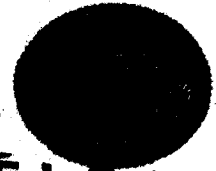




Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Education  
Region V (Bicol)  
**DIVISION OF CATANDUANES**  
Virac, Catanduanes



**RELEASED**

Division Memorandum  
No. 140,s 2017

DepEd, Division of Catanduanes

RECORDS SECTION

Date AUG 11 2017

Time: 10:57 AM

Initial/Signature: [Signature]

TO: **Chief's CID & SGOD  
Education Program Supervisors  
Public Schools District Supervisors  
SECONDARY SCHOOL HEADS**

FROM: *[Signature]* **SOCORRO V. DELA ROSA, CESO VI**  
Schools Division Superintendent

SUBJECT: **DIVISION ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT FILM MAKING  
CONTEST AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

DATE: August 10, 2017

1. The Commission on Population Region V will conduct the Adolescent Health and Development Film Making Contest with the theme "Post Millennial Filipino Renewed Hope VS. Risk" The film to be produced should be based on the Young Adult Fertility Study (YAFS) for further study with the title "Timing of Sexual Debut and Marriage in Bicol: Does Pregnancy Matter?"

2. There will be a film making contest and workshop on September 5-6, 2017 in Legazpi City to be participated by (1) school team per Division composed of three (1) coach, 2 students-scriptwriter/director & cinematographer). In view of this, this office will conduct Division Film Making Contest on **August 17, 2017 at 8:00 O'clock in the morning** at SDO Conference Hall A. The winner will represent the Division in the Regional level. The PSDS will select One (1) secondary school per zone as their entry in the Division Level.

3. Please submit your film entry in the form of CD/DVD at SDO, SCHOOL HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTION c/o Erlinda A. Manlagñit – Nurse II (Adolescent Reproductive Health Coordinator) with Contact no. 09152584138 on or before **August 16, 2017**.

4. Attached is the guideline for your reference.

5. For immediate dissemination & compliance.



## GUIDELINES

1. The Short Film Making Contest is open to 3rd year and 4th year high school students. The PSDS shall select one school per zone to represent in the Division Level.
2. A team composed of three (1 coach, 2 students- script writer/director and cinematographer)
3. The number of production team members is not restricted. There are no limits to the number of actors and actresses in the film. Supporting roles such as mother or father may be portrayed by an adult actor/actress.
4. The **Director/Scriptwriter, Cinematographer, Lead Actor, and Lead Actress** must be bonafide students of the school they represent.
5. The film should have a **maximum running time 15 minutes** including the credits and disclaimer. A **two-minute version** (complete story) out of the 15 minute-film should also be produced.
6. The Film should revolved around the theme **"POST MILLENIAL FILIPINOS: RENEWED HOPE VS RISK"** and based on the YAFS 4 Further Study titled **"TIMING OF SEXUAL DEBUT AND MARRIAGE IN BICOL: DOES PREGNANCY MATTER?"**(copy attached).
7. Original and royalty-free music should be used.
8. The film should have English subtitles and obscene shots should not be explicitly shown.
9. The idea, story, script, and screenplay of the film should be authentic.
10. Rental of equipment is allowed.
11. Criteria for judging:
  - Contest – 40%
  - Technique – 40%
  - Overall Impact – 20%
12. The film must be in avi file format which should play in Windows or VLC Media player.
13. A **150 – word synopsis in English or Filipino and script** of the film should also be submitted.

8/1/2017

# Timing of sexual debut and marriage in Bicol: Does pregnancy matter?

Nimfa B. Ogena  
Angelique F. Ogena

## Global context

- Deviations from traditional norm on the timing of marriage, sexual initiation and pregnancy
- Declining age at sexual initiation (Early Sex)
- Increasing age at first marriage (Later Marriage)

## Transition to Marriage

- A prerequisite for either economic or psychological security, to have a home and children, or to simply conform to social values, among others (Medina, 2015)
- Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) increased between 1980 (22.4) and 1995 (24.1)
- Females married about 2.5 years earlier than males from 1990-2000 (Ogena, Kabamalan, & Sasota, 2008); change in average marital timing by sex more pronounced at the provincial level.
- Female youth were more likely than male youth to have been married or to have engaged in cohabitation (Williams, Kabamalan, & Ogena, 2007)

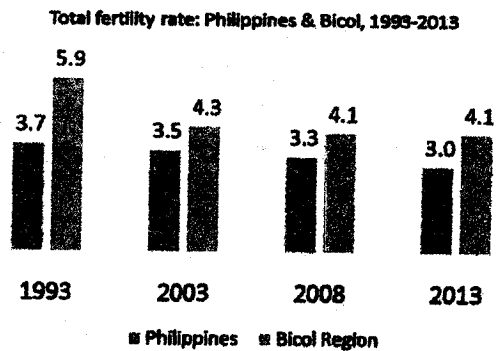
## Marriage in the Philippines

- Various views on marriage by Filipino youth
  - Women were expected to marry before the age of 20 (11.4% for women vs. 2.2% for men)
  - A little over 2 in 5 Filipino youth said that women should marry in their early 20s while only 1 in 3 said that men should marry at that age
  - Respondents were less likely to view married people as generally happier than others
- Being raised by two biological parents reduces the likelihood to have ever cohabitated than were people raised in other ways

Source: Williams, Kabamalan, & Ogena, 2007

## Local context: Bicol

- Fastest-growing regional economy in 2015
- Highly agricultural with half of the workforce dependent on agriculture
- One of the regions with highest fertility in the Philippines
- TFR declining but consistently higher than national level



## The Bicol Youth

1 M youth population in Bicol  
Source: 2010 CPH

Increasing trend in adolescent pregnancies  
19.1% in 1995, 24.1% in 2002, 25.4% in 2010

21.4% have never been formally married or in a consensual union  
Source: 2013 YAPS

8.8% of females (15-19 y/o) experienced pregnancy

2.1% of males (15-19 y/o) have gotten someone pregnant

## Study objectives

- how the timing of sexual initiation is associated with the transition to marriage among the youth in Bicol; and
- how pregnancy experience would be able to modify such association between sexual debut and marriage

## Study questions

- Does early sex leads to early marriage?
- How does pregnancy change the association between sexual debut and marriage?

## Data

- **2013 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality (YAFS) Study**
  - University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI) and Demographic Research and Development Foundation, Inc. (DRDF)
  - 19,178 male and female Filipino youth 15-24 years old
  - Collected information on youth's background characteristics, family relationships, media and lifestyle, sexual and non-sexual risk behaviors, fertility, family planning and reproductive health

## Variables

CHARACTERISTICS	VAR NAME	DESCRIPTION/CATEGORIES
Marital status	evermarried	Ever-Married or Never Married
Age at first marriage	age1marunion	Completed age at first marital union
Early sex: sex before age 18	sexb418	Yes or No
Ever been pregnant	everpreg	Yes or No
Age of mother at first pregnancy	age1pregr	Completed age of mother at beginning of 1st pregnancy (4 categories)
Have children	everchild	Have at least one child or No children

## Risk factors

CHARACTERISTICS	VAR NAME	DESCRIPTION/CATEGORIES
Ever lived away from home or lived on a dorm before age 18	dorm2	Yes or No
Raised by both father and mother	raised	Yes or No
Ever read or watched pornographic material before age 18	porno2	Yes or No

## Control variables

CHARACTERISTICS	VAR NAME	DESCRIPTION/CATEGORIES
Sex	male	Male or female
Age	agegrp3	Completed age (three categories)
Education	educ1	Highest level of schooling of respondents
Type of place of residence	urban	Urban or rural
Socio-economic status	povstat	Poor or non-poor

## Methods

Univariate and  
bivariate  
analyses

Life table

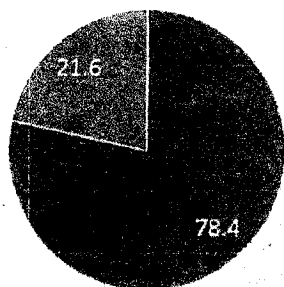
Kaplan Meier  
(KM) analysis

Cox  
Proportional  
Hazards



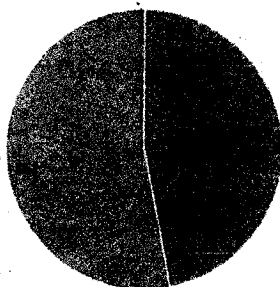
## Profile

Marital status



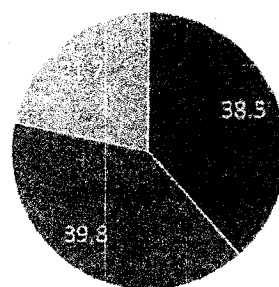
■ Never married ■ Ever married

Sex



■ Male ■ Female

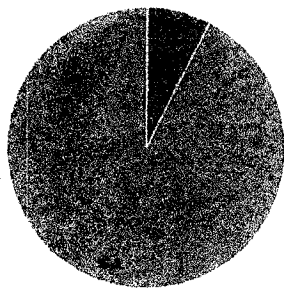
Age



■ Age less than 18 years old  
 ■ Age 18-21 years old  
 ■ Age 22 years old or higher

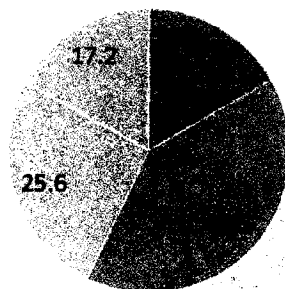
## Profile

Type of place of residence



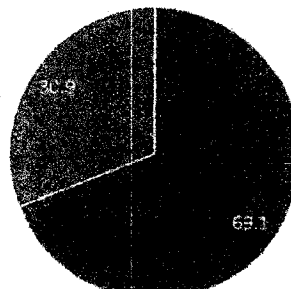
■ Urban ■ Rural

Education



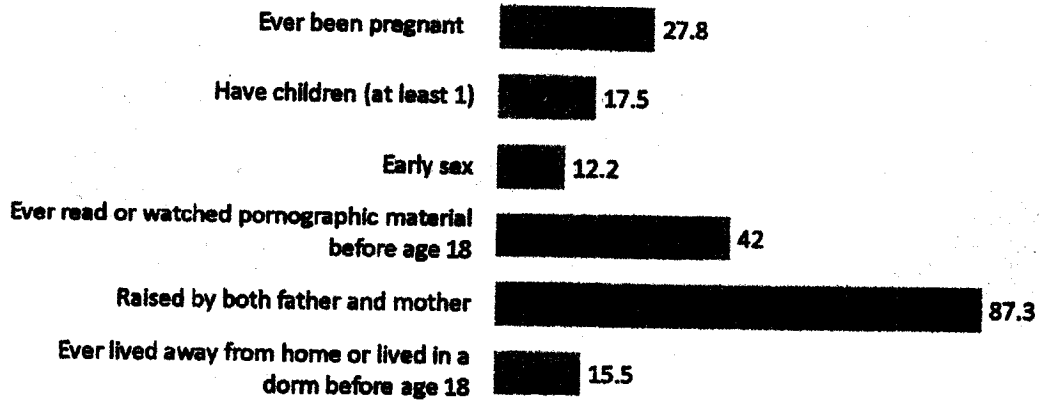
■ Education No schooling/Pre-school/Elementary  
 ■ Education High school undergraduate  
 ■ Education High school graduate/Vocational  
 ■ Education College

Socio-economic status

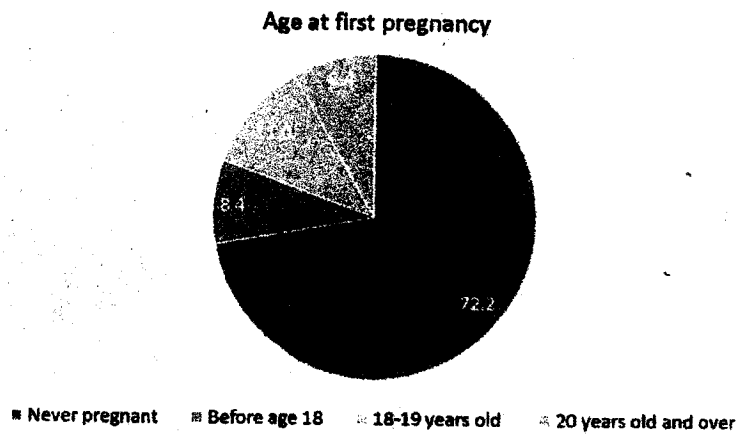


■ Non-poor ■ Poor

## Other characteristics

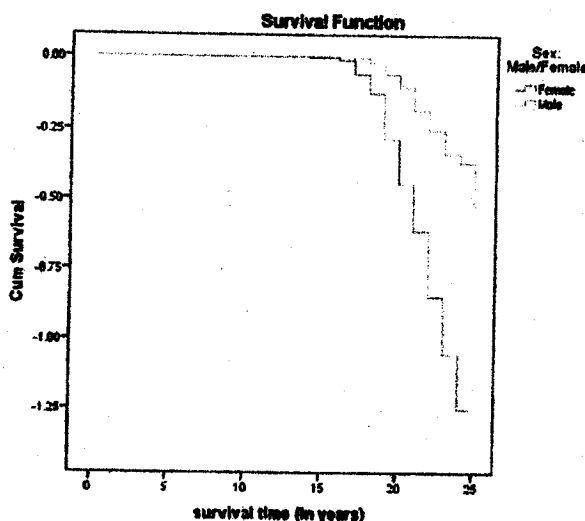


## Other characteristics



• About half of young women and men remain single by age 21.4 and 25, respectively

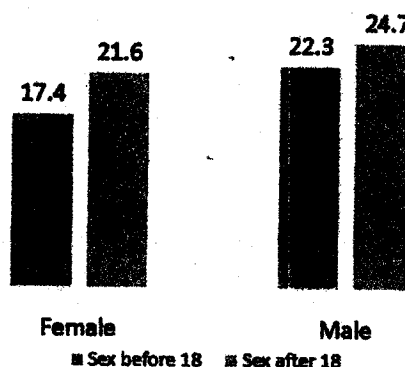
- The sex differential in median survival in singlehood is statistically significant
- Transitioning from being single to married occurs very quickly from age 15 onwards for young females than young males



The median no. of years spent in the single status is lower for females who had early sex compared to those who had sex later

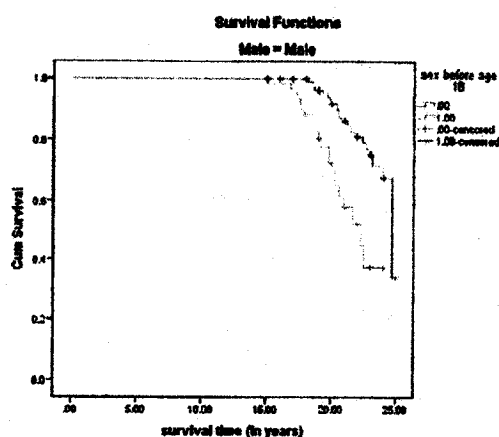
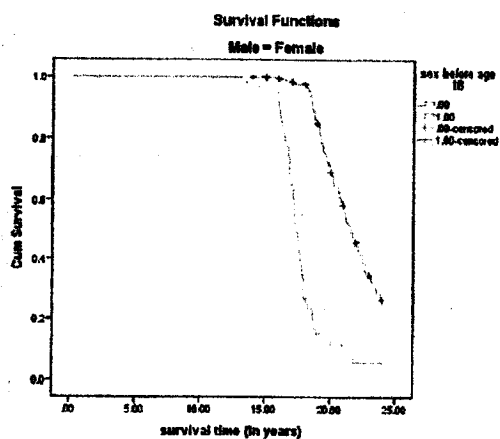
- Same pattern for males
- The observed early sex experience differentials among young females (Chi square=207.5, df=1, p<.01) and among males (Chi square=24.4, df=1, p<.01) in Bicol region are statistically significant

Median survival time by sex and early sex



Among females who had early sex, about 4 in 5 have transitioned from single to married status by age 20

Less than half of males who had early sex were able to transition from single to married by age 20



	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Early sex: sex before age 18				
Yes	8.219 **	5.053 **	2.255 **	4.478 **
No (ref)	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Ever been pregnant				
Yes		8.76 **		
No (ref)		1.000		
Age of mother at first pregnancy				
Never pregnant (ref)			1.000	1.000
Before age 18			58.034 **	42.797 **
18-19 years old			23.046 **	27.962 **
Age 20 or higher			4.62 **	5.658
Raised by both father and mother				
Yes				1.642 *
No (ref)				1.000
Completed age				
Less than 18 years old (Ref)				1.000
18-21 years old				0.073 **
22 years old or higher				0.046 **
Highest level of schooling				
No schooling/Pre-school/Elementary (Ref)				1.000
High school undergraduate				1.012
High school graduate/Vocational				0.513 **
College				0.344 **
Model chi-square	205.589 **	339.327 **	506.52 **	554.462 **
Degrees of freedom	1	2	4	15

## Results of Cox Proportional Hazard models

- Age at first marriage is a better predictor of the risk of first union formation than pregnancy experience only
- The full model is more comprehensive in explaining the relative risk of union formation among female youth in Bicol
  - Females who engaged in early sex is nearly 5 times at risk of entering first marital union compared to counterparts who did not engage in early sex holding other variables at constant
  - A female who conceived a child for the first time before age 18 has a hazard ratio of entering marriage for the first time that is more than 40 times that of a female who had never been pregnant

## Results of Cox Proportional Hazard models

- Having been raised by both parents significantly increases by 64% the likelihood of a first marriage of a female youth
- The relative risk of entering first marriage among female youth 18-21 y/o is significantly lower by 92.7% than females who were minors at the time of the survey
- The hazard of entering marriage among female youths 22 y/o or older is significantly lower by 95.4% than their minor counterparts
- The risk of marrying for the first time is lower by 48.7% and 65.6% among those with high school/vocational and college graduates, respectively, compared to those who had no schooling or with preschool/elementary education

## Concluding remarks & recommendations

- Young males stay single longer than young females in Bicol
- Timing of sexual initiation is positively associated with transition to first marriage or marital union
  - ➔ Differentiate in future research the effect of early sexual initiation on the type of marital union that the youth enter into
- This study supports the proposition that early sex facilitates early marriage and more prominent among young females compared to young males
  - ➔ Explore to what extent traditional norms on youth sex and marriage would be maintained by protective factors given the evolving norms and dynamic change in social technologies contributing to the mate selection process

## Concluding remarks & recommendations

- Net of the effect of experience and timing of first birth, the positive association between early sex and first marriage remains significant
- Young women who have attained the age of majority or have at least high school education were less likely to enter their first marital union compared to their counterparts
  - There must be concerted efforts by stakeholders to keep young females in school until they get to age 18 or complete high school education**
- **Recommendation for future research:**
  - Identify the factors influencing the type of first marital union and its fragility;
  - Describe the evolving acquaintance to marriage process; and
  - Study the value of marriage and children as they transform parent-child relations.