1.4**	**25.8**	**34.9**	**0.8**	**0.4**
Residence							
Urban	3,464	51.9	1.8	28.3	17.3	0.4	0.2
Rural	3,646	21.9	1.1	23.3	51.7	1.3	0.6
Region							
NCR	931	63.8	1.7	25.9	8.0	0.3	0.1
CAR	125	43.0	0.7	18.5	25.0	9.0	3.4
I - Ilocos Region	334	35.0	1.3	44.5	19.0	0.1	0.1
II - Cagayan Valley	232	28.5	1.3	30.1	38.9	0.4	0.8
III - Central Luzon	761	47.3	2.6	36.4	13.4	0.2	-
IV-A - CALABARZON	932	41.9	1.4	32.9	23.8	0.1	0.1
IV-B - MIMAROPA	226	17.3	1.2	14.9	63.7	2.2	0.7
V - Bicol Region	432	21.0	2.6	21.8	54.1	0.3	0.3
VI - Western Visayas	536	36.2	0.9	18.5	41.7	1.7	1.1
VII - Central Visayas	525	34.5	0.8	30.9	32.3	0.6	0.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	311	31.3	0.9	16.9	49.7	0.3	0.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	274	18.4	1.9	17.6	60.2	1.3	0.4
X - Northern Mindanao	348	27.1	0.8	17.5	53.4	0.5	0.6
XI - Davao Region	362	33.4	0.8	18.7	45.4	1.2	0.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	325	21.0	1.6	25.1	48.3	3.7	0.3
XIII - Caraga	193	29.7	1.0	16.1	52.7	0.3	0.3
ARMM	263	8.6	0.6	13.1	77.1	0.4	0.1

Notes: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent
If the respondent mentioned more than one birth attendant, only the most qualified is tabulated.
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Delivery assistance by *hilots* is most prevalent in rural areas with 51.7 percent of all live births attended by a *hilot*. On the other hand, more than half of all births in urban areas were attended by a doctor, which is more than twice the percentage for rural areas.

The proportions of births attended by physicians, nurses, midwives, or *hilots* vary from region to region. More than nine in ten deliveries in NCR were assisted by a

health professional (63.8 percent by a doctor, 25.9 percent by a midwife and 1.7 percent by a nurse). At the other extreme, the majority of births in ARMM (77.1 percent) were assisted by a *hilot*. Those assisted in that region by a health professional comprised much lower percentages: 13.1 percent by a midwife, 8.6 percent by a doctor and 0.6 percent by a nurse. CAR is noteworthy for its high percentage of births attended by a relative or a friend or unspecified persons (12.4 percent).

Place of Delivery

In 2005, about 11 out of 20 youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age, were born in their own home. On the other hand, a large percentage (24.7 percent) of the total number of such children were delivered in a government health facility, while only 14.1 percent in private health facilities (Table 29).

Across the regions, ARMM had the largest percentage (88.3) of the children of the said age bracket, were delivered in their own home while NCR had the smallest percentage (23.6). As expected, ARMM had the lowest percentage (5.5 percent) of the children who were delivered in a government hospital. On the contrary, NCR and Cordillera Administrative Region had the highest percentage, 37.6 percent and 38.3 percent, respectively. NCR also had the highest percentage of births of such children in a private hospital or clinic.

As expected, the majority of birth deliveries at home were assisted by a *hilot* or midwife: 61 percent of births delivered at home were assisted by a *hilot* and 36 percent by a midwife (Table 30). At least eight in 10 births delivered at a public or private health facility were assisted by a doctor.

In 13 out of 17 regions, the leading attendant at birth was the *hilot* (Table 31). In ARMM, almost nine in ten deliveries at home were assisted by *hilots* and 13 percent by midwives. Midwives assisted most of the home birth deliveries in Central Luzon (69 percent), Ilocos Region (68 percent), NCR (64 percent) and Calabarzon (52 percent). A large proportion (16 percent) of births at home in CAR were assisted by a relative or friend.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding, particularly during the first six months of infancy, conveys significant immunological and nutritional benefits on infants. Thus, in the 1981 International Code of Marketing Breast Milk Substitutes by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Department of Health emphasizes the importance of proper infant feeding and encourages breastfeeding among nursing mothers instead

Table 29. Percent distribution of youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by place of delivery and region, Philippines: 2005

Region	Total Number of Children (in '000)	Own Home	Other Home	Gov't Hospital	Gov't Health Center	Other Public Facility	Private Hospital or Clinic	Other Private Medical	Other
Total	**7,110**	**54.9**	**2.5**	**24.7**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**14.1**	**0.3**	**1.0**
NCR	932	23.6	0.9	37.6	5.3	0.8	29.5	0.6	1.4
CAR	125	56.0	-	38.3	0.1	-	5.1	-	0.4
I - Ilocos Region	334	59.4	2.6	27.3	1.1	0.1	9.0	0.2	0.3
II - Cagayan Valley	232	67.8	1.3	23.5	1.7	0.1	5.2	-	0.4
III - Central Luzon	761	44.9	1.2	32.1	1.6	0.1	19.3	0.5	0.3
IV-A - CALABARZON	932	49.2	2.5	21.9	2.0	0.3	20.0	0.2	3.9
IV-B - MIMAROPA	226	75.9	4.1	13.3	0.5	-	5.9	-	0.1
V - Bicol Region	432	65.5	7.8	20.0	1.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	1.1
VI - Western Visayas	536	54.5	3.1	28.8	4.2	0.2	7.9	0.7	0.4
VII - Central Visayas	526	56.1	2.0	23.6	2.8	0.2	14.5	0.1	0.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	311	63.1	1.8	26.3	1.7	-	7.0	-	0.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	274	75.4	1.9	14.2	2.2	-	5.9	0.1	0.3
X - Northern Mindanao	348	67.9	3.1	18.6	1.3	-	8.8	-	0.4
XI - Davao Region	367	54.8	2.9	22.7	0.5	-	18.0	0.5	0.6
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	325	67.9	3.8	13.0	1.8	0.2	11.2	1.1	1.0
XIII - Caraga	195	64.2	3.5	23.4	2.2	-	6.6	0.1	-
ARMM	263	88.3	1.2	5.5	0.3	-	4.5	-	0.3

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey
Note: 0.20 percent of NCR place of delivery cannot be determined because the eligible respondent did not answer the question.

Table 30. Percent distribution of youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months of age by type of birth attendant during delivery, according to place of delivery, Philippines: 2005

Attendant at Birth	Total	Place of Delivery			
		Home	Public Facility	Private Facility	Other Facility
Total Number of Children (in '000)	**7,110**	**4,079**	**1,933**	**1,027**	**71**
Doctor	36.5	0.6	86.3	85.8	40.4
Nurse	1.4	0.5	3.3	1.6	3.9
Midwife	25.8	36.0	10.4	12.6	46.8
Hilot	34.9	60.6	0.0	0.0	7.3
Relative/Friend	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Others	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table 31. Percent distribution of youngest surviving children 0 to 59 months old born at home by type of birth attendant, according to region, Philippines: 2005

Region	Total Number of Children ('000)	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Hilot	Relative/ Friend	Others
Total	**4,079**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**36.0**	**60.6**	**1.4**	**0.7**
NCR	228	1.4	1.1	63.5	32.3	1.3	0.5
CAR	70	0.0	0.8	32.6	44.5	15.6	6.0
I - Ilocos Region	207	1.0	0.4	68.1	30.2	0.2	0.2
II - Cagayan Valley	161	0.9	1.2	40.9	55.5	0.6	0.9
III - Central Luzon	351	0.8	0.6	69.1	28.9	0.4	0.0
IV-A - CALABARZON	482	0.6	1.0	52.4	45.8	0.1	0.1
IV-B - MIMAROPA	181	0.0	0.1	16.8	79.3	2.7	0.9
V - Bicol Region	316	0.7	0.5	24.3	73.7	0.4	0.4
VI - Western Visayas	309	0.9	0.1	22.4	72.1	2.7	1.9
VII - Central Visayas	306	0.4	0.5	41.5	55.3	1.0	1.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	202	0.4	0.0	21.5	76.1	0.5	1.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	212	0.4	1.0	18.6	77.7	1.7	0.5
X - Northern Mindanao	247	0.2	0.7	22.3	75.2	0.7	0.9
XI - Davao Region	209	0.2	0.2	18.4	78.5	1.9	0.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	233	0.4	0.2	27.4	66.4	5.1	0.5
XIII - Caraga	131	0.9	0.6	20.1	77.6	0.4	0.4
ARMM	235	0.3	0.1	13.2	85.7	0.5	0.1

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

of using breast milk substitutes (DOH: 1999). The duration and frequency of breastfeeding affect the health and nutritional status of both the mother and child. They also influence the length of post-partum amennorhea, which in turn leads to longer birth intervals and lower fertility levels. A longer birth interval allows a mother to recover fully before her next pregnancy and averts maternal depletion from too closely spaced births. The first breast milk, or colostrums, is beneficial to infants because it contains a high concentration of antibodies that protect children against certain infectious diseases.

The 2005 FPS included a series of questions about breastfeeding to measure the extent to which women in the Philippines are heeding the advice of the Department of Health. Women were asked whether they had ever breastfed the youngest child under age 5 and, for women who did breastfeed, duration of breastfeeding. This section of the report presents information about breastfeeding of the youngest of a respondent's children.

Table 32 indicates that 87.8 percent of women with children below 5 years of age reported having breastfed or were breastfeeding their youngest child at the time of the 2005 FPS. This percentage is about the same as that presented in the reports of the 2001 and 2002 Maternal and Child Health Surveys for all children under the age of 5 (90.1 percent in 2001, 89.7 percent in 2002) and the 2004 FPS (89.7 percent).

The median duration of breastfeeding for women who ever breastfed or who were currently breastfeeding at time of interview was 9.1 months, indicating that about half of women choosing to breastfeed do so for less than 9 months. As Table 32 indicates, the most common duration of breastfeeding for women was 1 to 3 months (18.5 percent).

Table 32. Number and percent of women by whether the youngest child was breastfed and median months breastfeeding, Philippines: 2005

Breastfeeding	Total	
	Number ('000)	Percent
Total	7,110	100.0
Ever Breastfed	6,243	87.8
Less than 1 month	274	3.9
1 to 3 months	1,316	18.5
4 to 6 months	894	12.6
7 to 9 months	615	8.7
10 to 12 months	976	13.7
13 to 15 months	532	7.5
16 to 18 months	578	8.1
19 to 24 months	716	10.1
25 months and over	340	4.8
Never Breastfed	868	12.2
Median Months		9.1

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A supplementation is one of the most important components of the government's child and maternal nutrition programmes. Vitamin A is essential for the normal functioning of the immune system. It also prevents night blindness and susceptibility to other infections (DOH: 2004).

The World Health Organization recommends that children aged 6 to 59 months be given vitamin A. The Philippine government is committed to virtually eliminate vitamin A deficiency, through vitamin A supplementation (DOH 2000). Generally, the Philippines have been successful in providing vitamin A supplementation for those children 6 to 59 months of age. Its success is attributed to the aggressiveness, especially in the rural areas, of the DOH and its support agencies. Table 33 shows that 73.9 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months were given vitamin A capsules. This percentage is lower than that reported in the 2004 FPS (87.6 percent). Fifty-five percent of infants between 6 to 11 months old received vitamin A supplements.

Among the older age groups, the corresponding percentages vary from 77 percent to 83 percent.

Table 33. Percent of youngest surviving children 6 to 59 months of age who received Vitamin A capsule during the six months preceding the survey by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 2005

Background Characteristics	Number of Children ('000)	Received Vitamin A Capsule		Don't Know If Received
		Received Vitamin A Capsule	Did Not Receive Vitamin A	
Total	**7,110**	**73.9**	**24.9**	**1.1**
Age Group of Youngest Surviving Children (Months)				
6-11	2,008	55.1	44.1	0.7
12-23	1,726	83.2	15.9	0.8
24-35	1,342	82.1	16.6	1.3
36-47	1,053	80.7	17.8	1.5
48-59	981	77.7	20.5	1.7
Residence				
Urban	3,464	76.5	22.5	1.0
Rural	3,646	71.5	27.3	1.2
Region				
NCR	931	76.2	22.2	1.3
CAR	125	53.0	45.3	1.7
I - Ilocos Region	334	76.4	22.5	1.1
II - Cagayan Valley	232	72.0	25.8	2.3
III - Central Luzon	761	74.8	24.5	0.6
IV-A - CALABARZON	932	80.4	18.8	0.8
IV-B - MIMAROPA	226	76.3	22.7	1.0
V - Bicol Region	432	72.3	27.0	0.7
VI - Western Visayas	536	72.9	26.4	0.7
VII - Central Visayas	525	73.8	24.8	1.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	311	72.9	25.8	1.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	274	69.7	28.9	1.4
X - Northern Mindanao	348	76.2	23.4	0.4
XI - Davao Region	362	74.4	24.9	0.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	325	70.2	29.3	0.6
XIII - Caraga	193	76.5	23.0	0.5
ARMM	263	56.4	38.7	4.9
Socio-Economic Status				
Poor	2,866	70.0	28.7	1.3
Non-poor	4,244	76.6	22.3	1.0

Note: '-' denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent
Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Urban children were more likely to get vitamin A supplements than rural children. As shown in Table 33, 76.5 percent of urban children as compared to 71.5 percent of rural children received vitamin A. Fifteen of the 17 regions had achieved a 70 to 80 percent coverage in supplementing Vitamin A. Children in CAR were the least likely to receive vitamin A supplementation (53.0 percent).

Children in non-poor households were more likely to get vitamin A supplements (76.6 percent), as compared to children in poor households (70.0 percent).

Compared to the 2004 result of the FPS, there is a significant drop in the coverage of Vitamin A. The DOH mentioned that one of the possible reasons for the drop would be the age bracket adjustment in the coverage. As in the previous surveys involving Vitamin A, those mothers who had children 0 to 59 months old were covered. But for the 2005 season, the age bracket covered are those mothers who had children 0 to 71 months old.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

2005 FPS Form 1 - Listing Form

2005 FPS Form 1 – Listing Form Sheet _____ of _____ Sheets

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Manila
2005 Family Planning Survey

Region _____ City/Municipality _____
Province _____ Barangay _____
EA .....

Sample Housing Unit Serial Number/ Household Control Number	Final Interview Status in ISH Form 2	Name of Household Head	Female Member 15-49 Yrs. Old					
			Full Name	Line Number in ISH Form 2	Age	With surviving children below 5 yrs. old?	FPS Date of Interview	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) Yes No	(8)	(9)
SHSN / HCN		First Name / Last Name				1 2		
SHSN / HCN		First Name / Last Name				1 2		
SHSN / HCN		First Name / Last Name				1 2		
SHSN / HCN		First Name / Last Name				1 2		
SHSN / HCN		First Name / Last Name				1 2		
SHSN / HCN		First Name / Last Name				1 2		

Name and Signature of Interviewer — Name and Signature of Field Editor — Name and Signature of Team Supervisor

Date Submitted — Date edited/Reviewed — Date Edited and Reviewed

Appendix B

2005 FPS Form 2 - Questionnaire

2005 FPS FORM 2
NSCB APPROVAL NO.: NSO 0503-01
EXPIRES: DECEMBER 31, 2005

CONFIDENTIALITY: [illegible]
All information obtained [illegible]
confidential.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Manila

2005 Family Planning Survey

The 2005 Family Planning Survey (FPS) is a national survey on family planning method. The following questions are asked of all female members of the households aged 15 to 49 years regardless of marital status. Please do not feel offended, embarrassed or uncomfortable in answering these questions. We need your honest answers so we could provide development planners with information to guide them on decision making.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Region _____
Prov _____
City/Mun _____
Bgy _____
EA .....
SHSN .....
HCN .....

Record of Individual Visit

	1	2	3
Visit			
Time			
Date			
Result			

Date of Interview ..... MONTH DAY

CODE FOR FINAL VISIT.....

DESIGN CODES

Replicate .....
Stratum .....
PSU No. .....
Rotation Group.....

Number of Household in Housing Unit.....

Result code:

1 – Completed
2 - Not at home
3 - Postponed
4 – Refusal
5 – Partly completed
6 – Respondent Incapacitated
7 – OCW/OFW
8 – Others, specify _____

Name of Household Head:

Name of Eligible Woman:

LINE NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN:
In LFS Questionnaire (ISH form 2).....

ADDRESS

CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instruction.

Signature Over Printed Name of Interviewer — Date Accomplished

Signature Over Printed Name of Field Editor — Date reviewed

Signature Over Printed Name of Supervisor — Date Reviewed

No.	Question	Coding Instructions	Skip To
01	How old were you at your last birthday?	Completed years	
02	In what month and year were you born?	Month ..... Year ..... IF MONTH IS UNKNOWN ENTER "98"	
03	What is the highest grade/year you completed?	Please Specify: _____	
04	What was your main activity/usual occupation during the last 12 months? (PLEASE SPECIFY, E.G., PUBLIC ELEMENTARY TEACHER, PALAY FARMER, HOUSEKEEPER, STUDENT, ETC)	Please specify your Usual Occupation: _____	

Section 5: Family Planning

No.	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip To
05	How many children have you had during your life, *including those* who were born alive but died later, *those who are* living with you now and those *who are living* somewhere else?	Total No. of Children ☐☐ IF NONE, ENTER '00' IN THE BOX →	09
06	Have you had any live birth *anytime in the past* 5 years from April 1, 2000 to the *present* (DATE OF INTERVIEW)?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 →	09
07	How many live births did you have in the *past 5 years from* April 1, 2000 to the present (DATE OF INTERVIEW)	No. of Live Births ... ☐	
08	*Now I would like to record all your children who were born alive in the past 5 years from April 1, 2000 to the present, including those who are no longer alive, if any. I will start from the oldest.* IN COLUMN 1, ENTER THE NAME OF THE CHILD. IN COLUMN 2, ENTER "1" IF A SINGLE BIRTH, "2" IF TWINS, "3" IF TRIPLETS AND SO ON. IN COLUMN 3, ENTER THE MONTH, DAY AND YEAR OF BIRTH. IN COLUMN 4, ENCIRCLE "1" IF STILL ALIVE AND "2" IF NO LONGER ALIVE.		

NAME OF CHILD (1)	NO. OF BIRTHS (2)	DATE OF BIRTH (3)	SURVIVAL STATUS (4)		
				Yes	No
			Alive?	1	2
			Alive?	1	2
			Alive?	1	2
			Alive?	1	2
			Alive?	1	2
			Alive?	1	2

IN THE CHART BELOW ENCIRCLE THE MONTH *UNDER THE APPROPRIATE* YEAR FOR EACH BIRTH. IF THERE WERE MULTIPLE BIRTHS (TWINS, TRIPLETS, ETC.) *IN ANY* MONTH, RECORD THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS ABOVE THE MONTH.

2000	2001	2002
A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
p a u u u e c o e	a e a b a u u u e c o e	a e a p a u u u e c o en
r y n l g p t v c	n b r r y n l g p t v c	b r r y n l g p t v c

2003	2004	2005
J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A
a e a p a u u u e c o e	a e a p a u u u e c o e	a e a p
n b r r y n l g p t v c	n b r r y n l g p t v c	n b r r

09	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes ... 1 No or Unsure ... 2	
09A	*Sometimes a woman will do something or use a method to delay or avoid getting pregnant.* During the past 5 *years* have you use a method of contraception at any time?	Yes ... 1 *No* ... 2	
09B	**INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 09 (CURRENTLY PREGNANT) MARK "X" TO ONE BOX ONLY** **IF Q09 = CODE 01 (YES)** ☐ **IF Q09 = CODE 02 (NO)** ☐ →		10
09C	At the time you became pregnant *were you* using a method of contraception to *delay or avoid* getting pregnant?	Yes ... 1 No or Unsure ... 2 →	27
10	Have you ever had a ligation or (if applicable) your *partner a* vasectomy?	Yes ... 1 → *No* ... 2	13
11	*Are you currently* doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes ... 1 → No ... 2	13
12	Why are you not using *any method*? CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, ENCIRCLE THE CODE OF THE MAJOR REASON.	Wants children ... 01 Side effects ... 02 *Lack of knowledge* ... 03 Health concerns ... 04 Inconvenient to use ... 05 Opposed to family planning ... 06 Prohibited by religion ... 07 Fatalistic (Bahala na) ... 08 *Costs too much* ... 09 Hard to get method ... 10 Menopausal/Had hysterectomy ... 11 Old/Difficult to get pregnant ... 12 Infrequent sex/*Husband away* ... 13 *Amenorrheic* ... 14 Not married/Not sexually active ... 15 Other (specify) ... 16	→ 24

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
13	Which method are you currently using? • ENCIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. • IF LIGATION IS USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER METHOD, ENCIRCLE **01** FOR LIGATION. • IF USING ANY METHOD WHICH REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE (01-10 & 16) AND ANY METHOD WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE SUPPLY /SERVICE (11-15, 17-18 & 96), ENCIRCLE THE METHOD THAT REQUIRE SUPPLY/SERVICE • IF WOMAN IS LIGATED/USING IUD AND PARTNER HAD VASECTOMY—ENCIRCLE CURRENT METHOD BEING USED BY THE WOMAN. • IF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE NOT SATISFIED, ENCIRCLE THE METHOD USED MOST OFTEN.	Ligation/ Female Sterilization ..... 01 Vasectomy/Male Sterilization ..... 02 Pill ..... 03 IUD ..... 04 Injectables ..... 05 Condom ..... 06 Diaphragm ..... 07 Foam/Jelly/Cream ..... 08 Mucus/Billings/Ovulation ..... 09 Basal Body Temperature ..... 10 Standard Days Method ..... 11 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) ..... 12 Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence ..... 13 Withdrawal ..... 14 Other (specify) _____ 96	16 14 15 14 15 19
14	What is the brand name of pills/injectables you are now using?	Brand Name _____ ☐☐ Don't know 98	
15	How much (in cash) does one pack of pills/one vial of injectable/one piece of condom/IUD insertion cost you? FOR IUD: INCLUDE COST OF SERVICE AND OTHER FEES FOR INJECTABLE: INCLUDE COST OF SERVICE	IN PESO ..... ☐☐☐☐ FREE ..... 996 Don't know 998	 19
16	In what facility did the sterilization take place? IF FACILITY IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND ENCIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ *(NAME OF FACILITY)*	Public Sector Government Hospital ..... 11 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center ..... 12 Other Public _____ 13 (Specify) Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic ..... 21 Private Doctor ..... 22 Private Nurse ..... 23 Private Midwife ..... 24 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
17	In what month and year was sterilization operation performed?	Month ..... ☐☐ Year ..... ☐☐☐☐	
18	How much did you pay for your/your partner's sterilization operation? (INCLUDING SUPPLIES AND SERVICES)	IN PESO ..... ☐☐☐☐ FREE ..... 99996 Don't know 99998	
19	IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD IS USED/MENTIONED IN QUESTION 13, ENCIRCLE CODE FOR THE SECOND METHOD CURRENTLY USED.	No Second Method ..... 00 Ligation/ Female Sterilization ..... 01 Vasectomy/Male Sterilization ..... 02 Pill ..... 03 IUD ..... 04 Injectables ..... 05 Condom ..... 06 Diaphragm ..... 07 Foam/Jelly/Cream ..... 08 Mucus/Billings/Ovulation ..... 09 Basal Body Temperature ..... 10 Standard Days Method ..... 11 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) ..... 12 Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence ..... 13 Withdrawal ..... 14 Other (specify) _____ 96	
20	**INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 13 (CURRENT METHOD)** **MARK "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY** **IF Q13 = CODE 03 TO 12** ☐ → **ASK QUESTION 21** **IF Q13 = CODE 01** ☐ → 34 **IFQ13 = CODE 02, 13, 14, 96** ☐ → 24		

No.	Questions	Response Categories	Skips
21	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 13 (CURRENT METHOD) MARK "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY **IF Q13 = CODE 03,06,07,08, 09, 10,11,12** → Ask: Where did you go the last time for the consultation/ advice on the (CURRENT METHOD)? **IF Q13 = CODE 04, 05** → Ask: In what facility did you have your most recent IUD insertion/injection? IF FACILITY IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND ENCIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. *Name of Facility*	Public Sector Government Hospital ... 11 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center ... 12 Barangay Health Station ... 13 Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW ... 14 Other (e.g. gov't offices) ... 15 Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic ... 21 Private Doctor ... 22 Private Nurse ... 23 Private Midwife ... 24 Pharmacy ... 25 Store ... 26 NGO (such as IMCH, Well Family Midwife) Clinic, CBD, etc. ... 27 Industry-based clinic ... 28 Others Puericulture Center ... 31 Church ... 32 Friend/Relative ... 33 Other (specify) ... 34 No consultation ... 41 Don't know ... 98	
22	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 13 (CURRENT METHOD) **IF Q13 = CODE 03 to 08** → **IF Q13 = CODES 19 to 12** →		
23	Where did you obtain your most recent supply for your (CURRENT METHOD)? IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND ENCIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. *Name of Facility*	Public Sector Government Hospital ... 11 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center ... 12 Barangay Health Station ... 13 Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW ... 14 Other (e.g. gov't offices) ... 15 Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic ... 21 Private Doctor ... 22 Private Nurse ... 23 Private Midwife ... 24 Pharmacy ... 25 Store ... 26 NGO (such as IMCH, Well Family Midwife) Clinic, CBD, etc. ... 27 Industry-based clinic ... 28 Others Puericulture Center ... 31 Church ... 32 Friend/Relative ... 33 Other (specify) ... 34 Don't know ... 98	
24	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 08 COLUMN 3 (DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD) RESPONDENT HAD ONE OR MORE BIRTHS FROM JANUARY 2004 TO PRESENT?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 →	25C
25A	Was your last menstrual period before or after your last birth?	Before ... 1 After ... 2 →	26
25B	At the time you became pregnant with your last child, were you doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes ... 1 → No or Unsure ... 2	27
25C	When was your last menstrual period?	Less than 6 months ago ... 1 6 months or more ago ... 2 → In Menopause ... 3 → Never Menstruated ... 4 →	33 41
25D	Have you been married/living together continuously for the past 5 years?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 →	26
25E	INTERVIEWER: Check Question 09A (Contraceptive User In The Past 5 Years) RESPONDENT USED A METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION IN THE PAST 5 YEARS?	Yes ... 1 → No ... 2	26
25F	INTERVIEWER: Check Question 06 (Live Births From April 1, 2000 To Present) RESPONDENT HAD ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN *THE PAST 5 YEARS (SINCE APRIL 2000)*?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 →	29

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
26	Now I have a few questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) child/children?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No/No more children ..... 2 Undecided/Don't know 8	→ 29
26A	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	Months ..... 1 Years ..... 2 Soon/Now ..... 3 9 3 Says She Can't Get Pregnant ..... 4 9 4 After Marriage ..... 5 9 5 Other (Specify) ..... 6 9 6 Don't know 7 9 8	→ 29
27	At the time you became pregnant (with your last child), did you want to become pregnant **then**, did you want to wait until **later**, or did you not **want** to become pregnant at all?	Then ..... 1 Later ..... 2 Not at all 3	→ 29 → 29
28	How much longer would you like to have waited?	Months ..... 1 Years ..... 2 Don't know 9 9 8	
29	**INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 11 (CURRENT USER)** **MARK "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY** **IF Q11 = CODE 1 (YES)** → Ask: Do you think you will continue using a contraceptive method to *delay or avoid pregnant*? **IF Q11 = CODE 2 (NO) OR NO CODE ENCIRCLED** → Ask: Do you think you will use a contraceptive method at any time in the future to delay or avoid pregnant?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know 8	→ 33
30	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	Ligation/ Female Sterilization ..... 01 Vasectomy/Male Sterilization ..... 02 Pill ..... 03 IUD ..... 04 Injectables ..... 05 *Condom* ..... 06 Diaphragm ..... 07 Foam/Jelly/Cream ..... 08 Mucus/Billings/Ovulation ..... 09 Basal Body Temperature ..... 10 Standard Days Method ..... 11 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) ..... 12 Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence ..... 13 Withdrawal ..... 14 Other (specify) ..... 96 No preference ..... 97 Don't know 98	→ 33
31	Would you be willing to pay for (METHOD IN QUESTION 30)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know 8	→ 33

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
32	How much would you be willing to pay for (METHOD IN QUESTION 30)? P5? P10? P20? P25? P30? P50? P75? P100? P150? P200? P300? P500? P750? P1000? P1500 P2000? P3000 More than P3000? FOR LIGATION/VASECTOMY: ASK COST OF OPERATION, INCLUDING COST OF SERVICE AND SUPPLIES. FOR PILL: ASK COST OF ONE PACK FOR CONDOM: ASK COST OF ONE PIECE FOR IUD: ASK COST OF INSERTION AND OTHER FEES FOR INJECTABLE: ASK COST OF VIAL AND SERVICE IF "YES" CONTINUE WITH **NEXT** AMOUNT. IF "NO" WRITE ON THE BOXES PROVIDED THE HIGHEST AMOUNT THE RESPONDENT IS WILLING TO PAY AND PROCEED TO Q33.	YES NO P5 1 2 P10 1 2 P25 1 2 P25 1 2 P30 1 2 P50 1 2 P75 1 2 P100 1 2 P150 1 2 P200 1 2 P300 1 2 P500 1 2 P750 1 2 P1000 1 2 P1500 1 2 P2000 1 2 P3000 1 2 More than 3000 1 2 Amount	
33	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 10 (EVER HAD LIGATION/VASECTOMY) MARK "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY IF Q10 = LIGATED/VASECTOMIZED (CODE 1) ☐	IF Q10 = CODE 2 OR NO CODE ENCIRCLED ☐	35
34	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 17 (MONTH AND YEAR OF STERILIZATION OPERATION) MARK "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY MAY 2004 TO PRESENT ☐	BEFORE MAY 2004 ☐ **ENCIRCLE CODE '01' FOR LIGATION OR CODE '02' FOR VASECTOMY IN QUESTION 38**	38
35	*INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 08 COLUMN 3* *(DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD)* RESPONDENT HAD ONE OR MORE BIRTHS FROM MAY 2004 TO DECEMBER 2004?	Yes 1 No 2	41
36	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 09A (CONTRACEPTIVE USER IN THE PAST 5 YEARS) **RESPONDENT USED A METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION IN THE PAST 5 YEARS?**	Yes 1 No 2	41
37	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your family planning practice one year ago. In April 2004, were you/was your partner doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes 1 No 2	41
38	Which method were you using in April 2004? ➤ ENCIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE ➤ IF LIGATION WAS USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER METHOD, ENCIRCLE 01 FOR LIGATION. ➤ IF WOMAN USED ANY METHOD WHICH REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE (01 – 08) AND ANY METHOD WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE SUPPLY/SERICE (11 – 14, & 96), ENCIRCLE THE METHOD THAT REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE. ➤ IF WOMAN IS LIGATED/USING IUD AND PARTNER HAD VASECTOMY—ENCIRCLE THE METHOD USED BY THE WOMAN. ➤ IF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE NOT SATISFIED, ENCIRCLE THE METHOD USED MOST OFTEN.	Ligation/ Female Sterilization 01 Vasectomy/Male Sterilization 02 Pill 03 IUD 04 Injectables 05 Condom 06 Diaphragm 07 Foam/Jelly/Cream 08 Mucus/Billings/Ovulation 09 Basa Body Temperature 10 Standard Days Method 11 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) 12 Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence 13 Withdrawal 14 Other (specify) 96	41 41

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
39	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 38: (CONTRACEPTIVE USED IN APRIL 2004 **MARK "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY** **IF Q38 = CODE 03, 06** ☐→ ASK: Where did you get your supply of pill/condom you used in April 2004? **IF Q38 = CODES 04,05** ☐→ ASK: In what facility did you have the IUD insertion/injection which you used in *April 2004*? ENTER THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND ENCIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ *Name of facility*	Public Sector Government Hospital ... 11 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center ... 12 Barangay Health Station ... 13 Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW ... 14 Other (e.g. gov't offices ... 15 Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic ... 21 Private Doctor ... 22 Private Nurse ... 23 Private Midwife ... 24 *Pharmacy* ... 25 Store ... 26 NGO (Well Friendly Midwife Clinic, CBD, etc.) ... 27 Industry-based clinic ... 28 Others Puericulture Center ... 31 Church ... 32 Friend/Relative ... 33 Other (specify) _____ 34 Don't know ... 98	
40	How much did you pay the last time for the (METHOD) you used in April 2004? FOR PILL : ASK COST OF ONE PACK FOR CONDOM: ASK COST OF ONE PIECE FOR IUD: ASK COST OF INSERTION AND OTHER FEES FOR INJECTABLE: ASK COST OF VIAL AND SERVICE	IN PESO ... ☐☐☐ FREE ... 9996 Don't know ... 9998	
41	Are you single, currently married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed?	Single/Never Married ... 1 Currently Married ... 2 Living Together ... 3 Separated/Divorced ... 4 Widowed ... 5	
	SECTION C: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH		
42	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 08 COLUMNS 3 AND 4 (DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD AND SURVIVAL STATUS) WITH SURVIVING CHILD/CHILDREN BORN FROM APRIL 1, 2000 TO PRESENT?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 →	56
43	*Now I would like to ask some questions about (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD).*	NAME: _____ WRITE THE NAME OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD	
44	INTERVIEWER: CHECK QUESTION 08 COLUMN 3 (DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD) DATE OF BIRTH OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD?	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	
45	When you were pregnant with (NAME OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD) , were you given Tetanus Toxoid Injection?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 Don't know ... 8 →	47
46	How many times?	Number of times ... ☐ IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER '8'	
47	Did you receive any tetanus toxoid injections during your previous pregnancy/ies or anytime during the past, that is, before your pregnancy with (NAME OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD?	Yes ... 1 No ... 2 Don't know ... 8 →	49
48	How many times?	Number of times ... ☐☐ IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER '98'	
49	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD)? Anyone else?	Health Professional — YES — NO Doctor ... 1 — 2 Nurse ... 1 — 2 Midwife ... 1 — 2 Hilot ... 1 — 2 Relative ... 1 — 2 Other (*Specify* ... 1 — 2 _____	

SECTION E: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH			
DO.	**QUESTIONS**	**CODING CATEGORIES**	**SKIP TO**
		NAME: _____ WRITE THE NAME OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD	
50	Where did you give birth to (NAME OF YOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD)? ENTER THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND ENCIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ *Name of facility*	Home Your home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public Sector Government Hospital ..... 21 Government Health Center ..... 22 Other Public ..... 26 Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic ..... 31 Other Private Medical ..... 22 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
51	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME OFYOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	→ 55
52	Are you currently breastfeeding (NAME OFYOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	→ 54
53	For how many months have you been breastfeeding (NAME OFYOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD)?	Number of months ..... ☐☐	→ 55
54	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME OFYOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD)?	Number of months ..... ☐☐	
55	At any time during the past six months, did (NAME OFYOUNGEST SURVIVING CHILD) receive a Vitamin A capsule?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know 8	
SECTION D: SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
56	Does your household have:	**Yes** **No**	
	Electricity?	Electricity 1 2	
	A radio/radio cassette?	Radio/Radio Cassette 1 2	
	A television?	Television 1 2	
	A landline telephone?	Landline Telephone 1 2	
	A cellular phone?	Cellular Phone 1 2	
	A washing machine?	Washing Machine 1 2	
	A refrigerator/freezer?	Refrigerator/Freezer 1 2	
	A CD/VCD/DVD player?	CD/VCD/DVD Player 1 2	
	A component/karaoke?	Component/Karaoke 1 2	
	A personal computer?	Personal Computer 1 2	
	A gas stove/gas range?	Gas Stove/Gas Range 1 2	
57	Does any member of your household own:	**Yes** **No**	
	A tractor?	Tractor 1 2	
	A motorized banca/boat?	Motorized Banca/Boat 1 2	
	A car/jeep/van?	Car/Jeep/Van 1 2	
	A motorcycle/tricycle?	Motorcycle/Tricycle 1 2	
	A bicycle/pedicab?	Bicycle/Pedicab 1 2	
REMINDER TO THE ENUMERATOR: ***PLEASE CHECK ENTRIES AND SKIPPING PATTERN, AND ENSURE THAT ALL APPLICABLE BOXES ARE PROPERLY FILLED UP BEFORE ENDING THE INTERVIEW.***			

REMARKS: _____

Appendix C

2005 FPS Form 3 – Codes for Current Method of Contraception

2005 FPS Form 3 - Codes for Current Method of Contraception

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
MANILA

2005 Family Planning Survey

01	Ligation/ Female Sterilization		06	Male Condom	
02	Vasectomy/ Male Sterilization		07	Diaphragm	
03	Pills		08	Foam/ Jelly/ Cream	
04	IUD		09	Mucus/ Billings/ Ovulation	
05	Injectables		10	Basal Body Temperature	

11	Standard Days Method		
12	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)	Promoted by the DOH that requires full and regular breastfeeding w/c results in the delay of the mother's ovulation	
13	Calendar/ Rhythm/ Periodic Abstinence		
14	Withdrawal	The man withdraws his penis from the vagina before or when he feels he has reached the point when ejaculation can no longer be stopped	
96	Others Ex. Symptothermal	Combination of Basal Body Temperature and Mucus, Billings, or Ovulation method	

Appendix D

2005 FPS Form 3 – Codes for Current Method of Contraception

2005 FPS Form 7
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

2005 FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY
PROCESSING CONTROL FORM

REGION : _____

PROVINCE : _____

FOLIO NUMBER

REGION CODE			PROVINCE CODE		SEQUENCE NUMBER	

NUMBER OF FPS FORM 2

CITY/MUN_____ BARANGAY_____ EA _____ _____

CITY/MUN_____ BARANGAY_____ EA _____ _____

CITY/MUN_____ BARANGAY_____ EA _____ _____

CITY/MUN_____ BARANGAY_____ EA _____ _____

Activity	PROVINCIAL OFFICE PROCESSING			REGIONAL OFFICE PROCESSING		
	DATE		Name and Signature	DATE		Name and Signature
	Started	Finished		Started	Finished	
A. MANUAL PROCESSING						
1. Receipt and Control						
2. General Screening and Folioing						
3. Editing and Coding						
4. Verification of Editing and Coding						
5. General Review						
B. MACHINE PROCESSING						
1. Data Entry						
2. Key Verification						
3. Machine Edit (Small Edit)						
4. Machine Matching						

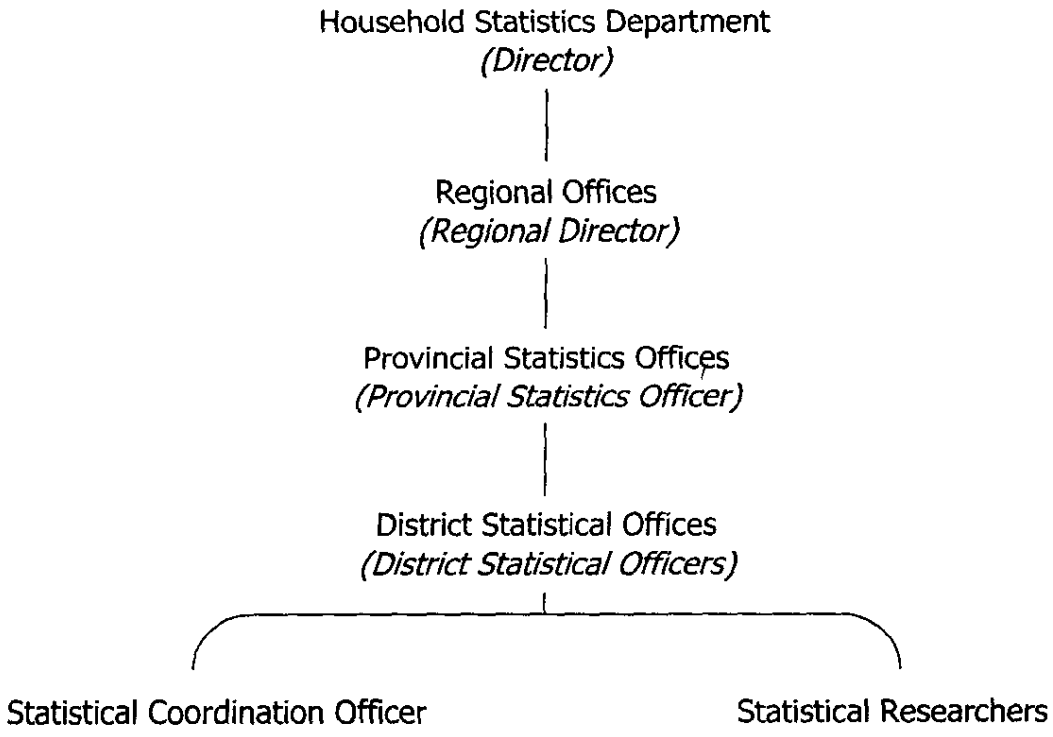
Appendix E

2005 FPS Training, Field Operations and Data Processing

Organization Set-up for the Survey

The NSO has the primary responsibility for implementing the survey. The Director of the Household Statistics Department (HSD) provided overall direction on the conduct of the survey. The Regional Directors (RD's), assisted by the regional statisticians, acted as coordinators in their respective regions. The Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) were responsible for the smooth conduct of the field operations in their province. They supervised the efficient allocation of workload among the enumerators and ensured that enumerators followed the enumeration procedures strictly. The other functions of the PSOs included recruitment of enumerators, arrangement of training venues, supervision of the enumeration, approval of payment of wages and traveling expenses of field staff, and such other functions as may be instructed by the HSD Director.

NSO's District Statistical Officers (DSOs) or Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) acted as supervisors of the hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) who worked as enumerators (ENs) for this survey.



Levels of Training

The training on field operations for the 2005 FPS was conducted in three levels. The first-level training or the Task Force training was conducted at the NSO Central Office on March 14 – 18, 2005. This was attended by representatives from the 17 NSO Regional Offices, selected statisticians from the Demographic and Social Statistics Division (DSSD) and Income and Employment Statistics Division (IESD). Task Force training participants served as trainers in the second level.

The second-level training was held on March 28 – April 1, 2005 at the NSO regional offices. The participants, which included the Regional Directors, Provincial Statistics Officers, and selected statisticians from the regional and provincial offices, were responsible for conducting the third-level training.

DSOs, SCOs, selected provincial staff, and hired interviewers participated in the third-level training. It was held on April 4 - 8, 2005 at NSO provincial offices.

The training for all levels consisted of lectures on the concepts and definitions used in the surveys, instructions on filling-up the FPS forms, enumeration procedures, manual processing instructions, and conduct of mock and field practice interviews. Written exercises were administered to all participants at the end of the day.

Enumeration

As in any survey conducted by the NSO, the enumerators in the 2005 FPS encountered problems that were usually related to the following:

- covering executive villages especially in NCR and other highly urbanized cities
- covering sample barangays with peace and order problems especially those in Mindanao area
- getting the cooperation and trust of some FPS/MCHS ERs
- discrepancy in estimated versus actual number of mandays required to interview households for areas without updated transport information for use in estimation of mandays.

Supervision

Selected Central Office personnel, RDs and regional statisticians, PSOs and their statisticians/assistants, DSOs and selected SCOs supervised the conduct of the survey.

The selected Central Office personnel were assigned one province to supervise in the first week of the enumeration period (April 11-15). The provinces included for

supervision were those that were observed to have the most erroneous entries in the 2005 FPS. Designated supervisors from the regional and provincial offices spot-checked the field operations in their respective areas of assignment until the completion of the survey.

Data Processing

Manual verification of FPS questionnaires and FPS-MCHS Listing Forms was done at the Provincial Office by Provincial Office staff, who attended the Task Force and Second-Level Training. Manual editing included matching of FPS and MCHS questionnaires against Listing Form and Sample Barangay Reference File (SBRF), completeness check of FPS questionnaires, and consistency check of entries in the FPS questionnaires.

The edited FPS questionnaires and FPS-MCHS Listing Forms were submitted to the Regional Offices for the following data processing activities: 1) data entry, 2) key verification, and 3) matching of geo-id, highest grade completed, usual occupation, and marital status with the corresponding entries in the LFS Questionnaires.

Appendix F
Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates

Table SE1. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Any Method of Contraception, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**49.3**	**0.4**	**0.73**	**48.6**	**50.0**	**1.43**	**28,761**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	50.2	0.5	1.06	49.2	51.3	1.59	13,269
Rural	48.4	0.5	1.07	47.3	49.4	1.50	15,492
REGION							
NCR	43.9	1.0	2.26	42.0	45.9	1.47	3,323
CAR	48.6	1.7	3.58	45.2	52.0	0.53	997
Region I	48.8	1.4	2.93	46.0	51.6	1.15	1,511
Region II	58.4	1.3	2.28	55.8	61.0	0.76	1,386
Region III	55.3	1.1	2.03	53.1	57.5	1.56	2,316
Region IVA	51.7	1.1	2.22	49.4	53.9	2.00	2,882
Region IVB	48.0	1.7	3.56	44.6	51.3	0.98	1,220
Region V	43.2	1.3	3.11	40.6	45.9	1.10	1,623
Region VI	49.7	1.3	2.54	47.2	52.2	1.26	1,739
Region VII	52.1	1.4	2.68	49.4	54.9	1.55	1,825
Region VIII	49.4	1.7	3.37	46.2	52 7	1.27	1,441
Region IX	51.3	1.9	3.63	47.6	54.9	1.49	1,223
Region X	57.2	1.6	2.86	54.0	60.4	1.44	1,390
Region XI	53.8	1.4	2.65	51.0	56 6	1.17	1,670
Region XII	51.9	1.6	3.00	48.9	55.0	1.26	1,531
Caraga	49.7	1.7	3.37	46.4	53.0	0.80	1,284
ARMM	15.9	1.6	10.10	12.7	19.0	2.06	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	22.8	1.7	7.32	19.5	26.0	1.08	683
20-24 years	41.2	1.0	2.31	39.3	43.1	1.30	3,061
25-29 years	51.6	0.8	1.49	50.1	53.1	1.26	4,972
30-34 years	54.8	0.7	1.35	53.4	56.3	1.25	5,432
35-39 years	56.8	0.7	1.27	55.3	58.2	1.07	5,592
40-44 years	50.7	0.8	1.48	49.2	52.2	0.97	4,945
45-49 years	36.9	0.8	2.25	35.3	38.6	0.99	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	18.0	1.9	10.28	14.4	21.7	1.13	631
Elementary Undergraduate	41.3	1.0	2.38	39.4	43.2	1.26	3,559
Elementary Graduate	48.6	0.8	1.61	47.1	50.2	1.05	4,600
High School Undergraduate	51.4	0.8	1.56	49.8	52.9	1.13	4,571
High School Graduate	52.0	0.7	1.26	50.7	53.3	1.32	7,477
College Undergraduate	52.7	0.9	1.65	50.9	54.4	1.21	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	49.2	0.9	1.77	47.5	50.9	1.14	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	51.6	7.9	15.30	36.1	67.1	0.96	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	51.4	1.0	1.97	49.4	53.4	1.07	2,729
Professionals	48.5	1.5	3.15	45.5	51.5	1.10	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	52.6	2.3	4.39	48.1	57.1	1.05	514
Clerks	48.7	1.7	3.41	45.5	52.0	1.11	985
Service Workers	53.6	1.4	2.67	50.8	56.4	1.20	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	45.4	1.6	3.52	42.3	48.6	1.00	1,154
Trades, Related	54.3	1.9	3.44	50.7	58.0	1.38	946
Plant, Machine Operator	49.9	4.1	8.22	41.8	57.9	1.37	160
Laborers, Unskilled	53.4	0.8	1.41	51.9	54.9	1.06	5,225
Special Occupation	43.6	5.4	12.36	33.0	54.1	1.26	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	47.0	0.5	1.07	46.0	48.0	1.43	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	45.5	0.6	1.30	44.3	46.6	1.37	10,657
Non-Poor	51.3	0.4	0.83	50.5	52.2	1.33	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE2. Survey Estimates of *Percentage* of Currently Married Women Using a Modern Method of Contraception, by *Selected* Background *Characteristics*, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**36.0**	**0.3**	**0.95**	**35.4**	**36.7**	**1.42**	**28,761**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	37.1	0.5	1.35	36.1	38.1	1.49	13,269
Rural	35.0	0.5	1.38	34.1	36.0	1.44	15,492
REGION							
NCR	33.9	0.9	2.73	32.0	35.7	1.41	3,323
CAR	40.2	1.4	3.41	37.5	42.9	0.34	997
Region I	39.3	1.4	3.48	36.6	42.0	1.10	1,511
Region II	51.7	1.4	2.75	48.9	54.5	0.84	1,386
Region III	39.8	1.1	2.84	37.6	42.0	1.66	2,316
Region IVA	37.5	1.1	2.99	35.3	39.7	2.05	2,882
Region IVB	34.6	1.5	4.23	31.8	37.5	0.79	1,220
Region V	23.1	1.0	4.40	21.1	25.1	0.88	1,623
Region VI	35.3	1.2	3.28	33.0	37.5	1.16	1,739
Region VII	33.7	1.4	4.12	31.0	36.4	1.71	1,825
Region VIII	29.9	1.4	4.62	27.2	32.6	1.04	1,441
Region IX	36.7	1.9	5.29	32.9	40.5	1.75	1,223
Region X	44.5	1.6	3.64	41.3	47.7	1.40	1,390
Region XI	41.4	1.4	3.50	38.6	44.3	1.23	1,670
Region XII	42.6	1.5	3.60	39.6	45.6	1.25	1,531
Caraga	36.8	1.6	4.38	33.7	40.0	0.80	1,284
ARMM	11.2	1.4	12.78	8.4	14.0	2.20	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	17.6	1.5	8.32	14.8	20.5	1.01	683
20-24 years	31.4	0.9	2.83	29.7	33.2	1.27	3,061
25-29 years	39.8	0.8	1.91	38.3	41.3	1.28	4,972
30-34 years	40.6	0.7	1.78	39.2	42.0	1.22	5,432
35-39 years	41.1	0.7	1.74	39.7	42.5	1.08	5,592
40-44 years	34.0	0.7	2.09	32.6	35.4	0.97	4,945
45-49 years	25.9	0.8	2.93	24.5	27.4	1.01	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	13.0	1.8	13.52	9.5	16.4	1.33	631
Elementary Undergraduate	28.6	0.9	3.08	26.9	30.3	1.20	3,559
Elementary Graduate	35.2	0.8	2.15	33.7	36.7	1.08	4,600
High School Undergraduate	38.6	0.8	1.98	37.1	40.1	1.08	4,571
High School Graduate	38.5	0.6	1.64	37.3	39.8	1.30	7,477
College Undergraduate	39.4	0.9	2.18	37.7	41.1	1.24	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	34.6	0.8	2.35	33.0	36.2	1.10	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	34.3	7.1	20.80	20.3	48.3	0.87	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	37.6	1.0	2.70	35.6	39.6	1.14	2,729
Professionals	33.2	1.5	4.54	30.3	36.2	1.20	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	40.0	2.3	5.68	35.5	44.4	1.05	514
Clerks	34.7	1.5	4.43	31.7	37.7	1.04	985
Service Workers	39.9	1.3	3.28	37.3	42.5	1.05	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	32.4	1.5	4.63	29.5	35.4	1.00	1,154
Trades, Related	38.0	1.7	4.53	34.6	41.4	1.24	946
Plant, Machine Operator	36.3	3.8	10.61	28.7	43.8	1.30	160
Laborers, Unskilled	39.2	0.7	1.86	37.8	40.6	1.04	5,225
Special Occupation	33.3	4.9	14.71	23.7	43.0	1.16	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	34.6	0.5	1.36	33.7	35.6	1.39	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	32.2	0.5	1.68	31.2	33.3	1.30	10,657
Non-Poor	38.1	0.4	1.09	37.3	38.9	1.34	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE3. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using a Traditional Method of Contraception, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**13.2**	**0.2**	**1.76**	**12.8**	**13.7**	**1.32**	**28,761**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	13.1	0.3	2.64	12.4	13.8	1.47	13,269
Rural	13.3	0.3	2.54	12.7	14.0	1.39	15,492
REGION							
NCR	10.1	0.6	5.72	8.9	11.2	1.36	3,323
CAR	8.4	1.0	11.77	6.5	10.3	0.56	997
Region I	9.5	0.9	9.90	7.6	11.3	1.43	1,511
Region II	6.7	0.8	11.90	5.2	8.3	1.07	1,386
Region III	15.5	0.8	5.02	13.9	17.0	1.43	2,316
Region IVA	14.1	0.7	5.09	12.7	15.6	1.63	2,882
Region IVB	13.4	1.1	8.14	11.2	15.5	0.85	1,220
Region V	20.1	1.2	5.88	17.8	22.4	1.31	1,623
Region VI	14.4	1.1	7.33	12.4	16.5	1.80	1,739
Region VII	18.4	1.0	5.30	16.5	20.4	1.26	1,825
Region VIII	19.6	1.3	6.45	17.1	22.0	1.16	1,441
Region IX	14.6	1.2	8.17	12.2	16.9	1.23	1,223
Region X	12.7	1.0	7.91	10.7	14.7	1.19	1,390
Region XI	12.4	0.8	6.32	10.8	13.9	0.80	1,670
Region XII	9.3	0.8	9.00	7.7	11.0	1.09	1,531
Caraga	12.8	0.9	7.24	11.0	14.7	0.55	1,284
ARMM	4.7	0.7	15.36	3.3	6.1	1.25	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	5.1	0.9	17.56	3.4	6.9	1.14	683
20-24 years	9.8	0.6	6.30	8.6	11.0	1.49	3,061
25-29 years	11.8	0.5	4.17	10.8	12.7	1.23	4,972
30-34 years	14.2	0.5	3.57	13.2	15.2	1.19	5,432
35-39 years	15.6	0.5	3.34	14.6	16.6	1.05	5,592
40-44 years	16.8	0.6	3.33	15.7	17.9	0.96	4,945
45-49 years	11.0	0.5	4.80	10.0	12.0	0.96	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	5.0	0.9	17.85	3.3	6.8	0.82	631
Elementary Undergraduate	12.7	0.6	4.66	11.5	13.9	1.00	3,559
Elementary Graduate	13.4	0.5	3.98	12.4	14.5	1.05	4,600
High School Undergraduate	12.7	0.5	4.19	11.7	13.8	1.12	4,571
High School Graduate	13.5	0.4	3.23	12.6	14.3	1.26	7,477
College Undergraduate	13.3	0.6	4.44	12.1	14.4	1.21	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	14.6	0.6	4.04	13.4	15.8	1.05	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	17.3	6.0	34.55	5.6	29.0	0.96	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	13.8	0.7	4.98	12.5	15.2	1.04	2,729
Professionals	15.3	1.1	7.18	13.2	17.5	1.10	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	12.6	1.5	11.56	9.7	15.5	0.95	514
Clerks	14.1	1.2	8.46	11.7	16.4	1.17	985
Service Workers	13.7	0.9	6.92	11.8	15.5	1.11	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	13.0	1.1	8.42	10.9	15.2	1.03	1,154
Trades, Related	16.3	1.5	9.13	13.4	19.2	1.60	946
Plant, Machine Operator	13.6	2.8	20.40	8.2	19.0	1.33	160
Laborers, Unskilled	14.2	0.5	3.73	13.1	15.2	1.07	5,225
Special Occupation	10.2	3.3	32.45	3.7	16.7	1.28	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	12.4	0.3	2.49	11.8	13.0	1.24	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	13.2	0.4	2.93	12.5	14.0	1.27	10,657
Non-Poor	13.2	0.3	2.09	12.7	13.8	1.21	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE4. Survey Estimates of Percentage *of Currently* Married Women Using Pills, by Selected Background Characteristics, *Philippines:* 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	17.1	0.3	1.54	16.6	17.6	1.37	28,761
RESIDENCE							
Urban	16.6	0.4	2.26	15.9	17.3	1.41	13,269
Rural	17.6	0.4	2.15	16.9	18.4	1.38	15,492
REGION							
NCR	16.4	0.7	4.43	15.0	17.9	1.43	3,323
CAR	16.6	1.3	7.71	14.1	19.1	0.52	997
Region I	17.5	1.0	5.74	15.5	19.5	0.98	1,511
Region II	30.8	1.4	4.64	28.0	33.6	1.00	1,386
Region III	17.3	0.9	4.92	15.6	19.0	1.57	2,316
Region IVA	16.1	0.7	4.63	14.7	17.6	1.58	2,882
Region IVB	20.6	1.4	6.57	17.9	23.2	0.94	1,220
Region V	11.9	0.8	6.36	10.4	13.4	0.82	1,623
Region VI	17.7	0.9	5.23	15.9	19.5	1.17	1,739
Region VII	13.1	1.0	7.29	11.3	15.0	1.59	1,825
Region VIII	14.6	1.2	8.28	12.3	17.0	1.34	1,441
Region IX	22.4	1.7	7.63	19.0	25.7	1.81	1,223
Region X	19.0	1.4	7.27	16.3	21.7	1.62	1,390
Region XI	18.6	1.2	6.70	16.1	21.0	1.46	1,670
Region XII	21.8	1.5	7.04	18.8	24.8	1.80	1,531
Caraga	17.2	1.1	6.45	15.0	19.4	0.62	1,284
ARMM	7.1	0.9	13.02	5.3	8.9	1.39	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	10.4	1.2	11.63	8.1	12.8	1.08	883
20-24 years	21.1	0.8	3.62	19.6	22.6	1.21	3,061
25-29 years	25.0	0.7	2.65	23.7	26.3	1.24	4,972
30-34 years	22.0	0.6	2.73	20.9	23.2	1.18	5,432
35-39 years	17.2	0.5	3.18	16.1	18.3	1.07	5,592
40-44 years	9.4	0.4	4.73	8.5	10.2	1.00	4,945
45-49 years	3.7	0.3	8.18	3.1	4.2	0.86	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	5.2	1.0	18.87	3.3	7.2	0.96	631
Elementary Undergraduate	14.3	0.7	4.81	12.9	15.6	1.22	3,559
Elementary Graduate	16.1	0.6	3.77	14.9	17.3	1.17	4,600
High School Undergraduate	19.1	0.6	3.34	17.8	20.3	1.16	4,571
High School Graduate	19.3	0.5	2.53	18.3	20.2	1.18	7,477
College Undergraduate	18.7	0.7	3.76	17.3	20.1	1.30	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	13.8	0.6	4.41	12.6	15.0	1.17	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	11.9	5.0	42.40	2.0	21.8	0.94	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	15.2	0.8	5.01	13.7	16.7	1.18	2,729
Professionals	12.1	1.0	8.00	10.2	14.0	1.04	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	14.3	1.6	11.40	11.1	17.5	1.06	514
Clerks	15.5	1.2	7.90	13.1	17.9	1.15	985
Service Workers	18.5	1.1	5.87	16.4	20.6	1.15	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	14.1	1.1	7.92	11.9	16.3	1.00	1,154
Trades, Related	16.4	1.3	7.91	13.9	19.0	1.21	946
Plant, Machine Operator	21.7	3.7	16.81	14.6	28.9	1.59	160
Laborers, Unskilled	18.8	0.6	3.29	17.6	20.0	1.17	5,225
Special Occupation	15.7	4.3	27.40	7.3	24.1	1.49	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	17.6	0.4	2.09	16.9	18.3	1.32	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	17.4	0.4	2.48	16.6	18.3	1.26	10,657
Non-Poor	17.0	0.3	1.86	16.3	17.6	1.28	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, *2005 Family Planning Survey*

Table SE5. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using IUD, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	3.9	0.1	3.78	3.6	4.2	1.62	28,761
RESIDENCE							
Urban	3.4	0.2	5.70	3.0	3.8	1.60	13,269
Rural	4.4	0.2	5.20	4.0	4.9	1.74	15,492
REGION							
NCR	2.6	0.3	11.00	2.0	3.2	1.20	3,323
CAR	1.5	0.4	26.45	0.7	2.3	0.47	997
Region I	1.6	0.4	28.59	0.7	2.4	1.81	1,511
Region II	4.6	0.6	13.98	3.3	5.8	0.98	1,386
Region III	0.9	0.2	22.63	0.5	1.3	1.40	2,316
Region IVA	3.3	0.5	15.94	2.2	4.3	3.28	2,882
Region IVB	2.0	0.5	25.69	1.0	3.0	1.12	1,220
Region V	2.2	0.4	19.59	1.4	3.1	1.32	1,623
Region VI	3.6	0.6	17.06	2.4	4.9	2.18	1,739
Region VII	5.5	0.7	13.01	4.1	6.9	1.94	1,825
Region VIII	3.2	0.5	16.87	2.1	4.2	1.07	1,441
Region IX	5.7	0.8	13.92	4.1	7.2	1.25	1,223
Region X	11.1	1.2	10.69	8.7	13.4	1.87	1,390
Region XI	8.2	0.7	8.86	6.8	9.6	1.00	1,670
Region XII	8.3	0.7	8.05	7.0	9.6	0.76	1,531
Caraga	8.3	1.1	13.21	6.1	10.4	1.12	1,284
ARMM	0.9	0.5	51.01	0.0	1.8	2.58	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	2.0	0.5	26.28	1.0	3.0	0.95	683
20-24 years	3.0	0.3	10.36	2.4	3.6	1.16	3,061
25-29 years	4.2	0.3	7.66	3.6	4.9	1.38	4,972
30-34 years	4.7	0.3	6.54	4.1	5.3	1.18	5,432
35-39 years	5.1	0.3	6.19	4.5	5.7	1.04	5,592
40-44 years	3.9	0.3	8.32	3.3	4.5	1.21	4,945
45-49 years	1.7	0.2	11.99	1.3	2.1	0.84	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	1.4	0.6	43.54	0.2	2.6	1.32	631
Elementary Undergraduate	3.3	0.4	10.66	2.6	4.0	1.23	3,559
Elementary Graduate	4.1	0.3	7.74	3.5	4.8	1.10	4,600
High School Undergraduate	4.9	0.3	7.04	4.2	5.6	1.12	4,571
High School Graduate	3.8	0.2	6.50	3.3	4.3	1.29	7,477
College Undergraduate	4.1	0.3	8.28	3.4	4.8	1.17	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	3.5	0.3	8.96	2.9	4.1	1.09	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	4.2	0.4	9.96	3.4	5.0	1.13	2,729
Professionals	3.5	0.5	14.61	2.5	4.5	0.92	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	4.6	0.9	19.28	2.9	6.3	0.88	514
Clerks	3.6	0.6	16.59	2.5	4.8	1.04	985
Service Workers	5.4	0.6	11.44	4.2	6.6	1.10	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	5.0	0.7	14.51	3.6	6.5	1.08	1,154
Trades, Related	4.4	0.9	20.58	2.6	6.2	1.92	946
Plant, Machine Operator	1.4	0.8	57.59	-0.2	3.1	0.99	160
Laborers, Unskilled	5.1	0.3	6.81	4.4	5.8	1.17	5,225
Special Occupation	4.8	2.5	52.16	-0.1	9.8	1.48	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	3.3	0.2	5.29	2.9	3.6	1.34	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	4.2	0.2	5.43	3.7	4.6	1.24	10,657
Non-Poor	3.8	0.2	4.54	3.4	4.1	1.47	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE6. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Injectables, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**3.2**	**0.1**	**3.92**	**3.0**	**3.5**	**1.44**	**28,761**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	3.1	0.2	5.81	2.8	3.5	1.52	13,269
Rural	3.3	0.2	5.36	3.0	3.7	1.38	15,492
REGION							
NCR	2.2	0.3	12.36	1.7	2.7	1.27	3,323
CAR	6.9	1.0	14.74	4.9	8.9	0.70	997
Region I	5.7	0.7	11.92	4.4	7.1	1.21	1,511
Region II	4.7	0.6	13.77	3.4	5.9	0.97	1,386
Region III	4.0	0.5	13.63	2.9	5.0	2.38	2,316
Region IVA	4.0	0.4	11.19	3.1	4.9	1.98	2,882
Region IVB	3.2	0.6	18.64	2.0	4.3	0.96	1,220
Region V	1.6	0.3	16.55	1.1	2.1	0.65	1,623
Region VI	3.0	0.4	13.31	2.2	3.8	1.10	1,739
Region VII	2.9	0.5	16.39	2.0	3.8	1.58	1,825
Region VIII	2.1	0.4	17.30	1.4	2.8	0.72	1,441
Region IX	2.1	0.4	18.79	1.3	2.9	0.83	1,223
Region X	4.4	0.7	14.99	3.1	5.7	1.35	1,390
Region XI	2.7	0.5	19.88	1.7	3.8	1.57	1,670
Region XII	3.9	0.5	12.95	2.9	4.9	0.89	1,531
Caraga	2.5	0.5	18.95	1.5	3.4	0.65	1,284
ARMM	0.9	0.2	27.33	0.4	1.3	0.69	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	4.1	0.8	18.38	2.6	5.6	0.99	683
20-24 years	4.7	0.4	8.79	3.9	5.5	1.31	3,061
25-29 years	4.3	0.3	6.97	3.8	4.9	1.17	4,972
30-34 years	3.3	0.3	7.68	2.8	3.8	1.14	5,432
35-39 years	3.5	0.3	7.97	3.0	4.1	1.19	5,592
40-44 years	2.2	0.2	10.06	1.8	2.7	1.00	4,945
45-49 years	0.6	0.1	19.58	0.3	0.8	0.73	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	1.9	0.8	39.74	0.4	3.4	1.50	631
Elementary Undergraduate	2.3	0.3	12.53	1.7	2.9	1.17	3,559
Elementary Graduate	3.2	0.3	8.82	2.7	3.8	1.10	4,600
High School Undergraduate	3.5	0.3	8.33	3.0	4.1	1.12	4,571
High School Graduate	3.9	0.3	6.38	3.4	4.4	1.28	7,477
College Undergraduate	3.4	0.3	8.76	2.8	3.9	1.07	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	2.4	0.3	10.92	1.9	2.9	1.11	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	1.5	1.5	99.63	-1.4	4.5	0.59	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	2.9	0.4	12.58	2.2	3.6	1.22	2,729
Professionals	1.6	0.4	22.52	0.9	2.3	0.96	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	1.7	0.5	31.01	0.7	2.8	0.83	514
Clerks	1.7	0.4	24.97	0.8	2.5	1.06	985
Service Workers	3.8	0.6	14.54	2.7	4.9	1.23	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	3.1	0.6	20.74	1.8	4.3	1.32	1,154
Trades, Related	2.9	0.6	20.79	1.7	4.0	1.25	946
Plant, Machine Operator	1.9	1.2	64.56	-0.5	4.2	1.61	160
Laborers, Unskilled	3.6	0.3	8.38	3.0	4.2	1.23	5,225
Special Occupation	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	-	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	3.5	0.2	5.09	3.2	3.9	1.34	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	3.4	0.2	6.10	3.0	3.8	1.26	10,657
Non-Poor	3.2	0.2	4.93	2.9	3.5	1.44	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE7. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Condom, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**1.9**	**0.1**	**4.65**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**1.16**	**28,781**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	2.5	0.1	5.71	2.2	2.8	1.15	13,269
Rural	1.3	0.1	8.24	1.1	1.5	1.25	15,492
REGION							
NCR	2.2	0.3	11.95	1.7	2.7	1.19	3,323
CAR	1.8	0.5	28.05	0.8	2.7	0.62	997
Region I	1.7	0.3	20.88	1.0	2.4	1.04	1,511
Region II	0.6	0.2	35.49	0.2	1.0	0.76	1,386
Region III	1.9	0.3	14.45	1.4	2.5	1.28	2,316
Region IVA	2.2	0.3	13.05	1.6	2.7	1.43	2,882
Region IVB	1.4	0.3	24.18	0.8	2.1	0.71	1,220
Region V	2.2	0.5	20.61	1.3	3.1	1.43	1,623
Region VI	1.8	0.3	16.89	1.2	2.4	1.04	1,739
Region VII	4.0	0.5	12.33	3.1	5.0	1.27	1,825
Region VIII	0.8	0.2	28.26	0.4	1.3	0.76	1,441
Region IX	1.0	0.3	28.87	0.4	1.6	0.93	1,223
Region X	3.0	0.5	15.78	2.0	3.9	0.99	1,390
Region XI	1.7	0.3	19.88	1.1	2.4	1.00	1,670
Region XII	0.5	0.2	34.46	0.2	0.8	0.78	1,531
Caraga	1.4	0.3	19.37	0.9	1.9	0.38	1,284
ARMM	0.4	0.1	32.90	0.1	0.6	0.45	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	0.3	0.2	70.37	-0.1	0.8	1.13	683
20-24 years	1.5	0.2	15.78	1.0	1.9	1.28	3,061
25-29 years	2.3	0.2	10.22	1.8	2.7	1.28	4,972
30-34 years	2.3	0.2	9.00	1.9	2.8	1.09	5,432
35-39 years	2.2	0.2	9.72	1.7	2.6	1.06	5,592
40-44 years	1.8	0.2	11.01	1.4	2.2	0.95	4,945
45-49 years	1.1	0.2	15.72	0.7	1.4	0.90	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	0.3	0.2	70.06	-0.1	0.7	0.66	631
Elementary Undergraduate	1.1	0.2	17.78	0.7	1.5	1.13	3,559
Elementary Graduate	1.1	0.2	14.40	0.8	1.4	0.98	4,600
High School Undergraduate	1.7	0.2	12.11	1.3	2.1	1.13	4,571
High School Graduate	1.7	0.2	9.21	1.4	2.0	1.13	7,477
College Undergraduate	3.2	0.3	9.38	2.6	3.7	1.15	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	2.9	0.3	9.74	2.4	3.5	1.07	3,875
Post Graduate(2)							
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	2.1	0.3	14.24	1.5	2.7	1.12	2,729
Professionals	2.6	0.5	18.00	1.7	3.6	1.03	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	3.6	1.0	26.23	1.8	5.5	1.28	514
Clerks	3.1	0.6	17.81	2.0	4.2	1.03	985
Service Workers	2.4	0.4	18.58	1.5	3.2	1.24	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	1.4	0.4	26.27	0.7	2.1	0.93	1,154
Trades, Related	1.7	0.4	26.24	0.8	2.6	1.17	946
Plant, Machine Operator	4.6	1.7	37.06	1.3	7.9	1.35	160
Laborers, Unskilled	1.4	0.2	12.90	1.0	1.7	1.06	5,225
Special Occupation	3.0	2.3	74.91	-1.4	7.5	1.87	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	1.8	0.1	6.63	1.5	2.0	1.12	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	1.3	0.1	9.24	1.1	1.5	1.09	10,657
Non-Poor	2.2	0.1	5.27	2.0	2.4	1.14	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE8. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Sterilization, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	9.4	0.2	2.10	9.0	9.8	1.27	28,761
RESIDENCE							
Urban	11.0	0.3	2.80	10.4	11.6	1.35	13,269
Rural	7.8	0.3	3.44	7.2	8.3	1.39	15,492
REGION							
NCR	10.1	0.5	5.30	9.1	11.2	1.17	3,323
CAR	13.1	1.0	7.94	11.1	15.2	0.42	997
Region I	12.8	1.1	8.23	10.7	14.9	1.39	1,511
Region II	10.5	0.9	8.20	8.8	12.2	0.83	1,386
Region III	15.4	0.9	5.84	13.7	17.2	1.93	2,316
Region IVA	11.6	0.6	5.59	10.3	12.8	1.56	2,882
Region IVB	6.8	0.8	11.53	5.3	8.4	0.82	1,220
Region V	4.8	0.5	10.68	3.8	5.9	0.87	1,623
Region VI	8.1	0.7	8.83	6.7	9.5	1.37	1,739
Region VII	7.6	0.6	8.35	6.4	8.9	1.14	1,825
Region VIII	8.7	0.7	8.45	7.3	10.1	0.78	1,441
Region IX	5.3	0.6	10.93	4.2	6.4	0.72	1,223
Region X	6.3	0.6	9.82	5.1	7.5	0.86	1,390
Region XI	9.3	0.8	8.38	7.8	10.9	1.03	1,670
Region XII	7.4	0.7	9.76	6.0	8.8	0.99	1,531
Caraga	6.9	0.8	11.71	5.3	8.5	0.72	1,284
ARMM	1.1	0.3	30.27	0.5	1.8	1.12	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	-	683
20-24 years	0.8	0.2	20.50	0.5	1.1	1.14	3,061
25-29 years	3.3	0.3	7.99	2.8	3.9	1.17	4,972
30-34 years	7.8	0.4	5.09	7.0	8.6	1.23	5,432
35-39 years	12.8	0.5	3.81	11.8	13.7	1.08	5,592
40-44 years	16.1	0.6	3.45	15.0	17.2	0.98	4,945
45-49 years	18.6	0.7	3.77	17.3	20.0	1.10	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	4.0	1.1	27.88	1.8	6.1	1.57	631
Elementary Undergraduate	7.0	0.5	6.73	6.1	7.9	1.08	3,559
Elementary Graduate	10.2	0.5	4.98	9.2	11.2	1.20	4,600
High School Undergraduate	8.8	0.4	5.09	8.0	9.7	1.10	4,571
High School Graduate	9.3	0.4	4.05	8.6	10.0	1.30	7,477
College Undergraduate	9.6	0.5	4.94	8.7	10.6	1.04	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	11.6	0.5	4.66	10.5	12.6	1.07	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	20.9	6.0	28.75	9.1	32.7	0.84	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	12.8	0.7	5.35	11.5	14.2	1.10	2,729
Professionals	12.7	1.0	7.86	10.7	14.7	1.06	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	15.0	1.6	10.76	11.9	18.2	1.01	514
Clerks	10.7	0.9	8.52	8.9	12.5	0.87	985
Service Workers	9.4	0.7	7.88	7.9	10.9	0.95	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	8.6	0.9	10.36	6.8	10.3	0.98	1,154
Trades, Related	12.1	1.1	9.39	9.8	14.3	1.19	946
Plant, Machine Operator	6.0	1.8	30.30	2.4	9.5	1.19	160
Laborers, Unskilled	9.9	0.5	4.65	9.0	10.8	1.11	5,225
Special Occupation	6.8	3.0	34.14	2.9	14.6	1.20	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	7.9	0.2	3.12	7.5	8.4	1.19	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	5.3	0.2	4.33	4.9	5.8	1.02	10,657
Non-Poor	11.6	0.3	2.28	11.0	12.1	1.23	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE9. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Calendar Method, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	***6.5***	***0.2***	***2.62***	***6.2***	***6.8***	***1.32***	***28,761***
RESIDENCE							
Urban	6.1	0.2	3.92	5.6	6.5	1.38	13,269
Rural	6.9	0.3	3.65	6.4	7.4	1.38	15,492
REGION							
NCR	3.5	0.4	9.89	2.9	4.2	1.33	3,323
CAR	3.5	0.6	17.31	2.3	4.7	0.48	997
Region I	2.4	0.4	18.48	1.5	3.3	1.17	1,511
Region II	2.7	0.5	19.60	1.7	3.8	1.12	1,386
Region III	4.2	0.5	12.88	3.2	5.3	2.27	2,316
Region IVA	5.5	0.5	8.49	4.6	6.4	1.60	2,882
Region IVB	5.3	0.7	13.56	3.9	6.7	0.85	1,220
Region V	9.4	0.9	9.30	7.7	11.1	1.35	1,623
Region VI	8.5	0.8	9.29	6.9	10.0	1.59	1,739
Region VII	13.6	0.9	6.46	11.9	15.4	1.30	1,825
Region VIII	8.9	0.9	10.26	7.1	10.7	1.18	1,441
Region IX	9.5	0.9	9.70	7.7	11.3	1.06	1,223
Region X	9.3	0.8	9.10	7.7	11.0	1.12	1,390
Region XI	8.9	0.7	7.82	7.5	10.3	0.85	1,670
Region XII	7.3	0.7	9.70	5.9	8.7	0.97	1,531
Caraga	9.6	0.9	9.66	7.8	11.4	0.71	1,284
ARMM	1.7	0.4	24.29	0.9	2.5	1.09	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	0.7	0.3	50.26	0.0	1.3	1.17	683
20-24 years	3.4	0.4	10.35	2.7	4.1	1.32	3,061
25-29 years	4.9	0.3	6.89	4.3	5.6	1.30	4,972
30-34 years	7.2	0.4	5.16	6.5	8.0	1.17	5,432
35-39 years	8.3	0.4	4.75	7.5	9.1	1.04	5,592
40-44 years	9.2	0.4	4.59	8.4	10.0	0.92	4,945
45-49 years	5.9	0.4	6.55	5.1	6.6	0.90	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	1.6	0.5	32.56	0.6	2.6	0.82	631
Elementary Undergraduate	6.2	0.4	6.93	5.4	7.1	1.01	3,559
Elementary Graduate	6.2	0.4	6.00	5.5	7.0	1.02	4,600
High School Undergraduate	5.4	0.3	6.31	4.7	6.1	1.00	4,571
High School Graduate	5.9	0.3	4.81	5.4	6.5	1.13	7,477
College Undergraduate	7.0	0.4	6.17	6.1	7.8	1.14	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	9.4	0.5	5.06	8.5	10.4	1.00	3,875
Post Graduate(2)	17.3	6.0	34.55	5.6	29.0	0.96	46
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	8.2	0.5	6.51	7.2	9.3	0.99	2,729
Professionals	11.2	0.9	8.32	9.4	13.1	1.03	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	8.9	1.2	13.97	6.5	11.4	0.94	514
Clerks	7.6	0.9	11.93	5.8	9.4	1.17	985
Service Workers	7.6	0.7	9.27	6.2	9.0	1.04	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	6.8	0.8	11.73	5.2	8.4	0.97	1,154
Trades, Related	7.2	0.9	12.59	5.4	8.9	1.21	946
Plant, Machine Operator	6.4	2.0	30.52	2.6	10.3	1.30	160
Laborers, Unskilled	6.4	0.4	5.89	5.6	7.1	1.10	5,225
Special Occupation	2.9	1.6	55.84	-0.3	6.0	0.99	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	5.5	0.2	3.94	5.1	5.9	1.28	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	6.2	0.3	4.29	5.7	6.7	1.18	10,657
Non-Poor	6.7	0.2	3.06	6.3	7.1	1.21	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE10. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Withdrawal Method, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	6.3	0.2	2.70	6.0	6.7	1.37	28,761
RESIDENCE							
Urban	6.8	0.3	3.99	6.3	7.4	1.62	13,269
Rural	5.9	0.2	3.94	5.4	6.3	1.35	15,492
REGION							
NCR	6.3	0.5	7.52	5.4	7.3	1.42	3,323
CAR	4.9	0.7	14.33	3.5	6.2	0.46	997
Region I	7.0	0.8	11.58	5.4	8.6	1.42	1,511
Region II	3.9	0.6	14.84	2.8	5.0	0.93	1,386
Region III	11.2	0.8	6.79	9.7	12.7	1.81	2,316
Region IVA	8.6	0.5	6.26	7.5	9.6	1.40	2,882
Region IVB	6.6	0.8	12.31	5.0	8.2	0.89	1,220
Region V	9.3	0.8	8.36	7.8	10.8	1.07	1,623
Region VI	5.7	0.8	13.49	4.2	7.2	2.19	1,739
Region VII	4.7	0.5	9.90	3.8	5.6	0.96	1,825
Region VIII	10.4	0.9	8.92	8.6	12.2	1.06	1,441
Region IX	3.3	0.6	18.00	2.1	4.5	1.19	1,223
Region X	3.1	0.6	18.10	2.0	4.2	1.38	1,390
Region XI	3.0	0.4	13.19	2.2	3.8	0.77	1,670
Region XII	1.6	0.4	22.34	0.9	2.3	1.07	1,531
Caraga	2.6	0.5	20.01	1.6	3.6	0.75	1,284
ARMM	1.5	0.3	22.93	0.8	2.2	0.86	1,400
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	4.1	0.8	19.94	2.5	5.7	1.17	683
20-24 years	6.1	0.5	8.15	5.1	7.1	1.49	3,061
25-29 years	6.5	0.4	5.69	5.8	7.3	1.20	4,972
30-34 years	6.6	0.4	5.65	5.8	7.3	1.27	5,432
35-39 years	6.9	0.4	5.33	6.2	7.6	1.08	5,592
40-44 years	6.9	0.4	5.80	6.2	7.7	1.08	4,945
45-49 years	4.6	0.4	7.59	3.9	5.3	0.95	4,076
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	1.1	0.4	36.09	0.3	2.0	0.74	631
Elementary Undergraduate	5.7	0.4	7.24	4.8	6.5	1.00	3,559
Elementary Graduate	6.5	0.4	5.99	5.7	7.2	1.06	4,600
High School Undergraduate	7.0	0.4	6.02	6.2	7.8	1.19	4,571
High School Graduate	7.3	0.4	4.82	6.6	7.9	1.41	7,477
College Undergraduate	6.2	0.4	6.96	5.3	7.0	1.28	3,998
Baccalaureate(1)	5.0	0.4	7.31	4.3	5.7	1.06	3,875
Post Graduate(2)							
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	5.5	0.5	8.67	4.5	6.4	1.14	2,729
Professionals	4.0	0.6	15.25	2.8	5.2	1.13	1,261
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	3.5	0.9	25.30	1.8	5.2	1.14	514
Clerks	6.1	0.8	13.31	4.5	7.7	1.16	985
Service Workers	6.0	0.6	10.44	4.8	7.2	1.02	1,462
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	5.5	0.7	13.39	4.1	7.0	1.01	1,154
Trades, Related	8.9	1.3	14.47	6.4	11.4	2.01	946
Plant, Machine Operator	6.6	1.9	29.45	2.8	10.4	1.24	160
Laborers, Unskilled	7.2	0.4	5.44	6.4	7.9	1.06	5,225
Special Occupation	7.3	3.1	41.83	1.3	13.4	1.48	93
Non-Gainful Occupation	6.4	0.2	3.56	6.0	6.9	1.23	14,230
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	6.3	0.3	4.32	5.7	6.8	1.21	10,657
Non-Poor	6.4	0.2	3.27	6.0	6.8	1.33	18,104

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE11. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women with Unmet Need for Family Planning, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**20.1**	**0.3**	**1.41**	**19.5**	**20.7**	**1.39**	**15,829**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	19.1	0.4	2.09	18.3	19.9	1.43	7,078
Rural	21.1	0.4	1.94	20.3	21.9	1.40	8,751
REGION							
NCR	22.6	0.8	3.48	21.1	24.2	1.31	1,783
CAR	20.7	1.7	8.10	17.4	24.0	0.75	608
Region I	18.5	1.0	5.39	16.5	20.4	0.92	773
Region II	12.6	1.0	7.68	10.7	14.5	0.89	656
Region III	16.6	0.9	5.22	14.9	18.3	1.68	1,211
Region IVA	18.8	0.9	4.76	17.0	20.5	2.00	1,504
Region IVB	23.8	1.5	6.22	20.9	26.7	1.01	714
Region V	25.9	1.2	4.67	23.5	28.2	1.14	1,010
Region VI	21.1	1.1	5.23	18.9	23.3	1.45	1,009
Region VII	19.6	1.1	5.44	17.5	21.7	1.43	1,034
Region VIII	20.0	1.3	6.71	17.4	22.7	1.29	840
Region IX	18.7	1.4	7.41	16.0	21.4	1.36	669
Region X	17.4	1.1	6.60	15.1	19.6	1.20	796
Region XI	18.3	1.1	6.13	16.1	20.5	1.20	906
Region XII	17.8	1.2	6.60	15.5	20.1	1.23	828
Caraga	19.4	1.4	7.38	16.6	22.2	0.94	751
ARMM	34.0	1.7	5.13	30.6	37.4	1.45	737
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	39.7	2.0	4.99	35.9	43.6	1.12	446
20-24 years	29.6	0.8	2.95	27.9	31.3	1.26	2,739
25-29 years	23.3	0.6	2.76	22.1	24.6	1.23	4,092
30-34 years	21.0	0.6	2.74	19.9	22.2	1.12	3,633
35-39 years	18.4	0.6	3.05	17.3	19.5	1.07	2,907
40-44 years	15.4	0.5	3.56	14.3	16.5	0.99	1,561
45-49 years	8.3	0.5	5.54	7.4	9.2	0.93	451
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	30.7	2.2	7.25	26.3	35.0	1.13	288
Elementary Undergraduate	24.0	0.8	3.37	22.4	25.6	1.13	1,949
Elementary Graduate	20.0	0.6	3.18	18.8	21.3	1.08	2,299
High School Undergraduate	21.4	0.6	3.03	20.2	22.7	1.10	2,703
High School Graduate	19.2	0.5	2.46	18.3	20.1	1.11	4,289
College Undergraduate	19.3	0.7	3.51	18.0	20.6	1.18	2,331
Baccalaureate(1)	16.7	0.7	3.93	15.4	18.0	1.16	1,949
Post Graduate(2)	9.7	4.7	48.07	0.6	18.9	0.96	17
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	14.7	0.7	4.85	13.3	16.1	1.05	1,174
Professionals	14.8	1.1	7.17	12.7	16.9	1.05	591
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	13.9	1.6	11.67	10.7	17.1	1.08	205
Clerks	17.9	1.3	7.04	15.4	20.4	1.08	490
Service Workers	16.6	1.1	6.47	14.5	18.7	1.22	735
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	21.3	1.3	6.17	18.7	23.8	0.99	573
Trades, Related	16.5	1.3	7.63	14.0	18.9	1.13	456
Plant, Machine Operator	18.4	3.1	16.77	12.4	24.5	1.29	104
Laborers, Unskilled	16.1	0.6	3.51	15.0	17.2	1.10	2,501
Special Occupation	26.7	5.0	18.56	17.0	36.4	1.34	59
Non-Gainful Occupation	23.7	0.4	1.74	22.9	24.5	1.33	8,940
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	24.8	0.5	1.99	23.8	25.8	1.27	6,832
Non-Poor	17.6	0.3	1.84	16.9	18.2	1.31	8,997

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE12. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women with Unmet Need for Family Planning for Spacing, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	10.9	0.2	1.94	10.5	11.3	1.28	15,829
RESIDENCE							
Urban	10.4	0.3	2.85	9.8	11.0	1.31	7,078
Rural	11.4	0.3	2.69	10.8	12.0	1.29	8,751
REGION							
NCR	12.7	0.6	4.95	11.5	14.0	1.32	1,783
CAR	12.6	1.1	8.38	10.6	14.7	0.45	608
Region I	10.1	0.7	7.37	8.6	11.5	0.85	773
Region II	6.6	0.7	10.80	5.2	8.0	0.86	656
Region III	9.8	0.7	7.10	8.4	11.1	1.69	1,211
Region IVA	9.0	0.6	6.19	7.9	10.1	1.44	1,504
Region IVB	10.8	1.0	9.04	8.9	12.7	0.82	714
Region V	11.4	0.8	6.63	9.9	12.9	0.85	1,010
Region VI	11.7	0.8	6.58	10.2	13.2	1.13	1,009
Region VII	9.2	0.8	8.65	7.7	10.8	1.51	1,034
Region VIII	10.1	1.1	10.51	8.0	12.2	1.42	840
Region IX	10.5	1.0	9.99	8.4	12.6	1.26	669
Region X	9.4	1.1	11.34	7.3	11.5	1.75	796
Region XI	8.4	0.8	9.23	6.9	9.9	1.11	906
Region XII	9.5	0.9	9.63	7.7	11.3	1.27	828
Caraga	9.6	1.1	11.58	7.4	11.8	1.02	751
ARMM	29.1	1.5	5.32	26.1	32.1	1.24	737
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	33.2	1.9	5.62	29.6	36.9	1.07	446
20-24 years	23.0	0.8	3.48	21.5	24.6	1.25	2,739
25-29 years	15.8	0.5	3.45	14.8	16.9	1.19	4,092
30-34 years	11.3	0.4	3.87	10.4	12.2	1.07	3,633
35-39 years	6.9	0.4	5.29	6.2	7.6	1.05	2,907
40-44 years	3.4	0.3	8.16	2.8	3.9	1.00	1,561
45-49 years	1.1	0.2	15.32	0.7	1.4	0.85	451
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	21.3	2.0	9.45	17.4	25.3	1.18	288
Elementary Undergraduate	12.5	0.6	4.92	11.3	13.7	1.09	1,949
Elementary Graduate	8.9	0.5	5.12	8.0	9.8	1.10	2,299
High School Undergraduate	11.2	0.5	4.41	10.2	12.2	1.08	2,703
High School Graduate	10.8	0.4	3.51	10.1	11.6	1.16	4,289
College Undergraduate	11.1	0.5	4.80	10.1	12.2	1.16	2,331
Baccalaureate(1)	9.9	0.5	5.36	8.9	11.0	1.19	1,949
Post Graduate(2)	7.1	4.0	56.63	-0.8	15.0	0.95	17
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	7.3	0.5	7.48	6.2	8.3	1.14	1,174
Professionals	7.8	0.8	10.26	6.2	9.4	1.05	591
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	7.4	1.3	18.01	4.8	10.0	1.28	205
Clerks	11.0	1.1	9.57	8.9	13.1	1.14	490
Service Workers	9.1	0.9	9.46	7.4	10.8	1.31	735
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	9.3	0.9	9.31	7.6	11.1	0.86	573
Trades, Related	7.4	0.9	12.33	5.6	9.2	1.20	456
Plant, Machine Operator	12.6	2.6	20.69	7.5	17.7	1.25	104
Laborers, Unskilled	7.3	0.4	5.50	6.5	8.1	1.11	2,501
Special Occupation	11.6	3.0	26.13	5.6	17.5	0.96	59
Non-Gainful Occupation	13.6	0.3	2.34	13.0	14.2	1.22	8,940
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	13.2	0.4	2.94	12.4	14.0	1.27	6,832
Non-Poor	9.7	0.2	2.52	9.2	10.1	1.23	8,997

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE13. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Currently Married Women with Unmet Need for Family Planning for Limiting, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	9.2	0.2	2.15	8.8	9.6	1.31	15,829
RESIDENCE							
Urban	8.7	0.3	3.21	8.2	9.3	1.37	7,078
Rural	9.7	0.3	2.93	9.1	10.3	1.29	8,751
REGION							
NCR	9.9	0.6	5.90	8.8	11.0	1.41	1,783
CAR	8.1	1.1	13.28	6.0	10.2	0.68	608
Region I	8.4	0.8	9.31	6.9	9.9	1.11	773
Region II	6.0	0.7	11.92	4.6	7.4	0.95	656
Region III	6.9	0.6	8.47	5.7	8.0	1.64	1,211
Region IVA	9.8	0.7	6.79	8.5	11.1	1.91	1,504
Region IVB	13.0	1.1	8.09	10.9	15.1	0.82	714
Region V	14.5	1.0	7.15	12.4	16.5	1.30	1,010
Region VI	9.4	0.8	8.36	7.9	11.0	1.44	1,009
Region VII	10.3	0.8	7.30	8.9	11.8	1.21	1,034
Region VIII	10.0	0.9	9.16	8.2	11.7	1.06	840
Region IX	8.2	1.0	12.43	6.2	10.2	1.48	669
Region X	8.0	0.7	8.70	6.7	9.4	0.87	796
Region XI	9.9	0.8	8.03	8.3	11.5	1.01	906
Region XII	8.3	0.6	7.75	7.0	9.6	0.71	828
Caraga	9.8	1.0	9.74	7.9	11.7	0.74	751
ARMM	4.9	0.7	14.79	3.5	6.3	1.20	737
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	6.5	1.0	14.79	4.6	8.4	1.04	446
20-24 years	6.6	0.5	7.20	5.6	7.5	1.26	2,739
25-29 years	7.5	0.4	5.47	6.7	8.3	1.29	4,092
30-34 years	9.7	0.4	4.42	8.9	10.6	1.19	3,633
35-39 years	11.5	0.5	4.14	10.6	12.4	1.14	2,907
40-44 years	12.0	0.5	4.17	11.0	13.0	1.02	1,561
45-49 years	7.2	0.4	5.98	6.4	8.0	0.93	451
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	9.3	1.2	12.82	7.0	11.7	0.82	288
Elementary Undergraduate	11.5	0.6	5.14	10.4	12.7	1.09	1,949
Elementary Graduate	11.1	0.5	4.35	10.2	12.1	1.01	2,299
High School Undergraduate	10.2	0.5	4.55	9.3	11.2	1.03	2,703
High School Graduate	8.4	0.3	3.90	7.7	9.0	1.08	4,289
College Undergraduate	8.2	0.5	6.05	7.2	9.1	1.31	2,331
Baccalaureate(1)	6.8	0.5	6.68	5.9	7.7	1.22	1,949
Post Graduate(2)	2.6	2.6	98.51	-2.4	7.7	1.01	17
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	7.4	0.5	6.92	6.4	8.4	1.00	1,174
Professionals	7.0	0.8	11.09	5.5	8.5	1.09	591
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	6.5	1.1	16.62	4.4	8.6	0.95	205
Clerks	6.9	0.9	12.65	5.2	8.6	1.18	490
Service Workers	7.5	0.7	9.51	6.1	8.9	1.08	735
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	11.9	1.0	8.32	10.0	13.9	0.91	573
Trades, Related	9.0	0.9	10.32	7.2	10.9	1.04	456
Plant, Machine Operator	5.9	2.1	35.85	1.7	10.0	1.63	104
Laborers, Unskilled	8.9	0.4	4.75	8.0	9.7	1.02	2,501
Special Occupation	15.1	4.1	27.21	7.0	23.2	1.41	59
Non-Gainful Occupation	10.1	0.3	2.88	9.5	10.7	1.33	8,940
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	11.6	0.3	2.95	10.9	12.3	1.11	6,832
Non-Poor	7.9	0.2	2.86	7.5	8.4	1.28	8,997

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE14. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Youngest Children Under Age 5 with Neonatal Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination Protection, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	66.9	0.5	0.72	66.0	67.9	1.68	15,829
RESIDENCE							
Urban	63.7	0.7	1.16	62.3	65.2	1.84	7,078
Rural	70.0	0.6	0.90	68.7	71.2	1.54	8,751
REGION							
NCR	58.2	1.3	2.23	55.7	60.8	1.45	1,783
CAR	61.5	2.7	4.43	56.1	66.8	0.88	608
Region I	63.7	2.2	3.50	59.3	68.1	1.62	773
Region II	67.6	2.3	3.38	63.1	72.1	1.25	656
Region III	64.7	1.8	2.83	61.1	68.3	2.52	1,211
Region IVA	62.2	1.6	2.58	59.1	65.4	2.29	1,504
Region IVB	67.2	2.1	3.10	63.2	71.3	1.00	714
Region V	68.9	1.5	2.16	66.0	71.9	1.00	1,010
Region VI	79.1	1.4	1.82	76.2	81.9	1.51	1,009
Region VII	71.7	1.9	2.66	68.0	75.5	2.11	1,034
Region VIII	70.1	1.9	2.64	66.5	73.7	1.14	840
Region IX	68.4	2.2	3.25	64.0	72.8	1.41	669
Region X	71.2	1.8	2.56	67.7	74.8	1.27	796
Region XI	78.0	1.6	2.02	74.9	81.1	1.18	906
Region XII	73.0	1.7	2.27	69.8	76.3	1.02	828
Caraga	76.2	2.0	2.59	72.3	80.0	0.93	751
ARMM	48.5	3.4	6.93	41.9	55.0	2.66	737
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	57.4	2.5	4.36	52.5	62.3	1.12	446
20-24 years	63.2	1.0	1.56	61.2	65.1	1.29	2,739
25-29 years	66.3	0.8	1.26	64.7	67.9	1.36	4,092
30-34 years	69.7	0.8	1.22	68.0	71.3	1.28	3,633
35-39 years	70.2	0.9	1.28	68.4	72.0	1.02	2,907
40-44 years	67.4	1.3	1.99	64.7	70.0	1.10	1,561
45-49 years	64.3	2.4	3.73	59.6	69.0	0.90	451
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
No Grade Completed	36.5	3.3	9.10	30.0	43.1	1.12	288
Elementary Undergraduate	60.3	1.3	2.15	57.8	62.9	1.27	1,949
Elementary Graduate	68.5	1.1	1.60	66.3	70.6	1.24	2,299
High School Undergraduate	70.9	1.0	1.36	69.0	72.8	1.22	2,703
High School Graduate	69.3	0.8	1.20	67.7	71.0	1.51	4,289
College Undergraduate	67.9	1.0	1.50	65.9	69.9	1.16	2,331
Baccalaureate(1)	62.6	1.3	2.01	60.1	65.0	1.32	1,949
Post Graduate(2)	62.7	12.3	19.67	38.5	86.8	0.98	17
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	68.3	1.4	2.11	65.5	71.2	1.12	1,174
Professionals	63.5	2.2	3.41	59.3	67.8	1.16	591
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	66.4	3.3	4.97	59.9	72.9	1.02	205
Clerks	61.2	2.3	3.80	56.6	65.7	1.19	490
Service Workers	70.6	1.9	2.69	66.9	74.4	1.36	735
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	70.6	2.2	3.10	66.3	74.9	1.16	573
Trades, Related	70.4	2.5	3.57	65.4	75.3	1.50	456
Plant, Machine Operator	57.7	5.1	8.79	47.8	67.7	1.44	104
Laborers, Unskilled	68.9	1.1	1.55	66.8	71.0	1.22	2,501
Special Occupation	66.2	6.6	10.00	53.2	79.2	1.46	59
Non-Gainful Occupation	66.2	0.6	0.93	65.0	67.5	1.57	8,940
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	67.3	0.7	1.01	66.0	68.7	1.37	6,832
Non-Poor	66.7	0.6	0.92	65.5	67.8	1.60	8,997

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE15. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Youngest Children Under Age 5 whose Mother had at Least Two Tetanus Toxoid Injections During Pregnancy, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	44.9	0.5	1.19	43.8	45.9	1.83	15,829
RESIDENCE							
Urban	45.6	0.8	1.68	44.1	47.1	1.83	7,078
Rural	44.2	0.7	1.66	42.8	45.7	1.80	8,751
REGION							
NCR	47.6	1.3	2.84	44.9	50.2	1.53	1,783
CAR	33.9	2.3	6.75	29.4	38.4	0.66	608
Region I	49.0	2.3	4.63	44.5	53.4	1.54	773
Region II	51.6	2.4	4.62	47.0	56.3	1.19	656
Region III	47.2	2.1	4.52	43.0	51.4	3.12	1,211
Region IVA	41.7	1.7	4.12	38.3	45.0	2.54	1,504
Region IVB	42.4	2.4	5.65	37.7	47.1	1.19	714
Region V	39.1	1.6	4.22	35.8	42.3	1.11	1,010
Region VI	47.5	2.0	4.16	43.6	51.3	1.88	1,009
Region VII	41.9	2.1	5.09	37.7	46.1	2.20	1,034
Region VIII	35.6	2.2	6.10	31.3	39.8	1.43	840
Region IX	46.2	2.8	6.06	40.7	51.7	1.95	669
Region X	45.3	1.7	3.79	41.9	48.7	0.93	796
Region XI	52.0	1.9	3.61	48.4	55.7	1.15	906
Region XII	51.9	2.2	4.22	47.6	56.2	1.40	828
Caraga	42.1	2.2	5.32	37.7	46.5	0.89	751
ARMM	38.8	3.1	8.07	32.7	45.0	2.44	737
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	54.6	2.5	4.61	49.6	59.5	1.12	446
20-24 years	52.7	1.0	1.99	50.6	54.7	1.36	2,739
25-29 years	46.8	0.9	1.84	45.1	48.5	1.30	4,092
30-34 years	42.9	1.0	2.26	41.0	44.8	1.43	3,633
35-39 years	40.0	1.0	2.44	38.1	42.0	1.05	2,907
40-44 years	35.3	1.3	3.62	32.8	37.8	0.95	1,561
45-49 years	34.9	2.3	6.62	30.4	39.4	0.85	451
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
Elementary Undergraduate	22.8	3.1	13.64	16.7	28.8	1.29	288
Elementary Graduate	34.6	1.3	3.72	32.1	37.1	1.33	1,949
High School Undergraduate	40.1	1.1	2.80	37.9	42.3	1.17	2,299
High School Graduate	45.5	1.1	2.38	43.4	47.6	1.28	2,703
College Undergraduate	47.6	0.9	1.82	45.9	49.3	1.38	4,289
Baccalaureate(1)	50.0	1.1	2.23	47.8	52.2	1.21	2,331
No Grade Completed	48.9	1.3	2.62	46.4	51.4	1.29	1,949
Post Graduate(2)	62.7	12.3	19.67	38.5	86.8	0.98	17
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	44.1	1.5	3.50	41.1	47.2	1.14	1,174
Professionals	46.6	2.2	4.76	42.2	50.9	1.14	591
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	46.5	3.4	7.41	39.7	53.2	0.99	205
Clerks	48.6	2.4	4.95	43.8	53.2	1.21	490
Service Workers	51.2	2.0	3.93	47.3	55.2	1.27	735
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	37.5	2.1	5.57	33.4	41.7	0.94	573
Trades, Related	43.2	2.4	5.55	38.5	47.9	1.16	456
Plant, Machine Operator	42.7	5.0	11.73	32.9	52.5	1.41	104
Laborers, Unskilled	42.3	1.1	2.66	40.1	44.6	1.21	2,501
Special Occupation	54.5	7.4	13.52	40.1	69.0	1.63	59
Non-Gainful Occupation	45.2	0.7	1.44	43.9	46.4	1.57	8,940
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	40.3	0.7	1.84	38.8	41.7	1.47	6,832
Non-Poor	48.0	0.7	1.39	46.7	49.3	1.69	8,997

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey

Table SE16. Survey Estimates of Percentage of Children Under Age 5 Receiving Vitamin A in the Last 6 Months, by Selected Background Characteristics, Philippines: 2005

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE (%)	STANDARD ERROR (%)	C.V. (%)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL		DESIGN EFFECT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
				LOWER (%)	UPPER (%)		
PHILIPPINES	**73.9**	**0.5**	**0.64**	**73.0**	**74.9**	**1.85**	**15,829**
RESIDENCE							
Urban	76.5	0.7	0.85	75.2	77.7	1.85	7,078
Rural	71.5	0.7	0.93	70.2	72.8	1.76	8,751
REGION							
NCR	76.2	1.3	1.66	73.7	78.7	1.85	1,783
CAR	53.0	2.9	5.52	47.3	58.7	0.97	608
Region I	76.4	1.8	2.35	72.9	79.9	1.34	773
Region II	72.0	2.1	2.96	67.8	76.1	1.17	656
Region III	74.8	1.8	2.36	71.4	78.3	2.83	1,211
Region IVA	80.4	1.2	1.52	78.0	82.8	1.98	1,504
Region IVB	76.3	2.1	2.70	72.3	80.3	1.19	714
Region V	72.3	2.0	2.74	68.4	76.2	1.90	1,010
Region VI	72.9	1.9	2.62	69.2	76.7	2.22	1,009
Region VII	73.8	1.8	2.45	70.3	77.4	2.00	1,034
Region VIII	72.9	1.9	2.67	69.1	76.8	1.34	840
Region IX	69.7	2.3	3.34	65.1	74.3	1.59	669
Region X	76.2	1.9	2.46	72.5	79.9	1.51	796
Region XI	74.4	1.9	2.56	70.6	78.1	1.55	906
Region XII	70.2	1.8	2.61	66.6	73.8	1.17	828
Caraga	76.5	1.9	2.48	72.8	80.3	0.87	751
ARMM	56.4	3.5	6.28	49.4	63.3	3.01	737
AGE GROUP							
15-19 years	59.6	2.5	4.19	54.7	64.5	1.13	446
20-24 years	71.2	0.9	1.30	69.4	73.0	1.28	2,739
25-29 years	74.7	0.8	1.06	73.2	76.3	1.46	4,092
30-34 years	75.2	0.8	1.05	73.7	76.8	1.25	3,633
35-39 years	74.4	0.9	1.20	72.6	76.1	1.09	2,907
40-44 years	77.0	1.2	1.50	74.8	79.3	1.01	1,561
45-49 years	76.7	2.0	2.64	72.7	80.7	0.82	451
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED							
Elementary Undergraduate	42.6	3.6	8.38	35.6	49.7	1.22	288
Elementary Graduate	66.9	1.2	1.83	64.5	69.3	1.23	1,949
High School Undergraduate	73.1	1.1	1.45	71.0	75.2	1.28	2,299
High School Graduate	73.7	1.0	1.32	71.8	75.6	1.32	2,703
College Undergraduate	76.0	0.7	0.97	74.6	77.5	1.38	4,289
Baccalaureate(1)	78.2	1.0	1.22	76.3	80.0	1.29	2,331
No Grade Completed	75.1	1.1	1.42	73.0	77.2	1.19	1,949
Post Graduate(2)	80.7	10.2	12.60	60.8	100.7	1.00	17
MAJOR OCCUPATION							
Gov't Officials, Managers	79.8	1.3	1.60	77.3	82.4	1.19	1,174
Professionals	76.2	1.8	2.42	72.6	79.8	1.07	591
Technicians, Assoc. Prof	77.3	3.2	4.12	71.0	83.5	1.20	205
Clerks	78.1	2.0	2.52	74.2	82.0	1.19	490
Service Workers	74.0	1.8	2.38	70.5	77.4	1.26	735
Farmers, Forestry, Fishermen	71.1	2.2	3.03	66.9	75.3	1.14	573
Trades, Related	80.2	2.1	2.56	76.2	84.2	1.32	456
Plant, Machine Operator	80.3	4.0	5.00	72.4	88.1	1.39	104
Laborers, Unskilled	75.2	1.0	1.33	73.2	77.1	1.23	2,501
Special Occupation	77.5	5.6	7.17	66.6	88.4	1.31	59
Non-Gainful Occupation	72.1	0.6	0.82	70.9	73.3	1.61	8,940
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS							
Poor	70.0	0.7	0.99	68.6	71.3	1.47	6,832
Non-Poor	76.6	0.6	0.74	75.5	77.7	1.71	8,997

Source: National Statistics Office, 2005 Family Planning Survey