

2002

Facts about adolescents from the Demographic and Health Survey—Statistical tables for program planning: Philippines 1998

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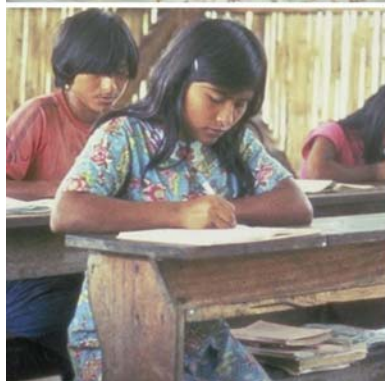
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FACTS ABOUT ADOLESCENTS FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Statistical Tables for Program Planning

PHILIPPINES 1998





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The Population Council is an international, nonprofit, nongovernmental institution that seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council conducts biomedical, social science, and public health research and helps build research capacities in developing countries. Established in 1952, the Council is governed by an international board of trustees. Its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional and country offices.

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Foreword

The Population Council initiated its work on adolescents in earnest in the mid-1990s. At that time, those advocating greater attention to adolescent issues were concerned about adolescent fertility—particularly fertility outside of marriage—and, responding to the experiences of Western countries, about adolescent “risk-taking” behavior. As an international scientific organization with its mandate centered around the needs of developing countries, the Population Council sought a more nuanced and context-specific understanding of the opportunities and problems confronting adolescents in the developing world.

As a first step, the Council published a book titled *The Uncharted Passage: Girls’ Adolescence in the Developing World* (Mensch, Bruce, and Greene, 1998). In working with our colleagues inside and outside of the Council, at national and international levels, it became clear that information on adolescents, and the way data are organized, were limiting our ability to understand the diversity of their experiences or to develop programs to address that diversity. Even the words used to describe the 10-19-year-old age group (in English) presented an obstacle. Terms such as youth, adolescents, young people, and teenagers are gender-free. An age group spanning a decade was singularly inappropriate given the rapidity of transitions in this period; even five-year cohorts (10-14 and 15-19) are arguably unreasonably large.

While recognizing these limitations, we nonetheless saw the Demographic and Health Survey results as extremely useful to those seeking to understand and plan for adolescents, provided the data were organized with full understanding of their strengths and weaknesses. In the absence of data, many adolescent policies were implicitly based on the premise that the lives of adolescents in developing countries were like those of adolescents in Western countries; that is, mainly living at home with families, not working, in school, and unmarried. In fact there are significant numbers of young people in the West who do not fit this description, but even larger groups within the developing countries. Perhaps the starkest difference is the context of sexual activity: whereas the vast majority of sexually active adolescent girls in the West are unmarried, in the developing countries the vast majority are married.

In dialogue with colleagues at UNICEF, UNFPA, and PATH, and with the financial support of the United Nations Foundation, we have created tables to more clearly describe the diversity of the adolescent experience by drawing on the rich Demographic and Health Survey data. These tables are descriptive. We have included small points of commentary where something is particularly striking. We offer them to you for reflection, as a basis for developing programs, and as a basis, indeed, for arguing for an enrichment of the research attention devoted to the many transitions that occur between the ages of 10 and 19.

In addition to highlighting, wherever we could, salient dimensions and experience (e.g., schooling, work, and marital status) by age, gender, urban/rural, and economic class groupings, we also draw attention to adolescents’ living arrangements and the

shape of their families. Earlier work conducted cooperatively between the Council's International Programs and Policy Research Divisions highlighted some very surprising—often counterintuitive—facts about the “family.” Whether adolescents live with one, both, or neither parent, and whether they live with and are responsible for their younger siblings, significantly shape their schooling, work, and migration status. With increasing levels of rural-to-urban migration, and the AIDS epidemic, families under stress may tend to transfer adult burdens to their oldest children—especially to girls. Adolescent girls may be required to leave school or work for wages, sometimes in unsafe ways and away from their homes.

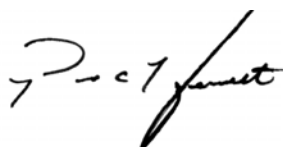
Another often neglected dimension of the “adolescent problematique” is the contrast between the experience of married and unmarried adolescents. Very often the experiences of married and unmarried adolescents are considered together—for example, on issues such as their level of information about and use of contraceptives. We believe that married and unmarried adolescents represent significantly different populations. Although differences between the groups may vary by topic, the difference between them is the point. In treating the adolescent population as homogeneous, the profile and needs of married adolescents have very often been completely ignored. Married girls are plausibly the most vulnerable adolescents. Detached from a supportive peer group and from their natal or native home, often married by arrangement and facing a first pregnancy, married adolescent girls deserve our attention. The tabulations presented for some countries provide preliminary and rudimentary evidence that married adolescents are, if not at greater disadvantage than their unmarried counterparts, at least different, and we should plan for those differences.

This project will be ongoing. As data for additional countries and more recent data for the countries covered here become available, we will produce new sets of tables. And as we identify other tables of potential interest we will include them. We welcome your feedback and hope you find these tables useful.

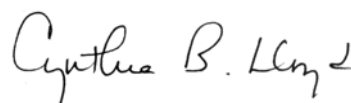
Finally, we would like to acknowledge the significant creative and analytic efforts of our colleagues in producing these tables. We thank Brian Pence, Carey Meyers, Erica Chong, Christine Pace, and Roberta Scheinman for their intellectual contributions and hard work in this undertaking.



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Technical Notes:

1. All tables in this report are calculated from data collected for the 1998 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the Department of Health (DOH) of the Philippines, and Macro International, Inc. The Philippines DHS surveyed a nationally representative sample of 12,407 households. The information presented in Tables 1 and 3-7 is based on all usual residents within the age group(s) of the selected households. The calculations for Tables 8-11 are based on 13,983 women between ages 15 and 49 who responded to a more detailed individual questionnaire. Data on parental survival status and residence in the household, awareness of HIV/AIDS, experience with sexually transmitted diseases, and female genital circumcision were not collected for the Philippines.

More information on the design of and results from the 1998 Philippines DHS is provided in the final report (NSO, DOH [Philippines], and Macro International, Inc. 1999. *National Demographic and Health Survey 1998*. Manila, Philippines: NSO and Macro International, Inc.). More information on the Demographic and Health Surveys, including reports, other publications, and original data, is available on the DHS Web site at <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

2. The tables report values for which data are available for the 1998 Philippines DHS. An X indicates that the information was not collected for that group in the 1998 survey.
3. Unless specifically designated as “percent distribution,” the cells represent percentages that do not sum to 100%. In most cases, the categories either are not mutually exclusive or do not exhaust the total population for the group. A guide to reading and interpreting the tables is included at the bottom of each page.
4. The measurement of economic status used to define the poorest 40%, middle 40%, and richest 20% of households in Tables 4-6 is based on a methodological approach discussed in Filmer, Deon and Lant Pritchett, 1999: “The Effect of Household Wealth on Educational Attainment: Evidence from 35 Countries,” *Population and Development Review*, vol. 25(1): 85-120. Derived from their work, indicators of household asset ownership (car, bicycle, television, etc.) and household characteristics (piped water, electricity, etc.) were used to create a single measure of economic status. Although the classification of economic status can be used for relative comparisons of socioeconomic groups within a country, comparisons of groups across countries are not appropriate.

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A Summary of 1998 DHS Data on Adolescents in the Philippines

Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution

- Adolescents ages 10-19 comprise almost one-quarter of the total population of the Philippines.
- Adolescents in the Philippines are about evenly divided between rural and urban areas.
- Adolescents 15-19 years old are more likely to live in urban areas than those 10-14 years old; this is more pronounced among girls than boys.

Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence Distribution

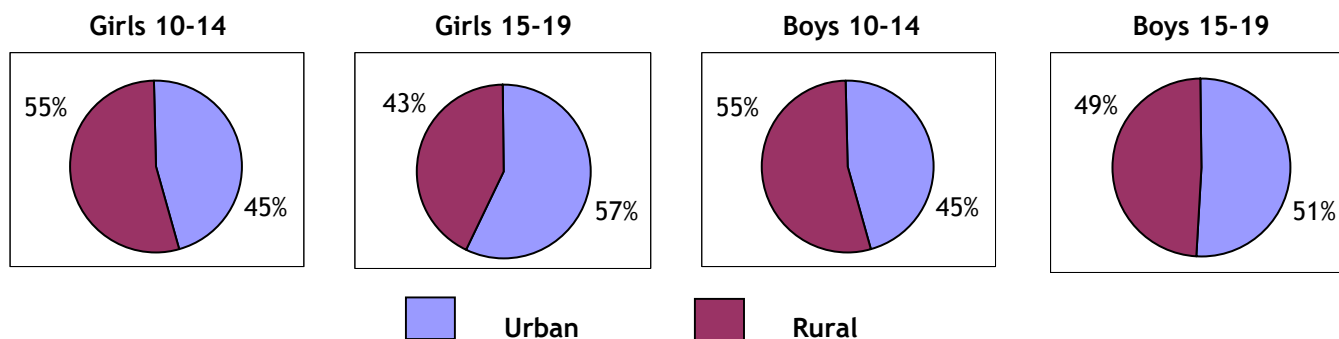


Table 3. Characteristics of Head of Household

- About one out of eight adolescents lives in a female-headed household.
- Older adolescents are slightly more likely than younger adolescents to live in a female-headed household.

Table 4. Educational Enrollment and Attainment

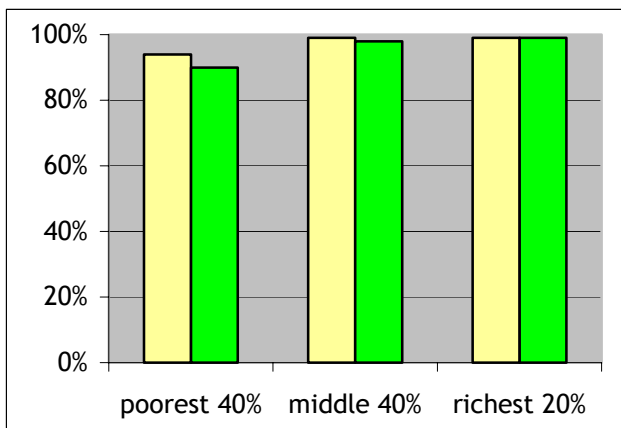
- The vast majority of adolescents 10-19 years old in the Philippines are enrolled in school. Approximately two out of five 15-19-year-olds are enrolled in secondary school.
- Adolescents 10-14 years old are more likely than those 15-19 years old to be enrolled in school.
- Nearly all adolescents ages 15-29 completed four or more years of school, and about nine out of ten completed primary school. Slightly higher percentages of girls than boys attained these levels of education.
- There is a weak positive relationship between economic status and educational attainment.

Tables 5-7. Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban and Rural Areas

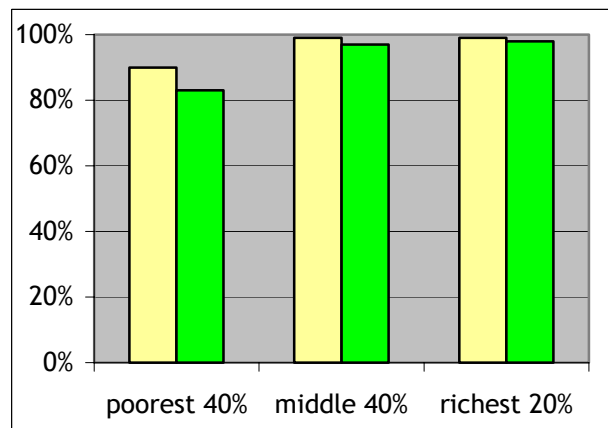
- Urban boys are more likely than rural boys to be enrolled in school. Comparable numbers of girls are enrolled in urban and rural areas.
- Urban girls 15-19 years old are the most likely group to be pursuing higher education.
- The gender gap in educational attainment is slightly wider in rural areas than in urban areas.
- The relationship between economic status and educational attainment is strongest for rural boys.

Tables 5 and 6. Educational Attainment

Urban youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school



Rural youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school



Yellow box: Girls Green box: Boys

Table 7. Educational Enrollment

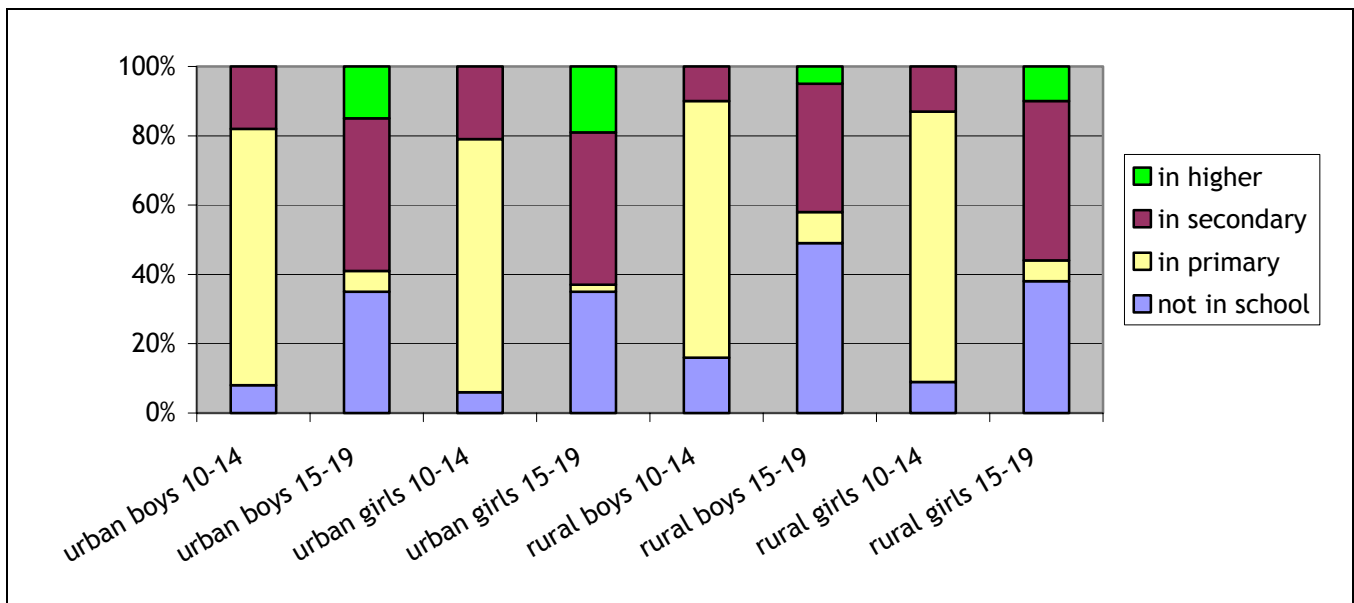


Table 8. Marital Status

- One out of twelve girls 15-19 years old is currently married or in a cohabiting union.
- Half of girls ages 25-29 were married by age 22.7.
- There have been no significant changes between the two age cohorts in the proportions of girls getting married by ages 15, 18, and 20.

Table 8. Age at Marriage

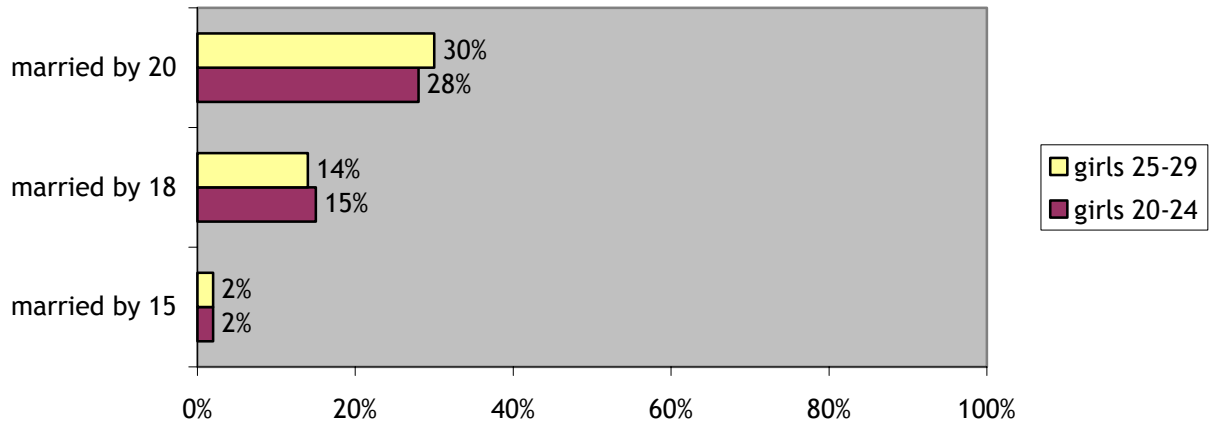


Table 9. Sexuality and Childbearing

- Only 9% of girls 15-19 years old have ever had sexual intercourse, and only 7% are sexually active.
- All sexually active girls ages 15-19 are married.
- Three out of five ever-married girls ages 15-19 have had a child; virtually no never-married girls in the same age group have had a child.

Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status

- Two-thirds of unmarried girls ages 15-19 without children are in school. Unmarried girls without children are nearly ten times as likely as married girls without children to be in school.
- About three-quarters of married girls 15-19 years old are neither in school nor working; those without children are slightly more likely than those with children to be working.
- *Additional Information on Work Status from the U.S. State Department: Opportunities for National Service*
 - Military service in the Philippines is open to young men and women.
 - Enlistment is voluntary but certain military training is mandatory for high school and college students. Citizens' Army Training drills are required twice a week for fourth-year high school students. While male college students must participate in the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), female students have the option to enroll in the Women's Auxiliary Training Corps.

- Male and female students may volunteer for advanced ROTC training for an additional two years, and those whose grades place them in the top 5% of their class are provided with a 50% tuition subsidy during the advanced training period. Graduates of the advanced course are given a reserve commission.
- The Philippine Military Academy (PMA) is the country's premier military training institution. The number of female cadets at the PMA has been steadily increasing since the academy was opened to women in 1993.
- Male and female cadets receive identical benefits and privileges, including free tuition, allowance, and room and board. The PMA's top graduate in 1999 was a woman.

Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status of Girls 15-19 Years Old

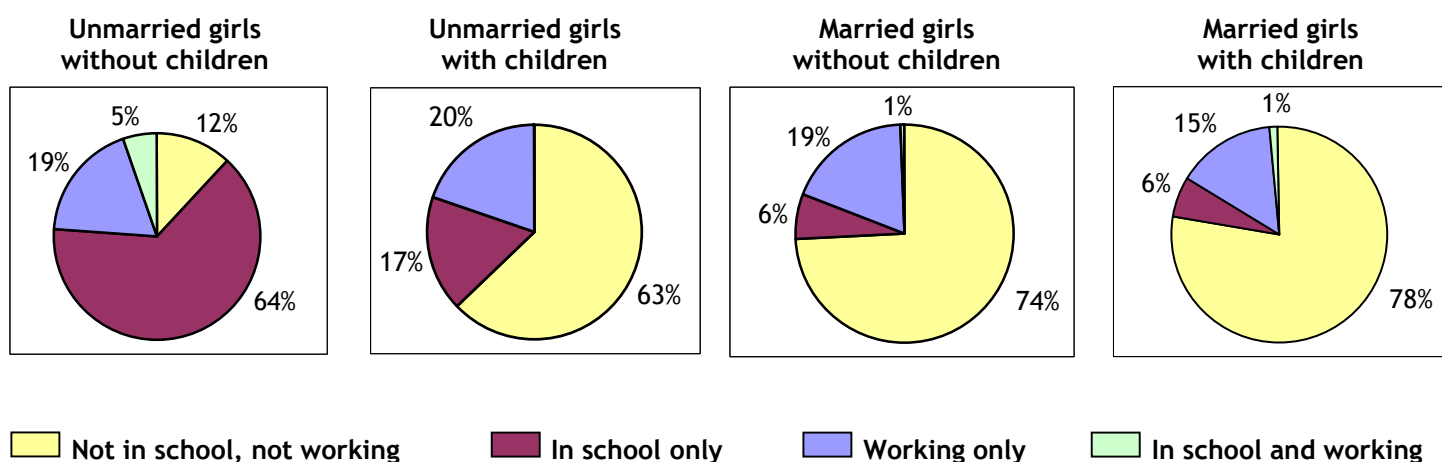


Table 11. Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods

- Almost all girls 15-19 years old have heard of a modern method of contraception.
- Of 15-19-year-old ever-married girls, one-fifth have ever used a modern contraceptive method, and one-eighth of sexually active girls currently use a modern contraceptive method.

Table 1
Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution

	Percent Distribution			Percent of Total Population
	Urban ^a	Rural ^a	Total	
Girls				
10-14	45.5	54.5	100.0	5.8
15-19	56.9	43.1	100.0	5.2
Boys				
10-14	44.6	55.4	100.0	5.9
15-19	50.8	49.2	100.0	5.4

^a Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under “Urban”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in urban areas.
- In the fourth column of percentages (under “Percent of Total Population”), read the first number as the percentage of the total population who are girls 10-14 years old.

Table 2
Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household
(Percent Distribution)

Parental Survival Status					
	Both Parents Alive	Father Alive, Mother Dead	Mother Alive, Father Dead	Neither Parent Alive	Total
Girls					
10-14					
15-19					
Data not collected for the Philippines					
Boys					
10-14					
15-19					
Parents Resident in Household					
	Both Parents in Household	Father Only in Household	Mother Only in Household	Neither Parent in Household	Total
Girls					
10-14					
15-19					
Data not collected for the Philippines					
Boys					
10-14					
15-19					

Table 3
Characteristics of Head of Household^a
(Percent)

	Female Household Head	Non-Parent Household Head
Girls		
10-14	10.9	X
15-19	14.0	X
Boys		
10-14	10.3	X
15-19	13.5	X

^a The head of each household was identified by the member of that household responding to the household survey.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under “Female Household Head”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households with a female head.

Table 4
Educational Enrollment and Attainment

Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)						
	Not in School	In Primary^a	In Secondary^b	In Higher	Total	
Girls						
10-14	7.5	75.5	17.0	0.0	100.0	
15-19	36.3	3.6	45.2	14.8	100.0	
Boys						
10-14	12.2	74.4	13.3	0.1	100.0	
15-19	41.6	7.4	40.7	10.2	100.0	
Educational Attainment (Percent)						
	Completed 4+ Years		Completed Primary School			
Girls						
15-19	97.0		92.3 ^d			
20-24	95.8		92.2			
25-29	95.8		91.1			
Girls 15-29						
Poorest 40% ^c	90.9		81.0			
Middle 40%	98.8		97.2			
Richest 20%	98.7		97.0			
Boys						
15-19	93.4		84.6 ^d			
20-24	94.1		87.2			
25-29	92.8		85.4			
Boys 15-29						
Poorest 40% ^c	85.1		69.2			
Middle 40%	97.9		93.6			
Richest 20%	98.6		97.5			

^a Primary school in the Philippines consists of six grades.

^b Secondary school in the Philippines consists of four grades.

^c For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

^d Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 5
Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban Areas^a

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				Total
	Not in School	In Primary ^b	In Secondary ^c	In Higher	
Girls					
10-14	6.2	72.5	21.3	0.0	100.0
15-19	35.0	2.2	44.2	18.5	100.0
Boys					
10-14	7.8	74.1	18.0	0.1	100.0
15-19	34.8	5.6	44.4	15.3	100.0
		Educational Attainment (Percent)			
		Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School		
Girls					
15-19		98.5	95.8 ^c		
20-24		97.8	96.0		
25-29		98.2	95.8		
Girls 15-29					
Poorest 40% ^d		94.4	88.4		
Middle 40%		98.9	97.5		
Richest 20%		98.8	96.8		
Boys					
15-19		96.8	91.6 ^c		
20-24		97.7	94.0		
25-29		96.5	92.8		
Boys 15-29					
Poorest 40% ^d		90.1	79.8		
Middle 40%		98.3	94.0		
Richest 20%		98.7	97.9		

^a Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

^b Primary school in the Philippines consists of six grades.

^c Secondary school in the Philippines consists of four grades.

^d For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

^e Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in urban areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 6
Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Rural Areas^a

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				Total
	Not in School	In Primary ^b	In Secondary ^c	In Higher	
Girls					
10-14	8.5	78.1	13.4	0.0	100.0
15-19	38.1	5.5	46.5	9.9	100.0
Boys					
10-14	15.8	74.6	9.6	0.0	100.0
15-19	48.8	9.3	36.9	5.0	100.0
Educational Attainment (Percent)					
	Completed 4+ Years		Completed Primary School		
Girls					
15-19	95.0		87.7 ^c		
20-24	93.0		86.9		
25-29	92.4		84.9		
Girls 15-29					
Poorest 40% ^d	89.6		78.2		
Middle 40%	98.5		96.7		
Richest 20%	98.8		97.8		
Boys					
15-19	89.8		77.5 ^c		
20-24	89.6		78.4		
25-29	88.3		76.6		
Boys 15-29					
Poorest 40% ^d	83.3		65.6		
Middle 40%	97.3		92.9		
Richest 20%	98.0		96.5		

^a Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

^b Primary school in the Philippines consists of six grades.

^c Secondary school in the Philippines consists of four grades.

^d For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

^e Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in rural areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 7
Educational Enrollment in Urban and Rural Areas^a: Comparison Summary

	Current Enrollment (Percent)			
	Not in School		In Primary ^b	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls				
10-14	6.2	8.5	72.5	78.1
15-19	35.0	38.1	2.2	5.5
Boys				
10-14	7.8	15.8	74.1	74.6
15-19	34.8	48.8	5.6	9.3
	In Secondary ^c		In Higher	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls				
10-14	21.3	13.4	0.0	0.0
15-19	44.2	46.5	18.5	9.9
Boys				
10-14	18.0	9.6	0.1	0.0
15-19	44.4	36.9	15.3	5.0

^a Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

^b Primary school in the Philippines consists of six grades.

^c Secondary school in the Philippines consists of four grades.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School: Urban”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the second column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School: Rural”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently enrolled in school.

Table 8
Marital Status
(Percent Distribution)

	Never-Married	Currently Married or in Union ^a	Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	Total
Girls				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	91.5	8.4	0.1	100.0
Boys				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X
	Married by Age 15 (Percent) ^b	Married by Age 18 (Percent) ^b	Married by Age 20 (Percent) ^b	Median Age at First Marriage (Years)
Girls				
20-24	2.0	14.6	27.5	X ^c
25-29	2.4	14.4	30.2	22.7
Boys				
20-24	X	X	X	X
25-29	X	X	X	X

^a "In union" refers to girls who are in unions of cohabitation.

^b Defined as the percentage of girls in each age group who were married or in union by their 15th, 18th, or 20th birthday, respectively.

^c Omitted because less than 50% of girls 20-24 years old were married by age 20.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have never been married.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Married by Age 15"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 20-24 years old who were married by their 15th birthday.
- In the last column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Median Age at First Marriage"), read the second number as the age by which 50% of women 25-29 years old were married.

**Table 9
Sexuality and Childbearing
(Percent)**

	Ever Had Sexual Intercourse			Sexually Active ^a			Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married
	Of Never-Married	Of Total	Median Age at 1 st Sex (Years)	Of Unmarried ^b	Of Married ^c	Of Total	
Girls							
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	0.6	9.1	N/A ^d	0.0	82.4	6.9	100.0
Boys							
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ever Pregnant ^e			Ever Had Child			
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married ^f	Of Total	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married ^f	Of Total	
Girls							
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X	
15-19	0.6	79.0	7.3	0.4	59.4	5.5	

^a“Sexually active” is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

^b“Unmarried” refers to girls who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.

^c“Married” refers to girls who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

^dOmitted because less than 50% in the age group first had sexual intercourse by age 15.

^eThe DHS collected information on past live births and current pregnancy status at the time of the interview. Information was not collected on miscarriages, stillbirths, or abortions, and hence is not included in the calculation of “ever pregnant.” This statistic, therefore, is likely to be an underestimate of the true percentage of girls who have ever been pregnant.

^f“Ever-married” refers to girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Ever Had Sexual Intercourse: Of Never-Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have had sexual intercourse among those who have never been married.
- In the seventh column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who are married, among those who report having had sex within the last 28 days.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Ever Pregnant: Of Never-Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have ever been pregnant, among those who have never been married.

Table 10
Educational Enrollment and Work^a Status^b
(Percent Distribution)

	Not in School, Not Working	In School Only	Working Only	In School and Working	Total
Unmarried^c, Without Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	12.1	64.0	18.5	5.4	100.0
Unmarried^c, With Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	62.8 ^d	17.3 ^d	19.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	100.0
Married^c, Without Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	74.3	6.5	18.5	0.6	100.0
Married^c, With Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	77.4	6.3	15.2	1.1	100.0

^a Work is defined as both formal and informal, and excludes housework. It includes activities that are paid in cash or in kind, as well as work for a family farm or business.

^b Information on work and parental status was not collected for boys.

^c "Unmarried" refers to girls who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.

^d Based on fewer than 30 cases.

^e "Married" refers to girls who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Unmarried, Without Children: Not in School, Not Working"), read the second number as the percentage of unmarried girls 15-19 years old, without children, who are neither in school nor working.

Table 11
Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods
(Percent)

	Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception^a	Ever Used a Modern Method	Of Sexually Active^b, Currently Using a Modern Method
	Never-Married		
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	94.4	0.1	X
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X
	Ever-Married^c		
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	96.0	19.3	12.9
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X

^a “Modern methods” of contraception include the oral contraceptive pill, intrauterine device, injections, diaphragm/foam/jelly, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, and implants, including Norplant[®].

^b “Sexually active” is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

^c The term “ever-married” includes girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under “Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception: Never-Married”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of a modern method of contraception, among those who have never been married.
- In the third column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Of Sexually Active, Currently Using a Modern Method: Ever-Married”), read the second number as the percentage of ever-married girls 15-19 years old who currently use a modern method of contraception, among those who report having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

Table 12
Awareness of HIV/AIDS
(Percent)

	Heard of HIV/AIDS			Know Someone Who Has or Has Died of HIV/AIDS
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married	Of Total	
Girls				
10-14				
15-19				
Data not collected for the Philippines				
Boys				
10-14				
15-19				
	Know a Healthy- Looking Person Can Have HIV/AIDS	Perceive Themselves to Be at Moderate or Great Risk of HIV/AIDS	Of Sexually Active, Use Condom	
Girls				
10-14				
15-19				
Data not collected for the Philippines				
Boys				
10-14				
15-19				

Table 13
Experience with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
(Percent)

	Heard of an STD	Have Had an STD in Last 12 Months	Sought Advice During Last Episode of an STD
Girls			
10-14			
15-19			
Data not collected for the Philippines			
Boys			
10-14			
15-19			

**Table 14
Female Genital Circumcision
(Percent)**

	Circumcised	Median Age at Circumcision (Years)	Have Circumcised / Will Circumcise Eldest Daughter
		Never-Married	
Girls			
10-14			
15-19		Data not collected for the Philippines	
20-24			
		Ever-Married	
Girls			
10-14			
15-19		Data not collected for the Philippines	
20-24			