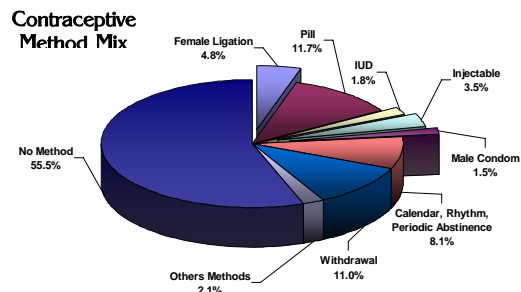
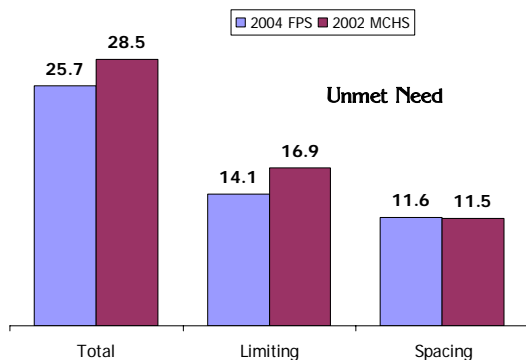


Percent Distribution of Married Women by Current Contraceptive Method Used, Bicol Region: 2004



- Among the modern methods of contraception, pill remained the most commonly used method with a prevalence rate of 17.7 percent followed by female sterilization (4.8%).
- Among the traditional methods, withdrawal (11.0%) was the most widely used followed by calendar/rhythm method (8.1%).

Percent of Currently Married Women with Unmet Need for Family Planning, Bicol Region: 2004 and 2002



- Women in Bicol were among those with highest unmet need for family planning with 25.7 percent. Bicol together with Eastern Visayas, rank second in the top three regions with the highest unmet need for family planning. ARMM is the first with 34.5 percent while Cagayan Valley, has the lowest unmet need for family planning with 14.1 percent.

Indicator	Phil	Bicol
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FERILITY

Percent of Women 15-19 Years Old Who Have Begun Childbearing	6.9	6.9
Children Ever Born to Women Aged 45-49 Years	4.7	6.4

FAMILY PLANNING

Percent of Currently Married Women Using		
Any Method	49.3	44.4
Modern Method	35.1	23.6
Female Ligation	9.4	4.8
Male Ligation (Vasectomy)	0.1	-
Pill	15.6	11.7
IUD	3.9	1.8
Injectable	3.6	3.5
Male Condom	2.1	1.5
Mucus, Billing, Ovulation	0.1	-
Standard Days Method	0.1	-
LAM	0.3	0.4
Traditional Method	14.2	20.8
Calendar, Rhythm, Periodic Abstinence	6.9	8.1
Withdrawal	6.8	11.0
Other Traditional Method	0.5	1.7
No Method	50.7	55.6

Unmet Need for Family Planning

Total	20.6	25.7
Limiting	9.7	14.1
Spacing	10.8	11.6

Reason for Not Using Contraception

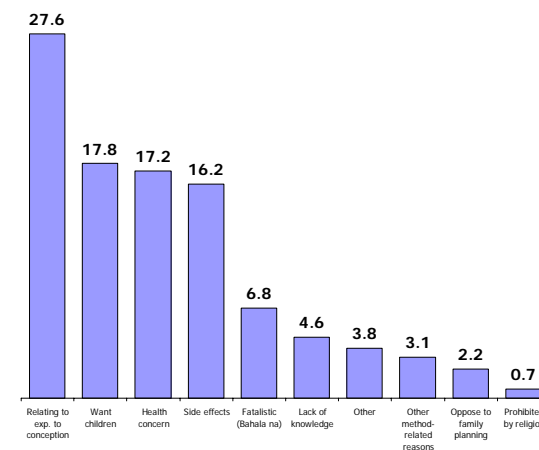
Want Children	20.5	17.8
Reason Relating to Exposure to Conception	30.9	27.6
Opposition to Use		
<i>Oppose to Family Planning</i>	1.5	2.2
<i>Prohibited by Religion</i>	2.3	0.7
Method-Related Reason		
<i>Health Concern</i>	11.9	17.2
<i>Side Effects</i>	13.4	16.2
<i>Other Method-Related Reasons</i>	2.7	3.1
Lack of Knowledge	2.9	4.6
Fatalistic (Bahala na)	9.0	6.8
Other	4.8	3.8

Indicator	Phil	Bicol
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MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

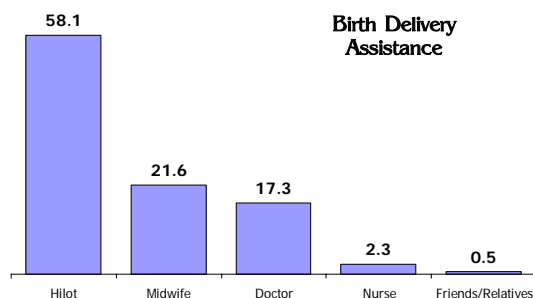
Percent of Children Below 5 Years Who Were Protected at Birth Against Neonatal Tetanus	64.5	70.2
Percent of Children Whose Mothers Received Two Doses of TTV During Pregnancy with Reference Child	10.8	10.3
Percent of Births in the 5 Years Preceding the Survey Who Were Attended by		
Doctor	36.3	17.3
Nurse	1.6	2.3
Midwife	25.1	21.6
Hilot	35.7	58.1
Friends/Relatives	0.8	0.5
Percent of Children Age 6 to 59 Months Old Who Received Vitamin A Supplements in the 6 Months Preceding the Survey	87.6	88.8

Percent of None User of Contraception with Reason for Not Using Any, Bicol Region: 2004

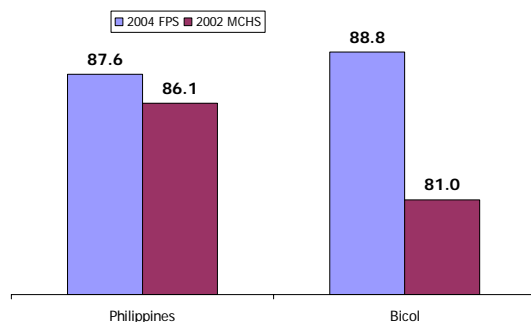


- Method-related reasons (36.5%) were the most frequently cited reasons for non-use of contraception. Around 17.2 percent of women justified non-use due to health concerns, 16.2 percent had fear of side effects, and 3.1 percent of them mentioned other reasons.

Percent of Women with Surviving Children Below Five Years Old Who Received Delivery Assistance by Type Of Provider, Bicol Region: 2004



Percent of Children Age 6 to 59 Months Old Who Received Vitamin A Supplements, Philippines and Bicol Region: 2004 and 2002



- The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for Bicol Region in 2004 was 44.4 percent, lower by 4.9 percentage points from the 49.3 percent national CPR.
- In terms of CPR, Bicol Region was second to Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) with the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate of only 17.3 percent.
- In Bicol Region, the prevalence rate of modern method (23.6%) was higher than that of traditional method (20.8%) just like in other regions. At the national level, the prevalence rate for modern method (35.1%) was more than twice than that of traditional method (14.2%).

Definition of Terms

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – the percentage of currently married women 15-49 years of age reporting current use of any method of contraception.

Unmet Need for Family Planning – the proportion of currently married women who are not using any method of family planning but do not want any more children or prefer to space births.

Unmet Need for Spacing – includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who want to wait two or more years for the next birth but are not currently using any form of family planning.

Unmet Need for Limiting – includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrheic women whose last birth was unwanted, and women who want no more children but are not currently using family planning to avoid pregnancy.

Socio-Economic Status – a household is classified into their “poor” or “non-poor” based on the responses on the presence of household conveniences and ownership of a vehicle. Household conveniences include electricity, radio or radio cassette, television, landline telephone, cellular phone, washing machine, refrigerator or freezer, CD/VCD/DVD player, component or karaoke, personal computer, and gas stove or gas range. Vehicles include tractor, motorized banca or boat, car/jeep/van, motorcycle or tricycle and bicycle or pedicab.

The 2004 Family Planning Survey is the eight in a series of family planning surveys conducted by the **National Statistics Office** with funding from the **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**. Some 24,000 women aged 15-49 years were interviewed.



2004 Family Planning Survey

Fact Sheet

Bicol Region