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1999 Family Planning Survey

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Final Report



Republic of the Philippines
National Statistics Office
Manila

FOREWORD

With the government's focus on reproductive health programs and projects, availability of up-to-date information on the family planning indicators is important. Results of a family planning survey provides an objective assessment of the entire program as well as offers facts that maybe useful in influencing program and policy makers on the interventions necessary.

The 1999 Family Planning Survey (FPS) Final Report presents facts and figures on the contraceptive use and high-risk fertility behavior. Conducted nationwide, the sample women respondents were selected using the National Statistics Office's (NSO's) Master Sampling Frame for Household Sample Surveys. For the data collection, painstakingly-phrased interview questionnaires and uniform operational procedures were utilized to ensure a comparable conduct of field interviews of the 28,306 women respondents.

The 1999 FPS is the fourth in a series of surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office. Funding assistance was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Unlike the 1995 to 1997 rounds, the 1999 FPS collected additional information to determine the socio-economic background of women in reproductive ages. Since the items collected in the FPS were already included in the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), a family planning survey was not undertaken that year.

The completion of the 1999 FPS would not have been possible without the cooperation of our women respondents, the diligence of the the staff of the Household Statistics Department to prepare the materials for the field operations and the unrelenting efforts of the NSO's field staff to successfully interview all sample respondents. Our appreciation also goes to Dr. David Megill of the United States' Bureau of the Census for assisting in the preparation of the sampling estimation procedures and the evaluation of the 1999 FPS results. To all of them and our partners in these activites, *MARAMING SALAMAT.*


TOMAS P. AFRICA
Administrator

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	vii
List of Acronyms	viii
Summary of Findings	ix
 I. BACKGROUND	 1
Survey Objectives	1
Sampling Design and Implementation	1
The Questionnaire	2
Field Operations	3
Supervision	6
Data Processing	6
Response Rate	7
 II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	 7
General Characteristics	7
Mean Children Ever Born	11
 III. CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS	 14
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	15
Method Mix	16
Contraceptive Use by Age	18
Contraceptive Use by Residence	19
Contraceptive Use by Number of Children	20
Contraceptive Use by Education	22
Contraceptive Use by Occupation	22
Contraceptive Use by Socio-Economic Status	25
Timing of Sterilization	26
 IV. SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS	 26
 V. REASON FOR NOT USING CONTRACEPTION	 28
 VI. HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR	 28
 REFERENCES	 31
 APPENDICES	 33
APPENDIX A - FPS Form 1 - 1999 FPS Questionnaire	35
APPENDIX B - 1999 FPS-MCHS Form 1-Listing Form	38
APPENDIX C - FPS Form 2 - SAQ Instructions	39
APPENDIX D - FPS Form 3 - Codes for Current Method	51
APPENDIX E - 1999 FPS Written Exercise	52
APPENDIX F - Sampling Errors of CPR Estimates	56

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 Number of households interviewed, women interviewed, and response rate in the Family Planning Survey by region, Philippines: 1999	8
Table 2 Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 1999	9
Table 3 Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born (CEB), by five-year age group, Philippines: 1999	13
Table 4 Percentage of currently married women aged 15-44 years using modern and traditional contraceptive methods, Philippines: 1968-1999	15
Table 5 Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by current contraceptive method used, by five-year age group, Philippines: 1999	17
Table 6 Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, according to selected background characteristics, Philippines: 1999	21
Table 7 Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, according to level of educational attainment, Philippines: 1999	23
Table 8 Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, according to usual occupation during the past 12 months, Philippines: 1999	24
Table 9 Percent distribution of currently married women by age group, by current modern contraceptive method used, according to socio-economic status, Philippines: 1999	25
Table 10 Percent distribution of sterilized women by age at time of sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Philippines: 1999	26
Table 11 Percent distribution of current users of selected modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific methods, Philippines: 1999	27
Table 12 Percent distribution of currently married women electing not to avoid or delay pregnancy, by reason for not using any contraceptive method, according to five-year age group, Philippines: 1999	29
Table 13 Percent distribution of children born in the 12 months preceding the survey who are at elevated risk of mortality, and the percent distribution of currently married women at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality, by category of increased risk, Philippines: 1999	30

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1 Percent distribution of currently married women by age group, Philippines: 1999	11
Figure 2 Percent distribution of currently married women by highest level of education attended, Philippines: 1999	11
Figure 3 Percent distribution of currently married women by occupation, Philippines: 1999	12
Figure 4 Mean children ever born for currently married women by age group, Philippines: 1995-1999	14
Figure 5 Percentage of childless currently married women, Philippines: 1995-1999	14
Figure 6 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Philippines: 1968-1999	16
Figure 7 Percentage of currently married women using some method of contraception by contraceptive method currently used, Philippines: 1997-1999	18
Figure 8 Percentage of currently married women using the three most preferred methods of contraception by contraceptive method used by age group, Philippines: 1999	19

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BUCEN	Bureau of Census
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CEB	Children Ever Born
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DOH	Department of Health
DSO	District Statistics Office
EA	Enumeration Area
EN	Enumerator
ER	Eligible Respondent
FPS	Family Planning Survey
HSD	Household Statistics Department
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LFS	Labor Force Survey
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MI	Macro International Incorporated
NCR	National Capital Region
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NFP	Natural Family Planning
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSO	National Statistics Office
POPCEN	1995 Census of Population
PSO	Provincial Statistics Officer
RD	Regional Director
SAQ	Self-Administered Questionnaire
SCO	Statistical Coordination Officer
SR	Statistical Researcher
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1999 Family Planning Survey SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) from 1968 to 1999 generally followed an increasing trend except in 1996 to 1998.
- From 1998 to 1999, the CPR increased for all methods, modern and traditional, except for calendar/ rhythm/periodic abstinence method and LAM.
- Among the modern methods of contraception, the pill remains the most commonly used method followed closely by female sterilization, and far behind by the IUD.
- Among the traditional methods, periodic abstinence/calendar/rhythm was the most popular and used by almost 10 percent of the currently married women.
- Pill was the most preferred method of women below the age of 35 and female sterilization by women 35 years and over.
- Contraceptive use was higher in urban areas 51.3 percent than in rural areas (47.4 percent) due mainly to the higher prevalence of female sterilization.
- Among regions, the ARMM exhibited the lowest, CPR at 15.5 percent while Northern Mindanao, the highest at 57 percent.
- The pill was used widely in Cagayan Valley, Caraga and Western Mindanao while female sterilization in Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley and Metro Manila.
- Women with high education were more likely to use contraception than those with less education or no education at all.
- More than half of women who had been ligated had the female sterilization between the age of 30 and 49 years.
- Around 74.2 percent of users of modern methods requiring supply/service obtained their supplies from the public sector.

1999 Family Planning Survey Final Report

I. BACKGROUND

The 1999 Family Planning Survey (FPS) was a nationwide sample survey conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) as a rider to the April 1999 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). It involved interviewing all female members aged 15-49 years of the sample households of the LFS. It was the fourth in a series of annual family planning surveys that the NSO is expected to conduct 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.

Survey Objectives

The 1999 FPS aims to provide information on contraceptive use in the Philippines to the Family Planning Service of the Department of Health (DOH). The specific objectives were:

1. to determine the contraceptive prevalence rate in 1999;
2. to find out what contraceptive methods women use;
3. to monitor the source of modern contraceptive methods;
4. to measure the percentage of births whose mothers are highly exposed to maternity-related risk; and
5. to provide development planners with information to monitor changes in family planning practice and keep track of progress towards program goals.

These objectives were basically the same as those of the 1997 FPS.

Sampling Design and Implementation

Since the 1999 FPS was a rider to the April 1999 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, sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and 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 with probability proportional to size, that is, number of households, from the list of barangays that were implicitly stratified. The preliminary counts of households 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 were those formed during the 1995 POPCEN. The selection of sample households was done systematically with a random start.

Only the sample households in the 2,247 core sample EAs were included for the 1999 FPS. Twelve (12) households were selected in every sample EA. A total of 25,190 sample households were successfully interviewed nationwide. The 1999 core sample size will allow the generation of estimates at the regional level. Provincial estimates may be generated for selected provinces with large samples but these may give stable estimates.

In each sample household, eligible respondents (ERs) for the 1999 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, except those present in the household at the time of the survey, were not eligible respondents (ERs) to the 1999 FPS. Eligible respondents were interviewed using the FPS questionnaire.

The Questionnaire

The FPS Form 1 Questionnaire (Appendix A) was used to collect information from each eligible woman in the sample households. As in the 1997 FPS, 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, for the first time in the 1999 FPS as proxy indicators for the economic status of the eligible respondent. The following questions were asked:

1. How old were you on your last birthday?
2. In what month and year were you born?
3. How many children have you had during your life, including those who were born alive but died later, those who are living with you now and those who are living somewhere else?
4. Did you have any live birth anytime from April 1, 1996 to the present (DATE OF INTERVIEW)?
5. How many are these live births? (SINCE APRIL 1, 1996)

6. In what month and year were these live births born?
7. Are you currently pregnant?
8. Have you ever had a ligation or (if applicable) your partner a vasectomy?
9. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?
10. Why not?
11. Which method are you currently using?
12. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD IS USED/MENTIONED IN QUESTION 11, ENTER CODE FOR THE SECOND METHOD CURRENTLY USED.
13. IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS EITHER IUD (02) OR LIGATION (06) OR VASECTOMY (07): In what month and year was the IUD inserted/sterilization operation performed?
14. IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS ANY OF THE CODES 01 TO 07: Where did you avail of the method you are currently using?
15. Are you single, currently married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed?
16. Does your household have: electricity, a radio/ cassette, a television, a telephone/ cellular phone, and/ or a refrigerator?
17. Does any member of your household own: a bicycle, a motorcycle, and/or a car/jeep/van?

Field Operations

Organizational Set-up for the Survey

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

The District Statistics Officers (DSOs), Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) and hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) acted as enumerators (ENs) for this survey.

Enumerators

The predominantly male NSO field staff served as enumerators for the 1999 FPS. In areas where the number of the NSO field personnel was insufficient, statistical researchers (SRs) were hired as enumerators. The number of SRs for each province was determined based on the total workload, the expected number of completed interviews per day, terrain, socio-economic characteristics of households, and political condition in the sample area.

The duties and responsibilities of the interviewers included the following :

- a. attended the training and learned the concepts, definitions and instructions to be used in the enumeration;
- b. selected and interviewed eligible respondents in each sample household assigned to them;
- c. accomplished the questionnaire completely and accurately according to instructions;
- d. made callbacks or returned to the sample household at least twice on different days to interview women who were not contacted during the previous visits; and
- e. reviewed the accomplished questionnaires for completeness, consistency and accuracy before leaving the sample household and submitted the accomplished questionnaires to the provincial office on or before the target date.

Levels of Training

Three levels of training were conducted for the 1999 FPS field operations (or data collection). Since the FPS was a rider to the LFS, a one-day briefing on the concept and questions to be asked in the 1999 FPS was included in the LFS training.

The first-level training was conducted from March 17 to 19, 1999, at the NSO-Central Office. Twenty-six out of thirty NSO-Central Office personnel, who acted as trainers in the second-level training and supervisors during the first week of the field operations, participated in the first-level training.

The second-level training was held at the NSO regional offices from March 23 to 25, 1999, with the exception of Region IV and Region VIII, which conducted the second-level training from March 22 to 24, 1999, and from March 21 to 23, 1999, respectively. The NSO Regional Directors, Provincial Statistics Officers and Officers-in-charge or their assistants participated in the training. They were designated to conduct the third-level training.

The third-level training was conducted from March 29 to 31, 1999, with the exception of Rizal (March 23 to 25, 1999); Iloilo and Northern Samar (March 28 to 30, 1999); NCR I, NCR V, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Agusan del Sur and Zamboanga del Sur (April 5 to 7, 1999); NCR II, NCR III, NCR IV, NCR VI, Nueva Ecija, Davao Oriental and Bulacan (April 6 to 8, 1999) and Catanduanes (April 7 to 9, 1999). The participants in the third-level training were the District Statistics Officers (DSOs), Statistical Coordination Officers (SCOs) and hired Statistical Researchers who acted as enumerators for the 1999 FPS.

The training at all levels consisted of lectures on the concepts and definitions used in the surveys, instructions on filling-up the FPS form, enumeration procedures, and manual processing, and conduct of mock interviews. An examination to determine whether the participants learned what was taught in the training was administered at the end of the day.

Enumeration

The scheduled period for enumeration was April 12-30, 1999. 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 1999 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.

As in any survey conducted by the NSO, the enumerators in the 1999 FPS encountered a number of problems. These were usually related to the following:

- refusal of FPS eligible respondents (ERs) to be personally interviewed
- difficulty in locating LFS sample households, especially the new samples
- difficulty in covering exclusive villages in NCR areas
- frequency of callbacks as ERs were not available for interview
- limited mandays allotted to mountainous areas and island municipalities which are difficult to reach
- insufficient per diem and/or travel allowance for supervisors and ENs assigned to far-flung sample areas

- shortage of survey forms
- lack of transportation facilities to reach sample areas

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 by the enumerators, thus, facilitating the completion of the operation within the specified period.

Supervision

The RDs and regional statisticians, PSOs and their statisticians/assistants, and DSOs supervised the conduct of the surveys. In addition, selected central office personnel conducted spot-checks and supervision of the field operations.

Each region was assigned with one personnel from the Central Office. Each personnel was tasked to supervise the last two days of the third-level training and first week of the FPS enumeration in selected provinces of the region. However, the NSO regional and provincial staff supervised the field operations in their respective areas until completion of the survey.

Data Processing

Three to four days were allotted for the manual editing of FPS questionnaires in the Provincial Office. This activity involved the review and verification of the entries on the questionnaires before folioing and transmitting questionnaires to the Central Office. This activity is different from the field editing performed by supervisors or enumerators during the field operations.

Provincial Office personnel who attended the FPS training and were involved in the field operations of the LFS and FPS were designated to carry out the manual editing. They were expected to accomplish the job beyond their official working time so that their regular activities will not be affected and that manual editing be completed within the time frame.

The field operations of the 1999 FPS were completed on the target date. Except for 15 provinces: NCR III, NCR IV, Camarines Sur, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Guimaras, Negros Oriental, Zamboanga del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Bukidnon, Misamis Occidental, Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato and Marawi Cities, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao; all accomplished questionnaires were received at the NSO-Central Office before May 15, 1999.

A total of eighteen (18) data processors were hired for the Central Office data processing. Manual processing started on May 12, 1999; data entry started on May 19, 1999; while machine editing started on May 31, 1999. These major activities, along the process, overlap in time and

were done simultaneously (together with the Maternal and Child Health Survey). On August 15, 1999, FPS manual and machine data processing were completed.

Response Rate

A total of 26,964 households in the core sample EAs were sampled for LFS. Of this total, 25,963 were valid households (that is, households in housing units that were neither vacant nor demolished). Of these valid households, 25,190 core sample households in the LFS with a recorded response rate of 93.4 percent were interviewed without replacement. (Table 1)

Of the 25,190 core sample households interviewed, 19,482 households were interviewed in the 1999 FPS (Table 1). A total of 29,985 women aged 15 to 49 years were eligible for interview in the FPS.

Of the 29,985 eligible women, 28,306 eligible women responded through either personal interview or use of self-administered questionnaire (SAQ). The response rate was 94.4 percent at the national level. Among the regions, Ilocos had the lowest response rate with 87.1 percent; while Northern Mindanao, Caraga, Central Visayas and Metro Manila had the highest with about 96.0 percent each.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

In order to make the weighted national total of women aged 15 to 49 years consistent with that of the estimate of the size of this population group as of April 1999, all weights were adjusted using a single factor. This adjustment factor is equal to the ratio of the estimated number of women 15 to 49 years old as of April 1999 to the weighted number of these women as determined by the original weights.

General Characteristics

Table 2 shows the distribution of women by selected background characteristics. As expected, the proportion of women in each age group was observed to decline with increasing age, with the highest proportion in the 15-19 age group and the lowest in the 45-49 age group. More than half of the women (50.6 percent) were less than 30 years of age.

There were more survey respondents from urban areas (52.4 percent) than from rural areas (47.6 percent). Metro Manila respondents comprised 16.2 percent. Respondents from the rest of Luzon accounted for about two-fifths (41.5 percent), while those from the Visayas and Mindanao, 19.2 and 23.2 percent, respectively.

Table 1. Number of households interviewed, women interviewed, and response rate in the Family Planning Survey by region, Philippines: 1999

Region	LFS Households					FPS Sample Women	
	Sampled	Valid Households	Interviewed	Response Rate (before replacement) (%)	Interviewed for FPS	Interviewed	Response Rate (%)
Philippines	26,964	25,963	25,190	93.4	19,482	28,306	94.4
Ilocos	1,344	1,313	1,287	95.8	958	1,286	87.1
Cagayan Valley	1,200	1,171	1,150	95.8	845	1,201	94.0
Central Luzon	2,544	2,472	2,416	95.0	1,906	2,840	95.4
Southern Tagalog	3,300	3,209	3,130	94.9	2,399	3,495	95.3
Bicol	1,488	1,435	1,400	94.1	1,053	1,463	93.5
Western Visayas	2,016	1,932	1,892	93.9	1,405	2,005	94.3
Central Visayas	1,824	1,767	1,730	94.9	1,123	1,679	95.9
Eastern Visayas	1,488	1,416	1,371	92.1	926	1,301	94.8
Western Mindanao	1,200	1,146	1,109	92.4	891	1,229	95.3
Northern Mindanao	1,200	1,163	1,119	93.3	897	1,286	96.4
Southern Mindanao	1,680	1,598	1,767	92.0	1,253	1,855	93.9
Central Mindanao	1,200	1,145	876	91.3	907	1,314	95.2
Metro Manila	2,880	2,736	2,565	89.1	2,235	3,674	95.8
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	1,200	1,160	1,132	94.3	827	1,170	89.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	1,200	1,178	1,157	96.4	1,035	1,420	94.2
Caraga	1,200	1,122	1,089	90.8	822	1,088	96.4

Sources: National Statistics Office, April 1999 Labor Force Survey (LFS) and 1999 Family Planning Survey (FPS)

Table 2. Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 1999

Background Characteristic	Weighted	Number of Women	
	Percent	Weighted (in '000)	Unweighted
Total	100.0	19,071	28,306
Age			
15-19	21.2	4,051	6,140
20-24	15.3	2,922	4,373
25-29	14.1	2,695	3,973
30-34	13.9	2,649	3,886
35-39	13.2	2,523	3,757
40-44	12.1	2,311	3,374
45-49	10.0	1,916	2,803
Marital Status			
Never Married	38.2	7,280	10,980
Married	55.7	10,617	15,570
Living Together	2.5	470	707
Divorced/Separated	1.7	322	488
Widowed	2.0	377	558
Residence			
Urban	52.4	10,001	18,155
Rural	47.6	9,069	10,151
Region			
Metro Manila	16.2	3,085	3,674
Cordillera Adm. Reg. (CAR)	1.8	346	1,170
Ilocos	5.3	1,005	1,286
Cagayan Valley	3.5	673	1,201
Central Luzon	10.3	1,957	2,840
Southern Tagalog	15.0	2,862	3,495
Bicol	5.6	1,059	1,463
Western Visayas	7.9	1,509	2,005
Central Visayas	7.0	1,340	1,679
Eastern Visayas	4.3	813	1,301
Western Mindanao	4.0	756	1,229
Northern Mindanao	3.5	669	1,286
Southern Mindanao	6.7	1,284	1,855
Central Mindanao	3.4	653	1,314
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	2.9	544	1,420
Caraga	2.7	507	1,088

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

More than half (55.7 percent) of the sample women were legally married. The never-married constituted more than one-third (38.2 percent). Those categorized as 'living together', accounted for 2.5 percent; the divorced/separated, 1.7 percent; and the widowed, 2.0 percent.

Currently married women, which include both legally married women and those living with a man in consensual union, accounted for 58.2 percent of all women interviewed. Two out of 10 currently married women either belonged to the age group 30-34 (20.0 percent) or age group 35-39 (19.6 percent) (Figure 1).

Four out of five currently married women reported their highest educational attainment (9,082 or 81.9 percent). Of this number, majority claimed having completed at least an elementary education (Figure 2). Only 3.8 percent reported having no education at all. Women whose highest level of education attended was elementary constituted 40.1 percent.

The number of currently married women engaged in gainful occupation for the past 12 months increased by more than 10 percent as compared to the 1997 FPS result; that is, from 39.8 to 50.0 percent (Figure 3). Consequently, those engaged in non-gainful occupation decreased from 57.1 percent to 50.0 percent.

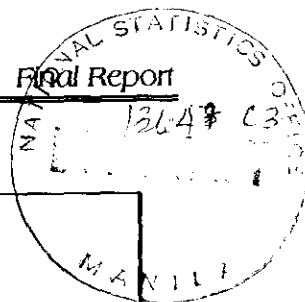
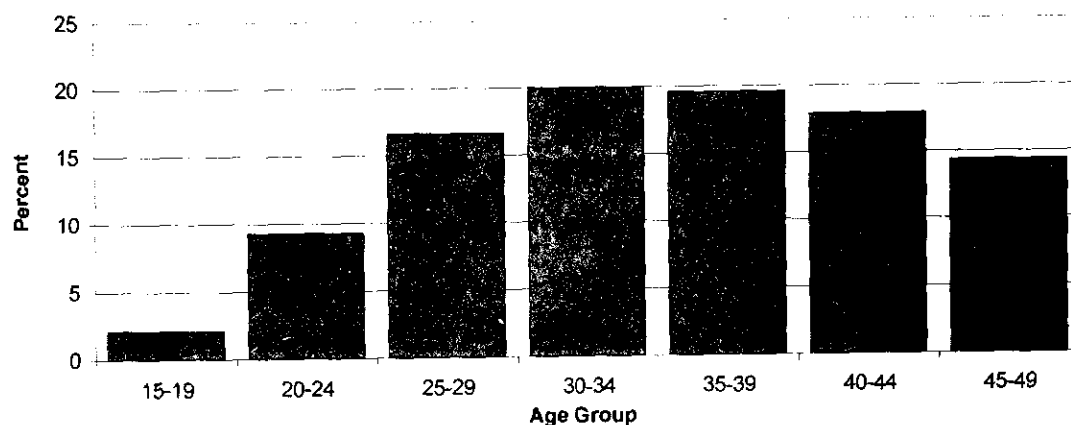
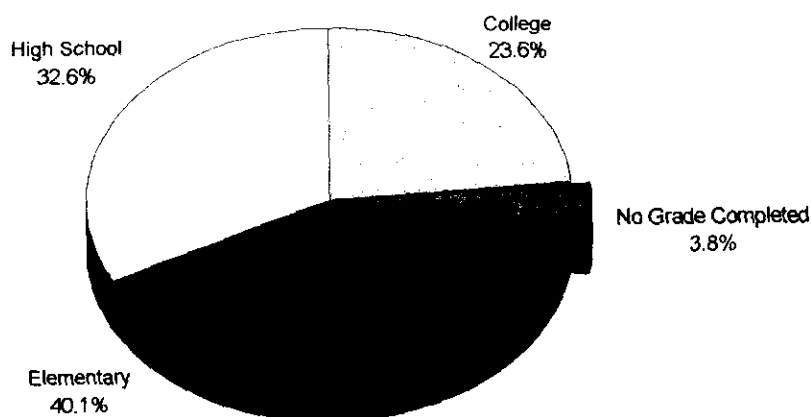


Figure 1
Percent distribution of currently married women by age group,
Philippines: 1999



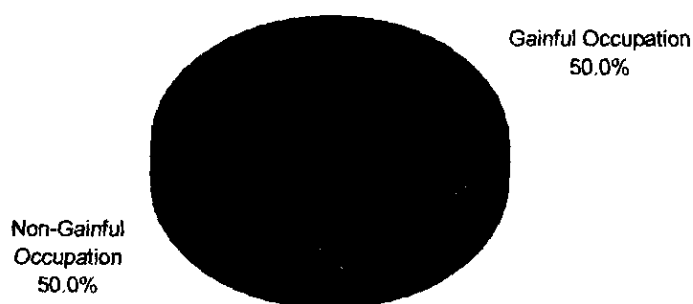
Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

Figure 2
Percent distribution of currently married women by highest level of
education attended, Philippines: 1999



Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

Figure 3
Percent distribution of currently married women by occupation,
Philippines: 1999



Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

Mean Children Ever Born

One measure of fertility obtained from the FPS is the mean number of children ever born (MCEB). In 1999, the average number of children for all women is 2.2 while that for currently married women is 3.5 (Table 3). The large difference between the MCEB for all women and that for currently married women implies that single motherhood is not common in the Philippines. The MCEB from the 1999 FPS is exactly the same as that in the 1996 and 1997 FPS for both all women and currently married women. For the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), the MCEB for all women registered at 2.2 children. The 1999 MCEB for currently married women is slightly higher in the FPS than the 1998 NDHS.

As expected, the MCEB increases with increasing age (Figure 4). The general trend shown in Figure 4 is that of a low MCEB in 1998 as compared to 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1999 FPSs for currently married women aged 25 to 44 years. This is partly because the 1998 NDHS collected exhaustive data on birth history while the 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1999 FPS only asked women about the total number of children they ever had. Expectedly, reporting of children ever born to a woman is more complete in the 1998 NDHS.

The proportion of childless currently married women in all ages had a varying pattern for the last five years with the highest proportion registered at 6.8 percent in 1996 and lowest at 5.6 percent in the last 1999 FPS.

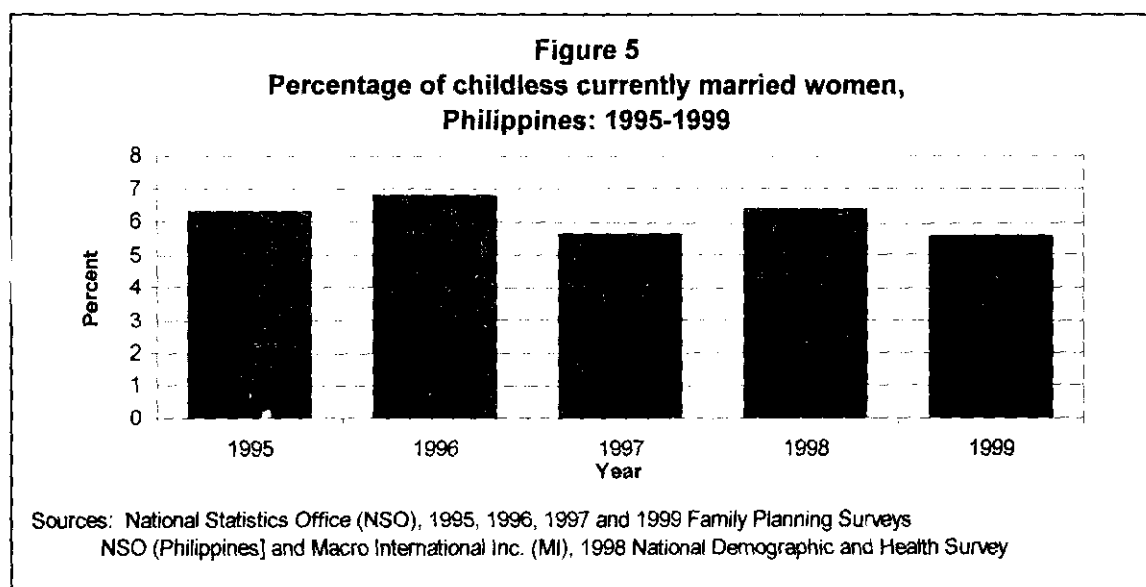
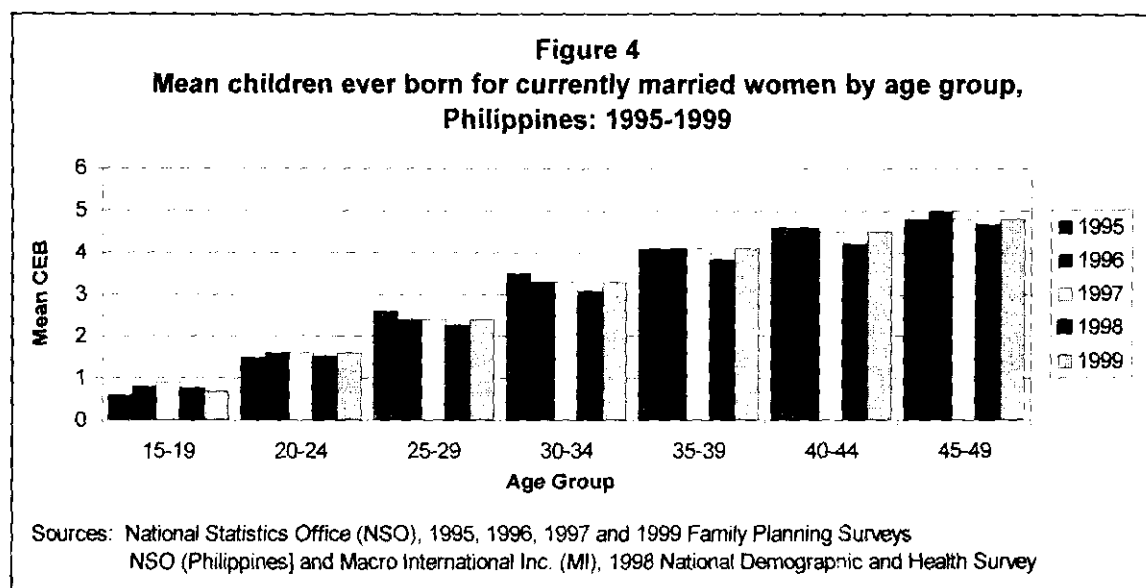
Table 3. Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born (CEB), by five-year age group, Philippines: 1999

Age Group	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (CEB)											Total	Number of Women (in '000)	Mean Number of CEB
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	ALL WOMEN													
Total	40.6	9.1	11.7	12.2	9.5	6.5	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	100.0	19,071	2.2
15-19	96.0	3.2	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	4,051	0.1
20-24	66.6	16.1	10.5	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	100.0	2,923	0.6
25-29	32.3	15.6	21.8	16.7	8.4	3.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	100.0	2,696	1.7
30-34	15.5	10.5	18.6	21.4	14.9	9.9	6.1	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,650	2.8
35-39	11.2	7.1	13.7	18.5	17.4	12.7	7.9	4.8	3.3	1.9	1.5	100.0	2,523	3.6
40-44	8.4	5.9	12.2	17.6	16.6	12.4	9.4	6.4	4.7	3.2	3.4	100.0	2,312	4.1
45-49	7.9	5.9	10.3	14.5	17.0	13.6	9.8	7.9	4.2	3.5	5.4	100.0	1,916	4.4
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN														
Total	5.6	12.9	18.8	19.6	15.2	10.6	6.9	4.2	2.5	1.7	1.9	100.0	11,087	3.5
15-19	42.3	45.5	10.4	1.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	100.0	235	0.7
20-24	14.3	39.1	28.9	13.6	3.0	0.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	100.0	1,035	1.6
25-29	6.9	19.7	30.5	23.3	12.0	4.8	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,845	2.4
30-34	4.1	10.2	21.1	24.8	17.3	11.6	7.2	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,217	3.3
35-39	3.0	6.6	14.4	20.1	19.2	14.3	8.9	5.6	3.8	2.2	1.7	100.0	2,168	4.1
40-44	2.6	5.2	12.1	18.6	17.8	13.7	10.4	7.2	5.3	3.5	3.7	100.0	1,988	4.5
45-49	2.3	5.3	11.1	15.0	17.7	14.8	10.6	8.8	4.7	3.9	5.9	100.0	1,599	4.8

Note: 1. This table does not include cases where number of births was unreported.

2. Currently married women include women whose marital status are 'living together.'

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey



III. CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

The 1999 FPS provided data on two key family planning indicators, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and contraceptive method mix. The CPR is 'the proportion within a specified population group reporting current use of any method of contraception.'¹ Although the

¹ A different definition of contraceptive prevalence rate may be used in other studies. For example, those women who have not resumed sexual relations because of previous childbirth; those who were temporarily apart from their husbands and those who were currently pregnant may not be included in the computation as they are not exposed to the risk of conception at the time of the survey.

accompanying tables show proportions of all women as well as all currently married women, the contraceptive prevalence rates reported below refer to proportions of all currently married women reporting current use of any contraceptive method. Method mix is the percentage distribution of contraceptive users by method.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) registered an increase between 1968 and 1999. The biggest rise was experienced in the years from 1973 to 1978 (21.1 percent) and from 1993 to 1995 (10.7 percent), both due to increases in the use of traditional methods. A decreasing trend, however, may be seen from the year 1996 to 1998 but this rose as recorded in the last FPS survey to register 49.3 percent (Table 4 and Figure 6).

The prevalence rate of traditional family planning methods fluctuated over the last thirty years (1968 to 1999) while the use of modern methods increased, except in 1998 where a decline of 2.7 percentage points was noted. However, an increase of 4.2 percentage points is reflected in 1999 to register 32.4 percent CPR of modern method.

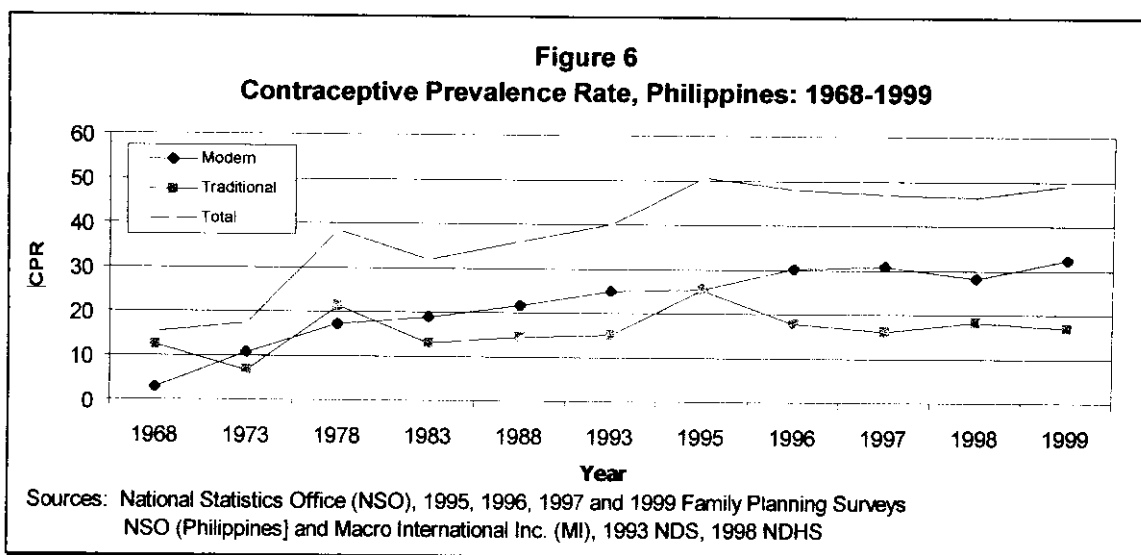
Table 4. Percentage of currently married women aged 15-44 years using modern and traditional contraceptive methods, Philippines: 1968-1999

Survey	Modern Method	Traditional Method	Total
1968 National Demographic Survey	2.9	12.5	15.4
1973 National Demographic Survey	10.7	6.7	17.4
1978 Rep. of the Philippines Fertility Survey	17.2	21.3	38.5
1983 National Demographic Survey	18.9	13.1	32.0
1988 National Demographic Survey	21.6	14.5	36.1
1993 National Demographic Survey	24.9	15.1	40.0
1995 Family Planning Survey ¹	25.5	25.2	50.7
1996 Family Planning Survey ¹	30.2	17.9	48.1
1997 Family Planning Survey ¹	30.9	16.1	47.0
1998 National Demographic and Health Survey	28.2	18.3	46.5
1999 Family Planning Survey ¹	32.4	16.9	49.3

Note: ¹ Based on currently married women aged 15-49 years.

Sources: National Statistics Office (NSO), 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1999 Family Planning Surveys

National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines] and Macro International Inc. (MI), 1994: National Demographic Survey, Table 4.5, 1998: National Demographic and Health Survey, Table 4.5



Method Mix

The proportion of currently married women using modern methods (pill, IUD, injection, diaphragm/foam/jelly/cream, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, mucus/billings/ovulation, temperature, and lactational amenorrhea method [LAM]) was considerably higher than the proportion using traditional methods (calendar/rhythm method, and withdrawal method).

The pill was preferred over any other method, both modern and traditional. It was used by 13.1 percent of currently married women. Female sterilization was the second most preferred method (10.7 percent), followed by calendar method² (9.6 percent), and withdrawal (6.7 percent). Other methods trailed behind. IUD was used by 3.4 percent of currently married women; injection, 2.7 percent; and condom, 1.7 percent. Diaphragm/foam/jelly/cream, male sterilization, mucus/billings/ovulation, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) were each used by less than one percent of currently married women (Table 5).

A cursory examination of Figure 7 shows that the proportion of currently married women which recorded increases in the use of some family planning methods in 1998 NDHS declined during the 1999 FPS; to wit: IUD (3.7 to 3.4 percent) and withdrawal (8.9 to 6.7 percent). On the other hand, family planning methods that decreased in number of current users in 1998 NDHS marked increases in the previous FPS: pill (9.9 to 13.1 percent); condom (1.6 to 1.7 percent); female sterilization (10.3 to 10.6 percent); and other traditional methods (0.3 to 0.6 percent). The use of male sterilization, however, recorded the same proportion in 1998 and 1999 (0.1 percent); while users of injection continue to increase (from 2.4 to 2.7 percent).

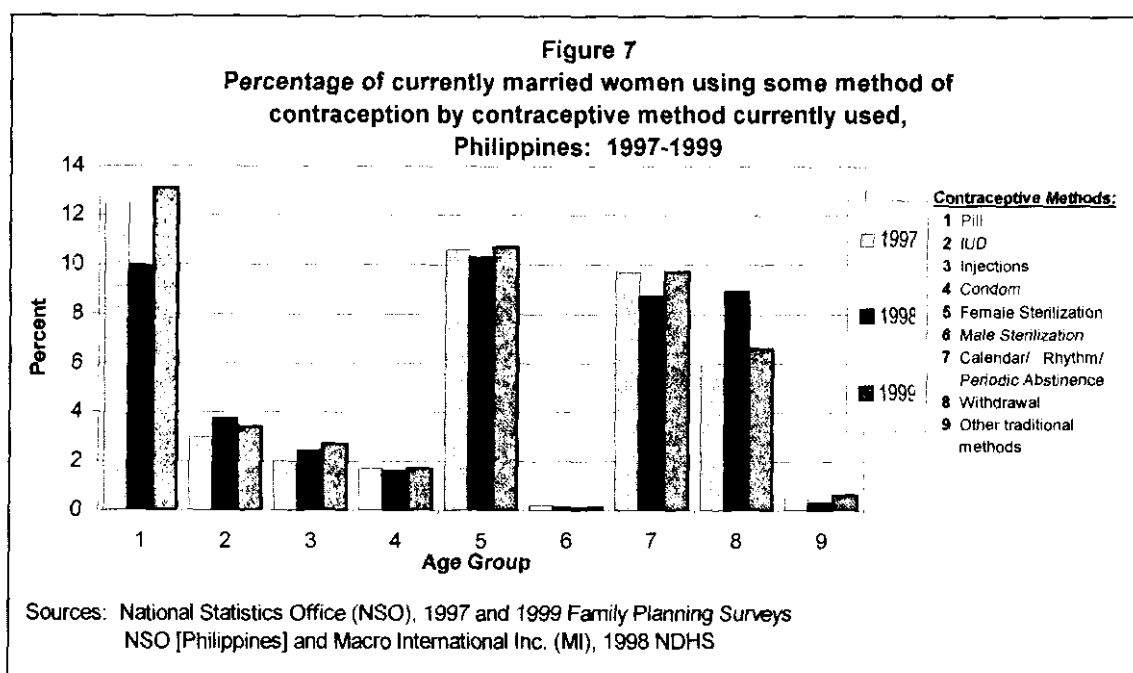
² In this report, the term 'calendar method' refers to the category 'calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence' that appears on the FPS questionnaire. The description provided for this collection of methods can be found on page 8 of the SAQ instructions (Appendix C).

Table 5. Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by current contraceptive method used, by five-year age group, Philippines: 1999

Age	Any Method	MODERN METHOD						TRADITIONAL METHOD						Total	Number of women (in '000)				
		Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly/ Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ Billings/ Ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Any traditional			Calendar/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	
ALL WOMEN																			
Total	28.9	19.1	7.7	2.0	1.6	-	1.0	6.4	0.1	-	-	0.3	9.8	5.6	3.9	0.4	71.1	100.0	19,071
15-19	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	98.7	100.0	4,051
20-24	14.9	10.4	6.4	1.3	1.6	-	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	4.5	1.7	2.5	0.4	85.1	100.0	2,923
25-29	36.1	24.6	14.7	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.1	-	-	0.6	11.5	6.2	4.9	0.3	63.9	100.0	2,696
30-34	47.1	32.2	16.0	4.0	3.1	0.1	1.7	6.8	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	14.9	8.4	5.8	0.7	52.8	100.0	2,650
35-39	49.7	32.2	11.4	3.2	2.2	0.1	1.8	12.9	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	17.4	9.7	7.3	0.4	50.3	100.0	2,523
40-44	44.5	27.2	5.1	2.4	1.1	-	1.4	16.9	-	-	-	0.2	17.3	10.2	6.5	0.5	55.5	100.0	2,312
45-49	27.4	17.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	-	0.5	14.1	0.4	-	-	-	9.7	7.2	2.2	0.3	72.6	100.0	1,916
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
Total	49.3	32.4	13.1	3.4	2.7	0.1	1.7	10.7	0.1	-	-	0.5	16.9	9.6	6.7	0.6	50.7	100.0	11,087
15-19	21.9	14.0	8.8	0.9	2.7	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.8	7.8	2.6	4.4	0.8	78.1	100.0	235
20-24	41.5	28.9	17.7	3.7	4.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.3	12.6	4.7	6.8	1.0	58.5	100.0	1,035
25-29	52.3	35.7	21.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	16.6	9.1	7.1	0.5	47.7	100.0	1,845
30-34	56.1	38.3	19.1	4.7	3.7	0.1	2.1	8.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	17.8	10.1	6.9	0.9	43.9	100.0	2,217
35-39	57.4	37.1	13.2	3.7	2.6	0.2	2.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	20.3	11.3	8.5	0.4	42.6	100.0	2,168
40-44	51.1	31.0	5.9	2.7	1.3	-	1.6	19.1	-	-	-	0.2	20.0	11.9	7.5	0.6	48.9	100.0	1,988
45-49	32.2	20.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	-	0.6	16.2	0.4	-	-	-	11.6	8.6	2.6	0.4	67.8	100.0	1,599

Note: Currently married women include women whose marital status are 'living together'.

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

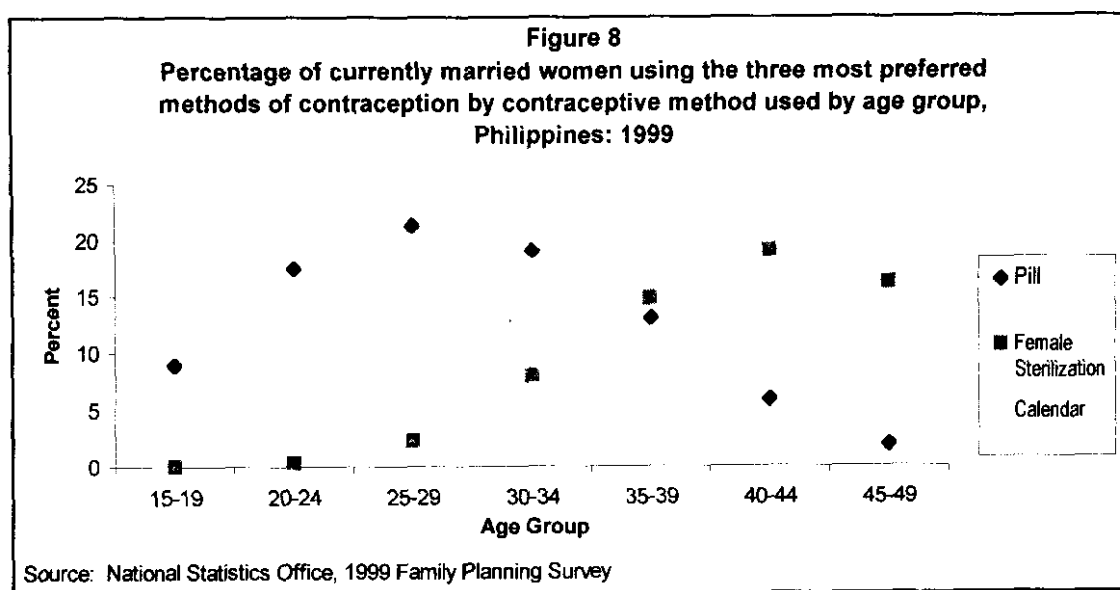


Compared to the 1998 NDHS, the proportion of women using pill increased by more than 3 percentage points in the 1999 FPS. Likewise, users of condom, female sterilization, other traditional methods and injection increased slightly over the past years. IUD and withdrawal became less popular over the past year.

Contraceptive Use by Age

The contraceptive prevalence rate varied by age group (Table 5). Contraceptive use among currently married women peaked at ages 35 to 39 years (57.4 percent). It was lowest at ages 15 to 19 years (21.9 percent). Even at the oldest age group (45 to 49 years), three out of ten (32.2 percent) currently married women were using contraceptives in 1999.

The prevalence rate for modern methods was higher than for traditional methods for all age groups of currently married women. The proportion of women using the three most widely used methods, namely, pill, female sterilization, and the calendar method, by age group is illustrated in Figure 8. The pill was generally preferred over female sterilization and calendar method by currently married women below the age of 30 years. Female sterilization and calendar method were preferred over the pill by women 40 years and over.



Contraceptive Use by Residence

The rate of contraceptive use was higher in urban areas than in rural areas (51.3 percent compared to 47.4 percent). This was mainly attributed to the higher prevalence of female sterilization, pill, and condom use in urban areas than in rural areas (13.3 percent versus 8.2 percent, 13.4 percent versus 12.9 percent, and 2.0 percent versus 1.4 percent, respectively). For all other methods, there were negligible differences in prevalence rates between urban and rural areas.

CPR varied by region. It ranged from a low of 15.5 percent for ARMM to a high of 63.2 percent for Cagayan Valley. Use of pill and female sterilization were the most popular methods in most of the regions. The CPR for the use of pill was high in Cagayan Valley (24.1 percent), Caraga (17.0 percent), Western Mindanao (16.8 percent), Southern Tagalog (14.4 percent), and Ilocos (14.0) than in any other regions. Female sterilization was more prevalent in Central Luzon (18.8 percent), Metro Manila (16.0 percent), and CAR (13.0 percent) compared to other regions.

In seven (7) regions, use of traditional contraceptive method, particularly the calendar method, was more popular. These regions are: Southern Mindanao (16.9 percent), Central Visayas (15.9 percent), Northern Mindanao (15.6 percent), Western Visayas (15.1 percent), Central Mindanao (13.5 percent), Bicol (12.0 percent) and Eastern Visayas (11.4 percent).

In Bicol, ARMM and Visayan regions, the preference for modern methods was only slightly different from that for traditional methods. In other regions, modern methods were likely to be used than traditional methods.

Contraceptive Use by Number of Children

As can be gleaned from Table 6, the CPR was lowest among currently married women who are childless (3.3 percent) and highest among those with three children (61.2 percent). For women with four or more children, the CPR declined as the number of children increased.

Women with one to six children preferred modern methods to traditional methods. The pill was preferred by women with one to three children (14.3, 18.6 and 17.7 percent, respectively); female sterilization by women with four to six children (19.7, 14.8 and 12.9 percent, respectively). The CPR for modern methods tended to be not considerably different from that for traditional methods among childless women and women with seven or more children.

Table 6. Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, according to selected background characteristics, Philippines: 1999

Background Characteristic	MODERN METHOD										TRADITIONAL METHOD					Total	Number of women (in '000)
	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injec-tion	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream	Con-dom	Fe-male steriliza-tion	Mucus/Sil-ings/Ovula-tion	Tem-pe-ra-ture	LAM	Any tra-di-tional	Ca-len-dar Rhy-thm	With-drawal	Other		
Total	49.3	32.4	13.1	3.4	2.7	0.1	1.7	10.7	0.1	-	0.5	16.9	9.6	6.7	0.6	100.0	11,067
Residence																	
Urban	51.3	34.9	13.4	3.1	2.4	0.1	2.0	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	16.4	8.9	7.1	0.4	100.0	55,343
Rural	47.4	30.1	12.9	3.7	3.0	0.1	1.4	8.2	0.1	-	0.6	17.3	10.3	6.3	0.8	100.0	5,744
Region																	
Metro Manila	53.0	37.5	14.8	2.4	1.9	-	1.6	16.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	15.5	5.8	9.5	0.2	100.0	1,541
CAR	47.9	33.7	8.8	1.2	6.2	0.8	3.2	13.0	-	-	0.5	14.2	6.4	7.7	0.2	100.0	205
Ilocos	51.0	35.0	14.0	1.0	4.8	-	2.0	13.1	-	-	0.1	16.0	6.2	9.7	0.1	100.0	612
Cagayan Valley	63.2	51.6	24.1	3.6	5.2	0.8	0.8	16.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	11.7	4.5	7.1	-	100.0	416
C-Luzon	53.1	38.1	13.6	1.2	2.8	-	1.0	18.8	0.1	-	0.5	15.0	6.4	8.3	0.3	100.0	1,143
S-Tagalog	48.0	33.4	14.4	2.3	2.9	-	2.4	10.7	-	-	0.7	14.5	6.7	7.6	0.2	100.0	1,663
Bicol	43.5	19.9	8.6	1.2	2.8	-	1.2	5.6	0.2	-	0.2	23.6	12.0	10.7	0.9	100.0	660
W-Visayas	47.8	25.8	11.0	1.7	2.2	0.2	1.6	7.6	0.2	-	1.4	22.0	15.1	6.3	0.6	100.0	837
C-Visayas	48.1	26.4	8.1	4.2	3.3	-	2.9	7.8	0.2	-	-	21.7	15.9	5.4	0.4	100.0	743
E-Visayas	42.0	25.5	9.6	2.8	2.4	0.1	1.8	8.0	0.1	-	0.8	16.5	11.4	3.8	1.3	100.0	534
W-Mindanao	45.8	31.8	16.8	6.2	1.6	0.1	1.1	4.7	-	0.3	0.2	14.0	9.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	466
N-Mindanao	57.0	37.3	14.4	9.9	2.4	0.2	1.8	7.5	-	0.1	0.4	19.7	15.6	3.1	1.0	100.0	410
S-Mindanao	55.8	34.5	13.5	8.6	1.9	0.1	2.4	7.3	0.6	-	0.3	21.3	16.9	3.6	0.8	100.0	766
C-Mindanao	49.4	32.8	13.4	7.1	3.5	-	0.7	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	16.5	13.5	2.9	0.1	100.0	388
ARMM	15.5	7.6	4.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	-	0.3	-	7.9	1.7	1.4	4.9	100.0	360
Caraga	52.6	36.5	17.0	8.2	1.9	0.1	1.7	6.9	0.1	-	0.7	16.2	11.6	4.4	0.3	100.0	343
Number of Children																	
None	3.3	1.7	1.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	618
1	35.0	22.6	14.3	2.7	2.6	-	1.6	0.6	-	-	0.6	12.4	7.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,433
2	54.6	36.1	18.6	4.8	3.2	0.1	2.2	6.4	0.2	-	0.5	18.5	9.7	8.3	0.5	100.0	2,087
3	61.2	42.4	17.7	3.5	2.9	0.2	1.7	15.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	18.8	11.1	7.0	0.7	100.0	2,169
4	59.5	40.6	11.7	3.7	2.1	0.1	2.6	19.7	0.1	-	0.1	18.9	10.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	1,688
5	56.2	38.1	13.0	4.1	4.0	-	1.4	14.8	0.2	-	0.1	18.1	10.8	6.5	0.8	100.0	1,175
6	47.6	29.4	8.6	2.7	3.3	-	1.0	12.9	0.1	-	0.7	18.2	11.2	6.2	0.8	100.0	765
7 or more	38.8	19.5	4.8	2.5	2.5	-	1.5	7.7	-	-	0.4	19.2	10.7	7.6	1.0	100.0	1,152
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Currently married women include women whose marital status are 'living together'.

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

Contraceptive Use by Education

Table 7 shows the distribution of women according to level of educational attainment. Generally, women with more education were more likely to use contraception than those with less education or no education at all. The CPR was lowest for women who did not complete any grade; however, it is worth to note that an increase of more than 20 percent (13.3 to 40.0 percent) from the year 1997 to 1999 was reflected.

Contraceptive use did not vary significantly among women who completed elementary or higher level of education. Women who had at least an elementary education preferred modern methods to traditional methods. For women who had not completed any grade, use of any modern and any traditional method increased markedly (from 6.1 to 22.7 percent and from 7.2 to 17.3 percent, respectively); these proportions however did not vary significantly.

Some patterns in contraceptive method mix may be worth noting from Table 7. The prevalence rate for pills did not vary significantly between college undergraduates (14.4 percent) and those who attained or completed high school (14.3 percent). The use of female sterilization was highest among women who have at least attended college (12.5 percent) and lowest among elementary undergraduates (9.3 percent). The opposite is true for the use of calendar method where the prevalence rate was lowest among women who have at least attended college (9.4 percent) and highest among elementary graduates (10.8 percent).

Contraceptive Use by Occupation

Women involved in gainful occupation were found to be more likely to use contraception than those not engaged in any gainful occupation (50.1 percent versus 48.4 percent) (See Table 8.) It may be that participation in the work force fosters contact with an expanded social environment, resulting in changes in one's knowledge, attitudes, values and aspirations; this could then affect reproductive decision making, including the decision to use contraception (Cornwell, 1981). Irrespective of whether the woman was a gainful worker or not, she preferred pill, female sterilization, and the calendar method over other methods.

Table 7. Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, according to level of educational attainment, Philippines: 1999

Educational Attainment	MODERN METHOD										TRADITIONAL METHOD				Total	Number of Women (in '000)
	Any Method	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Modern NFP*	Any traditional	Calendar/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		
Total	49.2	32.3	13.1	3.4	2.7	0.1	1.7	10.6	0.1	0.5	16.9	9.6	6.7	0.6	50.7	11,087
No grade completed	40.0	22.7	10.3	1.5	3.6	-	0.4	6.1	-	0.8	17.3	11.7	5.0	0.6	60.0	341
Elementary	47.9	30.7	13.0	3.3	2.9	0.1	1.4	9.4	0.1	0.5	17.2	10.2	6.6	0.5	52.0	3,639
Grade I to V	46.0	30.0	13.1	2.6	3.1	0.1	1.2	9.3	0.1	0.4	16.1	9.6	5.9	0.6	53.8	1,935
Graduate	50.1	31.6	12.9	4.1	2.7	0.1	1.7	9.4	0.1	0.6	18.5	10.8	7.3	0.3	49.9	1,704
High School	51.8	34.6	14.3	3.6	2.6	0.1	2.1	11.3	0.2	0.4	17.2	10.0	6.9	0.3	48.2	2,957
1st - 3rd year	53.3	34.6	13.1	5.2	3.0	0.1	1.8	10.7	0.2	0.4	18.8	11.8	6.6	0.4	46.7	1,352
Graduate	50.5	34.6	15.3	2.3	2.3	0.1	2.3	11.8	0.1	0.4	15.9	8.5	7.3	0.2	49.4	1,605
College	50.0	33.8	12.4	3.5	2.4	0.1	2.1	12.5	0.1	0.5	16.2	9.4	6.1	0.8	50.0	2,145
Undergraduate	52.3	36.0	14.4	3.8	2.4	-	1.9	12.7	0.1	0.6	16.3	9.3	6.1	0.9	47.6	1,142
Graduate, higher	47.4	31.2	10.2	3.3	2.4	0.3	2.3	12.3	0.2	0.4	16.2	9.5	6.1	0.6	52.6	1,003
Unknown	48.6	32.1	12.8	3.3	2.7	-	1.6	10.9	0.1	0.8	16.5	7.9	7.4	1.2	51.3	2,005

Note: * Mucus/Billing/Ovulation plus LAM

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey and April 1999 Labor Force Survey

Table 8. Percent distribution of currently married women by current contraceptive method used, according to usual occupation during the past 12 months, Philippines: 1999

Usual Occupation	Any Me- thod	MODERN METHOD							TRADITIONAL METHOD					Total	Number of Women (in '000)		
		Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injec- tion	Dia- phragm/ Foam/ Jelly/ Cream	Fe- male steri- liza- tion	Male steri- liza- tion	Mo- dem NFP*	Any tra- di- tional	Calen- dar/ Rhythm	With- draw- al	Other				
Total	49.2	32.3	13.1	3.4	2.7	0.1	1.7	10.6	0.1	0.5	16.9	9.6	6.7	0.6	50.7	100.0	11,087
Gainful Occupation	50.1	32.6	13.4	3.6	2.8	0.1	1.6	10.5	0.1	0.5	17.5	10.2	6.8	0.5	49.8	100.0	5,539
Professional, technical, related workers	48.8	34.3	12.1	3.3	1.9	0.8	2.1	13.6	-	0.5	14.5	6.6	7.2	0.7	51.2	100.0	298
Administrative, executive, managerial workers	49.8	32.2	11.8	3.2	1.1	-	2.6	12.9	-	0.5	17.7	8.5	8.1	1.1	50.2	100.0	142
Clerical workers	49.3	33.3	14.3	4.2	2.2	-	1.3	11.1	0.2	-	16.0	9.8	5.8	0.4	50.7	100.0	280
Sales workers	48.5	32.2	13.5	3.0	1.8	0.1	2.3	11.1	0.1	0.4	16.4	8.7	7.5	0.2	51.5	100.0	799
Service workers	52.2	35.2	11.8	3.1	2.9	-	2.2	14.8	-	0.4	17.0	9.6	6.9	0.5	47.6	100.0	471
Agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry workers, fishermen, hunters	47.1	28.6	12.8	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.9	7.0	0.1	0.4	18.5	12.1	5.9	0.6	52.9	100.0	2,080
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, laborers	54.9	36.9	14.5	4.0	2.6	0.1	1.9	13.0	0.1	0.6	18.0	9.8	7.9	0.3	45.1	100.0	1,432
Other gainful	62.4	54.8	30.0	8.5	1.4	-	5.6	4.6	-	4.6	7.6	5.2	2.4	-	37.6	100.0	37
Nongainful Occupation	48.4	32.1	12.9	3.1	2.7	-	1.8	10.8	0.1	0.6	16.3	9.0	6.5	0.8	51.6	100.0	5,548
Housekeepers	48.2	32.8	13.1	3.3	2.9	0.1	1.7	10.8	0.2	0.8	15.5	8.2	6.3	1.0	51.7	100.0	3,411
Other nongainful	48.6	30.9	12.5	2.9	2.2	-	2.1	10.8	0.1	0.3	17.6	10.3	6.9	0.4	51.4	100.0	2,137
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: * Mucus/Billing/Ovulation plus LAM

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey and April 1999 Labor Force Survey

Contraceptive Use by Socio-Economic Status

A detailed look in the table revealed that the use of pill is the most popular modern contraceptive method since among the poor households as reflected by the response of more than half of the poor women (50.2 percent). This is followed by the use of female sterilization (19.1 percent), IUD (12.5 percent), injection (12.3 percent) and condom (5.3 percent). Less than one percent, however, claimed to currently use diaphragm/foam/jelly cream or had her partner vasectomized.

Four out of every ten currently married non-poor women using modern methods of contraception use female sterilization (38.7 percent). Almost the same proportion use pill (37.9 percent). While 10.0 percent had IUD inserted, 7.3 percent preferred injection and 5.5 percent used condom.

Currently married women who are 20-24 years old have the highest percentage of pill use among the poor (65.9 percent) while currently married women who are 15-19 years old registered the highest percentage of pill use among the non-poor (75.6 percent). The use of female sterilization increases with the increase in age, regardless of socio-economic status. The proportion of poor currently married women, 45-49 years old, who have their partners vasectomized is almost four times larger (5.5 percent) than that of non-poor currently married women of the same age group (1.5 percent).

Table 9. Percent distribution of currently married women by age group, by current modern contraceptive method used, according to socio-economic status, Philippines: 1999

Age	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly Cream	Condom	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	Modern NFP*	Total	Number of Women (in '000)
Poor										
15 - 19	50.5	14.0	30.5	-	4.9	-	-	-	100	11
20 - 24	65.9	9.7	20.2	0.5	2.8	0.8	-	-	100	95
25 - 29	61.7	14.0	14.7	1.1	6.2	2.3	-	-	100	204
30 - 34	54.1	15.7	11.8	0.3	5.3	12.8	-	-	100	248
35 - 39	46.1	10.3	9.8	0.4	5.2	28.2	-	-	100	194
40 - 44	26.5	10.4	7.8	-	6.1	49.2	-	-	100	113
45 - 49	19.7	7.9	4.8	-	3.9	58.3	5.5	-	100	45
Total	50.2	12.5	12.3	0.5	5.3	19.1	0.3	-	100	910
Non-Poor										
15 - 19	75.6	2.6	14.3	-	7.6	-	-	-	100	20
20 - 24	63.7	15.2	13.9	0.2	5.6	1.4	-	-	100	187
25 - 29	60.8	12.1	11.4	0.1	6.8	8.4	0.4	-	100	437
30 - 34	49.1	11.2	8.8	0.3	5.5	24.8	0.3	-	100	590
35 - 39	32.3	10.0	6.3	0.4	6.0	44.7	0.4	-	100	601
40 - 44	17.4	8.7	3.5	-	5.1	65.1	0.2	-	100	499
45 - 49	7.7	4.0	1.8	0.1	2.9	82.0	1.5	-	100	286
Total	37.9	10.0	7.3	0.2	5.5	38.7	0.4	-	100	2,620

Note: * Mucus/Billing/Ovulation plus LAM

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

Timing of Sterilization

Table 10 shows the distribution of women using female sterilization by age at the time of sterilization and number of years since the operation. More than four-fifths (82.3 percent) of the women who have been ligated had the operation between the age of 25 and 39 years. The median age for the operation was 31.3 years. The median age increased in 1999, surpassing that of 1996 (30.1 percent) after decreases in 1997 (29.9 percent) and 1998 (29.6 percent). The median age was higher for women who had the operation less than two years ago than for women who had it two or more years ago. The median ages for women who had it 2 to 7 years ago were very near each other.

Table 10. Percent distribution of sterilized women by age at time of sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Philippines: 1999

Years since Operation	AGE AT TIME OF STERILIZATION						Total	Number of Women (in '000)	Median Age (a)
	< 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Total	7.5	28.8	32.2	21.3	8.8	1.4	100.0	1,148	31.3
Less than 2	2.0	15.0	35.0	38.2	7.0	2.7	100.0	67	34.3
2-3	3.3	16.4	40.0	30.7	9.6	-	100.0	112	33.2
4-5	1.3	26.5	37.0	25.5	9.1	0.6	100.0	116	33.3
6-7	6.3	18.9	33.9	28.1	12.1	0.7	100.0	121	33.3
8-9	3.4	32.2	30.3	26.7	6.1	1.3	100.0	105	32.2
10 or more	10.9	34.2	29.6	14.9	8.6	1.9	100.0	627	29.7

(a) Median age was calculated only for women less than 40 years of age at time of sterilization.

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

IV. SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

The public sector was the most important source of supply for modern contraceptives in 1999 (Table 11). About three out of four women (74.2 percent) obtained their supplies from a public source. Within the public sector, the government hospital, rural health unit/urban health center and the barangay health station had the largest share (24.9, 23.3 and 23.0 percent, respectively). Only three percent of women obtained supply of (modern) contraceptives from the barangay service point officer/health worker.

About one out of four women (24.4 percent) obtained her supply from a private source. Almost half (47.9 percent) of condom users reported that their source of supply was the private sector; of which, 39.6 percent obtained supply from pharmacies. More than one-third of men (36.4 percent) who have had vasectomy had the operation either in a private hospital/clinic (18.3 percent) or by a private doctor (18.1 percent). While of the total women who have been ligated/sterilized in a private sector (27.2 percent), one-fourth or 25.0 percent had the operation in a private hospital/clinic, 1.4 percent by a private doctor and only 0.8 percent availed the non-government organization (NGO).

Table 11. Percent distribution of current users of selected modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific methods, Philippines: 1999

Source of Supply	Contraceptive Method						
	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly/ Cream	Condom	Female Sterilization	Male sterili- zation
Number of women (in '000)	1,463	375	302	9	193	1,212	13
Total percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Public Sector	75.2	79.5	90.6	74.5	47.6	71.4	63.7
Government hospital	2.6	17.2	5.3	-	0.4	63.2	25.0
Rural Health Unit/Urban Health Center	27.9	43.9	39.8	46.6	19.0	7.5	36.7
Barangay Health Station	38.5	17.9	43.5	27.9	23.9	0.6	2.0
Barangay Service Point Officer/ Health Worker	6.2	0.5	2.0	-	4.3	0.1	-
Private Sector	23.6	18.9	8.3	25.5	47.9	27.2	36.4
Private hospital/clinic	2.0	14.4	5.1	6.0	1.5	25.0	18.3
Private doctor	1.0	2.3	2.3	-	0.3	1.4	18.1
Private midwife	0.9	1.4	0.4	-	0.2	-	-
Pharmacy	17.8	-	0.2	19.5	39.6	-	-
Store	0.9	-	-	-	4.7	-	-
NGO (IMCH, IMCCSDI, FPOP, etc.)	0.4	0.8	0.3	-	0.5	0.8	-
Industry-based clinic	0.6	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Others	0.8	1.6	0.9	-	0.9	1.1	-
Puericulture center	0.2	1.6	0.4	-	-	0.4	-
Church	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Friend/Relative	0.5	-	0.3	-	0.9	-	-
Other	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-
Don't know	0.3	-	0.2	-	2.7	0.3	-
Missing	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

V. REASON FOR NOT USING CONTRACEPTION

Currently married women who were not pregnant and not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked why they elected not to avoid or delay pregnancy. The results are presented in Table 12.

Twenty-two out of one hundred (22.1 percent) currently married women who are not using contraception cited wanting a child. About 23 percent responded that they were old or found it difficult to get pregnant (12.2 percent) or menopausal/had hysterectomy (10.6 percent). Another seventeen percent reported that they seldom had sex or their husbands were away (10.0 percent), they were amenorrheic (5.9 percent) or they were not married/not sexually active (1.3 percent).

Almost fourteen percent (13.6 percent) of currently married women who were not using contraception cited reasons related with contraceptive methods themselves, that is, side effects (11.3 percent), inconvenient to use (1.4 percent), costs too much (0.6 percent) and hard to get the method (0.3 percent). Health concerns (8.2 percent) or lack of knowledge (2.1 percent) were reported by another 10 percent of the currently married women. Some women reported non-use of contraception because they were either opposed to family planning (2.1 percent), prohibited by their religion (3.9 percent) or were simply fatalistic (5.3 percent).

It appears from the result (Table 12) that the contraceptive methods are far-reaching. Currently married women had no difficulty with the accessibility of contraceptive methods: 'hard to get method' was reported by only a small proportion of currently married women who elected not to avoid or delay pregnancy.

VI. HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

Table 13 presents the percent distribution of children according to increased risk of mortality as a result of the fertility behavior of the mother. The table also presents the percent distribution of currently married women who are at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality. Children at elevated risk of mortality include those born to mothers who are too young or too old at the time of the birth of the child, children of high birth order, and children who are too closely spaced.

In 1999, 55.7 percent of all births in the 12-month period before the survey were at elevated risk of mortality. This proportion is lower than the 60.5 percent measured in 1995, 59.2 percent recorded in 1996, 56.2 measured in 1997, and the 56.9 percent recorded in 1998³. Two out of three currently married women (67.6 percent) were found to be at risk of conceiving a child with elevated risk of mortality. One out of three currently married women (33.0 percent) were in single risk categories and about the same proportion (34.6 percent) in multiple risk categories. Most women with elevated risk (31.5 percent) were in the multiple risk category of more than 34 years old with more than three children.³

³ It should be noted that the 1998 estimate reflected births over a five year period prior to the survey. In contrast, the estimates in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1999 reflected births only in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 12. Percent distribution of currently married women electing not to avoid or delay pregnancy, by reason for not using any contraceptive method, according to five-year age group, Philippines: 1999

Reason for not using Contraceptive method	AGE GROUP							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Wants child	43.6	39.0	36.5	27.8	22.5	13.4	7.5	22.1
Side effects	3.9	10.2	10.1	14.1	13.2	12.6	8.7	11.3
Lack of knowledge	4.6	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1
Health concerns	1.3	6.9	8.0	9.5	10.8	10.6	4.7	8.2
Inconvenient to use	0.4	0.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4
Opposed to family planning	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.1
Prohibited by religion	4.4	2.9	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	2.1	3.9
Fatalistic (Bahala na)	6.1	3.7	5.2	5.3	6.9	6.3	3.6	5.3
Costs too much	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.6
Hard to get method	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.3
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.5	9.4	37.4	10.6
Old/difficult to get pregnant	4.5	2.8	3.9	5.1	8.7	20.3	22.7	12.2
Infrequent sex/husband away	4.9	8.3	11.2	12.3	14.0	10.3	5.8	10.0
Amenorrheic	13.9	14.7	9.3	7.7	6.3	2.7	0.5	5.9
Not married/not sexually active	5.5	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3
Other	5.1	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.6
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women (in '000)	121	430	657	777	803	934	1,078	4,800

Note: Currently married women include women whose marital status are 'living together'.

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table 13. Percent distribution of children born in the 12 months preceding the survey who are at elevated risk of mortality, and the percent distribution of currently married women at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality, by category of increased risk, Philippines: 1999

Risk Category	Births in last 12 months preceding the survey	Percent of currently married women (a)
	Percentage of births	
Not in any risk category	44.3	32.4 (b)
Single risk category		
Mother's age < 18	1.1	0.5
Mother's age > 34	6.0	18.3
Birth interval < 24	7.7	3.6
Birth order > 3	18.1	10.6
Subtotal	32.9	33.1
Multiple risk categories		
Age < 18 & birth interval < 24 (c)	-	-
Age > 34 & birth interval < 24	2.3	2.1
Age > 34 & birth order > 3	16.0	31.5
Age > 34 & birth interval < 24 & birth order > 3	-	-
Birth interval < 24 & birth order > 3	4.4	1.0
Subtotal	22.8	34.6
In any risk category	55.7	67.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number (in '000)	2,119	11,087

Note: (a) Women were assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child, if the child was conceived at the time of the survey: age less than 17 years and 3 months, age older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, and latest birth of order 3 or higher.

(b) Includes sterilized women.

(c) Includes the combined categories age < 18 and birth order > 3

Source: National Statistics Office, 1999 Family Planning Survey

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

1999 FPS FORM 1
NSCB CLEARANCE NO. NSO - 9902-01
EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1999

CONFIDENTIALITY: This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act No. 591. All information obtained about any individual respondent will be held strictly confidential.

<p>REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE Manila</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; margin-top: 20px;">O</p> <h2 style="margin-top: 10px;">1999 Family Planning Survey</h2>	<p>PROV _____ <input type="text"/></p> <p>MUN _____ <input type="text"/></p> <p>BGY _____ <input type="text"/></p> <p>EA _____ <input type="text"/></p> <p>HCN _____ <input type="text"/></p> <p>LN _____ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Name of Eligible Woman: _____</p> <p>Self-administered?</p> <p>SAQ 1</p> <p>Personal interview 2</p> <p>Reason for non-response:</p> <p>Refused 1</p> <p>OCW 2</p> <p>Respondent not around/not available 3</p> <p>Other (specify) 4</p>
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The 1999 Family Planning Survey (FPS) is a national survey on family planning method. The following questions are asked of all female members of the households aged 15 to 49 years regardless of marital status. Please do not feel offended, embarrassed or uncomfortable in answering these questions. We need your honest answers so we could provide development planners with information to guide them on decision making.

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																																																																																																																																																																
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3	How many children have you had during your life, including those who were born alive but died later, those who are living with you now and those who are living somewhere else?	Total No. of Children <input type="text"/> IF NONE, ENTER '00' <input type="text"/>	7																																																																																																																																																																																																
4	Did you have any live birth anytime from April 1, 1996 to the present (DATE OF INTERVIEW)?	Yes 1 No 2	7																																																																																																																																																																																																
5	How many are these live births? (SINCE APRIL 1, 1996)	No. of Live Births <input type="text"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																	
6	In what month and year were these live births born? CIRCLE THE MONTH UNDER THE APPROPRIATE YEAR FOR EACH BIRTH ON THE CHART BELOW. IF THERE WERE MULTIPLE BIRTHS (TWINS, TRIPLETS, ETC.) IN ANY MONTH, RECORD THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS ABOVE THE MONTH.	<div style="text-align: center;"> b m m y y <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td colspan="12">1996</td> <td colspan="12">1997</td> <td colspan="12">1998</td> <td colspan="12">1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="12">A M J J A S O N D</td> <td colspan="12">J F M A M J J A S O N D</td> <td colspan="12">J F M A M J J A S O N D</td> <td colspan="12">J F M A</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="12">p a u u u e c o e</td> <td colspan="12">a e a p a u u u e c o e</td> <td colspan="12">a e a p a u u u e c o e</td> <td colspan="12">a e a p</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="12">r y n l g p t v c</td> <td colspan="12">n b r r y n l g p t v c</td> <td colspan="12">n b r r y n l g p t v c</td> <td colspan="12">n b r r</td> </tr> </table>	1996												1997												1998												1999												A M J J A S O N D												J F M A M J J A S O N D												J F M A M J J A S O N D												J F M A												p a u u u e c o e												a e a p a u u u e c o e												a e a p a u u u e c o e												a e a p												r y n l g p t v c												n b r r y n l g p t v c												n b r r y n l g p t v c												n b r r												
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7	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes 1 No 2	15																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	Have you ever had a ligation or (if applicable) your partner a vasectomy?	Yes 1 No 2	11																																																																																																																																																																																																

APPENDIX A

No.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
9	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes 1 No 2	11
10	Why not? CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, CIRCLE THE CODE OF THE MAJOR REASON.	Wants children 01 Side effects 02 Lack of knowledge 03 Health concerns 04 Inconvenient to use 05 Opposed to family planning 06 Prohibited by religion 07 Fatalistic (Bahala na) 08 Costs too much 09 Hard to get method 10 Menopausal/had hysterectomy 11 Old/difficult to get pregnant 12 Infrequent sex/husband away 13 Amenorrheic 14 Not married/Not sexually active 15 Other (specify) 16	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
11	Which method are you currently using? ♦ CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. ♦ IF LIGATION IS USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER METHOD, CIRCLE 06 FOR LIGATION. ♦ IF USING ANY METHOD WHICH REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE (01 - 07) <u>AND</u> ANY METHOD WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE SUPPLY/SERVICE (08 - 13), CIRCLE THE METHOD WHICH REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE (01 - 07). ♦ IF WOMAN IS LIGATED/USING IUD <u>AND</u> PARTNER HAS VASECTOMY—CIRCLE CURRENT METHOD BEING USED BY THE WOMAN. ♦ IF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE NOT SATISFIED, CIRCLE THE METHOD USED MOST OFTEN.	Pill 01 IUD 02 Injection 03 Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream 04 Condom 05 Ligation/Female Sterilization 06 Vasectomy/Male Sterilization 07 Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence 08 Mucus/Billings/Ovulation 09 Thermometer/Basal Body Temperature 10 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) 11 Withdrawal 12 Other (specify) 13	
12	IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD IS USED/MENTIONED IN QUESTION 11, ENTER CODE FOR THE SECOND METHOD CURRENTLY USED.	Second method currently used <input type="text"/>	
13	IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS EITHER IUD (02) OR LIGATION (06) OR VASECTOMY (07): In what month and year was the IUD inserted/sterilization operation performed?	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MONTH IS UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'	
14	IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS ANY OF THE CODES 01 TO 07: Where did you avail of the method you are currently using? ENTER THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ <i>Name of facility</i>	Public Sector Government Hospital 11 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center. 12 Barangay Health Station 13 Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW... 14 Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic 21 Private Doctor 22 Private Midwife 23 Pharmacy 24 Store 25 NGO (such as IMCH, IMCCSDI, FPOP) 26 Industry-based clinic 27 Others Puericulture Center 31 Church 32 Friend/Relative 33 Other (specify) 34 Don't know 98	

APPENDIX A

No.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																		
15	Are you single, currently married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed?	Single/Never married 1 Currently married 2 Living together 3 Separated/divorced 4 Widowed 5																			
16	Does your household have:	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity?</td> <td>Electricity 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio/Radio Cassette</td> <td>Radio/Radio Cassette 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td>Television 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone/cellular phone</td> <td>Telephone/cellular phone 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator/freezer</td> <td>Refrigerator/freezer 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity?	Electricity 1	2	Radio/Radio Cassette	Radio/Radio Cassette 1	2	Television	Television 1	2	Telephone/cellular phone	Telephone/cellular phone 1	2	Refrigerator/freezer	Refrigerator/freezer 1	2	
	Yes	No																			
Electricity?	Electricity 1	2																			
Radio/Radio Cassette	Radio/Radio Cassette 1	2																			
Television	Television 1	2																			
Telephone/cellular phone	Telephone/cellular phone 1	2																			
Refrigerator/freezer	Refrigerator/freezer 1	2																			
17	Does any member of your household own:	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A bicycle?</td> <td>Bicycle 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A motorcycle?</td> <td>Motorcycle 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A car/jeep/van?</td> <td>Car/Jeep/Van 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	A bicycle?	Bicycle 1	2	A motorcycle?	Motorcycle 1	2	A car/jeep/van?	Car/Jeep/Van 1	2							
	Yes	No																			
A bicycle?	Bicycle 1	2																			
A motorcycle?	Motorcycle 1	2																			
A car/jeep/van?	Car/Jeep/Van 1	2																			
E N D I N T E R V I E W																					

REMARKS: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____ ENUMERATOR: _____

DATE VERIFIED: _____ DATE INTERVIEWED: _____

1999 Fps-MCHS Form 1 - Listing Form

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Manila

1999 Family Planning Survey/Maternal and Child Health Survey

Province	
Municipality	
Barangay	
EA	

Page of pages[illegible]



Name and Signature of Enumerator	Name and Signature of Supervisor	Name and Signature of Provincial Processor	Name and Signature of Reviewer
Date Submitted	Date Reviewed	Date Edited	Date Reviewed

Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Manila

1999 FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY

Instructions on How To Fill-Up The Survey Questionnaire



GENERAL INFORMATION

-  The 1999 Family Planning Survey (FPS) is a national survey on contraceptive use among female members aged 15 to 49 years in the sample households.
-  The survey will be conducted throughout the Philippines from 1995-2000 as a rider to the Labor Force Survey (LFS).

... On the Survey Objectives

- ✓ To determine the contraceptive prevalence rate in 1999;
- ✓ To find out what contraceptive methods women currently use;
- ✓ To monitor the source of modern contraceptive methods;
- ✓ To measure the percentage of births whose mothers are highly exposed to maternity-related risk; and
- ✓ To provide development planners with information to monitor changes in family planning practice and to monitor programs in meeting goals.

... On the Confidentiality of Census/Survey Data

-  By law (**Batas Pambansa Blg. 72 and Commonwealth Act No. 591**), you are required to answer the census/survey questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. The same law guarantees that the information you provide will be held in strict confidence. The information you give will not be divulged to any person, except authorized employees of the NSO acting in the performance of their duties.
-  The information obtained from the census/survey could not be used as evidence in any court or in any public office for or against any individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise from whom such data emanate.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING-UP THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Who shall answer this survey questionnaire?

- All female members aged 15 to 49 years.

How to fill out questionnaire?

- ➔ Read the instructions carefully before answering.
- ➔ Use a pencil.
- ➔ Write legibly.
- ➔ Read the question and record your answer under the column 'CODING CATEGORIES'.
- ➔ Follow the skip instructions in the last column, where applicable.

How to record answers?

Question 1

1	How old were you on your last birthday?	Completed years 3 0	
---	---	---------------------------------	--

Enter age in the boxes provided. For example, if you are aged 30 years, record answers as shown above.

Question 2

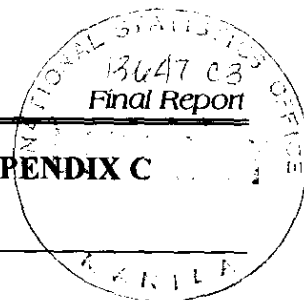
2	In what month and year were you born?	Month 0 5 Year 6 6	
		IF MONTH IS UNKNOWN, ENTER "98."	

Enter equivalent number for the month and the last two digits for the year of birth in the boxes provided. Assign 01 for January, 02 for February and so on up to 12 for December. Enter the last two digits for the year of birth. For example, you were born on May 1966, record answers as shown above.

Question 3

3	How many children have you had during your life, including those who were born alive but died later, those who are living with you now and those who are living somewhere else?	Total No. of Children 0 2	
		IF NONE, ENTER '00' → 7	

Enter total number of children in the boxes provided. Prefix 0 for number less than 10. If you never gave birth in your life, enter 00 in the boxes provided and skip to Question 7. For example, if total number of children is 2, record answers as shown above.



Question 4

4	Did you have any live birth anytime from April 1, 1996 to the present (DATE OF INTERVIEW)?	Yes	1	7
		No	2	

Circle the appropriate code. For example, if you had a live birth anytime from April 1, 1996 to the present, circle code 1 as shown above.

A **live birth** is defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, expulsion of the umbilical cord, definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live-born.

Question 5

5	How many are these live births? (SINCE APRIL 1, 1996)	No. of Live Births 2
---	---	----------------------------

Enter the number of live births since April 1, 1996. For example, if you have given birth to two children since April 1, 1996, enter 2 in the box provided.

Question 6

6	In what month and year were these live births born? CIRCLE THE MONTH UNDER THE APPROPRIATE YEAR FOR EACH BIRTH ON THE CHART BELOW. IF THERE WERE MULTIPLE BIRTHS (TWINS, TRIPLETS, ETC.) IN ANY MONTH, RECORD THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS ABOVE THE MONTH.		b m m y y																
			<table border="1"> <tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		2	1	2	9	6										
			2	1	2	9	6												
1996	2	1997	1998	1999															
A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A																
p a u u u e c o e	a e a p a u u u e c o e	a e a p a u u u e c o e	a e a p																
r y n l g p t v c	n b r r y n l g p t v c	n b r r y n l g p t v c	n b r r																

Circle the month of birth under the appropriate year. For example, if the two children born since April 1, 1996 were twins born in December 1996, record answers as shown above.

In another example, if one of the two children born since April 1, 1996 was born in January 1997 and the other in January 1999, record answer as shown below:

1996	1997	1998	1999
A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A
p a u u u e c o e	a e a p a u u u e c o e	a e a p a u u u e c o e	a e a p
r y n l g p t v c	n b r r y n l g p t v c	n b r r y n l g p t v c	n b r r

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS FORM 2 – SAQ-INSTRUCTIONS

Question 7

7	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes	1	15
		No	2	

Circle appropriate code. For example, circle code 2 if you are not currently pregnant.

Question 8

8	Have you ever had a ligation or (if applicable) your partner a vasectomy?	Yes	1	11
		No	2	

Circle appropriate code. For example, circle code 2 if you never had a ligation or your partner a vasectomy.

Question 9

9	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes	1	1
		No	2	

Circle appropriate code. For example, circle code 1 if you are currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant and skip to Question 11.

Question 10

10	Why not? CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, ENCIRCLE THE CODE OF THE MAJOR REASON.	Wants children	01	15
		Side effects	02	15
		Lack of knowledge	03	15
		Health concerns	04	15
		Inconvenient to use	05	15
		Opposed to family planning	06	15
		Prohibited by religion	07	15
		Fatalistic (Bahala na)	08	15
		Costs too much	09	15
		Hard to get method	10	15
		Menopausal/had hysterectomy	11	15
		Old/difficult to get pregnant	12	15
		Infrequent sex/husband away	13	15
		Amenorrheic	14	15
		Not married/Not sexually active	15	15
		Other (specify)	16	15

Circle appropriate code. For example, circle code 01 if you are not using any family planning method because you want to have children. In answering this question the following definition of reason for not using any family planning method should be used:

01 Wants children

The woman is not currently using a family planning method because she and/or her partner want to have children.

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS Form 2 – SAQ-Instructions

- | | |
|---|---|
| 02 Side effects | Any undesirable consequence of using a family planning method that results in a decision not to use any family planning method. Side effects must be actually experienced and directly attributable to the use of a family planning method. They may or may not have an adverse effect on the health of the user. For example, side effects may be spotting or bleeding with use of the pill. |
| 03 Lack of knowledge | The woman does not know any family planning method to use. |
| 04 Health concerns | Any concern or worry about the possibility of undesirable consequences affecting one's health that leads to a decision not to use any family planning method. The cause of these health concerns may be anything from sound, individual medical advice to hearsay or rumor concerning any family planning method. |
| 05 Inconvenient to use | The method is troublesome to use. For example, because it interferes with sex or is troublesome to remember to take a pill everyday, or the method is just messy to use. |
| 06 Opposed to family planning | The condition that the woman or her partner is against the use of family planning methods. |
| 07 Prohibited by religion | The condition that the woman or her partner's religion prohibits them to use any family planning method. For example, the woman is not using family planning method because her family is a Catholic, and Catholics, according to her, should not use family planning methods. |
| 08 Fatalistic (Bahala na) | The woman or her partner believes that these matters are not in their realm of control. |
| 09 Costs too much | The woman considers the family planning method or service to be too expensive. |
| 10 Hard to get method | The method is not always available or that the source of supply is difficult to get to. |
| 11 Menopausal/had hysterectomy | A woman is at menopausal stage if she is no longer menstruating because her menstrual cycle has completely stopped. Hysterectomy refers to the surgical removal of all or part of the uterus (womb) or ovaries. |
| 12 Old/difficult to get pregnant | The condition that the woman considers herself as old (but not at menopausal stage) or difficult to get pregnant (because of some problems in the woman's or her partner's reproductive system, for instance). |

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS FORM 2 – SAQ-INSTRUCTIONS

13 Infrequent sex/husband away

Another reason for not using any family planning method may be attributed to infrequent sex which may be due to the partner's sickness or the partner is away, for instance.

14 Amenorrheic

A woman is amenorrheic if she is not menstruating because of previous birth.

15 Not married/sexually active

Refers to women who are not using any family planning method because they are not sexually active, or never married and not engaged in any sexual activity. A woman who is single but sexually active and not using any family planning method should have a reason for not using any contraceptive method other than the reason coded 15.

Question 11

11 Which method are you currently using? ♦ CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. ♦ IF LIGATION IS USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER METHOD, CIRCLE 06 FOR LIGATION. ♦ IF USING ANY METHOD WHICH REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE (01 - 07) <u>AND</u> ANY METHOD WHICH DOES NOT REQUIRE SUPPLY/SERVICE (08 - 13), CIRCLE THE METHOD WHICH REQUIRES SUPPLY/SERVICE (01 - 07). ♦ IF WOMAN IS LIGATED/USING IUD <u>AND</u> PARTNER HAD VASECTOMY—CIRCLE CURRENT METHOD BEING USED BY THE WOMAN. ♦ IF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE NOT SATISFIED, CIRCLE THE METHOD USED MOST OFTEN.	Pill 01 IUD 02 Injection 03 Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream 04 Condom 05 Ligation/Female Sterilization 06 Vasectomy/Male Sterilization 07 Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence 08 Mucus/Billings/Ovulation 09 Thermometer/Basal Body Temperature 10 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) 11 Withdrawal 12 Other (specify) 13
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Circle appropriate code. For example, circle code 05 if condom is currently being used. In answering this question the following definition of various methods of family planning should be used.

01 Pill

These are tablets that are taken orally each day or at least 20 days of the menstrual cycle, suppressing ovulation. They are not to be confused with foam tablets which are inserted in the vaginal canal shortly before sexual intercourse and prevent conception by killing the sperms. Examples of pills are Ovural, Norlestrin, Demulen, Ovulen, Noriday, Marvelon 28, Lo Gentrol, Nordette and Triquilar EDFe.

02 Intra-uterine device (IUD)

A small plastic or metal device that is inserted in the uterus by a doctor/nurse and remains there until removed by the doctor/nurse or expelled. The IUD is not to be confused with chemical preparations or 'devices' (such as the diaphragm) which are inserted in the vaginal canal shortly before sexual intercourse. Most IUDs are known as 'loops' or 'coils'. The IUD supplied in the public sector program is called copper - T 380A.

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS Form 2 – SAQ-Instructions

03 Injectable

An injection that is normally given every two or three months and is also known as Depo-provera, Noristerat, or DMPA (Depot Medroxy-Progesterone Acetate). It prevents ovulation by stopping the pituitary hormone to release the egg from the ovary

04 Diaphragm/foam/ jelly/ cream

These are female methods which are used in the vagina. The diaphragm is a rubber device placed at the entrance to the uterus before intercourse to prevent sperm from entering the uterus. An aerosol foam is a spermicidal foam (from an aerosol jar) that is inserted in the vaginal canal just before sexual intercourse. The most common brand names are Emko and Delfen. Often, the diaphragm is used in combination with jelly or cream.

05 Condom

The condom is a rubber or latex sheath which is used by the male during intercourse and prevents sperms from entering the uterus. Condoms are most commonly known as 'rubbers'. Some brand names are Trust, Gold Coin, Silver Tex, Fugi, Conture, Samoa, Conform, Protec, Tahiti, Metro, FP Condom, Sensation and Crown.

06 Ligation/ Female sterilization

Tubal ligation is a permanent method to avoid pregnancy by means of tying or cutting the fallopian tubes, preventing the egg from flowing to the uterus. Note that hysterectomy or the removal of the uterus (womb) or ovaries, is not considered as female sterilization

07 Vasectomy/Male sterilization

Vasectomy is a relatively minor operation (compared to ligation) done on men for contraceptive purposes. It is a permanent method performed on men by means of tying or cutting the vas deferens such that the sperm will not mix with the semen.

08 Calendar/Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence

The couple avoids sexual intercourse on certain days of the woman's menstrual cycle (around the time of ovulation) to avoid pregnancy. The woman calculates and marks on the calendar the days when she is likely to conceive to remind the couple not to have sexual relations on those days. Likewise, a couple is using rhythm when they use a 'rule' to determine which days not to have intercourse such as no intercourse from day 8 to day 21 of the menstrual cycle. Periodic abstinence is not the same as prolonged abstinence where the couple stops having sexual relations for months at a time to avoid pregnancy without regard to the woman's monthly cycle. (Prolonged abstinence should be classified as 'Other'.)

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS FORM 2 – SAQ-INSTRUCTIONS

- 09 Mucus/Billings/ Ovulation** The woman checks the consistency of vaginal mucus to determine the time of ovulation.
- 10 Thermometer/ Basal Body Temperature** The time of ovulation is gauged by observing fluctuations in the woman's temperature during the menstrual cycle.
- 11 Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)** LAM is a child spacing method that requires full and regular breastfeeding which results in the delay of mother's ovulation. LAM is a temporary method that can be used until the infant is six month old.
- The mother can use LAM if:
1. she is amenorrheic (not menstruating).
 2. she is breastfeeding the baby day and night without supplementation (that is, the baby is not given other foods except vitamins and/or water); and
 3. the baby is less than six months old.
- If at least one of the conditions mentioned above is not met, the mother's chance of pregnancy is increased. For continued protection, the mother needs advice to begin using a complementary family planning method when the baby is over six months old, and to continue breastfeeding for child's health.
- 12 Withdrawal** Voluntary removal of the male sex organ just before the climax is reached during sexual intercourse.
- 13 Other** These include methods such as certain herbs or medicines. Also included in this category are prolonged abstinence, breastfeeding, symptothermal and abortion if the woman considers these as methods of family planning. Symptothermal method involves monitoring both cervical mucus and basal body temperature.

Question 12

12	IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD IS USED/MENTIONED IN QUESTION 11, ENTER CODE FOR THE SECOND METHOD CURRENTLY USED.	Second method currently used 08
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Enter appropriate code in the boxes provided. For example, if you use condom with calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence, circle code 05 (for condom) in Question 11 and enter code 08 for calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence in Question 12. In this case, you are using a method which require supply/service (that is, condom) together with a method which does not require supply/service (that is, calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence). Therefore, condom is the first method and calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence is the second method.

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS FORM 2 – SAQ-INSTRUCTIONS

Question 13

13	IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS EITHER IUD (02) OR LIGATION (06) OR VASECTOMY (07): In what month and year was the IUD inserted/sterilization operation performed?	Month 0 1	Year 8 0
		IF MONTH IS UNKNOWN, ENTER "98."	

Enter equivalent number for the month and the last two digits for the year when the IUD was inserted or the sterilization performed in the boxes provided. Assign 01 for January, 02 for February and so on up to 12 for December. Enter the last two digits for the year of birth. For example, if the ligation operation was performed in January 1980, record your answer as shown above.

Question 14

14	IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS ANY OF THE CODES 01 TO 07: Where did you avail of the method you are currently using?	Public Sector
		Government Hospital 11
	ENTER THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND ENCIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE.	Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center 12
		Barangay Health Station 13
		Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW 14
		Private Sector
		Private Hospital or Clinic 21
		Private Doctor 22
		Private Midwife 23
		Pharmacy 24
		Store 25
		NGO (such as IMCHI, IMCCSDI, FPOP) 26
		Industry-based clinic 27
		Others
		Puericulture Center 31
		Church 32
		Friend/Relative 33
		Other (specify) 34
		Don't know 98

Enter name of facility at the space provided and circle the appropriate code. For example, if you last received your supply of pills from De Dios Clinic which is a private clinic, record your answer as shown above. If the source was a private doctor, a private midwife, a field worker, or a friend or a relative, you do not need to record that person's name on the space provided for the name of the facility. Similarly, if the source was a store, you do not need to record the name of the store. In answering this question, the following definitions and codes of source of supply should be used:

11 Government Hospital

A hospital which is run by the government.

12 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center

A field health unit of the DOH providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a municipality in the National Capital Region (NCR), all health centers are classified as RHUs.

13 Barangay Health Station

A peripheral health facility that delivers basic health services to a barangay with an estimated population of 5,000 and usually staffed by a midwife.

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS FORM 2 – SAQ-INSTRUCTIONS

**14 Barangay Supply/ Service
Point Officer/BHW**

A volunteer worker selected from among barangay residents, who supplies condom and resupplies pills in the barangay. (The Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer (BSPO) provide only resupply of pills and not initial supply.) The BSPO may also serve other roles. For instance, the BSPO may also serve as a barangay health worker (BHW) working with the Rural Health Unit (RHU) or be a barangay nutrition scholar of the National Nutrition Council (NNC). If you received your supply of pills or condoms from one of these public sector volunteers, the source of supply should be coded using the Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW category (code 14).

21 Private hospital or Clinic

A hospital or clinic which is privately owned.

22 Private doctor

A doctor who is practicing on his own, and not located within a larger facility.

23 Private midwife

A licensed midwife who provides contraceptive supplies for a fee or donation, independently of any hospital or clinic. Record private midwife only if the midwife has her own private practice, which is not located within a hospital or clinic (public, private or NGO). A private midwife may work out of her home.

24 Pharmacy

A commercial establishment, typically independent of a hospital or clinic, where medicines are offered for retail sale. Mercury Drug is an example of a pharmacy.

25 Store

A commercial establishment where diversified goods (as opposed to simply medicines) are kept for retail sale. Seven-Eleven is an example of a store.

**26 NGO (such as IMCH,
IMCCSDI, FPOP)**

An NGO is a non-government organization providing general family planning services. It is an organization that is neither public (that is, run by the government) nor for profit, private. An NGO may or may not operate a clinic. Aside from its paid family planning service providers, an NGO typically has a network of community-based volunteer distributors, consisting of doctors, nurses, midwives and non-medical personnel (such as housewives) who may be a source of supply for contraceptives. These volunteers may or may not charge a fee. They may also operate at a great distance from the offices or clinic of the NGO for which they work. The three largest NGOs are commonly known by their acronyms, IMCH (Institute of Maternal and Child

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS Form 2 – SAQ-Instructions

Health), IMCCSDI (Integrated Maternal Child Care Services and Development, Inc.), and FPOP (Family Planning Organization of the Philippines). *Both NGO clinics and NGO volunteers should be classified as 'NGO'.*

It may at times be difficult to determine if a volunteer is a BSPO/BHW or an NGO volunteer. If you are having difficulty deciding, knowing something about the supply itself can be helpful. If the pills are Lo Gentrol or the condoms have no brand identification, the volunteer is probably working for the government. If the pills are any brand name other than Lo Gentrol or if the condoms have any brand name, the volunteer is providing private sector supplies and is almost certainly an NGO volunteer. If you cannot determine whether the volunteer is a BSPO/BHW or an NGO, classify this source of supply as 'BSPO/BHW'.

27 Industry based clinic

A clinic managed by an agricultural or other industrial company, typically for the benefit of its employees and their dependents. For example, Goodyear provides a clinic for its employees.

31 Puericulture Center

A facility where either public or private suppliers may operate. Use this category only if you cannot classify the supplier in one of the other categories for public or private suppliers.

Question 15

15	Are you single, currently married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed?	Single/Never married	1
		Currently married	2
		Living together	3
		Separated/divorced	4
		Widowed	5

Circle appropriate code. For example, circle code 2 if you are currently married as shown above.

Question 16

16	Does your household have:		Yes	No
		Electricity?	1	2
		Radio/radio cassette?	1	2
		Television?	1	2
		Telephone/cellular phone?	1	2
		Refrigerator/freezer?	1	2

Circle either code 1 or 2 for each item. For example, circle code 2 for No if you have no electricity in your household. Do the same in the succeeding item.

APPENDIX C

1999 FPS FORM 2 – SAQ-INSTRUCTIONS

Question 17

17	Does any member of your household own:	Yes	No
	A bicycle?	Bicycle	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 2
	A motorcycle?	Motorcycle 1	2
	A car/jeep/van?	Car/Jeep/Van 1	2

Circle either code 1 or 2 for each item. For example, circle code 2 for No if there is no any member in the household who owns a bicycle. Do the same in the succeeding item.

Where To Get Help ?



If you have any questions or if you need additional questionnaires, please ask the enumerator or the interviewer assigned in your area.



Or call National Statistics Office nearest your residence.

Please make sure . . .

You have filled out the questionnaire completely and answered all questions

Remember!

The census enumerator will visit or call on you to collect this form on :

April ____, 1999

Please see to it that you have finished answering questions 1 to 15 by that time.

Neatly fold the questionnaire and wait for the census enumerator to get this form.

Again, thank you very much for your cooperation in answering this survey questionnaire.

APPENDIX D

1999 FPS Form 3 - Codes for Current Method of Contraception	
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE Manila	
<i>1999 Family Planning Survey</i>	
Pill	01
IUD	02
Injectable	03
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream	04
Condom	05
Ligation/Female Sterilization	06
Vasectomy/Male Sterilization	07
Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	08
Mucus/Billings/Ovulation	09
Thermometer/Basal Body Temperature	10
Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)	11
Withdrawal	12
Other (specify)	13

APPENDIX E

Name: _____ Date: _____

**1999 Family Planning Survey
Written Exercise
(15 minutes)**

A. Answer each of the following questions carefully on the space provided.

1. If the respondent does not know her age but knows her year of birth, how should the respondent's age be computed for the following cases:

Case 1: The respondent had already celebrated her birthday for the current year.

Case 2: The respondent does not know both her age and her year of birth, what has to be done to answer Question 1 (How old were you on your last birthday?)?

Case 3: The respondent does not keep track of the time within a year when her birthday falls.

2. If the respondent does not know both her age and her year of birth, what has to be done to answer Question 1 (How old were you on your last birthday?)?
- _____
- _____
3. In the following example, is there something wrong with the respondent's answers (the dates only) in Question 6 (In what month and year were these live births born?), as recorded by the enumerator? If yes, what is wrong?

6	In what month and year were these live births born?		b m m y y	
	CIRCLE THE MONTH UNDER THE APPROPRIATE YEAR FOR EACH BIRTH ON THE CHART BELOW. IF THERE WERE MULTIPLE BIRTHS (TWINS, TRIPLETS, ETC.) IN ANY MONTH, RECORD THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS ABOVE THE MONTH.		<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;">1 1 2 9 6</div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;">2 0 1 9 8</div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;">1 0 7 9 8</div> </div>	
	1996	1997	1998	1999
A M J J A S O N D p a u u u e c o e r y n l g p t v c	J F M A M J J A S O N D a e a p a u u u e c o e n b r r y n l g p t v c	J F M A M J J A S O N D a e a p a u u u e c o e n b r r y n l g p t v c	J F M A a e a p n b r r	

APPENDIX E

4. A woman gave birth to twins on April 4, 1997 and another twins on September 7, 1998. What should be the respondent's answer to Question 5?

5. Considering the birthdates given in the previous question (April 4, 1997 and September 7, 1998), how should the entries be recorded in Question 6?

6	In what month and year were these live births born?		b m m y y																																									
	CIRCLE THE MONTH UNDER THE APPROPRIATE YEAR FOR EACH BIRTH ON THE CHART BELOW. IF THERE WERE MULTIPLE BIRTHS (TWINS, TRIPLETS, ETC.) IN ANY MONTH, RECORD THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS ABOVE THE MONTH.		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																									
1996	1997	1998	1999																																									
A M J J A S O N D p a u u u e c o e r y n l g p t v c	J F M A M J J A S O N D a e a p a u u u e c o e n b r r y n l g p t v c	J F M A M J J A S O N D a e a p a u u u e c o e n b r r y n l g p t v c	J F M A a e a p n b r r																																									

6. If the respondent does not use family planning method because her menstruation has not yet returned since she gave birth, what should be recorded in Question 10 (reason for not using family planning method)?

10	Why not?	Wants children	01	15
	CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, CIRCLE THE CODE OF THE MAJOR REASON.	Side effects	02	15
		Lack of knowledge	03	15
		Health concerns	04	15
		Inconvenient to use	05	15
		Opposed to family planning	06	15
		Prohibited by religion	07	15
		Fatalistic (Bahala na)	08	15
		Costs too much	09	15
		Hard to get method	10	15
		Menopausal/had hysterectomy	11	15
		Old/difficult to get pregnant	12	15
		Infrequent sex/husband away	13	15
		Amenorrheic	14	15
		Not married/Not sexually active	15	15
		Other (specify)	16	15

7. If the respondent does not use family planning method because her sister told her that its use cause her to bleed everytime she used contraceptives, what should be recorded in Question 10 (reason for not using family planning method)?

APPENDIX E

10	Why not?	Wants children	01	15
		Side effects	02	15
		Lack of knowledge	03	15
	CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE.	Health concerns	04	15
		Inconvenient to use	05	15
	IF MORE THAN ONE REASON, CIRCLE THE CODE OF THE MAJOR REASON.	Opposed to family planning	06	15
		Prohibited by religion	07	15
		Fatalistic (Bahala na)	08	15
		Costs too much	09	15
		Hard to get method	10	15
		Menopausal/had hysterectomy	11	15
		Old/difficult to get pregnant	12	15
		Infrequent sex/husband away	13	15
		Amenorrheic	14	15
		Not married/Not sexually active	15	15
		Other (specify)	16	15

8. What should be recorded in Question 11 and in Question 12 when the following combinations of family planning methods are used?

Family Planning Methods	Question 11	Question 12
a. Withdrawal and Pills	_____	_____
b. Rhythm and Pills	_____	_____
c. Ligation and Mucus/Billings	_____	_____
d. LAM and Condom	_____	_____
e. IUD and Vasectomy	_____	_____

9. If the respondent's answer in Question 11 (What method are you currently using?) is LAM, is there something wrong with the answer in Question 14? If yes, what is wrong?

14	IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS ANY OF THE CODES 01 TO 07: Where did you avail of the method you are currently using? ENTER THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE.	Public Sector	
		Government Hospital	11
		Rural Health Unit (RHU) /Urban Health Center	12
		Barangay Health Station	13
		Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW	14
		Private Sector	
		Private Hospital or Clinic	21
		Private Doctor	22
		Private Midwife	23
		Pharmacy	24
		Store	25
		NGO (such as IMCH, IMCCSDI, FPOP)	26
		Industry-based clinic	27
		Others	
		Puericulture Center	31
		Church	32
		Friend/Relative	33
Other (specify)	34		
Don't know	98		

De Dios Clinic

 Name of facility

APPENDIX E

10. If the respondent's answer in Question 11 (What method are you currently using?) is IUD, is there something wrong with the answer in Question 14? If yes, what is wrong?

14	IF THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 11 IS ANY OF THE CODES 01 TO 07: Where did you avail of the method you are currently using? ENTER THE NAME OF THE FACILITY AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE. <div style="text-align: center;"> <u>Dr. Dios Clinic</u> <i>Name of facility</i> </div>	Public Sector Government Hospital 11 Rural Health Unit (RHU)/Urban Health Center. 12 Barangay Health Station 13 Barangay Supply/Service Point Officer/BHW... 14 Private Sector Private Hospital or Clinic (21) Private Doctor 22 Private Midwife 23 Pharmacy 24 Store 25 NGO (such as IMCH, IMCCSDI, FPOP) 26 Industry-based clinic 27 Others Puericulture Center 31 Church 32 Friend/Relative 33 Other (specify) 34 Don't know 98
----	--	--

B. True or False

If the statement is true, write T in the space provided. If the statement is false, underline the word or phrase which makes the statement false, and write the word or phrase which will make the statement true.

- _____ 1. The geographic identification portion of the FPS questionnaire will be filled out before you start the interview by copying the identification information written in the LFS Questionnaire.
- _____ 2. Assign one FPS questionnaire to each woman age 15-49 years and currently married.
- _____ 3. You need not assign an FPS questionnaire to an OCW female household member age 15-49 years if she is not in the Philippines at the time of interview.
- _____ 4. For Question 10 (reason for not using any method), if more than one reason is given, circle the code for the first reason mentioned by the respondent.
- _____ 5. In Question 11 (Which method are you currently using?), LAM should be circled only if the respondent mentioned LAM as her family planning method.

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Modern Methods of Contraception, by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	32.5	0.5	1.53	31.5	33.5	1.8	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	35.3	2.9	8.29	29.6	41.0	3.4	791
Cagayan Valley	51.6	2.2	4.32	47.2	55.9	1.2	719
Central Luzon	38.5	1.6	4.16	35.4	41.7	1.8	1,633
Southern Tagalog	33.6	1.4	4.13	30.9	36.3	2.1	2,005
Bicol	19.9	1.5	7.69	16.9	22.9	1.4	858
Western Visayas	26.1	1.7	6.53	22.7	29.4	1.8	1,079
Central Visayas	26.1	1.8	6.84	22.6	29.6	1.8	895
Eastern Visayas	25.5	2.3	9.20	20.9	30.1	2.2	774
Western Mindanao	32.0	2.8	8.69	26.6	37.4	2.4	719
North. Mindanao	38.0	1.8	4.76	34.4	41.5	0.8	739
South. Mindanao	34.8	1.8	5.30	31.2	38.4	1.7	1,058
Central Mindanao	30.7	3.2	10.45	24.4	37.0	2.1	580
NCR	37.9	1.3	3.54	35.3	40.5	1.7	1,787
CAR	34.0	2.4	6.93	29.3	38.6	0.7	655
ARMM	8.0	1.7	21.64	4.6	11.4	2.1	918
Caraga	36.2	2.6	7.13	31.2	41.3	1.4	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	34.9	0.6	1.74	33.8	36.1	1.2	9,609
Rural	30.2	0.8	2.58	28.7	31.8	2.4	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	13.7	2.1	15.11	9.6	17.8	1.2	338
20-24 years	28.7	1.4	4.85	26.0	31.4	1.4	1,439
25-29 years	36.1	1.1	3.00	34.0	38.2	1.4	2,656
30-34 years	38.3	1.0	2.66	36.3	40.3	1.4	3,165
35-39 years	37.3	1.0	2.75	35.3	39.3	1.4	3,165
40-44 years	31.1	1.1	3.46	29.0	33.2	1.5	2,828
45-49 years	20.9	1.0	4.85	18.9	22.8	1.4	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	24.0	2.9	12.00	18.4	29.7	2.2	483
Unknown	32.4	1.3	3.86	30.0	34.9	2.1	2,810
Elementary Grad	31.3	1.4	4.51	28.5	34.0	2.2	2,271
High School 1-3	34.8	1.7	4.74	31.6	38.0	2.4	2,000
High School Grad	34.7	1.4	3.93	32.0	37.4	1.9	2,298
College Undergr.	35.9	1.4	3.98	33.1	38.7	1.5	1,878
College graduate	31.4	1.5	4.78	28.4	34.3	1.5	1,574
Elementary I-V	30.3	1.3	4.25	27.8	32.8	2.2	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	35.4	2.9	8.27	29.6	41.1	1.6	459
Admin., Executive	31.9	3.7	11.66	24.6	39.2	1.3	223
Clerical Workers	34.2	2.5	7.33	29.3	39.2	1.1	424
Sales Workers	32.1	1.7	5.41	28.7	35.5	1.6	1,211
Service Workers	35.5	2.3	6.46	31.0	40.0	1.6	725
Agricult., Fish.	28.5	1.3	4.62	26.0	31.1	2.5	2,688
Production, Trans	36.9	1.5	3.94	34.1	39.8	1.9	2,133
Other Gainful	54.8	5.2	9.47	44.6	64.9	0.6	44
Housekeepers	33.0	1.0	2.90	31.1	34.9	2.0	4,915
Other Ungainful	31.1	1.2	3.81	28.8	33.5	2.0	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Traditional Method of Contraception, by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	16.9	0.4	2.29	16.1	17.7	1.7	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	15.3	2.1	13.74	11.2	19.5	3.1	791
Cagayan Valley	11.6	1.4	11.95	8.9	14.3	1.1	719
Central Luzon	15.0	1.1	7.46	12.8	17.2	1.6	1,633
Southern Tagalog	14.6	1.0	6.92	12.6	16.6	2.0	2,005
Bicol	23.6	1.7	7.25	20.2	27.0	1.6	858
Western Visayas	21.8	1.5	6.74	18.9	24.7	1.6	1,079
Central Visayas	21.8	1.8	8.13	18.3	25.2	2.0	895
Eastern Visayas	18.6	1.9	11.40	12.9	20.3	2.0	774
Western Mindanao	14.1	1.7	11.89	10.8	17.4	1.6	719
North Mindanao	20.0	1.7	8.36	16.7	23.3	1.0	739
South Mindanao	20.9	1.6	7.41	17.9	24.0	1.6	1,058
Central Mindanao	17.4	2.4	13.57	12.7	22.0	1.7	580
NCR	15.5	1.0	6.17	13.6	17.3	1.5	1,787
CAR	14.3	2.2	15.68	9.9	18.7	1.2	655
ARMM	7.9	1.8	22.35	4.5	11.4	2.3	918
Caraga	16.5	1.4	8.60	13.7	19.2	0.7	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	16.5	0.4	2.69	15.6	17.3	1.1	9,609
Rural	17.3	0.6	3.60	16.1	18.5	2.2	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	6.9	1.7	24.54	3.6	10.2	1.5	338
20-24 years	12.7	1.0	8.21	10.7	14.8	1.4	1,439
25-29 years	16.6	0.9	5.23	14.9	18.3	1.4	2,656
30-34 years	17.7	0.8	4.30	16.2	19.2	1.3	3,165
35-39 years	20.1	0.9	4.31	18.4	21.8	1.5	3,165
40-44 years	20.3	0.9	4.57	18.4	22.1	1.5	2,828
45-49 years	11.7	0.8	7.25	10.1	13.4	1.6	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	16.6	2.5	15.40	11.6	21.6	2.3	483
Unknown	16.5	1.0	6.00	14.5	18.4	2.1	2,810
Elementary Grad	18.5	1.3	6.77	16.0	20.9	2.5	2,271
High School 1-3	18.7	1.2	6.21	16.4	21.0	1.8	2,000
High School Grad	15.9	0.9	5.78	14.1	17.7	1.5	2,298
College Undergr.	16.4	1.1	6.46	14.3	18.4	1.3	1,878
College graduate	16.4	1.1	6.76	14.3	18.6	1.3	1,574
Elementary I-V	16.1	1.0	6.05	14.2	18.0	2.0	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	15.3	1.9	12.54	11.5	19.0	1.2	459
Admin., Executive	17.2	3.0	17.16	11.4	23.0	1.3	223
Clerical Workers	15.8	2.1	13.38	11.6	19.9	1.3	424
Sales Workers	16.0	1.2	7.79	13.6	18.5	1.3	1,211
Service Workers	17.2	1.7	9.85	13.9	20.5	1.4	725
Agricult., Fish.	18.8	1.0	5.53	16.7	20.8	2.1	2,688
Production, Trans	18.1	1.2	6.53	15.7	20.4	2.0	2,133
Other Gainful	7.6	4.8	62.32	-1.7	16.9	1.8	44
Housekeepers	15.4	0.7	4.74	13.9	16.8	2.0	4,915
Other Ungainful	17.5	0.9	5.21	15.7	19.3	1.8	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using No Method of Contraception

by Domain							
Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
PHILIPPINES	50.6	0.5	1.06	49.5	51.6	1.8	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	49.4	2.8	5.69	43.9	54.9	2.8	791
Cagayan Valley	36.9	2.0	5.46	32.9	40.8	1.1	719
Central Luzon	46.5	1.7	3.73	43.1	49.8	2.0	1,633
Southern Tagalog	51.8	1.5	2.80	49.0	54.7	2.1	2,005
Bicol	56.5	2.0	3.51	52.6	60.4	1.5	858
Western Visayas	52.0	1.9	3.69	48.3	55.8	1.8	1,079
Central Visayas	52.2	2.2	4.18	47.9	56.4	2.1	895
Eastern Visayas	57.9	2.7	4.64	52.6	63.2	2.3	774
Western Mindanao	53.9	2.6	4.91	48.7	59.1	1.9	719
North. Mindanao	42.0	2.2	5.12	37.8	46.2	1.1	739
South. Mindanao	44.3	2.0	4.60	40.3	48.3	1.9	1,058
Central Mindanao	51.9	3.2	6.25	45.6	58.3	1.9	580
NCR	46.6	1.4	3.02	43.9	49.4	1.7	1,787
CAR	51.7	3.1	6.00	45.6	57.8	1.1	655
ARMM	84.1	2.5	2.91	79.3	88.9	2.4	918
Caraga	47.3	2.5	5.27	42.4	52.2	1.2	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	48.6	0.6	1.31	47.3	49.8	1.3	9,609
Rural	52.4	0.8	1.62	50.8	54.1	2.4	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	79.4	2.5	3.15	74.5	84.3	1.3	338
20-24 years	58.6	1.5	2.59	55.6	61.5	1.4	1,439
25-29 years	47.3	1.1	2.40	45.1	49.5	1.4	2,656
30-34 years	44.0	1.0	2.38	42.0	46.1	1.4	3,165
35-39 years	42.6	1.1	2.50	40.5	44.7	1.5	3,165
40-44 years	48.6	1.1	2.34	46.4	50.9	1.5	2,828
45-49 years	67.4	1.2	1.77	65.0	69.7	1.5	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	59.4	4.3	7.20	51.0	67.8	3.7	483
Unknown	51.1	1.3	2.62	48.5	53.7	2.1	2,810
Elementary Grad	50.2	1.5	2.97	47.3	53.1	2.2	2,271
High School 1-3	46.5	1.6	3.41	43.4	49.6	2.0	2,000
High School Grad	49.4	1.5	2.94	46.5	52.2	1.9	2,298
College Undergr.	47.7	1.6	3.30	44.6	50.8	1.6	1,878
College graduate	52.2	1.7	3.22	48.9	55.5	1.6	1,574
Elementary I-V	53.6	1.3	2.51	50.9	56.2	2.1	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	49.3	3.0	6.12	43.4	55.3	1.5	459
Admin., Executive	50.8	4.7	9.32	41.6	60.1	1.8	223
Clerical Workers	50.0	3.0	5.93	44.2	55.8	1.4	424
Sales Workers	51.9	1.9	3.70	48.1	55.7	1.7	1,211
Service Workers	47.3	2.5	5.38	42.3	52.3	1.8	725
Agricult., Fish.	52.7	1.4	2.69	49.9	55.5	2.4	2,688
Production, Trans	45.0	1.3	2.95	42.4	47.6	1.5	2,133
Other Gainful	37.6	4.3	11.55	29.1	46.1	0.4	44
Housekeepers	51.6	1.1	2.07	49.5	53.7	2.2	4,915
Other Ungainful	51.3	1.3	2.44	48.9	53.8	1.9	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Pill by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	13.1	0.4	2.83	12.4	13.9	1.9	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	13.5	2.2	16.45	9.2	17.9	3.8	791
Cagayan Valley	24.4	2.0	8.31	20.4	28.3	1.4	719
Central Luzon	13.8	1.3	9.11	11.3	16.2	2.2	1,633
Southern Tagalog	14.4	1.0	7.20	12.4	16.4	2.1	2,005
Bicol	8.5	1.1	13.08	6.4	10.7	1.5	858
Western Visayas	11.1	1.1	9.68	9.0	13.2	1.4	1,079
Central Visayas	8.1	1.1	13.21	6.0	10.2	1.7	895
Eastern Visayas	9.6	1.8	18.52	6.1	13.1	2.8	774
Western Mindanao	16.9	2.0	11.61	13.1	20.8	1.8	719
North. Mindanao	14.7	1.5	10.32	11.8	17.7	1.1	739
South. Mindanao	13.7	1.3	9.64	11.1	16.3	1.6	1,058
Central Mindanao	11.0	1.8	16.13	7.5	14.5	1.4	580
NCR	15.2	1.1	7.19	13.1	17.3	2.0	1,787
CAR	9.0	1.5	17.06	6.0	12.0	0.9	655
ARMM	4.3	1.4	31.79	1.6	7.0	2.4	918
Caraga	17.0	2.1	12.65	12.8	21.2	1.6	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	13.5	0.4	3.34	12.6	14.4	1.3	9,609
Rural	12.8	0.6	4.55	11.7	14.0	2.5	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	8.8	1.8	19.97	5.4	12.2	1.3	338
20-24 years	17.6	1.2	6.60	15.3	19.9	1.4	1,439
25-29 years	21.6	1.0	4.48	19.7	23.5	1.5	2,656
30-34 years	19.1	0.8	4.35	17.5	20.8	1.4	3,165
35-39 years	13.1	0.7	5.44	11.7	14.5	1.4	3,165
40-44 years	5.9	0.5	8.85	4.9	6.9	1.4	2,828
45-49 years	1.9	0.3	15.79	1.3	2.5	1.1	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	10.3	1.5	14.65	7.4	13.3	1.2	483
Unknown	12.8	0.9	7.06	11.1	14.6	2.1	2,810
Elementary Grad	12.9	1.0	7.79	10.9	14.8	2.2	2,271
High School 1-3	13.0	1.1	8.35	10.9	15.2	2.1	2,000
High School Grad	15.5	1.2	7.52	13.2	17.8	2.4	2,298
College Undergr.	14.0	1.1	7.95	11.8	16.1	1.7	1,878
College graduate	10.5	1.0	9.70	8.5	12.5	1.6	1,574
Elementary I-V	13.1	0.9	6.85	11.3	14.9	2.0	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	12.7	2.1	16.66	8.6	16.9	1.7	459
Admin., Executive	11.7	2.2	18.95	7.4	16.1	1.0	223
Clerical Workers	14.8	2.2	15.01	10.4	19.1	1.5	424
Sales Workers	13.5	1.4	10.35	10.7	16.2	1.9	1,211
Service Workers	12.1	1.6	13.37	9.0	15.3	1.7	725
Agricult., Fish.	12.6	1.0	7.87	10.7	14.5	2.7	2,688
Production, Trans	14.5	1.0	7.17	12.5	16.6	1.8	2,133
Other Gainful	30.0	6.8	22.69	16.7	43.3	1.2	44
Housekeepers	13.1	0.7	5.23	11.8	14.5	2.0	4,915
Other Ungainful	12.5	0.8	6.43	10.9	14.0	1.8	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using IUD by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	3.4	0.2	5.43	3.0	3.7	1.6	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	1.2	0.5	43.63	0.2	2.3	2.1	791
Cagayan Valley	3.6	1.0	27.82	1.7	5.6	1.8	719
Central Luzon	1.2	0.5	39.08	0.3	2.2	3.2	1,633
Southern Tagalog	2.3	0.4	18.94	1.5	3.2	2.1	2,005
Bicol	1.2	0.4	34.31	0.4	2.1	1.4	858
Western Visayas	1.9	0.4	24.12	1.0	2.7	1.4	1,079
Central Visayas	3.9	0.9	24.09	2.1	5.8	2.6	895
Eastern Visayas	2.7	0.8	29.80	1.1	4.2	1.9	774
Western Mindanao	6.3	1.2	19.75	3.9	8.8	1.8	719
North. Mindanao	10.1	1.3	13.34	7.4	12.7	1.2	739
South. Mindanao	8.6	1.1	12.31	6.5	10.7	1.6	1,058
Central Mindanao	7.0	1.1	16.01	4.8	9.2	0.9	580
NCR	2.5	0.4	15.30	1.7	3.2	1.3	1,787
CAR	1.1	0.4	39.00	0.3	1.9	0.5	655
ARMM	0.5	0.3	54.72	0.0	1.0	0.8	918
Caraga	8.3	1.4	17.17	5.5	11.0	1.3	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	3.1	0.2	6.51	2.7	3.4	1.0	9,609
Rural	3.7	0.3	8.22	3.1	4.3	2.1	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	0.9	0.5	58.19	-0.1	2.0	1.1	338
20-24 years	3.5	0.6	16.90	2.4	4.7	1.5	1,439
25-29 years	4.5	0.5	10.79	3.5	5.4	1.5	2,656
30-34 years	4.6	0.4	9.32	3.7	5.4	1.3	3,165
35-39 years	3.7	0.4	11.01	2.9	4.5	1.5	3,165
40-44 years	2.8	0.4	12.57	2.1	3.5	1.3	2,828
45-49 years	0.9	0.2	24.29	0.5	1.3	1.3	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	1.5	0.9	56.54	-0.2	3.2	2.4	483
Unknown	3.2	0.4	13.57	2.4	4.1	1.8	2,810
Elementary Grad	3.8	0.6	14.93	2.7	5.0	2.2	2,271
High School 1-3	5.3	0.7	13.54	3.9	6.7	2.0	2,000
High School Grad	2.3	0.4	16.38	1.6	3.0	1.5	2,298
College Undergr.	3.8	0.5	13.51	2.8	4.8	1.2	1,878
College graduate	3.3	0.5	16.44	2.3	4.4	1.3	1,574
Elementary I-V	2.7	0.4	15.04	1.9	3.5	1.8	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	3.5	1.2	33.05	1.2	5.8	1.7	459
Admin., Executive	3.3	1.3	40.74	0.7	5.9	1.1	223
Clerical Workers	4.2	1.1	27.07	2.0	6.4	1.3	424
Sales Workers	3.1	0.7	21.38	1.8	4.4	1.7	1,211
Service Workers	2.9	0.7	24.00	1.5	4.3	1.2	725
Agricult., Fish.	3.7	0.5	13.60	2.7	4.6	2.1	2,688
Production, Trans	3.9	0.6	15.00	2.7	5.0	1.9	2,133
Other Gainful	8.5	5.3	62.17	-1.9	18.9	2.0	44
Housekeepers	3.2	0.3	10.86	2.5	3.9	1.9	4,915
Other Ungainful	3.0	0.4	12.13	2.3	3.7	1.4	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Injection by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
PHILIPPINES	2.7	0.2	5.96	2.4	3.0	1.6	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	5.0	1.0	19.88	3.0	6.9	1.9	791
Cagayan Valley	5.1	0.9	18.53	3.2	6.9	1.1	719
Central Luzon	2.8	0.5	17.86	1.8	3.7	1.5	1,633
Southern Tagalog	2.9	0.5	15.81	2.0	3.8	1.8	2,005
Bicol	2.8	0.6	21.96	1.6	4.0	1.4	858
Western Visayas	2.1	0.5	23.69	1.1	3.0	1.4	1,079
Central Visayas	3.2	0.9	28.84	1.4	5.1	3.0	895
Eastern Visayas	2.3	0.6	27.98	1.0	3.5	1.4	774
Western Mindanao	1.6	0.5	30.39	0.7	2.6	1.0	719
North. Mindanao	2.4	0.8	32.26	0.9	4.0	1.5	739
South. Mindanao	1.9	0.5	25.67	0.9	2.8	1.4	1,058
Central Mindanao	3.4	1.0	30.14	1.4	5.4	1.4	580
NCR	1.9	0.3	17.49	1.3	2.6	1.3	1,787
CAR	6.4	1.5	23.98	3.4	9.4	1.2	655
ARMM	1.2	0.4	30.95	0.5	1.9	0.6	918
Caraga	1.7	0.5	28.48	0.8	2.7	0.7	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	2.4	0.2	7.55	2.1	2.8	1.1	9,609
Rural	3.0	0.3	8.73	2.5	3.5	2.0	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	2.3	0.9	37.71	0.6	4.0	1.1	338
20-24 years	4.2	0.6	14.65	3.0	5.5	1.4	1,439
25-29 years	4.4	0.5	10.60	3.5	5.3	1.4	2,656
30-34 years	3.7	0.4	10.88	2.9	4.4	1.4	3,165
35-39 years	2.6	0.3	12.13	2.0	3.2	1.2	3,165
40-44 years	1.4	0.2	17.71	0.9	1.8	1.2	2,828
45-49 years	0.5	0.2	35.58	0.1	0.8	1.4	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	3.8	1.6	41.47	0.7	6.8	3.3	483
Unknown	2.6	0.4	13.81	1.9	3.4	1.5	2,810
Elementary Grad	2.7	0.4	14.23	1.9	3.5	1.4	2,271
High School 1-3	3.1	0.5	15.98	2.1	4.1	1.6	2,000
High School Grad	2.3	0.4	15.82	1.6	3.0	1.4	2,298
College Undergr.	2.4	0.4	18.39	1.6	3.3	1.4	1,878
College graduate	2.3	0.4	18.36	1.5	3.1	1.1	1,574
Elementary I-V	3.1	0.4	14.34	2.2	4.0	1.9	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	2.0	0.8	38.39	0.5	3.6	1.3	459
Admin., Executive	1.2	0.7	60.30	-0.2	2.6	0.9	223
Clerical Workers	2.3	0.7	30.86	0.9	3.7	0.9	424
Sales Workers	1.9	0.4	23.29	1.0	2.7	1.2	1,211
Service Workers	2.7	0.6	23.45	1.5	3.9	1.0	725
Agricult., Fish.	3.6	0.5	12.88	2.7	4.5	1.8	2,688
Production, Trans	2.6	0.4	17.33	1.7	3.5	1.7	2,133
Other Gainful	1.4	1.5	6.40	-1.5	4.4	0.9	44
Housekeepers	2.9	0.3	10.35	2.3	3.5	1.6	4,915
Other Ungainful	2.2	0.3	14.62	1.6	2.9	1.5	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Diaphragm by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
PHILIPPINES	0.1	0.0	31.53	0.0	0.1	1.4	15902.0
REGION							
Ilocos	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	791.0
Cagayan Valley	0.8	0.4	49.90	0.0	1.5	1.2	719.0
Central Luzon	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	1633.0
Southern Tagalog	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	2005.0
Bicol	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	858.0
Western Visayas	0.2	0.2	99.68	-0.2	0.7	2.7	1079.0
Central Visayas	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	895.0
Eastern Visayas	0.1	0.1	99.82	-0.1	0.2	0.6	774.0
Western Mindanao	0.1	0.1	0.03	-0.1	0.3	0.7	719.0
North. Mindanao	0.2	0.2	99.55	-0.2	0.6	1.2	739.0
South. Mindanao	0.1	0.1	0.00	-0.1	0.2	0.7	1058.0
Central Mindanao	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	580.0
NCR	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	1787.0
CAR	0.9	0.6	73.26	-0.4	2.1	1.4	655.0
ARMM	0.1	0.1	99.92	-0.1	0.2	0.4	918.0
Caraga	0.1	0.1	99.85	-0.1	0.2	0.4	692.0
RESIDENCE							
Urban	0.1	0.0	40.74	0.0	0.1	0.7	9609.0
Rural	0.1	0.0	40.98	0.0	0.2	1.7	6293.0
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	338.0
20-24 years	0.1	0.1	71.09	0.0	0.2	0.7	1439.0
25-29 years	0.1	0.1	44.24	0.0	0.3	0.7	2656.0
30-34 years	0.1	0.1	52.27	0.0	0.2	0.9	3165.0
35-39 years	0.2	0.1	59.05	0.0	0.3	1.7	3165.0
40-44 years	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	2828.0
45-49 years	0.0	0.0	99.92	0.0	0.1	0.5	2311.0
EDUCATION							
No Grade	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	483.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	99.92	0.0	0.0	0.4	2810.0
Elementary Grad	0.1	0.0	73.36	0.0	0.2	0.9	2271.0
High School 1-3	0.1	0.1	82.13	-0.1	0.3	1.4	2000.0
High School Grad	0.1	0.1	61.52	0.0	0.3	1.2	2298.0
College Undergr.	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	1878.0
College graduate	0.3	0.2	66.26	-0.1	0.7	2.0	1574.0
Elementary I-V	0.1	0.1	70.81	0.0	0.2	1.1	2588.0
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	0.8	0.7	79.43	-0.5	2.1	2.2	459.0
Admin., Executive	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	223.0
Clerical Workers	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	424.0
Sales Workers	0.1	0.1	99.77	-0.1	0.3	1.0	1211.0
Service Workers	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	725.0
Agricult., Fish.	0.1	0.1	51.83	0.0	0.2	0.9	2688.0
Production, Trans	0.1	0.1	82.15	-0.1	0.3	1.4	2133.0
Other Gainful	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	44.0
Housekeepers	0.1	0.0	53.89	0.0	0.2	1.2	4915.0
Other Ungainful	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	3080.0

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Condom by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	1.8	0.1	7.69	1.5	2.0	1.7	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	1.8	0.5	27.06	0.9	2.8	1.2	791
Cagayan Valley	0.9	0.4	41.74	0.2	1.6	0.9	719
Central Luzon	1.1	0.3	26.11	0.5	1.6	1.2	1,633
Southern Tagalog	2.4	0.5	19.60	1.5	3.4	2.3	2,005
Bicol	1.2	0.4	35.07	0.4	2.1	1.5	858
Western Visayas	1.8	0.5	28.52	0.8	2.7	1.8	1,079
Central Visayas	2.9	0.6	22.12	1.6	4.2	1.6	895
Eastern Visayas	1.9	0.6	34.47	0.6	3.2	1.8	774
Western Mindanao	1.0	0.4	41.09	0.2	1.7	1.1	719
North. Mindanao	1.9	0.6	33.82	0.6	3.2	1.3	739
South. Mindanao	2.4	0.8	32.52	0.9	4.0	2.9	1,058
Central Mindanao	0.6	0.3	52.04	0.0	1.1	0.7	580
NCR	1.7	0.3	18.27	1.1	2.3	1.2	1,787
CAR	3.3	0.8	22.91	1.8	4.8	0.5	655
ARMM	0.2	0.2	81.01	-0.1	0.5	0.7	918
Caraga	1.7	0.5	30.64	0.7	2.7	0.8	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	2.1	0.2	8.90	1.7	2.4	1.3	9,609
Rural	1.5	0.2	13.34	1.1	1.9	2.2	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	0.9	0.5	58.90	-0.1	2.0	1.1	338
20-24 years	1.3	0.3	23.11	0.7	1.9	1.1	1,439
25-29 years	2.3	0.4	15.32	1.6	3.0	1.5	2,656
30-34 years	2.1	0.3	14.48	1.5	2.7	1.4	3,165
35-39 years	2.1	0.3	14.31	1.5	2.7	1.4	3,165
40-44 years	1.7	0.3	17.84	1.1	2.3	1.5	2,828
45-49 years	0.6	0.2	26.14	0.3	1.0	1.0	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	0.5	0.3	72.15	-0.2	1.1	1.2	483
Unknown	1.6	0.3	20.11	1.0	2.3	1.9	2,810
Elementary Grad	1.7	0.3	17.46	1.1	2.3	1.3	2,271
High School 1-3	1.8	0.4	21.37	1.1	2.6	1.7	2,000
High School Grad	2.3	0.4	18.22	1.5	3.2	1.8	2,298
College Undergr.	2.0	0.4	19.58	1.2	2.8	1.3	1,878
College graduate	2.2	0.6	26.24	1.1	3.3	2.2	1,574
Elementary I-V	1.3	0.3	21.26	0.8	1.8	1.7	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	2.2	0.8	38.38	0.5	3.9	1.4	459
Admin., Executive	2.7	1.0	36.40	0.8	4.6	0.8	223
Clerical Workers	1.3	0.6	45.54	0.1	2.5	1.1	424
Sales Workers	2.2	0.7	30.20	0.9	3.6	2.4	1,211
Service Workers	2.2	0.6	26.58	1.1	3.4	1.1	725
Agricult., Fish.	0.9	0.2	24.37	0.5	1.3	1.6	2,688
Production, Trans	2.0	0.4	17.95	1.3	2.7	1.3	2,133
Other Gainful	5.6	3.1	56.24	-0.6	11.7	1.0	44
Housekeepers	1.7	0.3	15.80	1.2	2.2	2.1	4,915
Other Ungainful	2.1	0.3	14.25	1.5	2.7	1.4	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Tubal Ligation by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
PHILIPPINES	10.7	0.3	2.89	10.1	11.3	1.6	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	13.6	1.9	13.75	10.0	17.3	2.7	791
Cagayan Valley	16.2	1.7	10.24	13.0	19.5	1.2	719
Central Luzon	19.1	1.4	7.33	16.4	21.9	2.1	1,633
Southern Tagalog	10.8	0.8	7.15	9.3	12.3	1.5	2,005
Bicol	5.6	0.8	14.81	4.0	7.2	1.3	858
Western Visayas	7.6	1.0	13.35	5.6	9.6	1.8	1,079
Central Visayas	7.7	0.9	11.15	6.0	9.3	1.1	895
Eastern Visayas	8.1	1.4	16.81	5.4	10.8	1.9	774
Western Mindanao	4.9	1.0	20.46	2.9	6.8	1.4	719
North. Mindanao	7.4	1.1	14.50	5.3	9.5	1.0	739
South. Mindanao	7.3	0.9	11.64	5.6	9.0	1.2	1,058
Central Mindanao	8.1	1.8	21.70	4.6	11.5	1.8	580
NCR	15.9	0.9	5.97	14.0	17.7	1.5	1,787
CAR	12.8	1.4	11.03	10.0	15.6	0.5	655
ARMM	1.4	0.6	43.24	0.2	2.6	1.4	918
Caraga	6.9	1.1	16.39	4.7	9.1	1.0	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	13.3	0.4	3.25	12.4	14.1	1.2	9,609
Rural	8.3	0.4	5.27	7.5	9.2	2.1	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	338
20-24 years	0.3	0.2	45.93	0.0	0.6	1.1	1,439
25-29 years	2.3	0.3	13.94	1.7	2.9	1.2	2,656
30-34 years	8.1	0.6	6.85	7.0	9.2	1.3	3,165
35-39 years	14.8	0.7	4.98	13.3	16.2	1.4	3,165
40-44 years	19.1	0.9	4.63	17.4	20.8	1.4	2,828
45-49 years	16.4	0.9	5.63	14.6	18.2	1.4	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	7.1	1.7	23.35	3.9	10.4	2.0	483
Unknown	11.1	0.8	7.49	9.5	12.7	2.0	2,810
Elementary Grad	9.4	0.8	8.44	7.9	11.0	1.8	2,271
High School 1-3	10.7	1.0	9.00	8.8	12.6	1.9	2,000
High School Grad	11.6	0.8	7.30	9.9	13.2	1.6	2,298
College Undergr.	12.9	0.9	7.17	11.1	14.7	1.3	1,878
College graduate	12.1	1.1	8.83	10.0	14.2	1.5	1,574
Elementary I-V	9.4	0.8	8.36	7.9	11.0	2.1	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	13.6	2.0	15.05	9.6	17.6	1.5	459
Admin., Executive	12.6	2.5	19.67	7.7	17.4	1.1	223
Clerical Workers	11.4	1.8	16.17	7.8	15.0	1.3	424
Sales Workers	10.9	1.1	10.52	8.6	13.1	1.6	1,211
Service Workers	14.9	1.4	9.66	12.1	17.7	1.1	725
Agricult., Fish.	7.1	0.7	10.51	5.6	8.5	2.5	2,688
Production, Trans	13.1	1.0	7.52	11.1	15.0	1.8	2,133
Other Gainful	4.6	3.2	69.70	-1.7	11.0	1.3	44
Housekeepers	10.9	0.6	5.46	9.8	12.1	1.8	4,915
Other Ungainful	10.9	0.7	6.37	9.6	12.3	1.5	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Whose Partner Had Vasectomy by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	0.1	0.0	26.80	0.1	0.2	1.4	15902
REGION							
Ilocos	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	791
Cagayan Valley	0.1	0.1	99.61	-0.1	0.2	0.4	719
Central Luzon	0.1	0.1	100.09	-0.1	0.2	1.2	1633
Southern Tagalog	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	2005
Bicol	0.2	0.2	83.85	-0.1	0.6	1.5	858
Western Visayas	0.2	0.1	57.79	0.0	0.4	0.8	1079
Central Visayas	0.2	0.2	99.34	-0.2	0.6	2.3	895
Eastern Visayas	0.1	0.1	99.91	-0.1	0.2	0.6	774
Western Mindanao	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	719
North. Mindanao	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	739
South. Mindanao	0.6	0.3	51.96	0.0	1.2	1.8	1058
Central Mindanao	0.2	0.2	100.32	-0.2	0.5	0.8	580
NCR	0.2	0.1	58.34	0.0	0.3	1.1	1787
CAR	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	655
ARMM	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	918
Caraga	0.1	0.1	99.87	-0.1	0.2	0.3	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	0.1	0.0	28.56	0.1	0.2	0.9	9609
Rural	0.1	0.1	46.78	0.0	0.2	2.1	6293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	338
20-24 years	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	1439
25-29 years	0.1	0.1	99.63	-0.1	0.3	2.4	2656
30-34 years	0.1	0.1	56.75	0.0	0.2	0.9	3165
35-39 years	0.1	0.1	64.34	0.0	0.2	1.3	3165
40-44 years	0.0	0.0	100.01	0.0	0.1	1.2	2828
45-49 years	0.4	0.2	36.87	0.1	0.8	1.4	2311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	483
Unknown	0.1	0.1	76.29	0.0	0.2	1.5	2810
Elementary Grad	0.1	0.1	72.99	-0.1	0.3	1.7	2271
High School 1-3	0.2	0.2	69.69	-0.1	0.6	2.3	2000
High School Grad	0.1	0.1	48.68	0.0	0.3	0.8	2298
College Undergr.	0.1	0.1	70.54	0.0	0.2	0.8	1878
College graduate	0.2	0.1	54.63	0.0	0.4	0.9	1574
Elementary 1-V	0.0	0.0	70.94	0.0	0.1	0.7	2588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	459
Admin., Executive	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	223
Clerical Workers	0.2	0.2	98.32	-0.2	0.7	0.9	424
Sales Workers	0.1	0.0	70.61	0.0	0.2	0.4	1211
Service Workers	0.0	0.0	100.09	0.0	0.1	0.3	725
Agricult., Fish.	0.2	0.1	70.43	-0.1	0.4	2.2	2688
Production, Trans	0.1	0.1	51.98	0.0	0.3	0.8	2133
Other Gainful	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0	0.0	*****	44
Housekeepers	0.2	0.1	42.15	0.0	0.3	1.5	4915
Other Ungainful	0.1	0.0	72.24	0.0	0.1	1.0	3080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Calendar Method by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
PHILIPPINES	9.6	0.3	3.19	9.0	10.2	1.7	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	6.1	1.3	21.25	3.6	8.6	2.6	791
Cagayan Valley	4.6	1.1	23.18	2.5	6.6	1.6	719
Central Luzon	6.4	0.8	12.38	4.9	8.0	1.7	1,633
Southern Tagalog	6.7	0.8	11.31	5.2	8.2	2.3	2,005
Bicol	12.1	1.4	11.17	9.5	14.8	1.7	858
Western Visayas	15.1	1.4	9.08	12.4	17.8	1.8	1,079
Central Visayas	16.2	1.5	9.58	13.1	19.2	1.9	895
Eastern Visayas	11.5	1.7	14.29	8.3	14.8	2.1	774
Western Mindanao	9.7	1.4	14.83	6.9	12.6	1.6	719
North. Mindanao	15.8	1.7	10.59	12.5	19.1	1.2	739
South. Mindanao	16.9	1.4	8.59	14.0	19.7	1.7	1,058
Central Mindanao	13.8	2.1	15.35	9.7	18.0	1.7	580
NCR	5.7	0.6	10.43	4.5	6.8	1.4	1,787
CAR	6.4	1.4	21.89	3.7	9.2	1.0	655
ARMM	1.7	0.6	36.18	0.5	2.9	1.2	918
Caraga	12.3	1.5	12.51	9.3	15.3	1.1	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	8.9	0.3	3.70	8.2	9.5	1.0	9,609
Rural	10.3	0.5	4.91	9.3	11.3	2.3	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	2.2	0.9	38.74	0.5	3.9	1.1	338
20-24 years	5.1	0.7	13.47	3.7	6.4	1.4	1,439
25-29 years	9.1	0.7	7.57	7.7	10.4	1.5	2,656
30-34 years	10.0	0.6	6.13	8.8	11.2	1.3	3,165
35-39 years	11.2	0.6	5.80	9.9	12.5	1.3	3,165
40-44 years	12.1	0.8	6.33	10.6	13.6	1.6	2,828
45-49 years	8.6	0.8	8.87	7.1	10.2	1.7	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	11.7	2.4	20.41	7.0	16.4	2.7	483
Unknown	8.0	0.7	8.59	6.7	9.4	1.9	2,810
Elementary Grad	10.9	1.0	9.59	8.8	12.9	2.7	2,271
High School 1-3	11.9	1.0	8.48	9.9	13.8	1.9	2,000
High School Grad	8.4	0.7	8.39	7.1	9.8	1.5	2,298
College Undergr.	9.3	0.9	10.05	7.5	11.2	1.7	1,878
College graduate	9.5	0.9	9.68	7.7	11.3	1.4	1,574
Elementary I-V	9.5	0.8	8.69	7.9	11.2	2.3	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	7.0	1.5	21.24	4.1	9.9	1.4	459
Admin., Executive	7.7	2.1	27.28	3.6	11.8	1.3	223
Clerical Workers	9.5	1.7	18.29	6.1	12.9	1.4	424
Sales Workers	8.7	0.9	10.89	6.8	10.6	1.3	1,211
Service Workers	9.6	1.3	13.15	7.1	12.0	1.2	725
Agricult., Fish.	12.5	1.0	7.85	10.6	14.4	2.6	2,688
Production, Trans	9.8	0.9	8.78	8.1	11.5	1.7	2,133
Other Gainful	5.3	2.9	55.86	-0.5	11.0	1.0	44
Housekeepers	8.2	0.6	6.83	7.1	9.3	2.0	4,915
Other Ungainful	10.1	0.8	7.44	8.6	11.6	1.9	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Lactational Ammenorr Method (LAM), by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	0.5	0.1	13.54	0.4	0.6	1.5	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	0.0	0.0	99.96	0.0	0.1	0.4	791
Cagayan Valley	0.5	0.3	69.19	-0.2	1.2	1.5	719
Central Luzon	0.5	0.2	46.90	0.0	0.9	1.8	1,633
Southern Tagalog	0.7	0.2	28.31	0.3	1.1	1.4	2,005
Bicol	0.2	0.2	100.01	-0.2	0.6	2.1	858
Western Visayas	1.4	0.4	31.13	0.5	2.2	1.7	1,079
Central Visayas	0.0	0.0	****	0.0	0.0	*****	895
Eastern Visayas	0.8	0.4	50.61	0.0	1.7	1.7	774
Western Mindanao	0.7	0.4	52.73	0.0	1.5	1.4	719
North. Mindanao	0.7	0.3	43.13	0.1	1.4	0.8	739
South. Mindanao	0.3	0.2	65.33	-0.1	0.7	1.4	1,058
Central Mindanao	0.3	0.3	99.35	-0.3	0.9	1.4	580
NCR	0.4	0.2	43.47	0.1	0.8	1.7	1,787
CAR	0.5	0.3	55.78	0.0	1.0	0.4	655
ARMM	0.0	0.0	****	0.0	0.0	*****	918
Caraga	0.6	0.4	66.28	-0.2	1.3	1.3	692
RESIDENCE							
Urban	0.4	0.1	18.74	0.2	0.5	1.1	9,609
Rural	0.6	0.1	18.43	0.4	0.9	1.8	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	0.8	0.4	55.04	-0.1	1.7	0.8	338
20-24 years	1.4	0.4	26.28	0.7	2.2	1.5	1,439
25-29 years	0.8	0.2	21.57	0.5	1.1	1.0	2,656
30-34 years	0.4	0.1	33.35	0.1	0.7	1.4	3,165
35-39 years	0.6	0.2	28.07	0.3	0.9	1.5	3,165
40-44 years	0.2	0.1	55.83	0.0	0.4	1.7	2,828
45-49 years	0.0	0.0	****	0.0	0.0	*****	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	0.8	0.6	68.26	-0.3	1.9	1.9	483
Unknown	0.8	0.2	24.67	0.4	1.2	1.4	2,810
Elementary Grad	0.5	0.2	37.79	0.1	0.8	1.6	2,271
High School 1-3	0.4	0.2	41.06	0.1	0.8	1.4	2,000
High School Grad	0.4	0.2	41.28	0.1	0.7	1.6	2,298
College Undergr.	0.6	0.2	39.77	0.1	1.0	1.5	1,878
College graduate	0.4	0.2	45.05	0.0	0.7	1.1	1,574
Elementary I-V	0.4	0.2	43.35	0.1	0.7	2.1	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	0.4	0.3	79.39	-0.2	1.1	1.1	459
Admin., Executive	0.4	0.4	99.92	-0.4	1.2	0.8	223
Clerical Workers	0.0	0.0	****	0.0	0.0	*****	424
Sales Workers	0.4	0.2	61.54	-0.1	0.8	1.7	1,211
Service Workers	0.5	0.3	54.68	0.0	0.9	0.9	725
Agricult., Fish.	0.4	0.1	37.54	0.1	0.6	1.5	2,688
Production, Trans	0.5	0.2	44.43	0.1	1.0	2.2	2,133
Other Gainful	4.6	3.2	69.70	-1.7	11.0	1.3	44
Housekeepers	0.8	0.1	18.65	0.5	1.1	1.3	4,915
Other Ungainful	0.3	0.1	43.58	0.0	0.5	1.7	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.1 Survey Estimate of Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Withdrawal Method by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error (%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower (%)	Upper (%)		
PHILIPPINES	6.6	0.3	3.99	6.1	7.2	1.8	15,902
REGION							
Ilocos	9.2	1.8	19.30	5.7	12.7	3.4	791
Cagayan Valley	7.0	1.2	16.52	4.8	9.3	1.3	719
Central Luzon	8.3	0.9	11.18	6.4	10.1	1.9	1,633
Southern Tagalog	7.6	0.7	9.81	6.1	9.1	1.9	2,005
Bicol	10.5	1.3	12.43	8.0	13.1	1.8	858
Western Visayas	6.2	0.9	14.61	4.4	7.9	1.7	1,079
Central Visayas	5.2	1.1	21.31	3.1	7.4	2.7	895
Eastern Visayas	3.7	0.8	21.68	2.2	5.3	1.4	774
Western Mindanao	2.9	0.8	26.27	1.4	4.4	1.4	719
North. Mindanao	3.1	0.8	26.22	1.5	4.8	1.3	739
South. Mindanao	3.4	0.7	21.24	2.0	4.8	1.8	1,058
Central Mindanao	3.4	0.8	25.12	1.7	5.0	1.0	580
NCR	9.6	0.7	7.74	8.1	11.0	1.4	1,787
CAR	7.8	1.5	19.45	4.8	10.7	0.9	655
ARMM	1.3	0.5	38.07	0.3	2.2	1.0	918
Caraga	3.9	1.0	26.14	1.9	5.9	1.4	892
RESIDENCE							
Urban	7.1	0.3	4.45	6.5	7.8	1.2	9,609
Rural	6.2	0.4	6.77	5.3	7.0	2.5	6,293
AGEGROUP							
15-19 years	4.2	1.4	34.41	1.4	7.1	1.7	338
20-24 years	6.7	0.8	12.21	5.1	8.3	1.6	1,439
25-29 years	7.1	0.6	8.17	5.9	8.2	1.3	2,656
30-34 years	6.8	0.5	7.61	5.8	7.8	1.3	3,165
35-39 years	8.5	0.6	7.19	7.3	9.7	1.5	3,165
40-44 years	7.5	0.6	8.00	6.3	8.7	1.5	2,828
45-49 years	2.7	0.4	14.30	1.9	3.4	1.3	2,311
EDUCATION							
No Grade	4.5	1.3	28.95	1.9	7.0	1.9	483
Unknown	7.2	0.7	9.36	5.9	8.5	2.0	2,810
Elementary Grad	7.2	0.9	12.34	5.5	9.0	2.9	2,271
High School 1-3	6.5	0.7	10.49	5.1	7.8	1.5	2,900
High School Grad	7.2	0.7	9.71	5.8	8.6	1.7	2,298
College Undergr.	6.2	0.7	10.83	4.9	7.5	1.3	1,878
College graduate	6.3	0.8	12.39	4.8	7.8	1.4	1,574
Elementary I-V	6.0	0.6	10.29	4.8	7.2	1.9	2,588
OCCUPATION							
Prof., Tech.	7.5	1.4	18.31	4.8	10.2	1.1	459
Admin., Executive	8.4	2.5	30.27	3.4	13.3	1.7	223
Clerical Workers	5.8	1.6	27.93	2.6	9.1	1.9	424
Sales Workers	7.1	1.0	14.40	5.1	9.1	1.8	1,211
Service Workers	7.1	1.4	20.16	4.3	9.9	2.1	725
Agricult., Fish.	5.8	0.6	10.03	4.6	6.9	1.8	2,688
Production, Trans	7.9	0.9	11.89	6.0	9.7	2.5	2,133
Other Gainful	2.4	2.2	94.21	-2.0	6.7	1.2	44
Housekeepers	6.2	0.5	7.66	5.3	7.1	1.9	4,915
Other Ungainful	7.0	0.6	8.30	5.9	8.2	1.6	3,080

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.2 Survey Estimate of Proportion of Women Source of Supply of Selected Modern Methods by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observation
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
SOURCE							
Other	0.2	0.1	37.98	0	0.3	1.12	8
Church	0.1	0.1	42.77	0	0.2	1.26	6
Friend/Relative	0.2	0.1	30.12	0.1	0.4	1.13	12
Private Hospital	11.2	0.5	4.67	10.2	12.3	1.4	585
Private Doctor	1.3	0.2	13.41	1	1.7	1.23	69
Private Midwife	0.6	0.1	22.46	0.3	0.8	1.5	28
Pharmacy	9.6	0.5	5.5	8.6	10.6	1.62	486
Store	0.6	0.1	22.04	0.4	0.9	1.58	27
NGO	0.6	0.1	19.74	0.4	0.8	1.16	36
Industry-based	0.3	0.1	36.32	0.1	0.6	2.24	13
Gov't Hospital	24.9	0.8	3.21	23.4	26.5	1.74	1,298
RHU/UHC	23.4	0.8	3.52	21.8	25	1.92	1,239
Barangay Health	22.8	0.9	3.73	21.2	24.5	2.08	1,079
Barangay Supply	3.1	0.5	16.24	2.1	4	4.21	128
Puericulture Ct.	0.5	0.1	24.36	0.2	0.7	1.37	24
Don't know	0.5	0.1	25.74	0.2	0.7	1.67	24
TYPESOURCE							
Public Sector	74.2	0.8	1.02	72.7	75.7	1.52	3,744
Private Sector	24.3	0.7	3.01	22.9	25.7	1.47	1,244
Others	1	0.2	15.77	0.7	1.3	1.25	50
Don't know	0.5	0.1	25.74	0.2	0.7	1.67	24

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.2 Survey Estimate of Proportion of Women Source of Supply of Selected Modern Methods by Domain

Table SL-2 Survey Estimate of Proportion of Various Source of Supply of Selected Modern Methods by Domain								
Category		Estimate	Standard	C.V.	95% Confidence Interval		Design	Number of Observations
		(%)	Error(%)	(%)	Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Effect	
RESIDENCE by SOURCE								
Urban	Other	0.1	0	44.79	0	0.2	1.11	6
Urban	Church	0.1	0	58.65	0	0.1	0.92	3
Urban	Friend/Relative	0.1	0.1	37.03	0	0.3	1.03	8
Urban	Private Hospital	7.5	0.4	5.5	6.7	8.4	1.25	429
Urban	Private Doctor	0.8	0.1	15.88	0.6	1.1	1.04	49
Urban	Private Midwife	0.4	0.1	29.31	0.2	0.6	1.6	20
Urban	Pharmacy	7.4	0.5	6.08	6.5	8.3	1.51	398
Urban	Store	0.4	0.1	23.73	0.2	0.6	1.19	21
Urban	NGO	0.3	0.1	24.58	0.2	0.5	1.07	26
Urban	Industry-based	0.2	0.1	34.99	0.1	0.3	1.24	10
Urban	Gov't Hospital	13.8	0.5	3.91	12.8	14.9	1.24	884
Urban	RHU/UHC	11.7	0.5	4.29	10.7	12.7	1.24	793
Urban	Barangay Health	7.9	0.4	5.65	7	8.7	1.38	520
Urban	Barangay Supply	0.6	0.1	17.25	0.4	0.8	0.92	47
Urban	Puericulture Ct.	0.2	0.1	28.48	0.1	0.3	0.77	12
Urban	Don't know	0.4	0.1	28.02	0.2	0.6	1.48	21
Rural	Other	0	0	71.73	0	0.1	1.16	2
Rural	Church	0.1	0	59.13	0	0.2	1.48	3
Rural	Friend/Relative	0.1	0	51.01	0	0.2	1.26	4
Rural	Private Hospital	3.7	0.3	8.98	3	4.3	1.57	156
Rural	Private Doctor	0.5	0.1	23.71	0.3	0.8	1.53	20
Rural	Private Midwife	0.2	0.1	34.72	0.1	0.4	1.32	8
Rural	Pharmacy	2.2	0.3	13.21	1.6	2.7	1.95	88
Rural	Store	0.2	0.1	45.49	0	0.4	2.32	6
Rural	NGO	0.2	0.1	32.73	0.1	0.4	1.28	10
Rural	Industry-based	0.1	0.1	73.58	-0.1	0.3	3.73	3
Rural	Gov't Hospital	11.1	0.6	5.8	9.8	12.4	2.13	414
Rural	RHU/UHC	11.7	0.7	5.82	10.4	13.1	2.28	446
Rural	Barangay Health	14.9	0.8	5.04	13.5	16.4	2.26	559
Rural	Barangay Supply	2.4	0.5	19.84	1.5	3.4	5.01	81
Rural	Puericulture Ct.	0.3	0.1	36.34	0.1	0.5	1.78	12
Rural	Don't know	0.1	0.1	59.31	0	0.3	2.23	3
RESIDENCE by TYPESOURCE								
Urban	Public Sector	34	0.7	2.06	32.6	35.4	1.1	2,244
Urban	Private Sector	17.1	0.6	3.45	16	18.3	1.24	953
Urban	Others	0.5	0.1	19.15	0.3	0.7	0.93	29
Urban	Don't know	0.4	0.1	28.02	0.2	0.6	1.48	21
Rural	Public Sector	40.2	0.8	1.93	38.7	41.7	1.27	1,500
Rural	Private Sector	7.2	0.5	6.73	6.2	8.1	1.78	291
Rural	Others	0.5	0.1	25.15	0.2	0.7	1.58	21
Rural	Don't know	0.1	0.1	59.31	0	0.3	2.23	3

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.3 Survey Estimate of Proportion of Currently Married Women Reason for not Delaying or Avoiding Pregnancy
by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
REASON							
Wants children	22.1	0.7	3.05	20.8	23.5	1.83	1,544
Side effects	11.4	0.5	4.54	10.4	12.4	1.83	745
Lack knowledge	2	0.2	10.9	1.6	2.5	1.71	135
Health concerns	8.3	0.5	5.57	7.4	9.2	1.95	550
Inconvenient	1.4	0.2	13.46	1.1	1.8	1.83	85
Opposed fam.plan	2.2	0.3	12.28	1.6	2.7	2.29	150
Religion	3.8	0.4	9.58	3.1	4.5	2.51	415
Fatalistic	5.3	0.4	7.31	4.5	6.1	2.07	334
Costs too much	0.6	0.1	26.09	0.3	0.9	2.69	38
Hard to get meth	0.3	0.1	23.22	0.2	0.5	1.26	27
Menopausal/Hyst.	10.6	0.5	4.37	9.7	11.5	1.57	738
Old/diff. pregn.	12.1	0.5	4.17	11.1	13.1	1.66	812
Infrequent sex	9.9	0.4	4.44	9	10.7	1.49	661
Amenorrheic	5.8	0.4	6.42	5.1	6.6	1.76	382
Not married/act.	1.3	0.2	15.35	0.9	1.6	2.06	87
Other	2.7	0.2	9.11	2.2	3.2	1.61	197

APPENDIX F

Tabulation of Sampling Errors for Selected Estimates from 1999 Family Planning Survey

Table SE.3 Survey Estimate of Proportion of Currently Married Women Reason for not Delaying or Avoiding Pregnancy by Domain

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidential		Design Effect	Number of Observations
				Lower(%)	Upper(%)		
RESIDENCE by REASON							
Urban Wants children	11.1	0.4	3.81	10.2	11.9	1.24	949
Urban Side effects	5.2	0.3	5.85	4.6	5.8	1.29	441
Urban Lack knowledge	0.7	0.1	15.68	0.5	0.9	1.18	62
Urban Health concerns	4.2	0.3	7.03	3.6	4.8	1.5	343
Urban Inconvenient	0.6	0.1	20.68	0.4	0.8	1.76	42
Urban Opposed fam. plan	0.7	0.1	13.29	0.6	0.9	0.92	78
Urban Religion	1	0.2	16.55	0.7	1.3	1.93	131
Urban Fatalistic	1.9	0.2	9.57	1.5	2.2	1.21	155
Urban Costs too much	0.2	0.1	26.66	0.1	0.3	1.06	19
Urban Hard to get meth	0.1	0	34.69	0	0.2	0.86	9
Urban Menopausal/Hyst.	4.8	0.3	5.74	4.3	5.4	1.15	429
Urban Old/diff. pregn.	5.7	0.3	5.03	5.1	6.3	1.06	505
Urban Infrequent sex	5.9	0.3	5.3	5.3	6.5	1.22	463
Urban Amenorrheic	2.3	0.2	8.17	1.9	2.6	1.08	203
Urban Not married/act.	0.7	0.1	15.05	0.5	0.9	1.08	63
Urban Other	1.5	0.2	10.5	1.2	1.9	1.19	135
Rural Wants children	11.1	0.6	5.15	10	12.2	2.29	595
Rural Side effects	6.2	0.4	6.91	5.4	7.1	2.19	304
Rural Lack knowledge	1.3	0.2	14.48	1	1.7	1.98	73
Rural Health concerns	4.1	0.4	8.88	3.4	4.9	2.35	207
Rural Inconvenient	0.8	0.2	17.99	0.5	1.1	1.91	43
Rural Opposed fam. plan	1.4	0.2	17.54	0.9	1.9	3.03	72
Rural Religion	2.8	0.3	11.66	2.2	3.4	2.7	284
Rural Fatalistic	3.4	0.3	10.13	2.7	4.1	2.51	179
Rural Costs too much	0.4	0.1	38.82	0.1	0.6	3.68	19
Rural Hard to get meth	0.2	0.1	29.83	0.1	0.4	1.45	18
Rural Menopausal/Hyst.	5.8	0.4	6.45	5.1	6.6	1.78	309
Rural Old/diff. pregn.	6.4	0.4	6.65	5.6	7.2	2.09	307
Rural Infrequent sex	3.9	0.3	8.05	3.3	4.6	1.84	198
Rural Amenorrheic	3.6	0.3	9.18	2.9	4.2	2.15	179
Rural Not married/act.	0.6	0.2	28.85	0.2	0.9	3.26	24
Rural Other	1.2	0.2	15.94	0.8	1.6	2.11	62