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An Evaluation of the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP)

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Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas

An Evaluation of the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP)

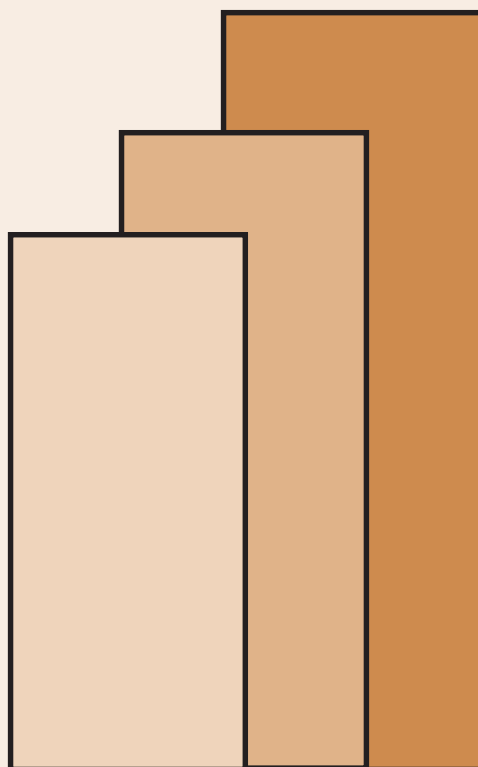
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***AN EVALUATION OF THE PHILIPPINE POPULATION
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PPMP)***

Alejandro N. Herrin, Aniceto C. Orbeta, Jr.,
Iris Acejo, Janet Cuenca and Fatima del Prado

August 2003

Report Prepared for the Commission on Population and the
Philippine Institute for Development Studies

An Evaluation of the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP)

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Abstract

Early child-bearing and high fertility still persist especially among the poor, despite the more than two decades of family planning program implementation in the Philippines. Using an evaluation framework that links inputs, outputs, utilization of outputs and outcomes, the paper analyzed the impact of the different components of the Philippine Population Management Program (PPMP), namely: family planning and responsible parenthood, reproductive health, adolescent health and youth development, and integration of population and development. On the inputs and output side, the paper utilized the expenditures on the different components of the program for the years 1998 and 2000 presented in Racelis and Herrin (2003). Data from the several rounds of the national demographic survey, family planning survey and maternal and child health survey were used to generate utilization and outcomes indicators. The paper highlights the inadequate institutional and financial support as the primary cause of the population program's ineffectual performance.

Keywords: population, reproductive health, family planning, population and development (POPDEV), population expenditures, PPMP

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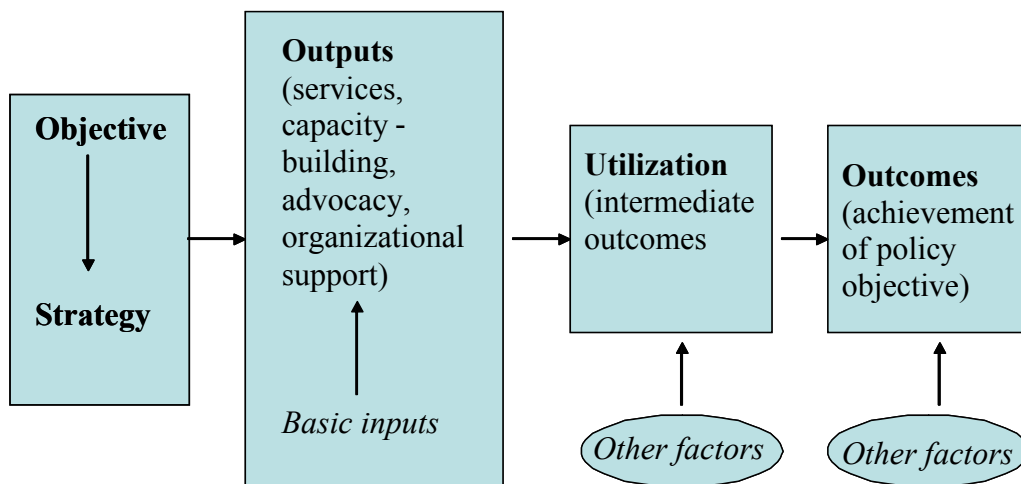
August 2003

A Framework for PPMP Monitoring and Evaluation

The assessment of the evaluability of the PPMP during Phase I lead to the formulation of a framework for evaluation the PPMP at the policy level (as opposed to operational) by looking at the interrelationships among outputs, utilization, and outcomes. Evaluability questions/assessments under each objective/strategy were likewise provided to serve as guidelines in the actual evaluation (see Herrin, 2002).

Figure 1 shows a framework linking inputs, outputs, utilization of outputs and outcomes for each objectives/goal of the program. Each policy objective is translated into a strategy, which consists of a number of activities. Activities are defined in terms of inputs and outputs. Inputs refer to the resources expended to produce the outputs. Outputs refer to the goods and services provided. Before outputs can produce the desired outcomes it must be because the intended beneficiaries utilized them. Finally, the utilization of outputs are expected to produce impacts on the outcomes. In each of these stages, indicators are identified. This framework was applied in the analyzing each of the objectives of the program using available data.

Figure 1. Framework for PPMP Monitoring and Evaluation



The PPMP has four major policy objectives/strategies:

1. To help couples/parents achieve their desired family size within the context of responsible parenthood/responsible parenthood and family planning (RH/FP);
2. To reduce maternal mortality, infant mortality and child mortality through improved reproductive health/reproductive health (RH);
3. To reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy, incidence of early marriage, and the incidence of other reproductive health problems/adolescent health and youth development (AHYD); and
4. To contribute to policies that will assist government to achieve a favorable balance between population distribution, economic activities, and the environment/integration of population and development planning (POPDEV).

Instead of enumerating all the types of services and activities available, another way of measuring outputs is by determining how much was spent for the provision of various services and implementation of various activities. Recently, Racelis and Herrin (2003) estimated PPMP expenditures by source of financing for the years 1998 and 2000. The expenditures are organized according to the broad components of the PPMP, namely: (1) Reproductive Health/Family Planning, which consists of family planning and other reproductive health services; (2) Adolescent Health and Youth Development t; (3) Population and Development Integration; and (4) support activities such as policymaking, data collection, and resource mobilization. Summary tables are shown below.

Table 1: PPMP Expenditures by Use of Expenditures, 1998 and 2000

Uses of Expenditures	1998		2000	
	Amount (in million pesos)	Percent	Amount (in million pesos)	Percent
1. Reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP)	12,423.6	89.8	14,166.0	83.8
1.1 FP services and counseling	1,162.5	8.4	1,401.2	8.3
1.2 RH services and counseling (excluding FP)	9,203.1	66.5	11,157.6	66.0
1.3-1.6 Others (capacity building, advocacy, research)	2,058.0	14.9	1,607.2	9.5
2. Adolescent health and youth development (AHYD)	23.3	0.2	17.3	0.1
3. Population and development integration (POPDEV)	45.4	0.3	40.2	0.2
4. Other	1,247.0	9.0	2,351.2	13.9
4.1 Policy-making, coordination, resource-generation, and general administration	1,182.3	8.5	1,675.2	9.9
4.2 Basic data collection	64.6	0.5	676.0	4.0
5. Mixed PPMP services and activities	90.1	0.7	338.4	2.0
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	13,829.3	100.0	16,913.2	100.0
TRANSFERS	1,789.3	12.9	1,088.3	6.4

Source: Racelis and Herrin (2003)

In year 2000, the program spent 17 billion pesos up from 14 billion pesos in 1998. Of that amount, 83.8% was spent for reproductive health, very little for adolescent health and youth development (0.1%) and population and development integration (0.2%). This gives us an idea of where efforts have been concentrated. Within the broad RH/FP category of expenditures is the expenditures for family planning and counseling services, which accounted for 8.3% of total PPMP expenditures and 10% of RH/FP expenditures. Reproductive health services (excluding FP) on the other hand constituted 66% of total PPMP expenditures.¹

The total PPMP expenditures from all sources represent about 15% of total health expenditures in both 1998 and 2000. The total health expenditures based on the National Health Accounts are 93.5 billion pesos in 1998 and 113.5 billion pesos in 2000.

Table 2: PPMP Expenditures by Source of Financing, 1998 and 2000

Source of financing	1998		2000	
	Amount (in million pesos)	Percent	Amount (in million pesos)	Percent
National government	2,892.4	20.9	4,242.1	25.1
Foreign-assisted projects	1,469.2	10.6	1,247.6	7.4
Local government	2,725.4	19.7	3,567.6	21.1
Health Insurance (PhilHealth)	633.7	4.6	1,497.9	8.9
Donors and CAs	823.0	6.0	431.4	2.6
NGOs	235.8	1.7	495.9	2.9
Households	5,049.7	36.5	5,430.7	32.1
Total	13,829.3	100.0	16,913.2	100.0

Source: Racelis and Herrin (2003)

In terms of sources of the 2000 PPMP expenditures, 33% of total expenditures came from national and foreign-assisted projects, 21% from local governments, 9% from PhilHealth, 3% Donors and their cooperating agencies (CAs), 3% from NGOs, and 32% from households (Table 2). Between 1998 and 2000, both the national government and the local government assumed a greater role in the financing PPMP expenditures from 40% in 1998 to 46% in 2000. PhilHealth, which reimburses expenses on some family planning services like vasectomy and ligation, also had an increasing contribution in the total PPMP expenditures as did NGOs. On the other hand, donors and foreign-assisted

¹ In 1998, DOH issued A.O.-1A, which defined the ten elements of reproductive health as follows: (1) family planning, (2) maternal and child health and nutrition, (3) prevention and management of abortion complications, (4) prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections including STDs and HIV/AIDS, (5) breast and reproductive tract cancers and other gynecological conditions, (6) adolescent reproductive health, (7) education and counseling on sexuality and sexual health (mainly for adolescents also), (8) men's reproductive health, (9) violence against women and children, and (10) prevention and treatment of infertility and sexual disorders.

projects had declining contributions into the total PPMP expenditures. Donors, in particular reduced their direct spending by half (6% to 2.6%). Even their indirect spending (through transfers to final spending units), which amounted to 13% of total PPMP expenditures in 1998 was reduced to 6.4% in 2000.

In 2000, national government expenditures (including foreign-assisted projects) for PPMP represented 23% of total health expenditures, while the corresponding percentage for local government, health insurance and household are 16%, 19% and 12%, respectively.

Below we evaluate each of these PPMP strategies according to the framework shown in Figure 1. Given limited data, we view the time relationships between outputs, utilization and outcomes rather broadly. Data on outputs, principally expenditures of specific services or activities are available for 1998 and 2000. We expect that the effect of these on utilization variables will be both immediate as well as medium-term. Most data on utilization variables are available from 1998 to 2002, with some available for 1993 or earlier to provide some baseline or past trend. The effect of utilization variables on outcome variables can also be immediate or medium-term. However, data on outcome variables are available only for 1993 and 1998. In some cases we show prior trends to suggest that the outcome variable under consideration has been changing slowly, and, given utilization levels observed in 2000 and 2002, is not likely to change much up to the more recent period. Note that it was in 1997 that POPCOM issued the first PPMP Directional Plan 1998-2003, and in 2000 it issued the PPMP Directional Plan 2001-2004. Hence, the period 1998-2002 would be the appropriate periods to examine the above relationships.

Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning

A description of the inputs, outputs, intermediate and final outcomes under this program strategy is presented in Table 3 below. The objective is “to help couples/parents achieve their desired family size within the context of responsible parenthood.” The strategy to achieve this objective called “Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning” (RP/FP). The primary outputs are family planning services of a wide range of methods available in various outlets. Aside from the FP services, other outputs include capacity building or training, advocacy, and organizational support. The utilization indicators are contraceptive prevalence rates broken down by method and by source of supply as well as the extent of unmet need for contraception. These indicate to what extent the program is reaching people who need contraceptive supplies and services. A indicator of the attainment of this objective is the total fertility rate. Achievement of desired family size is determined by equality of actual fertility and wanted fertility, or zero unwanted fertility.

Table 3: Responsible parenthood and family planning (RP/FP): objective/strategy, outputs, utilization, and outcomes

Objective/Strategy	Outputs	Utilization/ Intermediate Outcomes	Outcome
Objective 1: To help couples/parents to achieve their desired family size within the context of responsible parenthood. Strategy 1: Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning (RP/FP)	• Family planning services availability • Advocacy/communication program • Training programs • Organizational support	• Contraceptive prevalence rate: total and by method mix • Unmet need for contraception	• Total fertility rate: wanted and unwanted

Output indicators

Tables 4a and 4b show the percent distribution of total PPMP expenditures by strategy/activity and by source of expenditures in 1998 and 2000, respectively. In 2000, for example, the data show that that out of every hundred pesos spent on the PPMP, 8 pesos was spent for family planning services and counseling. Of this, 70 centavos came

Table 4a: Percent distribution of total PPMP expenditures by strategy/activity and by source of expenditures, 1998

Uses of Expenditures	Sources of Expenditures							
	National Government	Foreign-Assisted Projects	Local Government	Social Insurance (PhilHealth)	Donors and CAs	NGOs	Households	Total
1. Reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP)	17.3	10.2	15.0	4.2	5.1	1.4	36.5	89.8
1.1 FP services and counseling	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.4	3.9	8.4
1.2 RH services and counseling (excluding FP)	16.1	0.1	13.5	4.2	0.0	0.1	32.6	66.5
1.3 Others (advocacy, training, research)	0.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.0	14.9
2. Adolescent health and youth development (AHYD)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
3. Population and development integration (POPDEV)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
4. Other	3.4	0.2	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.0
4.1 Policy-making, coordination, resource-generation, and general administration	3.1	0.2	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.5
4.2 Basic data collection	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
5. Mixed PPMP services and activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	20.9	10.6	19.7	4.6	6.0	1.7	36.5	100.0

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source of basic data: Racelis and Herrin (2003)

Table 4b: Percent distribution of total PPMP expenditures by strategy/activity and by source of expenditures, 2000

Uses of Expenditures	Sources of Expenditures							
	National Government	Foreign-Assisted Projects	Local Government	Social Insurance (PhilHealth)	Donors and CAs	NGOs	Households	Total
1. Reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP)	17.4	7.2	15.4	7.8	2.1	1.8	32.1	83.8
1.1 FP services and counseling	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.5	3.7	8.3
1.2 RH services and counseling (excluding FP)	16.1	0.0	13.6	7.8	0.0	0.1	28.4	66.0
1.3 Others (advocacy, training, research)	0.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	9.5
2. Adolescent health and youth development (AHYD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
3. Population and development integration (POPDEV)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
4. Other	6.9	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.9
4.1 Policy-making, coordination, resource-generation and general administration	2.9	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.9
4.2 Basic data collection	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
5. Mixed PPMP services and activities	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.0
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	25.1	7.4	21.1	8.9	2.6	2.9	32.1	100.0

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source of basic data: Racelis and Herrin (2003)

from the national government, 1.80 pesos came from local government units, 1.50 pesos came from donors, and 50 centavos from NGOs. In contrast, the households contributed nearly half (3.70 pesos) of the total amount. The total government share is only 2.50 pesos. Hence, the main source of the small portion of the PPMP expenditures spent on family planning is still the households. The relatively large contribution of donors in family planning expenditures reflects the fact that they are the only source of contraceptive supplies. The national government has not allocated money for the purchase of contraceptives for distribution to various public health facilities.

Another indicator of service availability is where people obtain their supplies for modern FP methods. From 1993-2002, close to 70 percent of total supply have been obtained from public facilities (Table 5). Private sector share is relatively small although increasing, with a large part of the increase due to pharmacies. Only at most 0.5% obtains modern family planning services/supplies from NGOs. Thus NGOs still constitute a very small segment in service delivery network. (A large part of their expenditures are in

Table 5: Sources of supply of modern contraceptive methods

Source of Supply	NDS 1993	NDHS 1998	FPS		
			1995	2000	2002
Public Sector	71.5	72.0	78.4	73.7	70.1
Government hospital	32.6	22.7	26.5	25.4	23.6
RHU/UHC	12.4	22.7	16.1	26.5	21.6
BHS	25.0	23.9	33.8	19.6	22.1
BSPO/BHW	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6
Private	26.5	26.3	17.9	24.7	28.5
Private hospital/clinic	16.4	15.4	9.8	10.6	10.5
Private doctor	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Private nurse/midwife		0.3		0.4	0.3
Pharmacy/store	7.5	8.5	6.6	11.6	16.0
NGO		0.1		0.5	0.3
Industry-based clinic		0.2		0.1	0.1
Other private	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS), 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), and Family Planning Surveys, various years.

advocacy, research and capacity-building activities.) The contraceptives available in the public sector have so far been provided donors. Therefore, without the assistance from donors and if no government funding is set aside for contraceptives, the private for-profit sector will be the only source of modern methods potentially creating a 70% gap in the

supply of modern contraceptives. President Arroyo was quoted as saying that in the event that donors reduce or stop their assistance on contraceptives, she expects the NGOs to fill up the slack rather than the government.² It is not likely that the NGOs can fill up the huge gap considering they spent only about 6% in 2000 for family planning services (0.5/8.3, in Table 4b).

Table 6 shows the differences in contraceptive rates by method of contraception between the poor and non-poor. Overall in both 2000 and 2002, the use of modern methods by the poor is 20%-25% lower than the non-poor. The prevalence of using pills, which are relatively available in most public health facilities, is very similar for the poor and non-poor. For female sterilization, on the other hand, which is only available in hospitals, the prevalence among the rich is more than double that of the poor. This lends support to the hypothesis that lack of access to specific methods of choice is a primary reason for the disparity of contraceptive prevalence between the poor and non-poor.

Table 6: Percent of Currently Married Women by Method, Poor and Non-Poor

Type of Method	2000 FPS		2002 FPS	
	Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor
Any method	40.1	50.2	42.9	51.5
Any modern method	26.3	35.0	29.5	37.6
Pill	13.3	13.8	14.5	15.6
IUD	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.6
Injection	3.0	2.3	3.7	2.8
Condom	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.8
Female Sterilization	5.1	13.2	5.8	13.3
Male Sterilization	0.1	0.2		0.1
Mucus/Billings/Ovulation		0.1		
LAM	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
Any traditional method	13.9	15.1	13.4	13.9

Source: NSO, Family Planning Surveys, 2000 and 2002.

Data on contraceptive prevalence rates by income groups show that the contraceptive prevalence rate among the poorest group (first quintile) is only 20% compared to the richest group (Table 7). It may be hypothesized that relatively more poor people do not practice family planning because they want more children. The data do show that the poor have a higher total fertility rate than the rich: 6.5 births per woman among the poor to 2.1 births per woman among the rich. Some of the difference, however, may be

² Rina Jimenez-David, "GMA up close", *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, July 7, 2002.

attributed to the relatively lack of access to contraceptive services by the poor. We return to this issue later.

Table 7: Fertility and Contraceptive Use: 1998NDHS

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Mean
Total fertility rate	6.5	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.1	3.7
Age-specific fertility rate (15-19)	130	90	32	29	12	46.0
Use of Modern Contraception (%)	19.6	26.1	32.7	32.7	29.2	28.0

Source: Gwatkin, et al. (2000)

Service utilization is also measured in terms of unmet need. In year 2002, about 20 percent of women have unmet needs. Unmet needs are categorized into two types: (1) those who said they do not want anymore children but are not practicing contraception: 14% in 1993 and 10% in 2002; and (2) those who say they want to space their children but are not practicing contraception: 12% in 1993 and 11% in 2002 (Table 8). Note also that the percentage with unmet need, especially for limiting purposes is higher among rural women than urban women, and among those with lower education than those with college education, suggesting that part of the observed higher fertility among poor women is due to the inability to practice contraception of their choice.

Table 8: Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning, by social groups, 1993 NDS and 2002 FPS

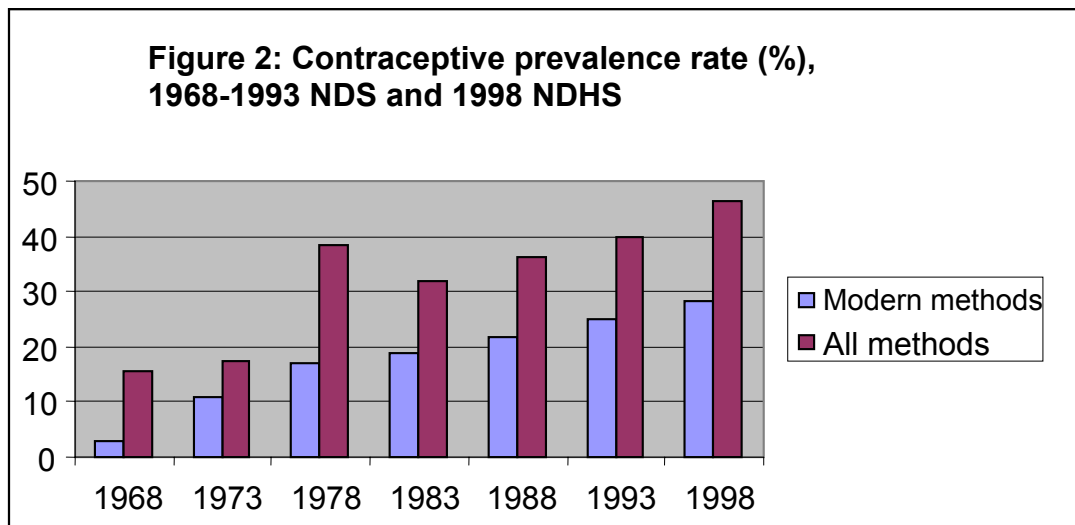
	1998 NDHS			2002 FPS		
	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting
Total	19.8	8.6	11.2	20.5	10.6	9.9
Residence						
Urban	16.3	7.3	9.0	19.5	9.8	9.7
Rural	23.3	9.8	13.4	21.5	11.4	10.2
Education						
No Education	28.4	14.0	14.5	27.0	14.2	12.8
Elementary	23.9	8.1	15.8	21.1	9.5	11.6
High School	18.7	8.1	9.6	20.2	10.2	10.0
College	15.6	8.1	7.5	18.3	10.6	7.7

Sources: 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and 2002 Family Planning Survey (FPS).

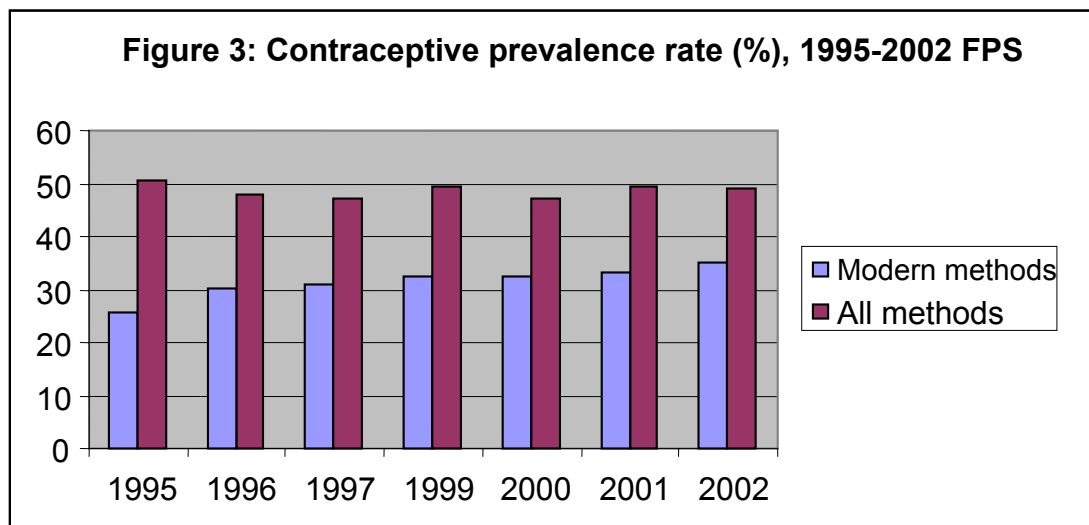
Utilization/intermediate outcomes

A major indicator of an intermediate outcome of family planning efforts is contraceptive prevalence. Data from the National Demographic Surveys (NDS) and National

Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) show slow increase in the use of modern methods (Figure 2). Data from the Family Planning Surveys (FPS) show similar slow increases for the recent period 1995-2002 (Figure 3). Overall, the use of modern methods in the country is still about 33 percent in year 2002. In contrast, in 2002 Thailand's contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is 70%, Indonesia 55%, and Vietnam 56% (UNESCAP, 2003). The Philippines' relatively low contraceptive prevalence rate largely explains why the country's fertility rate is still very high compared to these other countries.



Source: National Demographic Surveys 1968-1993, and National Demographic and Health Survey 1998

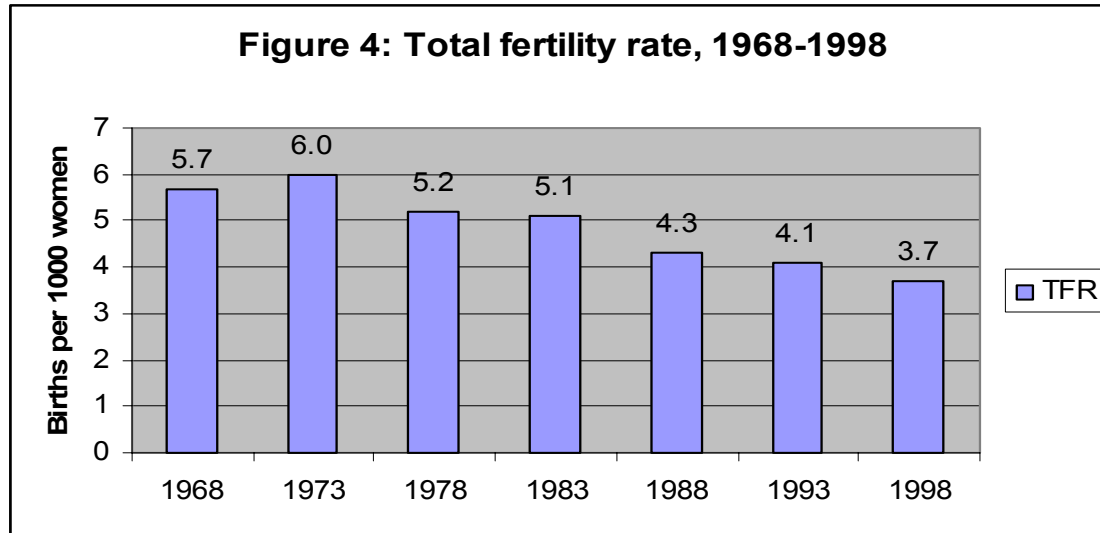


Source: NSO, Family Planning Survey, various years.

Outcomes

Compared to neighboring countries, the country's total fertility rate (TFR) had declined very slowly (Figure 4). For example, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam had almost the

same fertility as the Philippines in the 1950s at more than 6.0 births per thousand women. However, because of faster fertility decline engendered in part by a consistent population policy of fertility reduction, these countries have achieved or close to achieving replacement fertility. In 2002, Thailand's TFR was 1.8 births per thousand women, and Indonesia and Vietnam's TFR was 2.3 births per woman (UNESCAP, 2003). In contrast, the Philippines' TFR estimated by UNESCAP is still 3.2 births per thousand in 2002.



Source: National Demographic Surveys 1968-1993, and National Demographic and Health Survey 1998

Fertility is higher among poor than non-poor as shown Table 7. In 1998, the poorest quintile had a total fertility rate of 6.5 births per thousand women compared to only 2.1 births per thousand women for the richest quintile. Moreover, among the young, ages 15-19, the fertility rate is more than 10 times higher among the poor than among the rich. Such differential is likely to have been significantly reduced in the current period in view of lesser efforts to promote modern contraception by the national government. This suggests that an important group for advocacy and service focus would continue to be not only the poor, but more especially the young among the poor.

Another important indicator of fertility outcomes is whether actual fertility is wanted or not. The difference indicates the inability of couples to achieve their desired fertility. In the 1993 and 1998 national demographic surveys, women were asked whether each of the children born during the last five years preceding the survey was wanted then, wanted later or during that time they wanted no more children. Wanted fertility then is the fertility of women during the five years preceding the survey who wanted additional children then. The difference between their actual fertility and their wanted fertility is called unwanted fertility.

In the 1993 survey, wanted fertility is 2.9 while actual fertility is 4.7 or a difference of 1.8 children (Table 9). In the 1998 survey, the difference had gone down but this is still one child higher than wanted fertility. This difference in unwanted fertility is larger in rural

areas and among less educated women. For example in 1998, the difference in actual and wanted fertility among urban women is only 0.7 birth per 1,000 women compared to 1.4 births per 1,000 women among rural women. Similarly the difference among those with only elementary education is 1.7 births per 1,000 women compared to only 0.4 birth per 1,000 women among those with college education. This differential, which is reflective of the relative lack of access to family planning services, has likely persisted to the current period since there was no significant efforts to reach out the poor with respect to their family planning service needs in the past two years.

Table 9: Total and wanted fertility rates, 1993 and 1998

Background characteristics	1993 NDS		1998 NDHS	
	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Total	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.7
Residence				
Urban	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.0
Rural	3.3	4.8	3.3	4.7
Education				
No education	4.0	4.9	3.9	5.0
Elementary	3.7	5.5	3.3	5.0
High School	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.6
College or higher	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9

Sources: NSO, 1993 National Demographic Survey and 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey

Unwanted births are likely to be births among mothers who are too young (less than 18), or too old (more than 35), who gave birth too soon (less than 24 months), or who have given birth when they already have too many children. Births to mothers having these characteristics are said to be high risk births in the sense that babies born by such mothers have higher risk of infant mortality. Table 10 shows data on such high-risk fertility behavior. In the table, single-risk fertility means mothers possesses any one of the above risks, while multiple-risk means having a combination of these factors, e.g., high parity and closely spaced birth intervals. The risk ratio means the likelihood of dying among children born of high risk mothers compared to those children born under the no-risk category. In 1993 and 1998, more than half of births are in high-risk categories involving more than two-thirds of all women who bore children during that time. This is a very high proportion of potential infant deaths arising from high risk fertility.

Table 10: High risk fertility behavior, 1993 and 1998

Risk Category	Births in last 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of Currently Married Women
	Percentage of Births	Risk Ratio	
1993 NDS			
Single-risk category	36.5	1.4	29.1
Multiple-risk categories	25.9	2.4	39.8
In any risk category	62.4	1.9	68.9
1998 NDHS			
Single-risk category	36.1	1.4	30.1
Multiple-risk categories	21.9	2.1	38.6
In any risk category	56.9	1.7	68.7

Risk defined in terms of early (less than 18 years of age) and late (more than 35 years of age) childbearing, short birth intervals (less than 24 months), and high birth order (higher than 3).

Sources: 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS) and 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

Summary

Compared to other countries in the region, the Philippine performance is one of slow fertility decline. This is due to a larger extent to unwanted fertility or the inability to achieve desired fertility among the poor, rather than solely due to high desired fertility. In turn, high unwanted fertility, which is related to high risk births, slows down further reduction in infant mortality. The use of modern contraceptive methods remains low compared to other countries. This appears to be due more to lack of access to high quality and preferred methods than to the lack of demand, especially among the poor. In 1998 NDHS, for example, 62% of currently married women said they wanted no more children. The percentage among women with only elementary education was 72% compared 53% among women with college education.

This slow increase in contraceptive prevalence of modern methods, and the consequent slow fertility decline, may be traced back to the lack of consistency in policy to reduce fertility and promote FP, especially the modern and effective “artificial” methods. This lack of consistency has been documented earlier (Herrin, 2003). The lack of sustained effort arising from such lack of consistency is reflected in the government allocation of resources to FP services and supplies. In 2000, households finance close to half of total expenditures for direct FP services, while donors and NGOs contributed another 24%. Moreover, thus far the national government has not allocated resources for the purchase of contraceptives for distribution to public health outlets. Past and current contraceptive supplies have provided largely by donors and so some extent by NGOs.

Reproductive Health (RH)

Table 11 shows the outputs, utilization and outcome indicators for the reproductive objective/strategy of the PPMP. The policy objectives include reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality. The strategy is improved reproductive health. The outputs include reproductive health services, as well as advocacy, training and organizational support. The intermediate outcomes are the utilization rates of RH services. The final outcomes are measured in terms of maternal, infant and child mortality.

Table 11: Reproductive health: outputs, utilization and outcomes

Objective/ Strategy	Outputs	Utilization/ Intermediate Outcomes	Outcomes
Objective 2: To reduce maternal mortality, infant mortality and child mortality through improved reproductive health. Strategy 2: Reproductive Health/Family Planning Program (RH/FP)	• Reproductive health services availability • Advocacy/communication program • Training programs • Organizational support indicators	• Utilization (coverage) rates of RH services	• Maternal mortality • Infant mortality • Child mortality

Outputs

As revealed in Tables 4a and 4b, a large part of the expenditures for the PPMP is in fact in reproductive health services. In both 1998 and 2000, out of every 100 pesos expenditures for the PPMP, 66 pesos were spent on reproductive health services and counseling. Households and government almost equally share total spending on reproductive health services. Households spent 42%, while national and local governments spent 45%. The rest was paid for by PhilHealth and NGOs.

Reproductive health services include the 10 elements adopted by the Department of Health in 1998 (DOH, AO-1A, January 15, 1998). These include: (1) family planning; (2) maternal and child health and nutrition; (3) prevention and management of abortion complications; (4) prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections including STDs and HIV/AIDS; (5) breast and reproductive tract cancers and other gynecological conditions; (6) adolescent reproductive health; (7) education and counseling on sexuality

and sexual health; (8) men's reproductive health; (9) violence against women and children; and (10) prevention and treatment of infertility and sexual disorders.

Utilization/intermediate outcomes

Except for family planning, maternal and child health, and violence against women and children, there are no regular data compiled on the other elements of reproductive health. However, there are virtually no data on the other components besides birth and child related outcomes. Thus, in terms of intermediate outcomes, we present data on pre-natal care, birth attendance, and post-natal care.

A high percentage (more than 90%) of pregnant women goes for pre-natal care, and most of the women visit medically trained health providers. However, the percentage receiving specific services is not as high. In 2000, only 79% received iron tablets, 65% receive iodine capsules, and 70% received tetanus toxoid injections. The percentages did not improve significant in 2001 and 2002 (Table 12).

Table 12: Percent of pregnant women who received pre-natal care, by type of health provider, and by type of services, 1999-2002

	MCHS			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Percent who received prenatal care	94.2	93.9	94.6	94.1
Percentage who received from:				
Doctor	44.7	45.5	41.3	45.4
Nurse/midwife	49.4	49.9	54.0	50.3
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	5.8	4.5	4.5	4.2
Others	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
Percent who received iron tablet/capsule	78.6	78.5	81.1	82.2
Percent who received iodine capsule	58.9	64.5	64.4	n.d.
Percent who received tetanus toxoid injection	69.9	70.4	71.4	70.4

Source: NSO, Maternal and Child Health Survey (MCHS), various years.

Although pre-natal care utilization is high, there is still significant variation among income groups. The 1998 NDHS reveals that among the poorest quintile pre-natal visits to medically-trained providers, which include both doctors and midwives/nurses, was only 70% compared to almost 100% among the richest quintile (Table 13). For the poorest, the main medically trained providers are midwives while for the richest, the main providers are doctors. Evidently, the richest, have more access to doctors than the poor. Finally, in terms of the number of pre-natal visits, only 76% of the poorest made

two or more pre-natal visits compared to 95% among the richest. The variations across income groups indicate that the poor are not as adequately reached by maternal health programs as the rich.

Table 13: Prenatal care visits (%): 1998 NDHS

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Mean
To doctor	10.1	23.7	45.4	64.7	82.3	38.5
To midwife/nurse	61.3	59.7	47.9	30.2	15.2	48.2
Medically-trained provider	71.5	83.4	93.3	94.9	97.5	85.7
2+ visits	75.9	83.9	91.7	92.9	95.4	86.1

Gwatkin, et al. (2000)

In terms of delivery attendance, Table 14 shows the lack of access by the poor to doctors: only 13% of children of the poor were delivered by doctors compared to 46% of children of the non-poor. In contrast, 63% of the children of the poor were delivered by hilot compared to only 22 % for the non-poor.

Table 14: Percent of children 0-59 months by type of delivery attendant

	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2002 FPS
All children			
Doctor	26.0	30.9	33.2
Midwife/Nurse	26.8	25.5	27.2
Hilot	45.3	41.3	38.5
Poor			
Doctor			13.0
Midwife/Nurse			22.1
Hilot			63.0
Non-poor			
Doctor			46.2
Midwife/Nurse			30.6
Hilot			22.7

Sources: 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS), 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), and 2000 Family Planning Survey (FPS)

A similar story is revealed in the 1998 NDHS. Only 21 percent of the deliveries among the poorest quintile were attended by a medically-trained provider compared to 92% among the richest quintile (Table 15). Moreover, the poor have less access to public facilities. Only 7% of poorest deliver their babies in public facilities compared to 26% for the richest. Thus, government subsidies to public facilities are captured more by the rich than the poor.

Table 15: Delivery attendance (%): 1998 NDHS

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Mean
By a doctor	7.1	16.5	35.7	50.2	75.8	30.9
By a midwife/ nurse	14.1	29.3	37.1	33.8	16.0	25.5
By a Medically-trained provider	21.2	45.9	72.8	83.9	91.9	56.4
In a public facility	7.1	16.0	28.7	29.3	26.3	19.5
In a private facility	1.6	4.1	11.8	25.5	52.5	14.8
At home	91.0	79.4	59.4	44.8	21.2	65.5

Source: Gwatkin, et al. (2000)

Although a high percentage of women obtains prenatal care, the proportion of them having postnatal care is relatively low (Table 16). In 2000, only 60% visited a health attendant for postnatal care, and although the percentage is higher in 2002, the percentage is only 71%. Unlike in prenatal care, where women tend to visit trained medical providers,

Table 16: Postnatal care, 1999-2002

	MCHS			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Percent who received postnatal care	63.1	60.0	64.5	71.0
Percentage who received from:				
Doctor	47.5	51.7	47.1	n.a.
Nurse/midwife	37.5	37.1	39.9	n.a.
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	14.9	10.8	12.8	n.a.
Type of service				
Abdominal exam	55.3	55.4	58.4	56.9
Breast Exam	36.2	36.4	37.1	36.3
Internal Exam	30.2	34.6	30.2	35.9
Family Planning Advice	40.8	40.3	42.2	40.6
Breastfeeding Advice	58.2	56.1	56.3	55.2
Baby Care Advice	67.1	64.2	67.5	62.6
Check-up of Baby	77.8	77.9	79.5	78.2

Source: NSO, Maternal and Child Survey, various years.

in the case of postnatal care, relatively large percentages (more than 10%) seek out traditional birth attendants. For those who went for postnatal visit, relatively low proportions obtained specific reproductive health services. For example, only about a third was given breast examination, also a third was given internal examination, and only about 40% were provided with family planning advice.

Outcomes

Outcomes of poor maternal and child care include high maternal and infant mortality. There is very limited data on maternal mortality. The maternal mortality ratio, that is, the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 births, estimated from the 1993 NDS was 213 for the period 1980-86 and 209 for the period 1987-93. In the 1998 NDHS, maternal mortality ratio was estimated at 172 for the period 1993-1998. This ratio of 172 for the period is much higher than in neighboring countries. For examples, the maternal mortality ratios for the period 1990-1998 were 44 for Thailand, 39 for Malaysia, 20 for South Korea, and 6 for Singapore (World Bank, 2001). Only Indonesia had a much higher maternal mortality ratio than the Philippines. Moreover, in 1998, maternal deaths accounted for approximately 14 percent of all deaths in women aged 15-49.

The infant mortality rate, that is, the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, has likewise declined slowly in the Philippines compared to neighboring countries such as Thailand and South Korea. In 2002, the infant mortality rate in the Philippines was estimated at 30 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths compared 20 in Thailand and 6 in South Korea (UNESCAP 2003).

Not only has infant mortality declined slowly, there exist large difference in infant mortality among the poor and non-poor. Data from the 1998 NDHS show that infant mortality rate 49 per 1,000 livebirths among the poorest and only 21 per 1,000 livebirths among the richest (Table 17). Thus, the children of the poorest quintile have more than twice as high probability of dying than the children of the richest quintile. On under 5 mortality, the difference is again more than half. This difference in the infant mortality rates between the rich and the poor represents what has been achieved in 20 years of decline in our infant mortality record. Thus, another way of looking at this difference is that the poorest quintile is 20 years behind in terms of infant mortality compared to the richest quintile.

Table 17: Infant and child mortality: 1998 NDHS

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Mean
Infant mortality rate	48.8	39.2	33.7	24.9	20.9	36.0
Under 5 mortality rate	79.8	60.5	49.7	33.4	29.2	54.9

Source: Gwatkin, et al. (2000)

Summary

Our data show high maternal mortality and high infant mortality compared to other countries in the region. This might be partly explained by low utilization of maternal and child care services from trained medical providers among the poor. Subsidized public sector health facilities are used by the better-off than by the poor. While the maternal and child care services are in place, public sector delivery are now the main responsibility of local government units, that either lack local resources or give low priority to health services. Households finance close to half of direct reproductive health care expenditures.

Adolescent Health and Youth Development (AHYD)

Table 18 shows the outputs, utilization and outcome indicators for the Adolescent Health and Youth Development (AHYD) strategy of the PPMP. The objective is “to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy, incidence of early marriage, and the incidence of other reproductive health problems.” The outputs are education services and counseling, advocacy, capacity building, and organizational support.

Table 18: Adolescent health and youth development: outputs, utilization and outcomes

Objective/Strategy	Outputs	Utilization/Intermediate Outcomes	Outcomes
Objective 3: • To reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy, incidence of early marriage, and the incidence of other reproductive health problems. Strategy 3: • To ensure that adolescents are provided with appropriate information, knowledge, education and services on population and reproductive health. (AHYP)	• Education services and counseling • Advocacy/communication program • Training programs • Organizational support	• Attendance in education and counseling programs • Coverage of advocacy and communication program	• Age at marriage • Pregnancy rate among teenagers and youth age 15-19 and 20-24 years • Fertility rate among teenagers and youth • Indicators of reproductive health behavior and problems among the adolescent and youth (e.g.,STD, HIV/AIDS?)

Outputs

As shown earlier in Tables 4a and 4b, the expenditures on AHYD is very small compared to the other PPMP components. Expenditures for AHYD amounted to 23 million pesos in 1998 and 17 million pesos in 2000, representing 0.02% and 0.01% of total PPMP expenditures, respectively. Expenditures by NGOs almost equal that of government in 1998, and almost double that of government in 2000. Government expenditures declined from 10.5 million pesos in 1998 to 6.2 million pesos in 2000.

Outcomes

There is very limited national level information on indicators of utilization of AHYD services and activities. Available information available relates to outcomes – mainly about fertility among the very young.

The age-specific fertility rates for the young, ages 15-19, show constant trend at about 50 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 from 1973 to 1998 based on the series of national demographic surveys during that period. However, such average shows large differences by income class. Data shown earlier in Table 7 revealed very high fertility (130 births per 1,000) among the poorest compared to only 12 per 1,000 among the richest adolescents. This is indicative that the programs on adolescent health and youth development are not reaching the poorest.

Table 19. Teenagers Who Have Begun Childbearing, 1993 and 1998

Background Characteristics	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS
Age		
15	0.5	0.5
16	1.3	1.6
17	3.6	5.0
18	10.3	10.5
19	19.0	21.3
Residence		
Urban	4.8	4.7
Rural	8.9	10.8
Education		
No education	15.2	17.3
Elementary	13.5	15.9
High School	5.5	5.7
College or higher	1.8	4.5
Total	6.5	7.2

Sources: 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS) and 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

Table 19 indicates that in 1993, 6.5 percent of teenagers have begun childbearing and it increased to 7.2 percent in 1998. It seems to be increasing by age from age 16 to 19. It is also higher in the rural compared to urban areas. Finally, it is higher among those with lower education than among those with higher education.

Summary

Our data show early childbearing and high fertility especially among the poor. Information is lacking on the utilization of AHYD services at the national level. There is very little spending on AHYD compared to total PPMP expenditures. Government expenditures have in fact declined by almost half in actual peso terms between 1998 and 2000 leaving NGOs to carry a larger part of the financing.

Population and Development (POPDEV)

Table 20 presents the indicators of outputs, utilization and outcomes of the population and development component of the PPMP. The objective is “to contribute to policies that will assist government to achieve a favorable balance between population distribution, economic activities and the environment.” The outputs include advocacy/IEC and training on POPDEV integration, research and conferences, technical assistance and supports and enforcement systems in place. The utilization indicators include trained planners; research and conferences held; regional, LGUs, migrants provided assistance. The outcomes include integration of POPDEV in local development plans; improved management of urban settlement systems, and balance growth of regional centers.

Like adolescent health and youth development, relatively fewer resources had been expended on POPDEV in 1998 and 2000. As revealed earlier, only 20 centavos is spent for POPDEV for every 100 pesos spent on the PPMP. Much of the work on POPDEV has occurred during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Moreover, it is difficult to evaluate this component of the PPMP because many aspects cannot be properly evaluated. For example, consider the strategy of having an enforcement system in place, i.e., enforcement of environmental laws. The question is how do we know whether POPCOM or the population program, has enforced environmental laws? What would be the indicator? Would it be the number of policemen or forest guards that they have hired, or the number of apprehension by these people? Furthermore, some of the outcomes are too general that it is difficult to develop readily acceptable indicators of achievement, such as balanced growth of regional centers or improved management of urban centers. Hence, there are aspects in this component of the PPMP where it is difficult to say something definite, and where further conceptualization is needed (see Herrin 2002).

Table 20. Population and development: outputs, utilization and outcomes

Objective/ Strategy	Outputs	Utilization/ Intermediate Outcomes	Outcomes
Objective 4: To contribute to policies that will assist government to achieve a favorable balance between population distribution, economic activities, and the environment. Strategy 4: Integrate population variables, with emphasis on migration and urbanization, into development policies, plans and programs at all levels. (POPDEV)	• Advocacy/IEC program on POPDEV integration • Training program on POPDEV integration • Program of research and conferences. • Technical assistance program in place • Technical assistance in managing urban settlements in place. • Technical and financial support to regional centers in place. • Support system in place (provision of dormitories and housing?) • Technical and vocational education in place • Enforcement system in place.	• Trained planners in selected provinces and cities. • Number of researches and conferences held • Number of LGUs receiving technical assistance • Number of regional centers receiving technical and financial support. • Number of LGUS receiving technical assistance in managing urban settlements. • Number of migrants provided dormitory and housing (?) • Number of migrants provided technical and vocational education. • Number of environmental law violations seen or handled.	• Integration of POPDEV in local development plans • Improved management of urban settlements (?) • Rapid and balanced growth of regional growth centers (?)

Information Gaps

The foregoing exercise revealed several information gaps that need to be addressed so that future monitoring and evaluation of the PPMP can be done much more adequately. While there is reasonably updated data on family planning use, source of supplies of modern methods, and fertility, mainly from regular national surveys, this is not the case for infant, child and maternal mortality, and outcomes data on youth. There is also very limited data on utilization and outcome indicators on the other elements of reproductive

health. Disaggregated data on utilization and outcomes by major social groups, e.g., poor vs. non-poor proved to be insightful, and therefore, more such information is needed. This is partly filled up by secondary analysis of the accumulated survey data that estimates values of utilization and outcome indicators by asset quintiles (see Orbeta, et al., 2003). Finally, there is a need for further development of indicators of utilization and outcomes for the AHYD and POPDEV components.

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Table AO1. PPMP Expenditures by Strategy/Activity, 1998

Uses of Expenditures	Sources of Expenditures								Percent
	National Government	Foreign-Assisted Projects	Local Government	Social Insurance (PhilHealth)	Donors and CAs	NGOs	Households	Total	
1. Reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP)	2,398,982,772	1,408,641,555	2,080,467,462	586,780,020	701,806,286	197,221,011	5,049,715,776	12,423,614,883	89.8
1.1 FP services and counseling	90,605,104	32,037,750	218,544,096	946,016	225,073,617	55,976,763	539,290,513	1,162,473,859	8.4
1.2 RH services and counseling (excluding FP)	2,219,825,048	10,805,000	1,861,923,366	585,834,004	2,691,508	11,590,679	4,510,425,263	9,203,094,868	66.5
1.3 Capacity-building activities	1,183,000	-	-	-	140,539,782	11,754,305	-	153,477,087	1.1
1.4 Research (incl. evaluation of RH/FP programs)	1,148,000	-	-	-	9,155,047	11,284,229	-	21,587,276	0.2
1.5 Advocacy and IEC for RH/FP	-	99,490,671	-	-	59,345,158	5,490,223	-	164,326,052	1.2
1.6 Mixed RH/FP services and activities	86,221,620	1,266,308,134	-	-	265,001,174	101,124,811	-	1,718,655,740	12.4
2. Adolescent health and youth development (AHYD)	10,507,189	-	-	-	-	12,757,148	-	23,264,338	0.2
2.1 Education and counseling services	-	-	-	-	-	2,776,150	-	2,776,150	0.0
2.2 Capacity-building activities	782,020	-	-	-	-	5,069,319	-	5,851,339	0.0
2.3 Research (including development of AHYD database)	-	-	-	-	-	463,554	-	463,554	0.0
2.4 Advocacy and IEC for AHYD	-	-	-	-	-	3,872,180	-	3,872,180	0.0
2.5 Mixed AHYD services and activities	9,725,169	-	-	-	-	575,945	-	10,301,114	0.1
3. Population and development integration (POPDEV)	7,116,127	36,666,667	-	-	-	1,571,147	-	45,353,941	0.3
3.1 Capacity-building activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Research	298,761	-	-	-	-	1,355,027	-	1,653,788	0.0
3.3 Advocacy for POPDEV integration	-	-	-	-	-	216,120	-	216,120	0.0
3.4 Mixed POPDEV activities	6,817,366	36,666,667	-	-	-	-	-	43,484,033	0.3
4. Other	466,906,929	23,941,208	644,944,913	46,942,402	58,214,260	6,021,105	-	1,246,970,817	9.0
4.1 Policy-making, coordination, resource-generation, and general administration	422,334,858	23,865,000	644,944,913	46,942,402	38,214,260	6,021,105	-	1,182,322,538	8.5
4.2 Basic data collection	44,572,071	76,208	-	-	20,000,000	-	-	64,648,279	0.5
5. Mixed PPMP services and activities	8,865,028	-	-	-	63,003,207	18,223,313	-	90,091,548	0.7
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	2,892,378,045	1,469,249,430	2,725,412,375	633,722,422	823,023,753	235,793,725	5,049,715,776	13,829,295,526	100.0
TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-	1,788,536,065	740,230	-	1,789,276,295	12.9
Percent (Total Direct Expenditures)	20.9	10.6	19.7	4.6	6.0	1.7	36.5	100.0	

Source: Racelis and Herrin (2003)

Table AO2. PPMP Expenditures by Strategy/Activity, 2000

Uses of Expenditures	Sources of Expenditures								Percent
	National Government	Foreign-Assisted Projects	Local Government	Social Insurance (PhilHealth)	Donors and CAs	NGOs	Households	Total	
1. Reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP)	2,937,337,319	1,219,016,385	2,604,068,749	1,325,548,880	351,085,278	298,261,438	5,430,668,958	14,165,987,006	83.8
1.1 FP services and counseling	110,897,920	-	311,811,088	1,862,488	257,053,507	88,010,102	631,588,817	1,401,223,923	8.3
1.2 RH services and counseling (excluding FP)	2,716,999,040	3,413,000	2,292,257,661	1,323,686,392	-	22,143,861	4,799,080,141	11,157,580,095	66.0
1.3 Capacity-building activities	1,307,200	-	-	-	17,061,319	5,378,418	-	23,746,937	0.1
1.4 Research (incl. evaluation of RH/FP programs)	-	-	-	-	862,543	20,824,128	-	21,686,671	0.1
1.5 Advocacy and IEC for RH/FP	-	183,214,929	-	-	31,404,144	23,108,524	-	237,727,597	1.4
1.6 Mixed RH/FP services and activities	108,133,159	1,032,388,456	-	-	44,703,764	138,796,404	-	1,324,021,783	7.8
2. Adolescent health and youth development (AHYD)	6,280,502	-	-	-	-	11,052,301	-	17,332,804	0.1
2.1 Education and counseling services	-	-	-	-	-	5,745,735	-	5,745,735	0.0
2.2 Capacity-building activities	-	-	-	-	-	2,276,221	-	2,276,221	0.0
2.3 Research (including development of AHYD database)	-	-	-	-	-	807,768	-	807,768	0.0
2.4 Advocacy and IEC for AHYD	-	-	-	-	-	1,596,949	-	1,596,949	0.0
2.5 Mixed AHYD services and activities	6,280,502	-	-	-	-	625,628	-	6,906,131	0.0
3. Population and development integration (POPDEV)	7,527,056	28,575,542	-	-	76,131	4,058,816	-	40,237,545	0.2
3.1 Capacity-building activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Research	-	-	-	-	76,131	4,009,662	-	4,085,793	0.0
3.3 Advocacy for POPDEV integration	-	-	-	-	-	49,154	-	49,154	0.0
3.4 Mixed POPDEV activities	7,527,056	28,575,542	-	-	-	-	-	36,102,598	0.2
4. Other	1,162,443,463	-	963,505,437	172,321,354	51,228,660	1,715,308	-	2,351,214,223	13.9
4.1 Policy-making, coordination, resource-generation and general administration	486,394,839	-	963,505,437	172,321,354	51,228,660	1,715,308	-	1,675,165,598	9.9
4.2 Basic data collection	676,048,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,048,625	4.0
5. Mixed PPMP services and activities	128,481,266	-	-	-	29,053,900	180,850,412	-	338,385,577	2.0
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	4,242,069,605	1,247,591,927	3,567,574,186	1,497,870,234	431,443,969	495,938,275	5,430,668,958	16,913,157,155	100.0
TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-	1,086,343,549	1,981,500	-	1,088,325,049	6.4
Percent (Total Direct Expenditures)	25.1	7.4	21.1	8.9	2.6	2.9	32.1	100.0	

Source: Racelis and Herrin (2003)

Annex Table FP1. Fertility and contraceptive prevalence, Philippines, 1968-2002

Survey	Contraceptive Prevalence				
	TFR	Mean CEB of MWRA 45- 49	Modern	Traditional	Total
1968 National Demographic Survey	5.7		2.9	12.5	15.4
1973 National Demographic Survey	6.0		10.7	6.7	17.4
1978 Rep.of the Philippines Fertility Survey	5.2		17.2	21.3	38.5
1983 National Demographic Survey	5.1		18.9	13.1	32.0
1988 National Demographic Survey	4.3		21.6	14.5	36.1
1993 National Demographic Survey ¹	4.1	5.67	24.9	15.1	40.0
1995 Family Planning Survey ¹		4.80	25.5	25.2	50.7
1996 Family Planning Survey ¹		5.00	30.2	17.9	48.1
1997 Family Planning Survey ¹		4.80	30.9	16.1	47.0
1998 National Demographic and Health Survey ¹	3.7	5.14	28.2	18.3	46.5
1999 Family Planning Survey ¹		4.80	32.4	16.9	49.3
2000 Family Planning Survey ¹		4.80	32.3	14.7	47.0
2001 Family Planning Survey ¹		4.70	33.1	16.4	49.5
2002 Family Planning Survey ¹		4.70	35.1	13.8	48.9

Note:

¹ Based on currently married women age 15-49 years.

Source: 2002 Family Planning Survey, Final Report

Annex Table FP2. Contraceptive prevalence rates, by method, Philippines by province 1995 and 2000

Provinces	1995				2000			
	No method	Modern	Tradition	Total	No method	Modern	Tradition	Total
Metro Manila	46.70	25.43	27.87	100.00	54.28	33.02	12.70	100.00
NCR 1 (MANILA)	55.00	18.70	26.30	100.00	59.29	31.04	9.67	100.00
NCR 2/3	41.06	28.81	30.13	100.00	56.44	32.70	10.86	100.00
NCR 4	43.42	26.93	29.64	100.00	47.68	38.59	13.73	100.00
NCR 5/6/OTHER	50.38	25.20	24.42	100.00	53.66	29.96	16.39	100.00
CAR	53.15	17.79	29.05	100.00	49.41	33.15	17.44	100.00
ABRA	75.16	13.26	11.57	100.00	60.80	27.70	11.51	100.00
BENGUET	37.45	21.69	40.85	100.00	35.85	37.65	26.50	100.00
IFUGAO	59.50	6.20	34.30	100.00	57.04	31.76	11.20	100.00
KALINGA-APAYAO	59.22	19.76	21.02	100.00	65.62	22.83	11.54	100.00
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	69.97	19.95	10.08	100.00	64.61	29.01	6.38	100.00
APAYAO	-	-	-	-	49.45	44.51	6.03	100.00
Ilocos Region	52.37	23.29	24.34	100.00	59.01	31.24	9.75	100.00
ILOCOS NORTE	39.75	38.53	21.72	100.00	45.84	43.08	11.08	100.00
ILOCOS SUR	48.18	26.64	25.18	100.00	58.68	27.36	13.96	100.00
LA UNION	52.24	30.80	16.96	100.00	51.81	37.98	10.22	100.00
PANGASINAN	56.94	15.77	27.29	100.00	64.01	27.70	8.29	100.00
Cagayan Valley	45.80	35.37	18.83	100.00	38.79	49.05	12.15	100.00
BATANES	27.03	12.01	60.96	100.00	57.00	28.87	14.12	100.00
CAGAYAN	45.00	33.89	21.11	100.00	43.48	43.46	13.06	100.00
ISABELA	46.56	36.04	17.40	100.00	36.91	52.35	10.74	100.00
NUEVA VIZCAYA	53.34	37.70	8.97	100.00	33.50	52.30	14.20	100.00
QUIRINO	30.71	35.19	34.10	100.00	34.01	52.12	13.87	100.00
Central Luzon	43.78	34.30	21.92	100.00	45.11	36.69	18.20	100.00
BATAAN	52.57	31.82	15.60	100.00	45.61	41.06	13.34	100.00
BULACAN	45.07	31.97	22.96	100.00	42.87	33.03	24.09	100.00
NUEVA ECIJA	48.17	33.31	18.52	100.00	42.24	39.81	17.96	100.00
PAMPANGA	43.00	32.76	24.24	100.00	44.74	39.16	16.11	100.00
TARLAC	28.01	40.87	31.12	100.00	49.47	36.54	14.00	100.00
ZAMBALES	44.54	38.89	16.57	100.00	52.46	30.37	17.17	100.00
Southern Tagalog	46.94	27.12	25.94	100.00	51.29	32.93	15.78	100.00
BATANGAS	53.40	20.49	26.11	100.00	60.53	27.46	12.01	100.00
CAVITE	44.01	28.81	27.98	100.00	49.56	34.82	15.62	100.00
LAGUNA	41.37	39.05	19.58	100.00	41.71	43.42	14.88	100.00
MARINDUQUE	41.51	10.44	48.05	100.00	71.59	16.97	11.44	100.00
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	53.60	32.84	13.56	100.00	52.38	29.63	17.99	100.00
ORIENTAL MINDORO	51.72	15.36	32.93	100.00	49.22	37.31	13.47	100.00
PALAWAN	50.59	25.27	24.14	100.00	47.70	34.58	17.72	100.00
QUEZON	49.00	26.81	24.19	100.00	51.86	29.78	18.36	100.00
RIZAL	38.31	30.37	30.82	100.00	54.30	29.07	16.63	100.00
ROMBLON	57.31	25.66	17.03	100.00	48.54	26.85	24.62	100.00
AURORA	46.23	21.05	32.71	100.00	56.48	22.29	21.23	100.00
Bicol	58.92	16.30	24.78	100.00	68.30	18.52	13.17	100.00
ALBAY	49.67	16.07	34.26	100.00	68.46	20.45	11.09	100.00
CAMARINES NORTE	62.08	17.60	20.32	100.00	54.53	29.56	15.91	100.00
CAMARINES SUR	56.88	15.88	27.23	100.00	72.78	14.82	12.41	100.00
CATANDUANES	64.90	15.11	19.98	100.00	58.19	24.44	17.37	100.00
MASBATE	62.43	20.35	17.22	100.00	78.01	17.62	4.37	100.00
SORSOGON	69.95	11.70	18.35	100.00	58.81	15.12	26.07	100.00
Western Visayas	50.75	24.51	24.75	100.00	52.42	30.64	16.94	100.00
AKLAN	44.95	15.18	39.88	100.00	67.64	21.72	10.64	100.00
ANTIQUE	42.03	25.56	32.41	100.00	45.80	30.55	23.66	100.00
CAPIZ	47.74	23.14	29.12	100.00	46.90	33.45	19.65	100.00
ILOILO	57.62	20.41	21.97	100.00	53.60	28.90	17.50	100.00
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	49.18	28.66	22.16	100.00	51.34	32.62	16.04	100.00
GUIMARAS	-	-	-	-	59.73	30.65	9.62	100.00
Central Visayas	53.14	23.19	23.67	100.00	52.97	30.56	16.47	100.00
BOHOL	51.89	15.12	32.98	100.00	54.16	22.42	23.42	100.00
CEBU	57.61	22.96	19.43	100.00	55.67	29.53	14.79	100.00
NEGROS ORIENTAL	43.88	30.33	25.79	100.00	42.77	42.17	15.06	100.00
SIQUIJOR	28.62	19.72	51.65	100.00	59.50	30.54	9.96	100.00

Provinces	1995				2000			
	No method	Modern	Tradition	Total	No method	Modern	Tradition	Total
Eastern Visayas	54.38	16.56	29.05	100.00	62.82	19.92	17.26	100.00
EASTERN SAMAR	66.93	12.69	20.38	100.00	73.71	18.14	8.15	100.00
LEYTE	51.78	18.03	30.19	100.00	56.27	20.21	23.52	100.00
NORTHERN SAMAR	38.60	19.69	41.71	100.00	74.62	15.84	9.54	100.00
SAMAR (WESTERN)	73.50	8.05	18.45	100.00	74.67	13.89	11.44	100.00
SOUTHERN LEYTE	43.96	24.81	31.23	100.00	45.19	34.90	19.90	100.00
BILIRAN	-	-	-	-	53.36	29.26	17.37	100.00
Western Mindanao	45.94	27.45	26.61	100.00	50.73	32.43	16.84	100.00
BASILAN	62.33	17.20	20.47	100.00	79.27	14.00	6.72	100.00
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	41.08	29.39	29.53	100.00	47.90	32.71	19.39	100.00
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	45.64	28.20	26.15	100.00	47.08	35.54	17.38	100.00
Northern Mindanao	45.24	30.21	24.55	100.00	42.69	37.23	20.08	100.00
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	37.00	25.98	37.03	100.00	-	-	-	-
AGUSAN DEL SUR	39.64	34.98	25.38	100.00	-	-	-	-
BUKIDNON	44.71	30.92	24.37	100.00	46.82	35.22	17.95	100.00
CAMIGUIN	38.36	37.43	24.21	100.00	54.41	32.22	13.37	100.00
MISAMIS OCCIDENT	47.21	23.63	29.16	100.00	43.35	31.47	25.18	100.00
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	47.86	33.74	18.40	100.00	38.03	41.74	20.23	100.00
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	54.61	25.07	20.32	100.00	-	-	-	-
Southern Mindanao	40.92	30.34	28.74	100.00	44.57	36.89	18.55	100.00
DAVAO (NORTE)	35.82	28.08	36.10	100.00	46.47	33.91	19.61	100.00
DAVAO DEL SUR	39.97	32.94	27.09	100.00	43.07	39.98	16.95	100.00
DAVAO ORIENTAL	38.94	29.07	31.99	100.00	49.97	22.44	27.59	100.00
SOUTH COTABATO	36.08	33.43	30.49	100.00	38.28	42.76	18.96	100.00
SURIGAO DEL SUR	62.34	21.93	15.74	100.00	-	-	-	-
SARANGANI	-	-	-	-	55.75	32.73	11.52	100.00
Central Mindanao	43.79	23.89	32.32	100.00	49.16	33.67	17.17	100.00
LANAO DEL NORTE	48.42	21.75	29.82	100.00	46.39	31.97	21.63	100.00
LANAO DEL SUR	97.16	2.84	0.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
MAGUINDANAO	42.57	23.47	33.96	100.00	-	-	-	-
COTABATO (NORTH)	40.14	23.68	36.18	100.00	45.37	36.35	18.28	100.00
SULTAN KUDARAT	32.83	31.32	35.85	100.00	48.29	40.96	10.74	100.00
COTABATO/MARAWI	-	-	-	-	71.94	14.04	14.02	100.00
ARMM	82.24	6.54	11.22	100.00	87.44	7.40	5.16	100.00
LANAO DEL SUR	93.04	1.24	5.72	100.00	93.25	3.93	2.83	100.00
MAGUINDANAO	84.20	6.45	9.34	100.00	82.02	11.62	6.35	100.00
SULU	70.98	9.75	19.27	100.00	91.22	6.16	2.62	100.00
TAWI-TAWI	74.18	13.13	12.69	100.00	83.00	4.57	12.43	100.00
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	52.66	31.72	15.62	100.00
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-	53.31	27.84	18.84	100.00
AGUSAN DEL SUR	-	-	-	-	54.10	31.97	13.93	100.00
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-	52.81	33.95	13.24	100.00
SURIGAO DEL SUR	-	-	-	-	50.34	33.50	16.16	100.00

Source: 1995 and 2000 Family Planning Survey

Annex Table FP3. Contraceptive rates by method by location, by education status, Philippines by region

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
2000 FPS Total	47.0	32.3	13.7	3.3	2.5	-	1.3	10.6	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	14.7	9.5	4.8	0.4	53.0	100	11031
Residence																				
Urban	48.6	34.1	13.7	3.2	1.9	-	1.6	12.9	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	14.6	9.4	4.9	0.3	51.4	100	5336
Rural	45.5	30.6	13.6	3.4	3.1	0.1	1.1	8.5	0.2	0.1	-	0.5	-	14.9	9.6	4.7	0.5	54.5	100	5695
Region																				
Metro Manila	45.7	33.6	13.6	2.1	1.2	-	1.5	14.5	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	12.1	7.5	4.5	0.1	54.3	100	1544
CAR	50.6	33.9	8.7	1.2	5.4	0.1	4.3	13.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	-	16.6	9.6	6.9	0.2	49.4	100	207
Ilocos	41.0	31.5	12.3	1.0	3.9	-	0.7	13.3	-	-	-	0.3	-	9.4	3.6	5.8	-	59.0	100	581
Cagayan Valley	61.2	50.0	24.5	3.7	5.3	0.3	0.3	14.9	0.4	-	-	0.9	-	11.2	6.1	5.1	0.1	38.8	100	431
Central Luzon	54.9	37.2	14.1	0.9	1.9	-	1.5	18.0	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	17.7	6.4	11.2	0.2	45.1	100	1105
Southern Tagalog	48.7	33.7	13.6	2.6	3.2	-	1.4	11.9	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	14.9	7.6	6.5	0.8	51.3	100	1657
Bicol	31.7	18.5	8.8	1.2	1.7	-	1.0	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	9.4	3.6	0.2	68.3	100	651
Western Visayas	47.6	31.3	15.2	3.0	2.8	-	1.2	8.2	0.2	-	-	0.7	-	16.3	12.6	3.6	-	52.4	100	854
Central Visayas	47.0	30.8	12.7	4.8	2.3	-	2.7	7.9	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	16.2	13.2	2.5	0.5	53.0	100	742
Eastern Visayas	37.2	19.9	8.4	1.5	1.4	-	0.5	7.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	17.3	12.4	4.4	0.4	62.8	100	515
Western Mindanao	49.1	33.4	19.1	6.6	2.0	0.2	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	-	15.7	12.7	1.9	1.2	50.9	100	479
Northern Mindanao	57.3	37.6	15.6	9.4	3.2	-	0.9	7.9	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	-	19.7	17.0	2.2	0.5	42.7	100	422
Southern Mindanao	55.4	38.1	16.2	7.6	2.2	-	1.8	8.7	0.3	0.4	-	0.8	-	17.3	15.0	2.2	0.2	44.4	100	783
Central Mindanao	50.8	34.1	15.0	6.4	4.4	0.4	0.9	6.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	16.7	12.4	3.7	0.6	49.2	100	385
ARMM	12.6	8.1	4.5	0.2	0.8	-	0.5	1.3	-	-	-	0.7	-	4.4	1.0	1.7	1.7	87.4	100	345
Caraga	47.3	35.2	11.6	6.8	3.3	-	1.7	8.2	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	15.1	12.1	2.8	0.3	52.7	100	330
Education																				
No education	39.5	27.7	13.8	3.3	2.6	-	0.7	5.9	0.2	0.9*	-	-	-	12.1	8.1	2.7	1.3	60.5	100	332
Elementary	46.2	31.0	13.7	3.3	3.0	-	1.2	9.0	0.2	0.6*	-	-	-	15.3	10.1	5.0	0.2	53.8	100	3833
High school	48.4	33.8	14.0	3.4	2.4	0.1	1.6	11.8	0.2	0.4*	-	-	-	14.5	9.2	4.9	0.4	51.6	100	3056
College or higher	47.1	33.2	12.6	3.0	2.1	-	1.5	12.9	0.2	0.6*	-	-	-	13.9	8.9	4.8	0.2	52.9	100	2083

Notes: In the figures for Education, Mucus/billings/ovulation is lumped with LAM

Source: Family Planning Survey 2000

Annex Table FP4. Percent of currently marriert women by current contraceptive method used by socio-economic status, 2000-2002

	2002 FPS		2001 FPS		2000FPS	
	Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor
Type of Method						
Any method	42.9	51.5	43.9	52.2	40.1	50.2
Any modern method	29.5	37.6	26.7	36.2	26.3	35.0
Pill	14.5	15.6	13.7	14.3	13.3	13.8
IUD	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4
Injection	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.3
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly/Cream					0.1	
Condom	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.6
Female sterilization	5.8	13.3	5.0	13.2	5.1	13.2
Male sterilization		0.1		0.2	0.1	0.2
Mucus/billings/ovulation				0.1		0.1
Temperature						
LAM	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4
Any traditional method	13.4	13.9	17.3	16.0	13.9	15.1
Calendar/rhythm	7.7	7.9	11.6	9.9	9.4	9.6
Withdrawal	4.6	5.6	5.0	5.9	3.8	5.3
Other	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
No method	57.1	48.5	56.1	47.8	59.9	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Women ('000)	3,581	8,022	3,709	7,591	3,473	7,559

Note: Socioeconomic status was computed based on the presence of household conveniences and ownership of by bicycle, motorcycle and car/jeep/van

Sources: Family Planning Survey 2000, 2001, 2002

Table AFP4b: Contraceptive Method by Location, Education Status, Philippines by Region

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
2002 FPS Total	48.8	35.1	15.3	3.7	3.0	-	1.6	11.0	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	13.8	7.9	5.3	0.6	51.2	100	11604
Residence																				
Urban	49.8	36.3	15.7	3.3	2.5	-	2.0	12.4	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	13.5	7.5	5.5	0.5	50.2	100	5719
Rural	47.9	33.9	14.9	4.0	3.5	-	1.3	9.6	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	14.0	8.2	5.1	0.7	52.1	100	5885
Region																				
Metro Manila	48.7	34.5	16.4	1.8	1.8	-	2.4	11.8	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	14.1	7.2	6.6	0.3	51.3	100	1586
CAR	48.5	38.4	10.7	1.4	7.5	-	4.3	13.8	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	10.2	6.3	3.5	0.3	51.5	100	207
Ilocos	42.5	34.2	15.4	0.9	3.0	-	1.5	13.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	8.3	2.2	6.0	0.1	57.5	100	632
Cagayan Valley	58.7	50.1	26.0	3.2	4.6	-	0.5	15.5	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	8.6	5.8	2.8	-	41.3	100	452
Central Luzon	54.5	39.7	12.7	1.5	2.5	-	1.0	21.7	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	14.7	4.0	10.6	0.1	45.5	100	1161
Southern Tagalog	51.3	38.0	16.3	3.5	3.1	-	1.8	12.9	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	13.3	5.6	7.2	0.5	48.7	100	1801
Bicol	40.1	26.1	12.2	1.9	3.1	-	0.8	7.8	-	-	-	0.2	-	14.0	7.7	5.4	0.9	59.9	100	685
Western Visayas	46.3	32.8	16.3	2.7	4.9	-	1.4	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	9.6	3.6	0.3	53.7	100	865
Central Visayas	48.3	32.9	13.8	6.6	2.8	-	2.0	7.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	15.4	12.3	2.0	1.1	51.7	100	817
Eastern Visayas	47.4	25.3	10.7	3.1	1.7	-	1.7	7.5	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	22.1	12.0	9.2	0.9	52.6	100	550
Western Mindanao	47.1	31.5	17.6	6.1	2.1	-	1.1	3.5	-	0.4	-	0.6	0.1	15.6	10.0	3.6	2.0	52.9	100	501
Northern Mindanao	55.3	39.7	14.7	9.6	3.0	-	1.5	9.8	-	0.2	-	0.9	-	15.6	13.1	2.1	0.4	47.7	100	814
Southern Mindanao	52.3	39.4	17.5	8.1	2.5	0.1	1.3	9.3	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	12.9	11.1	1.4	0.4	47.7	100	814
Central Mindanao	58.5	44.1	19.0	6.1	6.1	-	2.1	9.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	1.3	14.4	10.6	3.2	0.7	41.5	100	395
ARMM	16.2	10.5	6.1	0.4	2.4	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	0.4	-	5.6	2.1	0.8	2.7	83.8	100	352
Caraga	52.6	35.1	14.7	7.0	3.0	-	2.4	7.4	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	17.5	14.1	3.2	0.2	47.4	100	349
Education																				
No education	18.7	11.0	6.3	1.0	0.9	-	0.6	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	3.8	1.8	2.1	81.3	100	176
Elementary	45.5	32.2	13.0	3.5	3.2	-	1.1	11.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	13.3	6.7	5.7	0.8	54.5	100	3550
High school	52.1	38.7	17.7	4.2	3.5	-	1.8	11.0	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	13.4	7.6	5.3	0.5	47.9	100	4707
College or higher	49.4	34.3	14.8	3.3	2.2	-	2.0	11.5	-	0.3	-	-	-	15.1	9.8	5.1	0.3	50.6	100	3170

Notes: Currently married women include women whose marital status is "living together"

Source: Family Planning Survey 2002

Table AFP4c: Contraceptive Method by Location, Education Status, Philippines by Region

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
1995 FPS Total	50.7	25.5	11.2	3.5	0.6	-	1.1	8.9	-0.1					25.2	19.3	5.6	0.4	49.3	100	10110
Residence																				
Urban	53.0	27.6	11.4	3.4	0.6	-	1.2	10.8	.2*					25.4	19.2	6.1	.2*	47.0	100	5161
Rural	48.3	23.3	11.0	3.6	-0.7	-	1.0	6.9	.1*					25.1	19.4	5.1	-0.6	51.7	100	4949
Region																				
Metro Manila	53.3	25.4	10.7	1.6	.5*	-	-1.4	11.0	.1*	-	-	-	-	27.9	19.6	8.3	-	46.7	100	1595
CAR	46.8	17.8	6.4*	1.9*	.6*	-	1*	-8.0	-	-	-	-	-	29.1	22.5	5.8*	.7*	53.2	100	191
Ilocos	47.6	23.3	8.6	.8*	1.7*	-	1*	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	13.5	10.8	-	52.4	100	554
Cagayan Valley	54.2	35.4	19.8	-4.3	.4*	-	1.3*	9.3	.3*	-	-	-	-	18.8	13.6	4.1*	1.1*	45.8	100	408
Central Luzon	56.2	34.3	13.3	.9*	-	-	-1.4	18.6	.1*	-	-	-	-	21.9	14.3	7.6	.1*	43.8	100	966
Southern Tagalog	53.1	27.1	11.8	3.2	.4*	-	1*	10.5	.2*	-	-	-	-	25.9	18.0	7.8	.2*	46.9	100	1377
Bicol	41.1	16.3	10.2	1.1*	-	-	1*	10.5	.2*	-	-	-	-	24.8	19.7	5*	.1*	58.9	100	677
Western Visayas	49.3	24.5	12.0	1.8*	1.2*	-	1.3*	8.0	.3*	-	-	-	-	24.7	18.8	5.4	.6*	50.7	100	821
Central Visayas	46.9	2.2	8.0	6.0	1.2*	-	1*	6.8	.3*	-	-	-	-	23.7	21.9	1.4*	.3*	53.1	100	691
Eastern Visayas	45.6	16.6	7.5	2.2*	-	-	1.8*	-4.9	.1*	-	-	-	-	29.1	24.4	-3.7	.9*	54.4	100	489
Western Mindanao	54.1	27.4	17.9	-4.5	-	-	.8*	-4.3	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	22.1	-3.5	1*	45.9	100	414
Northern Mindanao	54.8	30.2	11.5	12.5	-	-	.5*	5.6	*	-	-	-	-	24.5	22.6	1.7*	.3*	45.2	100	603
Southern Mindanao	59.1	30.3	11.4	8.0	2.6*	-	.4*	7.8	.1*	-	-	-	-	28.7	26.3	-1.9	.5*	40.9	100	707
Central Mindanao	56.2	23.9	11.4	-7.7	-	-	.9*	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	32.3	29.7	2.5*	.2*	43.8	100	309
ARMM	17.8	-6.5	3.7*	-	-	-	1*	1.9*	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	-5.7	4.2*	1.4*	82.2	100	310
Caraga									-	-	-	-	-							
Education																				
No education	21.9	-7.8	4.9*	.2*	-	-	.3*	2.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-14.1	-11.4	1.3*	1.4*	78.1	100	209
Elementary	47.6	23.4	10.4	3.0	.3*	-	-0.8	8.6	.2*	-	-	-	-	24.3	18.6	5.2	-0.6	52.4	100	3618
High school	54.2	28.2	12.6	4.0	1.0	-	1.2	9.2	.1*	-	-	-	-	25.9	18.8	6.9	.2*	45.8	100	3562
College or higher	55.6	27.1	11.2	3.7	.6*	-	1.5	10.2	.1*	-	-	-	-	28.5	23.3	4.9	.2*	44.4	100	2187

Notes: * Based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

Source: Family Planning Survey 1995

Table AFP4d: Contraceptive Method by Location, Education Status, Philippines by Region

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
1993 NDS																				
Total	40.0	24.9	8.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	11.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	15.1	7.3	7.4	0.4	60.0	100	8961
Residence																				
Urban	43.0	27.6	9.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	1.3	13.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	15.4	7.8	7.3	0.2	57.0	100	4638
Rural	36.8	21.9	8.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	9.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	14.9	6.8	7.5	0.5	63.2	100	4323
Region																				
Metro Manila	41.9	27.3	9.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	14.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	14.6	7.1	7.5	0.0	58.1	100	1272
CAR	38.6	23.1	3.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	15.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	15.5	7.6	7.9	0.0	61.4	100	148
Ilocos	38.8	21.9	6.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	12.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	16.9	5.5	10.9	0.5	61.2	100	503
Cagayan Valley	41.1	32.2	14.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	8.9	2.9	6.0	0.0	58.9	100	340
Central Luzon	43.8	30.9	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	19.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	12.8	3.2	9.6	0.0	56.2	100	977
Southern Tagalog	35.2	22.6	5.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	12.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	12.6	4.5	7.9	0.2	64.8	100	1218
Bicol	36.4	16.1	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	6.9	0.5	-	-	-	-	20.2	7.5	12.3	0.3	63.6	100	553
Western Visayas	39.7	23.4	9.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	16.3	10.1	6.0	0.1	60.3	100	706
Central Visayas	46.1	28.8	9.6	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	11.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	17.3	8.8	8.4	0.1	53.9	100	701
Eastern Visayas	35.9	18.2	6.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	17.8	9.8	6.6	1.4	64.1	100	403
Western Mindanao	28.5	16.7	8.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.2	-	-	-	-	11.8	7.3	3.3	1.1	71.5	100	485
Northern Mindanao	49.3	31.3	12.3	9.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	8.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	18.0	13.2	4.3	0.5	50.7	100	506
Southern Mindanao	45.9	27.1	8.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	18.8	11.3	6.6	0.9	54.1	100	677
Central Mindanao	32.5	20.4	6.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	12.1	8.4	2.9	0.8	67.5	100	471
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education																				
No education	10.8	7.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	3.6	2.1	1.1	0.3	89.2	100	239
Elementary	34.5	21.5	7.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	13.0	5.2	7.3	0.4	65.5	100	3564
High school	43.8	27.6	10.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	12.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	16.1	7.6	8.1	0.5	56.2	100	3072
College or higher	47.1	28.5	9.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	13.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	18.6	11.1	7.4	0.1	52.9	100	2085

Source: National Demographic Survey 1993

Table AFP4e: Contraceptive Method by Location, Education Status, Philippines by Region

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
1998 NDHS Total	46.5	28.2	9.9	3.7	2.4	-	1.6	10.3	0.1	0.2	-	0.0	-	18.3	8.7	8.9	0.3	53.5	100	8336
Residence																				
Urban	50.7	31.3	10.7	3.4	2.3	-	1.9	12.6	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	19.4	9.3	9.3	0.2		100	4222
Rural	42.2	25.0	9.1	4.0	2.4	-	1.3	7.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	-	17.2	8.0	8.4	0.4	57.8	100	4114
Region																				
Metro Manila	49.4	28.7	10.6	1.7	0.6	-	3.1	12.4	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	-	20.7	10.1	9.6	0.1	50.6	100	1298
CAR	42.0	30.6	7.0	2.3	3.9	-	2.3	14.8	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	-	11.4	4.4	6.7	0.3	58.0	100	136
Ilocos	43.2	28.6	10.1	1.4	2.6	-	0.9	13.4	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	14.6	3.3	11.0	0.0	56.8	100	414
Cagayan Valley	48.3	38.8	16.4	5.1	4.5	-	0.0	12.3	0.2	0.0	-	0.2	-	9.4	3.1	6.0	0.0	51.7	100	322
Central Luzon	54.8	35.1	12.1	0.7	2.0	-	1.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	19.7	6.4	13.1	0.2	45.2	100	883
Southern Tagalog	45.0	26.6	7.9	2.9	2.5	-	1.3	11.9	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	18.4	5.6	12.4	0.0	55.0	100	1219
Bicol	36.3	19.3	8.1	2.8	1.0	-	1.2	5.5	0.2	0.6	-	0.0	-	17.1	6.3	9.0	1.2	63.7	100	481
Western Visayas	45.0	25.5	8.5	2.6	3.0	-	1.5	8.7	0.6	0.4	-	0.2	-	19.5	11.7	7.0	0.2	55.0	100	627
Central Visayas	51.5	28.1	7.6	6.7	3.2	-	3.2	6.7	0.5	0.0	-	0.0	-	23.4	14.9	7.8	0.0	48.5	100	620
Eastern Visayas	37.5	16.7	4.4	1.8	1.8	-	1.1	7.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	-	20.7	10.4	9.8	0.5	62.5	100	395
Western Mindanao	43.8	30.0	15.7	6.0	2.1	-	1.7	4.1	0.0	0.3	-	0.0	-	13.8	9.7	3.2	0.5	56.2	100	343
Northern Mindanao	54.0	33.9	13.8	10.0	3.1	-	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.4	-	0.0	-	20.1	12.6	7.5	0.0	46.0	100	295
Southern Mindanao	55.2	35.8	14.4	9.4	3.4	-	1.5	6.9	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	-	19.4	12.6	6.2	0.5	44.8	100	572
Central Mindanao	45.2	28.5	8.0	7.3	3.4	-	0.9	8.7	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	16.7	10.3	5.7	0.7	54.8	100	273
ARMM	15.8	8.7	3.6	0.2	1.9	-	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	7.2	1.7	0.8	2.8	84.2	100	252
Caraga	48.8	28.7	8.8	6.9	4.1	-	1.3	7.5	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	20.1	12.4	6.2	0.4	51.2	100	208
Education																				
No education	15.3	9.3	1.3	0.7	2.1	-	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	6.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	84.7	100	169
Elementary	41.4	25.4	8.6	2.9	2.3	-	1.1	10.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	-	15.7	6.1	8.6	0.4	58.9	100	2756
High school	50.2	30.5	11.7	4.5	2.7	-	1.5	9.8	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	19.7	8.4	10.5	0.3	49.8	100	3050
College or higher	50.3	29.9	9.8	3.8	2.0	-	2.4	11.5	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	-	20.4	12.5	7.6	0.2	19.7	100	2361

Note: The total amount for Traditional method includes breast feeding.

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey 1998

Annex Table FP5. Sources of supply of modern method, Philippines

Source of Supply	NDS 1993	NDHS 1998	FPS						
			1995	1996	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Women ('000)	2,272	2,403	2,595	3,294	3,221	3,567	3,591	3,772	4,095
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Sector	71.5	72.0	78.4	73.1	72.9	74.2	73.7	72.8	70.1
Government hospital	32.6	22.7	26.5	24.3	24.5	24.9	25.4	23.4	23.6
RHU/UHC	12.4	22.7	16.1	27.7	27.2	23.3	26.5	24.8	21.6
BHS	25.0	23.9	33.8	18.5	18.3	23.0	19.6	22.2	22.1
Barangay Service Point Officer/Health Worker	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Others (Gov't Offices)		0.8							0.2
Private	26.5	26.3	17.9	23.6	24.2	24.4	24.7	26.1	28.5
Private hospital/clinic	16.4	15.4	9.8	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.5
Private doctor	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
Private nurse/midwife		0.3		0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Pharmacy	7.3	8.1	6.0	7.1	8.1	9.5	10.8	12.4	15.3
Store	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7
NGO		0.1		0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Industry-based clinic		0.2		0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other private	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1
Puericulture center		0.3		0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8
Church	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.1
Friends/relatives	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-
Don't Know	0.1	0.3	1.8	-	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
Missing	0.4	0.2		1.6	0.1	0.1			

Sources:

1993 National Demographic Survey

1998 National Demographic and Health Survey

1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 Family Planning Surveys

Annex Table FP6. Sources of supply for modern methods, Philippines by province, 1995 and 2000

Provinces	Public	Private	Others	DK	Total	Public	Private	Others	DK	Total
Metro Manila	58.40	38.64	1.42	1.54	100	52.82	45.40	1.41	0.37	100
NCR 1 (MANILA)	62.16	33.82	0.54	3.48	100	45.99	54.01	0.00	0.00	100
NCR 2/3	56.55	38.98	2.54	1.93	100	53.78	44.32	1.25	0.64	100
NCR 4	60.64	38.85	0.51	0.00	100	52.36	43.96	3.10	0.57	100
NCR 5/6/OTHER	56.97	41.12	0.94	0.97	100	56.91	42.35	0.73	0.00	100
CAR	82.60	9.78	3.46	4.17	100	78.44	21.12	0.44	-	100
ABRA	81.60	0.00	18.40	0.00	100	94.31	2.24	3.45	-	100
BENGUET	80.01	14.50	2.78	2.71	100	64.37	35.63	0.00	-	100
IFUGAO	75.18	7.26	0.00	17.56	100	95.51	4.49	0.00	-	100
KALINGA-APAYAO	88.55	2.94	0.00	8.51	100	93.94	6.06	0.00	-	100
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE	87.68	12.32	0.00	0.00	100	93.60	6.40	0.00	-	100
APAYAO	-	-	-	-	-	87.89	12.11	0.00	-	100
Ilocos Region	82.24	16.02	1.74	-	100	85.40	13.65	0.95	-	100
ILOCOS NORTE	80.26	19.74	0.00	-	100	88.51	9.18	2.31	-	100
ILOCOS SUR	64.30	35.70	0.00	-	100	72.55	27.45	0.00	-	100
LA UNION	85.92	10.84	3.24	-	100	81.37	18.63	0.00	-	100
PANGASINAN	89.22	8.09	2.69	-	100	88.92	10.04	1.05	-	100
Cagayan Valley	87.05	7.75	2.13	3.08	100	86.11	11.62	1.83	0.44	100
BATANES	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	94.99	0.00	0.00	5.01	100
CAGAYAN	89.93	2.24	0.00	7.83	100	92.79	4.21	2.99	0.00	100
ISABELA	84.27	11.24	3.51	0.98	100	81.62	15.77	1.76	0.85	100
NUEVA VIZCAYA	84.12	12.26	3.62	0.00	100	87.38	12.62	0.00	0.00	100
QUIRINO	98.51	1.49	0.00	0.00	100	85.09	14.91	0.00	0.00	100
Central Luzon	85.60	12.08	0.80	1.52	100	77.36	21.33	0.26	1.05	100
BATAAN	83.29	16.71	0.00	0.00	100	83.47	15.50	1.03	0.00	100
BULACAN	78.63	19.12	1.59	0.66	100	63.33	32.78	0.00	3.89	100
NUEVA ECIJA	90.94	7.02	0.00	2.05	100	83.10	16.90	0.00	0.00	100
PAMPANGA	81.09	16.55	0.47	1.89	100	79.48	20.13	0.00	0.39	100
TARLAC	91.82	5.80	1.25	1.12	100	80.41	18.30	1.29	0.00	100
ZAMBALES	90.95	4.59	1.34	3.12	100	83.61	15.69	0.00	0.69	100
Southern Tagalog	75.12	18.50	2.36	4.01	100	70.48	27.89	1.36	0.28	100
BATANGAS	75.42	20.95	1.49	2.15	100	72.89	25.14	1.98	0.00	100
CAVITE	72.41	23.56	3.20	0.83	100	62.86	35.00	1.53	0.60	100
LAGUNA	76.78	16.86	3.73	2.63	100	63.28	33.21	3.36	0.15	100
MARINDUQUE	94.92	5.08	0.00	0.00	100	83.73	16.27	0.00	0.00	100
OCCIDENT MINDORO	88.72	7.13	4.16	0.00	100	80.97	15.25	0.00	3.78	100
ORIENTAL MINDORO	83.12	13.57	0.00	3.31	100	85.79	14.21	0.00	0.00	100
PALAWAN	73.45	14.57	5.29	6.69	100	74.70	25.30	0.00	0.00	100
QUEZON	77.68	13.63	1.00	7.69	100	81.42	18.22	0.36	0.00	100
RIZAL	63.22	29.67	0.78	6.34	100	60.69	39.31	0.00	0.00	100
ROMBLON	91.70	0.00	0.00	8.30	100	91.75	8.25	0.00	0.00	100
AURORA	67.98	24.30	0.00	7.72	100	87.13	12.87	0.00	0.00	100
Bicol	84.19	10.73	3.64	1.45	100	84.18	14.30	1.20	0.33	100
ALBAY	76.61	13.96	6.52	2.91	100	75.07	24.02	0.91	0.00	100
CAMARINES NORTE	89.33	10.67	0.00	0.00	100	71.58	23.69	2.81	1.93	100
CAMARINES SUR	76.77	16.31	4.28	2.63	100	92.89	5.24	1.87	0.00	100
CATANDUANES	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	94.79	5.21	0.00	0.00	100
MASBATE	92.81	3.42	3.77	0.00	100	86.74	13.26	0.00	0.00	100
SORSOGON	92.28	7.72	0.00	0.00	100	92.77	7.23	0.00	0.00	100
Western Visayas	84.57	11.98	2.58	0.87	100	79.83	19.16	0.87	0.15	100
AKLAN	78.35	21.65	0.00	0.00	100	81.68	15.66	1.64	1.02	100
ANTIQUE	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	96.10	1.84	2.06	0.00	100
CAPIZ	84.56	12.93	2.51	0.00	100	77.56	21.70	0.00	0.74	100
ILOILO	84.48	15.52	0.00	0.00	100	72.75	26.88	0.36	0.00	100
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	82.53	11.35	4.45	1.67	100	81.36	17.47	1.17	0.00	100
GUIMARAS	-	-	-	-	-	86.09	13.91	0.00	0.00	100
Central Visayas	77.63	19.26	2.33	0.78	100	74.79	21.60	1.47	2.14	100
BOHOL	78.97	21.03	0.00	0.00	100	78.75	21.25	0.00	0.00	100
CEBU	73.04	22.55	4.02	0.38	100	67.58	27.92	1.76	2.74	100
NEGROS ORIENTAL	85.33	12.77	0.00	1.90	100	87.30	8.96	1.73	2.01	100
SIQUJOR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	94.82	3.27	0.00	1.91	100

Provinces	Public	Private	Others	DK	Total	Public	Private	Others	DK	Total
Eastern Visayas	87.48	8.11	1.41	3.01	100	83.24	12.53	1.83	2.40	100
EASTERN SAMAR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	96.67	3.33	0.00	0.00	100
LEYTE	91.30	3.36	2.64	2.70	100	76.59	16.78	1.89	4.74	100
NORTHERN SAMAR	69.02	22.52	0.00	8.46	100	94.44	5.56	0.00	0.00	100
SAMAR (WESTERN)	87.67	12.33	0.00	0.00	100	84.70	5.85	7.53	1.92	100
SOUTHERN LEYTE	91.07	8.93	0.00	0.00	100	79.86	20.14	0.00	0.00	100
BILIRAN						100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Western Mindanao	89.63	7.99	1.29	1.09	100	81.06	17.94	0.37	0.62	100
BASILAN	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	54.76	42.91	0.00	2.33	100
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	97.18	2.82	0.00	0.00	100	78.22	21.24	0.54	0.00	100
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	84.44	11.63	2.12	1.80	100	84.16	14.74	0.32	0.78	100
Northern Mindanao	86.28	12.09	1.47	0.16	100	77.53	21.45	1.01	-	100
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	87.78	10.80	0.00	1.42	100	-	-	-	-	-
AGUSAN DEL SUR	97.37	2.63	0.00	0.00	100	-	-	-	-	-
BUKIDNON	85.15	13.06	1.79	0.00	100	83.90	16.10	0.00	-	100
CAMIGUIN	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	97.15	2.85	0.00	-	100
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	90.05	9.95	0.00	0.00	100	77.72	22.28	0.00	-	100
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	81.00	17.16	1.84	0.00	100	71.79	26.06	2.15	-	100
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	82.77	12.13	5.10	0.00	100	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Mindanao	77.26	18.54	2.04	2.16	100	75.21	23.07	1.60	0.12	100
DAVAO (NORTE)	88.02	11.98	0.00	0.00	100	82.03	16.78	0.70	0.49	100
DAVAO DEL SUR	74.25	24.53	1.22	0.00	100	72.02	27.40	0.58	0.00	100
DAVAO ORIENTAL	89.34	4.84	5.82	0.00	100	80.36	19.64	0.00	0.00	100
SOUTH COTABATO	68.69	21.06	3.95	6.30	100	67.82	28.27	3.91	0.00	100
SURIGAO DEL SUR	81.44	13.91	0.00	4.65	100	91.67	3.86	4.47	0.00	100
Central Mindanao	77.21	20.70	1.31	0.78	100	69.09	29.23	1.09	0.59	100
LANAO DEL NORTE	71.84	28.16	0.00	0.00	100	62.73	33.90	2.77	0.60	100
LANAO DEL SUR	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100	66.27	31.94	0.74	1.05	100
MAGUINDANAO	64.26	35.74	0.00	0.00	100	76.74	23.26	0.00	0.00	100
COTABATO/MARAWI	71.17	22.78	3.80	2.25	100	89.24	10.76	0.00	0.00	100
SULTAN KUDARAT	92.56	7.44	0.00	0.00	100	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	84.92	5.51	9.58	-	100	65.63	33.43	0.94	-	100
LANAO DEL SUR	0.00	100.00	0.00	-	100	59.13	33.41	7.45	-	100
MAGUINDANAO	71.43	0.00	28.57	-	100	88.20	11.80	0.00	-	100
SULU	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	100	14.02	85.98	0.00	-	100
TAWI-TAWI	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	100	71.28	28.72	0.00	-	100
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	-	80.09	19.67	0.24	-	100
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-	-	74.20	24.77	1.03	-	100
AGUSAN DEL SUR	-	-	-	-	-	90.79	9.21	0.00	-	100
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	-	-	-	-	-	77.70	22.30	0.00	-	100
SURIGAO DEL SUR	-	-	-	-	-	77.21	22.79	0.00	-	100

Source: 1995 and 2000 Family Planning Survey

Annex Table FP7. Percentage of pregnant/lactating married woman 15 to 49 years old who have access and who practice family planning by income strata, Philippines by region, October 1998

Income Strata/Region	1998			1999		
	Number of Married Women (1,000)	Have Access To Family Planning (%)	Practicing Family Planning (%)	Number of Married Women (1,000)	Have Access To Family Planning (%)	Practicing Family Planning (%)
Philippines	10338	88.2	42.4	10,013	89.1	34.5
Lowest 40%	3806	84.8	39.4	3,571	85.9	33.2
Highest 60%	6532	90.3	44.2	6,442	90.9	35.2
Ilocos Region	519	95.3	36.5	497	95.4	31.7
Lowest 40%	186	95.1	42.1	180	93.9	33.1
Highest 60%	334	95.4	33.4	317	96.3	30.8
Cagayan Valley	430	94.8	48.9	399	93.8	46.9
Lowest 40%	193	93.2	45.9	166	93.3	54.6
Highest 60%	236	96.1	51.4	233	94.2	41.4
Central Luzon	1068	93.2	49.6	1,069	92.2	35.1
Lowest 40%	209	93.1	53.6	203	88.3	38.8
Highest 60%	859	93.2	48.6	867	93.1	34.2
Southern Tagalog	1422	85.1	43	1,435	87.1	32.2
Lowest 40%	345	78.5	40.2	359	83.6	33.1
Highest 60%	1076	87.2	43.8	1,076	88.3	31.9
Bicol Region	708	87.1	31.1	642	89.4	25
Lowest 40%	392	81.6	29.5	371	86.3	22
Highest 60%	316	93.8	33	271	93.6	29.1
Western Visayas	809	94.3	40.8	768	94.9	33.6
Lowest 40%	425	92.5	39.9	372	94.1	33.3
Highest 60%	385	96.4	41.8	396	95.6	33.9
Central Visayas	684	90	41.4	657	90.4	37
Lowest 40%	340	88	38.2	314	87.1	34
Highest 60%	344	91.9	44.6	343	93.4	39.7
Eastern Visayas	549	86.1	33.9	483	88.4	29
Lowest 40%	309	82.7	29	284	85.4	24.5
Highest 60%	241	90.6	40.2	199	92.6	35.5
Western Mindanao	432	84.2	41.7	401	83.6	36.4
Lowest 40%	243	82.7	41.1	229	81.7	34.2
Highest 60%	189	86.1	42.6	172	86.2	39.4
Northern Mindanao	401	93.2	56.4	385	93.7	42.9
Lowest 40%	189	92.1	58	176	92.6	44.5
Highest 60%	212	94.1	55	209	94.7	41.6
Southern Mindanao	669	88.7	47.1	652	88.8	43.7
Lowest 40%	305	85.3	46.3	277	85	43.6
Highest 60%	364	91.5	47.7	376	91.5	43.8
Central Mindanao	333	88.9	46.1	322	91	41.1
Lowest 40%	183	87.2	46.1	189	90.1	41.1
Highest 60%	150	91	46.2	134	92.2	41.1
NCR	1463	89.5	47.6	1,533	89.9	35.7
Lowest 40%	56	87	46.2	56	91.9	30.7
Highest 60%	1407	89.6	47.7	1,476	89.8	35.8
CAR	191	88.8	40.3	171	89.3	36.2
Lowest 40%	71	82.4	32.9	58	85	27.2
Highest 60%	120	92.6	44.7	113	91.6	40.8
ARMM	326	46.7	11.3	303	45.9	9.3
Lowest 40%	166	41	8.3	164	37.3	7
Highest 60%	160	52.5	14.3	139	56	12.1
CARAGA	334	86.6	42.5	295	93.9	34.6
Lowest 40%	194	85.5	41.5	172	92	31.8
Highest 60%	140	88.1	44	123	96.5	38.5

Source: 1998, 1999 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

Annex Table FP8. Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning, Philippines by residence and region

	2002 FPS			1998 NHDS			1993 NDS		
	Total	For Spacing	For Limiting	Total	For Spacing	For Limiting	Total	For Spacing	For Limiting
Total	20.5	10.6	9.9	19.8	8.6	11.2	26.2	12.4	13.8
Residence									
Urban	19.5	9.8	9.7	16.3	7.3	9.0	23.5	11.4	12.1
Rural	21.5	11.4	10.2	23.3	9.8	13.4	29.1	13.6	15.6
Region									
Metro Manila	19.7	10.0	9.7	15.0	6.6	8.5	24.3	12.1	12.2
CAR	20.1	11.7	8.4	26.9	14.5	12.4	27.2	15.2	12.1
Ilocos	21.1	11.6	9.6	23.5	11.7	11.7	28.5	14.2	14.4
Cagayan Valley	12.2	6.0	6.2	18.7	8.8	9.9	24.3	12.7	11.6
Central Luzon	17.6	9.3	8.2	14.6	7.2	7.4	23.4	12.4	11.1
Southern Tagalog	19.2	9.7	9.5	20.9	9.1	11.9	25.3	9.4	15.9
Bicol	28.5	11.5	16.9	25.1	7.9	17.3	32.1	12.5	19.6
Western Visayas	23.6	12.7	11.0	22.7	8.1	14.6	27.1	13.4	13.7
Central Visayas	21.6	10.3	11.3	15.1	5.2	9.9	21.8	10.4	11.4
Eastern Visayas	24.7	10.6	14.0	28.0	8.4	19.6	36.5	13.2	23.4
Western Mindanao	22.1	14.1	8.1	23.7	11.4	12.2	31.5	18.3	13.2
Northern Mindanao	16.3	9.0	7.3	18.4	6.7	11.7	23.8	12.6	11.2
Southern Mindanao	17.2	6.9	10.3	15.8	7.1	8.7	24.3	12.2	12.1
Central Mindanao	14.8	7.6	7.1	23.1	11.0	12.1	27.2	13.1	14.2
ARMM	35.0	28.0	6.9	29.4	21.9	7.5			
Caraga	21.1	10.3	10.9	21.2	9.6	11.6			
Education									
No education	-	-	-	28.4	14.0	14.5	33.6	18.4	15.2
Elementary	-	-	-	23.9	8.1	15.8	29.8	11.6	18.1
High school	-	-	-	18.7	9.1	9.6	25.6	13.5	12.1
College or higher	-	-	-	15.6	8.1	7.5	20.3	11.5	8.8

For 2002 FPS

Unmet need for *spacing* includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in the unmet need for spacing are women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth

Unmet need for *limiting* refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrheic women whose last child was unwanted and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children

For 1998 NDHS

Unmet need for *spacing* includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included are women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrheic women whose last child was unwanted and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children.

Annex Table FP9. Contraceptive method by age group, Philippines

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
2002 FPS																				
ALL WOMEN	28	20.2	8.7	2.1	1.7	-	0.9	6.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	7.8	4.5	3	0.3	72	100.0	20528
15-90	1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	99	100.0	4379
20-24	11.7	9.1	6.1	0.9	1.2	-	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.1	1.4	0.1	88.3	100.0	3298
25-29	32.2	24.6	15.5	2.5	3.1	-	1.2	1.9	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	7.6	3.6	3.6	0.4	67.8	100.0	2659
30-34	46.4	34.6	18.3	4.4	3.4	-	1.5	6.6	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	11.8	6.7	4.6	0.4	53.6	100.0	2696
35-39	48.6	34.6	14.6	3.9	3.4	-	2	10.6	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	14	8.6	4.9	0.5	51.4	100.0	2792
40-44	45.6	30.2	7.5	2.9	1.5	-	1.3	16.7	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	15.4	9.4	5.3	0.7	54.4	100.0	2476
45-49	32.3	22.7	3.2	1.3	0.4	-	0.4	17.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	9.7	5.5	3.7	0.5	67.7	100.0	2228
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																				
ALL WOMEN	48.8	35.1	15.3	3.7	3	-	1.6	11	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	13.8	7.9	5.3	0.6	51.2	100.0	11604
15-90	18.8	13.5	7.4	2.3	2.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	5.3	3.7	1.6	-	81.2	100.0	221
20-24	37.2	29.1	19.4	2.7	3.6	-	1.4	0.6	-	-	-	1.1	0.2	8.2	3.4	4.4	0.3	62.8	100.0	1018
25-29	49.1	37.5	23.7	3.9	4.6	-	1.9	2.9	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	11.7	5.5	5.5	0.6	50.9	100.0	1722
30-34	57.4	42.8	22.7	5.5	4.2	-	1.9	8.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	14.6	8.3	5.7	0.6	42.6	100.0	2163
35-39	56.2	39.9	16.9	4.6	4	-	2.3	12	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	16.2	10	5.7	0.6	43.8	100.0	2403
40-44	51.4	33.9	8.6	3.3	1.7	-	1.5	18.5	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	17.5	10.7	6	0.8	48.6	100.0	2171
45-49	36.4	25.1	3.7	1.4	0.5	-	0.5	18.7	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	11.3	6.5	4.3	0.5	63.6	100.0	1905

Notes: -No observations

* Based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Source: 2002 Family Planning Survey

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
2000 FPS																				
ALL WOMEN	27.1	18.7	7.8	1.9	1.4	-	0.8	6.3	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	8.4	5.4	2.7	0.2	72.9	100.0	19551
15-90	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.1	0.2	-	98.7	100.0	4162
20-24	12.5	9.2	5.6	1.1	1.4	-	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	3.3	1.8	1.4	0.1	87.5	100.0	3123
25-29	31.7	23.5	14.4	2.7	2.8	-	0.9	2	0.1	-	-	0.6	-	8.3	4.8	3.3	0.2	68.2	100.0	2646
30-34	43.2	30.5	16.2	4.2	2.2	-	1.4	5.9	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	12.7	8.7	3.8	0.3	56.7	100.0	2657
35-39	47.4	31.8	12.7	3.3	2.4	0.1	1.4	11.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.5	-	15.7	10.3	5.2	0.1	52.6	100.0	2662
40-44	43.4	28	6.1	1.9	1.4	-	1	17.2	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	15.4	10.4	4.5	0.6	56.6	100.0	2358
45-49	30	20.4	2	0.9	0.3	-	0.8	15.8	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	9.6	6.5	2.7	0.4	70	100.0	1943
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																				
ALL WOMEN	47	32.3	13.7	3.3	2.5	-	1.3	10.6	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	14.7	9.5	4.8	0.4	53	100.0	11031
15-90	22.9	16.1	10.5	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	6.8	2.6	3.8	0.4	77.1	100.0	220
20-24	38.1	27.9	17	3.4	4.1	-	1.2	0.9	-	-	-	1.3	-	10.1	5.4	4.3	0.4	61.9	100.0	999
25-29	47.1	34.7	21.3	4	4.1	-	1.4	2.9	0.1	-	-	0.9	-	12.4	7.2	4.9	0.3	52.9	100.0	1760
30-34	52.7	37	19.9	5.1	2.6	0.1	1.6	7	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	15.7	10.6	4.7	0.4	47.2	100.0	2144
35-39	54.4	36.3	14.6	3.8	2.8	0.1	1.6	12.5	0.1	0.2	-	0.6	-	18	11.8	6	0.2	45.6	100.0	2272
40-44	49.9	31.9	7	2.2	1.6	-	1.2	19.4	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	18	12.1	5.2	0.7	50.1	100.0	1999
45-49	34.4	23.1	2.4	1.1	0.4	-	0.9	17.7	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	11.3	7.7	3.1	0.5	65.6	100.0	1636

Notes: -No observations

* Based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Source: 2000 Family Planning Survey

Annex Table FP9a. Contraceptive method by age group

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
1995 FPS																				
ALL WOMEN	29	14.6	6.4	2	0.4	-	0.6	5.1	(0.1)					14.4		3.2	0.2	71	100.0	17795
15-90	1.1	(0.4)	0.4*	-	-	-	-	-	-					(0.7)		0.1*	*	98.9	100.0	3636
20-24	14.2	6.7	4.1	1.7	0.3*	-	0.4*	0.2*	-					7.5		2.1	0.2*	85.8	100.0	3157
25-29	35.3	18.9	11.7	3.1	(0.8)	-	(0.9)	2.4	-					16.4		3.5	0.2*	64.7	100.0	2851
30-34	47.8	25.3	13.3	3.7	(0.7)	-	(1.1)	6.4	0.1*					22.5		5.5	0.3*	52.2	100.0	2611
35-39	52.8	26.1	9	3	0.3*	-	1.2	12.4	0.2*					26.8		5.9	0.2*	47.2	100.0	2293
40-44	44.6	20.6	4.4	1.7	0.2*	-	(0.7)	13.3	0.2*					24		4.6	0.5*	55.4	100.0	1852
45-49	27.4	13.7	2.1	(1.0)	-	-	0.3*	10	0.3*					13.7		2.4	0.3*	72.6	100.0	1396
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																				
ALL WOMEN	50.7	25.5	11.2	3.5	0.6	-	1.1	8.9	(0.1)					25.2		19.3	0.4	49.3	100.0	10110
15-90	19.1	(7.7)	6.5	0.9*	0.1*	-	0.3*	-	-					(11.4)		(9.2)	-	80.9	100.0	193
20-24	43.6	20.5	12.6	5.1	0.9*	-	1.3*	0.7*	-					23		16.1	0.7*	56.4	100.0	1021
25-29	52.1	27.9	17.3	4.6	(1.2)	-	(1.2)	3.5	-					24.2		18.8	0.2*	47.9	100.0	1917
30-34	57.5	30.4	15.9	4.5	(0.9)	-	(1.3)	7.7	0.1*					27.1		20.1	0.3*	42.5	100.0	2164
35-39	60.2	29.6	10.2	3.4	0.4*	-	1.4	13.9	0.2*					30.6		23.7	0.2*	39.8	100.0	1999
40-44	50.8	23.4	5	2	0.2*	-	(0.8)	15.1	0.2*					27.3		21.6	0.5*	49.2	100.0	1618
45-49	31.6	15.7	2.3	(1.2)	-	-	0.4*	11.4	0.4*					16		12.9	0.3*	68.4	100.0	1199

Notes: -No observations

* Based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Source: 1995 Family Planning Survey

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
1993 NDS																				
ALL WOMEN	24.2	15.1	5.1	1.8	0	0	0.6	7.3	0.2					9		4.4	0.2	75.8	100.0	15,029
15-90	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0					0.6		0.4	0.1	98.7	100.0	3,158
20-24	14.2	8.4	5.9	1.8	0	0	0.3	0.4	0					5.8		3.4	0.2	85.8	100.0	2,649
25-29	28.4	17.1	9.7	2.4	0	0	1	4	0					11.4		5.8	0.4	71.6	100.0	2,430
30-34	38.6	24.6	9.2	3.1	0.1	0	1.4	10.2	0.5					14		6.3	0.2	61.4	100.0	2,196
35-39	42.8	26.3	5.3	2.7	0.1	0	0.8	16.9	0.5					16.4		8.2	0.3	57.2	100.0	1,889
40-44	38.3	24.2	3	1.7	0	0	0.6	18.6	0.3					14		6.2	0.2	61.7	100.0	1,571
45-49	23.6	17.1	0.5	1.3	0	0	0.3	14.3	0.7					6.5		3.2	0.2	76.4	100.0	1,137
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																				
ALL WOMEN	40	24.9	8.5	3	0.1	0	1	11.9	0.4					15.1		7.4	0.4	60	100.0	8,961
15-90	17.2	9.6	7	2.7	0	0	0	0	0					7.6		4.9	0.7	82.8	100.0	234
20-24	31.9	18.9	13.3	4.1	0.1	0	0.6	0.8	0					12.9		7.5	0.5	68.1	100.0	1,174
25-29	39.1	23.5	13.3	3.3	0	0.1	1.4	5.4	0					15.6		7.9	0.6	60.9	100.0	1,763
30-34	45.8	29	10.9	3.8	0.1	0	1.6	12	0.6					16.7		7.5	0.2	54.2	100.0	1,838
35-39	48.2	29.4	6.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	18.6	0.6					18.8		9.4	0.3	51.8	100.0	1,652
40-44	43.1	27	3.5	1.9	0	0	0.7	20.5	0.4					16.2		7.1	0.3	56.9	100.0	1,358
45-49	27.2	19.4	0.7	1.5	0	0	0.4	16.1	0.8					7.9		3.9	0.3	72.8	100.0	942

Notes: -No observations

* Based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey

Annex Table FP9b. Contraceptive method by age group

	Any Method	Any modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly /Cream	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Mucus/ billings/ ovulation	Temperature	LAM	Standard days Method	Any traditional method	Calendar /rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	No Method	Total	Number of Women (000)
1998 NDHS																				
ALL WOMEN	43.4	32.8	22.4	5.3	4		8.8	6.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3		27.2	15.2	20.1	1.9		100.0	13983
15-90	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.4		0.3	0	0	0	0	0		1.4	0.4	1.2	0		100.0	2924
20-24	25.3	17.8	13.4	2.5	3.2		3.4	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.1		14.3	5.7	11.4	0.9		100.0	2299
25-29	52.1	37.9	28.1	6.2	6.8		8.1	2.5	0	0.6	0.3	0.5		32.4	14.7	25.3	1.5		100.0	2209
30-34	66.2	52	36.5	8.5	6.5		13.8	7.5	0	1.1	0.5	0.3		42.6	23.4	32.6	2.8		100.0	2058
35-39	69.9	54.1	35.9	9.3	5.8		13.9	13.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.5		44.2	28.1	30.2	3.4		100.0	1842
40-44	63.8	49.3	30.6	7.5	4.5		16.8	17.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.7		40.6	26.2	28.8	3.2		100.0	1480
45-49	56.8	42.4	25.3	7.2	2		15.7	15.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3		36.5	22.7	26	3.8		100.0	1170
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																				
ALL WOMEN	69.4	52.5	35.8	8.6	6.5		14.2	10.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.5		44	24.4	32.6	3		100.0	8336
15-90	28.6	19.5	14.5	2.9	4		2.1	0	0	0.3	0	0.3		16.3	4.4	14.1	0.6		100.0	244
20-24	57.7	40.6	30.9	5.9	7.1		7.2	0.2	0	0.3	0.3	0.2		32.5	12.9	25.9	1.6		100.0	967
25-29	70.2	50.9	37.6	8.6	9.3		11.1	3.3	0	0.7	0.5	0.7		44.4	20.1	34.9	2.1		100.0	1585
30-34	75.7	59.7	41.5	9.7	7.5		15.9	8.8	0	1.3	0.6	0.4		49.2	27.1	37.5	3.2		100.0	1730
35-39	76.6	59.6	39.8	10.3	6.4		15.3	14.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.6		48.8	30.7	33.2	3.8		100.0	1602
40-44	71.2	54.4	33.9	8.2	5.2		18.7	19.9	0.4	1.6	1	0.8		46.3	29.8	33.1	3.8		100.0	1243
45-49	64	48.3	28.4	8.5	2.3		18.4	17.5	0.8	1.1	1	0.4		41.2	25.9	29.6	4.2		100.0	965

Notes: -No observations

* Based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

() Based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Source: 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey

Annex Table FP10. Total fertility rate according to selected background characteristics, Philippines, 1960-1998

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS
Philippines	6.49	6.34	5.92	5.20	4.96	4.10	3.73
Locality							
Urban						3.50	3.01
Rural						4.80	4.67
Region							
Metro Manila	5.07	4.37	3.98	3.16	3.54	2.76	2.49
CAR*						5.05	4.79
Ilocos	6.36	5.83	5.48	4.90	5.50	4.25	3.43
Cagayan Valley	7.09	7.78	6.56	5.41	5.27	4.20	3.56
C. Luzon	6.40	6.24	5.76	4.63	4.23	3.87	3.52
S. Tagalog	6.28	6.31	5.74	5.13	4.58	3.86	3.69
Bicol	6.94	6.98	6.22	6.03	6.32	5.87	5.45
W. Visayas	6.32	5.81	5.79	5.60	5.49	4.24	4.02
C. Visayas	6.00	5.82	5.63	4.70	4.72	4.38	3.70
E. Visayas	6.87	7.40	7.68	5.81	6.23	4.86	5.91
W. Mindanao	7.94	6.93	6.67	4.99	4.76	4.46	3.90
N. Mindanao	6.86	7.68	7.40	6.09	5.45	4.81	4.75
S. Mindanao	7.35	7.34	6.93	5.66	5.34	4.23	3.67
C. Mindanao				5.44	7.78	4.81	4.22
ARMM**							4.61
CARAGA***							4.65
Education							
No education						4.93	5.01
Elementary						5.51	5.00
High School						3.93	3.64
College or Higher						2.82	2.90

Notes:

* Part of Cagayan Valley

** Part of Central Mindanao Western Mindanao

** Part of Northern and Southern Mindanao

Source: 1960-1980: Cabigon, J.V. "Fertility and Contraception in the Regions" Philippine Population Journal, Vol. 1, No. 4 (1985). Data are from 1973 & 1983 NDS and 1978 RPFs.

1993 NDS & 1998 NDHS

Annex Table FP11. Total wanted and total fertility rates according to selected background characteristics, Philippines, 1993, 1998

Background Characteristics	1993 NDS		1998 NHS	
	Total Wanted Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Total Wanted Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate
Total	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.0
Residence				
Urban	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.0
Rural	3.3	4.8	3.3	4.7
Region				
Metro Manila	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.5
CAR	3.9	5.0	3.6	4.8
Ilocos	3.2	4.3	2.5	3.4
Cagayan Valley	3.2	4.2	2.9	3.6
Central Luzon	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.5
Southern Tagalog	2.7	3.9	2.6	3.7
Bicol	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.5
Western Visayas	2.8	4.2	2.9	4.0
Central Visayas	2.9	4.4	2.5	3.7
Eastern Visayas	3.1	4.9	3.8	5.9
Western Mindanao	3.4	4.5	2.9	3.9
Northern Mindanao	2.9	4.8	3.1	4.8
Southern Mindanao	2.9	4.2	2.5	3.7
Central Mindanao	3.7	4.8	3.0	4.2
ARMM			4.2	4.6
Caraga			3.1	4.6
Education				
No education	4.0	4.9	3.9	5.0
Elementary	3.7	5.5	3.3	5.0
High school	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.6
College or higher	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey
1998 National Demographic and Health Survey

Annex Table FP12. Children ever-born for women 40-49 years old according to selected background characteristics, Philippines, 1993 - 2000

Characteristics	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	1995 FPS	2000 FPS	2002 FPS
Total	4.95	4.42	4.39	4.29	4.27
Residence					
Urban	4.34	3.70	3.89	3.75	3.69
Rural	5.65	5.28	4.99	4.85	4.86
Region					
Metro Manila	3.46	2.95	3.25	3.23	2.98
CAR	4.44	5.71	4.67	4.64	4.68
Ilocos	5.12	4.99	4.46	4.12	4.36
Cagayan Valley	4.60	4.30	4.41	4.27	4.29
Central Luzon	4.58	4.15	4.32	3.82	3.74
Southern Tagalog	4.81	4.09	4.22	4.07	4.05
Bicol	6.14	5.39	5.53	5.23	5.74
Western Visayas	5.17	4.48	4.68	4.96	4.38
Central Visayas	5.04	4.35	4.39	4.46	4.26
Eastern Visayas	5.70	6.19	4.56	4.91	5.40
Western Mindanao	5.46	4.97	4.90	4.51	4.82
Northern Mindanao	5.79	5.50	4.93	4.84	4.90
Southern Mindanao	5.43	4.63	5.16	4.46	4.43
Central Mindanao	6.09	5.17	5.29	4.91	4.77
ARMM		5.10	4.52	4.77	4.86
Caraga		5.65		5.18	4.97
Education					
No education	6.07	5.42	4.27	4.77	4.74
Elementary	5.93	5.46	5.07	4.61	5.11
High school	4.40	4.24	4.26	4.22	4.20
College or higher	3.10	2.86	3.15	4.00	3.05

Source: 1993 NDS, 1998 NDHS, 1995 FPS, 2000 FPS

Annex Table FP13. High risk fertility behavior, Philippines, 1993, 1998, 2001, 2002

Risk Category	Births in last 5 years preceding the survey*		Percentage of
	Percentage of Births	Risk Ratio	Currently Married
1993 NDS			
Single-risk category	36.5	1.4	29.1
Multiple-risk categories	25.9	2.4	39.8
In any risk category	62.4	1.9	68.9
1998 NDHS			
Single-risk category	36.1	1.4	30.1
Multiple-risk categories	21.9	2.1	38.6
In any risk category	56.9	1.7	68.7
2001 FPS			
Single-risk category	32.2		28.8
Multiple-risk categories	24.1		46.4
In any risk category	56.3		75.2
2002 FPS			
Single-risk category	32.7		28.9
Multiple-risk categories	23.6		48.7
In any risk category	56.3		77.6

*For FPS, Births in the last 12 months

Note: Risk is defined in terms of early (less than 18 years of age) and late (more than 35 years of age) childbearing, short birth intervals (less than 24 months), and high birth order (higher than 3).

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS), 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 2001 and 2002 Family Planning Survey (FPS)

Annex Table RH1. Distribution of women who received prenatal care during pregnancy with the youngest surviving child, Philippines, 1999 - 2002

	MCHS			
	2002	2001	2000	1999
All Women ('000)	6870	4,781	5,786	5,062
Percent who received prenatal care	94.1	94.6	93.9	94.2
Women who received prenatal care ('000)	6467	4,525	5,431	4,770
Percentage who received from:				
Doctor	45.4	41.3	45.5	44.7
Nurse/midwife	50.3	54.0	49.9	49.4
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.8
Others	0.1	0.2	*	0.1
Iron tablet/capsule				
Yes	82.2	81.1	78.5	78.6
No	17.1	17.7	20.2	19.7
DK	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7
Iodine capsule				
Yes		64.4	64.5	58.9
No		33.2	33.1	36.7
DK		2.5	2.4	4.4
Tetanus Toxoid vaccine				
Yes	70.4	71.4	70.4	69.9
No	27.7	27.1	28.0	28.4
DK	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7

Note: * less than 0.1 percent

Source: 1999 - 2000 Maternal and Child Health Survey

Annex Table RH2. Percent distribution of Children 0 to 59 months of age by type of birth attendant during delivery, Philippines

	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2002 FPS
Total No. of Children ('000)	8803	7566	9621
Doctor	26.0	30.9	33.2
Nurse			1.0
Midwife	26.8	25.5	26.2
Hilot	45.3	41.3	38.5
Others	1.7	1.9	0.8
No one	0.2	0.2	
DK/Missing	0.1	0.2	
Poor			
Total No. of children (000)			3780
Doctor			13
Nurse			0.7
Midwife			21.4
Hilot			63
Others			1.5
Non-poor			
Total No. of children (000)			5840
Doctor			46.2
Nurse			1.2
Midwife			29.4
Hilot			22.7
Others			0.4

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey
1998 National Demographic and Health Survey
2002 Family Planning Survey

Annex Table RH3. Distribution of women who received postnatal care during pregnancy with the youngest surviving child, Philippines, 1999 - 2002

	MCHS			
	2002	2001	2000	1999
All Women ('000)	6870	4781	5786	5062
Percent who received postnatal care	71	64.5	60.0	63.1
Women who received postnatal care ('000)	4878	3082	3473	3194
Percentage who received from:				
Doctor		47.1	51.7	47.5
Nurse/midwife		39.9	37.1	37.5
Traditional birth attendant/hilot		12.8	10.8	14.9
Others		0.1	0.1	0.1
Type of service				
Abdominal exam	56.9	58.4	55.4	55.3
Breast exam	36.3	37.1	36.4	36.2
Internal exam	35.9	30.2	34.6	30.2
Family planning advice	40.6	42.2	40.3	40.8
Breastfeeding advice	55.2	56.3	56.1	58.2
Baby care advice	62.6	67.5	64.2	67.1
Check-up of baby	78.2	79.5	77.9	77.8
Others	6.5	5.5	3.7	7.3

Source: 1999 - 2000 Maternal and Child Health Survey

Annex Table RH4. Percentage of pregnant/lactating married women who received iron, iodine, and tetanus toxoid injection by region by income strata, Philippines, October 1998, 1999

Income Strata/Region	1998				1999			
	Total Number of Pregnant Lactating Married Women (1,000)	Iron (%)	Iodine (%)	Tetanus Toxoid (%)	Total Number of Pregnant Lactating Married Women (1,000)	Iron (%)	Iodine (%)	Tetanus Toxoid (%)
Philippines	1774	70.5	60.5	71.3	1598	64.8	57.5	60.8
Lowest 40%	810	65.9	56.4	70.6	744	59.0	52.8	58.4
Highest 60%	964	74.4	63.9	71.8	854	69.9	61.6	63.0
Ilocos Region	79	73.6	57.4	73.9	91	69.6	59.9	63.5
Lowest 40%	28	67.5	54.6	69.7	43	63.8	54.1	65.0
Highest 60%	52	76.8	58.9	76.2	48	74.8	65.0	62.1
Cagayan Valley	70	64.9	57.1	61.2	45	61.8	49.9	55.2
Lowest 40%	35	64.5	57.9	65.0	21	56.7	41.4	56.4
Highest 60%	34	65.2	56.3	57.2	24	66.1	57.2	54.1
Central Luzon	148	69.7	63.5	68.4	147	66.5	60.1	57.9
Lowest 40%	30	85.8	75.1	88.3	35	63.0	61.5	60.8
Highest 60%	118	65.5	60.5	63.3	112	67.6	59.6	56.9
Southern Tagalog	211	66.4	58.2	69.1	220	65.7	55.4	59.6
Lowest 40%	75	59.9	56.8	64.9	76	54.6	49.7	54.9
Highest 60%	137	69.9	58.9	71.4	144	71.5	58.3	62.1
Bicol Region	197	69.6	55.8	71.5	159	50.4	46.8	55.2
Lowest 40%	137	65.4	51.0	69.1	102	45.9	43.3	55.1
Highest 60%	61	79.1	66.7	76.9	58	58.4	53.0	55.5
Western Visayas	167	78.5	64.3	77.5	141	67.0	63.1	59.4
Lowest 40%	101	79.2	65.9	77.9	79	66.1	63.4	59.1
Highest 60%	66	77.4	61.9	76.8	61	68.3	62.8	59.7
Central Visayas	119	73.4	59.2	68.2	126	73.5	61.5	59.9
Lowest 40%	67	68.8	48.5	69.2	64	65.6	51.9	51.1
Highest 60%	52	79.4	73.1	67.0	63	81.5	71.3	68.8
Eastern Visayas	111	62.8	57.1	68.9	102	65.5	57.0	65.9
Lowest 40%	75	57.8	52.9	66.2	75	62.6	54.2	64.0
Highest 60%	37	72.9	65.5	74.3	27	73.5	64.6	71.2
Western Mindanao	78	67.2	65.9	68.2	57	61.7	53.4	69.1
Lowest 40%	44	60.1	64.8	62.5	40	57.1	50.1	64.6
Highest 60%	34	76.2	67.3	75.4	17	72.9	61.4	80.1
Northern Mindanao	59	79.6	64.3	82.5	63	70.2	64.6	74.4
Lowest 40%	29	76.7	62.5	83.6	36	68.9	60.8	75.4
Highest 60%	30	82.3	66.1	81.5	27	71.9	69.5	73.1
Southern Mindanao	111	62.3	56.8	73.2	106	65.3	60.1	66.0
Lowest 40%	64	59.5	59.8	74.8	62	61.9	57.7	59.9
Highest 60%	47	65.9	52.9	71.0	44	70.3	63.5	74.7
Central Mindanao	49	66.9	63.9	75.3	35	46.4	43.0	44.1
Lowest 40%	32	61.5	61.6	74.4	23	39.8	40.8	45.8
Highest 60%	17	77.0	68.3	77.0	12	59.0	47.2	40.7
NCR	217	81.3	70.0	74.9	171	71.3	63.8	67.2
Lowest 40%	9	66.2	52.7	63.4	9	78.0	43.9	71.8
Highest 60%	207	82.0	70.8	75.4	161	70.9	65.0	66.9
CAR	46	65.2	57.9	67.3	37	63.0	55.8	55.5
Lowest 40%	18	49.2	42.0	62.8	15	58.4	57.0	59.2
Highest 60%	28	75.8	68.3	70.2	22	66.1	55.0	52.9
ARMM	43	41.0	36.1	45.1	43	46.4	46.3	49.6
Lowest 40%	20	30.1	26.2	38.6	27	49.3	49.8	42.7
Highest 60%	23	50.5	44.8	50.7	15	41.1	39.9	61.9
CARAGA	67	78.5	61.0	80.4	56	68.4	60.2	55.7
Lowest 40%	46	76.4	55.5	80.1	38	63.0	55.3	54.7
Highest 60%	21	83.1	72.9	81.1	18	80.0	70.6	57.8

Source: 1998, 1999 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

Annex Table RH5. Percent of fully immunized children 12 - 23 months old, Philippines, 1997 - 2002

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1997
Total	62.9	61.3	65.2	64.5	58.2
Urban	66.6	66.9	68.0	66.6	65.2
Rural	59.8	56.5	62.7	62.5	52.1

Sources: 1997, 1999 - 2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey

Annex Table RH6. Number and percent of women by median months of breastfeeding, Philippines, 1999 - 2002

	2002	2001	2000	1999
Total ('000)	6870	4781	5786	5062
Ever breastfed ('000)	6160	4302	5075	4554
Percent	89.7	89.9	88.2	90
Median months	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.53

Sources: 1999 - 2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey

Annex Table RH7. Infant mortality rates from various sources, Philippines, 1970-1995

Approximate Midpoint	1998 NDHS	1993 NDS	1988 NDS	1983 NDS	1978 RPFS	Vital Registration System
1995	35.3	-	-	-	-	-
1990	36.8	33.6	-	-	-	24.3
1985	45.3	43.5	52.0	-	-	38.0
1980	-	51.3	51.0	47.0	-	45.1
1975	-	-	53.0	50.0	59.0	56.9
1970	-	-	-	50.0	56.0	62.0

Source: Final Report of the Task Force on Infant Mortality Rate, NSCB,
December 1992, 1993 NDS and 1998 NDHS