Filipino Youth: Sexuality and education Status
The 2013 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS4)

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Outline of the presentation

I. Why study the youth?
   Why differentiate by education status?
II. Demographic profile of the youth
III. The Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study
IV. Characteristics of the Filipino youth (by region)
V. Non-sexual risks by education
VI. Sexual risks by education
VII. Knowledge about reproduction by education
VIII. Knowledge about HIV by education
IX. Summary and conclusions
Who are the youth?

“ The UN, for statistical consistency across regions, defines ‘youth’, as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States…. All UN statistics on youth are based on this definition, “

- UNESCO website
Youth” is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood’s independence.

“It is often considered a critical period, “a time of magnificent promise and insidious risk”
WHY STUDY THE YOUTH?

Demographically, it is characterized by a period of many critical transitions: school leaving, first job, first serious relationship, first marriage, first pregnancy…
Filipino Youth: a demographic profile
What is the size of the young adult population?

- In 2013, there were 19.2 M youth in the Philippines.

- Of these, 10.3 M were aged 15-19 and 9.0 M were aged 20-24.
The size of the youth population has been increasing, as has the total household population of the Philippines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>Total population (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the size of the youth population 15-24 is increasing, its percent share of the total population has remained more or less stable at 20 percent.
2013 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study
Predecessor surveys

1982 YAFS (YAFS 1)

1994 YAFS (YAFS 2)

2002 YAFS (YAFS 3)
1982 Young Adult Fertility Study (YAFS 1)

Respondents: 5,240
15-24 years old
Females
Single and married
Nationally representative
Predecessor surveys

1994 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS 2)

N of cases: 10,879
15-24 years old
Males and Females
Single and Married
Nationally representative
Predecessor surveys

2002 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS 3)

N of cases: 19,728
15-27 years old
16 regions
Males and Females
Single and Married
Nationally representative
YAFS Study Instruments

• A total of 10 survey instruments

  Household Form

  Eight questionnaires for the youth respondents

  • Main Questionnaires
    – Single Female and Married Female
    – Single Male and Married Male

  • Muslim Questionnaires
    – Single Female and Married Female
    – Single Male and Married Male

Community Form
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block A</th>
<th>Individual Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block B</td>
<td>Family Characteristics and Relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block C</td>
<td>Self-esteem and Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block D</td>
<td>School, Work and Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block E</td>
<td>Media Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block F</td>
<td>Friends and Peers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block G</td>
<td>Health and Lifestyle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main Questionnaire Contents

Block H  Marriage
Block I  Puberty, Dating and Sex
Block J  Fertility and Contraception
Block K  Knowledge and Attitudes towards
          Marriage, Sex and Related Issues
Block L  Reproductive Health
Study Design

• Sampling domain: Region
• Target sample size per region: about 1,000 respondents
• Sampling Design: 2-stage sampling design with barangay as the primary sampling unit and household as secondary sampling unit
• Respondent – all members of the household within age group 15-24
Coverage of YAFS 4

17 regions

681 cities and municipalities

18,547 households

78 provinces

1,121 barangays
YAFS 4 sample size

YAFS 4 has a total of 19,178 cases (from the 18,457 sample households)

9635 males

9813 females
CHARACTERISTICS OF FILIPINO YOUTH
There are more youth in the younger ages of 15-19.
Regions 10, 12, CARAGA have more 15-19 y/o. CAR, ARMM, Region 3 have lower percentage of 15-19 y/o
The distribution by sex is about even, but slightly more females.

Male: 51
Female: 49
The sex ratio is more imbalanced, toward more females in Regions 3, 10, 12 and more males in Region 6, 5, 7.
The highest percentage of youth are high school undergrad. A little over 1 in 10 completed elementary level education only.
The percentages with elementary education are highest in ARMM and region 8, lowest in the NCR, CAR and region 1.
3 in 10 youth have college education in NCR and CAR. The percentage with college education are lowest in ARMM, Region 8, 12.
Majority of the youth are never married. The percentage who are formally married is lower than the living in.
Region 6 has the highest proportion of never married, ARMM the lowest
ARMM has the highest proportion of the formally married, NCR has the lowest.
Living in is highest in the NCR at 1 in 5 with this status, followed by Region 8. Living in is a rare phenomenon in ARMM.
The most common main activity is studying, followed by working.
The proportion currently studying are highest in the NCR, Region 12 and CARAGA, lowest in Region 3 and ARMM.
The status currently working is highest in Region 3, 4A and CAR, lowest in Region 10 and ARMM.
Being unemployed is highest in Regions 3, 10 and 11, lowest in region 4B, 1 and 2

Percent unemployed by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region I</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region II</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IV-A</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region V</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VI</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VII</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VIII</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IX</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region X</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region XI</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region XII</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The percentage idle is highest in ARMM and Region 3, lowest in CAR and Region 5.
NON-SEXUAL RISKS
Smoking is least common among the college educated, but drinking is highest in this group. Ever use of drugs is low in all education levels.
The experience of technology-mediated harassment and physical violence is not differentiated by education.

- Ever been harassed using technology:
  - Education level: 6.1, 4.6, 4.8, 4.1

- Ever harassed someone using technology:
  - Education level: 3.7, 3.1, 3.4, 2.9

- Been physically hurt by someone (past 12 months):
  - Education level: 14.8, 13.2, 21.3, 18.6

- Physically hurt someone (past 12 months):
The proportion with suicidal ideation increase with education, and so does suicidal attempts but the differences are small.
SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS
Premarital sex is most prevalent among high school graduates, followed by the college educated. Use of protection against pregnancy/STI increases with education but is generally low for all.
Trend in early childbearing: percentage of 15-19 who have begun childbearing by education status, 1994-2013

- College
- High school grad/ Voc
- High school undergrad
- Elementary
Technology mediated sexual activity happens but prevalence is generally low

Have engaged in sex with someone they met online/through texting

Have recorded himself/herself having sex
Technology mediated access to pornography has a clear education gradient.

- Have sent or received sex videos through cellphones or internet: 0.0, 10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, 90.0, 100.0
- Have visited websites with sexually-explicit content: 5.3, 11.2, 17.2, 27.4, 49.0, 63.5
- Have watched x-rated movies/videos: 15.4, 25.6, 29.0, 42.2, 50.0, 63.3
- Have read pornographic materials: 20.8, 28.8, 42.2, 48.1
Other forms of risky sexual activities

- Ever been paid for sex:
  - 1.3
  - 1.7
  - 1.1
  - 2.0

- Ever paid for sex:
  - 1.3
  - 1.9
  - 0.8
  - 1.7

- Ever had sex with the same sex:
  - 2.9
  - 3.2
  - 2.1
  - 3.5

- Ever had FUBU:
  - 2.1
  - 3.2
  - 4.5
  - 5.2

- Ever had casual sex:
  - 3.0
  - 4.2
  - 6.4
  - 6.5
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT REPRODUCTION
The percentage with correct knowledge about certain relevant aspects of reproduction does not vary by education.

Percent who gave the correct answer by education

- A woman cannot get pregnant if her partner did not ejaculate (disagree)
  - Agree: 32.3, 33.9, 35.3
  - Disagree: 33.9, 33.9, 35.3

- A woman can get pregnant anytime during her menstrual cycle (disagree)
  - Agree: 36.9, 38.7, 36.2
  - Disagree: 36.3, 36.3, 36.2

- A woman can get pregnant from one unprotected sex (agree)
  - Agree: 84.4, 80.2, 71.2
  - Disagree: 65.7, 80.2, 71.2
Discussion of sex at home is uncommon but increases with education. Majority do not think they have enough knowledge about sex.
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS
There is a distinct difference by education in awareness of the disease AIDS.
The percentage with correct knowledge about HIV increases with education. But the levels can stand improvement.

### Percent with correct answer by education

- **One cannot get HIV by sharing food with someone who is HIV+.**
  - 52.3%

- **One cannot get HIV from mosquito bites**
  - 60.5%

- **A healthy-looking person can have HIV**
  - 65.0%

- **A person can reduce the risk of getting infected with HIV by using a condom every time they have sex**
  - 65.0%

- **The risk of HIV transmission can be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other sexual partners**
  - 75.3%
The percentage with comprehensive knowledge (correct answer in all 5 questions) is low though increasing with education:

- College: 25.7%
- High school grad/ Voc: 19.6%
- High school undergrad: 12.7%
- Elementary: 8.4%
• There are significant variations across the regions in individual characteristics of the youth

• There are many forms of risk behaviors, both sexual and non-sexual, some of which are differentiated by education status

• But there are gaps in relevant knowledge that can lead to adverse outcomes
• It is up to you as audience to pick up relevant lessons from this presentation that can be applied in your role as educators.
# thank you!
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