Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| 1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Youth Bulge???

2017

Males   Females

2050

Males   Females

Age
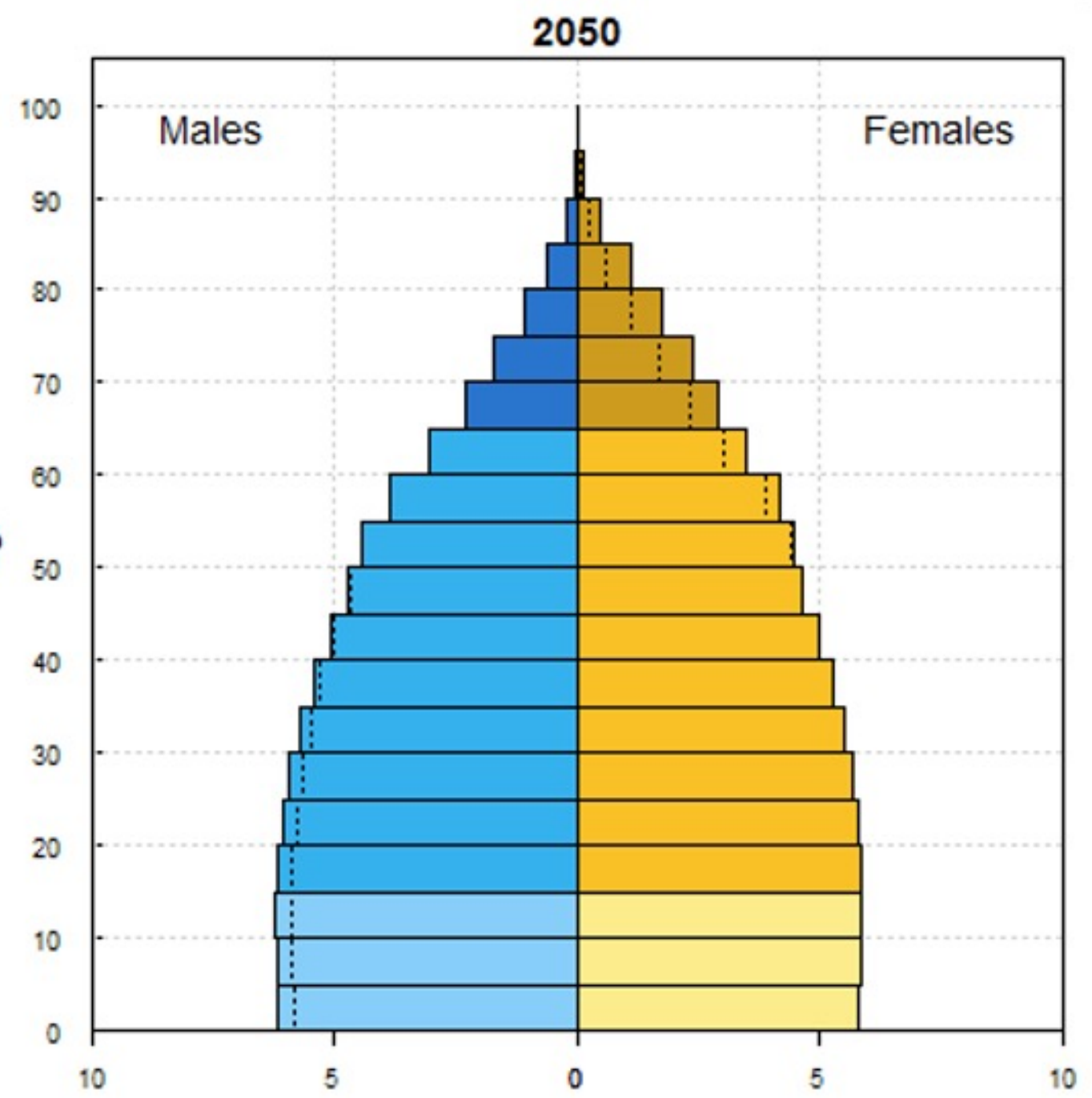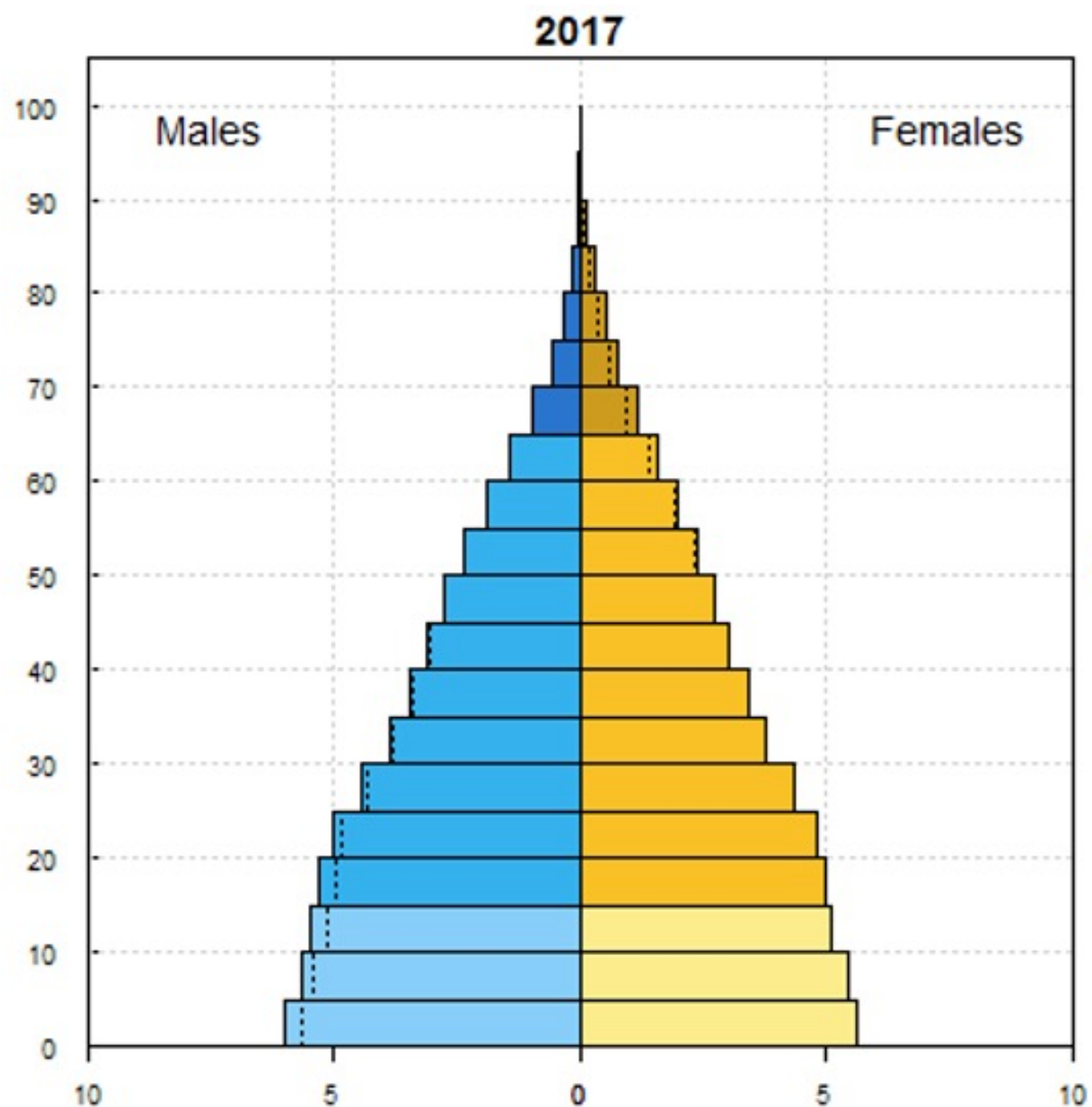
Human Capital Foundation???

Human Capital Foundation

Health

Education

Lifestyle

Employment Opportunities

LCSFC's Main Impetus

to examine how the SDG generation is faring while programs designed to meet the SDG targets are in place.
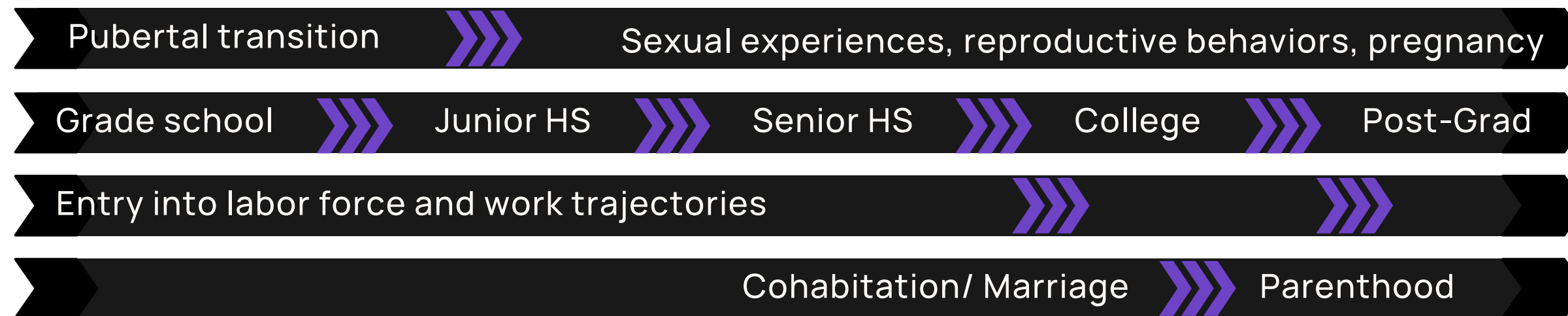
Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child

The study will observe a nationally representative sample of Filipino children (including their households and communities) from age 10 (2016) to 24 (2030).
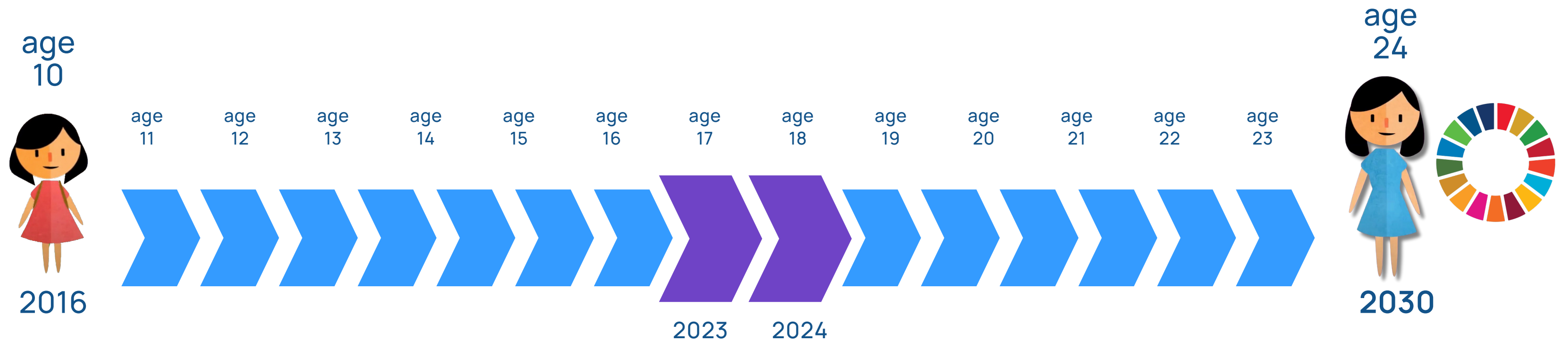
In partnership with the top demographic research institutions in the country

Office of Population Studies

University of San Carlos

Demographic Research and Development Foundation

University of the Philippines

Center for Social Research and Education

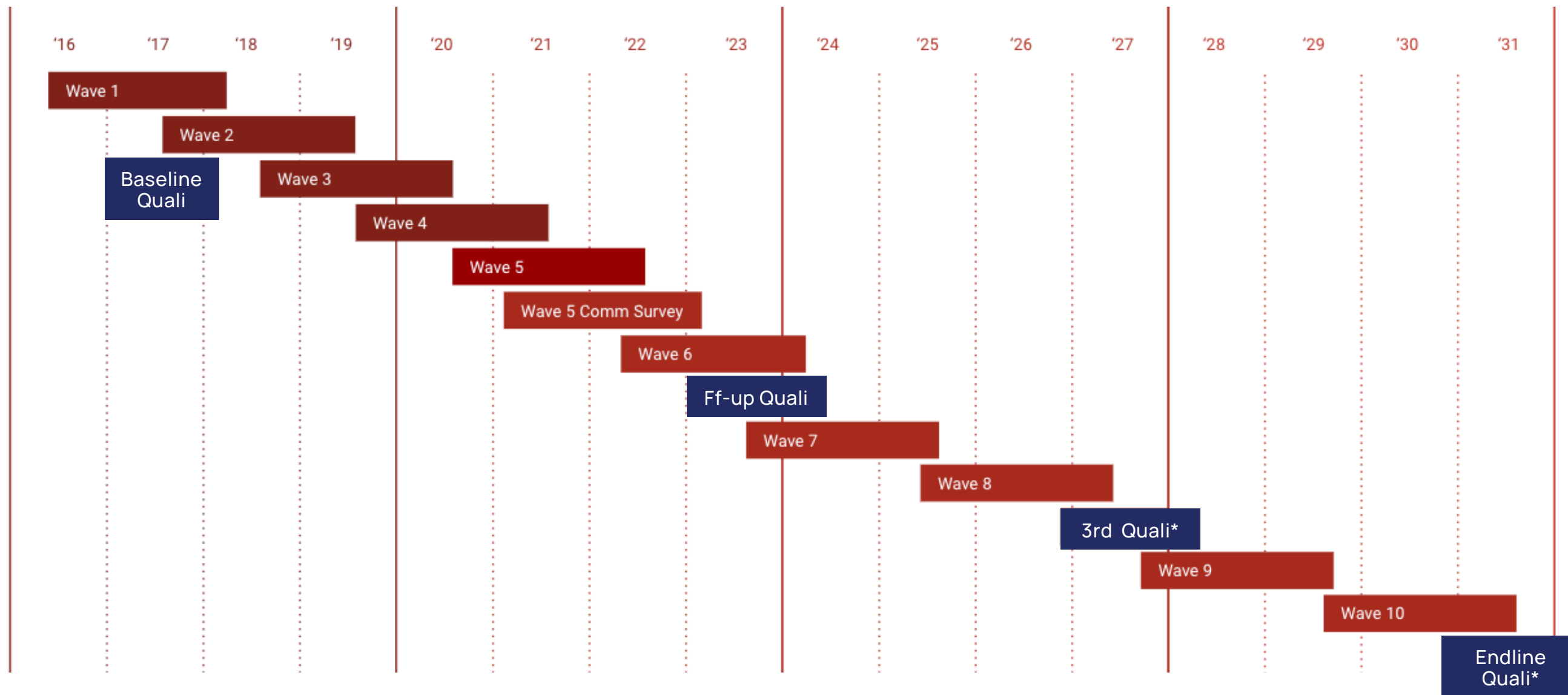University of San Carlos

Research Institute for Mindanao Culture

Xavier University

Adolescents are able to live out their full potential, allowing the country to harness the Demographic Dividend and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and AmbiSyon Natin 2040.

Demographic Dividend???

'16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21 '22 '23 '24 '25 '26 '27 '28 '29 '30 '31

Wave 1
Wave 2
Wave 3
Baseline Quali
Wave 4
Wave 5
Wave 5 Comm Survey
Wave 6
Ff-up Quali
Wave 7
Wave 8
3rd Quali*
Wave 9
Wave 10
Endline Quali*

**6 full surveys completed (7th wave ongoing)**

Qualitative Studies 2017 Baseline, 2023 Follow-up

13 Policy Notes produced

- Undernutrition
- Bullying
- Disability
- Child labour
- Gender
- Food insecurity
- Teenage pregnancy
- Vulnerabilities of Children During the Pandemic

Informed various national and local government agencies, CSOs, and development partners

- Supporting the Continuing Education Reform through the Basic Education Plan 2021
- Inter-Agency Task Force on COVID-19
- Policy advocacies i.e. APP Bill
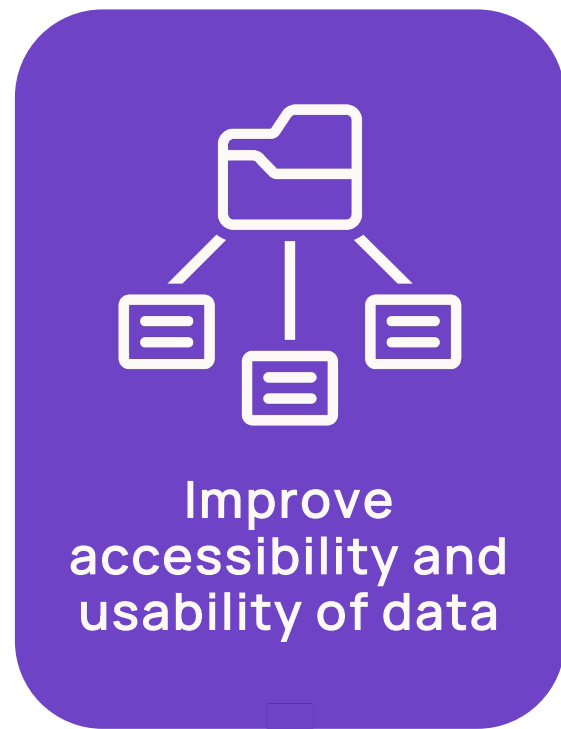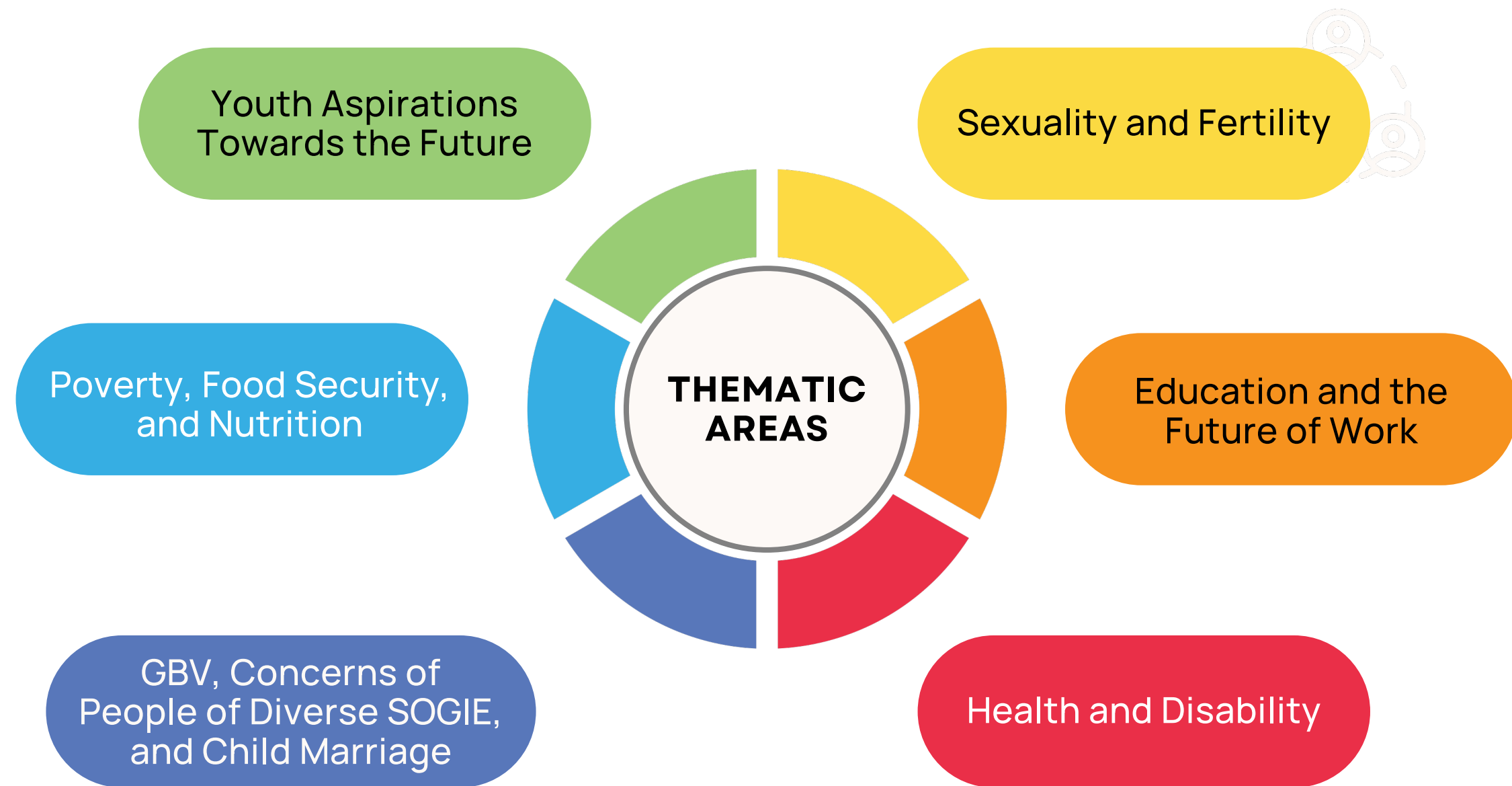
Key Findings of the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child

Who is NINA?

Because?
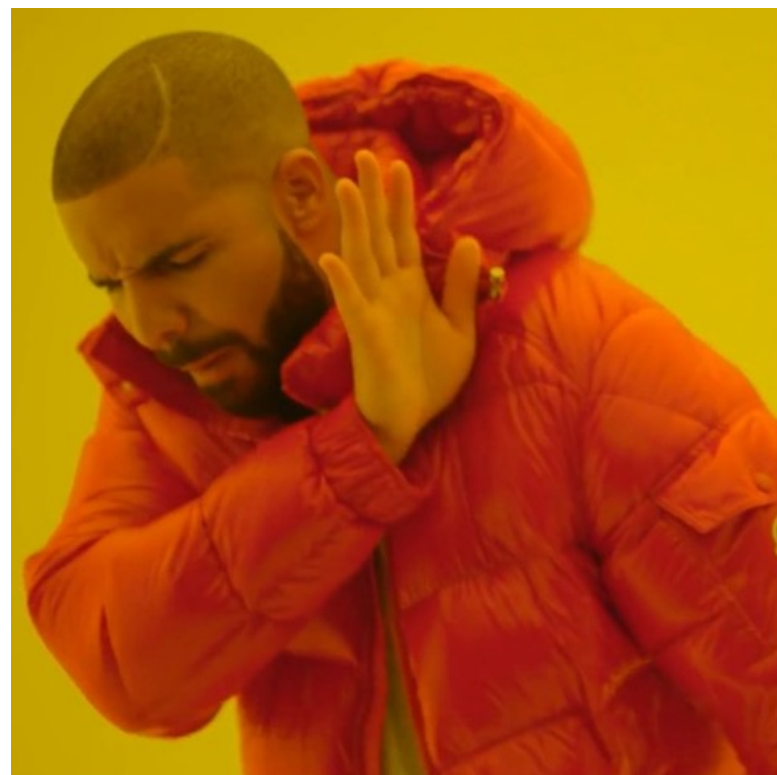
Why is NINA important?

With the Philippines' declining fertility rate, NINA and her peers will comprise the majority of the country's workforce by 2030.

How they fared during the transition towards adulthood will determine whether or not the country will be able to reach its development goals.

Philippines' Population Pyramid
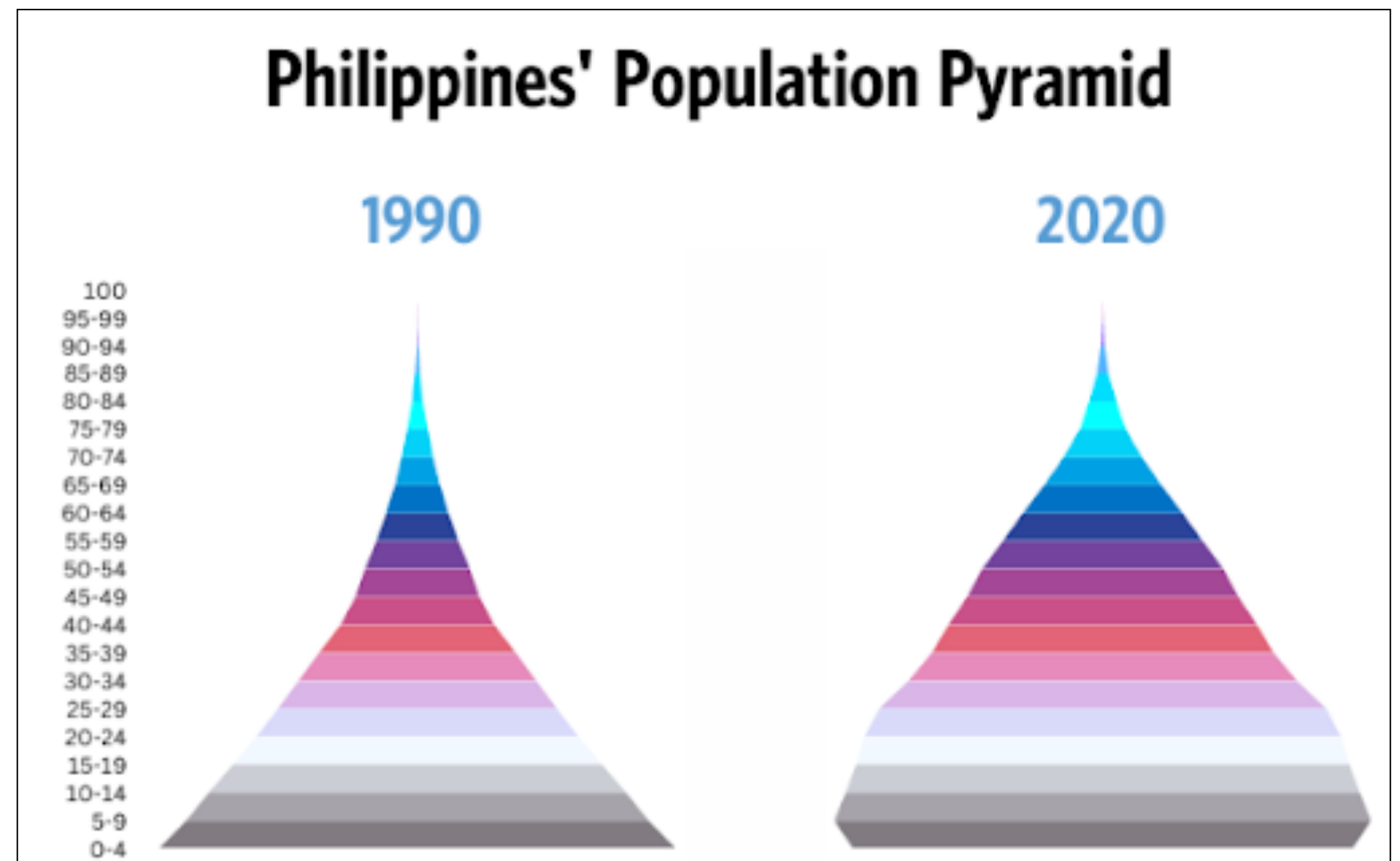
The LCSFC is
the Story of NINA

The Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child aims to understand the story of NINA and her peers throughout their various life stages.

Throughout the past 6 years, we collected a treasure trove of data about young people like NINA.

The Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child (LCSFC)

In terms of Education...

NINA, along with many of her female peers, was MORE LIKELY to stay on-track with her education compared to male counterparts.

On track with schooling (in age-appropriate grade, no missed/repeated SY)

A higher proportion of females than males stayed on track from age 10 to 16
Between age 10 and 16: proportion dropped by about 14 percentage points in males vs 7 points in females
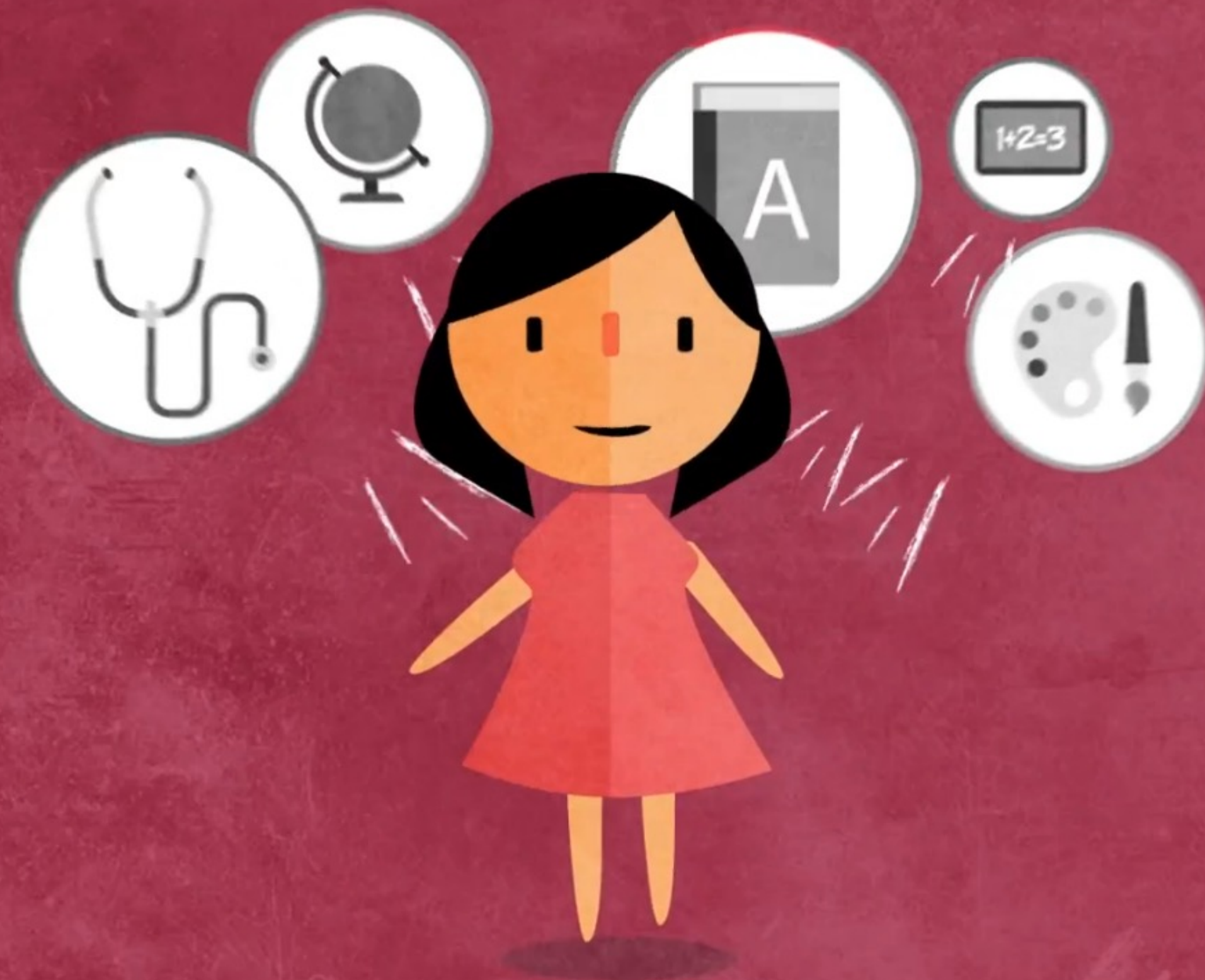Drop between pre-pandemic (age 13) and post-pandemic (age 16): 7 points in males vs 3 points in females

	Females	Males
Age 10	92.7	88.9
Age 11	92.2	86.8
Age 12	91.0	85.0
Age 13	88.7	82.4
Age 15	88.4	77.7
Age 16	85.7	75.2
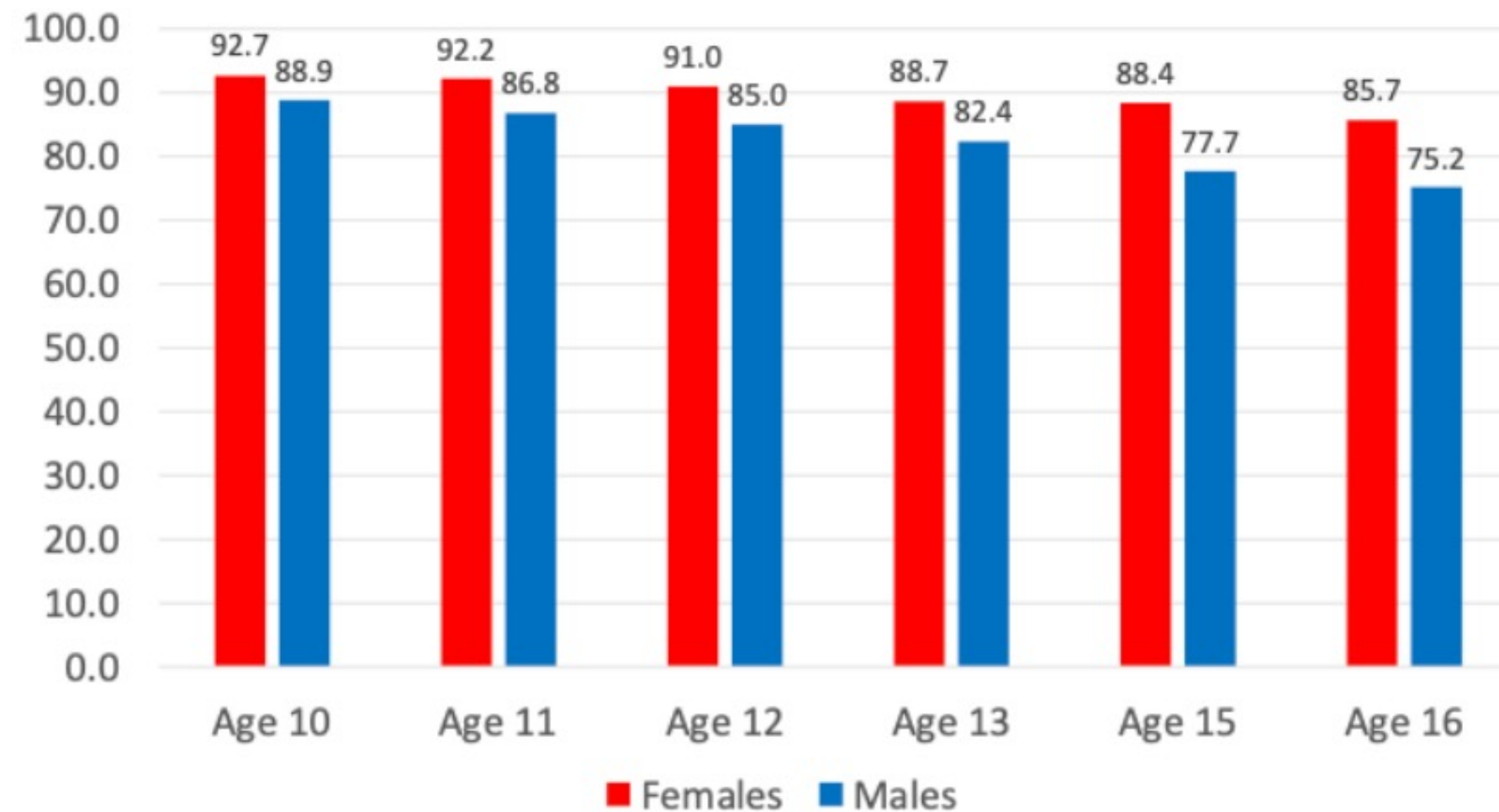
Mindanao had *lowest*
Visayas had highest
% *on track* adolescents

Note: Weighted proportions; significantly higher in females at p<0.01 except at ages 10 and 13

In terms of Education...

Females are more likely to stay enrolled than males over time.

Enrolled in school at time of survey (by sex)

	Age 10 2016	Age 11 2018	Age 12 2019	Age 13 Q1 2020	Age 15 2021	Age 16 2022
Male	98.3	97.6	96.1	94.2	94.8	94.2
Female	98.6	99.2	98.3	96.9	98.0	98.0
All	98.4	98.4	97.2	95.5	96.3	96.0

■ Male ■ Female ■ All

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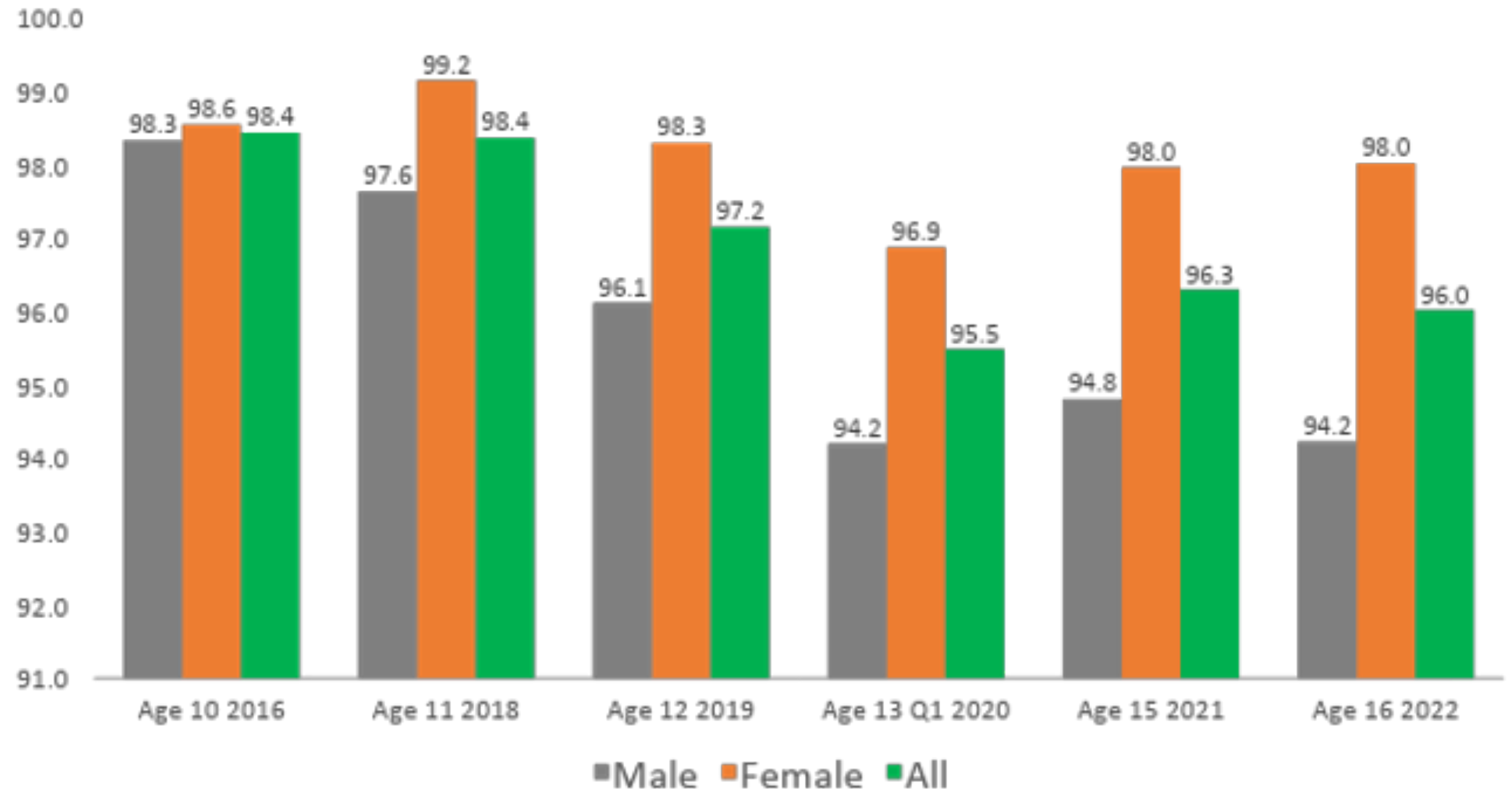
Childhood factors (ages 10-11) associated with being on-track with schooling at age 16*

Associated with being ON-track at 16:

- Mother at least HS graduate
- Higher household wealth
- Higher IQ scores
- Higher total competency scores
- Enrolled in preschool

Associated with being OFF-track at 16:

- Male
- Urban
- Stunted
- Exposure to armed conflict areas
- Indigenous peoples

Additional risk factors for being OFF-track later in life (ages 15-16)

- Ever had sex
- Ever in union
- Higher depressive symptoms scores

In terms of Child Labor…

A higher proportion of males worked compared to females.

Work Status at Ages 10-11

Work Patterns	Domain			
	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao	Over-all
Never Worked	79.2	66.9	64.0	72.5
Ever Worked Before Age 10	3.8	4.9	3.4	3.9
Started Working Age 10/11	13.3	23.0	25.5	18.6
Ever Worked Before Age 10 and Working at Age 10/11	3.7	5.2	7.0	4.9

* Based on logistic regression model results

n=4,734; Significantly different proportions tested using Pearson Chi-Squared Statistic $p < 0.01$

Factors associated with increased chance of engaging in Child Work/Labor

- Being male
- Lower school competency scores
- Having a household head engaged in piece work/ farming/ fishing and owning a business
- Parent's lack of higher educational aspirations for their children

Early child work is associated with increased risk of *not being on track with schooling* at age 16.
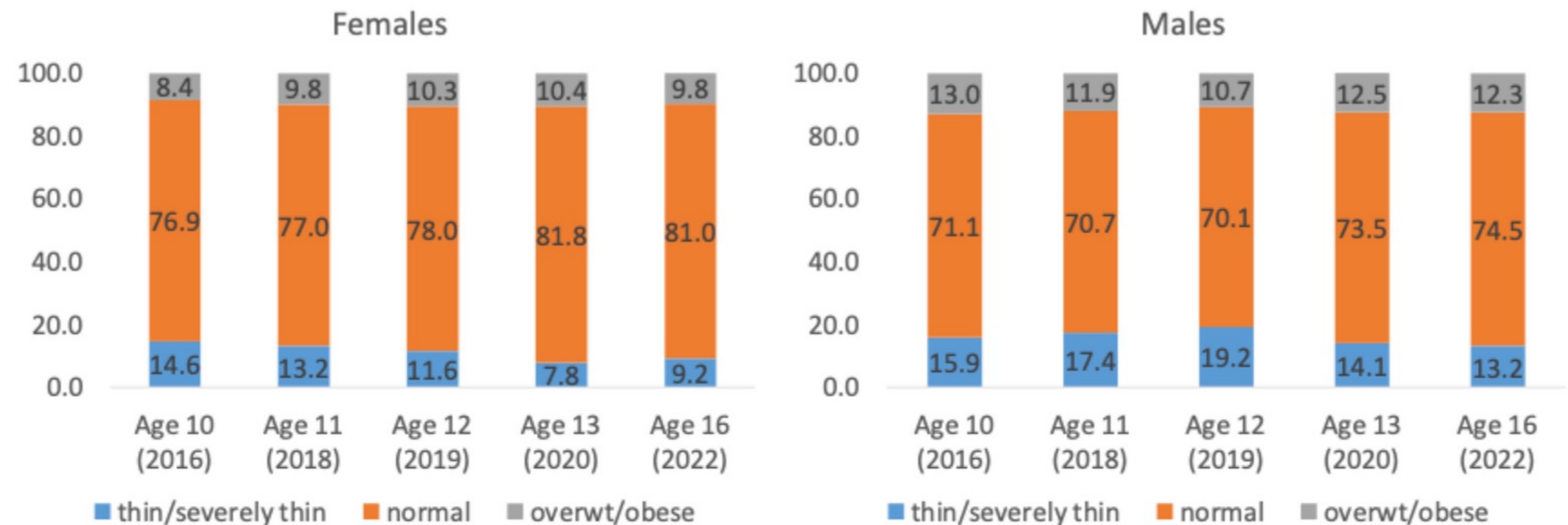
In terms of Nutritional Status...
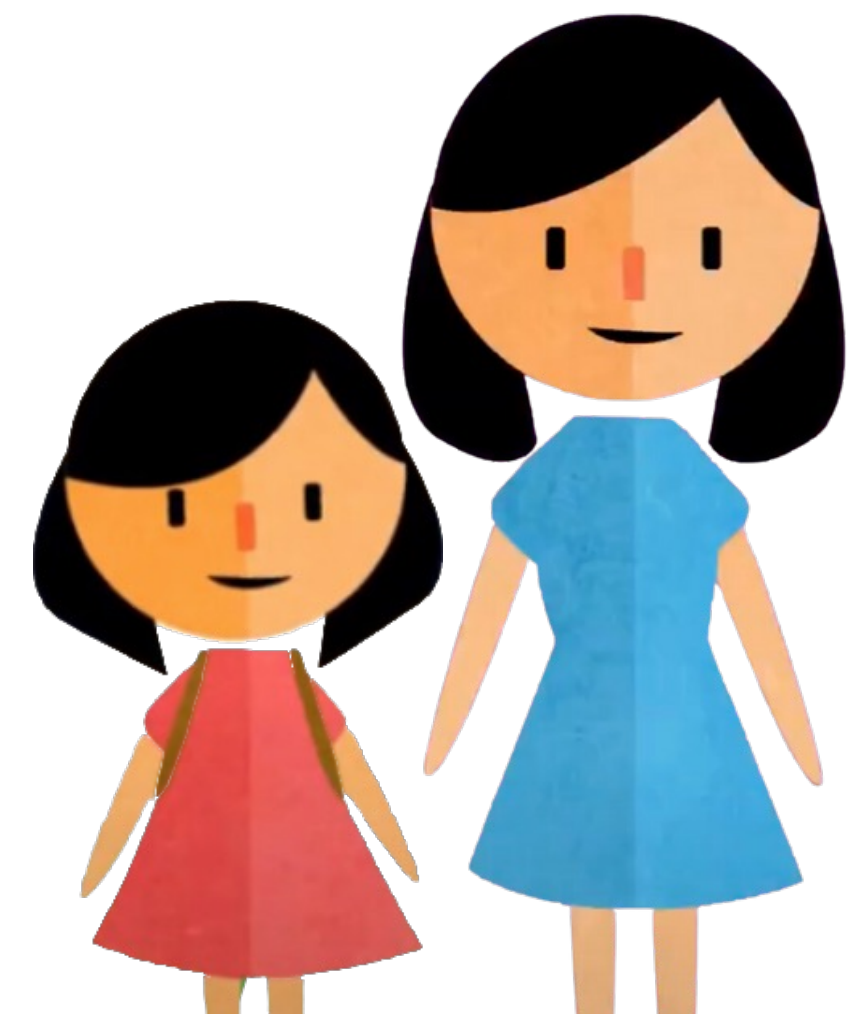
In terms of Nutritional Status...

Adolescent girls like NINA are also LESS LIKELY to be stunted, underweight or overweight

Body Mass Index (BMI-for-age)

Significant differences in females vs males at all ages:
Higher overwt/obese and thin/severely thin in males (double burden)

Females

	Age 10 (2016)	Age 11 (2018)	Age 12 (2019)	Age 13 (2020)	Age 16 (2022)
overwt/obese	8.4	9.8	10.3	10.4	9.8
normal	76.9	77.0	78.0	81.8	81.0
thin/severely thin	14.6	13.2	11.6	7.8	9.2

Males

	Age 10 (2016)	Age 11 (2018)	Age 12 (2019)	Age 13 (2020)	Age 16 (2022)
overwt/obese	13.0	11.9	10.7	12.5	12.3
normal	71.1	70.7	70.1	73.5	74.5
thin/severely thin	15.9	17.4	19.2	14.1	13.2

■ thin/severely thin   ■ normal   ■ overwt/obese
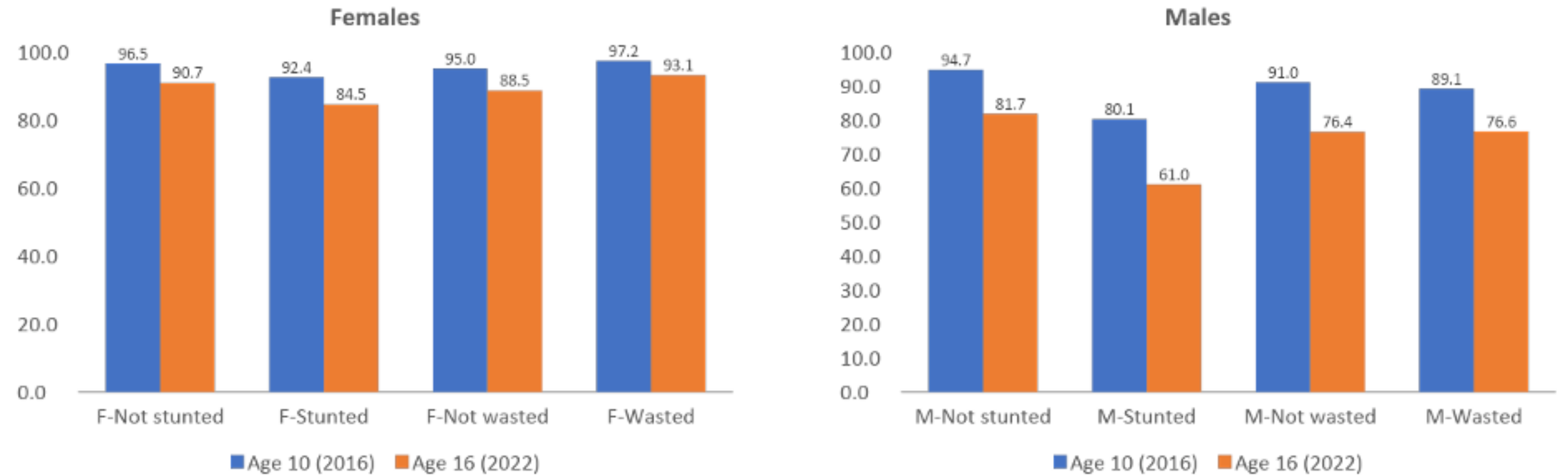
Note: Presented as weighted proportions at each wave;
In sample with complete data (n=2,525): % overwt significantly different (at p<0.001) between ages 10 & 11; % thin/severely different between ages 11 and 12, 12 and 13

In terms of Nutritional Status...

Among persistently stunted or wasted individuals, **males are more off track than females.**

On-Track with Schooling

Females

| | 96.5 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 84.5 | 95.0 | 88.5 | 97.2 | 93.1 |

F-Not stunted · F-Stunted · F-Not wasted · F-Wasted

■ Age 10 (2016) ■ Age 16 (2022)

Males

| | 94.7 | 81.7 | 80.1 | 61.0 | 91.0 | 76.4 | 89.1 | 76.6 |

M-Not stunted · M-Stunted · M-Not wasted · M-Wasted

■ Age 10 (2016) ■ Age 16 (2022)

Analysis sample:
Stunting status at both ages (with schooling data; n=3,734)
Persistently stunted: Females: 18.4%   Males: 19.4%

Wasting status at both ages (with schooling data; n=3,731)
Persistently wasted: Females: 4.4%   Males: 6.8%

Prevalence rates (all; each wave):
Stunting
Age 10: 30.5% (n=4,880) Age 16: 26.5% (n=4,367)

Wasting
Age 10: 15.3% (n=4,871) Age 16: 11.4% (n=4,367)

In terms of Sexual Initiation and Pregnancy...

In terms of Sexual Initiation and Pregnancy...

Sexual Initation by Age 16:

8.4%
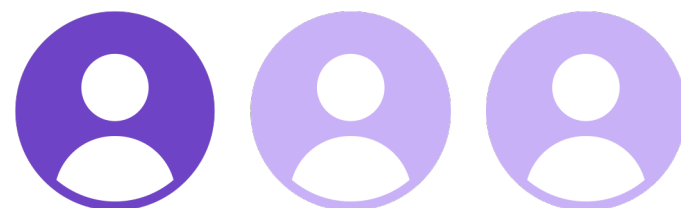reported to have experienced sexual intercourse

12.3% males   **4.0%** females

Among those who ever had sex:

had first sex before age 15 y/o

14.6 y/o
mean age at first sex

Females tend to have much older partners than the males
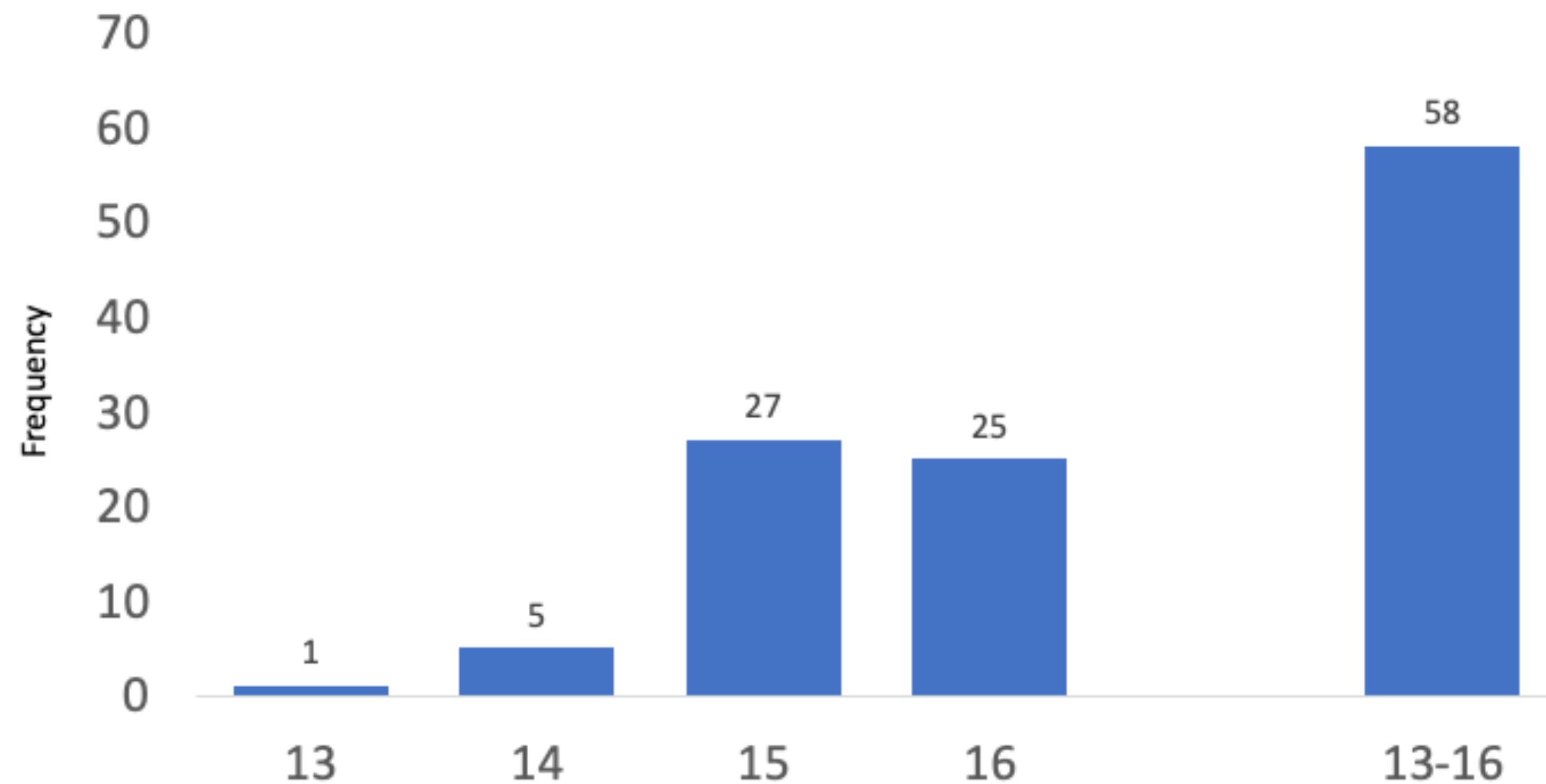
First sexual partner: **boyfriend/girlfriend**   **live-in partner**

In terms of Sexual Initiation and Pregnancy...

Among 16 y/o female cohort: 2.5%* had ever been pregnant; Most had their first pregnancy at age 15-16y

Distribution of girls ever been pregnant, by age of first pregnancy

In terms of Sexual Initiation and Pregnancy...

Ever-pregnant adolescent girls were:

- Less likely to be enrolled in school and be close to their mothers;
- More likely to be ever married, smoking, drinking alcohol, watching pornographic videos, and having friends who ever had sex.

Characteristic	Never Pregnant %	Ever Pregnant %	ALL %
Urban	48.6	43.1	48.4
Domain			
Luzon	31.9	27.6	31.8
Visayas	34.6	36.2	34.6
Mindanao	33.6	36.2	33.6
Enrolled*	98.5	58.6	97.4
Ever been married*	1.3	75.4	3.3
Close to mother*	94.7	87.9	94.5
Close to father	85.7	89.3	85.8
Smoking*	0.7	5.2	0.8
Drinking alcohol*	12.1	22.4	12.3
Chat strangers	52.9	53.4	52.9
Friends ever sex*	12.2	43.6	13.0
Watch porno*	8.5	19.0	8.8

*Unweighted estimates; *difference p<0.05*

In terms of Sexual Initiation and Pregnancy...

Childhood factors (10 y/o) associated with Sexual Initiation and Pregnancy by 16 y/o

Risk of sexual initiation by age 16*

Lower risk:
- higher household wealth
- mother's education (HS level)

Higher risk:
- drinking alcohol, smoking
- watching pornographic videos

Risk of getting pregnant by age 16**

Lower risk:
- higher household wealth
- mother's education (HS level)
- on track schooling

Higher risk:
- watching pornographic videos

*Unweighted estimates, results of multivariate analyses; *n=3,525 excludes those who had sex at <12y; **n=1,756; p<0.1*

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There is an apparent **advantage** that girls like NINA have in early adolescence...

...But it is something that they seem to lose as they get older.

Despite the early advantages, **girls face unique challenges from an early age** that could **significantly impact their futures.**

Early childbearing - To date, 2.6% of adolescent girls covered by the study have already been pregnant.

Early union/cohabitations- 3% of the adolescent girls are already cohabiting compared to 1% of boys

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Unequal gender norms: Girls spend significantly more time (40% more) doing household chores compared to boys.

	Male	Female
Did Household Chores	95.9%	96.9%
Average minutes per week spent on house chores	355.1 minutes/week	492.0 minutes/week

Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child

HELP NINA

REACH HER FULL POTENTIAL

Thank you for listening!

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