

# The Youth: Our Responsibility and Our Hope



*WE BROUGHT THEM to our world to be the object of our love and responsibility, and our hope for a better world.*

*It is our responsibility to address the needs of today's youth. They had not chosen to be born, but they need choices to move on to a brighter future.*

## A. We Brought Them to Our World

### The Issue of Responsibility

In the recent past, about 15 to 25 years ago, we brought our present 15.1 million youth to our world; a political and social system constantly challenged by poverty, unemployment, political and social unrest, graft and corruption.

As parents and guardians of our youth, our greatest challenge is our responsibility to them: the responsibility to prepare them for productive and responsible citizenship; to provide them with homes and communities that will enable them to build a better world for their children and us in our old age. It is our hope that they will do better than we ever did in meeting challenges and responsibilities.

Individually and collectively, let us reflect on our responsibility to our youth, directly as their parents or guardians and indirectly as their teachers, as media practitioners, as officials of government and members of non-government organizations responsible for the formulation of policies

and the planning and implementation of programs and projects for youth development.

As government officials or private citizens, we are all connected as parents or guardians of our youth. We know and we must admit that the character and situation of our youth today: what they think and do, reflect (1) the character of the decision we made when we had them and (2) the way we cared for them as they grew up to be the young achievers or young rascals they are now.

Some of us brought them to this world with the best of intentions, prepared for the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood; the more sexually active among us, had them during our teenage years, out of wedlock or under difficult or embarrassing circumstances, without meaning to and not prepared for parental responsibilities.

Our youth today are in different life situations: three out of 10 are poor, two in five are in school, three in every 10 are gainfully employed, while the proportion of idle youth, neither in school or working ranges from 16 percent in Northern Mindanao to 29 percent in the National Capital Region.<sup>1</sup>

We brought them to this world; it is our responsibility to address their needs.

## **The Issue of Dependency and Opportunity**

The researchers among us say that there are around seven young and old dependents for every 10 working age persons (aged 15-64). But due to the inability of government or the private sector to create jobs for our young adults (20-24 years old) and adolescents (15 to 19), the real dependency ratio is 11 dependents for every six working persons.<sup>2</sup>



The large number of our youth if provided with employment opportunities will mean more productive or working people capable of supporting our young (aged 0-14) and old (aged years 65 and over) dependents.

Our challenge then is to mobilize our large youth population to help in the economic and social development of our country; and to invest in human capital development in the areas of education, nutrition, health, employment generation and reproductive health.

## **B. Let Us Help Them Build a Better World**

We have learned much from our experience. We have made a lot of decisions when we were young and we have learned from our mistakes. We are now in a position to help our youth make decisions they will never regret.

We could start by making ourselves the role models the youth will always respect, be proud of and emulate. By being respectable and responsible it will be easy for us to advise them when in need, and when we have to criticize, no distance will be created between the youth and ourselves.

The youth usually echo the predispositions, actions and values of their elders. They value education, being productive, being in good health, being responsible and being disciplined if we demonstrate our commitment to these values. By example, we could make them include among their values responsible love and sex, responsible parenthood and reproductive health.



## As Agents of Change

In 2004, 20 to 30 percent of voters will come from the youth sector. In the three forthcoming presidential elections, the proportions of voting youth to the total number of voters will be of similar levels. They will soon exercise their right to vote. We could provide them with some kind of political socialization to help them make a good choice.

In terms of participation in governance, former President Fidel Ramos in June 1995 approved the Philippine Republic Act 8044, otherwise known as the Youth in Nation-building Act. This placed youth issues high on the agenda and set about creating an environment conducive to youth empowerment and youth service. The National Youth Commission (NYC) was created as the policy-making and coordinating agency of government youth programs. An older organisation, the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK-Youth Council) was created in 1991.

The SK is the youth arm of local government, with approximately 840,000 members across a total of 42,000 *barangays*. Through this organisation, young people between the ages of 15 and 21 can directly participate at all levels of governance: *barangays*, municipal, city, provincial and national. The National Youth Commission works with the SK-Youth Council's extensive network, but the SK is criticised for not doing enough to mobilize young people politically; it puts most of its efforts into sports and sport competitions.

The Republic Act 8044 also made provision for the National Youth Parliament – a national policy-making body through which 100 young educated representatives are able to lobby the congress on youth issues.<sup>3</sup>

## As Future Parents

We have realized by this time that parenting is not only the most important job; it is also the most gratifying. The difficulties we experienced while parenting brought out all the best in us. Let us communicate to the youth the trials and joys of parenting because they are fast becoming parents themselves.

Childbearing among our youth is one of the largest sources of population growth in the country. Of the estimated 1.7 million babies being born every year, around 30 percent come from young women.<sup>4</sup>

The earlier our youth begin to bear children, the more rapidly this group will add new members to the population.<sup>5</sup> The timing of births then becomes most crucial. The National Demographic and Health Survey in 1998 reported that by age 24, each of our young women already bore one child.

Let us communicate to the youth the trials and joys of parenting. We also have to stress that good parenting requires responsible sexual decisions for the welfare not only of individual families but also for the welfare of our country, and that the subject of reproductive health is a must for effective parenting. ■



## Reproductive Health

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. In line with the above definition of reproductive health, reproductive health care is defined as the constellation of methods, techniques and services that contribute to reproductive health and well-being through preventing and solving reproductive health problems. It also includes sexual health, the purpose of which is the enhancement of life and personal relations, and not merely counseling and care related to reproduction and sexually transmitted diseases.

International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, Paragraph 7.2.



# Knowing & Understanding Our Youth



*Do we know them?*

*Who they are? Where they are?*

*What they think? What they do?*

*What we know should tell us what to do.*

*Adults do not know how to communicate openly about sexuality with young people. Media is playing a bigger role in the lives of our youth and fast becoming the main source of information and guide to “what is right” and “what is wrong.”*

## A. The Truths We Need To Know

What we know tells us what to do. But since we know little about our own young sons or daughters, we know less than little about the youth of this country. Since we are inclined to contribute to government and private sector efforts to promote their welfare, we need to know our youth to be able to understand their impact on the present and future economic and social development of the country.

## Defining the Young

The terms “adolescents”, “youth” and “young people” are used differently in various societies. These categories are associated—where they are recognized at all—with different roles, responsibilities and ages that depend on the local context.

This report uses definitions that are commonly used in different demographic, policy and social contexts:

- Adolescents: 10-19 years of age
- Youth: 15-24 years of age
- Young people: 10-24 years of age

Youth are classified as: In-School, Out-of-School, Working and with Special Needs.

### • Socio-Demographic profile

#### a) Size and Distribution

Our youth comprised 15.1 million out of the 76.5 million Filipinos enumerated in the 2000 Census. This number is expected to double in 33 years. Their proportionate share of the total population remains at 20 percent with an annual growth rate of 2.1 percent (Table 1).

There were more males than females; 102 males for every 100 females. The median age of the youth population remained the same from 1980 to 2000 at 20 years. This means that half of the youth population was between 15 to 19 years old, the other half between 20 to 24.

The 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey reveals that almost three out of 10 of our youth belong to poor families. Among the 16 regions of the country, CARAGA has the highest incidence of youth belonging to poor families (54%). Next are Western Mindanao, Eastern Visayas and Bicol region (Figure 2). On the other hand, the greatest proportion of youth whose families are non-poor can be found in the NCR (98%) followed by Central Luzon (89%).

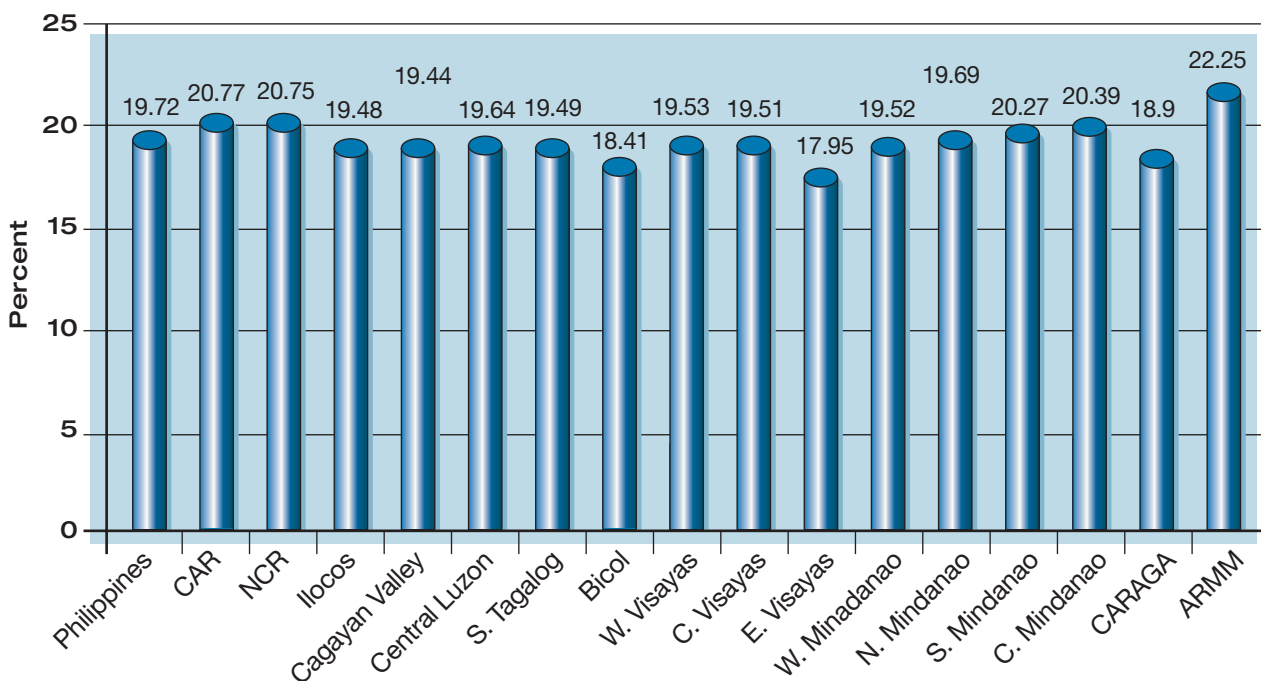
Table 1: Youth’s Proportionate Share of the Total Population, Sex Ratio and Median Age and Growth Rate: Philippines, 1970-2000

Census Year	Philippine Population (in millions)	Youth (ages 15-24) Population (in millions)	Youth’s Proportionate Share of Population	Youth Sex Ratio	Youth Median Age	Youth Population Growth Rate
1970	36.7	7.2	19.6	-	-	-
1975	42.1	8.8	20.9	-	-	4.1
1980	48.1	9.8	20.5	94.3	19.6	2.2
1990	60.6	12.4	20.5	99.4	19.3	2.3
1995	68.6	13.7	20.0	99.4	19.6	1.9
2000	76.5	15.1	19.7	101.8	19.7	2.1

Source: Table 1 in Erica, 2003.

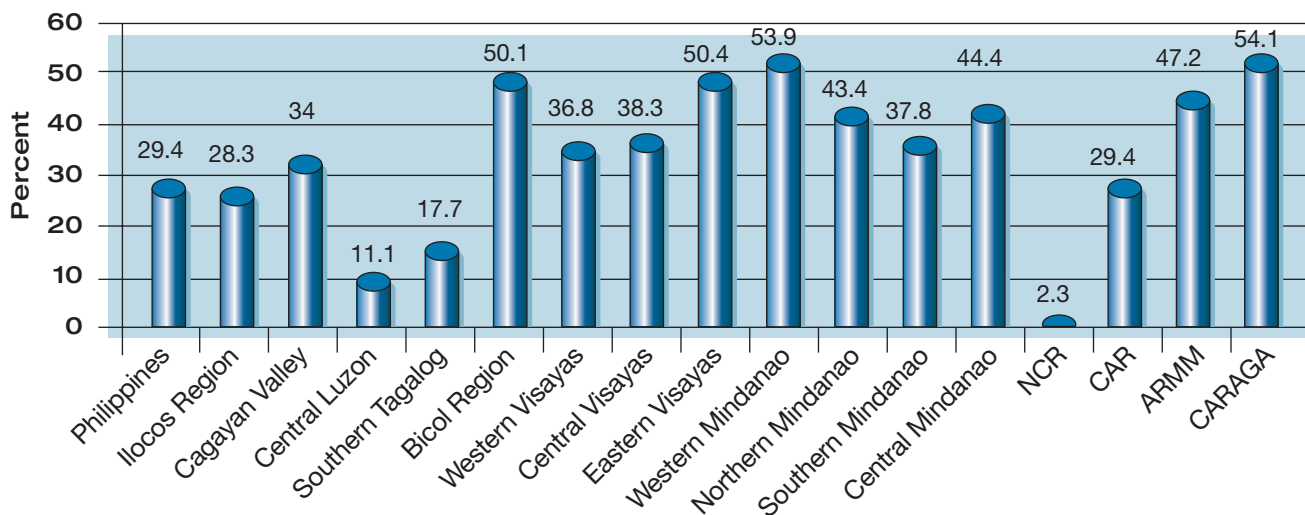
Of the 16 regions in the country, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) has the highest (22%) and Eastern Visayas has the lowest (18%) proportions of youth population (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Proportion of Youth to the Region's Population: Philippines, 2000**



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing as cited in Ericta, 2003.

**Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Youth by Region and Income Stratum of Family (Lowest 40%), Philippines: 2002**

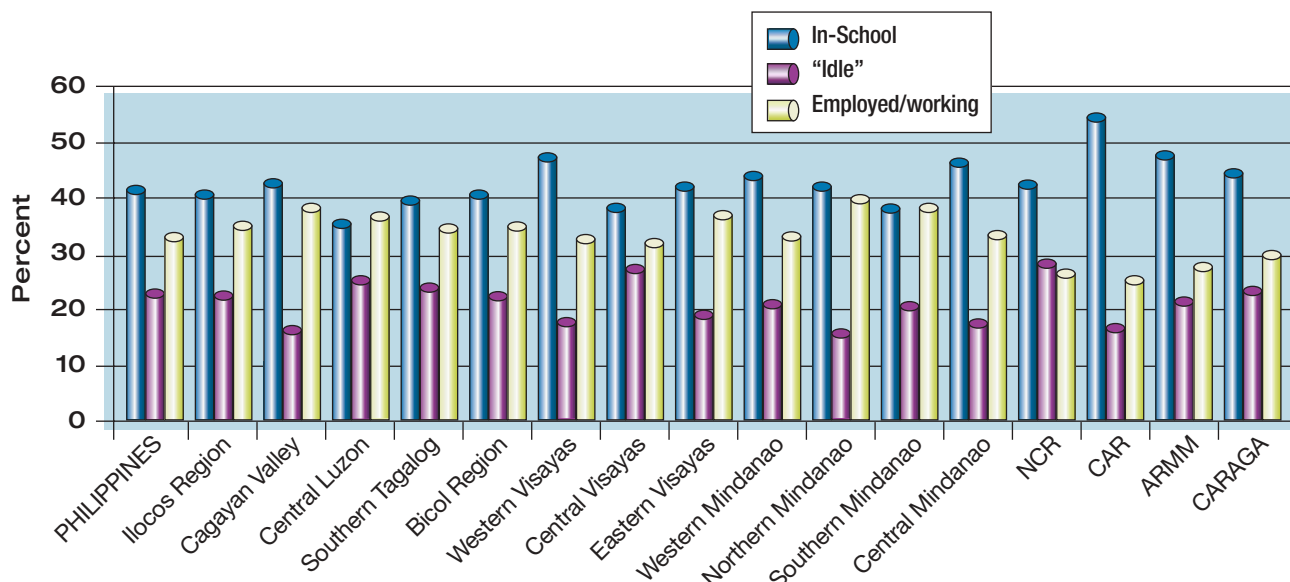


**Note:** Families in the lowest 40% income group refers to the bottom 40 percent of the total families listed in descending order of family income. The upper 60% income group refers to the upper 60 percent of the total families in the income distribution.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

Just over two-fifths (42%) of the youth are attending school with the highest percentage of school-attending youth found in the Cordillera Administrative Region (55%) and the lowest in Central Luzon (36%). The proportion of “idle” or those neither in-school nor working youth population in the Philippines, ranges from 16 percent (Northern Mindanao) to 29 percent (NCR), while three out of 10 of our young people are already working (Figure 3).

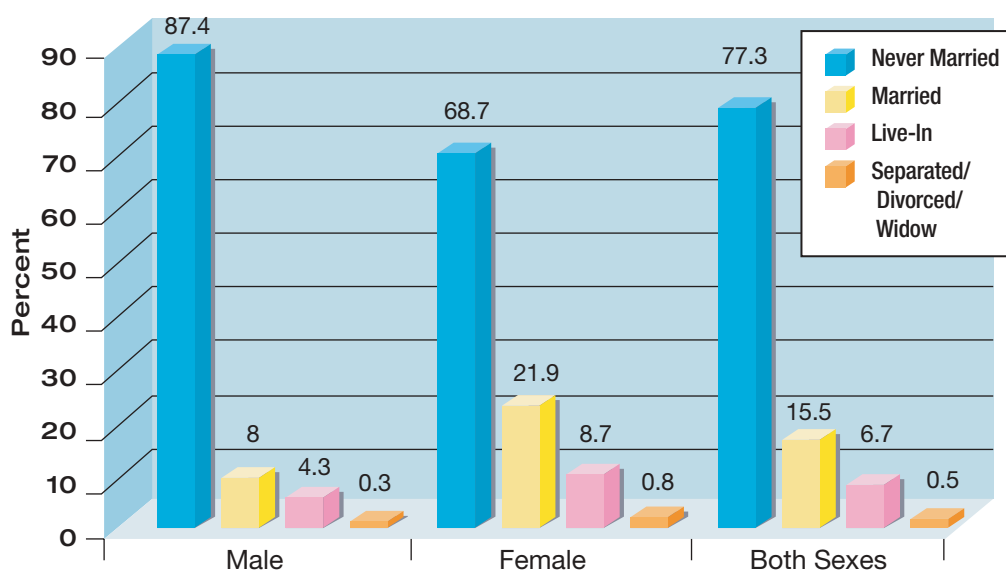
**Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Youth by School Status and Region, Philippines: 2003**



Note: “Idle” means Not Attending School and Not Employed  
 Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

The majority of out-of-school youth, who belong to the poor families, are found in ARMM, Eastern Visayas, CARAGA and Bicol<sup>1</sup> (Appendix Table 4).

**Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Youth’s Marital Status by Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Ogena and Berja, 2003

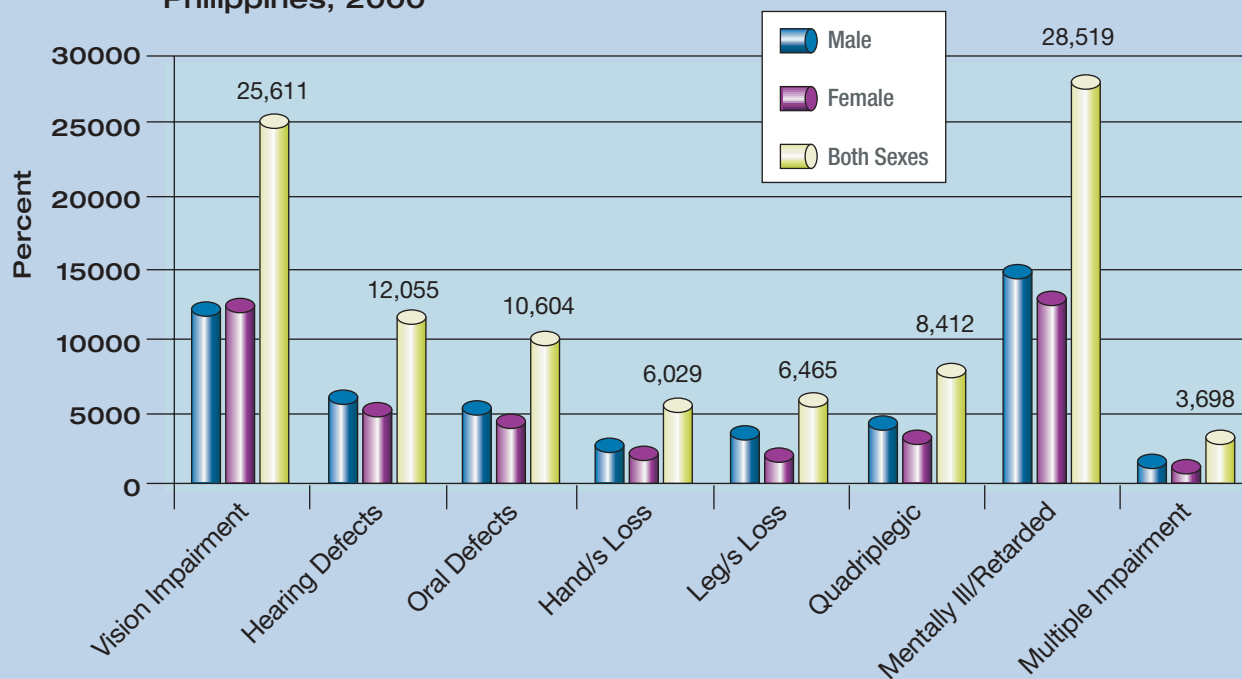


## Youth with Special Needs

Of the 942,000 differently-abled young Filipinos, 101,393 were aged 15-24. This means that for every 1,000 youth in 2000, seven were disabled.

The most prevalent disability among the youth was mentally related (i.e. mental illness and mental retardation 28.13%), followed by vision impairment, (total blindness, partial blindness and low vision 25.25%) which was more prevalent among young females than males, and mental illness, which affected more males than female youths.

**Figure 5: Differently Abled Youth Population by Type of Disability and Sex: Philippines, 2000**



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing as cited in Ericta, 2003

In terms of marital status, 77 percent or nearly four of every five young adult Filipinos have never been married. Young females (22%) are more likely to have ever been married than their male counterparts (8%), regardless of age (Figure 4). As expected, the proportion of ever married young adults increases with age.

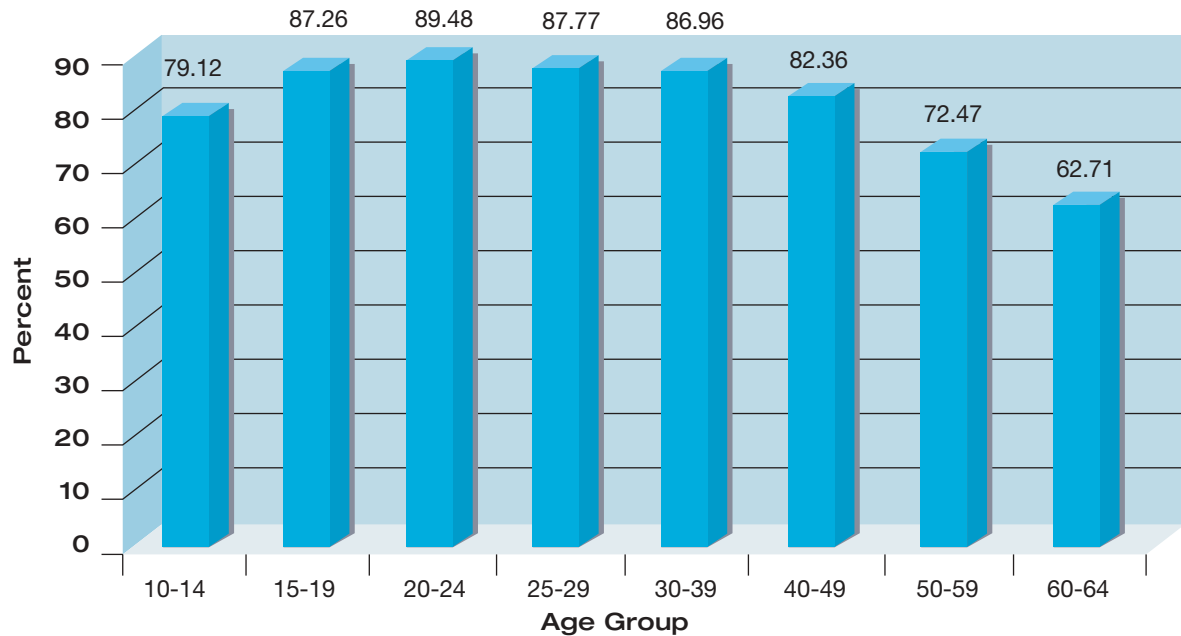
We also have a growing number of youth with disabilities as reported by Ericta<sup>6</sup>.

### b) Literacy and Education

The 1994 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) showed that most of our youth (88%) possessed reading, writing and numeracy skills (Figure 6). They also exhibited the highest functional literacy rate among all age groups.

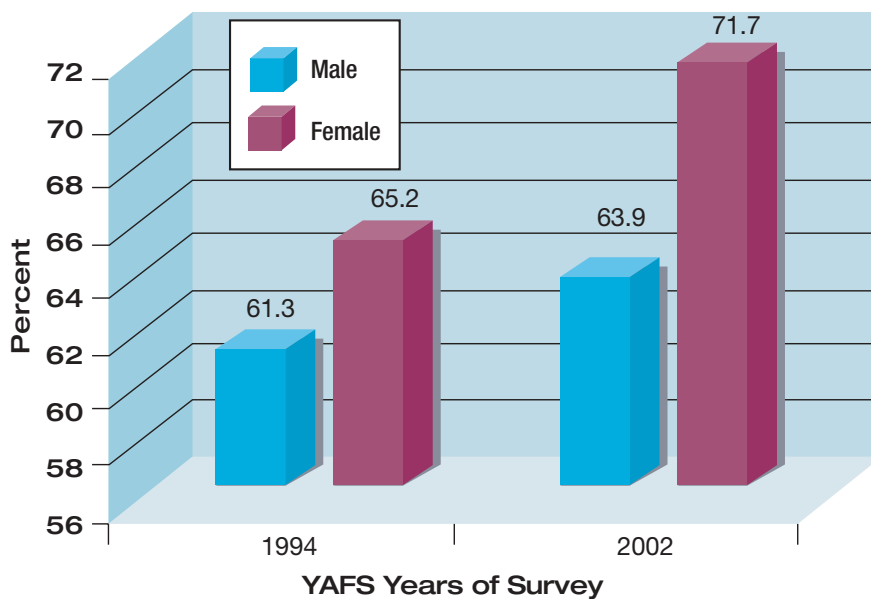
Based on the results of the Young Adults Fertility and Sexuality Survey (YAFS) done in 1994 and 2002, there was an increase in the proportion among those 15 to 19 years old who were “in-school” between 1994

**Figure 6: Functional Literacy Rate of Household Population 10-64 Years Old by Age Group, Philippines, 1994**



Source: NSO, 1994 Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) as cited in Ericta, 2003.

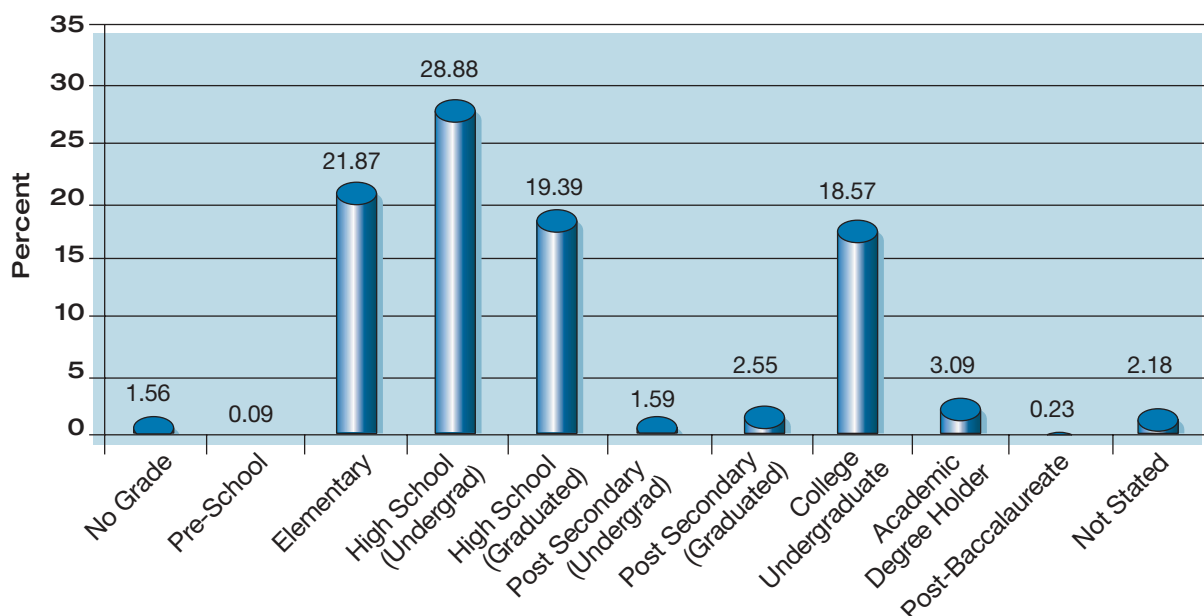
**Figure 7: Trends in School-Going Population 15-19 Years Old, Philippines: 1994 and 2002**



Source: YAFS 2 and YAFS 3 as cited in Ogena and Berja, 2003.

(male 61.3%; female 63.9%) and 2002 (male 65.2%; female 71.7%) (Figure 7). This shows that our female youth have relatively higher educational attainment than our male youth. In fact, young females are more likely to have college education than males, regardless of age<sup>7</sup>. This may be because young males, especially in low-income families, are compelled to work to contribute to the household income.

Figure 8: Educational Attainment of Population Aged 15-24 Years: Philippines, 2000



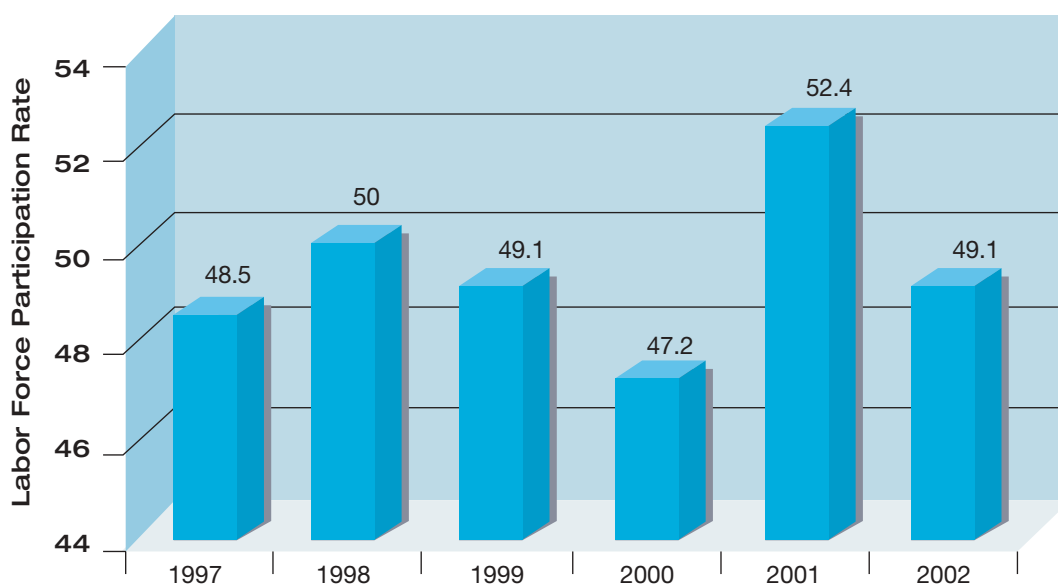
Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing as cited in Ericta, 2003.

Nearly three in 10 of our youth had some high school education, around one in five had completed elementary grades, nearly a fifth had a high school diploma, almost one-fifths were in college and about three percent completed tertiary education. A mere two percent had not completed any grade (Figure 8).

### c) Labor Force Participation

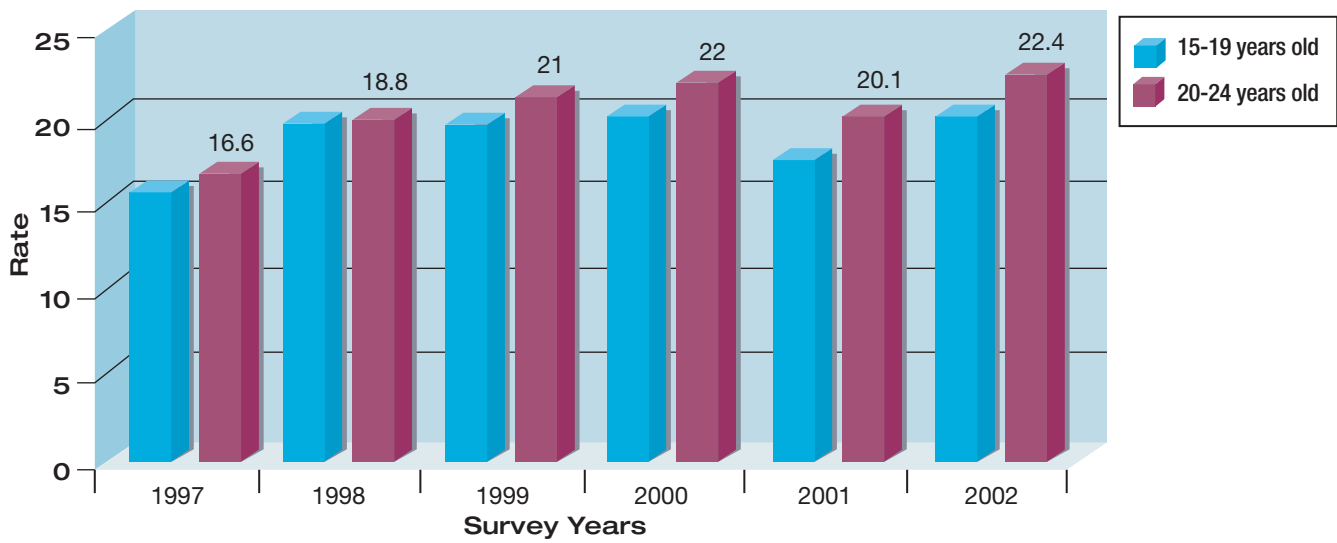
In 2002, the youth comprised one-third of the 45.3 million working age population (15-64 years old)<sup>6</sup>. About half of them were already in the labor force, either employed or still looking for work (unemployed).

Figure 9: Youth Labor Force Participation Rate: Philippines 1997-2002.



Source: NSO, Third Quarter Labor Force Surveys as cited in Ericta, 2003.

**Figure 10: Unemployment Rate of Youth for the Past Six Year**



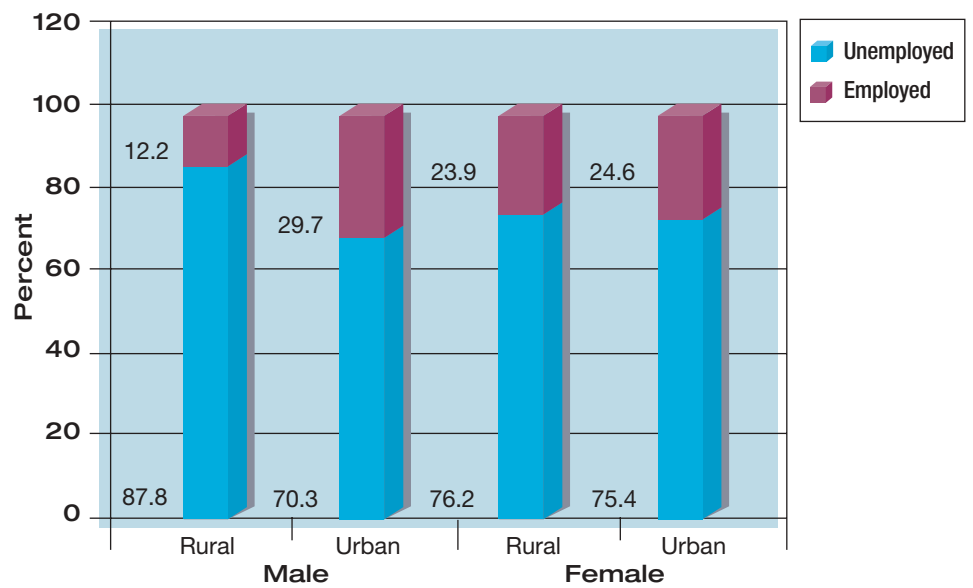
Source: NSO, Third Quarter Labor Force Surveys as cited in Ericta, 2003.

This is a drop from the 2001 figure of 52%, the highest labor force participation rate or LFPR in five years.

The working youth accounted for 20 percent of the total number of employed persons. On the other hand, 1.48 million or nearly half (47%) of the 3.13 million unemployed persons in the country in 2002 were youths, indicating the lack of job opportunities for the young entrants to the labor force<sup>6</sup>. Unemployment rate of the youth has gradually increased for the past six years (Figure 10).

Young women registered a lower labor force participation rate or LFPR (38%) than young men (58.7%). This gender disparity is more pronounced in the rural areas, where young women's LFPR was 35 percent as against young men's LFPR of 64 percent<sup>6</sup>.

**Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Youth Labor Force Characteristic by Sex, Urban and Rural: October 2002**



Source: NSO, Labor Force Survey as cited in Ericta, 2003.

The October round of the Labor Force Survey (2002) shows that unemployment rates among the youth were higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Almost three in 10 urban males and more than one in 10 rural males were unemployed<sup>6</sup> (Figure 11).

There is also an observed increase in youth's participation in overseas work particularly for young females<sup>6</sup>.

## Adolescents Working Overseas

Youth accounted for 12 percent of overseas workers (Survey on Overseas Filipinos, 2000) with females constituting the majority (70 percent in 2001).

In 2001, there were more than 6,000 overseas workers in the teenage group, four out of five being females, and mostly originating from Mindanao.

Table 2. Number of Filipino Overseas Workers Who Had Work Abroad During the Past Six Months by Age and Sex: October 1999-2001 (in thousands)

Age Group	2001			2000			1999		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	1,029	528	501	978	527	451	1,016	541	475
15-19	6	2	5	7	2	5	5	-	5
20-24	121	37	84	111	39	72	118	42	76
25-29	227	100	127	227	111	116	212	80	133
30-34	190	86	104	179	91	88	212	106	107
35-39	147	80	68	149	85	64	163	100	63
40-44	137	89	48	120	72	48	126	81	45
45-and over	200	135	65	183	125	57	177	130	47
Age not stated	1	1	-	2	1	*	3	3	-

Source: NSO, Survey of Overseas Filipinos as cited in Ericta, 2003. \* less than 500

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

## Social Environment

The social environment is critical to healthy youth development, as this comprises the sources of signals to youth values and behavior<sup>8</sup>.

The institutions in the adolescents' social environment, namely the family, the school and the church, teach them the values and patterns of behavior acceptable to the communities to which they belong and influence their attitudes and behavior<sup>8</sup>.

### a) Family

The family as the primary agent for socialization carries the ultimate responsibility for the well being of our children. More than eight out of 10 youth are raised by both natural father and mother. Eight percent are being raised by one parent, three percent by one parent with a partner, and six percent by other people<sup>8</sup>.

However, more and more young people are passing through the transition from childhood to adulthood not under the care

of both parents, either because of work or a change in their family situation, brought about by either separation or death. The YAFS 3 found that 17 percent of young people were not raised by both parents, which is a slight increase from the 1994 data of 16 percent.

Interestingly, a lower proportion of "idle" youth, or those not working nor studying, were raised by both parents. The proportions of other arrangements like being raised by one parent alone, one parent with a partner and other people, in turn, are more elevated in the "idle" youth group<sup>8</sup>.

Over three fourths of young people have parents still living together. However, even in homes where both parents are present, children receive little or no attention from parents or elders and there is minimal interaction in the family, leaving children alone to develop a set of values different from their elders.

In terms of living arrangements, an analysis of the YAFS 3 showed that living with both parents is considered protective against risks. However, four out of nine (44%) have experienced living away from home and are increasingly doing so. More females (52%) than males (42%) live away from home. In addition, more females live away from home at a younger age than males with almost two-fifths of females living away from home at age 15-19 compared to only 30 percent among the males.

The early living away from home pattern for young females may be explained by (1) the greater proportion of young women who pursue college education in universities mostly located in cities and (2) the increasing demand for young women in both local and international labor markets. Living away from home increases when youth leave school; while the proportion of youth living with parents decreases with age<sup>7</sup>.

It would be ideal for families and parents to be the primary source of information about sex. But parents are perceived to be very strict and think that by not discussing sex; the subject will not enter the minds of their children. Parents are reported to be uncomfortable discussing sex with their children. The number of adolescents learning about sex from parents is small; only 10 percent freely discuss sex with their parents<sup>9</sup>.

## b) School

The school is the socialization agent next to family. Both the YAFS 2 and YAFS 3 reveal that more than 60 percent are in school. Further, Raymundo (2003) found that almost seven out of 10 of those in school are in public high schools, an increase from the 1994 figures. This reveals the importance therefore of public schools as venues for youth development interventions.

School offenses are committed by the youth causing suspension for 10 percent of them. There are indications that suspensions could have caused their leaving school since larger proportions of those who are no longer in school had suspension experiences. As expected, more boys are being suspended from school than girls<sup>8</sup>.

The proximal socializing agent to convey norms and prohibitions is the school. Positive school experience can compensate for the antisocial influence of family and community. It is noted that academic achievement, aspiration and learning focused environment have deterrent effects on deviant outcomes: dropping out, early pregnancy, criminal activities, criminal conviction, anti-social personality, and alcohol abuse. It is suggested that schools may also be used for public health education<sup>11</sup>.



In fact, in earlier periods, studies on the youth's knowledge of sex focused on their awareness of family planning and related items learned from population education. In the 1982 YAFS, a high proportion of respondents (84%) reported receiving family planning instruction from their population education classes<sup>12</sup>.

### c) Friends

Peers increasingly constitute an important element in the social environment of adolescents. An adolescent has an average of five close friends with whom they do their fun activities, confide in and hang around. Boys keep a slightly wider circle of friends than girls<sup>8</sup>.

The YAFS 3 data reports that influence of peers extends to practically everything: attitude, speech, interest, appearance and behavior. This is found strongest during early adolescence – and manifested by acceptance and giving in to pressure to try alcohol or drugs. There is a high likelihood of smoking among those who frequently attend socials and –“barkada” activities. Half of the females and males learned about sex from friends of the same sex.

Our young people talk about their sexual activities with friends. Around four in 10 know that some of their friends are engaging in premarital sex (PMS), which adults may find unacceptable given their young age. This is found to be true for 56 percent of the boys and 31 percent of the girls. In fact, those who reported that they have friends who are engaging in PMS are also more likely to engage in sex themselves<sup>8</sup>.

“Barkada” life during adolescence is associated with trial and error learning and experimentation. Friends and peers are among the youth's primary source of information about sex.



Agencies involved in the promotion of reproductive health, however, are concerned that sex information from friends may not only be inaccurate but may also lead adolescents to risky sexual behavior.

### d) Media

Media is increasingly getting more space in the lives of our youth. It is sad to note that they give more time to the less wholesome content of television, films, magazines, tabloids, etc.

The McCann-Erickson study (2000)<sup>13</sup> found that the media has become the source of authority regarding what is right, what is wrong, what is important. This finding is supported by the YAFS 3, which reported mass media as the new surrogate parent.

Media today is more expansive, has more variety in form and content, and more accessible especially to our youth.

TV viewership is high among them. They spend about eight to 14 hours per week watching TV.

The Internet is a medium used by six percent of the youth with no difference between males and females. The Internet creates a technological divide. Only one in five have ever used the Internet in 2002 (YAFS 3). Those in school, however, are more in the net than other groups. Eight percent use it regularly; with more female than male users (8% vs. 7%); and its use is more pronounced in urban settings. Youth from the NCR tops the use of Internet (15%). Central Mindanao registers the least use of this facility (4%).

YAFS 3 data show that a significant proportion of our youth, particularly boys, are exposed to pornographic materials through mass media. Pornographic reading materials and x-rated films are forms of media increasingly being used by young people: a majority (55%) have watched x-rated films. This is especially high among males (76%), the older adolescents (64%) and those who are working (63%).

Exposure to pornographic materials increases with age, with the males more likely to be exposed. Pornographic materials are viewed more than read. Only 39 percent read pornographic materials with males more into the practice<sup>7</sup>. NCR youth show highest prevalence of exposure to pornography: 69 percent have been exposed to x-rated materials; while 49 percent have read printed pornographic literature.

### e) Church

Almost eight out of 10 young Filipinos are Catholic with slightly more females than males belonging to other religions<sup>7</sup>.

The subject of religion is crucial because it is during adolescence that most young people start questioning the religious beliefs and traditional practices of their childhood. Contrary to popular opinion, religion is actually one of the more important issues that adolescents are interested in and deal with today.

Because of this, adolescence has sometimes been called “the period of religious doubt.” Wagner (1978) as cited in Hurlock (1982)<sup>14</sup>, however, argues that this religious doubt should actually be seen as more of a “religious questioning.” He says: “Youngsters want to learn their religion on an intellectual basis rather than by blind acceptance. They question religion not because they want to be agnostic or atheistic, but because they want to accept religion in a way that is meaningful to them.”

For some of our youth, this religious questioning may result in an attempt to find a faith that meets their needs better than the



one they are currently in, or more commonly, in a lessening of religious observances. For example, as a result of their disillusionment with organized religion, it is not uncommon for them to begin to minimize their participation in and practice of prayer and formal church rituals. In fact, it has been observed that the youth of today attend church or religious activities far less than young people of previous generations.

One study conducted among Filipino youths showed that girls, in particular, were more likely to abstain from sex because of their religious beliefs. US studies of adolescents showed that greater religiosity is associated with delaying the onset of sexual intercourse and a lower likelihood of voluntary sexual activity.

### f) Government

Government and non-government organizations (NGOs), due to their wider reach and resources, provide one of the most important avenues for improvement of the situation of youth. Such improvements range from reassessing existing laws to the creation of better health facilities, educational incentives, employment opportunities and youth reproductive health programs.

Though lacking specific laws for adolescent reproductive health care, the Philippines has been acknowledged for trailblazing approaches which include promotion of good health development skills and encouragement of youth participation in various programs.



## Unfinished thoughts

By Christian Ardiente  
YOU contributor



A COUPLE of years ago, I wrote of my fears of parenthood—frightful in-laws, family expenses, and kids who walk, talk and think like me. At this point, it is safe to say that I guess I've been fortunate and disciplined enough to not have to worry about it yet. There is that part of my reflection that remains a terror to me, though; and it seems as if that fear is something I single-handedly could not prevent from happening. And that is the fear of what we may call cultural change.

Indeed a very deceptive term to use for all that is happening amid us—the deterioration of family values apparently caused by a more liberal and accessible media, individual morality degenerating into that of what is/ who is to be of use, and self-determination and self-worth being clouded by a more utilitarian perspective of human life. It is alarming that we are turning into a society of things — resulting in an unfortunate yet relatively logical attitude toward self and others. I am not an expert in psychology, but I feel that our behavior toward everything around us has become inclined to what's useful and what's not. And what does this have to do with my fears?

In the reflection I wrote, I expressed the fear of my future daughter becoming pregnant before she can maturely rear a family; or my future son becoming a father before he even learns to survive individually. I wrote of new drugs that will plague my children's generation—the thing is, I'm not even a father yet and I see all this happening!

Some would say these are childbirth pains that will spring forth a new society. Others might agree with me that these are social and moral problems that need to be addressed before society self-destructs. Either opinion seems to be promising and reassuring, but the more shocking fact is that there are a lot more who are stuck in gray areas—not being able to or wanting to make a stand on anything! Just going with the flow society dictates, not being able to realize that they are the ones manning that same society! And I'm not just talking about the youth here! I'm talking about everyone!

It has been observed that recently, Filipino society has become more permissive to "liberal" ideas. The traditional norms this country has been proud of are slowly being replaced by that of a more "global" culture. And though it may seem healthy on the surface, its roots are, I feel, very damaging. And we have been victims—this new influx of ideas has taken its toll on many of us already.

All because we choose to mimic our stand, instead of making it.

*Youngblood, You Inq7.Net's website for the Interactive Youth. [www.you.inq7.net/youngblood](http://www.you.inq7.net/youngblood), downloaded October 2, 2003.*



## B. They Need To Know the Changes They Are Going Through

As we recall and compare our thoughts, our attitudes and our behavior between the ages 15 to 24 with the attitudes and behavior of our youth today, we could say that our behavior then is similar to their behavior now.

Let us remember that we also tried to look like the celebrities of those days, that we wanted to be with our “barkadas” most of the time, some even cut classes to go bowling or to see movies. We frequented disco houses where a few of us smoked pot and tried liquor. We also thought that going to church was not the “in” thing to do and we used a kind of language different from the language of our elders.

During our teens we also felt attracted to and we had fun with the opposite sex. We dated, we kissed, we petted and the more reckless adventurous among us, went all the way. We could say, indeed, that our adolescent years were adventurous years.

In various Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)<sup>15</sup> held among adolescents and youth in 2001 and 2002, physical, mental and emotional changes were noted.

The males said that they started to develop their own view of life, they also became more dependable, decided on and solved problems and exercised their independence (*sarili mo nang desisyon*). They also became more receptive to greater social and economic involvements. For females, in addition to validating menstruation as a marker, also

noticed other physical, emotional and mental transformations, behavioral change (*mahinhin, maayos, malinis at dina puwedeng maglaro*), as well as changes in how others treat them. They said that they also would like to start acquiring things through their own efforts (*gusto nang pagpaguran ang ikaliligaya*). Greater self-consciousness was commonly perceived for both sexes (males: *pumoporma*, females: using cosmetics).



The Out-of-School Youth (OSY) and In-School-Youth (ISY) perceived fellow youth differently: Rural ISYs viewed their peers as God fearing, obedient, humble, aware of current events, and concerned with their future (*matutong mangarap para sa kanilang kinabukasan*). The OSYs on the other hand, perceived their peers to be indifferent, irresponsible, materialistic and undisciplined (*lahat ng nakikita sa tv akala masarap*). They also identified respect for self (*respeto sa sarili muna para respetohin ka ng iba*), self discipline (*disiplina sa sarili*) as areas to be improved among youth

The FGD conducted by the University Center for Women's Studies (2003)<sup>16</sup> revealed that the common aspiration among our adolescents and youth is to finish their education. Education is seen as the key to all the other things aspired for— a successful career and financial stability. Almost everybody mentioned wanting to have all the material benefits so they and their families could live comfortably. Dreams and aspirations are often shared with friends (*mas naiintindihan*) and family, especially parents (*matutulungan nila*).

Several male groups, both in the younger and older age groups, discussed wanting to get married and having a family (*syempre, pangarap ng lalaki talaga ay yung mag-asawa...makapag-asawa agad...makapag-asawa ng mayaman or magaling humawak ng negosyo para makapag-focus ako sa office work*) although they said they wanted to be financially secure first before getting married.

The idea of marriage and settling down did not appear as the most salient aspiration among the females who were more concerned about self-fulfillment and contributing to society (*gusto ko magsilbi sa bayan...sa bansa*). Many female respondents also talked about wanting to graduate and succeed in their career to repay or to help their parents and families.



### C. We Have To Know Them To Understand Them

Our traditional forms of parenting have changed. Our parental disposition of youth behavior is becoming apparent such that the daily activities of our young people, which used to be within our purview, are no longer subjected to our authorization.

An FGD performed among parents in Mandaluyong City reported that they use both positive and negative styles of parenting. While parents are relatively more liberal in their dealing with youth behavior nowadays compared to the earlier generation, awareness and fear of likely consequences of risky youth behavior were expressed.

Also noted in the FGD are gender differences in the treatment of sons and daughters, although there are signs of a shift towards more gender-neutral parental disposition for young people today.

These results are in fact validated by the analysis of YAFS 3 which reported that most of our youth characterize current parenting style as permissive rather than controlling, with fathers being stricter than mothers. Many (62%) think that their mothers are permissive while 56 percent perceive their fathers to be permissive. Parents are more lax with their sons than with their daughters since more males consider both parents as permissive<sup>7</sup>. More males (16%) consider both parents as permissive while more females (20%) consider their fathers as controlling.

The youth are indeed making decisions in their life with little or no parental advice or approval. However, parents still have influence on whether a girl will have a boyfriend, and whether a boy will get into a relationship and find a job, among others.

There was consensus among parents in the FGD that the fast changing social, economic and environmental conditions require greater parental attention, respect, and moral guidance for their children.



Although the school was noted as an important agency of socialization, parents expressed the need for them to follow through lessons learned by their sons and daughters in school.

Parents felt that young people should be made aware of the consequences of their likely actions before they make critical decisions in life. Underscored in the FGD is the belief in role modeling and greater parental surveillance of youth behavior to prevent either intentional or unintentional misdeeds. They believe that parental support and guidance are important especially since any misguided decision at this transitional phase they are going through would affect them throughout their lifetime. ■

# Getting Concerned About the Reproductive Health of Our Youth



*What we do and what they see are the realities we expose them to.  
What they think and what they do are the truths we ought to know.*

*A growing number of youth are engaging in risky behaviors without understanding its consequences. Reproductive Health policies, programs and services ignore the needs of the youth.*

**O**ur society does not make it easy for our young people to feel secure, to be trusting and to be productive. On the contrary, what they observe in our social and political environment gives them reason to be suspicious, irresponsible and rebellious.

As our society has become profit-oriented, liberal and permissive, we have caused our youth to be exposed to and to be engaged in vices. We see them smoking, drinking alcohol, gambling, being addicted to drugs and even to commercial sex, the risky behaviors that are threats to their health, sexuality and fertility. More than just a private decision, sexual and non-sexual activity among the young affects the rest of the country.

Let us note that there is an emerging trend towards more liberal views and attitudes among our young. They continue, however, to express views consistent with the traditional attitudes towards sex.

With regards to knowledge concerning sexual relations, the YAFS 2 survey showed that only one-fourth of the respondents admitted feeling comfortable with their level of knowledge regarding sex. Few males scored high on sex knowledge. It seems that knowledge on sex is higher among married young people and those who obtained information from their father, attended population or sex education classes, were religious, and who had previous sexual experience<sup>17</sup>.

## A. Their Views on, Knowledge of, and Attitudes towards:

- **Virginity**

The majority of our youth still prize virginity although an increasing trend towards more openness to the virginity issue is observed. While the 1982 YAFS noted that nine out of 10 young females expressed support for virginity before marriage, this proportion remained unchanged 12 years later (YAFS 2). YAFS 3 showed a five percent decline to 85 percent among the male respondents. In the YAFS 2, as many as 80 percent favored virginity among women, but by 2002, YAFS 3 shows an almost 10 percent down to 70 percent.

Most females believed virginity is still valued by men and still a crucial criterion in their choice of wife<sup>18</sup>. Understandably, this is more true among the youth in rural than in urban places. In Zablan's study (2000)<sup>19</sup>, which covered Apayao, Kalinga and Ifugao, all the respondents affirmed the value of virginity with 76 to 90% of males favoring virginity before marriage.

- **Premarital Sex (PMS)**

The YAFS 3 data show that one in three of our youngsters thinks that it is alright for young men to engage in sex prior to marriage, while the corresponding approval rate for young women is low at about 22 percent.

Based on YAFS 2 and 3 data, there is an increasing tolerance for women engaging in PMS (13% in 1994 to 22% in 2002), especially among older males (24% in 1994 to 38% in 2002) compared to older females (13% in 1994 to 22% in 2002) (Figure 12)<sup>20</sup>.



## Youth Talk on Virginity

"In one of my college classes, the discussion centered on virginity. This was an exclusively-for-females-only class. Despite similarities of belonging to the same gender group, it was observed that each member of the class has different sets of belief on this issue. Let me share the experience.

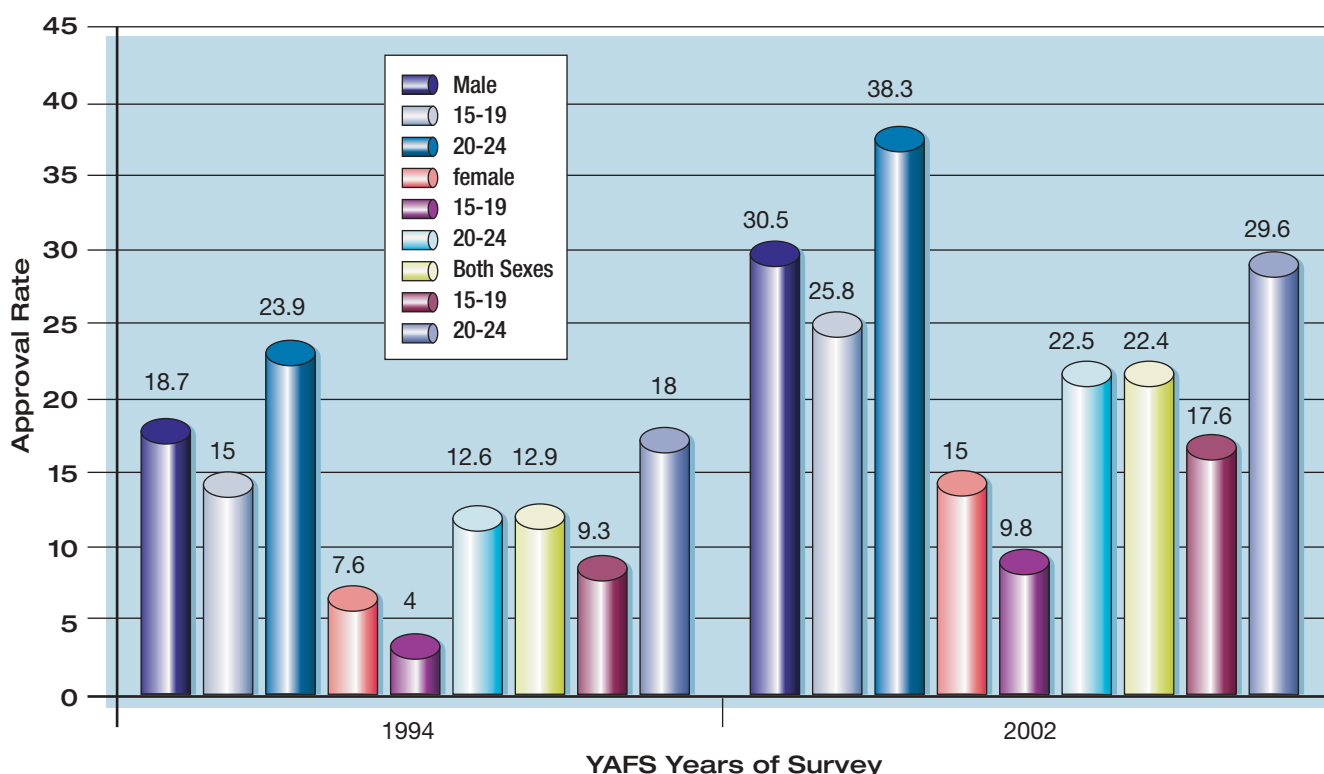
One of my classmates was strongly arguing for the importance of virginity, and once this is lost outside of marriage, the woman loses her value and she would suffer for the rest of her life if she would not get married to the one who 'deflowered' her. Another argued otherwise and vehemently stressed that a woman's value should not be tied to the loss of virginity. Another remarked that most Filipino males in our culture still value virginity; however, they are not expected to be virgins upon marriage; this appeared to be the consensus in my class..."

The views were a mixture of both conservative and liberal ideas. This could be accounted for the influence of our male-dominated culture that gave birth to the expectation that women should be virgins when they get married. And yet, it is acceptable for men not to be virgins, and it is not expected of them to be virgins when they get married. So, if a woman is no longer a virgin, she loses her value. This in itself is the evidence of a double standard of society. The youth are then restricted to make the choice already made by the existing status quo in order to avoid trouble from moralists..."

The most important thing that we must realize is that we have the capability and the right to decide for ourselves, free from coercion."

*Older Children, Younger Adults, All Filipinos (unpublished), pp. 7 & 8, Commission on Population, June 2002.*

Figure 12: Trends on Youth's Attitudes Towards Woman Having PMS by sex and Age Group: Philippines (Except ARMM), 1994 & 2002



Source: Ventura & Cabigon, 2003.

## Youth in Focus

Males and females attach different meanings to virginity and pre-marital sex:

Males	Females
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not give much importance to virginity</li> <li>• View sex basically as a pleasurable activity that need not have anything to do with love</li> <li>• See PMS as an occasion to hone one's skills in love making and possibly, to strengthen intimacy when done responsibly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put a high premium on virginity</li> <li>• See sex as strongly connected with love. Females are not as much inclined as the males to go into pre-marital sex</li> <li>• Believe that sex should be reserved for marriage.</li> </ul>

Source: Filipino Adolescents in Changing Times, Gastardo-Conaco, et. al, 2003

### • Pregnancy

Almost half of our youth were unaware that pregnancy was possible after only one sexual encounter. Even though around 70 percent of our youth knew that pregnancy was possible only after a girl started to have her monthly period, around 80 percent of young females did not know the fertile period of their menstrual cycle<sup>21</sup>. Only two percent were truly knowledgeable about how the menstrual cycle is related to pregnancy and about the safe and unsafe times to have sex during the cycle. This indicates a general lack of information regarding the importance of the timing of sex during women's menstrual cycle.

This may not be the case for students in Metro Manila colleges and universities, where more than half are aware that one can get pregnant or get somebody pregnant. Also, a high of 61 percent to 77 percent think that a woman can get pregnant from only one intercourse<sup>22</sup>.

### • Marriage and Living-in

Young people continue to look positively on marriage and consider the ideal marrying age for women to be 25, with men one to two years older<sup>6</sup>. They like to have three children, the first coming one year after marriage, the others following three years apart.

YAFS 3 results reveal that 11 percent of young women and 26 percent of young men think that it is all right to live together even if they have no plans to marry, confirming the liberal attitudes of a growing number of our youth. This is more apparent among older compared to younger males (28% vs. 25%) and females (14% vs. 9%) (Figure 13).

A focus group discussion on the topic conducted among young people shows that "living-in allows couple sufficient time to know one another" and "getting out of it is a lot easier compared when two people are married"<sup>23</sup>.

### • Marital Separation

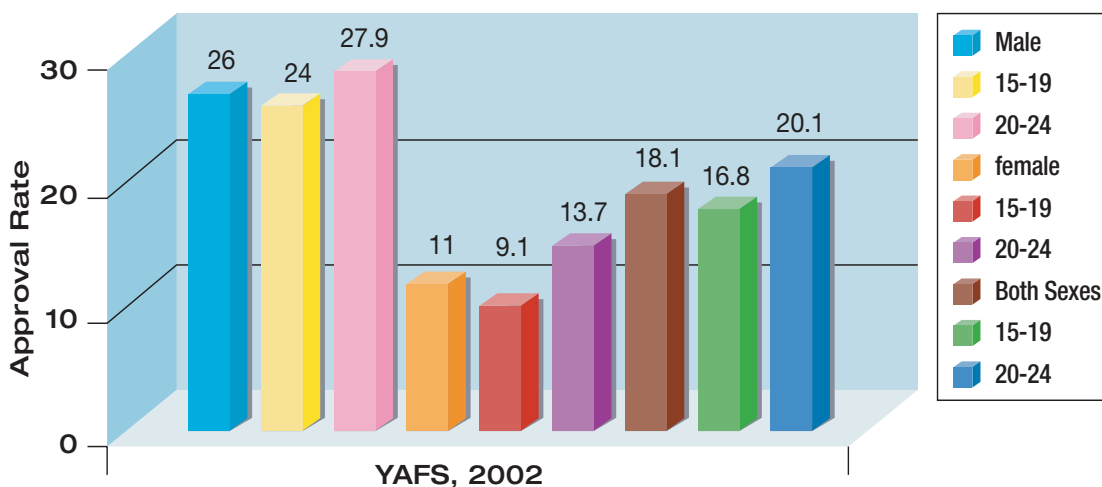
Our youth want their parents to stay married. This is supported by the Ateneo (2001) study done among 7-21 year-old students which showed that the majority (55%) think getting divorced or separated is wrong, and an equally large number consider adultery as unacceptable. Around 70 percent of respondents of the same study consider cheating as clearly wrong.

YAFS 3 data reveal that about three-fifths (61%) among Christians would not support any bill legalizing divorce. This is true for the younger age groups especially for the males (76%) compared to females (64%) (Figure 14).

It was also revealed that among Muslim youth, only less than half (44%) agree with the law giving Muslim women divorce rights.

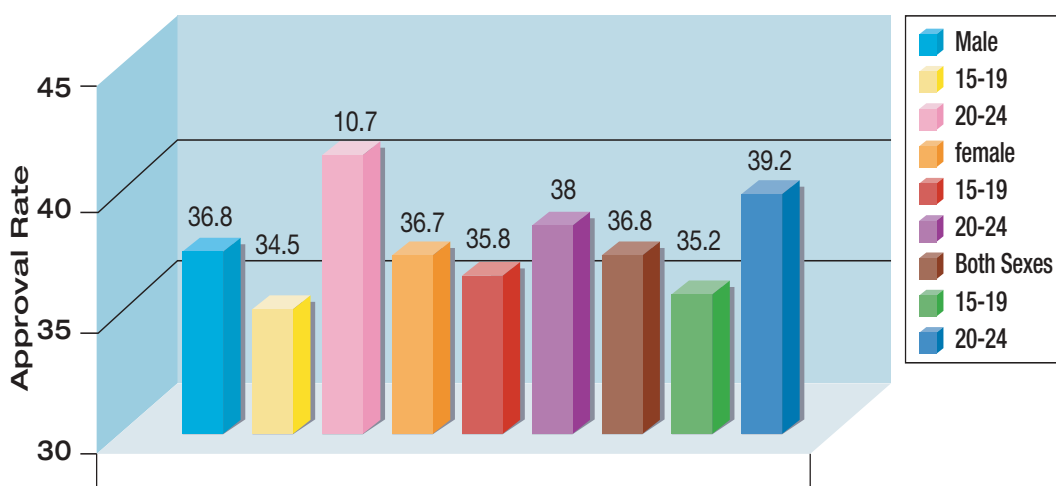


**Figure 13: Percent Distribution of Youth's Attitudes On Living-In by Sex and and Age Group: Philippines, 2002**



Source: Ventura & Cabigon, 2003.

**Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of Christian Youth who would Support Bill to Legalize Divorce by Sex and Age Group: Philippines, 2002**



Source: Ventura & Cabigon, 2003.

## • Abortion

YAFS 3 data reveal that 95 percent of survey respondents are against abortion.

A similar study also found a high disapproval level: that 80 percent of youth respondents would not advise friends to undergo abortion. In case of rape, 70 percent would still not recommend it<sup>22</sup>.

The Zablan (2000) study in the Mountain Provinces supports the YAFS 3 findings and indicated that 90 percent youth would still not approve of abortion even if: (a) life of mother is in danger, (b) pregnancy is a result

of rape or incest, and (c) child is likely to be deformed.

Although the level of approval of abortion remains low for both males and females, where males are slightly more open to abortion than females, YAFS 3 data show that the pattern is increasing (Figure 15). YAFS data reported that approval for abortion rose slightly between 1994 and 2002 for males (from 4% to 6%) and females (3.5% to 4%).

## Learning Through Negativity

I have a perfect family... or at least that was what I thought. My family seemed so ideal that it never occurred to me that it would shatter into pieces. My father, who's supposed to be the best, turned out to be the worst.

My father proved that money's the root of all evil. Driven by his hunger of pleasure, he started to enjoy himself so much that he forgot his responsibilities as a husband and father. My parents then separated because my father could not stop acting like a bachelor and spending all of my mother's money.

During the time that my mother was suffering from heartaches and problems, I was by her side. Part of the pain she was feeling was passed on to me but I had to be strong and positive when she was weak and pessimistic. I took on most of my father's responsibilities.

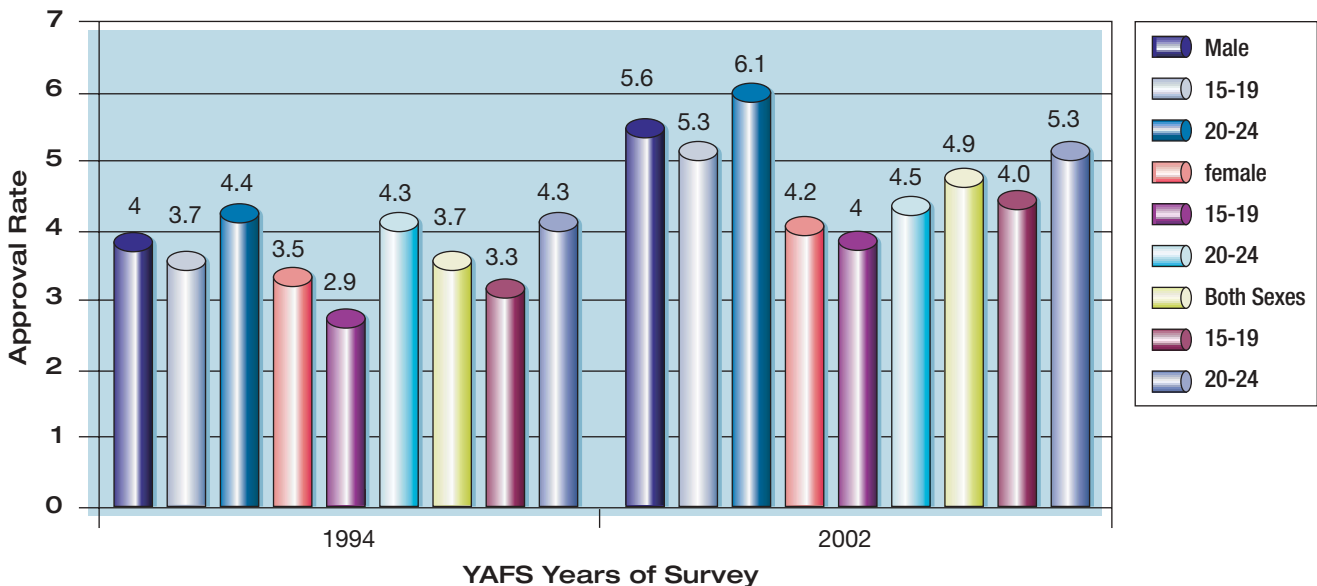
There are simple things that have a huge impact on somebody's personality. My mother used to say that there's one thing I lost when my father left ... my smile. I guess my smile vanished because of the empty space in my heart that my father never filled. This just proves that a person cannot be easily satisfied...

We have our limitations regarding patience, and my father went beyond mine. It wasn't my intention to hurt him but I lost control when I blurted out that everything is his fault. Shocked as I was, he slapped me in the face but I tried not to cry because I didn't want him to see me weak. I learned that I have the ability to fight for what I believe is right and that I have the tendency to hurt others by losing my temper easily.

It seems that negative incidents helped me develop my character. I'm not bemoaning those things because they're the roots of my present individuality. I may still be naive but I'll never stop learning the things that I'm supposed to know.

*The author is a freshman at the University of Santo Tomas College of Science. Youngblood, You Inq7.Net's website for the Interactive Youth. [www.you.inq7.net/youngblood](http://www.you.inq7.net/youngblood), downloaded October 2, 2003.*

Figure 15: Trends on Youth's Attitudes Towards Abortion by Sex and Age Group: Philippines (Except ARMM)



Source: Ventura & Cabigon, 2003.

- **Pregnancy Without Marriage**

Pregnancy without marriage is acceptable to only 15 percent of the youth with higher level of approval among males (18%) than females (12%) (Figure16).

### Coming into terms with a gay identity

For several gay interviewees, the friends they attracted, those whom they considered their group mates and companions, helped in defining their identity. Recalling their coming to terms with who they are, the respondents said:

*"...kasi yung mga friends ko ng elementary, yung barkada, they're all girls. Eh'di ako, I felt I was one of the girls so ayun, ganun...so kaya ako siguro ganito, sobrang girl kasi I grew up with the lifestyle of a girl..."*

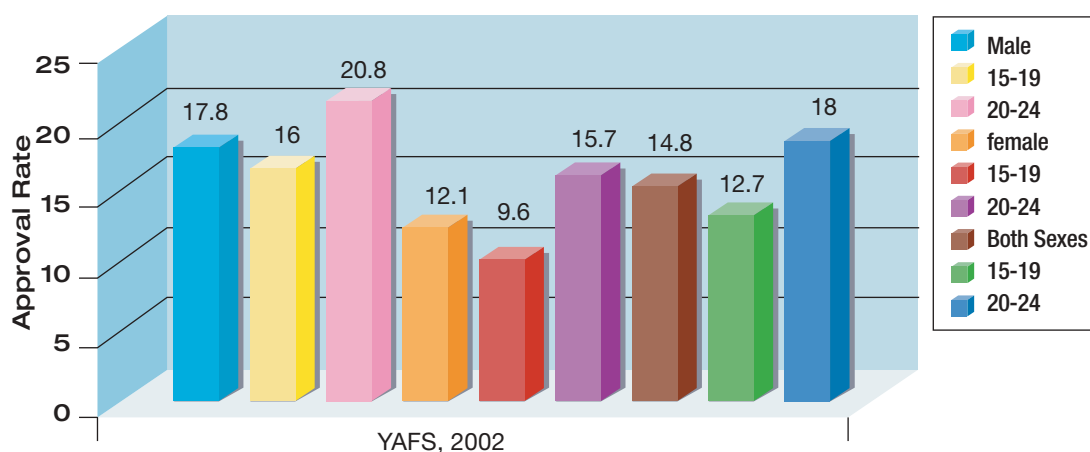
*"I realized that I wasn't as gender typical as other...I wasn't into sports, I hated P.E. Most of my friends were women – in fact, up to now. I wasn't comfortable at all with males..."*

*"When I saw the trend na these are the people I always attract. Parang lahat 'ata tomboy, lahat 'ata lesbiana. Ewan kasi, I believe...you attract what you think..."*

Filipino Adolescents in Changing Times, Gastardo-Conaco, et.al, University Center for Women's Studies, 2003, pp.83-84

Female adolescents tend to be more conservative to the idea of bearing a child without the benefit of marriage compared to other age groups (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Percent Distribution of Youth's Attitudes Towards Pregnancy Without Marriage by Sex and Age Group: Philippines, 2002**



Source: Ventura & Cabigon, 2003.

### • Homosexuality

Acceptance and tolerance characterize the youth's view of homosexuals the young generally find homosexuals and bisexuals acceptable as friends<sup>19</sup>. In fact, among the ages 15 to 19, slightly more than half were accepting of homosexuals in general, with more females (60%) than males (41%)<sup>20</sup>.

### • Contraception

The majority of the youth, including 67 percent of the Catholics, think that their religion favors contraception. On the other hand, a smaller but significant portion—close to one third—of the youth in each religious group also expects their future contraceptive behavior to be influenced by the teachings of their religion<sup>9</sup>.

Nine out of 10 youth believe the government should provide family planning services, and some eight to nine out of 10 think it proper that these services also be provided to the youth.

- **STDs/HIV/AIDS**

In 2002, more young males had higher knowledge of STD (70%) than females (63%) (Table 2).

Awareness of AIDS for both sexes was near universal (about 95%). However, misconceptions about the curability of AIDS had worsened. In 1994, about 12 percent thought that AIDS is curable, which more than doubled in 2002 (28%).

Misconception about the curability of AIDS was higher among males (30%) than among females (25%). Moreover, there is a decrease in the proportion of males who believed that they have a chance of getting AIDS (from 33% in 1994 to 28% in 2002).

The 1994 YAFS also revealed HIV-AIDS and STD awareness and knowledge to be associated with several socioeconomic variables. Expectedly, awareness/knowledge of these is higher among urban than rural residents, among better-educated classes; among the older youth (20-24 years old) versus younger; and those with greater exposure to media sources<sup>24</sup>.

Table 2: Knowledge and awareness of STD/AIDS by sex: 1994-2002

Year/Sex	% who knows STD	% who heard of AIDS	% who thinks AIDS is curable	% who thinks there is a chance of them getting AIDS	N
1994					
Female	61.1	95.4	11.8	21.7	5,605
Male	70.6	94.5	13.3	33.1	5,253
Both Sexes	65.7	95.0	12.5	27.2	10,858
2002					
Female	62.5	95.3	25.7	25.7	8,732
Male	69.8	94.9	30.1	27.6	7,864
Both Sexes	65.9	95.1	27.8	26.6	16,569

Based on 15-24 years old, excluding ARMM for 2002 YAFS  
Source: Zablan, Marquez and Laguna, 2003.

## B. Their Sexual Risk Behaviors

For many people, adolescence is a healthy transition period from childhood to adulthood during which time they acquire knowledge, values and skills that will benefit them now and in the future. Highlighted in this life stage is sexual development, which is a normal part of adolescence. Fortunately, most young people go through these changes without encountering significant problems. Nevertheless, large numbers of young men and women engage in behaviors that can potentially hurt their transition to adulthood and the consequences of which may persist through the rest of their lives<sup>8</sup>.

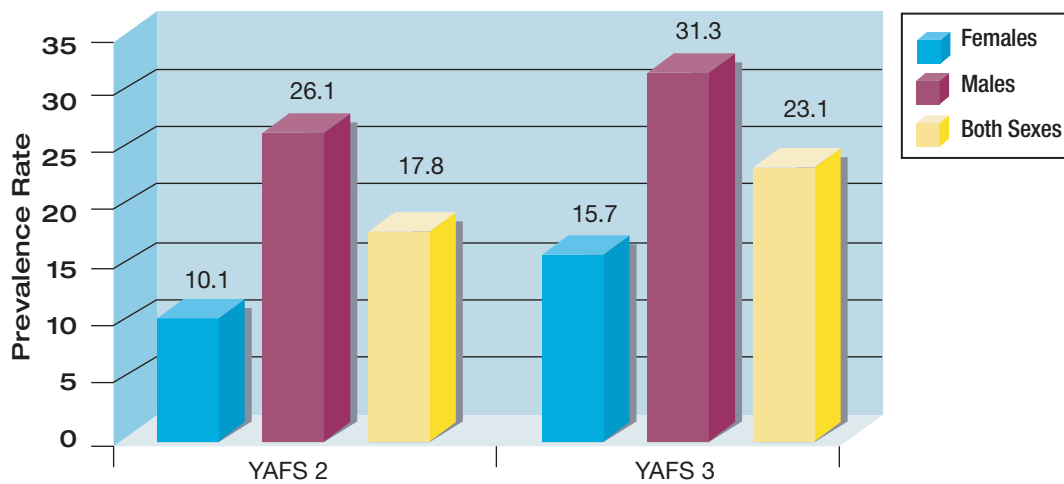
### Sexual risk behaviors and outcomes

Sex becomes risky when done by those who are physiologically and psychologically ill prepared for its consequences. And early sex among the youth is much riskier.

- **Premarital Sex**

The YAFS data revealed that premarital sex (PMS) is becoming more prevalent among the youth. Around 23 percent or two out of 10 Filipino youth had PMS in 2002. This is an increase from the 1994 levels of 18 percent (Figure 17). Almost all (94%) of those who already had sex said they were unwilling and unprepared to become parents<sup>25</sup>.

**Figure 17: Trends in PMS Experience Among Youth by Sex: Philippines, 1994-2002**



Source: Zablan, Marquez & Laguna, 2003

While PMS levels were predominantly higher among young males than females, YAFS 3 data point to a catching up among females in terms of level of PMS. In 1994, PMS prevalence for males was 26 percent while the females was 10 percent. The 2002 survey shows that PMS levels among males rose to 31 percent (20% increase) while that among females to 16 percent (55% increase)<sup>24</sup> (Figure 17).

**Percentage of sexually active young adults rise with age:**

*12% of adolescents between 15 - 19 had PMS  
 40% of adolescents between 20 - 24 had PMS  
 47% of adolescents between 25 - 27 had PMS  
 PMS more prevalent among older youth*

Source: Zablan, Marquez and Laguna, 2003

PMS is highest in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Eastern Visayas at nearly four out of 10 youth engaging in PMS. The three lowest incidence of PMS are in ARMM (12%), Cagayan Valley (16%) and Western Mindanao (19%)<sup>26</sup>.

PMS patterns among the youth generally indicate that once one gets initiated to it, a repeat either with the same partner or with

another is most likely. From the YAFS 2, among those who ever had PMS, 38 percent among males and 72 percent among females had sexual intercourse again with the same partner after the first time. This indicates that young females are more likely to stick to their first sexual partner as opposed to young males who are more likely to engage in sex with a partner other than their first.

The “idle” (35%) and the working (32%) youth are more prone to engage in premarital sex than the students (10%)<sup>8</sup>. These findings suggest that staying in school postpones PMS.

### a.) Early Sexual Debut

The first sexual intercourse is an event of immense personal and social importance. It has great health implications especially when done without protection, can lead to adverse outcomes such as unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

The average age of initiation to sex among the youth has changed slightly (18 in 1982 and 1994, 17.5 in 2002). Surprisingly, youth who had sex before age 15 has increased eight-fold from less than two percent in 1994 to around 16 percent in 2002.

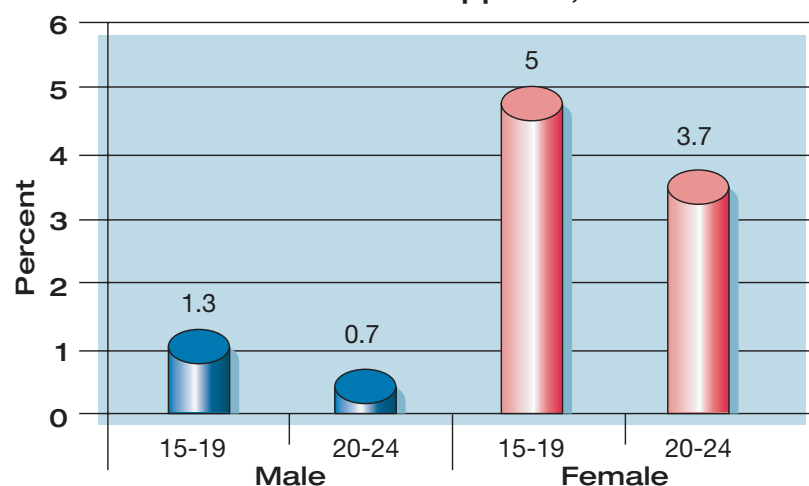
For many, the first sexual encounter, according to YAFS data, was a spontaneous event. Fifty five per cent of the youth qualify that it was something they did not plan to happen at that time, but they went along with it anyway. Forty three per cent said that it was something they wanted to happen at that time<sup>26</sup>.

Forty percent of first PMS and 70 percent of most recent PMS were without any means of protection<sup>24</sup>.

It is sad to note, however, that some youth experienced their first sex under very unpleasant circumstances. Nearly three out of 10 first sex experiences were not planned or totally against the will of the youth. This is more so for younger females (5%) than males (1.3%)<sup>27</sup> (Figure 18).

The most likely victims of rape are those with disadvantageous background or being out-of-school, of low education, no schooling at all, not currently working or in live-in situation.

**Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Youth who Experienced Forced Sex by Age Group and Gender: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

### b.) Characteristics of First Sex Partner

Almost four out of five young females who had PMS reported that their first experiences have been with men, usually older, whom they regard as their boyfriends or 'steadies'. In contrast, young males were more into casual sex with about two out of five who had PMS with either a friend or plain acquaintance<sup>9</sup>.

Two-and-a-half percent of the first sex experiences of young males were with commercial sex workers. This is an evidence of the oft-mentioned 'sponsored' sex debuts of young males.

Homosexual sex is also emerging, five percent of boys admitted having first sex with males and less than one percent of females had lesbian sexual relationships. In fact, 12 percent of very early first sex (13 years old and below) was homosexual<sup>28</sup>.

First sex experiences were mostly with unmarried people, this is true for nine

out of 10 youth. However, a growing number of sexual debuts of youth were with married people, with the proportion slightly higher among males. About four percent of girls' experiences are with married guys or with living-in partners and around three per cent of the boys<sup>9</sup>.

### c.) Venue of First Sex

The popular venue for sexual debut is the partner's home among the females (32%) and at hotels or motels among the males (30%), especially from the urban areas (Table 3). For youth in the rural areas, the

A marked gender differential is apparent with about half (50%) of the males affirming the above behavior compared to less than a tenth (11%) among their female counterparts<sup>27</sup> (Figure 19).

Having multiple sex partners, particularly if unprotected, pose significant risks insofar as STI transmission is concerned. Young men are at substantial risk of HIV in view of their sexual practices. Before they reach the age 25, 37 percent already had sex with at least one partner, a non-negligible portion of which had paid for sex.

**Table 3. Percentage distribution of those with first sex experience by venue of sexual debut and gender**

Venue	Male	Female
At home	10.1	24.6
At partner's home	16.8	31.9
At friend/employer's house, boarding house, Relative's house, office	22.4	13.0
At a hotel or motel, sauna/beer house	29.6	21.4
Others (car, beach, park, school classroom, farm, field, beauty parlor, etc)	20.1	6.9
No information/Not applicable	1.0	2.2

Source:YAFS2, 1994

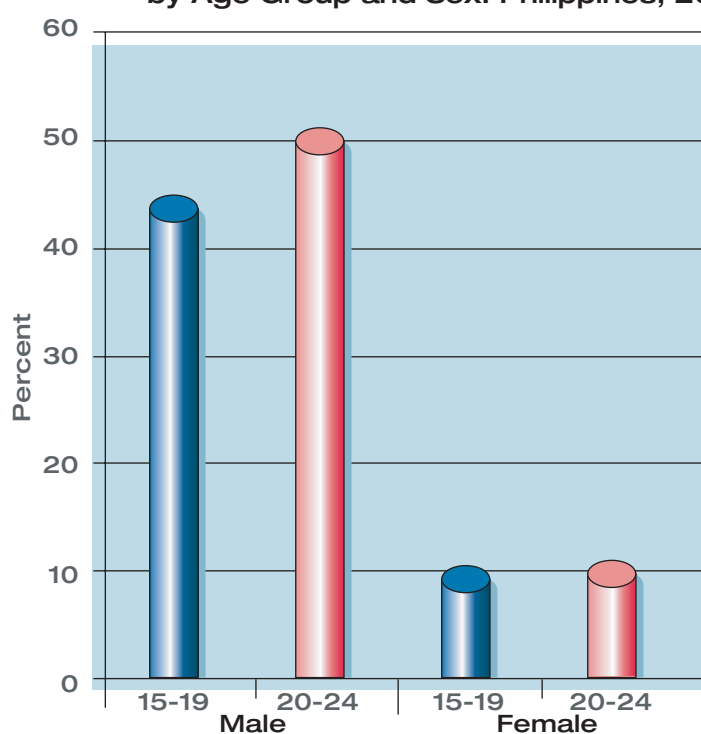
counterpart venues are the beaches, parks and farms.

Data suggest that boys are more adventurous than girls as the former identified the classroom as one of the venues for the first experience (3 % vs. 0.3%). Workplace can also be the location of these experiences, slightly more so for girls than for boys (4% vs 3%) (Table 3).

### d.) Multiple Sex Partners

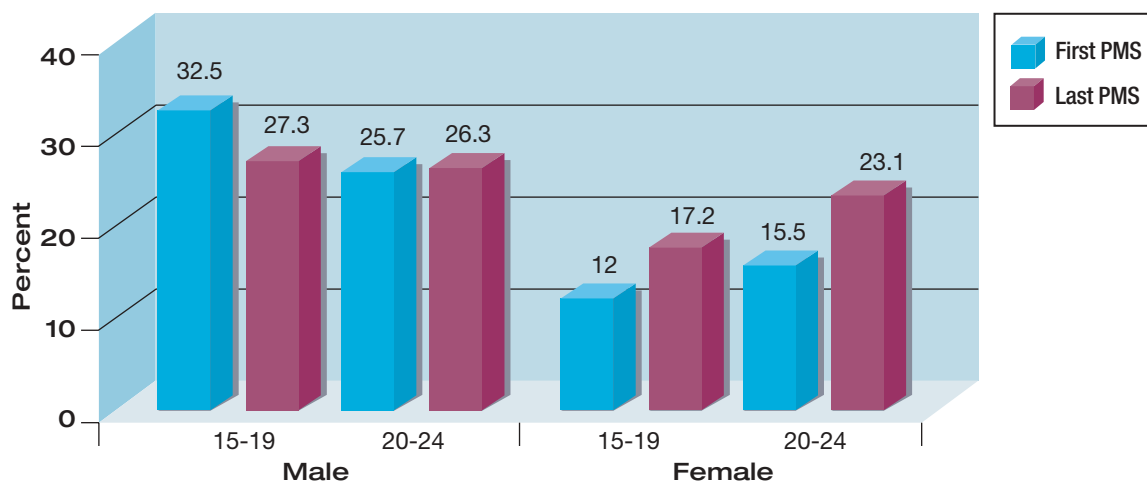
The practice of having multiple sex partners is in vogue among sexually active youth especially among boys than girls. One out of three (34%) admitted to having more than one sexual partner beside their first sex partner<sup>29</sup>.

**Figure 19: Percent Distribution of Youth with PMS Experience who had Multiple Sex Partners by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

**Figure 20: Percentage Distribution Among the Youth with PMS Experience who used Contraceptives by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

- **Unprotected Sex**

While the female youth are expected to be responsible for the use of contraceptives since they are the ones who could get pregnant (UCWSF, 2003), the YAFS 2 data reveal however that more females did not use any contraceptive method during their first sexual encounter (62% females vs. 28% males) and last (74% females vs. 66% males) (Figure 20).

The reasons given by the youth for not using contraceptives in 2002 are: not knowing about contraception (16%); objection of partner (7%); sex is not fun with contraception (6%); and contraception is either wrong or dangerous to health (7%)<sup>27</sup>. Another reason also cited in 1994 is that they tend to desire spontaneity of sexual encounters and are thus, not likely motivated to use protection or be prepared when the opportunity presents itself<sup>17</sup>.

For those who used contraception, 40 percent used withdrawal, 20 percent used the condom and 13 percent the pill. Contraception is highest among the younger ones: 24 percent among those aged 15-19 and 14 percent among those aged 25-27<sup>24</sup>.

Males reported using a condom during casual or commercial sex although use was largely determined by the situation (e.g. unplanned) and their condition (e.g. drunk, or too aroused to stop)<sup>18</sup>.





- **Marriage and Live-In**

More and more Filipino youth have chosen to postpone marriage. This is affirmed by the increasing proportion of never married women, 15 to 24 years old, from 1948 to 2000. As many as 73 percent of males and 57 percent of females remained single among those 20 to 24 years of age. The proportion of youth remaining single at older ages is expected to be much higher in 2025<sup>6</sup>.

Delayed marriage, however, has been accompanied by the increase in live-in arrangements among the youth. The 1998 NDHS revealed that nearly four percent of females aged 15-19 and around 8 percent aged 20-24 were in live-in arrangements. Similarly, the 1994 and 2002 YAFS showed increasing percentage of the young ages 15-24, who were living in. In 1994, 28 percent or nearly three out of 10 youth were living-in, that is, were in union without benefit of either civil or religious marital rites. At present two out of five young adults are living-in<sup>23</sup>.

- **Pregnancy During Adolescence**

According to YAFS 2, one-third of young women in the age group 20-24 years old had already given birth to their first child before reaching their 21st birthday. Teenagers who have begun childbearing are increasing, from the nine percent reported in the 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS), and rose to 11 percent in the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS).

Young pregnancies account for 30 percent of all births, six percent of spontaneous abortions, three out of four maternal deaths<sup>25</sup>. This is so because young pregnant women are prone to pregnancy complications. In addition, adolescent mothers are less likely to seek prenatal care.

Also, 74 percent of illegitimate births are from this age group. Some 21 percent of these illegitimate births occurred among the 15-19 age group, 53 percent among the 20-24 age group

Worth noting also are other information about early pregnancy and childbearing:

- At age 18, 10% are already mothers
- At age 20, 25% are mothers
- At age 24, 50% are mothers, and 1/3 of Filipino young women already have 2-3 children

Pregnancy is common among young females who are out-of-school, in low-paying jobs and residing in rural areas<sup>25</sup>.

- **Abortion**

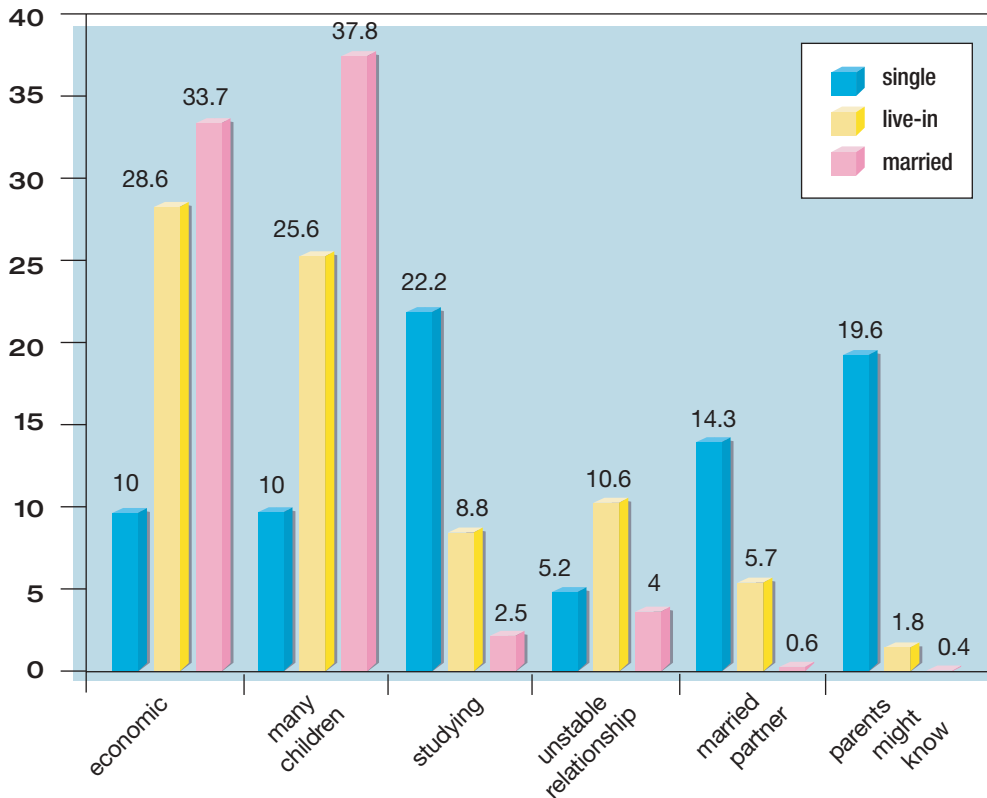
Abortion is illegal in the Philippines yet it has been estimated that about 400,000 abortions are performed every year. In a study of hospital cases of abortion complications, nearly four out of 10 of these cases were reported among the youth.

About 36 percent of women who were treated for abortion complications in the selected hospitals of the YAFS 2 study areas (Manila, Cebu, Davao and Tuguegarao) belong to those aged 15 to 24 years<sup>30</sup>.

In the 1994 YAFS, the reasons given for having abortions by married youth are economic reasons (34%), having too many children (38%). Those in live-in status cited economic difficulties (29%), too many children (26%), instability of relationship (11%), and having married partners (6%). The single youth cited studying (22%), fear of parents (20%), father of child is married (14%) (Figure 21).

The abortion methods used were: taking unprescribed drugs like cytotec (40%), taking prescribed drugs (16%), and taking herbs and related concoctions (9%). The "hilots" are the most popular service provider to the young women in distress (29%)<sup>30</sup>.

Figure 21: Reasons for Abortion by Marital Status, Philippines, 2001



Source: Raymundo et. al. 2001

### • Youth RH Problems and Health Seeking Behavior

Twice as many females (about 70%) as males (about 35%) reported having experienced any reproductive health (RH) problem and their levels have not changed much over the 1994-2002 period. However, RH problems among females are less serious compared to the males although a significant increase in the levels of serious RH problems (18% in 1994 to 23% in 2002) was observed among females (Table 4).

Males had significantly higher levels of serious RH problems than females (25% vs. 23%) in 1994. The levels of serious RH problems among males increased slightly from 23 per cent in 1994 to 26 percent in 2002<sup>24</sup> (Table 4).

Table 4: Percent with any RH problem, by sex: 1994 – 2002\*

Sex/Year	% with any RH problem	% with any serious RH problem	% with any less serious RH problem	N
<b>Female</b>				
1994	71.7	18.7	69.0	5,622
2002	73.4	22.9	70.0	8,762
<b>Male</b>				
1994	34.1	23.1	20.5	5,257
2002	35.7	25.5	21.5	7,910

\* Based on 15-24 years old, excluding ARMM for 2002 YAFS  
SOURCE: Zablan, Marquez and Laguna, 2003.

The RH problems of males include: painful urination, pain/itching in the genital area (13%), both indicative of STD (21%), and diminished desire for sex (15%) (Table 5).

The most commonly reported problems of females are: painful intercourse, inability to have orgasm, pregnancy-related problems, life-threatening complications, (hypertension or induced or spontaneous abortion) and painful urination, which could be symptomatic of UTI.

**Table 5. Categories of RH problems by sex, 1994 and 2002**

Serious RH Problems		
Sex	1994	2002
Females	Vaginal discharge Painful urination Pre-eclampsia Ectopic pregnancy Abortion	Vaginal discharge Painful urination
Males	Painful urination Penile discharge Genital warts/ulcers Impotence	Painful urination Penile discharge Genital warts/ulcers Reddish/swollen testicles
Less Serious RH Problems		
Sex	1994	2002
Females	Dysmenorrhea Irregular menstruation Diminished desire for sex	Dysmenorrhea Irregular menstruation Diminished desire for sex
Males	Infection due to circumcision Low sperm count Itching of genital areas Diminished desire for sex Delayed ejaculation Premature ejaculation Inability to have orgasm	Infection due to circumcision Low sperm count Itching of genital areas

SOURCE: Zablan, Marquez and Laguna, 2003

As a general practice, our young people do not seek medical help for their reproductive health problems. More males than females seek health care for their RH problems, perhaps because the problems they experience are more serious. The percentages of boys who consulted health personnel for their conditions are as follows, from highest to lowest: Infection from circumcision (22%), painful urination (20%), penile discharge (17%), reddish and swollen testicles (15%) and itching in the genital area (11%)<sup>24</sup>.

### C. Their Non-Sexual Risk Behaviors

Our young people are also engaging in non-sexual behaviors that put them at high risk for premature death, disability or chronic illnesses. As will be expounded later, risk behaviors, both sexual and non-sexual, are interrelated and may be mutually reinforcing. A better understanding of both types of behaviors could provide a clearer window to how these could be prevented or minimized.



- **Smoking**

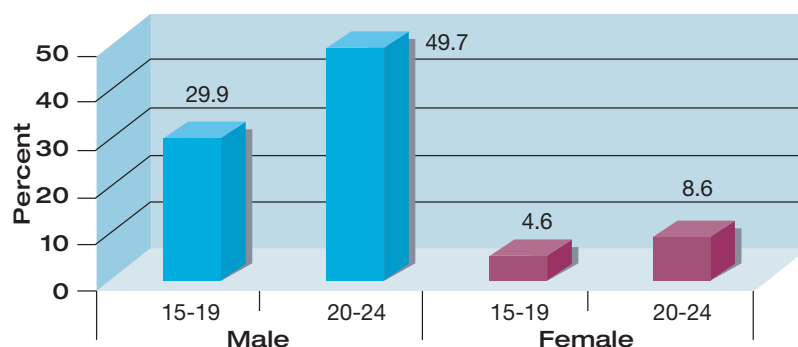
Young people have increasingly joined the adult members of society in smoking. Almost half (47%) have tried smoking, with males being more prone to cigarette smoking than females.

Notwithstanding lower levels among females, the trend also shows that younger women are picking up the practice faster than males. Data reveal an almost doubling in the proportion of females who tried smoking from 17 percent in 1994 to 30 percent in 2002<sup>27</sup>.

Only half of those who ever tried smoking retained the habit. Particularly among females, eight out of 10 aged 25-27 stopped from smoking (Figure 22). In contrast, only four out of 10 young males stopped the habit. This suggests that initiation to smoking may have been borne out of curiosity and the desire to experiment with new things. Higher retention rates among the males may be attributed to peer pressure and double standard characterized by greater latitude and even tolerance accorded to males<sup>27</sup>.

The characteristics associated with smoking among males in their 20s are low educational attainment and being divorced or separated. The Muslim Filipino youth also exhibited a higher level of smoking behavior compared with other ethnic groups<sup>27</sup>.

**Figure 22: Percentage Distribution of Youth who Continued Smoking by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

- **Drinking**

Almost 70 percent of our young people have tried drinking alcohol. The practice is almost universal among the younger male adolescents (93%) and on an increasing trend especially among females (54% in 1994 to 70% in 2002). The working and the out-of-school or “idle” groups are more prone to drinking<sup>27</sup>.

Only two out of five females who have tried drinking alcoholic beverages are current drinkers compared with almost four out of five among males<sup>27</sup> (Figure 23).

- **Drug Use**

The Dangerous Drugs Board and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) reported that 3.4 million Filipinos are on illegal drugs. An estimated half of this or 1.8 million come from the ranks of the youth.

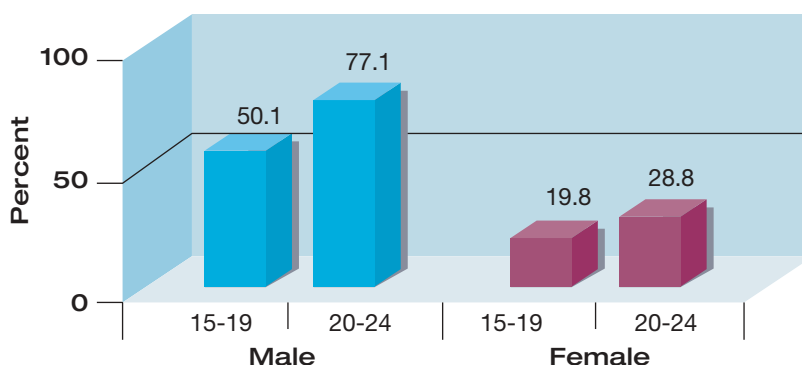
YAFS also showed an apparent rise in the proportion of our young people exposed to drugs. For both sexes, the 6 percent level in 1994 doubled to 11 percent in 2002. There were more male users (11% in 1994 to 20% in 2002) than there are females, although they exhibited a faster rate of increase compared to males (1% in 1994 to 3% in 2002). The working youth (18%) are more into the practice than the in-school ones (7%)<sup>8</sup>. Only three percent of youth aged 15-24 in 2002 continue to use drugs, showing a doubling in prevalence from 1994 (1.4%) (Figure 24).

In the 1996 SWS, six percent of our youth claimed to have sold illegal drugs. It was also noted that drug use was rampant among high school & college students<sup>31</sup>.

- **Suicide**

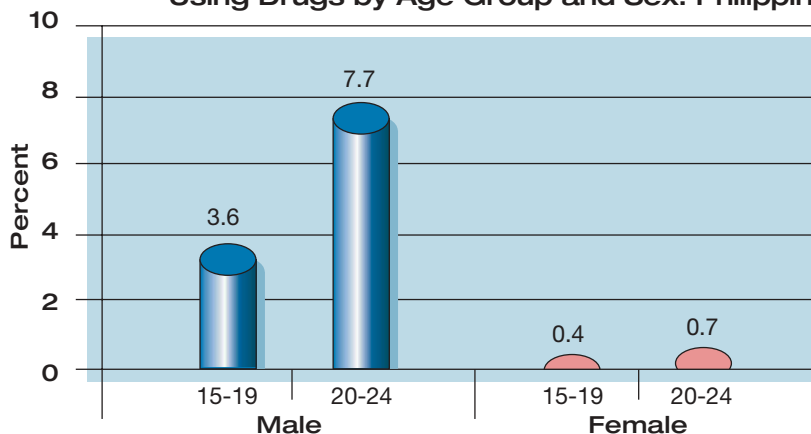
According to YAFS 3, twelve percent of youth have had at least one suicide attempt, with females (17%) being more prone to commit suicide than males (7%). The “idle” group (15%) also showed higher

**Figure 23: Percentage Distribution of Youth who Continued Drinking by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

**Figure 24: Percentage Distribution of Youth who Continued Using Drugs by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

## Youth and Substance Abuse

Seventeen year-old Uloy is the fifth child in an offspring of eight. He is the youngest among his mother's children from her first husband. His mother's second husband and his two children from the first wife (both are older than him) are staying with Uloy's family. Uloy was never close to any of his siblings, nor to his mother. Boredom at home pushed him to stay in Crossing (the intersection between Shaw Boulevard and EDSA, Metro Manila) with his barkada.

The reason why I am staying here in Crossing is because of my friends. I don't have any problems at home. Here in Crossing we just roam around the place. We go to wherever we can earn money, sometimes through parking (acting as the parking boy) or calling passengers of jeepneys, "Pasig! Palengke!" Then we sniff rugby, and afterwards we go to sleep.

I have learned to sniff rugby here. I envied them (other batang Crossing) and so I followed suit. The happiest moment for us (batang Crossing) is when we are high on rugby. We laugh ourselves out, we're like insane. My barkada are my only buddies. We were jailed because of rugby. We are bound by rugby.

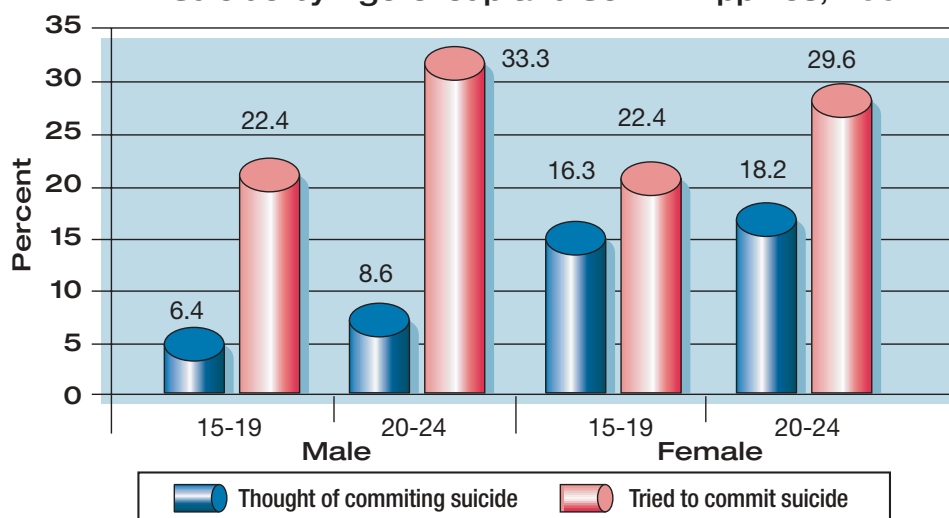
*Youth Realities and the Social Construction of Spaces in Crossing, Carlota B. Francisco, paper presented during the 5th National Social Science Congress, May 15 to 17, 2003.*

incidence in suicide attempts compared to students or working youth (both at 11%). On actual suicide attempts, 26 percent unsuccessfully tried to end their lives (28% males; 26% females) and those in their early 20s exhibited the highest rate of suicide (33% older males; 30% older females)<sup>27</sup> (Figure 25).

Even with pronounced levels already reported, there is a great likelihood that

these are underestimated based on what has been established by previous studies<sup>27</sup>. This is because suicide is not something to be proud of and not easy to talk about. In most cases, non-reporting is due to non-acceptance by their religion, sensitivity to its impact on the family, and economic (e.g. insurance policy exemption clauses) reasons. As such, estimates of adolescent suicide experiences vary widely.

**Figure 25: Percent Distribution of Youth who Thought of Committing Suicide and Those who Attempted to Commit Suicide by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

Note: Those who attempted to commit suicide are proportions of those who ever thought of committing suicide

Youth with higher suicidal tendencies are those in unstable unions (live-in), whose parents broke up at an early age, in conditions such as being out of school, low educational attainment and those not currently working but have experienced working (registering the highest levels of suicide attempts).

• **Violence**

Violence is more commonly experienced by younger males 15 to 19 years old (17%) compared to older males (12%). The same pattern was observed among females (13% vs. 10%) (Figure 26). Elevated vulnerability among the young may be explained by their inability to protect themselves thus making them an easy prey against the instigators of violence. Generally, the youth's experience of violence declined with increasing age. Educational background presents an interesting association with violent experiences. While being in school is associated with elevated levels of violence, this relationship declines with increasing levels of educational attainment — signifying the positive value of education in reducing this particular risk behavior of the young<sup>27</sup>.

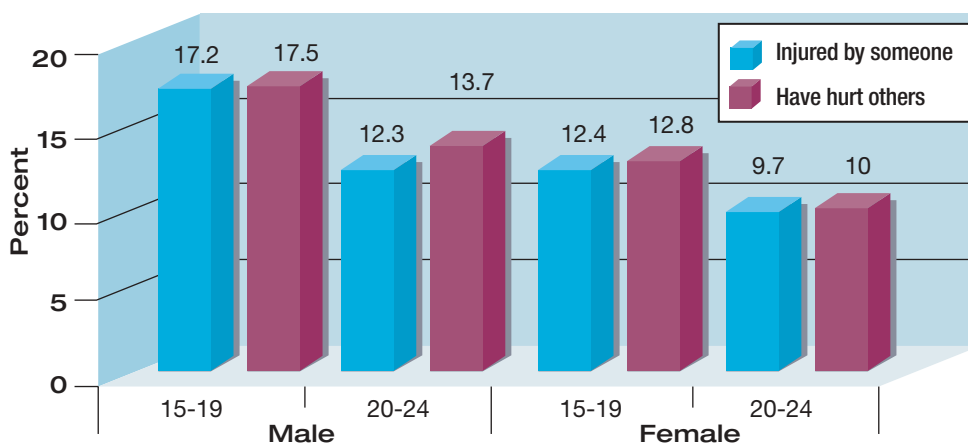
As instigators of violence, younger youth have less control of their feelings and emotions are more likely to get violent compared with their older counterparts.

We adolescents are also exposed to different political situations, especially in the war-stricken area of Mindanao. Every aspect of adolescent life is affected by war. A lawyer from Davao shared, "The situation in war-ridden Mindanao is even more startling. While some barangays enjoy peace and security others do not. For example, a story has been reported by L. J. Canson of the Development of Peoples Foundation that '... at 7:00 p.m. of May 3, 2000 in Barangay Bayanga in Malanog, Maguindanao, a number of houses were hit in a few minutes by the mortar shelling. Seeing their lives endangered as the Marines continued bombing their village, residents fled towards Buldon. During the forced evacuation, Dadria Agaso suffered a miscarriage. ... There were reports of rape, sexual harassment and other violent acts against Moro women allegedly perpetrated by members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines such as fondling the breasts of Moro women at Dawah evacuation center under the pretext of finding hidden grenades.' However, these are allegations which could not be verified because women victims, young or old, do not talk because of fear of military reprisals and in Muslim culture, rape and the disclosure of its occurrence are unacceptable."

Adolescents in these war-stricken areas submit themselves to warfare. They learn how to carry guns and how to shoot with them. They are exposed to the danger of being injured and to the extent being killed in battle. For them, this is the only way to survive. Because of their situation, they have to give up being a child, give up being an adolescent, and give up education.

*Older Children, Younger Adults, All Filipinos (unpublished), pp. 13 & 14, Commission on Population, June 2002.*

Figure 26: Percent Distribution of Youth with Violent Behaviors by Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 2002



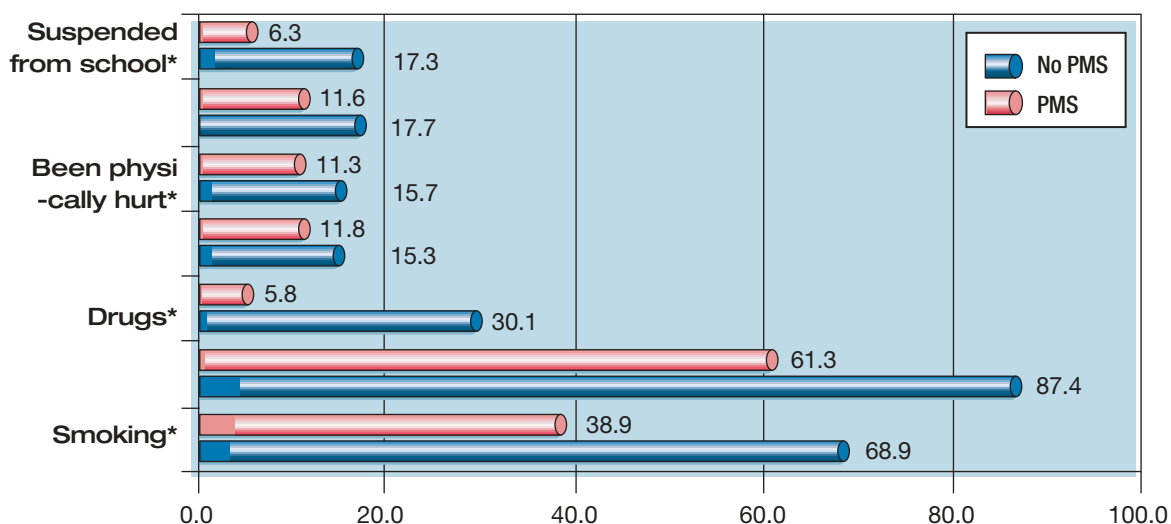
Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

## D. Multiple Risk Behaviors

Young people's engagement in risk behaviors appears to be temporary. Significant proportions of both male and female adolescents and young adults eventually dropped out from vices. Of the proportion who have ever tried smoking, a significant 60 percent dropped out of the habit with a higher 75 percent quitting drugs<sup>27</sup>.

It is a different story when it comes to drinking. Sixty percent of those who have tried drinking alcohol are still into it, whether on a regular or irregular basis. Compared with the two other risk behaviors, the drop out rate for drinking is relatively low (40%).

**Figure 27: Percent Who Engaged in Various Risk Behaviors Among those who had PMS and Never had PMS**



Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

\*significant at least at 0.5

Those who smoke, drink and use drugs are more likely to have sex. On the other hand, premarital sex is most strongly linked to drug use and also with smoking, drinking, thoughts of suicide and physical violence (Figure 27).

In fact risk behaviors are not usually done in isolation of each other, rather they are interconnected. This is partly because problem behaviors are viewed by adolescents as acts of defiance against authority and often take place in their in-group settings<sup>8</sup>.

Our young people today are vulnerable to a host of reproductive and non-reproductive health problems because they often lack access to information about their reproductive health. Although most of our youth have stayed away from risk behaviors, a significantly growing number have engaged in premarital sex, have been victims of sexual assault, have experienced early pregnancy, or abortion, have smoked, drank alcohol and have used illegal drugs. With interrupted education and surfacing reproductive health problems, our young people can hardly live up to their future roles and responsibilities. ■



# Rethinking and Enriching Our Youth Development Programs



*The voice of the youth must be heard in all youth related efforts.*

## Asia-Pacific Region Youth Manifesto

We, the youth of the Asia Pacific Region, convened today, February 17, 2001 at the Philippine Trade and Training Center on the Theme, "Quality Reproductive Health on Track with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Commitment.

Having recognized the importance and role of the youth in promoting reproductive initiatives among adolescents of the Asia Pacific Region, having identified the rights of the youth to:

- *Make our own decisions free from external pressure, dictates and coercion;*
- *Accurate information and quality education;*
- *Accessible, adequate and appropriate gender sensitive health care and health protection;*
- *Involve and participate at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation of gender sensitive reproductive health initiatives,*

Having heard the voices, we the youth of the Asia Pacific Region are responding to the call to take up the challenges of implementing the Reproductive Health programs and services among the youth sector of the Asia pacific.

Therefore, we recognize the critical collaboration and partnership of the young and the adults, we in turn call upon health professionals, researchers, religious leaders, academicians and the entire civil society to listen to the pronouncements of the youth.



## A. What Are We Doing to Help Them?

A few years ago, those of us from the government, the academe and civil society, started to work with other parents, as well as the youth themselves, in programs and activities to help young people maintain and enjoy healthy and positive lifestyles.

Like young and first-time parents, we struggled with our methods and our strategies, making mistakes, but nevertheless, learning new lessons with every step we made. The important thing was that we moved forward.

Although we have a long way to go, we are proud of what we have achieved. Currently, different agencies are implementing youth related development programs. Some examples of concrete actions we have

taken so far and are still doing are found in this section of the report. These includes programs and projects that are government, private sector and school-led with the following common components: policy development, integration of population and development concerns in the school curriculum, conduct of advocacy and information education and communication activities, provision of counseling services, capability building for youth workers and peer counselors, research, among others.

### The Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program

Funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the PO9 project is POPCOM's response to the growing awareness worldwide on the reproductive health issues and concerns of the youth and their significant contribution to future population and health trends.

This project was expected to bring together all the resources to develop and implement the programmes for the well-being of the youth, with POPCOM taking the lead in facilitation.

The major achievement of the project is its institutionalization as a major program area of the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP). The AHYDP is incorporated in the PPMP's Medium Term Plan for 1993-1998 and in the 1999-2004 program implementation plans. The project reached its major breakthrough when the Philippine Medium Term Youth Development Plan for 1999-2004 under the auspices of the National Youth Commission, included AHYDP as one of the flagship programs under the cross sectoral program.

Innovative projects were also conducted under the AHYDP which included media outreach, skills training and enhancement programs, peer counseling, and support to other youth programs and projects.

## B. What More Do We Need To Do?

We are the parents, the teachers and the role models of the youth. Some of us are responsible for the formulation of policies and programs for youth development while the scholars among us are committed to the documentation, generation or validation of knowledge about the youth in our society. Because of the positions and responsibilities we hold, it is but natural that our young people pin their hopes on us for a better life, the same way that we pin our hopes on them for our country's future.

However, our hopes for a brighter future are threatened by emerging major youth issues related to their reproductive health and development as a whole. Unless we act now to bring change to these fundamental conditions, our youth will continue to be open to risks that could alter the course of their lives forever:

**A growing number of youth are engaging in risky behaviors without understanding its consequences.** Majority of the youth remain sexually inactive, but the numbers are being chipped off with an increasing number engaging in premarital sex. Their health and future are at risk because they generally lack accurate and appropriate information and incomplete understanding of the many aspects of sexual behavior and reproductive health. They also lack the knowledge to protect themselves, and are often unaware of how to access to information on available health services.

Adolescents and the youth have limited access to RH services that meet accepted standards of quality of care and that are user-friendly and culture-sensitive. Moreover, young people are often unwilling to utilize health services even when they are available and this represents missed opportunities to prevention of health problems.

The Population Education Program (POPED) needs to be broadened and strengthened as do efforts of religious groups. The POPED program needs to integrate adolescent reproductive health concerns in tandem with life planning exercise segment that will relate the youth's sexual decisions to achievement of lifetime goals. The peer counseling approach should also be integrated into the counseling programs of schools, under the Revitalized Home Guidance Program. There are more innovative ways of adolescent education and counseling which NGOs have pursued and found effective, and these should be looked into and adapted into a stronger and widened population education program.

Efforts of the religious sectors could be strengthened in molding values among youth by incorporating elements of adolescent reproductive health education, the life-planning approach and the peer counseling strategy.



Indeed, there is a continuing need to build the life skills of adolescents and the youth to help them deal more effectively with the demands of everyday life and avoid high-risk behaviors.

**Adults do not know how to communicate openly about sexuality with young people.** Despite their powerful influence on adolescents and the youth, most parents and guardians still do not fully understand the situation of the young, have inadequate communication skills, and, therefore, are limited in their ability to give meaningful reproductive health counseling.

**Media is playing a bigger role in young lives.** The new “surrogate parents,” the media is fast becoming the main source of information and guide to “what is right” and “what is wrong” by our young people.

Recognized as the best source of data and information, the media must be involved in youth issues especially in the dissemination of correct information as regards youth health and development.

**Health and development policies, programs and services ignore youth’s needs.** Despite the evidence presented in policy documents and recent research studies, most health services in the Philippines continue to target adults or children, often failing to meet the special needs of youth, especially in terms of confidentiality, privacy, accessibility and cost. Health workers are rarely trained in understanding youth issues and there are relatively few health services that cater specifically to youth.

The Philippines maintains a family planning programme that excludes adolescents and unmarried couples from the services. Health workers are rarely trained in understanding adolescent sexuality and most health services primarily target adults or children, often not meeting the special needs of youth in terms of confidentiality, privacy, cost and accessibility. This is a major barrier and, as a result, there is a low level of health service utilization, despite a high prevalence of reproductive problems among the youth sector of the population. There is a need therefore, to tailor-fit reproductive health services according to youth’s lifestyle and need.

Few services address the specific health concerns of this segment of the population and most are provided by NGOs. There is a problem of coverage and, therefore, of accessibility and availability. Efforts must continue to mainstream adolescent reproductive health by putting in place culturally

sensitive, high quality, accessible, and user-friendly services. Moreover, these services must respect the right of adolescents and the youth to privacy, confidentiality, and informed consent. ARH care providers need to be specially trained and oriented so that they are competent and sympathetic in how they relate to adolescents seeking RH-related preventive and curative care services.

A special approach should be developed for sexually active youth, which includes information on safe sex and on where or how the youth might obtain the reproductive health services they need. Further, programs should provide related counseling or guidance services to convey the interest in the youth as unique individuals.

Another program approach should be developed for the majority of the youth who are not sexually active. The messages should also be clear since some programs appear to encourage the youth to engage in “safe sex” rather than refrain from sex.

Most importantly, political commitment—matched with resources and sustained over time—is crucial for the success of programmes addressing the often sensitive issues related to youth sexuality.

**The voice of the youth must be heard in all youth-related efforts.**

Adults tend to see young people through the lens of their own interests and concerns. It is too often taken as natural that youth should be invisible and subordinate to adults. The challenge is to understand the unique experiences and address the needs our young people face as a group

and as individuals. To be successful, efforts to address the rights and needs of youth should actively involve young people in creating and implementing policies and programs.

The following other actions are being proposed in addressing the issues and challenges being faced by the Filipino youth:

1. Generate appropriate and relevant information to guide public policy and program planning (research, monitoring, evaluation and pilot testing)
2. Intensify IEC and strengthen advocacy for adolescent health and development
3. Build technical capacity of youth service providers (parents, health, education, social welfare, and labor)
4. Strengthen health systems to improve services to youth. ■



# Programs and Projects for and by the Youth

Title	Objectives	Components
<b>Government and Public Sector Led</b>		
Population Education Program (POPED)	To inculcate values supportive of the population program. To integrate population-related subject areas in the regular curriculum of elementary, secondary and tertiary formal education students.	Lessons on small family size and family welfare, delayed marriage, responsible parenthood and family planning integrated in the school curriculum. Later introduced concepts on gender equality, HIV/AIDS, sexuality and reproductive health.
Revitalized Home Guidance Program (RHGP)	To inculcate values supportive of the population program thru life skills.	Integration in school curriculum; IEC materials on value formation of young people toward becoming responsible adults; Set-up Teen Health Center inside an industrial park
Unlad Kabataan Program	To develop new approaches and strategies to address the emerging needs of the out-of-school youth and help them become more actively involved in community activities.	Training program/capability building for Municipal and City Social Welfare and Development Officers to enhance their understanding and effectiveness in providing technical assistance and capability building to LGUs.
Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program (AHYDP)	To provide for appropriate information, knowledge, education and services on population and reproductive health for adolescents and youth.	Innovative projects categorized as media outreach, skills training and enhancement program, peer counseling and support to other programs and projects. Development of training modules on "Sexually, Healthy and Personally Effective Adolescents (SHAPE)"; IEC campaign slogans.
AHYDP of the Philippine Population Management Program	To improve and promote the total well-being of young people between ages 10-14; 15-24 and 25-30 with priority on ages 15-24 through their reproductive health; to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy and early marriages and incidence of other reproductive health problems (abortion, STDs, HIV/AIDS).	Advocacy and Communication; Information/Education/Communication; Institutionalization of Innovative Approaches; Networking and linkages; and Capability building
Hearts and Minds Campaign	To help young people develop a sound approach to becoming responsible parents and productive members of the community.	IEC Campaign; and Slogan-writing contest;
Adolescent Counseling on Air Radio Program	A popular and entertaining mass media approach to the delivery of information and counseling services to the youth and adults.	Training on peer counseling, adolescent reproductive health, sexuality education and other adolescent issues and concern; and Youth camp
Strengthening and Mobilizing Youth in the Cordillera Region Using Development Theatre	To create and increase awareness and appreciation among ten percent of the youth in the pilot areas towards population and development issues such that positive attitudes and environment balance and other sex-related issues are developed.	Research Training Production of stage plays Dissemination Institution Building

Beneficiaries	Geographic Reach	Implementing Agency
In-School-Youth in all levels	Private and public schools nationwide	DepEd, CHED and TESDA
In-School-Youth (secondary)	12 regions	DepEd and PCPD
Out-of-School Youth	Nationwide	DSWD/ LGUs
In-School-, Out-of-School, Working and Special adolescents and Youth	Nationwide	POPCOM with UNFPA assistance in coordination with GOs , NGOs and LGUs
Adolescents and youth	Nationwide	POPCOM in coordination with GOs, NGOs, Private Sector and LGUs
Adolescents and youth	Nationwide	POPCOM
Adolescents and youth	Western Visayas	POPCOM Bombo Radyo Phil. Iloilo City
15-24 years old	Abra, Ifugao and Baguio City	POPCOM PIA-CAR

## Programs and Projects for and by the Youth

Title	Objectives	Components
<b>Government and Public Sector Led</b>		
Youth for Human Ecological Security (YHES)	To mobilize the youth for population and sustainable development objectives.	Training/Re-echo training; Skills training for peer counseling; and Youth center
Responsive, Effective and Active Parenting (REAP) Training	To reach out to parents to foster better relationship with their children.	Capability Building
Butuan Youth Center	To provide the in and out of school youth with appropriate information, services in health and sexuality.	Radio program, capacity building, peer counseling
Youth Programs of the Philippine Medium Term National Youth Development Plan (PMTYDP) and "Youth Doors"	To provide a clear policy for developing responsible reproductive health behavior among adolescents.	Integrated and comprehensive package of preventive and curative health care services
Adolescent Youth and Health Development (AYHD) Program	To institutionalize the provision of information, counseling and clinical services to adolescents and youth, including reproductive and sexual health issues and concerns.	Policy guidelines on ARH service delivery for DOH/LGU facilities (AO 34-A s.2000); Information and counseling; Clinical services; and Development of training modules and facilitator's guide for the training program on adolescent, for health and non-health service providers
Feminine Hygiene Education Program (FHPE)	To improve perception of youth on feminine hygiene.	Training and mobilization of school nurses to counsel and lecture on the physiological and biological changes experienced by boys and girls, good grooming, personality development, and clarification of myths and fallacies about menstruation and feminine hygiene.
School-Based Women's Health Project	To improve the health and the nutritional status of the female segment of the school populace.	Health and Nutrition Health Services; Information and Education Capability Building; and Monitoring, Research and Evaluation
Improving the Lives Of Adolescent Girls and Boys in Selected Urban Poor Communities in Metro Manila and Davao City	To promote healthy development and to prevent and respond to ARH problems and issues.	Policy and program development; Education and training; IEC/Counseling; Advocacy; Service provision; entrepreneurship
A Work-Based Reproductive Health Project for the Working Youth	This is an effort towards demonstrating RH support and services model in the workplace geared specifically for young workers in an urban setting.	Institutional capacity building; In-company model RH service facilities; IEC/advocacy
School-Based Youth Peer Educators and Advocates for RH	To develop and implement adolescent-friendly health care services that will promote healthy initiatives/lifestyles among the youth.	Appropriate IEC counseling and service package developed and duly implemented; Capability building of peer educators, project staff and service providers; Awareness building among adolescents, parents and administrators



Beneficiaries	Geographic Reach	Implementing Agency
Youth	Province of Leyte	POPCOM City Government of Leyte
15-24 years old	Southern Tagalog	POPCOM/ LGUs
In and out of school adolescents and youths	Butuan City	POPCOM & LGUs
In-School-, Out-of-School, Working and Special adolescents and Youth	Nationwide	GOs and NGOs in coordination with NYC
Includes 10 to 24 years old	Nationwide	DOH in coordination with the LGUs
Elementary & Secondary school students	Nationwide	DepEd and Kimberly Clarke Philippines Inc.
Student of puberty age at 9 to 18 years old (early adolescents) and Teachers	Nationwide Elementary Secondary & All DECS Regional Offices	DepEd with Johnson and Johnson, and the ASEAN Consumer Group of Companies
In-School Out-of-School Youths with Special needs (Adolescent Girls; Young Commercial Sex Workers; Injecting Drug Users)	Metro Manila and Davao City	DOH and UNFPA
Working youth women and men ages 18-24 years old and Union RH Officers	Davao City and Metro Manila	TUCP/UNFPA
Young people (10-24 years old)	Parañaque City Pasay City	TRIDEV/ DepEd/ LGUs/CHOs/ UNFPA

## Programs and Projects for and by the Youth

Title	Objectives	Components
<b>NGO and Private Sector Led</b>		
Manila Center for Young Adults	To provide adolescents and youth with correct information, value formation/clarification and services on health and sexuality.	Training in peer counseling, life planning education, leadership and team building; school symposia on adolescent health, sexuality and development and HIV/AIDS issues; and a youth-friendly facility
Teens Healthquarters (THQ) and Teen Corner as an Integral component of THQ	To provide adolescents and young adults with youth-friendly RH facility.	A comprehensive and holistic approach to adolescent sexuality, reproductive health and development which combines information giving and education, value formation, a spiritual dimension, counseling, referral and medical services
Dial a Friend (DAF) Program	To provide timely and appropriate interventions to adolescents and young adults in difficult times.	Services include counseling, information giving and referral; Training and lecture-workshops for DFA counselors.
Enter-Educate Videos on Adolescent Health, Sexuality and Development	To provide support materials in its educational efforts in sexuality development of young adults.	Production of video dramas, discussion guide and educational package to potential facilitators
Campus-Based Program on Adolescent Reproductive Health and Sexuality Among Colleges and Universities in Metro Manila (SEXTERS)	To nurture socially, emotionally, and sexually responsible teenagers.	Capability building for peer counselors to provide information, counseling, and referrals on adolescent health and sexuality; Trainers' guide for training potential peer educators; Capability building for youth leaders and organizations in colleges and universities
Adolescent Reproductive Health Care Program	To educate and empower service providers, youth leaders and volunteers towards the improvement and promotion of balanced development of young people between the ages of 15-24; enhance their lifelong reproductive health' and equip them with lifelong coping skills to enable them to start healthy and stable families of their own.	Advocacy and Capability building of the Sangguniang Kabataan; and Peer education
Development of Family Life Education for the Youth (DAFLY)	To provide fertility education/counseling and health services to young adults.	IEC/service delivery
Davao Teen Center	To help prepare young people for their future roles as parents, to be able to cope responsibly with their own fertility and to provide a space where sexual needs and problems can be discussed.	Counseling sessions, radio programs, focus group discussions, IEC dissemination, mini library, social and recreational activities, youth camps

Beneficiaries	Geographic Reach	Implementing Agency
Adolescents and youth	Colleges and universities in Manila University Belt area	FAD
Primary– 13-18 years old Secondary– 19-24 years old	Manila Laguna Cavite Baguio City	FAD BCYA
Adolescents and youth	Metro Manila	FAD
Teeners and Young adults	Metro Manila	FAD
In-school youth (15-24 years of age)	Colleges and Universities in Metro Manila	FAD
Young people between the ages of 15-24	Selected areas	PNGOC
Adolescents and youth	Davao City	FPOP
Adolescents and youth	Mindanao	FPOP Davao City

## Programs and Projects for and by the Youth

Title	Objectives	Components
<b>NGO and Private Sector Led</b>		
Building a Sustainable Advocacy Network for Reproductive Health	1) To tap youth and adult advocates for adolescent reproductive health; 2) to develop advocacy agenda for the prevention of abortion and the management of its complications; 3) to communicate reproductive health through alternative media; 4) to support and sustain reproductive health and gender advocacy in remote municipalities	<b>ACORD</b> Advocacy seminars; Interactive meetings and personal visits <b>BCYA</b> Peer development/education program and pregnancy crisis hotline, STD/HIV/AIDS counseling, facilitation, networking and advocacy <b>Kabalaka</b> Teatro Kasanag featuring streetplays <b>Parola Outreach and Dev't Foundation</b> Development of advocacy agenda for the prevention of abortion and the management of its complications
Developing and Mobilizing Peer Educators for ARH	To improve access to and use of quality sexual and RH care services by adolescents and youth; improve and increase knowledge and awareness about RH issues; enhance institutional and technical capacity for ARH management; and to improve monitoring and evaluation activities as well as operations research.	RH information, counseling and services; peer education package; capability building; development of training curriculum and manuals; referral system; and advocacy/networking
Youth in Action for Reproductive Health and Right	To strengthen the youth's involvement in the protection and promotion of sexual and reproductive health rights.	IEC/Capability building
Ilonggos for Adolescent Reproductive Health: A Community-Based Approach	To contribute to the increased utilization of integrated and quality reproductive health services among women, men and the youth particularly the adolescents with gender sensitive information knowledge and counseling to bring about behavioral changes towards reproductive health and sexual practices.	Appropriate IEC counseling and service package developed and duly implemented; Capability building of peer educators, project staff and service providers; Awareness building among adolescents, parents and administrators; provision of counseling and service delivery program.
Community-Based ARH Project for the Empowerment of Marginalized Young People	To have contributed to increased utilization of integrated and quality RH services by young people (10-24 years old) and gender sensitive RH information and counseling services to bring about positive behavioral changes.	Development of appropriate gender sensitive IEC, counseling and service package, Peer education; Development of training curriculum and manuals; Counseling program service delivery and/or referral services
<b>School Led</b>		
Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality (YAFS) Survey I, II and III	To update information about sexuality-related values, knowledge, attitudes and behavior of adolescents and youth	Survey and focus group discussions
Adolescent Health Program in the School	To implement ARH, FP and POPDEV through the integration in the curricula of all the social sciences.	Peer Counseling Capability Building Referral Services Theatre

Beneficiaries	Geographic Reach	Implementing Agency
In-School-, Out-of-School, Working and Special adolescents and Youth	Baguio City Cebu City Metro Manila	ACORD, BCYA, Kabalaka Dev't. Foundation, Inc. and Parola Outreach & Dev't. Foundation, Inc.
10-24 years old	Baguio City	BCYC
Adolescents and youth	Davao City	Development of People's Foundation
Age group below 24 years old	Iloilo	IMCH/UNFPA
Ages 10-24 years old	4 barangays of Davao City	Kaugmaon/UNFPA
Adolescents and youth	Nationwide	UPPI with assistance from the POPCOM (I) UNFPA (II) & David and Lucile Packard Foundation (III)
In-School Youth	Nueva Vizcaya	St. Mary's University

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Appendix Table 1: Number and Proportion of Youth Population by Region: Philippines, 2000

Region	Total Population	Youth Population (15-24 Years Old)	Proportion of Youth to the Region's Population
Philippines	76,504,077	15,086,701	19.72
CAR	1,365,412	283,655	20.77
National Capital Region	9,932,560	2,061,407	20.75
Region I–Ilocos Region	4,200,478	818,358	19.48
Region II–Cagayan Valley	2,813,159	546,928	19.44
Region III–Central Luzon	8,030,945	1,577,590	19.64
Region IV–Southern Tagalog	11,793,655	2,298,151	19.49
Region V–Bicol Region	4,686,669	862,955	18.41
Region VI–Western Visayas	6,211,038	1,213,171	19.53
Region VII–Central Visayas	5,706,953	113,358	19.51
Region VIII–Eastern Visayas	3,610,355	648,208	17.95
Region IX–Western Mindanao	3,091,208	603,291	19.52
Region X–Northern Mindanao	2,747,585	540,916	19.69
Region XI–Southern Mindanao	5,189,335	1,051,958	20.27
Region XII–Central Mindanao	2,598,210	529,847	20.39
CARAGA	2,095,367	396,092	18.90
ARMM	2,412,159	536,725	22.25

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing as cited in Erica, 2003.

Note: The sums of the regional figures do not add up to the national total due to the exclusion of the population in areas with boundary disputes

Appendix Table 2: Youth Aged 15-24 Years by Region and Income Stratum of Family, Philippines: 2002

Selected background Characteristics	Total Number ('000)	Lowest 40%		Upper 60%	
		Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent
PHILIPPINES	15,751	4,631	29.4	11,120	70.6
Ilocos Region	835	236	28.3	599	71.7
Cagayan Valley	569	193	34.0	375	66.0
Central Luzon	1,574	174	11.1	1,400	88.9
Southern Tagalog	2,328	411	17.7	1,917	82.3
Bicol Region	907	455	50.1	452	49.9
Western Visayas	1,292	475	36.8	817	63.2
Central Visayas	1,147	439	38.3	708	61.7
Eastern Visayas	701	353	50.4	348	49.6
Western Mindanao	650	350	53.9	300	46.1
Northern Mindanao	577	251	43.4	326	56.6
Southern Mindanao	1,132	427	37.8	705	62.2
Central Mindanao	570	253	44.4	317	55.6
National Capital Region	2,225	51	2.3	2,174	97.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	310	91	29.4	219	70.6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	502	237	47.2	265	52.8
Caraga	434	234	54.1	199	45.9

Note: Families in the lowest 40% income group refers to the bottom 40 percent of the total families listed in descending order of family income. The upper 60% income group refers to the upper 60 percent of the total families in the income distribution.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey



Appendix Table 3: Youth Aged 15 to 24 Years by School Status and Region, Philippines: 2002

Selected background characteristics	Youth 15-24 years old	Attending School		Not Attending School And Not Employed		Not Attending School And Not Employed	
	Number ('000)	Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent
PHILIPPINES	15,751	6,680	42.4	3,698	23.5	5,373	34.1
Ilocos Region	835	346	41.5	192	23.0	297	35.6
Cagayan Valley	569	245	43.1	100	17.5	224	39.4
Central Luzon	1,574	572	36.3	413	26.2	589	37.4
Southern Tagalog	2,328	937	40.3	577	24.8	814	35.0
Bicol Region	907	374	41.3	210	23.2	322	35.5
Western Visayas	1,292	624	48.3	237	18.3	431	33.4
Central Visayas	1,147	453	39.5	318	27.7	376	32.8
Eastern Visayas	701	301	42.9	136	19.4	264	37.7
Western Mindanao	650	289	44.5	143	22.0	218	33.6
Northern Mindanao	577	247	42.8	96	16.6	234	40.6
Southern Mindanao	1,132	446	39.4	245	21.6	441	39.0
Central Mindanao	570	268	47.0	105	18.5	197	34.6
National Capital Region	2,225	964	43.3	654	29.4	607	27.3
Cordillera Administrative Region	310	172	55.4	56	18.1	82	26.4
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	502	245	48.8	113	22.6	143	28.5
Caraga	434	197	45.4	105	24.2	132	30.4

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

Appendix Table 4: Out-of-school Youth Aged 15-24 Years by Region and Income Stratum, Philippines: 2002

Selected background Characteristics	Total Number ('000)	Lowest 40%		Upper 60%	
		Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent
PHILIPPINES	3,698	1,098	29.7	2,600	70.3
Ilocos Region	192	60	31.0	132	69.0
Cagayan Valley	100	30	30.5	69	69.5
Central Luzon	413	52	12.6	360	87.4
Southern Tagalog	577	107	18.5	470	81.5
Bicol Region	210	116	55.3	94	44.7
Western Visayas	237	90	38.2	146	61.8
Central Visayas	318	125	39.2	193	60.8
Eastern Visayas	136	80	58.5	56	41.5
Western Mindanao	143	75	52.3	68	47.7
Northern Mindanao	96	40	41.3	56	58.7
Southern Mindanao	245	103	42.0	142	58.0
Central Mindanao	105	49	46.7	56	53.3
National Capital Region	654	29	4.4	625	95.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	56	12	20.5	45	79.5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	113	70	61.4	44	38.6
Caraga	105	62	58.8	43	41.2

Note: Families in the lowest 40% income group refers to the bottom 40 percent of the total families listed in descending order of family income. The upper 60% income group refers to the upper 60 percent of the total families in the income distribution.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

Appendix Table 5: Trends of Selected Labor Force Indicators: Philippines, 1997-2002

Indicators	Year					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force (15-24 years) Participation rate	48.5	50.0	49.1	47.2	52.4	49.1
Proportion of Employed Person Ages 15-24 of Total Employed Persons	20.8	20.7	19.7	19.8	21.2	20.2
Employment Rate (15-24 years)	83.4	80.3	79.6	78.8	81.0	79.1
Proportion of Unemployed Person Ages 15-24 to Total Unemployed Persons	45.9	44.8	47.8	47.2	45.6	47.2
Unemployment Rate of Population Ages (15-24 years)	16.1	19.7	20.4	21.2	19.0	21.4
(15-19 years old)	15.5	19.6	19.6	20.1	17.4	19.9
(20-24 years old)	16.6	19.8	21.0	22.0	20.1	22.4

Source: NSO, Third Quarter Labor Force Surveys as cited in Erica, 2003.

Appendix Table 6. Labor Force Characteristics of the Youth by Sex, Urban and Rural: October 2002

	Number (in thousands)*			Rate (in percent)*		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	15390	8166	7224	100.00	100.00	100.00
In the labor force	7553	4790	2763	49.1	58.7	38.2
Employed	5937	3845	2092	78.6	80.3	75.7
Unemployed	1616	945	671	21.4	19.7	24.3
Not in the labor force	7837	3376	4461	50.9	41.3	61.8
Urban	7856	3938	3918	100.00	100.00	100.00
In the labor force	3653	2057	1596	46.5	52.2	40.7
Employed	2649	1446	1203	72.5	70.3	75.4
Unemployed	1004	611	393	27.5	29.7	24.6
Not in the labor force	4203	1881	2322	53.5	47.8	59.3
Rural	7533	4228	3305	100.00	100.00	100.00
In the labor force	3900	2733	1167	51.8	64.6	35.3
Employed	3287	2399	889	84.3	87.8	76.2
Unemployed	613	334	279	15.7	12.2	23.9
Not in the labor force	3634	1495	2139	48.2	35.4	64.7

Source: NSO, Labor Force Survey as cited by Erica, 2003.

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Appendix Table 7: Projection of Population Size and Sources of Growth, Philippines

Source of Growth	Projected Increase in Population attributed to Source of Growth (2020)		Projected Increase in Population attributed to Source of Growth (2040)	
	In millions	% distribution	In millions	% distribution
Unplanned Fertility	5.8	9.3	15.6	16.1
High Family Size Preference	6.7	10.9	18.1	18.9
<b>Population Momentum</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>
TOTAL	37.1	57.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Herrin & Costello, Policy Responses to Future Population Growth in the Philippines, 1996

Appendix Table 8: Fertility Rates of Women (15-49 Years Old) Compared to the TFR of (15-24 Years Old) and their Percent Share to TFR : Philippines, 1973-1998

Year	TFR of Women 15-49 Years Old	TFR of Women 15-24 Years Old	% Contribution to Total TFR
1973	5.97	1.42	24
1978	5.24	1.31	25
1983	5.08	1.38	26
1986	4.42	1.20	27
1993	4.09	1.20	29
1998	3.73	1.12	30

Source: 1998 NDHS as cited in Erica, 2003.

Appendix Table 9. Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15-24 by Sex: Philippines, 1948-2000

Year	15-19			20-24		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1948		85.1*	40.7*			
1960		87.3*	44.3*			
1970		89.2*	50.3*			
1975		87.6*	51.2*			
1980	96.2	85.8	90.9	63.3	45.5	54.0
1990	97.0	79.2	93.2	73.2	55.7	64.4
1995	96.6	90.1	93.3	74.4	57.4	65.9
2000	95.4	92.1	93.8	73.1	56.8	64.9

Sources: NSO, Various Censuses as cited in Erica, 2003.

\* Smith (1978) De Guzman (1989)

Appendix Table 10: Disabled Youth Population by Type of Disability and Sex: Philippines, 2000

Type of Disability	Male	Female	Both Sexes	% Distribution
Total	54349	47044	101393	100.00
Total Blindness	2882	2341	5223	5.15
Partial Blindness	4228	3928	8156	8.04
Low Vision	5600	6632	12232	12.06
Total Deafness	3399	2957	6356	6.27
Patial Deafness	2109	1779	3888	3.83
Hard of Hearing	1020	791	1811	1.79
Oral Defect	5696	4908	10604	10.46
Loss of one or both arms/hands	3290	2739	6029	5.95
Loss of one or both legs/feet	4042	2423	6465	6.38
Quadriplegic	4760	3652	8412	8.30
Mentally Retarded	9039	7660	16699	16.47
Mentally Ill	6188	5632	11820	11.66
Multiple Impairment	2096	1602	3698	3.65

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing as cited in Erica, 2003.

Appendix Table 11: Functional Literacy of Household Population 10-64 Years Old by Age Group: Philippines, 1994

Age Group	Rate
10-14	79.12
15-19	87.26
20-24	89.48
25-29	87.77
30-39	86.96
40-49	82.36
50-59	72.47
60-64	62.71

Source: NSO, 1994 Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) as cited in Erica, 2003.

Appendix Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Adolescents by Attitudes, Sex and Age: Philippines 2002

Sex and Age	% who approve of a man having PMS	% who approve of a woman having PMS	% who approve of a woman having an abortion	% who think it is alright for unmarried people to live together even w/o marriage plans <sup>1</sup>	% who think it is alright for a woman to get pregnant even if she is not married to the father of the child <sup>2</sup>	% who would support bill to legalize divorce (Christian)	% who agrees with law giving Muslim women divorce rights (Muslim)
Male	45.7	30.5	5.6	26.0	17.8	36.8	41.3
15-19	39.8	25.8	5.3	24.8	16.0	34.5	40.0
20-24	55.5	38.3	6.1	27.9	20.8	40.7	44.4
Female	24.2	15.0	4.2	11.0	12.1	36.7	46.9
15-19	18.1	9.8	4.0	9.1	9.6	35.8	54.5
20-24	32.8	22.5	4.5	13.7	15.7	38.0	36.8
Both Sexes	34.4	22.4	4.9	18.1	14.8	36.8	44.4
15-19	28.7	17.6	4.6	16.8	12.7	35.2	48.1
20-24	43.1	29.6	5.3	20.1	18.0	39.2	40.0
N of cases	15,896	15,979	16,083	16,098	16,063	16,076	145

Notes: 1 The agree and strongly agree answers were merged to show the favorable attitude to this question.

2 Those who replied as agree and strongly agree to the query were lumped together.

Appendix Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Adolescents by Attitudes and Background Characteristics: Philippines 2002

Background Characteristics	% who approve of a man having PMS	% who approve of a woman having PMS	% who approve of a woman having an abortion	% who think it is alright for unmarried people to live together even w/ no marriage plans <sup>1</sup>	% who think it is alright for a woman to get pregnant even if she is not married to the father of the child <sup>2</sup>	% who would support bill to legalize divorce (Christian)	% who agrees with law giving Muslim women divorce rights (Muslim)
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Never Married	32.0	19.9	4.9	18.0	14.1	36.4	48.6
Currently married	42.4	31.4	4.6	12.5	11.9	35.3	(29.0)
Currently living-in	53.8	41.8	4.9	27.9	28.1	43.2	0.0
Div/sep/widowed	52.6	44.1	(3.3)	32.7	44.6	51.8	(40.0)
<b>Schooling</b>							
Inschool	27.7	16.4	4.7	15.6	12.2	36.1	56.9
Not in school	41.0	28.3	5.1	20.6	17.4	37.4	34.9

Table 13: Continued...

Background Characteristics	% who approve of a man having PMS	% who approve of a woman having PMS	% who approve of a woman having an abortion	% who think it is alright for unmarried people to live together even w/ no marriage plans <sup>1</sup>	% who think it is alright for a woman to get pregnant even if she is not married to the father of the child <sup>2</sup>	% who would support bill to legalize divorce (Christian)	% who agrees with law giving Muslim women divorce rights (Muslim)
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>							
No schooling/elem	32.7	24.1	6.3	21.1	16.7	33.2	35.0
HS undergrad	31.0	21.2	4.9	18.3	13.3	35.0	38.7
HS grad/voc'l	34.8	22.0	5.0	18.0	15.2	36.9	51.5
College+	38.3	23.3	4.2	17.0	15.2	39.9	50.0
<b>Employment Status</b>							
Work before but not currently	39.0	27.3	4.7	19.6	17.1	39.4	29.3
Currently working	39.1	26.2	5.5	21.2	16.9	35.0	(40.0)
Never worked	28.8	17.1	4.6	15.3	12.2	36.2	52.4
<b>Religion</b>							
Catholic	36.0	23.1	4.8	18.6	15.2	37.4	NA
Other Christians	26.2	18.6	4.7	14.6	12.0	32.5	NA
Islam	19.3	11.0	7.7	NA	NA	NA	44.4
Others	29.4	21.4	7.7	21.5	16.0	37.5	NA
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Tagalog	37.7	24.3	4.3	19.0	14.5	40.4	56.8
Cebuano	31.2	20.4	4.5	15.2	14.1	34.7	0.0
Ilonggo/Hiligaynon	34.2	23.1	4.8	20.3	15.6	32.3	(50.0)
Ilocano	35.9	23.2	7.1	20.6	16.1	35.4	NA
Kapampangan	32.1	17.7	5.7	19.4	18.0	43.0	NA
Bicol/Masbateño	29.4	18.5	4.8	13.2	12.3	27.3	NA
Waray	39.2	28.3	6.3	32.1	22.4	42.7	NA
Pangasinense	35.3	23.7	6.2	19.8	15.4	33.9	NA
Moro <sup>3</sup>	15.0	(6.6)	9.8	NA	NA	NA	41.6
Others	30.3	20.6	7.2	19.8	16.4	32.6	NA
<b>Region</b>							
Ilocos	38.2	26.6	7.5	23.4	18.2	35.9	NA
Cagayan Valley	29.2	14.8	5.4	14.5	10.7	28.5	NA
Central Luzon	35.9	18.1	4.2	14.8	10.5	42.9	NA
Southern Tagalog	36.0	22.7	3.9	19.3	14.9	37.4	NA
Bicol/Masbateño	30.0	20.0	4.4	13.7	12.1	29.0	NA
Western Visayas	32.7	21.0	4.6	22.2	18.1	33.1	(50.0)
Central Visayas	32.7	22.5	4.0	12.7	12.7	38.2	NA
Eastern Visayas	40.1	28.5	6.4	30.3	23.9	43.2	NA
Western Mindanao	28.6	18.6	6.7	14.9	15.0	36.4	43.5
Northern Mindanao	30.7	18.3	6.2	13.8	13.3	33.1	27.6
Southern Mindanao	30.8	19.5	4.2	16.0	14.6	33.1	NA
Central Mindanao	29.4	20.0	3.4	18.1	13.2	29.4	(50.0)
CAR	34.9	22.7	6.4	21.1	14.7	33.9	NA
CARAGA	24.9	18.2	3.5	9.8	8.1	33.1	NA
NCR	39.4	27.7	5.6	21.0	16.9	41.3	52.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>N of cases</b>	<b>15,896</b>	<b>15,979</b>	<b>16,083</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>16,063</b>	<b>16,076</b>	<b>145</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> The agree and strongly agree answers were merged to show the favorable attitude to this question.

<sup>2</sup> Those who replied as agree and strongly agree to the query were lumped together.

<sup>3</sup> - Includes respondents speaking Tausug, Maranao, Maguindanao or Samal.

( ) Figures in parentheses are based on less than 10 cases.

NA - Not applicable.

Source: YAFS 3 data as cited in Ventura and Cabigon, 2003

Appendix Table 14 Trends on Adolescents' by Attitudes on Premarital Sex and Abortion, Sex and Age: Philippines (Except ARMM)

Sex and Age	% who approved of a man having PMS		% who approve of a woman having PMS abortion		% who approve of a woman having an	
	1994*	2002	1994	2002	1994	2002
Male	40.9	45.7	18.7	30.5	4.0	5.6
15-19	33.8	39.8	15.0	25.8	3.7	5.3
20-24	50.9	55.5	23.9	38.3	4.4	6.1
Female	NA	24.2	7.6	15.0	3.5	4.2
15-19	NA	18.1	4.0	9.8	2.9	4.0
20-24	NA	32.8	12.6	22.5	4.3	4.5
Both Sexes	NA	34.4	12.9	22.4	3.7	4.9
15-19	NA	28.7	9.3	17.6	3.3	4.6
20-24	NA	43.1	18.0	29.6	4.3	5.3
N of case	5,208	15,896	10,698	15,979	10,748	16,083

Notes: NA – Not applicable.  
 Figures refer to males only.

Source: YAFS 3 data as cited in Ventura and Cabigon, 2003

Appendix Table 15: Risk Behaviors by Age and Sex: Philippines 2002

Sex and Age	SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE								
	Smoking			Drinking			Using Drugs		
	% ever smoked	% currently smoking* among those who ever smoked	% currently smoking* among all respondents	% ever drank	% currently drinking* among those who ever drank	% currently drinking* among all respondents	% ever tried drug	% currently using drugs* among those who ever used drugs	% currently using drugs* among all respondents
Male									
15-19	56.7	52.9	29.9	72.5	69.2	50.1	11.1	32.1	3.6
20-24	77.5	64.2	49.7	93.0	82.8	77.1	33.4	23.2	7.7
25-27	80.9	71.2	57.6	92.8	83.6	77.7	37.3	12.7	4.7
Female									
15-19	26.0	17.8	4.6	51.6	38.3	19.8	1.8	27.9	0.4
20-24	35.6	24.1	8.6	69.9	41.4	28.8	5.1	13.8	0.7
25-27	31.2	20.3	6.2	65.2	36.7	24.0	2.9	26.0	0.7
Total									
Male	66.5	59.9	39.8	81.8	76.3	62.4	21.7	23.6	5.1
Female	30.2	20.8	6.2	60.2	39.3	23.6	3.1	19.5	0.6
Both Sexes	47.0	46.5	21.8	70.2	59.3	41.6	11.7	22.9	2.7

Appendix Table 15: Continued...

Sex and Age	VIOLENT BEHAVIORS					SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
	Rape/ Forced Sex	Violence		Suicide		Early Sex	Unprotected Sex		Multi- ple sex partners
	% whose first sexual inter- course was against will	% who ever experi- enced being physically injured by someone during the past 3 months	% who ever physically hurt someone in the past 3 months	% who ever thought of commit- ting suicide	% who ever tried to commit suicide among those who ever thought of commit- ting suicide	% who had sex before marriage among 15-19 years old	% who used contra- ception during first premarital sex	% who used contracep- tion during last pre- marital sex	% who had more than one sexual partner
<b>Male</b>									
15-19	1.3	17.2	17.5	6.4	22.4	17.6	32.5	27.3	44.7
20-24	0.7	12.3	13.7	8.6	33.3		25.7	26.3	51.1
25-27	(0.9)	9.2	10.2	9.6	23.1		24.0	23.7	56.3
<b>Female</b>									
15-19	5.0	12.4	12.8	16.3	22.4	5.9	12.0	17.2	10.3
20-24	3.7	9.7	10.0	18.2	29.6		15.5	23.1	10.7
25-27	3.2	6.1	8.4	16.2	26.0		8.6	22.6	5.1
<b>Total</b>									
Male	1.0	14.6	15.4	7.5	26.7	17.6	26.8	26.0	50.4
Female	3.8	10.5	11.1	17.0	25.6	5.9	12.8	22.1	8.8
Both Sexes	2.0	12.4	13.1	12.6	25.9	11.7	19.2	24.5	33.7

Notes: \* - Includes those regularly and not regularly smoking or drinking or using drugs.  
( ) Figures in parentheses are based on less than 10 cases.

Source: YAFA 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003

Appendix Table 16: Risk Behaviors by Selected Background Characteristics: Philippines 2002

Background Characteristics	SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE						
	Smoking		Drinking		Using Drugs		Rape/ Forced Sex
	% ever smoked	% currently smoking* among those who ever smoked	% ever drank	% currently drinking* among those who ever drank	% ever tried drugs	% currently using drugs* among those who ever used drugs	% whose first sexual intercourse was against will
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Never married	46.9	46.8	69.6	62.6	11.0	25.9	1.5
Currently married	42.4	43.5	69.5	47.5	11.3	14.8	2.2
Currently living-in	57.8	47.8	77.7	50.4	19.7	14.2	3.2
Div/Sep/Widowed	67.6	51.4	81.0	55.8	20.0	(30.0)	(6.9)
<b>Schooling Status</b>							
In school	38.6	35.3	63.0	55.9	7.2	27.4	1.4
Not in school	53.3	52.5	75.6	61.4	15.1	21.3	2.2
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>							
NS/Elem.	52.2	63.6	64.3	63.6	11.9	29.6	3.4
High School	45.8	45.7	67.2	57.8	11.2	22.0	2.1
College+	47.3	40.0	78.7	60.4	12.7	21.8	1.4
<b>Employment Status</b>							
Worked before							
but not currently	49.4	42.3	75.6	54.6	13.2	21.7	2.8
Currently working	58.9	57.9	79.2	68.7	17.9	20.3	1.5
Never worked	37.0	37.6	59.9	54.9	6.3	29.8	1.5
<b>Religion</b>							
Catholic	48.1	47.0	72.9	60.9	12.1	23.8	2.0
Other Christian	40.3	38.8	63.2	51.2	9.6	15.3	2.2
Islam	47.0	54.2	26.6	25.9	7.6	14.6	(2.7)
Others	45.7	53.5	61.9	58.1	12.7	21.5	(1.1)
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Tagalog	49.2	45.6	73.8	57.8	10.1	21.6	1.6
Visayan	44.4	47.9	70.2	62.0	14.4	26.2	2.3
Moro	46.0	56.1	24.8	25.5	7.8	16.7	(3.6)
Others	47.5	44.1	67.8	58.6	10.0	16.1	2.7

Notes: \* - Includes those regularly and not regularly smoking or drinking or using drugs.  
 ( ) - Figures in parentheses are based on less than 10 cases.

Source: YAFS 3 as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2003



VIOLENT BEHAVIORS				SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
Violence		Suicide		Early Sex	Unprotected Sex		Multiple Sex Partners
% who ever experienced being physically injured by someone during the past 3 months	% who ever physically hurt someone in the past 3 months	% who ever thought of committing suicide	% who ever tried to commit suicide among those who ever thought of committing suicide	% who had sex before marriage among 15-19 years old	% who used contraception during first premarital sex	% who used contraception during last premarital sex	% who had more than one sexual partner
13.0	13.6	11.5	22.5	9.7	30.0	27.6	47.2
8.2	10.2	15.2	26.8	53.3	12.1	22.7	15.3
14.5	13.7	18.5	47.3	55.8	10.9	17.3	24.6
21.9	15.2	21.9	43.5	(33.3)	18.9	22.2	23.2
12.9	13.7	11.5	20.0	6.9	31.5	29.2	46.0
12.0	12.7	13.4	29.7	21.6	17.2	23.4	31.0
15.0	12.5	11.5	35.3	14.5	12.2	19.1	27.6
13.5	14.5	12.5	23.5	10.9	17.8	21.6	33.1
8.9	10.3	13.2	27.4	12.8	24.2	31.2	37.1
12.4	12.9	16.1	31.3	18.4	16.2	23.3	29.0
13.5	13.6	11.5	25.8	15.7	22.4	23.7	39.9
11.6	12.9	10.8	20.3	8.1	20.9	28.1	32.4
12.7	13.5	12.4	26.2	12.2	19.5	24.5	34.1
11.4	11.6	13.3	23.6	9.0	16.8	24.5	29.4
7.5	10.0	13.8	30.1	7.6	29.3	25.0	51.5
12.7	11.8	16.5	23.2	11.6	(17.8)	20.7	30.5
13.6	13.9	12.3	33.4	13.0	19.4	24.7	33.1
11.6	12.4	13.1	20.8	11.1	20.8	26.1	33.9
6.2	9.5	14.6	27.3	6.0	(23.3)	(17.0)	50.0
12.3	13.3	12.0	20.5	10.8	14.7	21.1	33.9

Appendix Table 17: Trends on Risk Behaviors among Adolescents 15-24 by Sex and Age: Philippines (Except ARMM)

Risk Behaviors	1994							
	Male			Female			Both Sexes	
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
<b>A. Substance Use/Abuse</b>								
1. Smoking								
% ever smoked	47.5	77.8	60.1	12.4	22.3	16.5	29.4	49.0
% currently smoking*	59.0	74.8	67.5	25.1	25.4	25.2	51.7	63.1
among those who ever smoked								
% currently smoking*	28.0	58.1	40.4	3.1	5.6	4.2	15.1	30.7
among all respondents								
2. Drinking								
% ever drank	61.4	90.7	73.6	29.2	46.5	36.5	44.8	67.7
% currently drinking*	76.4	88.4	82.6	43.0	45.3	44.2	65.2	73.0
among those who ever drank								
% currently drinking*	46.7	80.0	60.5	12.4	20.9	16.0	29.0	49.2
among all respondents								
3. Using Drugs								
% ever used drugs	6.0	17.7	10.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	3.2	9.2
% currently using drugs* among those who ever used drugs	33.0	22.5	25.8	(31.6)	(14.3)	20.4	32.8	21.8
% currently using drugs* among all respondents	2.0	4.0	2.8	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.2	1.0	2.0
<b>B. Violent Behavior</b>								
1. Rape/Forced Sex								
% whose first sexual intercourse was against will <sup>2</sup>				11.9	9.3	9.9		
<b>C. Sexual Behaviors</b>								
1. Early Sex								
% who had sex before marriage among 15-19 years old	12.5		12.5	4.0		4.0	8.1	
2. Unprotected Sex								
% who used contraception during first premarital sex	23.0	24.4	24.0	(7.7)	(7.8)	7.8	21.0	21.9
% who used contraception during last premarital sex	31.9	34.6	34.0	(8.6)	14.1	13.0	22.2	25.4
3. Multiple Sex Partners								
% who had more than one sexual partner	37.1	45.4	43.1	(3.3)	3.8	3.7	28.6	32.8

Notes: <sup>1</sup>– Percentages exclude ARMM

<sup>2</sup>– For 1994 (YAFS2), a similar question was asked only of female respondents.

\*– Includes those regularly and not regularly smoking or drinking or using drugs.

( )– Figures in parentheses are based on less than 10 cases.



Appendix Table 18: Percent who engaged in various risk behaviors among those who ever tried drugs & those who never tried drugs: Philippines, 2002

	DRUGS	NO DRUGS
Smoking*	91.9	40.2
Drinking*	97.4	63.8
Thought of Suicide*	15.9	12.2
Been physically hurt*	18.6	11.5
Physically hurt someone*	22.6	11.9
Suspended from school*	25.8	6.8
PMS*	63.0	19.5
Paid for sex*	14.8	1.8
Been paid for sex*	9.1	0.8

\*significant at least at .05

Source: YAFS 3 data as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2002

Appendix Table 19: Percent who Engaged in Various Risk Behaviors Among those Who are Smoking and Not Smoking: Philippines, 2002

	SMOKING	NOT SMOKING
Drinking*	90.4	48.1
Using Drugs*	23.3	1.8
Thought of Suicide*	14.8	10.8
Been physically abused*	16.1	9.1
Physically hurt someone*	17.1	9.7
Suspended from school*	14.7	4.2
PMS*	36.6	14.2
Paid for sex*	6.2	0.8
Been paid for sex*	3.4	0.4

\*significant at least at .05

Source: YAFS 3 data as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2002

Appendix Table 20: Percent who engaged in various risk behaviors among those who had PMS & never had PMS: Philippines, 2002

	PMS	NO PMS
Smoking*	68.9	38.9
Drinking*	87.4	61.3
Drugs*	30.1	5.8
Thought of Suicide*	15.3	11.8
Been physically hurt*	15.7	11.3
Physically hurt someone*	17.7	11.6
Suspended from school*	17.3	6.3

\*significant at least at .05

Source: YAFS 3 data as cited in Raymundo and Cruz, 2002

## I. Data on Youth Across Selected Countries (International Data)

- Table 1. The Total, Youth and Adolescent Population in Selected Countries
- Table 2. Economic Indicators, Selected Countries
- Table 2. Economic Indicators, Selected Countries
- Table 4. Marriage Patterns Among Young People, Selected Countries
- Table 5. Percentage of Single Sexually Active Adolescent Men and Number of Practices They Had in One Year, Selected Countries
- Table 6. Adolescent Childbearing, Selected Countries
- Table 7. Contraceptive Knowledge and Use among Adolescents, Selected Countries
- Table 8. Reproductive Status of Women aged 15–19, Selected Countries

## II. Data on Youth of the Philippines (National Data)

### YAFS 2 Results

- Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 by Dating Behavior and Sex: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 10. Average Age of Young People Aged 15–24 at First Entry to Various Life Events by Sex and Urban/Rural Classification: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 11. Percentage distribution of married women Aged 15–24 by recent sexual activity and selected characteristics: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 12. Percentage distribution of sexually active young people by type of pre-marital sexual experience and Family planning indicators: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 13. Percentage distribution of young people aged 15–24 by Family Planning (FP) use, FP service utilization and background characteristics: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 14. Percentage distribution of young people who reported having experienced reproductive health problems by background characteristics: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2

### B. Ateneo Filipino Youth Study 2001 Results

- Table 15. Percentage distribution and index of the youth aged 13–21 who has big trust in Religious leaders by selected socio-demographic characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 16. Percentage distribution of young people by personalities they want to emulate in life, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 17. Percentage distribution of young people by their views whether selected acts are considered wrong or accepted by the society, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 18. Percentage distribution of young people by Gender-specific activities and Socio-demographic characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 19. Ranking of selected matters according to their importance to the life of the youth aged 13–21 by socio-demographic characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

- Table 20. Percentage distribution of the youth aged 13–21 according to Media exposure by socio-economic background Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 21. Percentage distribution of the youth aged 13–21 who are always comfortable with school facilities by socio-demographic characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 22. Percentage distribution of the young people by their opinion on school sanitary facility, quality of teachers and selected socio-economic characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 23. Percentage distribution of the young people by receipt of daily allowance, average amount of allowance received and demographic characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 24. Average ranking of school subjects according to the youth's favorite subject by background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 25. Percent distribution of the Youth according to the characteristics of a teacher they favored of, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 26. Percent distribution of youth aged 13–21 who exhibit average performance in school with their peers by background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 27. Percentage distribution of young people who have a good study habits by background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 28. Percentage distribution of young people by places where they usually go with friends and background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 29. Percentage distribution of young people by activities they usually do with friends and background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 30. Percentage distribution of the youth 13–21 by personalities whom he respondents confide with and talk to about problems by background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 31. Percentage distribution of young people by things they want to changed in their families and background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 32. Percentage distribution of young people by characteristics of parents that they want to emulate, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 33. Percentage distribution of young people by selected topics that they talked about with their parents, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 34. Percentage distribution of young people who have experienced drinking and smoking by background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 35. Percentage distribution of young people by activities they want to do more and background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
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- Table 37. Percentage distribution of young people by qualities they want to change in themselves and background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
- Table 38. Percentage distribution of young people by things that would worry them in the future and background characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001
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- Table 42. Percentage who ever had sexual intercourse among the youth aged 13–21 years, 2000 McCann Youth Study and Filipino Youth Study 2001 by Selected Characteristics
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- Table 53. Percentage distribution of young people aged 15–24 according to their experience in reproductive health problems by sex and region, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 54. Percentage distribution of young people aged 15–24 according to their sexual knowledge by sex and region, 1994 YAFS 2
- Table 55. Percentage distribution of young people aged 15–24 according to their views and attitudes regarding reproductive health issues by sex and region, 1994 YAFS 2

Table 1. The Total, Youth and Adolescent Population in Selected Countries

Country	Total Population (millions)			Population (millions) Aged			
	2001 <sup>a</sup>	2025 <sup>a</sup>	2000 <sup>b</sup>	10–24		15–19	10–19
				2000 <sup>c</sup>	2025 <sup>c</sup>	2000 <sup>c</sup>	Around 1995 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	519	685	528	157	155	53	NA
Philippines	77.2	107.8	80.3	24.0	27.6	7.9	15.7
Brunei	0.3	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	13.1	16.4	12.1	3.3	4.7	1.2	NA
East Timor	0.8	1.2	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indonesia	206.1	272.0	212.2	63.6	61.1	21.3	42.6
Laos	5.4	9.0	5.2	1.7	3.0	0.5	NA
Malaysia	22.7	33.7	23.3	6.5	7.0	2.3	NA
Myanmar	47.8	60.2	48.9	14.0	12.7	5.0	NA
Singapore	4.1	8.0	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	NA
Thailand	62.4	72.1	62.0	17.3	14.2	5.6	11.5
Vietnam	78.7	104.1	78.7	25.3	23.7	8.6	NA
<b>Developed Countries</b>							
Australia	19.4	23.2	19.2	3.9	4.1	1.3	NA
France	59.2	64.2	59.4	11.6	10.5	3.9	7.7
Japan	127.1	120.9	126.9	22.6	18.3	7.5	15.3
Great Britain	60.0	64.1	59.8	11.1	9.8	3.7	7.3
United States	284.5	346.0	275.6	57.7	59.1	19.4	37.0
<b>World</b>	6,137	7,818	6,067	1,663	1,796	554	NA

NA - No Available data

<sup>a</sup> Population Reference Bureau "2001 World Population Data Sheet".

<sup>b</sup> Population Reference Bureau "2000 World Data Sheet".

<sup>c</sup> Population Reference Bureau "The World Youth 2000"

<sup>d</sup> The Alan Guttmacher (1998) "Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives"

Appendix Table 1, Philippines, 1993; Indonesia, 1994; Thailand, 1987; France, 1994; Japan, 1992; Great, 1991; US, 1995

Table 2. Education Indicators, Selected Countries

Country	Gross Secondary Enrollment Ratio		% Enrolled in Secondary School <sup>b</sup>			
	1995-1997 <sup>a</sup>		Latest year <sup>1</sup>		1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	NA	NA	53	49	40	35
Philippines	71	75	77	78	60	69
Brunei	71	82	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	30	18	31	17	NA	NA
Indonesia	55	48	55	48	35	23
Laos	34	23	34	23	25	16
Malaysia	58	66	59	69	50	46
Myanmar	29	30	29	30	NA	NA
Singapore	70	77	74	70	60	60
Thailand	38	37	38	37	30	28
Vietnam	44	41	48	46	44	40
<b>Developed Countries</b>						
Australia	153	153	150	155	70	72
France	112	111	112	111	77	92
Japan	98	100	103	104	92	94
Great Britain	123	144	120	139	82	85
United States	98	97	98	97	91	92
<b>World</b>	61	54	63	56	54	44

NA - No Available data

<sup>a</sup> UNICEF (2001), Table 4 "The State of the World's Children 2001", Philippines and Vietnam year different from those specified in the column heading, different from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

<sup>b</sup> Population Reference Bureau "The World Youth 2000"

<sup>1</sup> The source does not specifically indicate the actual year.



Table 3. Economic Indicators, Selected Countries

Country	% of Economically Active Adolescents Aged 10 - 14 <sup>a</sup>	% of Women who were employed around 1990 <sup>b</sup>	Gross National Income in Purchasing Power Parity 1999, (US\$) <sup>c</sup>	% Urban <sup>c</sup>
	Philippines	8.0	22	3,990
East Timor	45.4	NA	NA	NA
Indonesia	9.6	26	2,660	39
Malaysia	3.2	NA	7,640	57
Thailand	16.2	47	5,950	30
Vietnam	9.1	NA	1,860	24
France	NA	3	23,020	74
Japan	NA	16	25,170	78
Great Britain (UK)	NA	45	22,220	90
United States	NA	42	31,910	75

NA - No Available data

<sup>a</sup> The International Labor Organization (1996). Child Labor Surveys, results of the methodological experiments in four countries, 1992-1993. Geneva: International Labor Office.

<sup>b</sup> The Alan Guttmacher Institute (1998) "Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives".

<sup>c</sup> Population Reference Bureau "2001 World Population Data Sheet".

Table 4. Marriage Patterns Among Young People, Selected Countries<sup>1</sup>

Country, Survey year <sup>2</sup>	% ever married <sup>a</sup>				% of Women 20 - 24 who begun their first marriage or union before age 18 <sup>b</sup>	Average age at first marriage All Women <sup>c</sup>	SMAM <sup>a1</sup>	
	15 - 19		20-24				Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Philippines, 1990	3.0	10.5	26.8	44.3	14	22	26.3	23.8
Indonesia, 1990	2.4	18.2	28.3	64.3	31	19	25.2	21.6
Thailand, 1990	6.0	15.2	31.5	50.2	20	23	25.8	23.5
France, 1991	2.9	0.8	29.5	19.6	11	26	26.0	27.2
Japan, 1990	0.3	0.7	6.4	14.0	0	27	30.3	26.9
Great Britain (UK), 1991	0.5	1.7	12.0	24.9	10	26	28.4	26.4
United States, 1995	1.3	3.9	19.3	33.2	11	25	28.7	26.0

<sup>a</sup> United Nations "World marriage Patterns 2000" data sheet.

<sup>1</sup> SMAM - Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

<sup>b</sup> The Alan Guttmacher Institute (1998) "Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives", Appendix Table 3.

<sup>c</sup> Population Reference Bureau "The World's Youth 2000" data sheet.

Table 5. Percentage of Single Sexually Active Adolescent Men and Number of Practices they had in one year, Selected Countries

Country	Percent Sexually Active	Average number of Practices in 12 months
Philippines (Manila)	15	1.8
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	61	2.6
Thailand	29	3.8
Cote d' Ivorie	43	2.4
Kenya	54	1.6
Tanzania	37	2.5
Togo	18	2.0

Source: Cleland J. and Ferry B. Sexual Behavior and AIDS in the Developing World, London: Taylor and Francis, 1995, Tables 4.1 and 4.2 as cited by The Alan Guttmacher Institute.

"Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives (New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1998)

Table 6. Adolescent Childbearing, Selected Countries

Country/ Survey year	% of Women 20-24 who gave birth by age		Fertility rate per 1,000 women	% of Adolescent births that are unplanned <sup>1</sup>	% of Married women 15-19 who do not want a child soon	Mean family size desired by women 15-19
	18	20	15 - 19			
Philippines, 1993	8	21	50	44	81	2.9
Indonesia, 1994	16	33	61	12	70	2.8
Thailand, 1987	12	24	53	32	76	2.2
France, 1994	2	6	8	42 <sup>2</sup>	18	2.2
Japan, 1992	1	3	4	NA	77 <sup>3</sup>	2.2 <sup>3</sup>
Great Britain, 1991	6	15	29	NA	NA	NA
United States, 1995	9	22	57	66	70	2.2

NA - No Available data

Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute (1998: Appendix Table 4) "Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives".

<sup>1</sup> Except where otherwise noted, this tabulation is based on all births at aged 15 - 19 that occurred during the five years prior to the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to 20-24-year-olds.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to 18-19-year-olds; the value is based on 22 women.

Table 7. Contraceptive Knowledge and Use among Adolescents, Selected Countries<sup>a</sup>

Country/ Survey Year	% of Women 15-19 who know			% of Married Women 15-19 using contraceptives		
	Fertile days in the menstrual cycle	About the pill, injectable, IUD or implant	Where to obtain a modern method <sup>1</sup>	Pill, Injectable, IUD or Implant	Condom	Others
Philippines, 1993	15	90	78	10	0	8
Indonesia, 1994	6 <sup>b</sup>	96	95	32	0	4
Thailand, 1987	7	99	99	39	1	3
France, 1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Japan, 1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Great Britain, 1991	NA	NA	NA	63 <sup>c</sup>	18 <sup>c</sup>	3 <sup>c</sup>
United States, 1995	NA	NA	NA	36	13	8

NA - No Available data

<sup>a</sup> Sourced from The Alan Guttmacher Institute (1998: Appendix Table 5) "Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives"

<sup>b</sup> Data are from its first or second Demographic and Health Survey

<sup>c</sup> Refers to 16-19-year-olds

Table 8. Current Reproductive Status of Women aged 15-19, Selected Countries<sup>a</sup>

Countries/ Survey Year	% Not Sexually Active	% Sexually Active						Total
		Are Abstaining/ Postpartum <sup>b</sup>	Want a child soon <sup>c</sup>	Do not want a child soon <sup>d</sup>		Do not use Any Method <sup>e</sup>		
				Use contraceptive Method <sup>f</sup>	Do not use Any Method <sup>e</sup>			
				Modern <sup>e</sup>	Traditional <sup>f</sup>	Married	Unmarried	
Philippines, 1993	92	1	2	1	1	3	0	100
Indonesia, 1994	83	1	7	6	0	3	0	100
Thailand, 1987	83	1	5	7	0	4	0	100
United States, 1995	57	0	3	28	2	1	9	100

<sup>a</sup> The Alan Guttmacher Institute (1998: Appendix Table 6) "Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives".

<sup>b</sup> Includes a small number of women who report that they are infertile.

<sup>c</sup> Includes women who are currently pregnant and who wanted the pregnancy.

<sup>d</sup> Married women who were asked about their fertility preferences; this information was not available for unmarried women, who are assumed not to want a child soon.

<sup>e</sup> Modern methods are the pill, diaphragm, condom, IUD, spermicides, sterilization, injectables and implants.

<sup>f</sup> Traditional methods are periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional methods.

<sup>g</sup> Includes women who are currently pregnant and did not want to be pregnant.

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 by Dating Behavior and Sex, 1994 YAFS 2

Indicators	Sex					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	%	base N	%	base N	%	base N
Ever gone out on a date	60.5	10,879	60.2	5,269	60.7	5,610
Age						
15–19	49.4	6,313	48.1	3,070	50.7	3,243
20–24	76.6	4,566	77.9	2,199	75.5	2,367
Going out on a single date for the first date	38.5	6,566	56.6	3,158	21.7	3,408
Going out on a group date for the first date	61.5	6,566	43.4	3,158	78.3	3,408
Ever gone out on a single date	65.0	6,566	78.5	3,158	52.4	3,408

Source: Table 3.1 of De Guzman, E. A. and G. Diaz. Dating Behavior in Raymundo, Corazon M., et al. (eds.). Adolescent Sexuality in the Philippines. Quezon City: UP Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, 1999. page 20

Table 10. Average Age of Young People Aged 15–24 at First Entry to Various Life Events by Sex And Urban/Rural Classification: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2

Event	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age at first crush	14.5	14.1	15.8	14.7	15.1	14.3
Age first had admirers	-	15.0	-	15.4	-	15.1
Age begun admiring	14.8	-	15.4	-	15.1	-
Age at first group date	16.0	15.7	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.9
Age at first boyfriend/girlfriend	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.4
Age at first single date	17.0	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.1	17.6

Source: Appendix Table 3.D in Raymundo, Corazon M., et al. (eds.). Adolescent Sexuality in the Philippines. Quezon City: UP Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, 1999. page 130

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Married Women Aged 15–24 by Recent Sexual Activity and Selected Characteristics: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2

Selected Characteristics	Sexually active in the last 7 days	Days in which sexual activity occurs		Number of married women
		Last week	In a usual week	
<b>Age</b>				
15–19	69.2	1.7	2.4	260
20–24	66.8	1.6	2.3	1,035
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	66.8	1.6	2.3	594
Rural	67.7	1.7	2.3	701
<b>Education</b>				
Elementary	72.8	1.7	2.2	349
High school	68.6	1.6	2.4	669
College	56.6	1.6	2.3	272
<b>Current Family Planning Use</b>				
No method	66.9	1.6	2.3	1,005
Pill	73.2	1.9	2.4	144
IUD	60.5	1.2	1.8	48
Natural Family Planning	60.8	1.2	1.9	40
Withdrawal	66.2	1.6	2.1	60
Condom, others	76.3	2.3	3.1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,295</b>

Source: Appendix Table 5.1 in Raymundo, Corazon M., et al. (eds.). Adolescent Sexuality in the Philippines. Quezon City: UP Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, 1999. page 142

Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Young People by Type of Premarital Sexual Experience and Family Planning Indicators: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2

FP indicators	Premarital Sex (PMS)				Married women excluding currently pregnant
	Had PMS only once	Repeated sex only one partner <sup>1</sup>	Multiple Partners		
			Last sex with 1st partner	Last sex with other partner	
% who used FP	19.7	18.2	30.9	33.0	31.4
FP method used					
Pills/IUD	20.6	21.6	21.7	22.2	63.2
Rhythm	2.9	13.5	6.1	5.7	13.2
Withdrawal	36.8	48.6	39.4	36.3	19.7
Condom	35.2	14.4	30.6	31.6	2.6
Others	4.5	1.9	2.2	4.2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>N</b>	130	112	180	193	304
% who utilized FP services among FP users <sup>2</sup>	65.0	76.7	63.5	64.5	98.8
Sources of FP services					
Public sector	7.4	31.6	7.3	5.5	84.1
Private sector	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.0	5.1
Drugstore	66.2	52.6	55.2	58.3	10.2
Other private sources	23.5	13.2	36.5	35.2	0.6
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>N</b>	68	38	96	110	200

Source: Appendix Table 6.F in Raymundo, Corazon M., et al. (eds.). Adolescent Sexuality in the Philippines. Quezon City: UP Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, 1999. Page 148"

<sup>1</sup> sexual activity occurred within the week prior to the survey

<sup>2</sup> includes those who availed FP services/supplies from public sector, private doctor and drugstore

Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 by Family Planning (FP) Use, FP Service Utilization and Background Characteristics: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2

Background characteristics	% Who used FP		% who used FP services among FP users <sup>1</sup>	
	Among those with PMS	Among currently married women	Among those with PMS	Among currently married women <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	26.6	31.4	9.5	88.6
<b>Age</b>				
15–19	23.7	20.3	8.4	87.0
20–24	27.1	34.2	10.0	88.7
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	32.4	-	7.7	-
Female	11.2	-	18.9	-
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Married	34.7	-	13.5	-
Single	13.4	-	7.6	-
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	31.1	39.3	9.6	89.3
Rural	19.1	24.7	9.5	87.9
<b>Education</b>				
Elementary	14.7	23.5	5.4	91.5
High school	24.7	30.8	10.3	92.2
College	35.0	48.8	8.8	80.4
<b>Religion</b>				
Catholic	25.9	32.1	10.5	90.5
Non-catholic	32.3	23.7	29.2	78.9
<b>Religiosity</b>				
Attends religious services...				
At least once a week	26.6	30	10.7	86.5
Less than once a week	26.4	33.7	7.9	88.2
<b>Population Education</b>				
Had population education	32.4	35.5	8.4	85.8
No population education	16.3	26.9	11.0	94.5
<b>Main activity</b>				
None/unemployed	28.7	29.5	9.8	95.5
Student	38.5	42.5	9.6	83.3
Working	25.4	32.6	5.7	88.2
Housework	14	30.9	18.2	87.9

Source: Appendix Table 6.G in Raymundo, Corazon M., et al. (eds.). Adolescent Sexuality in the Philippines. Quezon City: UP Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, 1999. Page 149

<sup>1</sup> FP service utilization = the proportion of FP user who sought service from public and private sources.

<sup>2</sup> except those currently pregnant

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Young People who Reported Having Experienced Reproductive Health Problems by Background Characteristics: Philippines, 1994 YAFS 2

Background Characteristics	Percent with any RH Problem <sup>1</sup>			Percent with any RH Problem who sought treatment <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	41.0	74.0	58.0	15.3	16.5	16.0
<b>Age</b>						
15–19	39.7	70.9	57.1	15.4	10.2	11.9
20–24	41.8	77.5	61.4	15.2	24.5	21.7
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Single	39.5	70.9	55.8	15.4	11.0	12.6
Married	49.6	82.5	73.9	14.9	31.8	29.3
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	42.6	78.1	61.8	15.3	17.3	16.6
Rural	38.1	68.2	53.4	15.3	15.4	15.5
<b>Education</b>						
Elementary	37.7	69.8	52.2	9.6	15.8	14.0
High school	47.9	76.7	61.0	14.9	21.1	19.2
College	39.6	73.2	58.0	18.1	14.0	15.1
<b>Religion</b>						
Catholic	39.9	74.8	57.0	15.4	17.0	16.5
Non-catholic	44.6	77.6	65.9	22.6	15.3	17.8
<b>Religiosity: Attend church</b>						
Less than once a week	41.0	76.0	56.0	13.7	17.3	15.7
At least once a week	40.0	75.0	60.0	18.2	16.5	17.0
<b>Population Education in school</b>						
Had population education	44.1	76.8	62.8	17.6	17.5	17.5
No population education	36.2	67.0	49.3	11.9	14.0	13.1
<b>Main activity</b>						
None/unemployed	40.6	67.9	51.3	16.0	15.5	16.2
Student	38.1	71.3	56.6	17.0	10.9	12.7
Working	43.1	78.5	55.6	13.2	19.4	16.8
Housework	41.6	76.0	71.2	14.3	23.4	22.8

Source: Raymundo, Corazon M., et al. (eds.). Adolescent Sexuality in the Philippines. Quezon City: UP Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, 1999, pp. 144 and 146

<sup>1</sup>Appendix Table 6.B

<sup>2</sup>Appendix Table 6.D

Table 15. Percentage Distribution and Index of the Youth Aged 13–21 Who Have Big Trust in Religious Leaders by Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Priests/Ministers/Pastors		Nuns	
	Index <sup>1</sup>	Percentage	Index	Percentage
<b>Age Group</b>				
13–15	4.0	47	3.9	50
16–18	3.9	52	3.8	51
19–21	3.7	40	3.6	46
<b>Area</b>				
Total Philippines	3.9	48	3.8	48
NCR	3.7	60	3.6	49
Balance Luzon	3.9	55	3.9	55
Visayas	4.1	40	4	53
Mindanao	3.8	30	3.5	36
<b>Economic Class</b>				
AB	3.6	58	3.5	56
C	3.7	44	3.8	51
D	3.9	80	3.8	49
E	4.0	46	3.8	49

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

<sup>1</sup> for the computation of the Index, please refer to the source.

Table 16. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Personalities They Want to Emulate in Life, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Females want to emulate...	Total	Males want to emulate...	Total
	<b>Philippines</b>		<b>Philippines</b>
Mother	57	Father	52
Sister	9	Brother	7
Aunt	4	Uncle	6
Teacher	2	Jose Rizal	3
Friend	2	Friend	3
Cousin	2	Teacher	2
Others	3	Others	4
Can't recall	1	Can't recall	1
None	15	None	16

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 17. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Their Views Whether Selected Acts are Considered Wrong or Accepted by the Society, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Activities	Wrong Doing	Accepted by Society	Consider Doing
	Use Forbidden drugs like marijuana, etc"	76	20
Cheat on my boy/girlfriend, wife/husband"	67	23	9
Take something from a store w/o paying	64	18	6
Stay away from work or school when you're really not ill	61	26	21
Avoid paying taxes/cheat on paying taxes to pay less	59	18	3
Smoke cigarettes	58	52	19
Look at pornographic materials	57	28	6
Use violence when I can't solve the problem by negotiation	57	19	9
Drive a car after drinking heavily	56	20	3
Get divorced or separated	55	32	4
Have a mistress or boyfriend even if married	55	22	3
Cheat in school	55	18	9
Use sexually explicit language or swear	54	27	12
Have sexual relations before getting married	52	38	7
Get drunk at a party	51	36	19
Gamble heavily (at a casino or thru internet)	51	24	3
Participate in hazing	51	22	6
Become a communist/insurgent/rebel	46	18	4
Engage in phone/internet sex	45	20	4
Race a car or motorbike	38	27	7

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Gender-specific Activities and Socio-demographic Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Gender-specific activities	Total Philippines	Sex		Area			
		Male	Female	NCR	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Boys should learn home economics at school	65	68	62	72	64	69	59
It's ok for men to do housework	54	49	58	66	59	48	42
It's ok for men to take care of a baby	44	38	49	59	53	33	27
It's okay for men to cry	34	27	40	48	38	26	24
Boys should learn how to sew clothes	27	27	27	37	29	25	18
Boys should be encouraged to take up jobs like nursing, child care and secretarial work if they want to	20	18	21	24	20	18	18
It's ok for men (but not women) to engage in pre-marital sex	13	15	10	20	13	9	10
Girls should learn woodwork and carpentry at school	25	18	33	34	26	25	20
Mothers should stay at home and not go out to work	21	19	23	22	17	26	22
Girls should be encouraged to be electricians, plumbers or car mechanics if they want to	16	13	18	20	16	17	10
We should have more women in government	10	11	9	10	9	10	12

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 19. Ranking of Selected Matters According to their Importance to the Life of the Youth Aged 13–21 With 1 as the Most Important by Socio-demographic Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Importance in the youths' life				
	Family	Education	Love	Friendship	Money
<b>Total</b>	1.5	2.5	2.9	3.9	4.2
<b>Age Group</b>					
13–15	1.5	2.5	2.9	4.0	4.1
16–18	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.3
19–21	1.4	2.9	2.6	4.4	3.8
<b>Locale</b>					
Urban	1.4	2.5	2.9	3.8	4.3
Rural	1.6	2.4	2.9	4.0	4.1
<b>Economic Class</b>					
AB	1.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	4.6
C	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.8	4.7
D	1.5	2.5	2.9	3.9	4.2
E	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	4.3

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of the Youth Aged 13–21 According to Media Exposure by Socio-economic Background, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Media	Total Philippines	Area				Economic Class			
		NCR	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	AB	C	D	E
Television	96	99	98	93	94	100	99	97	92
Radio	92	95	92	91	93	97	94	93	89
Video	66	78	66	63	61	91	90	65	60
Computer	16	41	10	21	7	94	47	14	6
Own	3	17	1	4	-	94	29	2	-
Outside of Home	13	24	9	17	7	-	18	12	6
Internet	7	23	4	9	2	61	27	5	3
E-mail	3	11	-	4	1	30	12	2	1
Movies	2	5	1	1	2	3	8	1	1

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".



Table 21. Percentage Distribution of the Youth Aged 13–21 Who are Always Comfortable with School Facilities by Socio-demographic Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Percentage
<b>Age Group</b>	
13–15	12
16–18	10
19–21	13
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	10
Female	13
<b>Area</b>	
Total Philippines	12
NCR	17
Balance Luzon	9
Visayas	13
Mindanao	12
<b>Economic Class</b>	
AB	12
C	19
D	10
E	16

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of the Young People by their Opinion on School Sanitary Facility, Quality of Teachers and Selected Socio-economic Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Total Philippines	Locale			Area			Economic Class				
		Urban	Rural	NCR	Balance Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	AB	C	D	E	
<b>Cleanliness of School Toilets</b>												
Clean most of the time	66	62	70	52	64	75	72	64	58	68	60	
Not clean most of the time	34	38	30	48	36	25	28	36	42	32	41	
<b>No. of Good Teachers in School</b>												
Almost all	32	29	35	34	35	33	24	38	29	33	25	
Majority	55	59	51	57	57	45	60	50	59	55	53	
A few	12	12	13	9	7	21	15	13	12	10	22	
Almost none	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of the Young People by Receipt of Daily Allowance, Average Amount of Allowance Received and Demographic Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Allowance	Total Philippines	Age				Gender		Locale		Economic Class			
		7–12	13–15	16–18	19–21	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	AB	C	D	E
Percentage receiving allowance daily	88	93	89	74	69	90	86	88	88	61	84	88	89
Average daily allowance (in peso)	22	11	27	34	115	24	20	31	12	349	45	19	11

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 24. Average Ranking of School Subjects According to the Youths' Favorite Subject by Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

School Subjects <sup>1</sup>	Total Philippines	Age				Gender		Economic Class			
		7-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	Male	Female	AB	C	D	E
Filipino	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.3	6.1	3.5	3.6	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.4
English Language	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.1
Math	4.2	3.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.7
Science	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	4	4.9
Social Studies/Hekasi/Sibika	5.5	5	6.3	6.3	7.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.7
Reading	5.8	5.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8
Computer	6.2	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.9
History	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.1	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.9
Music/Arts/PE/MAPS	6.8	6.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.4
Home Economics/Hele	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	8.1	7.1	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.2
Health Education	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.7	7.7	7.6	10	8.8	7.7	6.5
Religion/Theology	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.7	9.5	8.0	7.7	7.3
Practical Arts	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.4	9.9	8.1	8.2	8.2

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

<sup>1</sup> Subjects are arranged from most favored to least favored based on the values under the 'total Philippines' column where the lowest value has the highest regard.

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of the Youth According to the Characteristics of a Teacher they Favored of, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Total Philippines
Does not hurt students	21
Teaches/explains very well/knowledgeable about the lessons	20
Kind/polite	15
Approachable/friendly/always smiling	10
Considerate/understanding	9
Does not easily get mad/yell/nag/say bad words	9
Lectures are not boring	9
Mingles with students	6
Organized lessons	6
Beautiful/well-groomed/dresses well	6
Has creative teaching methods	5
Strict, so students will be forced to study/ disciplinarian"	4
Does not shame/embarass students	3
Has a good sense of humor	3
Dedicated in her work	3
Not strict	2
Not always absent	2
None	2

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Youth Aged 13–21 Who Performed Well in School with their Peers by Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	83
<b>Age Group</b>	
13–15	36
16–18	70
19–21	70
<b>Economic Class</b>	
AB	78
C	56
D	64
E	88

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Young People Who Have Good Study Habits By Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Accomplished assignments most of the time	Having regular study schedule
<b>Age Group</b>		
7–12	34	45
13–15	42	45
16–18	37	49
19–21	42	54
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	39	43
Female	36	47
<b>Area</b>		
Total Philippines	37	45
NCR	38	48
Balance Luzon	41	49
Visayas	30	47
Mindanao	33	43
<b>Economic Class</b>		
AB	45	47
C	43	46
D	37	43
E	34	51

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Places Where They Usually Go With Friends and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Places	Total		Gender		Locale		Economic Class			
	Philippines	NCR	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	AB	C	D	E
Friends' house	36	43	29	43	40	32	46	39	36	34
Our house	12	15	13	12	13	12	30	13	11	16
Mall	13	31	11	15	22	5	57	40	11	10
Community Basketball	9	6	18	1	7	11	8	9	10	7
School basketball court/gym	8	7	12	4	6	10	22	3	9	4
School canteen	8	8	5	11	8	9	35	14	9	3
Library	5	5	2	8	5	5	5	4	5	5
Beach/river	9	3	13	7	5	14	3	2	11	7
Park/Plaza/playground	7	5	6	8	7	8	3	3	7	11
Billiard Hall/Bars/Discos/Movie houses	7	15	11	4	10	5	13	7	6	6

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 29. Percentage Distribution of Young People By Activities They Usually Do With Friends and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Activities*	Total		Gender		Locale		Economic Class			
	Philippines	NCR	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	AB	C	D	E
Chat/talk face to face	54	42	48	59	49	58	30	37	55	53
Just standing by a favorite place/muzzing with friends	40	40	44	36	43	37	-	35	40	44
Visiting friends/inviting friends to house	39	37	36	43	38	40	42	29	41	34
Watch TV	33	31	30	36	32	34	-	23	33	40
Listen to Radio	27	28	24	30	29	25	21	25	27	30
Listen to cassette tape/cd	24	31	25	24	26	22	-	23	24	27
Watch VHS/VCD/DVD	24	30	25	24	30	-	21	30	23	27
Go to movies/cinema	-	27	-	21	25	-	-	29	-	-
Watch sports on TV	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Play basketball	32	26	60	-	30	35	33	27	33	31
Bicycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Go for a walk/rambling hiking	32	31	32	33	33	32	27	23	31	43
Swimming	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Playing Billiards/pool/ other non-athletic games	-	23	23	-	20	-	27	-	-	-
Eat out with friends	33	40	27	40	40	27	61	45	32	32
Singing	20	23	-	25	24	-	-	23	-	26
Play musical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Window shop/shop	-	24	-	-	20	-	30	27	-	-
Read	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Text with cellphone	-	22	-	-	-	-	45	21	-	-

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

\* Only activities which were mentioned by at least 20% of the respondents were included in the table.  
- figure is less than 20 and was not provided by the source

Table 30. Percentage Distribution of the Youth 13–21 by Personalities Whom the Respondents Confide With and Talk About Problems by Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected People	Total Philippines	NCR	Age			Gender		Locale	
			13–15	16–18	19–21	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Female Friend/classmate	28	35	26	26	33	5	51	30	26
Male friend/classmate	20	20	21	21	17	37	3	21	19
Girlfriend/boyfriend	2	5	1	2	4	2	2	4	1
Mother	33	24	40	32	25	37	29	29	36
Father	6	5	6	8	4	11	2	4	8
Sister/brother	5	8	5	6	6	5	5	5	5
Other relatives (Spouse, aunt, etc.)	5	6	3	4	8	3	8	6	4
God	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
None	3	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	3

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 31. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Things They Want to Change In Their Families and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Activities	Total Philippines	NCR	Locale		Economic Class			
			Urban	Rural	AB	C	D	E
Economic improvement-net	28	18	22	35	-	13	29	34
Be richer	19	13	14	23	-	11	19	22
Live in a nicer house/unit /better neighborhood	5	3	4	6	-	2	5	8
To become progressive	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
To work/have job	5	2	4	6	-	1	5	6
To finish studies	1	1	1	1	-		1	1
Send sister/brother to school	1	1	1	2	-		1	1
Better family unity/solidarity-net	20	20	21	18	16	17	19	26
Stop quarreling	11	8	10	12	-	8	11	12
Unity/cooperation at home	9	9	10	7	13	7	8	14
Parents not divorced/separated/ Family to be united	3	7	5	1	3	3	3	2
Be happier	6	5	4	7	3	8	5	6
Father/mother to stop vices	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	2
More loving/affectionate/brothers/ sisters to be more kind/ have respect for each other	4	3	5	4	3	7	4	7
Spend more time with parents	3	9	5	2	19	8	3	3
Less pressure/expectations from parents	2	3	3	1	13	5	1	1
Openness/easier to talk with parents	2	3	2	1	3	6	1	1
Mother to be less talkative	1	2	1	1	3	6	1	1
More religious/go to church together	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2
Nothing/don't know	31	35	33	29	26	36	34	16

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Characteristics of Parents That They Want to Emulate, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	TOTAL	Selected Characteristics	TOTAL
<b>Providing for material needs of the family</b>	53	<b>School-related</b>	4
Industrious	34	Sends children to school	3
Responsible for providing the needs for the family/supportive	18	Helps children with homework	1
Has a good and stable job	2	<b>Other personal characteristics</b>	49
Budgets money well/thrifty	2	Kind	8
Good in business	1	Thoughtful/generous/charitable	7
Ensures their children's future	1	Helpful	7
<b>Characteristics related to child-rearing</b>	46	No vices	3
Takes care of children/ shows love to children	34	Religious and God-fearing	3
Patient/persevering/not quick-tempered	3	Intelligent/ well educated	2
Does not spank	8	Loving	1
Does not nag	2	Others (1% each) - Respectful; Humble; Can get along with friends; not quarrelsome; Faithful to spouse	7
Gives good advice	1	<b>Can't say/none</b>	4
Spends time with children	1		
Disciplinarian	3		

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Selected Topics That They Talked About With Their Parents, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Topics	TOTAL	Selected Topics	TOTAL	Selected Topics	TOTAL
Studies	51	Financial matters/budgeting	5	Crushes/lovelife/suitors	15
Education	9	School expenses	1	Boy/ girl friends	5
Personal/Family problems	13	Other Friends/acquaintances	4	About quarrel with siblings	4
One's attitudes	1	Boy/girl friends	2	Studies	4
My hobbies/pastimes	1	Crushes/lovelife	2	Poor grades/cutting classes	4
Children	1	Marriage	1	Misbehavior in school	3
Parent's attitudes	1	Television	3	Personal faults	3
About quarrels with siblings	1	World/Philippine politics; the environment	2	Vices	3
Disciplining	1	Religion/prayer	1	Hobbies/pastimes	1
Vices	1	sports	1	Bad words	1
Household chores	9	Music	1	Stealing	1
Everyday lives	1	About the places been to	1	Personal/family problems	3
Work/ Looking for work	7	Can't say	4	Places been to	3
Future	7			Financial matters	3
Business	2			Other friends/acquaintances	2
Building a house/ Transferring houses	1			Parents' attitudes	2
				Can't say/none	46

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 34. Percentage Distribution of Young People Who have Experienced Drinking and Smoking by Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Experience	Total Philippines	Age				Balance	Area			Locale		Economic Class		
		13-15	16-18	19-21	NCR		Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	Urban	Rural	AB	C	D
Drinking	56	35	34	73	62	57	53	51	60	51	79	64	56	49
Smoking	42	27	51	52	47	43	38	43	46	41	52	37	42	46

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 35. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Activities They Want to Do More and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Activities	Total Philippines	Gender		Economic Class			
		Male	Female	AB	C	D	E
Play sports (volleyball, bowling, football, basketball, table tennis/pingpong, play, billiards/pool, other non-athletic games, bicycling, swimming, play pinball /computer games, or video games, at home or at friend's house)	21	30	12	42	28	21	18
Socialize-net	13	12	14	12	16	12	14
Visit friends / invite friends to house	6	6	6	12	8	5	7
Tambay/ just stand by a favorite place/ muzzing about with friends	2	3	2	6	2	2	3
Chat/ talk face to face	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
Text with cellphone	2	2	3	3	1	3	1
Go to discos/dancing/ballroom dancing/ dance revolution	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Other leisure-net	21	22	21	27	23	21	21
Go for a walk/rambling/hiking	7	7	7	12	6	7	7
Watch TV	6	5	6	-	4	5	8
Go to movies/cinemas	4	6	3	12	6	5	3
Go out of town	4	3	5	6	6	4	2
Listen to radio	2	2	3	3	1	2	2
Watch VHS/ VCD/DVD	2	1	2	3	2	1	3
Listen to cassette tapes/ cds	2	2	1	3	1	2	*
Mountain climbing	2	2	2	6	1	2	1
Hobby-net	11	11	12	12	13	11	14
Play musical instruments	3	3	2	6	2	3	2
Sing	3	2	3	6	2	2	4
Plant	3	4	2	-	2	3	4
Draw/paint	2	3	1	-	6	2	2
Make things- Sewing, cross-stitch, Crochet, Crafts/models	2	-	4	-	1	2	3
Window shop/shop/go to the mall	5	3	7	6	7	5	6
Sleep/rest	2	1	2	-	4	1	3
Go out of the country	2	1	2	6	5	1	1
Help in household chores (cleaning, washing, tending children)	18	14	22	6	11	18	21
Spend time with family	2	2	2	3	4	2	1
Academic-net	19	16	23	6	13	20	23
To study again/finish four year course	8	8	9	3	4	8	9
Read	7	6	9	-	7	7	10
Reviewing notes/lessons	5	3	6	3	2	5	5
Earn-net	13	13	12	6	5	13	13
Work	11	13	9	3	4	11	12
Help in selling	2	-	4	3	1	2	1
Can't say/none	4	4	4	3	4	5	1

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Career Aspirations and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Careers	Total Philippines	NCR	Gender		Locale		Economic Class			
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural	AB	C	D	E
Professional	37	37	24	49	37	37	35	38	37	36
Teacher	21	13	8	33	18	25	-	11	22	25
Doctor/physician	8	11	9	8	10	7	11	15	8	8
Nurse	8	3	-	14	6	9	-	5	8	8
Engineer	8	9	15	2	9	8	8	7	9	5
Computer engineer	1	2	2	-	1	-	6	2	1	-
Lawyer	3	2	3	2	3	3	8	3	3	-
Accountant	2	2	1	4	3	2	5	2	2	1
Dentist	1	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	3	1
Architect	1	2	2	-	2	-	5	2	1	1
Police/soldier	10	6	16	4	8	12	-	7	10	11
Seaman/marine	4	5	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	2
Business/management	7	11	6	9	9	6	11	12	8	6
Businessman/entrepreneur	6	9	5	6	7	5	11	9	6	6
Manager/administrative manager	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	-
Hotel/restaurant manager	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-
Computer programmer	3	5	1	4	3	2	8	3	3	1
Computer scientist/Technologist/ Technician	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2
Electrician	2	1	4	-	1	3	-	1	2	1
Secretary	2	3	-	4	3	1	-	1	2	2
Mechanic	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	1
Pilot	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
Stewardess/driver/newscaster/ Announcer/artist/painter/singer	5	6	6	3	6	3	14	5	4	6
Agriculturist/farmer	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
Undecided/don't know	4	3	5	4	2	6	-	2	3	9

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Qualities They Want to Change In Themselves and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Qualities	Total Philippines	NCR	Gender		Economic Class			
			Male	Female	AB	C	D	E
Qualities (Be disciplined, Be industrious/be more obedient/ Not hardheaded/be patient/be less shy/Be more studious/get better grades/school results/ stop vices (drinking/smoking)	46	47	42	51	58	36	48	42
Be more kind. Concerned/avoid answering back to parents/not snobbish/not irritable/be friendlier)								
Physical (Be taller/Be thinner/be fat/gain weight/have better/clearer skin/be prettier/More handsome)	12	17	13	12	18	28	12	10
Be richer	3	3	4	2	-	2	3	5
Can't say/none	28	23	31	25	15	27	28	26

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".



Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Young People by Things That Would Worry Them in the Future and Background Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Causes	Total Philippines	Economic Class			
		AB	C	D	E
Will I have a place?	86	61	92	86	87
Having to go to work everyday	61	33	72	61	63
Having to make money	53	46	63	52	53
Not being successful	24	40	38	24	20
Not getting a job later on	22	30	34	22	17
Not getting married	11	15	22	10	11
College?	34	36	47	32	36
Not going to college or not finishing college	23	27	32	22	28
The quality of education	16	18	27	15	17
Will my family stick together?	37	64	47	37	34
That my parents will die early	19	49	31	19	13
That my parents will separate	14	21	24	13	17
Getting separated from family/spouse	14	36	28	13	13
That my parents will lose their jobs	13	15	22	13	10
Am I safe?	40	79	56	38	41
Getting very sick	18	49	33	16	16
Being a crime victim	12	45	24	11	12
Smoking or drinking too much	12	6	12	12	11
Drugs	12	6	8	12	12
Getting pregnant/getting someone pregnant	11	18	30	9	13
Getting AIDS	8	9	10	8	7
Environment	27	49	36	24	37
Pollution in the air and water	27	49	36	24	37
Having to fight in a war	7	9	8	7	11
None of the above	5	6	2	5	5

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 39. Percentage Distribution of Young People Who are School Drop-outs by Selected Characteristics, Filipino Youth Study 2001

Selected Characteristics	Percentage
<b>Area</b>	
Philippines	28
Urban	26
Rural	30
<b>Economic Class</b>	
AB	3
C	18
D	28
E	32

Source: Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 40. Profile of Filipino Youth by Various Surveys, Philippines

Characteristics	Surveys		
	1994 YAFS 2 <sup>a</sup>	1997 SWS <sup>b</sup>	2001 Ateneo de Manila Study <sup>c</sup>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	48.3	50.0	47.0
Female	51.7	50.0	53.0
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	58.2	-	-
20-24	41.8	-	-
15-16	-	15.0	-
17-21	-	39.0	-
22-24	-	17.0	-
25-30	-	29.0	-
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	83.0	63.0	96.0
Ever married	17.0	37.0	4.0

a Table 7 (p.82) of Umali, Violeda (1999). "The Family Antecedents of Premarital Sexual Intercourse among Filipino Young Adults: Male-Female Differentials". Masteral thesis, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

b Sandoval, Gerardo. Correlates of Premarital Sex Experience among Filipino Youth. Social Weather Stations' January 2000 Occasional paper.

c Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 41. Percentage Distribution of Respondents with Premarital Sex Experience, Various Surveys

Characteristics	Surveys			
	1994 YAFS 2 <sup>a</sup>	1997 SWS <sup>c</sup>	2000 McCann-Erickson Youth Study <sup>d</sup>	2001 Ateneo de Manila Study <sup>e</sup>
<b>All</b>	18.0 <sup>a</sup>	17.0	NA	22.0
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26.4 <sup>a</sup>	20.0	25.0	25.0
Female	10.2 <sup>a</sup>	14.0	11.0	19.0
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	8.1 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-
20-24	31.4 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-
13-15	-	-	5.0	NA
16-18	-	-	18.0	NA
19-21	-	-	33.0	33.0
15-16	-	2.0	-	-
17-21	-	15.0	-	-
22-24	-	26.0	-	-
25-30	-	22.0	-	-
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Single	12.9 <sup>b</sup>	14.0	NA	NA
Ever married	41.9 <sup>b</sup>	24.0	NA	NA

NA - No Available data

<sup>a</sup> Raymundo, CM and Lusterio, CR. Premarital Sex Among the Filipino Youth.

Paper presented at the 5th International Philippine Studies Conference held at Hawaiian Hilton Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii, 14 - 16 April 1996.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated from Table 12 of Umali, Violeda (1999: Table 7: 82)

"The Family Antecedents of Premarital Sexual Intercourse among Filipino Young Adults: Male-Female Differentials".

<sup>c</sup> Sandoval, Gerardo (Social Weather Stations' January 2000 Occasional paper) "Correlates of Premarital Sex Experience among Filipino Youth"

The SWS's report on the premarital sex experience among the young people aged 10-30 yrs. old registered at 13.0 percent.

<sup>d</sup> The McCann Youth Study 2000 Edition.

<sup>e</sup> Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 42. Percentage Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse Among The Youth Aged 13-21 Years, 2000 Mccann Youth Study and Filipino Youth Study 2001 by Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	2000 <sup>a</sup>	2001 <sup>b</sup>
<b>1. Gender</b>		
Male	25.0	25.0
Female	11.0	19.0
<b>2. Age</b>		
13-15	5.0	19.0
16-18	18.0	18.0
19-21	33.0	33.0
<b>3. Urban Area</b>		
National Capital Region	21.0	24.0
Greater Luzon	14.0	21.0
Visayas	18.0	25.0
Mindanao	24.0	21.0
<b>4. Social Class</b>		
Class AB	25.0	31.0
Class C	30.0	12.0
Class D	17.0	21.0

<sup>a</sup> McCann- Erickson Philippines (2000). The McCann Youth Study 2000 Edition: A Synopsi. Page 8.

<sup>b</sup> Ateneo de Manila University. "Filipino Youth Study 2001".

Table 43. Percentage Distribution of Young Women Aged 15-24 by Current Contraceptive Method Use, Philippines

Contraceptive Method	Age	
	15-19	20-24
<b>A. Any Method</b>	1.2	12.1
<b>1. Modern</b>	0.9	8.6
Pill	0.4	5.5
IUD	0.1	0.8
Injection	0.1	1.1
Condom	0.2	0.6
Female Sterilization	-	0.2
LAM	0.1	0.3
<b>2. Traditional</b>	0.4	3.6
Calendar rhythm	0.2	1.9
Withdrawal	0.2	1.5
Others	-	0.1
<b>B. No Method</b>	98.8	87.9
Total	100.0	100.0
N	4133	3211

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), 2001. 2001 Family Planning Survey, Final Report: Manila, Philippines, Table 5, p. 16.

Table 44. HIV AB Seropositive Cases Less Than 30 Years Old by Gender, HIV/AIDS Registry, January 1984 to October 2001

Age	Male	Female
<10	11	13
10-19	11	26
20-29	226	297

Source: National Epidemiology Center, Department of Health "HIV/AIDS Registry, January 1984 to October 2001.

Table 45. Percentage Distribution of Adolescents, 11-19 Years Old, by Weight-for-age, Age Group and Sex: Philippines, 1998 Fifth National Nutrition Survey

Age Group (yrs.)/Sex	No. of Subjects	Underweight				Total	Normal above P25 to P95	Overweight		Total
		Severe up to -3SD	Moderate above -3SD to P5	Mild above P5 to P25	Mild above P95 to +3SD			Moderate above +3SD		
<b>Male</b>										
11-12	1508	0.9	12.3	24.1	37.3	56.6	4.9	1.1	6	
13-19	1532	1.0	8.5	22.3	31.8	62.7	4.7	0.8	5.5	
<b>All</b>	<b>3040</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	
<b>Female</b>										
11-12	1521	0.7	11.8	24.0	36.5	52.4	9.0	2.1	11.1	
13-19	1518	0.6	7.3	24.1	32.0	60.0	6.6	1.5	8.1	
<b>All</b>	<b>3039</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
11-12	3029	0.8	12.1	24.1	37.0	54.5	6.9	1.6	8.5	
13-19	3050	0.8	7.9	23.2	31.9	61.3	5.6	1.2	6.8	
<b>All</b>	<b>6079</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	

Source: G.M Villarejo, A.S. et.al. Anthropometric Assessment of Adolescents, Adults, Pregnant and Lactating Women: Philippines, 1998, Table 3, p. 9. A paper presented at the Symposium on the results of the Fifth National Nutrition Survey, Mandaluyong City, Philippines.

Table 46. Regional Profile of Filipino Youth by Background Characteristics, 1994 YAFS

Region	Sex			Age			Education			Marital Status			
	N	Male	Female	N	15-19	20-24	N	Elementary	High School	College	N	Single	Evermarried
<b>Total</b>	10,878	48.3	51.7	10,881	58.2	41.8	10,759	18.7	54.7	26.6	10,875	83.0	17.0
Region I	830	50.4	49.6	830	60.7	39.3	826	14.0	63.1	22.9	830	82.2	17.8
Region II	401	50.4	49.6	401	57.6	42.4	400	23.0	57.8	19.3	401	75.6	24.4
Region III	1,115	46.2	53.8	1,115	55.9	44.1	1,096	17.4	58.5	24.1	1,115	81.8	18.2
Region IV	1,303	50.0	50.0	1,304	56.7	43.3	1,298	14.9	57.1	28.0	1,303	83.4	16.6
Region V	713	47.7	52.3	714	60.6	39.4	712	26.8	57.7	15.4	714	80.8	19.2
Region VI	1,315	48.1	51.9	1,315	59.0	41.0	1,301	8.7	49.3	42.0	1,315	90.6	9.4
Region VII	808	49.9	50.1	808	59.9	40.1	799	28.5	52.6	18.9	807	83.8	16.2
Region VIII	436	52.5	47.5	436	58.7	41.3	416	38.5	45.4	16.1	435	79.5	20.5
Region IX	611	50.1	49.9	611	59.7	40.3	598	36.0	45.8	18.2	611	83.5	16.5
Region X	447	46.3	53.7	447	66.0	34.0	434	12.7	63.1	24.2	447	85.2	14.8
Region XI	720	49.0	51.0	721	57.3	42.7	719	19.2	61.1	19.7	721	80.0	20.0
Region XII	483	46.8	53.2	483	56.5	43.5	476	25.2	54.0	20.8	482	78.8	21.2
NCR	1,167	44.7	55.3	1,166	53.7	46.3	1,159	7.8	48.2	44.0	1,166	84.0	16.0
CAR	197	44.2	55.8	197	52.3	47.7	194	17.0	45.4	37.6	196	79.1	20.9
CARAGA	332	49.7	50.3	333	64.6	35.4	331	23.0	61.0	16.0	332	80.7	19.3

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

Note : From this table onwards, all figures were derived from the weighted raw data of 1994 Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey.

Table 47. Percentage of Young People Aged 15-24 According to Selected Reproductive Health Indicators 1 by Region, 1994 YAFS

Selected Reproductive Health Indicators	Total		NCR		Region I Ilocos		Region II Cagayan Valley		Region III Central Luzon		Region IV Southern Tagalog	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>1. Pre-marital Sex</b>												
% who ever had pre-marital sex (PMS)	25.7	9.8	39.5	11.4	14.8	7.8	20.8	8.0	24.3	8.3	23.8	8.4
Average age at 1st PMS	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Average Age of partner at 1st PMS	18.0	21.0	18.0	21.0	18.0	21.8	18.0	20.4	19.0	21.0	18.0	21.0
% had sex again with 1st partner	38.0	73.6	36.3	76.4	35.5	81.3	35.7	92.3	28.0	70.8	37.0	75.9
% who had sex without consent	-	9.7	-	12.5	-	15.6	-	12.5	-	17.8	-	5.5
<b>PMS partner (%)</b>												
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	56.3	87.0	45.5	93.1	46.8	90.6	59.5	85.7	46.8	95.8	50.7	83.9
Fiance	2.2	7.6	0.5	1.4	4.8	9.4	-	14.3	0.8	4.2	1.3	8.9
Friend	14.4	3.2	51.0	5.6	21.0	-	11.9	-	6.5	-	15.1	3.6
Commercial Sex Worker	2.5	-	3.0	-	1.6	-	-	-	5.6	-	5.3	-
Others	24.6	2.2	0.0	-	-	25.8	-	28.6	40.3	-	27.6	3.6

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Excludes no information/no response cases

Table 47. Percentage of Young People Aged 15-24 According to Selected Reproductive Health Indicators 1 by Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Reproductive Health Indicators	Region V Bicol		Region VI Western Visayas		Region VII Central Visayas		Region VIII Eastern Visayas		Region IX Western Mindanao	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>1. Pre-marital Sex</b>										
% who ever had pre-marital sex (PMS)	25.5	9.4	21.4	6.9	32.4	13.9	24.5	15.5	20.9	8.2
Average age at 1st PMS	18.4	18.0	18.0	19.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.0
Average Age of partner at 1st PMS	18.0	21.0	18.0	22.0	18.0	22.0	17.6	21.0	18.0	22.0
% had sex again with 1st partner	39.5	81.8	33.1	77.8	49.2	72.7	39.3	78.1	48.4	58.3
% who had sex without consent	-	6.1	-	2.2	-	7.3	-	3.6	-	4.0
<b>PMS partner (%)</b>										
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	63.2	91.2	40.5	80.4	63.3	87.7	59.6	81.3	68.8	88.0
Fiance	6.9	5.9	3.8	8.7	2.3	7.0	-	3.1	1.6	8.0
Friend	6.9	-	17.6	8.7	14.8	1.8	19.3	3.1	14.1	4.0
Commercial Sex Worker	4.6	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	1.6	-
Others	18.4	2.9	38.2	2.2	16.4	3.5	21.1	12.5	14.1	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Excludes no information/no response cases

Table 47. Percentage of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Reproductive Health Indicators 1 by Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Reproductive Health Indicators	Region X Northern Mindanao		Region XI Southern Mindanao		Region XII Central Mindanao		Cordillera Administrative Region		CARAGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>I. Pre-marital Sex</b>										
% who ever had pre-marital sex (PMS)	27.5	10.9	31.6	15.5	21.7	1.7	22.1	11.0	31.5	9.6
Average age at 1st PMS	18.8	18.0	17.8	18.8	118.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.8
Average Age of partner at 1st PMS	18.0	21.8	17.0	20.3	18.0	22.0	18.0	22.0	18.0	22.0
% had sex again with 1st partner	26.3	50.0	49.1	69.6	42.9	82.4	35.0	83.3	31.4	56.3
% who had sex without consent	-	-	-	13.7	-	22.2	-	9.1	-	11.8
PMS partner (%)										
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	61.4	83.3	68.8	80.4	77.6	70.6	48.0	93.1	52.6	91.7
Fiance	3.5	16.7	2.7	14.3	-	11.8	0.5	1.4	5.3	8.3
Friend	12.3	-	12.5	5.4	8.2	17.6	19.3	1.4	31.6	-
Commercial Sex Worker	-	-	1.8	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	-	-
Others	22.8	-	14.3	-	12.2	-	29.2	4.2	10.5	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Excludes no information/no response cases

Table 48. Percentage of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Fertility Indicators by Region, 1994 YAFS

Selected Fertility Indicators	Total		NCR		Region I Ilocos		Region II Cagayan Valley		Region III Central Luzon		Region IV Southern Tagalog	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average age at menarche	-	13.0	-	13.0	-	13.3	-	13.0	-	13.0	-	13.0
Average age at wet dreams	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	14.0	-
Average age at 1st marriage	21.0	18.9	20.0	19.0	19.8	18.0	20.0	18.7	19.8	18.9	20.0	18.0
Average age at first birth			-	19.3	-	19.3	-	19.1	-	19.5	-	19.1
Average desired number of children <sup>1</sup> (median)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
% who are mothers			-	14.0	-	21.4	-	27.5	-	16.8	-	17.8
% currently pregnant with first child	-	14.7	-	10.3	-	10.3	-	4.5	-	7.1	-	16.0
% ever been pregnant	-	21.9	-	18.3	-	25.7	-	32.7	-	22.7	-	21.5
% ever paid for sex	7.6	-	14.4	-	4.8	-	9.4	-	12.1	-	6.0	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Excludes single respondents who do not intend to marry

Table 48. Percentage of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Fertility Indicators by Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Indicators	Region V Bicol		Region VI Western Visayas		Region VII Central Visayas		Region VIII Eastern Visayas		Region IX Western Mindanao	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average age at menarche	-	13.0	-	13.0	-	13.0	-	13.9	-	13.0
Average age at wet dreams	16.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-
Average age at 1st marriage	20.7	18.9	21.1	20.0	20.4	18.8	20.5	18.4	20.0	18.0
Average age at first birth	-	19.3	-	19.5	-	18.9	-	19.1	-	18.6
Average desired number of children <sup>1</sup> (median)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
% who are mothers	-	19.5	-	9.8	-	17.6	-	24.6	-	13.8
% currently pregnant with first child	-	7.7	-	10.3	-	10.3	-	5.1	-	1.9
% ever been pregnant	-	25.0	-	12.1	-	21.7	-	31.1	-	19.3
% ever paid for sex	7.6	-	7.9	-	9.7	-	2.2	-	4.9	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Excludes single respondents who do not intend to marry

Table 48. Percentage of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Fertility Indicators by Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Indicators	Region X Northern Mindanao		Region XI Southern Mindanao		Region XII Central Mindanao		Cordillera Administrative Region		CARAGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average age at menarche	-	13.9	-	13.0	-	13.0	-	13	-	14
Average age at wet dreams	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	16.0	-	16.0	-
Average age at 1st marriage	20.0	19.0	20.4	18.8	20.5	18.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0
Average age at first birth	-	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average desired number of children <sup>1</sup> (median)	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
% who are mothers	-	13.8	-	21.2	-	24.1	-	23.6	-	13.8
% currently pregnant with first child	-	3.8	-	3.8	-	5.1	-	0.6	-	3.2
% ever been pregnant	-	19.5	-	26.6	-	27.6	-	27.3	-	19.6
% ever paid for sex	3.9	-	6.3	-	4.9	-	4	-	4	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey, 1994

<sup>1</sup> Excludes single respondents who do not intend to marry

Table 49. Percentage Distribution of Young Women Aged 15–24 by Fertility-Related Characteristics and Region, 1994 YAFS

Region	Percent ever been pregnant <sup>1</sup>		Number of children ever born <sup>2</sup>				
	15–19	20–24	0	1	2+	Mean	N
<b>All Regions</b>	18.6	81.4	22.7	43.2	34.1	1.9	1,025
Region I (Ilocos)	14.0	86.0	22.7	45.4	31.9	1.8	92
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	16.9	83.1	20.0	41.4	38.6	2.0	56
Region III (Central Luzon)	20.6	79.4	30.3	41.4	28.3	1.8	106
Region IV (Southern Tagalog)	14.3	85.7	19.6	41.8	38.6	2.0	123
Region V (Bicol)	20.4	79.6	19.6	37.1	43.3	2.1	77
Region VI (Western Visayas)	17.9	82.1	30.9	49.5	19.6	1.6	67
Region VII (Central Visayas)	20.5	79.5	15.7	49.4	34.8	1.8	74
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	20.3	79.7	17.2	45.3	37.5	1.9	54
Region IX (Western Mindanao)	24.6	75.4	30.4	33.3	36.2	2.0	47
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	25.5	74.5	22.4	46.9	30.6	1.8	38
Region XI (Southern Mindanao)	24.5	75.5	19.0	50.0	31.0	1.8	81
Region XII (Central Mindanao)	14.3	85.7	12.2	37.8	50.0	2.2	65
NCR (National Capital Region)	15.4	84.6	22.8	42.3	35.0	1.9	95
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	10.0	90.0	12.9	51.6	35.5	1.8	26
CARAGA	25.0	75.0	45.2	35.7	19.0	1.7	23

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> including currently pregnant

<sup>2</sup> among married women

Table 50. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Fertility Management Indicators by Region, 1994 YAFS

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Total		NCR		Region I Ilocos		Region II Cagayan Valley		Region III Central Luzon		Region IV Southern Tagalog	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Family Planning (FP)</b>												
% aware of any FP method (mentioned or recognized)												
ALL	86.4	86.3	90.6	89.6	80.8	74.8	85.6	89.9	91.2	90.5	91.0	87.4
Single	85.7	85.7	89.7	90.6	79.4	74.1	85.1	89.1	90.5	89.3	90.6	87.0
Married	91.8	88.5	96.9	85.4	96.7	76.3	88.9	91.5	96.1	94.1	93.8	88.9
% who received FP instructions												
ALL	47.3	60.3	63.5	76.3	42.1	55.9	41.1	53.0	57.2	62.2	53.3	66.1
Single	48.0	64.3	65.0	78.2	42.3	58.8	41.7	52.3	56.7	67.3	53.6	70.7
Married	41.1	47.6	53.8	68.9	40.0	48.7	37.0	54.9	61.5	47.4	50.0	51.0
% who wants to know more about FP <sup>1</sup>												
ALL	34.7	41.1	53.9	57.8	30.0	38.7	27.1	39.2	48.9	45.0	33.5	38.7
Single	35.1	42.4	54.7	57.6	30.9	40.7	27.4	36.7	48.6	46.8	32.8	41.1
Married	31.6	36.6	48.4	58.5	16.7	33.9	22.2	43.1	52.9	39.5	39.7	30.7
% ever used a FP method												
ALL	8.5	6.2	17.8	8.2	2.9	3.9	4.9	10.1	9.9	5.3	8.3	6.7
Single	8.2	0.4	16.6	1.1	2.6	0.3	5.1	-	9.9	0.4	8.1	0.4
Married	10.7	24.9	26.2	38.2	6.7	12.7	3.7	28.6	7.8	19.7	9.5	26.8
% agrees the gov't should provide												
FP services	94.0	94.3	97.3	96.1	94.0	97.6	93.1	84.0	95.7	96.7	96.5	97.2
% agrees the gov't should provide FP services to the youth												
	89.8	84.3	92.7	90.5	95.0	96.4	93.1	85.9	95.3	92.5	91.1	85.9

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to respondents with Population Education only



Table 50. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Fertility Management Indicators by Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region V Bicol Visayas		Region VI Western Visayas		Region VII Central Visayas		Region VIII Eastern Mindanao		Region IX Western	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Family Planning (FP)</b>										
% aware of any FP method (mentioned or recognized)										
ALL	73.8	91.2	89.1	84.2	97.0	83.7	62.4	83.0	81.4	87.5
Single	72.6	89.2	89.1	83.6	96.7	81.6	60.8	83.8	81.0	87.3
Married	82.5	96.9	88.5	87.6	100.0	90.9	76.0	81.3	84.8	88.4
% who received FP instructions										
ALL	40.9	51.7	43.5	73.9	51.6	58.9	31.6	41.3	31.7	33.0
Single	41.3	58.8	43.1	76.5	55.0	63.3	32.2	46.9	32.2	32.5
Married	37.5	30.9	55.6	58.3	25.6	42.7	26.9	28.1	27.3	34.8
% who wants to know more about FP1										
ALL	23.8	39.5	28.3	34.8	38.1	36.0	20.0	36.9	27.1	24.5
Single	24.0	40.8	27.7	36.1	39.7	37.7	21.1	40.1	27.1	23.6
Married	22.5	35.1	42.3	27.8	25.6	30.0	11.5	29.7	27.3	27.9
% ever used a FP method										
ALL	5.9	5.4	7.0	2.3	11.4	7.2	2.6	5.3	6.5	5.2
Single	5.7	0.4	7.1	-	11.7	-	2.9	-	6.6	0.8
Married	7.3	19.8	3.8	16.5	9.3	32.6	-	16.9	6.1	20.6
% agrees the gov't should provide										
FP services	91.5	91.7	98.6	95.0	94.0	94.1	95.2	89.8	87.6	85.2
% agrees the gov't should provide FP services to the youth										
	88.5	74.5	93.8	86.4	92.6	81.4	92.2	90.8	79.7	61.8

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
 1 Refers to respondents with Population Education only

Table 50. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to Selected Fertility Management Indicators by Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region X Northern Mindanao		Region XI Southern Mindanao		Region XII Central Mindanao		Cordillera Administrative Region		CARAGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Family Planning (FP)</b>										
% aware of any FP method (mentioned or recognized)										
ALL	87.9	90.0	89.2	87.5	77.8	80.9	83.9	86.4	91.5	85.6
Single	88.4	90.1	88.4	86.9	76.8	78.0	82.9	84.8	90.1	84.0
Married	82.4	89.8	95.5	89.0	85.7	87.8	90.0	90.3	100.0	90.5
% who received FP instructions										
ALL	49.8	62.9	41.6	51.0	46.0	51.8	49.4	72.7	38.8	50.9
Single	50.5	62.3	42.3	56.9	47.5	57.1	50.0	72.2	43.4	55.2
Married	41.2	65.3	38.6	35.6	32.1	39.2	45.5	74.2	8.7	35.7
% who wants to know more about FP1										
ALL	42.2	60.6	33.3	37.8	29.2	31.5	27.6	45.0	34.5	47.3
Single	42.9	60.9	33.5	39.6	30.3	33.3	28.9	46.8	39.2	49.6
Married	35.3	58.3	31.8	33.0	21.4	27.0	18.2	38.7	4.5	40.5
% ever used a FP method										
ALL	5.8	8.7	13.3	8.7	4.9	9.7	11.5	7.3	5.5	3.0
Single	5.3	-	12.6	0.4	5.1	0.5	10.5	-	4.2	-
Married	11.8	42.9	18.2	31.0	3.6	32.4	20.0	26.7	13.6	11.6
% agrees the gov't should provide										
FP services	91.8	92.1	87.0	93.5	89.0	94.2	91.9	91.8	93.3	90.4
% agrees the gov't should provide FP services to the youth										
	91.3	80.4	72.8	76.0	77.3	82.5	94.3	88.1	86.7	71.3

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey, 1994  
 1 Refers to respondents with Population Education only

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15–24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent Or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Total						NCR					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used a FP method	11.1	36.5	21.7	8.4	0.4	4.7	26.9	43.8	38.3	18.6	1.3	9.3
Pills	1.9	11.7	8.7	2	-	1.1	1.6	18.6	13.2	2.8	-	1.3
IUD	-	3.8	2.7	0	-	0	-	2.5	1.6	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	1.2	3.5	2.8	0.5	0	0.3	4.7	5.3	5.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
Withdrawal	3.7	6.0	5.3	3.1	0.3	1.8	6.3	16.0	12.6	5.3	1.1	3.1
Condom	3.5	1.2	1.8	2.6	0.1	1.4	12.7	0.8	4.9	9.4	-	4.4
Other methods	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	1.6	-	0.5	0.2	-	0.1
% Currently using FP method	-	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	37.2	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey, 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents

<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15-24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent Or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region I Ilocos						Region II Cagayan Valley					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used a FP method	6.7	12.5	11.2	2.9	0.3	1.6	3.7	28.7	21.7	4.5	-	2.7
Pills	3.3	8.0	6.3	0.8	-	0.4	-	22.9	16.5	1.1	-	0.7
IUD	-	1.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.1	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	0.9	0.7	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.7
Withdrawal	-	1.8	1.4	0.3	-	0.1	-	2.9	2.1	1.7	-	1.0
Condom	3.4	-	1.4	1.8	-	1.0	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.3
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	1.0	-	-	-
% Currently using FP method	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	28.6	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents

<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15-24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent Or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region III Central Luzon						Region IV Southern Tagalog					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used												
a FP method	6.3	20.8	17.1	10.9	0.4	5.8	11.6	28.4	23.5	8.5	0.4	4.7
Pills	-	6.3	4.7	1.7	-	0.9	-	12.2	8.7	1.5	-	0.8
IUD	-	0.7	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	-	5.4	3.8	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	0.7	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.7	0.5	0.2	-	1.0
Withdrawal	2.1	6.9	5.7	4.5	0.4	2.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	3.4	0.2	1.9
Condom	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	-	2.2	3.3	2.0	2.4	3.2	0.2	1.8
Other methods	-	2.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
% Currently using												
FP method	-	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents  
<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15-24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent Or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region V Bicol						Region VI Western Visayas					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used												
a FP method	5.0	20.0	15.4	6.3	0.4	3.4	3.8	16.5	13.8	6.8	-	3.5
Pills	2.5	7.4	5.9	2.0	-	1.0	-	13.4	10.6	2.5	-	1.3
IUD	-	1.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.8	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	7.3	5.1	1.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2
Withdrawal	-	4.2	3.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	3.8	2.1	2.4	2.0	-	1.0
Condom	2.5	-	0.7	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.9
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
% Currently using												
FP method	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents  
<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15–24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region VII Central Visayas						Region VIII Eastern Visayas					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used a FP method	11.3	33.9	25.2	12.3	-	6.5	-	16.6	11.7	3.0	-	1.8
Pills	4.7	13.5	9.9	3.1	-	1.6	-	8.3	5.8	0.5	-	0.3
IUD	-	6.8	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	8.0	5.3	0.8	-	0.4	-	1.7	1.2	-	-	-
Withdrawal	4.7	4.5	3.8	6.7	-	3.6	-	6.6	4.7	1.5	-	0.9
Condom	-	1.1	0.8	1.7	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3
Other methods	2.3	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3
% Currently using FP method	-	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents

<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15–24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region IX Western Mindanao						Region X Northern Mindanao					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used a FP method	6.2	24.7	18.4	5.5	0.8	3.4	11.2	43.4	34.6	4.7	-	2.4
Pills	-	14.8	9.7	2.2	-	1.2	-	17.4	12.7	1.1	-	0.5
IUD	-	1.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	13.0	9.4	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	6.6	4.3	0.7	-	0.4	5.6	8.7	7.8	0.5	-	0.3
Withdrawal	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.5	-	0.8	5.6	4.3	4.7	2.6	-	1.3
Condom	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.6	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3
Other methods	3.1	-	1.1	0.7	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Currently using FP method	-	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	37.0	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents

<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexually Active Youth Aged 15–24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Region XI Southern Mindanao						Region XII Central Mindanao					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used a FP method	18.2	31.9	27.0	12.2	0.4	6.6	7.4	33.6	24.9	5.5	0.5	3.2
Pills	4.5	11.3	9.2	3.9	-	2.1	3.7	8.0	6.0	1.0	-	0.5
IUD	-	6.2	4.3	-	-	-	-	9.5	7.0	0.5	-	0.3
NFP/Rhythm	4.5	3.1	2.9	1.0	-	0.5	-	8.0	5.9	1.5	-	0.8
Withdrawal	6.8	10.3	9.2	5.5	0.4	3.1	-	5.4	4.0	1.0	-	0.5
Condom	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	-	0.7	3.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Other methods	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	-	1.4	1.0	0.5	-	0.3
% Currently using FP method	-	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	29.7	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents

<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Sexuallyactive Youth Aged 15-24 by Marital Status, Specific Contraceptive Method Ever Used or Currently Being Used by the Respondent or His/Her Partner and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Selected Fertility Management Indicators	Cordillera Administrative Region						CARAGA					
	Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>			Married <sup>1</sup>			Single <sup>2</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
% ever used a FP method	20.1	25.9	24.8	9.2	-	4.5	13.5	15	14.4	4.9	-	2.6
Pills	10.0	12.9	10.0	5.3	-	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.2	1.4	-	0.7
IUD	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	7.5	4.8	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	3.3	4.9	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.6	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	6.5	2.4	3.9	-	1.9	4.5	-	1.6	2.8	-	1.5
Condom	10.1	3.2	5.0	-	-	-	4.5	2.5	3.2	0.7	-	0.4
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Currently using FP method	-	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
IUD	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-
NFP/Rhythm	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to currently married respondents

<sup>2</sup> Refers to single males who had premarital sex experience

Table 52. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 Who are Aware of Selected Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) by Region, 1994 YAFS

Region	Sexually Transmitted Disease					Aware of any STD
	AIDS	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Herpes	Tulo	
<b>All Regions</b>	89.8	17.8	18.6	18.1	46.6	65.7
Region I (Ilocos)	97.7	12.9	23.3	16.6	25.0	58.6
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	92.0	13.4	29.4	16.5	37.8	46.8
Region III (Central Luzon)	94.7	6.0	9.0	11.6	47.7	76.4
Region IV (Southern Tagalog)	86.2	8.1	11.3	18.1	55.6	65.6
Region V (Bicol)	88.5	9.8	12.0	11.0	48.6	56.2
Region VI (Western Visayas)	92.6	46.7	37.8	29.5	59.8	74.2
Region VII (Central Visayas)	88.2	11.8	8.6	17.3	47.3	63.8
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	80.2	9.1	10.8	17.2	64.2	43.6
Region IX (Western Mindanao)	76.8	20.2	11.1	20.7	46.0	33.3
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	90.5	28.8	17.7	23.0	28.8	54.4
Region XI (Southern Mindanao)	90.5	11.0	6.7	10.1	24.8	92.3
Region XII (Central Mindanao)	73.6	13.6	13.2	18.7	54.4	57.8
NCR (National Capital Region)	93.6	19.6	26.2	20.2	54.4	84.8
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	86.0	23.4	53.5	15.5	24.0	66.7
CARAGA	76.5	24.5	16.0	19.8	34.6	51.4

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

Table 53. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to their Experience in Reproductive Health Problems by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Reproductive Health Problems	Region VII Central Visayas				Region VIII Eastern Visayas				Region IX Western Mindanao				Region X Northern Mindanao			
	% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Experienced any reproductive health problem	22.3	80.4	1.5	4.0	38.0	75.4	2.6	3.4	37.8	48.5	3.3	2.3	28.0	65.8	3.4	5.4
Painful urination	10.0	3.0	10.0	8.3	13.1	16.9	13.8	11.8	13.4	6.3	5.0	13.3	14.6	15.4	10.3	21.1
Penile discharge	2.5	3.2	30.0	16.7	2.6	22.3	60.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.3	10.0	12.5
Diminished desire for sex <sup>1</sup>	2.3	52.3	0.0	0.0	16.0	49.2	33.3	0.0	12.1	21.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	40.8	0.0	0.0
Inability to have orgasm <sup>1</sup>	4.7	44.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	29.0	33.3	0.0	9.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	39.6	0.0	0.0
Infection from circumcision	3.7	-	6.7	-	6.1	-	0.0	-	23.8	-	11.8	-	7.3	-	21.4	-
Itching in the genital area	9.2	-	2.7	-	10.0	-	0.0	-	10.6	-	6.9	-	9.7	-	0.0	-
Genital Warts or ulcers	1.2	-	0.0	-	0.9	-	0.0	-	3.9	-	8.3	-	0.5	-	0.0	-
Impotence	0.8	-	0.0	-	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.0	-	6.8	-	0.0	-
Delayed ejaculation	1.3	-	0.0	-	8.4	-	6.7	-	12.2	-	0.0	-	3.4	-	0.0	-
Premature ejaculation	5.0	-	0.0	-	18.1	-	0.0	-	9.6	-	0.0	-	2.9	-	0.0	-
Dysmenorrhea	-	68.6	-	1.1	-	62.1	-	0.0	-	38.7	-	1.8	-	50.8	-	0.8
Irregular menstruation	-	34.2	-	2.9	-	29.5	-	5.3	-	26.9	-	2.6	-	29.0	-	5.9
Harmful intercourse	-	27.4	-	4.3	-	43.1	-	4.2	-	26.8	-	5.9	-	40.0	-	0.0
Pre-eclampsia	-	15.3	-	38.5	-	11.3	-	50.0	-	6.1	-	0.0	-	8.3	-	50.0
Ectopic pregnancy	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Abortion	-	4.8	-	20.0	-	1.6	-	100.0	-	1.6	-	100.0	-	2.2	-	100.0

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

<sup>1</sup> Refers to married respondents only

Table 53. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to their Experience in Reproductive Health Problems by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Reproductive Health Problems	Region XI Southern Mindanao				Region XII Central Mindanao				Cordillera Administrative Region				CARAGA			
	% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% ever a health personnel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Experienced any reproductive health problem	52.5	83.4	3.4	6.0	45.3	69.3	2.2	4.3	48.3	90.0	8.1	20.9	73.3	68.9	3.6	3.0
Painful urination	34.0	21.9	4.2	6.4	21.0	19.4	4.3	10.6	39.5	33.0	17.6	30.6	28.8	10.2	2.1	18.8
Penile discharge	4.3	7.7	6.7	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	16.7	5.7	10.1	0.0	27.3	5.5	1.8	11.1	0.0
Diminished desire for sex <sup>1</sup>	38.6	59.6	0.0	0.0	10.7	44.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	61.3	0.0	0.0	47.6	45.2	0.0	0.0
Inability to have orgasm <sup>1</sup>	23.3	50.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	25.7	0.0	0.0	40.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	19.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Infection from circumcision	10.2	-	17.1	-	18.7	-	7.3	-	9.3	-	0.0	-	28.0	-	6.7	-
Itching in the genital area	13.3	-	0.0	-	14.7	-	6.0	-	12.8	-	0.0	-	28.2	-	0.0	-
Genital Warts or ulcers	6.5	-	4.2	-	4.9	-	0.0	-	4.6	-	50.0	-	12.3	-	5.0	-
Impotence	5.7	-	0.0	-	4.5	-	0.0	-	1.1	-	0.0	-	3.8	-	0.0	-
Delayed ejaculation	24.6	-	0.0	-	10.7	-	0.0	-	3.5	-	0.0	-	17.7	-	0.0	-
Premature ejaculation	30.2	-	0.0	-	14.7	-	0.0	-	3.4	-	0.0	-	29.6	-	0.0	-
Dysmenorrhea	-	57.9	-	3.3	-	55.3	-	1.4	-	56.9	-	3.2	-	53.0	-	1.2
Irregular menstruation	-	52.2	-	4.3	-	23.2	-	5.3	-	51.4	-	12.5	-	25.9	-	4.7
Harmful intercourse	-	43.9	-	2.1	-	39.0	-	3.3	-	56.3	-	5.9	-	34.1	-	0.0
Pre-eclamsia	-	6.4	-	33.3	-	4.2	-	50.0	-	10.0	-	75.0	-	2.6	-	0.0
Ectopic pregnancy	-	1.1	-	0.0	-	1.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Abortion	-	2.2	-	50.0	-	2.9	-	33.3	-	3.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Refers to married respondents only

Table 53. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to their Experience in Reproductive Health Problems by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS

Reproductive Health Problems	Total				NCR				Region I Ilocos				Region II Cagayan Valley			
	% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Experienced any reproductive health problem	40.3	73.7	4.1	6.9	51.0	87.9	4.4	12.1	33.5	69.7	2.9	3.9	58.6	82.4	8.9	10.6
Painful urination	21.4	16.0	11.6	18.4	25.3	19.1	9.9	25.4	26.1	16.7	7.4	10.3	44.6	27.6	13.2	10.6
Penile discharge	1.9	4.7	19.8	12.7	1.3	3.6	28.6	26.1	0.2	2.4	0.0	11.1	1.5	2.5	0.0	14.3
Diminished desire for sex <sup>1</sup>	15.4	42.8	1.3	0.7	14.1	44.6	0.0	3.7	3.3	31.4	0.0	0.0	18.5	59.2	0.0	0.0
Inability to have orgasm <sup>1</sup>	8.6	28.0	2.2	1.4	7.8	24.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	34.3	0.0	4.9
Infection from circumcision	8.7	-	13.8	-	3.6	-	30.0	-	5.0	-	10.0	-	8.5	-	11.8	4.0
Itching in the genital area	13.3	-	3.1	-	19.0	-	2.1	-	7.9	-	9.4	-	17.2	-	14.3	-
Genital Warts or ulcers	2.2	-	9.5	-	1.5	-	25.0	-	1.2	-	0.0	-	3.0	-	50.0	-
Impotence	2.3	-	0.0	-	3.6	-	0.0	-	0.7	-	0.0	-	1.5	-	0.0	-
Delayed ejaculation	9.1	-	0.0	-	14.8	-	0.0	-	5.3	-	0.0	-	3.0	-	16.7	-
Premature ejaculation	12.7	-	0.0	-	25.2	-	0.0	-	3.6	-	0.0	-	7.4	-	0.0	-
Dysmenorrhea	-	58.7	-	2.0	-	75.0	-	3.6	-	57.8	-	1.7	-	54.3	-	5.6
Irregular menstruation	-	35.1	-	5.6	-	48.6	-	6.2	-	31.5	-	3.1	-	34.7	-	4.5
Harmful intercourse	-	34.8	-	3.7	-	21.6	-	13.8	-	31.1	-	5.6	-	56.9	-	2.4
Pre-eclamsia	-	8.6	-	47.6	-	11.8	-	53.3	-	2.6	-	33.3	-	8.8	-	83.3
Ectopic pregnancy	-	0.5	-	20.0	-	0.8	-	0.0	-	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Abortion	-	4.7	-	50.9	-	10.1	-	33.3	-	3.5	-	20.0	-	4.4	-	50.0

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Refers to married respondents only

Table 53. Percentage distribution of young people aged 15-24 according to their experience in reproductive health problems by sex and region, 1994 YAFS (continued)

Reproductive Health Problems	Region III Central Luzon				Region IV Southern Tagalog				Region V Bicol				Region VI Western Visayas			
	% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel		% ever experienced		% consulted a health personnel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Experienced any reproductive health problem	52.8	82.7	7.6	10.0	39.4	78.3	4.8	6.3	34.6	61.4	3.8	4.8	23.3	58.9	3.0	7.3
Painful urination	26.4	24.5	18.5	25.5	19.6	17.8	19.5	16.2	22.4	13.2	10.5	12.2	10.0	7.6	18.3	32.6
Penile discharge	3.7	6.0	22.2	8.8	1.1	4.3	57.1	17.9	0.6	3.8	50.0	20.0	0.3	3.4	0.0	39.1
Diminished desire for sex <sup>1</sup>	25.5	55.3	0.0	1.3	12.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	36.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.5	0.0	0.0
Inability to have orgasm <sup>1</sup>	9.6	30.9	0.0	2.2	3.2	17.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	29.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	50.0
Infection from circumcision	9.9	-	19.1	-	6.7	-	12.5	-	2.3	-	50.0	-	7.6	-	17.8	-
Itching in the genital area	23.3	-	3.4	-	13.2	-	1.2	-	12.6	-	2.3	-	5.2	-	0.0	-
Genital Warts or ulcers	1.4	-	0.0	-	0.5	-	33.3	-	2.6	-	11.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Impotence	3.5	-	0.0	-	2.5	-	0.0	-	1.5	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.0	-
Delayed ejaculation	11.5	-	1.7	-	11.3	-	0.0	-	5.1	-	0.0	-	5.5	-	0.0	-
Premature ejaculation	10.7	-	0.0	-	16.6	-	0.0	-	10.1	-	0.0	-	8.4	-	0.0	-
Dysmenorrhea	-	67.1	-	1.5	-	66.4	-	0.2	-	46.2	-	1.8	-	45.5	-	3.0
Irregular menstruation	-	38.4	-	4.9	-	34.7	-	4.1	-	29.0	-	2.8	-	28.6	-	13.4
Harmful intercourse	-	54.1	-	2.5	-	31.7	-	5.9	-	21.4	-	0.0	-	15.6	-	0.0
Pre-eclampsia	-	12.6	-	33.3	-	8.1	-	50.0	-	8.6	-	75.0	-	6.5	-	50.0
Ectopic pregnancy	-	0.7	-	0.0	-	0.7	-	0.0	-	1.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Abortion	-	8.5	-	83.3	-	6.1	-	75.0	-	4.3	-	0.0	-	2.2	-	0.0

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994  
<sup>1</sup> Refers to married respondents only

Table 54. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15-24 According to their Sexual Knowledge by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS

Sexual Knowledge	Total		NCR		Region I Ilocos		Region II Cagayan Valley		Region III Central Luzon		Region IV Southern Tagalog	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. % who think that they have enough knowledge	28.9	25.7	39.4	30.3	29.0	23.3	18.4	19.4	29.5	26.6	36.2	29.2
b. % who had Population Education	54.6	68.6	69.7	85.1	46.2	60.9	47.5	60.8	69.3	71.4	65.3	73.7
c. % who knows unsafe period	44.9	49.2	61.6	57.6	36.5	44.0	46.5	42.8	48.8	51.9	39.8	45.7
d. % who knows sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	70.6	61.1	87.1	83.1	61.4	55.6	53.0	40.2	80.6	72.8	67.8	63.4
e. % who still have some misconceptions about acquiring AIDS	20.6	27.5	20.3	35.3	13.6	17.2	21.7	15.1	17.3	18.3	23.6	15.2
f. % agreeing that a woman will not get pregnant <sup>1</sup> with one intercourse	38.3	36.1	34.3	31.7	30.4	36.4	37.3	35.7	41.1	39.5	41.1	38.8

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994



Table 54. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to their Sexual Knowledge by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Sexual Knowledge	Region V Bicol		Region VI Western Visayas		Region VII Central Visayas		Region VIII Eastern Visayas		Region IX Western Mindanao	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. % who think that they have enough knowledge	26.9	21.2	26.6	30.0	24.3	26.6	22.4	16.2	23.9	6.4
b. % who had Population Education	49.7	66.2	48.0	80.8	58.3	70.3	37.6	48.1	35.3	40.3
c. % who knows unsafe period	52.6	49.0	32.3	49.1	47.3	44.2	45.5	57.7	26.7	59.1
d. % who knows sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	64.5	48.7	80.3	68.7	80.1	47.5	43.7	43.5	37.3	29.3
e. % who still have some misconceptions about acquiring AIDS	15.0	25.7	40.3	53.1	22.4	29.4	10.9	22.3	15.7	27.2
f. % agreeing that a woman will not get pregnant with one intercourse	35.0	29.7	33.8	33.5	37.4	33.2	25.8	34.4	42.9	34.7

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

Table 54. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to their Sexual Knowledge by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Sexual Knowledge	Region X Northern Mindanao		Region XI Southern Mindanao		Region XII Central Mindanao		Cordillera Administrative Region		CARAGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. % who think that they have enough knowledge	16.7	20.1	35.0	28.9	22.2	38.3	27.9	24.8	33.1	21.1
b. % who had Population Education	55.3	70.0	51.4	59.4	49.8	61.1	55.2	80.7	47.3	54.5
c. % who knows unsafe period	42.2	34.4	49.6	40.9	50.6	50.6	45.3	52.4	53.8	56.1
d. % who knows sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	63.6	46.5	92.9	91.8	66.4	50.4	72.4	62.4	60.7	42.5
e. % who still have some misconceptions about acquiring AIDS	19.3	21.3	13.6	26.4	9.3	26.6	25.6	34.5	18.8	26.8
f. % agreeing that a woman will not get pregnant with one intercourse	43.1	33.0	39.4	40.3	44.2	36.0	36.7	40.2	48.4	57.0

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

Table 55. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15-24 According to their Views and Attitude Regarding Reproductive Health Issues by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS

Views and Attitude on selected reproductive health issues	Total		NCR		Region I Ilocos		Region II Cagayan Valley		Region III Central Luzon		Region IV Southern Tagalog	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. % approving of women getting married before finishing studies	19.2	13.1	14.1	14.9	10.6	9.3	20.6	12.4	12.7	9.2	15.0	12.1
b. % saying virginity of women is important to men	81.1	82.1	73.8	71.5	85.9	86.6	81.4	82.7	82.9	87.1	76.4	78.1
c. Pre-marital sex for men:												
% approving	41.7	-	46.0	-	30.6	-	31.3	-	41.2	-	44.4	-
% disapproving	58.3	-	54.0	-	69.4	-	68.7	-	58.8	-	55.6	-
d. Pre-marital sex for women:												
% approving	18.8	7.7	20.0	9.7	15.4	9.6	16.8	5.1	16.0	8.0	14.2	8.8
% disapproving	81.2	92.3	80.0	90.3	84.6	90.4	83.2	94.9	84.0	92.0	85.4	91.2
e. Attitude towards Abortion												
% unconditional approval	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.5
% approving under certain conditions	66.4	58.4	71.3	62.3	68.5	47.3	75.2	55.3	47.3	52.2	77.6	63.1
% disapproving	32.9	40.6	28.7	37.1	31.3	51.5	23.8	44.2	52.1	46.2	21.8	36.4
f. Average ideal age for a man to marry	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
g. Average ideal age for a woman to marry	23.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	23.0	25.0	22.0	24.5	22.0	25.0	23.1	25.0
h. % agreeing that it is ok for men to have extra-marital affairs	13.4	4.8	10.7	3.6	11.1	2.7	6.6	2.5	8.1	5.6	15.8	6.4
i. % agreeing that it is ok for women to have extra-marital affairs	4.6	2.0	2.7	1.7	5.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	3.1	3.6	4.3	2.3
j. Average ideal age for women to have 1st baby	24.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	23.3	25.0	24.0	25.0
k. Average ideal age for men to be a father	25.0	26.0	25.0	26.0	25.0	26.6	26.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	25.0	25.0
l. % approving single men dating married women	6.9	3.6	6.9	4.3	4.1	2.9	6.6	2.0	4.6	4.1	5.2	3.4

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

Table 55. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15–24 According to their Views and Attitude Regarding Reproductive Health Issues by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Views and Attitude on selected reproductive health issues	Region V Bicol Visayas		Region VI Western Visayas		Region VII Central Visayas		Region VIII Eastern Mindanao		Region IX Western	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. % approving of women getting married before finishing studies	20.2	9.3	15.1	4.8	16.9	13.9	41.1	29.7	42.5	16.3
b. % saying virginity of women is important to men	87.6	87.8	83.1	85.7	69.6	82.9	88.8	87.0	88.7	91.5
c. Pre-marital sex for men:										
% approving	39.7	-	42.7	-	52.3	-	44.0	-	35.4	-
% disapproving	60.3	-	57.3	-	47.7	-	56.0	-	64.6	-
d. Pre-marital sex for women:										
% approving	17.0	4.9	15.8	3.3	26.7	9.0	26.4	14.8	13.7	7.1
% disapproving	83.0	95.1	84.2	96.7	73.3	91.0	73.6	85.2	86.3	92.9
e. Attitude towards Abortion										
% unconditional approval	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.7
% approving under certain conditions	63.7	60.3	74.4	72.8	61.3	38.9	54.3	58.9	60.5	54.4
% disapproving	35.0	38.6	25.4	25.9	37.7	59.9	43.5	39.1	39.5	44.9
f. Average ideal age for a man to marry	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
g. Average ideal age for a woman to marry	22.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	22.0	24.0	22.0	24.0	21.0	24.0
h. % agreeing that it is ok for men to have extra-marital affairs	12.9	4.2	13.9	2.8	17.8	3.2	25.3	10.8	7.8	1.4
i. % agreeing that it is ok for women to have extra-marital affairs	3.5	1.7	7.2	0.9	3.5	1.2	7.1	3.9	4.5	0.3
j. Average ideal age for women to have 1st baby	23.1	25.0	25.0	26.0	23.0	25.0	23.0	25.0	22.7	25.0
k. Average ideal age for men to be a father	25.0	26.0	26.0	28.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.9
l. % approving single men dating married women	9.3	3.0	2.9	4.2	11.6	2.7	13.3	8.5	9.3	1.4

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

Table 55. Percentage Distribution of Young People Aged 15-24 According to their Views and Attitude Regarding Reproductive Health Issues by Sex and Region, 1994 YAFS (Continued)

Views and Attitude on selected reproductive health issues	Region X Northern Mindanao		Region XI Southern Mindanao		Region XII Central Mindanao		Cordillera Administrative Region		CARAGA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. % approving of women getting married before finishing studies	9.8	9.3	18.3	24.5	40.7	18.0	24.1	18.7	23.0	19.3
b. % saying virginity of women is important to men	93.7	86.3	82.1	72.3	86.2	82.3	65.5	71.7	71.6	80.0
c. Pre-marital sex for men:										
% approving	20.5	-	48.1	-	56.9	-	22.0	-	45.3	-
% disapproving	79.5	-	51.9	-	43.1	-	78.0	-	54.7	-
d. Pre-marital sex for women:										
% approving	9.1	4.3	25.3	9.6	36.4	7.5	14.6	7.5	24.2	7.3
% disapproving	90.9	95.7	74.7	90.4	63.6	92.5	85.4	92.5	75.8	92.7
e. Attitude towards Abortion										
% unconditional approval	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.6
% approving under certain conditions	49.0	57.3	64.6	65.0	72.8	53.1	68.6	70.0	83.0	57.0
% disapproving	50.5	42.7	34.0	34.4	26.8	45.3	30.2	29.1	17.0	42.4
f. Average ideal age for a man to marry	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
g. Average ideal age for a woman to marry	22.0	24.0	21.0	24.0	22.0	23.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	24.0
h. % agreeing that it is ok for men to have extra-marital affairs	5.9	6.9	20.4	9.6	23.7	5.1	5.9	3.8	8.8	7.3
i. % agreeing that it is ok for women to have extra-marital affairs	2.5	6.9	6.7	3.1	8.0	1.6	3.4	3.7	4.9	0.6
j. Average ideal age for women to have 1st baby	22.0	25.0	23.0	24.0	23.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	22	25
k. Average ideal age for men to be a father	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	25.0	26.0	25	25.8
l. % approving single men dating married women	6.1	4.2	10.3	4.2	6.5	1.6	4.7	6.5	9.4	0.6

Source: Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey 1994

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ACORD</b>	Associates for Community and Rural Development	<b>NSO</b>	National Statistics Office
<b>AHYDP</b>	Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program	<b>NYC</b>	National Youth Commission
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	<b>OCW</b>	Overseas Contract Workers
<b>ARH</b>	Adolescent Reproductive Health	<b>OSY</b>	Out of School Youth
<b>ARMM</b>	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	<b>PCPD</b>	Philippine Council for Population and Development
<b>AYHDP</b>	Adolescent and Youth Health Development Program	<b>PDEA</b>	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
<b>BCYA</b>	Baguio Center for Young Adults	<b>PDS</b>	Population and Development Strategies
<b>CAR</b>	Cordillera Autonomous Region	<b>PLCPD</b>	Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development
<b>CARD</b>	Center for Asian Research & Development	<b>PMS</b>	Pre Marital Sex
<b>CHED</b>	Commission on Higher Education	<b>PMTYDP</b>	Philippine Medium Term National Youth Development Program
<b>DAF</b>	Dial A Friend Program	<b>PNGOC</b>	Philippine NGO Council for Population and Welfare Inc.
<b>DAFLY</b>	Development of Family Life Education for the Youth	<b>POPCOM</b>	Commission on Population
<b>DepEd</b>	Department of Education	<b>POPED</b>	Population Education
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health	<b>PPMP</b>	Philippine Population Management Program
<b>DRDF</b>	Demographic Research and Development Foundation	<b>REAP</b>	Responsive, Effective and Active Parenting Training
<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development	<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health
<b>FAD</b>	Foundation for Adolescent Development	<b>RHGP</b>	Revitalized Home Guidance Program
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion	<b>SEXTERS</b>	Socially, Emotionally and Sexually Responsible Teenagers
<b>FHEP</b>	Feminine Hygiene Education Program	<b>SIKAP</b>	Sibikong Kabataang Pinoy
<b>FLEMMS</b>	Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey	<b>SPPR</b>	State of the Philippine Population Report
<b>FPOP</b>	Family Planning Organization of the Philippines	<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>GO's</b>	Government Organizations/Offices	<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>HAIN</b>	Health Action Information Network	<b>THQ</b>	Teens Headquarters
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>TUCP</b>	Trade Union Congress of the Philippines
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education, Communication	<b>TV</b>	Television
<b>IMCH</b>	Institute for Maternal and Child Health	<b>UCWS</b>	University Center for Women's Studies
<b>IRC</b>	Internet Relay Chats	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>IUD</b>	Intra-Uterine Device	<b>UPPI</b>	University of the Philippines, Population Institute
<b>NAP</b>	National Advocacy Project	<b>WHCF</b>	Women's Health Care Foundation
<b>LFPR</b>	Labor Force Participation Rate	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>LGU</b>	Local Government Unit	<b>YAFSS</b>	Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey
<b>MCYA</b>	Manila Center for Young Adults	<b>YHES</b>	Youth for Human Ecological Security
<b>LAP</b>	Local Advocacy Project		
<b>NCR</b>	National Capital Region		
<b>NDHS</b>	National Demographic and Health Survey		
<b>NDS</b>	National Demographic Survey		
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organizations		





