

# Philippines - Family Planning Survey 2000

**National Statistics Office**

Report generated on: February 16, 2023

Visit our data catalog at: <https://psada.psa.gov.ph/>

## Overview

### Identification

---

ID NUMBER  
PHL-NSO-FPS-2000-v01

### Version

---

VERSION DESCRIPTION  
v1.0 - Edited, Public Use File

PRODUCTION DATE  
2001-04

### Overview

---

#### ABSTRACT

The 2000 Family Planning Survey (FPS) was a nationwide sample survey conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) as a rider to the April 2000 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). It involved interviewing all female members age 15-49 years in the sample households of the LFS. It was the fifth in a series of annual family planning surveys that the NSO had conducted from 1995 to 2000.

Funding assistance was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Technical assistance in the sampling estimation was provided by the International Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of Census.

The 2000 FPS aims to provide information on contraceptive use in the Philippines to the Family Planning Service of the Department of Health (DOH). Specifically, it aims to determine the contraceptive prevalence rate in 2000; to find out what contraceptive methods women use; to monitor the source of modern contraceptive methods; to measure the percentage of births whose mothers are highly exposed to maternity-related risk; to determine differential on the use of contraceptive methods between the poor and non-poor; and to provide development planners with information to monitor changes in family planning practice and keep track of progress towards program goals.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS  
person

### Scope

---

#### NOTES

The scope of the Family Planning Survey includes:

- Characteristics of the Respondents: marital status, age, month and year of birth
- Current use of Family Planning Methods: contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), contraceptive method mix, and contraceptive use by age, residence, number of children and socio-economic status
- Source of Supply of Contraceptive Methods
- Reason for not Using Contraception

## KEYWORDS

Contraception, Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Mean Children Ever Born, High Risk Fertility Behavior

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

## UNIVERSE

The survey covered all women members of the sample households aged 15-49.

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
U.S. Bureau of Census		Technical assistance in sampling estimation

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United States Agency for International Development	USAID	

## OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Dr. David Megill	US BUCEN	
Dr. Thomas M. McDevitt	US BUCEN	

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO		Documentation of the study

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-05-14

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (May 2008)

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-FPS-2000-v01

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

---

Since the 2000 FPS was a rider to the April 2000 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS), its sample households were obtained using the new master sample design of the LFS. The new 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 selection of samples using the multi-stage sampling scheme was carried out for each domain or stratum. The urban and rural areas of cities and municipalities with a population of 150,000 or more were considered as separate domains. The other urban and rural areas in each of the 77 provinces were likewise treated as separate domains. In view of the creation of ARMM and the separation of Marawi City and Cotabato City from Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao, respectively, the urban and rural areas of the two cities also formed separate domains.

The sample barangays were selected systematically within each domain with probability proportional to size using the number of households as a measure of size. The household counts based on the 1995 Census of Population (POPCEN) was used. The selection of sample EAs for the second stage was also done systematically with probability proportional to size. The EAs are again based on the EAs formed during the 1995 POPCEN. The selection of sample households was done systematically with a random start.

The sample households in the 3,416 expanded sample EAs were included for the 2000 FPS. Twelve (12) households were selected in every sample EA. A total of 36,033 sample households were successfully interviewed nationwide. The expanded sample size will allow the generation of estimates at the provincial level.

In each sample household, eligible respondents (ERs) for the 2000 FPS were identified using the LFS Household Questionnaire. These were women age 15-49 years, regardless of marital status, who were usual members of the household. Female members of the household age 15-49 years who were overseas contract workers, except those present in the household at the time of the survey, were not eligible respondents (ERs) for the 2000 FPS. There were 46,143 the eligible respondents interviewed using the FPS questionnaire.

## Deviations from Sample Design

---

None

## Response Rate

---

A total of 40,992 households in the expanded sample were sampled for LFS. Of this total, 37,233 were valid households (that is, households in housing units that were neither vacant nor demolished). Of these valid households, 36,033 households in the LFS were interviewed without replacement. The recorded response rate was 87.9 percent.

Of the 36,033 households interviewed for the LFS, 29,981 households were interviewed in the 2000 FPS, wherein a total of 46,143 women age 15 to 49 years were eligible for interview in the FPS.

Of the 46,143 eligible women, 44,209 eligible women responded through either personal interview or use of self-administered questionnaire (SAQ). The response rate was 95.8 percent at the national level. Among the regions, Ilocos had the lowest response rate with 89.2 percent; while Caraga, ARMM, Northern Mindanao, Western Mindanao and Central Visayas had the highest with about 98 percent each.

## Weighting

---

The final weights used for the 2000 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 number of non-responding women age 15 to 49 years. The product of the basic weights and weights adjustment factor was used to obtain the preliminary weighted estimates of the total number of women age 15 to 49 years. In order to make the weighted FPS estimate of the total number of women age 15 to 49 years consistent with the projected number of women in this age group as of April 2000, a final weight adjustment factor was used. The estimated number of women age 15 to 49 years as of April 2000 was interpolated from the 1995 Census-based population projections by sex and age group, specifically for years 1995 and 2000. The final weight adjustment factor is equal to the ratio of the estimated number of women age 15 to 49 years as of April 2000 to the preliminary weighted estimate of the total number of women in this age group from the 2000 FPS data.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

---

The questionnaires for the 2000 FPS were structured questionnaire based on the 1999 FPS with some modification and addition.

The 2000 FPS Form 1 Questionnaire was used to collect information from each eligible woman in the sample households. Respondents were asked questions on the number of live births, pregnancy status, contraceptive practice, source of contraceptive method, and reason for not using contraception. Data on ownership of household amenities were gathered as proxy indicators for the economic status of the eligible respondent.

The FPS-MCHS Listing Form (FPS-MCHS Form 1) was designed for listing all sample households, all eligible respondents for the 2000 FPS. The enumerator accomplished this form for each sample barangay. The SAQ Instructions (FPS Form 2) provides the detailed instructions on how to accomplish the questionnaire for respondents who refused to be personally interviewed or those who were not available for interview until the enumerator left the area. The Codes for Current Methods (FPS Form 3) shows the types of contraceptive method and its corresponding assigned codes. The enumerator showed this to respondents who could not name or who were shy in mentioning the family planning method being used. The Processing Control Form (FPS Form 4) was the form used to record the dates the manual and machine processing of the FPS data were started and completed. The processors were also asked to write their names and signatures in this form. This form, which was pasted on a cardboard or folder, served as the cover page of each folio of questionnaires.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

---

Start	End	Cycle
2000-04-11	2000-04-29	N/A

### Time Periods

---

Start	End	Cycle
-------	-----	-------

### Data Collection Mode

---

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

---

Two levels of training were conducted for the 2000 FPS field operations (or data collection). The training was conducted simultaneously with the training for the LFS since the 2000 FPS was a rider to the LFS. A one-day briefing on the concept and questions to be asked in the 2000 LFS was included in the 2000 FPS training.

The scheduled period for enumeration was April 11 to 29, 2000. Some provinces started and finished enumeration about a week either earlier or later than the scheduled date. A number of provinces finished the enumeration ahead of time. A combination of personal interview and the administration of SAQ was adopted in the 2000 FPS. However, the FPS Form 1 and SAQ instructions were distributed only to eligible women who could not be interviewed. These included: (a) women who refused to be interviewed even after two callbacks but were willing to accomplish a SAQ; (b) women who were not available after two callbacks until shortly before the time the EN was scheduled to leave the area; and (c) women who, at the first visit, expressed a preference to fill-up a SAQ instead of responding to an interview. If the questionnaire was left with the household, the enumerator made arrangements for collecting the completed questionnaire at a later time.

It was also commonly observed that respondents, particularly young women and those never-married, felt embarrassed in answering some of the FPS questions, especially when the interviewer was male. In most cases, however, enumerators managed to obtain the cooperation of eligible respondents to the FPS. Most of the problems encountered during the conduct of the survey were resolved accordingly, thus, facilitating the completion of the operation within the specified period.

### Questionnaires

---

The questionnaires for the 2000 FPS were structured questionnaire based on the 1999 FPS with some modification and addition.

The 2000 FPS Form 1 Questionnaire was used to collect information from each eligible woman in the sample households. Respondents were asked questions on the number of live births, pregnancy status, contraceptive practice, source of contraceptive method, and reason for not using contraception. Data on ownership of household amenities were gathered as proxy indicators for the economic status of the eligible respondent.

The FPS-MCHS Listing Form (FPS-MCHS Form 1) was designed for listing all sample households, all eligible respondents for the 2000 FPS. The enumerator accomplished this form for each sample barangay. The SAQ Instructions (FPS Form 2) provides the detailed instructions on how to accomplish the questionnaire for respondents who refused to be personally interviewed or those who were not available for interview until the enumerator left the area. The Codes for Current Methods (FPS Form 3) shows the types of contraceptive method and its corresponding assigned codes. The enumerator showed this to respondents who could not name or who were shy in mentioning the family planning method being used. The Processing Control Form (FPS Form 4) was the form used to record the dates the manual and machine processing of the FPS data were started and completed. The processors were also asked to write their names and signatures in this form. This form, which was pasted on a cardboard or folder, served as the cover page of each folio of questionnaires.

## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistical Researchers	SRs	NSO

## Supervision

The RDs and regional statisticians, PSOs and their statisticians/assistants, and DSOs supervised the conduct of the survey. In addition, selected Central Office personnel conducted re-interviews, spot-checks and supervision of the field operations.

There was one personnel from the Central Office assigned per region. Each was tasked to supervise the first week of the conduct of the enumeration (April 10-11 to 15-17) in selected provinces of the region. The NSO regional and provincial staff designated to supervise were expected to perform the duty until the completion of the survey in their respective areas of assignment.

# Data Processing

## Data Editing

---

Scrutiny of FPS questionnaires and FPS-MCHS Form 1 were done at the Provincial Office. This activity is different from the field editing performed by the supervisor or the enumerator during the field operation. Provincial Office Staff who have attended the FPS and LFS training and who have been involved in the field operation of the LFS and FPS were designated to carry out the scrutiny of questionnaires.

The manual processing at the Central Office started on May 8, 2000. Generally, manual processing for FPS questionnaires should be done first, then afterwards the MCHS questionnaires.

Data entry for the FPS started on May 17, 2000, while the key verification for the 2000 FPS started on May 26, 2000. On August 30, 2000, FPS manual and machine data processing were completed.

Integrated Machine Processing System (IMPS) were use in data processing. The CENTRY module program of IMPS were utilized for data entry while program developed using CENTS were used in data cleaning. All programs were develop by Information Resource Department of the National Statistics Office.

## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

Sampling error is the difference between a given parameter and its corresponding estimate; the sampling variation or chance variation caused by the element of chance in random sampling.

In computing the SE, another file was generated containing binary code which was used as indicator of the variables. IMPS CenVAR was used to compute the sampling error for the 2000 FPS. Tabulations of sampling errors for selected estimates from 2000 FPS are presented in the appendix of the final report.