

Trends of Sexual and Reproductive Health Behaviors among Youth in the Philippines

Further Analysis of the 2008, 2013, and 2017
National Demographic and Health Surveys



DHS Further Analysis Reports No. 127

December 2019

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Christina P. Juan, Elma P. Laguna, and Thomas W. Pullum.

Philippines



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Christina P. Juan¹
Elma P. Laguna²
Thomas W. Pullum¹

ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

December 2019

¹ The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, ICF
² Population Institute University of the Philippines (UP), Diliman

Corresponding author: Christina P. Juan, The DHS Program, ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; phone: +1.301.572.0332; email: christina.juan@icf.com



Acknowledgments: The authors thank the Philippines mission of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), including Reynalda Perez, for commissioning this study, and bringing continued attention to the sexual and reproductive health needs of young Filipino women. We appreciate the program context provided by Apoorva Jadhav, USAID Washington. We thank colleagues from the DHS staff, including Shireen Assaf for guidance and input on Stata coding; Joanna Lowell, the manager of the 2017 survey, for providing survey context as well as technical review and feedback; and Faye Chemada and Thomas Fish for assistance with chart and map creation.

Editors: Bryant Robey and Diane Stoy
Document Production: Joan Wardell

Additional information about the Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) for 2008, 2013, and 2017 may be obtained from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), PSA Complex, East Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; telephone +63(02)-462-6600; email: info@psa.gov.ph; Internet: psa.gov.ph. Additional information about The DHS Program can be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD, USA 20850; telephone: 301-572-0200, fax: 301-572-0999, email: info@DHSprogram.com, Internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

Recommended citation:

Juan, Christina P., Elma P. Laguna, and Thomas W. Pullum. 2019. *Trends of Sexual and Reproductive Health Behaviors among Youth in the Philippines: Further Analysis of the 2008, 2013, and 2017 National Demographic and Health Surveys*. DHS Further Analysis Reports No. 127. Rockville, Maryland, USA: ICF.

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ABSTRACT

This report examines the trends of sexual and reproductive health behavior over a 9-year period (2008-2017) in the Philippines. The analysis utilizes data from three nationally representative household surveys conducted by The Demographic and Health Surveys Program in 2008, 2013, and 2017. We carried out an analysis of estimates of health indicators related to sexual behavior and knowledge, fertility intentions, pregnancy, maternal health care, contraceptive method use, health facility visits for family planning, demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, and experiences of marital control and spousal violence. We analyzed indicators by sociodemographic characteristics and examined the changes of these estimates among Filipino women age 15-24 compared with estimates among women age 15-49. Our results illustrate increases in young women's use of health facilities, including 4+ antenatal care visits; delivering children in facilities; accessing postnatal care within the first 2 days of delivery; and receiving contraceptive methods in the public facilities. Knowledge and exposure to sexual and reproductive health information are inconsistent, while correct knowledge of their fertile period has decreased. The prevalence of pregnancies and births among youth is declining, albeit slowly.

The report also examines levels and trends at the subnational level by using four types of fertility rates and four indicators. The fertility rates are the total fertility rate and the age-specific fertility rate for ages 15-24, 15-19, and 20-24. The indicators are the percentages of young women (age 15-24, 15-19, or 20-24) who are in a union, or ever gave birth, or are current users of a modern method of contraception, or whose demand for family planning is being satisfied with a modern method. Our report examines trends in these outcomes at the national level and within the 17 regions of the Philippines over the 9-year period. The report then focuses on the levels of the four indicators in the 87 provinces of the Philippines, using the 2017 survey. Provinces with relatively high levels of unions and fertility, but relatively low levels of contraceptive use and demand satisfied, are identified.

Overall, the trends of sexual and reproductive health behavior among women age 15-24 in the Philippines indicate that targeted programs and policies are essential. Young women's knowledge and autonomy, which could be related to the decline in exposure to effective family planning messaging, lower levels of shared family planning decision-making, and increased experiences of marital control need to be further examined.

Key words: sexual and reproductive health behavior, pregnancy, contraceptive method, Philippines, adolescence, gender, demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, fertility intentions

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	antenatal care
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
CEFM	child, early, and forced marriage
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DSM	demand satisfied with modern methods
EGB	ever gave birth
FP	family planning
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IPV	intimate partner violence
mCPR	modern contraceptive prevalence rate
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NCR	National Capital Region
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey(s)
PNC	postnatal care
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RA	Republic Act
RPRH	responsible parenthood and reproductive health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAW	violence against women
WHO	World Health Organization
YAFSS	Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Youth in Context

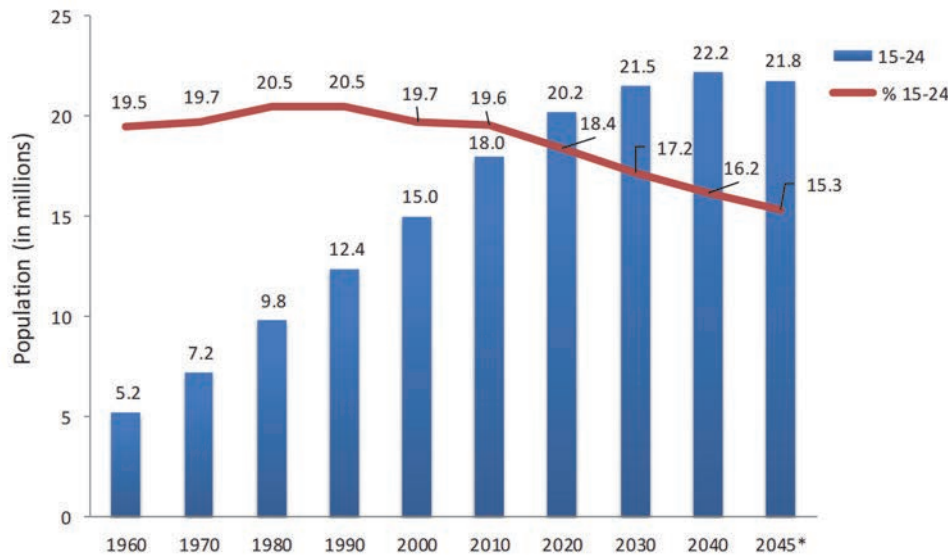
Adolescence and young adulthood are considered critical periods in an individual's development. These stages are characterized by physical, cognitive, and socioemotional changes (Lloyd 2005; Natividad 2013). The onset of puberty signals the beginning of the adolescent life stage, when physical and biological changes lead to the development of reproductive capability. The timing of the onset of biological markers has a wide age range and varies across sociocultural contexts, although it is generally thought to occur from age 11 to the 20s (Pena-Alampay, et al. 2003; Hollenstein and Lougheed 2013). Along with physical development are cognitive and socioemotional developments that include the capacity for abstract reasoning, the struggle to develop a sense of identity, increased risk-taking behavior, and emotional reactivity. In the social sphere, changes in the school environment lead to less time spent with parents and more time with peers (Jaworska and MacQueen 2015).

The transition from adolescence to adulthood involves adjusting to age-related challenges and changes (UN 2018). Health-related behaviors that begin in adolescence, such as smoking, drinking, and drug use, have effects in later life. For example, road injuries, HIV, suicide, lower respiratory infections, and interpersonal violence are the leading causes of death among adolescents globally (WHO 2014). These risk behaviors are more common among young males than females. In the United States, for example, young men are more likely than young women to act in potentially harmful ways, such as driving without wearing a seat belt or under the influence of alcohol (Center for Disease Control and Prevention 2018). Other behaviors, such as early sexual initiation and unprotected sex, can have adverse social, health, and psychological consequences not only for the individuals but also for their families and society in general (Ujano-Batangan 2012).

Cultural and social contexts play a role in determining the diverse pathways in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Across societies, young people are exposed to different societal norms and are presented with different opportunities for risk-taking behaviors. Strict societal norms, for example, may regulate the risk behaviors of adolescents, such as those in most Asian societies (Hofstede 2011). In Filipino culture, religion influences the construction and shaping of sexuality and sexual norms. Young males have greater sexual freedom, while expectations of young females' behavior tend to be conservative, with virginity associated with virtue (Medina 2015; Upadhyay, et. al. 2006).

Worldwide, adolescents and young adults account for a substantial proportion of the total population. There are an estimated 1.2 billion young people, age 15-24, which is 16% of the total world population (Population Reference Bureau 2017; United Nations 2015). In the Philippines, the 2015 Census found that this age group has remained at 19% of the total population, while the absolute number of individuals in this age group has doubled in 35 years, from 9.8 million in 1980 to 19.5 million in 2015, and continues to increase (PSA 2016). The proportion of youth age 15-24 in the total population of the Philippines is projected to decline to approximately 17% in 2030 (Figure 1.1) and to about 15% by 2045 (Ogena and Cruz 2016).

Figure 1.1 Philippines youth (age 15-24) population size (in millions) and share of total population: 1960-2045



* Figures for 2020-2045 are based on 2010 population projection - medium estimates.

The size of the youth population has a significant impact on the country’s social and economic development. The age structure of the population and the relative size of the 15-24 age group influence the demand and growth potential of the labor force (United Nations 2018; Ogena and Cruz 2016). Based on the 2015 Philippines Census, the youth population accounts for a substantial share of the working-age population. There are 44 young people age 15-24 for every 100 adults age 25-64. Although the ratio may decline over time, this suggests a very “youthful labor force potential” (Ogena and Cruz 2016: 11). A large youth group in a country’s population presents promise and opportunities, but also requires investments in human capital that can maximize the benefits from this demographic dividend (Williamson 2013).

An integral component of investing in young people today is acknowledging that the current generation is navigating adolescence and adulthood in a different environment than in the past. Developments in information and communication technology, for example, have shaped the way young people interact, socialize, and establish their identity as young adults into adulthood (International Telecommunication Union 2013). An exploratory study in 2002 of sexual risk-taking behaviors among Filipino youth identified cyberspace as an alternative platform for casual and transactional sexual partnerships (Ujano-Batangan 2012). A decade later, after considerable growth of the telecommunication industry in the Philippines, the 2013 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFSS) found that 78% of Filipino youth own a cellular phone and 59% use the Internet, most commonly for social networking, checking emails, and chatting (Laguna 2013). The Internet offers young people access to information that they might feel too embarrassed to ask their parents or other adult members in their social circles. In some contexts, there has been evidence of the feasibility and positive effect of Internet-based sex education programs in increasing reproductive health knowledge among students (Lou et al. 2006). An exploratory study of the Internet as a possible source of information on sexual health among American school-based teenagers, for example, found that a majority of the students were wary of the sexual health information obtained online (Jones and Biddlecom 2011). Although the findings are still inconclusive about the effect of the Internet on young people’s

attitudes and behaviors, evidence suggests that use of information technology will continue to be a ubiquitous element in young people's lives.

In the Philippines, the development and welfare of young people have been at the forefront of government programs and plans. During the past 10 years, several landmark pieces of legislation have been passed that benefit young Filipinos. Among these are the Republic Act (RA) 10533, the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013; RA 10354, the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012; and RA 9710, the 2009 Magna Carta of Women, which is a comprehensive law that guarantees the rights of women against discrimination.

Given these legislative developments and policy priorities, the analysis in this study seeks to provide an understanding of Filipino young women age 15-24 by looking specifically at their sexual and reproductive health behaviors. We use data from the Philippines National Demographic and Health surveys (NDHS) conducted in 2008, 2013, and 2017 to capture changes across different cohorts of young Filipino women. Our focus on young women is relevant for several reasons. First, from this age group comes the possibility of motherhood. Thus, knowing young women's situations—particularly their reproductive and sexual health concerns, behaviors, and knowledge and how these have changed over time—could lead to better design and targeting of adolescent sexual and reproductive health programs and policies. Second, analysis of sexual and reproductive health-related indicators from the DHS shows striking patterns among women age 15-19 and 20-24. For example, although the percentage of all Filipino women of reproductive age (15-49) who have ever been pregnant declined by 1.5 percentage points between surveys in 2008 and 2017, the decline was greater among younger women, at 1.6% among women age 15-19 and 3.9% among women age 20-24. See Appendix Table 1.1 for details of women ages 15-49 who were ever pregnant by background characteristics across the three surveys. (For additional details of other health indicators among women ages 15-49, see Appendix Tables 1.2-1.19.) Third, most studies of sexual and reproductive health and behavior based on the Philippines NDHS surveys focus on the experiences of all women of reproductive age 15-49 (Marquez, Kabamalan, and Laguna 2018; Sano, Sedziafa, and Tenkorang 2016). Biological age is frequently treated as one of the covariates. Although this approach provides information on how indicators differ between younger and older women, this may not be sufficient for a more holistic understanding of youth. Moreover, because of normative expectations about the timing of sexual initiation and marriage in the Philippines, current DHS analyses tend to overlook the experiences of young, sexually active women who are not married or in a union, particularly women who are age 15-19. Our analysis attempts to address these research gaps.

1.2 The Sexual and Reproductive Health of Filipino Youth

Universal access to reproductive health by 2015 was one of the targets identified to help achieve improved maternal health in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted in 2000 by 189 United Nations (UN) member countries including the Philippines. However, the Philippines has fallen short of meeting its MDG targets. In particular, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), which was targeted to reach 63% in the Philippines by 2015, was only 55% in 2013, according to the NDHS.

The CPR for the younger age groups is below the national average at 36% for age 15-19 and 51% for age 20-24. The government's fifth progress report on the MDGs also revealed a low probability of attaining the target of increasing the proportion of youth age 15-24 with correct and comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. In addition, the report indicated that the country will be unable to meet its target of halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. Data from the Philippines HIV and AIDS Registry showed that the number of HIV cases doubled from 2,349 in 2011 to 4,814 in 2013. The age groups 20-24 and 25-29 accounted for more than half of the cumulative HIV antibody seropositive cases (NEDA and UNDP 2014).

In 2015, the unattained MDG health-related goals were expanded into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, which was adopted by the UN member states. The SDG 3 for health and well-being for all people at all ages aims to provide universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning (FP) information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs by 2030. Specific to SDG 3 are targets to increase the proportion of women of reproductive age whose need for FP is met by the use of modern methods and the level of CPR, and to reduce adolescent fertility rates among women age 10-14 and 15-19. The SDG 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls includes targets for the elimination of all forms of discrimination, violence, and harmful practices such as child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) (PSA 2019).

The following section highlights important findings on a number of sexual and reproductive health indicators of Filipino youth.

Pubertal development

The Filipino terms, “pagdadalaga” and “pagbibinata,” capture the notion of puberty as a transition stage from childhood to adulthood, or the process of becoming a young (unmarried) woman or young man. This pubertal period of development includes physical, biological, and psychosocial changes with important implications for young people's development into adults. In addition, during puberty, adolescents experience growing awareness of sex differentiation and identity, romantic feelings, the increasing influence of peers, and an urge to participate in new activities and practices (Raymundo 2004).

Young people in the Philippines have almost universal knowledge of the physical changes that young men and women experience during adolescence. Among boys, these changes include physical growth (height), appearance of underarm and pubic hair, and a change in voice. Among girls, the physical changes include the onset of menstrual periods and the development of breasts (Marquez and Ortega 2016). Mean age of menarche is age 13, with the age ranging from 7 to 22 (Marquez and Ortega 2016; PSA and ICF 2018).

Knowledge about sex, taken from the 2013 YAFSS, shows that only 27% of Filipino youth considered themselves to have adequate knowledge of sex¹. Across regions, young people from the National Capital Region (NCR) reported the highest proportion with adequate knowledge of sex at 51% for males and 36% for females. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) reported the lowest proportion at 16% for males and 13% for females. Moreover, the proportion with adequate knowledge on sex has remained unchanged for 20 years. Based on the 1994 YAFSS, 27% of young Filipinos reported an adequate

¹ In the YAFS survey, respondents were asked: “Do you think you have enough knowledge about sex?”

knowledge of sex (Kabamalan 2016). This finding validates an earlier observation from a literature review of sexual risks of Filipino adolescents conducted in the 1990s, which noted that the majority of Filipino youth have grown up believing that discussions about sex are “bastos,” or profane, and are something that should be learned within the context of marriage (Ujano-Batangan 2003).

Sexual initiation

Despite the taboo and stigma associated with the discussion of sex in the Philippines, studies of Filipino youth have shown that sexual debut increasingly occurs during adolescence, and most often outside of marriage. In 1994, 18% of youth age 15-24 reported having sex prior to marriage. The prevalence of premarital sex rose to 23% in 2002 and 32% in 2013. The gap in the percentage of young men versus women who have had sex prior to marriage narrowed, from 26% of men versus 10% of women in 1994, to 36% of men versus 29% of women in 2013. Results also show a decline in median age at first sexual intercourse for both males and females. In 1994, the median age at sexual initiation for young men was age 18.0, which decreased to age 17.8 in 2013. Among young women, the median age at first sexual intercourse decreased from age 18.8 in 1994 to 18.2 in 2013 (Marquez 2016). In addition to increasing levels of sexual engagement and earlier experiences of sexual initiation among young Filipinos, it is worrisome that a notable proportion of first sexual experiences were unprotected. Only 22% of young people reported using any form of contraception the first time they had sex, with the condom as the most common contraceptive method (Marquez 2016).

Teenage pregnancy

Given the low level of contraceptive use among young people, there is concern that early sexual behavior heightens the risk of pregnancy. A report published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2015 found that, while adolescent fertility rates have declined in many countries in the last two decades, little change in adolescent fertility rates has been observed in the Philippines (UNFPA 2015). Compared with other countries, teenage pregnancy rates (pregnancy among young women age 15-19) in the Philippines have remained constant over the past four decades at 56 pregnancies per 1,000 women in 1973 and 57 per 1,000 in 2013 (UNFPA, UNESCO, and WHO 2015). Based on the 2017 NDHS, one girl in every 10 age 15-19 is either a mother or is pregnant with her first child (PSA and ICF 2018). Results from the 2013 YAFSS in the Philippines also found that 14% of young women age 15-19 have ever been pregnant, which is twice the 2002 rate of 7%. A slightly higher percentage of young women age 15-19 in urban areas have begun childbearing when compared with young women in rural areas (15% versus 13%) (Natividad and Marquez 2016).

About one-fifth of young women age 15-18 who became pregnant had a repeat pregnancy during their teenage years, according to data from the Philippines NDHS surveys conducted over the past 20 years (1993-2013), and about a tenth of women age 15-18 who had a live birth experienced a repeat birth. Repeat pregnancy and birth in adolescence can be an indication of the failure of the government to create strategies for preventing multiple pregnancies and births among adolescent girls (Maravilla et al. 2018).

Gender relations, women's empowerment, and spousal violence

Women, who account for almost half of the population of the Philippines, play a vital role in national development. The 2009 passage of the Magna Carta of Women, or RA 9710, signaled the Philippine government's commitment to achieving gender equality. As a comprehensive law, RA 9710 guarantees the rights of Filipino women to economic opportunities, access to markets, and the opportunity to contribute to policymaking. The law promotes gender equality as an important element in the fight against poverty and the promotion of development.

Substantial progress has been made in closing the gender gap in education between women and men in the Philippines. These achievements have not necessarily translated to economic gains, however, because women continue to experience lower labor force participation rates than men. In the January round of the 2019 Labor Force Survey, Filipino men accounted for 61% of the employment force, while Filipino women were only 39% (PSA 2019). Women also bear a greater burden of care and domestic work, which is often not remunerated (David et al. 2018). However, compared with other countries in Asia, there is greater visibility of women in the Philippines in economic and political spheres. The country has had two women presidents and a number of women legislators and justices. Gender relations, however, may vary within households and families, as well as at the community and policy levels.

In a comparative study of women's decision-making power in the family across five Asian countries, Filipino women had more autonomy (Mason 1996). The relationship between women and men in the Philippines is characterized generally as egalitarian or equalitarian. Although the man may be the acknowledged head of the household, the woman is also vested with authority (Medina 2015). Thus, joint decision-making is the norm in Filipino homes (David 1994; Medina 2015).

The 2017 NDHS found that 85% of currently married women participate either alone or jointly with their husbands in making decisions about their own health, making major purchases, and visiting family or relatives. Only 2% of currently married women do not participate in any of these three decisions (PSA and ICF 2018).

Among young people, however, traditional gender roles that view women as submissive can serve as barriers to exercising their power to decide on the timing of sexual intercourse and negotiating for contraceptive use (Alesna-Llanto and Raymundo 2005). Most FP studies have highlighted the important role of men in decisions about fertility intentions such as the number of children and use of contraceptive methods (David 1994; Abejo, Go, Cruz, et al. 2006; Clark, et. al. 2005; Mosha, Ruben, and Kakoko 2013).

Gender inequality is also manifested in Filipinos' view of sexuality. Greater freedom is afforded to men than to women in almost all types of sexual behavior. Young women bear the greater brunt of blame, as well as responsibility, for teenage pregnancy.

Beyond labor force participation and access to income, the extent to which women can decide on how to spend their cash earnings can suggest their levels of empowerment. The 2017 NDHS data show that more than half of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands on

use of their money. However, forty percent of currently married women age 15-49 said they decide on the use of their earnings (PSA and ICF 2018).

One of the pressing issues in women's rights is violence against women (VAW). In 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) categorized VAW—particularly intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence—as a major public health concern and a violation of women's human rights. According to the WHO, 35% of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual IPV or non-partner sexual violence. In the Philippines, the 2017 NDHS found that one in four ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband or partner. Fifteen percent reported experiencing spousal violence in the 12 months before the survey, and approximately 3% experienced violence during pregnancy. Compared with the older age groups, women age 15-19 and 20-24 experienced higher rates of violence during pregnancy, at 3.6% and 3.4% respectively.

The results of studies that assess factors affecting violence against women and girls are inconsistent. Several studies have suggested that women's empowerment may lead to lower risk of experiencing IPV. A study of women's empowerment and IPV in Cebu found that women who participate in decision-making have a lower risk of experiencing IPV. The greater number of domains of decision-making that men dominate in the household, the more likely they are to exercise power over their wives through physical abuse (Hindin and Adair 2002). In another study however, it was found that there is higher risk of violence when women dominate household decision making (Gage 2005) or when women participate in decision making (Rahman, et. al. 2011).

1.3 The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012

The passage of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Act in 2012 was envisioned as a way to expand access to reproductive health information and services for young people in the Philippines. From the 10 core reproductive health service elements, the RPRH law was expanded to 12 elements: (1) FP information and services; (2) maternal, infant, and child health; (3) proscription of abortion and management of abortion complications; (4) adolescent and youth reproductive health guidance and counseling; (5) prevention, treatment, and management of reproductive health tract infections, HIV and AIDS, and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); (6) elimination of violence against women and children and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence; (7) education and counseling on sexuality and reproductive health; (8) treatment of breast and reproductive tract cancers, and other gynecological conditions and disorders; (9) male responsibility and involvement in reproductive health; (10) prevention, treatment, and management of infertility and sexual dysfunction; (11) reproductive health education for adolescents; and (12) mental health aspects of reproductive health care. The law mandates that every city and municipality employ an adequate number of midwives and skilled birth attendants to ensure that every woman who gives birth will be assisted by a medical professional. The law also calls for the integration of reproductive health education in the school curriculum, which will be taught by trained teachers in an age-appropriate manner; the availability of FP services in all government hospitals; and the treatment of contraceptives as essential medicines (Cabral 2013). One of the law's limitations that affects young people's access to reproductive health services is the provision that requires minors (or those who are under age 18) to have written consent from their parents or guardian/s in order to access modern FP methods. This

requirement is waived for those who are already parents or who have had a miscarriage (Section 4.07, Implementing Rules and Regulations, RA 10354).

The full implementation of the RPRH law was delayed after a restraining order in 2013, and was lifted in 2017.

Our analysis of Filipino young people's sexual and reproductive health behavior over a 9-year period (2008-2017) coincidentally includes the period when the RPRH law was contentiously proposed, debated, passed, halted, and finally implemented. Analysis of three successive DHS surveys in the Philippines can therefore provide potential insights on whether the RPRH law, as well as other government policies and programs, affected young women's sexual and reproductive choices and behaviors.

1.4 Study Aims

Against the backdrop of substantial health investments and recent initiatives in the Philippines, especially those related to access to sexual and reproductive health services and programs, the central aims of this study are capturing and examining trends of sexual and reproductive health behaviors among Filipino women age 15-24. The study analyzes key indicators of reproductive health, pregnancy and fertility, gender, marital control, and IPV over the period 2008-2017, during which three DHS surveys were conducted. Health indicators related to behaviors, knowledge, intentions, health services and provider experiences, and partner dynamics are presented and discussed for the 15-24 age group specifically and the 15-49 age group overall for a national comparison. Further, the indicators are presented and discussed by covariates that include women's completed education, current work status, marital status, religion, household wealth quintile, place of residence (rural-urban), and region. In addition to trends across the three DHS survey years, our study also examines the extent to which differences in sexual and reproductive health behavior exist by these characteristics among young Filipino women age 15-24, compared with all women in the sample and whether any disparities have narrowed or widened since 2008. Ideally, these findings will be relevant for policymakers and program implementers who deliver interventions focused on Filipino women age 15-24.

2 DATA AND METHODS

2.1 Data

This study uses data from the Philippines 2008, 2013, and 2017 NDHS for the analysis. Each NDHS collected nationally representative information on behavioral, social, and demographic indicators, including reproductive health and gender-based violence issues from women age 15-49. Selection of the three survey years was based on the country's aim to examine trends related to sexual and reproductive health behavior over a 9-year time period. Table 2.1 gives the sample size for each survey. Figure 2.1 shows a map of the Philippines categorized by island/region group, the geographic areas are included in Chapter 3. The analysis focuses on young Filipino women age 15-24 from the three surveys, as compared with all women age 15-49. In addition, Figure 2.2 presents a more detailed map of the administrative regions based on the most recent 2017 Philippines NDHS, which are used for the analysis of subnational levels and trends in Chapter 4.

Table 2.1 Sample sizes for the 2008, 2013, and 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS)

NDHS Survey	Interviewed households	Interviewed women age 15-49*	Interviewed women age 15-24*
2008	12,469	13,594	4,909
2013	14,804	16,155	6,070
2017	27,496	25,074	9,034

Note: * = weighted number

Figure 2.1 Island and region group categories used for the analysis of indicators across the Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, and 2017

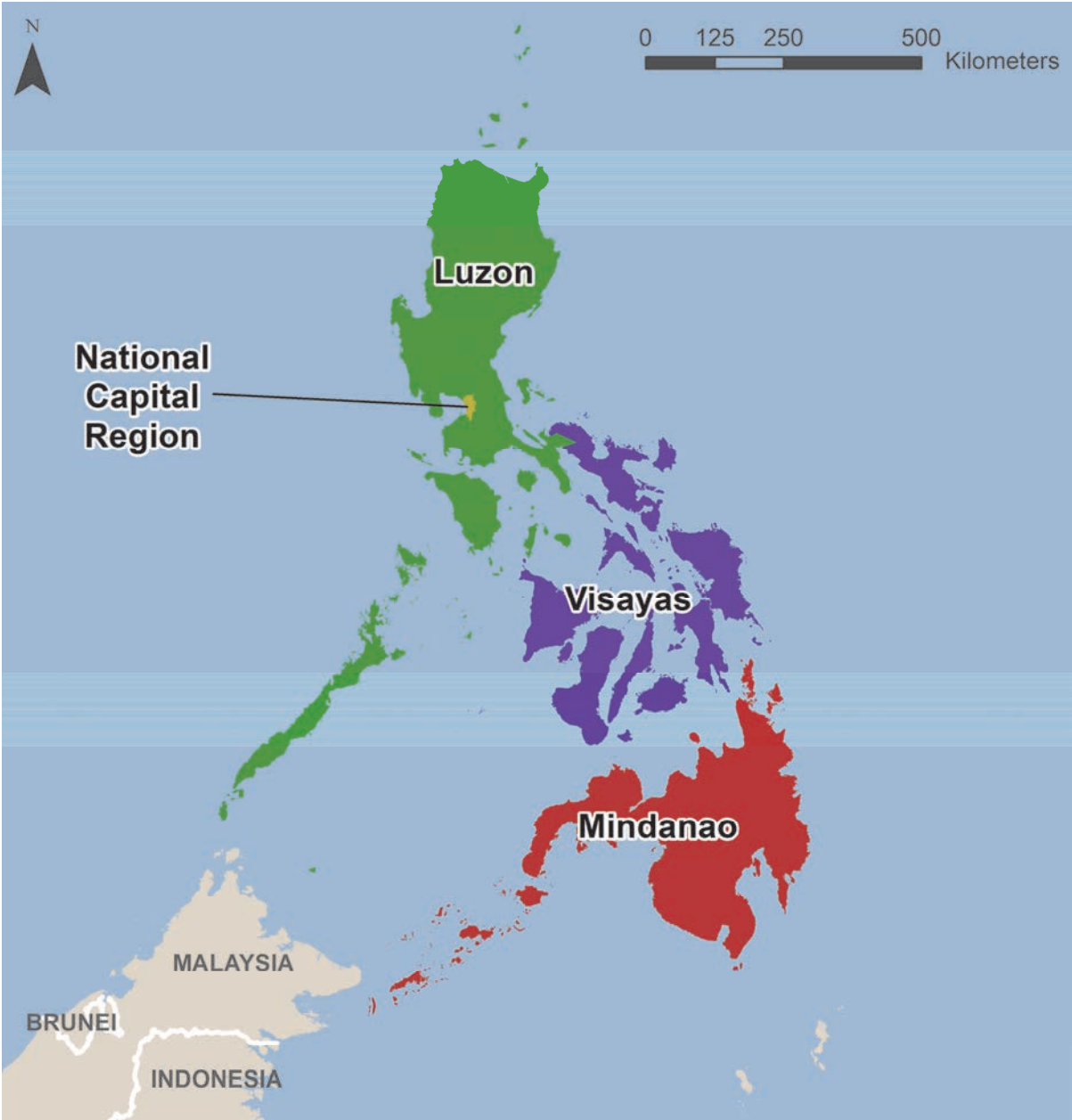
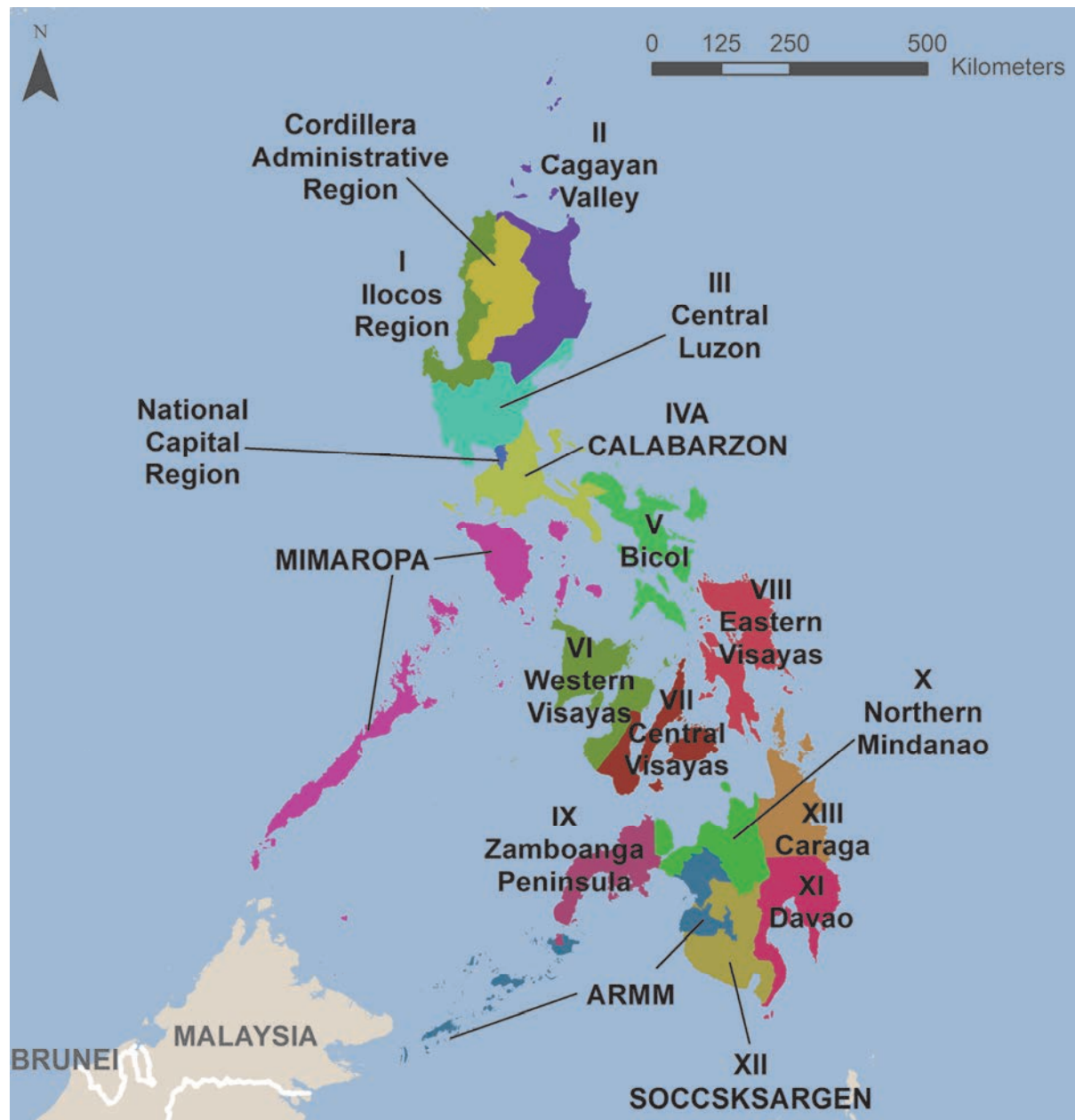


Figure 2.2 Map of the Philippines administrative regions based on the Philippines NDHS 2017



2.2 Methods and Measures

2.2.1 Indicators

For the analysis presented in Chapter 3, a total of 19 indicators were included, with the aim of providing a perspective on the health status of young Filipino women in terms of their sexual behavior, reproductive health, FP, knowledge related to sexual and reproductive health, and experiences of marital control and spousal violence. A smaller but overlapping set of indicators is used in Chapter 4; they are defined in that chapter's introduction. All indicators were examined with the following covariates: women's completed education (in years), current work status, marital status, religion, wealth quintile, place of residence, and

island/region group. Table 2.2 presents a list of the sexual and reproductive health, FP, and gender indicators, and the standard definition used to calculate the indicators across each survey.

Table 2.2 Sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and gender indicators included in the analysis

Indicator	Definition
Sexual behavior and knowledge indicators	
First sexual intercourse by age 15	Percentage of young women who had sexual intercourse by exact age 15
Correct knowledge of fertile period	Percentage of women who have the correct knowledge of their fertile period
Ever heard of HIV	Percentage of young women who have ever heard of HIV
Pregnancy, birth, and maternal health indicators	
Ever pregnant	Percentage of women who have ever been pregnant
Antenatal visits for pregnancy: 4+ visits	Percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey who had 4+ antenatal care visits
Ever given birth	Percentage of women who have ever given birth
Last childbirth delivery in a health facility	Whether last delivery took place in a health facility
Postnatal care for the mother	Whether the mother received postnatal care within the first 2 days
Fertility desires and intentions indicators	
Wantedness of last birth	Wantedness of last birth
Fertility intentions	Future childbearing intentions
Family planning indicators	
Exposure to family planning messages	Exposure to family planning messages in the last few months (radio, TV, newspaper/magazine)
Current modern contraceptive method use	Modern contraceptive method use
Current traditional contraceptive method use	Traditional contraceptive method use
Received current contraceptive method from a public health facility	Percentage of respondents who received their most recent contraceptive method supply from a public health facility
Discussed family planning use	Whether the respondent (user) visited a health facility and was told about family planning ²
Joint decision on whether to use family planning	Whether deciding to use family planning among users was a joint decision
Demand for family planning satisfied	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (among married women)
Gender and violence indicators	
Marital control experienced	Whether respondent ever experienced 3 or more types of marital control exercised by husband/partner ³
Spousal violence experienced	Spousal violence experienced in the last 12 months (physical and/or sexual) ⁴

Indicators have been standardized across the three different DHS surveys. For example, in terms of the indicator for exposure to FP messages in the last few months, one option in the 2017 NDHS was text message, while the 2008 and 2013 surveys did not include this option. Some indicators included in our analysis were also restricted to an ever-married sample of women. All women were asked to participate in the Domestic Violence module, but only ever-married women were asked questions about different forms of marital control and spousal violence. It is also worth noting that the prevalence of postnatal care (PNC) for the mother in 2008 and corresponding denominator do not match because this indicator is based on

² Since one item about discussions of FP use in the 2008 and 2013 surveys was not asked, the 2017 indicator was changed to match the indicators from the previous surveys; standardization of the indicator was done. This indicator specifically pertains to discussions of FP use among non-users only.

³ Marital control items include husband/partner is jealous if respondent talks with other men; husband/partner accuses respondent of unfaithfulness; husband/partner does not permit respondent to meet female friends; husband/partner tries to limit respondent's contact with family; husband/partner insists on knowing where respondent is.

⁴ Due to unavailability of data, experiences of emotional spousal violence in the previous 12 months were not included in the creation of this indicator. Data of emotional violence experiences were not included across the three NDHS surveys.

children under age 5, not those under age 2. Since the NDHS surveys conducted after 2008 – including 2013 and 2017 – are based on the criteria of PNC with children under age 2, the 2008 indicator has been adjusted accordingly. For the fertility desires indicator, women who were undecided in wanting children were assumed to eventually want children based on the previous literature (Gray, et. al. 2013).

For the background characteristic variables of interest, we categorized the variable for our education covariate into the number of years of education completed. This differs from what is currently in NDHS reports, which is the highest level of schooling attained such as primary or secondary. With the enactment of the Enhanced Basic Education Act in 2013, the basic education system in the Philippines was expanded to include the addition of 2 more years of senior high school. This is reflected in our analysis with four categories for education according to years completed: none; 1-7; 8-11; and 12+. The wealth quintile categories are lowest, second, middle, fourth, and highest. The regions for the Philippines are based on the country's island/region group for cross-survey comparability, defined as Luzon, NCR, Visayas, and Mindanao. A similar approach to categorizing the regions was used by Marquez, Kabamalan, and Laguna in their 2018 analysis of traditional and modern method use.

2.2.2 Analysis

We used data from the three most recent NDHS (individual woman's and children's data) to indicate changes in indicators of sexual and reproductive health, FP, and gender over time. The strength of statistical evidence of association was assessed between each indicator and background characteristics and other health covariates of women. Marital status was included as a covariate when applicable. Statistical tests helped identify disparities in the indicators across subpopulations within each survey, and between the first survey (2008 NDHS) and the most recent survey (2017 NDHS).

This study presents the trends in indicators of sexual and reproductive health, FP, and gender in tables as well as figures. The analysis used statistical tests of differences in proportions to determine if there was statistical evidence of differences between surveys (both nationally and within subgroups). The values of the differences overall and by subgroups are found in the Appendix tables. Tables and figures display percentages at each time point, the change between successive surveys as well as the change between the first and the last survey, and any statistical evidence of a change between surveys. Notable statistical differences between the 2008 and 2017 surveys are marked by an asterisk for each indicator and/or subgroup examined. The number of asterisks displayed in the tables and plot figures denote the corresponding p-value as * is a p-value<0.05, ** is <0.01, and *** is <0.001. No asterisks denote no statistical evidence of the change. In addition, results found in the Appendix are shown in plots with a solid line to indicate strong evidence of a change and a dotted line to indicate weak statistical evidence from one survey to the next.

The statistical testing was adjusted for the sample design and weights. Stata 16/MP was used to manage the data and make all calculations, including weighting our estimates and adjusting our analysis for the complex sample design with the *svy* command. Estimates for women age 15-24, national estimates, as well as estimates used to produce the figures, are provided in the Appendix, and will be referred to more specifically in the following section per indicator and theme.

Extra care is needed when interpreting data with categories that include “ND,” which denotes Not Displayed or a small sample size less than 25 observations, as well as figures with wide confidence intervals. For example, it is important to exercise caution when observing and interpreting plot lines related

to young women who did not complete any years of education (category: none), given the limited available data within this education category. Thus, while it may appear that there may be indications of a trend among those with no education, this is misleading because of the limited number of corresponding observations.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Profile of Young Women Age 15-24 in the Philippines

Women age 15-24 make up about 18% of the total women of reproductive age 15-49 interviewed in the NDHS. This proportion has remained almost constant from 2008 (18.4%) to 2017 (18.2%).

In 2008, more than half of the young women in the sample completed 8-11 years of education. These years of education in the Philippines corresponds to the achievement of basic education (10 years) as well as the completed first year of university or Grade 11 under the new system. The proportion of women age 15-24 who completed the same level of education rose to 63% in 2013. By 2017, young women with 8-11 years of schooling accounted for 57%, while notably, 33% of young women reported completing 12 or more years of education. In the span of 9 years, an improvement in education levels among young Filipinas was observed.

In terms of work status, there is an observed decline in the percentage of young women who are currently working, from 30% in 2008 to 26% in 2017, which could be attributed to the expanded system of education that added more years of schooling. Aside from the decline in youth employment, the proportion of young women who are currently married or in a union dropped from 26% in 2008 to 24% in 2017. Conversely, the percentage of young women delaying marriage or union has been steadily increasing over the 9-year survey period, from 72% in 2008 to 75% in 2017.

Consistently across surveys, the largest percentage of respondents live in Luzon, ranging from 32% in 2008 to 44% in 2017.

Table 3.1 Profile of women age 15-24 by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

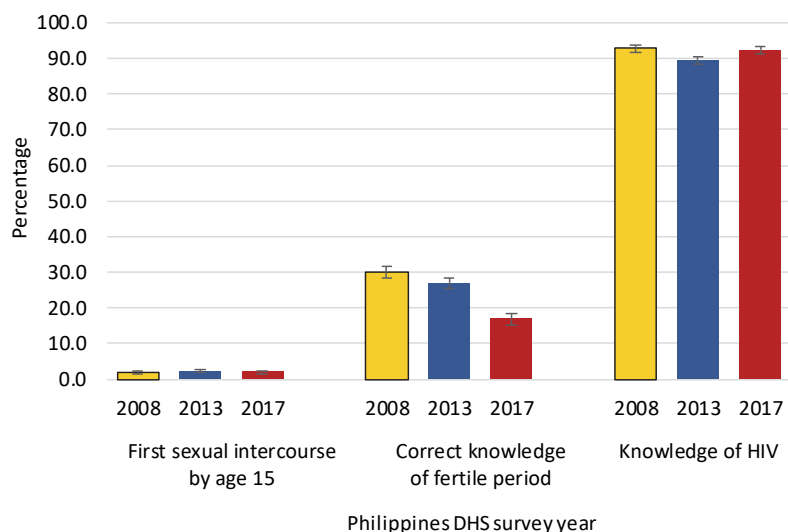
Indicator	DHS survey year					
	2008		2013		2017	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Completed education (in years)						
None	32	0.6	32	0.5	29	0.3
1-7	845	17.3	849	14.1	821	9.0
8-11	2,632	53.7	3,775	62.6	5,192	57.2
12+	1,388	28.4	1,370	22.7	3,030	33.4
Total	4,896	100.0	6,025	100.0	9,072	100.0
Current work status						
Not working	3,404	69.9	4,140	69.1	6,704	73.9
Working	1,463	30.1	1,850	30.9	2,368	26.1
Total	4,867	100.0	5,990	100.0	9,072	100.0
Marital status						
Not married or in a union	3,534	72.2	4,401	73.0	6,807	75.0
Formerly married or in a union	79	1.6	115	1.9	128	1.4
Currently married or in a union	1,283	26.2	1,509	25.0	2,136	23.5
Total	4,896	100.0	6,026	100.0	9,072	100.0
Religion						
Catholic	3,886	79.4	4,658	77.4	7,151	78.8
Non-Catholic	1,011	20.6	1,361	22.6	1,921	21.2
Total	4,896	100.0	6,019	100.0	9,072	100.0
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	698	14.3	902	15.0	1,522	16.8
Second	861	17.6	1,134	18.8	1,673	18.4
Middle	917	18.7	1,236	20.5	1,801	19.8
Fourth	1,078	22.0	1,338	22.2	2,046	22.6
Highest	1,343	27.4	1,415	23.5	2,031	22.4
Total	4,896	100.0	6,026	100.0	9,072	100.0
Place of residence						
Urban	2,784	56.9	3,264	54.2	4,446	49.0
Rural	2,112	43.1	2,762	45.8	4,626	51.0
Total	4,896	100.0	6,026	100.0	9,072	100.0
Island/region group						
Luzon	1,361	32.0	2,435	40.4	4,017	44.3
National Capital	916	21.6	1,086	18.0	1,646	18.1
Visayas	844	19.9	932	15.5	1,500	16.5
Mindanao	1,126	26.5	1,573	26.1	1,909	21.0
Total	4,247	100.0	6,026	100.0	9,072	100.0

For more details on exact figures, statistical evidence of association, and statistical differences between surveys, see the full list of tables for each indicator by background characteristics of women, age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017 (Appendix Tables 3.1-3.19). For corresponding national estimates of women age 15-49, see Appendix Tables 3.20-38.

3.2 Sexual behavior and knowledge

Among the indicators related to sexual behavior and knowledge, young Filipino women's extent of correct knowledge of the fertile period has decreased over time, as displayed by data examined in the 2008, 2013, and 2017 Philippines NDHS surveys. Reported first sexual intercourse by the age of 15 is approximately 2% across the surveys.

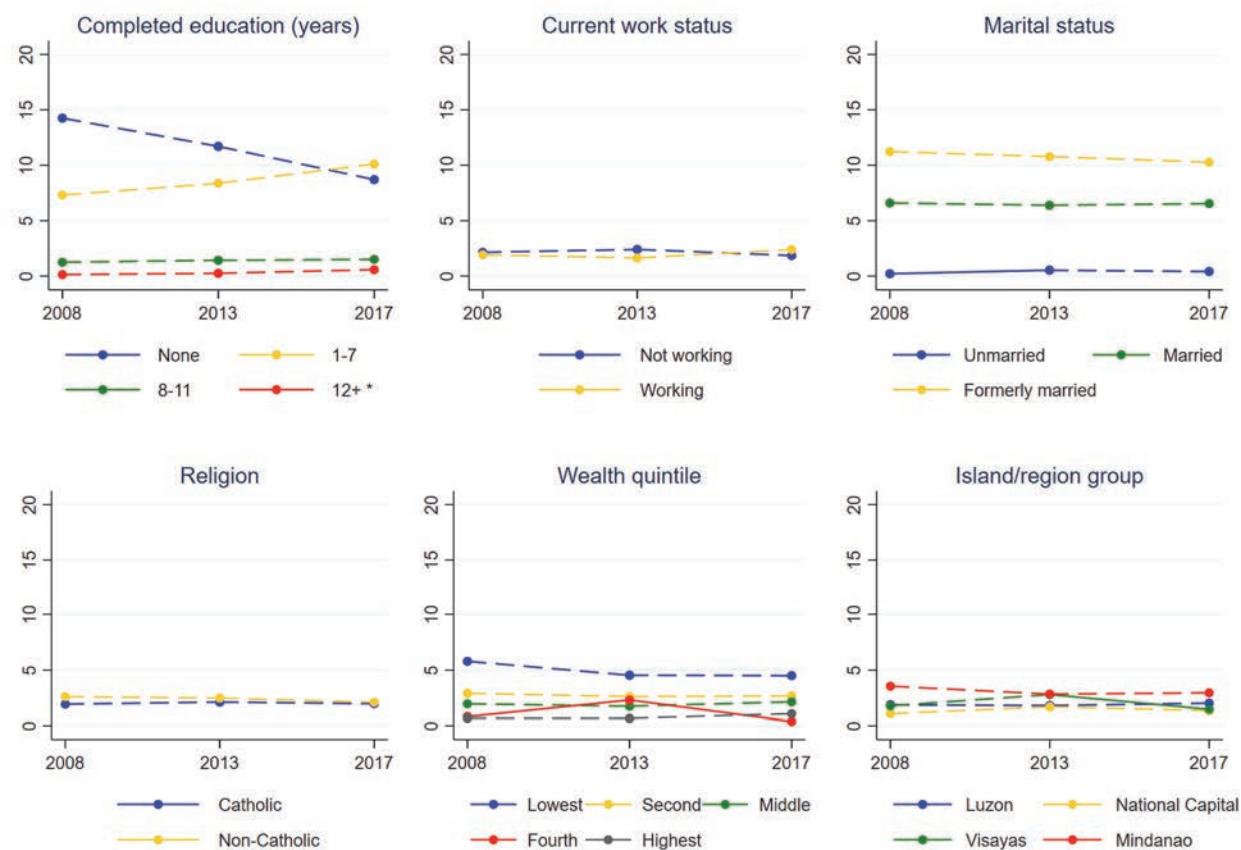
Figure 3.1 Sexual behavior and knowledge indicators by Philippines NDHS survey year



3.2.1 First sexual intercourse by age 15

Figure 3.2 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 who reported having their first sexual intercourse by age 15. This figure illustrates the following:

Figure 3.2 Percentage of women age 15-24 who reported their first sexual intercourse before age 15 by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



The percentage of young Filipino women who reported having their first sexual intercourse by age 15 declined slightly over the 9-year period.

Young women with 12+ years of education show some evidence of change across surveys. Those with 12+ years of education who reported first sexual intercourse before age 15 in the 2017 survey was 0.4 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.05$).

A higher percentage (3.5%) of young women in Mindanao compared with the other island/region groups (1.1% to 1.9%) reported first sex by age 15 in the 2008 survey. In Visayas, a slightly higher percentage of young women in the 2013 survey reported first sexual intercourse by age 15 compared with young women in the 2008 survey, although there was no statistical evidence of this difference. In contrast, in Visayas in the 2017 survey, the percentage of young women who reported their first sexual intercourse by age 15 was 1.3 percentage points lower than in the 2013 survey ($p < 0.05$).

For numerical values, see Appendix Table 3.1 for age 15-24 and 3.20 for age 15-49.

3.2.2 Correct knowledge of fertile period

Figure 3.3 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 who reported correct knowledge of their fertile period. This figure illustrates the following:

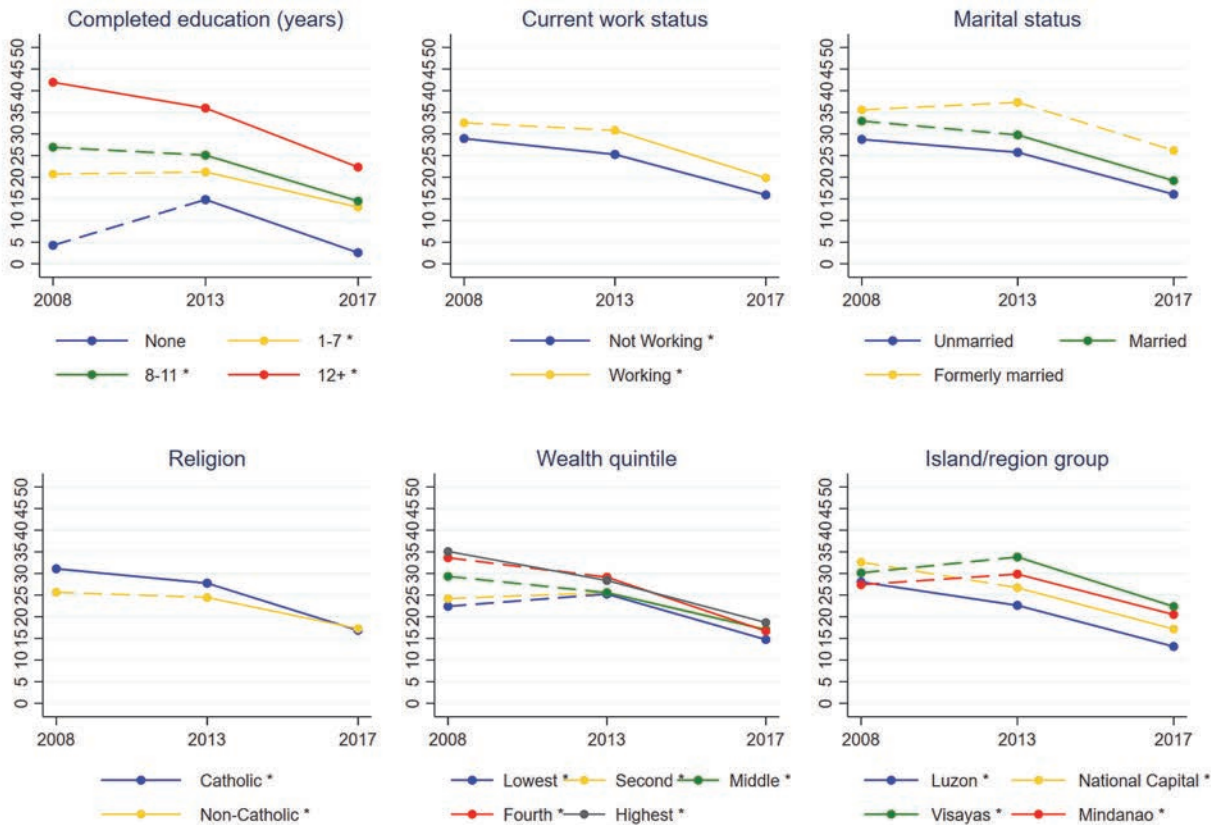
Overall, across the majority of covariates, there is a decline over the 9-year period in the percentage of young women with correct knowledge of their fertile period.

In the 2017 survey, 17% of young Filipino women correctly identified their fertile period, a level that was 13 percentage points lower than in the 2008 survey, at 30% ($p < 0.001$).

Young women who were working at the time of the survey show strong evidence of change across the surveys in correct knowledge of their fertile period. The level was highest (33%) in the 2008 survey, falling slightly to 31% in 2013, and then to 20% in 2017—13 percentage points lower than in 2008 ($p < 0.001$).

Young women's correct knowledge of their fertile period declined across the survey years in both urban and rural areas. In the 2013 survey, the percentage of young women in urban areas who reported correct knowledge of their fertile period was 4.4 percentage points lower than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.01$). In the 2017 survey, the level of correct knowledge was 10.6 percentage points lower than in the 2013 survey ($p < 0.001$)—overall, a decrease of 15 percentage points between 2008 and 2017 ($p < 0.001$). In rural areas, the decline in young women's correct knowledge of their fertile period was similar but less than in urban areas.

Figure 3.3 Percentage of women age 15-24 with correct knowledge of their fertile period by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.2 and 3.21.

3.2.3 Ever heard of HIV

Figure 3.4 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 who have ever heard of HIV. This figure illustrates the following:

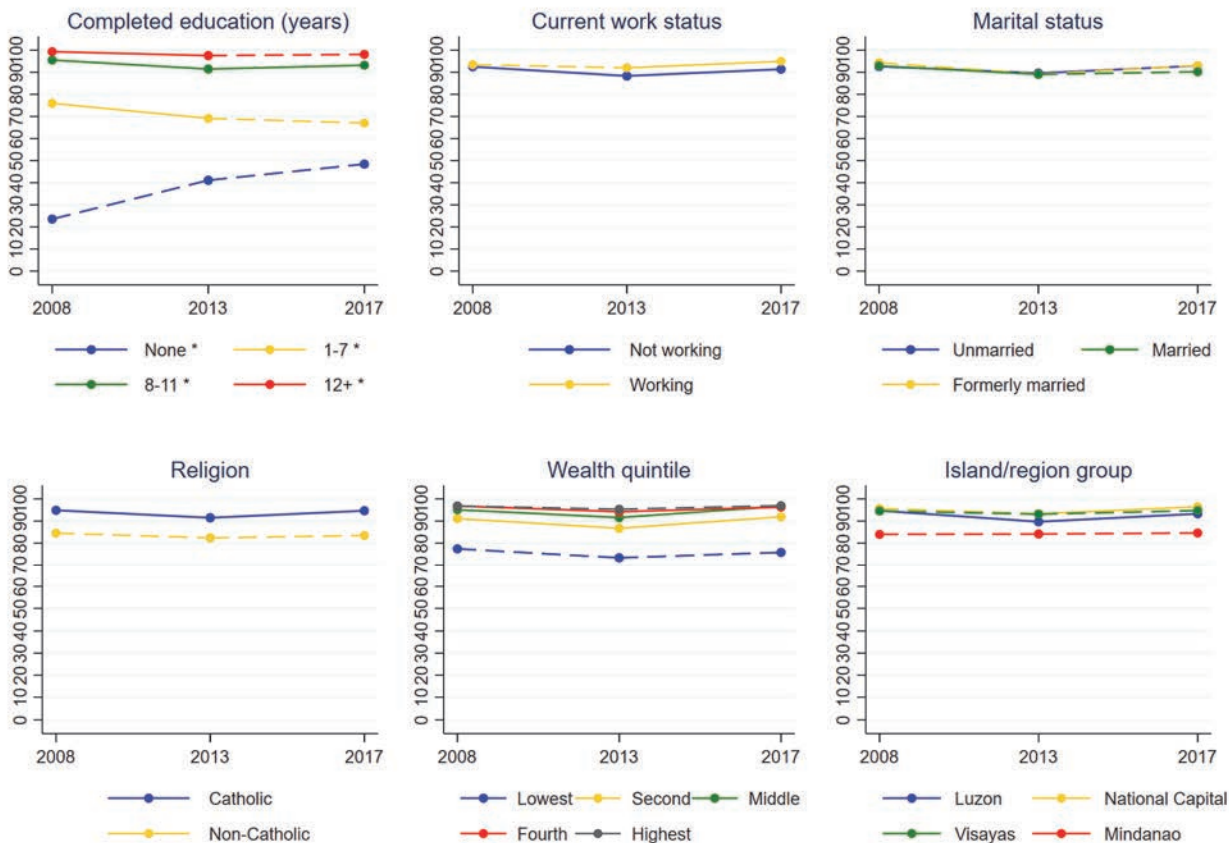
Across the 9-year period, the great majority of young Filipino women (at least 89%) reported ever hearing of HIV. There was a decrease of 3.3 percentage points between the surveys in 2008 and 2013 ($p < 0.001$), but between the 2013 and 2017 surveys, young women’s knowledge of HIV increased by 2.9 percentage points ($p < 0.001$).

Young women in the lowest wealth quintile display the lowest percentages of reported awareness of HIV, ranging between 73% and 77% over the 9-year period, compared with a range of 87% to 92% among young women in the second wealth quintile. The other wealth quintile groups display even higher proportions with an awareness of HIV.

Young women who identify as Catholic show strong evidence of change across surveys in ever hearing of HIV. In the 2013 survey, the proportion of young Catholic women with knowledge of HIV was 3.4 percentage points less than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.001$). Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion declined

by another 3.2 percentage points ($p < 0.001$). In contrast, young women who identified as part of religious group other than Catholic do not show statistical evidence of a change in knowledge of HIV across surveys.

Figure 3.4 Percentage of women age 15-24 who have ever heard of HIV by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

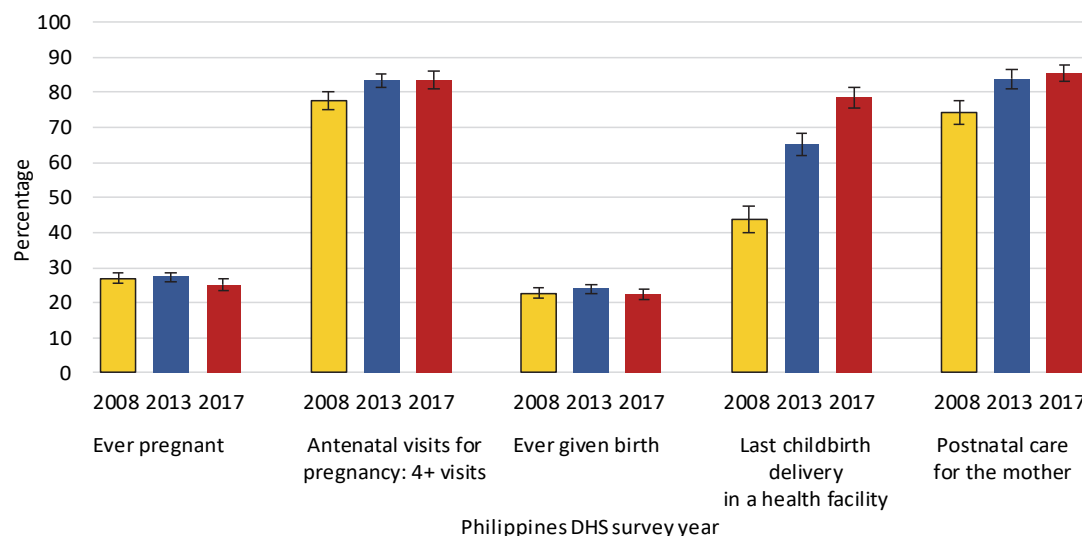


For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.10 and 3.38.

3.3 Pregnancy, Birth, and Maternal Health

Figure 3.5 displays pregnancy, birth, and maternal health indicators by survey year. Indicators related to antenatal care (ANC), childbirth delivery in a health facility, and PNC increased between 2008 and 2017. While the percentage of young Filipino women becoming pregnant or giving birth increased from 2008 to 2013, there was a decrease in both indicators in 2017.

Figure 3.5 Pregnancy, birth, and maternal health indicators by Philippines NDHS survey year



3.3.1 Ever pregnant

Figure 3.6 displays the percentage of young Filipino women age 15-24 who reported ever being pregnant. This figure illustrates the following:

There has been a decline in the prevalence of pregnancy among young women age 15-24 in recent years. In the 2008 and 2013 surveys, 27% of young women reported ever experiencing pregnancy. Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion declined to 25%, a decrease of 2.2 percentage points⁵ ($p < 0.05$).

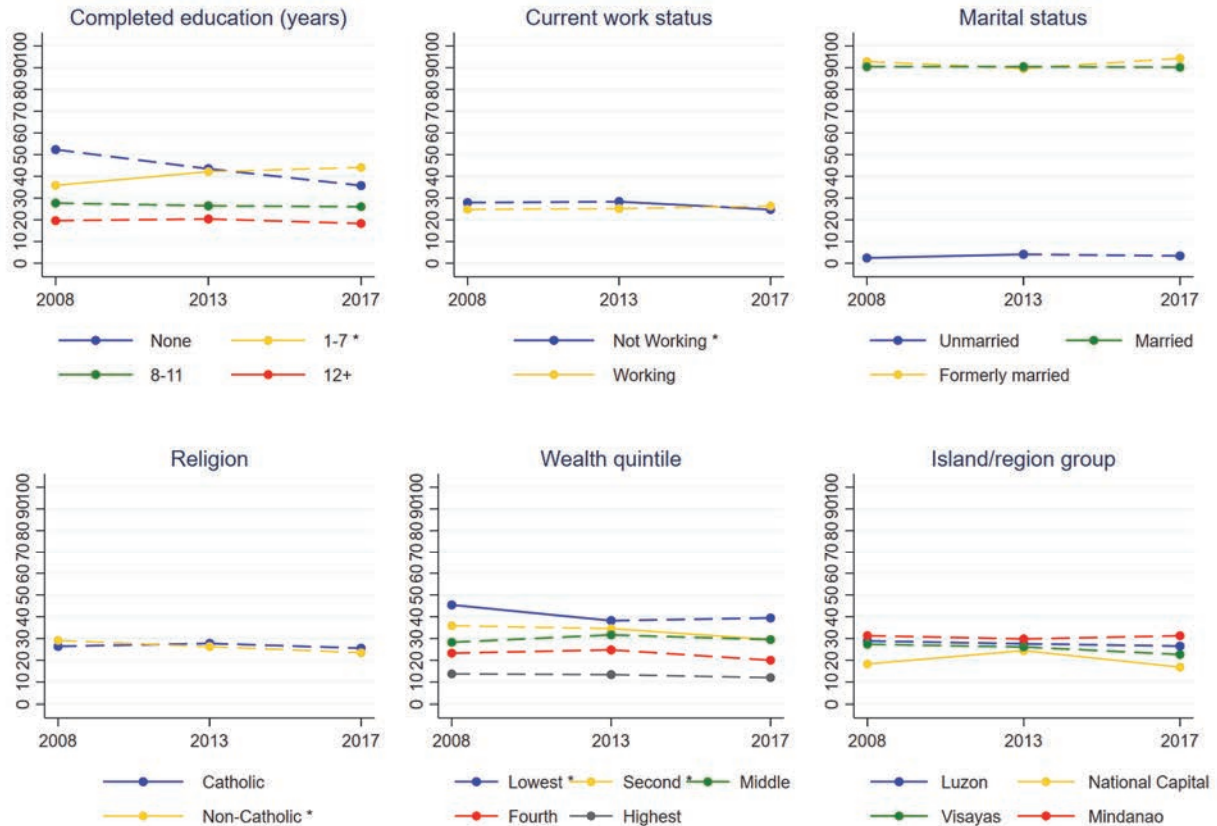
Across a number of covariates—young women with 1-7 and 12+ years of education, women not working, women not married or in a union, women in urban areas, and women living in the NCR—there was a slight increase between 2008 and 2013 in the percentage of women who have been pregnant, followed by a decrease between the 2013 and 2017 surveys. For example, in the 2013 survey, the proportion of young women living in NCR who ever experienced a pregnancy was 6.1 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.05$). Subsequently, in the 2017 survey, the proportion of young women in NCR who reported ever becoming pregnant was 7.6 percentage points less than in the 2013 survey ($p < 0.001$). No other island/region category showed statistical evidence of either a decrease or an increase in the experience of pregnancy among women age 15-24.

Place of residence shows strong statistical evidence of change across surveys in young women’s experience of pregnancy. Among young women in urban areas in the 2013 survey, the proportion ever pregnant was 3.7 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.01$). In contrast, the proportion decreased between 2013 and 2017 by 3.2 percentage points ($p < 0.05$). Among young women in rural areas, the proportion ever pregnant was 4.2 percentage points lower in the 2013 survey than in 2008 ($p < 0.001$). While there was a decrease between 2013 and 2017 in the percentage ever pregnant, there was limited statistical evidence of

⁵ Note that this percentage point difference is due to rounding. Percentage point differences in our study are explained in tenths of a decimal point, while prevalence is explained in units.

a difference. Nonetheless, there was strong statistical evidence ($p < 0.001$) of a 5.9 percentage point decrease in the prevalence of pregnancy among young women in rural areas between 2008 and 2017.

Figure 3.6 Percentage of women age 15-24 who have ever been pregnant by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.3 and 3.22.

3.3.2 Antenatal visits for pregnancy: 4+ visits

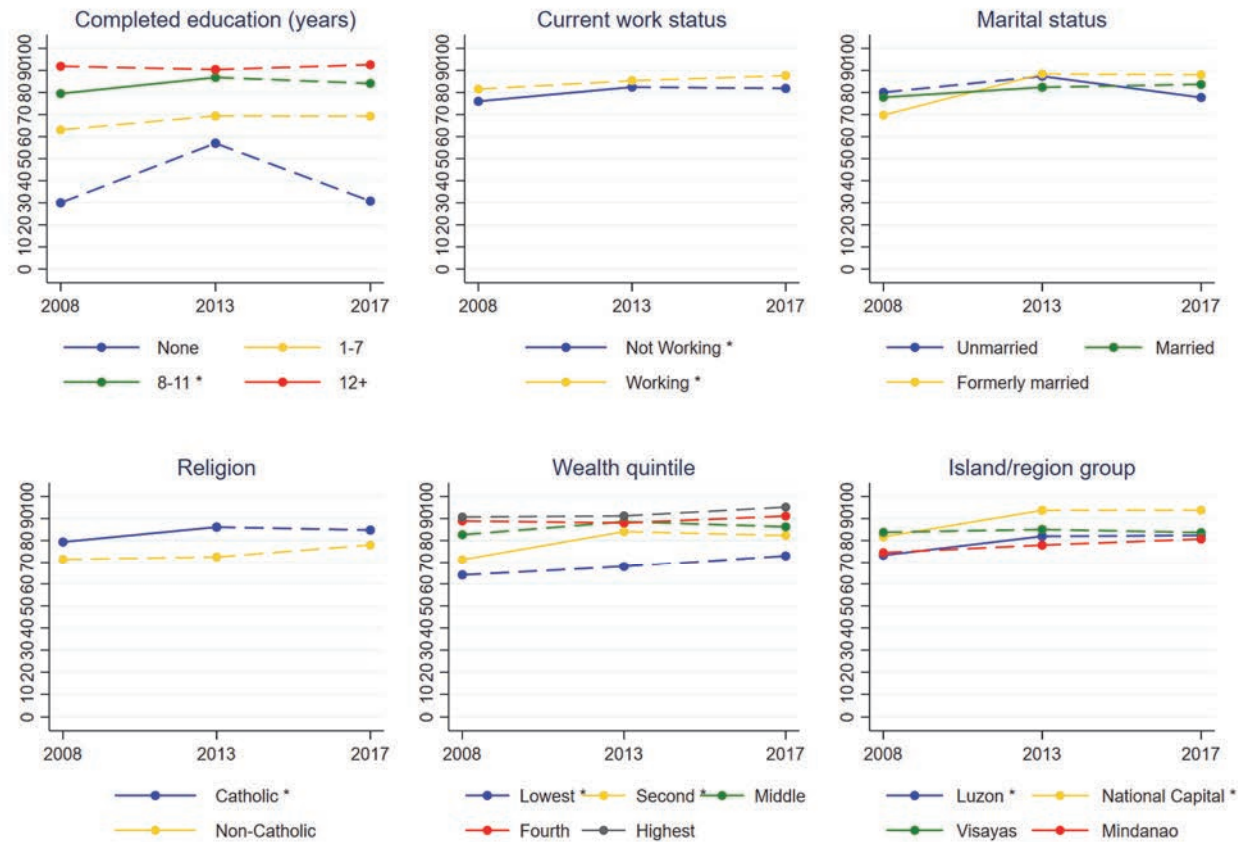
Figure 3.7 shows the change across surveys in the percentage of young women who had 4+ ANC visits before the most recent birth, for each category of each background variable. This figure illustrates the following:

Overall, there is an upward trend from 2008 to 2017 in the percentage of young women who had 4+ ANC visits.

Young women with 8-11 years of completed education show strong evidence of change across surveys. The proportion of young women with this level of education in the 2013 survey who had 4+ ANC visits was 7.3 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.001$). There was a further increase between the 2008 and 2017 surveys of 4.6 percentage points ($p < 0.05$). No other education category shows statistically strong evidence of either an increase or a decrease in this outcome.

Young women living in Luzon and the NCR display strong evidence of change in ANC across surveys. In Luzon, the proportion of young women in the 2017 survey who presented for 4+ ANC visits was 9 percentage points higher compared with the 2008 survey ($p < 0.01$). In NCR, in the 2017 survey, the proportion of young women who had 4+ ANC visits was 12.1 percentage points higher than in the 2008 and 2013 surveys ($p < 0.01$).

Figure 3.7 Percentage of women age 15-24 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey who had 4+ ANC visits by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Table 3.4 and 3.23.

3.3.3 Ever given birth

Figure 3.8 shows the change across surveys in the percentage of young women who had ever given birth, for each category of each background variable. This figure illustrates the following:

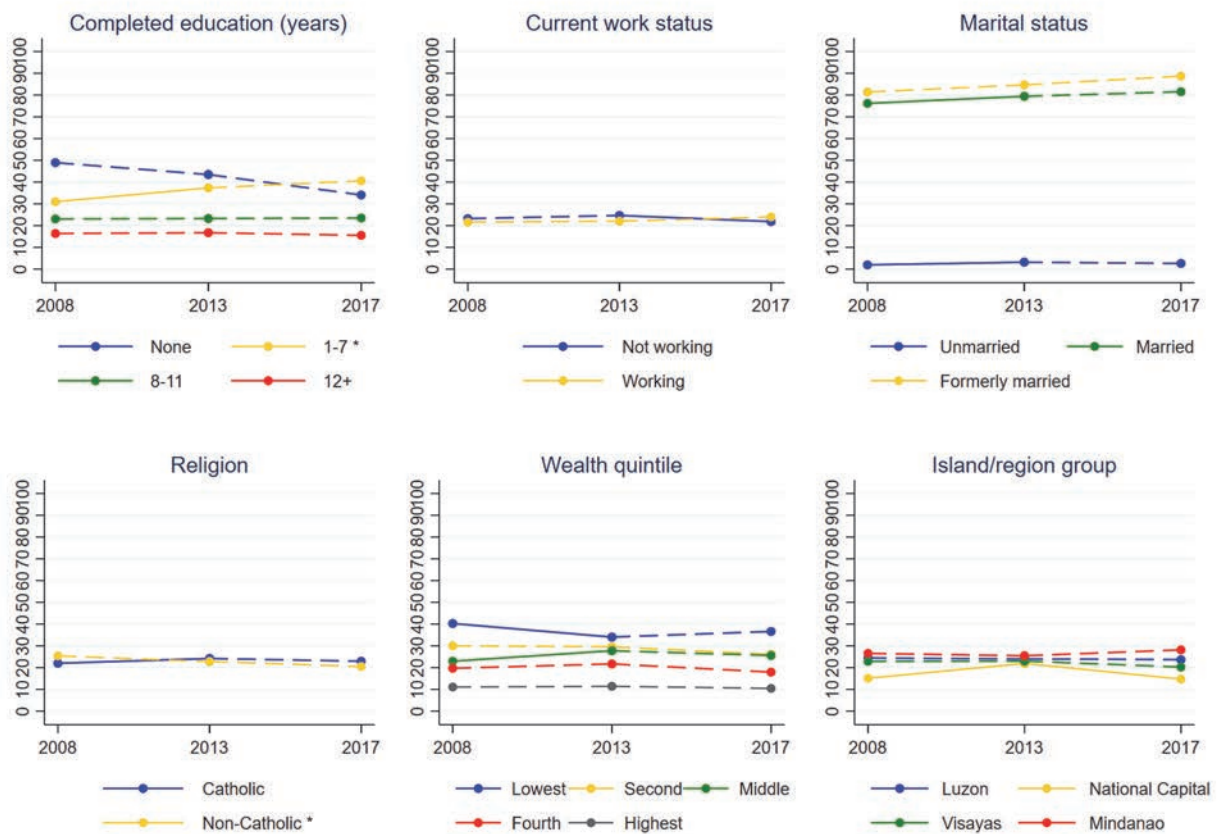
Over the 9-year survey period, about one-fifth of Filipino women age 15-24 ever gave birth, with little evidence of a change over time.

Young women currently married or in a union show statistical evidence of change across surveys. In the 2013 survey, the proportion of women age 15-24 currently married or in a union who ever gave birth was 3.3 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.05$). In the 2017 survey, the proportion who ever gave birth was 5.4 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.01$). In the 2013 survey among

young women who were not married or in a union, the proportion who ever gave birth was 1.2 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.01$). Other marital status categories did not show evidence of a change in this outcome across surveys.

Of the island/region groups, young Filipino women living in the NCR show strong statistical evidence of change across survey years. In the 2013 survey, the proportion of young women living in NCR who ever gave birth was 6.8 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.01$). In contrast, in the 2017 survey, among young women living in the NCR, the proportion who ever gave birth was 7.2 percentage points lower than in 2013 ($p < 0.01$). No other island/region group category shows statistical evidence of a change in this outcome.

Figure 3.8 Percentage of women age 15-24 who had ever given birth, by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.5 and 3.24.

3.3.4 Last childbirth delivery in a health facility

Figure 3.9 shows the change across surveys in the percentage of young women who delivered their last child in a health facility, for each category of each background variable. This figure illustrates the following:

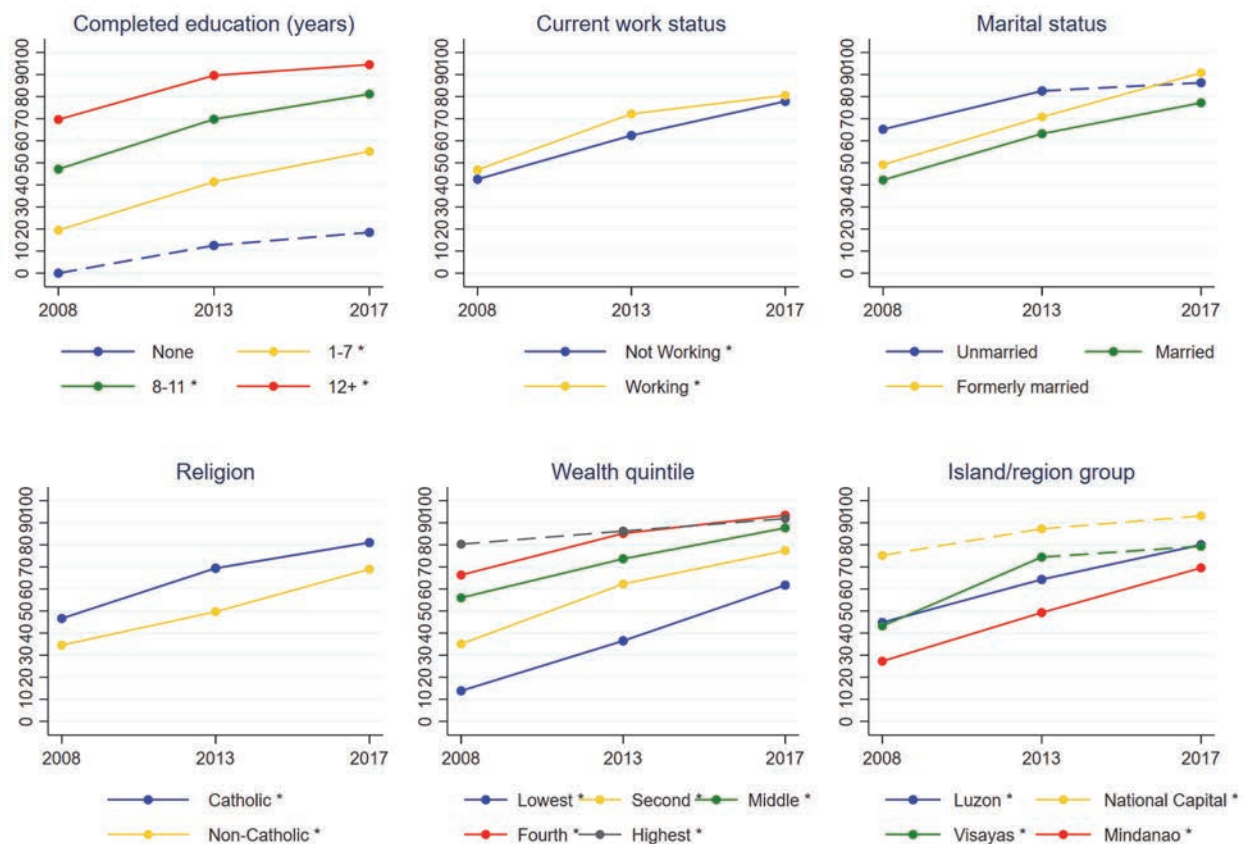
Compared with childbirth deliveries at home or other locations, there were notable increases in the percentage of women age 15-24 who delivered their last child in a health facility, which ranged from 44%

in 2008 to 65% in 2013, and then to 79% in 2017. There is strong statistical evidence of a change, where in the 2017 survey the proportion of young women who reported their last childbirth delivery in a health facility was 34.8 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.001$).

Across each survey year within each background variable, the percentage of young women delivering their last child in a health facility increased, when compared with young women who delivered at home or other locations.

Young women who live in Mindanao show strong evidence of change across the survey years. In the 2013 survey, the proportion who gave birth in a health facility was 22 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.001$). Moreover, the percentage doubled over the 9-year period between the 2008 and 2017 surveys, and was 42.3 percentage points higher in 2017 than 2008 ($p < 0.001$). Women living in Luzon, the NCR, and Visayas also show strong statistical evidence of a difference in health facility delivery. In Visayas, for example, there was a 36.1 percentage point increase in facility delivery between the 2008 and 2017 surveys, ($p < 0.001$).

Figure 3.9 Percentage of women age 15-24 with their last delivery that took place in a health facility by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.6 and 3.25.

3.3.5 Postnatal care for the mother

Figure 3.10 shows the change across surveys in the percentage of mothers age 15-24 who received PNC within the first 2 days after delivery, for each category of each background variable. This figure illustrates the following:

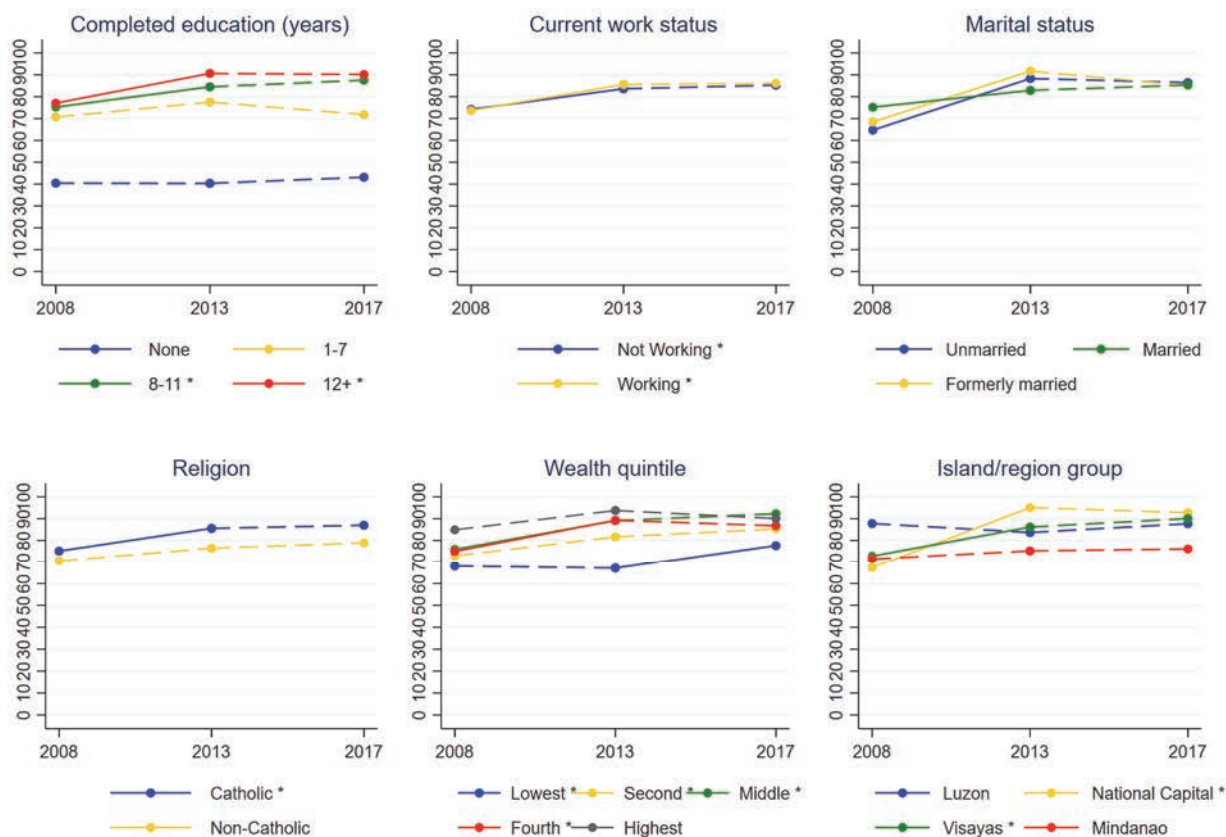
Postnatal care for the mother within the first 2 days of birth has increased across the 3 survey years, from 74% in 2008, to 84% in 2013, and 85% in 2017.

Across all wealth quintiles, with the exception of the highest, there is statistical evidence of differences in young mothers who receive PNC within the first 2 days after delivery. For example, young women in the middle wealth quintile show strong evidence of change across the survey years. In the 2017 survey, the proportion of young women in the middle wealth quintile who received PNC within the first 2 days was 16.3 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, in the 2017 survey, the proportion of young women in the lowest wealth quintile who received PNC within the first 2 days of giving birth was 10.5 percentage points higher compared with the 2013 survey ($p < 0.05$). Similarly, the proportion of young women in the lowest wealth quintile in the 2017 survey who received PNC within the first 2 days of giving birth was 9.6 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.05$).

Young mothers in urban areas show strong statistical evidence of increases in PNC between 2008 and 2013, and between 2008 and 2017 ($p < 0.001$).

Young mothers in Visayas and the NCR show evidence of increases in receiving PNC within the first 2 days across surveys. In the 2017 survey, the proportion of young mothers in Visayas who received PNC within the first 2 days was 17.3 percentage points higher than in the 2008 survey ($p < 0.001$).

Figure 3.10 Percentage of mothers age 15-24 who received postnatal care within the first 2 days of delivery by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



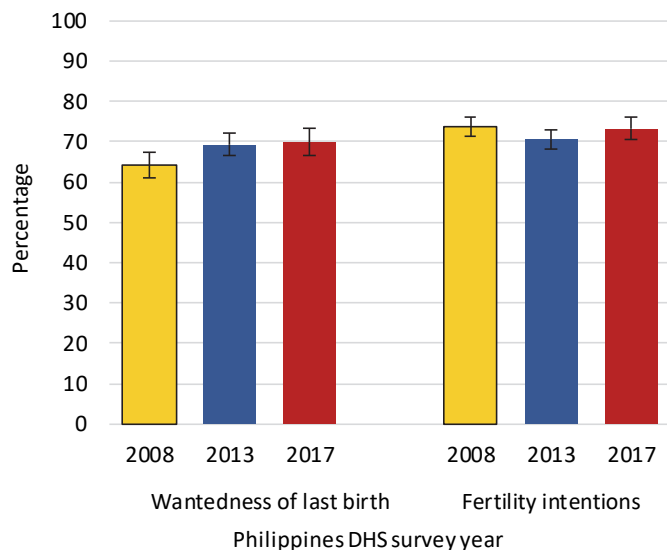
For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.7 and 3.26.

3.4 Fertility Desires and Intentions

The fertility intention and the desire for one or more children of Filipino women did not change considerably in the past 9 years (Figure 3.11). Among all women, 36% in 2008 reported they want to have one or more children. This dropped slightly to 35% in 2013 and rose again in 2017 to 37%. Over the 9-year period, there is only a 1.2 percentage point change in the proportion of women who desire for one or more children. Across age groups, however, there was a declining proportion of younger women age 15-19 who desire one or more children over the past 9 years. There is strong statistical evidence of change between 2008 and 2017, from 81% to 72%, respectively. In contrast, older age groups such as women age 20-24 and women age 25-49 showed increases, although at a much lower level (1.8 and 2.1 percentage change, respectively).

The percentage of women who reported that they had wanted their last pregnancy increased from 62% in 2008 to 72% in 2017 (11 percentage point change, $p < .001$). Compared to women age 25-49, young women age 15-19 had the lowest percentage point change (1.9). There is statistical evidence of change in the proportion who reported that their last pregnancy was wanted among women age 20-24 (6.5 percentage point change, $p < .05$).

Figure 3.11 Fertility desires and intention indicators by Philippines NDHS survey year



3.4.1 Wantedness of last birth

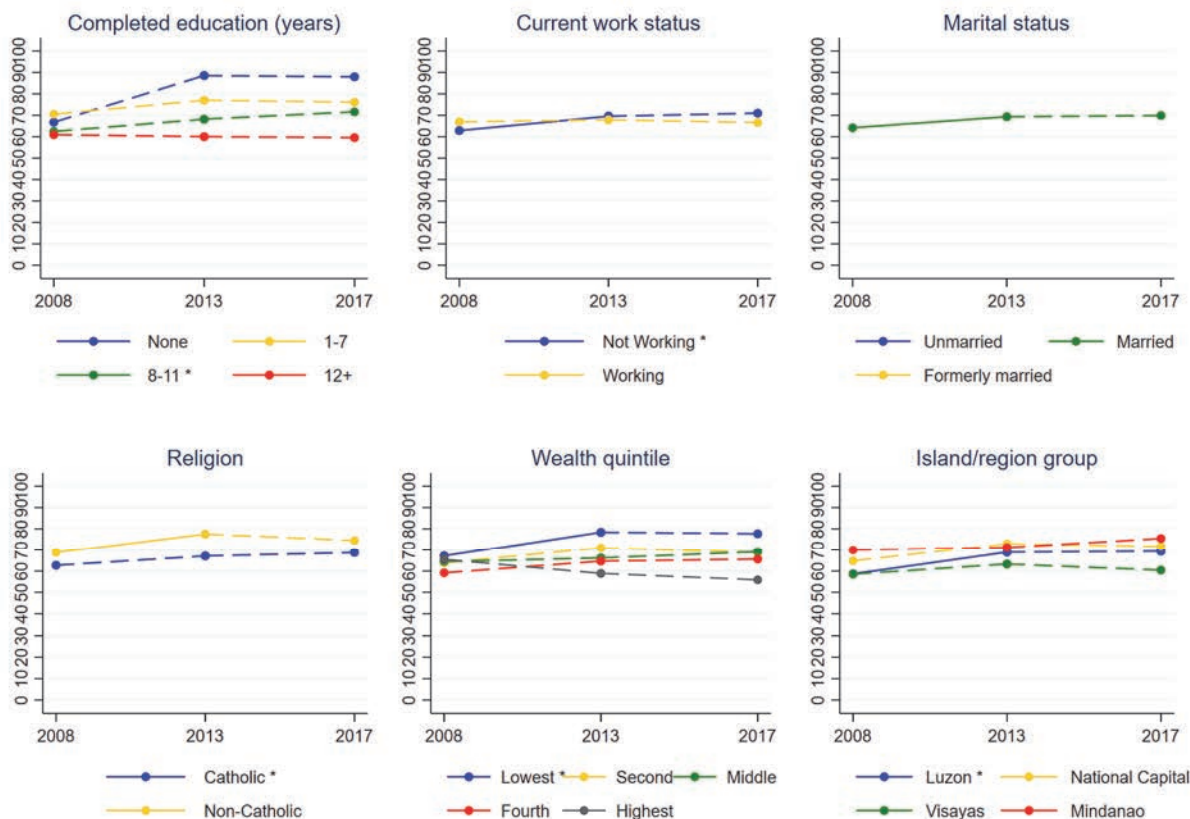
Figure 3.12 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 whose last pregnancy was wanted. The figure shows distribution across several covariates.

In general, the percentage of young women who reported that their last pregnancy was wanted increased over the 9-year period. Seven in 10 young women in 2017 said that they wanted their last pregnancy, which was about 5.7 percentage points higher than in 2008 ($p < .05$).

Education is associated with wantedness of the last pregnancy. In all survey years, young women with a shorter number of years (1-7 years) in school have the highest percentage reporting that they wanted their last pregnancy. This decreases as the number of years of completed education increases. Statistical evidence of variation across different levels of education is observed in 2013 ($p < .01$) and 2017 ($p < .05$). However, statistical evidence of change over the last 9 years is only apparent in women with 8-11 years of schooling (9.2 percentage points, $p < .01$).

Statistical evidence of an increase in the percentage who wanted their last pregnancy between 2008 and 2017 is found among women who are not working ($p < .01$), Catholic ($p < .05$), women in the lowest wealth quintile ($p < .01$), and women in Luzon ($p < .01$).

Figure 3.12 Percentage of wantedness of last birth by background characteristics of women age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.8 and 3.27.

3.4.2 Fertility intentions

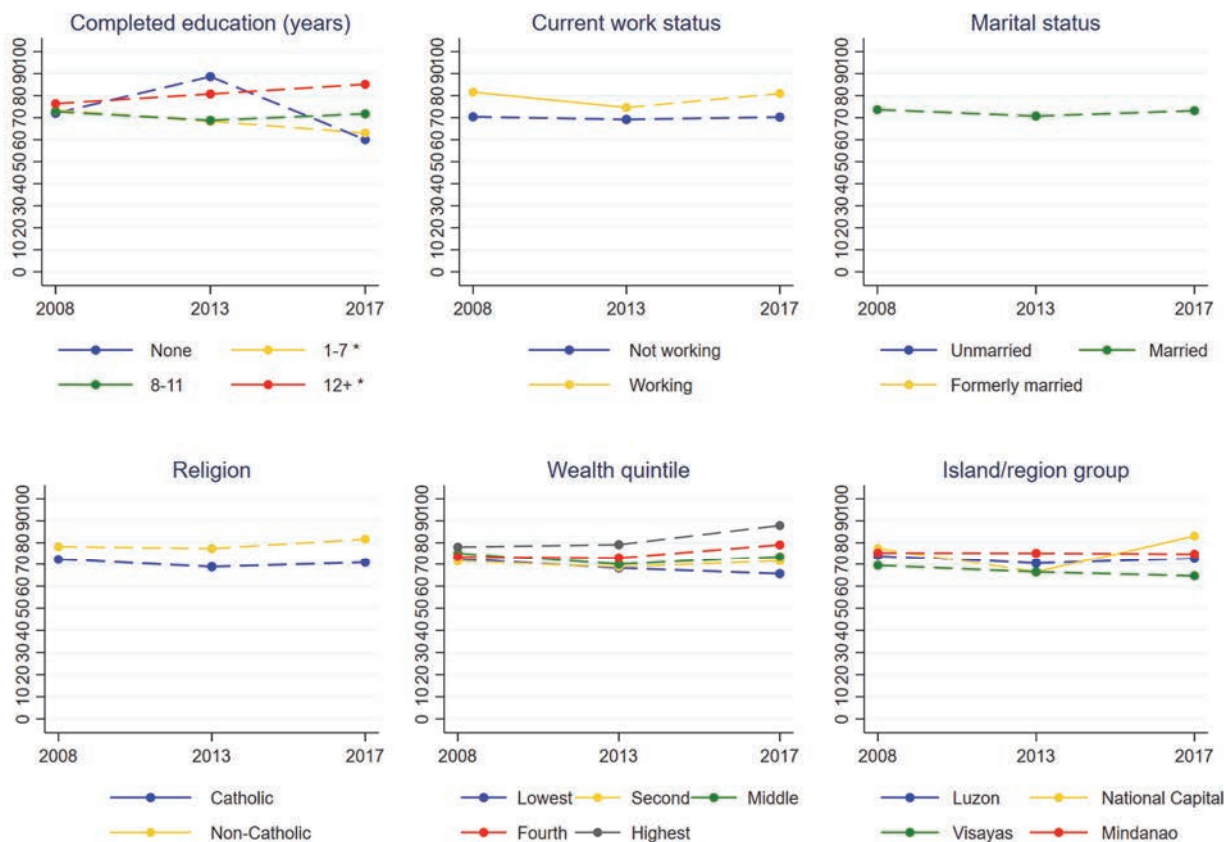
The desire for one or more children among young women age 15-24 has remained almost constant in the past 9 years. Seventy-four percent of young women wanted to have one or more children in 2008. This dropped to 71% in 2013, and rose to 74% in 2017. No statistical evidence of change is observed during the 9-year period.

Figure 3.13 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 who want one or more children by selected characteristics.

Across levels of education, statistical evidence of decline is apparent among women with 1-7 years of education over the 9-year period ($p < .05$). In 2008, 74% of young women with 1-7 years of schooling wanted to have one or more children. Nine years later, the percentage dropped to 64%.

No other covariates show statistical evidence of change in young women's desire for one or more children in 9 years.

Figure 3.13 Differences for fertility intentions and whether (one or) more children are desired by background characteristics of women age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.9 and 3.28.

3.5 Family Planning and Contraceptive Method Use

Compared with all women of reproductive age (age 15-49), a lower proportion of young women age 15-24 are exposed to FP messages in the media in the last few months (Appendix Table 1.11). Moreover, women age 15-24 have lower CPR for both modern and traditional contraceptive methods (Figure 3.14) than women age 25-49, as well as all women of reproductive age (age 15-49). More details can be found in the Appendix. This pattern is not surprising since a larger proportion of women in the younger age range are still unmarried, and although sexually active, they may not be regularly exposed to sexual activity compared with married women. Additionally, across the 9-year period, joint decision-making on whether to use family planning has declined (Figure 3.15). The patterns and differentials in FP and contraceptive use, as well as other indicators related to FP, are discussed below.

Figure 3.14 Family planning indicators by Philippines NDHS survey year - part I

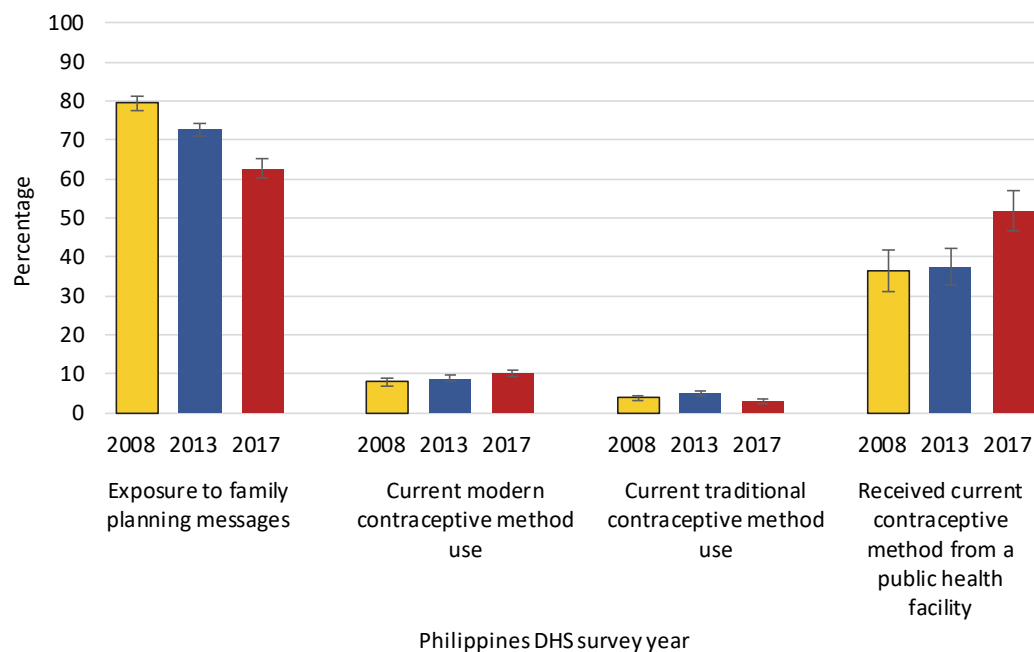
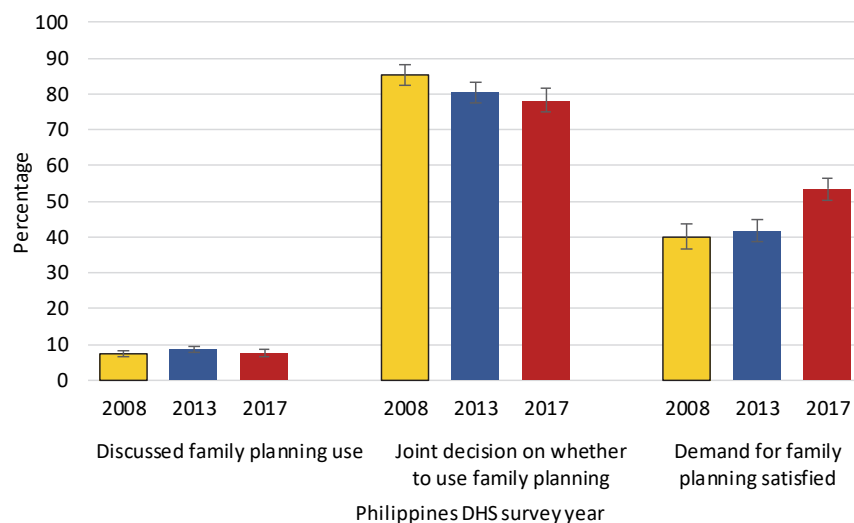


Figure 3.15 Family planning indicators by Philippines NDHS survey year – part II



3.5.1 Exposure to family planning (FP) messages

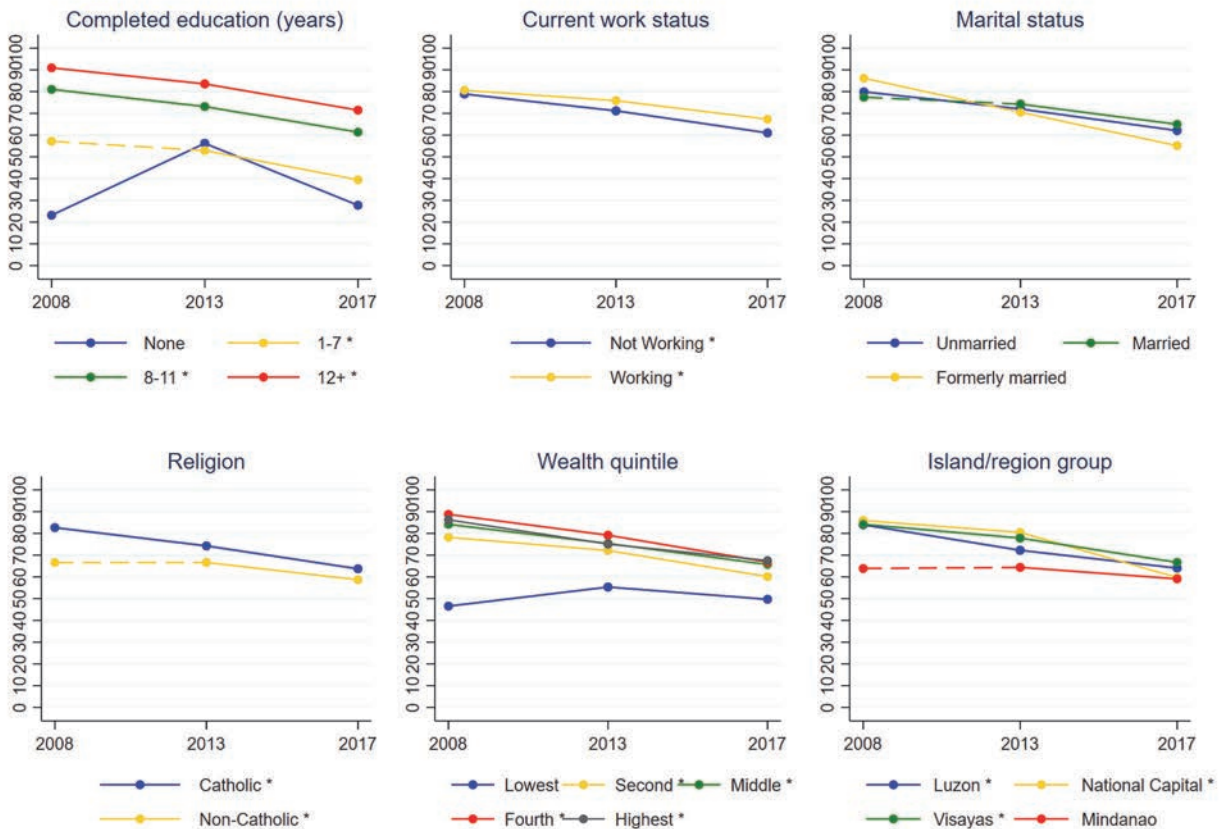
Figure 3.16 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 who have been exposed to FP messages. The figure highlights the following findings:

The percentage of young Filipino women who have been exposed to FP messages in the media in the last few months has declined over the past 9 years. This shows statistical evidence of change from 79% in 2008 to 63% in 2017.

Statistical evidence of a decline is observed among young women with high levels of education. Women with either 8-11 years or more than 12 years of completed education experienced an almost 20 percentage-point reduction in the percentage exposed to FP messages in the media ($p < 0.001$). In 2008, 81% and 91% of women with 8-11 years and more than 12 years of education, respectively, reported that they were exposed to FP messages in the previous few months. By 2017, 61% and 72%, respectively, were exposed to FP messages in the media.

Compared with 2008, in 2017 a lower percentage of young women who are Catholic and women who live in an urban area were exposed to FP messages. Across regions, there is a reduction in the percentage exposed to FP messages, although women living in the NCR, a highly urbanized area, have exhibited the biggest percentage decline in the level of exposure to FP messages, from 86% in 2008 to 60% in 2017 ($p < 0.001$).

Figure 3.16 Percentage of women age 15-24 who were exposed to family planning messages in the last few months by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.11 and 3.29.

3.5.2 Current modern contraceptive method use

Figure 3.17 shows current use of modern methods among women age 15-24. The figure shows the following findings:

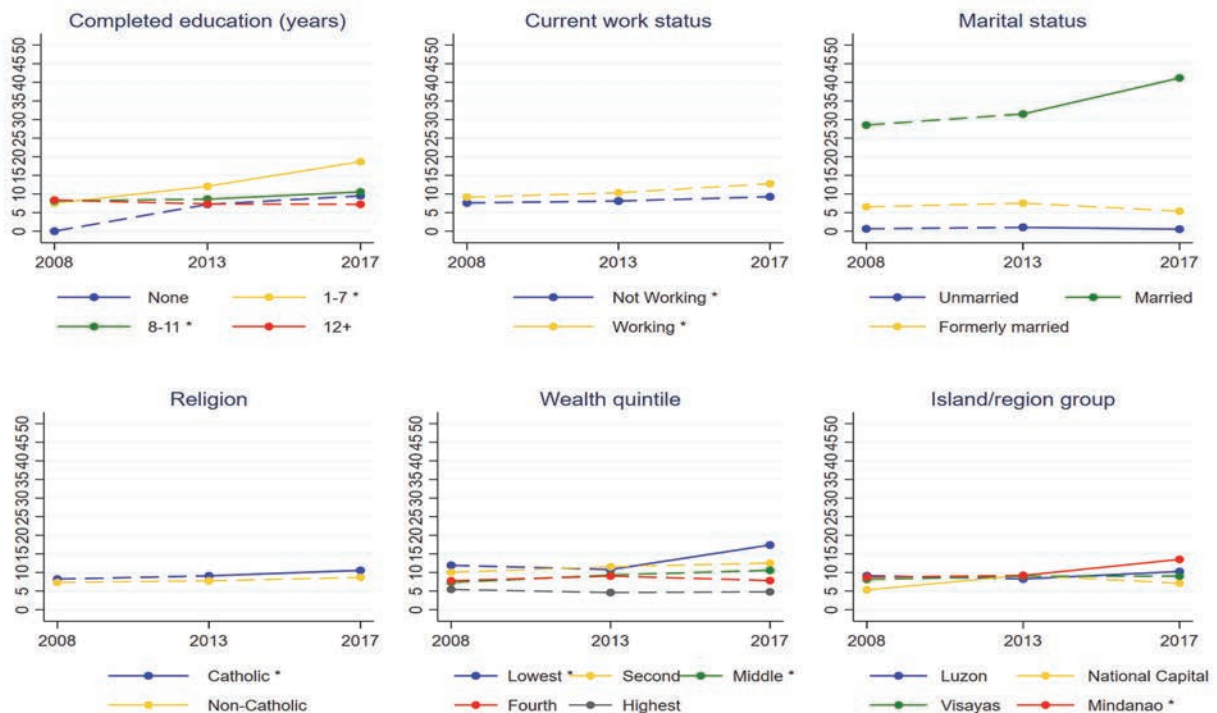
Overall, there is slight improvement in the percentage of young women age 15-24 who are currently using a modern contraceptive method, from 8% in 2008 to 9% in 2013 ($p < .05$) and to 10% in 2017 ($p < .01$).

Within educational levels, young women with 1-7 years of education have the highest percentage of modern contraceptive method uptake in 2013 and 2017. There is statistical evidence of an increase between survey years by this subgroup of women: almost a 7-percentage point increase between 2013 and 2017 ($p < .01$) and a 11.2 percentage change in 9 years ($p < .001$). Women with 8-11 years of education also showed statistical evidence of an increase between survey years, although this was lower compared to women with 1-7 years of education (2.4 percentage point decrease in 9 years, $p < .01$).

More currently married or in union, compared to women who are unmarried and formerly married, are currently using a modern contraceptive method. This pattern is consistent across survey years. Furthermore, currently married young women display statistical evidence of change in the percentage using modern methods, particularly between 2013 and 2017 ($p < .001$), and between 2008 and 2017 ($p < .001$).

There is statistical evidence of change in the past 9 years in the percentage of young women using modern contraceptive methods among Catholics ($p < .01$), women from the lowest wealth quintiles ($p < .01$), rural residents ($p < .01$), and women living in Mindanao ($p < .001$).

Figure 3.17 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who use modern contraceptive methods by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.12 and 3.30.

3.5.3 Current traditional contraceptive method use

In contrast to the increase in current uptake of modern contraceptive methods among young women, use of traditional methods slightly increased from 4% in 2008 to 5% in 2013 ($p < .05$), but decreased between 2013 and 2017 (2 percentage points, $p < .01$). As Figure 3.18 shows, the pattern of traditional method use among young women can be described as follows:

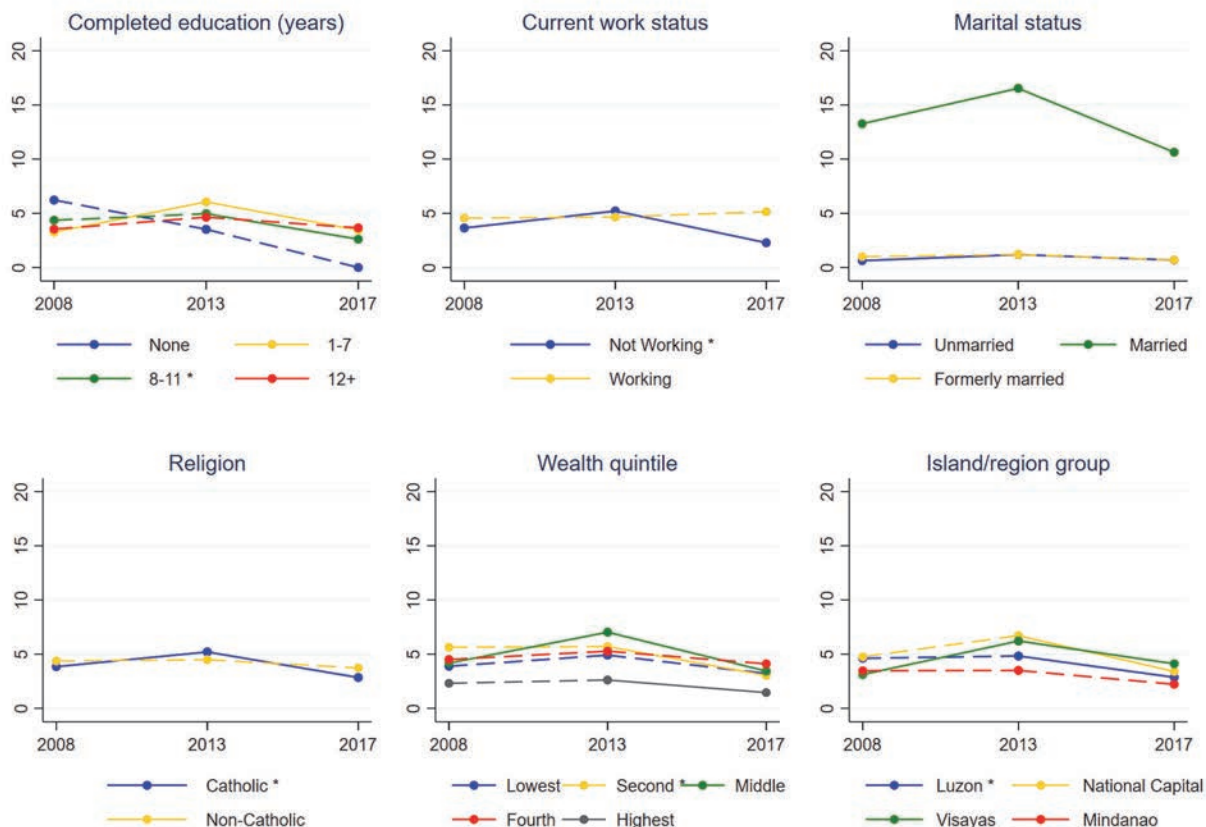
In 2008, traditional contraceptive method use was common among young women with no education, working women, those currently married or in union, non-Catholics, women in the second lowest wealth quintile, rural residents, and women living in the NCR.

In 2017, traditional contraceptive use was more prevalent (although at a lower level) among young women with more than 12 years of schooling, working women, those currently married or in union, non-Catholics, women in the fourth wealth quintile, urban residents, and women living in the Visayas region.

There is statistical evidence of change in traditional method use among currently married women between 2013 and 2017 ($p < .001$). In 2013, 16% reported that they are using traditional methods, while in 2017, only 11% reported doing so. The same pattern is observed among women who are not working. There is statistical evidence of a decline in the percentage using traditional methods between 2013 and 2017 ($p < .001$).

Over the past 9 years, statistical evidence of a decline in traditional contraceptive use is observed among young women with 8-11 years of education (1.7 percentage point, $p < .01$), non-working women (1.4 percentage point, $p < .01$), Catholic women (1 percentage point, $p < .05$), women in the second wealth quintile (2.6 percentage point, $p < .01$), rural residents (1.8 percentage point, $p < .001$), and those living in Luzon (1.8 percentage point, $p < .05$).

Figure 3.18 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who currently use traditional contraceptive methods by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.14 and 3.31.

3.5.4 Received current contraceptive method from a public health facility

Figure 3.19 presents the percentage of women age 15-24 who received their most recent contraceptive method from a public health facility. The key findings are as follows:

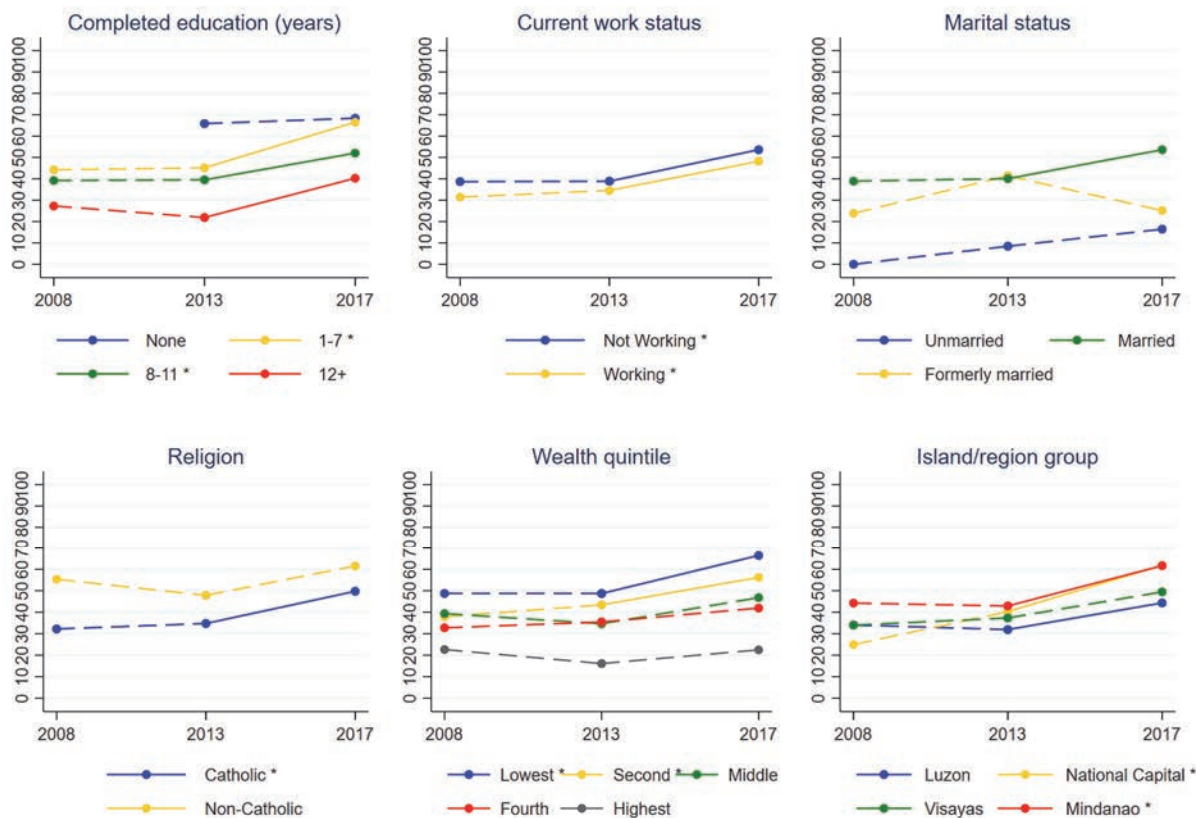
Over the past 9 years, an increasing proportion of young women are obtaining contraceptive supplies from a public health facility: 36% in 2008, 37% in 2013, and 52% in 2017. There is strong statistical evidence of a change between 2008 and 2017 (15.4 percentage points, $p < .001$).

In all survey years, more women who are not working compared to working women received contraceptive supplies from public health facility. Regardless of work status, statistical evidence of an increase in the percentage receiving contraceptives from a public health facility is observed in both working and non-working women. However, there are greater gains in terms of a percentage point increase among working women in the past 9 years: 16.8 versus 14.9 ($p < .001$).

There seems to be a socioeconomic gradient in accessing an FP supply from a public health facility, although this is more obvious in the 2017 survey where the percentage of women who have received a contraceptive supply from a public health facility decreases with an increase in socioeconomic level.

By regions, young women living in the NCR (36.8 percentage points gain, $p < .01$) have the largest increase in the percentage who obtained their most recent contraceptive methods from a public health facility, from 25% in 2008 to 62% in 2017.

Figure 3.19 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who received their current contraceptive method from a public health facility by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.13 and 3.32.

3.5.5 Discussed family planning use

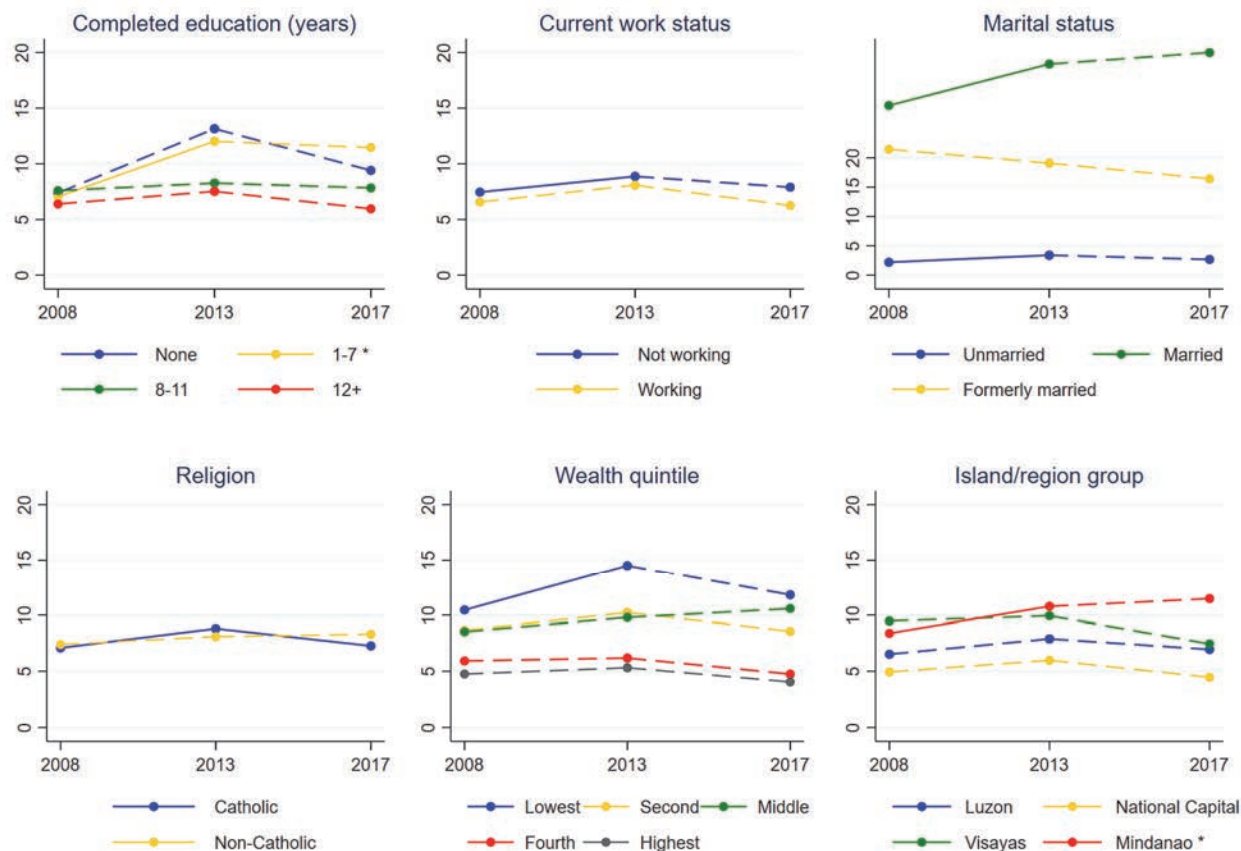
In the DHS surveys, young women who are contraceptive method users were asked whether they have visited a health facility and were told about FP in the facility in the previous 12 months. Figure 3.20 presents the key results, as follows:

Fewer than 10% of young women who are contraceptive users have visited a health facility and were told about FP in the 12 months prior to survey. The figure (7%) is almost unchanged in the past 9 years (7.5%), although there was a slight improvement in 2013 (8.6%).

Between survey years, statistical evidence of change in the percentage of young women who reported that they have visited a health facility and were told about FP is observed among women with 1-7 years of education, with a 4.4 percentage point increase between 2008 and 2013, $p < .01$); among women who are currently married or in union, (9 percentage point increase, $p < .01$); and those living in Mindanao region, (3.1 percentage point increase, $p < .05$).

Within socioeconomic status, the percentage varies and decreases with an increasing level of socioeconomic status, particularly in 2008 and 2013 where the prevalence is higher among young women in the lowest wealth quintile. In terms of change between survey years, there is an increase between 2008 and 2013, especially in the lowest quintile (4 percentage points increase, $p < .05$). Between 2013 and 2017, however, the percentage declined slightly, although no statistical evidence of change is observed across different categories of wealth quintiles.

Figure 3.20 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who discussed family planning with a health worker or family planning provider among users by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.15 and 3.33.

3.5.6 Joint decision on whether to use family planning (FP)

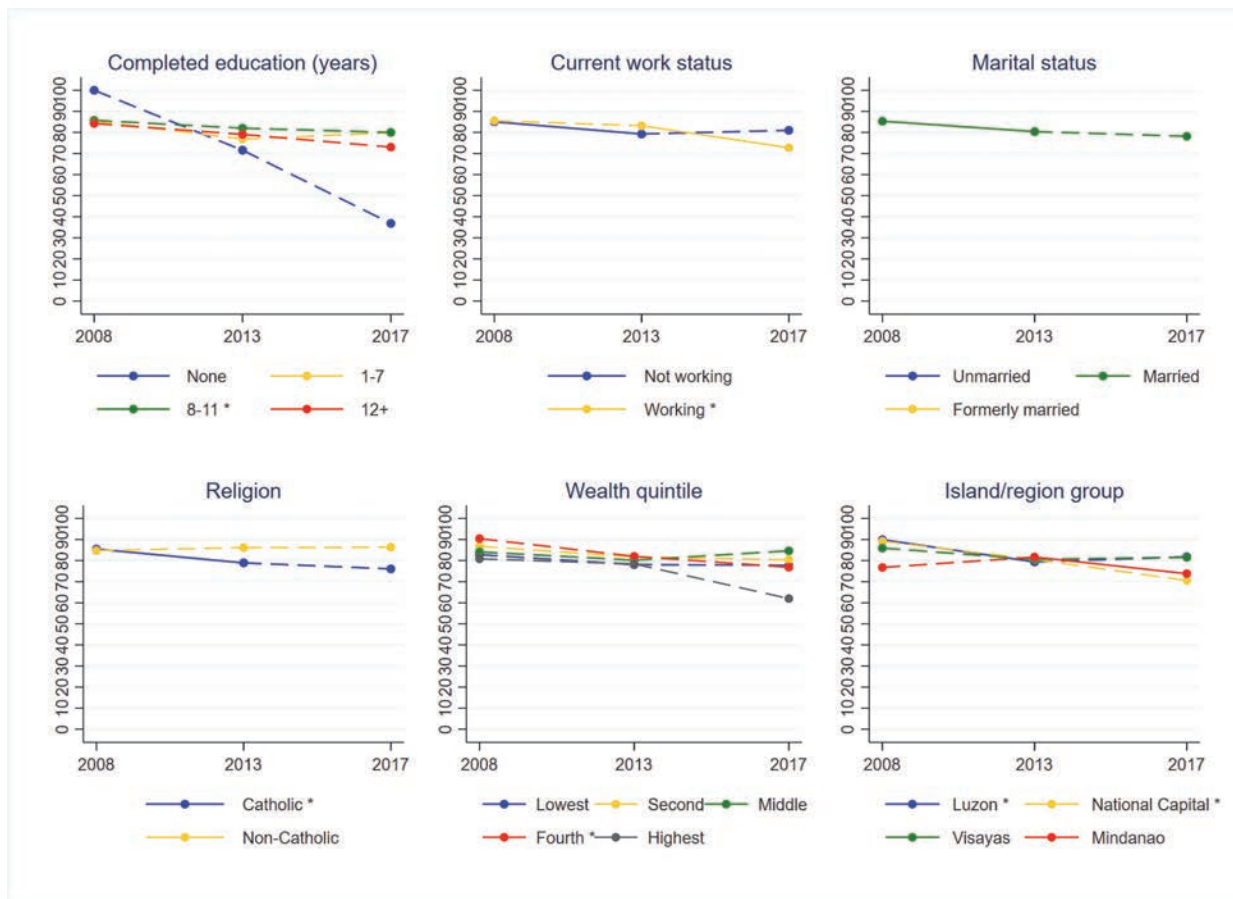
Among young women who are contraceptive users, the percentage who jointly decide with their partner on use of FP declined over the past 9 years, from 85% in 2008, 80% in 2013, and 78% in 2017. Figure 3.21 shows the patterns and differentials of joint decision-making on use of FP. The following are the highlights.

Across survey years, the proportion of young women age 15-24 who discussed FP use with their partner declined in all categories of educational level. Between 2008 and 2017, the percentage change ranges from 5.5 to 11.2. Only women with 8-11 years of completed education manifested statistical evidence of decline ($p < .05$).

Other covariates that exhibited statistical evidence of change over the last 9 years in the percentage of young women age 15-24 who discussed FP with their partner are: working women (12.8 percentage points decrease, $p < .01$), Catholic (9.4 percentage points decrease, $p < .01$), and women in the fourth wealth quintile (13.6 percentage points decline, $p < .05$). There was statistical evidence of decline in both urban and rural women, with 8.1 and 7.1 percentage change, respectively ($p < .05$).

Across regions, there is statistical evidence of a lower percentage of young women in Luzon and the NCR who reported jointly deciding with their partner whether or not to use FP in 2017 (82% and 71%, respectively) compared with the percentage in 2008 when the prevalence was at 90%.

Figure 3.21 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who jointly decided on whether to use family planning among users by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.16 and 3.34.

3.5.7 Demand for family planning (FP) satisfied by modern methods

The demand for FP satisfied by modern methods among young women increased from 40% in 2008 to 53% in 2017, which showed strong statistical evidence of change ($p < .001$). Figure 3.22 illustrates the patterns and differentials.

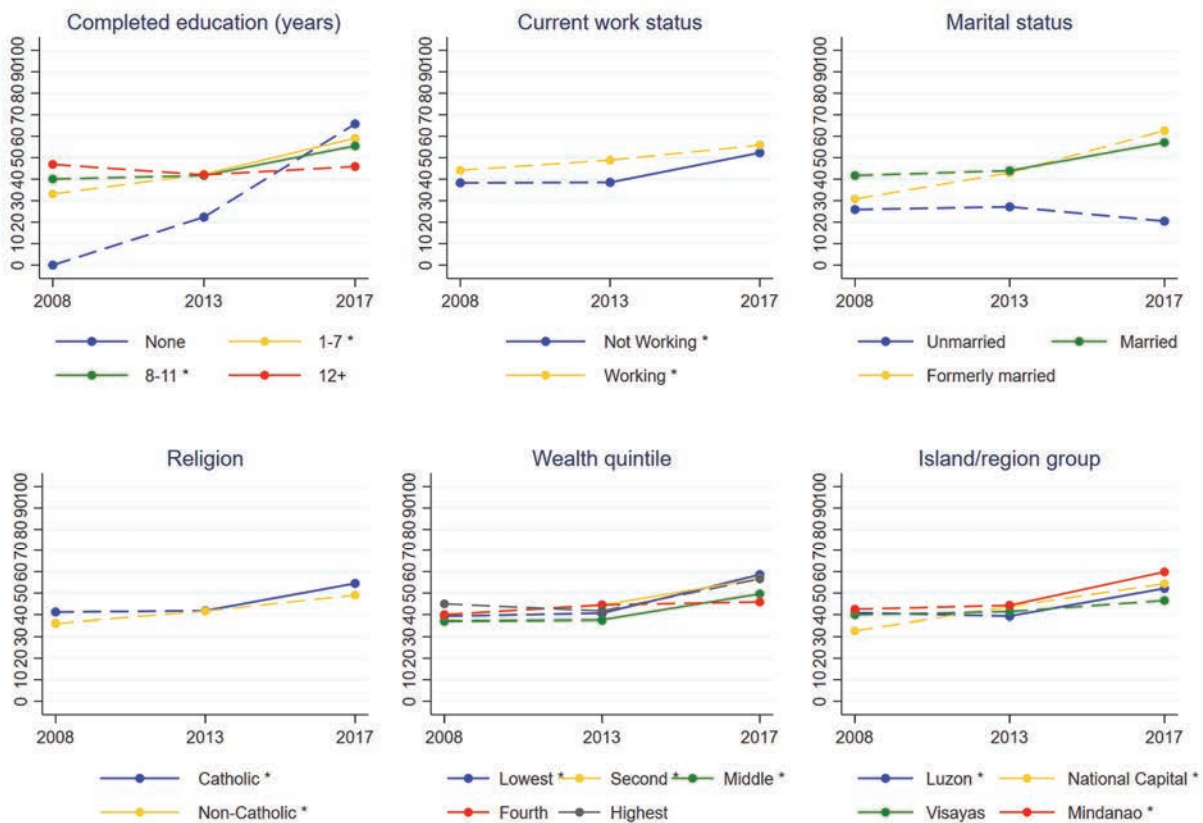
Gains in the percentage of young women whose demand for FP is satisfied by modern methods are observed among those with 1-7 years (26 percentage points, $p < .001$) and 8-11 years of schooling (15.4 percentage

points, $p < .001$). Similarly, regardless of work status, there is a notable increase in the percentage of young women whose demand for FP is satisfied by modern methods, although greater increase is found among women who are not working (14.7 percentage points, $p < .001$).

In terms of socioeconomic status, an increase in the percentage of young women whose demand for FP is satisfied by modern methods is observed in all wealth quintiles, particularly between 2008 and 2017. However, statistical evidence of change is present only among women belonging to the lowest quintile (19.3 percentage points increase, $p < .001$), second quintile (16.8 percentage points increase, $p < .001$) and the middle quintile (12.5 percentage points increase, $p < .05$).

While both urban and rural women also showed positive change in the percentage whose demand for FP is satisfied by modern methods in the past 9 years, statistical evidence of change is only present among the rural women (19 percentage points, $p < .001$). Similarly, there is also statistical change between 2008 and 2013 across regions, except for Visayas, which also posted the lowest percentage increase of 5.5 compared to the other regions (21.7 - 11.3 percentage points).

Figure 3.22 Percentage of young women age 15-24 with demand satisfied by modern contraceptive methods by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

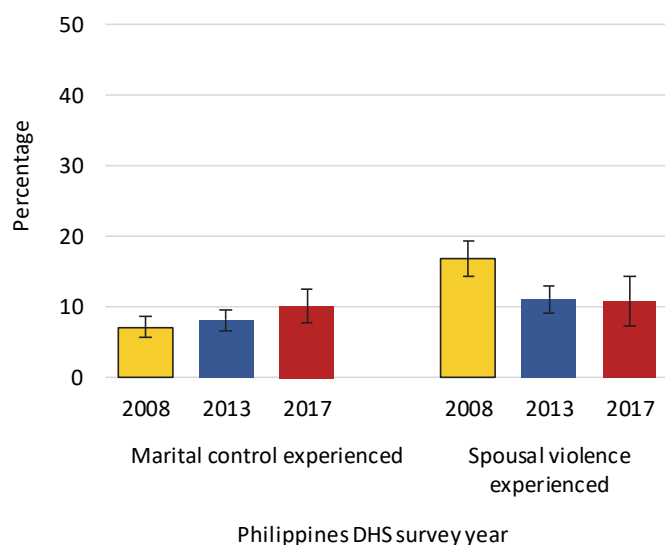


For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.17 and 3.35.

3.6 Gender and Violence

In the DHS surveys, gender relations were measured among young women age 15-24 based on their reported experience of marital control exercised by husband and experience of spousal violence. Over the survey years, an increasing proportion of women reported to have experienced three or more types of marital control exercised by their husband/partner. See Figure 3.23. Marital control items include: husband/partner is jealous if respondent talks with other men; husband/partner accuses respondent of unfaithfulness; husband/partner does not permit respondent to meet female friends; husband/partner tries to limit respondent's contact with family; and husband/partner insists on knowing where respondent is. The percentage of those experiencing three or more types of marital control rose from 7% in the 2008 survey to 10% in 2017. The proportion of young women who experienced spousal violence, either physical or sexual, in the 12 months before the survey declined, which showed statistical evidence of change, from 17% in 2008 to 11% in 2017. Patterns and differentials for these two indicators are discussed below.

Figure 3.23 Gender and violence indicators by Philippines NDHS survey year



3.6.1 Marital control experienced

Figure 3.24 displays the percentage of women age 15-24 who experienced three or more types of marital control. Based on the data, the following findings are observed:

Over the past 9 years, husband's exercise of marital control has notably increased among young women, from 7% in 2008 to 10% in 2017.

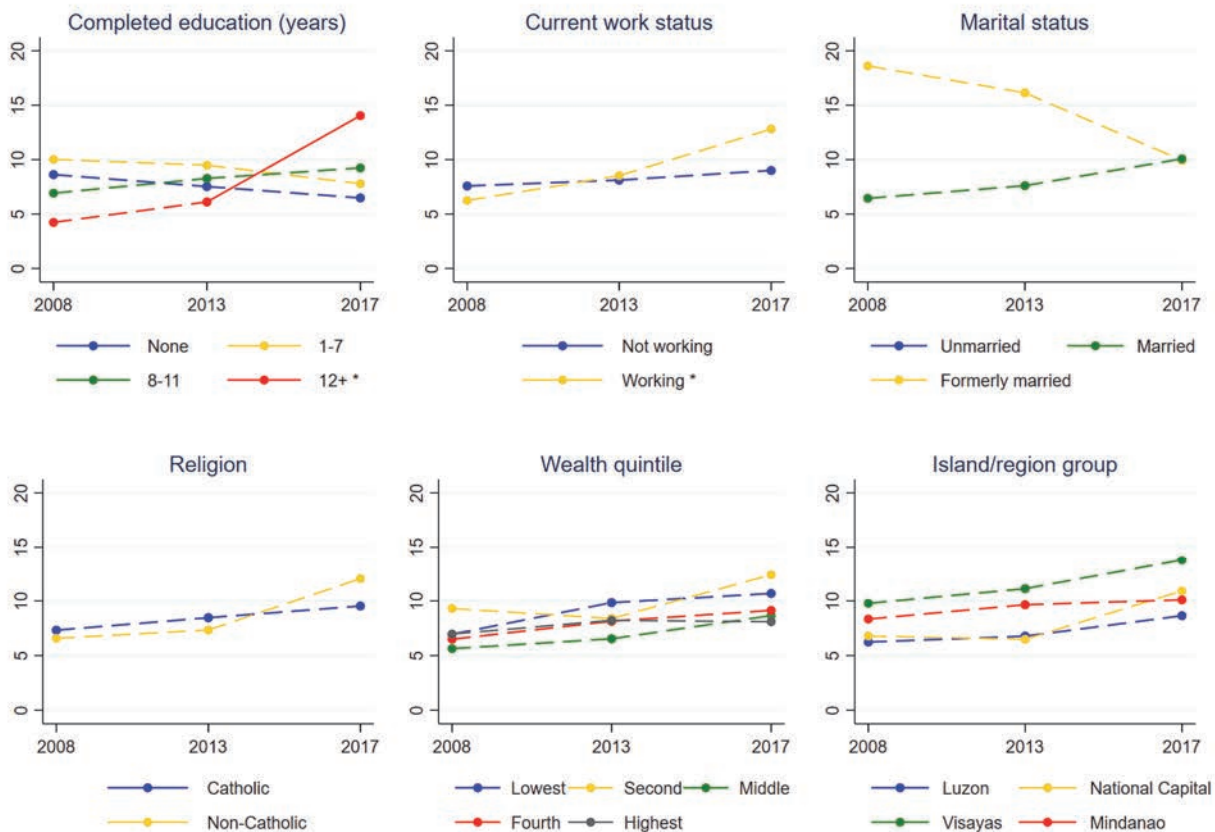
Across levels of education, women with greater than 12 years of education had the highest percentage change from 4% in 2008 to 14% in 2017 ($p < .001$). In contrast, women with 1-7 years of education showed a slight decline in the proportion reporting the husband's exercise of marital control, although there is no statistical evidence of this change in the past 9 years.

Statistical evidence of change is also observed among working women, from 6% in 2008 to 13% in 2017. In addition, there are more women living in urban areas than rural areas whose husbands exercise marital

control over them in 2013 and 2017. While both experienced increases in the past 9 years, statistical evidence of change is only observed among women who live in urban areas ($p < .05$).

The percentage also changed across other co-variates such as religion, wealth quintile, and region, although there is no statistical evidence in the increase in percentage observed between 2008 and 2017.

Figure 3.24 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who experienced 3 or more types of marital control behaviors by husband/partner by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.18 and 3.36.

3.6.2 Spousal violence experienced

Figure 3.25 shows the percentage of women age 15-24 who experienced spousal violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. The following are the highlights of the patterns and differentials:

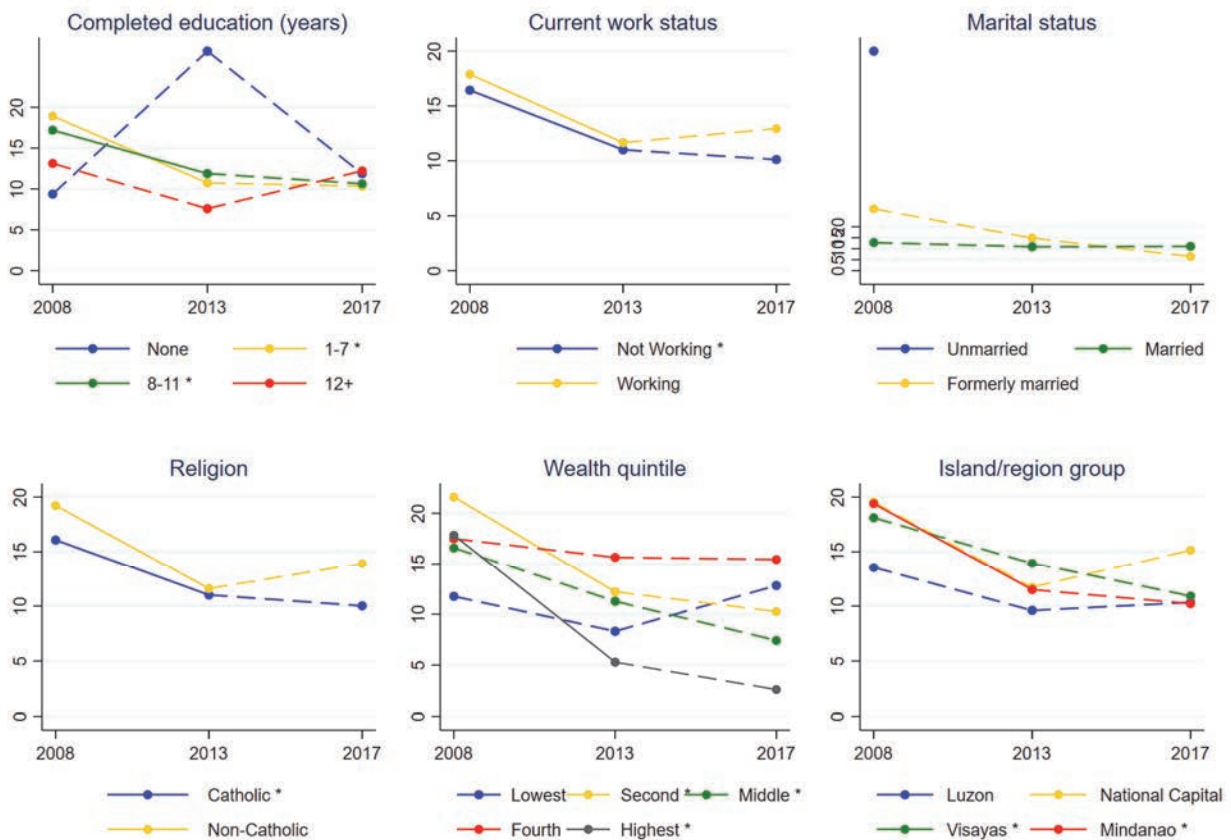
The percentage of young women who experienced spousal violence in the previous 12 months declined from 17% in 2008 to 11% in 2017. The 5.9 percentage point decrease exhibited statistical evidence of change ($p < .01$).

Statistical evidence of change is observed in young women's experience of spousal violence over the past 9 years in terms of education, current work status, religion, place of residence, wealth quintile, and region.

There are fewer young women with 1-7 years of education in 2017 who experienced spousal violence compared to 9 years ago with the percentage dropping from 19% to 10% ($p < .05$). The same trend is also observed among women with 8-11 years of education, although the percentage change (6.5 percentage point, $p < .01$) is lower than those with 1-7 years of education. The percentage of those who experienced spousal violence among working women also declined, from 16% in 2008 to 10% in 2017 (6.3 percentage points, $p < .001$). A similar percentage points decline is also observed among women who are Catholics (6.1 percentage points, $p < .001$). In terms of wealth quintile, strong statistical evidence of decline is found among women who belong to the highest and second quintile ($p < .001$). Women living in rural areas also experienced a drop in the percentage reporting spousal violence, from 16% in 2008 to 10% in 2017 ($p < .01$)

By geographic location, the percentage of young women who reported spousal violence decreased among women living in Mindanao and the Visayas regions, with statistical evidence of changes ($p < .001$ and $p < .05$, respectively).

Figure 3.25 Percentage of young women age 15-24 who experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017



For numerical values, see Appendix Tables 3.19 and 3.37.

4 SUBNATIONAL LEVELS AND TRENDS

4.1 Introduction

This report has described levels and trends for a wide range of indicators of the reproductive health of young women age 15-24, at the national level, and for major island groups. This chapter uses fewer indicators but provides results separately for women age 15-19 and age 20-24 and disaggregates geographically. It is hoped that this more granular detail will be especially useful for planning purposes.

Before describing the indicators and rates, we provide an overview of the geographic analyses. The broadest disaggregation (apart from the national level) is by major island groups: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The National Capital Region (NCR), although not an island group, is considered a single region. The four island groups, and the regions within them, are: Luzon (seven regions: Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Calabarzon, Mimaropa and Bicol); the National Capital Region (NCR) (a single region); Visayas (three regions: Western Visayas, Central Visayas, and Eastern Visayas); and Mindanao (six regions: Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao, Soccsksargen, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or ARMM, and Caraga). The 17 regions, including the NCR, are the level 1 administrative units. Within each region, there are 4 to 7 provinces, for a total of 87 provinces, which are the level 2 administrative units. Figures 2 and 3 in Chapter 2 show the region groups and regions, respectively. A full list of the provinces is included in Appendix Table 4.5⁶.

An alternative partitioning of the 17 regions could be by urban or rural residence, following the classification of the Philippine Statistics Authority that is used in the NDHS. An analysis by province is believed to be more useful for program purposes because provinces have well-defined boundaries and urban areas within each region may be scattered widely.

This chapter is focused on four fertility rates: the total fertility rate (TFR) and the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for women age 15-19, age 20-24, and age 15-24. The TFR describes the fertility of all women. We might expect changes in age-specific rates to track with changes in overall fertility—except for the important fact that fertility intentions vary considerably by women’s age and the number of children already born. The four fertility rates are provided at the regional level for the NDHS surveys conducted in 2008, 2013, and 2017. They are not provided at the provincial level for any of the surveys because of statistical instability at that level.

Four indicators describe the contraceptive needs and behaviors of young women. The first is the percentage of women in each age group who are currently in a union. These are the women who responded “Yes” to the survey question: “*Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?*” The label is simply “In Union.” The second indicator is the percentage of women who answered “Yes” to the question: “*Have you ever given birth?*” A term for this indicator is “EGB” (ever gave birth). The indicator is highly

⁶ Three province names are abbreviated in the appendix tables. “Mandaluyong etc.” refers to Mandaluyong / Marikina / Pasig / San Juan / Quezon City. “Caloocan etc.” refers to Caloocan / Malabon / Navotas / Valenzuela. “Las Pinas etc.” refers to Las Pinas / Makati / Muntinlupa / Paranaque / Pasay / Taguig / Pateros.

correlated with the fertility rates, and is statistically more stable and therefore preferable at the provincial level.

The third indicator is the percentage of women at risk of pregnancy who are currently using a modern method of contraception. The standard short label is “mCPR” (modern contraceptive prevalence rate). For this indicator, the denominator is all women in the age interval. The fourth indicator is the percentage of women who are using a modern method of contraception among women who are currently in a union and who state in the interview that they do not want another child, ever or within the next 2 years. The label for this indicator is DSM (demand satisfied with modern methods).

These indicators will be presented for age 15-19, age 20-24, and the pooled age interval age 15-24, and will be described at the regional level for the surveys conducted in 2008, 2013, and 2017. They are also described at the provincial level for the survey conducted in 2017. At the provincial level, the sample sizes are too small for any inferences about changes over time.

Within each age interval, the four indicators are closely and positively aligned. A region or province that is relatively high on any indicator will tend to be high on all of them; if it is low on any indicator, it tends to be low on all of them. For example, if the percentage of young women age 15-19 who are in a union is relatively high, then, as would be expected, the percentage who have ever given birth also tends to be relatively high. Equally true, but perhaps not expected, in provinces where either of those indicators is relatively high, the use of modern contraception and the demand satisfied by modern methods also tend to be relatively high.

The indicators differ in their programmatic interpretation. The first two indicators can be interpreted as measures of the need for FP. Few women age 15-24 want no children at all or want no more children, but those in a union or have already had a birth have an increased risk of pregnancy and may want to delay childbearing. Their need for contraception is primarily to delay the first birth or, if they have already had one or more children, to space their births. When there is a policy to delay marriage and the first birth, it would be desirable to identify subpopulations with high levels of these indicators.

The third and fourth indicators reflect actual FP use. Young women who are using a modern method, measured by either mCPR or DSM, have adopted a behavior to reduce their risk of an unintended pregnancy. Family planning programs generally promote higher levels of these two indicators, and it would be desirable to identify subpopulations with low levels, particularly if the first and second indicators are relatively high.

This chapter is divided into four parts, the first of which is this introduction. Part 2 is a description of trends in the fertility rates and indicators, at the national and regional levels, leading to their 2017 values. Part 3 describes the distribution of the indicators (not the fertility rates) across the provinces in 2017. Part 4 illustrates potential strategies to use the data to identify provinces with relatively greater need for interventions or programs.

4.2 National and Regional Trends in Fertility Rates and Indicators Across the Three Surveys

The national perspective will be reviewed to provide context for the regional levels and trends and the provincial levels of the indicators. First, we consider the national changes in fertility across the 2008, 2013, and 2017 surveys, measured by four different rates: the TFR, the ASFR for the 10-year age interval 15-24, and the separate ASFRs for the 5-year age intervals for women age 15-19 and age 20-24. These rates always refer to an interval of time before the survey, rather than a single point in time. The standard time interval in the main reports on DHS surveys is the 3 years before the interview. In this report, the time interval is expanded to 5 years in order to improve the statistical stability of the estimates, especially at the regional level. The reference date for the estimates is approximately 2.5 years before the mean date of interview for each survey.

Figure 4.1 shows the trajectory of these four rates across the three surveys, with separate subfigures for the TFR and the ASFRs for the 10-year age interval for age 15-24 and the two 5-year age intervals for age 15-19 and age 20-24. The four subfigures have different vertical axes. The vertical axis for the TFR is truncated and only includes a range from two to four children. Figure 4.2 combines the three ASFRs in a single figure with a single vertical scale so the ASFRs can be compared more easily by levels as well as trends. Both figures include extra lines that mark the boundaries of 95% confidence intervals⁷.

In Figure 4.2, the three ASFRs are shown together with age 15-24 in the middle of the figure, which combines the lower rate for age 15-19 with the higher rate for age 20-24. It is important to keep in mind that the level of fertility is about three times as high for age 20-24 as for age 15-19. Fertility levels and trends for age 15-24 depend primarily on age 20-24. Between the 15th and 25th birthdays, the average woman has about one child. About a quarter of those children are born before the mother's 20th birthday, and the remainder are born between the mother's 20th and 25th birthdays.

These figures essentially connect three points, centered at the middle of the respective 5-year intervals before the 2008, 2013, and 2017 surveys.⁸ The full range of the data is wider than the figures suggest, and extends from 2003 to 2017, which is a range of 14 years. Appendix tables show the numerical values that are the basis for Figures 4.1 and 4.2.

The TFR declined steadily during this time interval. The point estimates for the 5 years before the successive surveys were 3.32, 3.13, and 2.78, respectively, which represent a decline of approximately half a child. Expressed as an annual rate of reduction, the TFR declined by 1% per year between the reference dates for the 2008 and 2013 surveys, by 3% per year between the reference dates for the 2013 and 2017 surveys, and by a net annual rate of reduction of 2% between the 2008 and 2017 surveys. The annual rate of reduction accelerated within the full interval covered by the three surveys.

The ASFR for the 10-year age interval for age 15-24 also declined steadily and with an acceleration. Rounded to the nearest percentage point, there was a modest decline of 1% between the first and second

⁷ Confidence intervals are only included in graphs for the fertility rates, Figures 4.1 and 4.2.

⁸ The reference dates, expressed in continuous time, are 2006.1, 2011.1, and 2015.1, respectively. There is some rounding of the numbers presented in the text; calculations were completed before rounding.

surveys, a much greater rate of decline, 3%, between the second and third, and the net annual rate of reduction was 2% across the full interval. The ASFR for age 15-24 closely tracked the TFR.

When the rate for age 15-24 is partitioned into separate rates for age 15-19 and age 20-24, we see very different patterns for the two 5-year age intervals. The older interval, age 20-24, mirrors the trend in the TFR closely. Between the first and second surveys, the annual rate of reduction was 1%; between the second and third 3%; and between the first and third surveys, the net annual rate of reduction was 2%.

Figure 4.1 Trajectories of the TFR and the ASFRs for age intervals ages 15-24, 15-19, and 20-24 across the 5-year reference periods before the 2008, 2013, and 2017 Philippines NDHS. The figure includes upper and lower bounds for 95% confidence intervals.

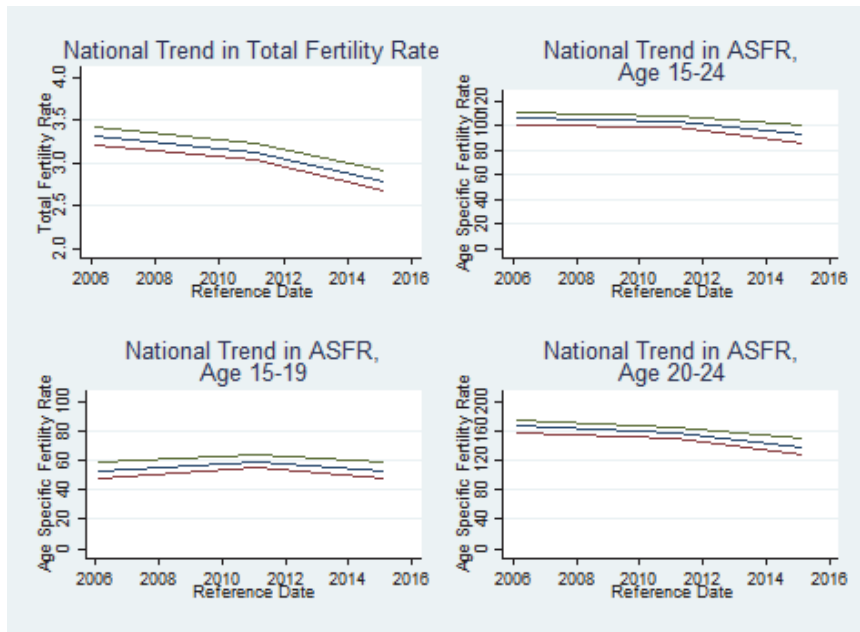
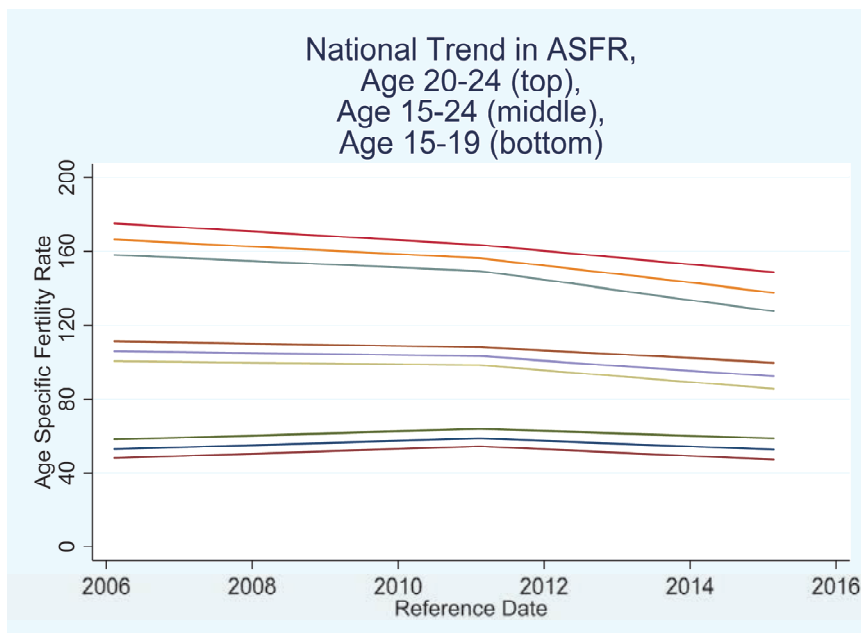


Figure 4.2 Trajectories of the ASFRs for age intervals 15-24, 15-19, and 20-24 across the 5-year reference periods before the 2008, 2013, and 2017 Philippines NDHS. The top line refers to age 20-24, the middle line to age 15-24, and the bottom line to age 15-19. The figure includes upper and lower bounds for 95% confidence intervals.

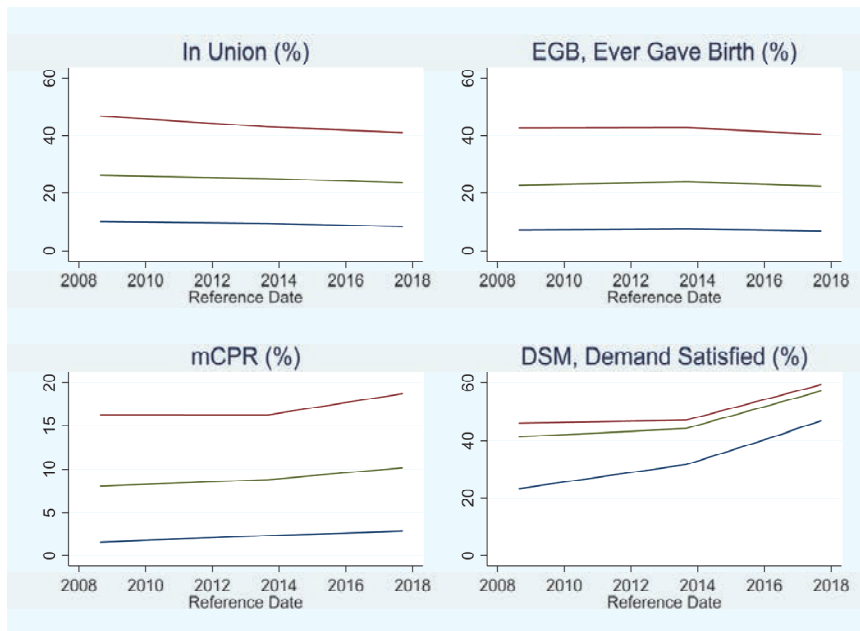


By contrast, fertility during age 15-19 showed no net change between the first and third surveys. The ASFR for age 15-19 was 53 births per 1,000 years of exposure in both the 2008 and 2017 surveys. The rate appears to have increased to 59 in the 2013 survey, and then to have declined. The interpretation of the 2017 rate depends on whether we view it as identical to the 2008 level or as a 10% decline from the 2013 level.

The 95% confidence bands shown in the figures suggest that the specific numbers given above for point estimates should be treated with caution. We can say with confidence that the TFR and the ASFR for age 20-24 declined in parallel during the full interval of time, although the rate for age 15-19 was stable. There is no convincing evidence of either a net increase or a net decrease in the ASFR for age 15-19. The data for that age interval suggest a modest increase within the first part of the interval, followed by a decline to the initial level.

Next we turn to the national-level changes in the four main indicators for this chapter other than fertility rates: In Union, EGB, mCPR, and DSM. The trends of these indicators were described earlier in Chapter 3, but are briefly reviewed here. The subfigures of Figure 4.3 show the percentages of women in the three age intervals and in the three surveys who were currently in a union, ever gave birth, are users of modern contraception, and whose demand for FP is currently satisfied with modern methods. Within each subfigure, the top line refers to age 20-24, the bottom line to age 15-19, and the middle line to age 15-24, a 10-year pooling of the two 5-year age groups. The numbers for those figures are provided in the Appendix.

Figure 4.3 The percentages of women who are in union, who have ever given birth, who are users of modern contraceptive methods, and whose demand for FP is satisfied by modern methods, in the 2008, 2013, and 2017 Philippines NDHS. Within each subfigure, the top line refers to age 20-24, the middle line to age 15-24, and the bottom line to age 15-19.



The percentage of women in union declined slightly, from 26% to 24%, for the full 10-year age interval across the three surveys. For young women age 15-19, the percentage in union was steady at about 10%. For women age 20-24, the percentage declined from 47% to 41%. The percentage of young women who had ever given birth also declined slightly for women age 20-24, and for the full age range 15-24, but not for women age 15-19.

The use of modern contraception increased slightly between the 2013 and 2017 surveys, for both 5-year age groups, but was low, reaching (in the 2017 survey) 3% for women age 15-19 and 19% for age 20-24. The percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods increased for both 5-year age groups, especially between the 2013 and 2017 surveys. In the 2017 survey, 47% of demand for FP was satisfied among women age 15-19, and 59% among women age 20-24. There continues to be a substantial amount of unmet need for FP, but there has been a clear increase in modern contraceptive use to meet that need in recent years.

Now we turn to the 17 regions of the Philippines. To simplify the presentation, trends will not be represented with lines, but with scatterplots that describe levels and changes from 2008 to 2017 and from 2013 to 2017. We do not separate out the changes from 2008 to 2013.

Figure 4.4 Changes in the TFR and the ASFRs for age 15-24, age 15-19, and age 20-24 between the NDHS 2008 and 2017

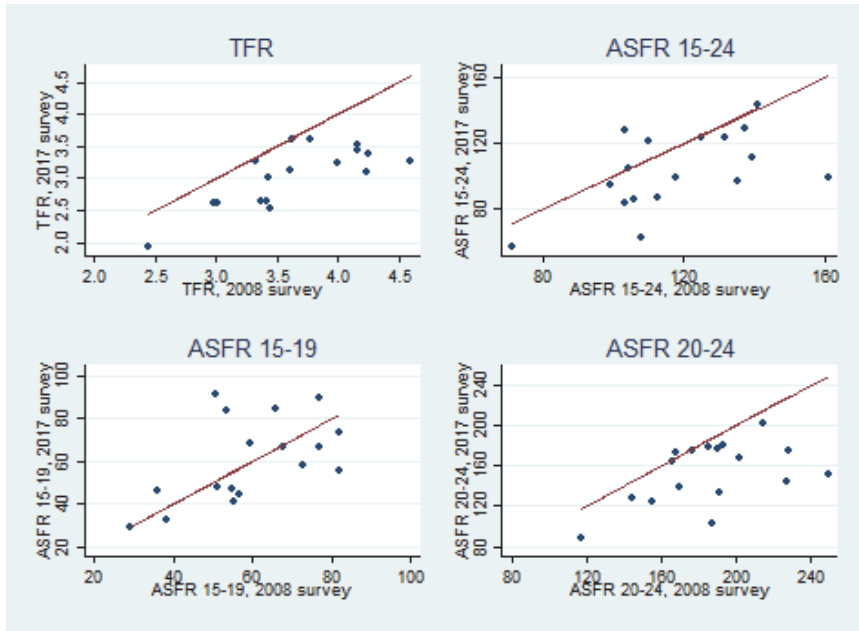
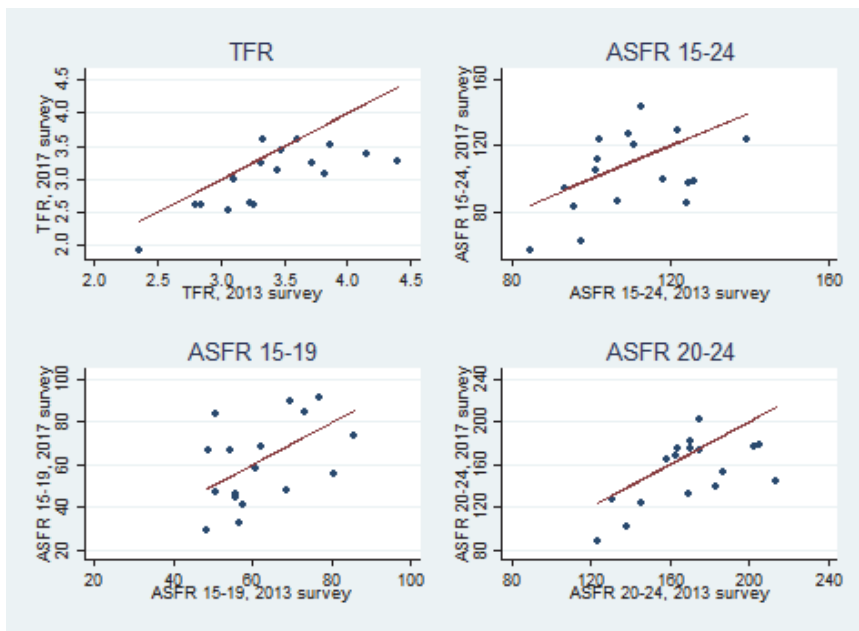


Figure 4.5 Changes in the TFR and the ASFRs for age 15-24, age 15-19, and age 20-24 between the NDHS 2013 and 2017



Figures 4.4 and 4.5 contain four subfigures. Each subfigure is a scatterplot with 17 points, one point for each region. Figure 4.5 describes changes in the TFR and the ASFRs for age 15-24, age 15-19, and age 20-24, from 2008 to 2017.⁹ The vertical axis shows the rate in 2017 and the horizontal axis the rate in 2008.

⁹ Again, we emphasize that the reference periods are the 5 years before the surveys. The survey years (2008, 2013, and 2017) are used for convenience, but are not the dates of the estimates.

Figure 4.5 is similar but describes changes from the 2013 survey to the 2017 survey; the horizontal axis is the rate in 2013. Figure 4.4 has a longer-term perspective than Figure 4.5. The vertical axis in both figures refers to the most recent survey.

All subgraphs include a diagonal line of equality between the first and second rate. If a point is above the line, the rate in the region increased between the two surveys. If the point is below the line, the rate decreased. The vertical distance between a point and the line is the amount of increase or decrease. The scales are different for the different rates and are truncated. The rate for age 15-19 is much lower than the rate for age 20-24, and the pooled rate for age 15-24 is intermediate, as shown in Figure 4.2.

The upper left subfigure in Figure 4.4 has no points above the diagonal line. This means that no region had a higher TFR in 2017 than in 2008. Three regions were virtually unchanged, but several regions declined by half a child or more. In the corresponding subfigure in Figure 4.5, the TFR increased between the 2013 and 2017 surveys in only one region. Soccsksargen's TFR increased from 3.3 to 3.6. To summarize, the national TFR declined steadily across the three surveys, and all regional TFRs declined steadily, except for Soccsksargen, which reversed slightly between the 2013 and 2017 surveys.

The upper right subfigure of Figures 4.4 and 4.5 refers to the fertility rate for the 10-year age interval for age 15-24. In Figure 4.5, this subfigure has four points above the line. There were very small increases in Western Visayas (from 104 to 105, an increase of 1 point or 1%) and Soccsksargen (from 141 to 143, an increase of 3 points or 2%).¹⁰ Davao increased from 110 to 121, an increase of 11 points or 10%. The most conspicuous vertical deviation is Northern Mindanao, which increased from 103 to 128, an increase of 24 points or 23%.

In the most recent time interval, between the 2013 and 2017 surveys, as described in the upper right subfigure of Figure 4.5, 8 of the 17 regions experienced an increase in their age-specific rate for age 15-24. Most of these increases were less than 10 points (10 births per 1000 woman-years) or 10% (in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Davao). The largest increases were in Soccsksargen (31 points or 27%), Zamboanga Peninsula (21 points or 26%), and Northern Mindanao (18 points or 16%).

To summarize, for age 15-24, the ASFR declined for all regions other than Davao and Northern Mindanao between the 2008 and 2017 surveys; those two regions and Soccsksargen and Zamboanga Peninsula increased between the 2013 and 2017 surveys. Several other regions (identified above) had minor increases between the 2013 and 2017 surveys. As described below, when increases occurred for women age 15-24, they were almost completely due to increases for women age 15-19.

The lower left and lower right subfigures of Figures 4.4 and 4.5 refer to age 15-19 and age 20-24. Comparisons make it clear that when increases occurred for women age 15-24, they were almost completely due to increases for women age 15-19. Between the 2008 and 2017 surveys, only Northern Mindanao had an increase for age 20-24, and that increase was small (from 168 to 174, an increase of 6 points or 4%).

¹⁰ As noted before, all calculations are done before rounding, which may lead to some apparent arithmetic inconsistencies.

Between the 2013 and 2017 surveys, six regions increased for age 20-24, but only Soccsksargen had a large increase, from 175 to 202, an increase of 27 points or 15%.

Seven regions showed an increase in the ASFR for age 15-19 between the 2013 and 2017 surveys. These match the eight regions that increased for age 15-24, except that Western Visayas did not increase in the age 15-19 group. The rates for age 15-19 are always lower than the rates for age 15-24, but the percentage increases are larger.

Northern Mindanao had an increase from 51 to 84, which is 33 points or 64%. By the 2017 survey, the four regions with the highest ASFR in the country for age 15-19 were the regions with the largest increases from 2013 to 2017: Cagayan Valley (91), Soccsksargen (90), Northern Mindanao (84), and Davao (84). These are clearly the regions of the Philippines where young women have the highest rates of childbearing.

We now turn to the other four indicators in this chapter, their levels, and trends by regions. The presentation is similar to that for the rates, with scatterplots in which the regions are represented by points or dots. We first provide three figures that show the changes from 2008 to 2017. These three figures describe the 10-year age interval for age 15-24, and then the 5-year age intervals for age 15-19 and age 20-24. We then provide three similar figures for the changes in the four indicators in the most recent interval from 2013 to 2017. Each figure contains four subfigures, one for each of the four indicators: In Union, EGB, mCPR, and DSM. The vertical and horizontal axes are percentages. The scale for each indicator is the same across all six figures, and is not truncated, but differs from one indicator to another. The use of the same scale helps us visualize the differences between age 15-19 and age 20-24, which can be very substantial. A single scale also conveys how age 15-24 is a pooling of the two 5-year age groups, as conveyed with Figures 4.2 and 4.3. The numerical values that underlie these figures are provided in the appendix tables.

In each figure, a diagonal line separates the points, or regions, for which the indicator increased or decreased. If a point is above the diagonal line, the region had a higher level of the indicator in the 2017 survey than in the previous survey. If a point is below the line, the region had a lower level of the indicator in the 2017 survey than in the previous survey. The vertical distance between a point and the diagonal line represents the amount of change.

In terms of relevance to population policies and programs, interest is focused primarily on regions that are *above* the diagonal line for In Union or EGB (the upper pair of subfigures within each figure), and regions that are *below* the diagonal line for mCPR and DSM (the lower pair of subfigures within each figure). These are the regions for which the risk of pregnancy increased, or the use of FP decreased. Among the regions where risk increased, the regions with the highest risk (levels of In Union or EGB) can be identified. Among the regions where FP declined, the regions with the lowest FP (levels of mCPR or DSM) can be identified. Programs can be based on both the level of an indicator and on the recent changes in level. In the next section in which specific provinces are discussed, the focus is on the levels of the indicators rather than on the changes. In this section we focus on the changes.

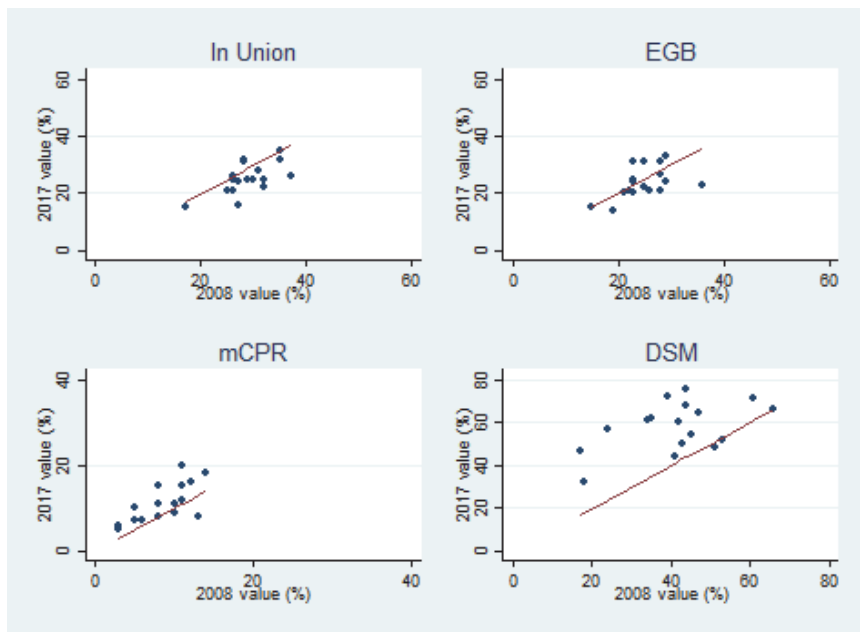
It is not suggested that being in a union or having given birth are negative outcomes, in and of themselves. Rather, if they occur early in a woman's life, they can limit a young woman's opportunities and have negative consequences for her health. From a policy perspective, we suggest that the greatest interest is focused on identifying and responding to a potential decline in DSM, and low levels of DSM, particularly in women age 15-19.

An increase in the risk indicators (In Union or EGB) or a decrease in the FP indicators (mCPR or DSM) will be identified only if the change was greater than 2 percentage points, since changes of only 1 or 2 percentage points may not be statistically different from zero.

Figures 4.6, 4.7, and 4.8 describe the levels and changes of the four indicators between the 2008 and 2017 surveys, for the 10-year age interval age 15-24 and the 5-year intervals age 15-19 and age 20-24, respectively. The widest age interval (age 15-24) and the widest time interval (2008 to 2017) are shown first, in Figure 4.6. In this figure, only two regions had an increase in the percentage of young women in a union: Davao (from 28% to 32%)¹¹ and Northern Mindanao (28% to 31%). These regions, and four others, had an increase in the percentage of women who had ever given birth: Soccsksargen (29 to 33%), Cagayan Valley (28% to 31%), Davao (25% to 31%), and Northern Mindanao (23% to 31%). Only one region showed a decline in mCPR of more than 2 percentage points: Ilocos (from 13% to 8%). Ilocos (51% to 48%) was also the only region in which DSM declined by more than 2 percentage points.

In summary, in most regions of the Philippines, the changes in these indicators were consistent with program objectives. The indicators of risk increased in Davao, Northern Mindanao, Soccsksargen, and Cagayan Valley, while the indicators of contraceptive use declined only in Ilocos.

Figure 4.6 Scatterplot showing changes in the percentages of young women age 15-24 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), or have their demand satisfied for modern contraception (DSM), between the NDHS 2008 and 2017



¹¹ The regions with an increase of in union or EGB will be listed in the sequence of the highest values of in union or EGB in 2017; the regions with a decrease in mCPR or DSM will be listed in the sequence of the lowest values of mCPR or DSM in 2017.

Figure 4.7 Scatterplot showing changes in the percentages of young women age 15-19 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), or have their demand satisfied for modern contraception (DSM), between the NDHS 2008 and 2017

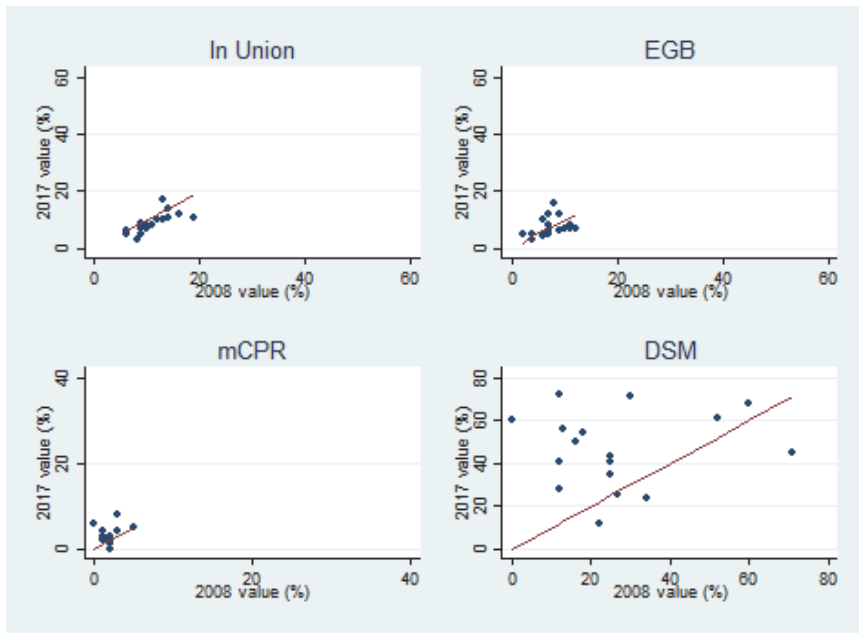
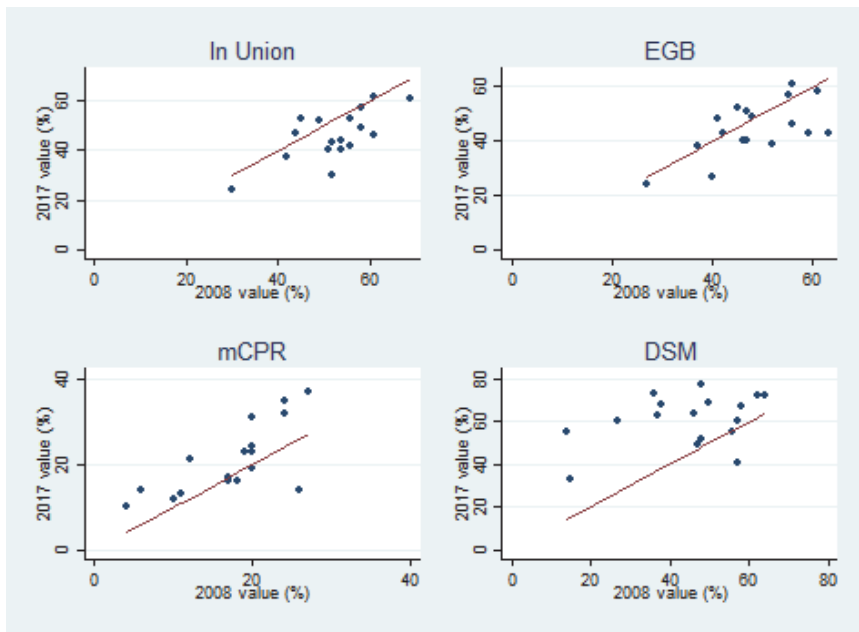


Figure 4.8 Scatterplot showing changes in the percentages of young women age 20-24 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), or have their demand satisfied for modern contraception (DSM), between the NDHS 2008 and 2017



Figures 4.7 and 4.8 disaggregate the data in Figure 4.6 into the two 5-year age groups, age 15-19 and age 20-24. A comparison of the figures shows that, for all regions, the levels of In Union, EGB, and mCPR are much lower for age 15-19 than for age 20-24. All regions have low values for these indicators for age 15-19, while the values for age 20-24 are higher and much more dispersed. The DSM shows high dispersion

for both age 15-19 and age 20-24, and therefore for age 15-24, because its denominator is restricted to young women who have a risk of becoming pregnant but want to delay or prevent pregnancy.

Within age 15-19, only one region had a notable increase in the percentage in union: Davao (from 13% to 17%). Four regions had an increase of 3 or more percentage points in the percentage who ever gave birth: Davao (8% to 16%), Soccsksargen (9% to 12%), Northern Mindanao (7% to 12%), and Cagayan Valley (2% to 5%). The largest increases were found in Davao and Northern Mindanao.

Within age 15-19, no region had a decrease in the mCPR that exceeded 2 percentage points. The denominator mCPR includes all women in the age group, regardless of their risk of becoming pregnant. Some regions had very low levels of the mCPR in 2017, particularly 0% in ARMM and 1% in Central Luzon and Bicol.

The use of modern contraception by women age 15-19 who are at risk and do not want to become pregnant (DSM) fell by more than 2 percentage points between 2008 and 2017 in only three regions: ARMM (22% to 12%), Western Visayas (34% to 24%), and Davao (71% to 45%). In the 2008 survey, Davao had the highest DSM of all regions (71%), with its data point farthest to the right in this subfigure, and then the largest decline to 45%, a drop of 26 percentage points. The level in 2017 remains higher than the median, which suggests that the circumstances of such a major decline merit further analysis.

For age 15-19, Davao and Northern Mindanao had the greatest increase in risk of pregnancy, and Davao had the greatest decline in the use of FP, among those at risk of pregnancy.

There are many correspondences between the trends for age 15-19 and age 20-24. The latter are described by the scatterplots in Figure 4.8. The great majority of regions showed reductions in the percentages In Union and increases in the mCPR and DSM. All such movement can be interpreted as in the desired direction in terms of population policies.

The percentage of women age 20-24 who are in union increased by more than 2 points in Davao (from 45% to 53%), Northern Mindanao (from 49% to 53%), and Central Luzon (from 44% to 47%). The largest increase (8 percentage points) was found in Davao.

The percentage of women age 20-24 who ever gave birth increased by more than 2 points in 4 provinces: Cagayan Valley (56% to 61%), Davao (45% to 52%), Northern Mindanao (47% to 51%), and Central Luzon (41% to 48%). The largest increases of 7 percentage points were seen in Davao and Central Luzon.

In most regions, as desired, there was an increase in the use of FP in response to greater risk of pregnancy. Only Ilocos (26% to 14%, 12 percentage points) had a decrease that exceeded the 2% threshold in the mCPR for age 20-24. Demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM) increased in almost all regions. Again, Ilocos (57% to 41%, a decline of 16 percentage points) was the only region with a notable decline.

It is clear that for age group 20-24, Davao and Central Luzon were the regions with the greatest increase in risk of pregnancy, while Ilocos was the only region with a notable decline in the use of family planning.

Figures 4.9-11 are analogous to Figures 4.6-4.8, respectively, but describe change during the more immediate time interval, from 2013 to 2017. We will only identify changes of 3 or more percentage points within the 5-year age groups.

Figure 4.10 describes changes from 2013 to 2017 for young women age 15-19. The percentage In Union increased in Davao (13% to 17%). The percentage who ever gave birth increased in Davao (8% to 16%), Northern Mindanao (7% to 12%), Soccsksargen (9% to 12%), Ilocos (6% to 10%), and Cagayan Valley (2% to 5%). There were no regions in which the mCPR decreased by more than 2 percentage points, although the demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM) decreased by more than that amount in Davao (71% to 45%), Western Visayas (34% to 24%), and ARMM (22% to 12%). These declines in DSM were substantial, by 26 percentage points in Davao and 10 percentage points in Western Visayas and ARMM.

Turning to age 20-24 in Figure 4.11, the percentages In Union increased by 3+ percentage points in Davao (45% to 53%), Northern Mindanao (49% to 52%), and Central Luzon (44% to 47%). No regions had an increase of more than 3 percentage points. The EGB increased by 3+ percentage points in Cagayan Valley (56% to 61%), Davao (45% to 52%), Northern Mindanao (47% to 51%), and Central Luzon (41% to 48%). Only Ilocos (26% to 14%) had a decrease in the mCPR that exceeded the 2% threshold, and only Ilocos had a decrease in DSM (57% to 41%) that exceeded that threshold. As with age 15-19, the regions that suggest potentially problematic changes between the 2013 and 2017 surveys are Davao and Northern Mindanao for increases in risk of pregnancy and Ilocos for reductions in FP use.

Figure 4.9 Scatterplot showing changes in the percentages of young women age 15-24 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), or have their demand satisfied for modern contraception (DSM), between the NDHS 2013 and 2017

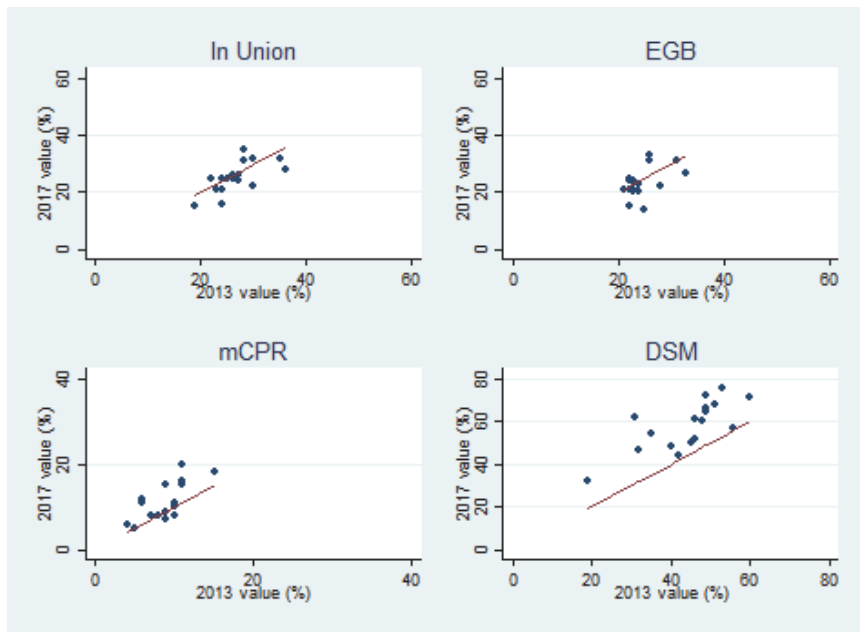


Figure 4.10 Scatterplot showing changes in the percentages of young women age 15-19 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), or have their demand satisfied for modern contraception (DSM), between the NDHS 2013 and 2017

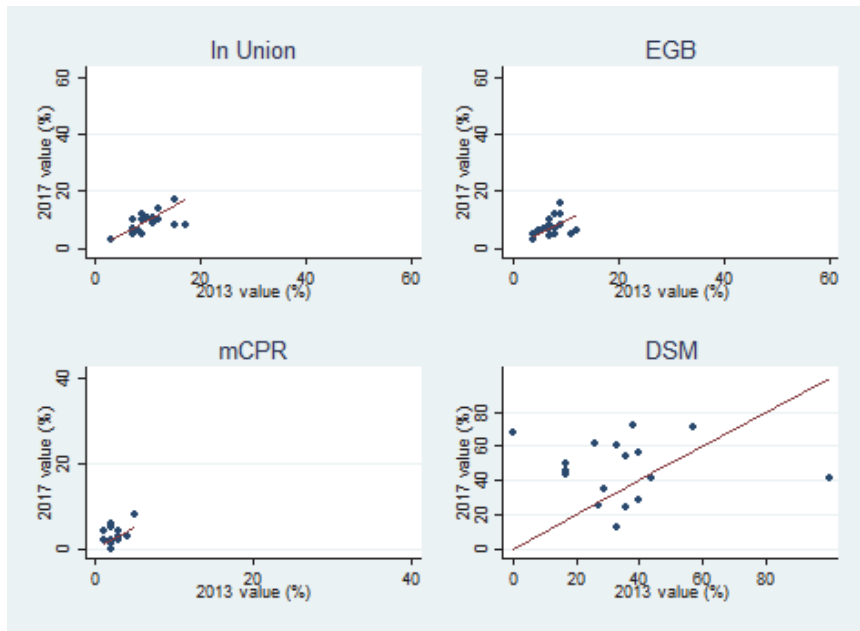
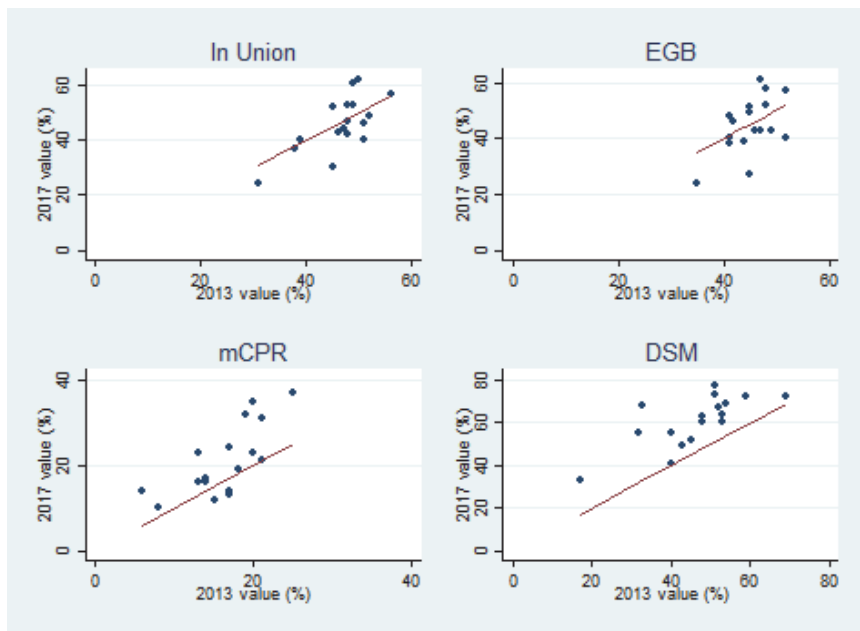


Figure 4.11 Scatterplot showing changes in the percentages of young women age 20-24 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), or have their demand satisfied for modern contraception (DSM), between the NDHS 2013 and 2017



4.3 Provincial Levels of Indicators in the 2017 NDHS

As stated in Section 4.1, the 87 provinces are the level two administrative units of the Philippines. The NDHS surveys are not typically disaggregated down to this geographic level, and some justification for doing this with the 2017 survey is desirable.

All the NDHS surveys have had a large sample size. The 2017 survey was the largest, with 27,496 households; 25,074 women age 15-49; 9,034 young women age 15-24; 5,120 women age 15-19; and 3,914 women age 20-24. The sample sizes at the regional level are sufficient for virtually any possible type of estimate. The survey design included over-sampling of small regions and under-sampling of large regions in order to optimize the standard errors across regions. The numbers of cases within 5-year age groups and provinces, however, are relatively small and results at the provincial level must be treated with caution because they have relatively high sampling variability.

We would argue that the estimates are unbiased because of the number of clusters per province. The 2017 survey included 1249 sample clusters or enumeration areas, within which an average of 22 households were selected. By design, most provinces—66—include 12 clusters. Only three provinces had fewer clusters (1 had 5 clusters, 1 had 6, and 1 had 8). The remaining 8 provinces had a range of 17 to 50 clusters. The greater the number of clusters in any geographic area, the lower the chance of biased estimates.

Nevertheless, the estimates for provinces must be treated with caution. The appendix tables at the provincial level include the unweighted and weighted sample sizes. The unweighted number of cases is a better guide to statistical stability. By design, to increase the efficiency of the sample, the number of unweighted cases varies much less from one province to another than the number of weighted cases. The number of weighted cases is approximately proportional to the number of young women in the different provinces.

Figures 4.12, 4.13, and 4.14 describe the distributions of the four indicators across the 87 provinces, with each figure including four subfigures, one for each indicator. In sequence, the figures refer to the 10-year age interval of age 15-24 and then the two 5-year age intervals of age 15-19 and age 20-24. The horizontal axes depict the percentages and the heights of the bars describe the number of provinces with the specific percentage. The horizontal scales differ somewhat but all begin with zero percent. All bars have a width of one percentage point, although the appearance depends on the range of the horizontal axis.

In Figure 4.12, for the full 10-year age range, there is a great deal of variation across provinces. The percentages of women who are in union or who ever gave birth range from less than 10% to nearly 50%. The mCPR ranges from near zero to 20% and is even higher in three provinces. The percentage of demand satisfied has the widest range, from less than 20% to more than 80%. Figure 4.13, for age 15-19, shows much lower levels for the first three indicators. There are multiple provinces with 0% on the indicators, especially mCPR and DSM, in which 0% is the most common value that characterizes more than one-fifth of the provinces. Figure 4.14, for age 20-24, has the highest levels of all indicators and the greatest dispersion. There are no provinces with estimates of 0% for mCPR or DSM, although there are many provinces with mCPR below 10% and several for which the DSM is below 25%.

We will not cite the specific provinces that have the highest levels of risk (In Union and EGB) or the lowest levels of contraceptive use (mCPR and DSM). The tables in the Appendix can be used to identify these provinces, depending on the threshold used to specify “highest” or “lowest.” However, the next section of this chapter will propose potential strategies to identify the provinces whose combinations of the four indicators suggest priorities for programs.

Figure 4.12 Distribution across 87 provinces of the percentages of young women age 15-24 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), and whose demand for contraception is satisfied with modern methods (DSM), Philippines NDHS 2017

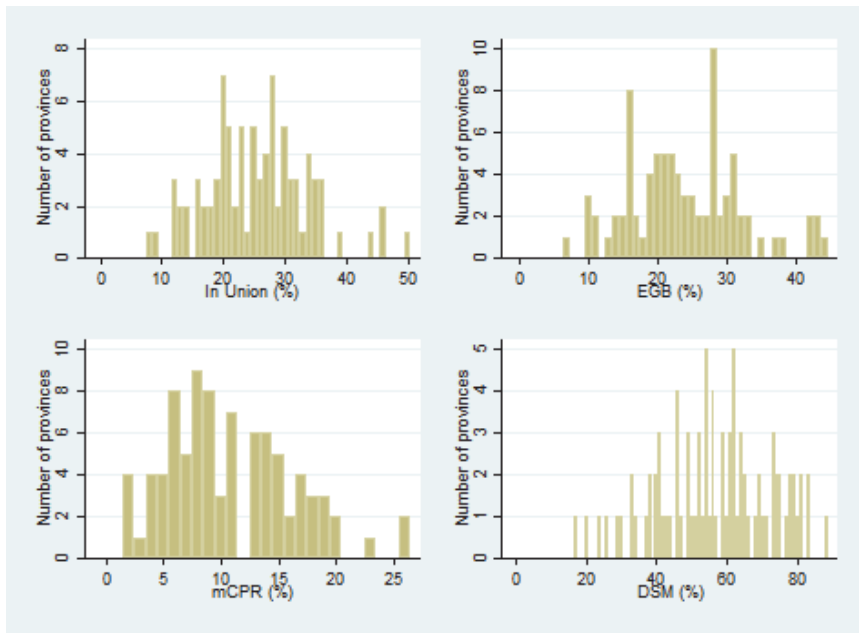


Figure 4.13 Distribution across 87 provinces of the percentages of young women age 15-19 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), and whose demand for contraception is satisfied with modern methods (DSM), Philippines NDHS 2017

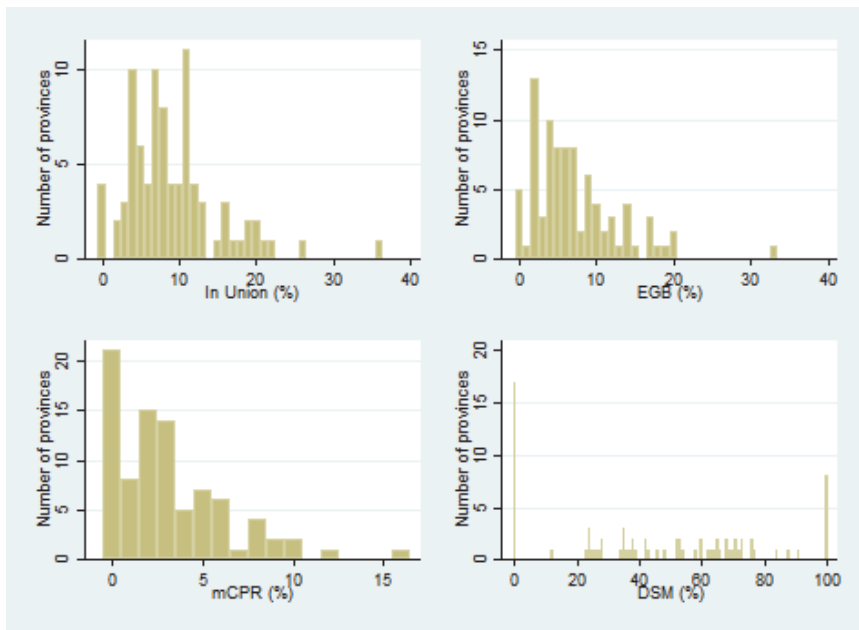
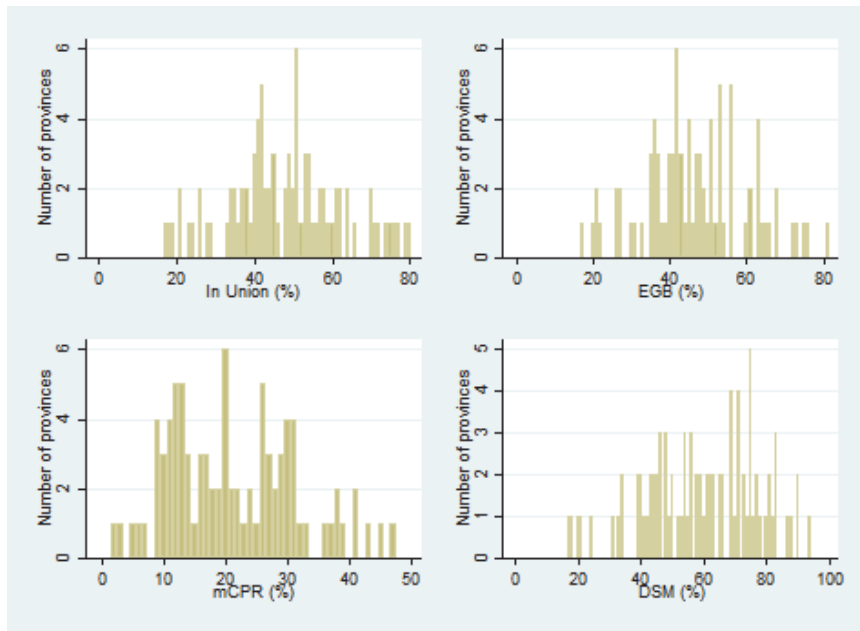


Figure 4.14 Distribution across 87 provinces of the percentages of young women age 20-24 who are In Union, ever gave birth (EGB), are using modern contraception (mCPR), and whose demand for contraception is satisfied with modern methods (DSM), Philippines NDHS 2017.



4.4 Potential Strategies to Identify Provinces for Targeting

If there is a policy that promotes FP among young women, enables them to delay childbearing, and achieves a preference for smaller families, it would be desirable to identify subpopulations with low levels of contraceptive prevalence and high levels of unsatisfied demand for FP and to provide more information about modern methods of contraception and access to services for these subpopulations. This section suggests two potential strategies for identifying provinces (or other subpopulations) with these characteristics in order to help FP programs increase efforts in these areas. The goal is not to prioritize provinces or other sub-populations within this report, but rather to illustrate possible strategies for prioritization.

Certain combinations of the four indicators used throughout this chapter are of particular interest for FP programs. Two of the indicators, the percentage in union and the percentage who ever gave birth, are indicators of the demand for FP. In a province where these are relatively high, young women tend to have a high risk of a pregnancy—or another pregnancy. This risk will be reduced or moderated if there is a relatively high level of contraceptive use or demand satisfied by contraceptive use. To prioritize certain provinces for interventions, it is necessary to be more specific about the meaning of “relatively high” in the previous two sentences.

First illustrative strategy: Pregnancy risk above the median and family planning (FP) below the median

Identify provinces that have a combination with (a) risk of pregnancy that is above the median, combined with (b) use of contraception below the median. These provinces will be identified with the following steps:

- Step 1. Rank all 87 provinces by their levels on each of the four indicators listed above.

- Step 2. Identify the median (or middle) level of each indicator. In Figures 1.11-13, horizontal and vertical red lines are placed at each median.
- Step 3. Identify the provinces that are above the median pregnancy risk but below the median in FP behavior. There are four such combinations, depending on which of the two indicators of risk is used, and which of the two indicators of FP behavior is used, so that a given province can be identified in up to four ways. In each combination, the identified provinces are located in the lower right quadrant of the corresponding figure (“high” on the x-axis and “low” on the y-axis).
- Step 4. For each province, add up the number of times it is identified. All of the identified provinces have high priority, but the greater the number of times the province is identified by a combination of high risk and low contraceptive use, the higher the priority for increased program effort.

To translate this evidence into programming, it would also be desirable to incorporate information about the numbers of young women in the population within each province. Those numbers are available but are not included in the present analysis. It would also be possible to modify the procedure by setting the thresholds for “high” and “low” values of the indicators at levels higher than the observed medians. Other considerations, such as competing priorities, are also highly relevant. For illustrative purposes, we only use the information available in the 2017 DHS survey.

This procedure will first be applied to age 15-24 and then to the two 5-year age intervals, age 15-19 and age 20-24. The results are displayed with figures and lists. Each figure will contain four subgraphs, one for each combination of demand or risk and FP use. After the figure, we provide a list of the provinces that appear in the lower right quadrant of any of the four subgraphs. The number of times they are identified in the four subgraphs or combinations is labelled “NC”.

Figure 4.15 Demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017. Subgraphs are shown for combinations of two measures of demand and two measure of use. Provinces with high demand and low contraceptive use are located in the lower right quadrant of each subgraph

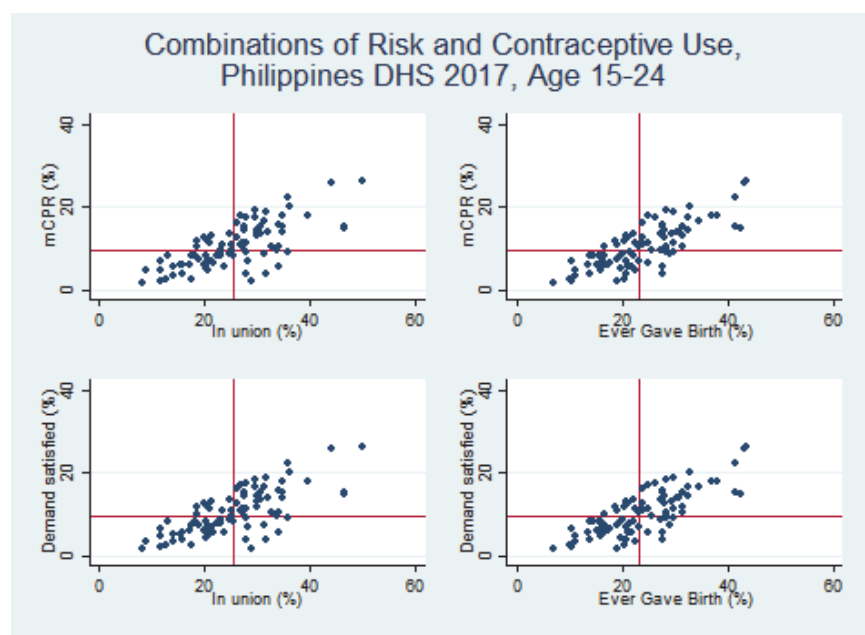


Table 4.1 Potential high-priority provinces for intervention under the first illustrative targeting strategy, based on demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	NC
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Norte	21.8	24.8	6.5	5.4	2
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	23.1	27.5	9.3	8.6	2
Luzon	Central Luzon	Tarlac	25.1	28.3	9.4	9.4	2
Luzon	Calabarzon	Rizal	27.7	28.5	9.1	9.1	4
Luzon	Bicol	Camarines Norte	28.1	23.3	7.1	7.1	4
Luzon	Bicol	Sorsogon	27.7	21.0	3.6	3.6	2
Luzon	Cordillera	Kalinga	28.9	19.2	1.8	1.8	2
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	31.3	29.1	8.5	7.5	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Basilan	34.0	27.6	5.7	5.7	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	31.6	27.8	3.8	3.8	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Maguindanao	35.6	29.9	8.9	8.9	4

Note: NC is the number of subfigures in Figure 4.15 for which the province is in the lower right combination.

Figure 4.16 Demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017. Subgraphs are shown for combinations of two measures of demand and two measure of use. Provinces with high demand and low contraceptive use are located in the lower right quadrant of each subgraph

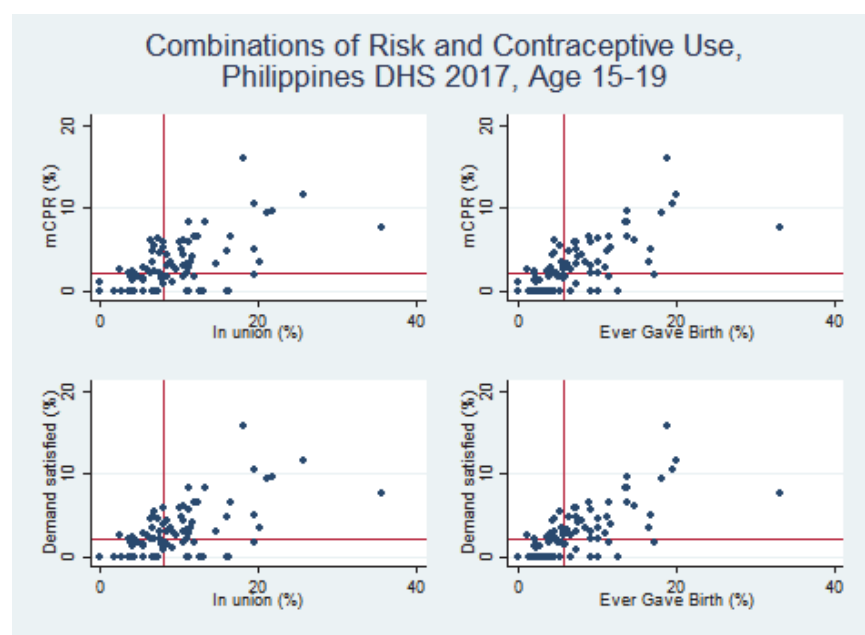


Table 4.2 Potential high-priority provinces for intervention under the first illustrative targeting strategy, based on demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	NC
Luzon	Central Luzon	Bataan	16.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	4
Luzon	Central Luzon	Bulacan	8.5	6.1	1.6	1.6	4
Luzon	Central Luzon	Tarlac	10.4	11.5	1.6	1.6	4
Luzon	Calabarzon	Batangas	13.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	2
Luzon	Bicol	Camarines Norte	8.3	5.2	1.7	1.7	2
Luzon	Bicol	Catanduanes	7.9	7.4	0.7	0.7	2
Luzon	Bicol	Sorsogon	11.0	9.1	2.2	2.2	4
Luzon	Cordillera	Kalinga	9.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	2
NCR	National Capital	Mandaluyong etc.	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	2
Visayas	Central Visayas	Negros Oriental	11.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	2
Mindanao	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	12.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	4
Mindanao	Davao	Davao del Sur	19.4	17.4	2.0	1.6	4
Mindanao	Davao	Davao Occidental	7.4	10.2	2.1	2.1	2
Mindanao	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	16.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Maguindanao	10.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	2
Mindanao	Caraga	Dinagat Island	12.0	5.6	1.6	1.6	2

Note: NC is the number of subfigures in Figure 4.16 for which the province is in the lower right combination.

Figure 4.17 Demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017. Subgraphs are shown for combinations of two measures of demand and two measure of use. Provinces with high demand and low contraceptive use are located in the lower right quadrant of each subgraph

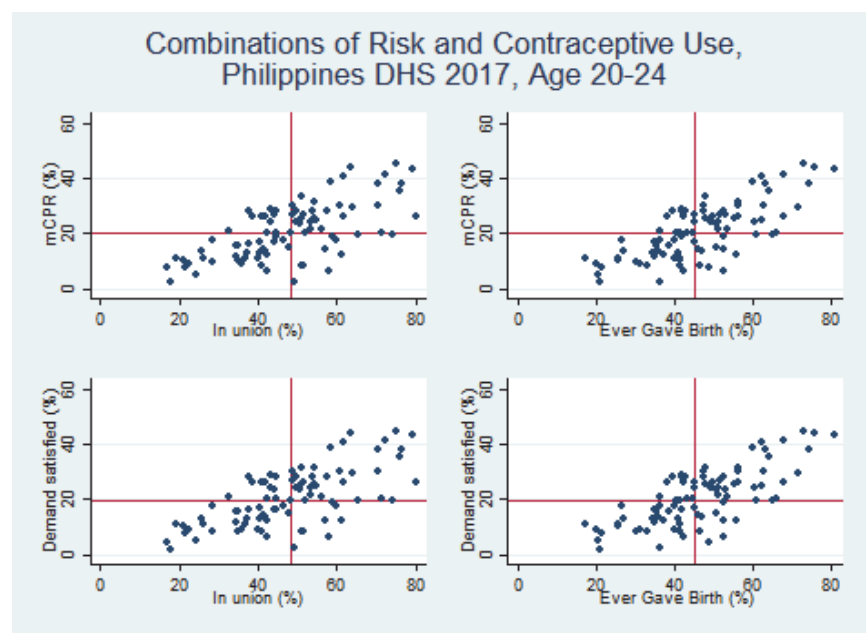


Table 4.3 Potential high-priority provinces for intervention under the first illustrative targeting strategy, based on demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	NC
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	41.3	46.2	14.3	14.3	2
Luzon	Cagayan Valley	Batanes	16.7	48.9	7.6	4.6	2
Luzon	Central Luzon	Aurora	58.8	52.8	18.8	18.8	4
Luzon	Calabarzon	Quezon	52.0	40.5	20.3	19.3	1
Luzon	Calabarzon	Rizal	42.1	47.1	13.7	13.7	2
Luzon	Bicol	Albay	61.5	56.0	12.5	12.5	4
Luzon	Bicol	Camarines Norte	74.0	65.5	19.5	19.5	4
Luzon	Bicol	Catanduanes	42.2	52.8	6.7	6.7	2
Luzon	Bicol	Sorsogon	58.3	42.6	6.3	6.3	2
Luzon	Cordillera	Kalinga	49.3	36.6	2.6	2.6	2
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Samar (Western)	59.8	40.3	17.5	17.5	2
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	57.3	52.7	14.3	12.0	4
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Misamis Occidental	47.8	50.9	14.8	14.8	2
Mindanao	ARMM	Basilan	51.4	41.3	8.6	8.6	2
Mindanao	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	51.1	46.8	8.6	8.6	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Maguindanao	65.5	61.1	19.7	19.7	4

Note: NC is the number of subfigures in Figure 4.17 for which the province is in the lower right combination.

Second illustrative strategy: Pregnancy risk above the median and below-expected use of family planning (FP)

Identify provinces with a combination that can be interpreted as (a) risk of pregnancy above the median, in combination with (b) use of contraception less than would be expected, given the risk component. These provinces will be identified with the following steps. The first two steps are the same as in the first illustrative strategy.

- Step 1. Rank all 87 provinces by their levels on the four indicators listed above.
- Step 2. Identify the median (or middle) level of the indicator of demand.
- Step 3. Regress the indicator of FP use on the indicator of demand, in order to find the expected level of FP, given the level of demand. Subtract two percentage points (2%) to account for sampling error. Refer to the reduced value as the adjusted expected level of FP, given the level of demand.
- Step 4. Identify the provinces that are above the median in terms of risk but below the adjusted expected level of FP described in Step 3. There are four such combinations, depending on which two indicators of risk are used and which two indicators of FP behavior are used, so that a given province can be identified in up to four ways.
- Step 5. For each province, add up the number of times it is identified. All of the identified provinces have high priority, although the more times the province is identified, the higher the priority for increased program effort.

This procedure will be applied in sequence to age 15-24 and then to age 15-19 and age 20-24. The results will be displayed with graphs and lists.

Figure 4.18 Demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017. Subgraphs are shown for combinations of two measures of demand and two measure of use. Provinces with high demand and low contraceptive use are located in the lower right portion of each subgraph.

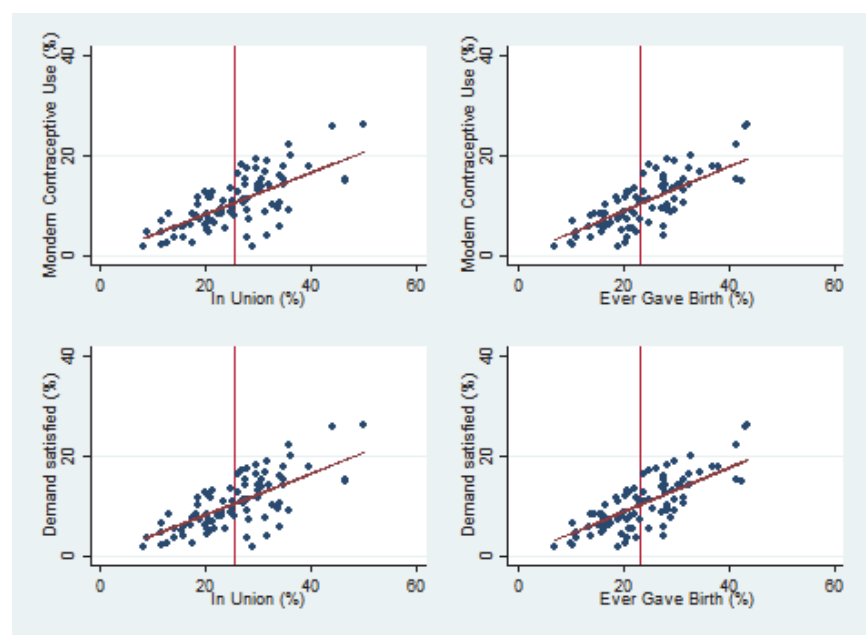


Table 4.4 Potential high-priority provinces for intervention under the second illustrative targeting strategy, based on demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	NC
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Norte	21.8	24.8	6.5	5.4	1
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	23.1	27.5	9.3	8.6	1
Luzon	Central Luzon	Bataan	30.0	31.4	13.2	11.7	3
Luzon	Central Luzon	Tarlac	25.1	28.3	9.4	9.4	1
Luzon	Central Luzon	Aurora	32.8	28.4	10.2	10.2	4
Luzon	Calabarzon	Batangas	25.4	19.9	8.1	8.1	1
Luzon	Calabarzon	Rizal	27.7	28.5	9.1	9.1	4
Luzon	Bicol	Camarines Norte	28.1	23.3	7.1	7.1	4
Luzon	Bicol	Masbate	27.0	23.2	10.6	10.6	1
Luzon	Bicol	Sorsogon	27.7	21.0	3.6	3.6	1
Luzon	Cordillera	Kalinga	28.9	19.2	1.8	1.8	1
Luzon	Mimaropa	Occidental Mindoro	46.5	42.5	15.0	15.0	4
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Eastern Samar	27.9	24.8	11.3	11.3	2
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Leyte	27.0	23.2	10.9	10.9	1
Mindanao	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	34.1	31.5	10.6	10.6	4
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon	34.8	30.6	14.1	14.1	2
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	31.3	29.1	8.5	7.5	4
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Misamis Occidental	27.2	29.9	11.1	11.1	4
Mindanao	Davao	Compostela Valley	46.5	41.6	15.2	15.2	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Basilan	34.0	27.6	5.7	5.7	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	31.6	27.8	3.8	3.8	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Maguindanao	35.6	29.9	8.9	8.9	4
Mindanao	Caraga	Surigao del Sur	29.9	32.6	14.2	14.2	2
Mindanao	Caraga	Dinagat Island	33.7	25.5	9.4	9.4	4

Note: NC is the number of subfigures in Figure 4.18 for which the province is in the lower right combination.

Figure 4.19 Demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017. Subgraphs are shown for combinations of two measures of demand and two measure of use. Provinces with high demand and low contraceptive use are located in the lower right portion of each subgraph.

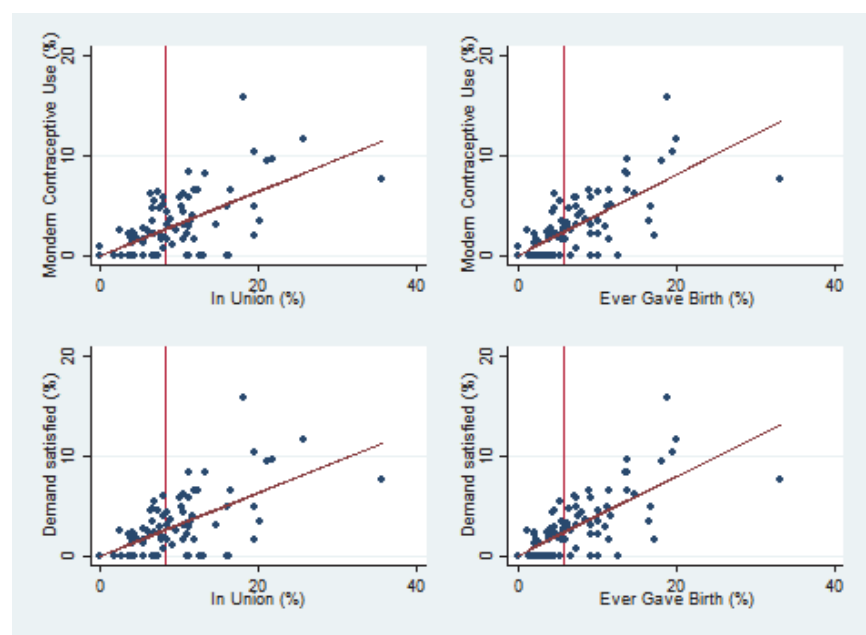


Table 4.5 Potential high-priority provinces for intervention under the second illustrative targeting strategy, based on demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	NC
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	7.9	11.8	5.2	3.9	1
Luzon	Ilocos	Pangasinan	10.5	9.2	3.0	3.0	4
Luzon	Cagayan Valley	Isabela	10.9	6.3	3.2	3.2	2
Luzon	Central Luzon	Bataan	16.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	4
Luzon	Central Luzon	Bulacan	8.5	6.1	1.6	1.6	4
Luzon	Central Luzon	Nueva Ecija	11.2	11.2	2.9	2.9	4
Luzon	Central Luzon	Tarlac	10.4	11.5	1.6	1.6	4
Luzon	Calabarzon	Batangas	13.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	1
Luzon	Bicol	Camarines Norte	8.3	5.2	1.7	1.7	1
Luzon	Bicol	Catanduanes	7.9	7.4	0.7	0.7	1
Luzon	Bicol	Sorsogon	11.0	9.1	2.2	2.2	4
Luzon	Cordillera	Kalinga	9.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	1
Luzon	Mimaropa	Oriental Mindoro	9.3	4.1	2.7	2.7	1
Luzon	Mimaropa	Palawan	16.1	11.3	4.8	4.8	2
NCR	National Capital	Mandaluyong etc.	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	1
Visayas	Western Visayas	Iloilo	9.7	5.9	2.5	2.5	1
Visayas	Central Visayas	Bohol	11.5	10.1	3.4	3.4	4
Visayas	Central Visayas	Negros Oriental	11.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	1
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Eastern Samar	14.6	7.5	3.1	3.1	2
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Samar (Western)	6.0	6.7	2.5	2.5	1
Mindanao	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	12.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	4
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon	19.4	16.8	4.9	4.9	4
Mindanao	Davao	Davao del Sur	19.4	17.4	2.0	1.6	4
Mindanao	Davao	Compostela Valley	35.5	33.2	7.6	7.6	4
Mindanao	Davao	Davao Occidental	7.4	10.2	2.1	2.1	1
Mindanao	ARMM	Basilan	20.1	16.7	3.4	3.4	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	16.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Maguindanao	10.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	1
Mindanao	Caraga	Dinagat Island	12.0	5.6	1.6	1.6	1

Note: NC is the number of subfigures in Figure 4.19 for which the province is in the lower right combination.

Figure 4.20 Demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017. Subgraphs are shown for combinations of two measures of demand and two measure of use. Provinces with high demand and low contraceptive use are located in the lower right portion of each subgraph.

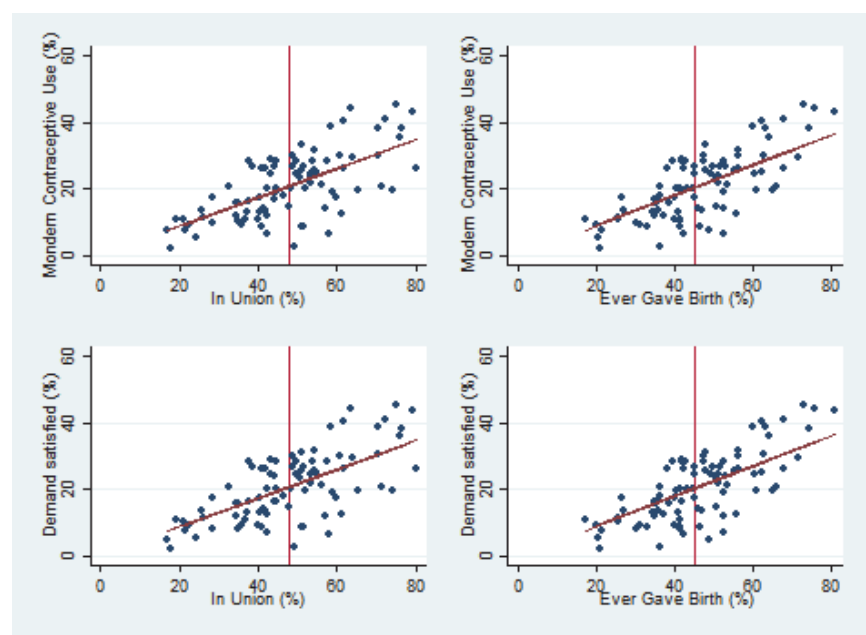


Table 4.6 Potential high-priority provinces for intervention under the second illustrative targeting strategy, based on demand for family planning and use of family planning, for women age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	NC
Luzon	Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	41.3	46.2	14.3	14.3	1
Luzon	Cagayan Valley	Batanes	16.7	48.9	7.6	4.6	1
Luzon	Cagayan Valley	Quirino	61.7	56.4	26.1	26.1	2
Luzon	Central Luzon	Bataan	44.1	53.1	26.7	23.7	1
Luzon	Central Luzon	Tarlac	54.8	62.5	25.1	25.1	2
Luzon	Central Luzon	Aurora	58.8	52.8	18.8	18.8	4
Luzon	Calabarzon	Quezon	52.0	40.5	20.3	19.3	1
Luzon	Calabarzon	Rizal	42.1	47.1	13.7	13.7	1
Luzon	Bicol	Albay	61.5	56.0	12.5	12.5	4
Luzon	Bicol	Camarines Norte	74.0	65.5	19.5	19.5	4
Luzon	Bicol	Catanduanes	42.2	52.8	6.7	6.7	1
Luzon	Bicol	Masbate	70.4	63.2	30.2	30.2	2
Luzon	Bicol	Sorsogon	58.3	42.6	6.3	6.3	1
Luzon	Cordillera	Kalinga	49.3	36.6	2.6	2.6	1
Luzon	Mimaropa	Occidental Mindoro	71.3	66.2	20.4	20.4	4
Visayas	Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	53.5	51.2	21.8	21.8	4
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Leyte	48.4	41.8	19.9	19.9	1
Visayas	Eastern Visayas	Samar (Western)	59.8	40.3	17.5	17.5	1
Mindanao	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	56.0	53.8	21.3	21.3	4
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	57.3	52.7	14.3	12.0	4
Mindanao	Northern Mindanao	Misamis Occidental	47.8	50.9	14.8	14.8	1
Mindanao	Soccsksargen	Sarangani	63.9	71.7	29.3	29.3	2
Mindanao	ARMM	Basilan	51.4	41.3	8.6	8.6	1
Mindanao	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	51.1	46.8	8.6	8.6	4
Mindanao	ARMM	Maguindanao	65.5	61.1	19.7	19.7	4
Mindanao	Caraga	Surigao del Sur	53.4	60.8	24.5	24.5	2
Mindanao	Caraga	Dinagat Island	80.3	68.2	26.1	26.1	4

Note: NC is the number of subfigures in Figure 4.20 for which the province is in the lower right combination.

We will only briefly comment on the implications of these two strategies to prioritize provinces for possible interventions. Most importantly, these strategies are only illustrative, and could be modified by using other indicators and thresholds. They do not consider past and current interventions, the current readiness and quality of the service environment, the costs of interventions, and competing priorities for resources that are always limited.

Chapter 3 of the report developed and described many other indicators that could be calculated at the provincial level. The 2017 levels of those indicators would greatly enrich the understanding of the four summary indicators used in Chapter 4.

We observe considerable overlap in the regions and provinces that may merit high priority, whether using the data for age 15-19, for age 20-24, or for the pooling, age 15-24. There is also considerable overlap between the two potential strategies. Both types of overlap would be expected. We suggest that most alternative strategies for prioritization would produce similar short lists of priority provinces, but with other indicators from Chapter 3, a more nuanced profile and recommendations for programmatic emphases could be developed.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Synthesis

Our study examined levels and trends of a wide range of indicators related to sexual and reproductive health in terms of behavior, access to health services, as well as knowledge and behaviors. In Chapter 3, we focused our analysis of these indicators of young Filipino women age 15-24. We looked at young women's sexual initiation by age 15, disaggregated by background characteristics such as island/region groups, and compared these patterns with the national-level estimates.

We found noteworthy trends based on our analysis of 2008, 2013, and 2017 Philippines NDHS. Our study found a decline in pregnancy among youth, which is unlike what was observed in previous surveys as illustrated in the 2013 Philippines NDHS. In addition to a decline in pregnancy behavior, the prevalence of young women who reported sexual initiation at age 15 also declined over the 9-year period. Lastly, reported births among women age 15-24 declined between the 2013 and 2017 surveys.

In addition to sexual and reproductive health behavior changes, our analysis provided insights on health services related to FP, maternal health, and contraceptive method uptake. The results illustrate the increases in young women's use of health facility-based services, including young expectant mothers who had 4 or more ANC visits. In addition, we learned that more young Filipino women have been delivering their children in health facilities. After children are delivered, we learned that a greater percentage of women have been accessing PNC within the first 2 days of their delivery. Finally, in terms of increases in health facility use related to sexual and reproductive health, our analysis showed that more young women have been accessing contraceptive methods in public health facilities. Over the 9-year period, utilization of maternal, reproductive, and FP health services has notably improved.

Although there have been improvements in terms of declines in pregnancies and births among young women as well as increased health service utilization related to ANC, childbirth delivery, PNC, and contraceptive method uptake, our examination of indicators related to knowledge is mixed. More specifically, correct knowledge of young women's fertile period has decreased quite noticeably. In the 2008 survey, 30% of young women demonstrated correct knowledge of their fertile period, which declined to 27% in the 2013 survey, followed by another steeper decline to 17% in the 2017 survey. Noteworthy is the fact that the observable decline is found among women with high educational attainment (more than 12 years of schooling). In addition, an observable decline took place with young women who reported exposure to FP messages in the last few months. In our analysis, for comparability, we looked at whether young women were exposed to these types of messages via radio, television, newspaper, or magazine only. In 2008, 79% of young women age 15-24 reported exposure to FP messages through these communication channels. By 2017, the proportion of women exposed to FP messages dropped to 63%. This finding suggests a shift in preferences of young people, perhaps from traditional media to other communication platforms such as social media and the Internet, more broadly.

In addition, our study examined a smaller group of indicators in Chapter 4, including the TFR and ASFR, for women age 15-19 and 20-24, disaggregated geographically to a more granular level. That is, Chapter 4 extended the analysis by disaggregating the 10-year age interval age 15-24 into the two five-year age

intervals, age 15-19 and age 20-24, and by disaggregating the national data into the 17 regions and 87 provinces. To compensate for this increase in detail, the number of indicators was reduced and, for the province-level analysis, only the 2017 survey was used.

The disaggregation by age showed that all findings in this analysis for young women age 15-24 are driven primarily by those women who are age 20-24. About three-quarters of the risk of pregnancy and actual fertility for age 15-24 is concentrated in age 20-24, and only about a quarter of the risk is within the age 15-19 group. If the data were disaggregated further, by age, it could be shown that most of the risk and fertility within age 15-19 are within the later years of that interval. Nevertheless, since it is well known that early fertility, whatever the level, is likely to be damaging to a young woman's health and future, as well as unsafe for the child, it is desirable to postpone early births. A focus on age 15-19 is critically important. Nationally, the use of modern contraception by these young women is very low, at a level of 2% to 3% across the time interval. A majority of young women age 15-19 who need contraception are not using a modern method and this is further aggravated by the fact that the RPRH Law requires parental consent before young people under the age of 18 can access reproductive health services and supply.

The most important indicator in Chapter 4 is the percent of demand for FP that is currently satisfied by modern methods of contraception (DSM). The denominator of this indicator includes women who are in a union, at risk of becoming pregnant, and who say they do not want to have a child, at least not within the next 2 years. Across the data from the 2008, 2013, and 2017 surveys, Figure 4.3 showed that this percentage approximately doubled, from 23% in the 2008 survey to 47% in the 2017 survey. This increase largely closed the gap between age 15-19 and age 20-24. Across the same interval, the percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods for age 20-24 increased from 47% in the 2008 survey to 59% in the 2017 survey. For both age groups, most of this increase was between the 2013 and 2017 surveys.

When actual fertility is not changing, contraceptive use is not changing, and the demand satisfied is increasing—as with women age 15-19—our inferences are that the desire for a birth in the next 2 years has been gradually increasing for age 15-19, and that there is less motivation to use contraception in this age group. That is, fertility at age 15-19 has been steady, neither increasing nor decreasing, but increasingly, it has been *wanted* fertility. From a program perspective, the pregnancies of these young women are partly a consequence of not using FP, but increasingly, the pregnancies appear to be wanted.

At the regional level, there was considerable variation. Almost all regions showed a decline in fertility for age 20-24 across the three surveys, although only about half showed a decline for age 15-19, which was a pattern that is consistent with the stagnant rate for age 15-19 at the national level. There were fertility declines between 2008 and 2017, although most of the decline occurred between 2008 and 2013. The tendency between 2013 and 2017 was a reversal or tempering of the declines.

Between 2008 and 2017, and for age 15-24 as shown in Figure 4.6, most regions showed reductions in the percentages of women who were in a union or had ever given birth, and increases in the percentages using modern contraception or having their demand satisfied by modern methods. By most criteria, these are desirable patterns. These observations apply to both component five-year age intervals, as shown in Figures 4.7 and 4.8. However, between the 2013 and 2017 surveys, particularly for age 15-19, as shown in Figure 4.10, several regions deviated from this pattern of improvement. For this age interval, the percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM) decreased notably in Davao, Western Visayas, and ARMM.

At the provincial level, every indicator varies much more widely than at the regional level, especially for the age 20-24 group. There can be considerable variation across the four to seven provinces within any given region. We suggest that in terms of geographic targeting, the provincial level may be most practical, because the provinces are the level 2 administrative units of the Philippines. Two potential strategies are proposed to prioritize provinces for possible interventions, either to moderate risk or to increase the coverage of services. Both potential strategies depend upon identifying provinces with relatively high levels of risk but relatively low levels of contraception. Specific provinces with potentially high priority are listed within Part 4 of the report but are not reviewed within the text, because the strategies are only illustrative. If desired, similar approaches could be applied to the indicators in Part 3 of the report.

5.2 Limitations and Conclusions

This study adds to existing research, programming, and policymaking for sexual and reproductive health of young people in the Philippines. Based on our research, we recommend that more research be conducted on access to FP. This would call for more targeted awareness campaigns for both FP users and non-users. Since marital control experiences have been increasing over the 9-year period, from 7.2% of young women reporting these experiences, 8.2% in 2013, and 10.1% in 2017, we recommend more research on couple dynamics to reduce and eliminate experiences of marital control. In addition, pregnancy and birth rates among adolescents and young women have been declining, and the data suggests the continuation of this downward trend.

When examining our analysis, we reiterate that caution be exercised when considering plots related to the “None” category for the background characteristic variable for completed education (in years). Due to small sample sizes, plot trends, for example, are misleading and must be interpreted carefully. In a similar way regarding data interpretation, it is worth noting that the indicator explaining exposure to FP messages did not account for text messages. Given our focus on evaluating trends across three different DHS survey years, the item about text messaging was not accounted for because it was only included in the 2017 survey. Therefore, when carrying out further research on exposure and awareness of FP messages, we recommend that text messages and social media channels be examined, especially since young women in the Philippines receive more information through these channels than others.

The methods used in Chapter 3 of the report included a criterion of statistical tests. However, in Chapter 4, with the exception of Figures 4.1 and 4.2, which include 95% confidence bands, no use was made of confidence intervals or statistical tests. When looking at changes between surveys or differences between age groups age 15-19 and age 20-24, at the regional level or, especially important, at the provincial level, we ignored the statistical uncertainty that arises from diminishing numbers of cases. In that section, some of the discussion was limited to differences of at least three percentage points, partly in order to avoid discussing differences that do not have considerable statistical evidence, as well as differences that are substantively negligible. Such a criterion was relatively arbitrary. There has inevitably been some misidentification of differences, in terms of magnifying some differences observed in the sample data that are smaller in the real population, or not detecting differences that are actually larger in the real population.

The appendix tables for provincial results include the weighted and unweighted numbers of cases, which convey some information about the level of statistical uncertainty. The design effects due to the clustering

and stratification of the sample are ignored entirely. We have more confidence in the region-level estimates and in those province-level estimates that are based on more observations.

This report examines the trends of sexual and reproductive health behavior over a 9-year period (2008-2017) in the Philippines. We conducted an analysis of estimates of health indicators related to sexual behavior and knowledge, fertility intentions, pregnancy, maternal health care, contraceptive method use, health facility visits for FP, demand for FP satisfied by modern methods, and experiences of marital control and spousal violence. We analyzed indicators by sociodemographic characteristics, and examined the changes of these estimates among Filipino women age 15-24 compared with estimates among women age 15-49, for national-level comparisons.

In addition, the report examines levels and trends at the subnational level, using four types of fertility rates and four indicators. Our report examines trends in these outcomes at the national level and within the 17 regions of the Philippines over the 9-year period. Provinces with relatively high levels of unions and fertility, but relatively low levels of contraceptive use and demand satisfied, are identified.

Overall, the trends of sexual and reproductive health behavior among women age 15-24 in the Philippines indicate that further research, as well as targeted programs and policies, are essential. Young women's knowledge and autonomy, which could relate to the decline in exposure to effective FP messaging, lower levels of joint FP decision-making, and increased experiences of marital control must be examined further.

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APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1.1 Ever pregnant by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	65.2 [64.1,66.3]		64.3 [63.4,65.2]		-0.9	63.7 [62.3,65.1]		-0.6	-1.5
Age group	***		***			***			
15-19	10.4 [9.2,11.7]		10.3 [9.2,11.6]		-0.1	8.8 [7.7,10.0]		-1.6	-1.6
20-24	48.2 [45.5,50.9]		47.1 [44.9,49.3]		-1.1	44.3 [41.0,47.7]		-2.8	-3.9
25-49	86.8 [85.8,87.7]		86.3 [85.4,87.1]		-0.5	85.6 [84.4,86.7]		-0.7	-1.2
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	87.7 [82.0,91.7]		85.2 [79.2,89.7]		-2.5	80.5 [72.8,86.4]		-4.7	-7.2
1-7	78.2 [76.5,79.9]		80.1 [78.6,81.5]		1.9	81.5 [79.5,83.4]		1.4	3.3*
8-11	62.3 [60.7,63.9]		60.8 [59.6,62.0]		-1.5	63.1 [61.7,64.5]		2.3*	0.8
12+	59.0 [57.2,60.7]		58.9 [57.2,60.5]		-0.1	57.5 [54.9,59.9]		-1.4	-1.5
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	60.2 [58.8,61.5]		59.0 [57.8,60.2]		-1.1	58.0 [56.4,59.6]		-1.0	-2.2*
Working	70.8 [69.2,72.4]		70.0 [68.8,71.2]		-0.8	70.3 [68.3,72.3]		0.3	-0.5
Marital status	***		***			***			
Not married or in a union	4.5 [3.8,5.2]		5.9 [5.2,6.6]		1.4**	7.4 [6.5,8.4]		1.5*	2.9***
Formerly married or in a union	96.5 [94.7,97.7]		94.3 [92.4,95.7]		-2.2	96.7 [94.9,97.9]		2.5*	0.2
Currently married or in a union	95.5 [95.0,96.1]		95.6 [95.1,96.0]		0.0	95.0 [94.2,95.7]		-0.6	-0.6
Religion	***		***			***			
Catholic	64.9 [63.7,66.1]		64.4 [63.4,65.4]		-0.5	63.8 [62.2,65.3]		-0.7	-1.1
Non-Catholic	66.5 [64.7,68.3]		64.0 [62.1,65.8]		-2.5	63.4 [61.2,65.6]		-0.6	-3.1*
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	79.5 [77.5,81.4]		76.4 [74.8,77.8]		-3.2*	75.4 [73.6,77.1]		-0.9	-4.1**
Second	72.8 [71.0,74.4]		70.4 [68.7,72.0]		-2.4	70.2 [68.4,71.9]		-0.2	-2.6*
Middle	68.7 [66.8,70.5]		66.7 [65.0,68.4]		-1.9	65.3 [63.2,67.3]		-1.4	-3.4*
Fourth	61.2 [59.0,63.3]		60.3 [58.6,62.0]		-0.9	59.9 [56.1,63.5]		-0.5	-1.3
Highest	51.7 [49.7,53.7]		53.4 [51.6,55.2]		1.7	52.4 [50.2,54.5]		-1.0	0.7
Place of residence	***		***			***			
Urban	61.0 [59.5,62.5]		61.1 [59.8,62.4]		0.1	60.1 [57.5,62.6]		-1.0	-0.9
Rural	70.5 [69.0,72.0]		68.0 [66.8,69.2]		-2.5**	67.2 [66.0,68.3]		-0.8	-3.4***
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	67.3 [65.2,69.3]		65.3 [63.9,66.6]		-2.0	65.4 [64.1,66.7]		0.1	-1.8
National Capital	57.3 [54.1,60.5]		58.1 [55.6,60.5]		0.8	53.0 [47.3,58.5]		-5.2	-4.4
Visayas	66.6 [64.3,68.9]		66.4 [64.0,68.7]		-0.2	63.8 [61.8,65.9]		-2.6	-2.8
Mindanao	68.9 [67.1,70.6]		65.9 [64.4,67.4]		-3.0*	68.8 [67.1,70.4]		2.9*	-0.1

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.2

First sex before age 15 by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	2.4 [2.1,2.7]		2.4 [2.1,2.6]		0.0	2.1 [1.8,2.5]		-0.2	-0.3
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	16.5 [11.5,23.0]		19.8 [14.9,25.8]		3.3	11.6 [8.0,16.4]		-8.2*	-4.9
1-7	6.4 [5.5,7.4]		7.0 [6.2,8.0]		0.7	7.5 [6.3,8.9]		0.5	1.2
8-11	1.4 [1.1,1.8]		1.3 [1.1,1.6]		-0.1	1.6 [1.3,2.0]		0.3	0.2
12+	0.3 [0.2,0.5]		0.2 [0.1,0.4]		-1	0.6 [0.3,0.9]		0.3*	0.2
Current work status									
Not working	2.3 [1.9,2.7]		2.4 [2.0,2.7]		0.1	2.2 [1.8,2.6]		-0.2	-0.1
Working	2.5 [2.1,3.0]		2.3 [2.0,2.7]		-0.2	2.0 [1.7,2.5]		-0.3	-0.5
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	0.2 [0.1,0.4]		0.4 [0.3,0.6]		0.2	0.4 [0.2,0.6]		-0.1	0.2
Formerly married or in a union	4.0 [2.8,5.9]		3.7 [2.6,5.2]		-0.3	2.7 [1.6,4.6]		-1.0	-1.3
Currently married or in a union	3.4 [3.0,3.9]		3.3 [3.0,3.8]		-0.1	3.1 [2.7,3.6]		-0.2	-0.3
Religion		***		***					
Catholic	2.0 [1.7,2.3]		2.1 [1.8,2.4]		0.1	2.0 [1.6,2.4]		-0.1	0.0
Non-Catholic	4.1 [3.3,5.0]		3.4 [2.8,4.1]		-0.6	2.6 [2.1,3.2]		-0.8*	-1.5**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	6.4 [5.4,7.5]		6.0 [5.1,7.1]		-0.3	5.1 [4.3,6.1]		-0.9	-1.2
Second	2.9 [2.3,3.6]		3.1 [2.5,3.7]		0.1	2.8 [2.2,3.6]		-0.3	-0.1
Middle	2.4 [1.8,3.1]		2.1 [1.6,2.7]		-0.3	1.8 [1.2,2.5]		-0.3	-0.6
Fourth	1.0 [0.7,1.5]		1.3 [1.0,1.9]		0.3	0.9 [0.6,1.4]		-0.5	-0.1
Highest	0.7 [0.4,1.1]		0.5 [0.3,0.8]		-0.2	0.9 [0.5,1.3]		0.4	0.2
Place of residence		**		***					
Urban	2.0 [1.6,2.4]		1.9 [1.6,2.3]		-0.1	1.8 [1.4,2.4]		-0.1	-0.2
Rural	2.9 [2.5,3.5]		2.9 [2.5,3.3]		-0.1	2.4 [2.0,2.9]		-0.4	-0.5
Island/region group		***		***			*		
Luzon	1.9 [1.5,2.6]		1.8 [1.5,2.2]		-0.1	1.8 [1.4,2.3]		-0.1	-0.2
National Capital	1.4 [0.9,2.1]		1.2 [0.8,1.9]		-0.2	1.9 [1.0,3.5]		0.7	0.5
Visayas	2.3 [1.7,3.0]		2.4 [1.8,3.3]		0.2	1.7 [1.3,2.2]		-0.8	-0.6
Mindanao	4.3 [3.6,5.1]		4.0 [3.4,4.7]		-0.3	3.3 [2.8,4.0]		-0.7	-1.0*

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.3

Correct knowledge of fertile period by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	35.1 [33.7,36.6]		31.7 [30.6,32.9]		-3.4***	23.7 [22.8,24.6]		-8.0***	-11.4***
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	26.3 [24.1,28.6]		23.0 [21.3,24.8]		-3.3*	13.4 [12.1,14.9]		-9.6***	-12.8***
20-24	34.7 [32.5,36.9]		31.6 [29.7,33.5]		-3.1*	21.0 [18.9,23.4]		-10.5***	-13.7***
25-49	38.0 [36.4,39.7]		34.5 [33.2,35.9]		-3.5**	27.5 [26.5,28.7]		-7.0***	-10.5***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	12.1 [7.9,18.0]		20.1 [14.8,26.6]		8.0*	14.6 [10.3,20.3]		-5.5	2.5
1-7	27.6 [25.7,29.6]		25.4 [23.6,27.2]		-2.2	20.4 [18.6,22.3]		-5.0***	-7.2***
8-11	32.5 [30.8,34.3]		28.9 [27.5,30.2]		-3.7**	20.0 [18.9,21.2]		-8.8***	-12.5***
12+	44.8 [42.8,46.8]		41.9 [40.0,43.9]		-2.9*	30.1 [28.4,31.8]		-11.8***	-14.7***
Current work status		***		***			***		
Not working	33.1 [31.4,34.8]		28.8 [27.5,30.1]		-4.3***	20.2 [19.0,21.5]		-8.6***	-12.9***
Working	37.5 [35.8,39.2]		34.9 [33.5,36.4]		-2.6*	27.8 [26.5,29.1]		-7.1***	-9.7***
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	30.8 [28.8,32.9]		27.4 [25.9,29.0]		-3.4**	18.5 [16.8,20.5]		-8.9***	-12.3***
Formerly married or in a union	35.6 [31.7,39.7]		33.6 [30.2,37.3]		-2.0	29.2 [25.1,33.8]		-4.4	-6.4*
Currently married or in a union	37.4 [35.9,39.0]		34.0 [32.8,35.4]		-3.4**	26.4 [25.2,27.6]		-7.7***	-11.0***
Religion		***		**			***		
Catholic	36.1 [34.6,37.7]		32.5 [31.3,33.7]		-3.7***	23.9 [22.9,24.9]		-8.6***	-12.2***
Non-Catholic	31.3 [28.9,33.7]		29.1 [27.2,31.1]		-2.2	23.0 [21.1,24.9]		-6.1***	-8.3***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	26.3 [24.0,28.8]		26.0 [24.1,28.0]		-0.3	20.0 [18.5,21.7]		-6.0***	-6.3***
Second	30.8 [28.7,32.9]		28.6 [26.7,30.5]		-2.2	21.9 [20.3,23.6]		-6.7***	-8.9***
Middle	33.0 [30.5,35.5]		29.6 [27.8,31.5]		-3.4*	21.9 [20.3,23.6]		-7.7***	-11.1***
Fourth	40.0 [37.5,42.4]		33.0 [30.8,35.1]		-7.0***	24.0 [22.3,25.9]		-8.9***	-15.9***
Highest	41.3 [38.8,43.9]		38.5 [36.4,40.7]		-2.8	29.0 [26.9,31.2]		-9.5***	-12.3***
Place of residence		***		**			**		
Urban	38.1 [36.0,40.2]		33.2 [31.6,34.8]		-4.9***	25.1 [23.9,26.4]		-8.0***	-13.0***
Rural	31.4 [29.7,33.1]		30.1 [28.6,31.6]		-1.3	22.3 [21.2,23.6]		-7.7***	-9.1***
Island/region group		*		**			***		
Luzon	32.0 [29.8,34.4]		29.7 [28.0,31.4]		-2.4	19.4 [18.1,20.7]		-10.3***	-12.7***
National Capital	37.4 [33.8,41.2]		30.9 [27.6,34.5]		-6.5*	26.0 [23.8,28.4]		-4.9*	-11.4***
Visayas	34.7 [31.9,37.6]		35.2 [32.5,38.0]		0.5	30.5 [28.5,32.5]		-4.7**	-4.2*
Mindanao	32.6 [30.3,34.9]		33.5 [31.6,35.4]		0.9	25.6 [24.0,27.3]		-7.9***	-7.0***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.4

Presented for 4+ antenatal care visits by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	78.1 [76.4,79.7]		84.4 [83.1,85.5]		6.3***	86.7 [85.2,88.0]		2.3*	8.6***
Age group							***		
15-19	71.8 [64.5,78.1]		82.0 [76.8,86.2]		10.2*	79.1 [71.8,84.9]		-2.9	7.3
20-24	78.8 [75.7,81.5]		83.5 [81.2,85.6]		4.8**	84.4 [81.6,86.8]		0.8	5.6**
25-49	78.3 [76.4,80.1]		84.8 [83.4,86.1]		6.5***	87.7 [86.3,89.0]		3.0**	9.4***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	31.7 [22.1,43.3]		42.3 [31.3,54.1]		10.6	50.2 [38.5,61.8]		7.9	18.4*
1-7	63.0 [59.8,66.0]		74.3 [71.4,77.0]		11.3***	73.5 [68.8,77.8]		-0.8	10.6***
8-11	80.2 [78.1,82.1]		86.0 [84.7,87.3]		5.9**	86.7 [85.2,88.1]		0.7	6.5**
12+	91.9 [90.0,93.4]		93.4 [91.9,94.7]		1.5	94.4 [93.2,95.5]		1.0	2.5*
Current work status		**		*			**		
Not working	76.6 [74.4,78.6]		83.3 [81.7,84.7]		6.7***	85.5 [83.8,87.1]		2.3*	9.0***
Working	80.2 [77.8,82.3]		86.0 [84.3,87.6]		5.8***	88.4 [86.5,90.1]		2.4	8.2**
Marital status		*		*			*		
Not married or in a union	78.9 [70.0,85.7]		89.0 [83.8,92.7]		10.1*	78.4 [71.6,83.9]		-10.6**	-0.5
Formerly married or in a union	69.2 [62.0,75.5]		81.0 [75.3,85.6]		11.8**	86.4 [79.4,91.2]		5.4	17.2***
Currently married or in a union	78.5 [76.7,80.2]		84.4 [83.1,85.6]		5.9***	87.0 [85.5,88.4]		2.7**	8.5**
Religion		***		***			***		
Catholic	80.0 [78.2,81.6]		86.8 [85.5,87.9]		6.8***	88.9 [87.4,90.3]		2.1*	8.9***
Non-Catholic	71.3 [67.5,74.8]		75.4 [72.3,78.3]		4.2	77.9 [74.5,81.0]		2.5	6.7**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	61.3 [57.9,64.7]		71.2 [68.3,74.0]		9.9***	76.0 [72.2,79.4]		4.8*	14.6***
Second	71.8 [68.4,74.9]		83.5 [80.9,85.8]		11.7***	85.9 [83.3,88.2]		2.4	14.1***
Middle	82.4 [79.3,85.1]		87.0 [84.6,89.1]		4.7*	88.3 [85.7,90.4]		1.2	5.9**
Fourth	90.0 [87.4,92.0]		91.1 [89.0,92.8]		1.1	92.1 [90.0,93.9]		1.0	2.2
Highest	93.3 [90.7,95.2]		95.0 [93.1,96.5]		1.8	97.0 [95.1,98.2]		2.0	3.8**
Place of residence		***		***			*		
Urban	83.5 [81.2,85.5]		87.7 [85.9,89.3]		4.2**	88.7 [86.1,90.8]		1.0	5.2**
Rural	72.8 [70.3,75.2]		81.3 [79.6,82.9]		8.5***	85.0 [83.2,86.7]		3.7**	12.2***
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	73.7 [70.2,76.9]		83.1 [81.2,84.8]		9.4***	86.3 [84.1,88.2]		3.2*	12.5***
National Capital	85.8 [82.6,88.6]		92.0 [89.0,94.2]		6.2**	94.1 [90.9,96.2]		2.1	8.3***
Visayas	81.0 [77.5,84.0]		88.7 [85.7,91.1]		7.7***	88.7 [83.4,92.4]		-0.1	7.7*
Mindanao	74.2 [70.7,77.4]		79.0 [76.2,81.5]		4.8*	82.3 [79.3,84.9]		3.3	8.1***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.5

Ever gave birth by background characteristics of women ages 15-49,
Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	62.6 [61.5,63.7]		62.2 [61.3,63.0]		-0.5	61.8 [60.2,63.3]		-0.4	-0.9
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	7.3 [6.2,8.4]		7.7 [6.7,8.7]		0.4	7.0 [5.9,8.1]		-0.7	-0.3
20-24	42.5 [39.9,45.1]		42.6 [40.5,44.8]		0.2	40.6 [37.5,43.7]		-2.1	-1.9
25-49	85.1 [84.1,86.1]		84.9 [84.0,85.8]		-0.1	84.1 [82.8,85.2]		-0.9	-1.0
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	85.8 [79.6,90.4]		84.2 [78.4,88.7]		-1.6	79.5 [71.7,85.5]		-4.8	-6.4
1-7	76.1 [74.3,77.9]		78.3 [76.8,79.7]		2.2	79.8 [77.8,81.7]		1.6	3.7**
8-11	59.5 [57.9,61.1]		58.8 [57.6,59.9]		-0.8	61.4 [60.0,62.8]		2.7**	1.9
12+	56.2 [54.5,57.9]		56.2 [54.5,57.8]		-0.1	55.0 [52.2,57.9]		-1.1	-1.2
Current work status		***		***			***		
Not working	57.0 [55.6,58.4]		56.6 [55.4,57.8]		-0.4	55.9 [54.3,57.4]		-0.7	-1.2
Working	68.8 [67.2,70.4]		68.2 [67.0,69.4]		-0.6	68.6 [66.4,70.8]		0.4	-0.2
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	3.8 [3.3,4.5]		5.0 [4.4,5.7]		1.2**	6.6 [5.8,7.5]		1.6**	2.8***
Formerly married or in a union	93.7 [91.5,95.3]		93.2 [91.1,94.8]		-0.5	95.6 [93.6,97.0]		2.4	1.9
Currently married or in a union	91.9 [91.2,92.5]		92.6 [92.0,93.1]		0.7	92.3 [91.2,93.2]		-0.3	0.4
Religion									
Catholic	62.2 [61.0,63.4]		62.3 [61.3,63.3]		0.1	61.8 [60.1,63.5]		-0.5	-0.4
Non-Catholic	64.3 [62.4,66.1]		61.6 [59.8,63.5]		-2.6*	61.5 [59.3,63.6]		-0.1	-2.8
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	76.9 [74.8,78.8]		74.6 [73.0,76.1]		-2.2	73.7 [71.9,75.4]		-0.9	-3.2*
Second	69.9 [68.1,71.6]		67.7 [66.0,69.3]		-2.2	68.0 [66.2,69.8]		0.3	-1.9
Middle	65.7 [63.8,67.6]		64.3 [62.5,66.0]		-1.5	63.1 [60.9,65.2]		-1.2	-2.7
Fourth	58.8 [56.7,61.0]		58.0 [56.3,59.8]		-0.8	57.5 [53.1,61.7]		-0.6	-1.4
Highest	49.3 [47.4,51.2]		51.6 [49.9,53.4]		2.3	51.1 [48.9,53.2]		-0.6	1.7
Place of residence		***		***			***		
Urban	58.7 [57.2,60.1]		59.0 [57.8,60.3]		0.4	58.1 [55.3,60.8]		-1.0	-0.6
Rural	67.6 [66.1,69.0]		65.7 [64.5,66.9]		-1.9*	65.3 [64.1,66.4]		-0.4	-2.3*
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	64.8 [62.8,66.7]		63.1 [61.8,64.5]		-1.7	63.6 [62.2,64.9]		0.5	-1.2
National Capital	55.2 [52.0,58.3]		56.6 [54.2,59.0]		1.4	50.7 [44.5,56.9]		-5.9	-4.5
Visayas	63.8 [61.3,66.2]		64.2 [61.9,66.5]		0.5	61.9 [59.9,63.8]		-2.3	-1.9
Mindanao	65.9 [64.2,67.7]		63.3 [61.7,64.8]		-2.7*	66.8 [65.2,68.4]		3.6**	0.9

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.6

Last childbirth delivery in a health facility by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	44.2 [41.7,46.7]		61.1 [59.0,63.2]		17.0***		77.7 [75.5,79.8]		33.6***
Age group				***					
15-19	39.1 [31.9,46.7]		72.1 [64.7,78.4]		33.0***		80.5 [74.0,85.6]	8.4	41.4***
20-24	44.6 [40.8,48.5]		63.9 [60.7,67.0]		19.3***		78.2 [74.6,81.4]	14.3***	33.6***
25-49	44.3 [41.6,47.0]		59.7 [57.4,62.0]		15.4***		77.5 [75.1,79.7]	17.8***	33.2***
Completed education (in years)		***		***					
None	6.3 [3.0,12.7]		10.9 [5.1,21.8]		4.7		26.4 [17.9,37.2]	15.5*	20.2***
1-7	18.6 [16.3,21.2]		37.5 [34.2,40.8]		18.9***		53.5 [48.3,58.5]	16.0***	34.8***
8-11	44.8 [42.0,47.5]		64.2 [61.8,66.6]		19.5***		79.4 [77.2,81.4]	15.2***	34.6***
12+	73.3 [70.0,76.4]		85.8 [83.5,87.8]		12.5***		92.0 [89.9,93.6]	6.2***	18.6***
Current work status		**		***					**
Not working	42.0 [39.3,44.8]		58.9 [56.4,61.4]		16.9***		75.9 [73.3,78.4]	17.0***	33.9***
Working	47.3 [44.2,50.5]		64.6 [62.0,67.1]		17.2***		80.8 [78.0,83.2]	16.2***	33.4***
Marital status		***		***					***
Not married or in a union	69.7 [59.2,78.5]		85.6 [80.0,89.9]		15.9**		89.3 [83.2,93.4]	3.7	19.7***
Formerly married or in a union	51.8 [43.9,59.7]		68.4 [61.7,74.5]		16.6**		82.7 [77.5,86.9]	14.3***	30.9***
Currently married or in a union	43.3 [40.8,45.9]		60.0 [57.8,62.1]		16.7***		77.1 [74.8,79.3]	17.1***	33.8***
Religion		***		***					***
Catholic	46.8 [44.3,49.4]		65.3 [63.1,67.4]		18.4***		81.5 [79.3,83.6]	16.3***	34.7***
Non-Catholic	34.6 [30.3,39.2]		46.8 [43.1,50.6]		12.2***		63.9 [59.7,68.0]	17.1***	29.3***
Wealth quintile		***		***					***
Lowest	13.0 [11.1,15.3]		32.8 [29.5,36.1]		19.7***		58.4 [54.2,62.5]	25.7***	45.4***
Second	34.0 [30.8,37.3]		55.0 [51.6,58.4]		21.0***		74.5 [70.8,77.9]	19.5***	40.5***
Middle	48.3 [44.2,52.4]		69.0 [65.9,72.0]		20.7***		84.4 [81.1,87.3]	15.4***	36.1***
Fourth	68.7 [64.7,72.4]		81.5 [78.5,84.1]		12.7***		91.4 [87.9,94.0]	10.0***	22.7***
Highest	83.9 [80.0,87.2]		91.2 [88.8,93.1]		7.3***		96.9 [95.1,98.1]	5.7***	13.0***
Place of residence		***		***					***
Urban	59.2 [55.7,62.7]		72.4 [69.4,75.1]		13.1***		84.8 [81.4,87.7]	12.4***	25.6***
Rural	29.8 [27.1,32.7]		51.3 [48.4,54.2]		21.5***		72.2 [69.1,75.0]	20.9***	42.4***
Island/region group		***		***					***
Luzon	42.0 [38.0,46.1]		61.2 [58.1,64.2]		19.2***		79.2 [75.6,82.3]	18.0***	37.2***
National Capital	69.3 [61.4,76.3]		82.1 [75.9,87.0]		12.8**		91.9 [88.4,94.4]	9.8**	22.6***
Visayas	43.1 [38.0,48.4]		65.3 [59.5,70.7]		22.2***		82.2 [74.9,87.7]	16.9***	39.1***
Mindanao	28.6 [24.4,33.1]		47.0 [43.2,50.8]		18.4***		66.0 [62.1,69.7]	19.1***	37.5***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.7

Mother received postnatal care within first 2 days by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	75.4 [73.0,77.6]		81.7 [79.7,83.5]		6.3***	86.0 [84.3,87.5]		4.3***	10.6***
Age group									
15-19	67.9 [59.6,75.2]		85.2 [79.0,89.8]		17.3***	87.9 [83.3,91.4]		2.8	20.1***
20-24	76.1 [72.2,79.6]		83.5 [80.0,86.5]		7.4**	84.7 [81.4,87.4]		1.2	8.6***
25-49	75.9 [73.2,78.5]		80.5 [78.3,82.6]		4.6**	86.2 [84.2,88.0]		5.7***	10.3***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	61.2 [45.4,74.9]		15.8 [5.4,38.1]		-45.3**	36.9 [24.2,51.7]		21.0	-24.3*
1-7	67.3 [62.8,71.5]		70.7 [66.1,74.9]		3.4	71.7 [66.9,76.2]		1.0	4.5
8-11	76.4 [73.1,79.3]		83.8 [81.3,86.0]		7.5***	87.7 [85.8,89.4]		3.9**	11.4***
12+	82.8 [79.2,86.0]		88.9 [85.9,91.3]		6.0**	92.0 [89.8,93.8]		3.1	9.1***
Current work status							**		
Not working	74.6 [71.9,77.0]		81.9 [79.7,83.9]		7.3***	84.7 [82.6,86.6]		2.8	10.1***
Working	76.8 [73.2,80.0]		81.4 [78.3,84.2]		4.7*	89.0 [86.7,90.9]		7.5***	12.2***
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	67.6 [50.7,80.8]		90.8 [82.9,95.3]		23.3**	90.3 [84.5,94.1]		-0.5	22.8***
Formerly married or in a union	71.0 [59.8,80.1]		81.4 [70.6,88.9]		10.5	87.3 [77.1,93.4]		5.9	16.4*
Currently married or in a union	75.8 [73.4,78.0]		81.3 [79.2,83.1]		5.5***	85.7 [83.9,87.3]		4.5***	10.0***
Religion		***		***			***		
Catholic	75.7 [73.0,78.2]		84.1 [82.2,85.9]		8.4***	88.6 [87.0,90.0]		4.5***	12.9***
Non-Catholic	74.1 [69.8,77.9]		71.5 [66.8,75.7]		-2.6	75.7 [70.8,80.0]		4.2	1.6
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	67.7 [63.1,72.0]		64.4 [59.6,69.0]		-3.3	75.5 [71.6,79.0]		11.1***	7.8**
Second	73.0 [68.6,77.1]		79.0 [74.7,82.7]		6.0*	85.7 [82.3,88.5]		6.7**	12.6***
Middle	75.7 [70.4,80.4]		86.0 [82.7,88.8]		10.3***	91.2 [88.3,93.4]		5.2*	15.5***
Fourth	79.8 [74.9,84.0]		89.0 [85.0,92.1]		9.2**	91.9 [88.5,94.4]		2.9	12.1***
Highest	86.6 [81.6,90.4]		93.2 [89.4,95.7]		6.6*	91.2 [87.0,94.1]		-2.0	4.6
Place of residence				***			**		
Urban	77.2 [73.8,80.3]		85.9 [83.2,88.2]		8.6***	88.7 [86.4,90.7]		2.9	11.5***
Rural	73.6 [70.3,76.7]		77.5 [74.5,80.2]		3.9	83.8 [81.2,86.0]		6.3***	10.2***
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	85.7 [81.5,89.1]		82.3 [79.2,85.0]		-3.4	88.5 [86.2,90.5]		6.2***	2.8
National Capital	76.8 [71.1,81.6]		92.2 [87.6,95.1]		15.4***	96.6 [93.9,98.2]		4.5*	19.9***
Visayas	69.7 [64.1,74.7]		86.2 [81.5,89.9]		16.6***	89.1 [85.6,91.9]		2.9	19.5***
Mindanao	72.9 [69.1,76.3]		70.2 [65.6,74.5]		-2.6	73.9 [69.5,77.8]		3.6	1.0

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.8

Wantedness of last birth by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	61.5 [59.7,63.2]		70.9 [69.3,72.4]		9.4***	72.5 [70.6,74.3]		1.6	11.0***
Age group									
15-19	65.7 [57.7,72.8]		67.3 [59.4,74.3]		1.6	67.5 [60.4,73.9]		0.2	1.9
20-24	63.9 [60.4,67.2]		69.7 [66.5,72.8]		5.9*	70.4 [66.1,74.3]		0.6	6.5*
25-49	60.7 [58.7,62.7]		71.4 [69.7,73.1]		10.7***	73.3 [71.1,75.3]		1.9	12.6***
Completed education (in years)		**		*					
None	67.7 [56.7,77.1]		85.4 [74.9,92.0]		17.7*	80.8 [69.9,88.4]		-4.6	13.1
1-7	60.0 [56.7,63.2]		71.5 [68.7,74.2]		11.5***	73.9 [69.8,77.6]		2.4	13.9***
8-11	59.3 [56.7,61.8]		69.4 [67.2,71.6]		10.2***	73.6 [71.5,75.5]		4.1**	14.3***
12+	66.1 [62.9,69.2]		72.6 [69.5,75.4]		6.5**	69.6 [65.8,73.1]		-3.0	3.5
Current work status									
Not working	62.0 [59.9,64.2]		70.8 [68.9,72.7]		8.8***	73.5 [71.5,75.4]		2.7	11.5***
Working	60.4 [57.8,63.1]		71.0 [68.8,73.1]		10.5***	70.8 [67.4,74.0]		-0.2	10.4***
Religion		*							
Catholic	60.5 [58.5,62.5]		70.3 [68.5,72.1]		9.8***	72.1 [70.0,74.0]		1.7	11.6***
Non-Catholic	64.9 [61.3,68.3]		72.9 [70.1,75.6]		8.0***	74.0 [69.8,77.8]		1.1	9.2**
Wealth quintile		***		**					
Lowest	59.8 [56.3,63.1]		72.5 [69.7,75.1]		12.8***	73.3 [70.8,75.8]		0.8	13.6***
Second	56.8 [53.3,60.2]		68.1 [65.1,71.0]		11.4***	70.9 [67.3,74.2]		2.8	14.1***
Middle	58.1 [53.7,62.5]		68.4 [65.2,71.5]		10.3***	71.0 [67.4,74.3]		2.5	12.8***
Fourth	67.3 [63.6,70.7]		70.7 [67.2,74.0]		3.4	75.1 [71.0,78.8]		4.4	7.8**
Highest	68.7 [64.0,73.0]		75.7 [71.8,79.2]		7.1*	72.2 [63.6,79.5]		-3.5	3.6
Place of residence									
Urban	62.6 [59.9,65.3]		69.6 [67.2,72.0]		7.0***	72.8 [69.9,75.4]		3.1	10.1***
Rural	60.4 [57.9,62.8]		72.0 [70.0,73.9]		11.6***	72.3 [69.7,74.7]		0.3	11.9***
Island/region group		***		**			**		
Luzon	58.4 [55.2,61.5]		70.5 [68.0,72.8]		12.1***	73.4 [70.1,76.5]		2.9	15.0***
National Capital	66.7 [62.2,70.9]		77.4 [72.4,81.7]		10.6**	77.0 [69.9,82.9]		-0.3	10.3*
Visayas	49.5 [45.6,53.4]		65.6 [61.8,69.1]		16.1***	65.0 [61.0,68.8]		-0.6	15.5***
Mindanao	65.4 [62.2,68.5]		71.5 [68.8,74.1]		6.1**	73.6 [71.1,75.9]		2.1	8.2***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.9

Fertility intentions and whether (one or) more children are desired by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	36.0 [34.8,37.3]		35.8 [34.8,36.8]		-0.2	37.3 [35.7,38.9]		1.5	1.2
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	80.6 [75.5,84.9]		80.1 [75.1,84.4]		-0.5	72.0 [66.2,77.1]		-8.2*	-8.6*
20-24	71.7 [68.5,74.7]		68.3 [65.4,71.0]		-3.4	73.5 [70.0,76.7]		5.2*	1.8
25-49	29.3 [28.0,30.5]		29.4 [28.4,30.5]		0.1	31.3 [29.8,32.9]		1.9*	2.1*
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	33.2 [26.3,40.8]		35.2 [28.3,42.8]		2.1	32.1 [24.0,41.5]		-3.1	-1.1
1-7	26.9 [24.6,29.2]		27.3 [25.4,29.2]		0.4	27.7 [25.6,30.0]		0.5	0.9
8-11	37.6 [35.7,39.4]		36.6 [35.1,38.0]		-1.0	37.1 [35.6,38.7]		0.6	-0.4
12+	42.5 [40.4,44.7]		42.7 [40.6,44.7]		0.1	42.8 [39.5,46.2]		0.1	0.3
Current work status		***		***			**		
Not working	39.4 [37.6,41.3]		39.5 [38.1,41.0]		0.1	39.7 [37.7,41.7]		0.1	0.3
Working	32.8 [31.1,34.4]		32.2 [30.9,33.6]		-0.5	34.9 [32.7,37.1]		2.7*	2.1
Religion		**		***			**		
Catholic	35.1 [33.8,36.5]		34.6 [33.5,35.7]		-0.5	36.3 [34.5,38.1]		1.7	1.2
Non-Catholic	39.4 [36.6,42.4]		40.3 [38.0,42.8]		0.9	41.1 [38.6,43.6]		0.7	1.6
Wealth quintile		**		*			**		
Lowest	35.1 [32.3,38.1]		34.7 [32.4,37.0]		-0.4	35.8 [33.8,37.8]		1.1	0.7
Second	32.7 [30.4,35.1]		33.6 [31.6,35.7]		0.9	33.3 [31.0,35.7]		-0.3	0.6
Middle	34.4 [31.9,36.9]		34.9 [32.8,37.0]		0.5	40.1 [37.4,42.8]		5.2**	5.7**
Fourth	38.9 [36.3,41.6]		37.9 [35.6,40.2]		-1.1	38.8 [35.6,42.2]		1.0	-0.1
Highest	39.1 [36.7,41.6]		38.0 [35.7,40.5]		-1.1	38.5 [34.7,42.4]		0.4	-0.7
Place of residence									
Urban	36.5 [34.7,38.3]		35.7 [34.2,37.1]		-0.8	38.6 [35.9,41.4]		3.0	2.2
Rural	35.6 [33.9,37.3]		36.0 [34.6,37.4]		0.4	36.2 [34.6,37.8]		0.2	0.6
Island/region group		***		***					
Luzon	34.8 [32.8,36.9]		33.7 [32.2,35.3]		-1.1	35.8 [33.7,38.0]		2.1	1.0
National Capital	37.1 [33.6,40.8]		35.7 [33.4,38.0]		-1.5	39.6 [32.6,47.0]		3.9	2.4
Visayas	31.1 [28.5,33.7]		31.5 [28.9,34.2]		0.4	34.6 [32.5,36.9]		3.1	3.6*
Mindanao	39.3 [36.8,42.0]		42.3 [40.4,44.3]		3.0	40.5 [38.6,42.5]		-1.8	1.2

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.10 Ever heard of HIV by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	94.1 [93.2,94.9]		91.9 [91.1,92.7]		-2.2***	93.6 [93.0,94.2]		1.7***	-0.5
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	90.6 [89.1,92.0]		86.8 [85.2,88.3]		-3.8***	90.4 [89.1,91.5]		3.6***	-0.3
20-24	95.5 [94.2,96.5]		92.5 [91.3,93.6]		-3.0***	94.6 [93.4,95.5]		2.1**	-0.9
25-49	94.9 [94.0,95.6]		93.4 [92.7,94.1]		-1.4*	94.4 [93.7,95.0]		1.0*	-0.5
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	40.3 [31.2,50.0]		44.0 [36.6,51.6]		3.7	45.0 [36.0,54.4]		1.0	4.8
1-7	85.0 [82.8,87.0]		81.4 [79.1,83.4]		-3.6*	79.0 [76.8,80.9]		-2.4	-6.0***
8-11	96.5 [95.9,97.1]		93.6 [92.9,94.3]		-2.9***	94.9 [94.2,95.4]		1.3**	-1.7***
12+	99.4 [99.1,99.6]		98.3 [97.9,98.7]		-1.1***	98.6 [98.1,98.9]		0.2	-0.9***
Current work status		***		***			***		
Not working	92.8 [91.6,93.9]		89.9 [88.9,90.9]		-2.9***	91.7 [90.8,92.5]		1.8**	-1.1
Working	95.5 [94.6,96.3]		94.1 [93.3,94.8]		-1.4*	95.9 [95.3,96.4]		1.8***	0.3
Marital status		*		***					
Not married or in a union	93.4 [92.2,94.3]		90.6 [89.5,91.6]		-2.8***	93.6 [92.7,94.4]		3.0***	0.3
Formerly married or in a union	93.1 [90.5,95.0]		92.7 [90.5,94.4]		-0.4	94.0 [92.0,95.6]		1.4	1.0
Currently married or in a union	94.6 [93.7,95.4]		92.7 [91.8,93.5]		-1.9**	93.6 [92.8,94.3]		0.9	-1.0
Religion		***		***			***		
Catholic	96.0 [95.5,96.5]		93.9 [93.3,94.5]		-2.1***	95.4 [94.9,95.9]		1.5***	-0.6
Non-Catholic	86.5 [83.5,89.1]		84.6 [82.0,86.9]		-1.9	86.6 [84.8,88.2]		2.0	0.0
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	81.0 [77.4,84.2]		78.6 [75.7,81.2]		-2.5	79.8 [77.7,81.8]		1.2	-1.2
Second	93.3 [91.9,94.4]		89.8 [88.3,91.2]		-3.4***	93.2 [91.9,94.4]		3.4***	0.0
Middle	96.4 [95.4,97.1]		94.4 [93.3,95.2]		-2.0**	96.7 [95.9,97.4]		2.4***	0.4
Fourth	97.8 [97.1,98.4]		95.7 [94.7,96.6]		-2.1***	96.8 [95.9,97.5]		1.1	-1.0
Highest	98.1 [97.4,98.5]		97.0 [96.3,97.7]		-1.0*	98.3 [97.6,98.8]		1.3**	0.3
Place of residence		***		***			***		
Urban	96.7 [96.0,97.2]		94.6 [93.6,95.5]		-2.0***	96.5 [95.8,97.0]		1.8***	-0.2
Rural	90.9 [89.1,92.4]		88.9 [87.6,90.1]		-2.0	90.9 [90.0,91.8]		2.0**	0.0
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	95.4 [94.3,96.3]		92.6 [91.6,93.5]		-2.9***	94.0 [93.3,94.7]		1.5*	-1.4*
National Capital	96.8 [95.8,97.6]		95.6 [94.2,96.7]		-1.2	97.4 [96.3,98.1]		1.7*	0.6
Visayas	96.4 [95.3,97.2]		95.3 [94.1,96.3]		-1.1	96.1 [94.8,97.0]		0.7	-0.3
Mindanao	86.3 [83.2,88.9]		85.9 [83.3,88.1]		-0.4	87.9 [86.2,89.5]		2.0	1.7

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.11 Exposure to family planning messages in the last few months by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	75.4 [73.0,77.6]		81.7 [79.7,83.5]		6.3***		86.0 [84.3,87.5]	4.3***	10.6***
Age group									
15-19	67.9 [59.6,75.2]		85.2 [79.0,89.8]		17.3***		87.9 [83.3,91.4]	2.8	20.1***
20-24	76.1 [72.2,79.6]		83.5 [80.0,86.5]		7.4***		84.7 [81.4,87.4]	1.2	8.6***
25-49	75.9 [73.2,78.5]		80.5 [78.3,82.6]		4.6**		86.2 [84.2,88.0]	5.7***	10.3***
Completed education (in years)		***		***					***
None	61.2 [45.4,74.9]		15.8 [5.4,38.1]		-45.3**		36.9 [24.2,51.7]	21.0	-24.3*
1-7	67.3 [62.8,71.5]		70.7 [66.1,74.9]		3.4		71.7 [66.9,76.2]	1.0	4.5
8-11	76.4 [73.1,79.3]		83.8 [81.3,86.0]		7.5***		87.7 [85.8,89.4]	3.9**	11.4***
12+	82.8 [79.2,86.0]		88.9 [85.9,91.3]		6.0**		92.0 [89.8,93.8]	3.1	9.1***
Current work status									**
Not working	74.6 [71.9,77.0]		81.9 [79.7,83.9]		7.3***		84.7 [82.6,86.6]	2.8	10.1***
Working	76.8 [73.2,80.0]		81.4 [78.3,84.2]		4.7*		89.0 [86.7,90.9]	7.5***	12.2***
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	67.6 [50.7,80.8]		90.8 [82.9,95.3]		23.3**		90.3 [84.5,94.1]	-0.5	22.8***
Formerly married or in a union	71.0 [59.8,80.1]		81.4 [70.6,88.9]		10.5		87.3 [77.1,93.4]	5.9	16.4*
Currently married or in a union	75.8 [73.4,78.0]		81.3 [79.2,83.1]		5.5***		85.7 [83.9,87.3]	4.5***	10.0**
Religion		***		***					***
Catholic	75.7 [73.0,78.2]		84.1 [82.2,85.9]		8.4***		88.6 [87.0,90.0]	4.5***	12.9***
Non-Catholic	74.1 [69.8,77.9]		71.5 [66.8,75.7]		-2.6		75.7 [70.8,80.0]	4.2	1.6
Wealth quintile		***		***					***
Lowest	67.7 [63.1,72.0]		64.4 [59.6,69.0]		-3.3		75.5 [71.6,79.0]	11.1***	7.8**
Second	73.0 [68.6,77.1]		79.0 [74.7,82.7]		6.0*		85.7 [82.3,88.5]	6.7**	12.6***
Middle	75.7 [70.4,80.4]		86.0 [82.7,88.8]		10.3***		91.2 [88.3,93.4]	5.2*	15.5***
Fourth	79.8 [74.9,84.0]		89.0 [85.0,92.1]		9.2**		91.9 [88.5,94.4]	2.9	12.1***
Highest	86.6 [81.6,90.4]		93.2 [89.4,95.7]		6.6*		91.2 [87.0,94.1]	-2.0	4.6
Place of residence				***					**
Urban	77.2 [73.8,80.3]		85.9 [83.2,88.2]		8.6***		88.7 [86.4,90.7]	2.9	11.5***
Rural	73.6 [70.3,76.7]		77.5 [74.5,80.2]		3.9		83.8 [81.2,86.0]	6.3***	10.2***
Island/region group		***		***					***
Luzon	85.7 [81.5,89.1]		82.3 [79.2,85.0]		-3.4		88.5 [86.2,90.5]	6.2***	2.8
National Capital	76.8 [71.1,81.6]		92.2 [87.6,95.1]		15.4***		96.6 [93.9,98.2]	4.5*	19.9***
Visayas	69.7 [64.1,74.7]		86.2 [81.5,89.9]		16.6***		89.1 [85.6,91.9]	2.9	19.5***
Mindanao	72.9 [69.1,76.3]		70.2 [65.6,74.5]		-2.6		73.9 [69.5,77.8]	3.6	1.0

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.12 Current modern contraceptive method use by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	21.8 [20.9,22.8]		23.5 [22.8,24.3]		1.7**	24.9 [23.9,26.0]		1.4*	3.1***
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	1.6 [1.2,2.2]		2.4 [1.9,3.0]		0.8	2.9 [2.3,3.5]		0.5	1.3**
20-24	16.3 [14.5,18.2]		16.2 [14.8,17.9]		0.0	18.7 [17.0,20.5]		2.5*	2.4
25-49	29.6 [28.3,30.8]		32.3 [31.3,33.4]		2.8**	33.3 [31.8,34.7]		0.9	3.7***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	6.9 [4.1,11.5]		12.8 [9.1,17.8]		5.9*	14.9 [9.9,21.9]		2.1	8.0*
1-7	22.9 [21.1,24.7]		27.9 [26.2,29.7]		5.0***	32.5 [30.3,34.8]		4.6**	9.6***
8-11	21.9 [20.7,23.1]		23.8 [22.8,24.9]		1.9*	26.7 [25.5,28.0]		2.9***	4.9***
12+	21.6 [20.1,23.1]		20.5 [19.2,21.7]		-1.1	19.8 [18.4,21.4]		-0.6	-1.7
Current work status		***		***			***		
Not working	18.2 [17.2,19.3]		20.9 [19.9,21.9]		2.7***	23.0 [21.8,24.2]		2.1**	4.7***
Working	25.8 [24.4,27.1]		26.4 [25.3,27.5]		0.6	27.2 [25.8,28.6]		0.8	1.4
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	0.8 [0.5,1.3]		1.4 [1.0,1.7]		0.6	0.8 [0.6,1.1]		-0.5*	0.0
Formerly married or in a union	9.9 [7.7,12.6]		8.3 [6.5,10.5]		-1.6	10.4 [7.6,14.2]		2.1	0.5
Currently married or in a union	34.0 [32.7,35.4]		37.6 [36.5,38.8]		3.6***	40.4 [39.0,41.7]		2.7**	6.3***
Religion									
Catholic	22.2 [21.2,23.2]		23.9 [23.1,24.8]		1.8**	25.1 [23.9,26.3]		1.1	2.9***
Non-Catholic	20.4 [18.6,22.4]		22.2 [20.6,24.0]		1.8	24.3 [22.7,26.1]		2.1	3.9**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	20.3 [18.3,22.5]		24.6 [22.8,26.6]		4.3**	31.9 [29.9,33.9]		7.3***	11.6***
Second	25.3 [23.5,27.3]		27.2 [25.5,29.0]		1.9	31.1 [29.4,32.9]		3.9**	5.8***
Middle	24.2 [22.3,26.2]		26.7 [25.1,28.5]		2.5	26.0 [24.3,27.8]		-0.7	1.8
Fourth	23.5 [21.7,25.3]		23.4 [21.9,25.0]		-0.1	21.5 [19.3,23.8]		-1.9	-2.0
Highest	17.0 [15.4,18.7]		17.6 [16.2,19.1]		0.6	17.3 [15.4,19.4]		-0.3	0.3
Place of residence		*		**			***		
Urban	20.9 [19.7,22.2]		22.2 [21.2,23.4]		1.3	22.1 [20.7,23.5]		-0.2	1.1
Rural	22.9 [21.5,24.4]		25.0 [23.9,26.2]		2.1*	27.6 [26.1,29.2]		2.6**	4.7***
Island/region group		***					***		
Luzon	24.4 [22.6,26.2]		24.6 [23.4,25.9]		0.2	24.8 [23.1,26.5]		0.1	0.4
National Capital	18.6 [16.7,20.8]		22.1 [20.0,24.3]		3.5*	20.6 [18.0,23.6]		-1.5	2.0
Visayas	21.6 [19.8,23.5]		22.5 [20.8,24.4]		0.9	24.1 [22.4,26.0]		1.6	2.5
Mindanao	22.6 [20.6,24.7]		23.5 [22.1,24.9]		0.9	29.3 [27.7,30.9]		5.8***	6.7***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.13

Current traditional contraceptive method use by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	10.7 [10.1,11.3]		11.0 [10.5,11.6]		0.4	8.7 [8.2,9.2]		-2.4***	-2.0***
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	1.5 [1.1,2.1]		2.1 [1.6,2.7]		0.5	0.7 [0.5,1.0]		-1.4***	-0.8**
20-24	7.1 [6.0,8.3]		8.5 [7.4,9.7]		1.4	5.8 [4.7,7.0]		-2.7**	-1.3
25-49	14.5 [13.6,15.4]		14.6 [13.8,15.4]		0.2	11.9 [11.1,12.7]		-2.7***	-2.6***
Completed education (in years)				*					
None	7.8 [4.7,12.9]		10.4 [6.8,15.6]		2.5	6.0 [3.6,9.7]		-4.4	-1.9
1-7	11.1 [10.0,12.3]		12.7 [11.5,14.0]		1.6	9.2 [7.9,10.6]		-3.5***	-1.9*
8-11	10.8 [9.9,11.7]		10.8 [10.1,11.5]		0.0	8.3 [7.6,9.1]		-2.5***	-2.5***
12+	10.4 [9.3,11.5]		10.4 [9.5,11.4]		0.0	9.1 [8.1,10.1]		-1.3	-1.3
Current work status		***		**			***		
Not working	9.4 [8.6,10.3]		10.2 [9.5,11.0]		0.8	7.1 [6.4,7.9]		-3.1***	-2.3***
Working	12.0 [11.1,12.8]		12.0 [11.2,12.8]		0.0	10.5 [9.6,11.5]		-1.4*	-1.4*
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	0.9 [0.6,1.4]		1.2 [0.9,1.6]		0.3	0.9 [0.6,1.3]		-0.4	-0.1
Formerly married or in a union	0.7 [0.2,1.8]		1.6 [0.9,2.9]		1.0	1.2 [0.5,2.9]		-0.5	0.5
Currently married or in a union	16.7 [15.7,17.7]		17.5 [16.6,18.4]		0.8	13.9 [13.1,14.8]		-3.6***	-2.8***
Religion				**					
Catholic	10.9 [10.2,11.6]		11.4 [10.8,12.1]		0.6	8.9 [8.3,9.6]		-2.5***	-2.0***
Non-Catholic	9.9 [8.7,11.3]		9.6 [8.6,10.7]		-0.3	7.8 [6.5,9.4]		-1.8	-2.1*
Wealth quintile		**		***					
Lowest	11.4 [10.1,12.9]		12.5 [11.3,14.0]		1.1	8.3 [7.2,9.5]		-4.3***	-3.2***
Second	11.9 [10.6,13.3]		12.2 [11.1,13.4]		0.3	9.0 [7.9,10.2]		-3.2***	-2.9**
Middle	11.6 [10.3,13.0]		12.1 [10.9,13.5]		0.5	9.5 [8.3,10.8]		-2.6**	-2.1*
Fourth	10.7 [9.3,12.4]		11.0 [9.8,12.2]		0.2	9.0 [7.7,10.4]		-2.0*	-1.8
Highest	8.5 [7.5,9.7]		8.4 [7.4,9.5]		-0.2	7.8 [6.4,9.5]		-0.5	-0.7
Place of residence									
Urban	10.7 [9.8,11.6]		11.1 [10.3,11.9]		0.4	9.0 [8.2,9.9]		-2.1***	-1.7**
Rural	10.7 [9.9,11.6]		11.0 [10.2,11.8]		0.3	8.4 [7.8,9.1]		-2.6***	-2.3***
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	10.6 [9.5,11.8]		11.1 [10.2,12.0]		0.4	9.4 [8.6,10.4]		-1.6*	-1.2
National Capital	12.3 [10.7,14.2]		11.4 [10.0,13.0]		-0.9	8.0 [6.9,9.2]		-3.5***	-4.3***
Visayas	12.7 [11.4,14.0]		14.6 [13.1,16.3]		2.0	10.8 [9.7,12.0]		-3.8***	-1.9*
Mindanao	8.8 [7.8,9.8]		8.4 [7.6,9.3]		-0.4	6.1 [5.3,7.1]		-2.3***	-2.6***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.14 Received current contraceptive method from a public health facility by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	46.3 [44.3,48.3]		47.7 [45.8,49.7]		1.4	55.6 [53.4,57.8]		7.9***	9.3***
Age group		***		***					
15-19	38.3 [24.3,54.6]		41.0 [30.1,52.8]		2.6	53.0 [43.5,62.2]		12.0	14.7
20-24	36.2 [31.0,41.8]		36.8 [32.0,41.9]		0.5	51.7 [46.1,57.3]		15.0***	15.5***
25-49	47.8 [45.7,50.0]		49.4 [47.3,51.5]		1.6	56.2 [54.1,58.3]		6.8***	8.4***
Completed education (in years)		***		***					
None	ND		57.5 [31.8,79.8]		-23.6	78.6 [59.5,90.2]		21.1	-2.5
1-7	58.5 [54.4,62.4]		60.1 [56.5,63.6]		1.6	70.6 [66.8,74.2]		10.5***	12.1***
8-11	48.0 [45.0,51.0]		48.6 [46.0,51.3]		0.7	59.2 [56.5,61.8]		10.6***	11.2***
12+	34.5 [31.3,37.8]		33.7 [30.6,36.9]		-0.8	39.3 [36.0,42.6]		5.6*	4.8*
Current work status									
Not working	46.5 [43.6,49.4]		47.7 [45.1,50.4]		1.3	59.3 [56.4,62.1]		11.5***	12.8***
Working	46.2 [43.6,48.9]		47.7 [45.3,50.1]		1.5	52.0 [49.3,54.7]		4.3*	5.8*
Marital status		***		***					
Not married or in a union	ND		9.8 [3.9,22.6]		9.8	17.6 [10.3,28.6]		7.9	17.6
Formerly married or in a union	55.3 [41.7,68.2]		56.5 [43.4,68.7]		1.2	61.9 [47.6,74.4]		5.4	6.6
Currently married or in a union	46.7 [44.6,48.8]		48.4 [46.4,50.3]		1.7	56.0 [53.7,58.2]		7.6***	9.3***
Religion		*		**					
Catholic	45.3 [43.1,47.4]		46.4 [44.3,48.6]		1.1	54.1 [51.6,56.5]		7.6***	8.8***
Non-Catholic	50.7 [46.4,55.0]		52.9 [49.1,56.8]		2.2	62.0 [57.5,66.2]		9.0**	11.2***
Wealth quintile		***		***					
Lowest	58.5 [53.4,63.4]		61.2 [56.7,65.6]		2.8	72.3 [69.1,75.4]		11.1***	13.9***
Second	53.0 [48.8,57.2]		55.3 [51.7,58.9]		2.3	64.0 [60.4,67.4]		8.7***	11.0***
Middle	49.5 [45.5,53.5]		50.9 [47.3,54.6]		1.4	53.9 [49.9,57.8]		3.0	4.4
Fourth	42.4 [38.1,46.7]		45.0 [41.1,48.9]		2.6	50.3 [45.6,55.0]		5.3	7.9*
Highest	31.2 [27.0,35.8]		25.5 [21.9,29.4]		-5.8	29.0 [25.2,33.1]		3.5	-2.2
Place of residence		***		**					
Urban	41.6 [38.8,44.4]		44.7 [41.8,47.5]		3.1	49.3 [46.0,52.7]		4.7*	7.8***
Rural	51.7 [48.9,54.4]		50.8 [48.2,53.4]		-0.9	60.3 [57.5,63.1]		9.5***	8.6***
Island/region group		**							
Luzon	47.6 [44.1,51.1]		46.6 [43.8,49.4]		-1.0	51.9 [48.4,55.4]		5.3*	4.3
National Capital	39.6 [34.4,45.1]		46.7 [41.2,52.4]		7.1	50.5 [43.2,57.8]		3.7	10.9*
Visayas	46.7 [42.0,51.4]		49.4 [44.5,54.4]		2.8	56.4 [51.7,61.0]		7.0*	9.8**
Mindanao	51.2 [47.4,55.0]		49.3 [45.5,53.2]		-1.9	64.4 [61.3,67.3]		15.0***	13.1***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 1.15 Non-users discussed family planning with a health worker or family planning provider by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	12.3 [11.5,13.2]		14.7 [13.9,15.5]		2.4***	14.2 [13.4,15.0]		-0.5	1.9**
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	3.5 [2.9,4.2]		4.1 [3.5,4.9]		0.7	3.9 [3.1,4.8]		-0.3	0.4
20-24	13.1 [11.5,14.9]		15.3 [13.7,17.0]		2.2	12.9 [11.1,15.0]		-2.4	-0.2
25-49	16.8 [15.6,18.2]		20.5 [19.2,21.8]		3.6***	20.2 [18.7,21.8]		-0.2	3.4***
Completed education (in years)		**		***			***		
None	8.3 [4.6,14.4]		16.0 [10.9,22.7]		7.7	13.8 [9.1,20.5]		-2.1	5.5
1-7	13.9 [12.2,15.9]		22.2 [20.3,24.4]		8.3***	21.0 [19.0,23.2]		-1.2	7.1***
8-11	12.8 [11.6,14.0]		13.7 [12.8,14.8]		1.0	14.4 [13.3,15.5]		0.6	1.6
12+	10.7 [9.6,12.0]		11.6 [10.4,12.9]		0.9	11.9 [10.6,13.3]		0.3	1.2
Current work status									
Not working	12.7 [11.8,13.7]		14.6 [13.7,15.7]		1.9**	14.3 [13.2,15.5]		-0.3	1.6*
Working	11.9 [10.6,13.2]		14.7 [13.6,15.9]		2.8**	14.1 [12.7,15.5]		-0.6	2.2*
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	2.6 [2.1,3.2]		3.7 [3.2,4.3]		1.1**	3.3 [2.8,4.0]		-0.3	0.7
Formerly married or in a union	11.3 [8.7,14.6]		13.6 [11.1,16.6]		2.3	13.7 [11.1,16.8]		0.0	2.3
Currently married or in a union	22.8 [21.3,24.4]		28.6 [27.1,30.1]		5.7***	28.2 [26.4,30.1]		-0.3	5.4***
Religion							**		
Catholic	12.7 [11.7,13.7]		14.5 [13.6,15.4]		1.8**	13.7 [12.8,14.6]		-0.8	1.0
Non-Catholic	10.8 [9.4,12.5]		15.4 [13.8,17.1]		4.5***	16.3 [14.6,18.1]		0.9	5.4***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	18.2 [15.8,20.8]		27.1 [24.9,29.5]		8.9***	24.8 [22.8,26.9]		-2.3	6.6***
Second	15.9 [14.1,17.9]		19.1 [17.3,21.1]		3.2*	18.3 [16.6,20.1]		-0.8	2.4
Middle	13.9 [12.1,16.0]		14.9 [13.2,16.7]		0.9	16.5 [14.6,18.7]		1.7	2.6
Fourth	9.6 [8.4,11.1]		10.5 [9.2,12.0]		0.9	9.3 [8.0,10.9]		-1.2	-3
Highest	7.6 [6.5,9.0]		8.0 [7.0,9.2]		0.4	8.1 [6.5,9.9]		0.0	.4
Place of residence		***		***			***		
Urban	9.5 [8.6,10.5]		11.6 [10.6,12.7]		2.1**	11.2 [10.0,12.4]		-0.4	1.7*
Rural	15.9 [14.6,17.4]		18.3 [17.1,19.5]		2.3*	17.3 [16.3,18.4]		-1.0	1.4
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	12.8 [11.2,14.5]		12.9 [11.8,14.1]		0.1	12.6 [11.6,13.7]		-0.3	-0.2
National Capital	8.6 [7.0,10.6]		8.8 [7.2,10.8]		0.2	8.5 [6.5,11.0]		-0.4	-0.2
Visayas	16.4 [14.4,18.6]		19.3 [17.3,21.6]		3.0	15.6 [14.0,17.4]		-3.7**	-0.7
Mindanao	14.0 [12.4,15.8]		18.8 [17.2,20.6]		4.8***	21.6 [19.9,23.4]		2.7*	7.5***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.16 Joint decision on whether to use family planning among users by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	86.0 [84.8,87.2]		82.0 [80.8,83.2]		-4.0***		80.5 [78.9,82.0]	-1.6	-5.6***
Age group				*					
15-19	83.5 [72.7,90.6]		72.1 [61.6,80.6]		-11.4		74.6 [64.4,82.7]	2.5	-8.9
20-24	85.6 [82.0,88.6]		82.0 [78.6,84.9]		-3.7		78.7 [74.7,82.3]	-3.2	-6.9**
25-49	86.1 [84.8,87.4]		82.3 [80.9,83.6]		-3.8***		80.8 [79.1,82.4]	-1.5	-5.3***
Completed education (in years)									
None	87.3 [68.5,95.6]		81.7 [69.8,89.6]		-5.7		85.0 [73.1,92.2]	3.3	-2.3
1-7	85.0 [82.4,87.3]		80.6 [78.2,82.8]		-4.4*		78.0 [75.1,80.6]	-2.6	-7.1***
8-11	85.5 [83.7,87.2]		82.9 [81.3,84.5]		-2.6*		81.5 [79.5,83.4]	-1.4	-4.0**
12+	87.5 [85.4,89.3]		81.6 [79.1,83.8]		-5.9***		80.0 [77.3,82.4]	-1.6	-7.5***
Current work status									
Not working	86.7 [84.9,88.3]		82.3 [80.4,83.9]		-4.5***		79.8 [77.8,81.6]	-2.5	-6.9***
Working	85.4 [83.8,86.9]		81.9 [80.3,83.4]		-3.5**		81.1 [78.6,83.3]	-0.8	-4.4**
Religion									
Catholic	86.2 [84.8,87.5]		81.7 [80.2,83.0]		-4.5***		80.4 [78.5,82.0]	-1.3	-5.8***
Non-Catholic	85.4 [82.7,87.8]		83.5 [80.9,85.8]		-1.9		80.9 [78.1,83.4]	-2.6	-4.5*
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	83.7 [80.7,86.3]		81.5 [78.8,83.8]		-2.2		78.9 [76.3,81.2]	-2.6	-4.8*
Second	84.6 [81.9,86.9]		83.1 [80.7,85.3]		-1.5		78.5 [75.7,81.0]	-4.7**	-6.1**
Middle	87.0 [84.6,89.1]		81.2 [78.6,83.6]		-5.8***		81.8 [78.7,84.6]	0.6	-5.2**
Fourth	86.7 [84.1,89.0]		81.8 [78.9,84.3]		-4.9**		83.9 [80.3,86.9]	2.1	-2.8
Highest	87.7 [84.9,90.0]		82.7 [79.7,85.3]		-5.0*		79.3 [73.5,84.0]	-3.4	-8.4**
Place of residence				*					
Urban	85.9 [84.0,87.6]		80.7 [78.8,82.6]		-5.2***		79.5 [76.8,82.0]	-1.2	-6.4***
Rural	86.2 [84.4,87.8]		83.3 [81.7,84.9]		-2.9*		81.2 [79.1,83.1]	-2.2	-5.0***
Island/region group		***						***	
Luzon	89.4 [87.3,91.2]		82.2 [80.3,84.1]		-7.2***		84.5 [81.9,86.9]	2.3	-4.8**
National Capital	86.4 [83.0,89.3]		80.6 [76.8,83.9]		-5.8*		80.3 [74.3,85.1]	-0.3	-6.2*
Visayas	82.6 [79.5,85.3]		83.6 [80.8,86.1]		1.0		80.4 [77.4,83.1]	-3.2	-2.2
Mindanao	81.5 [78.7,84.0]		81.5 [79.0,83.8]		0.1		72.5 [70.0,74.8]	-9.1***	-9.0***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.17 Percent demand satisfied by modern contraceptive methods by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	46.7 [45.1,48.3]		51.4 [50.1,52.7]		4.7***	56.1 [54.6,57.7]		4.7***	9.4***
Age group		***		***			**		
15-19	22.0 [16.5,28.7]		28.4 [23.3,34.2]		6.4	43.7 [36.7,50.8]		15.3***	21.6***
20-24	44.8 [40.8,48.8]		45.3 [42.0,48.7]		0.5	55.7 [52.0,59.3]		10.3***	10.9***
25-49	47.9 [46.2,49.6]		53.4 [52.0,54.8]		5.5***	56.6 [54.8,58.5]		3.2**	8.7***
Completed education (in years)		***		**			***		
None	18.0 [10.9,28.2]		30.9 [22.9,40.1]		12.9*	37.2 [26.3,49.5]		6.3	19.2*
1-7	43.7 [40.9,46.6]		50.6 [48.2,53.1]		6.9***	57.9 [55.0,60.8]		7.3***	14.2***
8-11	47.4 [45.4,49.5]		52.7 [51.0,54.5]		5.3***	59.0 [57.0,61.0]		6.3***	11.6***
12+	49.1 [46.4,51.8]		50.4 [48.0,52.7]		1.2	51.0 [48.4,53.7]		0.7	1.9
Current work status		***		***					
Not working	42.1 [40.0,44.1]		48.8 [46.9,50.6]		6.7***	56.0 [53.7,58.3]		7.2***	14.0***
Working	51.1 [49.1,53.1]		53.8 [52.1,55.6]		2.8*	56.2 [54.3,58.1]		2.4	5.2***
Religion									
Catholic	47.1 [45.3,48.9]		51.6 [50.1,53.0]		4.4***	55.9 [54.0,57.8]		4.3***	8.8***
Non-Catholic	44.9 [41.8,48.1]		51.0 [48.2,53.8]		6.1**	57.1 [54.0,60.1]		6.1**	12.1***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	37.7 [34.4,41.0]		45.9 [43.0,48.8]		8.2***	59.3 [56.6,61.9]		13.4***	21.6***
Second	47.5 [44.6,50.4]		53.3 [50.6,56.0]		5.8**	60.1 [57.3,63.0]		6.8***	12.6***
Middle	48.7 [45.5,51.9]		54.4 [51.7,57.0]		5.7**	56.5 [53.7,59.2]		2.1	7.8***
Fourth	51.0 [47.7,54.3]		52.8 [50.0,55.5]		1.7	53.4 [50.0,56.8]		0.7	2.4
Highest	47.5 [43.9,51.0]		50.0 [46.9,53.1]		2.6	50.3 [46.2,54.3]		0.2	2.8
Place of residence							**		
Urban	47.6 [45.4,49.8]		51.3 [49.4,53.2]		3.7*	53.8 [51.6,56.0]		2.5	6.2***
Rural	45.7 [43.4,48.0]		51.5 [49.8,53.3]		5.8***	58.0 [55.8,60.2]		6.5***	12.3***
Island/region group		**		**			***		
Luzon	50.0 [46.8,53.2]		52.1 [50.1,54.1]		2.1	54.2 [51.5,56.9]		2.1	4.2
National Capital	43.6 [39.9,47.4]		53.3 [49.3,57.2]		9.7***	58.5 [55.0,61.9]		5.2*	14.9***
Visayas	43.3 [40.1,46.5]		45.8 [43.1,48.5]		2.5	52.5 [49.4,55.6]		6.7**	9.2***
Mindanao	48.2 [45.1,51.4]		53.0 [50.6,55.4]		4.7*	61.2 [58.9,63.4]		8.2***	12.9***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.18 Experienced 3 or more types of marital control behaviors by husband/partner by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	7.1 [6.5,7.7]		7.0 [6.5,7.5]		-0.1	7.3 [6.7,7.9]		0.3	0.2
Age group				**			**		
15-19	8.7 [6.0,12.6]		11.6 [8.6,15.4]		2.8	8.2 [5.9,11.4]		-3.4	-0.5
20-24	6.7 [5.4,8.3]		7.3 [6.0,9.0]		0.6	10.5 [8.2,13.5]		3.2*	3.8**
25-49	7.1 [6.5,7.7]		6.8 [6.2,7.4]		-0.3	6.8 [6.2,7.5]		0.1	-0.3
Completed education (in years)		***		***			*		
None	11.1 [6.2,19.0]		4.4 [2.2,8.3]		-6.7*	7.3 [4.6,11.3]		2.9	-3.8
1-7	8.8 [7.7,10.0]		9.4 [8.2,10.7]		0.6	8.7 [7.5,10.2]		-0.7	-0.1
8-11	7.5 [6.6,8.5]		6.9 [6.2,7.7]		-0.6	7.6 [6.7,8.5]		0.7	0.1
12+	4.7 [4.0,5.6]		5.0 [4.2,6.0]		0.3	6.1 [5.1,7.3]		1.1	1.4*
Current work status							*		
Not working	6.9 [6.2,7.8]		7.1 [6.4,7.9]		0.2	6.4 [5.6,7.4]		-0.7	-0.5
Working	7.2 [6.4,8.1]		6.9 [6.2,7.6]		-0.3	8.1 [7.2,9.1]		1.2	0.9
Religion									
Catholic	7.2 [6.5,7.9]		7.1 [6.5,7.7]		-0.1	7.3 [6.6,8.1]		0.2	0.1
Non-Catholic	6.7 [5.6,8.0]		6.7 [5.7,7.9]		0.0	7.2 [5.6,9.2]		0.5	0.5
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	9.9 [8.5,11.5]		8.4 [7.3,9.7]		-1.5	9.4 [8.3,10.7]		1.0	-0.5
Second	8.4 [7.2,9.8]		8.6 [7.4,9.9]		0.2	9.8 [8.3,11.4]		1.2	1.4
Middle	7.4 [6.2,8.7]		7.6 [6.5,8.9]		0.3	6.6 [5.5,8.0]		-1.0	-0.7
Fourth	5.7 [4.6,6.9]		5.8 [4.9,6.9]		0.2	5.3 [3.9,7.0]		-0.6	-0.4
Highest	4.2 [3.3,5.4]		4.6 [3.7,5.7]		0.4	5.3 [3.9,7.2]		0.7	1.0
Place of residence									
Urban	6.6 [5.8,7.5]		6.8 [6.0,7.6]		0.2	7.3 [6.3,8.4]		0.5	0.7
Rural	7.6 [6.8,8.5]		7.2 [6.5,7.9]		-0.5	7.3 [6.5,8.1]		0.1	-0.4
Island/region group		***		**			***		
Luzon	6.0 [5.1,7.0]		6.4 [5.6,7.3]		0.4	6.5 [5.6,7.5]		0.1	0.5
National Capital	6.1 [4.6,8.0]		5.5 [4.4,6.9]		-0.5	4.2 [2.7,6.7]		-1.3	-1.8
Visayas	9.8 [8.4,11.5]		8.4 [7.1,9.8]		-1.5	10.1 [8.4,12.1]		1.8	0.3
Mindanao	8.8 [7.7,10.2]		8.0 [7.0,9.1]		-0.9	8.7 [7.9,9.7]		0.8	-0.1

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 1.19 Experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	10.9 [10.0,11.8]		7.2 [6.6,7.8]		-3.7***	5.5 [5.0,6.2]		-1.7***	-5.3***
Age group		***		***			***		
15-19	25.3 [20.0,31.4]		11.6 [7.8,16.8]		-13.7***	9.8 [6.8,13.8]		-1.8	-15.5***
20-24	14.3 [11.9,17.1]		11.0 [9.1,13.3]		-3.3*	11.2 [8.0,15.4]		0.1	-3.2
25-49	9.9 [9.0,10.9]		6.6 [6.0,7.2]		-3.3***	4.7 [4.2,5.3]		-1.8***	-5.1***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			**		
None	13.6 [8.7,20.6]		9.4 [5.6,15.2]		-4.3	6.1 [3.3,11.2]		-3.2	-7.5*
1-7	12.8 [11.3,14.5]		8.9 [7.7,10.3]		-3.9***	6.6 [5.4,7.9]		-2.3*	-6.3***
8-11	12.1 [10.9,13.5]		8.0 [7.1,8.9]		-4.1***	6.4 [5.6,7.2]		-1.6*	-5.7***
12+	7.0 [5.8,8.6]		4.0 [3.2,4.9]		-3.1***	3.7 [2.7,5.1]		-0.2	-3.3***
Current work status									
Not working	11.1 [9.9,12.6]		7.4 [6.6,8.3]		-3.7***	5.6 [4.9,6.4]		-1.8**	-5.5***
Working	10.7 [9.7,11.9]		7.1 [6.3,7.9]		-3.7***	5.5 [4.6,6.4]		-1.6*	-5.2***
Religion									
Catholic	10.9 [10.0,12.0]		7.3 [6.6,8.0]		-3.7***	5.5 [4.8,6.2]		-1.8***	-5.5***
Non-Catholic	10.7 [9.2,12.4]		7.0 [5.9,8.3]		-3.7***	5.8 [4.2,8.0]		-1.2	-4.9***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	13.2 [11.5,15.2]		8.4 [7.2,9.7]		-4.8***	8.3 [7.1,9.7]		-0.1	-4.9***
Second	13.4 [11.7,15.4]		9.5 [8.1,11.1]		-4.0***	7.0 [5.9,8.2]		-2.5**	-6.5***
Middle	11.7 [10.1,13.5]		7.9 [6.6,9.4]		-3.8***	4.8 [3.9,6.0]		-3.1***	-6.8***
Fourth	8.4 [6.8,10.3]		6.2 [5.0,7.6]		-2.2*	5.0 [3.4,7.3]		-1.2	-3.4*
Highest	6.8 [4.8,9.7]		3.6 [2.7,4.7]		-3.3**	2.0 [1.3,3.1]		-1.5*	-4.8***
Place of residence									
Urban	10.6 [9.3,12.2]		7.2 [6.3,8.2]		-3.5***	5.1 [4.2,6.2]		-2.1**	-5.6***
Rural	11.1 [10.1,12.3]		7.3 [6.5,8.1]		-3.9***	5.9 [5.2,6.7]		-1.4*	-5.2***
Island/region group									
Luzon	9.5 [8.3,10.8]		7.1 [6.2,8.1]		-2.4**	5.2 [4.4,6.3]		-1.9**	-4.2***
National Capital	12.2 [9.0,16.3]		6.2 [4.7,8.0]		-6.1***	4.1 [2.2,7.2]		-2.1	-8.2***
Visayas	11.9 [10.0,14.2]		7.2 [5.8,8.9]		-4.7***	5.8 [4.7,7.0]		-1.4	-6.2***
Mindanao	13.2 [11.7,14.9]		8.1 [7.0,9.3]		-5.1***	6.9 [6.0,7.9]		-1.2	-6.3***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.1

First sex before age 15 by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	2.1 [1.7,2.5]		2.2 [1.8,2.6]		0.1	2.0 [1.6,2.5]		-0.2	-0.1
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	14.3 [6.0,30.3]		11.7 [4.3,28.0]		-2.6	8.7 [1.8,32.6]		-3.0	-5.5
1-7	7.3 [5.8,9.2]		8.4 [6.6,10.6]		1.1	10.1 [7.4,13.6]		1.7	2.8
8-11	1.2 [0.9,1.8]		1.4 [1.1,1.9]		0.2	1.5 [1.1,2.0]		0.1	0.3
12+	0.1 [0.0,0.5]		0.2 [0.1,0.7]		0.1	0.6 [0.3,1.1]		0.3	0.4*
Current work status									
Not working	2.1 [1.7,2.7]		2.4 [2.0,3.0]		0.3	1.9 [1.5,2.4]		-0.5	-0.3
Working	1.9 [1.3,2.8]		1.6 [1.1,2.4]		-0.3	2.4 [1.6,3.5]		0.7	0.5
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	0.2 [0.1,0.5]		0.5 [0.4,0.8]		0.3*	0.4 [0.3,0.7]		-0.1	0.2
Formerly married or in a union	11.2 [5.5,21.5]		10.8 [5.9,18.8]		-0.4	10.3 [5.5,18.5]		-0.5	-1.0
Currently married or in a union	6.6 [5.3,8.2]		6.4 [5.2,7.8]		-0.2	6.5 [5.2,8.2]		0.2	-0.1
Religion									
Catholic	1.9 [1.5,2.5]		2.1 [1.7,2.6]		0.2	2.0 [1.5,2.5]		-0.1	0.0
Non-Catholic	2.6 [1.9,3.6]		2.5 [1.8,3.5]		-0.1	2.1 [1.5,3.0]		-0.4	-0.5
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	5.8 [4.3,7.7]		4.5 [3.4,6.1]		-1.3	4.5 [3.5,5.8]		0.0	-1.3
Second	2.9 [2.0,4.2]		2.6 [1.8,3.7]		-0.3	2.7 [1.7,4.1]		0.1	-0.2
Middle	2.0 [1.1,3.4]		1.7 [1.1,2.7]		-0.2	2.1 [1.3,3.6]		0.4	0.2
Fourth	0.8 [0.4,1.7]		2.3 [1.5,3.5]		1.5*	0.4 [0.1,1.0]		-1.9***	-0.4
Highest	0.7 [0.3,1.3]		0.7 [0.3,1.3]		0.0	1.1 [0.6,2.0]		0.4	0.4
Place of residence									
Urban	1.8 [1.3,2.4]		2.0 [1.5,2.6]		0.2	1.7 [1.2,2.4]		-0.2	0.0
Rural	2.5 [1.9,3.2]		2.5 [1.9,3.1]		0.0	2.2 [1.7,2.9]		-0.2	-0.2
Island/region group		**							
Luzon	1.9 [1.3,2.7]		1.8 [1.3,2.5]		-0.1	2.0 [1.5,2.8]		0.2	0.1
National Capital	1.1 [0.4,2.5]		1.7 [1.0,2.8]		0.6	1.3 [0.6,2.9]		-0.3	0.3
Visayas	1.8 [1.1,2.9]		2.8 [1.8,4.3]		1.0	1.5 [0.9,2.3]		-1.3*	-0.3
Mindanao	3.5 [2.7,4.7]		2.8 [2.1,3.8]		-0.7	2.9 [2.2,4.0]		0.1	-0.6

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.2

Correct knowledge of fertile period by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	30.0 [28.2,31.8]		27.0 [25.6,28.4]		-3.0**	16.9 [15.5,18.5]		-10.0***	-13.0***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	4.3 [1.0,17.0]		14.8 [6.0,32.0]		10.6	2.6 [0.6,10.6]		-12.3*	-1.7
1-7	20.7 [17.9,23.9]		21.2 [18.5,24.3]		0.5	13.1 [10.5,16.2]		-8.1***	-7.6***
8-11	26.9 [24.9,29.0]		25.1 [23.4,26.9]		-1.8	14.5 [13.2,15.9]		-10.6***	-12.4***
12+	41.9 [38.7,45.2]		36.0 [33.1,38.9]		-6.0**	22.3 [19.6,25.4]		-13.6***	-19.6***
Current work status		*		***			**		
Not working	28.9 [27.0,31.0]		25.3 [23.7,26.9]		-3.7**	15.9 [14.5,17.5]		-9.3***	-13.0***
Working	32.6 [29.9,35.4]		30.8 [28.3,33.4]		-1.7	19.8 [17.4,22.6]		-11.0***	-12.7***
Marital status		*		**			*		
Not married or in a union	28.8 [26.6,31.0]		25.8 [24.1,27.4]		-3.0*	16.1 [14.3,18.0]		-9.7***	-12.7***
Formerly married or in a union	35.6 [25.5,47.1]		37.3 [28.5,47.0]		1.7	26.2 [16.0,39.7]		-11.1	-9.4
Currently married or in a union	33.0 [30.2,35.9]		29.8 [27.4,32.3]		-3.2	19.2 [16.9,21.8]		-10.6***	-13.8***
Religion		**		*					
Catholic	31.1 [29.2,33.0]		27.7 [26.2,29.3]		-3.3**	16.9 [15.1,18.8]		-10.9***	-14.2***
Non-Catholic	25.7 [22.7,28.9]		24.5 [21.9,27.2]		-1.2	17.3 [15.0,19.8]		-7.2***	-8.4***
Wealth quintile		***							
Lowest	22.4 [19.3,25.9]		25.3 [22.5,28.3]		2.8	14.7 [12.8,16.9]		-10.5***	-7.7***
Second	24.2 [21.4,27.3]		25.6 [23.0,28.4]		1.4	17.1 [14.9,19.6]		-8.5***	-7.1***
Middle	29.3 [26.1,32.7]		25.6 [23.0,28.3]		-3.8	17.0 [14.8,19.5]		-8.6***	-12.3***
Fourth	33.6 [30.3,37.1]		29.1 [26.1,32.4]		-4.5	16.7 [13.8,20.0]		-12.5***	-17.0***
Highest	35.1 [31.6,38.8]		28.4 [25.7,31.3]		-6.7**	18.7 [15.8,21.9]		-9.7***	-16.4***
Place of residence		**							
Urban	32.3 [29.8,35.0]		27.9 [25.9,30.0]		-4.4**	17.3 [15.2,19.7]		-10.6***	-15.0***
Rural	26.9 [24.8,29.0]		25.9 [24.0,27.8]		-1.0	16.6 [14.7,18.6]		-9.3***	-10.3***
Island/region group				***			***		
Luzon	28.0 [25.2,31.1]		22.6 [20.5,24.9]		-5.4**	13.1 [11.2,15.4]		-9.5***	-14.9***
National Capital	32.6 [27.6,38.0]		26.7 [22.8,31.0]		-5.9	17.1 [13.1,22.2]		-9.6**	-15.5***
Visayas	30.1 [26.6,34.0]		33.8 [30.5,37.3]		3.7	22.4 [19.9,25.1]		-11.4***	-7.8***
Mindanao	27.4 [24.7,30.3]		29.9 [27.4,32.4]		2.4	20.5 [18.1,23.1]		-9.3***	-6.9***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.3

Ever pregnant by background characteristics of women ages 15-24,
Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	27.0 [25.5,28.5]		27.4 [26.1,28.7]		0.4	25.1 [23.5,26.8]		-2.2*	-1.8
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	52.3 [36.1,68.0]		43.5 [23.3,66.0]		-8.8	35.8 [19.0,56.9]		-7.7	-16.6
1-7	35.9 [32.4,39.4]		42.2 [38.9,45.5]		6.3*	44.1 [39.2,49.1]		1.9	8.2**
8-11	27.7 [25.8,29.7]		26.4 [24.9,28.0]		-1.3	26.0 [24.3,27.8]		-0.4	-1.7
12+	19.6 [17.4,21.9]		20.4 [18.1,22.9]		0.8	18.3 [16.1,20.7]		-2.1	-1.3
Current work status		*		*					
Not working	27.9 [26.3,29.6]		28.3 [26.8,29.9]		0.4	24.7 [23.0,26.5]		-3.6**	-3.2*
Working	24.8 [22.3,27.4]		25.2 [23.1,27.3]		0.4	26.3 [23.2,29.7]		1.1	1.5
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	2.4 [1.9,3.1]		4.1 [3.5,4.8]		1.7***	3.4 [2.8,4.2]		-0.7	1.0*
Formerly married or in a union	92.9 [83.2,97.2]		89.6 [82.2,94.2]		-3.2	94.3 [89.0,97.1]		4.7	1.4
Currently married or in a union	90.5 [88.6,92.1]		90.5 [88.9,91.8]		0.0	90.2 [87.7,92.3]		-0.2	-0.2
Religion									
Catholic	26.4 [24.8,28.1]		27.7 [26.2,29.2]		1.3	25.6 [23.8,27.4]		-2.1	-0.8
Non-Catholic	29.1 [26.3,32.1]		26.3 [23.7,29.0]		-2.9	23.5 [20.8,26.4]		-2.8	-5.6**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	45.4 [41.5,49.5]		38.2 [35.4,41.1]		-7.2**	39.4 [36.2,42.7]		1.2	-6.0*
Second	35.9 [32.8,39.1]		34.5 [31.7,37.5]		-1.3	29.5 [26.7,32.6]		-5.0*	-6.3**
Middle	28.3 [25.2,31.5]		31.7 [29.0,34.5]		3.4	29.5 [26.3,32.8]		-2.2	1.2
Fourth	23.3 [20.4,26.4]		24.8 [22.2,27.6]		1.5	20.0 [16.1,24.6]		-4.7	-3.3
Highest	13.7 [11.8,15.9]		13.4 [11.5,15.6]		-0.3	12.0 [9.6,14.9]		-1.4	-1.7
Place of residence		***		**			**		
Urban	21.8 [20.1,23.6]		25.5 [23.7,27.3]		3.7**	22.3 [19.9,24.8]		-3.2*	0.5
Rural	33.8 [31.4,36.3]		29.6 [27.8,31.5]		-4.2**	27.9 [25.9,30.0]		-1.7	-5.9***
Island/region group		***					***		
Luzon	28.9 [26.0,32.0]		27.6 [25.5,29.7]		-1.3	26.5 [24.3,28.9]		-1.1	-2.4
National Capital	18.3 [15.3,21.7]		24.4 [21.0,28.2]		6.1*	16.8 [13.2,21.3]		-7.6**	-1.5
Visayas	27.3 [24.0,31.0]		26.1 [23.1,29.4]		-1.2	22.7 [19.5,26.2]		-3.5	-4.7
Mindanao	31.3 [28.6,34.1]		29.8 [27.5,32.2]		-1.5	31.3 [28.6,34.1]		1.5	0.0

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.4

Presented for 4+ antenatal care visits by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	77.5 [74.7,80.1]		83.3 [81.1,85.2]		5.8***	83.4 [80.6,85.9]		0.2	5.9**
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	63.1 [57.1,68.7]		69.4 [63.9,74.4]		6.3	69.3 [60.5,76.8]		-0.1	6.2
8-11	79.5 [75.8,82.8]		86.8 [84.4,88.9]		7.3***	84.1 [80.9,86.9]		-2.7	4.6*
12+	91.9 [87.8,94.7]		90.4 [86.0,93.6]		-1.5	92.6 [89.3,94.9]		2.2	0.7
Current work status						*			
Not working	76.0 [72.6,79.1]		82.5 [79.9,84.8]		6.5**	81.9 [78.6,84.7]		-0.6	5.9*
Working	81.5 [76.6,85.7]		85.4 [81.4,88.6]		3.8	87.7 [83.5,91.0]		2.3	6.1*
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	80.1 [67.6,88.5]		87.4 [80.4,92.1]		7.3	77.7 [69.6,84.2]		-9.6*	-2.3
Formerly married or in a union	69.7 [56.8,80.1]		88.4 [80.2,93.5]		18.7***	88.0 [71.2,95.6]		-0.4	18.3
Currently married or in a union	77.8 [74.9,80.5]		82.4 [80.0,84.5]		4.5*	83.7 [80.7,86.3]		1.3	5.8**
Religion	*		***			**			
Catholic	79.4 [76.1,82.2]		86.1 [83.9,88.1]		6.8***	84.8 [81.6,87.5]		-1.3	5.4*
Non-Catholic	71.4 [65.4,76.7]		72.5 [67.5,77.0]		1.1	77.9 [72.8,82.3]		5.4	6.6
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	64.1 [58.1,69.7]		68.0 [62.4,73.1]		3.9	73.0 [66.8,78.4]		5.0	8.9*
Second	71.3 [65.4,76.5]		84.1 [79.4,87.9]		12.8***	82.3 [76.5,86.9]		-1.8	11.0**
Middle	82.7 [75.2,88.2]		88.6 [84.4,91.8]		5.9	86.3 [81.4,90.0]		-2.3	3.6
Fourth	88.9 [83.6,92.7]		88.0 [83.4,91.5]		-0.9	91.2 [86.4,94.4]		3.1	2.3
Highest	90.7 [84.2,94.7]		91.2 [85.0,95.0]		0.5	95.2 [90.1,97.7]		4.0	4.5
Place of residence			***						
Urban	79.6 [75.4,83.3]		87.7 [84.9,90.1]		8.1***	83.1 [77.6,87.5]		-4.6	3.5
Rural	75.7 [71.8,79.2]		78.8 [75.5,81.7]		3.1	83.7 [80.6,86.3]		4.9*	8.0***
Island/region group	*		***			*			
Luzon	73.3 [67.8,78.1]		81.9 [78.4,85.0]		8.7**	82.3 [77.9,86.0]		0.4	9.0**
National Capital	81.7 [72.4,88.3]		93.8 [89.5,96.4]		12.1**	93.8 [89.0,96.6]		0.1	12.1**
Visayas	83.8 [77.2,88.7]		85.0 [78.6,89.8]		1.3	83.7 [73.1,90.6]		-1.4	-0.1
Mindanao	74.5 [69.0,79.3]		77.9 [73.7,81.6]		3.4	80.7 [75.7,84.9]		2.8	6.2

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.5

Ever gave birth by background characteristics of women ages 15-24,
Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	22.7 [21.4,24.1]		23.9 [22.6,25.1]		1.2	22.4 [21.0,24.0]		-1.4	-0.3
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	48.9 [32.3,65.9]		43.5 [23.3,66.0]		-5.5	34.1 [17.7,55.5]		-9.4	-14.8
1-7	31.0 [27.6,34.5]		37.3 [34.3,40.5]		6.4**	40.6 [35.8,45.5]		3.2	9.6**
8-11	23.1 [21.3,24.9]		23.2 [21.8,24.7]		0.2	23.5 [21.9,25.2]		0.3	0.4
12+	16.4 [14.4,18.6]		16.7 [14.6,19.1]		0.4	15.5 [13.6,17.7]		-1.2	-0.8
Current work status				*					
Not working	23.2 [21.7,24.8]		24.7 [23.2,26.2]		1.5	21.9 [20.3,23.5]		-2.8*	-1.3
Working	21.6 [19.4,24.1]		22.1 [20.1,24.2]		0.4	24.0 [21.0,27.3]		2.0	2.4
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	2.0 [1.5,2.6]		3.2 [2.7,3.8]		1.2**	2.6 [2.1,3.2]		-0.6	0.7
Formerly married or in a union	81.4 [70.1,89.1]		84.7 [76.0,90.6]		3.3	88.7 [79.6,94.0]		4.0	7.3
Currently married or in a union	76.2 [73.7,78.5]		79.4 [77.3,81.4]		3.3*	81.5 [78.9,83.9]		2.1	5.4**
Religion		*							
Catholic	22.0 [20.5,23.6]		24.2 [22.8,25.6]		2.2*	22.9 [21.3,24.7]		-1.2	0.9
Non-Catholic	25.4 [22.7,28.3]		22.8 [20.4,25.4]		-2.6	20.6 [18.1,23.2]		-2.2	-4.8*
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	40.3 [36.4,44.3]		34.0 [31.3,36.9]		-6.2*	36.6 [33.4,40.0]		2.6	-3.7
Second	30.0 [27.0,33.2]		29.6 [26.9,32.4]		-0.4	26.1 [23.3,29.1]		-3.5	-3.9
Middle	22.9 [20.0,26.2]		27.8 [25.1,30.5]		4.8*	25.6 [22.7,28.7]		-2.2	2.6
Fourth	19.7 [17.1,22.6]		21.7 [19.2,24.4]		2.0	17.9 [14.3,22.3]		-3.7	-1.8
Highest	11.1 [9.4,13.1]		11.4 [9.7,13.4]		0.3	10.5 [8.2,13.3]		-0.9	-0.6
Place of residence		***		**			**		
Urban	18.5 [16.9,20.2]		22.2 [20.6,24.0]		3.7**	19.7 [17.6,22.0]		-2.5	1.2
Rural	28.2 [26.0,30.6]		25.8 [24.1,27.5]		-2.5	25.0 [23.2,27.0]		-0.7	-3.2*
Island/region group		***					***		
Luzon	24.4 [21.9,27.2]		24.0 [22.1,26.1]		-0.4	23.7 [21.6,25.9]		-0.3	-0.8
National Capital	15.1 [12.6,18.0]		21.9 [18.9,25.3]		6.8**	14.7 [11.5,18.7]		-7.2**	-0.4
Visayas	22.9 [19.8,26.3]		23.0 [20.1,26.2]		0.1	20.2 [17.2,23.6]		-2.8	-2.7
Mindanao	26.5 [24.0,29.2]		25.4 [23.3,27.7]		-1.1	28.2 [25.9,30.6]		2.7	1.6

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.6

Last childbirth delivery in a health facility by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	43.8 [40.1,47.5]		65.1 [62.1,68.1]		21.4***		78.6 [75.1,81.6]	13.4***	34.8***
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	ND		12.5 [1.5,57.8]		12.5		18.5 [3.1,61.7]	5.9	18.5
1-7	19.5 [14.8,25.1]		41.4 [36.0,47.0]		21.9***		55.2 [45.0,65.0]	13.8*	35.7***
8-11	47.1 [42.6,51.7]		69.8 [66.2,73.1]		22.6***		81.2 [77.8,84.1]	11.4***	34.0***
12+	69.6 [62.5,75.9]		89.6 [84.4,93.2]		20.0***		94.5 [91.8,96.4]	4.9*	24.9***
Current work status									
Not working	42.6 [38.3,46.9]		62.4 [58.9,65.8]		19.8***		77.9 [74.4,81.0]	15.5***	35.3***
Working	46.8 [41.0,52.8]		72.2 [67.5,76.4]		25.4***		80.6 [74.1,85.8]	8.4*	33.8***
Marital status	**		***			**			
Not married or in a union	65.2 [50.3,77.6]		82.6 [74.4,88.5]		17.4*		86.3 [77.1,92.2]	3.7	21.1**
Formerly married or in a union	49.1 [35.9,62.5]		70.8 [60.3,79.5]		21.7*		90.8 [85.6,94.2]	20.0***	41.6***
Currently married or in a union	42.2 [38.4,46.1]		63.2 [60.0,66.3]		21.0***		77.2 [73.4,80.6]	14.0***	35.0***
Religion	**		***			***			
Catholic	46.6 [42.7,50.6]		69.4 [66.1,72.6]		22.8***		81.0 [77.3,84.3]	11.6***	34.4***
Non-Catholic	34.5 [27.4,42.5]		49.7 [44.0,55.4]		15.1**		69.0 [62.4,74.9]	19.3***	34.4***
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	13.9 [10.3,18.3]		36.5 [31.1,42.2]		22.6***		61.7 [55.0,68.1]	25.3***	47.9***
Second	35.1 [29.2,41.5]		62.3 [56.6,67.6]		27.2***		77.4 [71.9,82.1]	15.1***	42.3***
Middle	56.0 [49.1,62.7]		73.7 [68.3,78.4]		17.6***		87.7 [82.0,91.7]	14.0***	31.6***
Fourth	66.3 [57.3,74.3]		85.2 [79.8,89.3]		18.9***		93.4 [88.5,96.3]	8.2*	27.1***
Highest	80.3 [71.5,86.9]		86.2 [79.0,91.2]		5.9		91.9 [84.9,95.8]	5.7	11.6*
Place of residence	***		***			*			
Urban	58.0 [52.4,63.5]		76.4 [72.4,80.0]		18.3***		83.1 [76.3,88.3]	6.8	25.1***
Rural	31.8 [27.7,36.3]		54.5 [50.1,58.9]		22.7***		75.2 [71.4,78.6]	20.7***	43.3***
Island/region group	***		***			**			
Luzon	44.8 [38.7,51.1]		64.3 [59.4,68.9]		19.5***		80.0 [75.5,83.9]	15.7***	35.2***
National Capital	75.2 [58.8,86.6]		87.3 [80.5,91.9]		12.0		93.1 [87.5,96.3]	5.8	17.9**
Visayas	43.2 [35.2,51.6]		74.4 [65.6,81.7]		31.2***		79.3 [63.1,89.6]	4.9	36.1***
Mindanao	27.3 [21.8,33.6]		49.3 [43.8,54.8]		22.0***		69.6 [64.0,74.6]	20.3***	42.3***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.7

Mother received postnatal care within first two days by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	74.1 [70.4,77.5]		83.9 [80.8,86.6]		9.7***	85.4 [82.8,87.7]		1.6	11.3***
Completed education (in years)				**					***
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	70.6 [63.2,77.1]		77.5 [69.4,84.0]		6.9	71.8 [64.0,78.5]		-5.7	1.2
8-11	75.2 [70.4,79.5]		84.5 [80.8,87.6]		9.3**	87.6 [84.5,90.1]		3.0	12.3***
12+	77.1 [68.3,84.0]		90.6 [84.5,94.5]		13.6**	90.2 [84.3,94.0]		-0.5	13.1**
Current work status									
Not working	74.2 [69.9,78.0]		83.7 [80.0,86.7]		9.5***	85.3 [82.3,87.9]		1.6	11.1***
Working	73.7 [66.5,79.8]		85.6 [79.6,90.0]		11.9**	86.1 [78.8,91.2]		0.5	12.4*
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	64.7 [43.6,81.3]		88.3 [78.4,94.1]		23.6*	86.5 [76.0,92.8]		-1.9	21.7*
Formerly married or in a union	68.5 [52.8,80.8]		91.7 [74.4,97.7]		23.2*	85.2 [66.4,94.3]		-6.5	16.7
Currently married or in a union	75.2 [71.5,78.6]		82.9 [79.6,85.8]		7.7**	85.4 [82.7,87.7]		2.5	10.2***
Religion				**					**
Catholic	75.1 [70.9,78.9]		85.6 [82.2,88.4]		10.4***	87.0 [84.0,89.5]		1.4	11.9***
Non-Catholic	70.5 [62.7,77.3]		76.5 [68.3,83.0]		5.9	78.9 [73.2,83.7]		2.5	8.4
Wealth quintile				***					**
Lowest	68.0 [60.5,74.7]		67.1 [58.5,74.7]		-0.9	77.6 [72.4,82.1]		10.5*	9.6*
Second	72.9 [65.4,79.3]		81.6 [75.0,86.8]		8.7	85.3 [79.5,89.7]		3.7	12.4**
Middle	76.0 [67.5,82.8]		89.1 [83.8,92.8]		13.2**	92.3 [86.5,95.7]		3.2	16.3***
Fourth	75.0 [65.3,82.7]		89.3 [81.6,94.0]		14.3**	86.8 [78.4,92.2]		-2.5	11.8*
Highest	84.9 [74.6,91.5]		93.8 [84.9,97.6]		8.8	90.1 [75.7,96.4]		-3.7	5.2
Place of residence				**					
Urban	73.1 [67.1,78.4]		88.7 [84.4,91.9]		15.6***	86.2 [81.9,89.6]		-2.5	13.1***
Rural	75.0 [70.3,79.2]		78.8 [74.0,82.9]		3.7	84.8 [81.3,87.8]		6.1*	9.8***
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	87.8 [82.6,91.6]		83.7 [78.4,87.9]		-4.1	87.7 [83.5,91.0]		4.0	-0.1
National Capital	67.4 [53.7,78.6]		95.1 [88.6,98.0]		27.7***	92.8 [82.6,97.2]		-2.3	25.4**
Visayas	72.8 [63.8,80.3]		86.2 [77.5,91.9]		13.4*	90.1 [83.8,94.1]		3.9	17.3***
Mindanao	71.4 [65.4,76.8]		75.2 [68.2,81.1]		3.8	76.1 [70.7,80.8]		0.9	4.7

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.8

Wantedness of last birth by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	64.2 [60.9,67.3]		69.3 [66.3,72.2]		5.1*	69.9 [66.1,73.4]		0.6	5.7*
Completed education (in years)				**			*		
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	70.5 [64.0,76.3]		77.0 [71.1,82.0]		6.5	76.1 [68.9,82.1]		-0.9	5.6
8-11	62.4 [58.0,66.7]		68.2 [64.2,71.9]		5.7	71.6 [67.5,75.4]		3.4	9.2**
12+	61.0 [53.7,67.8]		60.0 [52.1,67.5]		-0.9	59.6 [48.7,69.6]		-0.5	-1.4
Current work status									
Not working	62.9 [59.2,66.5]		69.6 [66.1,72.8]		6.7**	71.0 [67.3,74.5]		1.4	8.1**
Working	66.9 [60.8,72.6]		67.9 [62.6,72.8]		1.0	66.6 [56.0,75.8]		-1.3	-0.3
Religion				**					
Catholic	62.7 [59.2,66.1]		67.1 [63.5,70.4]		4.4	68.7 [64.1,72.9]		1.6	6.0*
Non-Catholic	68.8 [61.5,75.2]		77.5 [71.9,82.3]		8.8*	74.5 [66.5,81.2]		-3.0	5.8
Wealth quintile				**					
Lowest	67.2 [61.1,72.7]		78.4 [72.9,83.0]		11.2**	77.7 [73.8,81.2]		-0.7	10.6**
Second	63.8 [57.2,70.0]		70.9 [65.7,75.7]		7.1	68.8 [62.8,74.2]		-2.2	4.9
Middle	64.4 [56.9,71.3]		66.1 [60.0,71.8]		1.7	69.1 [61.1,76.1]		2.9	4.7
Fourth	59.2 [51.2,66.7]		64.6 [56.8,71.7]		5.5	65.6 [55.4,74.5]		1.0	6.4
Highest	65.5 [55.3,74.4]		58.9 [48.8,68.3]		-6.6	55.9 [33.0,76.4]		-3.0	-9.6
Place of residence		*		*					
Urban	60.3 [55.2,65.1]		65.6 [60.8,70.1]		5.4	66.5 [58.8,73.4]		0.8	6.2
Rural	67.3 [63.2,71.1]		72.7 [68.9,76.1]		5.4*	72.3 [68.6,75.7]		-0.4	5.0
Island/region group		*							
Luzon	58.6 [52.2,64.8]		68.9 [64.0,73.3]		10.2**	69.3 [64.2,74.0]		0.4	10.7**
National Capital	64.8 [54.9,73.6]		72.9 [63.6,80.6]		8.1	71.7 [45.5,88.5]		-1.2	6.9
Visayas	58.6 [51.0,65.8]		63.3 [55.7,70.2]		4.7	60.4 [52.0,68.3]		-2.8	1.9
Mindanao	70.0 [64.3,75.1]		71.2 [65.8,76.1]		1.2	75.5 [70.4,79.9]		4.3	5.5

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.9

Fertility intentions and whether (one or) more children are desired by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	73.7 [70.9,76.2]		70.7 [68.3,73.1]		-2.9		73.2 [70.1,76.0]	2.5	-0.5
Completed education (in years)				**					***
None	ND		ND		0.0		ND	0.0	0.0
1-7	73.5 [67.8,78.5]		68.4 [63.2,73.2]		-5.1		63.0 [57.3,68.3]	-5.4	-10.5**
8-11	72.8 [69.4,75.9]		68.8 [65.5,71.8]		-4.0		71.8 [68.0,75.3]	3.0	-1.0
12+	76.4 [70.0,81.7]		80.8 [75.2,85.3]		4.4		85.2 [79.4,89.5]	4.4	8.8*
Current work status		***		*					**
Not working	70.4 [66.9,73.6]		69.2 [66.4,71.9]		-1.2		70.3 [67.0,73.4]	1.1	-.1
Working	81.6 [76.9,85.6]		74.6 [70.0,78.7]		-7.0*		81.0 [75.2,85.7]	6.4	-6
Religion				**					**
Catholic	72.3 [69.2,75.1]		68.8 [66.0,71.6]		-3.5		70.9 [67.5,74.0]	2.0	-1.4
Non-Catholic	78.2 [72.5,83.0]		77.4 [73.1,81.1]		-0.9		81.6 [76.2,86.0]	4.3	3.4
Wealth quintile									**
Lowest	72.4 [66.6,77.6]		68.3 [63.2,73.0]		-4.1		65.6 [60.7,70.3]	-2.6	-6.7
Second	71.5 [66.5,76.0]		68.7 [63.9,73.1]		-2.8		71.6 [65.8,76.7]	2.9	0.1
Middle	75.1 [69.1,80.3]		70.0 [64.9,74.7]		-5.1		73.5 [67.1,79.1]	3.5	-1.6
Fourth	73.5 [66.0,79.8]		73.0 [66.8,78.4]		-0.4		79.1 [70.2,85.9]	6.1	5.6
Highest	78.0 [70.2,84.3]		79.1 [71.1,85.4]		1.1		87.9 [78.7,93.4]	8.8	9.8
Place of residence									
Urban	72.2 [67.9,76.1]		68.9 [65.3,72.3]		-3.3		74.7 [69.0,79.6]	5.7	2.5
Rural	74.9 [71.3,78.2]		72.3 [68.9,75.5]		-2.6		72.1 [68.8,75.3]	-0.2	-2.7
Island/region group									*
Luzon	73.9 [68.9,78.5]		70.5 [66.4,74.2]		-3.5		72.6 [68.4,76.5]	2.2	-1.3
National Capital	77.4 [67.1,85.1]		66.5 [59.5,72.8]		-10.9		83.1 [69.4,91.4]	16.6*	5.7
Visayas	69.5 [63.0,75.2]		66.5 [60.0,72.4]		-3.0		64.7 [56.0,72.4]	-1.8	-4.8
Mindanao	75.3 [70.4,79.7]		75.2 [70.9,79.0]		-0.1		74.8 [70.5,78.7]	-0.4	-0.5

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.10 Ever heard of HIV by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	92.8 [91.6,93.8]		89.4 [88.2,90.5]		-3.3***	92.3 [91.3,93.2]		2.9***	-0.4
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	23.5 [11.3,42.6]		41.1 [25.3,59.1]		17.6	48.4 [30.9,66.4]		7.3	24.9*
1-7	75.9 [72.1,79.4]		69.1 [65.0,73.0]		-6.8*	67.0 [63.1,70.8]		-2.1	-8.9**
8-11	95.5 [94.5,96.3]		91.5 [90.3,92.5]		-4.1***	93.2 [92.1,94.1]		1.7*	-2.3***
12+	99.3 [98.7,99.7]		97.6 [96.5,98.3]		-1.8***	98.1 [97.0,98.8]		0.5	-1.3*
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	92.5 [91.1,93.7]		88.3 [86.9,89.6]		-4.2***	91.4 [90.2,92.4]		3.0***	-1.1
Working	93.4 [91.4,95.0]		92.0 [90.6,93.2]		-1.4	94.9 [93.4,96.1]		2.9**	1.5
Marital status	***		***			**			
Not married or in a union	92.7 [91.4,93.7]		89.6 [88.3,90.7]		-3.1***	92.9 [91.8,93.9]		3.4***	0.3
Formerly married or in a union	94.4 [87.7,97.5]		89.2 [81.6,93.8]		-5.2	93.1 [87.1,96.4]		3.9	-1.3
Currently married or in a union	92.9 [91.2,94.3]		89.1 [86.9,90.9]		-3.9**	90.2 [88.5,91.7]		1.2	-2.7*
Religion	***		***			***			
Catholic	94.9 [94.0,95.7]		91.5 [90.4,92.5]		-3.4***	94.7 [93.7,95.5]		3.2***	-0.2
Non-Catholic	84.6 [81.0,87.6]		82.4 [79.1,85.3]		-2.2	83.5 [80.8,85.9]		1.1	-1.1
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	77.4 [72.8,81.5]		73.3 [69.3,77.1]		-4.1	75.8 [72.6,78.7]		2.5	-1.6
Second	91.1 [88.7,93.1]		86.8 [84.3,88.9]		-4.4**	91.9 [90.1,93.5]		5.2***	0.8
Middle	95.1 [93.4,96.4]		91.6 [89.7,93.2]		-3.5**	96.7 [95.5,97.6]		5.1***	1.6
Fourth	96.9 [95.3,97.9]		94.2 [92.2,95.7]		-2.6*	96.3 [94.9,97.4]		2.1*	-0.5
Highest	96.8 [95.5,97.8]		95.4 [94.0,96.5]		-1.5	97.0 [95.5,98.0]		1.6	0.2
Place of residence	***		***			***			
Urban	95.7 [94.7,96.6]		92.4 [90.8,93.7]		-3.3***	95.6 [94.4,96.5]		3.2***	-0.1
Rural	88.8 [86.5,90.8]		85.9 [84.0,87.6]		-2.9*	89.2 [87.6,90.5]		3.2**	0.3
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	94.7 [93.1,96.0]		89.7 [87.9,91.2]		-5.0***	93.3 [92.0,94.4]		3.6***	-1.4
National Capital	95.7 [93.5,97.2]		93.3 [90.4,95.4]		-2.4	96.5 [94.2,97.9]		3.2*	0.8
Visayas	94.6 [92.8,95.9]		93.1 [90.9,94.8]		-1.4	94.8 [92.3,96.4]		1.6	0.2
Mindanao	84.0 [80.3,87.1]		84.2 [81.1,86.8]		0.2	84.6 [82.1,86.9]		0.5	0.6

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.11 Exposure to family planning messages in the last few months by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	79.4 [77.5,81.1]		72.6 [70.9,74.1]		-6.8***	62.7 [60.1,65.1]		-9.9***	-16.7***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	23.2 [11.5,41.1]		56.2 [34.9,75.5]		33.0*	27.8 [14.5,46.5]		-28.5*	4.6
1-7	57.2 [52.2,62.0]		52.9 [48.8,56.9]		-4.3	39.5 [35.2,43.9]		-13.4***	-17.7***
8-11	81.0 [79.1,82.8]		73.1 [71.3,74.9]		-7.9***	61.4 [59.0,63.7]		-11.7***	-19.7***
12+	90.9 [89.0,92.5]		83.5 [81.0,85.8]		-7.4***	71.5 [67.7,75.0]		-12.1***	-19.4***
Current work status				**			***		
Not working	78.9 [76.8,80.9]		71.2 [69.3,73.0]		-7.7***	61.0 [58.3,63.6]		-10.2***	-17.9***
Working	80.6 [77.8,83.1]		75.8 [73.4,78.1]		-4.8**	67.3 [64.0,70.5]		-8.5***	-13.3***
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	79.9 [77.9,81.8]		72.0 [70.2,73.8]		-7.9***	62.1 [59.4,64.7]		-9.9***	-17.8***
Formerly married or in a union	86.2 [77.4,91.9]		70.5 [60.7,78.7]		-15.7*	55.1 [42.8,66.9]		-15.4*	-31.0***
Currently married or in a union	77.4 [74.6,80.1]		74.2 [71.6,76.7]		-3.2	65.0 [61.7,68.1]		-9.3***	-12.5***
Religion		***		***			**		
Catholic	82.7 [81.0,84.2]		74.3 [72.6,75.9]		-8.4***	63.7 [61.0,66.4]		-10.6***	-18.9***
Non-Catholic	66.6 [62.1,70.9]		66.7 [63.1,70.1]		0.0	58.7 [55.2,62.1]		-8.0**	-7.9**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	46.6 [41.4,51.8]		55.4 [51.3,59.4]		8.8**	49.7 [46.7,52.7]		-5.6*	3.2
Second	78.2 [75.0,81.1]		72.2 [69.1,75.0]		-6.1**	60.1 [56.8,63.4]		-12.0***	-18.1***
Middle	84.2 [81.4,86.6]		75.4 [72.3,78.2]		-8.8***	65.7 [62.8,68.6]		-9.6***	-18.4***
Fourth	88.8 [86.3,90.8]		79.2 [76.6,81.6]		-9.6***	66.9 [61.5,71.8]		-12.3***	-21.9***
Highest	86.3 [83.6,88.6]		75.1 [71.8,78.1]		-11.2***	67.5 [61.9,72.6]		-7.6*	-18.8***
Place of residence		***		**					
Urban	84.1 [82.1,85.8]		74.6 [72.3,76.7]		-9.5***	61.7 [57.5,65.8]		-12.9***	-22.4***
Rural	73.2 [69.8,76.3]		70.2 [67.8,72.4]		-3.0	63.6 [60.7,66.5]		-6.6***	-9.5***
Island/region group		***		***					
Luzon	84.0 [81.4,86.3]		72.3 [69.6,74.7]		-11.7***	64.1 [60.5,67.4]		-8.2***	-19.9***
National Capital	86.0 [82.6,88.8]		80.5 [76.5,83.9]		-5.5*	59.7 [49.0,69.7]		-20.7***	-26.2***
Visayas	84.2 [80.6,87.2]		77.9 [74.5,80.9]		-6.3**	66.7 [63.2,70.0]		-11.2***	-17.5***
Mindanao	63.9 [59.2,68.3]		64.4 [60.9,67.7]		0.5	59.1 [56.1,62.0]		-5.3*	-4.8

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.12 Current modern contraceptive method use by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	8.0 [7.2,9.0]		8.8 [8.0,9.6]		0.7	10.2 [9.3,11.1]		1.4*	2.1**
Completed education (in years)				**				***	
None	ND		7.2 [2.4,19.4]		7.2	9.5 [3.0,26.5]		2.3	9.5
1-7	7.5 [5.9,9.5]		12.1 [9.8,14.7]		4.5**	18.7 [15.3,22.6]		6.6**	11.2***
8-11	8.1 [7.0,9.4]		8.6 [7.7,9.6]		0.5	10.5 [9.4,11.8]		1.9*	2.4**
12+	8.4 [6.7,10.4]		7.3 [6.0,9.0]		-1.0	7.2 [5.8,8.9]		-0.1	-1.2
Current work status				**				*	
Not working	7.6 [6.6,8.6]		8.1 [7.2,9.1]		0.5	9.3 [8.3,10.4]		1.1	1.7*
Working	9.1 [7.6,11.0]		10.3 [8.9,12.0]		1.2	12.8 [10.6,15.3]		2.4	3.6*
Marital status		***		***				***	
Not married or in a union	0.6 [0.3,1.3]		1.0 [0.7,1.5]		0.4	0.5 [0.4,0.8]		-0.5**	-0.1
Formerly married or in a union	6.5 [2.6,15.5]		7.5 [3.9,14.0]		1.0	5.4 [2.3,12.3]		-2.1	-1.2
Currently married or in a union	28.5 [26.0,31.2]		31.5 [28.9,34.1]		3.0	41.2 [38.3,44.1]		9.7***	12.6***
Religion									
Catholic	8.2 [7.2,9.3]		9.1 [8.2,10.1]		0.9	10.6 [9.6,11.6]		1.5*	2.3**
Non-Catholic	7.3 [5.8,9.3]		7.8 [6.4,9.4]		0.4	8.7 [7.0,10.7]		0.9	1.4
Wealth quintile		***		***				***	
Lowest	11.9 [9.6,14.7]		10.8 [8.8,13.1]		-1.1	17.4 [15.2,19.8]		6.6***	5.5**
Second	10.1 [8.2,12.3]		11.5 [9.8,13.6]		1.5	12.5 [10.5,14.9]		1.0	2.5
Middle	7.3 [5.6,9.4]		9.3 [7.7,11.2]		2.0	10.6 [8.7,12.8]		1.3	3.3*
Fourth	7.8 [6.0,10.0]		9.1 [7.4,11.0]		1.3	7.8 [5.7,10.7]		-1.2	0.1
Highest	5.4 [4.2,7.1]		4.6 [3.5,5.9]		-0.8	4.8 [2.9,7.9]		0.2	-0.6
Place of residence								***	
Urban	7.3 [6.3,8.5]		8.3 [7.3,9.5]		1.0	8.4 [7.3,9.6]		0.1	1.1
Rural	9.0 [7.6,10.6]		9.3 [8.2,10.6]		0.4	11.9 [10.7,13.2]		2.5**	2.9**
Island/region group		*						***	
Luzon	9.1 [7.4,11.3]		8.3 [7.1,9.6]		-0.9	10.3 [9.0,11.6]		2.0*	1.1
National Capital	5.3 [3.6,7.8]		9.2 [7.2,11.7]		3.9*	7.1 [5.4,9.4]		-2.1	1.8
Visayas	8.1 [6.2,10.5]		9.0 [7.2,11.1]		0.9	9.0 [7.0,11.6]		0.0	0.9
Mindanao	8.7 [7.2,10.6]		9.2 [7.7,10.9]		0.5	13.5 [11.7,15.5]		4.3***	4.8***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.13 Received current contraceptive method from a public health facility by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	36.5 [31.5,41.8]		37.4 [32.9,42.1]		0.9	51.9 [46.9,56.9]		14.5***	15.4***
Current work status									
Not working	38.7 [32.7,45.1]		38.9 [33.0,45.1]		0.2	53.6 [48.0,59.2]		14.7***	14.9***
Working	31.4 [23.6,40.4]		34.6 [28.3,41.4]		3.1	48.2 [39.6,57.0]		13.6*	16.8**
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	ND	*	8.5 [1.7,33.7]	**	8.5	16.4 [8.2,30.1]		8.0	16.4
Formerly married or in a union	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
Currently married or in a union	38.9 [34.0,44.1]		40.1 [35.4,45.0]		1.2	53.6 [48.3,58.8]		13.5***	14.7***
Religion									
Catholic	32.2 [26.9,38.1]	***	34.7 [29.8,40.1]	*	2.5	49.7 [44.2,55.3]		15.0***	17.5***
Non-Catholic	55.3 [43.6,66.5]		47.8 [38.4,57.5]		-7.5	61.5 [48.7,72.9]		13.7	6.2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	48.7 [38.5,59.0]	*	48.7 [37.8,59.7]	**	0.0	66.4 [60.1,72.3]		17.7**	17.7**
Second	37.9 [28.2,48.6]		43.4 [34.5,52.7]		5.5	56.2 [47.6,64.5]		12.8*	18.3**
Middle	39.4 [28.3,51.6]		34.6 [25.9,44.6]		-4.7	46.8 [37.2,56.6]		12.1	7.4
Fourth	32.8 [21.8,46.0]		35.5 [27.6,44.2]		2.7	41.9 [30.0,54.9]		6.5	9.2
Highest	22.6 [13.3,35.8]		16.1 [8.5,28.6]		-6.5	22.5 [10.0,43.1]		6.3	-0.2
Place of residence									
Urban	32.2 [25.7,39.4]		32.0 [25.9,38.9]	*	-0.1	43.4 [35.9,51.2]		11.4*	11.3*
Rural	41.1 [33.4,49.3]		43.0 [36.5,49.6]		1.9	57.2 [51.0,63.2]		14.3**	16.2**
Island/region group									
Luzon	34.1 [25.0,44.6]		31.9 [25.6,39.0]		-2.1	44.3 [36.3,52.7]		12.4*	10.3
National Capital	25.0 [12.4,43.9]		40.3 [28.5,53.2]		15.3	61.8 [44.1,76.9]		21.5*	36.8**
Visayas	34.0 [22.6,47.6]		37.3 [26.8,49.2]		3.3	49.5 [38.1,60.9]		12.1	15.5
Mindanao	44.3 [35.9,52.9]		42.9 [34.0,52.3]		-1.4	61.6 [55.1,67.8]		18.7**	17.4**

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.14 Current traditional contraceptive method use by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	4.0 [3.4,4.6]		5.0 [4.4,5.7]		1.1*	3.0 [2.5,3.7]		-2.0***	-0.9*
Completed education (in years)									
None	6.2 [1.8,19.2]		3.5 [0.8,14.3]		-2.7	ND		-3.5	-6.2
1-7	3.3 [2.3,4.6]		6.1 [4.5,8.1]		2.8**	3.5 [2.2,5.3]		-2.6*	0.2
8-11	4.4 [3.6,5.3]		5.0 [4.3,5.8]		0.6	2.6 [2.1,3.3]		-2.3***	-1.7**
12+	3.5 [2.6,4.9]		4.6 [3.6,5.9]		1.1	3.7 [2.6,5.2]		-1.0	0.1
Current work status									
Not working	3.6 [3.0,4.4]		5.2 [4.5,6.0]		1.6**	2.3 [1.8,2.8]		-2.9***	-1.4**
Working	4.6 [3.5,5.9]		4.7 [3.7,5.8]		0.1	5.1 [3.6,7.3]		0.5	0.6
Marital status		***		***					***
Not married or in a union	0.6 [0.4,1.0]		1.2 [0.9,1.6]		0.6*	0.7 [0.5,1.0]		-0.5*	0.1
Formerly married or in a union	1.0 [0.1,7.1]		1.2 [0.2,8.4]		0.2	0.7 [0.2,3.0]		-0.5	-0.3
Currently married or in a union	13.3 [11.4,15.4]		16.5 [14.5,18.8]		3.3*	10.6 [8.5,13.3]		-5.9***	-2.6
Religion									
Catholic	3.8 [3.2,4.6]		5.2 [4.5,6.0]		1.4**	2.8 [2.3,3.5]		-2.4***	-1.0*
Non-Catholic	4.4 [3.2,5.9]		4.5 [3.4,5.8]		0.1	3.7 [1.9,7.1]		-0.8	-0.6
Wealth quintile		**		***					*
Lowest	3.9 [2.7,5.5]		4.9 [3.6,6.6]		1.0	3.2 [2.3,4.5]		-1.7	-0.7
Second	5.6 [4.2,7.5]		5.7 [4.4,7.3]		0.1	3.0 [2.1,4.4]		-2.7**	-2.6**
Middle	4.2 [3.0,5.7]		7.0 [5.6,8.8]		2.8**	3.4 [2.4,4.9]		-3.6***	-0.7
Fourth	4.5 [3.3,6.1]		5.3 [4.1,6.8]		0.8	4.1 [2.6,6.5]		-1.2	-0.4
Highest	2.3 [1.5,3.5]		2.6 [1.8,3.7]		0.3	1.5 [0.9,2.3]		-1.2*	-0.9
Place of residence									
Urban	3.7 [2.9,4.6]		5.3 [4.5,6.3]		1.6**	3.5 [2.7,4.6]		-1.8*	-0.2
Rural	4.3 [3.5,5.3]		4.7 [3.9,5.7]		0.4	2.6 [2.1,3.2]		-2.1***	-1.8***
Island/region group				**					
Luzon	4.6 [3.5,6.0]		4.8 [3.9,5.9]		0.2	2.9 [2.2,3.7]		-2.0**	-1.8*
National Capital	4.8 [3.3,6.8]		6.7 [5.1,8.7]		2.0	3.4 [1.8,6.3]		-3.3*	-1.4
Visayas	3.1 [2.2,4.4]		6.2 [4.6,8.3]		3.1**	4.1 [3.1,5.4]		-2.1*	1.0
Mindanao	3.5 [2.5,4.7]		3.5 [2.7,4.5]		0.0	2.2 [1.5,3.3]		-1.3	-1.2

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.15

Non-users discussed family planning with a health worker or family planning provider by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	7.2 [6.4,8.0]		8.6 [7.9,9.5]		1.5*	7.5 [6.7,8.4]		-1.1	0.3
Completed education (in years)				*				**	
None	7.4 [2.6,19.1]		13.2 [3.2,40.9]		5.8	9.4 [3.9,21.2]		-3.7	2.0
1-7	7.1 [5.4,9.1]		12.0 [9.9,14.6]		5.0**	11.5 [8.8,14.8]		-0.6	4.4*
8-11	7.6 [6.5,8.8]		8.3 [7.3,9.3]		0.7	7.8 [6.8,9.0]		-0.4	0.2
12+	6.4 [5.1,8.0]		7.5 [6.1,9.2]		1.1	6.0 [4.5,7.9]		-1.6	-0.4
Current work status									
Not working	7.5 [6.5,8.5]		8.9 [8.0,9.9]		1.4*	7.9 [7.0,8.9]		-1.0	0.4
Working	6.6 [5.3,8.1]		8.1 [6.8,9.6]		1.5	6.3 [4.6,8.5]		-1.8	-0.3
Marital status		***		***				***	
Not married or in a union	2.2 [1.7,2.8]		3.4 [2.9,4.0]		1.2**	2.7 [2.1,3.5]		-0.7	0.5
Formerly married or in a union	21.5 [12.2,35.0]		19.1 [12.1,28.8]		-2.4	16.4 [9.5,26.8]		-2.7	-5.0
Currently married or in a union	28.9 [25.6,32.5]		36.0 [32.7,39.4]		7.1**	37.9 [33.9,42.1]		2.0	9.0**
Religion									
Catholic	7.1 [6.2,8.1]		8.8 [7.9,9.8]		1.7*	7.3 [6.3,8.3]		-1.5*	0.2
Non-Catholic	7.4 [5.9,9.3]		8.1 [6.6,9.9]		0.7	8.3 [6.8,10.1]		0.2	0.9
Wealth quintile		***		***				***	
Lowest	10.5 [8.3,13.1]		14.5 [12.3,17.1]		4.0*	11.8 [10.0,14.0]		-2.7	1.4
Second	8.7 [6.8,11.0]		10.3 [8.4,12.4]		1.6	8.6 [7.0,10.5]		-1.7	-0.1
Middle	8.5 [6.8,10.7]		9.8 [8.1,11.8]		1.3	10.6 [8.5,13.1]		0.8	2.1
Fourth	5.9 [4.6,7.7]		6.2 [4.9,7.8]		0.3	4.7 [3.3,6.7]		-1.4	-1.2
Highest	4.7 [3.6,6.2]		5.3 [4.1,6.8]		0.6	4.0 [2.4,6.6]		-1.3	-0.7
Place of residence		***		*				**	
Urban	5.2 [4.3,6.2]		7.8 [6.8,9.0]		2.7***	5.9 [4.8,7.3]		-1.9*	0.8
Rural	9.8 [8.6,11.3]		9.6 [8.4,10.9]		-0.2	9.0 [8.0,10.1]		-0.6	-0.8
Island/region group		**		**				***	
Luzon	6.5 [5.2,8.1]		7.9 [6.7,9.3]		1.4	7.0 [5.8,8.3]		-0.9	0.4
National Capital	4.9 [3.5,6.9]		6.0 [4.4,8.1]		1.0	4.5 [2.8,7.0]		-1.5	-0.5
Visayas	9.5 [7.6,11.8]		9.9 [8.0,12.3]		0.5	7.5 [5.9,9.4]		-2.5	-2.0
Mindanao	8.4 [6.9,10.2]		10.8 [9.3,12.5]		2.4*	11.5 [9.8,13.4]		0.7	3.1*

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.16 Joint decision on whether to use family planning among users by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	85.3 [81.9,88.2]		80.4 [77.2,83.2]		-4.9*	78.2 [74.3,81.6]		-2.2	-7.2**
Completed education (in years)									
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	85.3 [76.2,91.4]		76.9 [68.7,83.4]		-8.5	79.9 [71.1,86.5]		3.0	-5.4
8-11	85.7 [81.2,89.3]		82.0 [78.0,85.4]		-3.8	80.0 [76.2,83.4]		-1.9	-5.7*
12+	84.3 [77.0,89.5]		79.1 [69.9,86.0]		-5.2	73.0 [60.3,82.8]		-6.0	-11.2
Current work status									
Not working	85.1 [80.7,88.6]		79.3 [75.1,82.8]		-5.8*	81.0 [77.5,84.1]		1.8	-4.0
Working	85.5 [79.8,89.9]		83.2 [77.6,87.6]		-2.4	72.7 [63.4,80.4]		-10.4*	-12.8**
Religion									
Catholic	85.5 [81.7,88.6]		78.9 [75.1,82.3]	*	-6.6*	76.1 [70.7,80.7]		-2.8	-9.4**
Non-Catholic	84.8 [77.0,90.2]		86.2 [79.9,90.7]		1.4	86.4 [79.5,91.2]		0.2	1.6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	82.8 [74.7,88.7]		78.1 [71.2,83.8]		-4.7	77.8 [72.3,82.5]		-0.3	-5.0
Second	86.8 [80.1,91.5]		81.7 [75.6,86.5]		-5.2	80.4 [73.9,85.5]		-1.3	-6.5
Middle	84.1 [75.9,89.9]		80.2 [73.0,85.9]		-3.9	84.6 [78.4,89.3]		4.4	0.5
Fourth	90.4 [82.9,94.8]		82.0 [73.7,88.1]		-8.5	76.9 [60.8,87.7]		-5.1	-13.6*
Highest	80.8 [69.8,88.5]		78.5 [65.7,87.4]		-2.4	62.0 [27.6,87.5]		-16.5	-18.8
Place of residence									
Urban	83.6 [78.3,87.9]		80.1 [75.1,84.2]		-3.6	75.6 [69.3,80.9]		-4.5	-8.1*
Rural	87.2 [82.7,90.6]		80.7 [76.4,84.4]		-6.4*	80.1 [75.3,84.1]		-0.6	-7.1*
Island/region group									
Luzon	89.9 [84.6,93.5]		79.4 [74.2,83.8]		-10.5**	81.8 [75.7,86.7]		2.4	-8.1*
National Capital	89.2 [75.4,95.7]		80.6 [71.1,87.5]		-8.6	70.6 [57.0,81.3]		-10.0	-18.6*
Visayas	85.9 [76.9,91.8]		80.6 [72.6,86.7]		-5.4	81.5 [73.9,87.3]		1.0	-4.4
Mindanao	76.8 [69.2,82.9]		81.7 [75.5,86.6]		4.9	73.8 [68.6,78.4]		-7.9*	-3.0

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.17 Percent demand satisfied by modern contraceptive methods by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	40.1 [36.7,43.6]		41.7 [38.8,44.8]		1.6	53.4 [50.2,56.6]		11.7***	13.3***
Completed education (in years)	**					*			
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	33.1 [26.8,40.1]		42.3 [35.6,49.4]		9.2	59.1 [50.9,66.8]		16.7**	26.0***
8-11	40.1 [35.7,44.6]		41.7 [38.0,45.5]		1.6	55.5 [51.0,59.9]		13.8***	15.4***
12+	46.9 [39.6,54.3]		42.0 [35.5,48.8]		-4.9	45.9 [39.6,52.4]		3.9	-1.0
Current work status			**						
Not working	38.3 [34.3,42.5]		38.5 [35.0,42.2]		0.2	52.3 [48.0,56.6]		13.8***	14.0***
Working	44.2 [38.4,50.2]		48.9 [43.6,54.1]		4.7	55.9 [50.1,61.6]		7.0	11.7**
Religion									
Catholic	41.2 [37.3,45.2]		41.8 [38.4,45.2]		0.6	54.5 [50.2,58.7]		12.7***	13.3***
Non-Catholic	36.1 [29.4,43.3]		41.6 [35.7,47.8]		5.6	49.1 [39.4,58.8]		7.4	13.0*
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	39.3 [32.6,46.3]		40.6 [34.1,47.5]		1.4	58.6 [52.6,64.3]		17.9***	19.3***
Second	40.0 [33.8,46.4]		44.4 [38.5,50.4]		4.4	56.7 [50.0,63.3]		12.4**	16.8***
Middle	37.1 [29.9,45.0]		37.6 [32.2,43.3]		0.5	49.6 [42.9,56.4]		12.0**	12.5*
Fourth	40.0 [32.8,47.6]		44.5 [38.3,50.9]		4.5	45.8 [34.1,58.1]		1.3	5.9
Highest	45.0 [35.9,54.4]		41.7 [33.4,50.4]		-3.3	56.6 [40.7,71.2]		14.9	11.6
Place of residence						*			
Urban	42.4 [37.5,47.4]		40.7 [36.5,44.9]		-1.7	49.0 [44.1,53.8]		8.3*	6.6
Rural	37.9 [33.1,43.0]		42.9 [38.7,47.2]		5.0	56.9 [52.8,61.0]		14.0***	19.0***
Island/region group									
Luzon	40.9 [34.7,47.4]		39.3 [34.7,44.1]		-1.6	52.2 [47.5,56.9]		12.9***	11.3**
National Capital	32.7 [23.7,43.2]		43.8 [35.7,52.1]		11.0	54.4 [43.4,65.0]		10.6	21.7**
Visayas	39.9 [31.9,48.5]		41.4 [34.6,48.6]		1.5	46.5 [37.9,55.4]		5.1	6.6
Mindanao	42.5 [36.0,49.2]		44.3 [38.9,49.8]		1.8	59.8 [54.2,65.2]		15.6***	17.3***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.18 Experienced 3 or more types of marital control behaviors by husband/partner by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	7.2 [5.9,8.6]		8.2 [7.0,9.7]		1.1	10.1 [8.1,12.5]		1.9	2.9*
Completed education (in years)	*								
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	10.0 [7.3,13.6]		9.5 [6.8,13.1]		-0.5	7.8 [4.8,12.4]		-1.7	-2.2
8-11	6.9 [5.3,9.0]		8.3 [6.7,10.2]		1.4	9.2 [7.4,11.4]		1.0	2.3
12+	4.2 [2.4,7.4]		6.1 [3.6,10.2]		1.9	14.0 [8.1,23.2]		7.9*	9.8**
Current work status									
Not working	7.6 [6.1,9.4]		8.1 [6.7,9.8]		0.5	9.0 [7.3,11.0]		0.9	1.4
Working	6.2 [4.2,9.1]		8.5 [6.2,11.7]		2.3	12.8 [7.8,20.2]		4.3	6.6*
Religion									
Catholic	7.3 [5.9,9.0]		8.5 [7.0,10.2]		1.1	9.5 [7.9,11.5]		1.1	2.2
Non-Catholic	6.6 [4.3,9.9]		7.3 [5.2,10.3]		0.8	12.0 [5.6,24.0]		4.7	5.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.9 [4.8,9.9]		9.8 [7.2,13.3]		2.9	10.7 [8.3,13.7]		0.8	3.7
Second	9.3 [6.7,12.8]		8.4 [6.0,11.7]		-0.9	12.4 [9.0,16.9]		4.0	3.1
Middle	5.6 [3.3,9.4]		6.5 [4.5,9.3]		0.9	8.7 [5.6,13.1]		2.1	3.0
Fourth	6.5 [4.0,10.4]		8.2 [5.5,12.0]		1.7	9.1 [2.8,26.0]		1.0	2.6
Highest	7.0 [3.9,12.2]		8.2 [4.6,14.3]		1.2	8.1 [3.6,17.2]		-0.1	1.1
Place of residence									
Urban	6.9 [5.1,9.3]		8.5 [6.7,10.9]		1.6	11.3 [7.6,16.5]		2.8	4.4*
Rural	7.4 [5.8,9.3]		7.9 [6.3,9.9]		0.5	9.1 [7.4,11.3]		1.2	1.8
Island/region group									
Luzon	6.2 [4.4,8.8]		6.8 [5.0,9.0]		0.5	8.6 [6.7,11.2]		1.9	2.4
National Capital	6.8 [3.7,12.2]		6.5 [3.5,11.7]		-0.3	10.9 [2.9,33.7]		4.4	4.1
Visayas	9.8 [6.6,14.3]		11.1 [7.6,16.0]		1.3	13.8 [9.6,19.4]		2.6	4.0
Mindanao	8.3 [6.2,11.2]		9.7 [7.5,12.3]		1.3	10.1 [7.6,13.3]		0.4	1.8

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.19 Experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by background characteristics of women ages 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	16.8 [14.6,19.3]		11.1 [9.4,13.1]		-5.6***	10.9 [8.2,14.4]		-0.2	-5.9**
Completed education (in years)									
None	ND		ND		0.0	ND		0.0	0.0
1-7	18.9 [14.8,23.8]		10.7 [7.6,14.9]		-8.2**	10.3 [6.7,15.6]		-0.4	-8.6*
8-11	17.2 [14.2,20.7]		11.9 [9.6,14.7]		-5.3*	10.6 [8.3,13.5]		-1.2	-6.5**
12+	13.1 [8.6,19.5]		7.6 [4.5,12.5]		-5.5	12.2 [4.2,30.8]		4.6	-0.9
Current work status									
Not working	16.4 [13.7,19.6]		11.0 [9.0,13.4]		-5.4**	10.1 [8.1,12.5]		-0.9	-6.3***
Working	17.9 [14.1,22.5]		11.7 [8.4,16.0]		-6.2*	12.9 [6.2,25.1]		1.3	-4.9
Religion									
Catholic	16.1 [13.7,18.8]		11.0 [9.1,13.3]		-5.1**	10.0 [8.0,12.4]		-1.0	-6.1***
Non-Catholic	19.2 [14.5,25.1]		11.6 [8.5,15.6]		-7.6*	13.9 [6.2,28.2]		2.3	-5.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.8 [8.8,15.5]		8.3 [5.7,12.0]		-3.4	12.8 [9.7,16.8]		4.5	1.1
Second	21.6 [17.1,27.0]		12.2 [8.6,17.0]		-9.4**	10.3 [7.3,14.2]		-1.9	-11.3***
Middle	16.6 [11.9,22.7]		11.3 [8.0,15.6]		-5.3	7.4 [4.5,12.0]		-3.9	-9.2**
Fourth	17.5 [12.3,24.2]		15.6 [10.9,22.0]		-1.8	15.4 [5.6,36.1]		-0.2	-2.0
Highest	17.8 [10.9,27.9]		5.3 [2.0,13.2]		-12.6*	2.6 [0.9,7.5]		-2.7	-15.3***
Place of residence									
Urban	17.9 [14.3,22.1]		12.5 [9.8,15.8]		-5.4*	12.3 [6.9,20.8]		-0.2	-5.6
Rural	15.9 [13.3,18.9]		10.0 [7.9,12.6]		-6.0**	10.0 [8.0,12.4]		0.0	-6.0**
Island/region group									
Luzon	13.5 [10.4,17.5]		9.6 [7.2,12.7]		-3.9	10.3 [7.6,14.0]		0.7	-3.2
National Capital	19.6 [12.2,29.9]		11.7 [7.2,18.5]		-7.8	15.1 [2.9,51.4]		3.4	-4.4
Visayas	18.1 [13.3,24.3]		13.9 [9.3,20.3]		-4.2	10.9 [7.3,16.0]		-3.0	-7.2*
Mindanao	19.4 [15.5,24.0]		11.5 [8.6,15.2]		-7.9**	10.2 [7.6,13.5]		-1.3	-9.2***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.20

First sex before age 15 by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	2.4 [2.1,2.7]		2.4 [2.1,2.6]		0.0	2.1 [1.8,2.5]		-0.2	-0.3
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	16.5 [11.5,23.0]		19.8 [14.9,25.8]		3.3	11.6 [8.0,16.4]		-8.2*	-4.9
1-7	6.4 [5.5,7.4]		7.0 [6.2,8.0]		0.7	7.5 [6.3,8.9]		0.5	1.2
8-11	1.4 [1.1,1.8]		1.3 [1.1,1.6]		-0.1	1.6 [1.3,2.0]		0.3	0.2
12+	0.3 [0.2,0.5]		0.2 [0.1,0.4]		-0.1	0.6 [0.3,0.9]		0.3*	0.2
Current work status									
Not working	2.3 [1.9,2.7]		2.4 [2.0,2.7]		0.1	2.2 [1.8,2.6]		-0.2	-0.1
Working	2.5 [2.1,3.0]		2.3 [2.0,2.7]		-0.2	2.0 [1.7,2.5]		-0.3	-0.5
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	0.2 [0.1,0.4]		0.4 [0.3,0.6]		0.2	0.4 [0.2,0.6]		-0.1	0.2
Formerly married or in a union	4.0 [2.8,5.9]		3.7 [2.6,5.2]		-0.3	2.7 [1.6,4.6]		-1.0	-1.3
Currently married or in a union	3.4 [3.0,3.9]		3.3 [3.0,3.8]		-0.1	3.1 [2.7,3.6]		-0.2	-0.3
Religion		***		***					
Catholic	2.0 [1.7,2.3]		2.1 [1.8,2.4]		0.1	2.0 [1.6,2.4]		-0.1	0.0
Non-Catholic	4.1 [3.3,5.0]		3.4 [2.8,4.1]		-0.6	2.6 [2.1,3.2]		-0.8*	-1.5**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	6.4 [5.4,7.5]		6.0 [5.1,7.1]		-0.3	5.1 [4.3,6.1]		-0.9	-1.2
Second	2.9 [2.3,3.6]		3.1 [2.5,3.7]		0.1	2.8 [2.2,3.6]		-0.3	-0.1
Middle	2.4 [1.8,3.1]		2.1 [1.6,2.7]		-0.3	1.8 [1.2,2.5]		-0.3	-0.6
Fourth	1.0 [0.7,1.5]		1.3 [1.0,1.9]		0.3	0.9 [0.6,1.4]		-0.5	-0.1
Highest	0.7 [0.4,1.1]		0.5 [0.3,0.8]		-0.2	0.9 [0.5,1.3]		0.4	0.2
Place of residence		**		***					
Urban	2.0 [1.6,2.4]		1.9 [1.6,2.3]		-0.1	1.8 [1.4,2.4]		-0.1	-0.2
Rural	2.9 [2.5,3.5]		2.9 [2.5,3.3]		-0.1	2.4 [2.0,2.9]		-0.4	-0.5
Island/region group		***		***			*		
Luzon	1.9 [1.5,2.6]		1.8 [1.5,2.2]		-0.1	1.8 [1.4,2.3]		-0.1	-0.2
National Capital	1.4 [0.9,2.1]		1.2 [0.8,1.9]		-0.2	1.9 [1.0,3.5]		0.7	0.5
Visayas	2.3 [1.7,3.0]		2.4 [1.8,3.3]		0.2	1.7 [1.3,2.2]		-0.8	-0.6
Mindanao	4.3 [3.6,5.1]		4.0 [3.4,4.7]		-0.3	3.3 [2.8,4.0]		-0.7	-1.0*

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.21

Correct knowledge of fertile period by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	35.1 [33.7,36.6]		31.7 [30.6,32.9]		-3.4***	23.7 [22.8,24.6]		-8.0***	-11.4***
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	12.1 [7.9,18.0]		20.1 [14.8,26.6]		8.0*	14.6 [10.3,20.3]		-5.5	2.5
1-7	27.6 [25.7,29.6]		25.4 [23.6,27.2]		-2.2	20.4 [18.6,22.3]		-5.0***	-7.2***
8-11	32.5 [30.8,34.3]		28.9 [27.5,30.2]		-3.7**	20.0 [18.9,21.2]		-8.8***	-12.5***
12+	44.8 [42.8,46.8]		41.9 [40.0,43.9]		-2.9*	30.1 [28.4,31.8]		-11.8***	-14.7***
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	33.1 [31.4,34.8]		28.8 [27.5,30.1]		-4.3***	20.2 [19.0,21.5]		-8.6***	-12.9***
Working	37.5 [35.8,39.2]		34.9 [33.5,36.4]		-2.6*	27.8 [26.5,29.1]		-7.1***	-9.7***
Marital status	***		***			***			
Not married or in a union	30.8 [28.8,32.9]		27.4 [25.9,29.0]		-3.4**	18.5 [16.8,20.5]		-8.9***	-12.3***
Formerly married or in a union	35.6 [31.7,39.7]		33.6 [30.2,37.3]		-2.0	29.2 [25.1,33.8]		-4.4	-6.4*
Currently married or in a union	37.4 [35.9,39.0]		34.0 [32.8,35.4]		-3.4**	26.4 [25.2,27.6]		-7.7***	-11.0***
Religion	***		**			***			
Catholic	36.1 [34.6,37.7]		32.5 [31.3,33.7]		-3.7***	23.9 [22.9,24.9]		-8.6***	-12.2***
Non-Catholic	31.3 [28.9,33.7]		29.1 [27.2,31.1]		-2.2	23.0 [21.1,24.9]		-6.1***	-8.3***
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	26.3 [24.0,28.8]		26.0 [24.1,28.0]		-0.3	20.0 [18.5,21.7]		-6.0***	-6.3***
Second	30.8 [28.7,32.9]		28.6 [26.7,30.5]		-2.2	21.9 [20.3,23.6]		-6.7***	-8.9***
Middle	33.0 [30.5,35.5]		29.6 [27.8,31.5]		-3.4*	21.9 [20.3,23.6]		-7.7***	-11.1***
Fourth	40.0 [37.5,42.4]		33.0 [30.8,35.1]		-7.0***	24.0 [22.3,25.9]		-8.9***	-15.9***
Highest	41.3 [38.8,43.9]		38.5 [36.4,40.7]		-2.8	29.0 [26.9,31.2]		-9.5***	-12.3***
Place of residence	***		**			**			
Urban	38.1 [36.0,40.2]		33.2 [31.6,34.8]		-4.9***	25.1 [23.9,26.4]		-8.0***	-13.0***
Rural	31.4 [29.7,33.1]		30.1 [28.6,31.6]		-1.3	22.3 [21.2,23.6]		-7.7***	-9.1***
Island/region group	*		**			***			
Luzon	32.0 [29.8,34.4]		29.7 [28.0,31.4]		-2.4	19.4 [18.1,20.7]		-10.3***	-12.7***
National Capital	37.4 [33.8,41.2]		30.9 [27.6,34.5]		-6.5*	26.0 [23.8,28.4]		-4.9*	-11.4***
Visayas	34.7 [31.9,37.6]		35.2 [32.5,38.0]		0.5	30.5 [28.5,32.5]		-4.7**	-4.2*
Mindanao	32.6 [30.3,34.9]		33.5 [31.6,35.4]		0.9	25.6 [24.0,27.3]		-7.9***	-7.0***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.22 Ever pregnant by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	65.2 [64.1,66.3]		64.3 [63.4,65.2]		-0.9	63.7 [62.3,65.1]		-0.6	-1.5
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	87.7 [82.0,91.7]		85.2 [79.2,89.7]		-2.5	80.5 [72.8,86.4]		-4.7	-7.2
1-7	78.2 [76.5,79.9]		80.1 [78.6,81.5]		1.9	81.5 [79.5,83.4]		1.4	3.3*
8-11	62.3 [60.7,63.9]		60.8 [59.6,62.0]		-1.5	63.1 [61.7,64.5]		2.3*	0.8
12+	59.0 [57.2,60.7]		58.9 [57.2,60.5]		-0.1	57.5 [54.9,59.9]		-1.4	-1.5
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	60.2 [58.8,61.5]		59.0 [57.8,60.2]		-1.1	58.0 [56.4,59.6]		-1.0	-2.2*
Working	70.8 [69.2,72.4]		70.0 [68.8,71.2]		-0.8	70.3 [68.3,72.3]		0.3	-0.5
Marital status	***		***			***			
Not married or in a union	4.5 [3.8,5.2]		5.9 [5.2,6.6]		1.4**	7.4 [6.5,8.4]		1.5*	2.9***
Formerly married or in a union	96.5 [94.7,97.7]		94.3 [92.4,95.7]		-2.2	96.7 [94.9,97.9]		2.5*	0.2
Currently married or in a union	95.5 [95.0,96.1]		95.6 [95.1,96.0]		0.0	95.0 [94.2,95.7]		-0.6	-0.6
Religion	***		***			***			
Catholic	64.9 [63.7,66.1]		64.4 [63.4,65.4]		-0.5	63.8 [62.2,65.3]		-0.7	-1.1
Non-Catholic	66.5 [64.7,68.3]		64.0 [62.1,65.8]		-2.5	63.4 [61.2,65.6]		-0.6	-3.1*
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	79.5 [77.5,81.4]		76.4 [74.8,77.8]		-3.2*	75.4 [73.6,77.1]		-0.9	-4.1**
Second	72.8 [71.0,74.4]		70.4 [68.7,72.0]		-2.4	70.2 [68.4,71.9]		-0.2	-2.6*
Middle	68.7 [66.8,70.5]		66.7 [65.0,68.4]		-1.9	65.3 [63.2,67.3]		-1.4	-3.4*
Fourth	61.2 [59.0,63.3]		60.3 [58.6,62.0]		-0.9	59.9 [56.1,63.5]		-0.5	-1.3
Highest	51.7 [49.7,53.7]		53.4 [51.6,55.2]		1.7	52.4 [50.2,54.5]		-1.0	0.7
Place of residence	***		***			***			
Urban	61.0 [59.5,62.5]		61.1 [59.8,62.4]		0.1	60.1 [57.5,62.6]		-1.0	-0.9
Rural	70.5 [69.0,72.0]		68.0 [66.8,69.2]		-2.5**	67.2 [66.0,68.3]		-0.8	-3.4***
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	67.3 [65.2,69.3]		65.3 [63.9,66.6]		-2.0	65.4 [64.1,66.7]		0.1	-1.8
National Capital	57.3 [54.1,60.5]		58.1 [55.6,60.5]		0.8	53.0 [47.3,58.5]		-5.2	-4.4
Visayas	66.6 [64.3,68.9]		66.4 [64.0,68.7]		-0.2	63.8 [61.8,65.9]		-2.6	-2.8
Mindanao	68.9 [67.1,70.6]		65.9 [64.4,67.4]		-3.0*	68.8 [67.1,70.4]		2.9*	-0.1

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.23

Presented for 4+ antenatal care visits by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	78.1 [76.4,79.7]		84.4 [83.1,85.5]		6.3***	86.7 [85.2,88.0]		2.3*	8.6***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	31.7 [22.1,43.3]		42.3 [31.3,54.1]		10.6	50.2 [38.5,61.8]		7.9	18.4*
1-7	63.0 [59.8,66.0]		74.3 [71.4,77.0]		11.3***	73.5 [68.8,77.8]		-0.8	10.6***
8-11	80.2 [78.1,82.1]		86.0 [84.7,87.3]		5.9***	86.7 [85.2,88.1]		0.7	6.5***
12+	91.9 [90.0,93.4]		93.4 [91.9,94.7]		1.5	94.4 [93.2,95.5]		1.0	2.5*
Current work status		**		*			**		
Not working	76.6 [74.4,78.6]		83.3 [81.7,84.7]		6.7***	85.5 [83.8,87.1]		2.3*	9.0***
Working	80.2 [77.8,82.3]		86.0 [84.3,87.6]		5.8***	88.4 [86.5,90.1]		2.4	8.2***
Marital status		*					*		
Not married or in a union	78.9 [70.0,85.7]		89.0 [83.8,92.7]		10.1*	78.4 [71.6,83.9]		-10.6**	-0.5
Formerly married or in a union	69.2 [62.0,75.5]		81.0 [75.3,85.6]		11.8**	86.4 [79.4,91.2]		5.4	17.2***
Currently married or in a union	78.5 [76.7,80.2]		84.4 [83.1,85.6]		5.9***	87.0 [85.5,88.4]		2.7**	8.5***
Religion		***		***			***		
Catholic	80.0 [78.2,81.6]		86.8 [85.5,87.9]		6.8***	88.9 [87.4,90.3]		2.1*	8.9***
Non-Catholic	71.3 [67.5,74.8]		75.4 [72.3,78.3]		4.2	77.9 [74.5,81.0]		2.5	6.7**
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	61.3 [57.9,64.7]		71.2 [68.3,74.0]		9.9***	76.0 [72.2,79.4]		4.8*	14.6***
Second	71.8 [68.4,74.9]		83.5 [80.9,85.8]		11.7***	85.9 [83.3,88.2]		2.4	14.1***
Middle	82.4 [79.3,85.1]		87.0 [84.6,89.1]		4.7*	88.3 [85.7,90.4]		1.2	5.9**
Fourth	90.0 [87.4,92.0]		91.1 [89.0,92.8]		1.1	92.1 [90.0,93.9]		1.0	2.2
Highest	93.3 [90.7,95.2]		95.0 [93.1,96.5]		1.8	97.0 [95.1,98.2]		2.0	3.8**
Place of residence		***		***			*		
Urban	83.5 [81.2,85.5]		87.7 [85.9,89.3]		4.2**	88.7 [86.1,90.8]		1.0	5.2**
Rural	72.8 [70.3,75.2]		81.3 [79.6,82.9]		8.5***	85.0 [83.2,86.7]		3.7**	12.2***
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	73.7 [70.2,76.9]		83.1 [81.2,84.8]		9.4***	86.3 [84.1,88.2]		3.2*	12.5***
National Capital	85.8 [82.6,88.6]		92.0 [89.0,94.2]		6.2**	94.1 [90.9,96.2]		2.1	8.3***
Visayas	81.0 [77.5,84.0]		88.7 [85.7,91.1]		7.7***	88.7 [83.4,92.4]		-0.1	7.7*
Mindanao	74.2 [70.7,77.4]		79.0 [76.2,81.5]		4.8*	82.3 [79.3,84.9]		3.3	8.1***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.24 Ever gave birth by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	62.6 [61.5,63.7]		62.2 [61.3,63.0]		-0.5	61.8 [60.2,63.3]		-0.4	-0.9
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	85.8 [79.6,90.4]		84.2 [78.4,88.7]		-1.6	79.5 [71.7,85.5]		-4.8	-6.4
1-7	76.1 [74.3,77.9]		78.3 [76.8,79.7]		2.2	79.8 [77.8,81.7]		1.6	3.7**
8-11	59.5 [57.9,61.1]		58.8 [57.6,59.9]		-0.8	61.4 [60.0,62.8]		2.7**	1.9
12+	56.2 [54.5,57.9]		56.2 [54.5,57.8]		-0.1	55.0 [52.2,57.9]		-1.1	-1.2
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	57.0 [55.6,58.4]		56.6 [55.4,57.8]		-0.4	55.9 [54.3,57.4]		-0.7	-1.2
Working	68.8 [67.2,70.4]		68.2 [67.0,69.4]		-0.6	68.6 [66.4,70.8]		0.4	-0.2
Marital status	***		***			***			
Not married or in a union	3.8 [3.3,4.5]		5.0 [4.4,5.7]		1.2**	6.6 [5.8,7.5]		1.6**	2.8***
Formerly married or in a union	93.7 [91.5,95.3]		93.2 [91.1,94.8]		-0.5	95.6 [93.6,97.0]		2.4	1.9
Currently married or in a union	91.9 [91.2,92.5]		92.6 [92.0,93.1]		0.7	92.3 [91.2,93.2]		-0.3	0.4
Religion									
Catholic	62.2 [61.0,63.4]		62.3 [61.3,63.3]		0.1	61.8 [60.1,63.5]		-0.5	-0.4
Non-Catholic	64.3 [62.4,66.1]		61.6 [59.8,63.5]		-2.6*	61.5 [59.3,63.6]		-0.1	-2.8
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	76.9 [74.8,78.8]		74.6 [73.0,76.1]		-2.2	73.7 [71.9,75.4]		-0.9	-3.2*
Second	69.9 [68.1,71.6]		67.7 [66.0,69.3]		-2.2	68.0 [66.2,69.8]		0.3	-1.9
Middle	65.7 [63.8,67.6]		64.3 [62.5,66.0]		-1.5	63.1 [60.9,65.2]		-1.2	-2.7
Fourth	58.8 [56.7,61.0]		58.0 [56.3,59.8]		-0.8	57.5 [53.1,61.7]		-0.6	-1.4
Highest	49.3 [47.4,51.2]		51.6 [49.9,53.4]		2.3	51.1 [48.9,53.2]		-0.6	1.7
Place of residence	***		***			***			
Urban	58.7 [57.2,60.1]		59.0 [57.8,60.3]		0.4	58.1 [55.3,60.8]		-1.0	-0.6
Rural	67.6 [66.1,69.0]		65.7 [64.5,66.9]		-1.9*	65.3 [64.1,66.4]		-0.4	-2.3*
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	64.8 [62.8,66.7]		63.1 [61.8,64.5]		-1.7	63.6 [62.2,64.9]		0.5	-1.2
National Capital	55.2 [52.0,58.3]		56.6 [54.2,59.0]		1.4	50.7 [44.5,56.9]		-5.9	-4.5
Visayas	63.8 [61.3,66.2]		64.2 [61.9,66.5]		0.5	61.9 [59.9,63.8]		-2.3	-1.9
Mindanao	65.9 [64.2,67.7]		63.3 [61.7,64.8]		-2.7*	66.8 [65.2,68.4]		3.6**	0.9

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.25 Last childbirth delivery in a health facility by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	44.2 [41.7,46.7]		61.1 [59.0,63.2]		17.0***	77.7 [75.5,79.8]		16.6***	33.6***
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	6.3 [3.0,12.7]		10.9 [5.1,21.8]		4.7	26.4 [17.9,37.2]		15.5*	20.2***
1-7	18.6 [16.3,21.2]		37.5 [34.2,40.8]		18.9***	53.5 [48.3,58.5]		16.0***	34.8***
8-11	44.8 [42.0,47.5]		64.2 [61.8,66.6]		19.5***	79.4 [77.2,81.4]		15.2***	34.6***
12+	73.3 [70.0,76.4]		85.8 [83.5,87.8]		12.5***	92.0 [89.9,93.6]		6.2***	18.6***
Current work status	**		***			**			
Not working	42.0 [39.3,44.8]		58.9 [56.4,61.4]		16.9***	75.9 [73.3,78.4]		17.0***	33.9***
Working	47.3 [44.2,50.5]		64.6 [62.0,67.1]		17.2***	80.8 [78.0,83.2]		16.2***	33.4***
Marital status	***		***			***			
Not married or in a union	69.7 [59.2,78.5]		85.6 [80.0,89.9]		15.9**	89.3 [83.2,93.4]		3.7	19.7***
Formerly married or in a union	51.8 [43.9,59.7]		68.4 [61.7,74.5]		16.6**	82.7 [77.5,86.9]		14.3***	30.9***
Currently married or in a union	43.3 [40.8,45.9]		60.0 [57.8,62.1]		16.7***	77.1 [74.8,79.3]		17.1***	33.8***
Religion	***		***			***			
Catholic	46.8 [44.3,49.4]		65.3 [63.1,67.4]		18.4***	81.5 [79.3,83.6]		16.3***	34.7***
Non-Catholic	34.6 [30.3,39.2]		46.8 [43.1,50.6]		12.2***	63.9 [59.7,68.0]		17.1***	29.3***
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	13.0 [11.1,15.3]		32.8 [29.5,36.1]		19.7***	58.4 [54.2,62.5]		25.7***	45.4***
Second	34.0 [30.8,37.3]		55.0 [51.6,58.4]		21.0***	74.5 [70.8,77.9]		19.5***	40.5***
Middle	48.3 [44.2,52.4]		69.0 [65.9,72.0]		20.7***	84.4 [81.1,87.3]		15.4***	36.1***
Fourth	68.7 [64.7,72.4]		81.5 [78.5,84.1]		12.7***	91.4 [87.9,94.0]		10.0***	22.7***
Highest	83.9 [80.0,87.2]		91.2 [88.8,93.1]		7.3***	96.9 [95.1,98.1]		5.7***	13.0***
Place of residence	***		***			***			
Urban	59.2 [55.7,62.7]		72.4 [69.4,75.1]		13.1***	84.8 [81.4,87.7]		12.4***	25.6***
Rural	29.8 [27.1,32.7]		51.3 [48.4,54.2]		21.5***	72.2 [69.1,75.0]		20.9***	42.4***
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	42.0 [38.0,46.1]		61.2 [58.1,64.2]		19.2***	79.2 [75.6,82.3]		18.0***	37.2***
National Capital	69.3 [61.4,76.3]		82.1 [75.9,87.0]		12.8**	91.9 [88.4,94.4]		9.8**	22.6***
Visayas	43.1 [38.0,48.4]		65.3 [59.5,70.7]		22.2***	82.2 [74.9,87.7]		16.9***	39.1***
Mindanao	28.6 [24.4,33.1]		47.0 [43.2,50.8]		18.4***	66.0 [62.1,69.7]		19.1***	37.5***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.26

Mother received postnatal care within first 2 days by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	75.4 [73.0,77.6]		81.7 [79.7,83.5]		6.3***	86.0 [84.3,87.5]		4.3***	10.6***
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	61.2 [45.4,74.9]		15.8 [5.4,38.1]		-45.3**	36.9 [24.2,51.7]		21.0	-24.3*
1-7	67.3 [62.8,71.5]		70.7 [66.1,74.9]		3.4	71.7 [66.9,76.2]		1.0	4.5
8-11	76.4 [73.1,79.3]		83.8 [81.3,86.0]		7.5***	87.7 [85.8,89.4]		3.9**	11.4***
12+	82.8 [79.2,86.0]		88.9 [85.9,91.3]		6.0**	92.0 [89.8,93.8]		3.1	9.1***
Current work status								**	
Not working	74.6 [71.9,77.0]		81.9 [79.7,83.9]		7.3***	84.7 [82.6,86.6]		2.8	10.1***
Working	76.8 [73.2,80.0]		81.4 [78.3,84.2]		4.7*	89.0 [86.7,90.9]		7.5***	12.2***
Marital status									
Not married or in a union	67.6 [50.7,80.8]		90.8 [82.9,95.3]		23.3**	90.3 [84.5,94.1]		-0.5	22.8***
Formerly married or in a union	71.0 [59.8,80.1]		81.4 [70.6,88.9]		10.5	87.3 [77.1,93.4]		5.9	16.4*
Currently married or in a union	75.8 [73.4,78.0]		81.3 [79.2,83.1]		5.5***	85.7 [83.9,87.3]		4.5***	10.0***
Religion			***			***			
Catholic	75.7 [73.0,78.2]		84.1 [82.2,85.9]		8.4***	88.6 [87.0,90.0]		4.5***	12.9***
Non-Catholic	74.1 [69.8,77.9]		71.5 [66.8,75.7]		-2.6	75.7 [70.8,80.0]		4.2	1.6
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	67.7 [63.1,72.0]		64.4 [59.6,69.0]		-3.3	75.5 [71.6,79.0]		11.1***	7.8**
Second	73.0 [68.6,77.1]		79.0 [74.7,82.7]		6.0*	85.7 [82.3,88.5]		6.7**	12.6***
Middle	75.7 [70.4,80.4]		86.0 [82.7,88.8]		10.3***	91.2 [88.3,93.4]		5.2*	15.5***
Fourth	79.8 [74.9,84.0]		89.0 [85.0,92.1]		9.2**	91.9 [88.5,94.4]		2.9	12.1***
Highest	86.6 [81.6,90.4]		93.2 [89.4,95.7]		6.6*	91.2 [87.0,94.1]		-2.0	4.6
Place of residence			***			**			
Urban	77.2 [73.8,80.3]		85.9 [83.2,88.2]		8.6***	88.7 [86.4,90.7]		2.9	11.5***
Rural	73.6 [70.3,76.7]		77.5 [74.5,80.2]		3.9	83.8 [81.2,86.0]		6.3***	10.2***
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	85.7 [81.5,89.1]		82.3 [79.2,85.0]		-3.4	88.5 [86.2,90.5]		6.2***	2.8
National Capital	76.8 [71.1,81.6]		92.2 [87.6,95.1]		15.4***	96.6 [93.9,98.2]		4.5*	19.9***
Visayas	69.7 [64.1,74.7]		86.2 [81.5,89.9]		16.6***	89.1 [85.6,91.9]		2.9	19.5***
Mindanao	72.9 [69.1,76.3]		70.2 [65.6,74.5]		-2.6	73.9 [69.5,77.8]		3.6	1.0

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.27 Wantedness of last birth by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	61.5 [59.7,63.2]		70.9 [69.3,72.4]		9.4***	72.5 [70.6,74.3]		1.6	11.0***
Completed education (in years)		**		*					
None	67.7 [56.7,77.1]		85.4 [74.9,92.0]		17.7*	80.8 [69.9,88.4]		-4.6	13.1
1-7	60.0 [56.7,63.2]		71.5 [68.7,74.2]		11.5***	73.9 [69.8,77.6]		2.4	13.9***
8-11	59.3 [56.7,61.8]		69.4 [67.2,71.6]		10.2***	73.6 [71.5,75.5]		4.1**	14.3***
12+	66.1 [62.9,69.2]		72.6 [69.5,75.4]		6.5**	69.6 [65.8,73.1]		-3.0	3.5
Current work status									
Not working	62.0 [59.9,64.2]		70.8 [68.9,72.7]		8.8***	73.5 [71.5,75.4]		2.7	11.5***
Working	60.4 [57.8,63.1]		71.0 [68.8,73.1]		10.5***	70.8 [67.4,74.0]		-0.2	10.4***
Religion		*							
Catholic	60.5 [58.5,62.5]		70.3 [68.5,72.1]		9.8***	72.1 [70.0,74.0]		1.7	11.6***
Non-Catholic	64.9 [61.3,68.3]		72.9 [70.1,75.6]		8.0***	74.0 [69.8,77.8]		1.1	9.2**
Wealth quintile		***		**					
Lowest	59.8 [56.3,63.1]		72.5 [69.7,75.1]		12.8***	73.3 [70.8,75.8]		.8	13.6***
Second	56.8 [53.3,60.2]		68.1 [65.1,71.0]		11.4***	70.9 [67.3,74.2]		2.8	14.1***
Middle	58.1 [53.7,62.5]		68.4 [65.2,71.5]		10.3***	71.0 [67.4,74.3]		2.5	12.8***
Fourth	67.3 [63.6,70.7]		70.7 [67.2,74.0]		3.4	75.1 [71.0,78.8]		4.4	7.8**
Highest	68.7 [64.0,73.0]		75.7 [71.8,79.2]		7.1*	72.2 [63.6,79.5]		-3.5	3.6
Place of residence									
Urban	62.6 [59.9,65.3]		69.6 [67.2,72.0]		7.0***	72.8 [69.9,75.4]		3.1	10.1***
Rural	60.4 [57.9,62.8]		72.0 [70.0,73.9]		11.6***	72.3 [69.7,74.7]		0.3	11.9***
Island/region group		***		**			**		
Luzon	58.4 [55.2,61.5]		70.5 [68.0,72.8]		12.1***	73.4 [70.1,76.5]		2.9	15.0***
National Capital	66.7 [62.2,70.9]		77.4 [72.4,81.7]		10.6**	77.0 [69.9,82.9]		-0.3	10.3*
Visayas	49.5 [45.6,53.4]		65.6 [61.8,69.1]		16.1***	65.0 [61.0,68.8]		-0.6	15.5***
Mindanao	65.4 [62.2,68.5]		71.5 [68.8,74.1]		6.1**	73.6 [71.1,75.9]		2.1	8.2***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.28 Fertility intentions and whether (one or) more children are desired by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	36.0 [34.8,37.3]		35.8 [34.8,36.8]		-0.2	37.3 [35.7,38.9]		1.5	1.2
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	33.2 [26.3,40.8]		35.2 [28.3,42.8]		2.1	32.1 [24.0,41.5]		-3.1	-1.1
1-7	26.9 [24.6,29.2]		27.3 [25.4,29.2]		0.4	27.7 [25.6,30.0]		0.5	0.9
8-11	37.6 [35.7,39.4]		36.6 [35.1,38.0]		-1.0	37.1 [35.6,38.7]		0.6	-0.4
12+	42.5 [40.4,44.7]		42.7 [40.6,44.7]		0.1	42.8 [39.5,46.2]		0.1	0.3
Current work status		***		***			**		
Not working	39.4 [37.6,41.3]		39.5 [38.1,41.0]		0.1	39.7 [37.7,41.7]		0.1	0.3
Working	32.8 [31.1,34.4]		32.2 [30.9,33.6]		-0.5	34.9 [32.7,37.1]		2.7*	2.1
Religion		**		***			**		
Catholic	35.1 [33.8,36.5]		34.6 [33.5,35.7]		-0.5	36.3 [34.5,38.1]		1.7	1.2
Non-Catholic	39.4 [36.6,42.4]		40.3 [38.0,42.8]		0.9	41.1 [38.6,43.6]		0.7	1.6
Wealth quintile		**		*			**		
Lowest	35.1 [32.3,38.1]		34.7 [32.4,37.0]		-0.4	35.8 [33.8,37.8]		1.1	0.7
Second	32.7 [30.4,35.1]		33.6 [31.6,35.7]		0.9	33.3 [31.0,35.7]		-0.3	0.6
Middle	34.4 [31.9,36.9]		34.9 [32.8,37.0]		0.5	40.1 [37.4,42.8]		5.2**	5.7**
Fourth	38.9 [36.3,41.6]		37.9 [35.6,40.2]		-1.1	38.8 [35.6,42.2]		1.0	-0.1
Highest	39.1 [36.7,41.6]		38.0 [35.7,40.5]		-1.1	38.5 [34.7,42.4]		0.4	-0.7
Place of residence									
Urban	36.5 [34.7,38.3]		35.7 [34.2,37.1]		-0.8	38.6 [35.9,41.4]		3.0	2.2
Rural	35.6 [33.9,37.3]		36.0 [34.6,37.4]		0.4	36.2 [34.6,37.8]		0.2	0.6
Island/region group		***		***					
Luzon	34.8 [32.8,36.9]		33.7 [32.2,35.3]		-1.1	35.8 [33.7,38.0]		2.1	1.0
National Capital	37.1 [33.6,40.8]		35.7 [33.4,38.0]		-1.5	39.6 [32.6,47.0]		3.9	2.4
Visayas	31.1 [28.5,33.7]		31.5 [28.9,34.2]		0.4	34.6 [32.5,36.9]		3.1	3.6*
Mindanao	39.3 [36.8,42.0]		42.3 [40.4,44.3]		3.0	40.5 [38.6,42.5]		-1.8	1.2

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.29

Exposure to family planning messages in the last few months by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	81.4 [79.9,82.7]		75.4 [74.3,76.6]		-5.9***	66.6 [64.8,68.4]		-8.8***	-14.7***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			***		
None	28.7 [21.4,37.4]		35.2 [28.2,42.8]		6.5	29.2 [22.2,37.4]		-5.9	0.5
1-7	65.2 [62.2,68.0]		62.0 [59.7,64.3]		-3.1	52.4 [50.0,54.8]		-9.6***	-12.7***
8-11	83.3 [81.9,84.6]		76.3 [75.0,77.6]		-7.0***	65.1 [63.3,66.8]		-11.3***	-18.2***
12+	92.3 [91.2,93.2]		84.8 [83.4,86.2]		-7.4***	74.8 [72.2,77.3]		-10.0***	-17.5***
Current work status		***		***			***		
Not working	79.7 [77.8,81.4]		73.6 [72.1,75.0]		-6.1***	63.8 [61.7,65.9]		-9.8***	-15.8***
Working	83.2 [81.8,84.6]		77.5 [76.1,78.7]		-5.8***	69.8 [67.9,71.7]		-7.6***	-13.4***
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	81.2 [79.3,82.9]		72.5 [70.7,74.2]		-8.7***	63.6 [61.1,66.0]		-8.9***	-17.6***
Formerly married or in a union	82.0 [78.5,85.0]		76.0 [72.7,79.1]		-5.9*	65.3 [60.7,69.6]		-10.8***	-16.7***
Currently married or in a union	81.4 [79.9,82.9]		77.1 [75.8,78.3]		-4.3***	68.5 [66.8,70.2]		-8.8***	-12.9***
Religion		***		***			***		
Catholic	84.2 [83.0,85.4]		77.2 [76.0,78.4]		-7.0***	67.6 [65.6,69.5]		-9.6***	-16.6***
Non-Catholic	70.1 [66.4,73.6]		68.8 [66.0,71.5]		-1.3	62.7 [60.4,64.9]		-6.2***	-7.5***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	51.7 [47.9,55.5]		58.0 [55.1,60.9]		6.3*	54.5 [52.3,56.6]		-3.6	2.7
Second	80.4 [78.4,82.2]		74.5 [72.4,76.4]		-5.9***	64.6 [62.5,66.7]		-9.8***	-15.7***
Middle	85.6 [83.8,87.3]		78.6 [76.5,80.5]		-7.1***	68.7 [66.4,70.8]		-9.9***	-17.0***
Fourth	90.2 [88.8,91.5]		80.8 [79.0,82.4]		-9.5***	69.0 [65.2,72.5]		-11.8***	-21.3***
Highest	89.8 [88.1,91.3]		80.4 [78.3,82.3]		-9.4***	73.0 [68.8,76.9]		-7.3***	-16.8***
Place of residence		***		***					
Urban	86.3 [84.9,87.6]		77.8 [76.1,79.4]		-8.5***	65.6 [63.0,68.2]		-12.2***	-20.7***
Rural	75.1 [72.6,77.5]		72.7 [71.1,74.4]		-2.4	67.6 [65.1,70.0]		-5.2***	-7.6***
Island/region group		***		***			*		
Luzon	84.1 [82.2,85.8]		74.9 [73.2,76.6]		-9.1***	67.2 [64.3,70.1]		-7.7***	-16.8***
National Capital	90.0 [87.9,91.8]		83.3 [80.2,85.9]		-6.8***	62.3 [55.6,68.5]		-21.0***	-27.7***
Visayas	83.5 [81.0,85.7]		80.0 [77.8,82.0]		-3.5*	71.7 [69.3,73.9]		-8.3***	-11.8***
Mindanao	67.4 [63.4,71.1]		67.4 [64.7,70.1]		0.1	65.0 [62.7,67.2]		-2.4	-2.4

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.30 Current modern contraceptive method use by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	21.8 [20.9,22.8]		23.5 [22.8,24.3]		1.7**	24.9 [23.9,26.0]		1.4*	3.1***
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	6.9 [4.1,11.5]		12.8 [9.1,17.8]		5.9*	14.9 [9.9,21.9]		2.1	8.0*
1-7	22.9 [21.1,24.7]		27.9 [26.2,29.7]		5.0***	32.5 [30.3,34.8]		4.6**	9.6***
8-11	21.9 [20.7,23.1]		23.8 [22.8,24.9]		1.9*	26.7 [25.5,28.0]		2.9***	4.9***
12+	21.6 [20.1,23.1]		20.5 [19.2,21.7]		-1.1	19.8 [18.4,21.4]		-0.6	-1.7
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	18.2 [17.2,19.3]		20.9 [19.9,21.9]		2.7***	23.0 [21.8,24.2]		2.1**	4.7***
Working	25.8 [24.4,27.1]		26.4 [25.3,27.5]		0.6	27.2 [25.8,28.6]		0.8	1.4
Marital status	***		***			***			
Not married or in a union	0.8 [0.5,1.3]		1.4 [1.0,1.7]		0.6	.8 [0.6,1.1]		-0.5*	0.0
Formerly married or in a union	9.9 [7.7,12.6]		8.3 [6.5,10.5]		-1.6	10.4 [7.6,14.2]		2.1	0.5
Currently married or in a union	34.0 [32.7,35.4]		37.6 [36.5,38.8]		3.6***	40.4 [39.0,41.7]		2.7**	6.3***
Religion									
Catholic	22.2 [21.2,23.2]		23.9 [23.1,24.8]		1.8**	25.1 [23.9,26.3]		1.1	2.9***
Non-Catholic	20.4 [18.6,22.4]		22.2 [20.6,24.0]		1.8	24.3 [22.7,26.1]		2.1	3.9**
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	20.3 [18.3,22.5]		24.6 [22.8,26.6]		4.3**	31.9 [29.9,33.9]		7.3***	11.6***
Second	25.3 [23.5,27.3]		27.2 [25.5,29.0]		1.9	31.1 [29.4,32.9]		3.9**	5.8***
Middle	24.2 [22.3,26.2]		26.7 [25.1,28.5]		2.5	26.0 [24.3,27.8]		-0.7	1.8
Fourth	23.5 [21.7,25.3]		23.4 [21.9,25.0]		-0.1	21.5 [19.3,23.8]		-1.9	-2.0
Highest	17.0 [15.4,18.7]		17.6 [16.2,19.1]		0.6	17.3 [15.4,19.4]		-0.3	0.3
Place of residence	*		**			***			
Urban	20.9 [19.7,22.2]		22.2 [21.2,23.4]		1.3	22.1 [20.7,23.5]		-0.2	1.1
Rural	22.9 [21.5,24.4]		25.0 [23.9,26.2]		2.1*	27.6 [26.1,29.2]		2.6**	4.7***
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	24.4 [22.6,26.2]		24.6 [23.4,25.9]		0.2	24.8 [23.1,26.5]		0.1	0.4
National Capital	18.6 [16.7,20.8]		22.1 [20.0,24.3]		3.5*	20.6 [18.0,23.6]		-1.5	2.0
Visayas	21.6 [19.8,23.5]		22.5 [20.8,24.4]		0.9	24.1 [22.4,26.0]		1.6	2.5
Mindanao	22.6 [20.6,24.7]		23.5 [22.1,24.9]		0.9	29.3 [27.7,30.9]		5.8***	6.7***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.31

Current traditional contraceptive method use by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	10.7 [10.1,11.3]		11.0 [10.5,11.6]		0.4		8.7 [8.2,9.2]	-2.4***	-2.0***
Completed education (in years)				*					
None	7.8 [4.7,12.9]		10.4 [6.8,15.6]		2.5		6.0 [3.6,9.7]	-4.4	-1.9
1-7	11.1 [10.0,12.3]		12.7 [11.5,14.0]		1.6		9.2 [7.9,10.6]	-3.5***	-1.9*
8-11	10.8 [9.9,11.7]		10.8 [10.1,11.5]		0.0		8.3 [7.6,9.1]	-2.5***	-2.5***
12+	10.4 [9.3,11.5]		10.4 [9.5,11.4]		0.0		9.1 [8.1,10.1]	-1.3	-1.3
Current work status		***		**				***	
Not working	9.4 [8.6,10.3]		10.2 [9.5,11.0]		0.8		7.1 [6.4,7.9]	-3.1***	-2.3***
Working	12.0 [11.1,12.8]		12.0 [11.2,12.8]		0.0		10.5 [9.6,11.5]	-1.4*	-1.4*
Marital status		***		***				***	
Not married or in a union	0.9 [0.6,1.4]		1.2 [0.9,1.6]		0.3		0.9 [0.6,1.3]	-0.4	-0.1
Formerly married or in a union	0.7 [0.2,1.8]		1.6 [0.9,2.9]		1.0		1.2 [0.5,2.9]	-0.5	0.5
Currently married or in a union	16.7 [15.7,17.7]		17.5 [16.6,18.4]		0.8		13.9 [13.1,14.8]	-3.6***	-2.8***
Religion				**					
Catholic	10.9 [10.2,11.6]		11.4 [10.8,12.1]		0.6		8.9 [8.3,9.6]	-2.5***	-2.0***
Non-Catholic	9.9 [8.7,11.3]		9.6 [8.6,10.7]		-0.3		7.8 [6.5,9.4]	-1.8	-2.1*
Wealth quintile		**		***					
Lowest	11.4 [10.1,12.9]		12.5 [11.3,14.0]		1.1		8.3 [7.2,9.5]	-4.3***	-3.2***
Second	11.9 [10.6,13.3]		12.2 [11.1,13.4]		0.3		9.0 [7.9,10.2]	-3.2***	-2.9**
Middle	11.6 [10.3,13.0]		12.1 [10.9,13.5]		0.5		9.5 [8.3,10.8]	-2.6**	-2.1*
Fourth	10.7 [9.3,12.4]		11.0 [9.8,12.2]		0.2		9.0 [7.7,10.4]	-2.0*	-1.8
Highest	8.5 [7.5,9.7]		8.4 [7.4,9.5]		-0.2		7.8 [6.4,9.5]	-0.5	-0.7
Place of residence									
Urban	10.7 [9.8,11.6]		11.1 [10.3,11.9]		0.4		9.0 [8.2,9.9]	-2.1***	-1.7**
Rural	10.7 [9.9,11.6]		11.0 [10.2,11.8]		0.3		8.4 [7.8,9.1]	-2.6***	-2.3***
Island/region group		***		***				***	
Luzon	10.6 [9.5,11.8]		11.1 [10.2,12.0]		0.4		9.4 [8.6,10.4]	-1.6*	-1.2
National Capital	12.3 [10.7,14.2]		11.4 [10.0,13.0]		-0.9		8.0 [6.9,9.2]	-3.5***	-4.3***
Visayas	12.7 [11.4,14.0]		14.6 [13.1,16.3]		2.0		10.8 [9.7,12.0]	-3.8***	-1.9*
Mindanao	8.8 [7.8,9.8]		8.4 [7.6,9.3]		-0.4		6.1 [5.3,7.1]	-2.3***	-2.6***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.32 Received current contraceptive method from a public health facility by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	46.3 [44.3,48.3]		47.7 [45.8,49.7]		1.4	55.6 [53.4,57.8]		7.9***	9.3***
Completed education (in years)		***		***				***	
None	0.0		57.5 [31.8,79.8]		-23.6	78.6 [59.5,90.2]		21.1	78.6
1-7	58.5 [54.4,62.4]		60.1 [56.5,63.6]		1.6	70.6 [66.8,74.2]		10.5***	12.1***
8-11	48.0 [45.0,51.0]		48.6 [46.0,51.3]		0.7	59.2 [56.5,61.8]		10.6***	11.2***
12+	34.5 [31.3,37.8]		33.7 [30.6,36.9]		-0.8	39.3 [36.0,42.6]		5.6*	4.8*
Current work status								***	
Not working	46.5 [43.6,49.4]		47.7 [45.1,50.4]		1.3	59.3 [56.4,62.1]		11.5***	12.8***
Working	46.2 [43.6,48.9]		47.7 [45.3,50.1]		1.5	52.0 [49.3,54.7]		4.3*	5.8**
Marital status		***		***				***	
Not married or in a union	ND		9.8 [3.9,22.6]		9.8	17.6 [10.3,28.6]		7.9	17.6
Formerly married or in a union	55.3 [41.7,68.2]		56.5 [43.4,68.7]		1.2	61.9 [47.6,74.4]		5.4	6.6
Currently married or in a union	46.7 [44.6,48.8]		48.4 [46.4,50.3]		1.7	56.0 [53.7,58.2]		7.6***	9.3***
Religion		*		**				**	
Catholic	45.3 [43.1,47.4]		46.4 [44.3,48.6]		1.1	54.1 [51.6,56.5]		7.6***	8.8***
Non-Catholic	50.7 [46.4,55.0]		52.9 [49.1,56.8]		2.2	62.0 [57.5,66.2]		9.0**	11.2***
Wealth quintile		***		***				***	
Lowest	58.5 [53.4,63.4]		61.2 [56.7,65.6]		2.8	72.3 [69.1,75.4]		11.1***	13.9***
Second	53.0 [48.8,57.2]		55.3 [51.7,58.9]		2.3	64.0 [60.4,67.4]		8.7***	11.0***
Middle	49.5 [45.5,53.5]		50.9 [47.3,54.6]		1.4	53.9 [49.9,57.8]		3.0	4.4
Fourth	42.4 [38.1,46.7]		45.0 [41.1,48.9]		2.6	50.3 [45.6,55.0]		5.3	7.9*
Highest	31.2 [27.0,35.8]		25.5 [21.9,29.4]		-5.8	29.0 [25.2,33.1]		3.5	-2.2
Place of residence		***		**				***	
Urban	41.6 [38.8,44.4]		44.7 [41.8,47.5]		3.1	49.3 [46.0,52.7]		4.7*	7.8***
Rural	51.7 [48.9,54.4]		50.8 [48.2,53.4]		-0.9	60.3 [57.5,63.1]		9.5***	8.6***
Island/region group		**						***	
Luzon	47.6 [44.1,51.1]		46.6 [43.8,49.4]		-1.0	51.9 [48.4,55.4]		5.3*	4.3
National Capital	39.6 [34.4,45.1]		46.7 [41.2,52.4]		7.1	50.5 [43.2,57.8]		3.7	10.9*
Visayas	46.7 [42.0,51.4]		49.4 [44.5,54.4]		2.8	56.4 [51.7,61.0]		7.0*	9.8**
Mindanao	51.2 [47.4,55.0]		49.3 [45.5,53.2]		-1.9	64.4 [61.3,67.3]		15.0***	13.1***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

ND denotes Not Displayed where there are less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix Table 3.33

Non-users discussed family planning with a health worker or family planning provider by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	12.3 [11.5,13.2]		14.7 [13.9,15.5]		2.4***	14.2 [13.4,15.0]		-0.5	1.9**
Completed education (in years)		**		***			***		
None	8.3 [4.6,14.4]		16.0 [10.9,22.7]		7.7	13.8 [9.1,20.5]		-2.1	5.5
1-7	13.9 [12.2,15.9]		22.2 [20.3,24.4]		8.3***	21.0 [19.0,23.2]		-1.2	7.1***
8-11	12.8 [11.6,14.0]		13.7 [12.8,14.8]		1.0	14.4 [13.3,15.5]		0.6	1.6
12+	10.7 [9.6,12.0]		11.6 [10.4,12.9]		0.9	11.9 [10.6,13.3]		0.3	1.2
Current work status									
Not working	12.7 [11.8,13.7]		14.6 [13.7,15.7]		1.9**	14.3 [13.2,15.5]		-0.3	1.6*
Working	11.9 [10.6,13.2]		14.7 [13.6,15.9]		2.8**	14.1 [12.7,15.5]		-0.6	2.2*
Marital status		***		***			***		
Not married or in a union	2.6 [2.1,3.2]		3.7 [3.2,4.3]		1.1**	3.3 [2.8,4.0]		-0.3	0.7
Formerly married or in a union	11.3 [8.7,14.6]		13.6 [11.1,16.6]		2.3	13.7 [11.1,16.8]		0.0	2.3
Currently married or in a union	22.8 [21.3,24.4]		28.6 [27.1,30.1]		5.7***	28.2 [26.4,30.1]		-0.3	5.4***
Religion							**		
Catholic	12.7 [11.7,13.7]		14.5 [13.6,15.4]		1.8**	13.7 [12.8,14.6]		-0.8	1.0
Non-Catholic	10.8 [9.4,12.5]		15.4 [13.8,17.1]		4.5***	16.3 [14.6,18.1]		0.9	5.4***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	18.2 [15.8,20.8]		27.1 [24.9,29.5]		8.9***	24.8 [22.8,26.9]		-2.3	6.6***
Second	15.9 [14.1,17.9]		19.1 [17.3,21.1]		3.2*	18.3 [16.6,20.1]		-.8	2.4
Middle	13.9 [12.1,16.0]		14.9 [13.2,16.7]		0.9	16.5 [14.6,18.7]		1.7	2.6
Fourth	9.6 [8.4,11.1]		10.5 [9.2,12.0]		0.9	9.3 [8.0,10.9]		-1.2	-0.3
Highest	7.6 [6.5,9.0]		8.0 [7.0,9.2]		0.4	8.1 [6.5,9.9]		0.0	0.4
Place of residence		***		***			***		
Urban	9.5 [8.6,10.5]		11.6 [10.6,12.7]		2.1**	11.2 [10.0,12.4]		-0.4	1.7*
Rural	15.9 [14.6,17.4]		18.3 [17.1,19.5]		2.3*	17.3 [16.3,18.4]		-1.0	1.4
Island/region group		***		***			***		
Luzon	12.8 [11.2,14.5]		12.9 [11.8,14.1]		0.1	12.6 [11.6,13.7]		-0.3	-0.2
National Capital	8.6 [7.0,10.6]		8.8 [7.2,10.8]		0.2	8.5 [6.5,11.0]		-0.4	-0.2
Visayas	16.4 [14.4,18.6]		19.3 [17.3,21.6]		3.0	15.6 [14.0,17.4]		-3.7**	-0.7
Mindanao	14.0 [12.4,15.8]		18.8 [17.2,20.6]		4.8***	21.6 [19.9,23.4]		2.7*	7.5***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.34 Joint decision on whether to use family planning among users by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	86.0 [84.8,87.2]		82.0 [80.8,83.2]		-4.0***	80.5 [78.9,82.0]		-1.6	-5.6***
Completed education (in years)									
None	87.3 [68.5,95.6]		81.7 [69.8,89.6]		-5.7	85.0 [73.1,92.2]		3.3	-2.3
1-7	85.0 [82.4,87.3]		80.6 [78.2,82.8]		-4.4*	78.0 [75.1,80.6]		-2.6	-7.1***
8-11	85.5 [83.7,87.2]		82.9 [81.3,84.5]		-2.6*	81.5 [79.5,83.4]		-1.4	-4.0**
12+	87.5 [85.4,89.3]		81.6 [79.1,83.8]		-5.9***	80.0 [77.3,82.4]		-1.6	-7.5***
Current work status									
Not working	86.7 [84.9,88.3]		82.3 [80.4,83.9]		-4.5***	79.8 [77.8,81.6]		-2.5	-6.9***
Working	85.4 [83.8,86.9]		81.9 [80.3,83.4]		-3.5**	81.1 [78.6,83.3]		-0.8	-4.4**
Religion									
Catholic	86.2 [84.8,87.5]		81.7 [80.2,83.0]		-4.5***	80.4 [78.5,82.0]		-1.3	-5.8***
Non-Catholic	85.4 [82.7,87.8]		83.5 [80.9,85.8]		-1.9	80.9 [78.1,83.4]		-2.6	-4.5*
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	83.7 [80.7,86.3]		81.5 [78.8,83.8]		-2.2	78.9 [76.3,81.2]		-2.6	-4.8*
Second	84.6 [81.9,86.9]		83.1 [80.7,85.3]		-1.5	78.5 [75.7,81.0]		-4.7**	-6.1**
Middle	87.0 [84.6,89.1]		81.2 [78.6,83.6]		-5.8***	81.8 [78.7,84.6]		0.6	-5.2**
Fourth	86.7 [84.1,89.0]		81.8 [78.9,84.3]		-4.9**	83.9 [80.3,86.9]		2.1	-2.8
Highest	87.7 [84.9,90.0]		82.7 [79.7,85.3]		-5.0*	79.3 [73.5,84.0]		-3.4	-8.4**
Place of residence									
Urban	85.9 [84.0,87.6]		80.7 [78.8,82.6]		-5.2***	79.5 [76.8,82.0]		-1.2	-6.4***
Rural	86.2 [84.4,87.8]		83.3 [81.7,84.9]		-2.9*	81.2 [79.1,83.1]		-2.2	-5.0***
Island/region group									
Luzon	89.4 [87.3,91.2]	***	82.2 [80.3,84.1]		-7.2***	84.5 [81.9,86.9]	***	2.3	-4.8**
National Capital	86.4 [83.0,89.3]		80.6 [76.8,83.9]		-5.8*	80.3 [74.3,85.1]		-0.3	-6.2*
Visayas	82.6 [79.5,85.3]		83.6 [80.8,86.1]		1.0	80.4 [77.4,83.1]		-3.2	-2.2
Mindanao	81.5 [78.7,84.0]		81.5 [79.0,83.8]		0.1	72.5 [70.0,74.8]		-9.1***	-9.0***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.35 Percent demand satisfied by modern contraceptive methods by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	46.7 [45.1,48.3]		51.4 [50.1,52.7]		4.7***	56.1 [54.6,57.7]		4.7***	9.4***
Completed education (in years)		***		**			***		
None	18.0 [10.9,28.2]		30.9 [22.9,40.1]		12.9*	37.2 [26.3,49.5]		6.3	19.2*
1-7	43.7 [40.9,46.6]		50.6 [48.2,53.1]		6.9***	57.9 [55.0,60.8]		7.3***	14.2***
8-11	47.4 [45.4,49.5]		52.7 [51.0,54.5]		5.3***	59.0 [57.0,61.0]		6.3***	11.6***
12+	49.1 [46.4,51.8]		50.4 [48.0,52.7]		1.2	51.0 [48.4,53.7]		0.7	1.9
Current work status		***		***					
Not working	42.1 [40.0,44.1]		48.8 [46.9,50.6]		6.7***	56.0 [53.7,58.3]		7.2***	14.0***
Working	51.1 [49.1,53.1]		53.8 [52.1,55.6]		2.8*	56.2 [54.3,58.1]		2.4	5.2***
Religion									
Catholic	47.1 [45.3,48.9]		51.6 [50.1,53.0]		4.4***	55.9 [54.0,57.8]		4.3***	8.8***
Non-Catholic	44.9 [41.8,48.1]		51.0 [48.2,53.8]		6.1**	57.1 [54.0,60.1]		6.1**	12.1***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	37.7 [34.4,41.0]		45.9 [43.0,48.8]		8.2***	59.3 [56.6,61.9]		13.4***	21.6***
Second	47.5 [44.6,50.4]		53.3 [50.6,56.0]		5.8**	60.1 [57.3,63.0]		6.8***	12.6***
Middle	48.7 [45.5,51.9]		54.4 [51.7,57.0]		5.7**	56.5 [53.7,59.2]		2.1	7.8***
Fourth	51.0 [47.7,54.3]		52.8 [50.0,55.5]		1.7	53.4 [50.0,56.8]		0.7	2.4
Highest	47.5 [43.9,51.0]		50.0 [46.9,53.1]		2.6	50.3 [46.2,54.3]		0.2	2.8
Place of residence							**		
Urban	47.6 [45.4,49.8]		51.3 [49.4,53.2]		3.7*	53.8 [51.6,56.0]		2.5	6.2***
Rural	45.7 [43.4,48.0]		51.5 [49.8,53.3]		5.8***	58.0 [55.8,60.2]		6.5***	12.3***
Island/region group		**		**			***		
Luzon	50.0 [46.8,53.2]		52.1 [50.1,54.1]		2.1	54.2 [51.5,56.9]		2.1	4.2
National Capital	43.6 [39.9,47.4]		53.3 [49.3,57.2]		9.7***	58.5 [55.0,61.9]		5.2*	14.9***
Visayas	43.3 [40.1,46.5]		45.8 [43.1,48.5]		2.5	52.5 [49.4,55.6]		6.7**	9.2***
Mindanao	48.2 [45.1,51.4]		53.0 [50.6,55.4]		4.7*	61.2 [58.9,63.4]		8.2***	12.9***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.36

Experienced 3 or more types of marital control behaviors by husband/partner by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	7.1 [6.5,7.7]		7.0 [6.5,7.5]		-0.1	7.3 [6.7,7.9]		0.3	0.2
Completed education (in years)		***		***			*		
None	11.1 [6.2,19.0]		4.4 [2.2,8.3]		-6.7*	7.3 [4.6,11.3]		2.9	-3.8
1-7	8.8 [7.7,10.0]		9.4 [8.2,10.7]		0.6	8.7 [7.5,10.2]		-0.7	-0.1
8-11	7.5 [6.6,8.5]		6.9 [6.2,7.7]		-0.6	7.6 [6.7,8.5]		0.7	0.1
12+	4.7 [4.0,5.6]		5.0 [4.2,6.0]		0.3	6.1 [5.1,7.3]		1.1	1.4*
Current work status							*		
Not working	6.9 [6.2,7.8]		7.1 [6.4,7.9]		0.2	6.4 [5.6,7.4]		-0.7	-0.5
Working	7.2 [6.4,8.1]		6.9 [6.2,7.6]		-0.3	8.1 [7.2,9.1]		1.2	0.9
Religion									
Catholic	7.2 [6.5,7.9]		7.1 [6.5,7.7]		-0.1	7.3 [6.6,8.1]		0.2	0.1
Non-Catholic	6.7 [5.6,8.0]		6.7 [5.7,7.9]		0.0	7.2 [5.6,9.2]		0.5	0.5
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	9.9 [8.5,11.5]		8.4 [7.3,9.7]		-1.5	9.4 [8.3,10.7]		1.0	-9.5
Second	8.4 [7.2,9.8]		8.6 [7.4,9.9]		0.2	9.8 [8.3,11.4]		1.2	1.4
Middle	7.4 [6.2,8.7]		7.6 [6.5,8.9]		0.3	6.6 [5.5,8.0]		-1.0	-7
Fourth	5.7 [4.6,6.9]		5.8 [4.9,6.9]		0.2	5.3 [3.9,7.0]		-0.6	-9.4
Highest	4.2 [3.3,5.4]		4.6 [3.7,5.7]		0.4	5.3 [3.9,7.2]		0.7	1.0
Place of residence									
Urban	6.6 [5.8,7.5]		6.8 [6.0,7.6]		0.2	7.3 [6.3,8.4]		0.5	0.7
Rural	7.6 [6.8,8.5]		7.2 [6.5,7.9]		-0.5	7.3 [6.5,8.1]		0.1	-0.4
Island/region group		***		**			***		
Luzon	6.0 [5.1,7.0]		6.4 [5.6,7.3]		0.4	6.5 [5.6,7.5]		0.1	0.5
National Capital	6.1 [4.6,8.0]		5.5 [4.4,6.9]		-0.5	4.2 [2.7,6.7]		-1.3	-1.8
Visayas	9.8 [8.4,11.5]		8.4 [7.1,9.8]		-1.5	10.1 [8.4,12.1]		1.8	0.3
Mindanao	8.8 [7.7,10.2]		8.0 [7.0,9.1]		-0.9	8.7 [7.9,9.7]		0.8	-0.1

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.37 Experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	10.9 [10.0,11.8]		7.2 [6.6,7.8]		-3.7***	5.5 [5.0,6.2]		-1.7***	-5.3***
Completed education (in years)		***		***			**		
None	13.6 [8.7,20.6]		9.4 [5.6,15.2]		-4.3	6.1 [3.3,11.2]		-3.2	-7.5*
1-7	12.8 [11.3,14.5]		8.9 [7.7,10.3]		-3.9***	6.6 [5.4,7.9]		-2.3*	-6.3***
8-11	12.1 [10.9,13.5]		8.0 [7.1,8.9]		-4.1***	6.4 [5.6,7.2]		-1.6*	-5.7***
12+	7.0 [5.8,8.6]		4.0 [3.2,4.9]		-3.1***	3.7 [2.7,5.1]		-0.2	-3.3***
Current work status									
Not working	11.1 [9.9,12.6]		7.4 [6.6,8.3]		-3.7***	5.6 [4.9,6.4]		-1.8**	-5.5***
Working	10.7 [9.7,11.9]		7.1 [6.3,7.9]		-3.7***	5.5 [4.6,6.4]		-1.6*	-5.2***
Religion									
Catholic	10.9 [10.0,12.0]		7.3 [6.6,8.0]		-3.7***	5.5 [4.8,6.2]		-1.8***	-5.5***
Non-Catholic	10.7 [9.2,12.4]		7.0 [5.9,8.3]		-3.7***	5.8 [4.2,8.0]		-1.2	-4.9***
Wealth quintile		***		***			***		
Lowest	13.2 [11.5,15.2]		8.4 [7.2,9.7]		-4.8***	8.3 [7.1,9.7]		-0.1	-4.9***
Second	13.4 [11.7,15.4]		9.5 [8.1,11.1]		-4.0***	7.0 [5.9,8.2]		-2.5**	-6.5***
Middle	11.7 [10.1,13.5]		7.9 [6.6,9.4]		-3.8***	4.8 [3.9,6.0]		-3.1***	-6.8***
Fourth	8.4 [6.8,10.3]		6.2 [5.0,7.6]		-2.2*	5.0 [3.4,7.3]		-1.2	-3.4*
Highest	6.8 [4.8,9.7]		3.6 [2.7,4.7]		-3.3**	2.0 [1.3,3.1]		-1.5*	-4.8***
Place of residence									
Urban	10.6 [9.3,12.2]		7.2 [6.3,8.2]		-3.5***	5.1 [4.2,6.2]		-2.1**	-5.6***
Rural	11.1 [10.1,12.3]		7.3 [6.5,8.1]		-3.9***	5.9 [5.2,6.7]		-1.4*	-5.2***
Island/region group									
Luzon	9.5 [8.3,10.8]		7.1 [6.2,8.1]		-2.4**	5.2 [4.4,6.3]		-1.9**	-4.2***
National Capital	12.2 [9.0,16.3]		6.2 [4.7,8.0]		-6.1***	4.1 [2.2,7.2]		-2.1	-8.2***
Visayas	11.9 [10.0,14.2]		7.2 [5.8,8.9]		-4.7***	5.8 [4.7,7.0]		-1.4	-6.2***
Mindanao	13.2 [11.7,14.9]		8.1 [7.0,9.3]		-5.1***	6.9 [6.0,7.9]		-1.2	-6.3***

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 3.38 Ever heard of HIV by background characteristics of women ages 15-49, Philippines NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Indicator	2008		2013		Diff. ² s2-s1	2017		Diff. ² s3-s2	Diff. ² s3-s1
	% [C.I.]	p ¹	% [C.I.]	p ¹		% [C.I.]	p ¹		
Total	94.1 [93.2,94.9]		91.9 [91.1,92.7]		-2.2***	93.6 [93.0,94.2]		1.7***	-0.5
Completed education (in years)	***		***			***			
None	40.3 [31.2,50.0]		44.0 [36.6,51.6]		3.7	45.0 [36.0,54.4]		1.0	4.8
1-7	85.0 [82.8,87.0]		81.4 [79.1,83.4]		-3.6*	79.0 [76.8,80.9]		-2.4	-6.0***
8-11	96.5 [95.9,97.1]		93.6 [92.9,94.3]		-2.9***	94.9 [94.2,95.4]		1.3**	-1.7***
12+	99.4 [99.1,99.6]		98.3 [97.9,98.7]		-1.1***	98.6 [98.1,98.9]		0.2	-0.9***
Current work status	***		***			***			
Not working	92.8 [91.6,93.9]		89.9 [88.9,90.9]		-2.9***	91.7 [90.8,92.5]		1.8**	-1.1
Working	95.5 [94.6,96.3]		94.1 [93.3,94.8]		-1.4*	95.9 [95.3,96.4]		1.8***	0.3
Marital status	*		***			***			
Not married or in a union	93.4 [92.2,94.3]		90.6 [89.5,91.6]		-2.8***	93.6 [92.7,94.4]		3.0***	0.3
Formerly married or in a union	93.1 [90.5,95.0]		92.7 [90.5,94.4]		-0.4	94.0 [92.0,95.6]		1.4	1.0
Currently married or in a union	94.6 [93.7,95.4]		92.7 [91.8,93.5]		-1.9**	93.6 [92.8,94.3]		0.9	-1.0
Religion	***		***			***			
Catholic	96.0 [95.5,96.5]		93.9 [93.3,94.5]		-2.1***	95.4 [94.9,95.9]		1.5***	-0.6
Non-Catholic	86.5 [83.5,89.1]		84.6 [82.0,86.9]		-1.9	86.6 [84.8,88.2]		2.0	0.0
Wealth quintile	***		***			***			
Lowest	81.0 [77.4,84.2]		78.6 [75.7,81.2]		-2.5	79.8 [77.7,81.8]		1.2	-1.2
Second	93.3 [91.9,94.4]		89.8 [88.3,91.2]		-3.4***	93.2 [91.9,94.4]		3.4***	0.0
Middle	96.4 [95.4,97.1]		94.4 [93.3,95.2]		-2.0**	96.7 [95.9,97.4]		2.4***	0.4
Fourth	97.8 [97.1,98.4]		95.7 [94.7,96.6]		-2.1***	96.8 [95.9,97.5]		1.1	-1.0
Highest	98.1 [97.4,98.5]		97.0 [96.3,97.7]		-1.0*	98.3 [97.6,98.8]		1.3**	0.3
Place of residence	***		***			***			
Urban	96.7 [96.0,97.2]		94.6 [93.6,95.5]		-2.0***	96.5 [95.8,97.0]		1.8***	-0.2
Rural	90.9 [89.1,92.4]		88.9 [87.6,90.1]		-2.0	90.9 [90.0,91.8]		2.0**	0.0
Island/region group	***		***			***			
Luzon	95.4 [94.3,96.3]		92.6 [91.6,93.5]		-2.9***	94.0 [93.3,94.7]		1.5*	-1.4*
National Capital	96.8 [95.8,97.6]		95.6 [94.2,96.7]		-1.2	97.4 [96.3,98.1]		1.7*	0.6
Visayas	96.4 [95.3,97.2]		95.3 [94.1,96.3]		-1.1	96.1 [94.8,97.0]		0.7	-0.3
Mindanao	86.3 [83.2,88.9]		85.9 [83.3,88.1]		-0.4	87.9 [86.2,89.5]		2.0	1.7

Notes:

C.I. = Confidence interval; Diff. = Difference; s2-s1 = survey2-survey1

¹ The p-value indicates statistical strength of association of the covariate in each survey.

² The difference indicates the statistical difference between the two surveys in terms of the p-value.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Appendix Table 4.1

The TFR and age-specific rates for age 15-24, age 15-19 and age 20-24 during the past 5 years, for the regions of the Philippines. NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Region	TFR_2008	r1524_2008	r1519_2008	r2024_2008	TFR_2013	r1524_2013	r1519_2013	r2024_2013	TFR_2017	r1524_2017	r1519_2017	r2024_2017
Ilocos	3.4	106	51	169	3.2	124	68	183	2.6	86	48	139
Cagayan Valley	4.0	137	51	228	3.3	122	77	170	3.2	129	91	175
Central Luzon	3.0	99	59	144	2.8	94	62	131	2.6	94	68	127
Calabarzon	3.0	103	55	155	2.8	96	57	145	2.6	84	41	124
Bicol	4.3	118	57	191	4.1	118	56	202	3.4	99	44	177
Western Visayas	3.3	104	36	176	3.7	101	56	164	3.3	105	46	175
Central Visayas	3.4	113	55	191	3.3	107	51	170	2.6	87	47	133
Eastern Visayas	4.2	139	77	201	3.5	102	54	163	3.4	111	66	168
Zamboanga Peninsula	3.8	125	68	193	3.6	102	49	171	3.6	124	66	181
Northern Mindanao	3.6	103	54	168	3.1	110	51	175	3.1	128	84	174
Davao	3.4	110	66	166	3.4	111	73	158	3.0	121	84	165
Soccsksargen	3.6	141	77	214	3.3	113	70	175	3.6	143	90	202
National Capital	2.4	71	29	117	2.4	85	48	123	1.9	57	29	88
Cordillera	3.4	108	38	187	3.1	98	56	138	2.5	63	32	102
ARMM	4.6	135	73	227	4.4	125	61	214	3.3	97	58	144
Caraga	4.2	131	82	186	3.9	140	85	205	3.5	123	73	179
Mimaropa	4.2	161	82	249	3.8	126	80	187	3.1	99	56	152
All	3.3	106	53	166	3.1	103	59	156	2.8	92	53	138

Appendix Table 4.2a **The percent of young women age 15-24 who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), and the percent of demand satisfied by mother methods (DSM), for the regions of the Philippines. NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017**

Region	In Union				In Union				In Union			
	2008	EGB 2008	mCPR 2008	DSM 2008	2013	EGB 2013	mCPR 2013	DSM 2013	2017	EGB 2017	mCPR 2017	DSM 2017
Ilocos	32	25	13	51	30	28	10	40	22	22	8	48
Cagayan Valley	35	28	14	61	35	31	15	60	32	31	18	71
Central Luzon	26	23	10	42	27	22	10	48	26	25	11	60
Calabarzon	26	23	8	45	22	23	6	35	25	24	11	54
Bicol	27	22	3	18	27	23	4	19	24	21	6	32
Western Visayas	26	21	10	53	24	24	9	46	21	20	9	52
Central Visayas	25	23	8	43	23	23	8	45	21	20	8	50
Eastern Visayas	29	28	5	24	24	21	10	56	25	21	10	57
Zamboanga Peninsula	30	29	8	41	25	22	7	42	25	24	8	44
Northern Mindanao	28	23	8	47	28	26	9	49	31	31	15	65
Davao	28	25	12	66	30	26	11	49	32	31	16	66
Soccsksargen	35	29	11	44	28	26	11	53	35	33	20	76
National Capital	17	15	5	34	19	22	9	46	15	15	7	61
Cordillera	27	19	6	39	24	25	9	49	16	14	7	72
ARMM	32	26	3	17	26	22	5	32	25	21	5	47
Caraga	31	28	11	44	36	33	11	51	28	27	15	68
Mimaropa	37	36	11	35	26	31	6	31	26	23	12	62
All	26	23	8	41	25	24	9	44	24	22	10	57

Appendix Table 4.2b

The percent of young women age 15-19 who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), and the percent of demand satisfied by mother methods (DSM), for the regions of the Philippines. NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Region	In Union 2008				In Union 2013				In Union 2017			
	EGB 2008	mCPR 2008	DSM 2008	In Union 2008	EGB 2013	mCPR 2013	DSM 2013	In Union 2013	EGB 2017	mCPR 2017	DSM 2017	In Union 2017
Ilocos	6	1	12	12	7	3	38	10	10	4	72	10
Cagayan Valley	2	1	52	17	11	4	26	8	5	3	61	8
Central Luzon	7	2	25	11	9	2	29	9	8	1	35	9
Calabarzon	11	1	16	9	8	1	17	10	7	4	50	10
Bicol	6	2	27	9	7	2	27	5	4	1	25	5
Western Visayas	4	2	34	8	8	3	36	6	5	3	24	6
Central Visayas	9	2	25	7	5	2	44	7	6	2	41	7
Eastern Visayas	7	1	12	7	4	2	100	7	5	2	41	7
Zamboanga Peninsula	10	1	12	7	6	2	40	10	7	2	28	10
Northern Mindanao	7	0	0	11	8	2	33	11	12	6	60	11
Davao	8	5	71	15	9	2	17	17	16	5	45	17
Soccsksargen	9	3	30	12	9	5	57	14	12	8	71	14
National Capital	4	1	18	7	8	3	36	5	5	2	54	5
Cordillera	4	2	60	3	4	1	0	3	3	2	68	3
ARMM	12	2	22	10	7	2	33	11	7	0	12	11
Caraga	7	1	13	15	12	3	40	8	6	3	56	8
Mimaropa	11	3	25	9	7	1	17	12	8	4	43	12
All	7	2	23	10	8	2	32	9	7	3	47	9

Appendix Table 4.2c

The percent of young women age 20-24 who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), and the percent of demand satisfied by mother methods (DSM), for the regions of the Philippines. NDHS 2008, 2013, 2017

Region	In Union 2008				In Union 2013				In Union 2017			
	EGB 2008	mCPR 2008	DSM 2008	In Union 2008	EGB 2013	mCPR 2013	DSM 2013	In Union 2013	EGB 2017	mCPR 2017	DSM 2017	In Union 2017
Ilocos	47	26	57	51	52	17	40	40	40	14	41	40
Cagayan Valley	56	27	62	50	47	25	69	62	61	37	72	62
Central Luzon	41	19	46	48	41	20	53	47	48	23	64	47
Calabarzon	37	17	56	38	41	13	40	37	38	16	55	37
Bicol	48	6	15	49	45	6	17	53	49	14	33	53
Western Visayas	42	20	57	46	46	18	48	43	43	19	60	43
Central Visayas	46	17	48	39	41	14	45	40	40	17	52	40
Eastern Visayas	59	12	27	52	47	21	53	49	43	21	60	49
Zamboanga Peninsula	56	18	47	47	42	14	43	44	46	16	49	44
Northern Mindanao	47	20	58	45	45	17	52	52	51	24	67	52
Davao	45	20	64	48	48	21	59	53	52	31	72	53
Soccsksargen	61	24	48	49	48	20	51	61	58	35	77	61
National Capital	27	10	37	31	35	15	48	24	24	12	63	24
Cordillera	40	11	36	45	45	17	51	30	27	13	73	30
ARMM	52	4	14	48	44	8	32	42	39	10	55	42
Caraga	55	24	50	56	52	19	54	57	57	32	69	57
Mimaropa	63	20	38	51	49	13	33	46	43	23	68	46
All	42	16	46	43	43	16	47	41	41	19	59	41

Appendix Table 4.3

The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region group and age interval, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region group	Age	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Luzon	15-19	8.5	6.7	2.6	2.5	2134.9	2022
Luzon	20-24	43.4	42.9	18.6	18.3	1882.4	1569
Luzon	15-24	24.9	23.7	10.1	9.9	4017.3	3591
NCR	15-19	5.3	4.6	1.9	1.7	805.7	473
NCR	20-24	23.8	24.4	11.7	11.2	839.9	431
NCR	15-24	14.8	14.7	6.9	6.5	1645.5	904
Visayas	15-19	6.8	5.5	1.9	1.9	891.6	986
Visayas	20-24	43.5	41.9	18.2	18.2	608.2	692
Visayas	15-24	21.7	20.2	8.5	8.5	1499.8	1678
Mindanao	15-19	12.5	10.4	4.0	3.7	1064.6	1639
Mindanao	20-24	51.7	50.5	24.6	24.4	844.5	1222
Mindanao	15-24	29.8	28.2	13.1	12.9	1909.1	2861
All	15-19	8.5	7.0	2.6	2.5	4896.8	5120
All	20-24	41.1	40.6	18.4	18.1	4175.0	3914
All	15-24	23.5	22.4	9.9	9.7	9071.8	9034

Appendix Table 4.4a

The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region, for age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Ilocos	21.9	21.6	7.9	7.6	495.8	349
Cagayan Valley	32.4	30.5	18.3	18.3	291.8	386
Central Luzon	25.8	25.3	10.9	10.7	873.9	743
Calabarzon	25.3	24.4	10.8	10.7	1316.2	467
Bicol	23.7	21.3	5.8	5.5	622.6	637
Western Visayas	20.6	19.5	8.1	8.0	530.3	609
Central Visayas	20.8	20.3	7.9	7.9	576.8	461
Eastern Visayas	24.6	21.1	10.1	10.1	392.7	608
Zamboanga Peninsula	25.0	23.8	8.3	8.3	251.6	289
Northern Mindanao	30.5	30.6	13.6	13.0	347.7	539
Davao	31.9	30.9	15.3	15.0	397.0	413
Soccsksargen	35.3	32.8	20.0	19.7	362.8	397
National Capital	14.8	14.7	6.9	6.5	1645.5	904
Cordillera	15.8	14.3	6.4	6.4	186.4	542
ARMM	25.4	21.3	5.0	5.0	318.0	715
Caraga	27.8	26.7	14.3	14.3	232.1	508
Mimaropa	26.2	22.9	11.6	11.6	230.6	467
All	23.5	22.4	9.9	9.7	9071.8	9034

Appendix Table 4.4b The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region, for age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Ilocos	10.4	9.8	4.1	4.0	301.6	193
Cagayan Valley	8.2	5.4	2.9	2.9	159.9	216
Central Luzon	8.5	7.5	1.5	1.5	485.2	393
Calabarzon	10.0	7.1	3.7	3.7	575.7	225
Bicol	5.4	4.0	0.9	0.9	383.6	412
Western Visayas	6.3	4.9	1.5	1.4	325.5	368
Central Visayas	7.4	6.3	2.3	2.3	339.1	257
Eastern Visayas	6.8	5.1	2.0	2.0	227.0	361
Zamboanga Peninsula	10.4	6.8	2.4	2.4	142.7	166
Northern Mindanao	11.0	11.6	5.5	4.8	180.6	294
Davao	17.2	15.9	4.0	3.4	233.0	248
Soccsksargen	14.0	11.8	7.5	7.5	198.1	225
National Capital	5.3	4.6	1.9	1.7	805.7	473
Cordillera	2.9	2.8	1.1	1.1	98.1	303
ARMM	11.4	6.8	0.4	0.4	173.6	400
Caraga	7.8	5.7	2.8	2.8	136.6	306
Mimaropa	11.5	7.8	3.5	3.5	130.8	280
All	8.5	7.0	2.6	2.5	4896.8	5120

Appendix Table 4.4c The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region, for age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Ilocos	39.8	40.0	13.7	13.3	194.2	156
Cagayan Valley	61.7	61.0	37.0	37.0	131.9	170
Central Luzon	47.3	47.5	22.6	22.2	388.7	350
Calabarzon	37.2	37.9	16.2	16.2	740.6	242
Bicol	53.0	48.9	13.7	12.8	238.9	225
Western Visayas	43.2	42.8	18.5	18.5	204.8	241
Central Visayas	40.0	40.2	15.9	15.9	237.7	204
Eastern Visayas	49.0	43.1	21.2	21.2	165.7	247
Zamboanga Peninsula	44.2	45.9	16.1	16.1	108.9	123
Northern Mindanao	51.7	51.0	22.3	21.8	167.1	245
Davao	52.7	52.3	31.3	31.3	164.0	165
Soccsksargen	60.9	58.0	35.0	34.3	164.6	172
National Capital	23.8	24.4	11.7	11.2	839.9	431
Cordillera	30.1	27.0	12.3	12.3	88.3	239
ARMM	42.2	38.8	10.4	10.4	144.4	315
Caraga	56.5	56.6	30.7	30.7	95.5	202
Mimaropa	45.6	42.8	22.3	22.3	99.8	187
All	41.1	40.6	18.4	18.1	4175.0	3914

Appendix Table 4.5a **The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Luzon and NCR, for age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017**

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Ilocos	Ilocos Norte	21.8	24.8	6.5	5.4	61.5	88
Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	23.1	27.5	9.3	8.6	59.8	84
Ilocos	La Union	31.3	34.6	16.7	16.7	55.2	67
Ilocos	Pangasinan	20.1	17.7	6.3	6.3	319.3	110
Cagayan Valley	Batanes	8.9	22.7	4.8	3.4	1.3	71
Cagayan Valley	Cagayan	36.0	33.0	20.0	20.0	88.3	74
Cagayan Valley	Isabela	31.6	29.7	18.7	18.7	150.0	81
Cagayan Valley	Nueva Vizcaya	30.5	31.4	15.3	15.3	35.6	78
Cagayan Valley	Quirino	26.2	23.9	12.8	12.8	16.7	82
Central Luzon	Bataan	30.0	31.4	13.2	11.7	70.2	105
Central Luzon	Bulacan	19.8	17.2	6.0	6.0	234.2	81
Central Luzon	Nueva Ecija	35.7	41.6	22.3	22.3	140.4	94
Central Luzon	Pampanga	24.6	20.1	8.8	8.5	212.4	138
Central Luzon	Tarlac	25.1	28.3	9.4	9.4	116.4	88
Central Luzon	Zambales	25.0	23.9	10.8	10.8	83.9	153
Central Luzon	Aurora	32.8	28.4	10.2	10.2	16.4	84
Calabarzon	Batangas	25.4	19.9	8.1	8.1	177.3	82
Calabarzon	Cavite	21.1	22.3	11.4	11.4	490.7	97
Calabarzon	Laguna	31.8	30.8	14.2	14.2	260.4	93
Calabarzon	Quezon	22.2	16.1	8.3	7.9	110.4	90
Calabarzon	Rizal	27.7	28.5	9.1	9.1	277.4	105
Bicol	Albay	23.8	21.9	5.4	5.4	132.9	101
Bicol	Camarines Norte	28.1	23.3	7.1	7.1	68.8	105
Bicol	Camarines Sur	20.4	19.8	5.1	4.1	235.0	124
Bicol	Catanduanes	17.6	20.3	2.4	2.4	23.2	108
Bicol	Masbate	27.0	23.2	10.6	10.6	83.9	101
Bicol	Sorsogon	27.7	21.0	3.6	3.6	78.7	98
Cordillera	Abra	20.6	20.5	11.8	11.8	18.2	76
Cordillera	Benguet	11.6	11.2	4.8	4.8	123.5	182
Cordillera	Ifugao	24.7	22.2	13.6	13.6	12.9	74
Cordillera	Kalinga	28.9	19.2	1.8	1.8	15.0	82
Cordillera	Mountain Province	18.1	13.7	8.1	8.1	9.1	53
Cordillera	Apayao	27.6	27.5	15.3	15.3	7.8	75
Mimaropa	Marinduque	12.5	9.9	2.4	2.4	24.7	89
Mimaropa	Occidental Mindoro	46.5	42.5	15.0	15.0	34.1	70
Mimaropa	Oriental Mindoro	22.7	15.8	8.1	8.1	60.2	89
Mimaropa	Palawan	27.7	26.5	17.6	17.6	87.4	123
Mimaropa	Romblon	15.6	13.8	3.7	3.7	24.3	96
National Capital	Manila	11.6	10.3	6.9	6.5	454.8	77
National Capital	Mandaluyong etc.	14.1	16.4	5.3	5.2	389.0	218
National Capital	Caloocan etc.	18.7	16.5	10.2	10.2	328.0	230
National Capital	Las Pinas etc.	15.6	16.4	5.8	5.1	473.7	379

Appendix Table 4.5b **The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Luzon and the NCR, for age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017**

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Ilocos	Ilocos Norte	6.3	4.9	2.2	2.2	28.3	41
Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	7.9	11.8	5.2	3.9	32.6	49
Ilocos	La Union	18.1	19.0	15.9	15.9	22.5	29
Ilocos	Pangasinan	10.5	9.2	3.0	3.0	218.2	74
Cagayan Valley	Batanes	2.5	1.2	2.5	2.5	0.7	40
Cagayan Valley	Cagayan	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	42
Cagayan Valley	Isabela	10.9	6.3	3.2	3.2	84.7	44
Cagayan Valley	Nueva Vizcaya	11.9	13.8	6.4	6.4	18.0	39
Cagayan Valley	Quirino	7.9	7.2	5.9	5.9	11.0	51
Central Luzon	Bataan	16.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	35.4	52
Central Luzon	Bulacan	8.5	6.1	1.6	1.6	142.9	46
Central Luzon	Nueva Ecija	11.2	11.2	2.9	2.9	74.6	45
Central Luzon	Pampanga	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.7	67
Central Luzon	Tarlac	10.4	11.5	1.6	1.6	78.0	58
Central Luzon	Zambales	8.4	6.4	3.0	3.0	45.5	83
Central Luzon	Aurora	5.5	2.9	1.3	1.3	8.0	42
Calabarzon	Batangas	13.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	88.8	44
Calabarzon	Cavite	13.3	14.0	8.3	8.3	182.7	38
Calabarzon	Laguna	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.4	37
Calabarzon	Quezon	5.4	2.3	1.5	1.5	70.7	56
Calabarzon	Rizal	11.7	7.7	4.0	4.0	131.1	50
Bicol	Albay	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.7	87.1	65
Bicol	Camarines Norte	8.3	5.2	1.7	1.7	48.1	74
Bicol	Camarines Sur	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	126.4	66
Bicol	Catanduanes	7.9	7.4	0.7	0.7	16.6	77
Bicol	Masbate	3.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	54.5	68
Bicol	Sorsogon	11.0	9.1	2.2	2.2	50.9	62
Cordillera	Abra	6.6	5.5	3.5	3.5	12.8	53
Cordillera	Benguet	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	59.6	87
Cordillera	Ifugao	6.5	6.5	4.8	4.8	7.7	43
Cordillera	Kalinga	9.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	7.6	45
Cordillera	Mountain Province	5.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	37
Cordillera	Apayao	11.3	9.2	5.8	5.8	3.8	38
Mimaropa	Marinduque	4.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	65
Mimaropa	Occidental Mindoro	21.0	18.2	9.4	9.4	16.8	35
Mimaropa	Oriental Mindoro	9.3	4.1	2.7	2.7	38.4	56
Mimaropa	Palawan	16.1	11.3	4.8	4.8	40.5	61
Mimaropa	Romblon	3.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	16.8	63
National Capital	Manila	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	182.5	32
National Capital	Mandaluyong etc.	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	193.4	109
National Capital	Caloocan etc.	10.6	8.0	4.3	4.3	180.6	132
National Capital	Las Pinas etc.	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.3	249.2	200

Appendix Table 4.5c **The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Luzon and the NCR, for age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017**

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Ilocos	Ilocos Norte	35.0	41.8	10.2	8.1	33.2	47
Ilocos	Ilocos Sur	41.3	46.2	14.3	14.3	27.2	35
Ilocos	La Union	40.5	45.3	17.3	17.3	32.7	38
Ilocos	Pangasinan	40.8	36.0	13.5	13.5	101.2	36
Cagayan Valley	Batanes	16.7	48.9	7.6	4.6	0.6	31
Cagayan Valley	Cagayan	72.4	68.0	41.2	41.2	42.8	32
Cagayan Valley	Isabela	58.4	60.0	38.9	38.9	65.3	37
Cagayan Valley	Nueva Vizcaya	49.6	49.4	24.4	24.4	17.5	39
Cagayan Valley	Quirino	61.7	56.4	26.1	26.1	5.7	31
Central Luzon	Bataan	44.1	53.1	26.7	23.7	34.7	53
Central Luzon	Bulacan	37.4	34.6	13.0	13.0	91.2	35
Central Luzon	Nueva Ecija	63.5	76.2	44.4	44.4	65.7	49
Central Luzon	Pampanga	44.3	35.0	16.7	16.1	111.8	71
Central Luzon	Tarlac	54.8	62.5	25.1	25.1	38.4	30
Central Luzon	Zambales	44.6	44.6	20.1	20.1	38.4	70
Central Luzon	Aurora	58.8	52.8	18.8	18.8	8.4	42
Calabarzon	Batangas	37.8	35.6	16.1	16.1	88.5	38
Calabarzon	Cavite	25.7	27.3	13.3	13.3	308.1	59
Calabarzon	Laguna	50.8	50.7	23.3	23.3	158.1	56
Calabarzon	Quezon	52.0	40.5	20.3	19.3	39.7	34
Calabarzon	Rizal	42.1	47.1	13.7	13.7	146.3	55
Bicol	Albay	61.5	56.0	12.5	12.5	45.8	36
Bicol	Camarines Norte	74.0	65.5	19.5	19.5	20.7	31
Bicol	Camarines Sur	40.0	40.4	11.0	8.9	108.6	58
Bicol	Catanduanes	42.2	52.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	31
Bicol	Masbate	70.4	63.2	30.2	30.2	29.4	33
Bicol	Sorsogon	58.3	42.6	6.3	6.3	27.8	36
Cordillera	Abra	54.4	56.4	31.7	31.7	5.3	23
Cordillera	Benguet	22.5	20.2	9.3	9.3	63.8	95
Cordillera	Ifugao	51.4	45.3	26.5	26.5	5.2	31
Cordillera	Kalinga	49.3	36.6	2.6	2.6	7.4	37
Cordillera	Mountain Province	49.8	42.2	28.3	28.3	2.6	16
Cordillera	Apayao	43.4	45.2	24.4	24.4	4.0	37
Mimaropa	Marinduque	35.8	31.3	9.1	9.1	6.4	24
Mimaropa	Occidental Mindoro	71.3	66.2	20.4	20.4	17.3	35
Mimaropa	Oriental Mindoro	46.3	36.5	17.7	17.7	21.8	33
Mimaropa	Palawan	37.6	39.5	28.5	28.5	46.9	62
Mimaropa	Romblon	42.2	37.3	12.2	12.2	7.4	33
National Capital	Manila	19.4	17.2	10.9	10.9	272.3	45
National Capital	Mandaluyong etc.	21.2	25.9	10.6	10.3	195.6	109
National Capital	Caloocan etc.	28.6	26.8	17.5	17.5	147.4	98
National Capital	Las Pinas etc.	28.4	30.4	9.7	8.1	224.5	179

Appendix Table 4.6a **The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Visayas, for age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017**

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Western Visayas	Aklan	17.0	15.4	6.2	6.2	47.5	85
Western Visayas	Antique	17.5	16.6	8.3	7.4	30.3	75
Western Visayas	Capiz	27.5	28.0	14.3	14.3	54.0	77
Western Visayas	Iloilo	15.9	13.4	5.8	5.8	129.5	102
Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	22.9	22.3	8.2	8.2	254.9	190
Western Visayas	Guimaras	13.1	14.7	8.3	8.3	14.1	80
Central Visayas	Bohol	18.7	19.2	7.3	7.3	70.9	77
Central Visayas	Cebu (inc cities)	20.4	20.9	7.1	7.1	380.2	238
Central Visayas	Negros Oriental	23.3	18.9	10.8	10.8	117.4	75
Central Visayas	Siquijor	22.9	21.6	9.2	7.8	8.4	71
Eastern Visayas	Eastern Samar	27.9	24.8	11.3	11.3	47.6	87
Eastern Visayas	Leyte	27.0	23.2	10.9	10.9	169.1	144
Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar	20.3	15.6	8.2	8.2	43.9	100
Eastern Visayas	Samar (Western)	21.4	16.3	6.8	6.8	77.3	108
Eastern Visayas	Southern Leyte	19.7	21.3	12.6	12.6	40.9	80
Eastern Visayas	Biliran	30.6	27.4	13.7	13.7	13.8	89

Appendix Table 4.6b **The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Visayas, for age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017**

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Western Visayas	Aklan	5.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	28.8	50
Western Visayas	Antique	6.4	4.6	6.1	4.6	18.3	47
Western Visayas	Capiz	10.0	7.3	5.8	5.8	31	45
Western Visayas	Iloilo	9.7	5.9	2.5	2.5	80.5	63
Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	4.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	158.5	115
Western Visayas	Guimaras	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	48
Central Visayas	Bohol	11.5	10.1	3.4	3.4	48.3	53
Central Visayas	Cebu (inc cities)	5.4	5.8	2.8	2.8	217.1	123
Central Visayas	Negros Oriental	11.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	69.3	46
Central Visayas	Siquijor	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	35
Eastern Visayas	Eastern Samar	14.6	7.5	3.1	3.1	24.7	44
Eastern Visayas	Leyte	4.7	3.9	1.6	1.6	83.1	74
Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar	6.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	31.2	66
Eastern Visayas	Samar (Western)	6.0	6.7	2.5	2.5	55.2	77
Eastern Visayas	Southern Leyte	8.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	25.7	53
Eastern Visayas	Biliran	5.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	47

Appendix Table 4.6c The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Visayas, for age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Western Visayas	Aklan	34.8	35.5	15.8	15.8	18.6	35
Western Visayas	Antique	34.5	35.0	11.7	11.7	12.0	28
Western Visayas	Capiz	51.0	55.7	25.6	25.6	23.1	32
Western Visayas	Iloilo	26.1	25.8	11.2	11.2	49.1	39
Western Visayas	Negros Occidental	53.5	51.2	21.8	21.8	96.4	75
Western Visayas	Guimaras	32.6	36.4	20.6	20.6	5.7	32
Central Visayas	Bohol	34.3	38.7	15.6	15.6	22.6	24
Central Visayas	Cebu (inc cities)	40.5	41.0	12.8	12.8	163.0	115
Central Visayas	Negros Oriental	40.9	38.3	26.3	26.3	48.1	29
Central Visayas	Siquijor	44.7	42.1	19.2	16.3	4.0	36
Eastern Visayas	Eastern Samar	42.1	43.5	20.2	20.2	22.9	43
Eastern Visayas	Leyte	48.4	41.8	19.9	19.9	86.1	70
Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar	53.9	42.8	28.3	28.3	12.7	34
Eastern Visayas	Samar (Western)	59.8	40.3	17.5	17.5	22.1	31
Eastern Visayas	Southern Leyte	38.7	49.8	26.5	26.5	15.3	27
Eastern Visayas	Biliran	57.4	52.8	28.4	28.4	6.7	42

Appendix Table 4.7a The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Mindanao, for age 15-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	34.1	31.5	10.6	10.6	42.7	47
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Sur	20.2	21.1	5.5	5.5	144.9	119
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay	33.9	27.7	15.8	15.8	52.3	69
Zamboanga Peninsula	Isabela City	11.7	10.4	2.1	2.1	11.7	54
Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon	34.8	30.6	14.1	14.1	75.5	72
Northern Mindanao	Camiguin	18.6	18.8	11.6	11.6	7.7	88
Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	31.3	29.1	8.5	7.5	82.9	156
Northern Mindanao	Misamis Occidental	27.2	29.9	11.1	11.1	45.6	79
Northern Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	29.4	32.3	17.3	16.5	136.0	144
Davao	Davao del Norte	29.7	28.4	19.3	18.3	103.6	97
Davao	Davao del Sur	29.9	29.3	13.3	13.1	179.5	94
Davao	Davao Oriental	26.1	28.0	12.7	12.7	40.6	80
Davao	Compostella Valley	46.5	41.6	15.2	15.2	51.2	65
Davao	Davao Occidental	34.7	37.1	17.8	17.8	22.1	77
Soccsksargen	Cotabato (North)	44.1	43.2	25.7	25.7	92.1	65
Soccsksargen	South Cotabato	26.9	24.8	18.1	17.1	122.5	123
Soccsksargen	Sultan Kudarat	49.9	43.5	26.1	26.1	77.2	85
Soccsksargen	Sarangani	39.4	38.1	17.8	17.8	32.7	68
Soccsksargen	Cotabato City	8.2	7.0	1.8	1.8	38.2	56
ARMM	Basilan	34.0	27.6	5.7	5.7	30.1	130
ARMM	Lanao del Sur	31.6	27.8	3.8	3.8	84.8	178
ARMM	Maguindanao	35.6	29.9	8.9	8.9	64.1	110
ARMM	Sulu	13.9	11.3	3.5	3.5	114.8	178
ARMM	Tawi-Tawi	20.6	16.1	4.5	4.5	24.2	119
Caraga	Agusan del Norte	21.4	21.0	12.9	12.9	76.1	163
Caraga	Agusan del Sur	34.9	31.5	15.3	15.3	60.8	90
Caraga	Surigao del Norte	26.0	23.9	16.3	16.3	41.7	101
Caraga	Surigao del Sur	29.9	32.6	14.2	14.2	44.9	81
Caraga	Dinagat Islands	33.7	25.5	9.4	9.4	8.6	73

Appendix Table 4.7b

The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Mindanao, for age 15-19, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	12.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	21.5	24
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Sur	7.8	5.7	1.6	1.6	83.0	70
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay	16.6	9.1	6.5	6.5	31.7	42
Zamboanga Peninsula	Isabela City	6.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.6	30
Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon	19.4	16.8	4.9	4.9	42.2	41
Northern Mindanao	Camiguin	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.9	57
Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	8.8	8.6	3.5	3.5	44.4	85
Northern Mindanao	Misamis Occidental	11.3	13.7	8.3	8.3	25.8	45
Northern Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	7.3	10.2	6.4	4.6	63.3	66
Davao	Davao del Norte	7.6	4.6	4.6	2.9	61.3	57
Davao	Davao del Sur	19.4	17.4	2.0	1.6	94.8	50
Davao	Davao Oriental	10.6	14.7	6.1	6.1	25.8	50
Davao	Compostella Valley	35.5	33.2	7.6	7.6	37.4	44
Davao	Davao Occidental	7.4	10.2	2.1	2.1	13.7	47
Soccsksargen	Cotabato (North)	19.6	19.6	10.4	10.4	51.4	38
Soccsksargen	South Cotabato	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	66.9	67
Soccsksargen	Sultan Kudarat	25.6	20.2	11.6	11.6	35.4	43
Soccsksargen	Sarangani	21.8	13.9	9.6	9.6	19.0	39
Soccsksargen	Cotabato City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	38
ARMM	Basilan	20.1	16.7	3.4	3.4	16.7	72
ARMM	Lanao del Sur	16.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	47.3	101
ARMM	Maguindanao	10.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	60
ARMM	Sulu	7.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	61.2	103
ARMM	Tawi-Tawi	4.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	13.4	64
Caraga	Agusan del Norte	4.3	4.4	2.1	2.1	46.9	99
Caraga	Agusan del Sur	6.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	36.3	54
Caraga	Surigao del Norte	10.3	7.3	4.9	4.9	21.8	53
Caraga	Surigao del Sur	12.4	11.6	6.6	6.6	25.7	48
Caraga	Dinagat Islands	12.0	5.6	1.6	1.6	5.8	52

Appendix Table 4.7c

The percent of young women who are in union (In Union), the percent who ever gave birth (EGB), the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR), the percent of demand satisfied by modern methods (DSM), and weighted and unweighted frequencies, by region and province, in Mindanao, for age 20-24, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	Province	In Union	EGB	mCPR	DSM	WTD n	n
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	56.0	53.8	21.3	21.3	21.2	23
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Sur	36.9	41.8	10.7	10.7	61.9	49
Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay	60.6	56.4	30.2	30.2	20.6	27
Zamboanga Peninsula	Isabela City	18.0	21.0	2.0	2.0	5.1	24
Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon	54.5	48.0	25.7	25.7	33.3	31
Northern Mindanao	Camiguin	44.8	47.7	28.1	28.1	2.8	31
Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte	57.3	52.7	14.3	12.0	38.5	71
Northern Mindanao	Misamis Occidental	47.8	50.9	14.8	14.8	19.8	34
Northern Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	48.7	51.7	26.9	26.9	72.7	78
Davao	Davao del Norte	61.6	62.7	40.5	40.5	42.3	40
Davao	Davao del Sur	41.7	42.5	26.0	26.0	84.7	44
Davao	Davao Oriental	53.2	51.2	24.2	24.2	14.8	30
Davao	Compostella Valley	76.2	64.3	35.8	35.8	13.8	21
Davao	Davao Occidental	79.2	81.0	43.4	43.4	8.4	30
Soccsksargen	Cotabato (North)	75.2	73.1	45.1	45.1	40.7	27
Soccsksargen	South Cotabato	51.1	48.3	33.3	31.3	55.5	56
Soccsksargen	Sultan Kudarat	70.4	63.3	38.5	38.5	41.8	42
Soccsksargen	Sarangani	63.9	71.7	29.3	29.3	13.7	29
Soccsksargen	Cotabato City	24.3	20.7	5.2	5.2	12.9	18
ARMM	Basilan	51.4	41.3	8.6	8.6	13.4	58
ARMM	Lanao del Sur	51.1	46.8	8.6	8.6	37.5	77
ARMM	Maguindanao	65.5	61.1	19.7	19.7	29.0	50
ARMM	Sulu	21.4	21.6	7.4	7.4	53.7	75
ARMM	Tawi-Tawi	40.9	33.3	8.5	8.5	10.8	55
Caraga	Agusan del Norte	48.7	47.5	30.2	30.2	29.2	64
Caraga	Agusan del Sur	76.5	74.8	38.0	38.0	24.5	36
Caraga	Surigao del Norte	43.2	42.0	28.9	28.9	19.9	48
Caraga	Surigao del Sur	53.4	60.8	24.5	24.5	19.2	33
Caraga	Dinagat Islands	80.3	68.2	26.1	26.1	2.7	21