

" 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

Background



WHY STUDY THE YOUTH?

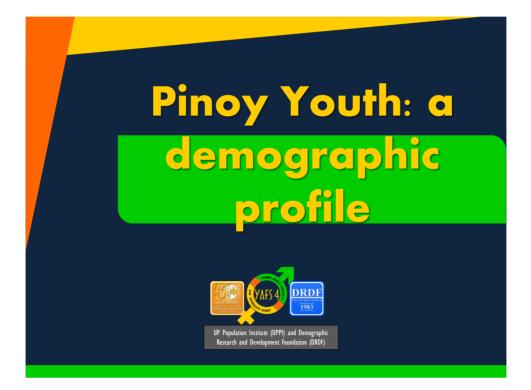
Youth" is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence.

"It is often considered a critical period, "a time of magnificent promise and insidious risk"

Background

Demographically, it is characterized by a period of many critical transitions: school leaving, first job, first serious relationship, first marriage, first pregnancy...





What is the size of the young adult population?

• In 2013, there were

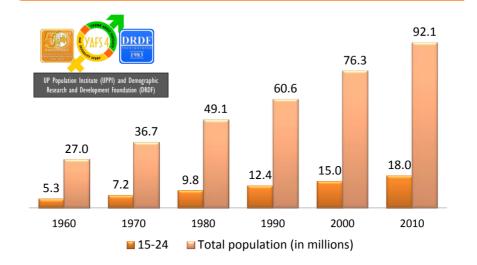
19.2 M youth in the Philippines

• Of these,

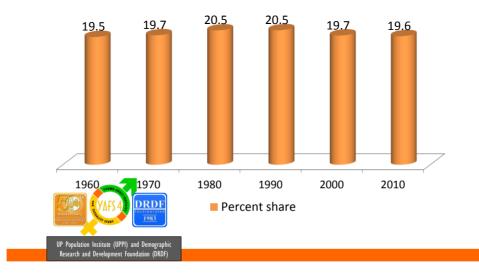
10.3 M were aged 15-199.0 M were aged 20-24

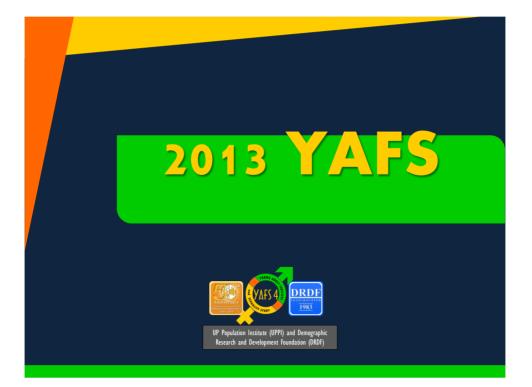


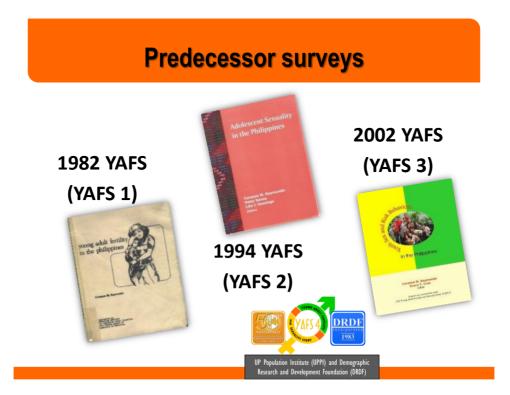
The size of the youth population has been increasing, as has the total household population of the Philippines

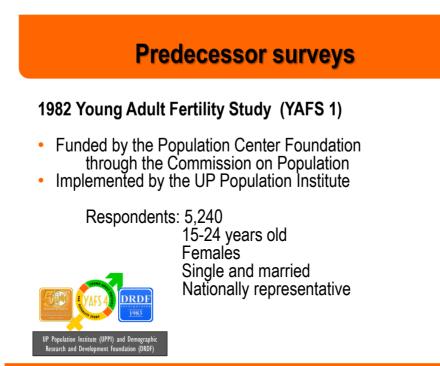


While the size of the youth population 15-24 is increasing, its percent share of the total population has remained more or less stable at 20 percent.









Predecessor surveys

1994 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFS 2)

- Funded by the United Nations Population Fund
- Implemented by the Demographic Research and Development Foundation (DRDF), Inc. and UP Population Institute

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)

- Funded by The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- Implemented by the Demographic Research and Development Foundation (DRDF), Inc. and UPPI



N of cases:

19,728 15-27 years old 16 regions Males and Females Single and Married Nationally representative

Preparatory activities for YAFS 4 supported by UNFPA

- Discussions on a new YAFS round began in 2009
- Population Commission gave initial commitment in 2010
- Preparation of survey instruments 2010
- Trial run of the YAFS 4 survey instruments in Mountain Province and Ifugao 2010



Funding sources for YAFS 4



Study Instruments

• A total of **10** survey instruments *Household Form*

Eight questionnaires for the youth respondents

- Main Questionnaires
 - -Singe Female and Married Female
 - -Single Male and Married Male
- Muslim Questionnaires
 - -Singe Female and Married Female
 - -Single Male and Married Male

Community Form



Main Questionnaire Contents

- Block A Individual Characteristics
- Block B Family Characteristics and Relationships
- Block C Self-esteem and Values
- Block D School, Work and Community
- Block E Media Exposure
- Block F Friends and Peers
- Block G Health and Lifestyle (NEWLY ADDED)

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

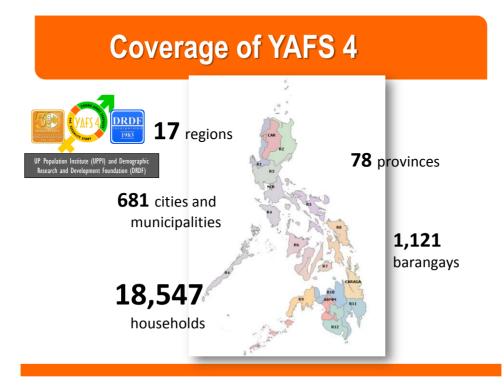


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Study Design

- Sampling domain: Region
- Sample size per region: about 1,000 respondents
- Approximate total sample size: 17,000
- Sampling Design: Same as the study design of YAFS 3





Field Implementation

- 17 Regional Teams
- 17 Regional Coordinators
- 47 Field Supervisors
- 355 Field interviewers
- Supervised by a Central Team

Central Team

Josefina Natividad Grace Cruz Maria Paz Marquez Maria Midea Kabamalan Nimfa Ogena Christian Joy Cruz Ryan Descallar

Sampling consultant

YAFS 4

DRDF

Erniel Barrios

Field implementation/data processing/analysis Field work period December 26, 2012 to March 29, 2013 Implementation/data processing/analysis Data processing staff of more than 80 personnel including editors, coders, encoders, programmers

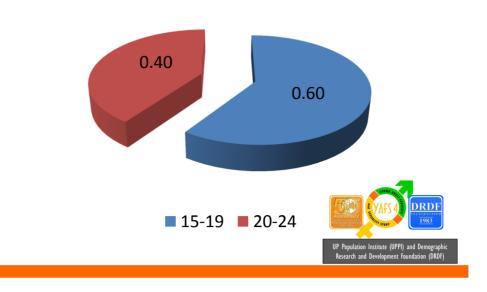
YAFS 4 has a total of **19178** cases

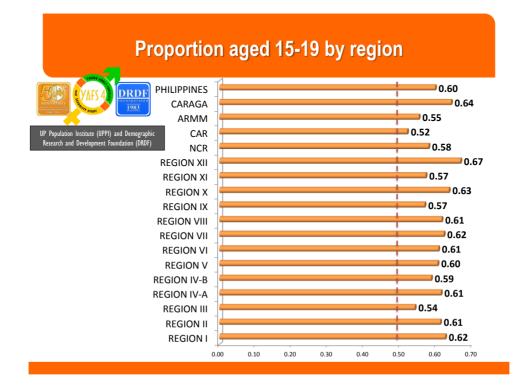
About a thousand cases per region



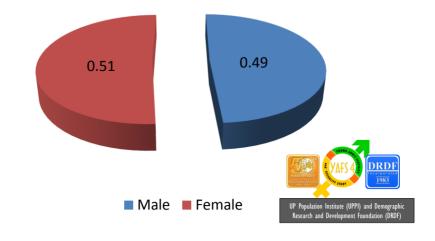


Characteristics of the youth: Age

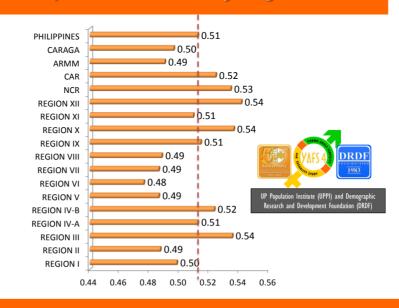


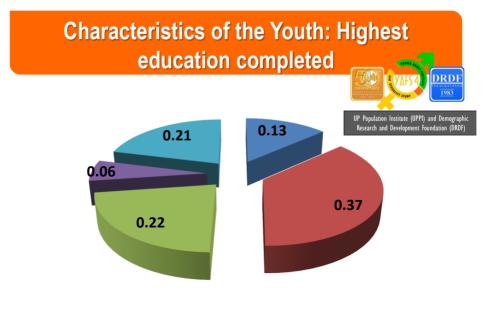


Characteristics of the youth: Sex



Proportion female by region

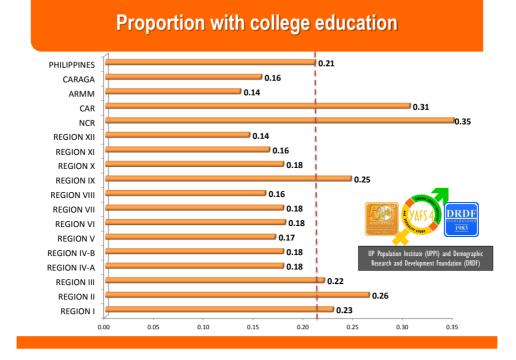




■ none/prep/elem ■ hs undergrad ■ hs grad ■ vocational ■ college +







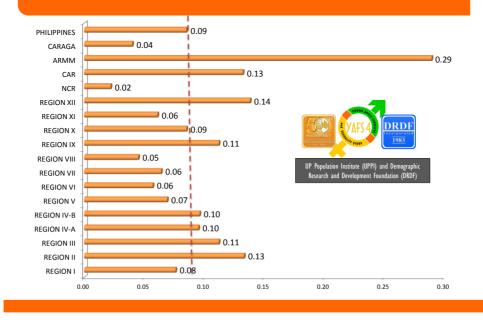
Characteristics of the youth: Marital status



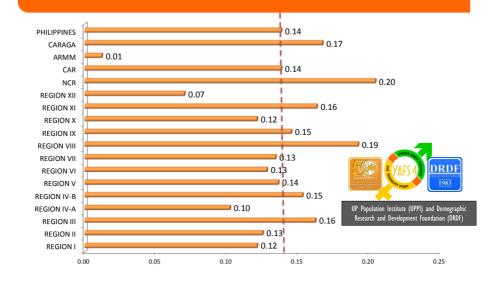


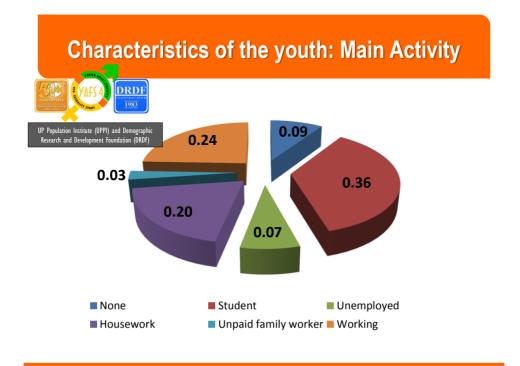
Proportion who are never married by region

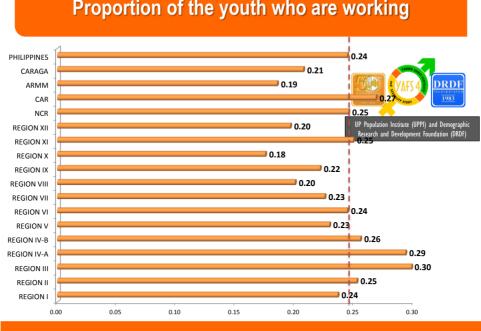
Proportion who are formally married by region



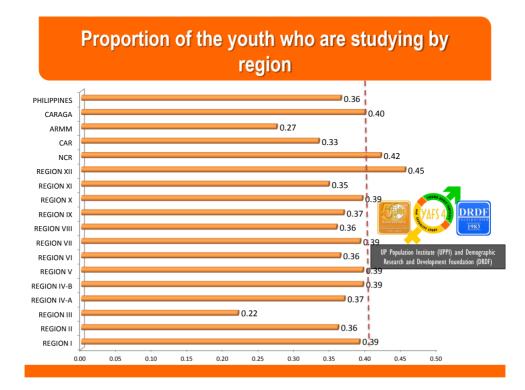
Proportion who are living in by region



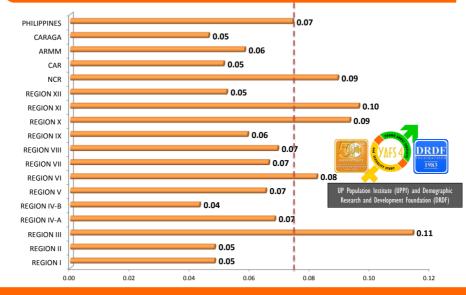




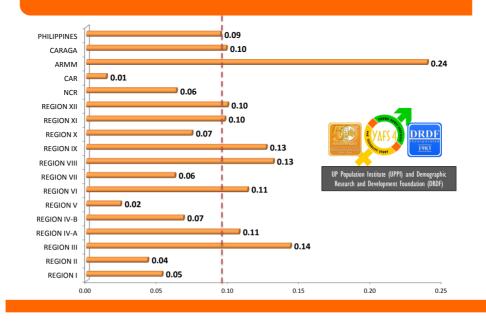
Proportion of the youth who are working



Proportion of youth who are unemployed by region



Proportion of youth who are idle by region



Summary

- Basic characteristics are often used as explanatory factors for observed differences in behaviors (e.g. age, sex, education)
- There are regional variations in basic characteristics that may be masked by national averages. The case of ARMM and NCR stand out as outliers in either extreme in many of the categories
- For program planning, it is important to address the specific circumstances in the region while still eyeing national goals;







The three presentations taken together point to the following picture:

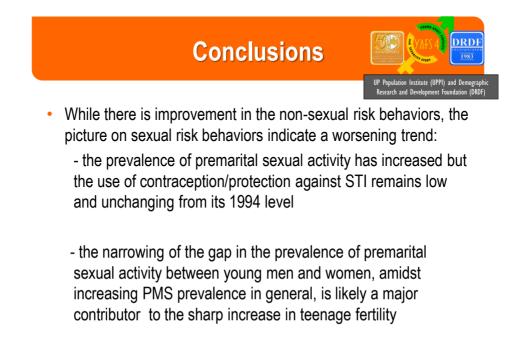
- There appears to be an improvement in the prevalence of the non-sexual risk behaviors traditionally tracked by the YAFS studies. The trend from 1994 to 2013 indicates overall decreasing levels of smoking, drinking and drug use.
- This picture suggests a more health conscious youth population, as supported further by the finding of a high prevalence of physical exercise.



Conclusions

- YAFS 4 has identified new non-sexual risk behaviors to track in future YAFS surveys:
 - diet
 - the experience of violence
 - harassment using the new technologies





Conclusions

 the new technologies have given rise to new forms of sexual activity and new means of meeting sexual partners that could increase the risk of adverse consequences, esp. under a context of low prevalence of the use of protection



Conclusions

- The increased prevalence of sexual activity in various forms may indicate new normative standards regarding sex
- Norms around marriage may also be changing as indicated by a higher proportion of the living-in than the formally married in the YAFS 4 sample.



Conclusions

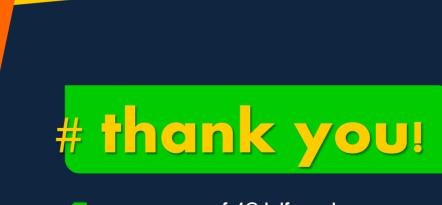
- One distinct feature of the Filipino youth of 2013 is their high prevalence of usage of the new information and telecommunication technologies. The ubiquitous cell phone and the internet are shaping the lives of today's youth in ways that we are still to fully understand.
- These new technologies can be a tool for increasing risks but they can also serve as tools for mitigating risks.



Conclusions

- The Commission on Population can draw on YAFS 4 findings about the youth's sources of information on sexual matters, both actual and preferred in designing programs for the youth
- Findings at the national level represent the <u>average Filipino</u> <u>youth.</u> Regional level data will refine the interventions to better suit the regional picture.







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