

Philippines - Family Planning Survey 2002

National Statistics Office

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
PHL-NSO-FPS-2002-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v1.0-Edited-Public Use File

Overview

ABSTRACT

The family planning has a prime objective to reduce the unmet need for contraception and high-risk births in the Philippines. This is also to promote family planning as a health intervention to improve health status of all Filipinos, especially women and children. The 2002 FPS presents up-to-date figures on the use of contraceptives, unmet need for family planning and high-risk fertility behavior. It also aimed to provide information on contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), contraceptive methods, contraceptive discontinuation, reasons for not using contraceptive, the source of supply of contraceptive method used, and high-risk fertility behavior. The survey also generates important information on maternal and child health indicators. The result of 2002 FPS shows that contraceptive use was higher in urban areas (49.8 percent) than in rural areas (47.9 percent) due mainly to the higher prevalence of female sterilization in urban areas than in rural areas. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods declined to 48.8 percent in 2002 from 49.5 percent in 2001. The CPR for modern contraceptive methods (35.1 percent) is significantly higher than the corresponding estimates from the 2001 FPS (33.1). The CPR for traditional methods (13.8 percent) is lower than the corresponding estimate from the 2001 FPS (16.4 percent), although this indicator has greater tendency to fluctuate from one survey to the next than the estimated CPR for modern methods. The pill remained as the most commonly used modern method with a prevalence rate of 15.3 percent, followed closely by female sterilization at 11.0 percent. Among the traditional methods, periodic calendar/rhythm was the most popular which was used by 7.9 percent of the currently married women. About seven out of 10 users of modern methods requiring supply/service (70.1 percent) obtained their supplies from the public sector. This is lower than the percentage in 2001 (72.9 percent). The total unmet need for family planning was 20.5 percent, with 10.6 percent for spacing births and 9.9 percent for limiting births. Three out of four (77.6 percent) currently married women were at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

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

Scope

NOTES

Section A: Family Planning

Section B: Socio-Economic Indicators

TOPICS

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

live birth		
pregnancy complications		

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

All Regions

UNIVERSE

All women members of the household aged 15 - 49 years

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistics Office	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United States Agency for International Development	USAID	

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Statistics Office	NSO		

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-07-09

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-PHL-NSO-FPS-2004-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Since the 2002 FPS was a rider to the April 2001 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) its sample households were obtained using the master sample design of the LFS. The master sample utilized a multi-stage sampling design which involved the selection of sample barangays for the first stage, of sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and of sample households for the third stage. The sample household in the 2,247 core sample EAs were included in the 2002 FPS. Twelve households were selected in every sample EA. A Total of 19,843 sample households were successfully interviewed nationwide. The core sample size will allow the generation of estimates at the regional level. In each sample household, eligible respondents (ERs) for the 2002 FPS were identified using the LFS household questionnaire. These were women aged 15-49 years, regardless of marital status, who were usual members of the household. Female members of the household aged 15-49 years who were overseas contract workers and present in the household at the time of the survey were eligible respondents for the 2002 FPS. There were 29,760 eligible respondents interviewed using the FPS questionnaire.

Response Rate

Of the 24,301 households interviewed for the LFS, 19,843 households were interviewed for the 2002 FPS. A total of 31,792 women were identified as FPS eligible respondents, of which 29,760 were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 93.6 percent. Among the regions, Northern Mindanao had the highest response rate with 97.5 percent, while Ilocos Region had the lowest response rate with 87.5 percent.

Weighting

The final weights used for the 2002 FPS are broken down into three components, namely: basic weights, weights adjustment factor, and final weights adjustment factor.

The basic weight is equal to the inverse of the overall probability of selection for each sample household, reflecting all sampling stages. The weights adjustment factor takes into account the sample EAs which were not enumerated, households which were not interviewed and non-responding women aged 15 to 49 years. The product of the basic weights and weights adjustment factor was used to obtain preliminary weighted estimates of the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years. In order to make the weighted FPS estimate of the total number of women aged 15 to 49 years consistent with the projected number of women in this age group as of April 2002, a final weight adjustment factor was used. The estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 years as of April 2002 was interpolated from the 1995 Census-based population projections by sex and age group, specifically for years 1995 and 2002. The final weight adjustment factor is equal to the ratio of the estimated number of women aged 15 to 49 years as of April 2002 to the preliminary weighted estimate of the total number of women in this age group from the 2002 FPS data.

Questionnaires

Overview

2002 FPS Form 1 is a four-page questionnaire designed to collect information on current contraceptive use, method mix, source of modern family planning methods, unmet need for family planning and high-risk births. This form is to be used by the enumerators during personal interviews, or to be distributed with the self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) instructions to respondents wherein family planning information cannot be collected from personal interviews. FPS Form 1 was published in English language, but it was translated into six major dialects (Philippines) namely: Bicol, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilocano, Tagalog, and Waray.

FPS Form 2 contains the SAQ-instructions to be given to respondents whenever family planning information could not be collected by personal interviews. These respondents include those who refused to be interviewed even after making two callbacks, those who are not available until the time you leave the area and those who prefer to fill-up a SAQ instead of responding to an interview.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2002-04-08	2002-04-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Enumerator	EN	

Supervision

Selected Central Office (CO) personnel. Regional Director and Regional Statisticians, Provincial Statistics Officer and their statisticians/assistants, District Statistics Officer and selected Statistical Coordination Officer supervised the conduct of the survey.

The selected CO personnel were assigned one province to supervise in the first week of the enumeration period (April 8-11). The provinces included for supervision were those that were observed to have the most erroneous entries in the 2002 FPS. Designated supervisors from the regional and provincial offices spot-checked the field operations in their respective areas of assignment until the completion of the survey.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Manual verification of FPS questionnaires and FPS-MCHS Listing Forms was done at the Provincial Office by Provincial Office staff, who attended the Task Force and Second-Level Training. Manual editing included matching of FPS against Listing Form and Sample Barangay Reference File (SBRF), completeness check of FPS questionnaires, and consistency check of entries in the FPS questionnaires.

The edited FPS questionnaires and FPS-MCHS Listing Forms were submitted to the Regional Offices for the following data processing activities: 1) data entry; 2) key verification; and 3) matching of geo-id, highest grade completed, usual occupation, and marital status with the corresponding entries in the LFS questionnaires.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

None