

The Filipino family and the youth in transition: policy and program directions



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Outline of presentation

- Context of the Filipino family and the youth:
Philippine demographics in transition:
 - population size and growth
 - Trends and patterns in fertility, mortality and migration
- The Filipino family in transition
- The Filipino youth: changing attitudes and sexual behavior
- Conclusions and Recommendations

Sources of data

- **Census of Population & Housing data Philippine**
- **Life Tables of the Philippines**
- **Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Surveys**
- **Related Literature on the Filipino Family**

Global Context

“Today, everyone knows it, the family is in crisis, it is a global crisis. Young people don't want to marry, or they don't marry but live together. Marriage is in crisis and so too the family.”

Pope Francis

“Why have young people in Japan stopped having sex?”

“Japan's under-40s appear to be losing interest in conventional relationships. Millions aren't even dating, and increasing numbers can't be bothered with sex. For their government, "celibacy syndrome" is part of a looming national catastrophe. Japan already has one of the world's lowest birth rates.”

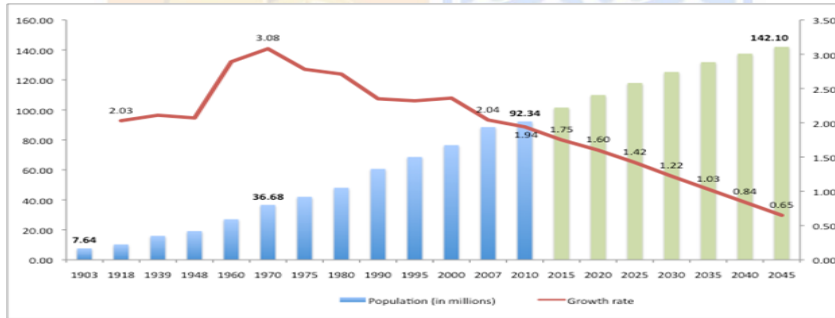
Abigail Haworth



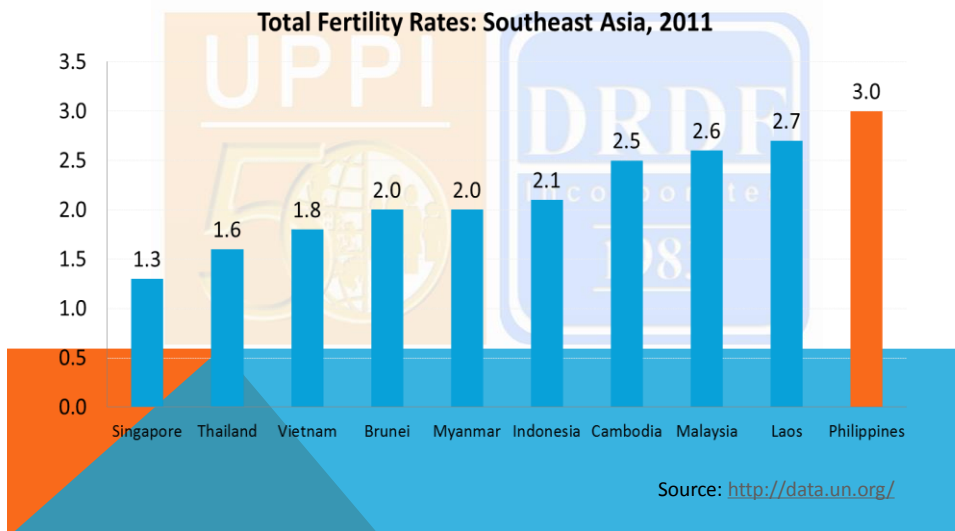
**THE PHILIPPINE DEMOGRAPHICS
IN TRANSITION**

Philippine population size: 100M and increasing

- With 2.4 million births per year in 2013, the country's population is expected to increase to 142 million in 2045 under the medium assumption (TFR=2.1 in 2035)
- About two-thirds of the Philippine population growth from 1995 through 2020 is due to population momentum (Herrin and Costello, 1996).

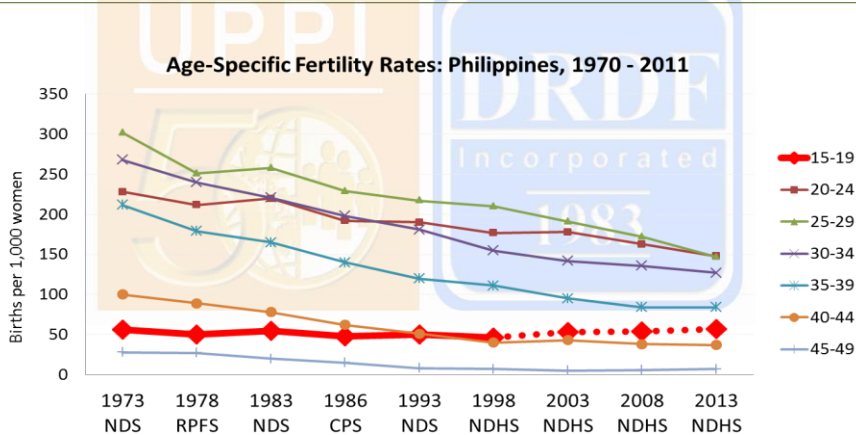


The Philippines has the highest fertility in the ASEAN region.



Declining Fertility rates

Fertility level is declining over time and this is observed across all age groups except among the 15-19, which has been increasing in the last 15 years.



Fertility decline and convergence across sectors but substantial gaps remain

	2003	2013	
TOTAL	3.5	3.0	
PLACE OF RESIDENCE			
Urban	3.0	2.6	} 0.9
Rural	4.3	3.5	
EDUCATION			
No Schooling	5.3	3.8	} 1.7
Elementary	5.0	4.6	
High school	3.5	3.3	
College+	2.7	2.1	
WEALTH QUINTILE			
Lowest	5.9	5.2	} 2.5
Second	4.6	3.7	
Middle	3.5	3.1	
Fourth	2.8	2.4	
Highest	2.0	1.7	

Wanted Fertility

In most countries, there has been a decline in TFR largely due to the decline in the number of wanted children, rather than to the reductions of unwanted births.

(Westoff, 2010 in a study of 60 countries based on DHS conducted 1998 and 2008)

Wanted fertility in 2013= 2.2 children which is 27% lower than the actual fertility of 3

Declining mortality and improving longevity

Declining mortality rate is evident in the increasing life expectancy over time .

	Life expectancy at birth			Life expectancy at age 60		
	Male	Female	Gender Diff	Male	Female	Gender Diff
1970	57.3	61.5	4.2	16.3	17.1	0.8
2010	67.0	72.9	5.9	16.5	20.1	3.6

Increasing mobility both at the local and international levels

- Increasing number of labor migration from the Philippines in the last 40 years.
- “Temporary migration of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) is gaining stability--a case of temporary migration becoming more permanent--and the overseas employment expected to becoming longer”.

2013 Country Migration Report
(International Organization for Migration, 2013)

Feminization of international migration

- A more recent shift is the increase in the migration of single women and married/partnered women who migrate without their families.
- In Asia, the Philippines is the leading female migrant sending country.
 - over 72% of total migrants from Philippines were women workers [Graeme Hugo,2005]



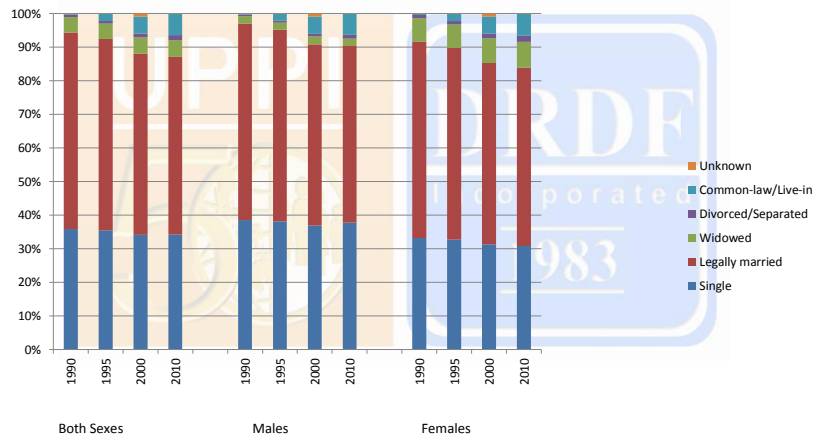
THE FILIPINO FAMILY IN TRANSITION

Changing definition of the family

- **Classical definition of a family**
 - “...it includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship, and one or more children, owned or adopted, of the sexually cohabiting adults” (Murdock, 1949).
- **Diversified ways of how the families are constituted today**
 - Single parenthood
 - cohabiting arrangement
 - domestic partnerships of homosexual
 - families constituted by second marriages, also known as stepfamilies or blended families
 - orphaned siblings
 - married couples without children either because of decision to delay or the option not to have any

(Medina, forthcoming)

Changing nature of union formation: decreasing legal marriage and increasing cohabitation

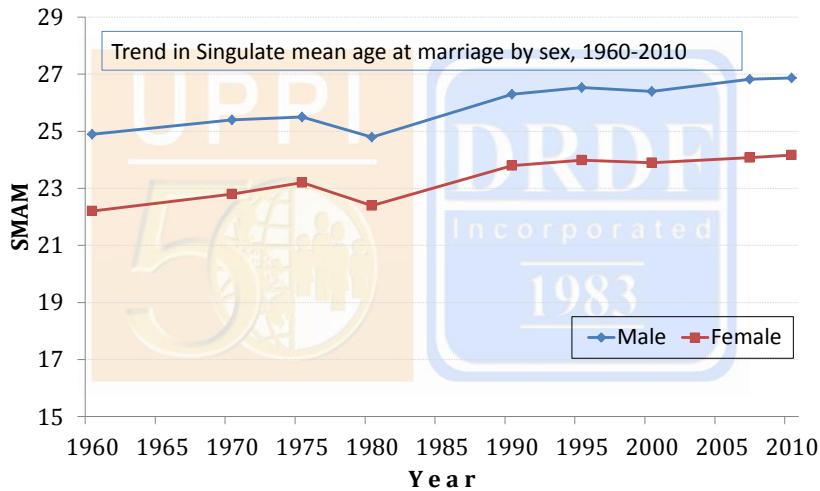


Source: Kabamalan, 2013

Increasing proportion of live-in arrangement

- Percentage of women 15-49 who are in a live-in arrangement increased from **6%** in 1998 to **14.5%** in 2013 (NDHS)
- Percentage of youth 15-24 in a live-in arrangement increased from **4.7%** in 1994 to **13.8%** in 2013 (YAFS)

Delayed entry to marriage over time



Source: Compiled and estimated by Kabamalan, 2013

International labor migration impacts on the family structure and composition

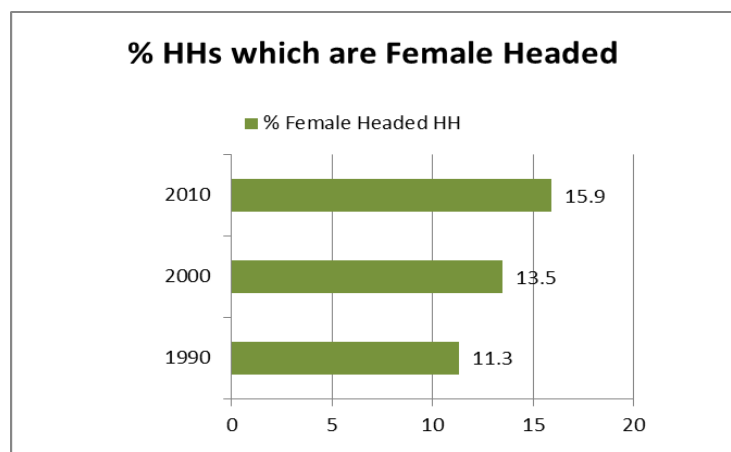
Emergence of

- “Transnational family”
 - families with members living in different nation states
- skip generation families
 - families in which grandparents raise children and parents are absent from the household.

Changes in family composition

- **Emergence of solo parent family**
 - Approximately 14-15% of the population are solo parents (DOH-NIH, 2012)
 - 7.5% of Filipino youth 15-24 were raised by solo parents i.e. father only or mother only (YAFS, 2013)

Emergence of Female –headed households (FHH)



Source: Census of Population and Housing

Emergence of Female –headed households (FHH)

- **18% of HH in the Philippines in 2006 are female-headed households (FHH), of which**
 - 9% are single
 - 7% are divorced or separated
 - 24% are married but whose husbands have been away from home for a long time
 - 60% are widowed
- **Female household headship is an urban phenomenon**
- **More FHH among the high income group**
 - weak link between poverty and female household headship
(Bernardino, 2011)

Filipino Youth in Transition

Evidence from the Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Surveys (YAFS)

About YAFS

- The 2013 Young Adult Fertility Survey (YAFS4) is the 4th in a series of nationally-representative surveys on Filipino youth 15-24 years old
- Jointly implemented by the
 - Demographic Research & Development Foundation (DRDF)
 - University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI)
- Funded by The Australian Government, UNFPA, Department of Health, Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD)

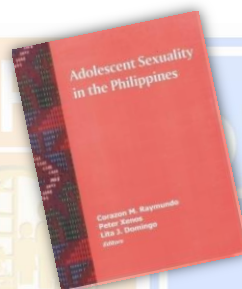
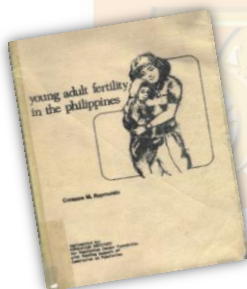
#YAFS4

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Predecessor surveys

1982 YAFS

(5,240 female respondents)



1994 YAFS

(10,879 male and female respondents)

2002 YAFS

(19,728 male and female respondents)



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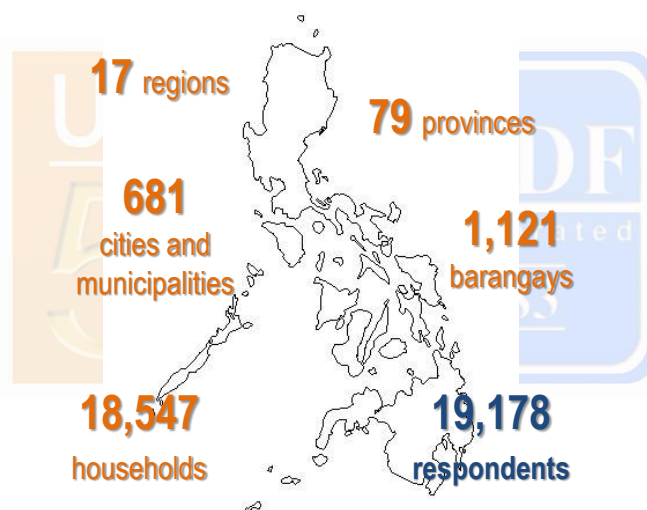
General objective of YAFS4

- To provide updated information on a broad framework of adolescent sexuality and reproductive health issues, their antecedents, and manifestations that will be useful in the design of interventions to safeguard the health and welfare of Filipino youth.

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Coverage of YAFS4



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Changing views on premarital sex and value of virginity among the youth, 15-24

Views on PMS and virginity	2002			2013		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Approve of women having sex before marriage	29.7	14.8	21.9	30.2	16.9	23.4
Think it is not important for a woman to be a virgin before marriage	12.7	9.5	11.1	23.0	17.8	20.3

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Changing views on premarital conception and marriage, youth 15-24

Views on premarital conception and marriage	2002			2013		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
If an unmarried woman gets pregnant, she should keep the baby even without marriage	57.1	71.2	64.5	56.7	78.3	67.8
Thinks own family will accept a young unmarried mother	56.4	61.7	59.2	62.0	63.2	62.6
If a bill to legalize divorce in the Philippines is submitted in Congress, will you support it?	37.1	37.5	37.3	39.8	43.0	41.4

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Changing role models of the youth 15-24

In the last decade...

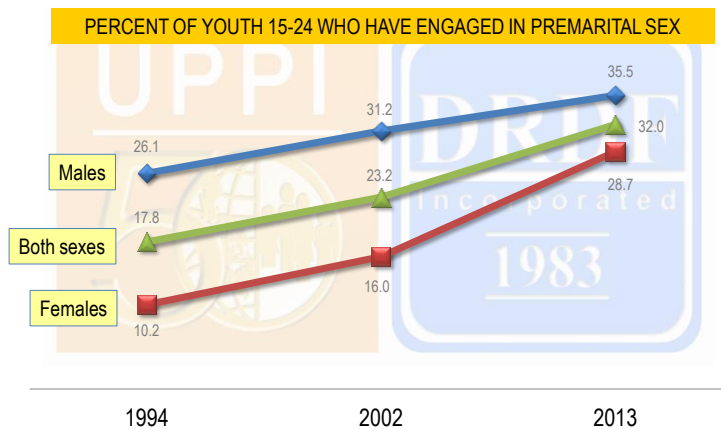
- drop in the proportion who consider their father as their role model
- Increased preference for entertainers and celebrities as role models

TOP ROLE MODEL	2002			2013		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES
Father	43.7	28.9	35.9	29.6	16.6	22.9
Mother	22.8	36.9	30.2	20.5	35.9	28.4
Entertainer/ Celebrity	7.5	6.3	6.9	14.3	12.1	13.2

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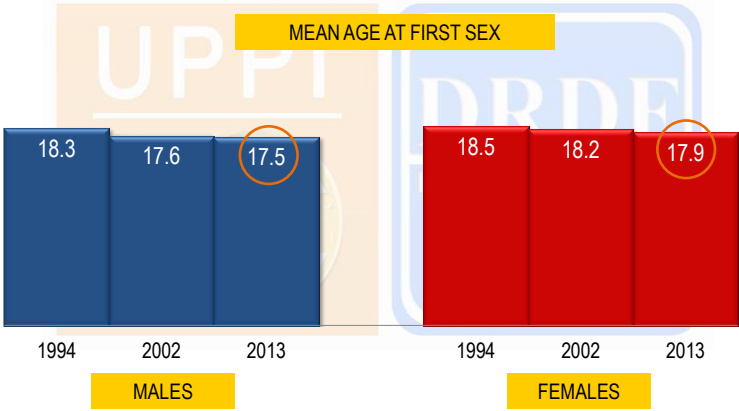
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Increasing level of sexual experience among the Filipino youth



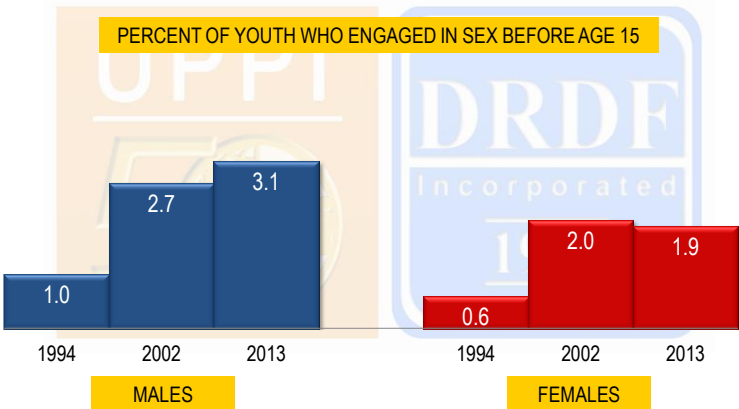
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Younging onset of sexual experience for both males and females



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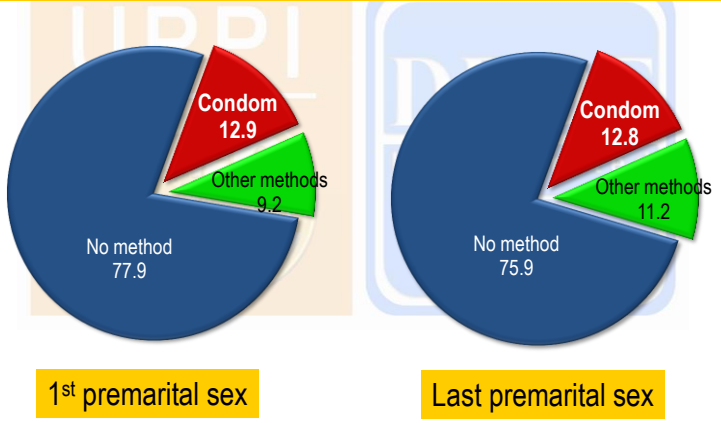
Increasing proportions of youth who have engaged in early sex



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High level of unprotected sex

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF METHOD USED DURING 1ST AND LAST PREMARITAL SEX

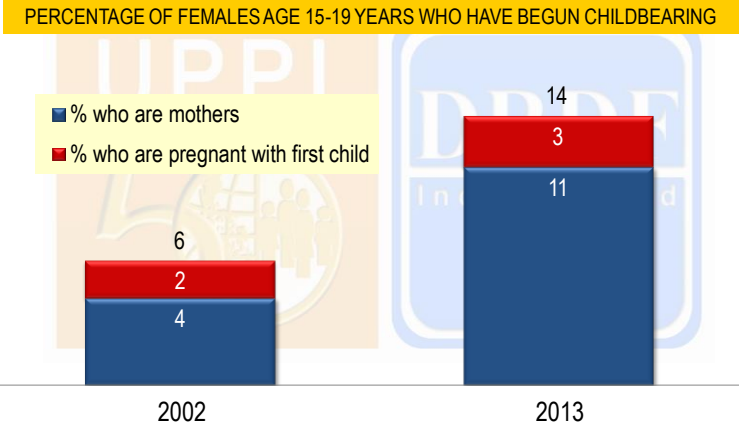


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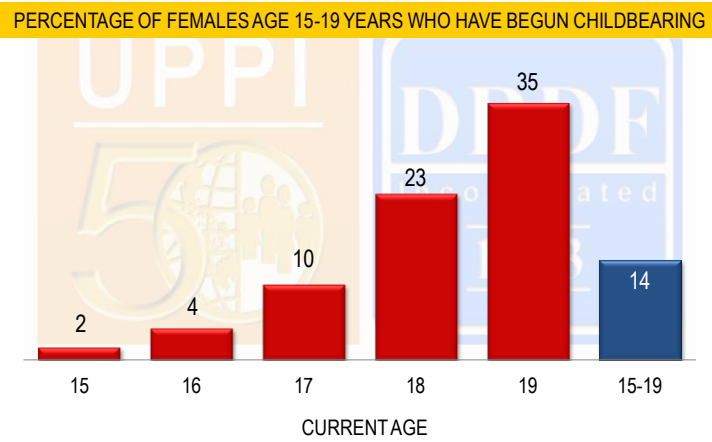
**Batang Ina:
TEENAGE FERTILITY**

The proportion of females 15-19 who have begun childbearing DOUBLED in the past decade.



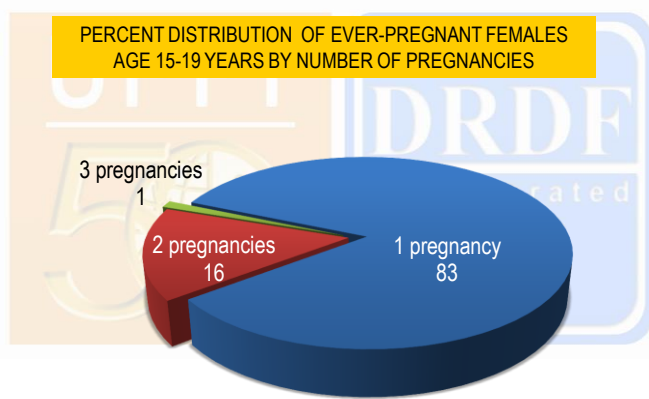
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The proportion of teenage females who have begun childbearing increases with age.



#YAFS4

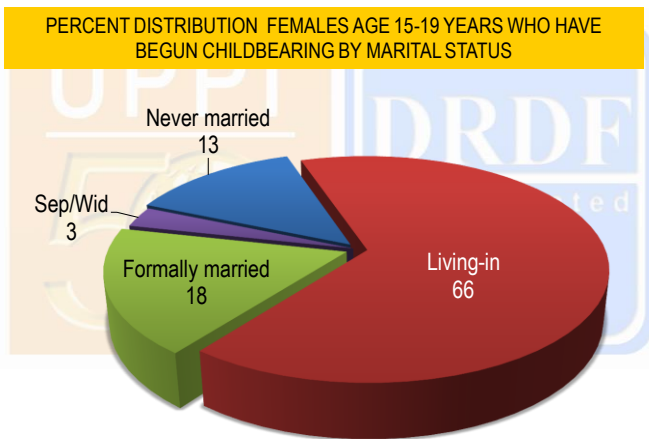
About 17 percent of teen females have been pregnant more than once



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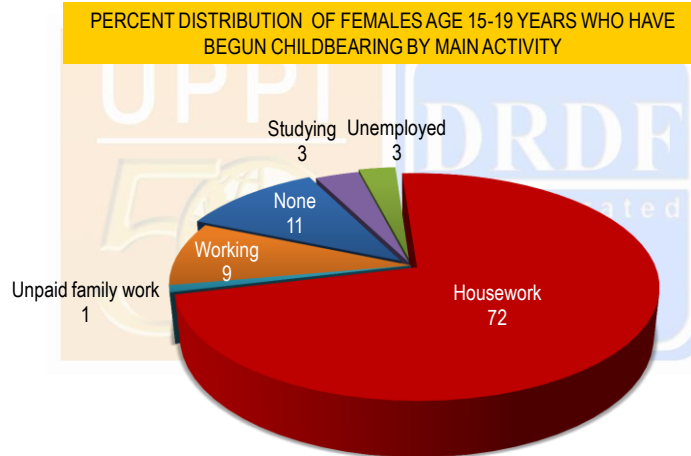
Most teenage mothers are living-in; over 1 in 10 teenage mothers are never married



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Most teenage mothers are doing housework



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Unintended pregnancy

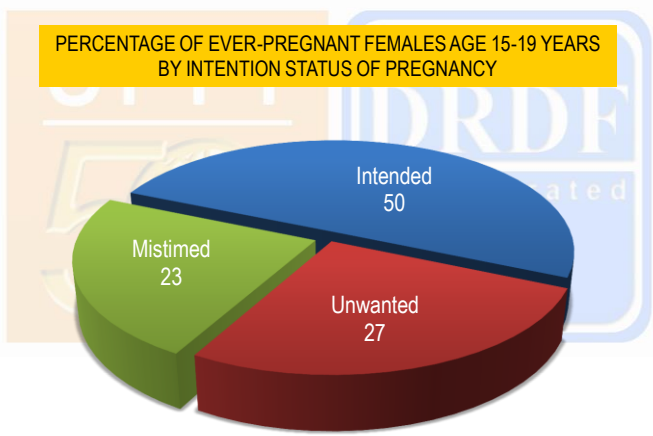
- “At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you not want to become pregnant at all?”
 - Wanted then (Intended pregnancy)
 - Wanted to wait later (Mistimed pregnancy)
 - Did not want at all (Unwanted pregnancy)

- Mistimed + Unwanted = Unintended pregnancy

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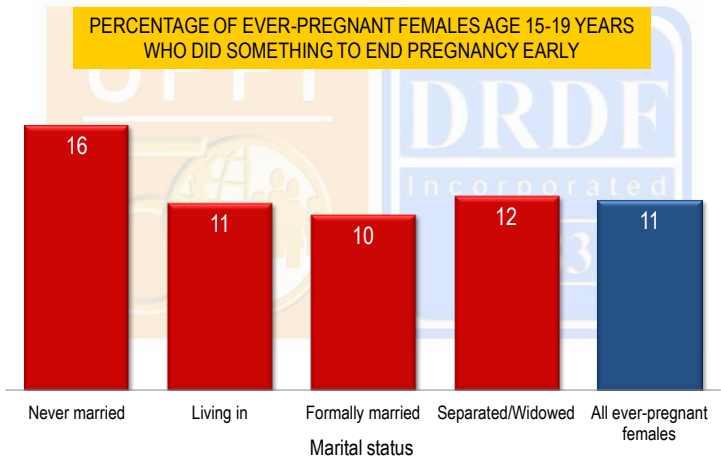
Half of teen females who have been pregnant have unintended pregnancies



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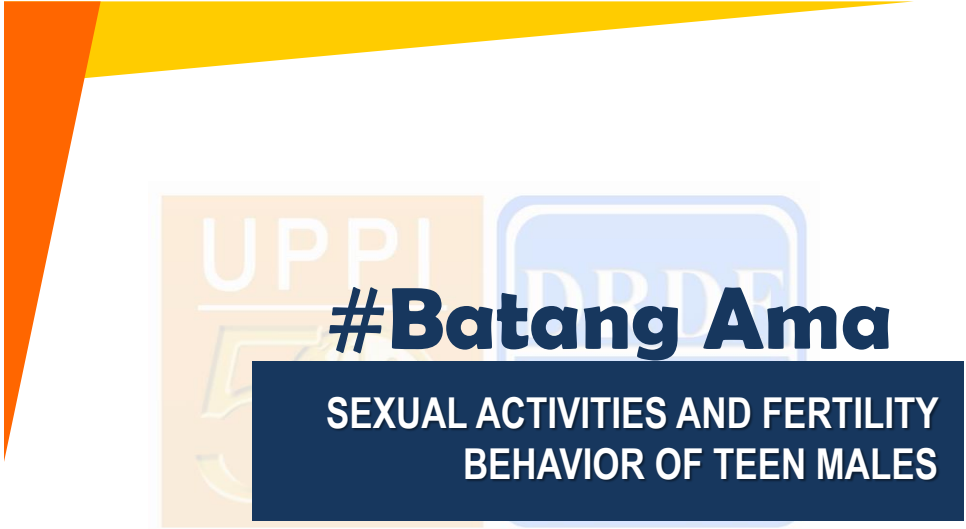
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1 in 10 ever-pregnant teen females did something to end pregnancy early



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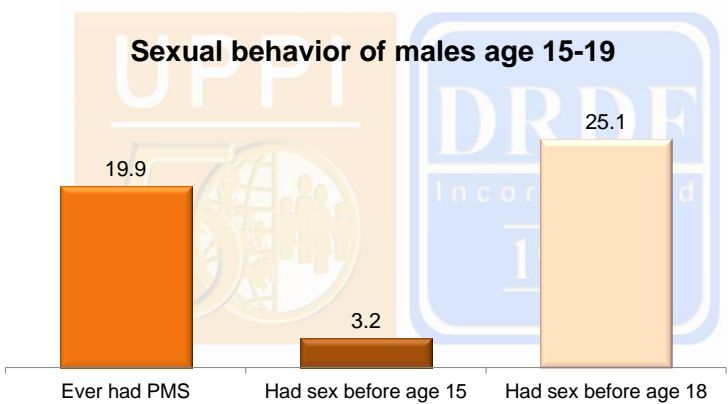


#Batang Ama

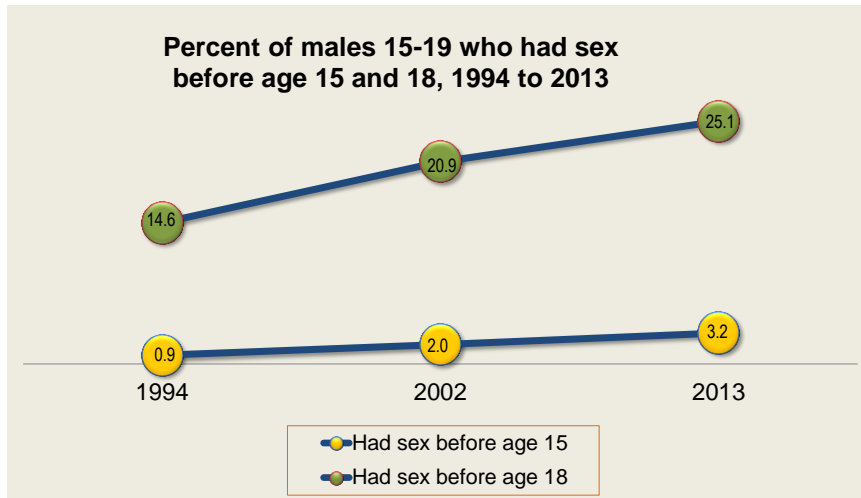
SEXUAL ACTIVITIES AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOR OF TEEN MALES



High level of sexual exposure of teen males



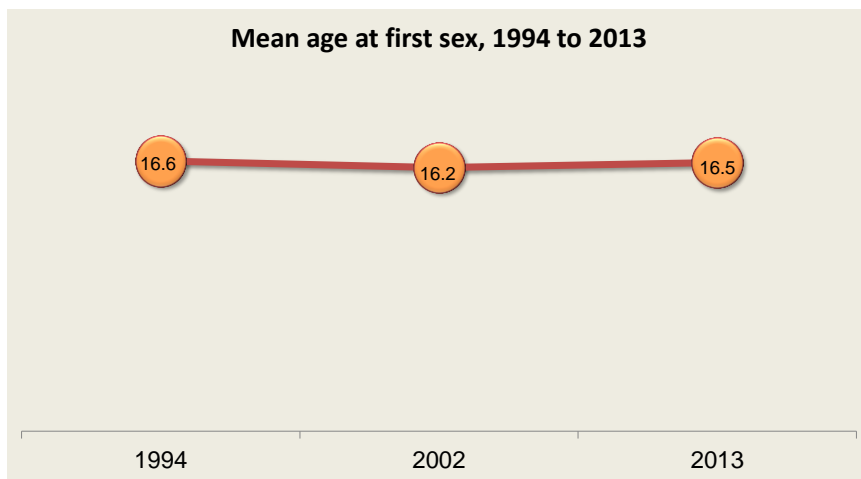
Increasing proportion of teen males are engaging in early sex



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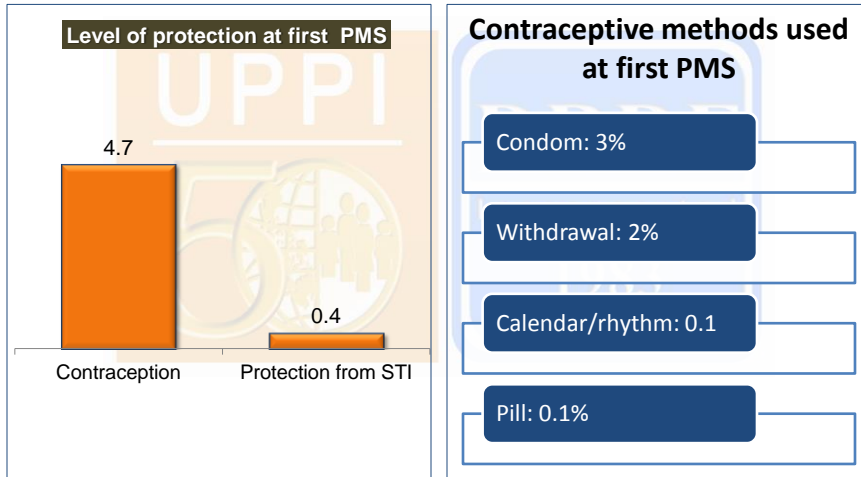
Sexual initiation starts at age 16



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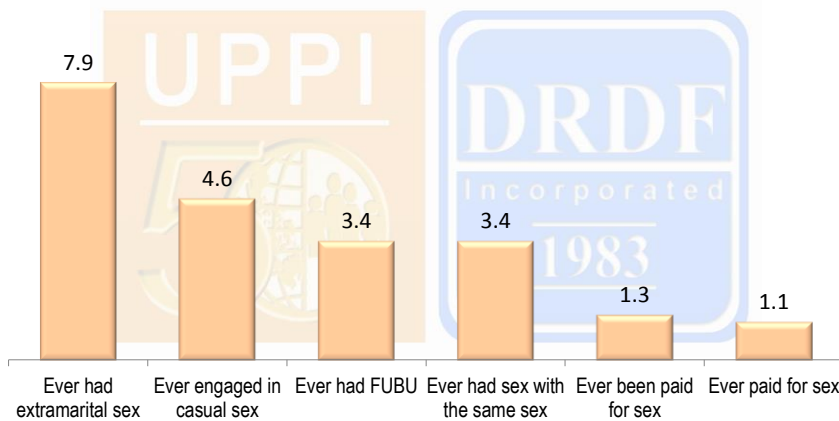
Very low level of protection during first PMS, mostly to avoid pregnancy



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Teen males are also engaging in other sexual behaviors

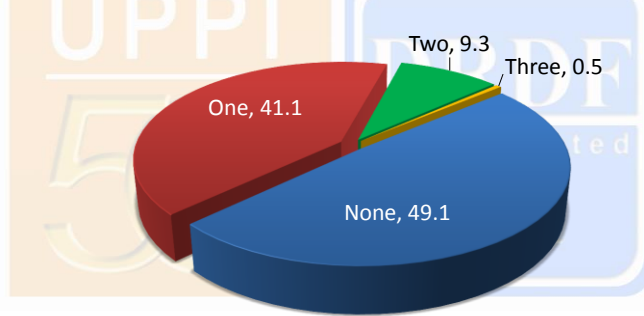


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Half of married male teens have at least one child

Percentage distribution of married teen males by number of children they have with wife/spouse/partner



Mean number of children: 0.6

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Extra-marital pregnancy

- **4.3%** of married teens have ever gotten someone pregnant other than their spouse/partner
- This is more common in the more urbanized regions
 - CALABARZON: **12.5%**
 - Western Visayas (Region VI): **11.1%**
 - NCR: **9.1%**

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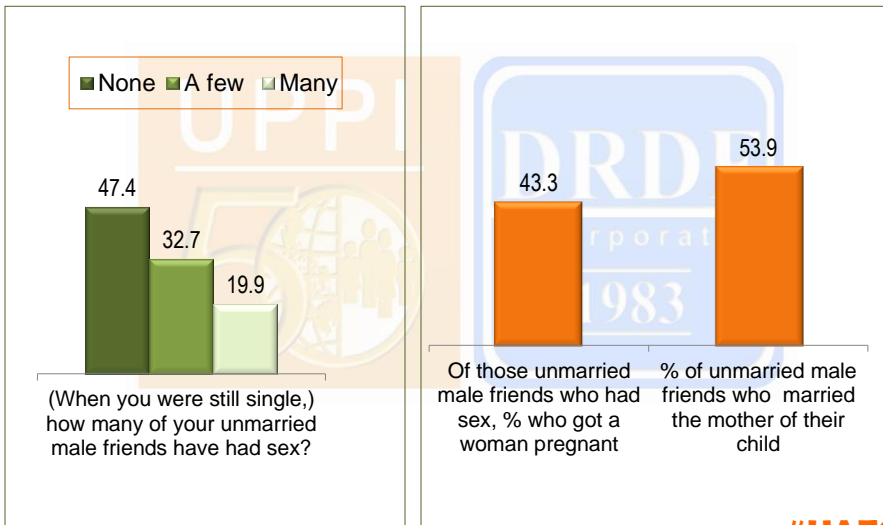
Unmarried teen males fertility experience

- **3.9%** of single male teens have gotten someone pregnant
- This is most common in the following regions
 - Western Visayas (Region VI): **10%**
 - CARAGA: **9.7%**
 - MIMAROPA (Region IVB): **8%**

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Premarital sex and pregnancy of sexual partners among their unmarried male friends



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Conclusions and Recommendations

- Broader changes in the demographic processes marked by declining fertility and mortality and increasing migration both at the local and international levels provide the context of the Filipino family.
- The Filipino family is also in transition. This is evident in the changing nature of union formation marked by increasing proportion in a live-in arrangement and emergence transnational families, skip generation HH, solo parenting and female HHHs.

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Conclusions and Recommendations

- Adolescent sexual views and behavior are changing.
 - relatively conservative attitude toward virginity, divorce and premarital sex although there is increasing acceptance over time.
 - While there is a prevalent conservative attitude towards virginity, there is no compulsion to formally marry after premarital pregnancy.
 - This may be indicative of changing values about formal marriage in general especially among the young.

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Conclusions and Recommendations

- The narrowing of the gap in the prevalence of premarital sexual (PMS) activity between young men and women, amidst increasing PMS prevalence in general, is likely a major contributor to the sharp increase in teenage fertility.
- In crafting a response to the teenage pregnancy program planners should consider the implications of the following findings:
 - Repeat pregnancy as observed in 17% of teen mothers (15-19) . Greater attention must be provided to help teen mothers postpone their next pregnancy.
 - Half of the teenagers who were ever pregnant have intended pregnancies. This has implications on the need to address the teenagers' desire to bear children early.
 - 11% of ever pregnant women 15-19 tried to terminate their pregnancy early.

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Conclusions and Recommendations

- On male teens, need to address the following:
 - High fertility desire (average of 3 children).
 - High level of sexual activity, most of which are unprotected
 - lack of adequate knowledge about conception and the absence of discussion about sex at home (YAFS findings—data not shown).

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