

Philippines - Family Planning Survey 2001

National Statistics Office

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Overview

Identification

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PHL-NSO-FPS-2001-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v1.0-Edited-Public Use File

Overview

ABSTRACT

The family planning has a prime objective to reduce the unmet need for contraception and high-risk births in the Philippines. This is also to promote family planning as a health intervention to improve health status of all Filipinos, especially women and children. The 2001 FPS presents up-to-date figures on the use of contraceptives and high-risk fertility behavior. It also aimed to provide information on contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), contraceptive methods, contraceptive discontinuation, reasons for not using contraceptive, the source of supply of contraceptive method used, and high-risk fertility behavior. The survey also generates important information on maternal and child health indicators like percent distribution of children born in 12 months preceding the survey who are at elevated risk of mortality, and the percent distribution of currently married women at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality, by category of increase risk. The result of 2001 FPS shows that contraceptive use was higher in urban areas (50.7 percent) than in rural areas (48.4 percent) due mainly to the higher prevalence of female sterilization in urban areas than in rural areas. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods in 2001 is 49.5 percent, which is higher than the FPS 2000 figure of 47.0 percent. The CPR for modern contraceptive methods was twice the CPR of traditional method (33.1 percent and 16.4 percent respectively). Among the modern methods of contraception, the pill remained the most commonly used method with a prevalence rate of 14.1 percent followed by female sterilization (10.5 percent). Among the traditional methods, periodic abstinence/calendar/rhythm was the most popular and used by 10 percent of the currently married women. About three out of four (72.9 percent) users of modern methods requiring supply/service obtained their supplies from the public sector. This is slightly lower than the percentage in 2000 (73.7 percent) but significantly lower than the corresponding level in 1995 (78.3 percent). Of the children born from April 2000 to March 2001, 56.3 percent were at increased mortality risk. Children of birth order greater than 3 and at the same time born to mothers older than 34 years were the most exposed to elevated mortality risk. Three out of four (76.3 percent) currently married women were at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
All women members of the household aged 15 - 49 years

Scope

NOTES
Section A: Family Planning

Section B: Socio-Economic Indicators

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
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childbearing, family planning	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
live birth		
pregnancy complications		

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

All regions

UNIVERSE

All women members of the household aged 15 - 49 years

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United States Agency for International Development	USAID	

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
David Megill	United States Census Bureau	
Thomas Mcdevitt	United States Census Bureau	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO		

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

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DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

version 1.0

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-FPS-2001-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Since the 2001 FPS was a rider to the April 2001 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) its sample households were obtained using the master sample design of the LFS. The master sample utilized a multi-stage sampling design which involved the selection of sample barangays for the first stage, of sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and of sample households for the third stage. The sample household in the 2,247 core sample EAs were included in the 2001 FPS. Twelve households were selected in every sample EA. A Total of 20,036 sample households were successfully interviewed nationwide. The core sample size will allow the generation of estimates at the regional level. In each sample household, eligible respondents (ERs) for the 2001 FPS were identified using the LFS household questionnaire. These were women aged 15-49 years, regardless of marital status, who were usual members of the household. Female members of the household aged 15-49 years who were overseas contract workers and present in the household at the time of the survey were eligible respondents for the 2001 FPS. There were 30,132 eligible respondents interviewed using the FPS questionnaire.

Response Rate

Of the 24,737 households interviewed for the LFS, 20,036 households were interviewed for the 2001 FPS. A total of 32,035 women were identified as eligible respondents of which 30,132 were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 94.1 percent.

Weighting

The final weights used for the 2001 FPS are broken down into three components, namely: basic weights, weights adjustment factor, and final weights adjustment factor.

The basic weight is equal to the inverse of the overall probability of selection for each sample household, reflecting all sampling stages. The weights adjustment factor takes into account the sample EAs which were not enumerated, households which were not interviewed and non-responding women aged 15 to 49 years. The product of the basic weights and weights adjustment factor was used to obtain preliminary weighted estimates of the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years. In order to make the weighted FPS estimate of the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years consistent with the projected number of women in this age group as of April 2001, a final weight adjustment factor was used. The estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 years as of April 2001 was interpolated from the 1995 Census-based population projections by sex and age group, specifically for years 1995 and 2001. The final weight adjustment factor is equal to the ratio of the estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 years as of April 2001 to the preliminary weighted estimate of the total number of women in this age group from the 2001 FPS data.

Questionnaires

Overview

FPS Form 1 is a three page questionnaire designed to collect information on current contraceptive use, method mix, high-risk births and source of family planning methods. This form is to be used by the enumerators during personal interviews, or to be distributed with the self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) instructions to respondents wherein family planning information cannot be collected from personal interviews.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2001-04-09	2001-04-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Enumerators	EN	

Supervision

District Statistics Officers (DSOs) and Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) supervised the interviewers during the entire survey period. Regional Directors (RDs), Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs), their Statisticians/assistants, and some Central Office personnel also conducted spot-checks, re-interviews and scrutinized completed questionnaires submitted by the interviewers.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Scrutiny of FPS questionnaires and FPS-MCHS Form 1 for correctness and completed contents was done at the Provincial Office. The errors were minimal since during the field operation, the supervisors and the enumerators were instructed to review the entries in the questionnaires before leaving a sample household or sample area. The Provincial Office staff, who attended the FPS training and who were involved in the field operation of the LFS and FPS were designated to scrutinize the questionnaires.

Data processing in the Central Office started on May 18, 2001 and was completed in about 6 months. It was carried out by personnel of the Demographic and Social Statistics Division (DSSD) and twelve (12) hired data processors. The data processing included matching, manual editing, data entry, key verification, and machine processing. The matching phase involved two parts: 1) matching of the Sample Barangay Reference File (SBRF) versus the FPS-MCHS Listing Form, and 2) matching of the FPS-MCHS Listing Form versus the FPS Questionnaire.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

None