

Philippines



National Demographic
and Health Survey

2017

Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey 2017

Philippine Statistics Authority
Quezon City, Philippines

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

October 2018



The 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2017) was carried out by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Funding for the NDHS 2017 was provided by the Government of the Philippines. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided technical assistance and equipment through ICF under The DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Since 1993, an NDHS has been implemented in the country approximately every five years under The DHS Program.

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Cover photo is provided courtesy of Karen Lakey Isenhower.

Recommended citation:

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and ICF. 2018. *Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey 2017*. Quezon City, Philippines, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: PSA and ICF.

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PREFACE

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) presents the final report on the 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The survey provides information on fertility, fertility preferences, family planning practices, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS, and violence against women. These indicators are crucial in policy-making, program planning, and monitoring and evaluation of population and health programs, including those anchored on the attainment of related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The NDHS 2017 is the sixth DHS survey to be conducted in the Philippines in collaboration with the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program and the 11th national DHS overall. Fieldwork for the survey was carried out from August 14 to October 27, 2017, covering a national sample of over 31,000 households and more than 25,000 women age 15-49.

The NDHS 2017 was funded by the Government of the Philippines. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided technical assistance and equipment through ICF under The DHS Program.

The PSA would like to express its deepest gratitude to the Department of Health and the University of the Philippines Population Institute for their invaluable contributions during the preparatory phase of the survey.

Great appreciation is also extended to the survey team of the PSA for their hard work and dedication: the staff of the Social Sector Statistics Service, Demographic and Health Statistics Division (DHSD), who worked tirelessly throughout all stages of the survey; selected staff of the National Censuses Service and the Information Technology and Dissemination Service for their support during the training process; the Finance and Administrative Service for its assistance in managing the logistics for support operations; the staff of the Regional Statistical Services Offices and Provincial Statistical Offices for overseeing the data collection activities; and the 90 interviewing teams composed of team supervisors and interviewers. The PSA is equally grateful to the survey respondents who patiently shared their time and information during the interviews.



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October 2018

ABBREVIATIONS

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin
BHW	barangay health worker
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CBR	crude birth rate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CSPRO	Censuses and Surveys Processing
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DHSD	Demographic and Health Statistics Division
DOH	Department of Health
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EARF	Enumeration Areas Reference File
ENC	essential newborn care
EO	Executive Order
FASDs	fetal alcohol spectrum disorders
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
GPS	global positioning system
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
HepB	hepatitis B
HFEP	Health Facilities Enhancement Program
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HU	housing unit
HUC	highly urbanized city
ICF	ICF (<i>originally, Inner City Fund</i>)
IFSS	Internet file streaming system
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine

IUD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
kg	kilogram
KMC	kangaroo mother care
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LGU	local government unit
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MCP	Maternity Care Package
MCW	Magna Carta of Women
MMR	measles-mumps-rubella
MNTE	Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination
MSF	Master Sample Frame
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAR	net attendance ratio
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NDS	National Demographic Survey
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NHIP	National Health Insurance Program
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PNP	Philippine National Police
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSU	primary sampling unit
RA	Republic Act
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RHU	rural health unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	standard days method
SE	standard error
SSS	Social Security System
SSU	secondary sampling unit
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VAW	violence against women
VIP	ventilated improved pit latrine
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017 (NDHS)

The NDHS 2017 final report is based on approximately 175 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter. Additionally, this reader-friendly report features about 70 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Colorful maps display breakdowns by regions. The text highlights key points in bullets and clearly identifies indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, NDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of NDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting NDHS tables.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use is highest among currently married women with 3-4 living children (50%) (Table 7.4.2).
- Currently married women in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to use modern methods (42% versus 38%).
- The modern contraceptive prevalence rate is highest among women in Cagayan Valley (57%), largely as a result of the high percentage of pill users (36%). Half (51%) of women in SOCCSKSARGEN also use modern contraceptive methods (Figure 7.3).
- The median age at sterilization among women is 32.1 years. Women were most likely to be sterilized at age 30-34 (36%) (Table 7.5).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 1 in 4 women (24%) correctly report that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods. Forty-three percent of women incorrectly believe that a woman is more likely to conceive immediately after her menstrual cycle has ended, and 16% report that they do not know when the fertile period is. Among women who use cycle-related methods such as rhythm, only 38% have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle (Table 7.6). Women age 35-39 are most likely to have correct knowledge of the fertile period (30%) (Table 7.7).

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

Year	Any method of birth control (%)	Any modern method (%)
1993	16	15
1998	20	18
2003	23	20
2008	26	23
2013	30	26
2017	33	29

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4 Exposure to mass media 1						
Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017						
3 Background characteristic	2 Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	16.8	78.6	36.9	9.9	14.8	4,897
20-24	15.3	76.9	38.1	10.0	15.6	4,175
25-29	13.8	76.8	35.4	8.9	16.4	3,717
30-34	13.6	76.7	35.1	7.0	14.8	3,243
35-39	15.3	75.8	36.1	8.2	15.6	3,360
40-44	14.3	76.7	35.2	8.6	16.5	2,837
45-49	13.3	77.8	36.0	8.1	14.5	2,845
Residence						
Urban	18.9	78.6	37.0	10.8	12.8	12,252
Rural	11.0	75.7	35.5	6.9	18.0	12,822
Region						
National Capital Region	25.1	73.6	38.4	13.0	11.5	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.5	66.1	30.2	14.9	27.5	440
I - Ilocos Region	16.2	90.3	51.0	11.0	5.7	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	13.3	72.6	26.0	8.4	24.2	802
III - Central Luzon	15.1	87.8	24.0	10.5	9.4	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	6.5	85.0	24.8	2.8	12.4	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	9.9	69.8	22.4	5.5	26.3	621
V - Bicol	5.1	79.8	35.6	3.1	13.6	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	15.2	80.4	54.7	10.6	9.4	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	30.3	75.2	56.2	19.6	14.2	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.9	79.0	38.0	4.5	12.9	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.5	76.7	41.4	6.8	15.3	764
X - Northern Mindanao	7.0	65.7	36.1	3.7	27.9	998
XI - Davao	16.1	64.9	34.1	7.6	24.0	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.9	81.8	54.6	13.7	13.0	1,038
XIII - Caraga	14.6	70.0	38.9	9.7	21.1	648
ARMM	5.0	40.5	17.3	2.0	54.3	780
Education						
No education	3.8	34.3	23.9	3.3	56.9	200
Grades 1-6	4.8	63.0	32.4	3.0	27.5	3,245
Grades 7-10	11.5	78.5	36.0	7.1	14.5	11,558
Grade 11	20.8	83.3	36.3	12.4	11.1	934
Post-secondary	10.9	80.4	35.9	7.1	15.1	1,144
College	23.9	80.6	38.5	13.7	11.4	7,994
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.6	51.9	34.3	4.1	36.1	4,209
Second	9.5	77.1	36.5	5.5	16.6	4,629
Middle	13.8	83.9	36.4	8.9	10.7	4,918
Fourth	16.9	84.1	35.5	9.7	9.2	5,527
Highest	24.1	83.0	37.9	14.0	9.6	5,791
Total	4 14.8	77.1	36.2	8.8	15.5	25,074

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle—highlighted in orange in Example 1. They tell you the topic and specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and the frequency of their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, region, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the NDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink in Example 1. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 14.8%* of women read a newspaper at least once a week, 77.1% watch television at least once a week, and 36.2% listen to the radio at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women age 15-49 with college education access all three media at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 13.7% of women age 15-49 with college education access all three types of media at least once a week.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across the Philippines. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- a) What percentage of women in the Philippines do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- b) Which age group of women are most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
- c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas – which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
- d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who do not access any of the three media types at least once a week by region?
- e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to radio at least once a week by education level?
- f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspapers at least once a week by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 15.5%
 b) Women age 20-24: 38.1% of women in this age group listen to the radio weekly
 c) Women in urban areas, 18.9% read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 11.0% of women in rural areas
 d) Women with no exposure to media at least once a week ranges from a low of 5.7% in Ilocos Region to a high of 54.3% in ARMM.
 e) Yes. Exposure to radio generally increases as a woman's level of education increases; 23.9% of women with no education listen to the radio on a weekly basis compared with 38.5% of women with college education.
 f) Yes. Exposure to newspapers increases as household wealth increases; 6.6% of women in the lowest wealth quintile read a newspaper on a weekly basis compared with 24.1% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI					
Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017					
Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.4	886	*	*	4
6-11	1.5	985	*	*	15
12-23	2.0	1,933	(72.2)	(13.9)	38
24-35	1.7	1,835	(50.9)	(18.3)	31
36-47	1.5	1,975	(67.6)	(32.3)	29
48-59	1.6	2,056	(66.6)	(19.6)	34
Sex					
Male	2.0	5,070	70.8	16.9	102
Female	1.0	4,600	60.0	33.5	48
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	2.2	468	*	*	10
Does not smoke	1.5	9,202	67.6	22.2	140
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	1.2	4,159	(83.1)	(22.2)	48
Kerosene	(0.0)	73	nc	nc	0
Coal/lignite	*	7	nc	nc	0
Charcoal	1.7	1,048	*	*	18
Wood/straw ³	1.9	4,382	58.7	16.8	84
No food cooked in household	*	2	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	1.3	4,282	(79.8)	(25.3)	57
Rural	1.7	5,389	59.6	20.2	93
Region					
National Capital Region	1.3	1,178	*	*	16
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.5	152	*	*	1
I - Ilocos Region	2.0	435	*	*	9
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	364	*	*	3
III - Central Luzon	0.9	874	*	*	8
IVA - CALABARZON	0.5	1,553	*	*	7
MIMAROPA Region	3.1	254	*	*	8
V - Bicol	2.8	669	*	*	19
VI - Western Visayas	3.4	636	*	*	22
VII - Central Visayas	0.9	572	*	*	5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	447	(68.5)	(26.8)	20
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.7	393	*	*	7
X - Northern Mindanao	0.6	460	*	*	3
XI - Davao	1.6	507	*	*	8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.7	523	*	*	4
XIII - Caraga	2.7	310	*	*	8
ARMM	0.7	345	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	0.0	108	nc	nc	0
Grades 1-6	2.6	1,724	65.7	19.3	46
Grades 7-10	1.5	4,963	68.8	21.9	74
Grade 11	*	16	nc	nc	0
Post-secondary	1.1	447	*	*	5
College	1.0	2,413	(72.8)	(33.1)	25
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.8	2,707	56.8	10.8	48
Second	1.6	2,135	(54.9)	(27.8)	33
Middle	1.6	1,903	(80.4)	(29.9)	31
Fourth	1.4	1,625	*	*	24
Highest	1.1	1,299	*	*	14
Total	3 1.5	9,670	67.3	22.2	150

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = No cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.
² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, and shop/store. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner/hilot or friends/relatives
³ Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to those children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 have symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 1.5%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 150 children or 1.5% of the 9,670 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 1.5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in urban areas had advice or treatment sought? 79.8%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in the National Capital Region had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 children (unweighted) in this group. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in NDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the NDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the Philippines NDHS 2017, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 17 regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Region			
National Capital Region	17.5	4,400	2,574
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.8	440	1,469
I - Ilocos Region	5.0	1,258	970
II - Cagayan Valley	3.2	802	1,067
III - Central Luzon	9.8	2,453	2,056
IVA - CALABARZON	16.0	4,016	1,414
MIMAROPA Region	2.5	621	1,257
V - Bicol	6.2	1,551	1,642
VI - Western Visayas	6.0	1,498	1,742
VII - Central Visayas	6.4	1,607	1,313
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.0	997	1,595
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.0	764	866
X - Northern Mindanao	4.0	998	1,518
XI - Davao	4.8	1,203	1,266
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.1	1,038	1,140
XIII - Caraga	2.6	648	1,426
ARMM	3.1	780	1,759
Total	100.0	25,074	25,074

enough money to interview 25,074 women and want to produce results that are representative of the Philippines as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of the Philippines is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as National Capital Region, are heavily populated while others, such as MIMAROPA Region are not. Thus, MIMAROPA Region must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** at the right in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 866 in Zamboanga Peninsula to 2,574 in National Capital Region. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in National Capital Region is about 18% of the population in the Philippines, while MIMAROPA Region's population contributes only 3% of the population in the Philippines. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in National Capital Region accounts for only about 10% of the total sample of women interviewed (2,574/25,074) and the number of women interviewed in MIMAROPA Region accounts for 5% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,257/25,074). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of the Philippines, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, like MIMAROPA Region, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like National Capital Region, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at region level. The total national

sample size of 25,074 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of the Philippines, you would see that women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in National Capital Region and the proportion of women who live in MIMAROPA Region.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and regional levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the NDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Philippines NDHS 2017

Indicator	Sex			NDHS table number
	Male	Female	Total	
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	84.4	9.9
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹	28	26	27	8.1 and 8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹	13	14	14	8.1 and 8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	56.1	na	7.11.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10-14 years ²	na	0	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15-19 years ³	na	47	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁴	na	5.1	na	3.1
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose) ⁵	80.2	79.4	79.8	10.4.1
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose) ⁶	48.8	44.7	46.8	10.4.1
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{7,8}	na	14.7	na	15.12
a) Physical violence	na	4.4	na	15.12
b) Sexual violence	na	2.2	na	15.12
c) Psychological violence	na	12.9	na	15.12
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) before age 15	na	2.2	na	4.2
b) before age 18	na	16.5	na	4.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ⁹	na	79.8	na	na
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹⁰	na	85.8	na	14.5
	Residence			NDHS table number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	96.4	90.3	93.0	2.7
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹¹	70.3	31.5	48.9	2.7
	Sex			NDHS table number
	Male	Female	Total	
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹²	na	22.3	na	14.5
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	92.3	91.2	91.8	2.14
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹³	na	67.8	na	3.5

na = Not applicable

¹ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

² Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

³ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

⁴ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women age 15-49 only

⁵ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received 3 doses of DPT-containing vaccine

⁶ The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received 2 doses of measles and/or MMR vaccine

⁷ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only

⁸ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence

⁹ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only

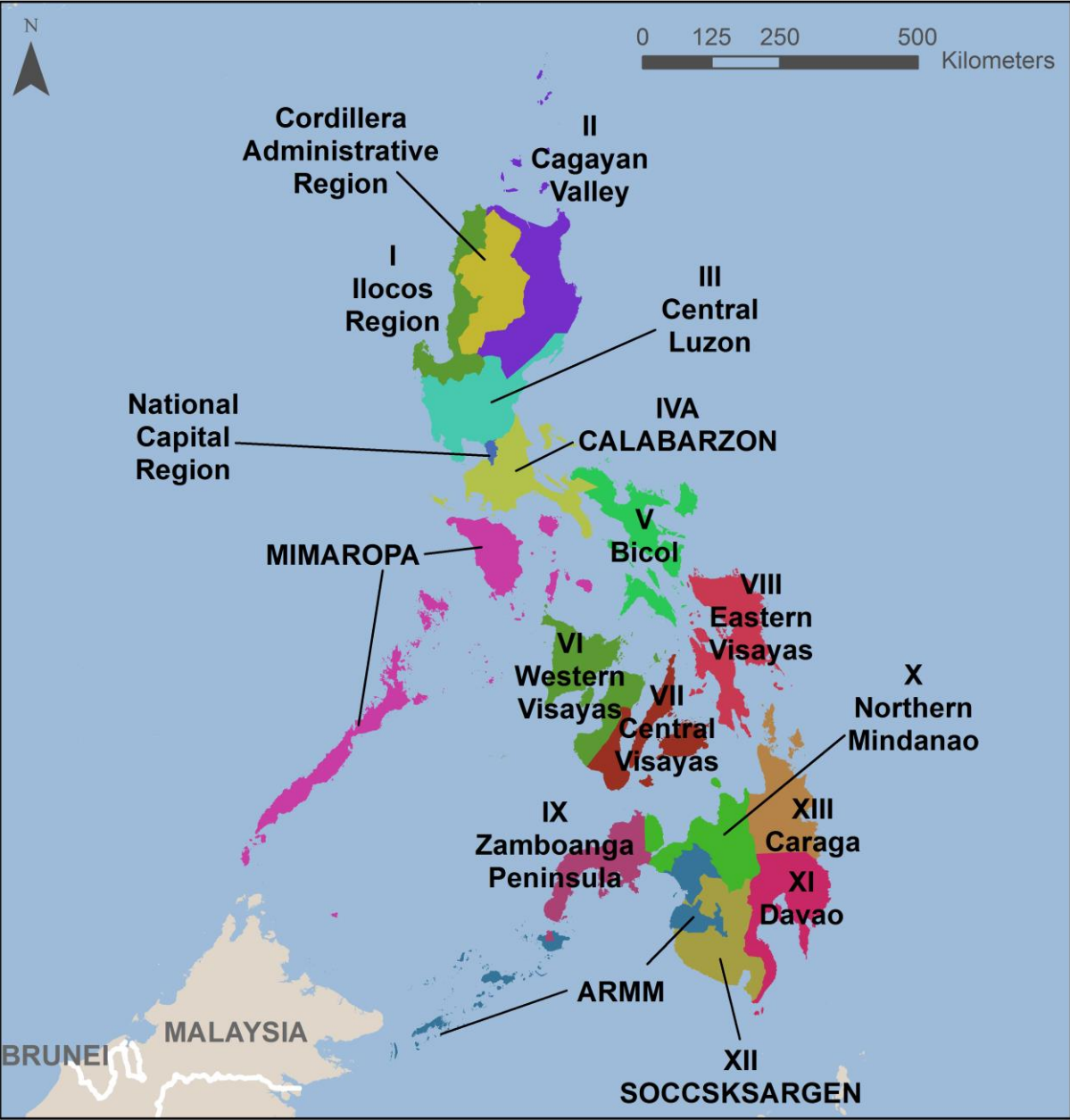
¹⁰ Data are available for women age 15-49 only

¹¹ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

¹² Data are available for women age 15-49 who have and use an account at bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available

¹³ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months

PHILIPPINES



The 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the sixth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines as part of The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program and the 11th national demographic survey conducted since 1968. It was implemented by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data collection took place from August 14 to October 27, 2017. Funding for the NDHS 2017 was provided by the Government of the Philippines. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided technical assistance and equipment through ICF under The DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the NDHS 2017 is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the NDHS 2017 collected information on marriage, fertility levels, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding, maternal and child health, child mortality, awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, domestic violence, and other health-related issues such as smoking.

The information collected through the NDHS 2017 is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in the Department of Health (DOH) and other organizations in designing and evaluating programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The Philippines has 17 administrative regions, namely the National Capital Region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IV-A (CALABARZON), MIMAROPA Region, Region V (Bicol Region), Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), Region X (Northern Mindanao), Region XI (Davao Region), Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), Caraga Region, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Each of these regions is composed of provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), or other special areas, which are subdivided into cities, municipalities, and barangays. The barangays are the smallest local government unit. National government offices are usually (but not always) concentrated in the regional centers, and the seat of the provincial government is situated in each of the respective provinces. The country has 81 provinces, 33 HUCs, and 42,036 barangays.

The sampling scheme provides data representative of the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the country's administrative regions. The sample selection methodology for the NDHS 2017 is based on a two-stage stratified sample design using the Master Sample Frame (MSF), designed and compiled by the PSA. The MSF is constructed based on the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and updated based on the 2015 Census of Population. The first stage involved a systematic selection of 1,250 primary sampling units (PSUs) distributed by province or HUC. A PSU can be a barangay, a portion of a large barangay, or two or more adjacent small barangays.

In the second stage, an equal take of either 20 or 26 sample housing units were selected from each sampled PSU using systematic random sampling. In situations where a housing unit contained one to three households, all households were interviewed. In the rare situation where a housing unit contained more than three households, no more than three households were interviewed. The survey interviewers were instructed to interview only the pre-selected housing units. No replacements and no changes of the pre-

selected housing units were allowed in the implementing stage in order to prevent bias. Survey weights were calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that weighted results are representative estimates of indicators at the regional and national levels.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. Among women eligible for an individual interview, one woman per household was selected for a module on domestic violence.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Two questionnaires were used for the NDHS 2017: the Household Questionnaire and the Woman's Questionnaire. Both questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-7) questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to the Philippines. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government agencies, universities, and international agencies.

After all questionnaires were finalized in English, they were translated into six major languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Bikol, Hiligaynon, and Waray. The Household and Woman's Questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to allow for computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes, with the capability to choose any of the languages for each questionnaire. In addition, information about the fieldworkers for the survey was collected through a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. The data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on health insurance coverage for each household member; characteristics of the household's housing unit, such as source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, and materials used for the floor of the housing unit; and ownership of various durable goods. In addition, a Philippines-specific section was included that collected information on utilization of health facilities by household members.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, marital status, education, religion, and ethnic group)
- Pregnancy history and child mortality
- Knowledge, use, and source of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS
- Other health issues
- Domestic violence (including measures of physical, sexual, and emotional violence)

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field (the team supervisors and field interviewers).

Tablet computers were used for data collection by the enumerators. The tablet computers were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from the team supervisor to the interviewers, individual questionnaires to survey team members, and completed

questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The CAPI data collection system employed in the NDHS 2017 was developed by The DHS Program with the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., and The DHS Program.

The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

1.4 PRETEST

A pretest was conducted on April 21, 2017, in a barangay in Quezon City, prior to finalizing the design of the survey materials. It was aimed at checking the flow and clarity of the questions and the sustainability of respondents' attitudes and motivation in answering the questions. A briefing for the pretest was held from April 17-19, 2017, at the PSA central office in Eton Centris Cyberpod 3 in Quezon City. The briefing focused on the concepts used in the survey, field enumeration and supervision procedures, and specific instructions for completing the questionnaires. To further prepare the briefing participants for the pretest interviews, participants engaged in practice interviews following the discussion of the questionnaires. For the pretest itself, a team approach was adopted so that interviewers could easily communicate and resolve any problems encountered during data gathering. Each interviewer was required to interview two households and at least three eligible respondents as follows: one woman age 15-49 with one or more children age 5 or below, one woman age 15-49 who was a current user of a family planning method, and one woman age 15-49 who had never been married. A debriefing was held on April 24, 2017, to discuss experiences in the administration of the questionnaires, including problems encountered and recommendations for their resolution.

1.5 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Training of the field staff was conducted in two stages. The first was the training of the Task Force, and the second was the training of the interviewing teams. The Task Force training was conducted from May 29 to June 17, 2017. The first 2 weeks of training took place in Pasig, Metro Manila, and focused on questionnaire content. The third week, in Clark, Pampanga, focused on CAPI training and included 3 days of field practice. Trainees were regional and provincial PSA staff members, including one information technology (IT) specialist per region. Selected staff from the Demographic and Health Statistics Division (DHSD) of the Social Sector Statistics Service of the PSA, professors from the University of the Philippines Population Institute, and staff from ICF acted as trainers. There were also resource speakers from the DOH for certain topics.

The second stage of training, referred to as the second level training, took place from July 10-29, 2017, in 18 training centers spread through the regions. Second-level instructors were members of the Task Force who had completed the first stage of training. A total of 216 field interviewers, 90 team supervisors, 19 regional supervisors, and 18 regional IT specialists took part in the second-level training.

On August 8-9, 2017, a workshop was held in Quezon City with the regional supervisors and IT specialists, staff from the PSA central office, and ICF staff. During the workshop, issues that came up during the second level training were addressed and final corrections to the programming and translations were made. The supervisors and IT specialists were also trained on the collection of GPS points.

1.6 FIELDWORK

Survey data collection was carried out from August 14 to October 27, 2017, by the 90 field teams. Each team consisted of a team supervisor and two to three field interviewers, all of whom were female. Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the NDHS 2017. Regional and team supervisors were engaged to supervise their teams on a full-time basis. Field check tables based on data from completed questionnaires were generated weekly by the central office and used to monitor progress and provide regular feedback to the field teams.

1.7 DATA PROCESSING

The processing of the NDHS 2017 data began almost as soon as fieldwork started. As data collection was completed in each PSU, all electronic data files were transferred via an Internet file streaming system (IFSS) to the PSA central office in Quezon City. These data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. The field teams were alerted to any inconsistencies and errors while still in the PSU. Secondary editing involved resolving inconsistencies and the coding of open-ended questions; the former was carried out in the central office by a senior data processor, while the latter was taken on by regional coordinators and central office staff during a 5-day workshop following the completion of the fieldwork. Data editing was carried out using the CPro software package. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage, because it maximized the likelihood of the data being error-free and accurate. Timely generation of field check tables allowed for more effective monitoring. The secondary editing of the data was completed by November 2017. The final cleaning of the data set was carried out by data processing specialists from The DHS Program by the end of December 2017.

Throughout this report, numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk; percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown in parentheses to caution readers when interpreting data that a percentage based on fewer than 50 cases may not be statistically reliable.

1.8 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the NDHS 2017. A total of 31,791 households were selected for the sample, of which 27,855 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 27,496 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 25,690 women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 25,074 women, yielding a response rate of 98%.

The household response rate is slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas (98% and 99%, respectively); however, there is no difference by urban-rural residence in response rates among women (98% for each).

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Philippines NDHS 2017			
Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	10,502	21,289	31,791
Households occupied	9,173	18,682	27,855
Households interviewed	9,021	18,475	27,496
Household response rate ¹	98.3	98.9	98.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	9,234	16,456	25,690
Number of eligible women interviewed	9,016	16,058	25,074
Eligible women response rate ²	97.6	97.6	97.6

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied
² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Drinking water and sanitation:** 95% of households use an improved source of drinking water, and 76% use improved toilet facilities.
- **Electricity:** 93% of households have electricity.
- **Clean fuel for cooking:** Half of households (51%) use clean fuel for cooking.
- **Tobacco smoking inside the home:** In 28% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis, and in 8% of households someone smokes inside on a weekly basis.
- **Household composition:** On average, households in the Philippines have 4.2 members, and 21% of households are female-headed.
- **Birth registration:** 92% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; this includes 68% with a birth certificate and 24% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.
- **School attendance:** 94% of girls age 6-11 attend primary school, as compared with 93% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 83% of girls and 74% of boys age 12-17 attend secondary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the NDHS 2017 provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, handwashing, household population composition, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

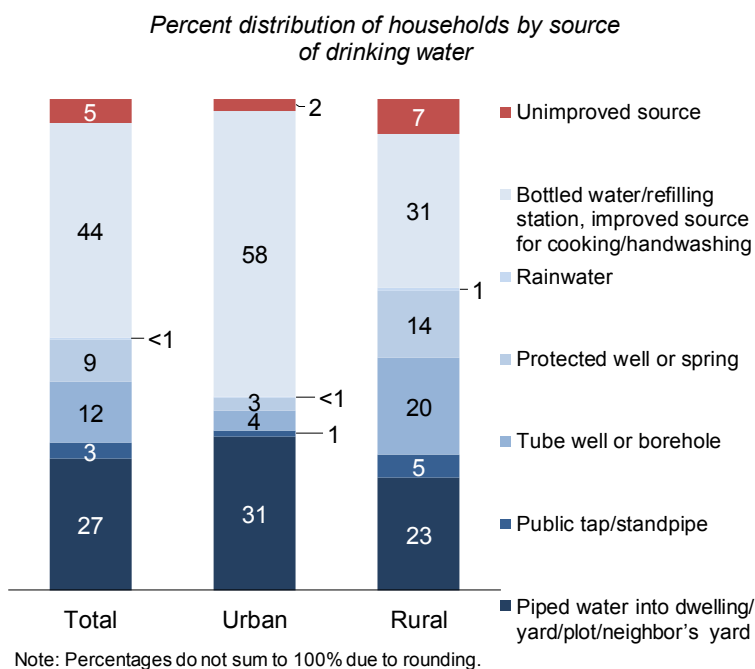
Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water or refilling stations for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and handwashing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In the Philippines, 95% of households use an improved source of drinking water (98% of urban households and 93% of rural households) (Table 2.1). By region, the proportion of the household population using an improved source of drinking water ranges from 71% in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to more than 99% in the National Capital Region (NCR) (Table 2.2).

The most common source of drinking water among both urban and rural households is bottled water or a refilling station, followed by water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot or piped to a neighbor (Figure 2.1). Among urban households, 58% use bottled water or a refilling station, 28% use water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot, and 3% use water piped to a neighbor. Thirty-one percent of rural households use bottled water or a refilling station, 19% have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot, and 4% use water piped to a neighbor. One percent of urban households use a public tap or standpipe, as compared with 5% of rural households. Two percent of urban households and 7% of rural households use an unimproved source of drinking water.

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence



Overall, 80% of Filipino households have water on the premises, including 91% of urban households and 71% of rural households. Three percent of households travel 30 minutes or longer to fetch water. Most households (79%) report that they do not treat their water prior to drinking. Boiling is the most common water treatment method, used by 12% of all households. Overall, 15% of households use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water.

Table 2.3 presents information on the availability of water in the last 2 weeks among households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole. Ten percent of such households reported having a water interruption of at least a single day in the last 2 weeks.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

As shown in **Figure 2.2**, three quarters (76%) of households in the Philippines use improved toilet facilities, which are non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Shared toilet facilities of an otherwise acceptable type are also common; 20% of urban households use a shared facility, as compared with 15% of rural households. Three percent of households in the Philippines use unimproved facilities, with an additional 5% not using any facility (**Table 2.4**).

By region, the proportion of the household population using an improved toilet facility ranges from 35% in ARMM to 87% in Central Luzon. Twenty-two percent of the household population in ARMM, 13% in Central Visayas, and 11% in Western Visayas have no toilet facility at all (**Table 2.5**).

Among households using a toilet that flushes to a septic tank or pit latrine and among households using a pit latrine or a composting toilet, 7% reported that their septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet has ever been full. Among households with a full septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet, 40% reported that their septic tank, latrine, or composting toilet was closed or covered and a new latrine or tank was constructed; 31% of households reported that their septic waste was removed to a treatment plant by a service provider (**Table 2.6**).

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke inside the home, from either cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Forty-eight percent of households in the Philippines use solid fuels, consisting mostly of wood and charcoal, for cooking (**Table 2.7**). Use of solid fuels for cooking is much more common in rural areas (67%) than urban areas (25%). Exposure to smoke from cooking is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In the Philippines, the majority of households (77%) cook inside their house. Eight percent of households cook in a separate building, and 14% cook outside.

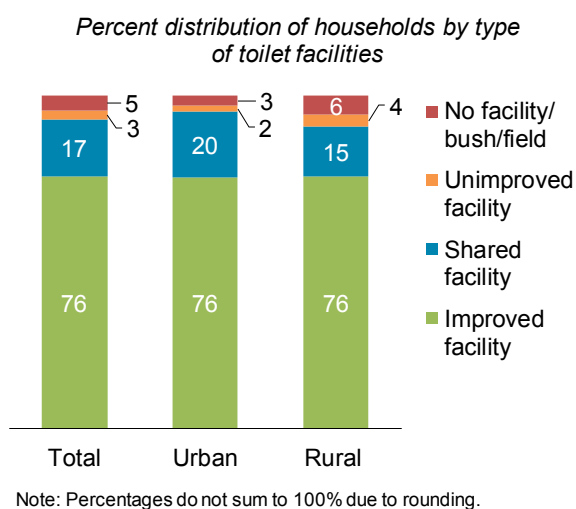
Exposure to tobacco smoke is common in the Philippines. In 28% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis, and in 8% of households someone smokes inside on a weekly basis.

Other Housing Characteristics

The survey collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and number of rooms used for sleeping. Overall, 93% of households in the Philippines have electricity. The most common flooring materials are cement (52% of households) and ceramic tiles (21%). Forty-three percent of households use one room for sleeping.

Half of households (52%) own both the house and lot in which they live, and 19% of households own the house but rent the lot for free or with the consent of the owner. An additional 14% rent the house or room including the lot, and 11% rent the house and lot for free with the consent of the owner (**Table 2.8**).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Household Durable Goods

The survey collected information about household effects, means of transportation, ownership of agricultural land and farm animals, and whether any household member was a beneficiary of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). As shown in **Table 2.9**, 89% of households have a mobile phone, 77% have a television, 67% have a watch, 51% have a radio, 43% have a refrigerator, and 22% have a computer. More than one-third (36%) of households have a motorcycle/scooter, 19% have a bicycle, and 10% have an automobile.

Overall, 15% of households own agricultural land and 32% own farm animals. Rural households are more likely than urban households to own agricultural land (22% versus 7%) or farm animals (47% versus 14%). Sixteen percent of households are beneficiaries of 4Ps, including 8% of urban households and 23% of rural households.

Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

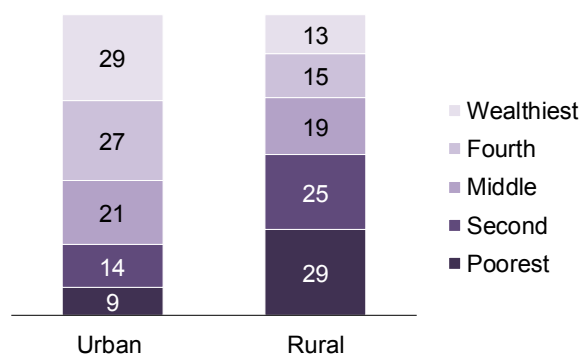
Sample: Households

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile according to residence and region. Urban households are more likely than rural households to fall into the higher wealth quintiles, while rural households are more likely to fall into the lower wealth quintiles. Fifty-five percent of the urban population is in the two highest wealth quintiles. By contrast, 53% of the non-urban population falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.3**). Wealth varies widely by region. Forty-two percent of the population in NCR is in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with only 1% of the population in ARMM. Conversely, 70% of the population in ARMM is in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with only 1% in NCR.

Table 2.10 also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 being an equal wealth distribution and 1 a totally unequal distribution. The Gini coefficient is 0.22, which suggests that wealth is somewhat evenly distributed across the population. However, wealth is distributed more evenly in the urban population than in the rural population (0.15 versus 0.24).

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

2.5 HANDWASHING

Handwashing is an important step in improving hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to over-reporting, interviewers in the NDHS 2017 asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. A place for washing hands was observed in 93% of households, making the data fairly representative (**Table 2.11**). In 89% of the households where a place for handwashing was observed, interviewers found that soap and water were present. Six percent of handwashing locations had water but no soap, 2% had soap but no water, and 3% did not have soap, water, or any other cleaning agents.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Households in ARMM (13%) are most likely to have no water, soap, or other cleansing agent, followed by households in SOCCSKSARGEN (9%) and Eastern Visayas (5%).
- Availability of soap and water increases with increasing wealth. Almost all households (98%) in the highest wealth quintile have soap and water for handwashing, while 75% of households in the lowest quintile have soap and water.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same housing unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

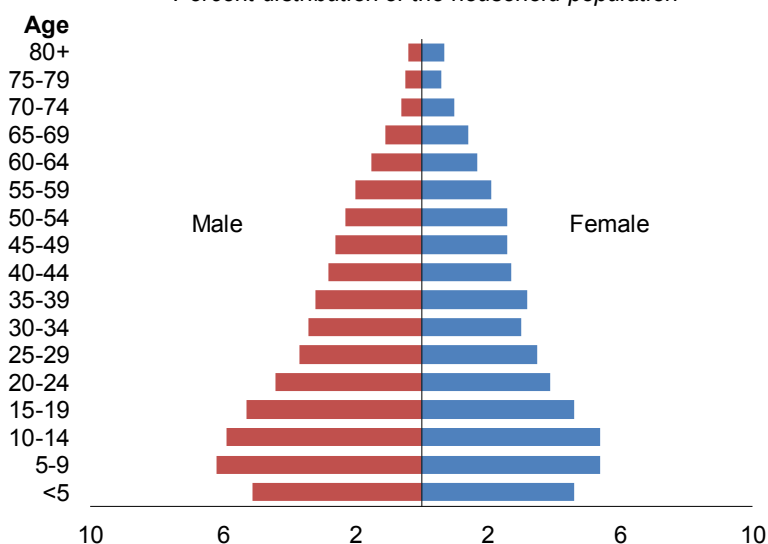
How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

A total of 111,643 individuals stayed overnight in the 27,496 households interviewed in the NDHS 2017. Fifty-one percent (56,970) of these individuals were male and 49% (54,673) were female (**Table 2.12**), yielding a sex ratio of 104 males per 100 females. The population pyramid in **Figure 2.4** illustrates the distribution of the population by 5-year age groups and sex. Children under age 15 account for 33% of the population, while individuals age 65 and older make up only 6%.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



The majority of households in the Philippines are male-headed (79%). Female-headed households are more common in urban than rural areas (24% and 18%, respectively). The average household consists of 4.2 usual members. Rural households are on average slightly larger than urban households (4.3 and 4.1 persons per household, respectively) (Table 2.13).

Trends: The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 86% in 1993 to 79% in 2017. Over the same time period, mean household size declined from 5.3 members to 4.2 members, a decrease of 1.1 persons.

2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

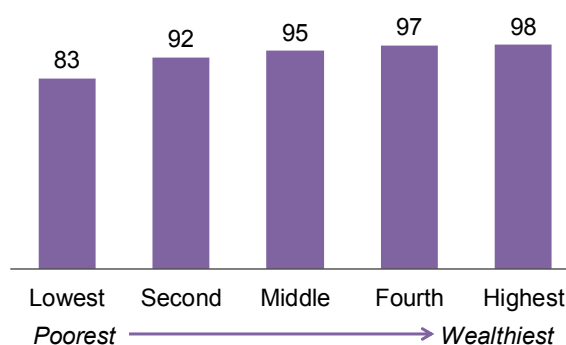
Table 2.14 presents information on the percentage of children under age 5 who have a birth certificate and the percentage who do not have a birth certificate but whose birth has been registered with the civil authorities. Overall, 92% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; this includes 68% with a birth certificate and 24% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Birth registration increases with increasing household wealth. Eighty-three percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile have had their births registered, as compared with 98% of children in the highest quintile (Figure 2.5).
- The percentage of children who have had their birth registered ranges from 60% in ARMM to 99% in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR).

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.8 EDUCATION

2.8.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Tables 2.15.1 and 2.15.2 present information on educational attainment among the household population age 6 and over. Overall, 4% of women and girls age 6 and over have never been to school, 22% have attended some primary school, 12% have completed primary but advanced no further, 18% have attended some secondary school, 18% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 26% have attained some education after secondary school. Women and girls age 6 and over have completed a median of 9.1 years of schooling.

Educational attainment among men and boys is similar to that among women and girls. Five percent of men and boys age 6 and over have never attended school, 26% have attended some primary school, 11%

have completed primary school, 19% have attended some secondary school, 17% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 22% have attained some education after secondary school. Men and boys age 6 and over have completed a median of 8.1 years of schooling, or a year less than women and girls age 6 and over.

Trends: Median years of schooling among females increased from 5.7 years in 1993 to 9.1 years in 2017; over the same period, median years of schooling increased from 5.6 years to 8.1 years among males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median number of years of schooling is higher in urban areas than rural areas among both females (10.2 years versus 7.8 years) and males (10.1 years versus 6.8 years).
- Among both females and males, median number of years of schooling is highest in NCR (10.7 years and 10.6 years, respectively) and lowest in ARMM (5.4 years and 4.2 years, respectively). Two percent of females and 3% of males in NCR have no education; by contrast, 15% of females and 13% of males in ARMM have no education.
- Educational attainment increases with increasing household wealth. Females in the lowest wealth quintile have completed a median of 5.6 years of schooling, as compared with a median of 12.2 years among females in the highest wealth quintile. Median number of years of schooling increases from 4.5 years among males in the lowest wealth quintile to 11.5 among those in the highest quintile.

2.8.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6-11 for primary school NAR and children age 12-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population, and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 6-11 for primary school GAR and children age 12-17 for secondary school GAR

School attendance ratios are shown in **Table 2.16**. Ninety-four percent of girls age 6-11 attend primary school, as compared with 93% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 83% of girls and 74% of boys age 12-17 attend secondary school.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school is 104 for girls and 107 for boys; the GAR for secondary school is 92 for girls and 85 for boys. These figures indicate that a number of children outside the official school-age population for that level are attending primary school but not secondary school.

Gender parity indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. Each index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

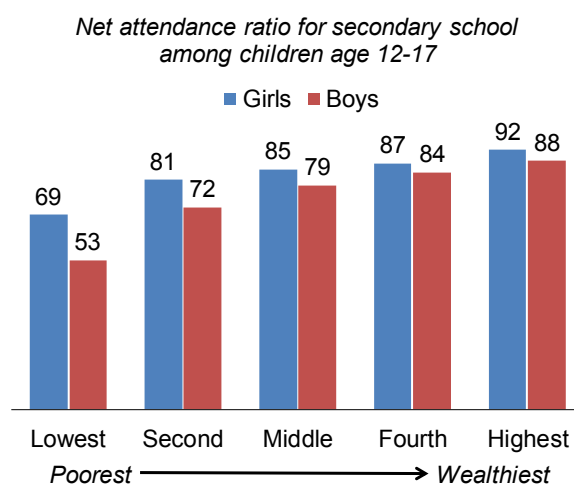
Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

The gender parity index (GPI) for the GAR at the primary school level is 0.97, indicating that in primary school there are slightly more male than female students. However, at the secondary school level, the GPI for the GAR is 1.08, indicating that there are more girls than boys attending secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- At the primary school level, the NAR ranges from 89% in ARMM to 95% in CAR, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Zamboanga Peninsula. At the secondary school level, the NAR ranges from 50% in ARMM to 85% in Ilocos Region.
- At the secondary school level, NARs rise with increasing wealth, from 60% in the lowest wealth quintile to 90% in the highest quintile. In each quintile, the NARs for girls are higher than those for boys, although the difference between boys and girls generally decreases with increasing wealth (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- Table 2.1 Household drinking water
- Table 2.2 Drinking water source according to region and wealth
- Table 2.3 Availability of water
- Table 2.4 Household sanitation facilities
- Table 2.5 Sanitation facility type according to region and wealth
- Table 2.6 Sanitation facility waste removal
- Table 2.7 Household characteristics
- Table 2.8 Tenure status of housing unit
- Table 2.9 Household possessions
- Table 2.10 Wealth quintiles
- Table 2.11 Handwashing
- Table 2.12 Household population by age, sex, and residence
- Table 2.13 Household composition
- Table 2.14 Birth registration of children under age 5
- Table 2.15.1 Educational attainment of the female household population
- Table 2.15.2 Educational attainment of the male household population
- Table 2.16 School attendance ratios

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	97.6	92.8	95.0	97.3	92.6	94.7
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	28.2	19.4	23.5	26.4	19.6	22.6
Piped to neighbor	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Public tap/standpipe	1.3	4.8	3.2	1.4	5.0	3.4
Tube well/borehole	3.9	19.7	12.4	4.6	19.8	13.0
Protected dug well	1.2	5.5	3.5	1.4	5.4	3.6
Protected spring	1.6	8.1	5.1	1.6	8.2	5.2
Rainwater	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
Bottled water/refilling station, improved source for cooking/handwashing ¹	58.2	31.2	43.6	58.3	30.6	43.0
Unimproved source	2.4	7.2	5.0	2.7	7.4	5.3
Unprotected dug well	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.5	1.8
Unprotected spring	0.5	2.7	1.7	0.6	2.8	1.8
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Surface water	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Bottled water/refilling station, unimproved source for cooking/handwashing ¹	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ²	90.6	71.3	80.2	89.5	70.8	79.2
Less than 30 minutes	7.7	23.7	16.3	8.4	24.0	17.0
30 minutes or longer	1.7	4.9	3.4	2.0	5.1	3.7
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking³						
Boiled	7.5	15.5	11.8	8.7	17.3	13.4
Bleach/chlorine added	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5
Strained through cloth	2.7	8.9	6.0	3.1	9.6	6.6
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	4.6	1.8	3.1	4.9	1.8	3.2
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Let stand and settle	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.3
Other	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
No treatment	84.7	73.6	78.7	83.0	71.4	76.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁴	12.1	17.9	15.2	13.5	19.7	16.9
Number of households/population	12,703	14,793	27,496	52,058	64,147	116,205

Note: Total includes 3 households for which source of drinking water was classified as other.

¹ Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing

² Includes water piped to a neighbor

³ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%

⁴ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting

Table 2.2 Drinking water source according to region and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water source, according to region and wealth quintile, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Source of drinking water		Total	Number of persons
	Improved source	Unimproved source		
Region				
National Capital Region	99.5	0.5	100.0	16,594
Cordillera Admin. Region	84.6	15.4	100.0	2,131
I - Ilocos Region	98.8	1.2	100.0	6,156
II - Cagayan Valley	92.3	7.6	100.0	4,208
III - Central Luzon	99.4	0.5	100.0	11,196
IVA - CALABARZON	96.9	3.1	100.0	17,753
MIMAROPA Region	93.1	6.9	100.0	3,004
V - Bicol	91.3	8.7	100.0	7,359
VI - Western Visayas	92.1	7.9	100.0	7,874
VII - Central Visayas	96.2	3.8	100.0	7,383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	96.4	3.6	100.0	5,084
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	90.8	9.2	100.0	3,959
X - Northern Mindanao	95.5	4.5	100.0	4,849
XI - Davao	91.8	8.2	100.0	6,264
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	92.8	7.2	100.0	5,469
XIII - Caraga	92.8	7.2	100.0	3,243
ARMM	70.9	29.1	100.0	3,679
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	83.7	16.3	100.0	23,252
Second	94.2	5.8	100.0	23,226
Middle	97.3	2.7	100.0	23,237
Fourth	98.7	1.3	100.0	23,250
Highest	99.5	0.5	100.0	23,240
Total	94.7	5.3	100.0	116,205

Note: Total includes 3 cases for which source of drinking water was classified as other.

Table 2.3 Availability of water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, by availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	8.0	11.3	9.6	8.5	11.3	9.9
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	91.3	88.2	89.8	90.8	88.2	89.5
Don't know/missing	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population using piped water or water from a tube well ¹	11,819	11,125	22,944	48,245	48,230	96,476

¹ Includes households/population reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households/population reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole

Table 2.4 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	75.6	75.8	75.7	79.0	76.3	77.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	5.9	3.5	4.6	6.0	3.3	4.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	67.1	62.0	64.4	70.4	62.2	65.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	2.3	7.5	5.1	2.4	7.9	5.4
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	2.2	1.3	0.2	2.3	1.4
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved sanitation	24.4	24.2	24.3	21.0	23.7	22.5
Shared facility¹	19.6	14.9	17.1	16.2	14.1	15.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	17.5	11.1	14.1	14.1	10.3	12.0
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.7	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public toilet	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Unimproved facility	1.9	3.5	2.7	2.0	3.8	3.0
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.4
Bucket	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	3.0	5.8	4.5	2.9	5.8	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	12,703	14,793	27,496	52,058	64,147	116,205
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	78.6	54.9	66.1	77.9	54.4	65.1
In own yard/plot	19.0	39.3	29.8	19.6	39.8	30.6
Elsewhere	2.4	5.7	4.1	2.6	5.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	12,313	13,873	26,186	50,492	60,127	110,619

Note: Total includes 5 cases for which information on location of toilet facility is missing.

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.5 Sanitation facility type according to region and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation facility, according to region and wealth quintile, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Improved sanitation facility	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Number of persons
		Shared facility ¹	Unimproved facility	Open defecation		
Region						
National Capital Region	84.1	14.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	16,594
Cordillera Admin. Region	76.5	15.9	6.2	1.4	100.0	2,131
I - Ilocos Region	79.8	19.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	6,156
II - Cagayan Valley	81.2	16.1	1.2	1.5	100.0	4,208
III - Central Luzon	87.0	11.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	11,196
IVA - CALABARZON	85.6	12.3	0.9	1.2	100.0	17,753
MIMAROPA Region	74.8	15.6	3.6	5.9	100.0	3,004
V - Bicol	71.7	18.3	2.9	7.0	100.0	7,359
VI - Western Visayas	75.8	11.1	2.1	11.0	100.0	7,874
VII - Central Visayas	70.8	14.5	2.0	12.6	100.0	7,383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	77.8	12.2	2.4	7.7	100.0	5,084
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	72.6	15.8	4.6	7.1	100.0	3,959
X - Northern Mindanao	76.3	14.1	4.7	4.9	100.0	4,849
XI - Davao	67.8	26.5	5.0	0.8	100.0	6,264
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	68.6	20.9	2.3	8.2	100.0	5,469
XIII - Caraga	81.2	12.2	3.9	2.8	100.0	3,243
ARMM	35.4	11.2	31.6	21.8	100.0	3,679
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	46.3	23.9	10.5	19.2	100.0	23,252
Second	68.2	25.8	3.2	2.9	100.0	23,226
Middle	81.2	17.4	0.8	0.6	100.0	23,237
Fourth	93.2	6.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	23,250
Highest	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,240
Total	77.5	15.0	3.0	4.5	100.0	116,205

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.6 Sanitation facility waste removal

Among households using a toilet that flushes to a septic tank or pit latrine, any form of pit latrine, or a composting toilet, percentage that have ever had a full septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet, and among households that have ever had a full septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet, percent distribution by what was done when it was full, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of households that have ever had a full septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet	Number of households with a flush toilet, pit latrine, or composting toilet	Among households that have had a full septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet, percent distribution by what was done when it was full							Total	Number of households that have ever had a full septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet
			Removed by a service provider to a treatment plant	Removed by a service provider and buried in a covered pit	Removed by a service provider to unknown location	Emptied by household and buried in a covered pit	Emptied by household to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Closed/covered and constructed a new latrine/septic tank	Other/don't know		
Residence											
Urban	9.2	11,625	48.0	3.0	22.4	1.7	3.0	18.1	3.9	100.0	1,073
Rural	5.8	13,900	7.1	2.5	11.0	6.5	2.6	68.7	1.6	100.0	807
Region											
National Capital Region	13.9	3,572	75.9	0.7	21.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	495
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.5	515	0.7	13.1	19.2	10.3	1.7	55.0	0.0	100.0	33
I - Ilocos Region	9.0	1,268	19.0	4.0	3.0	18.3	1.6	53.4	0.7	100.0	115
II - Cagayan Valley	6.3	990	2.8	1.8	3.1	1.9	0.0	90.5	0.0	100.0	63
III - Central Luzon	4.7	2,106	41.6	2.3	0.9	6.1	12.1	30.7	6.3	100.0	100
IVA - CALABARZON	4.4	4,081	7.7	2.2	43.7	0.0	3.3	24.8	18.3	100.0	178
MIMAROPA Region	4.1	694	0.6	6.3	13.4	2.7	2.1	73.8	1.1	100.0	29
V - Bicol	6.4	1,576	8.1	0.7	12.4	5.0	2.9	66.9	4.1	100.0	101
VI - Western Visayas	9.1	1,792	1.8	0.9	5.6	5.5	7.8	77.8	0.5	100.0	164
VII - Central Visayas	9.6	1,674	32.3	6.7	33.1	3.1	2.6	22.2	0.0	100.0	161
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8.0	1,125	7.8	1.3	24.5	6.3	1.5	58.0	0.6	100.0	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10.0	866	14.0	4.4	6.5	2.7	3.4	66.9	2.2	100.0	87
X - Northern Mindanao	4.1	1,084	15.7	3.9	14.5	6.1	5.3	53.9	0.7	100.0	45
XI - Davao	5.1	1,836	27.4	5.6	8.0	3.1	0.6	55.2	0.0	100.0	93
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.1	1,127	2.2	1.5	10.9	0.9	0.0	84.4	0.0	100.0	81
XIII - Caraga	6.8	677	1.8	11.4	11.1	7.4	6.1	58.8	3.4	100.0	46
ARMM	0.1	540	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	5.6	5,102	0.4	1.3	2.2	5.7	2.3	87.3	0.9	100.0	283
Second	6.0	5,338	6.5	1.6	10.0	7.1	4.0	67.0	3.8	100.0	321
Middle	6.8	5,271	29.3	2.8	13.5	3.9	5.5	42.6	2.4	100.0	359
Fourth	7.8	5,097	40.1	4.0	26.8	3.1	1.8	20.5	3.8	100.0	399
Highest	11.0	4,717	55.0	3.4	26.1	0.9	1.4	10.0	3.1	100.0	517
Total	7.4	25,525	30.5	2.8	17.5	3.7	2.8	39.8	2.9	100.0	1,880

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 2.7 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	96.3	89.6	92.7	96.4	90.3	93.0
No	3.7	10.4	7.3	3.6	9.7	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	3.8	10.6	7.5	4.2	10.4	7.6
Wood/planks	8.0	8.8	8.4	7.5	9.1	8.4
Palm/bamboo	3.7	11.4	7.9	4.0	11.1	7.9
Parquet or polished wood	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Ceramic tiles	28.3	15.4	21.4	27.9	15.1	20.8
Cement	53.0	51.1	52.0	53.4	51.7	52.5
Carpet	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Marble	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5
Total ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	45.6	39.9	42.5	35.6	31.7	33.5
Two	35.9	40.9	38.6	39.1	43.1	41.3
Three or more	18.6	19.2	18.9	25.3	25.1	25.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	82.9	71.7	76.9	83.1	71.1	76.5
In a separate building	4.8	11.1	8.1	5.1	11.6	8.7
Outdoors	10.2	17.0	13.8	11.2	17.2	14.5
No food cooked in household	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Total ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	6.2	1.0	3.4	3.8	0.9	2.2
LPG/natural gas/biogas	65.4	31.5	47.1	66.5	30.6	46.7
Kerosene	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.7
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	8.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.6
Wood	16.5	56.9	38.2	18.1	58.0	40.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
No food cooked in household	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ³	25.1	67.1	47.7	27.6	68.3	50.1
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ⁴	71.5	32.5	50.5	70.3	31.5	48.9
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	27.3	28.0	27.7	31.1	30.2	30.6
Weekly	7.0	8.9	8.0	7.2	9.0	8.2
Monthly	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3
Less than once a month	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.6
Never	63.1	58.5	60.6	58.9	55.9	57.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	12,703	14,793	27,496	52,058	64,147	116,205

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Total includes 1 household with other flooring material

² Total includes 5 households with the place for cooking identified as other

³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, and agricultural crops

⁴ Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

Table 2.8 Tenure status of housing unit

Percent distribution of households by tenure status of the housing unit and lot occupied, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Own house and lot	Own house, rent lot	Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner	Rent house/ room including lot	Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	Not applicable	Total	Number of households
Residence										
Urban	45.7	1.4	12.7	2.9	24.6	12.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	12,703
Rural	57.6	2.0	24.6	2.0	4.1	9.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	14,793
Region										
National Capital Region	44.2	1.0	3.2	2.7	35.9	11.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	4,091
Cordillera Admin. Region	61.6	0.2	5.3	0.4	19.9	11.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	545
I - Ilocos Region	71.7	0.5	13.1	2.2	3.4	9.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,366
II - Cagayan Valley	80.5	0.3	10.9	1.1	2.3	4.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,009
III - Central Luzon	67.5	0.6	12.5	3.6	6.0	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,628
IVA - CALABARZON	56.1	0.5	12.1	2.5	20.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,145
MIMAROPA Region	52.3	1.1	18.2	2.6	7.9	17.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	731
V - Bicol	40.7	2.5	38.9	1.5	4.3	11.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,615
VI - Western Visayas	44.7	3.4	41.2	3.7	1.4	5.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,879
VII - Central Visayas	51.9	2.0	24.8	3.4	6.5	10.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,765
VIII - Eastern Visayas	47.2	6.2	33.8	0.7	1.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,150
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	38.4	3.1	36.3	1.9	5.1	15.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	912
X - Northern Mindanao	56.8	3.5	17.2	2.0	7.2	13.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,142
XI - Davao	37.8	1.9	14.0	0.9	30.2	15.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,899
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	53.2	1.0	23.7	3.3	5.0	13.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,236
XIII - Caraga	46.9	5.8	29.6	1.7	3.8	11.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	709
ARMM	37.0	0.7	47.8	2.2	0.7	11.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	673
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	33.5	2.3	45.2	4.1	1.9	12.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,434
Second	42.8	2.5	24.9	2.7	12.9	14.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,659
Middle	48.4	1.6	14.5	2.8	18.8	13.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,599
Fourth	58.4	1.3	8.3	1.9	20.9	8.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,542
Highest	78.7	0.7	2.3	0.4	13.3	4.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,262
Total	52.1	1.7	19.1	2.4	13.6	10.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	27,496

Table 2.9 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, and percentage of households that are beneficiaries of 4Ps, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	53.2	49.5	51.2
Television	83.3	71.3	76.9
Mobile phone	93.2	85.0	88.8
Watch	78.1	57.1	66.8
Computer/laptop	30.0	15.5	22.2
Non-mobile telephone	12.6	2.8	7.3
Refrigerator	51.2	35.3	42.7
Washing machine	50.6	29.5	39.3
DVD player	39.7	27.5	33.1
Audio component/karaoke	21.9	12.5	16.8
Air conditioning	21.3	8.4	14.4
Cable services	19.3	19.9	19.7
Means of transport			
Bicycle	20.4	18.5	19.4
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	2.9	1.9
Motorcycle/scooter	30.6	39.9	35.6
Car/truck	13.1	7.1	9.9
Boat with a motor	0.9	2.4	1.7
Boat without a motor	0.4	2.4	1.5
Ownership of agricultural land	7.1	22.1	15.1
Ownership of farm animals ¹	14.0	46.9	31.7
Beneficiary of 4Ps ²	8.4	22.9	16.2
Number	12,703	14,793	27,496

¹ Carabao, cattle, horses, pigs/swine, goats, sheep, chickens, or other poultry

² Refers to whether the household or any member of the household is a beneficiary of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

Table 2.10 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Philippines NDHS 2017

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	9.4	14.2	21.3	26.6	28.5	100.0	52,058	0.15
Rural	28.6	24.7	18.9	14.7	13.1	100.0	64,147	0.24
Region								
National Capital Region	0.6	5.9	19.7	32.0	41.8	100.0	16,594	0.12
Cordillera Admin. Region	15.5	18.6	24.5	25.1	16.3	100.0	2,131	0.22
I - Ilocos Region	10.4	24.0	24.8	21.6	19.3	100.0	6,156	0.23
II - Cagayan Valley	18.4	33.4	20.0	15.1	13.1	100.0	4,208	0.24
III - Central Luzon	6.7	11.6	21.9	33.9	25.9	100.0	11,196	0.16
IVA - CALABARZON	5.9	14.0	21.7	28.3	30.1	100.0	17,753	0.16
MIMAROPA Region	30.9	26.0	17.7	14.8	10.5	100.0	3,004	0.28
V - Bicol	33.2	24.1	20.6	13.0	9.1	100.0	7,359	0.25
VI - Western Visayas	31.6	28.3	19.4	10.4	10.3	100.0	7,874	0.23
VII - Central Visayas	20.4	24.9	24.0	14.9	15.7	100.0	7,383	0.22
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.1	29.1	20.8	13.1	11.9	100.0	5,084	0.23
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	45.4	21.0	14.6	8.9	10.1	100.0	3,959	0.32
X - Northern Mindanao	32.7	27.6	17.1	10.3	12.3	100.0	4,849	0.24
XI - Davao	29.6	30.0	19.7	11.3	9.4	100.0	6,264	0.19
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	38.1	25.4	17.8	10.6	8.1	100.0	5,469	0.28
XIII - Caraga	32.6	27.7	16.0	12.8	10.8	100.0	3,243	0.28
ARMM	70.2	20.4	6.7	2.1	0.7	100.0	3,679	0.25
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	116,205	0.22

Table 2.11 Handwashing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for handwashing was observed, and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:						Number of households in which a place for handwashing was observed	
	And place for handwashing was a fixed place	And place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Soap and water ¹	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only ²	Water only	Soap but no water ³	Cleansing agent other than soap only ²	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent		Total
Residence												
Urban	86.2	8.1	94.3	12,703	91.9	0.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	11,979
Rural	74.2	16.9	91.1	14,793	86.4	0.1	6.7	2.9	0.0	3.8	100.0	13,481
Region												
National Capital Region	92.9	1.4	94.3	4,091	95.2	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,857
Cordillera Admin. Region	74.2	17.5	91.7	545	83.6	0.3	11.5	2.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	500
I - Ilocos Region	80.0	18.3	98.3	1,366	90.8	0.0	5.5	0.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,343
II - Cagayan Valley	64.3	30.0	94.2	1,009	84.7	0.7	10.9	0.2	0.0	3.4	100.0	950
III - Central Luzon	83.9	4.0	87.9	2,628	93.3	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2,309
IVA - CALABARZON	72.5	11.0	83.5	4,145	89.2	0.0	5.2	2.1	0.1	3.4	100.0	3,462
MIMAROPA Region	85.9	10.8	96.7	731	90.3	0.0	5.2	3.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	707
V - Bicol	79.1	18.2	97.3	1,615	82.1	0.0	10.2	4.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	1,572
VI - Western Visayas	85.2	5.0	90.2	1,879	96.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,696
VII - Central Visayas	63.4	32.5	95.9	1,765	94.1	0.2	1.9	2.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,692
VIII - Eastern Visayas	75.9	23.6	99.5	1,150	85.2	0.0	6.4	3.7	0.0	4.8	100.0	1,144
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	88.2	9.9	98.0	912	88.0	0.0	9.3	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	894
X - Northern Mindanao	81.7	17.2	99.0	1,142	87.2	0.2	6.5	2.8	0.0	3.3	100.0	1,130
XI - Davao	83.6	12.7	96.3	1,899	84.0	0.0	6.5	5.8	0.0	3.6	100.0	1,829
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	74.1	17.0	91.1	1,236	79.7	0.0	9.1	1.9	0.0	9.4	100.0	1,126
XIII - Caraga	92.7	2.2	94.9	709	87.2	0.0	3.1	6.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	673
ARMM	55.0	30.4	85.5	673	65.6	0.5	12.8	8.1	0.0	12.9	100.0	575
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	60.0	30.0	90.0	5,434	75.3	0.1	11.0	4.9	0.0	8.7	100.0	4,890
Second	74.5	19.8	94.3	5,659	85.3	0.1	7.8	3.2	0.1	3.6	100.0	5,334
Middle	85.8	10.1	95.8	5,599	91.4	0.1	4.6	1.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	5,365
Fourth	90.5	3.0	93.4	5,542	95.5	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	5,179
Highest	88.1	1.1	89.1	5,262	97.7	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,691
Total	79.7	12.9	92.6	27,496	89.0	0.1	5.5	2.4	0.0	3.0	100.0	25,460

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand

³ Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.12 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups, and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	9.7	8.7	9.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.7
5-9	10.7	9.8	10.3	13.1	12.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	11.6
10-14	10.2	10.0	10.1	12.8	12.0	12.4	11.6	11.1	11.4
15-19	10.3	9.7	10.0	10.6	9.1	9.9	10.4	9.4	9.9
20-24	10.2	9.0	9.6	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.6	7.9	8.3
25-29	8.4	8.0	8.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.1	7.2
30-34	7.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.4
35-39	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3
40-44	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5
45-49	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2
50-54	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.5	5.4	4.9
55-59	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
60-64	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2
65-69	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.5
70-74	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.6
75-79	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
80+	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	30.6	28.5	29.6	36.2	34.1	35.2	33.7	31.6	32.7
15-64	64.5	64.8	64.7	58.4	57.9	58.2	61.1	61.0	61.1
65+	4.8	6.7	5.7	5.4	8.0	6.6	5.1	7.4	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	36.8	34.3	35.6	43.1	40.2	41.7	40.3	37.5	39.0
18+	63.2	65.6	64.4	56.8	59.8	58.3	59.7	62.5	61.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	20.5	19.7	20.1	23.4	21.1	22.3	22.1	20.5	21.3
Number of persons	25,340	24,861	50,202	31,630	29,812	61,441	56,970	54,673	111,643

Note: Total includes 26 persons for whom age is unknown.

Table 2.13 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, and mean size of households, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Characteristic	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household headship			
Male	76.5	81.9	79.4
Female	23.5	18.1	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	11.4	7.2	9.2
2	12.8	12.9	12.8
3	17.8	16.7	17.2
4	20.1	20.7	20.4
5	15.9	16.8	16.4
6	9.2	11.7	10.6
7	5.9	6.4	6.2
8	3.1	3.7	3.4
9+	3.7	3.8	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	4.3	4.2
Number of households	12,703	14,793	27,496

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents. Total includes 3 households with no usual household members.

Table 2.14 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	65.7	24.9	90.6	4,110
2-4	69.9	22.7	92.5	6,815
Sex				
Male	68.5	23.8	92.3	5,721
Female	68.0	23.2	91.2	5,204
Residence				
Urban	66.1	27.6	93.7	4,646
Rural	70.0	20.5	90.4	6,279
Region				
National Capital Region	49.0	48.3	97.3	1,230
Cordillera Admin. Region	65.0	33.8	98.8	180
I - Ilocos Region	89.6	6.9	96.5	513
II - Cagayan Valley	70.0	26.4	96.4	410
III - Central Luzon	72.5	19.1	91.6	1,016
IVA - CALABARZON	71.9	22.8	94.6	1,699
MIMAROPA Region	69.5	19.5	89.0	293
V - Bicol	91.3	5.4	96.6	750
VI - Western Visayas	55.2	34.4	89.6	712
VII - Central Visayas	75.7	22.0	97.7	668
VIII - Eastern Visayas	83.0	8.5	91.6	512
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	57.0	32.0	89.0	461
X - Northern Mindanao	72.2	22.0	94.2	520
XI - Davao	58.1	30.8	88.9	578
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	76.0	7.0	83.0	632
XIII - Caraga	69.9	15.8	85.7	362
ARMM	30.4	29.4	59.8	388
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	62.7	20.4	83.1	3,041
Second	69.9	22.3	92.2	2,455
Middle	71.8	23.2	95.0	2,156
Fourth	72.0	25.4	97.4	1,846
Highest	67.4	30.3	97.7	1,427
Total	68.3	23.5	91.8	10,925

Table 2.15.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	26.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,888	1.0
10-14	0.5	49.2	22.3	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,062	5.0
15-19	0.5	3.2	3.5	69.0	7.3	16.4	0.0	100.0	5,128	9.5
20-24	0.8	4.0	4.1	11.3	26.1	53.7	0.0	100.0	4,342	11.6
25-29	0.9	6.0	5.5	11.6	35.0	41.0	0.0	100.0	3,873	10.7
30-34	1.2	6.5	6.2	12.1	34.6	39.3	0.1	100.0	3,382	10.7
35-39	1.1	6.8	8.4	10.7	29.8	43.1	0.1	100.0	3,540	10.8
40-44	1.8	9.2	11.3	12.6	30.3	34.9	0.0	100.0	2,974	10.5
45-49	1.9	10.4	14.5	13.2	28.5	31.5	0.0	100.0	2,913	10.4
50-54	2.4	12.0	14.3	13.4	24.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	2,955	10.3
55-59	2.1	17.5	20.6	10.9	21.8	27.1	0.1	100.0	2,307	9.7
60-64	2.8	21.4	22.4	11.2	17.4	24.5	0.2	100.0	1,949	8.2
65+	4.9	27.8	28.7	7.3	10.2	20.8	0.4	100.0	4,027	6.6
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	*
Residence										
Urban	3.3	17.7	9.1	16.8	20.4	32.6	0.1	100.0	22,224	10.2
Rural	4.7	25.2	13.9	19.7	16.4	20.1	0.1	100.0	26,128	7.8
Region										
National Capital Region	2.4	12.1	6.9	13.3	22.3	42.9	0.0	100.0	7,500	10.7
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.3	20.7	7.9	15.6	15.0	36.4	0.2	100.0	863	10.2
I - Ilocos Region	3.3	19.3	11.6	20.3	21.4	24.1	0.1	100.0	2,488	9.6
II - Cagayan Valley	3.3	26.0	12.1	20.5	17.1	20.9	0.1	100.0	1,651	8.2
III - Central Luzon	3.7	20.1	13.4	18.7	21.5	22.6	0.0	100.0	4,734	9.2
IVA - CALABARZON	2.4	19.8	11.7	15.8	21.7	28.7	0.0	100.0	7,495	10.1
MIMAROPA Region	5.5	24.0	14.2	19.1	15.4	21.6	0.1	100.0	1,236	7.8
V - Bicol	4.1	22.1	17.2	23.0	15.3	18.2	0.0	100.0	3,121	7.8
VI - Western Visayas	3.4	27.0	12.2	18.5	16.8	22.0	0.1	100.0	3,230	8.1
VII - Central Visayas	3.8	25.5	11.7	21.1	15.8	21.9	0.2	100.0	3,182	8.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.7	26.2	13.9	21.6	12.5	22.0	0.1	100.0	2,069	7.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.9	29.1	12.3	20.4	10.8	20.1	0.4	100.0	1,607	6.9
X - Northern Mindanao	4.7	22.9	11.7	20.5	18.0	22.1	0.2	100.0	1,954	8.6
XI - Davao	4.4	24.3	14.7	21.1	14.3	21.2	0.0	100.0	2,343	7.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	8.3	26.4	10.6	19.8	16.6	18.2	0.1	100.0	2,093	7.3
XIII - Caraga	3.7	24.9	11.6	22.9	17.0	19.6	0.1	100.0	1,312	8.1
ARMM	14.6	34.6	12.0	15.4	10.0	13.3	0.1	100.0	1,475	5.4
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.0	38.2	15.7	20.5	11.3	4.2	0.1	100.0	8,819	5.6
Second	4.5	27.0	15.4	22.9	18.8	11.3	0.1	100.0	9,168	7.0
Middle	2.9	20.8	12.5	19.7	24.7	19.3	0.1	100.0	9,499	9.3
Fourth	1.9	14.8	9.5	17.2	23.9	32.7	0.0	100.0	10,047	10.3
Highest	1.9	11.2	6.8	12.7	12.4	55.0	0.1	100.0	10,819	12.2
Total	4.1	21.7	11.7	18.4	18.2	25.8	0.1	100.0	48,352	9.1

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

² Completed grade 10 of high school under the old educational system or completed grade 12 under the current K-12 educational system

Table 2.15.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number of men	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	30.1	69.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,543	0.8
10-14	1.1	54.1	21.8	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,636	4.8
15-19	1.2	8.6	6.5	65.2	5.8	12.8	0.0	100.0	5,947	8.8
20-24	1.3	9.9	6.2	14.6	23.4	44.6	0.0	100.0	4,905	10.8
25-29	1.2	10.8	8.1	13.2	28.7	37.9	0.1	100.0	4,142	10.6
30-34	1.6	13.3	8.6	14.1	28.1	34.3	0.1	100.0	3,747	10.4
35-39	1.5	12.5	10.4	13.3	29.2	33.1	0.0	100.0	3,546	10.4
40-44	1.2	16.3	10.8	11.2	27.9	32.5	0.1	100.0	3,125	10.4
45-49	1.5	18.6	13.0	13.2	25.7	27.8	0.1	100.0	2,919	10.1
50-54	1.7	16.7	14.8	11.7	25.2	29.8	0.1	100.0	2,568	10.2
55-59	2.5	19.9	18.9	10.2	23.7	24.9	0.0	100.0	2,280	9.5
60-64	2.6	23.0	18.9	11.3	21.5	22.5	0.2	100.0	1,656	8.5
65+	4.3	29.3	22.6	8.9	14.2	20.4	0.2	100.0	2,918	6.7
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Residence										
Urban	3.8	20.6	8.8	17.2	19.2	30.3	0.1	100.0	22,325	10.1
Rural	5.6	30.5	13.4	20.0	14.7	15.7	0.1	100.0	27,617	6.8
Region										
National Capital Region	2.9	14.5	5.4	15.3	22.0	39.9	0.1	100.0	7,256	10.6
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.4	22.6	10.0	18.2	18.4	26.3	0.1	100.0	964	9.1
I - Ilocos Region	4.1	21.5	11.2	19.1	23.1	20.9	0.1	100.0	2,557	9.0
II - Cagayan Valley	4.0	30.4	10.7	21.9	14.9	18.0	0.1	100.0	1,836	7.3
III - Central Luzon	4.5	22.0	13.2	19.3	20.1	20.8	0.0	100.0	4,694	8.5
IVA - CALABARZON	4.7	21.1	12.1	18.2	20.6	23.4	0.0	100.0	7,294	9.1
MIMAROPA Region	6.3	30.1	12.5	20.1	13.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	1,324	6.8
V - Bicol	3.9	27.5	17.0	23.2	13.2	15.0	0.0	100.0	3,069	6.9
VI - Western Visayas	4.5	31.9	10.9	19.8	15.1	17.7	0.1	100.0	3,433	6.9
VII - Central Visayas	4.3	31.8	13.0	18.2	14.2	18.2	0.3	100.0	3,100	6.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6.3	32.1	13.8	21.8	10.1	15.9	0.1	100.0	2,214	6.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.0	36.0	11.0	19.4	9.6	16.9	0.2	100.0	1,674	6.4
X - Northern Mindanao	4.5	28.8	13.8	19.4	15.3	17.9	0.3	100.0	2,143	7.0
XI - Davao	4.1	26.8	11.4	18.0	14.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	2,976	8.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.1	33.4	10.8	20.3	12.5	15.9	0.0	100.0	2,377	6.6
XIII - Caraga	5.1	33.0	11.9	20.6	12.8	16.5	0.1	100.0	1,388	6.7
ARMM	12.9	46.2	10.5	13.6	6.4	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,641	4.2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.8	46.1	15.2	17.0	8.8	2.9	0.1	100.0	10,059	4.5
Second	5.0	31.1	14.4	22.1	17.0	10.3	0.1	100.0	10,264	6.7
Middle	3.7	22.5	11.8	21.4	22.4	18.1	0.1	100.0	10,164	8.6
Fourth	3.1	17.5	9.2	17.9	22.0	30.1	0.1	100.0	9,948	10.2
Highest	2.4	12.1	5.6	15.0	13.2	51.5	0.0	100.0	9,507	11.5
Total	4.8	26.1	11.3	18.8	16.7	22.2	0.1	100.0	49,942	8.1

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

² Completed grade 10 of high school under the old educational system or completed grade 12 under the current K-12 educational system

Table 2.16 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	91.7	93.5	92.6	1.02	104.3	104.7	104.5	1.00
Rural	93.6	93.5	93.5	1.00	108.7	103.7	106.4	0.95
Region								
National Capital Region	93.0	92.8	92.9	1.00	103.4	104.8	104.1	1.01
Cordillera Admin. Region	95.5	94.6	95.1	0.99	107.9	103.9	106.0	0.96
I - Ilocos Region	94.6	93.5	94.1	0.99	102.2	102.0	102.1	1.00
II - Cagayan Valley	93.3	94.1	93.7	1.01	103.8	103.6	103.7	1.00
III - Central Luzon	89.8	91.0	90.4	1.01	100.7	98.4	99.6	0.98
IVA - CALABARZON	91.8	95.8	93.8	1.04	104.0	102.4	103.2	0.98
MIMAROPA Region	95.1	92.4	93.8	0.97	112.5	104.0	108.4	0.92
V - Bicol	93.3	93.7	93.5	1.00	107.7	102.2	105.0	0.95
VI - Western Visayas	95.8	93.4	94.7	0.98	109.8	108.3	109.1	0.99
VII - Central Visayas	92.3	94.5	93.3	1.02	106.1	106.3	106.2	1.00
VIII - Eastern Visayas	96.7	92.4	94.7	0.95	108.3	100.7	104.7	0.93
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	94.7	94.6	94.6	1.00	117.7	107.8	112.9	0.92
X - Northern Mindanao	92.3	94.1	93.1	1.02	109.0	104.9	107.0	0.96
XI - Davao	91.8	95.0	93.2	1.03	107.6	108.8	108.1	1.01
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	91.4	93.6	92.5	1.02	112.4	106.5	109.5	0.95
XIII - Caraga	92.8	91.6	92.2	0.99	108.8	102.9	106.1	0.95
ARMM	89.7	88.5	89.2	0.99	118.4	111.1	115.2	0.94
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.3	92.4	91.8	1.01	112.4	108.2	110.4	0.96
Second	92.3	93.7	93.0	1.01	105.8	104.8	105.3	0.99
Middle	93.8	94.2	94.0	1.00	104.6	103.8	104.2	0.99
Fourth	94.3	94.0	94.2	1.00	105.3	100.2	103.0	0.95
Highest	93.3	93.6	93.4	1.00	104.0	100.9	102.4	0.97
Total	92.8	93.5	93.1	1.01	107.0	104.1	105.6	0.97
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	76.0	81.8	78.8	1.08	86.5	89.4	87.9	1.03
Rural	73.4	83.1	77.8	1.13	83.4	93.3	87.8	1.12
Region								
National Capital Region	79.9	81.2	80.6	1.02	91.3	88.2	89.7	0.97
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.5	83.2	80.1	1.07	85.4	91.2	88.1	1.07
I - Ilocos Region	82.3	87.1	84.7	1.06	92.1	92.0	92.0	1.00
II - Cagayan Valley	72.9	87.3	79.5	1.20	81.1	94.1	87.0	1.16
III - Central Luzon	81.9	83.8	82.8	1.02	88.0	93.3	90.6	1.06
IVA - CALABARZON	81.3	86.0	83.3	1.06	89.6	96.4	92.4	1.08
MIMAROPA Region	73.9	80.5	77.1	1.09	80.5	88.1	84.1	1.09
V - Bicol	76.6	85.7	80.9	1.12	89.2	97.0	92.9	1.09
VI - Western Visayas	71.2	80.4	75.6	1.13	83.0	88.2	85.5	1.06
VII - Central Visayas	74.5	83.3	79.2	1.12	88.0	93.4	90.9	1.06
VIII - Eastern Visayas	75.8	86.1	80.6	1.14	91.8	98.2	94.8	1.07
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	61.9	81.2	70.8	1.31	70.9	92.4	80.8	1.30
X - Northern Mindanao	71.3	81.1	75.4	1.14	82.3	90.0	85.5	1.09
XI - Davao	70.3	81.8	75.7	1.16	79.0	88.5	83.5	1.12
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	61.8	78.9	69.0	1.28	73.3	88.9	79.9	1.21
XIII - Caraga	70.9	84.9	77.6	1.20	84.0	99.8	91.6	1.19
ARMM	42.7	59.3	50.3	1.39	51.5	67.0	58.6	1.30
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	52.9	69.0	60.3	1.30	61.6	77.9	69.0	1.26
Second	71.7	81.4	76.3	1.13	82.8	89.0	85.8	1.08
Middle	79.3	85.0	82.0	1.07	90.4	94.7	92.4	1.05
Fourth	83.9	87.1	85.4	1.04	94.1	98.5	96.2	1.05
Highest	88.1	92.0	89.9	1.04	98.5	99.8	99.1	1.01
Total	74.4	82.5	78.2	1.11	84.6	91.6	87.9	1.08

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6-11 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (12-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

³ The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Age:** Half of the women interviewed (51%) are under age 30.
- **Marital status:** 60% of women are currently married or living together with a partner as if married.
- **Residential mobility:** 2 in 5 women (39%) continue to live in the place they were born.
- **Education:** More than 3 in 5 women (63%) have completed secondary education or higher.
- **Exposure to media:** Television is still the most popular form of mass media among women, with almost 8 in 10 women (77%) watching at least once a week. Almost 7 out of 10 women (68%) have used the Internet in the past 12 months.
- **Employment:** More than half of women (54%) were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Health insurance coverage:** 65% of women age 15-49 have some type of PhilHealth coverage; 29% have a form(s) of health insurance other than PhilHealth.
- **Tobacco use:** 5% of women smoke a tobacco product.
- **Alcohol consumption:** 3 in 4 women (74%) do not drink alcohol.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 25,074 women age 15-49 were interviewed in the NDHS 2017 with the Woman's Questionnaire (Table 3.1). Half (51%) of the survey respondents are under age 30. Eighty percent of respondents are Roman Catholic, 8% are Protestant, and 5% are Muslim. Tagalog remains the predominant ethnic group, representing 32% of the sample; Cebuano is a distant second at 17%, followed by Ilocano, Ilonggo, and Bikolano (8% each).

More than one-third of women (36%) have never been married. A majority (60%) are currently married or living together with a partner as if married, with a small percentage divorced or separated (3%) or widowed (1%). By residence, respondents are almost evenly split between urban and rural areas (49% and 51%, respectively). Eighteen percent of women live in the National Capital Region (NCR), 16% reside in CALABARZON, and 10% live in Central Luzon.

At birth, over half of respondents (53%) resided in a barrio or rural area, 27% lived in a city, and 20% lived in a town or poblacion (**Table 3.2**). Thirty-nine percent of respondents have been living continuously since birth in the location where they were interviewed, and 27% have lived 10 or more years in the location where they were interviewed.

3.2 EDUCATION

At the national level, 6% of women age 15-49 have some primary education, 7% have completed primary school but gone no further, 23% have some secondary education, 26% have completed secondary and gone no further, and 36% have more than a secondary education.¹ One percent of women have no formal education (**Figure 3.1**). The median number of years of schooling is 10.6 years (**Table 3.3**).

Trends: Median years of schooling among women age 15-49 has increased steadily since 1993, from 8.8 years to 10.6 years (**Figure 3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher is greater in urban areas than rural areas (71% and 55%, respectively) (**Table 3.3**).

Figure 3.1 Education by residence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

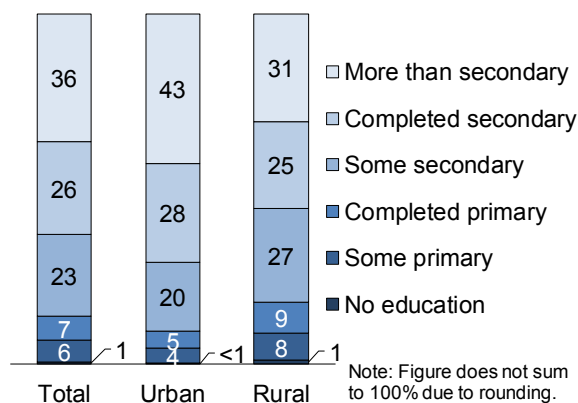
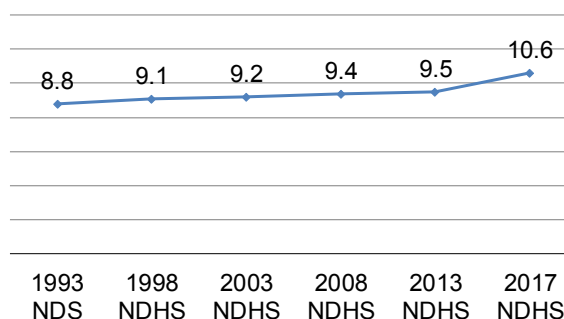


Figure 3.2 Trends in education

Median years of schooling among women age 15-49

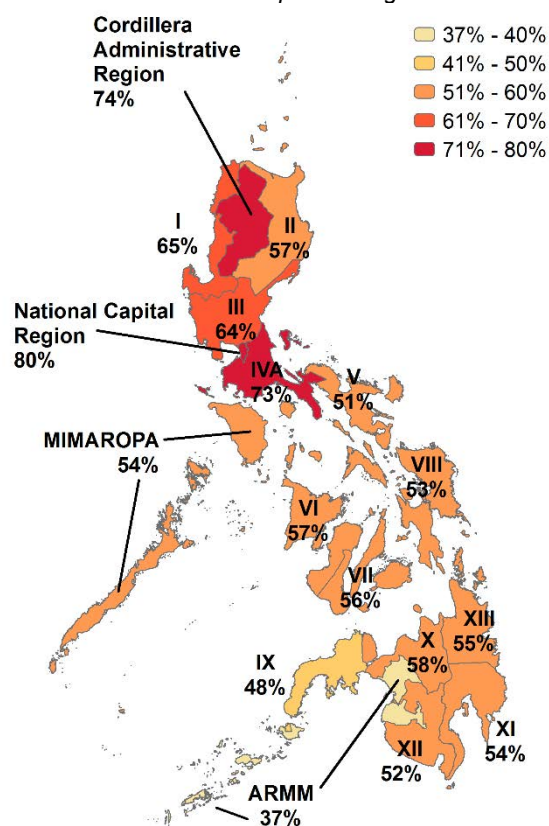


¹ The educational system in the Philippines changed in 2011-12, and the changes affect the way the education background characteristic is presented in the NDHS 2017 relative to previous DHS surveys. Prior to 2012, the educational system consisted of 6 years of elementary school (primary school) followed by 4 years of high school (secondary school). In the current K-12 system, grades 1-6 correspond to primary school, and grades 7-12 correspond to secondary school. However, secondary school is subdivided into junior high school (grades 7-10) and senior high school (grades 11-12). Thus, the K-12 system includes 2 more years of high school relative to the old system. The first class to graduate from the K-12 system was the 2018 class, and this occurred several months after NDHS 2017 fieldwork was completed.

- By region, the percentage of women who have completed secondary school or more is highest in NCR (80%), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (74%), and CALABARZON (73%). Women in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (37%) and Zamboanga Peninsula (48%) are least likely to have completed secondary school or higher (**Figure 3.3**).
- Median years of schooling increases with increasing household wealth, from 8.1 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 13.3 years among women in the highest quintile.

Figure 3.3 Complete secondary education complete or higher by region

Percentage of women age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Data on women's exposure to mass media are essential in the development of educational programs and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information about family planning and other important health topics.

The NDHS 2017 results indicate that television is still the most popular form of mass media among women (with 77% watching television at least once a week). Thirty-six percent of women listen to the radio at least once a week, and 15% read a newspaper at least once a week. Nine percent of women are exposed to all three types of media weekly. Sixteen percent of women are not regularly exposed to any of the three forms of media (**Table 3.4**).

The Internet is also a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Seven in 10 women have ever used the Internet, and nearly all of the women who have used the Internet used it in the past 12 months (**Table 3.5**). Among those using the Internet in the past 12 months, more than half (53%) accessed it almost every day, and 31% used it at least once a week.

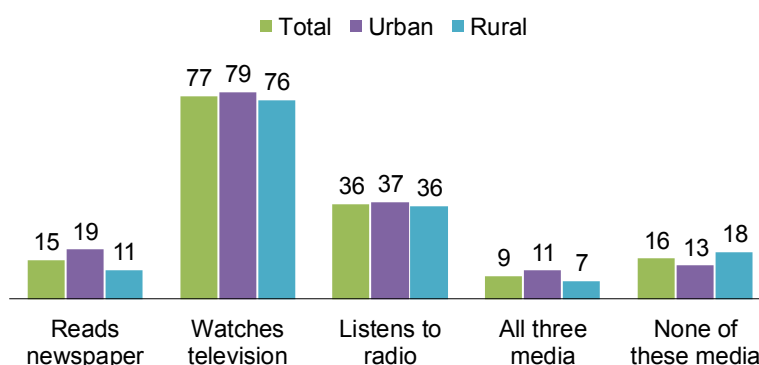
Trends: Women’s exposure to all three types of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis declined from 37% in 2003 to 9% in 2017. Over this time period, the percentage of women who watch television at least once a week remained fairly consistent (ranging from 77% to 85%), but the percentage who read a newspaper weekly or listen to a radio declined dramatically; 44% of women read a newspaper at least once a week in 2003, as compared with 15% in 2017, and 78% of women listened to the radio at least once a week in 2003, compared with 36% in 2017. In accordance with these findings, the percentage of women who access none of the three media types rose from 8% in 2003 to 16% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exposure to media varies little by age; however, use of the Internet in the past 12 months declines with age, from 88% among women age 15-19 to 38% among women age 45-49.

Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis



- The percentage of urban women who access each of the three types of media is slightly higher than the percentage of rural women, although the differences are surprisingly small (**Figure 3.4**). In contrast, women from urban areas are much more likely than those from rural areas to have accessed the Internet in the past 12 months (79% versus 57%) or almost every day (61% versus 42%).

- By region, women in ARMM are most likely to report no regular exposure to any of the three types of media (54%) (**Table 3.4**) and are least likely to have used the Internet in the past 12 months (21%) (**Table 3.5**).

- Internet usage increases with increasing wealth; 29% of women in the lowest wealth quintile accessed the Internet in the past 12 months, as compared with 95% in the highest quintile (**Table 3.5**).

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey

Sample: Women age 15-49

Nearly half of women (46%) are currently employed. The vast majority of women who are not currently employed were not employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 3.6**).

Trends: Since 1998, the percentage of women who were employed at the time of the survey has been remarkably consistent, fluctuating between 46% and 48%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A greater percentage of women in urban than rural areas are currently employed (49% versus 43%).
- By region, the percentage of women currently employed ranges from 26% in ARMM to 58% in Central Visayas.

- The percentage of women currently employed increases steadily with increasing household wealth. Only 37% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are currently employed, as compared with 56% in the highest quintile.

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and armed forces

Sample: Women age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Among women who were employed in the 12 months before the survey, 27% work in professional, technical, or managerial positions, and 27% are engaged in sales and services. One in 10 women are engaged in each of the following occupations: unskilled manual, agriculture, and clerical. Seven percent of women work in the domestic services sector, and 0.3% are in the armed forces (Table 3.7).

Eight in 10 women (79%) who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey reported being paid in cash (without in-kind payments); nearly 2 in 10 women (18%) are not paid for their work. Three percent of women are paid in both cash and in-kind, and 1% receive only in-kind payments (Table 3.8).

The majority of women who were employed in the past 12 months (64%) were employed by a non-family member. Twenty-six percent were self-employed, and 10% were employed by a family member. Most women (70%) were employed year-round.

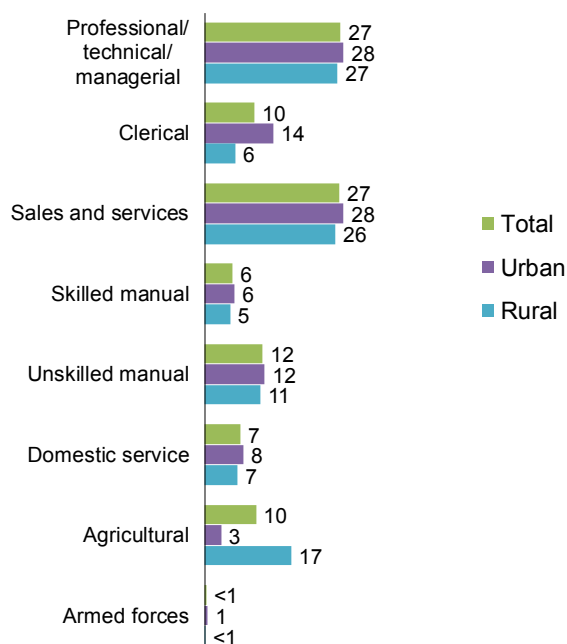
Trends: Among women employed in the past 12 months, there has been little change in the distribution of occupations relative to 2013. The exceptions are that the percentage of women in sales and services increased from 18% in 2013 to 27% in 2017, while the percentage in domestic services declined from 14% to 7% and the percentage in agriculture declined from 13% to 10%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The distribution of women by occupation is similar in urban and rural areas except in the clerical and agriculture sectors; as expected, a higher percentage of urban than rural women work in the clerical sector (14% versus 6%) and a higher percentage of rural than urban women work in the agricultural sector (17% versus 3%) (Figure 3.5).
- The most common occupational sector among women in the lowest wealth quintile is agriculture. The most common sector among women in the second and middle wealth quintiles is sales and services, and the most common sector among women in the fourth and highest quintiles is professional/technical/managerial.

Figure 3.5 Occupation by residence

Percentage of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



- The proportion of women working in professional, technical, and managerial occupations increases with increasing household wealth, from 8% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 45% among those in the highest quintile. The proportion of women employed in agriculture decreases sharply with increasing wealth, from 38% in the lowest wealth quintile to 1%-16% in the other wealth quintiles.

3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health care becomes more accessible when individuals are covered by health insurance, and one of the objectives of the Universal Health Program of the Philippines is to provide Filipinos with 100% health insurance coverage. Types of health insurance include PhilHealth, the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), the Social Security System (SSS), and private insurance. A single individual may have more than one form of coverage.

In total, 65% of women age 15-49 have some type of PhilHealth coverage; 32% have PhilHealth coverage through the formal economy, 19% have coverage through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), and 10% have coverage through the informal economy (**Table 3.9**).

Twenty-nine percent of women have a form(s) of health insurance other than PhilHealth, the most common being the Social Security System (26% of all women). Only 3% of women have private health insurance. One-third of women (32%) have no health insurance.

Trends: The percentage of women with no form of health insurance has declined over the last decade, dropping from 57% in 2008 to 38% in 2013 and 32% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with any form of PhilHealth coverage is nearly identical in urban and rural areas (65% and 64%, respectively). However, 41% of urban women and only 19% of rural women have a form of health insurance other than PhilHealth (**Figure 3.6**).
- Insurance coverage varies widely by region. For example, 49% of women in ARMM have some form of PhilHealth coverage, as compared with 73% in Davao; only 3% of women in ARMM have a form of health insurance other than PhilHealth, compared with 55% in NCR.
- Insurance coverage generally increases with increasing household wealth. The percentage of women with PhilHealth coverage is 59%-60% among those in the three lowest wealth quintiles and rises to 67% and 75%, respectively, among those in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles. More strikingly, only 4% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have any other form of health insurance, as compared with 57% of women in the highest quintile (**Figure 3.7**).

Figure 3.6 Health insurance coverage by residence

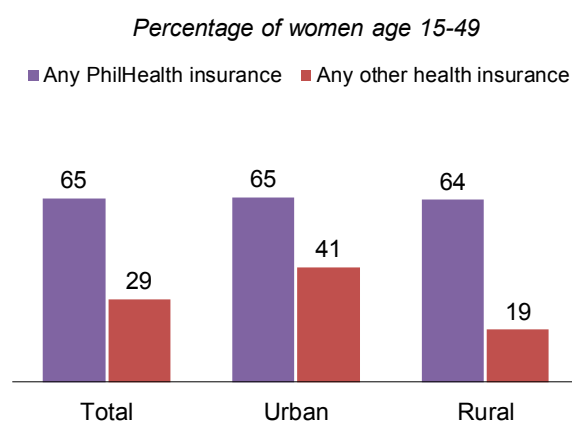
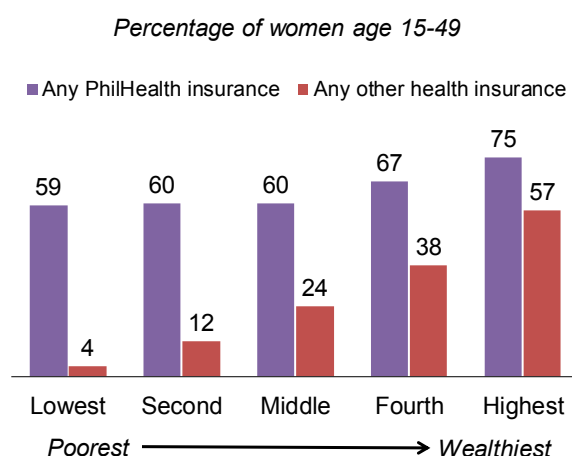


Figure 3.7 Health insurance coverage by household wealth



3.7 TOBACCO USE AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

3.7.1 Tobacco Use

Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, and other forms of cancer, and it contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Use of tobacco in the household adversely affects the health status of all household members.

Overall, 5% of women age 15-49 smoke a tobacco product; 5% smoke cigarettes and 2% smoke another form of tobacco such as a pipe or cigar (**Table 3.10**). This result is consistent with the findings from the 2015 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), which measured the prevalence of women who smoke tobacco at 5% (GATS 2017).

Among women who smoke cigarettes, 41% smoke fewer than 5 cigarettes a day, 23% smoke 5-9 cigarettes a day, 24% smoke 10-14 cigarettes a day, and 12% smoke 15 or more cigarettes a day (data not shown).

Use of smokeless tobacco is rare among women in the Philippines. Only 0.3% of women report using any form of smokeless tobacco (**Table 3.11**).

Trends: Since 2003, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among women age 15-49 has remained low, declining slightly from 7% to 5%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women (6%) are slightly more likely to smoke tobacco than rural women (4%) (**Table 3.10**).
- Tobacco smoking prevalence ranges from 2% in ARMM and MIMAROPA Region to 8% in NCR.
- Surprisingly, tobacco smoking varies little by wealth (5%-6% among all wealth quintiles).

3.7.2 Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol intake in large amounts is associated with an increased risk of alcoholism, malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcoholic liver disease, and cancer. Maternal alcohol use in the prenatal period is also of concern as it may cause miscarriage and stillbirth and contribute to a range of lifelong physical, behavioral, and intellectual disabilities. These disabilities are known as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) (CDC 2018).

The NDHS 2017 included questions on alcohol consumption for the first time. In total, 0.3% of women report drinking alcohol on a daily basis, 26% drink alcohol on some days, and 74% do not drink alcohol. Among women who drink alcohol every day, the average number of drinks consumed is 2.3 (**Table 3.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely than rural women to drink alcohol every day or on some days (30% versus 22%).
- The percentage of women who drink alcohol ranges from a low of 1% in ARMM to a high of 60% in Eastern Visayas.
- The percentage of women who drink alcohol rises with increasing household wealth, from 19% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 30% among those in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1** **Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2** **Residence characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.3** **Educational attainment**
- **Table 3.4** **Exposure to mass media**
- **Table 3.5** **Internet usage**
- **Table 3.6** **Employment status**
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- **Table 3.12** **Alcohol consumption**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age			
15-19	19.5	4,897	5,120
20-24	16.7	4,175	3,914
25-29	14.8	3,717	3,686
30-34	12.9	3,243	3,287
35-39	13.4	3,360	3,291
40-44	11.3	2,837	2,903
45-49	11.3	2,845	2,873
Religion			
Roman Catholic	79.9	20,030	18,141
Protestant	7.6	1,906	2,314
Iglesia ni Cristo	3.1	781	726
Aglipay	0.7	186	335
Other Christian	2.3	573	783
Islam	5.0	1,263	2,321
Other	1.1	264	388
None	0.3	72	66
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	32.1	8,042	4,914
Cebuano	17.2	4,313	4,270
Ilocano	7.9	1,988	2,257
Ilonggo	7.6	1,895	1,904
Bikolano	7.6	1,904	1,587
Kapampangan	3.0	743	491
Maranao	1.3	325	647
Tausug	1.6	401	719
Bisaya	3.1	765	952
Waray	3.9	966	1,275
Other	14.9	3,732	6,058
Marital status			
Never married	35.8	8,971	8,652
Married	42.4	10,639	11,458
Living together	17.5	4,377	3,987
Divorced/separated	3.2	809	690
Widowed	1.1	277	287
Residence			
Urban	48.9	12,252	9,016
Rural	51.1	12,822	16,058
Region			
National Capital Region	17.5	4,400	2,574
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.8	440	1,469
I - Ilocos Region	5.0	1,258	970
II - Cagayan Valley	3.2	802	1,067
III - Central Luzon	9.8	2,453	2,056
IVA - CALABARZON	16.0	4,016	1,414
MIMAROPA Region	2.5	621	1,257
V - Bicol	6.2	1,551	1,642
VI - Western Visayas	6.0	1,498	1,742
VII - Central Visayas	6.4	1,607	1,313
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.0	997	1,595
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.0	764	866
X - Northern Mindanao	4.0	998	1,518
XI - Davao	4.8	1,203	1,266
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.1	1,038	1,140
XIII - Caraga	2.6	648	1,426
ARMM	3.1	780	1,759
Education			
No education	0.8	200	314
Grades 1-6	12.9	3,245	3,853
Grades 7-10	46.1	11,558	11,468
Grade 11	3.7	934	951
Post-secondary	4.6	1,144	998
College	31.9	7,994	7,490
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	16.8	4,209	5,931
Second	18.5	4,629	5,491
Middle	19.6	4,918	4,856
Fourth	22.0	5,527	4,575
Highest	23.1	5,791	4,221
Total	100.0	25,074	25,074

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education in which at least one grade has been completed. No education includes respondents who completed nursery, kindergarten, or preschool only.

Table 3.2 Residence characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by type of residence at birth and time living continuously in current location, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Type of residence at birth			
City	26.6	6,674	5,323
Town proper/poblacion	19.6	4,915	4,853
Barrio/rural area	53.3	13,355	14,698
Abroad	0.2	45	47
Don't know	0.3	83	153
Time living continuously in current location			
<6 months	3.4	856	751
6-11 months	2.1	518	399
12-23 months	2.4	597	556
2-4 years	12.2	3,064	2,709
5-9 years	14.5	3,634	3,210
10+ years	26.6	6,660	6,730
Always/since birth	38.7	9,703	10,654
Visitor	0.2	43	65
Total	100.0	25,074	25,074

Table 3.3 Educational attainment

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling					Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education ¹	Some primary	Completed primary ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³			
Age								
15-24	0.3	3.5	3.5	43.2	16.1	33.4	10.4	9,072
15-19	0.1	3.2	3.0	70.3	7.2	16.1	9.6	4,897
20-24	0.5	3.8	4.0	11.5	26.6	53.7	11.6	4,175
25-29	0.7	5.7	5.3	11.8	35.9	40.6	10.7	3,717
30-34	1.0	6.4	6.2	12.3	34.8	39.3	10.7	3,243
35-39	0.9	6.8	8.2	10.8	30.6	42.7	10.8	3,360
40-44	1.2	9.4	11.2	12.8	30.6	34.8	10.5	2,837
45-49	1.7	10.4	14.6	13.2	28.4	31.8	10.4	2,845
Residence								
Urban	0.4	4.2	4.9	19.8	28.1	42.6	10.8	12,252
Rural	1.2	7.9	8.8	26.8	24.8	30.6	10.3	12,822
Region								
National Capital Region	0.2	1.7	3.1	15.3	27.7	52.0	11.5	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.4	3.4	3.8	18.7	20.2	53.5	11.7	440
I - Ilocos Region	0.4	3.4	5.2	26.0	30.6	34.4	10.5	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	0.8	8.8	7.5	25.7	23.7	33.4	10.4	802
III - Central Luzon	0.8	4.2	7.6	23.4	30.6	33.4	10.5	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	0.1	2.9	6.3	18.3	32.4	40.1	10.7	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	2.2	9.1	10.0	25.1	20.9	32.6	10.3	621
V - Bicol	0.3	5.5	10.9	31.8	23.9	27.5	10.2	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	0.4	8.5	5.6	28.8	25.2	31.6	10.4	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	0.6	8.3	7.1	28.0	25.4	30.7	10.4	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.7	9.0	7.8	29.7	18.9	34.0	10.3	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.0	12.5	9.8	28.1	17.9	29.7	10.0	764
X - Northern Mindanao	0.2	7.7	9.1	25.3	27.0	30.6	10.4	998
XI - Davao	0.7	9.3	9.3	27.2	22.0	31.5	10.3	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.6	11.0	6.9	26.0	25.1	27.3	10.2	1,038
XIII - Caraga	0.5	8.7	6.8	29.2	25.2	29.5	10.3	648
ARMM	5.8	20.6	12.8	23.6	16.1	21.1	8.5	780
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.3	20.5	16.0	32.6	20.3	7.3	8.1	4,209
Second	0.4	8.1	11.0	30.8	30.2	19.5	10.1	4,629
Middle	0.3	3.5	5.5	23.5	36.8	30.3	10.5	4,918
Fourth	0.1	1.4	3.0	19.3	31.2	44.9	10.9	5,527
Highest	0.3	0.7	1.6	14.5	14.5	68.3	13.3	5,791
Total	0.8	6.1	6.9	23.4	26.4	36.4	10.6	25,074

¹ No education includes respondents who completed nursery, kindergarten, or preschool only

² Completed grade 6 at the primary level

³ Completed grade 10 of high school under the old educational system or completed grade 12 under the current K-12 educational system

Table 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	16.8	78.6	36.9	9.9	14.8	4,897
20-24	15.3	76.9	38.1	10.0	15.6	4,175
25-29	13.8	76.8	35.4	8.9	16.4	3,717
30-34	13.6	76.7	35.1	7.0	14.8	3,243
35-39	15.3	75.8	36.1	8.2	15.6	3,360
40-44	14.3	76.7	35.2	8.6	16.5	2,837
45-49	13.3	77.8	36.0	8.1	14.5	2,845
Residence						
Urban	18.9	78.6	37.0	10.8	12.8	12,252
Rural	11.0	75.7	35.5	6.9	18.0	12,822
Region						
National Capital Region	25.1	73.6	38.4	13.0	11.5	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.5	66.1	30.2	14.9	27.5	440
I - Ilocos Region	16.2	90.3	51.0	11.0	5.7	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	13.3	72.6	26.0	8.4	24.2	802
III - Central Luzon	15.1	87.8	24.0	10.5	9.4	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	6.5	85.0	24.8	2.8	12.4	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	9.9	69.8	22.4	5.5	26.3	621
V - Bicol	5.1	79.8	35.6	3.1	13.6	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	15.2	80.4	54.7	10.6	9.4	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	30.3	75.2	56.2	19.6	14.2	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.9	79.0	38.0	4.5	12.9	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.5	76.7	41.4	6.8	15.3	764
X - Northern Mindanao	7.0	65.7	36.1	3.7	27.9	998
XI - Davao	16.1	64.9	34.1	7.6	24.0	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.9	81.8	54.6	13.7	13.0	1,038
XIII - Caraga	14.6	70.0	38.9	9.7	21.1	648
ARMM	5.0	40.5	17.3	2.0	54.3	780
Education						
No education	3.8	34.3	23.9	3.3	56.9	200
Grades 1-6	4.8	63.0	32.4	3.0	27.5	3,245
Grades 7-10	11.5	78.5	36.0	7.1	14.5	11,558
Grade 11	20.8	83.3	36.3	12.4	11.1	934
Post-secondary	10.9	80.4	35.9	7.1	15.1	1,144
College	23.9	80.6	38.5	13.7	11.4	7,994
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.6	51.9	34.3	4.1	36.1	4,209
Second	9.5	77.1	36.5	5.5	16.6	4,629
Middle	13.8	83.9	36.4	8.9	10.7	4,918
Fourth	16.9	84.1	35.5	9.7	9.2	5,527
Highest	24.1	83.0	37.9	14.0	9.6	5,791
Total	14.8	77.1	36.2	8.8	15.5	25,074

Table 3.5 Internet usage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the Internet and percentage who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, and among women who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet in the past 12 months	Number of women	Among respondents who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the Internet:				Total	Number of women
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	88.9	87.7	4,897	55.3	31.6	12.2	0.8	100.0	4,292
20-24	86.1	83.6	4,175	59.3	25.9	13.8	1.1	100.0	3,492
25-29	76.1	73.8	3,717	50.8	31.6	16.6	1.0	100.0	2,745
30-34	67.3	65.4	3,243	50.0	29.4	19.5	1.1	100.0	2,120
35-39	60.4	58.0	3,360	53.1	32.3	13.4	1.2	100.0	1,948
40-44	48.5	46.6	2,837	43.5	37.1	18.6	0.9	100.0	1,321
45-49	40.6	38.4	2,845	46.3	31.3	21.6	0.8	100.0	1,094
Residence									
Urban	80.8	79.2	12,252	61.1	26.4	12.2	0.3	100.0	9,699
Rural	59.4	57.0	12,822	42.2	36.3	19.6	1.9	100.0	7,313
Region									
National Capital Region	90.3	88.9	4,400	69.9	20.6	9.5	0.0	100.0	3,913
Cordillera Admin. Region	69.5	68.1	440	43.5	38.6	17.3	0.6	100.0	299
I - Ilocos Region	62.5	59.9	1,258	53.1	31.7	13.2	2.1	100.0	754
II - Cagayan Valley	57.9	57.5	802	42.4	41.4	14.8	1.4	100.0	461
III - Central Luzon	75.5	73.6	2,453	55.3	24.9	19.5	0.4	100.0	1,805
IVA - CALABARZON	75.5	75.2	4,016	56.1	33.0	10.7	0.2	100.0	3,021
MIMAROPA Region	57.8	55.0	621	35.1	38.7	25.1	1.1	100.0	342
V - Bicol	62.5	58.5	1,551	34.7	35.0	26.7	3.6	100.0	908
VI - Western Visayas	61.2	59.1	1,498	41.8	40.3	17.0	0.9	100.0	885
VII - Central Visayas	74.1	71.3	1,607	55.2	29.2	14.3	1.3	100.0	1,146
VIII - Eastern Visayas	66.5	63.6	997	41.7	35.5	18.4	4.5	100.0	634
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56.9	50.7	764	43.7	36.0	16.9	3.4	100.0	388
X - Northern Mindanao	63.9	61.4	998	40.8	29.7	27.0	2.4	100.0	613
XI - Davao	63.6	61.0	1,203	44.8	35.2	19.1	0.9	100.0	734
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	54.3	51.7	1,038	36.1	45.0	17.8	1.0	100.0	537
XIII - Caraga	65.3	63.2	648	44.1	34.5	20.2	1.2	100.0	410
ARMM	23.2	21.0	780	21.8	51.3	26.6	0.3	100.0	164
Education									
No education	10.9	10.2	200	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Grades 1-6	21.2	18.9	3,245	25.3	40.1	32.3	2.4	100.0	614
Grades 7-10	65.4	62.8	11,558	42.0	34.7	21.9	1.4	100.0	7,260
Grade 11	95.5	94.8	934	60.6	29.6	9.5	0.3	100.0	885
Post-secondary	84.2	80.9	1,144	51.9	32.9	14.2	1.0	100.0	926
College	92.5	91.4	7,994	65.4	25.6	8.4	0.6	100.0	7,307
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	32.3	29.0	4,209	18.3	40.5	36.7	4.5	100.0	1,222
Second	54.6	51.1	4,629	31.6	41.5	24.9	2.0	100.0	2,364
Middle	70.9	69.0	4,918	42.0	36.9	19.9	1.2	100.0	3,395
Fourth	83.9	82.4	5,527	56.2	30.5	12.9	0.4	100.0	4,553
Highest	95.1	94.6	5,791	74.1	20.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	5,478
Total	69.9	67.8	25,074	53.0	30.6	15.4	1.0	100.0	17,012

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6 Employment status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	11.3	5.7	82.9	100.0	4,897
20-24	43.4	10.5	46.1	100.0	4,175
25-29	48.7	9.2	42.0	100.0	3,717
30-34	51.7	8.6	39.7	100.0	3,243
35-39	61.9	6.6	31.6	100.0	3,360
40-44	63.3	8.6	28.1	100.0	2,837
45-49	65.1	4.7	30.2	100.0	2,845
Marital status					
Never married	37.1	6.8	56.1	100.0	8,971
Married or living together	50.0	8.2	41.8	100.0	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	69.5	8.4	22.0	100.0	1,086
Number of living children					
0	37.9	7.8	54.2	100.0	9,640
1-2	49.7	7.7	42.5	100.0	8,287
3-4	52.0	7.4	40.6	100.0	4,937
5+	56.0	7.9	36.1	100.0	2,210
Residence					
Urban	49.3	6.5	44.2	100.0	12,252
Rural	43.2	8.9	47.9	100.0	12,822
Region					
National Capital Region	49.8	3.9	46.3	100.0	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	51.7	10.7	37.6	100.0	440
I - Ilocos Region	40.0	12.2	47.9	100.0	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	45.4	7.3	47.2	100.0	802
III - Central Luzon	40.2	7.6	52.3	100.0	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	47.3	8.3	44.4	100.0	4,016
MIMAROPA REGION	43.9	10.8	45.4	100.0	621
V - Bicol	47.4	9.8	42.8	100.0	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	46.9	10.1	43.0	100.0	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	57.8	8.7	33.5	100.0	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	42.9	8.2	48.9	100.0	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	42.3	7.1	50.5	100.0	764
X - Northern Mindanao	45.3	6.6	48.1	100.0	998
XI - Davao	47.1	4.8	48.1	100.0	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	46.3	8.6	45.1	100.0	1,038
XIII - Caraga	49.3	13.9	36.9	100.0	648
ARMM	26.1	4.4	69.5	100.0	780
Education					
No education	46.3	6.4	47.3	100.0	200
Grades 1-6	46.7	8.6	44.8	100.0	3,245
Grades 7-10	39.4	8.4	52.2	100.0	11,558
Grade 11	6.0	4.3	89.7	100.0	934
Post-secondary	58.8	8.4	32.8	100.0	1,144
College	58.7	6.7	34.6	100.0	7,994
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	36.9	9.6	53.5	100.0	4,209
Second	41.1	10.1	48.8	100.0	4,629
Middle	44.9	9.0	46.1	100.0	4,918
Fourth	48.0	6.1	45.9	100.0	5,527
Highest	56.4	5.0	38.6	100.0	5,791
Total	46.2	7.7	46.1	100.0	25,074

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7 Occupation

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agri-cultural	Armed forces	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	4.1	4.4	40.3	4.5	13.6	19.6	12.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	836
20-24	23.6	16.1	30.6	5.1	11.8	6.0	5.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	2,251
25-29	27.3	14.1	28.8	6.2	10.0	5.6	7.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,155
30-34	30.3	10.8	27.3	4.1	11.5	6.0	9.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,954
35-39	31.7	10.9	23.8	5.9	11.4	4.7	11.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,300
40-44	29.9	5.6	22.3	5.7	13.3	8.7	14.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,040
45-49	31.2	3.9	24.5	6.7	11.2	7.6	14.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,987
Marital status											
Never married	26.1	14.3	27.0	6.7	10.5	9.4	4.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	3,937
Married or living together	28.4	8.1	27.0	5.2	12.2	5.6	13.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	8,737
Divorced/separated/widowed	23.6	9.6	29.2	4.4	11.8	13.9	7.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	847
Number of living children											
0	27.6	14.8	26.5	6.4	9.6	8.9	4.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	4,412
1-2	30.6	10.9	28.8	4.7	10.8	5.3	8.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,762
3-4	26.9	4.9	27.6	5.3	13.8	7.4	13.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,934
5+	17.0	3.1	22.3	6.2	16.6	7.8	25.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,413
Residence											
Urban	28.0	13.8	28.0	6.0	12.1	7.8	3.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	6,842
Rural	26.8	6.2	26.3	5.1	11.2	6.6	17.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	6,680
Region											
National Capital Region	32.0	19.7	20.8	7.1	7.5	10.4	0.4	1.3	0.9	100.0	2,365
Cordillera Admin. Region	27.2	6.5	22.5	1.1	10.9	3.1	27.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	275
I - Ilocos Region	21.9	4.3	32.3	4.8	12.8	11.9	11.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	656
II - Cagayan Valley	24.8	4.8	26.2	1.2	12.9	6.4	23.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	423
III - Central Luzon	28.2	11.4	31.7	7.3	10.0	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,171
IVA - CALABARZON	28.0	12.8	23.9	8.8	18.0	5.9	2.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,235
MIMAROPA Region	24.5	4.3	31.2	3.9	10.6	7.4	17.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	339
V - Bicol	23.3	4.8	32.8	5.1	14.5	7.9	11.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	887
VI - Western Visayas	25.8	5.1	27.4	3.3	11.1	9.0	18.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	854
VII - Central Visayas	23.9	9.4	30.9	4.6	13.3	5.5	11.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,070
VIII - Eastern Visayas	29.8	6.9	34.7	4.2	10.4	6.8	6.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	509
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	30.1	3.8	25.5	5.5	10.6	5.7	17.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	378
X - Northern Mindanao	25.8	6.6	29.8	2.6	12.5	5.7	16.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	518
XI - Davao	29.4	9.4	30.8	3.6	6.4	6.6	13.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	624
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	24.9	5.9	27.6	5.1	7.9	4.8	23.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	571
XIII - Caraga	27.3	6.6	26.2	3.5	12.3	5.5	18.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	409
ARMM	28.9	0.6	16.6	2.1	7.4	4.5	39.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
Education											
No education	13.4	1.0	10.1	5.0	9.0	5.0	55.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	105
Grades 1-6	10.5	0.3	20.9	7.1	16.8	11.9	31.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,793
Grades 7-10	15.0	2.8	35.5	6.9	17.1	11.2	11.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,528
Grade 11	4.1	3.5	33.0	6.0	14.1	22.9	16.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96
Post-secondary	29.4	14.7	30.2	8.0	11.2	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	769
College	46.7	20.6	20.2	3.2	4.3	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	5,231
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.9	0.5	22.4	4.4	16.8	9.1	38.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,958
Second	16.0	3.6	33.7	6.1	16.2	8.2	15.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,371
Middle	23.1	6.1	35.7	6.5	16.3	5.7	6.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,650
Fourth	32.1	14.9	29.9	7.1	9.2	4.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,988
Highest	45.1	18.4	16.6	3.8	4.4	8.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	100.0	3,553
Total	27.4	10.0	27.1	5.6	11.7	7.2	10.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	13,521

Table 3.8 Type of employment

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to agricultural or nonagricultural occupation, Philippines NDHS 2017

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	45.1	82.4	78.6
Cash and in-kind	4.8	2.8	3.0
In-kind only	4.8	0.3	0.8
Not paid	45.3	14.5	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	27.3	8.4	10.3
Employed by non-family member	41.8	65.8	63.5
Self-employed	30.9	25.8	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	46.0	72.2	69.6
Seasonal	44.7	23.2	25.3
Occasional	9.3	4.6	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	1,390	12,078	13,521

Note: Total includes 54 women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9 Health insurance coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, percentage with any PhilHealth insurance, and percentage with any other health insurance, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	PhilHealth insurance by type of coverage:											Number of women				
	Formal economy	Informal economy	Indigent/NHTS-PR	Sponsored	Lifetime members	Senior citizen	Overseas Filipino member	GSIS	SSS	Private ¹	Other		None	Don't know	Any PhilHealth insurance	Any other health insurance
Age																
15-19	24.6	7.0	23.8	3.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	12.5	1.4	0.0	37.4	0.4	60.2	14.3	4,897
20-24	33.8	7.8	6.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.9	29.2	1.9	0.0	46.7	0.2	50.7	30.8	4,175
25-29	36.5	9.0	15.3	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.8	31.7	3.5	0.0	32.4	0.2	64.7	34.3	3,717
30-34	34.0	11.1	18.6	4.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.7	29.0	2.9	0.0	27.9	0.1	68.6	32.6	3,243
35-39	35.5	12.5	19.6	4.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	5.4	32.3	5.4	0.0	24.3	0.1	72.7	36.9	3,360
40-44	31.4	11.2	24.5	4.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	4.7	26.9	4.1	0.1	23.9	0.1	72.3	32.3	2,837
45-49	29.7	12.3	23.9	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.0	24.6	4.4	0.0	25.3	0.1	70.3	30.0	2,845
Residence																
Urban	43.7	9.3	9.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.1	37.3	4.6	0.0	31.1	0.2	65.0	40.5	12,252
Rural	20.7	10.2	27.6	4.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.6	14.9	1.8	0.0	33.5	0.1	64.1	18.5	12,822
Region																
National Capital Region	60.8	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.8	52.2	6.1	0.0	25.4	0.1	70.0	55.1	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	17.9	21.1	19.9	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	6.8	19.1	1.2	0.0	30.5	0.8	66.5	23.4	440
I - Ilocos Region	18.3	16.7	25.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.7	18.7	0.4	0.0	34.9	0.0	61.1	22.1	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	16.9	24.8	21.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	7.0	1.2	0.0	34.8	0.7	63.6	10.2	802
III - Central Luzon	38.1	16.4	5.4	5.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	3.7	30.6	31.4	0.0	31.4	0.0	66.1	34.1	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	40.3	9.8	8.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.4	28.4	5.1	0.0	35.3	0.1	62.4	32.0	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	20.1	10.7	22.6	12.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	4.3	15.0	1.2	0.0	30.8	0.7	66.6	18.2	621
V - Bicol	15.8	5.8	28.4	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	59.8	14.4	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	21.0	6.6	30.1	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.0	20.0	1.7	0.0	34.6	0.3	61.2	23.6	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	32.4	2.4	18.2	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	3.3	29.6	5.8	0.0	37.2	0.5	56.5	33.2	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18.3	6.8	34.9	4.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	5.1	8.2	2.2	0.0	32.0	0.1	65.5	13.2	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10.9	9.9	43.6	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	12.0	1.0	0.0	26.9	0.4	67.7	15.2	764
X - Northern Mindanao	23.4	8.1	20.8	12.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.3	20.6	0.7	0.0	33.4	0.0	64.2	23.1	998
XI - Davao	23.8	16.9	31.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	22.8	3.1	0.0	25.3	0.0	73.1	26.6	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.0	14.4	35.9	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.3	9.7	2.0	0.0	28.5	0.3	70.2	13.0	1,038
XIII - Caraga	19.3	11.5	32.7	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.7	20.1	1.2	0.0	28.7	0.0	68.6	22.5	648
ARMM	6.3	2.3	39.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	50.9	1.0	48.9	2.8	780
Education																
No education	9.1	0.6	46.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	62.0	3.2	200
Grades 1-6	7.6	5.3	36.8	6.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.5	0.0	42.5	0.1	55.7	6.1	3,245
Grades 7-10	22.4	9.6	22.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	17.9	1.0	0.0	37.5	0.2	59.7	18.7	11,558
Grade 11	27.1	10.7	20.6	3.2	0.1	1.3	1.0	1.7	12.0	2.8	0.0	33.1	0.1	63.5	15.3	934
Post-secondary	46.8	15.4	8.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.1	44.0	4.1	0.0	22.9	0.4	73.3	46.3	1,144
College	54.5	11.1	5.8	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.4	9.5	45.2	7.3	0.0	21.9	0.2	74.1	53.8	7,994
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	4.9	3.6	43.7	6.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.3	0.0	40.6	0.1	58.6	3.6	4,209
Second	14.1	7.8	32.8	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	11.2	0.7	0.0	38.4	0.3	59.5	12.2	4,629
Middle	27.9	9.0	18.4	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.7	22.1	1.8	0.0	37.5	0.2	59.5	24.1	4,918
Fourth	44.1	12.8	5.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.9	35.0	2.3	0.0	29.5	0.2	66.8	38.4	5,527
Highest	57.4	13.6	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.2	8.9	48.5	9.1	0.0	19.9	0.2	75.2	57.1	5,791
Total	31.9	9.8	18.6	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.4	25.9	3.2	0.0	32.3	0.2	64.6	29.2	25,074

Note: Results refer to women interviewed with the Woman's Questionnaire, although data are taken from the Household Questionnaire; thus, answers may not be provided by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. Percentages do not sum to 100% because respondents may report more than one type of insurance.

GSIS = Government Service Insurance System

SSS = Social Security System

NHTS-PR = National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction

¹ Includes private insurance company, health maintenance organization, and pre-need insurance plan company

Table 3.10 Tobacco smoking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Number of women
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	2.4	0.6	2.4	4,897
20-24	5.2	1.2	5.3	4,175
25-29	5.9	1.9	6.0	3,717
30-34	6.5	2.3	6.6	3,243
35-39	5.2	2.0	5.4	3,360
40-44	5.7	2.0	5.9	2,837
45-49	5.1	2.3	5.2	2,845
Maternity status				
Pregnant	2.3	0.8	2.3	1,028
Breastfeeding	3.9	1.6	4.0	3,466
Neither pregnant nor breastfeeding	5.3	1.7	5.4	20,580
Residence				
Urban	5.8	2.1	5.9	12,252
Rural	4.2	1.2	4.3	12,822
Region				
National Capital Region	7.9	3.4	7.9	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.7	1.0	3.0	440
I - Ilocos Region	2.9	1.0	2.9	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	4.5	2.5	4.6	802
III - Central Luzon	5.8	2.7	5.9	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	6.1	0.6	6.1	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	1.9	0.6	2.0	621
V - Bicol	4.2	0.3	4.2	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	3.9	1.7	3.9	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	4.1	1.1	4.5	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.6	1.4	3.7	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.3	0.9	3.4	764
X - Northern Mindanao	3.1	0.4	3.1	998
XI - Davao	4.5	2.5	4.5	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	1.4	4.4	1,038
XIII - Caraga	4.4	1.9	5.9	648
ARMM	1.6	0.9	1.7	780
Education				
No education	4.3	1.8	5.1	200
Grades 1-6	5.9	1.8	6.1	3,245
Grades 7-10	5.9	2.1	5.9	11,558
Grade 11	1.2	0.2	1.3	934
Post-secondary	5.3	1.6	5.4	1,144
College	3.8	1.1	3.9	7,994
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.8	1.6	4.9	4,209
Second	4.7	2.0	4.9	4,629
Middle	5.1	1.6	5.2	4,918
Fourth	5.7	1.6	5.9	5,527
Highest	4.6	1.5	4.6	5,791
Total	5.0	1.7	5.1	25,074

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.11 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Philippines NDHS 2017

Tobacco product	Percentage
Snuff, by mouth	0.0
Chewing tobacco	0.1
Betel quid with tobacco	0.1
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	0.3
Any type of tobacco ²	5.3
Number of women	25,074

Note: Table includes women who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table along with cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.12 Alcohol consumption

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by frequency of alcohol consumption, and among women who drink alcohol every day, average number of alcoholic drinks they consume each day, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who drink alcohol:			Total	Number of women	Among women who drink alcohol every day:	
	Every day	Some days	Not at all			Average number of alcoholic drinks consumed	Number of women
Age							
15-19	0.1	16.0	83.9	100.0	4,897	*	2
20-24	0.3	30.8	68.9	100.0	4,175	*	13
25-29	0.3	31.9	67.8	100.0	3,717	*	10
30-34	0.3	28.1	71.6	100.0	3,243	*	9
35-39	0.1	28.5	71.4	100.0	3,360	*	5
40-44	0.4	24.2	75.4	100.0	2,837	*	11
45-49	0.5	23.1	76.4	100.0	2,845	*	14
Maternity status							
Pregnant	0.1	16.8	83.1	100.0	1,028	*	1
Breastfeeding	0.3	22.6	77.2	100.0	3,466	*	10
Neither pregnant nor breastfeeding	0.3	26.8	72.9	100.0	20,580	2.2	54
Residence							
Urban	0.3	30.1	69.6	100.0	12,252	(2.9)	32
Rural	0.3	21.7	78.1	100.0	12,822	(1.7)	33
Region							
National Capital Region	0.1	36.9	63.0	100.0	4,400	*	5
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.2	27.0	72.7	100.0	440	*	1
I - Ilocos Region	0.2	14.3	85.4	100.0	1,258	*	3
II - Cagayan Valley	0.7	10.9	88.4	100.0	802	*	6
III - Central Luzon	0.7	18.8	80.6	100.0	2,453	*	17
IVA - CALABARZON	0.2	22.9	76.9	100.0	4,016	*	8
MIMAROPA Region	0.5	26.3	73.3	100.0	621	*	3
V - Bicol	0.2	34.5	65.3	100.0	1,551	*	3
VI - Western Visayas	0.3	14.7	85.0	100.0	1,498	*	4
VII - Central Visayas	0.3	32.1	67.6	100.0	1,607	*	5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.3	59.8	40.0	100.0	997	*	2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.2	20.8	79.0	100.0	764	*	2
X - Northern Mindanao	0.1	15.2	84.7	100.0	998	*	1
XI - Davao	0.2	21.7	78.0	100.0	1,203	*	3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.3	14.9	84.8	100.0	1,038	*	3
XIII - Caraga	0.0	48.0	51.9	100.0	648	nc	0
ARMM	0.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	780	nc	0
Education							
No education	0.2	12.9	87.0	100.0	200	nc	0
Grades 1-6	0.3	21.6	78.1	100.0	3,245	*	11
Grades 7-10	0.4	23.7	75.9	100.0	11,558	(2.3)	41
Grade 11	0.0	13.2	86.8	100.0	934	nc	0
Post-secondary	0.1	30.4	69.5	100.0	1,144	*	2
College	0.1	31.6	68.2	100.0	7,994	*	11
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.3	18.5	81.2	100.0	4,209	*	12
Second	0.3	22.1	77.6	100.0	4,629	*	13
Middle	0.4	26.5	73.2	100.0	4,918	*	18
Fourth	0.3	29.7	70.0	100.0	5,527	*	17
Highest	0.1	29.7	70.2	100.0	5,791	*	5
Total	0.3	25.8	73.9	100.0	25,074	2.3	65

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = No cases

Key Findings

Marital status: 60% of women age 15-49 are currently in a union; 42% are formally married and 18% are living together in a consensual union but are not formally married.

Age at first marriage: The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 22.5 years.

Age at menarche: The mean age at first menstruation among women age 15-49 is 13.1 years.

Age at first sexual intercourse: The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 21.2 years. Thus, on average, women have sexual intercourse about 1.3 years before marriage.

Recent sexual activity: 45% of women had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Spousal separation: 20% of currently married women have ever lived separately from their husband or partner; among these women, 44% lived separately from their husband or partner for 1-11 months during the past 2 years.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have other profound consequences for women's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

Women who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey

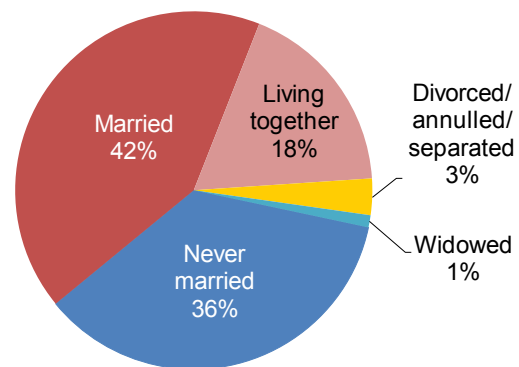
Sample: Women age 15-49

Sixty percent of women age 15-49 are currently married (also referred to as currently in a union); that is, they are either married (42%) or are living together in consensual unions (18%). Thirty-six percent of women age 15-49 have never been married. Three percent of women are divorced, have had their marriage annulled, or are separated; 1% are widowed (**Figure 4.1**).

As expected, the percentage of women who have never been married decreases as age increases (**Table 4.1**), dropping from 91% among those age 15-19 to 8% among those age 45-49. Among young women who are in union, greater percentages are living together with a partner than are formally married, especially among those age 20-24: 26% of women in this age group are living together as if married and 15% are formally married. By age 25-29, the pattern is reversed (28% are living together with a partner and 43% are formally married). Taken together, these findings suggest that living together with a partner is a temporary marital arrangement, one that may lead to a formal marriage or separation.

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently in union (60%) is the same as it was in 1993. However, the composition of the union has shifted. In 1993, 54% of women were formally married and only 5% were living together, while in 2017, 42% were formally married and 18% were living together.

Figure 4.1 Marital status
Percent distribution of women age 15-49



4.2 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

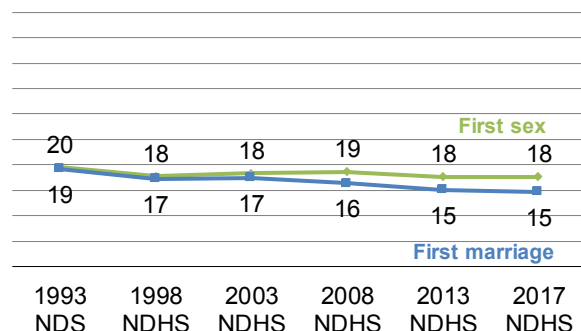
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 22.5 years (Table 4.2). In the Philippines, the legal age of marriage is 18 years, although marriage before this age is permitted among the indigenous peoples and among Muslims. Only 2% of women age 25-49 report that they were first married by age 15, and 15% were first married by age 18. By age 20, 31% of women were married, and by age 25, 65% were married.

Trends: The percentage of women age 25-49 who had their first marriage by age 18 decreased slightly from 19% in 1993 to 15% in 2013 and remained at 15% in 2017 (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Trends in early sexual intercourse and marriage

Percentage of women age 25-49 who had first sexual intercourse and were first married by age 18

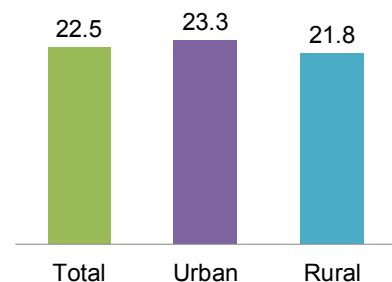


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of never-married women decreases with increasing age. Ninety-one percent of women age 15-19 have never been married, as compared with only 57% of women age 20-24 and 26% of women age 25-29 (Table 4.2).
- On average, women from urban areas marry about 1.5 years later than their rural counterparts (Figure 4.3).
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 varies by region, from a high of 24.2 years in the National Capital Region (NCR), the only region that is 100% urban, to a low of 20.8 years in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (Table 4.3).
- Median age at first marriage increases with increasing education and wealth.

Figure 4.3 Women's median age at first marriage by residence

Median age in years among women age 25-49



4.3 AGE AT FIRST MENSTRUATION (MENARCHE)

The start of puberty is marked by the onset of menstruation (menarche). The mean age at first menstruation among women age 15-49 is 13.1 years (**Table 4.4**). A look at mean age at menarche across different age groups indicates a declining trend over time. The mean age at first menstruation among the oldest group of women (age 45-49) is 13.5 years, while the mean age among the youngest group (age 15-19) is 12.8 years. This observation is supported by examining trends across surveys; the mean age at first menstruation among women age 15-49 decreased from 13.3 years in 2003 to 13.2 years in 2008 and 13.1 years in both 2013 and 2017.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

Age at first sexual intercourse is another important indicator of the beginning of a woman's exposure to the risk of childbearing and is thus a staple in demographic surveys. In the NDHS 2017, women were asked how old they were when they had sexual intercourse for the first time. The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 21.2 years. Eighteen percent of women age 25-49 engaged in sexual intercourse before age 18 and 56% by age 22. By age 25, 73% of women have had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.5**).

A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether people are engaging in sex before marriage. The median age at first intercourse among women age 25-49 is more than 1 year younger than the median age at first marriage (21.2 years versus 22.5 years) (**Figure 4.4**).

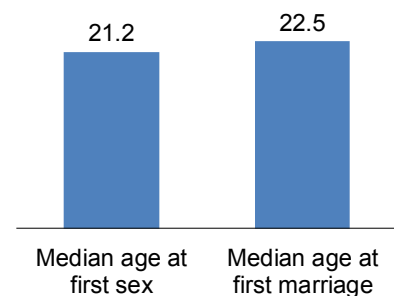
Trends: The percentage of women age 25-49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18 decreased slightly from 20% in 1993 to 18% in 2013 and 2017. Juxtaposing age at first sexual intercourse and age at first marriage reveals a widening gap between the percentage of women who had sexual intercourse by age 18 and the percentage married by age 18 (**Figure 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the median age at first sexual intercourse is higher among older cohorts of women than among younger cohorts. For example, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 40-44 is 21.8 years, as compared with 20.4 years among women age 25-29 (**Table 4.6**).
- Women age 25-49 in rural areas begin having sex about a year earlier than women in urban areas. The median age at first sex is 20.8 years among rural women and 21.6 years among urban women.
- By region, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 varies from a low of 20.2 years in Davao to a high of 22.4 years in both NCR and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR).
- Median age at first sex increases by 6 years with increasing educational attainment, rising from 18.1 years among women age 25-49 with no education to 23.9 years among women with a college education. The largest difference (2.6 years) in median age is between those who have reached grades 7-10 and those with a post-secondary education (20.3 years versus 22.9 years).

Figure 4.4 Median age at first sex and first marriage

Median age in years among women age 25-49



- Median age at first sex also increases with increasing household wealth, from 19.4 years among women age 25-49 in the lowest wealth quintile to 23.4 years among women in the highest quintile.

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual activity exposes women to the risk of pregnancy, particularly in the absence of contraception. Seven out of 10 women age 15-49 reported ever having sexual intercourse, with a large percentage (45%) reporting having had sex within the 4 weeks before the survey (**Table 4.7**). Fifteen percent of women had sex within the past year but not during the 4 weeks immediately prior to the survey, and 10% had not had sexual intercourse within the year before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Three quarters (73%) of currently married women had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks before the survey. In contrast, 77% of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed did not have sexual intercourse within the year before the survey.
- With the exception of women with a marital duration of less than 5 years, the percentage of currently married women reporting sexual activity within the past 4 weeks declines with marital duration, from 78% among those married 5-9 years to 63% among those married 25 or more years.
- The percentage of women who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the survey is higher among those in rural areas than those in urban areas (48% versus 41%).
- More than half of women in Davao, SOCCSKSARGEN, Northern Mindanao, and Cagayan Valley reported that their last sexual intercourse occurred within the 4 weeks before the survey. In contrast, only 36% of women in NCR and 37% of women in CAR reported recent sexual intercourse.

4.6 SPOUSES LIVING SEPARATELY

Spouses living separately, whether permanently or temporarily, is also a useful indicator of sexual exposure, the need for contraception (if desired), and consequently the risk of pregnancy. In the Philippines, where overseas labor migration is commonplace, this indicator is particularly important in understanding fertility among women and designing programs for them.

Overall, one out of five (20%) currently married women have ever lived separately from their husband or partner. Among currently married women who have lived separately from their partner, 44% have lived separately for a period of 1-11 months in the past 2 years, 13% for a period of 12-23 months, and 9% for longer than 23 months. Overall, 6% of currently married women report having lived separately from their husband or partner in the past 2 years because one of them lived abroad (**Table 4.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently women who have ever lived separately from their husband peaks among those age 30-39 (22%).
- The percentage of currently married women who report having ever lived separately from their husband is highest in Bicol (35%), followed by Caraga (33%) and Eastern Visayas (31%). Only 8% of women from ARMM report having ever lived separately from their husband.
- Surprisingly, the regions where the highest percentages of currently married women reported that they had ever lived separately from their husbands do not overlap with the regions where the highest percentages of women lived separately from their husbands in the past 2 years because one of them lived overseas. The regions with the highest prevalence of one of the spouses having lived overseas are

CALABARZON (9% of currently married women) and Central Visayas (8% of currently married women).

- The percentage of currently married women who have ever lived separately from their husband increases with increasing household wealth. Strikingly, only 1% of women in the lowest wealth quintile report having lived separately from their husband in the past 2 years because one of them lived overseas, as compared with 15% of women in the highest quintile. Similar patterns are observed with increasing educational attainment.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and the risk of pregnancy, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1** **Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2** **Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.3** **Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.4** **Age at first menstruation**
- **Table 4.5** **Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6** **Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7** **Recent sexual activity**
- **Table 4.8** **Spousal separations**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of women currently in union	Number of women
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced/annulled	Separated	Widowed			
15-19	90.9	1.4	7.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	8.5	4,897
20-24	56.5	15.2	26.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	100.0	41.1	4,175
25-29	25.8	42.8	27.9	0.2	3.1	0.3	100.0	70.7	3,717
30-34	12.9	60.3	21.8	0.1	3.9	0.9	100.0	82.1	3,243
35-39	10.9	65.4	17.2	0.2	4.5	1.8	100.0	82.6	3,360
40-44	6.6	74.4	11.7	0.3	5.1	1.9	100.0	86.1	2,837
45-49	8.2	73.3	10.1	0.3	4.1	4.1	100.0	83.4	2,845
Total 15-49	35.8	42.4	17.5	0.2	3.1	1.1	100.0	59.9	25,074

Table 4.2 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of women	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.1	na	na	na	na	90.9	4,897	a
20-24	2.2	16.5	30.6	na	na	56.5	4,175	a
25-29	2.3	16.7	35.4	50.5	66.3	25.8	3,717	21.9
30-34	2.2	14.3	31.3	49.2	68.9	12.9	3,243	22.1
35-39	2.7	13.3	29.1	43.4	63.9	10.9	3,360	22.9
40-44	2.6	14.1	28.2	43.7	64.1	6.6	2,837	22.9
45-49	2.1	14.7	29.3	44.4	62.1	8.2	2,845	22.7
20-49	2.4	15.1	30.8	na	na	22.4	20,177	a
25-49	2.4	14.7	30.9	46.4	65.2	13.5	16,002	22.5

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse/partner.

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.3 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women by 5-year age groups and median age at first marriage among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age					
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	25-49
Residence						
Urban	23.2	22.6	23.8	23.6	23.3	23.3
Rural	20.8	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.1	21.8
Region						
National Capital Region	a	23.8	24.5	23.8	23.6	24.2
Cordillera Admin. Region	a	23.0	23.0	22.9	25.7	23.7
I - Ilocos Region	21.9	21.5	21.4	22.9	22.0	22.1
II - Cagayan Valley	20.6	22.9	22.8	22.0	20.6	21.7
III - Central Luzon	21.8	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.2	22.6
IVA - CALABARZON	22.6	22.2	22.7	24.4	22.2	22.6
MIMAROPA Region	20.5	21.3	21.3	22.1	21.7	21.3
V - Bicol	21.9	21.4	22.3	21.8	22.6	21.9
VI - Western Visayas	21.3	21.3	24.1	22.9	22.7	22.0
VII - Central Visayas	22.6	22.7	23.5	22.8	23.7	23.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	20.3	21.4	21.6	21.4	22.0	21.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20.6	21.1	22.2	22.4	22.0	21.4
X - Northern Mindanao	21.4	21.8	22.5	22.7	23.3	22.1
XI - Davao	20.9	21.0	23.5	22.7	23.1	22.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	19.9	21.4	21.8	22.3	21.0	21.0
XIII - Caraga	21.2	22.4	22.1	22.8	22.5	22.0
ARMM	21.1	21.5	20.6	19.3	21.9	20.8
Education						
No education	(17.0)	(20.3)	17.4	19.9	18.1	18.5
Grades 1-6	19.0	19.4	19.5	20.0	20.2	19.6
Grades 7-10	20.3	21.2	21.5	22.0	22.1	21.3
Grade 11	*	*	nc	nc	nc	nc
Post-secondary	24.0	23.6	23.0	24.6	25.0	23.9
College	a	24.6	25.4	26.0	26.1	a
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.5	19.9
Second	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.4	20.9	21.0
Middle	21.9	22.1	22.8	22.4	22.6	22.3
Fourth	22.9	23.3	23.4	24.0	23.3	23.4
Highest	a	24.5	24.9	25.2	25.0	a
Total	21.9	22.1	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.5

Notes: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse/partner. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Age at first menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had first menstruation (menarche) by specific exact ages and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Age at menarche						Never men- struated	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche
	≤10	11	12	13	14	≥15					
15-19	3.9	10.6	29.6	28.4	17.7	9.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,897	12.8
20-24	4.2	9.6	26.0	28.1	18.0	13.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,175	13.0
25-29	2.9	9.7	27.3	24.4	18.7	16.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,717	13.1
30-34	3.6	8.4	26.9	25.8	17.8	16.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,243	13.2
35-39	2.7	10.2	28.0	22.8	20.0	16.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,360	13.1
40-44	2.1	9.7	22.8	21.3	18.6	25.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,837	13.4
45-49	2.3	7.5	21.5	24.1	19.2	25.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,845	13.5
Total	3.2	9.5	26.4	25.4	18.5	16.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	25,074	13.1

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of women	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.6	na	na	na	na	87.8	4,897	a
20-24	2.4	20.7	40.1	na	na	46.6	4,175	a
25-29	2.1	19.8	45.8	61.9	76.3	17.2	3,717	20.4
30-34	2.1	15.8	41.0	59.9	77.4	8.2	3,243	20.8
35-39	2.1	16.8	36.0	53.0	71.9	6.4	3,360	21.6
40-44	2.2	16.5	34.0	51.2	69.7	3.9	2,837	21.8
45-49	2.5	18.8	36.6	54.3	70.8	5.2	2,845	21.5
20-49	2.2	18.2	39.3	na	na	16.5	20,177	a
25-49	2.2	17.6	39.1	56.4	73.4	8.6	16,002	21.2
15-24	2.0	na	na	na	na	68.8	9,072	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women by 5-year age groups and median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age					
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	25-49
Residence						
Urban	21.0	21.1	21.9	22.3	21.9	21.6
Rural	19.9	20.6	21.4	21.5	21.1	20.8
Region						
National Capital Region	22.2	21.9	23.4	21.8	22.4	22.4
Cordillera Admin. Region	22.5	21.8	22.8	23.4	21.9	22.4
I - Ilocos Region	20.5	20.8	20.7	22.3	21.3	21.0
II - Cagayan Valley	19.6	21.4	21.3	21.7	20.5	20.8
III - Central Luzon	20.5	21.1	21.3	21.9	22.4	21.4
IVA - CALABARZON	20.6	20.9	22.0	23.9	21.0	21.5
MIMAROPA Region	19.7	20.6	20.6	21.2	21.0	20.6
V - Bicol	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.3	21.8	21.2
VI - Western Visayas	20.0	20.8	23.4	22.0	22.4	21.4
VII - Central Visayas	20.3	20.7	21.8	21.2	20.6	21.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	19.8	19.9	21.0	20.3	21.6	20.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19.7	20.7	20.8	22.0	20.7	20.5
X - Northern Mindanao	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.7	21.7	20.3
XI - Davao	19.4	20.0	20.7	21.6	20.2	20.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	19.2	20.5	20.8	21.3	20.3	20.3
XIII - Caraga	19.9	20.4	20.6	21.4	20.8	20.5
ARMM	20.7	21.2	20.7	18.9	22.1	20.6
Education						
No education	(18.1)	(19.5)	17.9	19.9	17.5	18.1
Grades 1-6	18.4	18.9	18.9	19.4	19.3	19.0
Grades 7-10	19.5	20.2	20.6	20.8	20.9	20.3
Grade 11	*	*	nc	nc	nc	*
Post-secondary	22.2	21.8	22.6	23.9	24.0	22.9
College	23.9	22.8	23.8	24.6	24.6	23.9
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.9	19.6	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.4
Second	19.4	20.1	20.5	20.5	19.9	20.0
Middle	20.6	21.1	21.5	21.6	21.3	21.1
Fourth	21.0	22.0	22.4	22.8	22.0	22.0
Highest	24.8	21.6	23.5	24.0	22.9	23.4
Total	20.4	20.8	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

Table 4.7 Recent sexual activity

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse		
Age						
15-19	7.0	3.7	1.6	87.8	100.0	4,897
20-24	32.7	13.7	7.0	46.6	100.0	4,175
25-29	54.8	17.8	10.1	17.2	100.0	3,717
30-34	63.9	17.5	10.4	8.2	100.0	3,243
35-39	63.5	17.5	12.6	6.4	100.0	3,360
40-44	61.5	20.7	13.9	3.9	100.0	2,837
45-49	53.8	23.8	17.1	5.2	100.0	2,845
Marital status						
Never married	2.2	4.3	8.5	85.0	100.0	8,971
Married or living together	73.0	21.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.1	16.1	76.7	0.1	100.0	1,086
Marital duration²						
0-4 years	70.9	25.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	2,592
5-9 years	78.4	17.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	3,025
10-14 years	74.6	19.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	2,710
15-19 years	72.9	21.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	2,111
20-24 years	71.0	23.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,584
25+ years	63.0	28.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	1,380
Married more than once	73.7	22.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,614
Residence						
Urban	41.2	15.3	10.9	32.6	100.0	12,252
Rural	48.2	15.3	8.2	28.3	100.0	12,822
Region						
National Capital Region	36.0	13.4	12.1	38.5	100.0	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	36.5	12.8	11.5	39.1	100.0	440
I - Ilocos Region	39.9	16.4	9.9	33.8	100.0	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	51.2	17.5	7.0	24.4	100.0	802
III - Central Luzon	43.8	15.5	10.3	30.4	100.0	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	44.8	17.2	10.1	27.9	100.0	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	44.1	17.2	9.8	28.9	100.0	621
V - Bicol	43.3	18.1	7.1	31.5	100.0	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	47.0	15.0	9.6	28.5	100.0	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	45.8	15.8	8.4	30.0	100.0	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	48.3	13.3	8.2	30.3	100.0	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	49.6	16.7	8.2	25.6	100.0	764
X - Northern Mindanao	52.7	12.0	10.6	24.7	100.0	998
XI - Davao	55.2	16.6	7.6	20.6	100.0	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	54.1	14.2	7.6	24.0	100.0	1,038
XIII - Caraga	49.8	17.3	7.6	25.3	100.0	648
ARMM	48.4	8.4	5.9	37.3	100.0	780
Education						
No education	59.0	14.7	9.9	16.3	100.0	200
Grades 1-6	61.7	16.9	10.4	10.9	100.0	3,245
Grades 7-10	47.8	15.4	8.4	28.4	100.0	11,558
Grade 11	1.7	2.5	0.3	95.5	100.0	934
Post-secondary	46.1	18.6	15.8	19.5	100.0	1,144
College	38.0	15.6	10.9	35.5	100.0	7,994
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.0	15.2	7.3	21.6	100.0	4,209
Second	50.9	14.9	8.3	25.9	100.0	4,629
Middle	46.0	16.8	9.5	27.7	100.0	4,918
Fourth	41.3	14.1	11.0	33.7	100.0	5,527
Highest	34.0	15.5	10.8	39.6	100.0	5,791
Total	44.8	15.3	9.5	30.4	100.0	25,074

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.8 Spousal separations

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who have ever lived separately from their husband/partner and percentage who have lived separately from their husband/partner in the past 2 years because one of them lived overseas, and among currently married women who have ever lived separately from their husband/partner, percent distribution of the number of months they have lived separately in the past 2 years, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percent- age of currently married women who have lived separately from their husband/ partner in the past 2 years	Percent- age of currently married women who have ever lived separately from their husband/ partner because one of them lived overseas	Number of currently married women	Among women who have ever lived separately from their husband/partner, percent distribution of the number of months they have lived separately in the past 2 years						Total	Number of currently married women who have ever lived separately from their husband/ partner
				<1 month	1-11 months	12-23 months	>23 months	No separation in past 2 years	Don't know		
Age											
15-19	12.0	1.0	419	48.3	45.3	0.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	50
20-24	17.7	2.6	1,718	22.1	55.4	8.9	4.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	305
25-29	20.0	5.7	2,628	18.7	48.8	15.8	6.7	9.3	0.9	100.0	525
30-34	21.7	7.2	2,663	17.2	45.6	13.5	9.0	14.2	0.5	100.0	578
35-39	21.9	7.1	2,775	22.9	38.8	13.8	8.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	607
40-44	21.0	6.2	2,443	12.2	44.4	10.9	12.7	19.7	0.0	100.0	513
45-49	17.6	4.8	2,372	14.1	31.6	14.8	11.5	27.7	0.3	100.0	418
Region											
National Capital Region	15.5	6.5	2,133	20.2	57.7	13.1	5.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	332
Cordillera Admin. Region	19.8	6.3	222	21.0	39.7	10.0	18.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	44
I - Ilocos Region	12.6	3.8	721	23.0	52.3	8.6	9.2	3.1	3.8	100.0	91
II - Cagayan Valley	16.8	5.6	559	16.0	49.6	7.8	9.5	17.0	0.0	100.0	94
III - Central Luzon	16.4	6.4	1,509	29.2	32.2	15.3	12.0	10.8	0.4	100.0	248
IVA - CALABARZON	18.7	9.3	2,489	16.7	44.3	20.0	10.8	7.8	0.4	100.0	466
MIMAROPA Region	21.7	3.7	398	17.3	45.7	8.1	11.6	17.1	0.2	100.0	87
V - Bicol	35.1	3.5	944	7.3	50.1	16.2	6.6	19.8	0.0	100.0	331
VI - Western Visayas	20.5	5.4	924	11.8	42.1	11.2	8.7	26.2	0.0	100.0	190
VII - Central Visayas	26.1	7.6	939	19.2	44.6	11.6	7.7	17.0	0.0	100.0	245
VIII - Eastern Visayas	30.6	3.8	611	10.0	34.1	11.3	6.2	38.4	0.0	100.0	187
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23.8	4.5	513	18.5	39.7	12.0	6.7	23.1	0.0	100.0	122
X - Northern Mindanao	14.3	3.5	634	15.8	47.3	10.2	12.7	14.1	0.0	100.0	91
XI - Davao	17.9	3.2	822	17.7	29.4	8.5	11.8	32.7	0.0	100.0	147
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	20.0	3.6	719	32.2	32.8	8.7	10.5	14.7	1.1	100.0	144
XIII - Caraga	33.0	3.8	425	29.0	46.2	8.5	5.6	10.4	0.2	100.0	140
ARMM	8.2	1.8	453	26.7	33.3	8.0	11.8	19.6	0.6	100.0	37
Education											
No education	11.8	0.2	156	(29.6)	(39.6)	(1.5)	(12.7)	(16.6)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Grades 1-6	13.6	1.0	2,633	19.8	37.9	4.9	9.5	27.8	0.1	100.0	357
Grades 7-10	18.7	3.9	7,277	19.7	43.9	11.8	7.7	16.4	0.5	100.0	1,361
Grade 11	(14.2)	(0.0)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Post-secondary	25.0	9.7	742	12.7	41.7	15.9	12.7	16.8	0.1	100.0	185
College	25.6	11.2	4,185	16.8	45.6	17.0	9.6	11.0	0.2	100.0	1,071
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	16.3	0.9	3,038	22.2	44.4	6.5	6.3	20.5	0.0	100.0	496
Second	18.4	2.1	3,034	21.2	41.8	8.7	7.6	20.7	0.1	100.0	557
Middle	18.6	4.0	3,028	17.9	47.3	8.8	9.1	15.7	1.3	100.0	563
Fourth	18.8	6.9	3,089	17.2	36.4	19.2	10.2	16.9	0.2	100.0	580
Highest	28.3	15.1	2,828	15.1	47.0	18.5	10.5	8.8	0.0	100.0	801
Total	20.0	5.7	15,016	18.3	43.6	13.0	8.9	15.8	0.3	100.0	2,996

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.7 children per woman.
- **Trends:** The TFR has declined steadily over time, from 4.1 children per woman in 1993 to 2.7 children per woman in 2017.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval is 36.8 months. One in four births (25%) occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23.5 years.
- **Teenage childbearing:** 9% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 7% have had a live birth, and 2% are pregnant with their first child.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in the Philippines and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.7 children per woman for the 3-year period preceding the survey. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.9 children per woman) than in urban areas (2.4 children per woman) (**Table 5.1**). Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) peak at age 25-29 and fall sharply after age 35-39. Four percent of women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey (**Table 5.2**).

Trends: As shown in **Figure 5.1**, the TFR declined steadily from 4.1 children per woman in 1993 to 2.7 in 2017. The TFR among women in rural areas dropped from 4.8 in 1993 to 2.9 in 2017. Among women in urban areas, the TFR decreased from 3.5 to 2.4 over the same period. As a result of these trends, urban-rural differences in fertility are now smaller in both absolute and relative terms.

With the exception of women age 15-19, fertility has generally been declining in all age groups. For example, the ASFR for women age 25-29 declined from 189 births per 1,000 women in the 15-19 years preceding the survey to 143 births per 1,000 women in the 0-4 year period before the survey (**Table 5.3.1**). Information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across six NDHS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the TFR ranges from a low of 1.9 children per woman in the National Capital Region (NCR) (below replacement-level fertility) to a high of 3.6 children per woman in Zamboanga Peninsula. The TFR in all other regions is between 2.4 and 3.4 children per woman (**Figure 5.2**).
- The TFR declines as women's educational level increases, from 4.6 children among those with no education to 2.0 children among those with a college education.
- The TFR also declines with increasing household wealth, from 4.3 children per woman in the poorest 20% of households to 1.7 children per woman in the wealthiest households (**Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.3 Fertility by household wealth

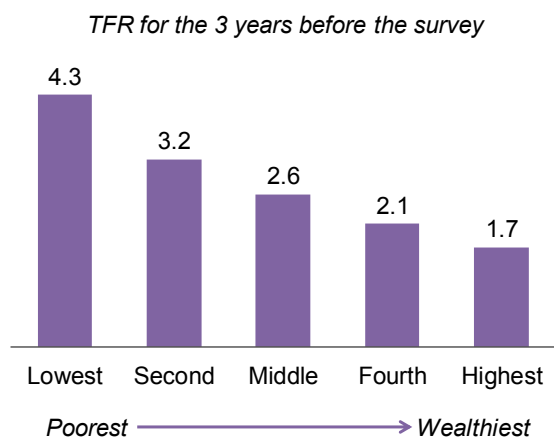


Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

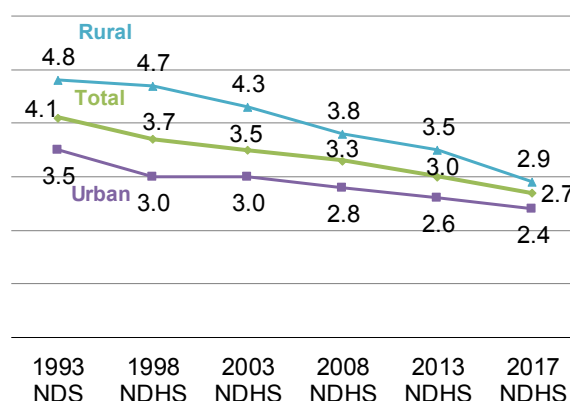
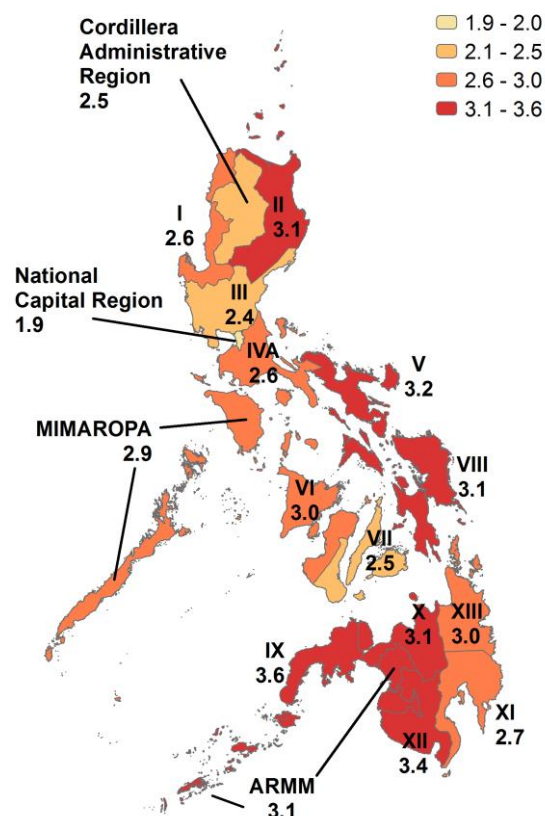


Figure 5.2 Fertility by region

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

By collecting complete live-birth histories, the NDHS 2017 allows an estimation of the number of children ever born to women of reproductive age and the number of children living at the time of the survey.

Overall, women age 15-49 have an average of 1.8 children, nearly all of whom are still alive (**Table 5.4**). Currently married women age 15-49 have an average of 2.7 children.

Among women overall, the average number of children ever born increases from 0.1 among those age 15-19 to 3.6 among those age 45-49. Among currently married women in the corresponding age groups, the average number of children rises from 0.8 to 3.9.

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Research has shown that children born too soon after a previous birth (within 24 months) are at greater risk of illness and death than those born after a longer interval. In the Philippines, the median interval between births is 36.8 months (**Table 5.5**). One in four non-first births (25%) occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth.

Trends: The median birth interval has steadily increased since the early 1990s, from 28.1 months in 1993 to 33.2 months in 2008 and 36.8 months in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median birth intervals increase with age, from 30.0 months among women in their 20s to 43.4 months among women in their 30s and 50.7 months among women in their 40s.
- Birth intervals are on average 10 months shorter if the child from the previous birth is no longer alive than if the child is still alive at the time of the survey. Note that survival status in **Table 5.5** refers to the status at the time of the survey as opposed to the time the index child was born.
- Median birth intervals decrease with increasing birth order, from 38.3 months for second- and third-order births to 31.9 months for seventh- and higher-order births.
- By region, the median birth interval ranges from a low of 28.5 months in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to a high of 44.2 months in Cagayan Valley.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have the shortest median birth interval, 31.2 months, while women in the highest quintile have a much longer median birth interval of 52.6 months.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Overall, 29% of women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrheic (18%) and/or because they are abstaining (19%) (**Table 5.6**). Women are amenorrheic for a median of 3.9 months and abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 3.2 months; the median period of insusceptibility is 6.1 months.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea fell from 5.5 months in 1993 to 3.9 months in 2017, while the median duration of abstinence increased over this same time period from 2.3 months to 3.2 months. The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 6.4 months in 1993 to 5.5 months in 2008 before climbing to 5.7 months in 2013 and 6.1 months in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility is longer among women age 15-29 than women age 30-49 (6.4 months versus 5.0 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- The duration of insusceptibility is longest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (6.9 months) and shortest among women in the highest wealth quintile (4.0 months).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

After age 30, women's susceptibility to pregnancy declines as increasing percentages of women become infecund. Although the onset of infecundity is difficult to determine, one indicator of infecundity is menopause. Seven percent of women age 30-49 are considered to be menopausal (**Table 5.8**). The percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 2% among those age 30-34 to 29% among those age 48-49.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

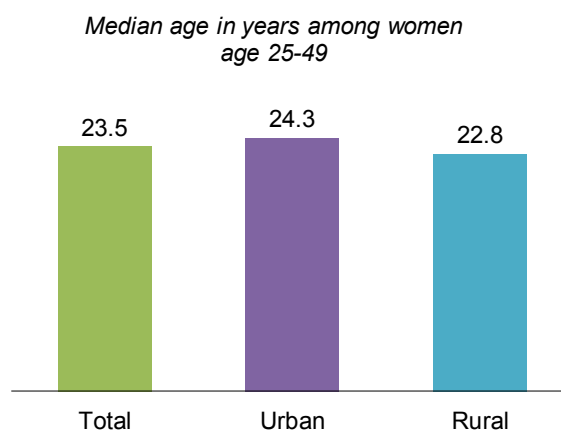
Sample: Women age 25-49

The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23.5 years (**Table 5.9**). This value is identical to that obtained in the 2013.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women in urban areas have their first birth 1.5 years later than their rural counterparts (24.3 years versus 22.8 years) (Figure 5.4).
- Median age at first birth rises with increasing education and wealth (Table 5.10).

Figure 5.4 Median age at first birth by residence



5.6 CHILDBEARING AMONG TEENAGERS AND YOUTH

Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 and age 15-24 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child

Sample: Women age 15-19 and women age 15-24

In the Philippines, 9% of teenage women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 7% have had a live birth, and 2% are pregnant with their first child (Table 5.11). Two percent of teenage women had sexual intercourse before age 15 (Table 5.12).

Among women age 15-24, 1 in 4 (25%) have begun childbearing; 22% have had a live birth and 2% are currently pregnant with their first child (Table 5.13).

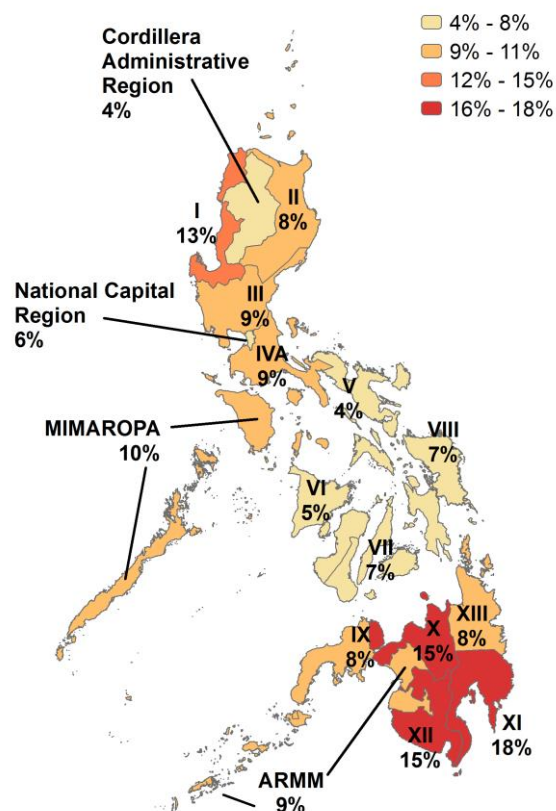
Trends: The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing increased from 7% in 1993 to 10% in both 2008 and 2013 before declining slightly to 9% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of young women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing is lower in urban areas than in rural areas (7% versus 10%) (Table 5.11). Similarly, 22% of urban women age 15-24 have begun childbearing, as compared with 28% of rural women.
- Teenage childbearing is more common in Davao (18%), Northern Mindanao (15%), and SOCCSKSARGEN (15%) than in other regions (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by region

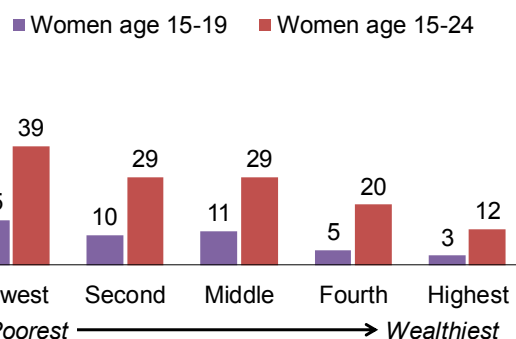
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



- Childbearing among women age 15-19 and age 15-24 generally declines with increasing wealth (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Teenage and youth pregnancy and motherhood by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15-19 and age 15-24 who have begun childbearing



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** Current fertility
- **Table 5.2** Fertility by background characteristics
- **Table 5.3.1** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.3.2** Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.5** Birth intervals
- **Table 5.6** Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.7** Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Menopause
- **Table 5.9** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.10** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Teenage pregnancy and motherhood
- **Table 5.12** Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15
- **Table 5.13** Early pregnancy and motherhood

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10-14	[0]	[0]	[0]
15-19	40	53	47
20-24	114	149	131
25-29	121	149	135
30-34	108	119	114
35-39	71	79	75
40-44	23	34	29
45-49	[3]	[2]	[2]
TFR (15-49)	2.4	2.9	2.7
GFR	81	97	89
CBR	18.4	18.7	18.6

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.

TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	2.4	4.1	3.1
Rural	2.9	4.1	3.7
Region			
National Capital Region	1.9	3.4	2.8
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.5	2.4	3.4
I - Ilocos Region	2.6	3.9	3.2
II - Cagayan Valley	3.1	3.1	3.5
III - Central Luzon	2.4	3.7	3.0
IVA - CALABARZON	2.6	4.3	3.2
MIMAROPA Region	2.9	3.8	4.1
V - Bicol	3.2	3.8	4.2
VI - Western Visayas	3.0	4.1	3.8
VII - Central Visayas	2.5	3.2	3.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.1	4.1	4.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.6	3.4	4.0
X - Northern Mindanao	3.1	4.9	3.5
XI - Davao	2.7	6.7	3.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.4	5.1	3.7
XIII - Caraga	3.0	5.0	3.9
ARMM	3.1	6.4	4.8
Education			
No education	4.6	4.8	4.9
Grades 1-6	4.1	4.7	4.7
Grades 7-10	3.0	4.6	3.4
Grade 11	0.0	1.0	nc
Post-secondary	2.7	2.7	2.6
College	2.0	3.8	2.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.3	5.8	5.1
Second	3.2	4.5	4.2
Middle	2.6	4.8	3.4
Fourth	2.1	3.8	2.9
Highest	1.7	2.3	2.3
Total	2.7	4.1	3.4

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.
nc = No cases

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[1]	1	1	1
15-19	53	68	54	48
20-24	138	175	171	167
25-29	143	165	183	189
30-34	114	128	139	[167]
35-39	77	88	[101]	
40-44	29	[45]		
45-49	[3]			

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Philippines NDHS 2017

Mother's age at birth	NDS 1993	NDHS 1998	NDHS 2003	NDHS 2008	NDHS 2013	NDHS 2017
15-19	50	46	53	54	57	47
20-24	190	177	178	163	148	131
25-29	217	210	191	172	146	135
30-34	181	155	142	136	127	114
35-39	120	111	95	84	84	75
40-44	51	40	43	38	37	29
45-49	[8]	[7]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[2]
TFR (15-49)	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age group	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	93.0	5.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,897	0.08	0.08
20-24	59.4	23.8	12.6	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,175	0.63	0.61
25-29	29.6	25.4	24.7	13.6	4.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,717	1.45	1.41
30-34	15.2	18.4	27.7	19.5	10.8	4.6	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,243	2.23	2.16
35-39	12.6	13.0	25.5	20.1	12.1	7.5	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	3,360	2.74	2.67
40-44	8.9	10.3	19.2	23.8	13.7	10.5	5.8	3.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	100.0	2,837	3.27	3.15
45-49	9.8	8.9	17.3	19.9	14.5	10.6	7.0	4.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	100.0	2,845	3.57	3.43
Total	38.2	15.2	17.1	12.7	7.0	4.2	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	25,074	1.77	1.71
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	32.9	55.1	10.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	419	0.81	0.79
20-24	14.9	47.1	28.2	7.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,718	1.35	1.32
25-29	10.0	30.4	32.2	18.2	6.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,628	1.90	1.84
30-34	6.3	18.2	30.9	22.2	12.5	5.5	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,663	2.53	2.45
35-39	4.8	12.0	28.3	22.3	13.8	8.5	4.7	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	2,775	3.06	2.97
40-44	4.2	9.6	20.4	25.4	14.5	11.4	5.7	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	100.0	2,443	3.48	3.36
45-49	4.2	8.6	18.1	21.2	15.8	10.8	7.7	5.4	3.0	2.4	2.7	100.0	2,372	3.86	3.71
Total	7.7	20.6	26.0	19.6	11.0	6.5	3.6	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	15,016	2.70	2.61

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	29.9	28.9	27.0	11.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	52	22.7
20-29	15.0	19.0	28.7	15.7	9.6	12.0	100.0	2,652	30.0
30-39	8.4	10.8	22.3	13.5	10.8	34.2	100.0	3,225	43.4
40-49	5.6	8.0	19.5	12.9	10.1	44.0	100.0	894	50.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.6	13.6	23.5	14.4	10.3	27.6	100.0	3,628	37.4
Female	10.9	13.9	25.5	14.1	10.0	25.6	100.0	3,195	35.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.3	13.6	24.5	14.3	10.2	27.1	100.0	6,629	37.2
Dead	26.3	18.3	22.0	13.6	8.3	11.6	100.0	194	27.1
Birth order									
2-3	11.4	14.1	21.6	13.9	10.6	28.4	100.0	4,413	38.3
4-6	8.9	12.6	29.3	15.0	9.0	25.2	100.0	1,910	35.5
7+	12.2	15.0	31.1	14.8	10.7	16.1	100.0	501	31.9
Residence									
Urban	11.7	13.0	23.2	13.9	10.5	27.7	100.0	2,906	37.4
Rural	10.1	14.3	25.4	14.5	9.9	25.8	100.0	3,917	36.2
Region									
National Capital Region	10.8	10.8	22.7	12.6	12.3	30.8	100.0	788	42.5
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.4	14.7	27.4	13.9	8.8	26.8	100.0	104	35.4
I - Ilocos Region	9.5	18.9	14.1	12.8	12.4	32.2	100.0	297	43.0
II - Cagayan Valley	8.0	11.1	19.2	17.2	13.3	31.1	100.0	249	44.2
III - Central Luzon	12.0	13.5	18.4	15.1	9.6	31.4	100.0	588	40.0
IVA - CALABARZON	10.2	9.1	24.5	12.3	11.5	32.4	100.0	1,062	41.9
MIMAROPA Region	6.1	15.0	25.4	15.7	12.9	25.0	100.0	191	38.8
V - Bicol	11.4	14.8	27.2	15.2	9.0	22.4	100.0	493	33.9
VI - Western Visayas	9.9	12.2	30.8	13.6	7.6	25.9	100.0	476	33.5
VII - Central Visayas	8.9	14.8	24.2	17.5	10.1	24.5	100.0	375	37.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.2	15.1	25.2	15.9	9.9	23.7	100.0	347	35.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	13.7	18.8	25.0	15.5	9.5	17.5	100.0	302	33.0
X - Northern Mindanao	12.2	15.3	28.7	14.6	7.6	21.5	100.0	328	32.5
XI - Davao	10.0	14.8	26.5	11.6	9.4	27.7	100.0	330	35.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10.9	16.7	27.4	14.0	8.5	22.5	100.0	386	33.1
XIII - Caraga	11.6	15.9	24.3	14.5	10.7	23.0	100.0	234	35.1
ARMM	16.4	19.9	28.1	17.2	6.6	11.8	100.0	272	28.5
Mother's education									
No education	19.3	12.6	31.5	8.0	11.7	16.9	100.0	102	30.5
Grades 1-6	12.4	15.7	29.6	14.3	8.4	19.6	100.0	1,464	31.7
Grades 7-10	10.9	13.4	25.5	14.1	11.0	25.1	100.0	3,482	36.1
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*
Post-secondary	6.1	20.4	17.5	12.9	12.5	30.6	100.0	274	41.4
College	8.9	11.7	17.8	15.3	9.4	37.0	100.0	1,499	43.9
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	12.4	17.9	29.6	15.1	9.0	16.0	100.0	2,172	31.2
Second	9.0	13.5	26.4	13.9	10.7	26.4	100.0	1,594	36.9
Middle	14.0	11.7	22.7	13.0	11.0	27.6	100.0	1,220	37.3
Fourth	8.6	12.2	18.6	14.5	11.4	34.7	100.0	1,020	44.7
Highest	7.6	8.2	16.8	14.4	9.4	43.6	100.0	816	52.6
Total	10.7	13.8	24.5	14.3	10.2	26.6	100.0	6,823	36.8

Notes: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Philippines NDHS 2017

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	84.0	86.6	96.9	299
2-3	51.2	43.2	69.5	314
4-5	37.3	26.0	51.9	283
6-7	33.9	19.7	46.4	288
8-9	21.4	21.9	35.8	322
10-11	25.8	19.7	39.0	390
12-13	12.1	16.2	26.4	317
14-15	10.0	15.7	22.4	350
16-17	5.6	9.9	12.5	306
18-19	6.8	19.7	22.9	289
20-21	9.8	13.6	19.0	349
22-23	6.8	8.7	13.0	337
24-25	2.6	11.6	12.6	317
26-27	4.4	7.5	9.2	322
28-29	2.4	9.7	10.5	273
30-31	3.2	6.5	8.1	271
32-33	3.2	5.1	7.2	327
34-35	7.5	11.9	16.0	357
Total	18.0	19.4	28.6	5,711
Median	3.9	3.2	6.1	na
Mean	7.6	8.1	11.4	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	4.2	3.4	6.4
30-49	3.7	2.9	5.0
Residence			
Urban	3.5	3.1	5.9
Rural	4.3	3.3	6.2
Region			
National Capital Region	*	3.7	6.6
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.3	7.3	10.0
I - Ilocos Region	(3.5)	(4.2)	(5.6)
II - Cagayan Valley	(4.9)	(4.3)	(6.6)
III - Central Luzon	3.6	3.8	6.0
IVA - CALABARZON	*	*	3.4
MIMAROPA Region	*	(5.4)	(6.1)
V - Bicol	5.0	4.9	10.6
VI - Western Visayas	4.1	*	6.1
VII - Central Visayas	(5.1)	*	(5.4)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.9	*	9.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(5.6)	*	(6.0)
X - Northern Mindanao	5.0	*	6.3
XI - Davao	3.4	*	7.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.8	3.3	8.1
XIII - Caraga	(5.1)	(3.3)	(6.8)
ARMM	4.6	3.1	6.2
Education			
No education	*	(4.5)	*
Grades 1-6	6.1	2.7	6.8
Grades 7-10	3.7	3.3	5.7
Grade 11	*	*	*
Post-secondary	*	(3.3)	(4.2)
College	3.5	3.4	6.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.7	3.0	6.9
Second	4.3	2.9	6.7
Middle	3.7	3.3	6.2
Fourth	(2.7)	4.2	6.1
Highest	3.1	(2.9)	4.0
Total	3.9	3.2	6.1

Notes: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	2.2	3,243
35-39	2.5	3,360
40-41	2.3	1,075
42-43	3.7	1,183
44-45	6.7	1,179
46-47	16.2	1,119
48-49	29.2	1,127
Total	6.6	12,285

¹ Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	93.0	4,897	a
20-24	0.4	10.5	23.8	na	na	59.4	4,175	a
25-29	0.5	7.9	26.5	44.9	61.7	29.6	3,717	22.8
30-34	0.3	6.9	20.6	41.7	64.0	15.2	3,243	23.0
35-39	0.5	7.4	17.9	36.8	58.7	12.6	3,360	23.8
40-44	0.5	6.7	19.4	35.3	57.8	8.9	2,837	24.1
45-49	0.5	8.0	20.7	36.2	57.0	9.8	2,845	23.8
18-24	0.4	9.8	na	na	na	67.3	6,014	a
20-49	0.5	8.0	21.8	na	na	24.9	20,177	a
25-49	0.5	7.4	21.2	39.3	60.0	15.9	16,002	23.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women by 5-year age groups and median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age					
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	25-49
Residence						
Urban	24.1	23.7	24.5	24.7	24.4	24.3
Rural	21.7	22.5	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.8
Region						
National Capital Region	a	25.1	25.3	24.7	25.4	a
Cordillera Admin. Region	a	23.1	23.9	24.4	24.6	24.1
I - Ilocos Region	22.5	22.9	22.6	24.3	23.3	23.1
II - Cagayan Valley	21.4	23.6	23.7	22.8	21.6	22.6
III - Central Luzon	22.6	24.0	23.2	24.0	24.5	23.7
IVA - CALABARZON	23.5	23.3	23.9	25.8	23.2	23.9
MIMAROPA Region	21.7	22.0	22.1	23.0	22.9	22.3
V - Bicol	22.6	22.4	23.3	23.1	23.4	22.9
VI - Western Visayas	21.8	22.3	25.3	23.8	24.0	23.3
VII - Central Visayas	22.9	23.1	24.1	23.0	23.2	23.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21.3	21.7	22.9	22.5	23.7	22.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	21.2	22.5	23.2	23.3	22.7	22.4
X - Northern Mindanao	22.0	22.9	23.0	23.4	24.3	22.8
XI - Davao	22.0	21.6	23.0	23.9	23.5	22.6
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	20.8	22.0	22.3	22.4	22.5	21.9
XIII - Caraga	22.2	22.7	23.4	23.3	23.6	22.9
ARMM	22.7	22.4	22.2	21.1	23.6	22.4
Education						
No education	(19.0)	(21.1)	19.1	21.8	20.5	20.4
Grades 1-6	20.0	20.7	20.8	21.4	21.5	20.9
Grades 7-10	21.2	22.0	22.5	23.0	22.9	22.2
Grade 11	*	*	nc	nc	nc	*
Post-secondary	a	24.8	23.9	25.5	25.8	24.9
College	a	25.7	26.6	27.4	27.0	a
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.3	21.1	21.4	22.0	21.7	21.1
Second	21.3	21.7	22.3	22.3	22.0	21.9
Middle	22.9	23.3	23.7	23.9	23.7	23.4
Fourth	24.1	24.5	24.2	24.7	24.4	24.4
Highest	a	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.0	a
Total	22.8	23.0	23.8	24.1	23.8	23.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	2.3	0.9	3.2	3,058
15	0.2	0.2	0.5	925
16	2.6	1.2	3.7	965
17	3.6	1.3	4.9	1,168
18	9.0	3.8	12.8	944
19	20.8	1.6	22.4	895
Residence				
Urban	5.9	0.9	6.8	2,276
Rural	7.9	2.2	10.1	2,621
Region				
National Capital Region	4.6	1.0	5.6	806
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.8	0.7	3.5	98
I - Ilocos Region	9.8	3.4	13.2	302
II - Cagayan Valley	5.4	2.3	7.8	160
III - Central Luzon	7.5	1.4	8.9	485
IVA - CALABARZON	7.1	2.1	9.2	576
MIMAROPA Region	7.8	2.4	10.3	131
V - Bicol	4.0	0.4	4.4	384
VI - Western Visayas	4.9	0.5	5.3	326
VII - Central Visayas	6.3	1.1	7.4	339
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.1	1.8	6.9	227
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.8	0.6	7.5	143
X - Northern Mindanao	11.6	3.1	14.7	181
XI - Davao	15.9	2.1	17.9	233
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.8	2.7	14.5	198
XIII - Caraga	5.7	2.5	8.2	137
ARMM	6.8	1.7	8.5	174
Education				
No education	*	*	*	7
Grades 1-6	26.2	5.6	31.8	307
Grades 7-10	7.4	1.7	9.1	2,893
Grade 11	1.7	0.9	2.6	902
Post-secondary	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	45
College	4.0	0.4	4.4	743
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	12.0	2.8	14.8	870
Second	8.2	1.7	9.9	1,006
Middle	9.1	2.1	11.1	946
Fourth	3.6	1.3	5.0	1,082
Highest	2.9	0.3	3.2	993
Total 15-19	7.0	1.6	8.6	4,897

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth before age 15, Philippines NDHS 2017

	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth before age 15	Number of women
Total 15-19	1.6	1.1	0.3	4,897

Table 5.13 Early pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-24 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-24 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-19	7.0	1.6	8.6	4,897
15	0.2	0.2	0.5	925
16	2.6	1.2	3.7	965
17	3.6	1.3	4.9	1,168
18	9.0	3.8	12.8	944
19	20.8	1.6	22.4	895
20-24	40.6	3.1	43.6	4,175
20	24.8	4.4	29.2	887
21	29.7	2.9	32.6	817
22	43.5	1.8	45.3	868
23	51.3	3.1	54.4	750
24	55.1	3.1	58.1	852
Residence				
Urban	19.7	2.1	21.8	4,446
Rural	25.0	2.5	27.5	4,626
Region				
National Capital Region	14.7	2.1	16.8	1,646
Cordillera Admin. Region	14.3	2.4	16.6	186
I - Ilocos Region	21.6	3.2	24.8	496
II - Cagayan Valley	30.5	2.1	32.6	292
III - Central Luzon	25.3	1.9	27.2	874
IVA - CALABARZON	24.4	2.3	26.7	1,316
MIMAROPA Region	22.9	2.1	25.1	231
V - Bicol	21.3	2.0	23.3	623
VI - Western Visayas	19.5	1.9	21.4	530
VII - Central Visayas	20.3	1.7	22.0	577
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21.1	2.4	23.5	393
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23.8	0.7	24.5	252
X - Northern Mindanao	30.6	4.0	34.6	348
XI - Davao	30.9	4.4	35.3	397
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	32.8	2.1	34.9	363
XIII - Caraga	26.7	2.3	29.0	232
ARMM	21.3	2.2	23.5	318
Education				
No education	34.1	1.7	35.8	29
Grades 1-6	51.7	3.4	55.1	630
Grades 7-10	27.2	2.2	29.5	4,451
Grade 11	1.8	0.9	2.7	932
Post-secondary	34.9	0.9	35.8	252
College	13.8	2.7	16.5	2,778
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	36.6	2.4	39.0	1,522
Second	26.1	2.7	28.8	1,673
Middle	25.6	3.3	28.9	1,801
Fourth	17.9	1.9	19.8	2,046
Highest	10.5	1.3	11.8	2,030
Total 15-24	22.4	2.3	24.7	9,072

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Among currently married women, 15% want to have another child soon (within the next 2 years) and another 15% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child. In addition, 1% want another child but are undecided on the timing, and 6% are undecided about having more children.
- **Desire to limit childbearing:** 60% of currently married women do not want another child.
- **Ideal family size:** Overall, women want 2.7 children on average; currently married women want 3.0 children on average.
- **Fertility planning status:** 73% of births were planned at the time of conception, while 16% were wanted but at a later time and 11% were not wanted at all.
- **Wanted fertility rates:** The total wanted fertility rate is 2.0 children, while the actual total fertility rate is 2.7 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.7 more children than they want.
- **Couples' consensus on family size:** Seven in 10 (69%) currently married women report that they are in consensus with their husbands on the number of children they would like to have.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women who are sterilized or whose husbands are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

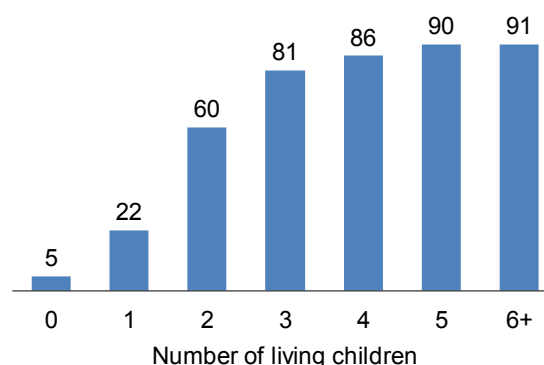
Most currently married women age 15-49 (60%) want no more children (including women who are sterilized or whose husbands are sterilized). Fifteen percent want to have another child soon (within the next 2 years), and another 15% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child. In addition, 1% of

currently married women want another child but are undecided on the timing, and 6% are undecided about having more children (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: The overall percentage of currently women who want no more children has declined slightly over time, from 63% in 1993 to 60% in 2017.

Figure 6.1 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



Patterns by background characteristics

- The desire to limit childbearing increases as the number of living children increases. The percentage of currently married women who want no more children rises from 22% among those with one child to 91% among those with six or more children (**Figure 6.1**).
- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children or are sterilized increases with increasing age, from 28% among those age 15-19 to 83% among those age 40-49 (**Table 6.2**).
- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children is slightly higher among those in rural areas (62%) than among those in urban areas (58%) (**Table 6.3**).
- By region, the percentage of women who want no more children ranges from 28% in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to 70% in MIMAROPA Region.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women age 15-49

If women could choose their family size, they would prefer to have 2.7 children on average. Forty-two percent of women consider two children as the ideal family size, 28% prefer three children, 14% prefer four children, and 7% prefer five or more children (**Table 6.4**). Mean ideal family size is slightly higher among currently married women (3.0 children).

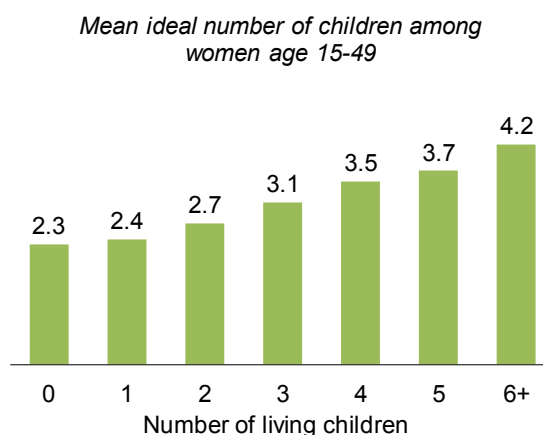
Trends: The mean ideal number of children among women age 15-49 decreased from 3.2 in 1993 and 1998 to 2.7 in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As the number of living children increases, the mean ideal number of children also increases. For example, women who have only one child consider 2.4 children to be ideal on average. In contrast, women who have six or more children consider 4.2 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.2**).
- The mean ideal number of children increases as women’s age increases, rising from 2.2 children among women age 15-19 to 3.2 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.5**).

- Mean ideal family size differs only slightly by residence (2.8 children among rural women and 2.6 children among urban women). Conversely, ideal family size varies widely by region. Women in ARMM want 4.2 children, while women in Central Luzon and CALABARZON want 2.5 children.
- Women in the poorest households want more children than those in wealthier households. The mean ideal number of children is 3.2 among women in the lowest wealth quintile, as compared with 2.6 among women in the fourth and highest quintiles.

Figure 6.2 Ideal family size by number of living children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births

Women reported whether their births were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

According to mothers' reports, 73% of births were wanted at the time of conception, while 16% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later time). Eleven percent were not wanted at all (**Figure 6.3**).

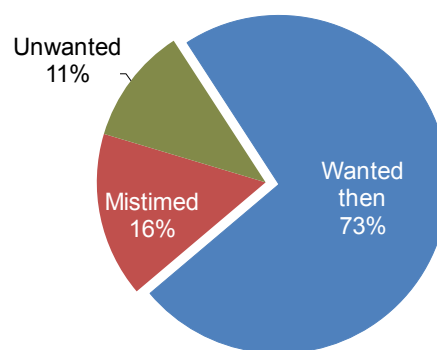
Trends: The percentage of births wanted at the time of conception changed little between 1993 and 2003 (54%-56%). However, the percentage rose from 63% in 2008 to 73% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are more likely to be unwanted than lower-order births. Two percent of first births were unwanted, as compared with 26% of fourth- and higher-order births (**Table 6.6**).
- Women below age 20 are most likely to have mistimed births (26%) and least likely to have unwanted births (3%).

Figure 6.3 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

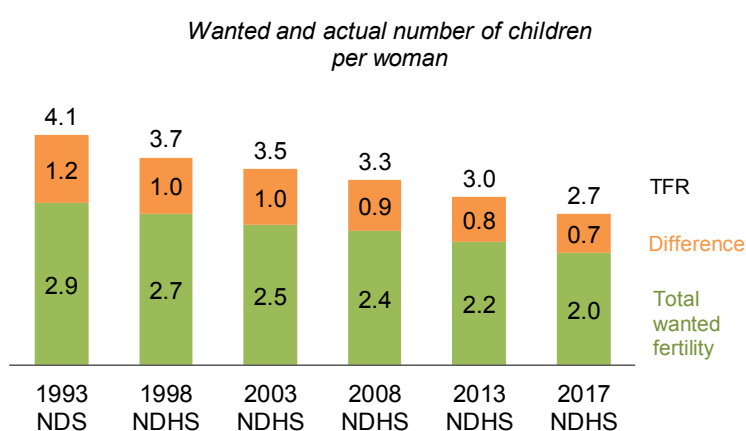
Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Wanted fertility rates reflect the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in the Philippines is 2.0 children, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 2.7 children (Table 6.7). This implies that if all unwanted births could be eliminated, the TFR would drop to 2.0 children per woman, slightly below the “replacement fertility” level of 2.1 children.

Figure 6.4 Trends in wanted and actual fertility



Trends: The total wanted fertility rate declined from 2.9 children in 1993 to 2.0 children in 2017. Over the same period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility decreased from 1.2 children to 0.7 children (Figure 6.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, but the size of the gap varies by women’s background characteristics (Table 6.7).
- Wanted fertility in urban areas (1.8 children) is lower than replacement-level fertility, while wanted fertility in rural areas (2.2 children) is just above replacement level.
- By region, the gap between wanted fertility and actual fertility is smallest in the National Capital Region (NCR) (0.3 children) and largest in Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas (1.0 child).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility rates generally narrows with increasing education and wealth. For example, the gap narrows from 1.4 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.3 children among women in the highest quintile.

6.5 COUPLES’ CONSENSUS ON FAMILY SIZE

Seven in 10 currently married women (69%) report that they are in consensus with their husbands on the number of children they would like to have. Twenty percent of women report that their husbands want more children than they do, while 8% say that their husbands want fewer children than they do (Table 6.8).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Couples' consensus on desired number of children varies widely by region. Nearly 8 in 10 (78%) couples in Ilocos Region want the same number of children, as compared with only half in ARMM (50%). Thirty-seven percent of women in ARMM report that their husband wants more children than they do.
- The percentage of women who report that they are in consensus with their husbands on desired number of children increases with increasing household wealth.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** Fertility preferences by number of living children
- **Table 6.2** Fertility preferences according to age
- **Table 6.3** Desire to limit childbearing
- **Table 6.4** Ideal number of children by number of living children
- **Table 6.5** Ideal number of children by background characteristics
- **Table 6.6** Fertility planning status
- **Table 6.7** Wanted fertility rates
- **Table 6.8** Couples' consensus on family size

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Philippines NDHS 2017

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon ²	73.2	27.9	11.6	4.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	15.1
Have another later ³	10.1	35.8	16.3	7.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	14.6
Have another, undecided when	0.8	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.4
Undecided	2.5	8.0	8.5	4.7	4.9	3.4	3.0	6.1
Want no more	5.0	21.9	55.4	67.7	72.3	75.3	78.7	52.6
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	0.4	4.6	13.3	14.0	15.1	11.9	7.5
Declared infecund	8.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	936	3,193	4,057	3,051	1,663	964	1,151	15,016

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

Table 6.2 Fertility preferences according to age

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children, according to age group, Philippines NDHS 2017

Desire for children	Age							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Have another soon ¹	16.4	15.7	19.9	19.5	16.6	11.0	6.8	15.1
Have another later ²	37.3	43.1	28.8	15.2	4.0	0.8	0.2	14.6
Have another, undecided when	4.6	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.4
Undecided	13.7	11.8	9.0	7.3	4.7	2.3	1.8	6.1
Want no more	27.8	25.9	37.3	49.4	61.6	68.5	69.8	52.6
Sterilized ³	0.0	0.2	1.8	5.5	9.9	14.0	13.0	7.5
Declared infecund	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.2	8.4	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	419	1,718	2,628	2,663	2,775	2,443	2,372	15,016

¹ Wants next birth within 2 years² Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years³ Includes both female and male sterilization**Table 6.3 Desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	4.0	20.9	61.0	82.0	88.3	93.0	95.9	58.2
Rural	7.0	23.5	59.1	80.3	84.9	89.0	87.9	61.6
Region								
National Capital Region	0.2	20.9	64.8	81.1	89.1	96.3	98.1	57.2
Cordillera Admin. Region	(2.7)	12.4	51.0	77.0	76.9	92.1	91.9	54.6
I - Ilocos Region	(3.9)	21.3	52.4	88.1	90.2	(93.0)	(100.0)	57.6
II - Cagayan Valley	(15.8)	27.3	58.8	84.9	93.6	(97.4)	(92.5)	63.4
III - Central Luzon	13.0	21.8	60.9	84.2	88.3	95.5	95.6	60.7
IVA - CALABARZON	7.7	17.4	63.4	91.2	89.2	96.8	98.0	62.4
MIMAROPA Region	(7.2)	29.3	63.0	87.0	94.5	96.8	95.3	69.6
V - Bicol	4.6	20.2	55.0	71.1	84.1	93.0	90.4	61.3
VI - Western Visayas	5.7	24.9	67.9	81.8	94.2	80.8	89.7	63.7
VII - Central Visayas	6.5	32.2	70.0	79.5	86.2	89.7	84.5	62.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8.0	28.2	54.7	78.3	84.5	88.3	96.6	62.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(1.4)	16.1	52.0	74.0	83.5	(89.5)	93.7	59.5
X - Northern Mindanao	8.6	30.3	57.7	79.5	87.5	91.1	89.2	61.7
XI - Davao	2.8	29.5	63.4	88.7	82.3	(87.4)	96.2	64.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	(6.4)	19.1	56.3	69.6	88.6	89.6	85.2	56.3
XIII - Caraga	3.8	23.9	56.4	80.8	88.3	90.4	92.3	62.0
ARMM	0.0	5.5	12.6	23.0	43.7	43.5	57.2	28.0
Education								
No education	*	*	(54.5)	(42.1)	(57.7)	(66.4)	68.3	55.1
Grades 1-6	6.1	28.0	58.2	74.1	82.4	88.0	89.7	69.7
Grades 7-10	7.0	22.7	56.3	81.9	87.3	90.9	94.5	60.7
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(39.2)
Post-secondary	(2.6)	23.5	70.0	85.6	91.4	(99.3)	*	59.3
College	4.3	19.8	64.7	84.3	88.6	96.5	90.2	53.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.8	25.8	50.1	70.2	79.3	79.3	86.8	61.9
Second	4.2	22.7	58.0	80.5	85.6	92.5	94.5	64.2
Middle	5.8	21.4	56.1	78.1	89.8	95.0	92.9	57.0
Fourth	5.1	20.7	63.8	88.7	88.4	96.2	92.0	58.3
Highest	5.7	22.4	68.6	87.4	93.5	98.4	(93.4)	59.0
Total	5.4	22.3	60.1	81.0	86.3	90.4	90.6	60.1

Notes: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy

Table 6.4 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all women and for currently married women, according to number of living children, Philippines NDHS 2017

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
0	5.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.6
1	8.2	10.7	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	5.9
2	51.3	50.3	46.4	23.9	25.9	20.3	13.7	41.7
3	23.4	26.9	28.2	46.2	17.0	29.5	28.5	27.9
4	7.3	8.2	15.8	18.0	41.8	16.6	24.0	14.0
5	2.1	2.1	3.7	5.4	5.3	22.8	10.4	4.3
6+	0.7	0.6	1.9	3.1	7.2	8.4	21.3	3.0
Non-numeric responses	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	9,316	3,955	4,440	3,303	1,793	1,041	1,226	25,074
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
All women	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.2	2.7
Number of women	9,192	3,947	4,440	3,298	1,789	1,036	1,221	24,923
Currently married women	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.2	3.0
Number of currently married women	933	3,186	4,057	3,046	1,660	959	1,146	14,988

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 6.5 Ideal number of children by background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, by current age group, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Ideal number of children	Age							Total	Number of women ¹
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence									
Urban	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	12,175
Rural	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.8	12,748
Region									
National Capital Region	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	4,372
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	434
I - Ilocos Region	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.6	1,256
II - Cagayan Valley	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.6	801
III - Central Luzon	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	2,432
IVA - CALABARZON	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	3,988
MIMAROPA Region	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	621
V - Bicol	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.8	1,549
VI - Western Visayas	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	1,492
VII - Central Visayas	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.7	1,576
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	991
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.2	761
X - Northern Mindanao	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.9	995
XI - Davao	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	1,202
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	1,035
XIII - Caraga	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.0	647
ARMM	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	770
Education									
No education	2.1	2.3	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.1	195
Grades 1-6	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3,234
Grades 7-10	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.7	11,492
Grade 11	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	nc	nc	nc	2.2	916
Post-secondary	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	1,130
College	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	7,956
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.2	4,190
Second	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.8	4,604
Middle	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	4,890
Fourth	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	5,499
Highest	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	5,740
Total	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	24,923

nc = No cases

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Philippines NDHS 2017

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	78.0	19.6	2.4	100.0	3,400
2	76.3	18.4	5.3	100.0	2,934
3	69.1	14.8	16.1	100.0	1,963
4+	65.8	8.6	25.6	100.0	2,639
Mother's age at birth					
<20	70.9	25.9	3.2	100.0	1,308
20-24	71.4	23.0	5.6	100.0	3,008
25-29	75.0	15.7	9.4	100.0	2,730
30-34	78.4	7.5	14.1	100.0	2,074
35-39	69.6	6.9	23.5	100.0	1,324
40-44	64.5	4.4	31.1	100.0	467
45-49	(58.5)	(0.0)	(41.5)	100.0	25
Total	73.0	15.8	11.2	100.0	10,936

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6.7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.8	2.4
Rural	2.2	2.9
Region		
National Capital Region	1.6	1.9
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.0	2.5
I - Ilocos Region	2.0	2.6
II - Cagayan Valley	2.5	3.1
III - Central Luzon	2.0	2.4
IVA - CALABARZON	1.8	2.6
MIMAROPA Region	2.0	2.9
V - Bicol	2.3	3.2
VI - Western Visayas	2.0	3.0
VII - Central Visayas	1.9	2.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.1	3.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.9	3.6
X - Northern Mindanao	2.4	3.1
XI - Davao	2.0	2.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.7	3.4
XIII - Caraga	2.5	3.0
ARMM	2.3	3.1
Education		
No education	3.1	4.6
Grades 1-6	3.0	4.1
Grades 7-10	2.2	3.0
Grade 11	0.0	0.0
Post-secondary	2.2	2.7
College	1.6	2.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.9	4.3
Second	2.3	3.2
Middle	2.1	2.6
Fourth	1.7	2.1
Highest	1.4	1.7
Total	2.0	2.7

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Table 6.8 Couples' consensus on family size

Percent distribution of currently married nonsterilized women by perceived consensus with husband regarding the number of children desired, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Consensus on desired number of children ¹				Total	Number of women
	Husband and wife want same number	Husband wants more than wife	Husband wants fewer than wife	Don't know		
Residence						
Urban	68.8	19.1	8.5	3.6	100.0	6,220
Rural	69.2	21.3	6.7	2.8	100.0	7,671
Region						
National Capital Region	72.0	15.6	10.4	2.1	100.0	1,952
Cordillera Admin. Region	61.4	21.8	10.5	6.3	100.0	202
I - Ilocos Region	78.0	13.4	5.7	2.9	100.0	611
II - Cagayan Valley	76.2	16.0	5.7	2.1	100.0	510
III - Central Luzon	69.2	22.4	4.2	4.1	100.0	1,312
IVA - CALABARZON	72.4	18.0	5.5	4.1	100.0	2,298
MIMAROPA Region	76.4	15.1	6.8	1.6	100.0	378
V - Bicol	61.9	27.3	8.6	2.2	100.0	903
VI - Western Visayas	68.1	20.3	8.8	2.8	100.0	871
VII - Central Visayas	70.8	17.7	9.4	2.1	100.0	896
VIII - Eastern Visayas	63.3	24.7	10.7	1.4	100.0	569
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	66.0	22.3	6.5	5.1	100.0	494
X - Northern Mindanao	60.1	29.6	5.5	4.7	100.0	598
XI - Davao	68.9	20.8	7.6	2.8	100.0	768
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	65.9	20.7	9.7	3.8	100.0	680
XIII - Caraga	73.1	18.1	5.5	3.4	100.0	403
ARMM	50.4	37.4	7.9	4.3	100.0	447
Education						
No education	52.2	34.1	9.0	4.8	100.0	150
Grades 1-6	65.8	24.5	6.3	3.3	100.0	2,432
Grades 7-10	67.5	21.1	7.8	3.6	100.0	6,725
Grade 11	(44.3)	(55.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Post-secondary	72.8	16.5	7.6	3.0	100.0	695
College	73.6	16.4	7.6	2.4	100.0	3,865
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.5	25.1	7.2	3.2	100.0	2,896
Second	66.4	23.5	6.7	3.4	100.0	2,811
Middle	69.4	20.0	7.2	3.4	100.0	2,806
Fourth	70.5	16.9	9.5	3.1	100.0	2,815
Highest	74.9	15.8	6.7	2.6	100.0	2,564
Total	69.0	20.3	7.5	3.2	100.0	13,891

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on wife's perception of her husband's desires

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** More than half (54%) of currently married women are using a method of contraception, with 40% using a modern method and 14% using a traditional method. The pill (21%) is the most commonly used method, followed by withdrawal (10%) and female sterilization (7%).
- **Source of modern contraceptive methods:** More than half (56%) of modern contraceptive method users obtain their method from the public sector.
- **Informed choice:** 73% of women currently using modern methods of contraception were informed about the potential side effects of the method they were using, while 65% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Seventy-five percent of women were informed about alternative contraceptive methods.
- **Unmet need for family planning:** 17% of currently married women and 49% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
- **Demand for family planning:** The total demand for family planning among currently married women is 71%. Only 57% of this demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers:** 83% of women who are not using contraceptives did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates of and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10354), informally known as the Reproductive Health Law, guarantees universal access to methods of contraception, fertility control, sexual education, and maternal care in the Philippines (Congress of the Philippines 2012).

Components of the law include:

Hospital-based family planning: The law requires family planning services such as ligation, vasectomy, and intrauterine device (IUD) placement to be available at all government hospitals.

Contraceptives as essential medicines: Reproductive health products are to be considered essential medicines and supplies and are to form part of the National Drug Formulary. Their inclusion in the National Drug Formulary will enable the government to purchase contraceptives and not merely rely on unpredictable donations.

Reproductive health education: Reproductive health education will be provided by adequately trained teachers in an age-appropriate manner.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Almost all women in the Philippines know at least one method of family planning (**Table 7.1**). The pill is the most widely known method (98%), followed by the male condom (96%), female sterilization (90%), and injectables (87%). The least recognized methods are the symptothermal method (13%), the patch (14%), and emergency contraception (15%). Withdrawal (83%) and the calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence methods (75%) are widely known traditional methods of contraception.

Nearly 100% of currently married women know at least one method. Accordingly, knowledge of at least one method is very high across all background characteristics (**Table 7.2**).

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

More than half (54%) of currently married women use a method of contraception, with 40% using a modern method and 14% using a traditional method. Among sexually active unmarried women, 32% are using a method of contraception, with 17% using a modern contraceptive method and 15% using a traditional method (**Table 7.3**).

Modern methods

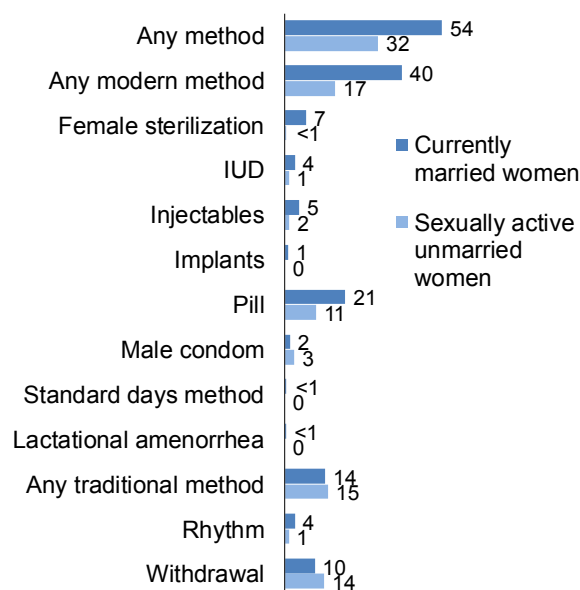
Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, the patch, female and male condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

The pill (21%) is the most commonly used method among currently married women, followed by withdrawal (10%) and female sterilization (7%). Among sexually active unmarried women, withdrawal (14%) is the most common method, followed by the pill (11%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: Use of modern contraception among currently married women increased from 25% in 1993 to 40% in 2017. Although the percentage of currently married women using a traditional method is also substantial, there has been little change since 1993 (**Figure 7.2**). Trends in use of specific methods are shown in **Table 7.4.1**.

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use is highest among currently married women with 3-4 living children (50%) (Table 7.4.2).
- Currently married women in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to use modern methods (42% versus 38%).
- The modern contraceptive prevalence rate is highest among women in Cagayan Valley (57%), largely as a result of the high percentage of pill users (36%). Half (51%) of women in SOCCSKSARGEN also use modern contraceptive methods (Figure 7.3).
- The median age at sterilization among women is 32.1 years. Women were most likely to be sterilized at age 30-34 (36%) (Table 7.5).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 1 in 4 women (24%) correctly report that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods. Forty-three percent of women incorrectly believe that a woman is more likely to conceive immediately after her menstrual cycle has ended, and 16% report that they do not know when the fertile period is. Among women who use cycle-related methods such as rhythm, only 38% have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle (Table 7.6). Women age 35-39 are most likely to have correct knowledge of the fertile period (30%) (Table 7.7).

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

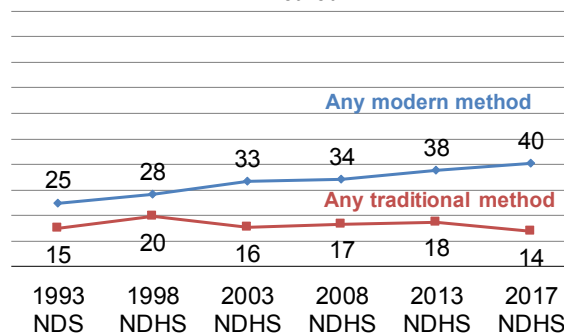
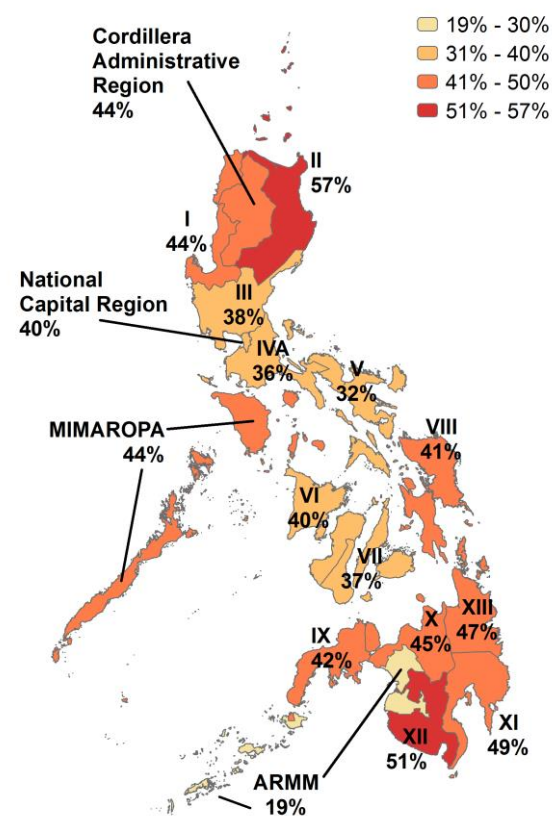


Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

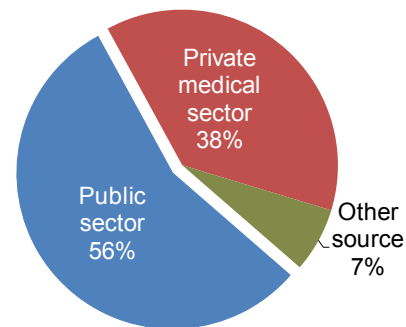


The public sector provides more than half (56%) of modern contraceptives in the Philippines (Figure 7.4). Barangay health stations are the most common public sector source for contraceptives; 25% of modern method users obtained their method from this source. Pharmacies are the main private sector provider of contraceptives, serving 30% of users (Table 7.8).

A large majority of female sterilization, IUD, injectable, and implant users obtained their method from a public sector provider (77%, 89%, 93%, and 75%, respectively). Most sterilized women (70%) underwent the sterilization procedure at a government hospital. Pill (53%) and male condom (56%) users were most likely to obtain their method from private pharmacies.

Figure 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

7.3 COST OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Information on the cost of obtaining contraceptive methods is useful to family planning programs. Women who were using modern methods of contraception were asked how much they paid (in total) the last time they obtained their method, including any consultation costs. Overall, 40% of women obtained their method for free and 55% reported a cost; 1% of women did not know the cost. Cost information was not available for the 3% of women who had their sterilization performed in combination with a Caesarean section (Table 7.9).

Median costs were calculated based on reports of users who paid for their method. Overall, male condoms are the least expensive contraceptive method (median cost of PhP 16), while female sterilization is the most expensive (median cost of PhP 5,325). Contraception costs vary markedly between the public and private sectors. For example, the median cost of an IUD is PhP 150 in the public sector and PhP 350 in the private sector. A cycle of pills costs an average of PhP 40 in the public sector, as compared with PhP 45 in the private sector.

7.4 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Seventy-three percent of women were informed about the potential side effects of the method they were using, while 65% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Seventy-five percent of women were informed about alternative contraceptive methods. Overall, 60% of women currently using a modern method of contraception received all three types of information (method information index). Women who use implants (79%), injectables (71%), and IUDs (68%) were more likely to receive these three types of contraceptive information than users of the pill (56%) or female sterilization (47%) (Table 7.10).

Women who obtained their method from the private sector (48%) were less likely to receive all three types of information than those who obtained their method from the public sector (67%).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning: $\text{Unmet need for family planning} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}$

Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

To accelerate the implementation of the Reproductive Health Law, Executive Order (EO) No. 12, Attaining and Sustaining “Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning (FP),” was signed on January 9, 2017. This EO aims to intensify and accelerate implementation of critical actions necessary to attain and sustain zero unmet need for modern family planning among all poor households by 2018 and all Filipinos thereafter (DOH 2017).

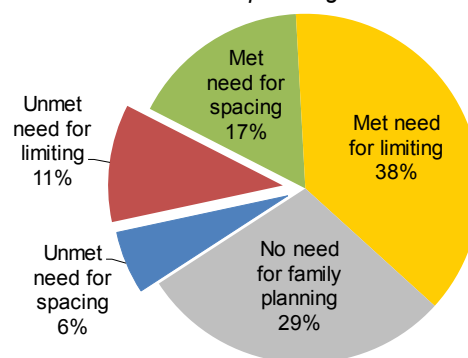
Seventeen percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (6% for spacing and 11% for limiting) (**Figure 7.5**).

Fifty-four percent of currently married women have a met need for contraception; in other words, they are currently using a method. Seventeen percent of women are using contraception to delay their next birth, while 38% want to stop childbearing. The total demand for family planning among currently married women is 71%. Seventy-seven percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied, but only 57% of demand is satisfied by modern methods (**Table 7.11.1**).

Trends: Unmet need shows a steady decline from 30% in 1993 to 17% in 2017. The proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods has increased from 35% to 57% over the same period.

Figure 7.5 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for contraception for purposes of spacing births declines as women's age increases, while unmet need for limiting births generally increases with age (Table 7.11.1).
- Unmet need for family planning varies little between urban and rural areas (Figure 7.6).
- Unmet need for family planning is lowest in the National Capital Region (NCR) (12%) and highest in Zamboanga Peninsula (25%) (Figure 7.7).
- Half (49%) of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning, 35% for spacing and 13% for limiting (Table 7.11.2). The total demand for family planning among these women is higher than the demand among currently married women (81% versus 71%). Forty percent of the demand for family planning among sexually active unmarried women is satisfied, but only 22% is satisfied by modern methods.

Figure 7.6 Unmet need by residence

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning

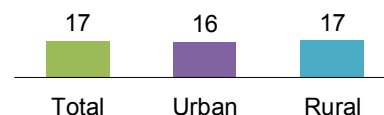
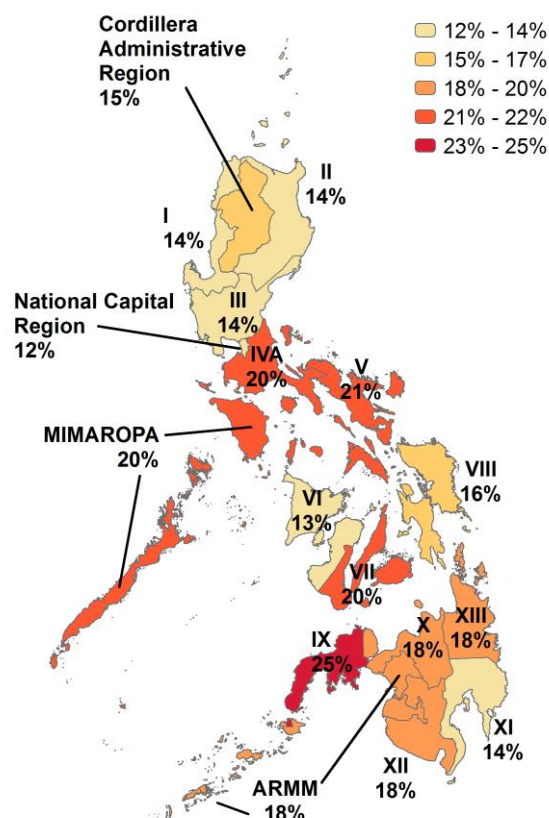


Figure 7.7 Unmet need by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



Decision Making about Family Planning

Eighty-one percent of currently married women who are using a method of family planning say that they made the decision to use family planning jointly with their husband. Thirteen percent say they made the decision themselves, and 6% say their husband made the decision (Table 7.12).

Among currently married women who are not using a method of family planning, 74% say that they made the decision not to use family planning jointly with their husband, 20% say they made the decision themselves, and 6% say their husband made the decision.

Future Use of Contraception

Thirty-three percent of currently married women who reported that they were not using any family planning method said they intend to use a family planning method in the future; 64% have no intention to use contraception, and 3% are unsure. The percentage of nonusers indicating that they plan to adopt contraception is highest among those with 1-3 children (36%-37%) and lowest among those with no children (24%) (Table 7.13).

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.14 shows that television is the most common media source for family planning messages. Sixty-two percent of women report having seen a family planning message on television in the past few months.

Thirty-seven percent of women saw a family planning message on the Internet, 34% heard a message on the radio, 20% read a message in a newspaper or magazine, and 7% read a message on their mobile phone.

Twenty-nine percent of women have no exposure to family planning messages from any of the five specified media sources. Women from the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (62%), women with no education (71%), and women from the lowest wealth quintile (44%) are more likely than their counterparts to have no exposure to these messages.

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, 8% were visited in their home by a health fieldworker who discussed family planning with them in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 7.15**). Fourteen percent of nonusers visited a health facility in the 12 months prior to the survey and discussed family planning with a health care provider, while 20% visited a health facility and did not discuss family planning with a health care provider. Overall, 83% of contraceptive nonusers did not discuss family planning with a health care provider in the 12 months before the survey, either during a home visit or at a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-seven percent of nonusers in Zamboanga Peninsula had no discussion of family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility, as compared with 91% of women in NCR.
- The percentage of nonusers who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility rises with increasing wealth, from 70% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 91% among women in the highest wealth quintile.

7.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD MINORS' USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Respondents were asked whether or not minors age 15-17 should seek written permission from their parents if they want to use contraception. Overall, 71% of women age 15-49 stated that minors should seek written permission from their parents. Differences by background characteristics were generally minor (**Table 7.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.2** Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.3** Current use of contraception by age
- **Table 7.4.1** Trends in current use of contraception
- **Table 7.4.2** Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.5** Timing of sterilization
- **Table 7.6** Knowledge of fertile period
- **Table 7.7** Knowledge of fertile period by age
- **Table 7.8** Source of modern contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.9** Cost of modern contraceptive methods

- **Table 7.10 Informed choice**
- **Table 7.11.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.11.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women**
- **Table 7.12 Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.13 Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.14 Exposure to family planning messages**
- **Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**
- **Table 7.16 Attitude toward minors' use of contraception**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Philippines NDHS 2017

Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹
Any method	99.0	99.8	98.7
Any modern method	99.0	99.8	98.7
Female sterilization	89.5	95.7	90.1
Male sterilization	64.3	73.7	68.6
IUD	80.3	91.7	80.9
Injectables	86.9	96.5	88.4
Implants	51.1	60.4	56.0
Patch	14.0	15.6	16.7
Pill	98.0	99.3	98.7
Male condom	96.4	98.0	97.1
Female condom	20.2	20.4	25.6
Emergency contraception	14.8	14.9	15.1
Standard days method (SDM)	25.2	29.1	20.1
Mucus/Billings/ovulation	24.3	27.2	30.6
Basal body temperature	23.6	25.5	26.0
Symptothermal	13.1	14.9	15.4
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	46.1	55.9	43.8
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0
Any traditional method	86.6	96.5	93.3
Calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence	74.5	84.6	77.5
Withdrawal	82.7	95.1	90.5
Other traditional method	2.4	3.4	2.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	9.1	10.0	9.4
Number of women	25,074	15,016	276

¹ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and percentage who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number of women
Age			
15-19	99.2	99.0	419
20-24	99.8	99.8	1,718
25-29	99.8	99.8	2,628
30-34	99.9	99.9	2,663
35-39	99.9	99.9	2,775
40-44	99.8	99.8	2,443
45-49	99.8	99.8	2,372
Residence			
Urban	99.9	99.9	6,769
Rural	99.7	99.7	8,247
Region			
National Capital Region	99.9	99.9	2,133
Cordillera Admin. Region	100.0	100.0	222
I - Ilocos Region	99.6	99.5	721
II - Cagayan Valley	100.0	100.0	559
III - Central Luzon	99.8	99.8	1,509
IVA - CALABARZON	99.9	99.9	2,489
MIMAROPA Region	98.8	98.8	398
V - Bicol	99.9	99.9	944
VI - Western Visayas	100.0	100.0	924
VII - Central Visayas	100.0	100.0	939
VIII - Eastern Visayas	99.9	99.9	611
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	99.7	99.7	513
X - Northern Mindanao	99.4	99.4	634
XI - Davao	99.9	99.9	822
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	99.8	99.8	719
XIII - Caraga	100.0	100.0	425
ARMM	98.5	98.1	453
Education			
No education	95.0	94.6	156
Grades 1-6	99.4	99.3	2,633
Grades 7-10	99.9	99.9	7,277
Grade 11	(100.0)	(100.0)	24
Post-secondary	100.0	100.0	742
College	100.0	100.0	4,185
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	99.3	99.3	3,038
Second	99.9	99.9	3,034
Middle	99.9	99.9	3,028
Fourth	100.0	100.0	3,089
Highest	100.0	100.0	2,828
Total	99.8	99.8	15,016

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, patch, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Modern method											Traditional method					Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	LAM	Any traditional method			With-drawal	Other			Not currently using
												Rhythm	Rhythm	Rhythm					
ALL WOMEN																			
15-19	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	96.4	100.0	4,897	
20-24	24.5	18.7	0.1	0.0	1.4	3.1	1.1	11.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	5.8	1.0	4.7	0.0	75.5	100.0	4,175	
25-29	41.3	31.2	1.3	0.0	3.4	5.1	1.2	18.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	10.1	1.7	8.4	0.0	58.7	100.0	3,717	
30-34	52.1	39.6	4.7	0.0	3.1	4.4	1.3	23.3	2.2	0.0	0.4	12.5	2.4	10.4	0.1	47.9	100.0	3,243	
35-39	50.3	37.5	8.5	0.0	2.9	5.0	0.7	18.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	12.7	3.4	9.3	0.0	49.7	100.0	3,360	
40-44	49.2	35.7	13.1	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.4	14.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	13.6	4.3	9.1	0.1	50.8	100.0	2,837	
45-49	32.4	21.4	11.7	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	5.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	11.0	4.3	6.6	0.1	67.6	100.0	2,845	
Total	33.6	24.9	4.8	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.7	12.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	8.7	2.1	6.5	0.1	66.4	100.0	25,074	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
15-19	35.8	29.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.0	1.9	16.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	6.1	0.6	5.4	0.1	64.2	100.0	419	
20-24	55.7	44.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	7.5	2.6	27.6	0.7	0.0	2.1	11.7	2.2	9.4	0.1	44.3	100.0	1,718	
25-29	56.6	43.2	1.8	0.0	4.6	7.1	1.6	25.8	1.4	0.1	0.8	13.4	2.3	11.1	0.0	43.4	100.0	2,628	
30-34	61.9	47.0	5.5	0.0	3.7	5.4	1.5	27.7	2.6	0.0	0.5	14.9	2.4	12.5	0.1	38.1	100.0	2,663	
35-39	59.8	44.7	9.9	0.0	3.4	6.1	0.9	22.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	15.1	4.1	10.9	0.1	40.2	100.0	2,775	
40-44	55.5	40.0	13.9	0.1	3.3	3.4	0.5	17.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	15.5	4.9	10.4	0.2	44.5	100.0	2,443	
45-49	37.6	24.4	12.9	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.1	6.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	13.2	5.2	7.8	0.2	62.4	100.0	2,372	
Total	54.3	40.4	7.4	0.0	3.5	5.0	1.1	20.9	1.7	0.1	0.5	13.9	3.5	10.3	0.1	45.7	100.0	15,016	
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹																			
15-19	(31.4)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(68.6)	100.0	38	
20-24	41.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	10.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	26.6	4.3	22.3	0.0	58.2	100.0	74	
25+	28.2	19.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	12.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.3	8.5	0.0	71.8	100.0	164	
Total	32.3	17.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	10.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	1.3	13.6	0.0	67.7	100.0	276	

Notes: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

¹Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4.1 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

Method	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS
Any method	40.0	47.8	48.9	50.7	55.1	54.3
Any modern method	24.9	28.2	33.4	34.0	37.6	40.4
Female sterilization	11.9	10.3	10.5	9.2	8.5	7.4
Pill	8.5	9.9	13.2	15.7	19.1	20.9
IUD	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.5
Injectables	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.7	5.0
Male condom	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7
Other modern method	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7
Any traditional method	15.1	19.6	15.5	16.7	17.5	13.9
Rhythm	7.3	8.7	6.7	6.4	5.1	3.5
Withdrawal	7.4	8.9	8.2	9.8	12.1	10.3
Other/folk ¹	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Not currently using	60.0	52.2	51.1	49.3	44.9	45.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	8,961	8,336	8,671	8,418	9,729	15,016

¹ In the 1998 NDHS only, folk methods included breastfeeding

Table 7.4.2. Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics. Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	SDM	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																		
0	7.6	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.3	2.7	0.0	92.4	100.0	1,201
1-2	55.5	39.8	2.8	0.0	3.3	5.3	1.0	24.6	1.9	0.1	0.8	15.7	3.3	12.4	0.1	44.5	100.0	7,194
3-4	63.6	49.7	14.0	0.0	4.4	5.3	1.6	22.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	13.9	3.7	10.1	0.1	36.5	100.0	4,560
5+	56.5	43.8	13.5	0.2	4.0	6.5	1.3	16.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	12.7	4.4	8.1	0.2	43.5	100.0	2,061
Residence																		
Urban	53.3	38.1	8.1	0.1	2.9	4.4	1.1	18.9	1.7	0.0	1.0	15.3	3.7	11.5	0.1	46.7	100.0	6,769
Rural	55.0	42.2	6.9	0.0	4.0	5.6	1.2	22.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	12.8	3.3	9.4	0.1	45.0	100.0	8,247
Region																		
National Capital Region	54.7	39.9	8.4	0.1	2.3	4.8	1.1	19.0	1.8	0.1	2.3	14.8	3.6	11.2	0.0	45.3	100.0	2,133
Cordillera Admin. Region	50.0	43.5	9.1	0.2	2.6	8.8	0.3	21.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	6.5	2.0	4.5	0.0	50.0	100.0	222
I - Ilocos Region	60.1	43.9	15.2	0.1	2.2	6.8	0.4	17.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	16.2	1.5	14.6	0.1	39.9	100.0	721
II - Cagayan Valley	62.6	57.0	8.7	0.0	3.9	6.6	0.6	36.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	5.3	0.0	37.4	100.0	559
III - Central Luzon	53.1	38.2	13.0	0.0	0.4	4.6	0.6	17.8	1.4	0.0	0.4	14.9	1.4	13.5	0.0	46.9	100.0	1,509
IVA - CALABARZON	54.0	36.4	7.5	0.1	2.6	3.9	0.7	19.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	17.5	3.3	14.3	0.0	46.0	100.0	2,489
MIMAROPA Region	50.8	43.6	5.1	0.0	2.3	8.6	1.7	24.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	7.2	2.5	4.5	0.1	49.2	100.0	398
V - Bicol	51.3	32.2	4.3	0.0	1.3	4.6	0.9	18.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	19.1	4.7	14.3	0.0	48.7	100.0	944
VI - Western Visayas	56.9	39.9	5.7	0.1	3.3	4.5	1.2	23.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	16.9	6.1	10.8	0.0	43.1	100.0	924
VII - Central Visayas	52.1	36.7	4.7	0.0	7.1	3.2	1.3	18.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	15.4	7.6	7.5	0.3	47.9	100.0	939
VIII - Eastern Visayas	58.8	40.9	6.7	0.0	5.4	6.1	2.0	18.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	17.9	3.8	14.0	0.1	41.2	100.0	611
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	49.5	42.0	3.6	0.1	5.5	5.6	2.3	21.9	1.9	0.4	0.7	7.4	3.6	3.1	0.7	50.5	100.0	513
X - Northern Mindanao	53.5	44.9	5.7	0.0	10.4	3.5	0.7	22.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	8.6	3.8	4.8	0.0	46.5	100.0	634
XI - Davao	62.2	48.9	6.5	0.0	5.9	4.2	2.1	28.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	13.2	4.3	9.0	0.0	37.8	100.0	822
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	58.9	50.8	5.5	0.0	4.0	8.4	3.4	27.6	1.4	0.0	0.4	8.0	3.4	4.4	0.2	41.1	100.0	719
XIII - Caraga	54.8	46.8	5.2	0.1	8.4	5.8	0.4	25.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	8.0	3.4	4.4	0.2	45.2	100.0	425
ARMM	26.3	18.7	1.5	0.0	1.2	5.6	0.6	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.5	6.3	0.8	73.7	100.0	453
Education																		
No education	26.7	19.1	3.9	0.0	1.9	3.6	2.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	1.4	4.9	1.3	73.3	100.0	156
Grades 1-6	53.3	41.4	7.5	0.1	4.3	5.6	1.3	21.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	11.9	2.3	9.4	0.2	46.7	100.0	2,633
Grades 7-10	57.7	44.0	7.6	0.0	4.1	5.6	1.4	23.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	13.7	3.0	10.6	0.1	42.3	100.0	7,277
Grade 11	(27.5)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(72.5)	100.0	24
Post-secondary	53.8	37.1	6.3	0.0	2.4	5.0	0.9	19.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	16.8	4.1	12.6	0.0	46.2	100.0	742
College	50.1	34.9	7.6	0.0	2.2	3.8	0.6	17.2	2.5	0.0	0.9	15.2	4.9	10.2	0.1	49.9	100.0	4,185
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	55.0	43.8	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.7	1.8	24.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	11.2	2.8	8.2	0.3	45.0	100.0	3,038
Second	59.6	46.2	7.2	0.1	5.0	6.8	1.6	23.4	1.6	0.1	0.3	13.4	3.6	9.8	0.1	40.4	100.0	3,034
Middle	55.8	41.1	7.3	0.0	3.6	5.0	1.1	21.6	1.7	0.1	0.5	14.8	3.2	11.5	0.1	44.2	100.0	3,028
Fourth	52.3	36.9	8.8	0.0	3.1	4.3	0.6	18.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	15.3	3.8	11.5	0.0	47.7	100.0	3,089
Highest	48.1	33.4	9.3	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.5	16.9	2.3	0.1	1.2	14.8	4.0	10.7	0.1	51.9	100.0	2,828
Total	54.3	40.4	7.4	0.0	3.5	5.0	1.1	20.9	1.7	0.1	0.5	13.9	3.5	10.3	0.1	45.7	100.0	15,016

Notes: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Philippines NDHS 2017

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	2.1	19.7	33.9	33.3	10.1	0.9	100.0	187	33.9
2-3	4.1	14.0	35.2	30.7	15.4	0.5	100.0	144	33.9
4-5	4.1	21.7	25.5	39.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	146	33.8
6-7	1.4	20.7	43.8	24.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	136	32.5
8-9	1.9	19.3	43.4	28.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	134	33.4
10+	12.3	38.0	36.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	454	a
Total	6.4	26.3	36.3	24.4	6.5	0.2	100.0	1,200	32.1

a = Not calculated due to censoring

¹ Median age at sterilization is calculated only among women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of users of cycle-related methods, nonusers of cycle-related methods, and all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Philippines NDHS 2017

Perceived fertile period	Users of cycle-related methods ¹	Nonusers of cycle-related methods	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	4.3	8.1	8.0
During her menstrual period	0.1	1.2	1.2
Right after her menstrual period has ended	48.0	42.7	42.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	38.2	23.4	23.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
No specific time	2.7	8.5	8.4
Don't know	6.7	16.1	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	539	24,535	25,074

¹ Includes users of mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, standard days, and rhythm methods

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	13.4	4,897
20-24	21.0	4,175
25-29	25.8	3,717
30-34	26.4	3,243
35-39	29.8	3,360
40-44	27.8	2,837
45-49	28.3	2,845
Total	23.7	25,074

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of modern contraceptive method users age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Philippines NDHS 2017

Source	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	76.9	89.2	92.7	75.0	34.2	29.5	55.6
Government hospital	70.1	30.8	2.2	15.4	0.3	0.4	17.3
Rural health center/urban health center	6.5	29.0	26.5	23.2	7.0	3.9	11.6
Barangay health station	0.0	28.5	60.2	33.4	24.1	24.1	24.5
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	0.0	0.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	1.0	2.1
Other public sector	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector	23.1	10.5	6.3	23.2	54.2	56.9	37.6
Private hospital/clinic	22.7	9.2	4.2	13.6	0.7	0.0	6.5
Private pharmacy	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	53.2	56.4	30.2
Private doctor	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Private nurse/midwife	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
NGO	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private industry-based clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	11.6	13.6	6.7
Puericulture center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shop/store	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.5	11.3	6.5
Church	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,200	540	765	175	3,188	279	6,156

Note: Total includes 7 users of male sterilization and 1 user of female condoms but excludes users of the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), the standard days method (SDM), and the mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, and symptothermal methods

BHW = Barangay health worker

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 7.9 Cost of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of modern contraceptive method users age 15-49 by source, knowledge of cost of method, and median cost of the method, according to method, Philippines NDHS 2017

Source	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector							
Method free	35.5	69.0	73.4	90.8	80.9	84.0	72.4
Know cost	20.6	29.1	26.6	9.2	18.9	15.6	22.2
Done with Caesarean section	41.7	na	na	na	na	na	4.7
Don't know cost	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	4,947.7	149.5	99.9	99.2	39.8	19.3	na
Number of women	314	482	709	132	1,090	82	2,809
Private medical sector/other							
Method free	7.8	19.0	9.2	76.8	1.9	2.5	4.0
Know cost	35.5	73.0	90.8	17.0	97.8	79.1	91.9
Done with Caesarean section	55.1	na	na	na	na	na	2.1
Don't know cost	1.6	7.9	0.0	6.2	0.3	18.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	11,606.0	349.9	150.0	299.6	44.7	15.5	na
Number of women	95	58	56	44	2,098	197	2,548
Total							
Method free	29.1	63.7	68.7	87.3	28.9	26.6	39.9
Know cost	24.1	33.8	31.3	11.2	70.8	60.4	55.4
Done with Caesarean section	44.8	na	na	na	na	na	3.4
Don't know cost	2.1	2.5	0.0	1.6	0.3	13.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	5,325.0	199.3	119.1	199.0	44.6	15.6	na
Number of women	410	540	765	175	3,188	279	5,357

Note: Total excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and standard days method (SDM). Costs are based on the last time the user obtained the method and include consultation costs. For condoms, costs are per package; for pills, costs are per cycle. For female sterilization, data are for women who received the operation within the 5 years before the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Median cost is based only on those women who reported a cost

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Philippines NDHS 2017

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (method information index)	
Method					
Female sterilization	69.4	55.0	64.6	46.9	410
IUD	81.4	74.4	80.1	67.6	324
Injectables	85.2	73.8	89.9	71.1	673
Implants	93.0	87.7	88.9	79.2	169
Pill	67.8	60.9	71.3	56.4	2,350
Initial source of method¹					
Public sector	80.9	71.8	83.3	67.4	2,333
Government hospital	71.4	58.5	68.9	51.5	480
Rural health center/urban health center	82.7	76.2	85.4	72.7	509
Barangay health station	84.5	76.2	87.8	72.2	1,244
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	74.0	58.1	86.3	57.9	99
Other public sector	*	*	*	*	2
Private medical sector	60.6	53.6	62.0	48.1	1,348
Private hospital/clinic	84.1	74.2	77.9	64.4	200
Private pharmacy	55.1	48.5	58.0	43.7	1,113
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	13
Private nurse/midwife	*	*	*	*	8
NGO	*	*	*	*	7
Private industry-based clinic	*	*	*	*	4
Other private medical sector	*	*	*	*	3
Other source	67.1	57.6	72.1	51.2	237
Total	73.1	64.8	75.3	59.8	3,926

Notes: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

BHW = Barangay health worker

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.11.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	22.6	5.3	27.9	23.0	12.9	35.8	45.5	18.2	63.8	419	56.2	46.6
20-24	14.1	4.3	18.4	40.0	15.7	55.7	54.1	20.0	74.1	1,718	75.1	59.3
25-29	9.8	6.0	15.8	30.7	25.9	56.6	40.5	31.9	72.4	2,628	78.2	59.6
30-34	5.5	7.8	13.2	21.4	40.5	61.9	26.9	48.3	75.1	2,663	82.4	62.5
35-39	3.0	13.3	16.4	9.4	50.4	59.8	12.4	63.7	76.1	2,775	78.5	58.7
40-44	1.2	16.8	18.0	2.4	53.1	55.5	3.6	69.9	73.5	2,443	75.5	54.4
45-49	0.5	16.8	17.3	0.7	36.8	37.6	1.2	53.7	54.9	2,372	68.4	44.5
Residence												
Urban	5.8	10.6	16.4	16.6	36.8	53.3	22.3	47.4	69.7	6,769	76.5	54.6
Rural	5.8	11.2	16.9	16.7	38.4	55.0	22.4	49.5	71.9	8,247	76.5	58.7
Region												
National Capital Region	4.2	8.1	12.3	16.8	37.9	54.7	21.1	46.0	67.1	2,133	81.6	59.5
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.3	10.8	15.1	17.6	32.5	50.0	21.9	43.3	65.2	222	76.8	66.7
I - Ilocos Region	6.5	7.2	13.7	20.1	40.1	60.1	26.6	47.2	73.8	721	81.5	59.5
II - Cagayan Valley	4.0	10.4	14.4	19.9	42.7	62.6	23.8	53.1	77.0	559	81.3	74.1
III - Central Luzon	5.7	8.4	14.1	14.2	39.0	53.1	19.9	47.4	67.3	1,509	79.0	56.8
IVA - CALABARZON	6.7	13.4	20.1	15.8	38.2	54.0	22.5	51.6	74.0	2,489	72.9	49.2
MIMAROPA Region	5.5	14.3	19.8	12.6	38.1	50.8	18.1	52.5	70.6	398	71.9	61.7
V - Bicol	7.9	13.4	21.3	17.3	34.0	51.3	25.2	47.4	72.6	944	70.6	44.4
VI - Western Visayas	4.0	9.4	13.4	16.4	40.5	56.9	20.5	49.8	70.3	924	80.9	56.8
VII - Central Visayas	5.8	13.9	19.6	15.9	36.2	52.1	21.7	50.1	71.8	939	72.7	51.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6.9	9.1	16.0	18.0	40.9	58.8	24.9	50.0	74.9	611	78.6	54.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8.4	16.2	24.6	16.0	33.4	49.5	24.4	49.7	74.1	513	66.8	56.8
X - Northern Mindanao	5.1	12.7	17.8	14.8	38.7	53.5	20.0	51.4	71.3	634	75.0	63.0
XI - Davao	2.7	10.8	13.5	17.1	45.1	62.2	19.8	55.9	75.7	822	82.1	64.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.8	10.7	17.5	20.8	38.0	58.9	27.6	48.7	76.3	719	77.1	66.6
XIII - Caraga	4.4	13.4	17.8	17.3	37.6	54.8	21.6	50.9	72.6	425	75.5	64.5
ARMM	10.7	7.1	17.8	15.7	10.5	26.3	26.4	17.6	44.0	453	59.6	42.5
Education												
No education	9.1	15.2	24.3	4.8	21.8	26.7	13.9	37.0	50.9	156	52.4	37.4
Grades 1-6	4.7	13.2	17.9	10.6	42.7	53.3	15.3	55.9	71.2	2,633	74.8	58.1
Grades 7-10	6.3	9.8	16.2	18.3	39.4	57.7	24.6	49.2	73.9	7,277	78.1	59.5
Grade 11	(16.3)	(16.3)	(32.6)	(7.7)	(19.8)	(27.5)	(24.0)	(36.2)	(60.2)	24	(45.8)	(34.2)
Post-secondary	5.2	12.7	17.9	17.9	35.9	53.8	23.1	48.6	71.7	742	75.1	51.7
College	5.4	10.8	16.3	17.7	32.4	50.1	23.1	43.3	66.4	4,185	75.5	52.6
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.8	11.3	18.1	16.5	38.6	55.0	23.3	49.8	73.1	3,038	75.2	59.9
Second	5.3	11.2	16.4	16.9	42.7	59.6	22.1	53.9	76.0	3,034	78.4	60.7
Middle	6.6	9.2	15.9	19.0	36.9	55.8	25.6	46.1	71.7	3,028	77.9	57.3
Fourth	5.4	10.6	16.1	17.0	35.3	52.3	22.4	45.9	68.3	3,089	76.5	54.1
Highest	4.6	12.4	17.0	13.5	34.6	48.1	18.2	47.0	65.1	2,828	73.9	51.2
Total	5.8	10.9	16.7	16.6	37.6	54.3	22.4	48.6	70.9	15,016	76.5	56.9

Notes: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, patch, pill, male condom, female condom, standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.11.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	2.5	0.5	3.0	2.4	1.1	3.6	5.0	1.6	6.6	4,897	54.2	43.7
20-24	7.3	1.8	9.1	17.8	6.7	24.5	25.2	8.5	33.6	4,175	72.8	55.7
25-29	7.8	4.5	12.3	22.7	18.6	41.3	30.5	23.1	53.6	3,717	77.0	58.2
30-34	4.8	6.8	11.6	18.0	34.1	52.1	22.9	40.8	63.7	3,243	81.8	62.2
35-39	2.7	11.4	14.2	8.0	42.2	50.3	10.8	53.7	64.4	3,360	78.0	58.2
40-44	1.1	14.7	15.9	2.1	47.1	49.2	3.2	61.8	65.1	2,837	75.6	54.8
45-49	0.4	14.1	14.6	0.6	31.7	32.4	1.0	45.9	46.9	2,845	69.0	45.5
Residence												
Urban	3.9	6.0	10.0	10.0	21.0	31.1	14.0	27.1	41.0	12,252	75.7	53.8
Rural	4.1	7.4	11.6	11.0	25.0	36.0	15.1	32.5	47.6	12,822	75.7	58.0
Region												
National Capital Region	2.7	3.9	6.7	9.3	19.3	28.6	12.0	23.2	35.3	4,400	81.1	58.5
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.4	5.6	8.0	9.6	16.8	26.3	11.9	22.4	34.3	440	76.7	66.1
I - Ilocos Region	4.2	4.2	8.3	11.7	23.6	35.3	15.8	27.8	43.6	1,258	80.9	59.4
II - Cagayan Valley	3.5	7.4	10.9	14.1	30.2	44.3	17.6	37.7	55.3	802	80.2	72.9
III - Central Luzon	4.0	5.4	9.3	8.9	24.4	33.3	12.9	29.7	42.6	2,453	78.1	56.5
IVA - CALABARZON	4.5	8.8	13.4	10.0	24.2	34.2	14.5	33.0	47.5	4,016	71.9	48.4
MIMAROPA Region	3.5	9.2	12.7	8.5	25.0	33.5	12.0	34.2	46.2	621	72.5	62.3
V - Bicol	5.2	8.3	13.5	11.2	21.0	32.1	16.4	29.2	45.6	1,551	70.5	44.5
VI - Western Visayas	3.3	6.0	9.3	11.7	25.1	36.7	14.9	31.1	46.1	1,498	79.8	54.7
VII - Central Visayas	4.5	8.4	12.9	10.1	21.9	31.9	14.6	30.3	44.9	1,607	71.2	49.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.8	5.7	10.5	11.6	25.5	37.1	16.4	31.3	47.6	997	77.9	53.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.1	10.9	17.0	10.9	23.1	33.9	17.0	33.9	50.9	764	66.7	56.9
X - Northern Mindanao	3.9	8.4	12.3	9.9	25.1	35.0	13.8	33.5	47.3	998	74.0	62.4
XI - Davao	3.6	7.6	11.1	12.1	31.5	43.6	15.7	39.1	54.8	1,203	79.7	62.6
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.1	7.4	12.5	14.6	26.8	41.4	19.7	34.2	53.9	1,038	76.8	66.5
XIII - Caraga	3.4	9.0	12.4	12.0	25.1	37.1	15.4	34.1	49.5	648	74.9	63.9
ARMM	6.2	4.2	10.4	9.2	6.2	15.3	15.4	10.3	25.7	780	59.6	42.3
Education												
No education	7.3	11.8	19.2	3.8	17.1	20.8	11.1	28.9	40.0	200	52.1	37.2
Grades 1-6	4.0	11.0	15.0	8.7	35.2	43.9	12.7	46.2	58.9	3,245	74.5	58.1
Grades 7-10	4.4	6.5	10.9	11.9	25.4	37.3	16.3	31.9	48.2	11,558	77.4	59.0
Grade 11	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	934	38.5	29.7
Post-secondary	3.5	8.3	11.8	12.1	24.3	36.4	15.7	32.6	48.2	1,144	75.4	52.3
College	3.9	5.8	9.7	10.5	17.4	27.9	14.3	23.2	37.5	7,994	74.2	50.8
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.3	8.4	13.6	12.1	28.1	40.1	17.3	36.4	53.8	4,209	74.7	59.3
Second	4.1	7.5	11.6	11.5	28.6	40.1	15.6	36.1	51.7	4,629	77.5	60.1
Middle	4.7	5.8	10.6	12.3	23.2	35.5	17.0	29.0	46.1	4,918	77.1	56.5
Fourth	3.7	6.0	9.7	10.1	20.3	30.4	13.8	26.3	40.2	5,527	75.8	53.4
Highest	2.8	6.4	9.2	7.5	17.6	25.1	10.4	24.0	34.4	5,791	73.1	50.3
Total	4.0	6.7	10.8	10.5	23.1	33.6	14.6	29.8	44.4	25,074	75.7	56.1
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁴												
Age												
15-19	(61.8)	(0.0)	(61.8)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(93.1)	(0.0)	(93.1)	38	(33.7)	(13.8)
20-24	45.4	0.5	45.9	34.1	7.8	41.8	79.5	8.3	87.8	74	47.7	17.3
25+	24.6	22.2	46.8	12.5	15.8	28.2	37.1	37.9	75.1	163.7	37.6	25.9
Residence												
Urban	30.6	6.4	36.9	26.3	14.1	40.4	56.9	20.5	77.4	163	52.3	30.7
Rural	42.3	23.3	65.6	13.1	7.5	20.6	55.4	30.8	86.2	113	23.9	9.6
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	(59.0)	(2.1)	(61.1)	(26.1)	(3.0)	(29.1)	(85.1)	(5.1)	(90.2)	21	(32.3)	(6.7)
Second	(27.6)	(23.2)	(50.7)	(19.2)	(10.7)	(29.9)	(46.8)	(33.9)	(80.7)	35	(37.1)	(15.9)
Middle	42.5	9.4	51.9	19.9	7.9	27.8	62.4	17.3	79.7	55	34.9	15.4
Fourth	39.6	5.6	45.3	22.5	11.1	33.6	62.1	16.8	78.9	71	42.6	19.8
Highest	25.7	20.1	45.8	19.8	15.8	35.6	45.5	35.9	81.4	94	43.7	31.9
Total	35.4	13.3	48.7	20.9	11.4	32.3	56.3	24.7	81.0	276	39.9	21.5

Notes: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, patch, pill, male condom, female condom, standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

⁴ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.12 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, and among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning					Number of women	Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other			Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other			
Age													
15-19	14.2	74.6	11.2	0.0	100.0	150	22.9	68.8	8.3	0.0	100.0	176	
20-24	14.2	78.7	4.5	2.6	100.0	957	20.3	73.1	6.3	0.2	100.0	528	
25-29	11.9	82.4	5.4	0.3	100.0	1,487	19.7	75.4	4.9	0.1	100.0	877	
30-34	12.2	82.4	5.2	0.2	100.0	1,648	18.2	76.1	5.4	0.3	100.0	849	
35-39	15.6	78.2	5.9	0.3	100.0	1,658	17.5	76.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	961	
40-44	13.4	80.2	5.6	0.8	100.0	1,356	17.2	75.2	7.2	0.3	100.0	1,060	
45-49	13.0	81.0	5.1	0.9	100.0	891	23.0	69.6	7.0	0.4	100.0	1,479	
Number of living children													
0	13.1	80.0	6.4	0.5	100.0	92	10.7	83.9	5.1	0.3	100.0	845	
1-2	12.0	81.6	5.5	1.0	100.0	3,993	20.2	72.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	2,720	
3-4	13.7	80.8	5.1	0.4	100.0	2,897	21.3	72.3	6.1	0.3	100.0	1,524	
5+	17.4	76.0	6.2	0.4	100.0	1,165	24.0	69.6	6.2	0.2	100.0	841	
Residence													
Urban	13.7	79.5	5.8	1.0	100.0	3,610	19.1	74.5	6.2	0.2	100.0	2,720	
Rural	13.1	81.2	5.2	0.5	100.0	4,537	20.1	73.3	6.3	0.3	100.0	3,210	
Region													
National Capital Region	13.6	80.3	4.1	2.0	100.0	1,168	14.1	80.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	838	
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.7	83.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	111	11.8	77.5	10.2	0.5	100.0	101	
I - Ilocos Region	7.9	89.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	433	10.5	85.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	239	
II - Cagayan Valley	15.7	81.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	350	33.6	61.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	186	
III - Central Luzon	12.8	82.5	4.1	0.7	100.0	802	20.7	71.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	618	
IVA - CALABARZON	12.6	84.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,343	21.7	77.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	977	
MIMAROPA Region	8.9	90.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	202	18.2	77.8	3.9	0.1	100.0	173	
V - Bicol	12.3	83.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	484	12.0	84.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	402	
VI - Western Visayas	17.8	75.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	525	21.1	71.7	6.2	1.1	100.0	350	
VII - Central Visayas	7.9	88.1	3.9	0.1	100.0	490	15.6	80.0	3.4	1.0	100.0	403	
VIII - Eastern Visayas	14.0	77.1	8.6	0.3	100.0	359	20.3	74.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	215	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	14.2	68.4	17.5	0.0	100.0	254	17.9	67.8	13.9	0.4	100.0	234	
X - Northern Mindanao	20.5	62.2	14.9	2.3	100.0	339	33.4	46.4	19.9	0.3	100.0	251	
XI - Davao	11.9	74.8	11.0	2.3	100.0	511	23.0	65.2	11.0	0.8	100.0	250	
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	20.2	73.9	5.7	0.2	100.0	423	36.7	53.7	9.1	0.5	100.0	246	
XIII - Caraga	16.1	78.9	4.4	0.6	100.0	233	24.5	71.9	2.7	0.9	100.0	161	
ARMM	10.5	82.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	119	11.9	79.5	8.4	0.1	100.0	285	
Education													
No education	12.1	85.0	1.8	1.1	100.0	42	27.1	65.5	6.1	1.3	100.0	105	
Grades 1-6	14.0	78.2	7.4	0.4	100.0	1,403	20.9	73.0	5.9	0.2	100.0	1,089	
Grades 7-10	12.8	81.5	5.3	0.4	100.0	4,199	22.4	71.0	6.5	0.2	100.0	2,584	
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	
Post-secondary	14.9	80.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	399	13.9	81.5	3.9	0.8	100.0	313	
College	13.8	79.8	4.8	1.6	100.0	2,098	15.5	77.6	6.6	0.3	100.0	1,829	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	13.4	78.9	7.0	0.8	100.0	1,672	19.6	72.8	7.4	0.2	100.0	1,140	
Second	14.4	78.5	6.9	0.2	100.0	1,808	22.8	70.5	6.5	0.2	100.0	1,045	
Middle	12.5	81.8	5.3	0.4	100.0	1,691	23.7	69.5	6.1	0.6	100.0	1,117	
Fourth	11.7	83.9	4.0	0.4	100.0	1,615	20.0	74.1	5.8	0.1	100.0	1,284	
Highest	15.1	79.3	3.7	2.0	100.0	1,361	13.6	80.6	5.6	0.3	100.0	1,345	
Total	13.4	80.5	5.5	0.7	100.0	8,147	19.7	73.8	6.3	0.3	100.0	5,930	

Notes: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.13 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Philippines NDHS 2017

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	23.9	37.3	37.1	36.0	27.1	32.9
Unsure	3.4	3.3	2.5	4.1	1.7	2.9
Does not intend to use	72.7	59.4	60.3	59.8	71.2	64.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	845	1,721	1,536	1,116	1,652	6,869

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.14 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, on a mobile phone, or on the Internet in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Internet	None of these 5 media sources	Number of women
Age							
15-19	25.0	54.7	15.1	5.6	43.5	34.7	4,897
20-24	32.1	63.1	19.7	8.1	50.0	26.5	4,175
25-29	36.4	63.9	21.2	8.2	42.3	26.0	3,717
30-34	34.7	65.5	19.9	5.8	34.6	27.5	3,243
35-39	39.0	66.6	24.1	7.0	32.6	25.7	3,360
40-44	39.0	64.1	22.7	5.7	23.0	30.1	2,837
45-49	37.1	61.1	18.3	4.0	17.4	32.7	2,845
Residence							
Urban	31.2	61.7	21.6	7.3	42.4	28.4	12,252
Rural	36.6	62.7	18.1	5.7	30.9	29.9	12,822
Region							
National Capital Region	27.0	58.2	25.5	8.5	47.6	29.8	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	31.8	56.0	17.1	17.4	41.5	29.2	440
I - Ilocos Region	35.5	66.7	26.9	7.3	38.1	24.0	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	26.7	44.9	16.6	11.8	24.9	49.4	802
III - Central Luzon	21.2	60.1	13.7	8.0	27.1	36.3	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	27.7	66.6	20.7	5.5	45.2	25.3	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	35.0	59.3	15.2	3.3	28.8	33.1	621
V - Bicol	45.8	75.1	20.6	5.1	32.2	18.1	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	37.3	61.4	19.2	2.3	32.3	26.5	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	45.5	67.6	27.3	6.6	43.0	24.1	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	44.8	68.9	16.0	4.8	40.5	22.4	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	49.4	65.8	17.1	6.2	32.4	21.8	764
X - Northern Mindanao	41.4	55.6	13.1	3.8	29.5	35.9	998
XI - Davao	44.1	63.3	21.4	5.6	29.5	28.5	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	45.3	62.4	17.3	8.1	25.4	29.5	1,038
XIII - Caraga	47.0	75.3	17.8	5.6	42.0	17.1	648
ARMM	16.7	34.3	2.6	0.4	4.3	62.4	780
Education							
No education	16.0	20.3	4.1	0.2	6.6	70.8	200
Grades 1-6	31.5	45.4	7.9	2.2	5.7	46.2	3,245
Grades 7-10	33.3	61.2	16.5	5.6	28.0	31.8	11,558
Grade 11	22.8	59.0	16.1	4.4	49.8	30.6	934
Post-secondary	37.6	69.4	20.7	5.5	40.6	22.4	1,144
College	37.2	70.9	30.1	9.9	60.0	18.2	7,994
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	36.2	45.3	10.9	2.7	11.2	44.4	4,209
Second	36.1	60.1	15.4	3.8	23.0	33.0	4,629
Middle	33.8	65.9	18.5	7.2	35.6	26.5	4,918
Fourth	32.2	65.6	22.5	7.9	43.6	26.5	5,527
Highest	32.3	70.0	28.4	9.3	59.8	19.9	5,791
Total	34.0	62.2	19.8	6.5	36.5	29.2	25,074

Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	2.6	3.9	12.8	94.7	4,722
20-24	6.1	12.9	19.0	85.2	3,153
25-29	12.8	24.3	23.7	72.9	2,183
30-34	12.5	23.5	25.3	73.3	1,554
35-39	11.7	21.3	26.3	75.8	1,671
40-44	13.2	18.8	20.9	76.9	1,441
45-49	10.0	12.9	25.8	83.4	1,925
Residence					
Urban	5.3	11.2	20.6	87.2	8,444
Rural	11.2	17.3	19.6	79.3	8,204
Region					
National Capital Region	2.9	8.5	16.5	91.0	3,141
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.2	12.3	24.3	84.5	324
I - Ilocos Region	6.9	12.1	18.5	86.3	814
II - Cagayan Valley	13.3	16.1	11.0	81.9	447
III - Central Luzon	5.4	8.8	13.9	89.8	1,636
IVA - CALABARZON	4.3	9.9	28.2	88.1	2,644
MIMAROPA Region	15.0	15.8	23.8	77.8	413
V - Bicol	11.5	23.0	30.8	73.6	1,052
VI - Western Visayas	9.3	17.1	27.4	79.7	947
VII - Central Visayas	7.3	14.4	21.9	83.0	1,094
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.1	15.7	21.6	81.6	627
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	17.8	28.3	21.7	66.5	505
X - Northern Mindanao	11.0	19.2	10.9	77.7	649
XI - Davao	11.9	21.6	17.0	75.8	678
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.6	21.0	14.6	75.4	608
XIII - Caraga	19.3	24.8	20.5	69.6	408
ARMM	19.5	17.2	8.4	76.0	660
Education					
No education	10.1	13.8	17.5	83.2	158
Grades 1-6	16.0	22.7	20.1	71.9	1,821
Grades 7-10	8.9	15.5	17.6	82.0	7,248
Grade 11	2.8	3.2	11.5	95.4	926
Post-secondary	5.5	11.6	25.7	85.9	728
College	6.1	11.9	24.0	86.3	5,766
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.2	24.8	17.0	70.1	2,520
Second	12.2	18.3	18.7	78.1	2,774
Middle	9.0	16.5	18.5	80.9	3,173
Fourth	4.4	9.3	20.9	89.0	3,845
Highest	3.3	8.1	23.4	91.0	4,336
Total	8.2	14.2	20.1	83.3	16,648

Table 7.16 Attitude toward minors' use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 who agree that if a minor age 15-17 wants to use a contraceptive method, he or she should seek written permission from his or her parents, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a minor should seek written permission from his or her parents if he or she wants to use a contraceptive method	Number of women
Age		
15-19	70.9	4,897
20-24	70.0	4,175
25-29	72.2	3,717
30-34	71.7	3,243
35-39	70.9	3,360
40-44	71.2	2,837
45-49	68.7	2,845
Number of living children		
0	70.8	9,640
1-2	70.8	8,287
3-4	70.3	4,937
5+	72.2	2,210
Marital status		
Never married	70.3	8,971
Married or living together	71.0	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	73.2	1,086
Residence		
Urban	70.2	12,252
Rural	71.4	12,822
Region		
National Capital Region	68.8	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	69.5	440
I - Ilocos Region	83.6	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	56.4	802
III - Central Luzon	68.8	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	82.0	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	69.4	621
V - Bicol	84.1	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	70.7	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	66.0	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	73.1	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	64.7	764
X - Northern Mindanao	46.4	998
XI - Davao	62.5	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	67.2	1,038
XIII - Caraga	63.2	648
ARMM	69.2	780
Education		
No education	54.2	200
Grades 1-6	68.4	3,245
Grades 7-10	71.7	11,558
Grade 11	73.8	934
Post-secondary	73.2	1,144
College	70.3	7,994
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	68.2	4,209
Second	71.8	4,629
Middle	72.5	4,918
Fourth	70.7	5,527
Highest	70.7	5,791
Total	70.8	25,074

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Childhood mortality rates:** During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 14 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Trends:** Infant and under-5 mortality rates are decreasing. The neonatal mortality rate has plateaued.
- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate is 19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration. The perinatal mortality rate increases as the mother's age at birth increases.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life (UNDP 2007). It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which respondents to the Woman's Questionnaire listed all of their pregnancies from the first to the last, the outcome of each pregnancy (born alive, born dead, or lost before full term), and the length or duration of pregnancy (to obtain data on pre-term live births). For those pregnancies that resulted in live births, respondents reported the sex, date of birth, and survivorship status of each child. For surviving children, their age in completed years at their most recent birthday was recorded. For dead children, the age at death was noted.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (e.g., pregnancy histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in **Appendix C, Tables C.3-C.6.**

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

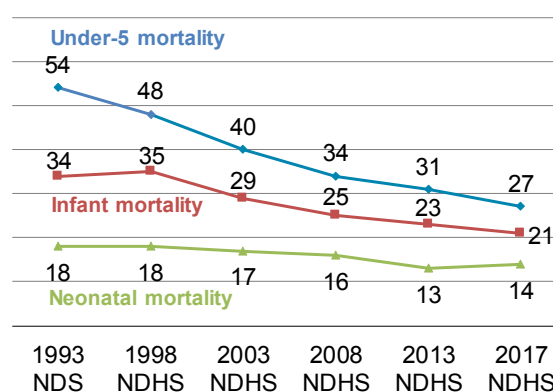
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 14 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for two-thirds of infant deaths.

Trends: **Figure 8.1** presents trends in childhood mortality, as assessed through previous surveys. Under-5 mortality rates decreased from 54 deaths per 1,000 live births during the 5 years immediately preceding the 1993 NDS to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent 5-year period. Infant mortality has similarly decreased. Between the 1993 NDS and the 2013 NDHS, the neonatal mortality rate declined slightly from 18 deaths per 1,000 live births to 13 deaths per 1,000 live births. Between the 2013 NDHS and the NDHS 2017, the neonatal mortality rate held steady (13 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 14 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- No male-female differentials are observed in mortality rates (**Table 8.2**).
- Infant mortality and under-5 mortality are lower in urban areas than in rural areas. Infant mortality rates in urban and rural areas are 18 deaths per 1,000 live births and 23 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, while under-5 mortality rates are 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas and 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas.

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

The provisions of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 support “the rights of individuals and couples...to decide freely and responsibly...the number, spacing and timing of their children” (Congress of the Philippines 2012). Nevertheless, researchers have identified multiple risk

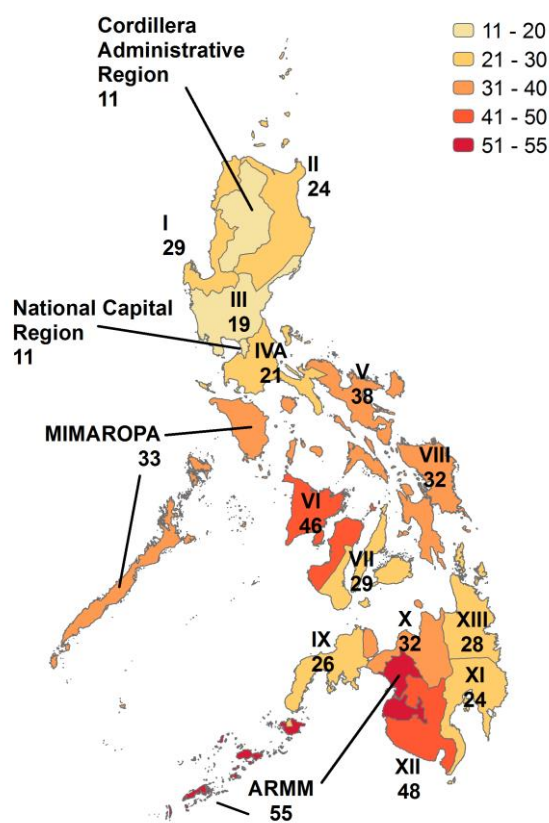
factors associated with infant/child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** presents data on the relationship between some of these risk factors and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mortality rates generally increase as birth order increases. For example, the under-5 mortality rate increases from 23 deaths per 1,000 live births for first-order births to 57 deaths per 1,000 live births for seventh- and higher-order births.
- Mortality rates are higher among children born after short birth intervals (less than 2 years) than among children born after longer intervals (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by region

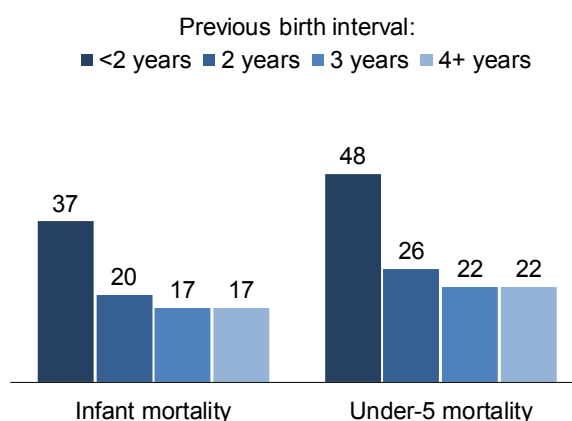
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Under-5 mortality rates generally decrease with increasing household wealth, from 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 11 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile (**Figure 8.4**). A similar pattern of decline in under-5 mortality rates is observed as mother's educational level increases, although person-years of exposure are low in some education categories.

Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

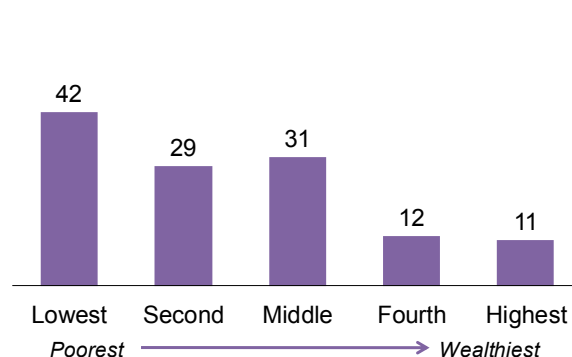
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Under-5 mortality rates vary greatly across regions, from a low of 11 deaths per 1,000 live births in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to a high of 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Under-5 mortality is also very high in SOCCSKSARGEN (48 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Western Visayas (46 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.4 Under-5 mortality by household wealth

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration among women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers some reflection of the level of mortality and quality of service around the time of delivery. Eighty-three stillbirths were recorded in the NDHS 2017, and there were 110 early neonatal deaths during the 5-year period preceding the survey. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate increases as the mother's age at birth increases, rising from 17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among women less than age 30 to 42 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among women age 40-49.
- Perinatal mortality ranges from a low of 4 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in CAR to a high of 31 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Western Visayas.
- There is no clear pattern of association with mother's education or household wealth.

8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Twenty-eight percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were not in any high-risk category. Twenty-six percent of births were in an unavoidable risk category, that is, first-order births to women between age 18 and age 34. Forty-five percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category; 31% of births were in a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order greater than three), and 15% were in multiple high-risk categories.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.66 times that for a child not in any high-risk category. Among births in a single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest for births to mothers less than age 18; children born to mothers less than age 18 are 2.06 times more likely to die than those not in any risk category.

Risk ratios are usually higher for births in multiple high-risk categories. The risk of dying for a child born to a mother above age 34, with a birth interval less than 24 months, and with a birth order greater than three is 4.26 times that for a child not in any high-risk category.

Sixty-six percent of currently married women age 15-49 would have been in an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey; 33% would have been in a single high-risk category, and 33% would have been in a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** **Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2** **Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3** **Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4** **Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5** **High-risk fertility behavior**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Philippines NDHS 2017

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
0-4	14	7	21	7	27
5-9	14	9	23	6	29
10-14	12	8	21	5	26

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	13	8	21	7	28
Female	14	7	21	6	26
Residence					
Urban	13	5	18	6	23
Rural	14	9	23	7	30
Total	14	7	21	7	27

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Characteristic	Postneonatal		Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
	Neonatal mortality (NN)	mortality (PNN) ¹			
Mother's age at birth					
<20	14	9	23	7	30
20-29	15	6	21	6	27
30-39	11	9	21	6	27
40-49	23	17	41	(15)	(56)
Birth order					
1	14	5	20	3	23
2-3	13	6	19	5	24
4-6	14	14	28	9	36
7+	22	15	37	20	57
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	22	15	37	12	48
2 years	12	8	20	7	26
3 years	10	7	17	5	22
4+ years	10	7	17	5	22
Region					
National Capital Region	6	2	8	2	11
Cordillera Admin. Region	7	1	8	3	11
I - Ilocos Region	11	14	26	3	29
II - Cagayan Valley	10	8	19	6	24
III - Central Luzon	6	8	14	5	19
IVA - CALABARZON	11	7	18	3	21
MIMAROPA Region	13	15	28	5	33
V - Bicol	22	8	30	8	38
VI - Western Visayas	33	4	38	9	46
VII - Central Visayas	15	11	25	4	29
VIII - Eastern Visayas	16	11	27	5	32
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10	10	20	7	26
X - Northern Mindanao	16	10	26	6	32
XI - Davao	13	4	17	7	24
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	19	10	29	19	48
XIII - Caraga	15	9	24	4	28
ARMM	19	18	37	19	55
Mother's education					
No education	(18)	(25)	(43)	(17)	(59)
Grades 1-6	14	16	31	16	47
Grades 7-10	15	7	23	3	26
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*
Post-secondary	20	2	22	9	31
College	9	3	12	1	13
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18	13	31	12	42
Second	17	6	23	7	29
Middle	15	12	26	5	31
Fourth	6	5	11	2	12
Highest	8	2	9	2	11

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	10	11	17	1,216
20-29	34	52	17	5,229
30-39	32	36	22	3,098
40-49	7	12	42	447
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	27	38	22	2,923
<15	8	7	29	515
15-26	10	16	14	1,898
27-38	7	15	15	1,524
39+	31	34	21	3,130
Residence				
Urban	34	48	19	4,405
Rural	48	62	20	5,585
Region				
National Capital Region	11	3	12	1,201
Cordillera Admin. Region	0	0	4	153
I - Ilocos Region	6	8	30	458
II - Cagayan Valley	4	3	19	376
III - Central Luzon	7	7	16	896
IVA - CALABARZON	5	20	16	1,593
MIMAROPA Region	4	3	28	264
V - Bicol	10	11	30	699
VI - Western Visayas	3	17	31	662
VII - Central Visayas	5	7	20	585
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3	2	10	464
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4	7	27	407
X - Northern Mindanao	5	5	21	477
XI - Davao	3	6	17	522
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4	4	14	548
XIII - Caraga	5	4	27	323
ARMM	1	5	16	362
Mother's education				
No education	1	1	14	115
Grades 1-6	21	21	23	1,817
Grades 7-10	37	60	19	5,109
Grade 11	*	*	*	20
Post-secondary	2	6	18	462
College	19	21	16	2,468
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	26	23	17	2,812
Second	16	36	23	2,215
Middle	20	29	25	1,973
Fourth	10	6	10	1,655
Highest	11	16	20	1,335
Total	83	110	19	9,990

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Category cutoffs correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Philippines NDHS 2017

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	28.4	1.00	28.9 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	26.2	1.02	5.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	45.4	1.66	65.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	4.0	2.06	0.2
Mother's age >34 only	5.7	1.13	18.5
Birth interval <24 months only	10.6	1.18	7.2
Birth order >3 only	10.4	1.24	7.5
Subtotal	30.7	1.31	33.4
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.4	(3.15)	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.4	(3.09)	0.6
Age >34 and birth order >3	8.4	2.08	25.6
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	4.26	2.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.8	2.06	4.2
Subtotal	14.8	2.38	32.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.4	2.16	0.3
Mother's age >34	16.3	2.00	46.7
Birth interval <24 months	16.9	1.78	14.0
Birth order >3	24.3	1.87	39.3
Number of births/women	9,908	na	15,016

Notes: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Ratios in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care:** 94% of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Eighty-seven percent of women had four or more ANC visits for their most recent birth; 71% had their first ANC visit during the first trimester.
- **Institutional deliveries:** 78% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. Institutional deliveries decrease as birth order increases, from 86% for first births to 53% for sixth- or higher-order births.
- **Skilled assistance during delivery:** 84% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider.
- **Caesarean delivery:** Overall, 13% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by Caesarean section. Caesarean deliveries are more common in private facilities (24% of deliveries) than public facilities (13% of deliveries).
- **Postnatal care:** Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 86% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth. Similarly, 86% of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.
- **Problems in accessing health care:** The most commonly reported problem in accessing health care among women age 15-49 is getting money for treatment (45%).

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. For the past 10 years, the Philippine government has heavily invested in infrastructure and human resources and has strengthened its policies to improve service delivery for women and children. Local health facilities have been upgraded, and human resources for health have been trained or deployed to provide better maternal care at the primary level.

The Department of Health's Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) has funded upgrading of rural health units and barangay health stations to Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) providers, which can perform normal spontaneous deliveries and emergency obstetric functions such as administration of oxytocin, anticonvulsants, and antibiotics; assisted deliveries in imminent breech; removal of placental products; basic newborn resuscitation; and referral services. The HFEP has also funded upgrading of hospitals to Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care and Newborn Care

(CEmONC) providers, which can perform caesarean deliveries, blood transfusions, highly specialized obstetric interventions, and more advanced newborn resuscitation.

In addition, the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) covers health expenditures during the antenatal period and delivery through the Maternity Care and Newborn Care Packages.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, and midwives.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Overall, 94% of women age 15-49 received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Midwives were the most common service providers (50%), followed by doctors (39%) and nurses (4%). Only 3% of women did not receive any ANC (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: As shown in **Figure 9.1**, the percentage of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider increased from 85% in 1993 to 94% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

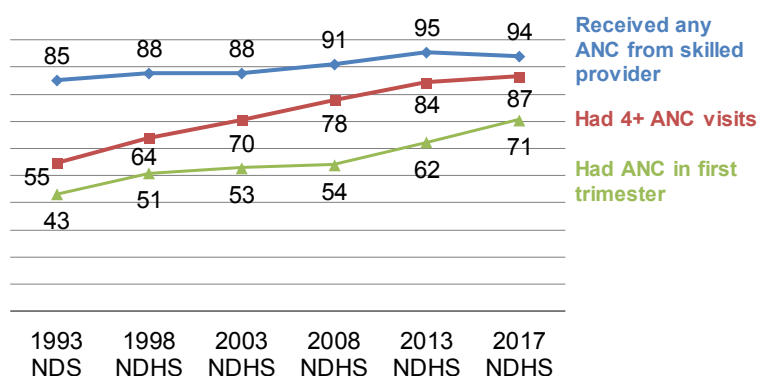
- Ninety-four percent of women in both urban and rural areas received ANC from a skilled provider.
- Regionally, ANC coverage from a skilled provider is lowest in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (69%) and highest in Eastern Visayas (99%).
- ANC coverage from a skilled provider increases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely to receive ANC from a midwife (70%), while the majority of women in the highest wealth quintile receive ANC from a doctor (85%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

The DOH recommends a focused antenatal care approach comprising four visits (one in the first trimester, one in the second trimester, and two visits in the third trimester at 2 week intervals) for healthy women with no underlying problems. The first visit is recommended as early as possible on the first trimester to detect and manage underlying problems such as diabetes, anemia, and hypertension. The timing of the visits is also crucial because the effectiveness of interventions such as iron and folic acid supplementation, vaccinations, and testing for infectious diseases depends on when they are administered.

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Eighty-seven percent of women had four or more ANC visits for their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey. Seventy-one percent of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy (**Table 9.2**).

Trends: **Figure 9.1** illustrates the steady increase in the percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits, from 55% in 1993 to 87% in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of women who received ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy improved from 43% to 71%.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

The DOH recommends a complete assessment, including a general and obstetric physical examination, as part of the first ANC visit. Urinalysis, stool examination, and blood tests such as blood typing, complete blood count, and screening for HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B are also recommended components of the first ANC visit. Blood pressure and weight should be monitored during every ANC visit.

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, 99% had their blood pressure measured, 78% had a urine sample taken, and 72% had a blood sample taken (**Table 9.3**). Nearly all pregnant women had their weight measured (99%), and 87% had their height measured.

Trends: Between 2003 and 2017, the percentage of pregnant women who had their blood pressure measured during ANC increased from 90% to 99%. During the same period, the percentage of women who had a urine sample taken rose from 47% to 78%, and the percentage who had a blood sample taken increased from 38% to 72%.

Iron Tablets and intestinal Parasite Drugs

Iron and folate supplementation and deworming are important for the management of anemia in pregnant women and to ensure the healthy growth of the fetus, including prevention of neural tube defects due to folate deficiency. It is recommended that all pregnant women take iron tablets with folic acid for the duration of their pregnancy. During the second ANC visit, all women are recommended to take intestinal parasite drugs for deworming.

Women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, whether or not they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron tablets and intestinal parasite drugs during their most recent pregnancy. More than 9 in 10 women (92%) took iron tablets, while only 4% took intestinal parasite drugs. Among women who took iron tablets, the vast majority reported that the tablets included folic acid (see **Chapter 11, Table 11.5**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

The Philippines achieved Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) status in 2017, with less than one case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every province or city that year (UNICEF 2017). Maternal tetanus and neonatal tetanus, primarily due to unsanitary conditions during delivery and poor umbilical cord care practices, are among the preventable causes of death in infants and mothers. They can

be prevented through appropriate vaccinations during pregnancy that protect both the mother and the newborn. The DOH recommends at least two tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy and a total of at least five vaccinations for lifetime immunity.

More than half of women (56%) received two or more tetanus toxoid injections for their most recent birth. Overall, 80% of recent births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 74% in 2008 to 82% in 2013 and has since remained essentially unchanged (80% in 2017).

9.4 PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED DURING PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY

Women who had a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey were asked if they experienced any symptoms, conditions, or complications during their most recent birth. Dizziness was the most commonly experienced symptom during pregnancy (31%), followed by headache (16%) and vomiting (11%) (**Table 9.5**). Four in 10 women did not experience any negative symptoms.

The most common problem experienced during delivery was labor lasting 12 hours or more (19%). Seven percent of women experienced excessive bleeding during delivery.

Women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey were asked if, for their most recent live birth, they had set aside money in case of an emergency. Overall, 86% of women reported that they had set aside emergency money, and women in urban and rural areas were equally likely to do so. The percentage of women who set aside emergency money increased with increasing household wealth, from 80% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 94% among those in the highest quintile.

Pre-term Births

Only 3% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were pre-term (**Table 9.6**). It should be noted that data on pre-term births are based on mothers' reports of the duration of pregnancy in whole months rather than in weeks, so the results provide only a crude measure of pre-term births.

9.5 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.5.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

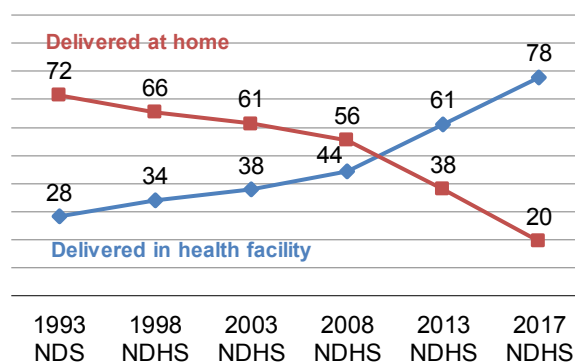
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Aside from adequate management of pregnancy through antenatal care, the DOH recommends that all births be delivered in facilities classified as either BEmONC or CEmONC. Such facilities have the required equipment and staffing capacity to ensure a safe delivery for the mother and newborn.

Seventy-eight percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.7**). Fifty-five percent of births were delivered in a public facility, while 23% were delivered in a private facility. One in five births were delivered at home.

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey



Trends: Institutional deliveries have increased dramatically since 1993, from 28% to 78% (Figure 9.2). Since 2013, the percentage of births delivered in a health facility has exceeded the percentage delivered at home.

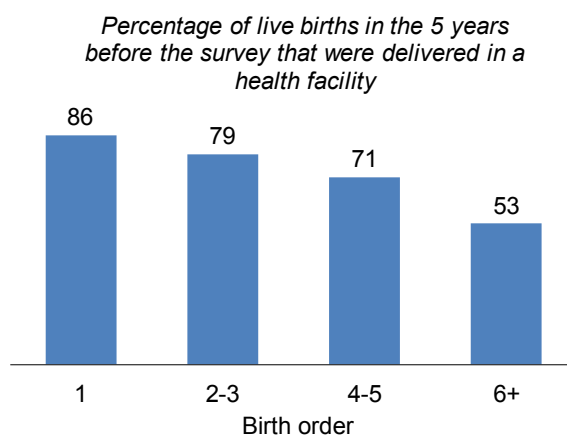
Patterns by background characteristics

- Institutional deliveries decrease as birth order increases, from 86% for first births to 53% for sixth- or higher-order births (Figure 9.3).
- Births to urban women (85%) are more likely to be delivered in a health facility than births to rural women (72%) (Table 9.7).
- Regionally, the percentage of births delivered at home ranges from 7% in the National Capital Region (NCR) to 71% in ARMM.

Reasons for Not Delivering in a Health Facility

Women who did not deliver their most recent birth at a health facility were asked why they made this choice. The most common reasons for not delivering in a health facility were that the facility was too far away or no transport was available (32%), the costs were too high (25%), and it was not necessary to do so (22%) (Table 9.8).

Figure 9.3 Health facility births by birth order



9.5.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, or midwives.

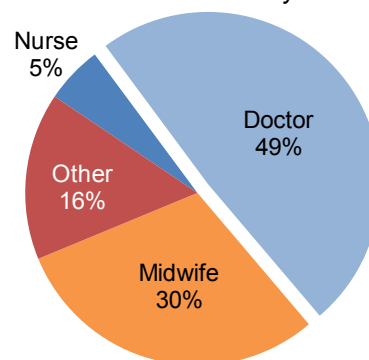
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

The DOH recommends skilled assistance during delivery to ensure that the pregnant woman and the newborn are managed properly. The DOH has deployed doctors, midwives, and nurses through the Doctors to the Barrios, Midwife Deployment, and Nurse Deployment programs, respectively, to fill in gaps in staffing in local government units (LGUs). Also, both staff deployed by the DOH and LGU health staff undergo training specifically for the management of pregnant women and newborns.

In the Philippines, 84% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider (Table 9.9). The majority of births were delivered by a doctor (49%) or midwife (30%) (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.4 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



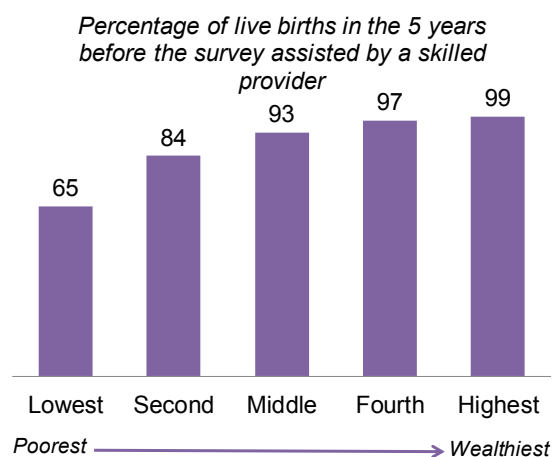
Seventy-three percent of infants had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth, as recommended.

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider increased from 53% in 1993 to 84% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Deliveries attended by a skilled provider decrease with increasing birth order. Ninety-one percent of first births were delivered by a skilled provider, as compared with 60% of sixth- or higher-order births.
- Skilled delivery assistance increases with increasing wealth, from 65% for births in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% for births in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.5**). Births in the highest wealth quintile were most likely to be delivered by doctors (82%), while births in the lowest quintile were most likely to be delivered by midwives and traditional birth attendants/hilots (31% each).

Figure 9.5 Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth



9.5.3 Delivery by Caesarean

Access to Caesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications of labor. WHO advises that Caesarean sections be done only when medically necessary. The DOH is targeting a Caesarean section rate of 10%-15%, based on studies showing that this range is associated with optimal outcomes for mothers and newborns at the population level. Rates below this range may indicate problems in accessing health care, while higher rates may indicate unnecessary procedures. Both situations expose the mother and newborn to risks.

Overall, 13% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by Caesarean section (**Table 9.10**). For 8% of live births, the decision to deliver by Caesarean section occurred before the onset of labor pains, while for 5% of births the decision was not made until after the onset of labor. Among women who delivered by Caesarean section for their most recent birth, 91% stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days (**Table 9.11**).

Trends: Births delivered by Caesarean section increased from 6% in 1993 to 13% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean section deliveries are more common in private facilities (24% of deliveries) than in public facilities (13% of deliveries) (**Table 9.10**).
- By region, the percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section ranges from 4% in ARMM to 21% in Ilocos Region.
- The percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section increases with increasing household wealth, from 4% in the lowest wealth quintile to 31% in the highest wealth quintile.

Cost of Delivery

PhilHealth covers delivery costs through various packages. The Maternity Care Package (MCP) includes health services during the prenatal period, normal delivery, and the postpartum period. The MCP provides PhP 8,000 for care in birthing homes, maternity clinics, or infirmaries and PhP 6,500 for care in hospitals; the value of the MCP is deducted from the patient's total bill. However, if a pregnant woman is a Sponsored Member of PhilHealth, all costs are covered through PhilHealth. There are also packages for normal spontaneous delivery and Caesarean delivery that cover only intrapartum and immediate postpartum services.

Overall, the median cost of delivery among women who reported a cost for their most recent birth is PhP 9,745 (**Table 9.12**). The median cost of delivery is higher in urban areas (PhP 11,677) than in rural areas (PhP 8,152). The median cost is lower in the public sector (PhP 5,405) than the private sector (PhP 26,307). Twenty percent of women who delivered in a public sector facility did not pay anything.

9.6 POSTNATAL CARE

9.6.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The DOH recommends at least two postnatal checks for all postpartum women. After the mother is discharged from the facility, the first postnatal check should take place within 72 hours after birth, and the second check should take place 7 days after birth. The purpose of these visits is timely detection of bleeding or infections, provision of vitamin A, and counseling on nutrition, breastfeeding, and family planning.

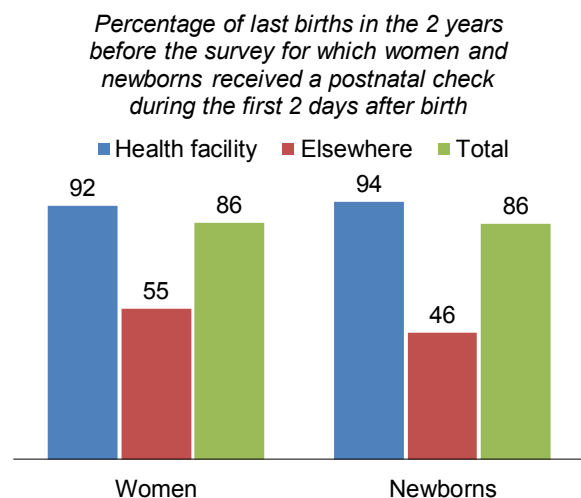
Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 86% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth, with most checks occurring within 4 hours of delivery (60%). Nine percent of women did not have any postnatal check after birth (**Table 9.13**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increased from 72% in 2013 to 86% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- One in four (25%) women delivering their sixth- or higher-order birth did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.
- Ninety-two percent of women who delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, as compared with 55% of women who delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.6**).
- By region, the percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery ranges from 63% in Zamboanga Peninsula to 97% in NCR (**Table 9.13**).

Figure 9.6 Postnatal care by place of delivery



Type of Provider

More than 8 in 10 women (82%) who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check during the 2 days after delivery from a skilled health provider such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife. Traditional birth attendants/hilots provided the first postnatal check for 4% of women (**Table 9.14**).

9.6.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The DOH also recommends at least two postnatal checks for newborns, the first at 48 to 72 hours of life and the second at 7 days of life. Subsequent visits follow the immunization schedule. The purpose of these postnatal checks is early detection and management of infections, birth complications, or other life-threatening conditions. Newborn postnatal checks are also opportunities to give advice to the mother on proper care for the newborn, such as hygiene and breastfeeding.

Eighty-six percent of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Most postnatal checks took place soon after birth, 23% less than 1 hour after the delivery and 40% within 1-3 hours of the birth. Eleven percent of newborns had no postnatal check (**Table 9.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-four percent of newborns who were delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 46% of newborns delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.6**).
- Newborns whose mothers have no education (39%) are much less likely than newborns whose mothers have a post-secondary or college education (92% each) to receive a postnatal check within 2 days after birth.
- By region, the percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ranges from 51% in ARMM to 95% in NCR and Ilocos Region.

Type of Provider

The majority (82%) of newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a skilled health provider such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife (**Table 9.16**).

Components of Newborn Care

Nearly 8 in 10 (79%) newborns born in the 2 years preceding the survey had their umbilical cord examined, 76% had their temperature measured, and 87% were weighed. Three quarters (74%) of mothers of newborns were counseled on newborn danger signs, while 80% were counseled on breastfeeding and 63% were observed while breastfeeding. Eighty-six percent of newborns had at least two signal functions performed (**Table 9.17**).

9.7 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Among women age 15-49, 54% had at least one problem accessing health care (**Table 9.18**). The most common problem was getting money for treatment (45%). About one in five women reported that distance to a health facility (22%) and not wanting to go alone (21%) were problems in accessing health care. Nine percent of women reported getting permission to go for treatment as a problem in accessing care.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1** Antenatal care
- **Table 9.2** Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
- **Table 9.3** Components of antenatal care
- **Table 9.4** Tetanus toxoid injections
- **Table 9.5** Problems experienced during pregnancy and delivery

- **Table 9.6** **Pre-term births**
- **Table 9.7** **Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.8** **Reasons for not delivering in a health facility**
- **Table 9.9** **Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.10** **Caesarean section**
- **Table 9.11** **Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.12** **Cost of delivery**
- **Table 9.13** **Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.14** **Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.15** **Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.16** **Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.17** **Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.18** **Problems in accessing health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant/hilot	Barangay health worker				
Age at birth									
<20	31.2	6.0	54.2	0.7	4.8	3.1	100.0	91.4	797
20-34	40.3	3.9	49.8	0.2	3.1	2.7	100.0	94.0	5,430
35-49	39.3	4.5	50.5	0.2	1.8	3.5	100.0	94.4	1,394
Birth order									
1	48.5	3.9	43.5	0.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	95.9	2,237
2-3	41.4	3.9	48.5	0.3	3.4	2.5	100.0	93.8	3,503
4-5	28.8	4.2	59.5	0.2	3.1	4.1	100.0	92.5	1,226
6+	14.7	6.8	67.4	0.4	2.6	8.0	100.0	88.9	655
Residence									
Urban	48.1	3.3	42.6	0.2	3.2	2.5	100.0	94.0	3,434
Rural	31.8	4.9	56.8	0.3	2.9	3.2	100.0	93.6	4,188
Region									
National Capital Region	69.7	2.3	21.4	0.2	5.4	1.1	100.0	93.3	966
Cordillera Admin. Region	54.5	7.8	33.1	0.0	2.7	1.9	100.0	95.4	116
I - Ilocos Region	61.2	4.5	32.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	100.0	97.6	356
II - Cagayan Valley	40.8	1.4	53.0	0.0	1.8	3.0	100.0	95.2	286
III - Central Luzon	52.8	0.4	40.5	0.3	3.9	2.1	100.0	93.7	704
IVA - CALABARZON	50.2	1.8	45.1	0.0	1.1	1.8	100.0	97.1	1,287
MIMAROPA Region	36.4	6.5	50.0	0.5	3.3	3.2	100.0	92.9	196
V - Bicol	25.3	8.1	62.8	0.0	0.8	2.9	100.0	96.2	506
VI - Western Visayas	24.6	4.4	62.6	0.1	1.4	6.9	100.0	91.7	494
VII - Central Visayas	23.4	4.9	67.5	0.0	1.7	2.5	100.0	95.8	455
VIII - Eastern Visayas	28.9	9.7	60.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.8	333
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	13.2	10.0	65.5	0.0	6.9	4.4	100.0	88.7	287
X - Northern Mindanao	22.1	3.5	68.6	0.0	3.2	2.6	100.0	94.2	340
XI - Davao	27.5	7.6	57.7	0.8	5.7	0.7	100.0	92.8	412
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	13.9	0.9	76.9	0.0	4.0	4.3	100.0	91.6	401
XIII - Caraga	21.9	12.5	60.7	0.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	95.0	242
ARMM	15.3	3.2	50.0	4.4	9.8	16.9	100.0	68.6	238
Education									
No education	8.3	7.3	55.5	2.4	2.2	24.3	100.0	71.2	71
Grades 1-6	12.3	3.8	68.9	0.8	5.1	9.2	100.0	84.9	1,238
Grades 7-10	32.1	4.9	57.6	0.1	3.4	1.8	100.0	94.6	3,906
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	16
Post-secondary	51.3	4.4	40.2	0.0	2.1	1.9	100.0	96.0	367
College	68.0	3.0	26.9	0.1	1.3	0.7	100.0	97.9	2,024
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.6	6.5	70.4	0.7	4.8	7.9	100.0	86.4	1,909
Second	23.9	5.3	65.7	0.1	2.8	2.2	100.0	94.9	1,664
Middle	39.6	5.0	51.2	0.3	2.7	1.3	100.0	95.8	1,556
Fourth	61.1	1.6	34.6	0.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	97.4	1,358
Highest	84.5	0.8	12.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	100.0	97.5	1,133
Total	39.2	4.2	50.4	0.3	3.0	2.9	100.0	93.8	7,622

Notes: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	2.5	3.2	2.9
1	1.4	1.3	1.3
2-3	7.3	10.5	9.1
4+	88.4	84.9	86.5
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	2.5	3.2	2.9
<4	72.7	68.7	70.5
4-5	20.7	22.6	21.7
6-7	3.5	4.7	4.1
8+	0.5	0.7	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3,434	4,188	7,622
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.3	3.5	3.4
Number of women with ANC	3,346	4,053	7,399

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentages who took iron tablets and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services:					
	Took iron tablets ¹	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Height measured	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth									
<20	90.9	4.7	797	97.1	76.6	70.1	97.6	85.9	772
20-34	92.6	3.6	5,430	98.7	78.0	71.9	98.7	86.7	5,282
35-49	89.7	5.3	1,394	98.8	79.1	73.1	98.7	88.5	1,345
Birth order									
1	94.7	3.2	2,237	99.0	83.8	77.7	99.1	87.6	2,207
2-3	92.7	3.7	3,503	98.4	78.8	72.6	98.5	86.7	3,414
4-5	88.9	5.7	1,226	98.4	73.5	66.8	99.1	88.3	1,176
6+	83.9	5.7	655	97.9	62.2	56.8	96.3	83.3	603
Residence									
Urban	93.5	2.9	3,434	99.1	86.3	80.9	99.3	89.5	3,346
Rural	90.6	5.0	4,188	98.1	71.3	64.5	98.0	84.8	4,053
Region									
National Capital Region	94.9	0.9	966	99.4	98.9	98.8	99.4	98.4	956
Cordillera Admin. Region	96.4	17.1	116	98.8	83.2	78.4	99.0	97.8	114
I - Ilocos Region	90.1	2.5	356	99.9	83.3	71.6	98.8	90.4	349
II - Cagayan Valley	92.9	3.5	286	98.9	81.8	79.3	98.0	92.4	277
III - Central Luzon	91.7	2.5	704	98.7	89.6	82.2	98.3	77.5	689
IVA - CALABARZON	94.3	1.7	1,287	99.6	82.6	74.6	99.0	79.0	1,264
MIMAROPA Region	89.7	5.6	196	97.9	76.9	65.4	99.5	88.1	190
V - Bicol	89.5	3.5	506	98.6	55.1	45.8	99.2	75.2	491
VI - Western Visayas	90.0	1.8	494	97.9	80.6	71.3	99.7	90.8	460
VII - Central Visayas	94.6	6.0	455	98.6	69.4	65.2	100.0	92.4	444
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97.7	3.0	333	99.3	72.7	67.9	99.8	89.0	330
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	92.6	4.0	287	94.7	34.9	22.5	98.1	81.7	275
X - Northern Mindanao	92.0	7.0	340	97.4	78.4	74.2	98.6	95.5	331
XI - Davao	94.9	15.1	412	98.8	91.4	91.8	98.9	95.9	409
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	90.7	6.7	401	98.4	63.8	53.4	95.9	87.2	384
XIII - Caraga	94.1	1.9	242	98.5	87.2	82.6	99.5	91.0	238
ARMM	57.9	7.6	238	92.7	20.6	16.2	88.2	67.0	198
Education									
No education	67.2	6.4	71	90.7	42.9	37.3	92.6	69.5	54
Grades 1-6	82.6	5.8	1,238	96.8	58.8	54.2	96.4	83.4	1,125
Grades 7-10	93.5	4.0	3,906	98.6	77.7	70.5	98.8	86.3	3,835
Grade 11	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	16
Post-secondary	94.4	3.7	367	100.0	87.5	79.8	99.4	89.5	360
College	94.9	3.1	2,024	99.5	88.8	84.0	99.5	90.1	2,009
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	85.7	6.8	1,909	96.2	58.3	51.4	96.5	84.3	1,758
Second	92.3	4.7	1,664	98.8	73.4	65.7	99.2	88.4	1,628
Middle	93.5	2.6	1,556	99.3	82.1	75.3	98.9	87.2	1,537
Fourth	96.6	3.1	1,358	99.6	90.5	85.9	99.1	85.0	1,354
Highest	93.9	1.8	1,133	99.7	95.4	91.5	100.0	91.0	1,123
Total	91.9	4.1	7,622	98.6	78.1	71.9	98.6	86.9	7,399

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes those who took iron with and without folic acid

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20	62.9	74.4	797
20-34	56.4	80.9	5,430
35-49	47.6	78.5	1,394
Birth order			
1	69.6	76.7	2,237
2-3	53.4	82.2	3,503
4-5	46.5	82.4	1,226
6+	35.5	72.9	655
Residence			
Urban	55.6	78.5	3,434
Rural	55.4	80.9	4,188
Region			
National Capital Region	60.1	81.1	966
Cordillera Admin. Region	60.2	80.3	116
I - Ilocos Region	55.4	84.5	356
II - Cagayan Valley	61.0	79.1	286
III - Central Luzon	56.9	76.1	704
IVA - CALABARZON	56.4	81.3	1,287
MIMAROPA Region	54.4	79.5	196
V - Bicol	57.9	88.7	506
VI - Western Visayas	47.8	83.6	494
VII - Central Visayas	55.1	74.6	455
VIII - Eastern Visayas	45.4	83.1	333
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	57.0	73.4	287
X - Northern Mindanao	52.7	80.0	340
XI - Davao	59.9	82.4	412
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	54.3	77.3	401
XIII - Caraga	49.1	72.0	242
ARMM	48.8	65.7	238
Education			
No education	33.6	49.3	71
Grades 1-6	45.1	75.3	1,238
Grades 7-10	57.0	82.1	3,906
Grade 11	*	*	16
Post-secondary	58.5	79.6	367
College	58.9	79.2	2,024
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	49.8	77.8	1,909
Second	54.6	82.6	1,664
Middle	58.8	80.0	1,556
Fourth	59.6	81.0	1,358
Highest	56.9	77.4	1,133
Total	55.5	79.8	7,622

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

Table 9.5 Problems experienced during pregnancy and delivery

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who cited specific problems during the pregnancy and delivery of the most recent birth, and percentage who set aside money in case of an emergency by wealth quintile, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Problems experienced and money set aside for emergency	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Problems experienced during pregnancy			
Vaginal bleeding	3.1	3.1	3.1
Headache	15.1	17.5	16.4
Dizziness	30.4	30.6	30.5
Blurred vision	1.8	2.8	2.3
Swollen face	3.5	1.7	2.5
Swollen hands/feet	8.7	7.4	8.0
Pale or anemic	7.4	5.5	6.3
Loss of appetite	0.3	1.0	0.7
Stomach pain	3.2	2.8	3.0
Vomiting	9.5	11.4	10.6
Urinary tract infection	1.3	1.6	1.4
High blood pressure	0.5	0.9	0.7
Fever	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other	3.5	5.2	4.4
None	42.2	40.5	41.3
Problems experienced around time of delivery			
Long labor (≥12 hours)	16.7	20.7	18.9
Excessive bleeding	6.0	7.0	6.5
High fever with bad-smelling vaginal discharge (sepsis)	0.9	1.4	1.1
Loss of consciousness	2.8	2.3	2.5
Percentage of women who set aside money for emergency by wealth quintile			
Lowest	77.6	80.2	79.6
Second	82.2	86.0	84.7
Middle	83.2	87.6	85.2
Fourth	90.0	95.0	92.0
Highest	92.3	97.0	93.9
Total	86.0	86.4	86.2
Number of women	3,434	4,188	7,622

Note: Women can report more than one symptom or condition experienced during pregnancy or more than one problem experienced during delivery.

Table 9.6 Pre-term births

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by whether the birth was pre-term or full term, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Pre-term (≤8 months)	Full term (≥9 months)	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth				
<20	3.3	96.7	100.0	1,207
20-34	2.2	97.8	100.0	7,089
35-49	3.5	96.5	100.0	1,612
Birth order				
1	3.9	96.1	100.0	3,083
2-3	2.1	97.9	100.0	4,413
4-5	1.7	98.3	100.0	1,571
6+	1.7	98.3	100.0	841
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	2.2	97.8	100.0	122
1-3	6.1	93.9	100.0	520
4+	2.1	97.9	100.0	4,950
Don't know	*	*	100.0	16
Residence				
Urban	3.0	97.0	100.0	4,371
Rural	2.2	97.8	100.0	5,537
Region				
National Capital Region	2.0	98.0	100.0	1,190
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.0	98.0	100.0	152
I - Ilocos Region	2.5	97.5	100.0	452
II - Cagayan Valley	3.5	96.5	100.0	372
III - Central Luzon	1.5	98.5	100.0	889
IVA - CALABARZON	3.6	96.4	100.0	1,588
MIMAROPA Region	1.7	98.3	100.0	260
V - Bicol	2.0	98.0	100.0	688
VI - Western Visayas	3.7	96.3	100.0	659
VII - Central Visayas	2.8	97.2	100.0	580
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.7	98.3	100.0	461
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.3	98.7	100.0	403
X - Northern Mindanao	2.1	97.9	100.0	472
XI - Davao	4.6	95.4	100.0	519
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.4	96.6	100.0	544
XIII - Caraga	0.8	99.2	100.0	318
ARMM	1.7	98.3	100.0	361
Mother's education				
No education	0.8	99.2	100.0	114
Grades 1-6	2.0	98.0	100.0	1,796
Grades 7-10	2.5	97.5	100.0	5,072
Grade 11	*	*	100.0	17
Post-secondary	3.9	96.1	100.0	460
College	3.1	96.9	100.0	2,449
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.5	98.5	100.0	2,786
Second	2.4	97.6	100.0	2,199
Middle	3.8	96.2	100.0	1,954
Fourth	2.0	98.0	100.0	1,645
Highest	3.9	96.1	100.0	1,324
Total	2.6	97.4	100.0	9,908

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Health facility				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	61.8	14.2	20.4	3.6	100.0	76.1	1,207
20-34	54.5	24.4	18.7	2.4	100.0	79.0	7,089
35-49	52.7	20.9	23.4	3.1	100.0	73.6	1,612
Birth order							
1	57.2	29.1	11.0	2.7	100.0	86.3	3,083
2-3	56.3	22.8	18.2	2.7	100.0	79.0	4,413
4-5	52.6	18.0	26.3	3.2	100.0	70.6	1,571
6+	46.4	6.6	46.3	0.7	100.0	53.0	841
Antenatal care visits¹							
None	19.0	4.3	76.6	0.1	100.0	23.3	222
1-3	49.5	12.4	35.1	3.0	100.0	61.9	792
4+	58.4	26.4	12.6	2.6	100.0	84.7	6,590
Don't know	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
Residence							
Urban	54.7	30.1	12.1	3.1	100.0	84.8	4,371
Rural	55.4	16.8	25.6	2.2	100.0	72.2	5,537
Region							
National Capital Region	53.9	38.0	7.0	1.1	100.0	91.9	1,190
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.2	8.3	14.0	0.5	100.0	85.5	152
I - Ilocos Region	72.6	14.6	8.5	4.3	100.0	87.2	452
II - Cagayan Valley	69.0	14.3	14.7	2.0	100.0	83.3	372
III - Central Luzon	61.8	23.1	12.9	2.2	100.0	84.9	889
IVA - CALABARZON	36.1	41.0	20.1	2.8	100.0	77.1	1,588
MIMAROPA Region	52.6	13.3	33.0	1.2	100.0	65.9	260
V - Bicol	58.0	14.6	20.0	7.5	100.0	72.6	688
VI - Western Visayas	65.9	12.1	21.7	0.3	100.0	78.0	659
VII - Central Visayas	60.1	24.9	9.3	5.7	100.0	85.0	580
VIII - Eastern Visayas	74.2	10.4	15.0	0.3	100.0	84.6	461
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	64.3	8.0	27.1	0.6	100.0	72.3	403
X - Northern Mindanao	61.5	14.5	22.0	2.0	100.0	76.0	472
XI - Davao	50.5	23.6	19.5	6.4	100.0	74.1	519
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	42.9	20.6	34.3	2.2	100.0	63.5	544
XIII - Caraga	65.0	12.1	21.5	1.3	100.0	77.2	318
ARMM	22.7	5.7	71.0	0.5	100.0	28.4	361
Mother's education							
No education	23.2	3.3	73.6	0.0	100.0	26.4	114
Grades 1-6	45.6	7.8	44.3	2.2	100.0	53.4	1,796
Grades 7-10	63.0	16.3	17.8	2.8	100.0	79.3	5,072
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
Post-secondary	58.9	30.8	8.3	2.0	100.0	89.7	460
College	46.5	45.9	4.9	2.7	100.0	92.4	2,449
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.9	6.6	39.3	2.2	100.0	58.4	2,786
Second	62.9	11.6	22.3	3.2	100.0	74.5	2,199
Middle	64.0	20.4	12.5	3.0	100.0	84.4	1,954
Fourth	57.1	34.3	5.5	3.1	100.0	91.4	1,645
Highest	33.6	63.3	1.8	1.3	100.0	96.9	1,324
Total	55.1	22.6	19.6	2.6	100.0	77.7	9,908

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Reasons for not delivering in a health facility

Among women age 15-49 whose last live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who cite specific reasons for not delivering in a facility, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Reason	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Cost too much	20.1	27.4	25.2
Facility not open	0.9	0.7	0.7
Too far/no transport	23.1	36.1	32.3
Don't trust facility/poor-quality service	12.6	8.4	9.6
No female provider at facility	0.7	0.6	0.7
Husband/family did not allow	2.3	2.1	2.1
Not necessary	19.8	23.1	22.1
Not customary	7.1	6.0	6.3
Unexpected delivery	16.8	11.1	12.8
Other	3.6	2.8	3.0
Number of women	442	1,037	1,480

Note: Women can report more than one reason, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percent- age delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percent- age with skin-to- skin contact immed- iately after birth	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant/ hilot	Barangay Health worker	Relative/ other	No one				
Mother's age at birth											
<20	46.4	7.2	29.8	14.8	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	83.4	70.1	1,207
20-34	48.7	5.2	31.4	13.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	85.2	73.8	7,089
35-49	52.1	5.1	24.2	16.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	81.4	70.0	1,612
Birth order											
1	60.2	5.9	25.1	8.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	91.1	72.6	3,083
2-3	48.4	5.0	33.1	11.8	0.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	86.5	75.1	4,413
4-5	38.6	5.3	34.1	19.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	100.0	78.1	71.6	1,571
6+	30.2	5.9	24.3	35.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	100.0	60.4	62.8	841
Antenatal care visits²											
None	15.4	0.7	15.5	59.6	0.3	5.7	2.9	100.0	31.6	40.5	222
1-3	37.7	4.3	28.2	27.7	0.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	70.3	58.6	792
4+	54.8	6.1	29.4	8.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	90.3	76.6	6,590
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
Place of delivery											
Health facility	62.1	6.5	30.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	79.6	7,703
Public facility	60.7	7.4	31.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	79.9	5,461
Private facility	65.5	4.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	78.9	2,242
Elsewhere	3.0	1.7	27.2	61.5	1.2	4.1	1.4	100.0	31.9	48.7	2,205
Residence											
Urban	58.2	3.6	29.7	7.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	91.6	76.4	4,371
Rural	41.7	6.8	30.2	18.9	0.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	78.7	69.9	5,537
Region											
National Capital Region	69.7	1.0	25.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	92.1	1,190
Cordillera Admin. Region	71.4	6.8	13.6	3.2	1.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	91.8	88.4	152
I - Ilocos Region	69.5	4.6	23.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	85.5	452
II - Cagayan Valley	58.2	1.1	31.8	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	91.1	71.2	372
III - Central Luzon	61.4	1.2	30.0	5.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	92.6	56.2	889
IVA - CALABARZON	55.3	2.6	31.2	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	89.1	75.1	1,588
MIMAROPA Region	39.3	6.2	23.1	25.0	0.6	5.0	0.9	100.0	68.6	69.8	260
V - Bicol	29.5	11.9	42.2	15.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	83.6	69.0	688
VI - Western Visayas	48.0	2.8	30.3	16.2	0.4	1.6	0.8	100.0	81.1	83.1	659
VII - Central Visayas	43.1	11.2	36.7	5.3	0.8	1.6	1.3	100.0	91.0	57.1	580
VIII - Eastern Visayas	44.8	13.2	29.0	12.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	87.1	71.4	461
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	28.0	14.5	34.6	17.9	0.5	3.0	1.4	100.0	77.1	72.4	403
X - Northern Mindanao	40.0	6.0	32.6	19.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	78.7	74.9	472
XI - Davao	51.5	5.9	24.7	16.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	82.0	76.9	519
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	25.8	5.6	34.5	30.1	1.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	65.9	66.6	544
XIII - Caraga	38.7	13.2	27.8	16.3	1.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	79.6	71.7	318
ARMM	13.6	1.1	18.8	65.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	33.6	36.5	361
Mother's education											
No education	14.4	1.7	14.9	53.9	0.0	11.2	3.8	100.0	31.1	29.0	114
Grades 1-6	27.7	4.6	28.9	34.8	0.7	2.5	0.7	100.0	61.2	57.7	1,796
Grades 7-10	46.5	6.2	34.0	11.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	86.7	74.5	5,072
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
Post-secondary	59.2	4.0	32.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	83.8	460
College	69.6	4.8	22.6	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	80.1	2,449
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	26.7	7.0	30.8	31.4	0.9	2.5	0.6	100.0	64.5	62.7	2,786
Second	40.6	6.5	36.7	14.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	100.0	83.8	74.6	2,199
Middle	53.0	5.0	34.8	6.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	92.8	77.3	1,954
Fourth	66.3	3.7	27.4	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	75.2	1,645
Highest	82.4	2.9	13.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	80.9	1,324
Total	49.0	5.4	30.0	13.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	84.4	72.7	9,908

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Planned before onset of labor pains	Decided after onset of labor pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	6.2	2.5	3.6	1,207
20-34	12.2	6.9	5.4	7,089
35-49	19.7	14.7	5.1	1,612
Birth order				
1	16.3	6.4	9.9	3,083
2-3	13.1	9.5	3.6	4,413
4-5	9.0	7.4	1.6	1,571
6+	4.3	2.5	1.7	841
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	3.6	3.0	0.7	222
1-3	7.9	5.0	2.9	792
4+	15.6	9.1	6.5	6,590
Don't know	*	*	*	17
Place of delivery				
Health facility	16.3	9.8	6.6	7,703
Public facility	13.1	7.8	5.3	5,461
Private facility	24.2	14.6	9.6	2,242
Residence				
Urban	15.5	9.7	5.8	4,371
Rural	10.5	5.9	4.6	5,537
Region				
National Capital Region	16.7	10.5	6.2	1,190
Cordillera Admin. Region	13.3	7.7	5.6	152
I - Ilocos Region	20.8	9.3	11.5	452
II - Cagayan Valley	16.3	10.3	6.0	372
III - Central Luzon	17.8	14.5	3.4	889
IVA - CALABARZON	17.0	9.1	7.9	1,588
MIMAROPA Region	6.2	3.1	3.1	260
V - Bicol	6.5	4.2	2.2	688
VI - Western Visayas	9.9	4.9	5.0	659
VII - Central Visayas	10.3	6.7	3.6	580
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.4	5.2	4.2	461
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8.1	5.6	2.6	403
X - Northern Mindanao	10.0	6.0	3.9	472
XI - Davao	15.0	6.6	8.4	519
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.0	4.7	2.3	544
XIII - Caraga	6.3	3.5	2.8	318
ARMM	3.6	2.5	1.1	361
Mother's education				
No education	4.9	4.9	0.0	114
Grades 1-6	6.2	3.3	2.9	1,796
Grades 7-10	9.0	5.3	3.7	5,072
Grade 11	*	*	*	17
Post-secondary	16.1	10.8	5.4	460
College	24.9	15.0	9.9	2,449
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.9	2.3	1.6	2,786
Second	8.3	4.6	3.7	2,199
Middle	11.5	5.8	5.7	1,954
Fourth	20.1	13.0	7.1	1,645
Highest	31.1	19.6	11.5	1,324
Total	12.7	7.6	5.1	9,908

Notes: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.11 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Philippines NDHS 2017

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	3.4	1.8	1.7	56.0	37.1	100.0	5,039
Caesarean section	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	90.8	100.0	1,103

Table 9.12 Cost of delivery

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by cost of delivery of most recent live birth, and among those who paid for their last live birth, median cost of delivery by place of delivery, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Place of delivery/cost	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public sector			
No cost/free	15.6	23.6	20.1
Paid in-kind	0.3	0.1	0.1
Know cost	83.5	75.1	78.8
Don't know cost	0.7	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	5,880.6	5,023.3	5,405.2
Number of women	1,906	2,386	4,292
Private medical sector/other			
No cost/free	4.3	4.4	4.4
Know cost	95.4	94.3	95.0
Don't know cost	0.3	1.3	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	25,776.1	27,068.0	26,306.9
Number of women	1,085	765	1,850
Home/other			
No cost/free	9.3	12.3	11.4
Paid in-kind	0.1	0.6	0.5
Know cost	89.6	86.1	87.2
Don't know cost	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	1,887.0	1,435.6	1,570.5
Number of women	442	1,037	1,480
Total			
No cost/free	11.2	17.3	14.6
Paid in-kind	0.2	0.2	0.2
Know cost	88.0	81.4	84.4
Don't know cost	0.6	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos) ¹	11,677.0	8,151.9	9,745.0
Number of women	3,434	4,188	7,622

¹ Median cost is based only on those women who reported a cost; cost includes donations

Table 9.13 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know				
Age at birth										
<20	58.5	12.8	14.9	1.5	2.6	0.3	9.5	100.0	86.1	429
20-34	60.2	14.5	11.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	9.3	100.0	86.0	2,692
35-49	59.8	14.3	12.4	1.9	2.2	0.6	8.8	100.0	86.5	604
Birth order										
1	60.1	16.2	12.9	1.3	2.2	0.7	6.6	100.0	89.2	1,160
2-3	61.4	13.8	11.2	1.3	2.7	1.1	8.6	100.0	86.4	1,710
4-5	57.9	13.9	12.5	1.4	2.5	0.8	11.0	100.0	84.3	583
6+	54.2	10.2	10.3	1.8	2.7	0.5	20.3	100.0	74.6	273
Place of delivery										
Health facility	65.2	15.0	12.1	0.8	2.0	0.8	4.0	100.0	92.3	3,103
Elsewhere	34.0	10.4	10.5	3.9	5.1	0.9	35.2	100.0	54.8	622
Residence										
Urban	60.0	14.9	14.0	1.4	3.2	0.7	5.8	100.0	88.9	1,661
Rural	59.9	13.8	10.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	12.0	100.0	83.8	2,065
Region										
National Capital Region	67.5	13.2	16.0	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	96.7	461
Cordillera Admin. Region	54.6	21.8	18.8	0.5	0.5	1.6	2.2	100.0	95.2	60
I - Ilocos Region	64.4	24.1	5.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	94.3	197
II - Cagayan Valley	56.2	11.6	20.5	0.1	3.7	2.2	5.8	100.0	88.2	132
III - Central Luzon	36.8	11.5	25.7	5.6	6.1	2.3	11.9	100.0	74.0	327
IVA - CALABARZON	55.1	22.0	15.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	4.4	100.0	92.7	651
MIMAROPA Region	73.0	6.6	6.8	0.7	4.8	0.2	8.0	100.0	86.4	98
V - Bicol	63.6	25.6	3.7	1.9	0.8	0.4	4.0	100.0	92.9	251
VI - Western Visayas	72.8	8.2	6.0	0.4	4.6	0.5	7.5	100.0	87.1	237
VII - Central Visayas	72.5	12.7	5.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	7.4	100.0	90.2	233
VIII - Eastern Visayas	75.8	9.3	4.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	7.9	100.0	89.9	156
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	54.6	4.7	3.8	1.0	3.8	2.0	30.1	100.0	63.1	133
X - Northern Mindanao	45.1	10.1	13.4	1.3	6.2	0.4	23.5	100.0	68.6	180
XI - Davao	62.8	16.6	11.2	0.7	2.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	90.6	175
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	64.8	7.9	5.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	20.7	100.0	78.4	197
XIII - Caraga	59.7	5.4	8.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	23.2	100.0	73.4	107
ARMM	48.8	3.8	11.0	3.5	2.4	0.6	30.0	100.0	63.6	129
Education										
No education	29.2	1.5	6.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	60.2	100.0	37.3	40
Grades 1-6	52.2	10.3	9.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	20.7	100.0	71.6	575
Grades 7-10	61.9	14.0	11.8	1.4	2.1	0.5	8.3	100.0	87.7	1,941
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	15
Post-secondary	61.9	19.1	13.1	1.3	1.4	0.2	3.1	100.0	94.0	167
College	61.5	17.1	13.3	0.9	3.4	0.4	3.4	100.0	91.9	987
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	58.8	8.3	8.1	1.5	2.8	0.7	19.8	100.0	75.2	982
Second	61.0	12.4	12.5	1.2	2.0	1.1	9.9	100.0	85.9	816
Middle	61.9	19.1	10.6	1.1	2.0	1.3	4.0	100.0	91.6	749
Fourth	57.4	20.0	14.6	0.7	2.9	0.7	3.5	100.0	92.0	631
Highest	60.6	14.6	16.2	2.4	2.8	0.4	2.9	100.0	91.4	547
Total	59.9	14.3	11.9	1.4	2.5	0.9	9.2	100.0	86.1	3,725

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, barangay health worker, or traditional birth attendant/hilot

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.14 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant/hilot	Barangay health worker			
Age at birth						
<20	83.5	2.5	0.1	13.9	100.0	429
20-34	82.0	3.3	0.7	14.0	100.0	2,692
35-49	78.4	8.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	604
Birth order						
1	86.9	2.0	0.3	10.8	100.0	1,160
2-3	82.7	3.0	0.7	13.6	100.0	1,710
4-5	77.4	6.4	0.5	15.7	100.0	583
6+	61.1	13.2	0.3	25.4	100.0	273
Place of delivery						
Health facility	92.1	0.1	0.2	7.7	100.0	3,103
Elsewhere	29.1	23.5	2.2	45.2	100.0	622
Residence						
Urban	86.0	2.4	0.5	11.1	100.0	1,661
Rural	78.0	5.2	0.5	16.2	100.0	2,065
Region						
National Capital Region	94.7	1.9	0.1	3.3	100.0	461
Cordillera Admin. Region	93.2	1.1	0.9	4.8	100.0	60
I - Ilocos Region	94.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	197
II - Cagayan Valley	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	132
III - Central Luzon	72.7	0.8	0.5	26.0	100.0	327
IVA - CALABARZON	86.2	5.7	0.7	7.3	100.0	651
MIMAROPA Region	71.6	12.2	2.6	13.6	100.0	98
V - Bicol	86.6	5.9	0.3	7.1	100.0	251
VI - Western Visayas	81.5	5.0	0.6	12.9	100.0	237
VII - Central Visayas	89.6	0.0	0.5	9.8	100.0	233
VIII - Eastern Visayas	87.2	2.8	0.0	10.1	100.0	156
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	61.2	1.4	0.6	36.9	100.0	133
X - Northern Mindanao	66.6	2.0	0.0	31.4	100.0	180
XI - Davao	86.3	4.3	0.0	9.4	100.0	175
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	73.3	4.5	0.6	21.6	100.0	197
XIII - Caraga	70.4	2.6	0.4	26.6	100.0	107
ARMM	37.6	23.9	2.1	36.4	100.0	129
Education						
No education	27.1	10.2	0.0	62.7	100.0	40
Grades 1-6	60.4	10.7	0.5	28.4	100.0	575
Grades 7-10	83.4	3.6	0.7	12.3	100.0	1,941
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Post-secondary	92.3	1.8	0.0	6.0	100.0	167
College	90.8	0.8	0.3	8.1	100.0	987
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.2	8.0	1.0	24.8	100.0	982
Second	80.5	4.6	0.7	14.1	100.0	816
Middle	88.6	2.8	0.2	8.4	100.0	749
Fourth	90.7	1.2	0.1	8.0	100.0	631
Highest	90.9	0.5	0.0	8.6	100.0	547
Total	81.6	4.0	0.5	13.9	100.0	3,725

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.15 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	24.5	39.4	9.4	12.3	1.2	1.3	12.0	100.0	85.6	429
20-34	22.0	41.0	10.9	11.8	1.6	1.6	11.1	100.0	85.7	2,692
35-49	26.7	35.7	12.9	10.4	1.5	1.9	10.8	100.0	85.8	604
Birth order										
1	24.1	40.9	12.0	11.9	1.0	1.9	8.1	100.0	89.0	1,160
2-3	22.5	41.8	10.2	11.2	1.9	1.7	10.7	100.0	85.7	1,710
4-5	22.5	35.8	11.9	13.0	1.4	0.9	14.4	100.0	83.3	583
6+	23.4	32.6	10.6	9.9	2.0	1.2	20.2	100.0	76.5	273
Place of delivery										
Health facility	25.6	44.8	11.7	11.5	1.0	1.7	3.6	100.0	93.7	3,103
Elsewhere	10.6	15.6	7.7	11.9	4.0	1.4	48.7	100.0	45.9	622
Residence										
Urban	22.8	40.4	12.3	12.5	1.4	1.9	8.7	100.0	88.0	1,661
Rural	23.3	39.5	10.1	10.9	1.7	1.4	13.2	100.0	83.8	2,065
Region										
National Capital Region	17.8	46.8	15.2	15.3	1.2	0.4	3.2	100.0	95.2	461
Cordillera Admin. Region	14.4	50.0	11.4	10.3	0.5	6.8	6.6	100.0	86.1	60
I - Ilocos Region	8.2	62.7	17.3	6.4	1.6	2.6	1.2	100.0	94.6	197
II - Cagayan Valley	21.4	35.3	6.5	18.2	0.3	2.0	16.3	100.0	81.4	132
III - Central Luzon	9.9	32.7	12.6	24.7	4.4	4.4	11.1	100.0	80.0	327
IVA - CALABARZON	8.1	53.0	14.8	14.1	0.5	1.7	7.9	100.0	89.9	651
MIMAROPA Region	15.7	51.5	6.1	9.0	2.2	0.8	14.7	100.0	82.3	98
V - Bicol	35.4	34.2	16.3	4.1	1.6	0.7	7.8	100.0	90.0	251
VI - Western Visayas	56.1	24.0	3.9	7.7	0.4	1.0	6.8	100.0	91.8	237
VII - Central Visayas	43.1	31.2	9.0	5.9	1.4	2.6	6.8	100.0	89.2	233
VIII - Eastern Visayas	19.3	59.2	8.2	4.8	1.4	0.0	7.1	100.0	91.5	156
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	29.3	29.2	6.3	2.8	5.6	2.8	24.1	100.0	67.5	133
X - Northern Mindanao	22.5	28.9	3.5	19.7	0.0	1.4	24.0	100.0	74.6	180
XI - Davao	28.3	36.5	16.4	8.1	1.2	1.0	8.5	100.0	89.4	175
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	38.7	26.3	5.2	7.7	1.0	0.5	20.6	100.0	77.9	197
XIII - Caraga	46.6	22.2	6.5	4.4	0.5	0.7	19.0	100.0	79.7	107
ARMM	12.6	23.7	3.4	11.4	4.0	0.4	44.5	100.0	51.1	129
Mother's education										
No education	5.7	13.9	7.4	11.5	0.6	0.0	61.0	100.0	38.5	40
Grades 1-6	20.7	31.9	9.1	11.0	1.4	1.7	24.1	100.0	72.8	575
Grades 7-10	23.7	41.2	9.6	11.9	1.8	1.3	10.4	100.0	86.4	1,941
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	15
Post-secondary	22.0	48.6	11.3	10.1	1.3	1.8	5.0	100.0	92.0	167
College	24.1	41.3	15.3	11.7	1.2	2.2	4.2	100.0	92.4	987
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	24.2	32.3	7.2	10.4	1.9	1.1	22.9	100.0	74.1	982
Second	25.5	39.0	10.1	11.4	1.5	1.5	11.2	100.0	85.9	816
Middle	25.7	42.6	11.8	9.9	1.4	1.7	6.9	100.0	90.0	749
Fourth	17.7	45.4	15.3	12.7	1.0	3.3	4.6	100.0	91.0	631
Highest	20.2	45.2	13.5	15.2	1.8	0.7	3.5	100.0	94.0	547
Total	23.1	39.9	11.1	11.6	1.5	1.6	11.2	100.0	85.7	3,725

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, barangay health worker, or traditional birth attendant/hilot

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table 9.16 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Traditional birth attendant/hilot	Barangay health worker			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	83.4	2.2	0.0	14.4	100.0	429
20-34	82.5	2.5	0.7	14.3	100.0	2,692
35-49	77.8	7.8	0.3	14.2	100.0	604
Birth order						
1	87.1	1.6	0.3	11.0	100.0	1,160
2-3	82.9	2.2	0.7	14.3	100.0	1,710
4-5	76.9	6.1	0.3	16.7	100.0	583
6+	63.5	12.1	0.8	23.5	100.0	273
Place of delivery						
Health facility	93.2	0.1	0.4	6.3	100.0	3,103
Elsewhere	25.3	19.3	1.3	54.1	100.0	622
Residence						
Urban	85.4	2.1	0.6	12.0	100.0	1,661
Rural	79.0	4.3	0.5	16.2	100.0	2,065
Region						
National Capital Region	93.9	0.9	0.4	4.8	100.0	461
Cordillera Admin. Region	84.8	1.1	0.1	13.9	100.0	60
I - Ilocos Region	94.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	197
II - Cagayan Valley	79.6	1.8	0.0	18.6	100.0	132
III - Central Luzon	78.6	0.9	0.5	20.0	100.0	327
IVA - CALABARZON	83.4	5.6	1.0	10.1	100.0	651
MIMAROPA Region	72.5	7.8	2.0	17.7	100.0	98
V - Bicol	84.0	5.9	0.0	10.0	100.0	251
VI - Western Visayas	83.3	8.1	0.4	8.2	100.0	237
VII - Central Visayas	88.6	0.0	0.6	10.8	100.0	233
VIII - Eastern Visayas	87.7	3.5	0.2	8.5	100.0	156
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	64.9	1.2	1.4	32.5	100.0	133
X - Northern Mindanao	72.9	1.7	0.0	25.4	100.0	180
XI - Davao	86.7	2.7	0.0	10.6	100.0	175
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	75.0	2.9	0.0	22.1	100.0	197
XIII - Caraga	79.1	0.5	0.0	20.3	100.0	107
ARMM	37.4	11.5	2.3	48.9	100.0	129
Mother's education						
No education	35.9	2.6	0.0	61.5	100.0	40
Grades 1-6	62.6	9.9	0.3	27.2	100.0	575
Grades 7-10	82.7	3.0	0.7	13.6	100.0	1,941
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Post-secondary	90.9	1.1	0.0	8.0	100.0	167
College	91.5	0.6	0.3	7.6	100.0	987
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.6	6.5	1.0	25.9	100.0	982
Second	80.4	4.5	0.9	14.1	100.0	816
Middle	87.6	2.2	0.2	10.0	100.0	749
Fourth	90.3	0.6	0.1	9.0	100.0	631
Highest	93.5	0.5	0.0	6.0	100.0	547
Total	81.8	3.3	0.5	14.3	100.0	3,725

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.17 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breastfeeding	Observation of breastfeeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	79.1	75.8	73.4	81.0	63.0	89.3	88.6	429
20-34	78.0	75.7	73.4	80.2	62.0	87.9	85.8	2,692
35-49	82.5	77.0	75.4	80.1	66.8	83.4	87.0	604
Birth order								
1	82.0	80.3	78.9	84.0	66.1	92.2	89.5	1,160
2-3	78.4	77.7	73.8	81.2	63.8	88.3	87.2	1,710
4-5	75.9	68.4	67.6	76.6	58.5	82.9	81.6	583
6+	75.0	62.5	64.1	66.4	53.4	70.3	77.4	273
Place of delivery								
Health facility	80.7	82.1	76.9	83.4	67.0	95.1	89.1	3,103
Elsewhere	69.7	45.1	58.0	64.8	42.5	49.0	72.4	622
Residence								
Urban	82.8	81.6	76.8	83.2	66.2	90.1	88.7	1,661
Rural	75.7	71.4	71.3	78.0	60.3	85.2	84.4	2,065
Region								
National Capital Region	92.6	93.8	88.1	93.6	86.2	95.1	93.8	461
Cordillera Admin. Region	94.2	89.1	92.0	92.8	83.3	98.1	95.2	60
I - Ilocos Region	86.8	89.2	83.4	89.8	73.6	94.1	95.3	197
II - Cagayan Valley	82.3	82.6	76.1	84.4	67.1	79.1	88.2	132
III - Central Luzon	80.1	73.6	69.6	81.6	45.1	85.1	88.3	327
IVA - CALABARZON	68.7	65.8	65.2	69.7	50.2	90.5	78.1	651
MIMAROPA Region	78.9	67.2	79.4	83.1	62.9	84.7	87.7	98
V - Bicol	75.0	67.8	67.4	79.9	60.7	93.7	88.2	251
VI - Western Visayas	87.6	77.6	78.1	83.2	69.4	85.9	89.3	237
VII - Central Visayas	84.2	87.1	75.2	82.4	69.5	91.9	90.6	233
VIII - Eastern Visayas	83.5	79.8	79.4	84.9	74.9	94.2	87.8	156
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56.6	66.1	65.2	69.1	52.2	83.0	83.4	133
X - Northern Mindanao	83.1	79.9	75.9	84.7	71.9	84.1	88.6	180
XI - Davao	90.6	89.8	88.3	89.1	81.8	87.7	96.1	175
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	63.9	62.3	60.0	69.6	46.8	77.6	75.1	197
XIII - Caraga	72.2	73.4	73.9	79.1	60.2	87.2	84.1	107
ARMM	61.6	39.6	48.0	52.6	24.8	42.4	62.1	129
Mother's education								
No education	47.0	28.7	37.0	44.6	28.9	37.1	44.1	40
Grades 1-6	73.5	59.8	63.1	69.0	51.3	66.5	77.4	575
Grades 7-10	77.4	76.0	73.2	81.0	63.2	90.4	87.3	1,941
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Post-secondary	81.4	78.3	78.0	84.2	58.6	92.6	85.1	167
College	85.6	86.7	81.3	86.5	71.1	94.6	91.4	987
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	71.5	63.8	66.1	73.8	56.4	72.9	80.7	982
Second	80.8	75.4	72.7	79.2	62.0	88.7	86.6	816
Middle	81.5	81.5	78.3	85.9	66.8	94.3	89.6	749
Fourth	80.1	80.4	75.4	80.7	65.4	94.4	88.6	631
Highest	84.2	85.8	81.0	85.4	67.8	93.7	88.9	547
Total	78.9	75.9	73.7	80.3	62.9	87.4	86.3	3,725

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth". May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.18 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15-19	12.5	49.8	26.3	35.0	63.6	4,897
20-34	8.0	42.5	20.7	18.2	51.8	11,135
35-49	8.5	46.4	20.6	16.6	52.5	9,043
Number of living children						
0	9.7	43.2	20.9	27.0	55.2	9,640
1-2	7.3	40.7	19.8	16.0	48.5	8,287
3-4	8.8	49.9	22.1	16.5	56.8	4,937
5+	13.6	61.6	32.4	23.1	67.2	2,210
Marital status						
Never married	10.1	44.5	21.1	27.3	56.4	8,971
Married or living together	8.6	45.4	22.2	17.4	53.0	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.8	51.1	21.1	17.5	56.2	1,086
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	10.6	48.8	23.3	24.3	58.6	11,553
Employed for cash	6.4	40.8	17.7	16.2	48.8	11,036
Employed not for cash	13.4	49.2	32.9	26.2	59.4	2,486
Residence						
Urban	6.4	40.5	13.8	16.8	48.6	12,252
Rural	11.6	49.9	29.4	24.9	59.9	12,822
Region						
National Capital Region	5.4	35.8	7.1	14.0	42.6	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.3	45.3	23.6	10.0	49.3	440
I - Ilocos Region	7.5	34.7	16.9	16.8	46.1	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	11.6	23.4	20.7	14.4	30.6	802
III - Central Luzon	5.4	31.7	11.7	13.8	37.3	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	5.6	51.6	21.5	20.3	60.4	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	6.7	37.1	23.9	19.4	47.8	621
V - Bicol	12.8	61.0	34.6	26.5	72.2	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	11.0	47.4	29.4	25.4	61.4	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	12.5	58.5	31.3	27.1	70.7	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.3	52.6	27.7	21.1	62.2	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	13.4	53.8	28.7	28.9	65.5	764
X - Northern Mindanao	7.7	41.0	21.4	21.5	49.8	998
XI - Davao	12.5	42.5	20.7	22.6	53.2	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.1	56.3	29.9	26.8	64.5	1,038
XIII - Caraga	12.4	49.5	33.3	27.2	59.4	648
ARMM	27.8	67.6	51.5	49.2	74.6	780
Education						
No education	34.3	70.6	57.8	48.8	76.0	200
Grades 1-6	17.5	62.9	36.9	30.0	70.4	3,245
Grades 7-10	9.4	50.3	22.9	21.2	58.9	11,558
Grade 11	8.5	49.6	25.0	34.7	62.8	934
Post-secondary	3.9	36.2	14.6	11.1	45.0	1,144
College	5.3	31.1	13.7	15.9	41.1	7,994
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.3	63.1	42.3	32.8	71.9	4,209
Second	10.6	52.8	27.9	23.0	62.5	4,629
Middle	7.7	50.1	20.1	18.6	58.0	4,918
Fourth	6.8	41.3	13.5	16.7	50.0	5,527
Highest	4.4	26.1	11.2	16.7	36.2	5,791
Total	9.1	45.3	21.8	20.9	54.3	25,074

Key Findings

- **Birth weight:** Among infants born in the last 5 years who had a reported birth weight, 15% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).
- **Vaccinations:** 70% of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey. Nine percent of children did not receive any vaccines.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 67% of children with ARI symptoms; among one-fifth (22%) of children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought the same day or the day after their symptoms appeared.
- **Fever:** Among children under age 5, 17% were reported to have a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fifty-two percent of children with fever were taken for advice or treatment, and 22% took antibiotic drugs.
- **Diarrhea:** 6% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Sixty-one percent of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and 24% received zinc. Twenty-three percent of children with diarrhea did not receive any treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of infants and children in the Philippines.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate hygiene and sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms (kg) regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or a mother's report

A birth weight less than 2,500 grams (2.5 kg) is the most commonly used indicator of poor fetal growth. Low birth weight contributes to perinatal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, childhood stunting,

impaired cognitive development, and chronic diseases in later life (Standing Committee on Nutrition 2014).

The incidence of newborn infants with low birth weights reflects the nutritional status of women during their pregnancy. Poor caloric intake during pregnancy and uncorrected maternal under-nutrition may result in intrauterine growth restriction and, thus, newborn infants with birth weights below 2,500 grams. Other factors that may contribute to low birth weight are uncontrolled elevated blood pressure and blood sugar, untreated infections including parasitism, and use of cigarettes or exposure to cigarette smoke.

Full-term or pre-term newborn infants with low birth weights require additional thermal and newborn care and breastfeeding support for their survival and development. These infants are at increased risk of dying due to complications of prematurity and/or low birth weight if they are not given supportive care at birth and continuing care until discharge.

The Department of Health (DOH) national policy (Administrative Order 2009-0025) and the National Newborn Care Program ensure that low birth weight newborn infants are likewise initiated on early and exclusive breastfeeding at birth following the essential newborn care (ENC) protocol. Kangaroo mother care (KMC), as part of the package of interventions for care of small babies, is the standard of care for pre-term and low birth weight newborn infants. KMC is now being implemented in almost all government hospitals and selected private hospitals to sustain thermal care and breastfeeding requirements until infants sustain weight gain and breastfeeding capability, after which they can be discharged. Thereafter, KMC, exclusive breastfeeding, and developmental follow-up are done at the community level to ensure optimum development.

For births in the 5 years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded in the questionnaire if available from either a written record or the mother's recall. Eighty-four percent of births had a reported birth weight. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 15% had a low birth weight (**Table 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to mothers who smoke cigarettes or tobacco are more likely to be of low weight (21%) than births to mothers who do not smoke (14%).
- There are large regional variations in the percentage of births with a low birth weight; 9% of births in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and the National Capital Region (NCR) had a low birth weight, as compared with 20% of births in Davao and 21% of births in Zamboanga Peninsula.
- The percentage of births with a low birth weight decreases with increasing household wealth, from 16% of births to mothers in the lowest two wealth quintiles to 13% of births to mothers in the highest two quintiles.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunization of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial to reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In the Philippines, routine childhood vaccination protects against tuberculosis, especially the extrapulmonary forms (BCG vaccine); diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DPT vaccine); poliomyelitis (oral polio vaccine [OPV] or inactivated polio vaccine [IPV]); pneumonia, meningitis, and ear infection due to *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib vaccine); hepatitis B (HepB vaccine); and measles (measles vaccine) or measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR vaccine). The NDHS 2017 collected information on coverage of all of these vaccines among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey.

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" vaccinations. Children are considered to have received all basic vaccinations if they have

received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of the DPT and polio vaccines, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In the Philippines, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at the first clinic contact, while the DPT vaccine is given at the approximate ages of 6, 10, and 14 weeks in combination with Hib and HepB (DPT-Hib-HepB), IPV (DPT-Hib-IPV), or both IPV and HepB (DPT-IPV-Hib-HepB). When IPV is not given in combination with DPT, polio vaccine is given as OPV on the same schedule as the DPT-containing vaccine. The first measles-containing vaccine, either measles alone or MMR, should be given at or soon after age 9 months, and a second dose should be given at 12-15 months.

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine; DPT protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine (IPV or OPV)
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine (measles or MMR)

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months or age 24-35 months

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the NDHS 2017: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's vaccinations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded on the vaccination card or document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, polio, hepatitis B, pentavalent preparation (a DPT-containing vaccine that also includes Hib and either HepB or IPV), and measles-containing vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multi-dose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received. Mothers' recall may not be as reliable as written vaccination records and therefore may result in underestimates of vaccinations (Miles et al. 2013).

Seventy percent of children age 12-23 months and 66% of children age 24-35 months received all basic vaccinations, with 55% of those age 12-23 months and 48% of those age 24-35 months having received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months (**Table 10.2**).

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. In this report, a child age 12-23 months is considered to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received all basic vaccinations, a birth dose of HepB vaccine, three additional doses of the HepB vaccine,¹ and three doses of Hib. Children age 24-35 months have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if they have received a second dose of the measles or MMR vaccine in addition to all of the age-appropriate vaccinations relevant for a child age 12-23 months. Sixty-one percent of children age 12-23 months and 33% of children age 24-35 months have received all of the vaccines appropriate for their age. Forty-eight percent of children age

¹ Hepatitis B vaccine is received at birth as a birth dose, with additional doses received in combination as either DTP-Hib-HepB or DTP-Hib-IPV-HepB depending on whether the source of the vaccines is a public or private provider. Although a child who has received a birth dose of HepB vaccine plus two additional doses as part of DTP-combination vaccines has received the recommended number of doses (i.e., three doses of HepB vaccine), infants who avail vaccines from public facilities typically receive four doses of HepB vaccine as a result of the need to complete three doses of DTP-combination vaccine. The vast majority of infants in the NDHS 2017 received vaccinations from public facilities (data not shown). Thus, *in this report*, the all age-appropriate vaccination indicator requires a total of four doses of HepB vaccine to be satisfied.

12-23 months and 28% of those age 24-35 months received the vaccines appropriate for their age by age 12 months and by age 24 months, respectively, as recommended.

Figure 10.1 shows coverage of all age-appropriate vaccinations among children age 12-23 months. Coverage is highest for the BCG vaccine (90%). In the case of multi-dose vaccines such as DPT, HepB, Hib, and polio, coverage is highest for the first dose and falls in subsequent doses. Coverage rates for the first doses of DPT, HepB (non-birth dose), Hib, and polio are 87%, 88%, 87%, and 88%, respectively. Eighty percent of children age 12-23 months received the third dose of DPT, 81% received the third dose of HepB, 80% received the third dose of Hib, and 79% received the third dose of polio. The differences between the percentages of children receiving the first and third doses are 6-7 percentage points each for DPT, HepB, and Hib and 9 percentage points for polio.

A similar pattern is observed among children age 24-35 months, although coverage for first doses is slightly lower than that reported among children age 12-23 months. The coverage rate for the second measles or MMR dose is 47% (**Table 10.2**).

Overall, 9% of children age 12-23 months and 14% of those age 24-35 months were reported not to have received any vaccinations. Less than 1% of children whose vaccination card was seen did not have any vaccinations recorded on the card.

Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

A vaccination card is an important tool for ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations and does so on schedule. In the Philippines, there is no single, national vaccination card; rather, each region may have one or more vaccination cards in circulation, including vaccination cards from both the public and private health sectors. Ninety-six percent of children age 12-23 months and 94% of children age 24-35 months have ever had a vaccination card. However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; overall, 64% of children age 12-23 months and 52% of children age 24-35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview (**Table 10.3**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines has fluctuated over time, rising from 72% in 1993 to 80% in 2008 and then decreasing to 70% in 2017. The percentage of children age 12-23 months who did not receive any vaccinations has also fluctuated over time but notably increased from 4% in 2013 to 9% in 2017 (**Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

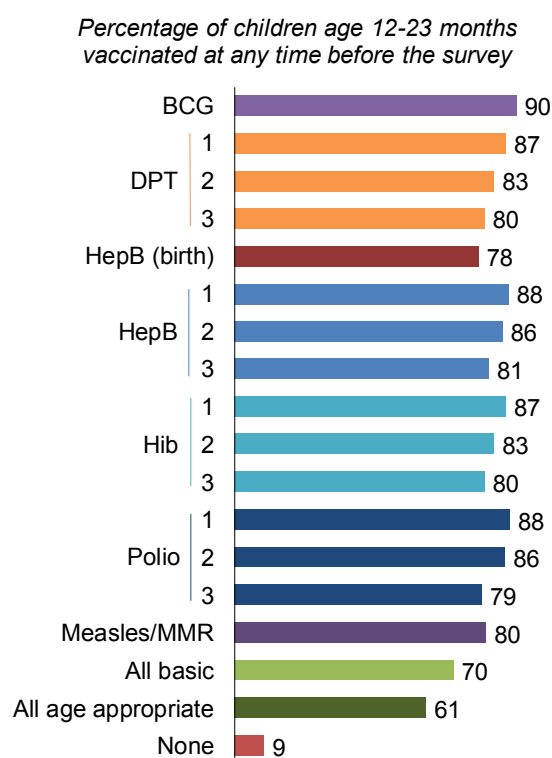
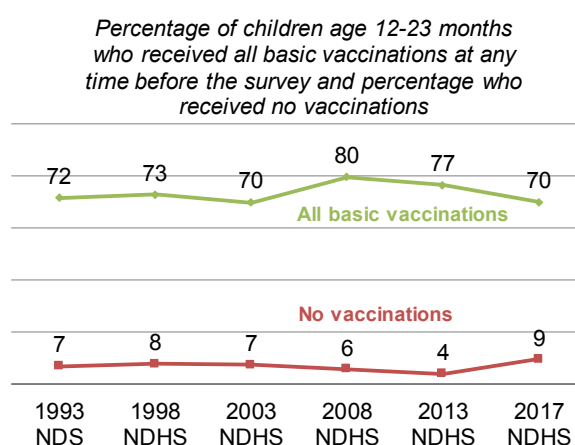


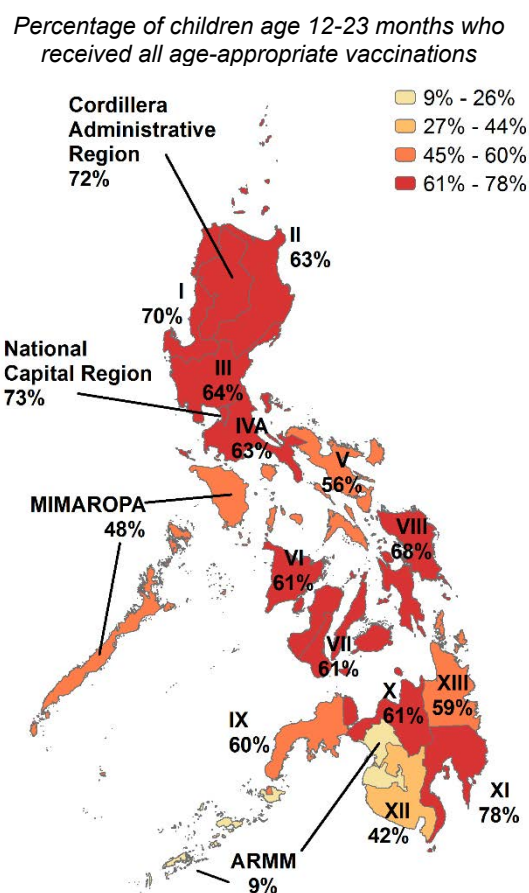
Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received age-appropriate vaccinations is lower among sixth- and higher-order births (39%) than among lower order births (61%-66%) (Table 10.4.1).
- Eighty-three percent of children age 12-23 months whose vaccination card was seen received all basic vaccinations, as compared with 47% of children whose vaccination card was not seen and whose information was based entirely on their mother's recall. Seventy percent of children age 12-23 months with a vaccination card seen received all age-appropriate vaccinations, compared with 45% of children without a card or without a card seen.
- A similar pattern was apparent among children age 24-35 months; 46% of children with a vaccination card received all age-appropriate vaccines, as compared with 19% whose vaccination history was based entirely on their mother's recall.
- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all age-appropriate vaccinations increases with increasing household wealth, from 47% in the lowest quintile to 74% in the highest quintile.
- Children age 12-23 months in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to receive all age-appropriate vaccinations (67% versus 57%) (Table 10.4.2).
- There are wide disparities by region in the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all age-appropriate vaccinations. Coverage is lowest in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (9%) and highest in Davao (78%) (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by region



10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (predominantly pneumonia) is a common cause of death in young children. Caregivers are advised that a young child with a cough and/or difficult breathing should be taken to a health facility promptly.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers reported that 2% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 67% of children with ARI symptoms; among about one-fifth (22%) of

children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought the same day or the day after their symptoms appeared (**Table 10.5**). The most common places from which advice or treatment was sought were rural health units or urban health centers, private hospitals or clinics, and barangay health stations (**Table 10.6**).

10.4 FEVER

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among children under age 5, 17% were reported to have a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fifty-two percent of children with fever were taken for advice or treatment, and 22% took antibiotic drugs (**Table 10.7**).

As shown in **Table 10.8**, 32% of children with fever were taken to a public sector health facility for advice or treatment; for 20%, advice or treatment was sought from the private sector. Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, the most common provider of advice or treatment was a barangay health station (30%), followed by a private hospital or clinic (26%).

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

In the Philippines, diarrhea is a leading cause of child illness; in 2015, diarrhea was estimated to be responsible for 7% of deaths among children under age 5 (UNICEF 2018). Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhea.

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea and Treatment-seeking Behavior

Mothers reported that 6% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Treatment or advice was sought for 42% of children who had diarrhea (**Table 10.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea peaks among children age 6-23 months (9%). This corresponds to the time when children start losing protection from maternal antibodies through breastfeeding, begin to crawl and walk, and are at increased risk of contamination from food, water, and the environment. Treatment was most commonly sought for children age 12-59 months (41%-45%).
- By region, diarrhea prevalence ranges from 3% in NCR, Davao, and ARMM to 12% in MIMAROPA Region and Western Visayas.
- Among children with diarrhea, advice or treatment was more likely to be sought for boys than for girls (50% and 33%, respectively).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

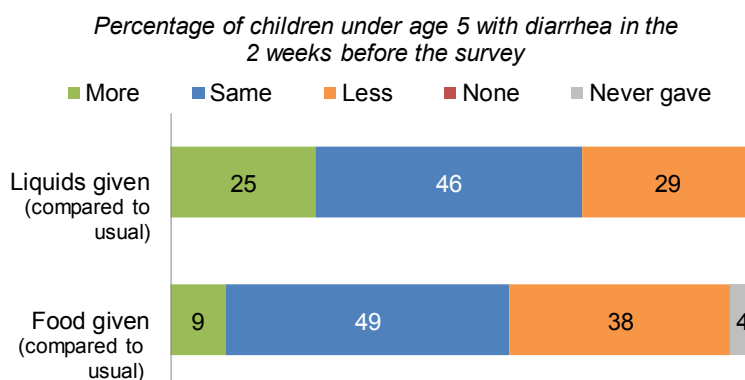
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Only 25% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Forty-six percent received the same amount of liquids. It is of concern that 29% of children were given somewhat less or much less fluid than usual, and 1% were given no fluids at all (**Figure 10.4** and **Table 10.10**).

Fifty-eight percent of children with diarrhea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of food or more food than usual. Thirty-eight percent of children were given much less or somewhat less food than usual (**Figure 10.4** and **Table 10.10**).

Figure 10.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and Other Treatments

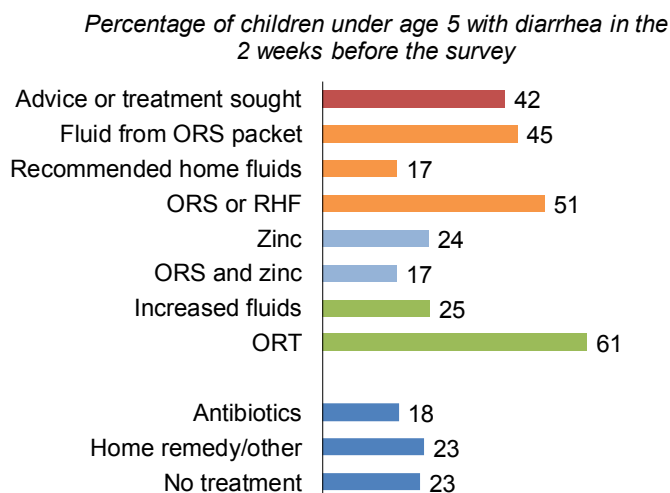
Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

As noted previously, all children with diarrhea should receive increased fluids, continued feeding, and oral zinc. Sixty-one percent of children received ORT, as increased fluids (25%), ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid (45%), or recommended home fluids (17%) (**Table 10.10** and **Table 10.11**). Forty-five percent of children received ORT and continued feeding, and 24% of children received zinc (**Figure 10.5**). Twenty-three percent of children received no treatment.

Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhea



Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey who received ORT decreased from 73% in 2008 to 61% in 2017; however, during this same period, the percentage of children with diarrhea who received zinc supplements increased from 2% to 24%.

Patterns by background characteristics

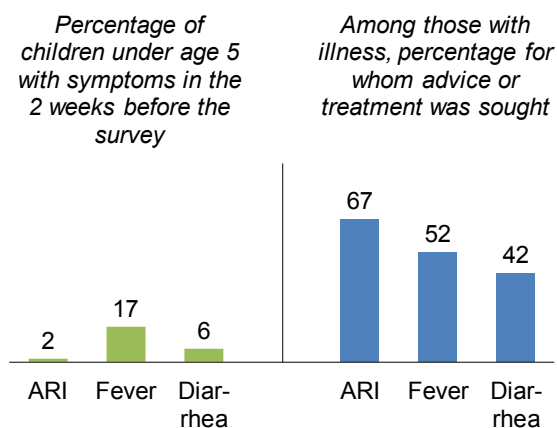
- Among children with diarrhea, boys (20%) are more likely to be given the recommended treatment of ORS and zinc than girls (14%).

Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought, the most common source of advice or treatment was a barangay health station (34%), followed by a private hospital or clinic (15%) (Table 10.12).

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS: SUMMARY

Fever (17%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks before the survey, followed by diarrhea (6%) and symptoms of ARI (2%); however, children with ARI symptoms were most likely to be taken for advice or treatment. Advice or treatment was sought for 67% of children with ARI symptoms, 52% of children with a fever, and 42% of children with diarrhea (Figure 10.6).

Figure 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness



10.7 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Proper disposal of human waste is important to prevent fecally transmitted diseases. Eighteen percent of children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stool disposed of appropriately (Table 10.13). Seventy-four percent of children's last stools were thrown into the garbage.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately generally rises with the child's age, increasing from 7% of children age 0-1 months to 26% of children age 18-23 months.
- Appropriate disposal of children's stools is more commonplace in rural areas than urban areas (23% and 11%, respectively).
- Appropriate disposal of children's stools varies by region, from 3% in NCR to 39% in SOCCSKSARGEN.
- Children in the lowest wealth quintile (27%) are more likely to have their stools disposed of appropriately than those in the highest wealth quintile (4%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** Child's size and weight at birth
- **Table 10.2** Vaccinations by source of information
- **Table 10.3** Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics
- **Table 10.4.1** Vaccinations by background characteristics

- **Table 10.4.2** Vaccinations by residence and region
- **Table 10.5** Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.6** Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.7** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- **Table 10.8** Source of advice or treatment for children with fever
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Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth				
<20	83.0	1,207	17.2	1,001
20-34	84.9	7,089	13.6	6,017
35-49	81.9	1,612	16.5	1,320
Birth order				
1	88.2	3,083	16.4	2,719
2-3	85.4	4,413	12.9	3,770
4-5	80.5	1,571	13.4	1,266
6+	69.5	841	17.8	584
Mother's smoking status				
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	80.8	483	20.5	390
Does not smoke	84.3	9,425	14.2	7,949
Residence				
Urban	87.9	4,371	14.4	3,842
Rural	81.2	5,537	14.5	4,497
Region				
National Capital Region	93.2	1,190	9.4	1,109
Cordillera Admin. Region	93.3	152	8.7	142
I - Ilocos Region	92.3	452	11.0	417
II - Cagayan Valley	77.0	372	19.0	286
III - Central Luzon	80.8	889	15.1	718
IVA - CALABARZON	88.2	1,588	17.3	1,401
MIMAROPA Region	77.1	260	10.7	200
V - Bicol	90.9	688	12.5	626
VI - Western Visayas	82.4	659	14.4	543
VII - Central Visayas	89.3	580	14.5	518
VIII - Eastern Visayas	92.9	461	12.5	428
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	77.2	403	20.8	311
X - Northern Mindanao	82.6	472	15.2	390
XI - Davao	86.0	519	19.7	447
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71.5	544	15.1	389
XIII - Caraga	85.6	318	16.4	273
ARMM	39.1	361	11.7	141
Mother's education				
No education	32.6	114	(31.2)	37
Grades 1-6	65.3	1,796	17.7	1,173
Grades 7-10	87.1	5,072	14.5	4,416
Grade 11	*	17	*	16
Post-secondary	92.4	460	13.1	425
College	92.8	2,449	12.6	2,272
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	70.1	2,786	16.4	1,954
Second	85.8	2,199	15.6	1,887
Middle	90.7	1,954	13.7	1,771
Fourth	91.8	1,645	13.0	1,511
Highest	91.9	1,324	12.5	1,217
Total	84.2	9,908	14.5	8,339

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
BCG	63.3	26.7	90.0	89.6	51.4	34.0	85.4	84.6
HepB (birth dose)⁵	52.8	25.1	77.9	77.6	40.1	31.8	71.9	70.4
Within 1 day of birth	39.1	na	na	na	25.5	na	na	na
After 1 day of birth	13.1	na	na	na	13.4	na	na	na
DPT								
1	62.3	24.3	86.6	86.4	50.9	31.6	82.5	80.7
2	61.2	21.7	82.9	82.1	49.3	27.1	76.4	73.1
3	59.5	20.3	79.8	78.5	46.5	25.1	71.6	65.5
HepB								
1	62.3	25.2	87.5	87.3	50.7	32.5	83.3	81.5
2	61.1	24.5	85.6	84.8	49.1	30.9	80.0	76.5
3	59.5	21.7	81.2	79.8	46.4	27.8	74.1	67.8
Hib								
1	62.3	24.3	86.6	86.4	50.9	31.6	82.5	80.7
2	61.2	21.7	82.9	82.1	49.3	27.1	76.4	73.1
3	59.5	20.3	79.8	78.5	46.5	25.1	71.6	65.5
Polio⁶								
1	61.6	26.4	87.9	87.6	50.7	32.8	83.5	82.9
2	60.6	25.8	86.4	85.3	49.7	32.1	81.8	79.9
3	57.1	21.8	79.0	76.0	48.3	27.7	76.0	73.4
Measles/MMR								
1	57.7	22.7	80.4	65.3	49.9	30.6	80.5	63.2
2	na	na	na	na	33.9	12.9	46.8	45.6
All basic vaccinations⁷	53.1	16.8	69.9	55.3	44.0	22.2	66.1	48.2
All age-appropriate vaccinations⁸	45.0	16.3	61.2	48.4	24.2	9.2	33.4	27.9
No vaccinations	0.3	9.1	9.4	na	0.1	13.8	13.8	na
Number of children	1,235	699	1,933	1,933	955	880	1,835	1,835

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles/MMR 2, which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received HepB (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.

⁶ Polio = IPV or OPV

⁷ BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of OPV or IPV, and one dose of measles or MMR

⁸ For children age 12-23 months: BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (excluding birth dose), three doses of Hib, three doses of OPV or IPV, and one dose of measles or MMR. For children age 24-35 months: all of the just-mentioned vaccinations plus a second dose of measles or MMR.

Table 10.3 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	96.4	62.8	1,031	93.4	52.0	932
Female	95.7	65.0	902	94.3	52.0	903
Birth order						
1	97.5	64.2	593	94.8	54.4	577
2-3	97.1	64.7	851	95.3	56.3	783
4-5	93.7	60.9	335	92.0	45.6	308
6+	90.2	64.5	153	86.8	35.9	166
Residence						
Urban	97.5	64.1	885	95.4	52.1	818
Rural	94.9	63.6	1,048	92.6	52.0	1,017
Region						
National Capital Region	98.2	57.9	225	98.7	51.3	224
Cordillera Admin. Region	100.0	79.6	28	96.5	69.1	31
I - Ilocos Region	100.0	75.3	92	99.1	57.6	61
II - Cagayan Valley	91.8	40.8	64	88.1	31.1	74
III - Central Luzon	98.7	61.7	180	93.2	33.3	163
IVA - CALABARZON	99.6	59.0	343	97.9	51.6	297
MIMAROPA Region	98.8	63.8	45	95.6	47.6	50
V - Bicol	96.2	76.0	131	95.2	62.1	130
VI - Western Visayas	95.8	62.1	126	86.1	50.4	117
VII - Central Visayas	91.0	70.9	141	97.0	73.7	92
VIII - Eastern Visayas	99.7	80.1	87	98.1	61.5	95
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	95.5	77.1	61	95.4	51.7	94
X - Northern Mindanao	94.9	61.6	91	88.7	51.0	84
XI - Davao	98.9	72.4	93	96.8	71.4	94
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	93.6	57.6	98	89.9	51.5	107
XIII - Caraga	97.8	78.3	60	97.0	63.3	54
ARMM	65.8	34.2	68	64.6	23.0	69
Mother's education						
No education	(55.6)	(31.1)	19	(72.0)	(14.3)	27
Grades 1-6	91.0	59.5	302	85.3	49.7	338
Grades 7-10	97.0	65.8	1,043	95.2	51.2	892
Grade 11	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Post-secondary	100.0	58.3	85	99.6	64.2	108
College	98.2	64.7	484	97.3	54.7	469
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.9	61.6	529	86.2	48.6	539
Second	95.8	66.3	410	96.7	58.5	380
Middle	98.3	68.4	412	95.0	51.2	374
Fourth	99.5	62.2	328	98.1	49.5	311
Highest	99.3	59.3	254	99.2	54.2	232
Total	96.1	63.9	1,933	93.8	52.0	1,835

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

nc = No cases

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.4	886	*	*	4
6-11	1.5	985	*	*	15
12-23	2.0	1,933	(72.2)	(13.9)	38
24-35	1.7	1,835	(50.9)	(18.3)	31
36-47	1.5	1,975	(67.6)	(32.3)	29
48-59	1.6	2,056	(66.6)	(19.6)	34
Sex					
Male	2.0	5,070	70.8	16.9	102
Female	1.0	4,600	60.0	33.5	48
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	2.2	468	*	*	10
Does not smoke	1.5	9,202	67.6	22.2	140
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	1.2	4,159	(83.1)	(22.2)	48
Kerosene	(0.0)	73	nc	nc	0
Coal/lignite	*	7	nc	nc	0
Charcoal	1.7	1,048	*	*	18
Wood/straw ³	1.9	4,382	58.7	16.8	84
No food cooked in household	*	2	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	1.3	4,282	(79.8)	(25.3)	57
Rural	1.7	5,389	59.6	20.2	93
Region					
National Capital Region	1.3	1,178	*	*	16
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.5	152	*	*	1
I - Ilocos Region	2.0	435	*	*	9
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	364	*	*	3
III - Central Luzon	0.9	874	*	*	8
IVA - CALABARZON	0.5	1,553	*	*	7
MIMAROPA Region	3.1	254	*	*	8
V - Bicol	2.8	669	*	*	19
VI - Western Visayas	3.4	636	*	*	22
VII - Central Visayas	0.9	572	*	*	5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	447	(68.5)	(26.8)	20
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.7	393	*	*	7
X - Northern Mindanao	0.6	460	*	*	3
XI - Davao	1.6	507	*	*	8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.7	523	*	*	4
XIII - Caraga	2.7	310	*	*	8
ARMM	0.7	345	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	0.0	108	nc	nc	0
Grades 1-6	2.6	1,724	65.7	19.3	46
Grades 7-10	1.5	4,963	68.8	21.9	74
Grade 11	*	16	nc	nc	0
Post-secondary	1.1	447	*	*	5
College	1.0	2,413	(72.8)	(33.1)	25
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.8	2,707	56.8	10.8	48
Second	1.6	2,135	(54.9)	(27.8)	33
Middle	1.6	1,903	(80.4)	(29.9)	31
Fourth	1.4	1,625	*	*	24
Highest	1.1	1,299	*	*	14
Total	1.5	9,670	67.3	22.2	150

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, and shop/store. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner/hilot or friends/relatives.

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Philippines NDHS 2017

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	44.3	65.1
Government hospital	7.7	11.3
Rural health unit/urban health center	23.8	35.0
Barangay health station	12.2	17.9
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	0.6	1.0
Private medical sector	23.0	33.9
Private hospital/clinic	17.8	26.2
Pharmacy	1.4	2.0
Private doctor	3.8	5.6
Other private sector	0.7	1.0
Traditional practitioner/hilot	0.6	0.9
Friends/relatives	0.1	0.1
Number of children	150	102

BHW = Barangay health worker

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	11.0	886	54.7	39.2	18.3	98
6-11	21.2	985	46.1	20.3	27.4	209
12-23	19.2	1,933	53.6	20.6	21.9	372
24-35	18.8	1,835	55.8	28.1	22.4	344
36-47	12.9	1,975	49.6	25.4	19.5	255
48-59	16.0	2,056	49.4	21.2	22.4	329
Sex						
Male	16.7	5,070	55.1	26.6	22.1	849
Female	16.5	4,600	47.8	21.5	22.3	758
Residence						
Urban	15.6	4,282	52.8	23.8	21.6	667
Rural	17.5	5,389	50.9	24.5	22.6	940
Region						
National Capital Region	7.5	1,178	78.9	62.6	32.8	88
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.8	152	52.9	34.3	17.0	10
I - Ilocos Region	19.5	435	58.7	30.6	19.2	85
II - Cagayan Valley	13.0	364	57.8	35.6	19.3	47
III - Central Luzon	13.5	874	59.9	23.9	12.0	118
IVA - CALABARZON	15.2	1,553	50.0	13.0	17.2	237
MIMAROPA Region	25.1	254	52.3	29.2	16.7	64
V - Bicol	24.3	669	68.7	27.5	26.0	163
VI - Western Visayas	26.6	636	19.8	8.6	13.4	169
VII - Central Visayas	15.7	572	60.4	34.1	34.5	90
VIII - Eastern Visayas	32.3	447	51.4	23.2	21.5	145
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	18.3	393	53.0	30.1	30.0	72
X - Northern Mindanao	13.3	460	41.6	22.8	25.7	61
XI - Davao	14.4	507	57.0	13.5	41.4	73
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	13.7	523	44.7	17.5	26.8	72
XIII - Caraga	26.1	310	36.6	29.1	17.3	81
ARMM	9.7	345	46.2	13.8	22.6	33
Mother's education						
No education	9.7	108	*	*	*	10
Grades 1-6	17.3	1,724	40.0	14.5	18.1	298
Grades 7-10	18.1	4,963	53.9	24.0	22.0	896
Grade 11	*	16	*	*	*	1
Post-secondary	16.9	447	64.0	29.0	21.6	76
College	13.5	2,413	54.3	32.8	26.6	327
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.7	2,707	46.5	18.9	21.0	506
Second	18.6	2,135	47.0	21.2	18.3	397
Middle	16.1	1,903	53.1	24.0	23.5	307
Fourth	14.4	1,625	60.6	29.3	21.1	233
Highest	12.7	1,299	63.9	40.9	34.4	164
Total	16.6	9,670	51.7	24.2	22.2	1,608

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, puericulture center, and shop/store. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner/hilot or friends/relatives.

Table 10.8 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Philippines NDHS 2017

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	31.9	58.1
Government hospital	5.2	9.5
Rural health unit/urban health center	9.9	18.1
Barangay health station	16.3	29.6
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	0.7	1.3
Fieldworker/BHW	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	19.7	35.9
Private hospital/clinic	14.0	25.5
Pharmacy	3.3	5.9
Private doctor	2.5	4.6
Private nurse/midwife	0.0	0.1
NGO	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1
Other private sector	4.0	7.2
Puericulture center	0.1	0.2
Shop/store	0.5	0.9
Traditional practitioner/hilot	1.8	3.3
Friends/relatives	1.7	3.0
Number of children	1,608	883

BHW = Barangay health worker
NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 10.9 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6	3.7	886	(36.3)	32
6-11	9.4	985	36.2	93
12-23	9.0	1,933	44.5	173
24-35	7.3	1,835	44.7	133
36-47	4.0	1,975	41.1	79
48-59	3.6	2,056	42.4	74
Sex				
Male	6.1	5,070	50.2	307
Female	6.1	4,600	33.0	279
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	5.8	9,079	43.3	529
Unimproved	9.6	591	30.2	57
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved sanitation	5.6	6,605	44.4	372
Unimproved sanitation	7.0	3,066	37.9	213
Shared facility ⁴	6.8	2,002	40.6	137
Unimproved facility	5.0	407	32.5	20
Open defecation	8.6	657	33.2	56
Residence				
Urban	5.8	4,282	42.2	248
Rural	6.3	5,389	41.9	338
Region				
National Capital Region	2.5	1,178	(44.9)	30
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.2	152	(69.5)	6
I - Ilocos Region	9.8	435	*	42
II - Cagayan Valley	6.0	364	(44.5)	22
III - Central Luzon	5.9	874	(40.6)	51
IVA - CALABARZON	5.5	1,553	(42.8)	85
MIMAROPA Region	11.8	254	51.8	30
V - Bicol	8.4	669	56.7	56
VI - Western Visayas	11.7	636	25.6	74
VII - Central Visayas	5.3	572	(24.8)	30
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.7	447	46.7	34
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.5	393	*	26
X - Northern Mindanao	3.6	460	(47.2)	17
XI - Davao	3.4	507	(46.8)	17
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.9	523	(32.5)	31
XIII - Caraga	8.0	310	(45.9)	25
ARMM	2.6	345	*	9
Mother's education				
No education	4.0	108	*	4
Grades 1-6	8.3	1,724	40.6	144
Grades 7-10	6.1	4,963	43.3	303
Grade 11	*	16	*	1
Post-secondary	5.9	447	(57.0)	26
College	4.5	2,413	36.8	107
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.5	2,707	39.2	203
Second	6.9	2,135	43.6	148
Middle	5.8	1,903	44.7	111
Fourth	4.8	1,625	41.0	78
Highest	3.5	1,299	(44.9)	45
Total	6.1	9,670	42.0	586

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner/hilot or friends/relatives.

² See Table 2.1 for definition of categories

³ See Table 2.4 for definition of categories

⁴ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhea			
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Age in months														
<6	(17.7)	(62.5)	(2.0)	(16.7)	(1.1)	100.0	(7.5)	(30.0)	(8.3)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(40.4)	(0.0)	100.0
6-11	28.7	46.7	13.3	11.2	0.1	100.0	11.5	41.6	22.9	12.8	1.8	9.3	0.0	100.0
12-23	23.7	43.4	16.7	16.2	0.0	100.0	10.5	47.8	19.6	21.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
24-35	29.3	38.0	12.1	20.6	0.0	100.0	12.2	50.3	13.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
36-47	26.6	43.1	13.9	16.0	0.4	100.0	2.9	56.0	20.2	20.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
48-59	14.7	58.7	8.8	14.9	3.0	100.0	5.7	55.6	12.9	21.0	0.0	3.0	1.8	100.0
Sex														
Male	27.1	43.5	12.8	15.6	1.0	100.0	8.3	47.9	17.0	23.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	100.0
Female	22.0	48.0	13.1	16.9	0.0	100.0	10.3	49.2	17.6	17.2	0.0	5.2	0.5	100.0
Breastfeeding status														
Breastfeeding	22.5	49.8	12.2	15.4	0.1	100.0	12.1	47.1	16.4	17.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0
Not breastfeeding	26.5	42.3	13.5	16.9	0.8	100.0	6.9	49.6	18.0	22.2	0.6	2.2	0.4	100.0
Residence														
Urban	23.9	43.5	10.3	21.4	0.9	100.0	6.6	53.8	14.1	21.9	0.0	3.1	0.5	100.0
Rural	25.3	47.2	14.9	12.4	0.2	100.0	11.2	44.6	19.6	19.0	0.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
Mother's education														
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Grades 1-6	28.2	43.2	12.6	15.8	0.2	100.0	13.9	49.3	16.1	18.7	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Grades 7-10	20.5	47.6	14.9	16.1	0.9	100.0	5.6	47.8	21.2	19.6	0.0	5.4	0.4	100.0
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Post-secondary	(24.2)	(36.7)	(9.8)	(28.9)	(0.3)	100.0	(5.6)	(34.2)	(11.5)	(40.4)	(6.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0
College	33.1	45.1	7.4	14.5	0.0	100.0	14.6	52.6	9.4	19.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	23.6	47.9	12.1	16.3	0.2	100.0	7.8	49.7	17.6	20.2	0.2	4.5	0.0	100.0
Second	22.8	51.2	10.6	13.7	1.7	100.0	10.4	47.4	15.4	20.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Middle	31.1	36.4	18.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	11.3	39.9	24.2	23.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fourth	19.9	41.5	10.4	28.2	0.0	100.0	11.6	55.0	9.5	22.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Highest	(28.2)	(47.5)	(15.9)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	(56.5)	(18.4)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(3.0)	100.0
Total	24.7	45.7	12.9	16.2	0.5	100.0	9.3	48.5	17.3	20.3	0.3	4.2	0.2	100.0

Notes: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.11 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:											Number of children with diarrhea				
	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution		Home remedy/ other	No treatment		
Age in months																
<6	(20.9)	(6.5)	(27.2)	(22.8)	(11.2)	(33.3)	(39.5)	(17.1)	(13.3)	(3.0)	(0.8)	(7.6)	(47.1)	(32)		
6-11	39.5	19.3	45.2	33.7	17.3	53.3	54.6	39.0	12.0	3.5	0.4	19.4	27.2	93		
12-23	48.5	15.7	57.2	22.7	16.5	61.2	67.0	51.2	22.2	7.4	0.4	18.0	17.9	173		
24-35	48.3	21.4	52.1	27.2	21.2	60.0	63.2	43.9	18.4	9.8	0.0	37.0	15.9	133		
36-47	42.9	16.1	48.4	17.8	15.2	54.3	58.7	45.3	14.8	4.0	0.8	22.6	27.8	79		
48-59	48.8	16.5	54.6	19.6	15.6	55.7	61.4	50.3	16.7	8.2	0.0	24.1	22.7	74		
Sex																
Male	48.9	17.9	53.3	26.9	20.3	61.5	64.1	46.2	21.4	7.9	0.4	21.6	21.8	307		
Female	40.3	16.4	48.4	21.6	13.7	51.0	57.2	43.2	13.2	5.4	0.2	25.3	23.2	279		
Residence																
Urban	43.6	20.0	53.1	25.8	18.3	56.2	62.7	46.4	17.4	7.2	0.0	25.2	21.1	248		
Rural	45.7	15.2	49.4	23.4	16.2	56.7	59.5	43.6	17.6	6.4	0.6	22.0	23.5	338		
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Grades 1-6	41.2	18.0	48.6	20.0	15.4	55.0	60.2	47.4	17.8	9.3	0.3	29.0	17.4	144		
Grades 7-10	47.3	17.1	52.7	23.1	16.6	54.4	59.0	43.6	18.9	5.8	0.5	20.5	25.1	303		
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Post-secondary	(59.6)	(25.8)	(65.5)	(51.4)	(44.6)	(71.3)	(75.8)	(37.8)	(30.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(17.8)	26		
College	38.9	15.0	45.9	28.4	15.0	61.3	63.9	47.1	10.7	6.9	0.0	26.1	21.5	107		
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	42.5	18.9	48.8	22.5	16.6	57.2	61.6	44.8	18.8	7.0	0.9	26.4	21.3	203		
Second	45.7	19.0	52.9	23.8	18.5	53.0	58.9	41.5	16.6	7.8	0.0	16.8	24.5	148		
Middle	48.1	15.9	54.5	22.4	15.4	59.5	64.8	48.6	14.7	2.0	0.0	28.0	18.0	111		
Fourth	46.6	13.7	53.1	26.5	13.7	57.2	59.2	46.7	19.5	12.3	0.3	17.1	29.1	78		
Highest	(40.6)	(13.0)	(42.1)	(36.4)	(25.0)	(56.3)	(56.3)	(42.3)	(18.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(20.6)	45		
Total	44.8	17.2	51.0	24.4	17.1	56.5	60.8	44.8	17.5	6.7	0.3	23.4	22.5	586		

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Philippines NDHS 2017

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS ¹
Public sector	28.1	60.7	50.7
Government hospital	5.1	11.0	7.8
Rural health unit/urban health center	6.1	13.2	12.2
Barangay health station	15.7	34.1	29.1
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	1.1	2.4	1.6
Private medical sector	13.0	28.1	20.5
Private hospital/clinic	7.1	15.4	10.1
Pharmacy	2.6	5.6	3.3
Private doctor	3.4	7.4	7.1
Other private sector	5.2	11.3	3.6
Shop/store	1.0	2.2	0.8
Traditional practitioner/hilot	0.6	1.4	0.1
Friends/relatives	3.5	7.6	2.8
Number of children	586	271	262

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

BHW = Barangay health worker

¹ Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Thrown into river/sea	Other			
Age of child in in months											
0-1	0.6	1.3	5.2	8.8	81.8	0.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	290
2-3	0.3	3.2	6.8	6.3	80.0	0.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	10.3	306
4-5	1.6	1.6	4.1	8.3	82.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	7.3	278
6-8	0.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	80.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	13.0	417
9-11	1.7	4.6	8.3	4.7	78.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	14.7	554
12-17	3.8	11.1	7.9	5.4	70.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	22.7	910
18-23	10.3	7.5	8.2	4.3	66.6	2.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	25.9	850
6-23	5.0	7.6	8.1	4.8	72.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	20.6	2,731
Type of toilet facility²											
Improved sanitation	4.3	6.3	6.1	4.0	78.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	16.7	2,531
Unimproved sanitation	3.2	6.0	10.4	9.2	65.8	2.6	2.4	0.3	100.0	19.7	1,075
Shared facility ³	3.4	5.9	7.9	4.5	76.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	17.2	695
Unimproved facility	4.2	11.7	8.8	23.5	44.4	2.3	4.1	1.0	100.0	24.7	158
Open defecation	2.1	2.4	19.5	13.6	48.1	7.2	6.5	0.5	100.0	24.0	222
Residence											
Urban	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	84.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	10.5	1,595
Rural	4.4	8.4	10.4	7.2	66.1	1.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	23.2	2,010
Region											
National Capital Region	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	447
Cordillera Admin. Region	9.4	11.1	2.8	10.7	62.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	23.3	60
I - Ilocos Region	1.2	2.9	18.5	2.5	73.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.7	191
II - Cagayan Valley	6.5	2.9	4.4	3.6	79.3	0.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	13.8	125
III - Central Luzon	3.9	0.3	3.0	2.2	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	319
IVA - CALABARZON	2.6	4.4	2.4	0.9	88.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	9.4	628
MIMAROPA Region	4.8	7.9	16.1	6.2	60.3	2.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	28.8	95
V - Bicol	3.9	7.9	5.9	4.4	71.5	4.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	17.7	245
VI - Western Visayas	5.1	8.8	15.8	8.0	58.7	2.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	29.7	226
VII - Central Visayas	3.0	7.2	6.9	7.5	73.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	17.1	225
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.5	13.2	11.3	7.8	52.5	5.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	29.0	149
IX - Zamboanga											
Peninsula	4.3	8.8	9.5	15.2	58.0	1.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	22.5	129
X - Northern Mindanao	2.0	9.8	7.3	10.0	67.0	2.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	19.1	175
XI - Davao	5.7	6.3	5.5	12.8	68.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	17.5	169
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.3	10.3	23.3	12.8	45.6	0.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	38.8	192
XIII - Caraga	14.3	13.7	10.4	3.1	56.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	38.3	104
ARMM	8.3	13.4	9.9	15.7	49.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	31.6	126
Mother's education											
No education	3.4	12.0	8.6	14.3	47.9	3.9	7.6	2.3	100.0	24.0	39
Grades 1-6	4.8	7.5	12.4	13.7	55.3	3.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	24.7	560
Grades 7-10	4.4	6.7	7.7	4.6	74.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	18.8	1,873
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	15
Post-secondary	2.2	6.7	5.3	1.9	82.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	14.2	153
College	3.0	4.4	4.1	2.8	85.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	11.6	965
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	5.0	8.5	13.7	13.2	52.3	4.3	2.7	0.4	100.0	27.2	957
Second	5.1	9.7	8.2	5.3	69.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	100.0	23.0	787
Middle	3.6	5.4	7.1	2.1	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	16.0	712
Fourth	3.9	3.5	2.2	2.0	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.6	626
Highest	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.6	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.9	524
Total	4.0	6.2	7.4	5.5	74.4	1.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	17.6	3,605

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.

² See Table 2.4 for definition of categories

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Key Findings

- **Early initiation of breastfeeding:** 93% of infants and young children have ever been breastfed. Over half of newborn infants (57%) start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, but one quarter of infants who have been breastfed (24%) received a prelacteal feed during the first 3 days of life.
- **Breastfeeding by age:** 85% of infants age 0-5 months are currently breastfeeding, and 66% of young children are breastfeeding at age 12-15 months.
- **Introduction of complementary foods:** 80% of infants age 6-8 months are currently eating solid, semisolid, or soft foods.
- **Micronutrient intake among children:** Among infants and young children age 6-59 months, 76% received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey and 28% were given iron supplements in the 7 days prior to the survey.
- **Iron tablets during pregnancy:** Over 90% of women who gave birth during the 5 years preceding the survey took iron tablets during the pregnancy for their last child; however, only 51% took them for 90 days or more.

This chapter presents information on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), specifically early breastfeeding initiation, prelacteal feeding, current breastfeeding, duration of breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and micronutrient supplementation among children. Deworming of children is also discussed, as well as micronutrient supplementation with iron tablets during pregnancy among women.

11.1 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

IYCF practices comprise health, development, and nutrition interventions for newborn infants (0-28 days), infants age 29 days to 11 months, and young children age 12-59 months to improve their survival, nutrition, and development. Following appropriate IYCF practices during the first 1,000 days of life is critical to reduce and prevent stunting and wasting among children under age 5.

National policies and guidelines on newborn care (DOH Administrative Order 2009-0025) and IYCF (DOH Administrative Order 2005-0014) are in place, in addition to Republic Act 10028: Expanded Promotion of Breastfeeding (which amended the 1992 Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Act), to ensure national implementation at all levels in both the public and private sectors as well as at the community level.

Early initiation of exclusive breastfeeding, guided by the essential newborn care (ENC) protocol or *Unang Yakap*, ensures that newborn infants, both full term and pre-term and regardless of the manner of delivery,

are immediately and thoroughly dried, and placed on the mother's bare chest (skin-to-skin contact). The mother and her newborn are not separated; they remain together from the delivery room to the recovery room, and thereafter are roomed-in to promote exclusive breastfeeding. Mothers are encouraged to exclusively breastfeed their infants during the first 6 months. Breastfeeding can continue to 2 years or beyond, with complementary foods being introduced at age 6 months.

Aside from the Magna Carta of Women, exclusive and continued breastfeeding among women who will return to or resume work is well-supported by Republic Act 10028. Workplace policies on lactation breaks and establishment of lactation stations allow women who work, even in the informal sector, to manually hand express their breast milk. This ensures continuous emptying of their breasts, therefore increasing the supply of breast milk for their infants.

11.1.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the newborn infant. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding, through skin-to-skin contact, provides warmth and regulates the infant's body temperature and provides an opportunity to transfer beneficial bacteria from the mother's skin to her newborn infant, increasing protection from harmful infections. In addition to encouraging bonding between the mother and her newborn, early initiation of breastfeeding facilitates production of breast milk and early milk letdown. Thus, it is recommended that newborn infants be placed on the mother's breast immediately after birth (within 60-90 minutes) and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

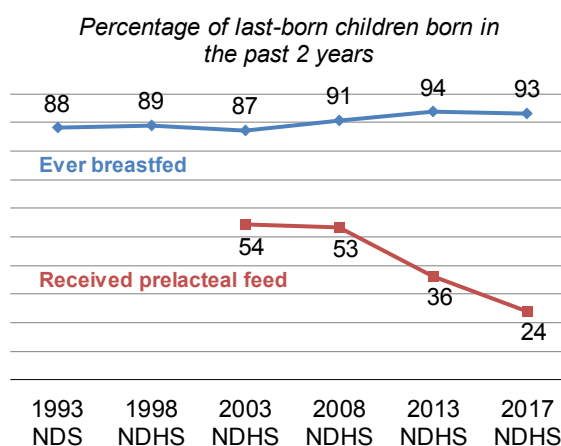
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.1 shows that 93% of last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey had been breastfed at some point in their life. Over half (57%) of newborn infants were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. However, 24% of infants who had been breastfed received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days of life.

Trends: The percentage of last-born children under age 2 who have been breastfed has increased slightly over time, from 88% in 1993 to 93% in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of newborn infants receiving a prelacteal feed has improved dramatically, dropping from 54% to 24% (**Figure 11.1**).

Figure 11.1 Trends in breastfeeding and prelacteal feeding

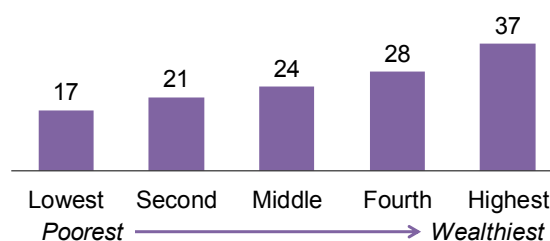


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborn infants ever breastfed is generally high across all background characteristics. Notably, however, the prevalence of ever breastfeeding decreases with increasing household wealth. Ninety-five percent of newborn infants in the lowest wealth quintile were ever breastfed compared with 89% in the highest wealth quintile (Table 11.1).
- There is only a slight difference by residence in the percentage of newborn receiving a prelacteal feed (26% in urban areas versus 23% in rural areas). However, wide differences are observed by region. Seven percent of newborn infants in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) received a prelacteal feed, as compared with 40% in CALABARZON.
- The percentage of newborn infants receiving a prelacteal feed increases with increasing household wealth (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2 Prelacteal feeding by household wealth

Percentage of last-born children born in the last 2 years who received a prelacteal feed



11.1.2 Breastfeeding Status and Complementary Feeding by Age

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by an infant in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated and safe nutritional source. It is recommended that infants be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Supplementing or replacing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is strongly discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and the resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Furthermore, this practice diminishes the maternal antibodies obtained from breast milk, increasing the infant's risk of developing preventable infections (e.g., sepsis and pneumonia). Early introduction of complementary foods, before an infant reaches the age of 6 months, also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the infant's diet. Introduction of complementary foods to the infant, along with continuation of breastfeeding, is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for infants, as during this transition they are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely*; that is, all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

In the NDHS 2017, mothers were asked whether they were currently breastfeeding their last-born child under age 2 and whether the child had received solid, semisolid, or complementary foods the day or night before the survey. This information was used to calculate the percentage of children under age 2 who are currently breastfeeding, consuming complementary foods, and both breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods. The NDHS questionnaire design does not allow for calculation of exclusive breastfeeding because information on the types of liquids and foods the child drank and ate the day or night before the survey is required.

The percentage of children under age 2 currently breastfeeding generally declines with increasing age, from 94% among children less than age 2 months to 54% among children age 18-23 months. Conversely, consumption of complementary foods generally rises with increasing age, from 3% among children less than age 2 months to 97% among children age 18-23 months (Table 11.2).

Among infants age 0-5 months, 85% are currently breastfeeding and, against recommendations, 9% are consuming complementary foods. Continued breastfeeding at age 12-15 months is 66%. Among children age 6-8 months, 80% are consuming complementary foods. In addition, 58% of children age 6-8 months are both breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods.

Bottle feeding is common in the Philippines and generally rises with age, from 25% among children less than age 2 months to 50% or more among children age 6 months or older. Among all children age 0-23 months, 49% were fed with a bottle the day or night before the survey (data not shown).

11.1.3 Duration of Breastfeeding

Among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of any breastfeeding is 19.8 months; the mean duration of breastfeeding is 20.0 months (Table 11.3).

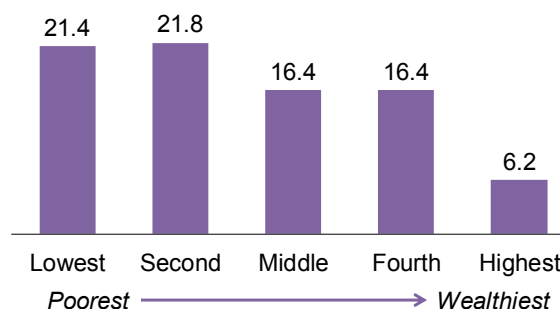
Trends: The median duration of breastfeeding increased from 14.1 months in 1993 to 19.8 months in 2017. Over the same period, the mean duration of breastfeeding increased from 13.7 months to 20.0 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas are breastfed for 6.2 months longer than those in urban areas (median durations of 21.8 months and 15.6 months, respectively).
- Median duration of breastfeeding decreases with increasing household wealth; children in the lowest wealth quintile are breastfed for a median of 21.4 months, whereas children in the highest quintile are breastfed for a median of 6.2 months (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding by household wealth

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey



11.2 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

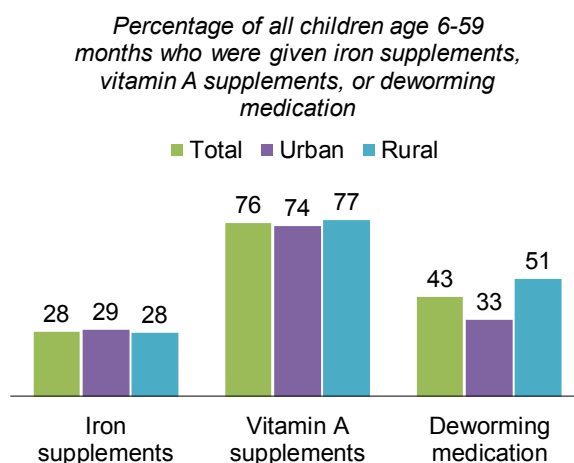
Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to their mother. In the Philippines, micronutrient supplementation programs are in place that target children under age 5, pregnant and lactating women, and women of reproductive age (DOH 2010).

Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Soil-transmitted helminth infections are a major public health problem and are associated with a number of nutritional deficiencies, particularly iron and vitamin A deficiencies. In the Philippines, mass deworming of children age 1-12 takes place twice a year (DOH 2015).

Overall, 28% of children age 6-59 months had taken iron supplements in the past 7 days, 76% had taken vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months, and 43% had been given deworming medication in the past 6 months. With the exception of the percentages of children given deworming medication, differences by residence were minor. Fifty-one percent of children in rural areas had been given deworming medication in the past 6 months, as compared with 33% of children in urban areas (**Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.4 Micronutrient intake among children by residence



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of infants and children given iron supplements, vitamin A supplements, and deworming medication increases with increasing mother's age (**Table 11.4**).
- There are wide regional variations in the percentage of infants and children given iron supplements, vitamin A supplements, and deworming medication.
- While the percentage of infants and children given iron and vitamin A supplements does not vary widely by wealth, the percentage given deworming medication declines with increasing wealth, from 53% in the lowest wealth quintile to 26% in the highest quintile.

11.3 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

It is essential that women have access to quality antenatal care (ANC), a well-balanced diet, and vitamins and mineral supplements during pregnancy. Assessments of the progress of national and local government programs focusing on maternal health and nutrition are being conducted, and causes of malnutrition are being analyzed based on the concept of the first 1,000 days (Philippine Pediatric Society 2017). Balanced nutrition during pregnancy and in the first years of a child's life is one of the essential building blocks for brain development, healthy growth, and a strong immune system.

Anemia during pregnancy poses increased risks of premature delivery, low birth weight, infectious diseases, and maternal and child mortality (WHO 2012). When severe, iron deficiency causes anemia. Means of preventing iron-deficiency anemia among pregnant women include iron supplementation, consumption of iron-fortified food products, and control of parasitic infections.

Ninety-two percent of women with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey took iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy, and most of these women took iron tablets with folic acid (81%) (**Table 11.5**). Half (51%) of women took iron tablets for 90 days or more, 28% took iron tablets for less than 60 days, and 8% took iron tablets for 60-89 days; 5% of women took iron tablets but were uncertain as to the number of days (**Table 11.6**). Eight percent of women did not take any iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy.

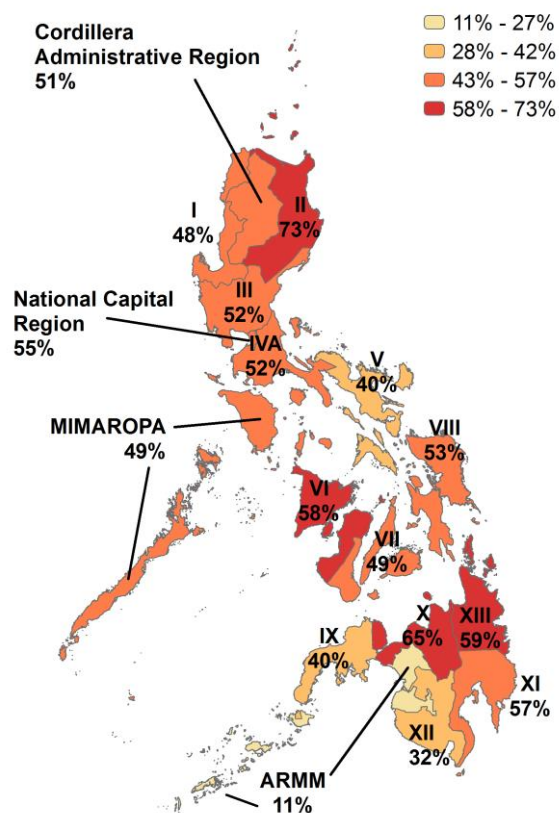
Although it is recommended that women take intestinal parasite drugs for deworming during their second ANC visit, only 4% of women reported taking deworming medication during their last pregnancy (**Table 11.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are slightly more likely than rural women to have taken iron tablets for 90 or more days (53% and 48%, respectively).
- There are large regional differences in the percentage of women who took iron tablets for 90 or more days (**Figure 11.5**). Seventy-three percent of women in Cagayan Valley took iron supplements for 90 days or more, as compared with 11% of women in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile (63%) are more likely to take iron tablets for 90 or more days than those in the lowest wealth quintile (39%) (**Table 11.6**).
- The percentage of women who took deworming medication during their last pregnancy is generally low across all background characteristics. Notably, however, 17% of women in CAR and 15% of women in Davao report that they took deworming medication.

Figure 11.5 Iron tablet intake during pregnancy by region

Percentage of women age 15-49 who took iron tablets for 90 or more days during the pregnancy of their last live birth in the 5 years before the survey



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on breastfeeding, complementary feeding and micronutrient supplementation, see the following tables:

- Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding
- Table 11.2 Infant feeding practices by age
- Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding
- Table 11.4 Micronutrient intake among children
- Table 11.5 Iron tablets with folic acid
- Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	91.6	55.6	84.2	1,964	23.3	1,799
Female	95.0	58.4	85.3	1,761	24.8	1,673
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	93.0	57.1	84.2	3,298	23.9	3,069
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	94.5	53.5	87.9	369	26.8	348
Barangay health worker	*	*	*	12	*	11
Other	100.0	87.7	100.0	30	7.8	30
No one	*	*	*	17	*	15
Place of delivery						
Health facility	92.9	57.3	84.0	3,103	23.8	2,881
At home	93.9	54.5	88.4	517	26.4	485
Other	99.6	57.5	88.5	105	20.9	105
Residence						
Urban	92.3	55.6	82.6	1,661	26.0	1,532
Rural	94.0	58.0	86.4	2,065	22.5	1,940
Region						
National Capital Region	92.6	64.2	85.1	461	21.2	427
Cordillera Admin. Region	97.1	80.0	93.4	60	7.2	58
I - Ilocos Region	95.3	56.2	90.5	197	24.0	188
II - Cagayan Valley	89.6	61.0	79.0	132	23.5	118
III - Central Luzon	87.8	35.5	68.1	327	34.2	287
IVA - CALABARZON	92.0	46.6	81.4	651	39.6	598
MIMAROPA Region	92.0	63.0	87.2	98	16.0	90
V - Bicol	91.2	53.6	82.7	251	18.8	229
VI - Western Visayas	93.5	69.1	89.9	237	20.3	222
VII - Central Visayas	98.9	62.6	94.4	233	19.0	231
VIII - Eastern Visayas	96.9	56.8	88.1	156	17.7	151
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	94.8	65.9	88.2	133	22.3	126
X - Northern Mindanao	94.4	58.7	87.0	180	12.6	170
XI - Davao	97.0	74.2	91.8	175	14.6	170
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	93.7	54.2	87.6	197	14.2	185
XIII - Caraga	98.3	70.0	95.4	107	16.6	105
ARMM	89.6	50.2	76.6	129	34.9	116
Mother's education						
No education	86.2	50.8	79.8	40	21.3	34
Grades 1-6	96.9	63.3	92.1	575	19.0	558
Grades 7-10	92.9	57.7	86.0	1,941	21.1	1,803
Grade 11	*	*	*	15	*	14
Post-secondary	85.6	45.2	80.3	167	32.0	143
College	93.2	53.8	78.8	987	32.1	920
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.2	62.4	90.5	982	17.3	935
Second	94.3	57.3	89.5	816	21.1	770
Middle	93.8	60.6	85.1	749	24.1	702
Fourth	91.4	47.0	76.1	631	28.4	577
Highest	89.1	52.8	76.9	547	36.5	487
Total	93.2	56.9	84.7	3,725	24.1	3,472

Notes: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, or midwife

Table 11.2 Infant feeding practices by age

Percentages of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother who are not breastfeeding, who are currently breastfeeding, who are consuming complementary foods, and who are breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods, and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age in months	Percentage not breastfeeding	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Percentage consuming complementary foods	Percentage breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	5.7	94.3	3.1	3.1	290	24.7	296
2-3	22.1	77.9	2.6	2.1	306	43.3	311
4-5	17.8	82.2	23.0	18.2	278	42.6	280
6-8	26.4	73.6	80.3	57.9	417	51.4	421
9-11	26.5	73.5	92.9	68.1	554	50.3	564
12-17	35.1	64.9	96.5	62.7	910	57.8	963
18-23	46.1	53.9	97.4	52.5	850	54.5	970
0-3	14.1	85.9	2.9	2.6	596	34.2	606
0-5	15.3	84.7	9.3	7.6	874	36.9	886
6-9	26.9	73.1	83.4	59.9	593	50.6	600
12-15	34.0	66.0	96.6	63.4	623	57.7	661
12-23	40.4	59.6	97.0	57.8	1,760	56.1	1,933
20-23	47.7	52.3	98.1	51.0	591	56.2	682

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Consumption of complementary foods is based on a single question on whether or not the child ate any solid, semisolid, or soft foods.

Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years
Sex	
Male	20.9
Female	19.4
Residence	
Urban	15.6
Rural	21.8
Region	
National Capital Region	14.7
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.2
I - Ilocos Region	(20.7)
II - Cagayan Valley	(24.9)
III - Central Luzon	20.4
IVA - CALABARZON	21.2
MIMAROPA Region	21.4
V - Bicol	19.5
VI - Western Visayas	18.2
VII - Central Visayas	22.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(20.2)
X - Northern Mindanao	18.1
XI - Davao	13.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	21.4
XIII - Caraga	18.6
ARMM	25.9
Mother's education	
No education	*
Grades 1-6	21.8
Grades 7-10	19.8
Grade 11	*
Post-secondary	(4.2)
College	17.1
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	21.4
Second	21.8
Middle	16.4
Fourth	16.4
Highest	6.2
Total	19.8
Mean for all children	20.0

Notes: Median and mean durations are based on the breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.4 Micronutrient intake among children

Among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ¹	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ²	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{1,3}	Number of children
Age in months				
6-8	26.4	54.6	5.5	421
9-11	25.3	71.1	5.4	564
12-17	24.4	76.5	18.8	963
18-23	28.0	74.6	36.4	970
24-35	28.0	79.2	46.2	1,835
36-47	30.5	76.6	57.2	1,975
48-59	29.2	76.6	59.8	2,056
Sex				
Male	28.4	75.0	43.3	4,620
Female	28.0	76.0	43.1	4,164
Breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	28.5	75.0	31.6	2,869
Not breastfeeding	28.1	75.7	48.8	5,916
Mother's age				
15-19	22.3	72.4	29.7	288
20-29	27.6	73.0	42.1	4,263
30-39	28.8	77.7	44.4	3,351
40-49	31.2	80.5	48.5	882
Residence				
Urban	29.0	74.1	33.4	3,910
Rural	27.6	76.6	51.1	4,875
Region				
National Capital Region	29.7	66.7	20.0	1,077
Cordillera Admin. Region	45.6	88.1	72.2	137
I - Ilocos Region	27.5	77.0	45.8	382
II - Cagayan Valley	25.7	78.4	53.5	336
III - Central Luzon	10.1	73.2	25.5	785
IVA - CALABARZON	21.6	72.1	34.5	1,406
MIMAROPA Region	13.9	83.0	57.4	230
V - Bicol	27.8	75.9	46.0	609
VI - Western Visayas	34.0	75.0	47.2	582
VII - Central Visayas	36.8	81.7	47.2	519
VIII - Eastern Visayas	31.9	90.2	62.5	420
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	43.6	77.4	48.0	358
X - Northern Mindanao	28.6	81.8	64.2	411
XI - Davao	50.9	83.8	66.3	458
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	27.5	77.1	52.5	476
XIII - Caraga	40.1	87.2	61.8	291
ARMM	13.9	44.6	24.8	306
Mother's education				
No education	9.9	56.3	33.5	92
Grades 1-6	20.3	70.3	50.2	1,573
Grades 7-10	28.1	78.2	44.1	4,508
Grade 11	*	*	*	3
Post-secondary	36.4	77.0	44.2	418
College	33.4	74.2	36.6	2,190
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	25.1	73.2	53.4	2,474
Second	27.2	80.8	51.1	1,941
Middle	31.8	76.0	39.3	1,734
Fourth	29.3	73.3	33.6	1,470
Highest	29.9	73.5	26.4	1,165
Total	28.2	75.5	43.2	8,784

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

Table 11.5 Iron tablets with folic acid

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who took iron tablets and percentage who took iron tablets with folic acid, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who took iron tablets	Percentage of women who took iron tablets with folic acid	Number of women
Residence			
Urban	93.5	82.4	3,434
Rural	90.6	79.2	4,188
Region			
National Capital Region	94.9	92.1	966
Cordillera Admin. Region	96.4	91.9	116
I - Ilocos Region	90.1	78.4	356
II - Cagayan Valley	92.9	87.0	286
III - Central Luzon	91.7	81.5	704
IVA - CALABARZON	94.3	69.3	1,287
MIMAROPA Region	89.7	81.3	196
V - Bicol	89.5	70.2	506
VI - Western Visayas	90.0	79.7	494
VII - Central Visayas	94.6	90.9	455
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97.7	92.1	333
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	92.6	86.7	287
X - Northern Mindanao	92.0	85.8	340
XI - Davao	94.9	79.8	412
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	90.7	84.7	401
XIII - Caraga	94.1	85.4	242
ARMM	57.9	45.7	238
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	85.7	72.5	1,909
Second	92.3	77.4	1,664
Middle	93.5	80.6	1,556
Fourth	96.6	89.3	1,358
Highest	93.9	88.7	1,133
Total	91.9	80.6	7,622

Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets during the pregnancy of their last child and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of their last child, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets during pregnancy of last birth						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know	Total		
Age								
15-19	9.2	31.7	9.4	44.4	5.2	100.0	6.8	341
20-29	6.7	29.3	8.1	51.3	4.6	100.0	3.5	3,580
30-39	8.7	24.7	8.5	52.0	6.2	100.0	3.9	2,900
40-49	11.2	32.0	6.9	45.4	4.5	100.0	5.7	801
Residence								
Urban	6.5	25.6	9.0	53.3	5.7	100.0	2.9	3,434
Rural	9.3	29.9	7.5	48.4	4.9	100.0	5.0	4,188
Region								
National Capital Region	5.1	19.4	11.7	55.0	8.8	100.0	0.9	966
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.6	34.7	4.4	51.4	5.8	100.0	17.1	116
I - Ilocos Region	9.9	35.1	4.9	47.5	2.5	100.0	2.5	356
II - Cagayan Valley	7.1	7.5	4.1	73.2	8.1	100.0	3.5	286
III - Central Luzon	8.2	20.6	8.6	52.4	10.3	100.0	2.5	704
IVA - CALABARZON	5.7	24.8	8.1	52.0	9.4	100.0	1.7	1,287
MIMAROPA Region	10.3	30.2	7.2	49.0	3.2	100.0	5.6	196
V - Bicol	10.3	39.2	10.4	39.9	0.3	100.0	3.5	506
VI - Western Visayas	10.0	23.7	7.0	58.2	1.1	100.0	1.8	494
VII - Central Visayas	5.4	36.0	7.2	49.4	2.0	100.0	6.0	455
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.3	35.5	9.2	52.5	0.5	100.0	3.0	333
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.0	34.5	4.4	39.8	14.3	100.0	4.0	287
X - Northern Mindanao	8.0	21.0	5.0	64.7	1.3	100.0	7.0	340
XI - Davao	5.1	28.3	9.3	56.6	0.7	100.0	15.1	412
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	9.1	45.8	11.3	32.2	1.4	100.0	6.7	401
XIII - Caraga	5.8	29.5	5.9	58.6	0.2	100.0	1.9	242
ARMM	41.4	38.6	7.9	11.0	1.1	100.0	7.6	238
Education								
No education	32.8	20.6	10.0	31.2	5.5	100.0	6.4	71
Grades 1-6	17.3	35.9	10.4	33.9	2.6	100.0	5.8	1,238
Grades 7-10	6.4	31.3	7.9	50.0	4.3	100.0	4.0	3,906
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	16
Post-secondary	5.4	21.3	5.8	60.6	6.8	100.0	3.7	367
College	5.1	17.9	7.7	61.0	8.2	100.0	3.1	2,024
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.1	34.2	9.2	39.4	3.1	100.0	6.8	1,909
Second	7.7	34.5	8.6	47.3	1.9	100.0	4.7	1,664
Middle	6.4	29.7	8.4	50.8	4.7	100.0	2.6	1,556
Fourth	3.4	21.4	7.5	60.3	7.5	100.0	3.1	1,358
Highest	6.1	13.1	6.4	62.7	11.7	100.0	1.8	1,133
Total	8.0	27.9	8.2	50.6	5.2	100.0	4.1	7,622

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV or AIDS:** 94% of women age 15-49 have heard of AIDS.
- **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV:** Only 25% of women age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.
- **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:** Seven in 10 women age 15-49 express discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- **HIV testing:** Only 45% of women age 15-49 know where to get an HIV test, and only 5% have ever been tested for HIV.
- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among young women:** Only 20% of young women age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

HIV/AIDS is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing the world today. The passing of the Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act in 1998 gave strength to the country's fight against HIV/AIDS.

Despite the limited progression of the HIV epidemic in the Philippines, HIV is a major public health concern. To help stakeholders and policymakers formulate plans to meet this challenge, this chapter presents findings on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior.

12.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

More than 9 in 10 women age 15-49 (94%) have heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 12.1**). Despite the overall high proportion of women with knowledge of HIV, there are notable exceptions: the percentage of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS is strikingly lower among those living in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (59%), those with no education (45%), those with a grade 1-6 education (79%), and those in the lowest wealth quintile (80%).

Two-thirds (66%) of women age 15-49 know that using condoms is a means of preventing HIV transmission. Eighty-four percent of women know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV. Six in 10 women (62%) are aware of both of these HIV prevention methods (**Table 12.2**).

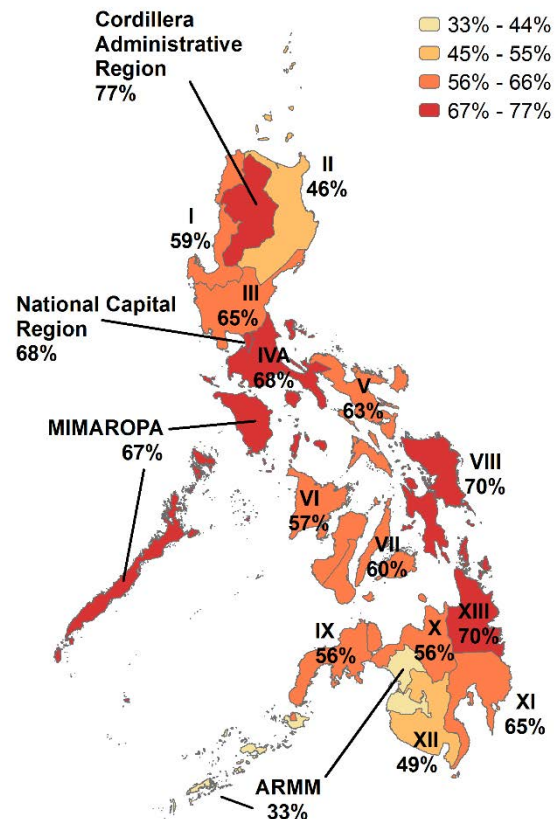
Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who know of both HIV prevention methods increased from 45% in 2003 to 62% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Less than half of young women age 15-19 know about both HIV prevention methods (48%), as compared with 62%-68% of older women.
- Women in urban areas are more knowledgeable about both HIV prevention methods (65%) than women in rural areas (60%).
- By region, knowledge of both HIV prevention methods ranges from 33% in ARMM to 77% in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (Figure 12.1).
- Knowledge of HIV prevention generally increases with increasing education and wealth. One quarter of women with no education (24%) have knowledge of both HIV prevention methods, as compared with three quarters of women with a college education (73%). Less than half of women in the lowest wealth quintile (47%) are aware of both prevention methods, compared with 71% of women in the highest quintile.

Figure 12.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention among women by region

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner



Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Only 25% of women age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (Table 12.3). The two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission in the Philippines are that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Trends: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among women has increased from 14% in 2003 to 25% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

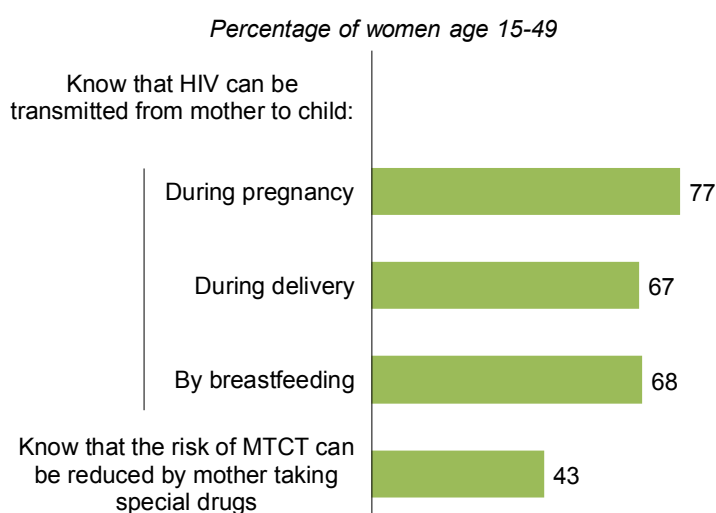
- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases with age; only 16% of women age 15-19 have comprehensive knowledge, as compared with 28% of women age 40-49.

12.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted

from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or by breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy. Among women age 15-49, 77% know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, 67% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 68% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding. Only 43% of women know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (**Figure 12.2** and **Table 12.4**).

Figure 12.2 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)



Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who know that MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs has more than doubled, from 20% in 2003 to 43% in 2017.

12.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Respondents are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV

More than half of women (53%) age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS do not think that children living with HIV should attend school with children who are HIV negative (**Table 12.5**). Sixty-one percent of women would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Seven in 10 women (71%) hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are slightly more likely to hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV than women in urban areas (75% versus 68%).

- By region, the percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ranges from 37% in CAR to more than 80% in Davao (85%), ARMM (84%), and Central Visayas (83%).
- The percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV decreases with increasing household wealth. More than 8 in 10 women (82%) in the lowest wealth quintile hold discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 62% of women in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 12.3).

12.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Information on number of sexual partners and use of safe sex practices is important in designing and monitoring programs that control the spread of HIV. Among women age 15-49, 0.4% had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months (Table 12.6). Among these women, 9% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. On average, women age 15-49 have 1.4 lifetime sexual partners.

12.5 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

12.5.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

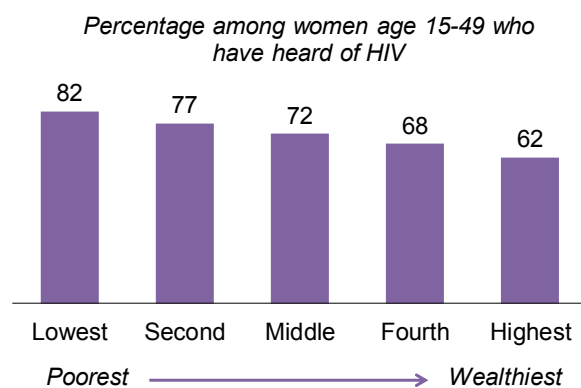
To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they had been tested, they were asked whether they had received the results of their last test. Forty-five percent of women age 15-49 know of a place where they can get an HIV test. Only 4% of women have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of their last test; 0.7% have been tested but did not receive the results of the last test. Only 2% of women were tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months prior to the survey (Table 12.7).

Trends: Knowledge among women age 15-49 of a place to get an HIV test has declined from 52% in 2008 to 45% in 2017. There has been little change in the percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV (3% in 2008 versus 5% in 2017).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 are less likely than older women to know of a place where they can get an HIV test (31% versus 46%-51%).

Figure 12.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by household wealth



Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

- Only 3 in 10 women in ARMM (29%) know where to get an HIV test, as compared with 6 in 10 women in Western Visayas (61%), the National Capital Region (NCR) (60%), MIMAROPA Region (60%), and Caraga (59%) (**Figure 12.4**).
- Women in NCR (11%) and Central Visayas (5%) are more likely than women in other regions (0.6%-3%) to have ever been tested for HIV and to have received the results of their most recent test.
- The percentage of women who know where to get an HIV test increases with increasing household wealth, from 32% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 59% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 12.5**).
- Only 1% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of their most recent test, as compared with 7% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

12.6 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

12.6.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors. Only 1 in 5 women age 15-24 (20%) have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (defined as knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) (**Table 12.8**).

Figure 12.4 Knowledge of where to obtain an HIV test by region

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know a place to get an HIV test

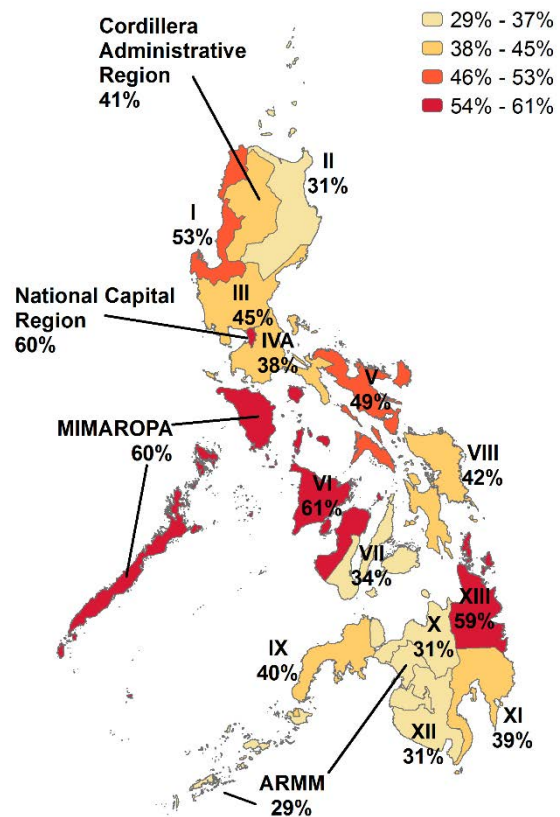
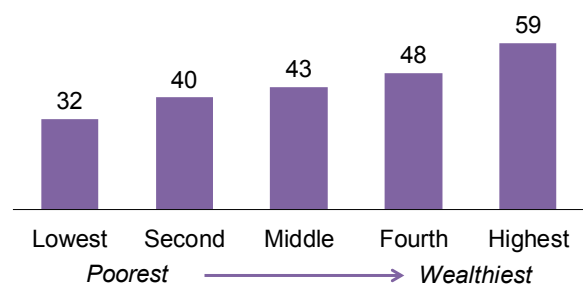


Figure 12.5 Knowledge of where to obtain an HIV test by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know a place to get an HIV test



Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge generally improves with increased education. Only 7% of young women with no education have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention, as compared with 35% of young women with a post-secondary education.

12.6.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) than young people who initiate sex later. Only 2% of young women age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15. One in five young women (20%) had sexual intercourse before age 18 (**Table 12.9**).

Trends: The percentage of young women age 15-24 who had sex by age 15 was 1% in 1993 and 2% in both 2003 and 2017. The percentage of young women who had sex by age 18 increased slightly over the same period (14% in 1993, 15% in 2003, and 20% in 2017).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women in urban areas (16%) are less likely to have had sexual intercourse by age 18 than young women in rural areas (24%).
- Young women with a grade 1-6 education are more likely to have had sexual intercourse before age 18 (59%) than young women at higher educational levels (4%-33%).

12.6.3 Premarital Sex

Table 12.10 presents information on premarital sexual intercourse among young women. Ninety-two percent of never-married young women age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse.

Trends: The percentage of never-married young women who have never had sex decreased from 99% in 1993 to 97% in 2003 and 92% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Premarital sex increases with age. Ninety-eight percent of never-married women age 15-17 have never had sex, as compared with 78% of never-married women age 23-34.
- Never-married young women from rural areas (94%) are slightly more likely than those from urban areas (90%) to have never had sex.

12.6.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Limiting the number of sexual partners and practicing protected sex are crucial in the fight against the spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. As shown in **Table 12.11**, 0.4% of women age 15-24 reported having had two or more sexual partners during the 12 months prior to the survey.

12.6.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. As noted, knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make decisions to reduce risk and increase safe sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Only 2% of women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of their last test (**Table 12.12**).

Trends: Recent HIV testing among sexually active young women has changed only minimally (1% in 2008 and 2% in 2017).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1** Knowledge of HIV or AIDS
- **Table 12.2** Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
- **Table 12.3** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV
- **Table 12.4** Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- **Table 12.5** Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
- **Table 12.6** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
- **Table 12.7** Coverage of prior HIV testing
- **Table 12.8** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young women
- **Table 12.9** Age at first sexual intercourse among young women
- **Table 12.10** Premarital sexual intercourse among young women
- **Table 12.11** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young women
- **Table 12.12** Recent HIV tests among young women

Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women
Age		
15-24	92.3	9,072
15-19	90.4	4,897
20-24	94.6	4,175
25-29	94.1	3,717
30-39	94.7	6,603
40-49	94.2	5,682
Marital status		
Never married	93.6	8,971
Ever had sex	96.9	1,348
Never had sex	93.0	7,623
Married/living together	93.6	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	94.0	1,086
Residence		
Urban	96.5	12,252
Rural	90.9	12,822
Region		
National Capital Region	97.4	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	93.4	440
I - Ilocos Region	94.5	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	90.2	802
III - Central Luzon	94.4	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	94.7	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	91.3	621
V - Bicol	94.6	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	97.2	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	94.4	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97.0	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	88.9	764
X - Northern Mindanao	95.3	998
XI - Davao	96.7	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	85.6	1,038
XIII - Caraga	97.4	648
ARMM	59.0	780
Education		
No education	44.9	200
Grades 1-6	79.2	3,245
Grades 7-10	94.4	11,558
Grade 11	96.7	934
Post-secondary	98.4	1,144
College	98.6	7,994
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	79.8	4,209
Second	93.2	4,629
Middle	96.7	4,918
Fourth	96.8	5,527
Highest	98.3	5,791
Total	93.6	25,074

Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of women
Age				
15-24	59.2	78.8	54.7	9,072
15-19	52.9	74.2	48.1	4,897
20-24	66.5	84.3	62.3	4,175
25-29	68.8	86.5	65.5	3,717
30-39	71.0	88.3	67.9	6,603
40-49	70.4	85.5	66.1	5,682
Residence				
Urban	68.9	86.7	64.8	12,252
Rural	63.8	81.3	59.9	12,822
Region				
National Capital Region	71.4	89.7	67.8	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	80.0	88.1	76.8	440
I - Ilocos Region	63.8	83.2	59.3	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	48.3	80.6	45.7	802
III - Central Luzon	67.2	85.0	64.5	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	70.9	87.2	67.6	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	69.0	85.9	67.3	621
V - Bicol	69.2	83.4	63.1	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	63.1	86.2	57.0	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	64.7	82.0	60.4	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	73.5	87.9	70.1	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	59.6	75.8	55.7	764
X - Northern Mindanao	60.4	81.4	55.6	998
XI - Davao	69.6	86.7	65.1	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	52.5	73.8	48.6	1,038
XIII - Caraga	74.1	88.3	70.0	648
ARMM	37.5	46.0	32.8	780
Education				
No education	25.1	34.5	23.5	200
Grades 1-6	51.6	68.6	47.7	3,245
Grades 7-10	63.5	83.3	59.2	11,558
Grade 11	63.8	80.1	58.0	934
Post-secondary	75.1	90.8	71.7	1,144
College	76.2	91.9	72.9	7,994
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	51.1	67.7	46.7	4,209
Second	62.7	82.4	58.3	4,629
Middle	67.8	86.8	63.7	4,918
Fourth	70.3	88.8	67.5	5,527
Highest	74.9	90.1	70.9	5,791
Total	66.2	84.0	62.3	25,074

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 12.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Percentage of women who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV ²	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get AIDS by hugging or shaking hands with an infected person	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
15-24	69.5	57.6	72.3	50.1	29.4	20.2	9,072
15-19	64.3	54.0	68.9	45.8	24.8	15.7	4,897
20-24	75.6	61.9	76.4	55.1	34.7	25.5	4,175
25-29	75.0	57.7	76.2	59.0	34.1	25.4	3,717
30-39	76.8	59.0	77.9	61.9	35.9	26.8	6,603
40-49	75.8	58.1	75.0	60.8	38.1	28.4	5,682
Total	73.7	58.1	75.0	57.0	33.8	24.6	25,074

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of women
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
15-24	70.8	59.4	62.3	50.6	37.8	9,072
15-19	66.3	54.0	57.8	45.1	33.9	4,897
20-24	76.2	65.7	67.7	57.2	42.4	4,175
25-29	78.1	68.9	70.5	60.4	45.7	3,717
30-39	82.2	72.5	71.5	62.8	46.0	6,603
40-49	81.7	72.1	71.1	62.8	47.3	5,682
Total	77.4	67.1	67.9	58.1	43.3	25,074

Table 12.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Age				
15-24	52.4	64.6	73.1	8,374
15-19	55.3	67.5	75.6	4,425
20-24	49.0	61.4	70.4	3,949
25-29	51.7	60.2	70.7	3,499
30-39	54.0	59.1	70.2	6,250
40-49	54.1	59.7	69.7	5,354
Marital status				
Never married	49.8	62.0	70.5	8,399
Ever had sex	51.2	59.7	70.1	1,307
Never had sex	49.6	62.4	70.6	7,091
Married/living together	55.1	61.2	71.8	14,056
Divorced/separated/widowed	52.3	58.3	69.5	1,022
Residence				
Urban	49.8	58.1	67.9	11,818
Rural	56.5	64.7	74.6	11,658
Region				
National Capital Region	36.8	46.6	55.0	4,285
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.5	32.6	37.0	411
I - Ilocos Region	53.1	65.5	75.2	1,189
II - Cagayan Valley	62.0	64.4	74.0	724
III - Central Luzon	62.4	62.2	75.9	2,315
IVA - CALABARZON	47.6	61.3	71.1	3,804
MIMAROPA Region	52.5	57.7	69.4	567
V - Bicol	56.8	66.6	76.3	1,467
VI - Western Visayas	48.1	60.1	69.1	1,456
VII - Central Visayas	65.6	71.8	82.8	1,517
VIII - Eastern Visayas	54.2	67.1	75.3	967
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	64.3	70.3	79.4	680
X - Northern Mindanao	67.3	68.4	79.4	951
XI - Davao	68.8	74.7	84.6	1,163
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	59.1	63.1	75.6	889
XIII - Caraga	60.0	67.3	76.2	632
ARMM	71.6	78.4	83.7	460
Education				
No education	62.6	70.9	73.0	90
Grades 1-6	64.0	71.5	79.8	2,571
Grades 7-10	58.7	64.7	75.4	10,907
Grade 11	46.3	60.6	69.0	903
Post-secondary	47.9	55.7	67.3	1,125
College	43.2	54.3	63.5	7,881
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	66.8	73.6	82.2	3,360
Second	60.1	66.2	76.9	4,315
Middle	55.4	62.0	72.4	4,756
Fourth	49.8	57.7	68.2	5,352
Highest	40.9	53.5	62.3	5,694
Total	53.1	61.4	71.2	23,477

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 12.6 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	All women		Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age						
15-24	0.4	9,072	(21.6)	37	1.4	2,826
15-19	0.3	4,897	*	14	1.3	599
20-24	0.6	4,175	(17.7)	23	1.4	2,227
25-29	0.5	3,717	*	17	1.4	3,077
30-39	0.5	6,603	(0.9)	31	1.5	6,120
40-49	0.2	5,682	*	11	1.3	5,415
Marital status						
Never married	0.3	8,971	(17.1)	24	1.5	1,348
Married or living together	0.4	15,016	1.0	61	1.4	15,009
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.1	1,086	*	12	1.5	1,082
Residence						
Urban	0.4	12,252	(9.0)	45	1.4	8,255
Rural	0.4	12,822	9.5	51	1.4	9,184
Region						
National Capital Region	0.3	4,400	*	14	1.3	2,705
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.5	440	*	2	1.4	268
I - Ilocos Region	0.5	1,258	*	7	1.2	830
II - Cagayan Valley	0.2	802	*	2	1.5	607
III - Central Luzon	0.3	2,453	*	6	1.3	1,702
IVA - CALABARZON	0.1	4,016	*	4	1.3	2,895
MIMAROPA Region	0.3	621	*	2	1.4	442
V - Bicol	0.5	1,551	*	8	1.2	1,063
VI - Western Visayas	0.0	1,498	nc	0	1.3	1,071
VII - Central Visayas	0.9	1,607	*	14	1.7	1,125
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.3	997	*	3	1.4	695
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.3	764	*	2	1.5	569
X - Northern Mindanao	1.0	998	*	10	1.7	751
XI - Davao	0.4	1,203	*	5	2.1	955
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.2	1,038	*	12	1.7	789
XIII - Caraga	0.3	648	*	2	1.4	484
ARMM	0.1	780	*	1	1.1	489
Education						
No education	0.0	200	nc	0	1.2	167
Grades 1-6	0.5	3,245	*	16	1.4	2,888
Grades 7-10	0.5	11,558	5.4	56	1.4	8,265
Grade 11	0.1	934	*	1	(1.2)	42
Post-secondary	0.3	1,144	*	4	1.3	921
College	0.2	7,994	(10.6)	19	1.4	5,155
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.4	4,209	*	15	1.4	3,299
Second	0.5	4,629	(1.2)	25	1.5	3,431
Middle	0.2	4,918	*	12	1.5	3,555
Fourth	0.5	5,527	(14.0)	27	1.3	3,662
Highest	0.3	5,791	*	18	1.3	3,492
Total	0.4	25,074	9.3	96	1.4	17,438

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.7 Coverage of prior HIV testing

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	37.7	1.9	0.5	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.1	9,072
15-19	30.8	0.4	0.4	99.2	100.0	0.8	0.3	4,897
20-24	45.8	3.7	0.7	95.5	100.0	4.5	2.1	4,175
25-29	50.5	6.2	0.7	93.1	100.0	6.9	4.0	3,717
30-39	49.6	5.8	0.8	93.4	100.0	6.6	3.3	6,603
40-49	49.3	3.1	1.1	95.9	100.0	4.1	1.2	5,682
Marital status								
Never married	41.7	2.4	0.5	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.8	8,971
Ever had sex	53.2	7.0	1.1	91.9	100.0	8.1	4.9	1,348
Never had sex	39.7	1.6	0.4	98.1	100.0	1.9	1.2	7,623
Married/living together	47.1	4.5	0.9	94.7	100.0	5.3	2.2	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	52.7	7.3	1.1	91.7	100.0	8.3	3.5	1,086
Residence								
Urban	50.8	5.9	0.9	93.1	100.0	6.9	3.4	12,252
Rural	40.2	1.8	0.6	97.6	100.0	2.4	1.0	12,822
Region								
National Capital Region	59.9	11.4	1.2	87.5	100.0	12.5	6.7	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	41.3	2.2	0.1	97.7	100.0	2.3	1.1	440
I - Ilocos Region	52.9	2.4	0.5	97.1	100.0	2.9	0.8	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	31.1	0.8	0.3	98.8	100.0	1.2	0.8	802
III - Central Luzon	44.5	1.6	0.6	97.7	100.0	2.3	0.7	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	38.1	3.4	0.8	95.8	100.0	4.2	1.7	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	60.2	1.5	0.3	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.6	621
V - Bicol	49.0	1.3	0.2	98.5	100.0	1.5	0.5	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	61.3	1.6	1.3	97.1	100.0	2.9	0.8	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	33.6	5.1	1.2	93.8	100.0	6.2	3.4	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	42.1	1.6	0.1	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.9	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	40.4	2.4	1.1	96.5	100.0	3.5	1.2	764
X - Northern Mindanao	30.7	1.7	0.5	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.7	998
XI - Davao	38.7	1.6	0.7	97.7	100.0	2.3	0.4	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	30.7	1.7	0.7	97.6	100.0	2.4	0.9	1,038
XIII - Caraga	59.1	2.1	0.3	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.4	648
ARMM	29.4	0.6	0.3	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.2	780
Education								
No education	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	200
Grades 1-6	29.2	1.0	0.5	98.5	100.0	1.5	0.6	3,245
Grades 7-10	40.2	2.7	0.5	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.4	11,558
Grade 11	29.4	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	934
Post-secondary	54.1	5.3	1.7	93.0	100.0	7.0	3.3	1,144
College	60.9	7.0	1.1	91.9	100.0	8.1	3.9	7,994
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.9	0.8	0.3	98.9	100.0	1.1	0.4	4,209
Second	39.6	1.9	0.7	97.4	100.0	2.6	1.1	4,629
Middle	43.4	3.4	0.7	95.8	100.0	4.2	1.9	4,918
Fourth	48.3	4.4	0.7	94.9	100.0	5.1	2.1	5,527
Highest	58.8	7.4	1.1	91.5	100.0	8.5	4.4	5,791
Total	45.4	3.8	0.7	95.4	100.0	4.6	2.1	25,074

¹ Includes "don't know"

Table 12.8 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young women

Percentage of young women age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of women
Age		
15-19	15.7	4,897
15-17	14.4	3,058
18-19	17.7	1,839
20-24	25.5	4,175
20-22	25.6	2,572
23-24	25.2	1,603
Marital status		
Never married	20.7	6,807
Ever had sex	21.8	564
Never had sex	20.6	6,243
Ever married	18.6	2,264
Residence		
Urban	21.5	4,446
Rural	18.8	4,626
Education		
No education	7.1	29
Grades 1-6	10.1	630
Grades 7-10	15.0	4,451
Grade 11	22.0	932
Post-secondary	34.7	252
College	28.9	2,778
Total 15-24	20.2	9,072

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 12.2 and 12.3.

Table 12.9 Age at first sexual intercourse among young women

Percentage of young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women
Age				
15-19	1.6	4,897	na	na
15-17	1.4	3,058	na	na
18-19	2.1	1,839	17.2	1,839
20-24	2.4	4,175	20.7	4,175
20-22	2.7	2,572	19.4	2,572
23-24	2.0	1,603	22.8	1,603
Residence				
Urban	1.7	4,446	16.0	3,103
Rural	2.2	4,626	23.5	2,911
Education				
No education	8.7	29	(27.2)	26
Grades 1-6	12.5	630	58.5	447
Grades 7-10	1.8	4,451	32.8	2,176
Grade 11	0.1	932	4.5	356
Post-secondary	0.0	252	4.0	251
College	0.6	2,778	6.3	2,757
Total	2.0	9,072	19.7	6,014

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.10 Premarital sexual intercourse among young women

Among never-married women age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women
Age		
15-19	96.6	4,450
15-17	98.2	2,947
18-19	93.4	1,502
20-24	82.5	2,358
20-22	84.7	1,642
23-24	77.5	716
Residence		
Urban	89.9	3,483
Rural	93.7	3,324
Education		
No education	(93.0)	18
Grades 1-6	91.2	256
Grades 7-10	92.8	3,115
Grade 11	98.3	906
Post-secondary	82.8	175
College	88.4	2,339
Total 15-24	91.7	6,807

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 12.11 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during the last intercourse, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women
Age				
15-19	0.3	4,897	*	14
15-17	0.1	3,058	*	2
18-19	0.6	1,839	*	12
20-24	0.6	4,175	(17.7)	23
20-22	0.6	2,572	*	15
23-24	0.5	1,603	*	8
Marital status				
Never married	0.3	6,807	*	17
Ever married	0.9	2,264	(19.9)	19
Residence				
Urban	0.3	4,446	*	14
Rural	0.5	4,626	(20.1)	23
Education				
No education	0.0	29	*	0
Grades 1-6	1.2	630	*	8
Grades 7-10	0.5	4,451	(12.0)	23
Grade 11	0.1	932	*	1
Post-secondary	0.1	252	*	0
College	0.2	2,778	*	5
Total 15-24	0.4	9,072	(21.6)	37

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.12 Recent HIV tests among young women

Among young women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
Age		
15-19	1.3	522
15-17	0.3	134
18-19	1.7	387
20-24	2.1	1,936
20-22	1.9	1,015
23-24	2.5	921
Marital status		
Never married	2.6	342
Ever married	1.9	2,116
Total 15-24	2.0	2,457

Key Findings

- **Health insurance coverage:** 68% of the household population has some form of health insurance coverage. The percentage covered by PhilHealth, the government-administered insurance plan, increased from 38% in 2008 to 66% in 2017.
- **Health care treatment:** 8% of household members visited a health facility for advice or treatment in the 30 days prior to the survey. Among these individuals, 59% visited a public medical facility first, 40% consulted a private medical facility, and 1% went to an alternative medical provider.
- **Hospital care:** 4% of household members were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months before the survey. Fifty-five percent of persons receiving in-patient care were treated at a public facility.
- **Costs of treatment:** Among individuals who were confined in a facility, the average cost of treatment was PhP 21,400. The average cost of in-patient health care is substantially higher in private facilities than in public facilities (PhP 33,191 versus PhP 11,627).

In order to formulate policies and programs to improve public health service delivery, health planners not only require knowledge on the prevalence of illnesses and injuries but also need information on the characteristics of those seeking health services and on health care expenditures. To collect information on these topics, the NDHS 2017 Household Questionnaire included a country-specific module on health insurance coverage, health care utilization, and health care costs.

Information about health insurance coverage was collected for each person in the household. In addition, the respondent to the Household Questionnaire was asked whether any member of the household had visited a health facility or health care provider for advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey. For each member who had visited a health facility, there were follow-up questions about the type of facility first visited, the reason treatment was sought, the time it took to get to the facility, round trip transportation costs, treatment costs, and how treatment costs were paid.

The household respondent was also asked questions about whether any household members were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months preceding the survey and, if so, the type of facility where care was received, the reason for the confinement, the length of the confinement, the costs of tests and treatments, and how the costs were covered.

13.1 HEALTH INSURANCE

The National Health Insurance Program (NHIP), administered by PhilHealth, is the country's social insurance program. The NHIP goal is 100% PhilHealth coverage in order to ensure affordable, acceptable, available, and accessible health care for all Filipinos. In recent years, the national government has

intensified its interventions to increase financial risk protection for Filipinos through providing free and quality health services in the public sector, enhancing the packages covered by the NHIP, and increasing the coverage of the NHIP.

Since the National Health Insurance Act was amended in 2013, health care for poor households identified by the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) has been fully subsidized by the national government through revenues from tobacco and alcohol taxes (Sin Tax). A point-of-service program also enables poor individuals not identified through the NHTS-PR to become PhilHealth members and receive subsidized care if they are confined at a hospital.

13.1.1 Health Insurance Coverage

The NDHS 2017 results showed that 68% of the household population has some form of health insurance coverage (**Table 13.1**). PhilHealth is by far the most common form of health insurance, covering 66% of the household members. The next most common form of health insurance is the Social Security System (SSS) (22%). The Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and private insurance cover only small proportions of the population (3% and 2%, respectively). Three in 10 (31%) household members have no health insurance.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of the household population covered by health insurance ranges from a low of 50% in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to a high of 75% in the National Capital Region (NCR).
- The percentage of the household population covered by health insurance increases with increasing household wealth, from 60% in the lowest quintile to 83% in the highest quintile.

13.1.2 PhilHealth Insurance Coverage

Table 13.2 shows the percentage of the household population insured under specific PhilHealth membership categories. Twenty-seven percent of individuals are PhilHealth members through the formal economy, 9% are members through the informal economy, 19% are indigent members, 4% are sponsored members, 1% are lifetime members, 6% are senior citizen members, and 2% are overseas Filipino members.

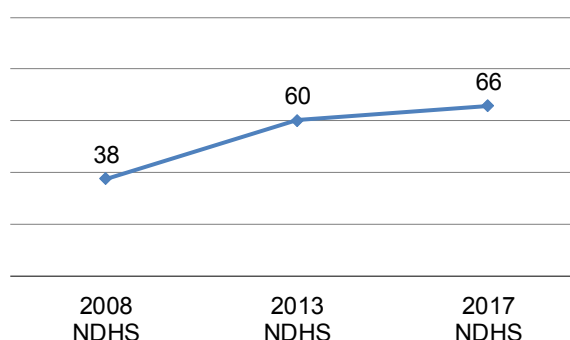
Trends: The percentage of the household population covered by PhilHealth increased from 38% in 2008 to 60% in 2013 and 66% in 2017 (**Figure 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall PhilHealth coverage does not differ in urban and rural areas (66% each). However, the type of membership does vary by residence; the household population is far more likely to have coverage through indigent memberships in rural areas than in urban areas (26% versus 9%) (**Figure 13.2**).
- Type of PhilHealth membership also varies widely by region. For example, 58% of the household population in NCR are members through the formal economy and 3% are covered through indigent memberships. In contrast, 6% of those in ARMM are members through the formal economy and 39% are indigent members (**Table 13.2**).

Figure 13.1 Trends in PhilHealth coverage

Percentage of the de jure population with PhilHealth insurance coverage



- PhilHealth coverage through both the formal economy and the informal economy increases with increasing wealth, while indigent membership declines.

13.2 RECENT HEALTH CARE TREATMENT

Eight percent of household members visited a health facility or health provider for advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey. Among those who sought care, 59% first consulted a public medical facility, 40% first went to a private medical facility or provider, and 1% first went to an alternative medical provider (Table 13.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 0-4 were far more likely to have been to a health facility or provider in the 30 days before the survey than those in other age groups (19% versus 5%-9%).
- Household members who sought treatment consulted a public health facility first more often in rural than urban areas (65% versus 50%). Among those seeking treatment, the percentage who went to a public health facility also varied by region, ranging from only 46% in NCR to 82% in ARMM.
- Among those seeking care, the percentage consulting a public health facility decreased from 84% in the lowest wealth quintile to 20% in the highest quintile.

Table 13.4 shows the specific types of facilities visited first by household members who sought health care in the 30 days before the survey. Barangay health stations were the most commonly visited public health facility, while private clinics were the most commonly visited private health facility.

Reasons for Seeking Care

The most common reason for visiting a health facility was sickness or injury (59%), followed by a medical check-up (29%) and prenatal or postnatal check (5%) (Table 13.5).

Travel Time

Among those who visited a health facility or provider in the 30 days before the survey, the average round trip travel time was 47 minutes (Table 13.6). Travel time was comparable in urban and rural areas (47 and 46 minutes, respectively). SOCKSARGEN had the longest average travel time (78 minutes), followed by MIMAROPA Region (77 minutes); Eastern Visayas had the shortest (32 minutes).

13.3 HOSPITAL CARE

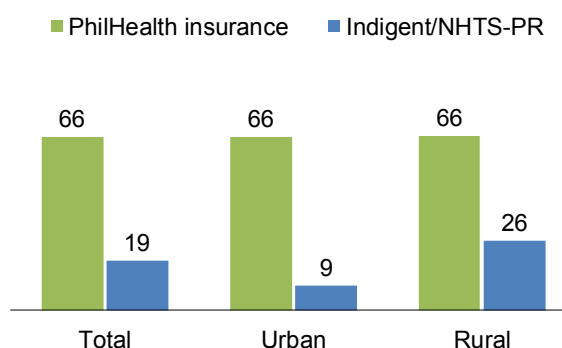
Four percent of household members were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months before the survey. Among those confined, more than half (55%) received care at a public facility (Table 13.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of household members receiving in-patient care at a public facility ranged from 41% in NCR to 77% in Caraga and ARMM.

Figure 13.2 PhilHealth coverage by residence

Percentage of the de jure population with any PhilHealth insurance coverage and indigent PhilHealth coverage



- As expected, the percentage of household members confined in public facilities decreases with increasing wealth, from 75% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 21% among those in the highest quintile.

The most common reason for confinement was sickness or injury (76%), followed by birth or miscarriage (23%) (Table 13.8). Twenty-four percent of those confined stayed 6 or more days in the hospital or clinic. Treatment was free for 12% of those confined.

13.4 COST OF TREATMENT

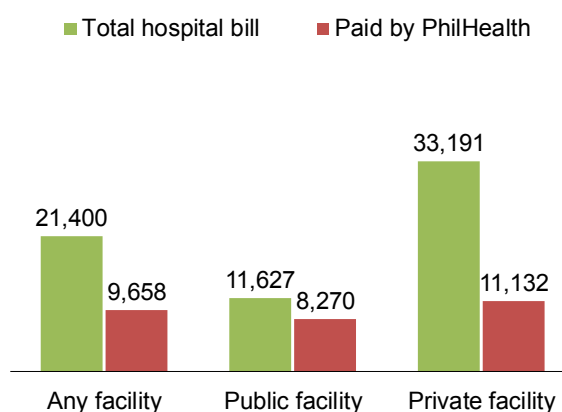
The average travel cost for persons who visited a health facility or provider in the 30 days preceding the survey was PhP 89, while the average cost of treatment was PhP 1,380 (Table 13.9). The average amount paid for treatment at private facilities was more than three times the amount paid at public facilities (PhP 2,491 versus PhP 668).

Among individuals confined in a facility, the average cost of treatment was PhP 21,400. Less than half of the average hospital bill was paid by PhilHealth (Figure 13.3). In addition, an average of PhP 5,237 was paid for medicines or services from an outside pharmacy or laboratory.

As expected, the average cost of in-patient care received in private facilities was substantially higher than the cost of care received in public facilities (PhP 33,191 versus PhP 11,627). PhilHealth paid a much larger proportion of the costs for stays in public facilities (71%) than for stays in private facilities (34%) (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3 Average costs of care

Average costs (in PhP) of in-patient medical care and costs paid by PhilHealth



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on health care utilization and financing, see the following tables:

- Table 13.1 Health insurance coverage**
- Table 13.2 Type of PhilHealth insurance**
- Table 13.3 Treatment-seeking behavior**
- Table 13.4 Specific types of health facilities utilized**
- Table 13.5 Reason for seeking health care**
- Table 13.6 Average travel time to health facility visited**
- Table 13.7 In-patient hospital care**
- Table 13.8 Aspects of in-patient care**
- Table 13.9 Average costs of care**

Table 13.1 Health insurance coverage

Percentage of the de jure population with any health insurance coverage and with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Any health insurance	PhilHealth insurance	GSIS	SSS	Private ¹	None	Don't know	Number
Sex								
Male	67.0	64.5	2.1	22.8	2.3	32.7	0.3	59,506
Female	69.8	67.3	2.9	20.7	2.4	29.9	0.3	56,699
Age								
0-4	62.0	61.3	0.9	10.2	1.1	37.7	0.3	10,925
5-29	63.3	61.7	1.4	17.9	1.9	36.3	0.4	55,549
30-59	72.0	68.9	3.4	34.9	3.8	27.8	0.3	15,597
60+	77.0	72.7	4.3	25.8	2.7	22.8	0.2	34,106
Don't know	(23.9)	(23.9)	(4.4)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(54.8)	(21.3)	29
Residence								
Urban	68.9	65.7	2.7	32.8	3.6	30.8	0.3	52,058
Rural	67.9	66.0	2.3	12.8	1.3	31.8	0.3	64,147
Region								
National Capital Region	74.9	70.7	2.5	49.1	5.8	24.9	0.2	16,594
Cordillera Admin. Region	73.5	71.2	5.8	16.7	1.1	25.7	0.8	2,131
I - Ilocos Region	68.2	65.2	2.5	18.1	0.5	31.2	0.6	6,156
II - Cagayan Valley	65.6	64.9	1.9	5.0	0.6	34.0	0.3	4,208
III - Central Luzon	67.8	65.7	2.1	26.3	2.2	32.1	0.1	11,196
IVA - CALABARZON	67.2	65.0	1.5	23.7	3.1	32.7	0.1	17,753
MIMAROPA Region	68.8	66.9	3.3	13.6	1.1	30.8	0.4	3,004
V - Bicol	63.9	62.4	2.5	8.1	0.2	35.8	0.3	7,359
VI - Western Visayas	69.0	65.5	3.2	18.9	1.3	30.2	0.8	7,874
VII - Central Visayas	63.8	59.4	2.6	24.7	4.1	35.3	0.9	7,383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	67.5	65.9	3.2	6.4	1.7	32.2	0.3	5,084
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	69.7	66.2	2.7	10.5	0.4	29.6	0.7	3,959
X - Northern Mindanao	67.3	65.2	3.1	17.5	0.6	32.4	0.3	4,849
XI - Davao	71.2	69.2	2.8	22.1	2.4	28.6	0.1	6,264
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71.9	71.0	2.0	7.7	1.4	27.9	0.2	5,469
XIII - Caraga	71.4	69.7	3.5	17.9	1.0	27.9	0.7	3,243
ARMM	50.4	50.2	1.8	0.9	0.1	49.5	0.1	3,679
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.7	59.0	0.1	3.7	0.2	40.1	0.2	23,252
Second	62.2	60.6	0.5	10.2	0.6	37.5	0.4	23,226
Middle	65.0	62.1	1.5	20.0	1.0	34.7	0.3	23,237
Fourth	71.7	68.2	3.1	30.4	2.0	27.9	0.4	23,250
Highest	83.2	79.2	7.2	44.6	7.8	16.4	0.3	23,240
Total	68.3	65.8	2.5	21.8	2.3	31.3	0.3	116,205

Notes: Respondents may report more than one type of insurance. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

GSIS = Government Service Insurance System

SSS = Social Security System

¹ Includes private insurance company, health maintenance organization, and pre-need insurance plan company

Table 13.2 Type of PhilHealth insurance

Percentage of the de jure population with specific types of PhilHealth insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Formal economy	Informal economy	Indigent/ NHTS-PR	Sponsored	Lifetime members	Senior citizen	Overseas Filipino member	Number
Sex								
Male	27.8	8.0	18.7	3.8	0.7	4.6	1.5	59,506
Female	27.1	9.1	18.7	3.7	1.0	6.7	1.7	56,699
Age								
0-4	27.3	10.7	18.3	4.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	10,925
5-29	28.1	8.1	20.4	3.7	0.1	0.2	1.5	55,549
30-59	35.9	9.6	16.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	15,597
60+	22.6	8.1	17.0	3.6	2.6	18.7	1.3	34,106
Don't know	(9.1)	(2.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.9)	29
Residence								
Urban	39.1	8.2	9.3	2.3	1.2	4.7	1.4	52,058
Rural	18.0	8.8	26.4	5.0	0.5	6.3	1.8	64,147
Region								
National Capital Region	57.9	3.6	2.6	1.2	1.7	3.3	0.9	16,594
Cordillera Admin. Region	15.2	17.5	20.0	7.5	1.3	6.9	3.7	2,131
I - Ilocos Region	14.8	17.7	22.6	0.7	0.1	8.7	1.5	6,156
II - Cagayan Valley	12.3	23.7	20.0	1.0	0.1	6.8	1.4	4,208
III - Central Luzon	31.9	14.5	5.8	4.9	0.7	5.9	2.2	11,196
IVA - CALABARZON	39.5	7.0	8.0	1.7	0.5	5.1	3.6	17,753
MIMAROPA Region	17.4	7.5	23.0	11.7	1.0	5.7	1.1	3,004
V - Bicol	13.4	4.7	27.9	10.8	1.5	4.9	0.4	7,359
VI - Western Visayas	18.6	5.0	29.6	3.1	0.8	8.6	1.1	7,874
VII - Central Visayas	27.7	2.9	17.7	2.1	0.8	7.2	1.3	7,383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	15.4	4.8	32.6	5.5	1.1	6.6	1.2	5,084
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10.2	7.1	39.4	3.0	0.2	7.0	0.6	3,959
X - Northern Mindanao	20.4	6.6	20.2	13.6	1.3	4.4	0.5	4,849
XI - Davao	20.0	14.7	26.4	1.1	0.5	5.7	1.3	6,264
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	13.4	11.9	33.6	4.3	1.0	5.5	1.8	5,469
XIII - Caraga	16.7	10.3	33.2	4.3	1.0	5.4	0.7	3,243
ARMM	5.9	2.3	39.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.2	3,679
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.2	3.2	39.7	5.8	0.1	4.9	0.3	23,252
Second	13.0	6.9	30.2	5.1	0.2	5.5	0.7	23,226
Middle	25.4	8.5	17.1	4.3	0.5	5.9	1.2	23,237
Fourth	39.7	11.6	5.4	2.8	1.0	6.1	2.0	23,250
Highest	53.9	12.6	1.3	0.9	2.3	5.7	3.6	23,240
Total	27.4	8.5	18.7	3.8	0.9	5.6	1.6	116,205

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
NHTS-PR = National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction

Table 13.3 Treatment-seeking behavior

Percentage of the de jure population who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey, and among those who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment, percent distribution by the type of place first visited, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who visited a health facility		Type of place first visited					Total	Number who visited a health facility
	Percentage who visited a health facility	Number	Public medical	Private medical	Alternative medical	Non-medical	Other		
Sex									
Male	6.5	59,506	56.0	42.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,850
Female	8.8	56,699	60.9	37.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,965
Age									
0-4	19.2	10,925	62.9	35.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,099
5-29	5.2	55,549	60.1	37.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,869
30-59	4.9	15,597	57.3	41.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	763
60+	9.0	34,106	54.9	44.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,082
Don't know	(9.1)	29	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Residence									
Urban	7.1	52,058	49.6	49.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,711
Rural	8.0	64,147	65.4	32.4	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,105
Region									
National Capital Region	5.5	16,594	45.7	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	907
Cordillera Admin. Region	5.0	2,131	65.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
I - Ilocos Region	9.8	6,156	69.3	29.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	602
II - Cagayan Valley	8.4	4,208	65.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	353
III - Central Luzon	6.7	11,196	46.8	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	747
IVA - CALABARZON	7.7	17,753	51.7	47.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,361
MIMAROPA Region	7.7	3,004	60.2	39.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
V - Bicol	12.7	7,359	63.7	29.4	6.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	934
VI - Western Visayas	9.1	7,874	58.5	40.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	715
VII - Central Visayas	8.7	7,383	53.9	41.2	3.1	1.6	0.2	100.0	644
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.6	5,084	67.6	30.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	537
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.7	3,959	71.1	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	307
X - Northern Mindanao	5.0	4,849	67.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
XI - Davao	6.8	6,264	60.4	39.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	425
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.6	5,469	62.9	36.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	308
XIII - Caraga	7.3	3,243	70.2	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	235
ARMM	4.3	3,679	82.4	16.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.7	23,252	83.8	13.7	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,799
Second	8.2	23,226	74.2	24.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,910
Middle	7.8	23,237	64.1	33.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,824
Fourth	7.2	23,250	45.4	53.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,677
Highest	6.9	23,240	20.1	79.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,605
Total	7.6	116,205	58.7	39.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,816

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.5 Reason for seeking health care

Among household members who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey, percent distribution by reason for seeking care, Philippines NDHS 2017

Reason	Percentage
Sick/injured	59.2
Prenatal/postnatal check	4.6
Gave birth	0.8
Dental	0.8
Medical check-up	28.8
Medical requirement	3.4
4Ps requirement	2.4
Other	0.0
Total	100.0
Number	8,816

Note: If the individual made two or more visits, only the reason for the first visit is tabulated.

4Ps = Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Table 13.6 Average travel time to health facility visited

Among household members who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey, average round trip travel time to place first visited, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Average travel time in minutes	Number
Sex		
Male	45.7	3,838
Female	47.0	4,940
Age		
0-4	41.6	2,089
5-29	42.4	2,860
30-59	42.3	759
60+	54.5	3,067
Don't know	*	3
Residence		
Urban	46.5	3,696
Rural	46.4	5,082
Region		
National Capital Region	51.9	904
Cordillera Admin. Region	73.6	107
I - Ilocos Region	35.5	602
II - Cagayan Valley	59.5	350
III - Central Luzon	48.6	741
IVA - CALABARZON	35.4	1,361
MIMAROPA Region	77.2	230
V - Bicol	35.9	926
VI - Western Visayas	40.7	714
VII - Central Visayas	45.6	637
VIII - Eastern Visayas	32.0	537
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	62.9	304
X - Northern Mindanao	62.8	244
XI - Davao	44.3	425
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	78.0	308
XIII - Caraga	54.4	235
ARMM	67.6	152
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	52.4	1,790
Second	42.1	1,903
Middle	38.8	1,817
Fourth	52.7	1,669
Highest	47.2	1,599
Total	46.5	8,778

Notes: Table excludes those for whom amount of time was recorded as "don't know." An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.7. In-patient hospital care

Percentage of the de jure population who were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months before the survey, and among those confined, percent distribution by type of facility of most recent confinement, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percent-age confined	Number	Among those confined:										Total	Number confined		
			Public facility, by type					Private facility, by type								
			Any public facility	Regional hospital/ public medical center	Provincial hospital	District hospital	Municipal hospital	Barangay health station	Any private facility	Private hospital	Private birthing clinic/home	Private clinic			Don't know facility type	
Sex																
Male	3.0	59,506	53.1	11.3	18.9	15.6	7.2	0.0	46.9	44.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,809	
Female	5.4	56,699	55.5	11.5	20.4	15.8	6.2	1.5	44.4	36.3	6.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	3,062	
Age																
0-4	6.3	10,925	58.7	12.4	20.5	17.9	7.8	0.0	41.3	37.0	1.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	688	
5-29	3.1	55,549	58.7	10.4	23.2	15.9	7.5	1.8	41.3	31.6	6.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,747	
30-59	4.3	15,597	52.5	11.4	16.2	17.2	5.7	2.0	47.1	36.6	9.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	668	
60+	5.2	34,106	49.7	12.1	17.6	14.2	5.6	0.2	50.3	48.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,768	
Don't know	(3.2)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Residence																
Urban	3.7	52,058	49.9	13.9	17.9	12.5	4.7	0.9	50.0	42.2	4.6	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,925	
Rural	4.6	64,147	57.7	9.9	21.1	17.9	7.8	1.0	42.3	37.2	3.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,946	
Region																
National Capital Region	2.7	16,594	41.4	7.8	9.0	15.8	8.4	0.3	58.6	49.3	3.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	454	
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.6	2,131	68.6	17.9	31.9	12.8	4.7	1.3	33.4	30.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98	
I - Ilocos Region	5.7	6,156	66.4	23.5	18.1	24.2	0.4	0.2	33.6	28.1	2.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	349	
II - Cagayan Valley	5.2	4,208	69.1	16.5	12.3	34.9	5.3	0.0	30.9	27.5	2.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	220	
III - Central Luzon	3.3	11,196	51.9	3.5	32.1	13.1	3.0	0.3	48.1	40.9	3.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	365	
IVA - CALABARZON	3.8	17,753	41.9	8.3	21.2	7.3	5.1	0.0	58.1	51.6	5.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	676	
MIMAROPA Region	3.6	3,004	54.4	3.1	30.9	6.8	9.4	4.1	45.6	38.5	4.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	110	
V - Bicol	4.2	7,359	55.5	15.7	20.8	11.6	6.6	0.8	44.5	34.2	9.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	312	
VI - Western Visayas	4.7	7,874	71.8	7.4	22.0	31.7	7.8	2.8	27.5	22.8	3.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	371	
VII - Central Visayas	4.2	7,383	59.3	3.4	16.7	31.3	5.5	2.4	40.7	36.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	309	
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.6	5,084	60.1	10.2	23.4	14.6	9.4	2.5	39.9	39.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	236	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.9	3,959	59.2	15.2	26.6	8.8	8.4	0.3	40.8	37.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	194	
X - Northern Mindanao	4.8	4,849	50.6	4.6	27.2	2.6	12.7	3.5	49.4	45.2	2.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	232	
XI - Davao	5.9	6,264	51.7	29.0	9.7	11.2	1.2	0.7	48.3	35.1	8.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	368	
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.7	5,469	37.6	4.1	14.1	4.2	14.9	0.4	62.4	57.5	3.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	365	
XIII - Caraga	5.0	3,243	77.3	14.6	27.0	27.9	7.8	0.1	22.7	18.6	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	163	
ARMM	1.3	3,679	76.7	33.6	22.2	13.4	7.1	0.4	23.3	18.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	50	
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	4.0	23,252	75.3	11.7	24.5	23.7	13.2	2.1	24.7	17.4	5.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	921	
Second	4.3	23,226	69.4	12.4	24.9	22.9	7.5	1.6	30.3	25.0	4.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,008	
Middle	4.5	23,237	59.5	15.6	21.3	15.3	6.7	0.6	40.5	33.0	5.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,037	
Fourth	4.1	23,250	47.0	10.7	18.3	13.7	3.8	0.5	53.0	44.4	3.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	952	
Highest	4.1	23,240	21.3	6.5	9.9	3.0	1.8	0.1	78.7	76.5	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	953	
Total	4.2	116,205	54.6	11.4	19.9	15.7	6.6	1.0	45.3	39.2	4.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	4,871	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.8 Aspects of in-patient care

Among household members confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months before the survey, percent distribution by reason for confinement, length of confinement, cost of confinement, and type of payment, Philippines NDHS 2017

Characteristic of confinement	Percentage
Reason	
Sick/injured	75.9
Birth/miscarriage	22.8
Executive check-up	0.8
Other	0.5
Total	100.0
Length of stay	
1 day	9.0
2 days	12.7
3 days	22.6
4 days	18.0
5 days	12.3
6 or more days	24.4
Still confined	0.9
Total	100.0
Cost in pesos (including donations)	
Free	12.0
<5,000	20.3
5,000-9,999	17.6
10,000-14,999	12.2
15,000-19,999	7.4
20,000 or more	26.6
Still in hospital/in-kind	0.9
Don't know	3.0
Total	100.0
Type of payment for in-patient care	
Cost stated or stated no cost	93.6
Donation	2.4
Still confined/in-kind/don't know	4.0
Total	100.0
Number of persons confined	4,871

Table 13.9 Average costs of care

Average costs (in pesos) for various aspects of medical care, Philippines NDHS 2017

Type of care	Any facility ¹		Public facility		Private facility	
	Mean cost	Number	Mean cost	Number	Mean cost	Number
For those who visited a health facility in the past 30 days						
Cost of transport	89.4	8,765	61.9	5,150	131.9	3,470
Cost of consultation, advice, and/or treatment	1,379.5	8,682	668.1	5,104	2,490.9	3,435
For those confined to a hospital or clinic in the last 12 months						
Total cost of medicines/services from outside pharmacy/lab	5,236.5	2,856	3,856.0	1,737	7,398.8	1,115
Paid from salary/loan/sale of property	6,924.4	2,853	4,208.7	1,735	11,167.3	1,115
Paid by PhilHealth	4,668.7	2,846	3,823.7	1,732	5,996.8	1,112
Total hospital bill	21,399.8	4,676	11,627.0	2,553	33,190.8	2,120
Paid from salary/loan/sale of property	12,529.8	4,100	5,004.0	2,102	20,476.4	1,995
Paid by PhilHealth	9,657.6	4,094	8,269.6	2,098	11,131.9	1,993

Note: Table excludes persons whose costs were either in-kind only or not known.

¹ Includes 3 facilities not classified as public or private that are not shown separately

Key Findings

- **Women's employment and earnings:** 58% of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey. The majority of those employed are paid in cash only (75%).
- **Control over earnings:** Over half (54%) of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands how their own earnings are used, and 43% decide on their own how their earnings are used.
- **Asset ownership:** Nearly one-third of women (32%) own a house, either alone or jointly with someone else, while 12% own land alone or jointly with someone else. Eighty-six percent have a mobile phone, and 22% have a bank account that they use.
- **Participation in decision making:** The majority of currently married women (85%) participate, either alone or jointly with their husband, in decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their relatives or family.
- **Negotiating sexual relations:** 87% of currently married women age 15-49 can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual relations, and 75% can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: their participation in household decision making and their acceptance of wife beating.

The Philippines has made improvements in elevating awareness of gender equality and promoting empowerment of women. In 2009, the government ratified the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), a landmark piece of gender equality legislation that increases the government's thrust to protect and promote Filipino women's human rights as it continues to institutionalize gender concerns in the mainstream development process.

In the 2017 Global Gender Gap Report, the Philippines ranked 10th out of 145 countries with respect to gender equality, higher than any other Asia-Pacific country except New Zealand (World Economic Forum 2017). The Global Gender Gap Report's index assesses countries on how well they divide resources and opportunities between male and female populations, regardless of the overall levels of these resources. The report measures the size of the gender inequality gap in four areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival.

14.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

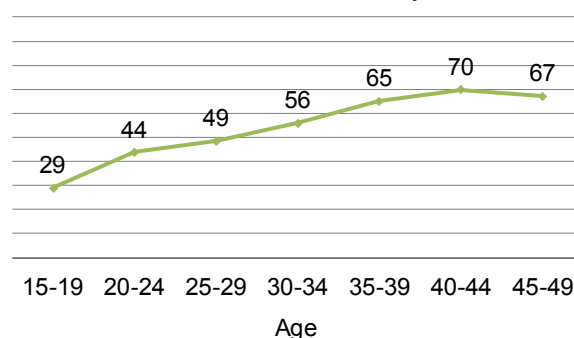
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

In the Philippines, 58% of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 75% were paid in cash only, while 22% were not paid for their work (**Table 14.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months before the survey decreased slightly from 56% in 1998 to 54% in 2003, increased to 61% in 2013, and then fell to 58% in 2017.

Figure 14.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among currently married women generally increases with age; 29% of those age 15-19 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 70% of those age 40-44 and 67% of those age 45-49 (**Figure 14.1**).
- Among currently married women who are employed, those age 40-44 and 45-49 (25% each) are more likely not to be paid for their work than those in younger age groups (16%-22%).

14.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

As shown in **Figure 14.2**, more than half (54%) of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands how their own earnings are used, and 43% decide on their own how their earnings are used. Only 4% of women say their husband is the main decision maker on how their earnings are used.

About half of currently married women with cash earnings (49%) earn less than their husbands, 24% earn the same as their husbands, and 23% earn more than their husbands (**Table 14.2**).

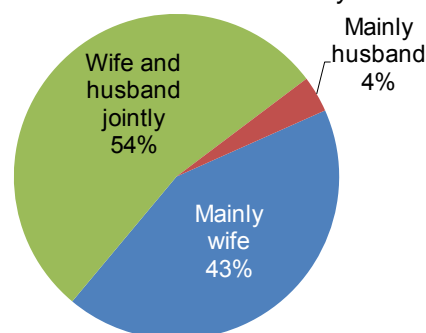
Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who decide either alone or jointly with their husband how their cash earnings are used has changed little over time, rising from 94% in 2003 to 97% in 2013 and to 96% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to decide on their own how their cash earnings are used (45% and 40%, respectively) (**Table 14.2**).
- The percentage of currently married women who make independent decisions on how their cash earnings are used varies by region, from 26% in both Cagayan Valley and MIMAROPA Region to 57% in Caraga.
- Fifty-three percent of employed women in rural areas reported earning less than their husbands, as compared with 45% of women in urban areas.
- In general, the percentage of currently married women who earn less than their husbands declines sharply with increasing education and wealth.

Figure 14.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

14.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Six in 10 (62%) currently married women age 15-49 decide jointly with their husband on how the husband's cash earnings are used. Three in 10 (30%) currently married women reported that they are the main decision maker about how their husband's cash earnings are used (**Table 14.3**). Women who earn the same as their husband are more likely to decide jointly with their husband on both the use of their own earnings (70%) and the use of the husband's earnings (75%) than women who earn more or less than their husbands.

14.4 WOMEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else

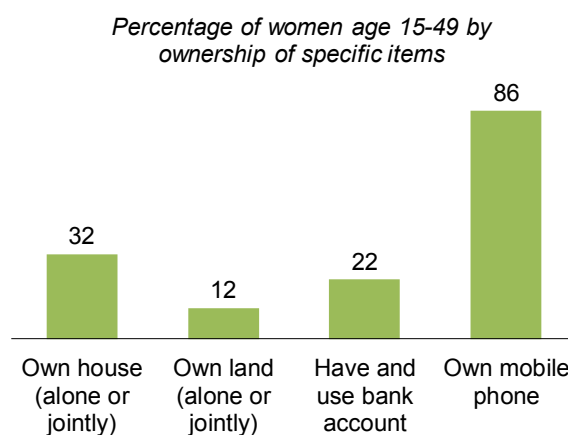
Sample: Women age 15-49

A minority of women in the Philippines own a house or land: about one-third (32%) own a house, either alone or jointly with someone else, while 12% own land alone or jointly with someone else (**Figure 14.3** and **Table 14.4**). Joint ownership of these assets is more common than sole ownership: 25% of women own a house jointly with someone, while 9% own land jointly with someone.

Patterns by background characteristics

- House or land ownership, either alone or jointly, increases with age. Three percent of women age 15-19 and 61% of women age 45-49 own a house, while 2% of women age 15-19 and 22% of women age 45-49 own land.
- Women's ownership of a house or land, either alone or jointly, is more common in rural areas than urban areas. Forty percent of rural women and 23% of urban women own a house, and 15% of rural women and 8% of urban women own land.
- By region, women's ownership of a house, either alone or jointly, ranges from 18% in the National Capital Region (NCR) to 49% in Cagayan Valley. Land ownership, either alone or jointly, ranges from a low of 7% in NCR to a high of 33% in Cagayan Valley.

Figure 14.3 Ownership of assets



14.5 BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Has and uses a bank account

Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use

Sample: Women age 15-49

Mobile phone ownership

Respondents who own a mobile phone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Twenty-two percent of women age 15-49 have and use a bank account. Almost 9 out of 10 women (86%) own a mobile phone (**Figure 14.3**). Overall, 13% of women who have a mobile phone reported that they use their mobile phone for financial transactions (**Table 14.5**).

- The percentage of women who have and use a bank account ranges from 3% in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to 36% in NCR. The percentage of women who have a mobile phone ranges from 61% in ARMM to 96% in NCR.
- Ownership of a mobile phone and use of a mobile phone for financial transactions correlate with increasing household wealth. Sixty-one percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile own a mobile phone, as compared with 98% in the highest quintile. Among women who own a mobile phone, those in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to use the phone for financial transactions (22%) than those in the lowest quintile (5%).

14.6 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

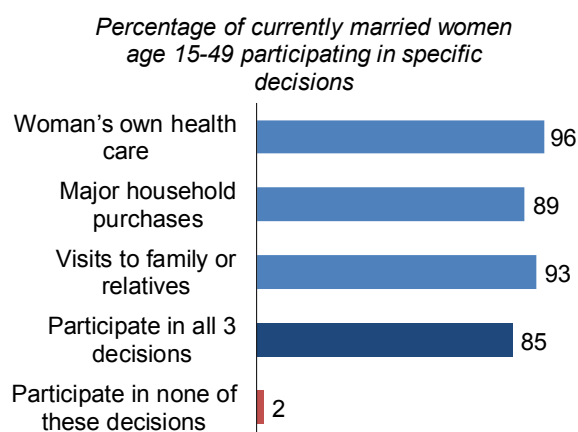
Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Eighty-five percent of currently married women participate in all three specified household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands (**Table 14.7** and **Figure 14.4**). Women are more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (96%) and visits to their family or relatives (93%) than in decisions about making major household purchases (89%). Only 2% of currently married women do not participate in any of the three decisions.

Figure 14.4 Women’s participation in decision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, currently married women’s participation in all three specified decisions ranges from 71% in Zamboanga Peninsula to 93% in Cagayan Valley. Women in Northern Mindanao (11%) and Zamboanga Peninsula (9%) are most likely to report that they do not participate in any of the three household decisions.
- The percentage of currently married women who participate in all three decisions generally increases with increasing household wealth, from 80% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 89% among those in the highest quintile.

14.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents were asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer yes in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women age 15-49

One in 10 women (11%) agree that wife beating is justified under at least one specific circumstance (**Table 14.8**). Among the five reasons presented to respondents, the wife neglecting the children was reported as the most common circumstance justifying wife beating (9%), followed by the wife going out without telling her husband (3%).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 who agree with at least one reason that justifies wife beating has declined steadily over time, from 24% in 2003 to 15% in 2008, 13% in 2013, and 11% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, women living in ARMM are most likely to have attitudes justifying wife beating under at least one specific circumstance (33%), and women in NCR are least likely to have such attitudes (3%).
- Attitudes justifying wife beating decrease with increasing education; 18% of women with no education agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating, as compared with 7% of women with a college education.
- Attitudes justifying wife beating also decline with increasing household wealth. Nineteen percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating, compared with 7% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

14.8 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations, women were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and in asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI). Most women age 15-49 (86%) believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. Eighty-three percent of women believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI (**Table 14.9**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate sexual relations with their husbands, currently married women were asked whether they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they can ask their husband to use a condom. The majority of women (87%) can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse; 75% of women can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 14.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women increases with increasing household wealth, from 80% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 90% among those in the highest wealth quintile. The percentage of women who believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI also rises with increasing wealth, from 76% in the lowest wealth quintile to 87% in the highest quintile (**Table 14.9**).
- By region, the percentage of women who can refuse to have sexual intercourse with their husband ranges from 63% in ARMM to 96% in Western Visayas. The percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom ranges from 56% in ARMM and Northern Mindanao to 85% in NCR (**Table 14.10**).
- There is little difference by wealth in the percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. The percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom increases with increasing household wealth, from 69% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 80% among those in the highest quintile.

For information on women's empowerment indicators, see **Table 14.11**; for information on family planning, reproductive health care, and child mortality according to women's empowerment indicators, see **Tables 14.12, 14.13, 14.14, and 14.15**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** Employment and cash earnings of currently married women
- **Table 14.2** Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings
- **Table 14.3** Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands
- **Table 14.4** Ownership of assets
- **Table 14.5** Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones
- **Table 14.6** Participation in decision making
- **Table 14.7** Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics
- **Table 14.8** Attitude toward wife beating
- **Table 14.9** Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband
- **Table 14.10** Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband
- **Table 14.11** Indicators of women's empowerment

- **Table 14.12 Current use of contraception by women’s empowerment**
- **Table 14.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women’s empowerment**
- **Table 14.14 Reproductive health care by women’s empowerment**
- **Table 14.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women’s status**

Table 14.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Among currently married women:		Percent distribution of currently married women employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings				Total	Number of women
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of women	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
15-19	29.0	419	77.7	1.1	0.0	21.1	100.0	121
20-24	43.8	1,718	79.7	2.9	1.1	16.3	100.0	753
25-29	48.5	2,628	77.6	2.1	0.5	19.8	100.0	1,275
30-34	55.9	2,663	77.4	2.1	0.6	19.9	100.0	1,489
35-39	65.0	2,775	74.2	2.8	0.6	22.4	100.0	1,803
40-44	69.7	2,443	72.0	2.4	1.0	24.6	100.0	1,703
45-49	67.2	2,372	71.4	2.5	1.1	25.1	100.0	1,594
Total	58.2	15,016	74.8	2.4	0.8	22.0	100.0	8,737

Table 14.2 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age												
15-19	44.7	52.7	1.7	0.9	100.0	10.7	61.2	27.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	96
20-24	42.8	52.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	24.3	50.2	21.7	3.0	0.8	100.0	621
25-29	37.7	59.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	21.3	50.7	24.8	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,017
30-34	43.4	51.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	22.7	52.1	23.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,185
35-39	40.8	55.6	3.5	0.1	100.0	23.2	46.6	26.6	3.3	0.3	100.0	1,388
40-44	44.6	52.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	21.1	50.9	23.7	3.7	0.6	100.0	1,267
45-49	46.4	49.4	4.0	0.1	100.0	25.7	45.6	22.6	5.9	0.3	100.0	1,177
Number of living children												
0	34.5	61.2	4.2	0.1	100.0	19.3	44.4	32.3	3.2	0.9	100.0	743
1-2	42.8	53.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	25.3	46.9	23.9	3.7	0.2	100.0	3,152
3-4	45.2	51.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	22.5	51.2	22.9	3.1	0.4	100.0	1,980
5+	43.8	51.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	17.5	57.9	20.8	3.2	0.6	100.0	876
Residence												
Urban	45.4	51.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	23.3	45.2	26.5	4.8	0.3	100.0	3,327
Rural	40.1	55.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	22.3	53.4	21.8	2.0	0.5	100.0	3,423
Region												
National Capital Region	41.5	56.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	22.0	33.7	38.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	1,111
Cordillera Admin. Region	40.0	50.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	21.3	33.6	32.0	2.7	10.5	100.0	111
I - Ilocos Region	44.6	54.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	18.1	63.5	14.4	3.6	0.4	100.0	346
II - Cagayan Valley	25.5	71.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	17.1	53.8	25.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	297
III - Central Luzon	44.4	51.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	19.2	43.5	29.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	621
IVA - CALABARZON	36.6	61.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	18.7	49.2	28.8	2.9	0.3	100.0	1,231
MIMAROPA Region	26.4	71.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	20.6	55.0	23.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	171
V - Bicol	41.6	56.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	21.2	62.2	15.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	428
VI - Western Visayas	50.0	44.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	35.3	50.6	13.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	353
VII - Central Visayas	54.0	44.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	32.0	52.8	12.9	2.2	0.1	100.0	504
VIII - Eastern Visayas	43.5	52.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	26.7	55.8	16.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	278
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	48.0	40.0	11.2	0.8	100.0	33.8	53.9	9.3	2.5	0.5	100.0	170
X - Northern Mindanao	53.9	32.8	13.0	0.3	100.0	24.3	49.9	20.7	4.4	0.8	100.0	283
XI - Davao	45.8	47.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	16.0	57.8	22.4	3.8	0.1	100.0	347
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	43.4	51.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	25.0	58.6	14.1	1.5	0.7	100.0	240
XIII - Caraga	56.6	38.0	5.0	0.5	100.0	34.6	46.0	17.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	185
ARMM	37.3	51.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	20.1	57.6	20.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	75
Education												
No education	26.2	70.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	10.9	61.9	24.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	37
Grades 1-6	44.7	51.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	16.4	56.7	23.5	3.1	0.3	100.0	957
Grades 7-10	44.6	50.9	4.4	0.1	100.0	18.1	55.5	22.6	3.5	0.3	100.0	2,943
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Post-secondary	41.7	54.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	28.1	47.0	18.4	6.1	0.4	100.0	348
College	40.1	57.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	30.2	39.3	27.0	3.0	0.5	100.0	2,465
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	42.8	51.4	5.6	0.2	100.0	18.7	60.7	18.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	1,014
Second	45.6	50.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	18.2	61.1	17.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	1,261
Middle	44.6	51.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	21.9	50.4	24.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	1,367
Fourth	40.8	55.8	3.4	0.1	100.0	24.8	42.1	28.6	4.2	0.3	100.0	1,464
Highest	40.6	57.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	27.7	38.9	28.6	4.6	0.2	100.0	1,645
Total	42.7	53.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	22.8	49.3	24.1	3.4	0.4	100.0	6,750

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Philippines NDHS 2017

Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Number of women	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
More than husband	51.6	44.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,538	37.5	51.9	10.6	0.0	100.0	1,538
Less than husband	44.8	50.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	3,330	30.5	60.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	3,330
Same as husband	27.8	69.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,628	19.0	75.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	1,628
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	58.1	39.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	229	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	31.8	59.8	8.4	0.1	100.0	1,982
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	29.2	61.3	9.3	0.2	100.0	6,256
Total ¹	42.7	53.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	6,750	29.6	61.5	8.8	0.1	100.0	14,761

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 14.4 Ownership of assets

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percent- age who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percent- age who do not own land	Total	Number of women
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			
Age											
15-19	0.8	1.4	1.1	96.6	100.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	98.3	100.0	4,897
20-24	2.6	7.6	3.2	86.5	100.0	1.4	2.5	1.1	95.0	100.0	4,175
25-29	5.2	15.4	7.1	72.3	100.0	1.9	4.8	2.5	90.8	100.0	3,717
30-34	7.1	24.0	8.9	59.9	100.0	2.7	7.2	3.3	86.8	100.0	3,243
35-39	9.3	27.0	11.3	52.5	100.0	4.1	9.2	3.7	83.0	100.0	3,360
40-44	11.9	32.2	12.0	43.9	100.0	6.2	10.8	5.1	78.0	100.0	2,837
45-49	14.2	32.8	13.8	39.2	100.0	4.8	13.2	4.4	77.6	100.0	2,845
Residence											
Urban	6.1	11.5	5.8	76.5	100.0	1.9	4.0	2.2	91.9	100.0	12,252
Rural	6.8	24.0	8.9	60.3	100.0	3.6	8.2	3.2	85.1	100.0	12,822
Region											
National Capital Region	5.4	9.3	3.1	82.1	100.0	1.0	3.6	2.2	93.2	100.0	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.6	12.3	10.8	73.3	100.0	2.9	5.9	6.4	84.8	100.0	440
I - Ilocos Region	6.1	13.2	4.0	76.7	100.0	1.7	5.0	0.8	92.6	100.0	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	11.9	24.1	12.7	51.3	100.0	9.6	12.4	11.1	66.9	100.0	802
III - Central Luzon	11.9	12.2	3.8	72.1	100.0	3.6	4.8	1.8	89.9	100.0	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	6.3	16.0	5.8	72.0	100.0	3.3	7.2	2.7	86.8	100.0	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	9.2	20.2	5.6	64.9	100.0	9.1	10.8	2.5	77.6	100.0	621
V - Bicol	2.1	36.7	2.2	59.0	100.0	2.0	7.6	0.3	90.1	100.0	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	8.9	16.9	11.1	63.1	100.0	2.3	4.6	2.1	90.9	100.0	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	4.5	18.6	14.5	62.3	100.0	1.2	4.4	3.7	90.8	100.0	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.3	26.1	13.7	56.9	100.0	1.7	5.0	2.1	91.3	100.0	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.0	27.0	9.0	58.0	100.0	4.0	6.2	1.3	88.4	100.0	764
X - Northern Mindanao	5.7	20.5	10.6	63.2	100.0	1.3	5.5	3.2	89.9	100.0	998
XI - Davao	7.3	20.7	7.7	64.3	100.0	3.6	6.2	2.6	87.6	100.0	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.6	26.6	11.6	59.1	100.0	2.2	13.6	3.7	80.5	100.0	1,038
XIII - Caraga	7.0	17.9	20.8	54.3	100.0	2.5	6.0	5.6	85.9	100.0	648
ARMM	8.4	21.0	8.5	62.1	100.0	3.5	6.6	2.4	87.5	100.0	780
Education											
No education	6.6	34.7	11.6	47.1	100.0	5.6	14.3	4.4	75.6	100.0	200
Grades 1-6	8.6	30.3	12.2	48.8	100.0	3.5	9.8	3.6	83.0	100.0	3,245
Grades 7-10	6.1	17.4	7.4	69.1	100.0	2.2	5.2	2.3	90.2	100.0	11,558
Grade 11	1.0	0.9	0.3	97.8	100.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	99.0	100.0	934
Post-secondary	6.4	19.1	8.3	66.2	100.0	2.7	6.8	4.0	86.5	100.0	1,144
College	6.9	15.0	6.0	72.1	100.0	3.3	6.4	2.9	87.4	100.0	7,994
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.2	28.2	12.1	52.4	100.0	2.7	7.3	3.4	86.6	100.0	4,209
Second	6.1	20.8	8.5	64.5	100.0	2.4	5.9	2.2	89.4	100.0	4,629
Middle	5.5	14.1	7.0	73.4	100.0	2.6	4.7	2.2	90.5	100.0	4,918
Fourth	5.7	12.5	4.8	77.0	100.0	2.4	5.0	2.2	90.4	100.0	5,527
Highest	7.8	16.5	5.9	69.8	100.0	3.5	7.7	3.5	85.4	100.0	5,791
Total	6.5	17.9	7.4	68.2	100.0	2.7	6.1	2.7	88.4	100.0	25,074

Table 14.5 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	5.3	83.9	4,897	5.8	4,107
20-24	20.5	91.5	4,175	13.2	3,819
25-29	25.7	90.7	3,717	15.0	3,373
30-34	29.3	89.3	3,243	15.1	2,895
35-39	31.8	85.1	3,360	18.3	2,859
40-44	27.0	80.2	2,837	12.7	2,277
45-49	25.7	76.6	2,845	12.9	2,179
Residence					
Urban	27.0	90.5	12,252	14.3	11,082
Rural	17.7	81.3	12,822	11.5	10,427
Region					
National Capital Region	35.7	95.5	4,400	15.9	4,203
Cordillera Admin. Region	31.5	88.9	440	7.8	391
I - Ilocos Region	19.2	87.4	1,258	6.0	1,099
II - Cagayan Valley	18.4	89.8	802	20.2	721
III - Central Luzon	19.9	89.0	2,453	14.5	2,182
IVA - CALABARZON	30.6	90.9	4,016	17.1	3,649
MIMAROPA Region	16.2	78.6	621	3.1	488
V - Bicol	17.1	80.7	1,551	6.4	1,251
VI - Western Visayas	15.4	77.2	1,498	14.6	1,157
VII - Central Visayas	16.7	86.2	1,607	6.2	1,386
VIII - Eastern Visayas	20.2	80.2	997	8.2	799
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	15.0	75.3	764	24.4	576
X - Northern Mindanao	13.3	82.3	998	4.7	822
XI - Davao	16.3	84.3	1,203	16.1	1,014
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	14.2	74.4	1,038	13.2	773
XIII - Caraga	13.8	80.6	648	10.9	523
ARMM	2.7	61.1	780	3.7	477
Education					
No education	6.1	25.9	200	12.4	52
Grades 1-6	6.8	59.2	3,245	6.2	1,921
Grades 7-10	10.6	84.7	11,558	8.5	9,791
Grade 11	3.1	92.8	934	6.4	866
Post-secondary	30.6	96.3	1,144	14.4	1,101
College	46.9	97.3	7,994	20.7	7,778
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.0	60.9	4,209	5.4	2,562
Second	7.8	79.6	4,629	8.9	3,685
Middle	14.5	88.4	4,918	10.3	4,347
Fourth	24.6	94.5	5,527	12.0	5,225
Highest	50.6	98.3	5,791	21.8	5,691
Total	22.3	85.8	25,074	12.9	21,509

Table 14.6 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Philippines NDHS 2017

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
Woman's own health care	47.0	48.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,016
Major household purchases	19.7	69.4	10.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	15,016
Visits to her family or relatives	18.5	74.5	6.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	15,016

Table 14.7 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	
Age						
15-19	95.1	82.7	92.1	76.6	1.3	419
20-24	94.5	86.5	91.3	81.3	2.6	1,718
25-29	95.9	89.2	93.4	84.9	2.0	2,628
30-34	95.7	89.6	93.8	86.1	2.2	2,663
35-39	96.6	89.3	92.1	85.3	2.2	2,775
40-44	96.8	90.8	93.5	87.1	1.9	2,443
45-49	94.9	89.4	93.9	85.8	2.9	2,372
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	94.9	88.3	92.7	84.3	2.9	6,279
Employed for cash	96.8	90.2	93.6	86.1	1.7	6,750
Employed not for cash	95.2	87.8	92.3	83.4	2.1	1,987
Number of living children						
0	94.5	87.8	93.0	83.6	2.7	1,201
1-2	95.6	89.1	93.0	85.0	2.3	7,194
3-4	96.5	90.1	93.9	86.4	1.9	4,560
5+	95.7	87.7	91.5	83.1	2.6	2,061
Residence						
Urban	95.8	89.3	92.7	85.0	2.3	6,769
Rural	95.8	88.9	93.4	85.0	2.2	8,247
Region						
National Capital Region	97.4	93.7	94.8	91.5	2.1	2,133
Cordillera Admin. Region	91.1	89.3	90.9	85.2	5.7	222
I - Ilocos Region	99.0	90.6	96.0	87.7	0.4	721
II - Cagayan Valley	96.6	96.5	97.0	93.4	0.9	559
III - Central Luzon	95.3	91.0	93.7	88.9	3.6	1,509
IVA - CALABARZON	98.0	92.8	94.9	88.8	0.5	2,489
MIMAROPA Region	97.3	93.9	97.1	90.6	0.4	398
V - Bicol	96.6	81.2	91.1	74.0	0.6	944
VI - Western Visayas	95.7	87.5	90.8	80.2	0.6	924
VII - Central Visayas	95.7	82.9	93.1	77.1	0.8	939
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98.8	86.9	94.9	83.4	0.2	611
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	87.2	77.2	82.5	70.7	9.1	513
X - Northern Mindanao	86.9	80.8	84.8	77.2	10.9	634
XI - Davao	94.4	85.8	92.8	81.0	2.3	822
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	95.9	91.8	92.3	87.0	2.0	719
XIII - Caraga	96.5	85.6	91.7	79.2	0.3	425
ARMM	91.5	90.6	92.1	90.0	7.3	453
Education						
No education	89.0	86.3	87.4	82.1	8.2	156
Grades 1-6	95.2	87.2	91.7	82.0	2.4	2,633
Grades 7-10	95.8	88.7	93.0	84.6	2.2	7,277
Grade 11	(96.2)	(94.6)	(88.6)	(87.0)	(3.8)	24
Post-secondary	96.9	89.9	93.9	85.6	1.5	742
College	96.3	90.9	94.1	87.6	2.1	4,185
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.8	86.1	90.4	80.3	3.2	3,038
Second	96.0	88.4	93.0	84.6	2.3	3,034
Middle	96.1	87.7	92.1	83.1	2.2	3,028
Fourth	96.9	91.2	95.1	88.6	1.6	3,089
Highest	96.3	92.2	94.7	88.7	1.9	2,828
Total	95.8	89.1	93.0	85.0	2.2	15,016

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.8 Attitude toward wife beating

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	2.1	2.8	3.7	9.9	2.0	12.4	4,897
20-24	1.4	1.8	2.8	9.1	1.2	10.7	4,175
25-29	1.1	2.1	3.6	8.1	1.4	11.2	3,717
30-34	0.8	1.8	3.2	8.3	1.1	10.1	3,243
35-39	1.1	1.8	2.8	7.3	1.0	9.6	3,360
40-44	1.1	2.9	3.8	8.8	1.3	11.7	2,837
45-49	1.2	2.0	3.9	7.9	1.0	9.9	2,845
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	1.5	2.2	3.8	9.4	1.6	11.4	11,553
Employed for cash	1.1	2.0	2.5	7.1	1.0	9.4	11,036
Employed not for cash	1.8	2.9	5.3	11.4	1.6	15.0	2,486
Number of living children							
0	1.5	2.2	2.9	8.1	1.6	10.2	9,640
1-2	1.2	1.6	2.8	7.9	1.0	9.7	8,287
3-4	1.0	2.5	4.2	9.6	1.2	12.5	4,937
5+	1.8	3.6	5.8	11.1	1.9	15.0	2,210
Marital status							
Never married	1.7	2.2	2.9	8.4	1.7	10.5	8,971
Married or living together	1.1	2.1	3.7	8.7	1.1	11.0	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.2	3.1	3.0	9.0	1.2	12.7	1,086
Residence							
Urban	1.1	2.0	2.3	6.5	1.1	8.5	12,252
Rural	1.5	2.3	4.4	10.6	1.6	13.2	12,822
Region							
National Capital Region	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.9	3.2	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.0	2.8	2.5	8.0	1.0	9.6	440
I - Ilocos Region	0.9	2.0	2.1	9.2	0.8	10.9	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	1.4	2.0	5.8	0.6	7.1	802
III - Central Luzon	0.5	1.5	1.7	6.9	1.1	8.2	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	1.8	1.8	2.2	9.2	1.2	11.3	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	3.3	4.7	3.6	11.7	2.4	14.2	621
V - Bicol	0.2	2.7	1.6	7.1	0.4	9.5	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	3.0	4.0	5.6	14.2	4.0	19.4	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	1.1	2.0	3.9	9.7	0.9	13.1	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.5	1.2	1.4	5.1	0.9	6.8	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.5	4.5	9.6	19.0	1.6	24.5	764
X - Northern Mindanao	0.3	0.9	2.9	6.7	0.9	8.3	998
XI - Davao	2.1	3.3	5.4	9.9	1.8	13.3	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.5	1.7	5.1	11.3	1.1	14.1	1,038
XIII - Caraga	0.8	1.9	2.6	7.0	1.1	9.8	648
ARMM	4.6	4.9	23.8	27.3	4.4	33.0	780
Education							
No education	1.8	2.7	9.8	14.5	2.6	17.5	200
Grades 1-6	2.4	3.6	7.9	12.5	1.9	16.5	3,245
Grades 7-10	1.5	2.6	3.7	9.3	1.6	12.1	11,558
Grade 11	1.1	1.1	1.9	7.4	0.8	8.7	934
Post-secondary	1.1	2.1	1.1	7.0	1.2	8.3	1,144
College	0.6	1.0	1.4	6.2	0.7	7.4	7,994
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	2.8	3.8	8.8	14.0	2.3	18.6	4,209
Second	1.6	2.5	4.3	11.1	1.8	13.6	4,629
Middle	0.9	2.0	2.4	7.3	1.2	9.6	4,918
Fourth	1.0	1.7	1.9	6.4	1.2	7.8	5,527
Highest	0.7	1.3	1.0	5.8	0.5	7.2	5,791
Total	1.3	2.2	3.4	8.6	1.3	10.9	25,074

Table 14.9 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women
Age			
15-24	80.2	75.2	9,072
15-19	75.4	68.3	4,897
20-24	85.8	83.3	4,175
25-29	88.1	86.2	3,717
30-39	89.8	87.1	6,603
40-49	89.2	86.3	5,682
Marital status			
Never married	80.3	75.8	8,971
Ever had sex	85.1	85.8	1,348
Never had sex	79.5	74.0	7,623
Married/living together	89.1	86.1	15,016
Divorced/separated/widowed	88.6	87.5	1,086
Residence			
Urban	87.9	84.7	12,252
Rural	84.0	80.4	12,822
Region			
National Capital Region	89.5	88.2	4,400
Cordillera Admin. Region	92.2	91.8	440
I - Ilocos Region	78.6	77.0	1,258
II - Cagayan Valley	66.5	67.3	802
III - Central Luzon	84.7	81.6	2,453
IVA - CALABARZON	90.4	87.8	4,016
MIMAROPA Region	88.6	86.2	621
V - Bicol	80.1	75.8	1,551
VI - Western Visayas	92.2	87.7	1,498
VII - Central Visayas	89.0	80.3	1,607
VIII - Eastern Visayas	90.4	86.2	997
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	84.0	75.5	764
X - Northern Mindanao	82.9	74.4	998
XI - Davao	92.1	87.2	1,203
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	79.9	73.7	1,038
XIII - Caraga	88.9	84.1	648
ARMM	61.7	64.5	780
Education			
No education	68.7	66.2	200
Grades 1-6	81.8	78.5	3,245
Grades 7-10	84.4	80.2	11,558
Grade 11	77.7	73.8	934
Post-secondary	90.2	88.0	1,144
College	90.5	88.0	7,994
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	79.6	76.0	4,209
Second	83.8	80.1	4,629
Middle	86.9	81.9	4,918
Fourth	87.5	85.4	5,527
Highest	89.8	86.7	5,791
Total	85.9	82.5	25,074

Table 14.10 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	85.7	70.7	2,136
15-19	83.9	62.5	419
20-24	86.2	72.7	1,718
25-29	86.4	75.6	2,628
30-39	87.6	76.2	5,438
40-49	87.3	76.0	4,815
Residence			
Urban	86.9	78.7	6,769
Rural	87.1	72.4	8,247
Region			
National Capital Region	88.0	84.5	2,133
Cordillera Admin. Region	93.6	82.0	222
I - Ilocos Region	89.1	71.8	721
II - Cagayan Valley	72.7	66.1	559
III - Central Luzon	80.1	74.9	1,509
IVA - CALABARZON	85.7	77.9	2,489
MIMAROPA Region	87.0	82.0	398
V - Bicol	92.9	80.0	944
VI - Western Visayas	95.8	83.4	924
VII - Central Visayas	93.3	75.1	939
VIII - Eastern Visayas	94.2	76.4	611
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	85.5	62.8	513
X - Northern Mindanao	83.6	56.1	634
XI - Davao	94.0	75.4	822
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	85.6	66.2	719
XIII - Caraga	92.3	72.1	425
ARMM	63.0	56.4	453
Education			
No education	71.0	52.4	156
Grades 1-6	83.4	68.6	2,633
Grades 7-10	87.4	74.7	7,277
Grade 11	(88.1)	(56.4)	24
Post-secondary	87.6	79.4	742
College	89.1	80.7	4,185
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	84.7	68.6	3,038
Second	88.4	73.7	3,034
Middle	87.9	75.8	3,028
Fourth	86.6	78.7	3,089
Highest	87.6	79.8	2,828
Total	87.0	75.3	15,016

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.11 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Philippines NDHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating		Number of women
	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na	90.8	337
1-2	na	82.1	1,911
3	na	90.0	12,768
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	86.0	na	13,360
1-2	77.2	na	1,479
3-4	80.8	na	142
5	74.4	na	35

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions

² See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Table 14.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Philippines NDHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods				Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate³										
0	40.9	33.6	4.0	0.1	27.9	1.6	7.3	59.1	100.0	337
1-2	53.2	38.9	6.6	0.0	30.9	1.4	14.3	46.8	100.0	1,911
3	54.8	40.7	7.7	0.1	31.3	1.7	14.0	45.2	100.0	12,768
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴										
0	54.1	40.1	7.4	0.1	31.0	1.7	14.0	45.9	100.0	13,360
1-2	55.6	42.2	7.5	0.0	33.3	1.3	13.4	44.4	100.0	1,479
3-4	52.1	44.9	16.4	0.0	26.1	2.3	7.3	47.9	100.0	142
5	62.8	42.1	1.0	0.0	41.1	0.0	20.7	37.2	100.0	35
Total	54.3	40.4	7.4	0.0	31.2	1.7	13.9	45.7	100.0	15,016

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, SDM, mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, and other modern methods

³ See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions

⁴ See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Table 14.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Philippines NDHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	3.1	336	5.2	14.5	19.6	337
1-2	3.0	1,911	7.8	11.5	19.3	1,911
3	3.0	12,741	5.5	10.7	16.2	12,768
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	2.7	22,203	5.8	10.8	16.6	13,360
1-2	2.9	2,401	5.9	12.5	18.4	1,479
3-4	3.3	229	4.1	4.6	8.7	142
5	2.8	90	2.6	18.5	21.1	35
Total	2.7	24,923	5.8	10.9	16.7	15,016

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Table 14.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Philippines NDHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a child born in the past 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0	86.3	79.9	73.4	172
1-2	93.4	84.1	81.6	937
3	94.1	86.5	85.3	5,891
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0	94.1	87.5	85.6	6,745
1-2	91.7	79.8	79.9	783
3-4	87.4	65.4	66.0	69
5	(90.1)	(77.4)	(66.9)	25
Total	93.8	86.5	84.8	7,622

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife

² Includes women who received a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, traditional birth attendant/hilot, or barangay health worker in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Table 14.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Philippines NDHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ Q ₀)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	28	9	37
1-2	16	12	28
3	22	5	28
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	21	6	27
1-2	27	8	35
3-4	(47)	(5)	(51)
5	0	*	*

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** In the 12 months preceding the survey, 5% of women age 15-49 experienced physical violence and 2% experienced sexual violence.
- **Marital control:** 9% of ever-married women report that their husbands/partners have exhibited at least three specified types of controlling behaviors.
- **Spousal violence:** 24% of ever-married women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, and 15% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** 40% of ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey sustained an injury.
- **Help seeking:** Only one out of three (34%) women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, one of the most common forms of gender-based violence.

The Philippines passed Republic Act (RA) Number 9262, the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004, to address the issue of violence against women (NCRFW 2004). Under this act, violence against women and children is classified as a public crime, and all forms of abuse and violence within the family and intimate relationships are penalized (Philippine Commission on Women 2009). The act also allows women and their children to secure a Barangay Protection Order and/or Temporary or Permanent Protection Order from the courts.

The NDHS 2017 included a Woman's Safety Module designed to collect information on domestic violence. Only one eligible woman per household was selected to receive this module. In households with more than one eligible woman, one respondent was randomly selected. The module can be administered only if complete privacy can be obtained; among the women eligible, less than 1% could not be interviewed because privacy could not be attained.

15.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the NDHS 2017, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/partners and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband/partner (for currently married women) and by the most recent husband/partner (for formerly married women) was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband/partner ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself; not allow you to engage in any legitimate work or practice your profession; control your own money or property or force you to work; destroy your personal property, pets, or belongings or threaten or actually harm your pets; have other intimate relationships

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, information was gathered from all women about experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, by asking if they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

Married women include both women who said they were married and women who said they were living with a man as if married.

15.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

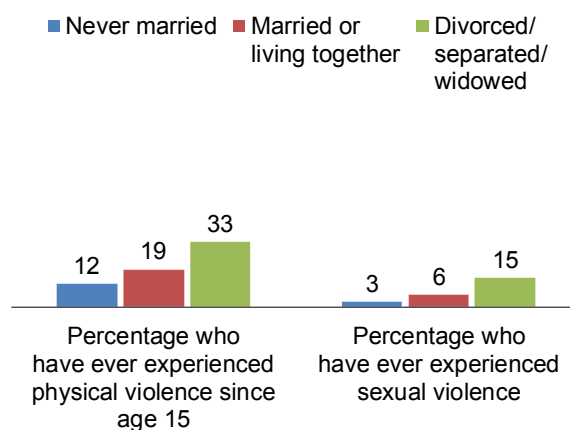
Seventeen percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15. Five percent of women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.1**).

Trends: Women's experience of physical violence has decreased slightly over time, from 20% in 2008 and 2013 to 17% in 2017. Similarly, women's experience of physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey has declined slightly, from 7% in 2008 to 5% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women age 40-49 are more likely (18%) to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than younger women age 15-19 (13%). In contrast, women age 15-19 (6%) are more likely to have experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey than women age 40-49 (3%).
- By region, women's experience of physical violence since age 15 ranges from 5% in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to 25% in Eastern Visayas, 28% in Caraga, and 29% in Bicol. Recent physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey is highest in Caraga (14%).
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women (33%) are more likely than never-married women (12%) and currently married women (19%) to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (Figure 15.1).
- Women with 3-5 children (22%) are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 than women with no children (12%).
- Experience of physical violence varies by wealth: 21% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have experienced physical violence since age 15, as compared with 12% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 15.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status



15.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women who have experienced physical violence, the most common perpetrators of violence were the current husband/partner (48%) and a former husband/partner (25%). Among never-married women, the most common perpetrators were mothers/stepmothers (26%) and fathers/stepfathers (25%) (Table 15.2). Five percent of never-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 reported experiencing violence by a teacher.

15.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband/partner or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

15.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Five percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 2% of women experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 15.3). Two percent of women reported that they first experienced sexual violence by age 18, and by age 22 3% of women had experienced sexual violence (Table 15.4).

Trends: Women's experience of sexual violence declined from 8% in 2008 to 5% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, women's experience of sexual violence ranges from 1% in ARMM and 2% in both the National Capital Region (NCR) and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to 11% in Bicol and 14% in Caraga (**Table 15.3**).
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely (15%) to have experienced sexual violence than currently married women (6%) and never-married women (3%) (**Figure 15.1**).
- The more children a woman has, the more likely she is to have experienced sexual violence. Nine percent of women with five or more children have experienced sexual violence, as compared with 3% of women with no children (**Table 15.3**).
- Women's experience of sexual violence declines with increasing wealth, from 7% among those in the lowest and second wealth quintiles to 3% among those in the highest quintile.

15.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among ever-married women who have experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were their current husband/partner (49%) and a former husband/partner (32%). Among never-married women, the most common perpetrators of sexual violence were friends/acquaintances (20%), other relatives (18%), and current/former boyfriends or strangers (17% each) (**Table 15.5**).

15.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Overall, 19% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence: 13% have experienced physical violence only, 2% have experienced sexual violence only, and 4% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Women age 15-19 (15%) are less likely than women age 20-49 (19%-20%) to have experienced physical or sexual violence (**Table 15.6**).

In the Philippines, 3% of women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during a pregnancy. Women from the Bisaya ethnic group (8%); divorced, separated, or widowed women (6%); and never-married women (6%) are more likely than their counterparts to have experienced violence during pregnancy (**Table 15.7**).

15.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Marital controlling behaviors are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviors is more significant than the display of any single behavior, the percentage of women whose husbands/partners display at least three of the specified behaviors is also discussed. Overall, 9% of ever-married women age 15-49 reported that their current or most recent husband/partner had ever exhibited three or more specific types of controlling behaviors. The most common controlling behaviors reported by women are jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (27%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (24%). More than 1 in 10 ever-married women said

that their husband/partner frequently accuses them of being unfaithful (11%). Only 4% of women reported that their husband/partner tries to limit their contact with their family (**Table 15.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely (22%) than currently married women (8%) to report that their husbands/partners display three or more controlling behaviors.
- Ever-married women who are employed for cash (11%) are more likely than those who are not employed (7%) to report that their husbands/partners display three or more controlling behaviors.
- Controlling behaviors are highly correlated with women's fear of their husband/partner; more than half (52%) of ever-married women who are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time report that their husband/partner displays three or more controlling behaviors, as compared with 7% of women who are never afraid of their husband/partner.

15.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

15.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Almost 1 in 4 ever-married women age 15-49 (24%) have experienced any form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, while 15% experienced spousal violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.9**). Women are more likely to have experienced spousal emotional violence (20%) than spousal physical violence (11%) or spousal sexual violence (4%). Specific acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence by current or most recent husbands/partners are detailed in **Table 15.9**.

Women who had been married more than once were also asked about spousal violence by any husband/partner other than their current or most recent husband/partner. When all husbands/partners (current or former) are included, the percentage of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence increases to 27%, but the percentage of women experiencing such violence in the past 12 months remains unchanged at 15% (**Table 15.9**).

Trends: Ever-married women's experience of spousal violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, whether physical, sexual, or emotional, declined slightly from 29% in 2008 and 26% in 2013 to 24% in 2017. Recent spousal violence in the 12 months preceding the survey has remained stagnant since 2008.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely than currently married women to report ever experiencing spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (52% versus 22%) (**Table 15.10**).
- Women's experience of spousal violence increases with number of living children; 18% of women with no living children report experiencing spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, as compared with 27% of women with at least three living children.

- Experience of spousal violence declines with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest and second wealth quintiles (29%-30%) are more likely to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women in the highest wealth quintile (17%).
- Ever-married women's experience of spousal violence in the past 12 months by any husband/partner (current, most recent, or former) ranges from 4% in ARMM to 38% in Caraga (Table 15.12 and Figure 15.2).
- Experience of any form of spousal violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months declines sharply with age, from 23% among women age 15-24 to 12% among women age 40-49 (Table 15.12).
- Experience of recent spousal violence by any husband/partner declines with increasing household wealth. Twenty percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 8% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Patterns by husband's/partner's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Women whose husbands/partners do not drink alcohol are much less likely (14%) to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner than women whose husbands/partners often get drunk (59%) (Figure 15.3).
- Women whose husband/partners display controlling behaviors are much more likely to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner than those whose husbands/partners do not display such behaviors. The percentage of women who have experienced any spousal violence increases from 12% among those whose husband/partner does not display any controlling behaviors to 95% among those whose husband/partner displays all five controlling behaviors (Table 15.11).
- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in the Philippines. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (37%) to have themselves experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (21%).

Figure 15.2 Spousal violence by region

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband/partner in the past 12 months

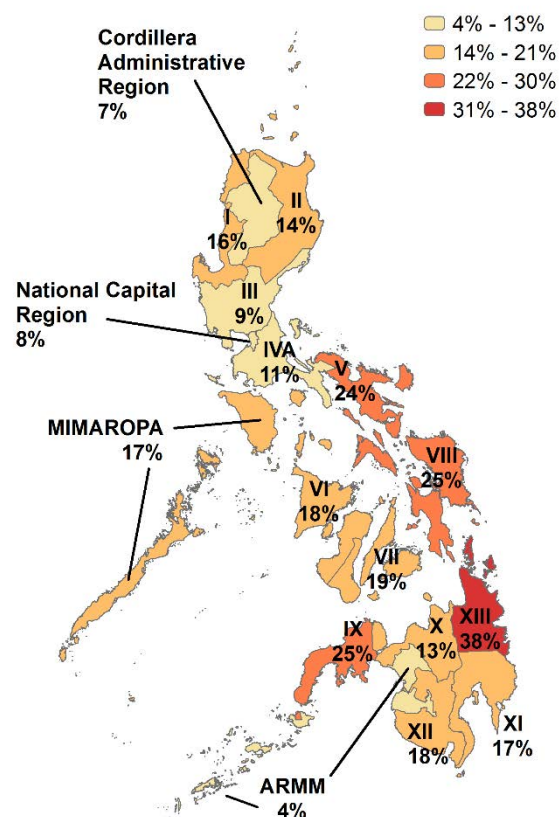
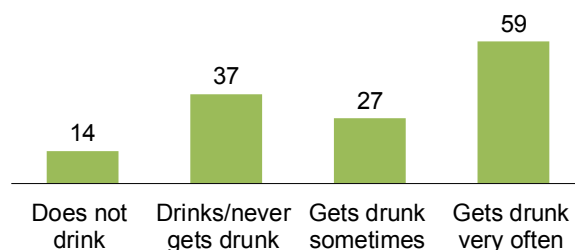


Figure 15.3 Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence by their husband/partner



- Not surprisingly, women’s experience of spousal violence varies greatly by whether they report being afraid of their husband/partner. Eighty-five percent of women who say that they are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time have experienced spousal violence, as compared with 21% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband/partner.
- **Table 15.13** shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage among women married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 4% first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence within the first 2 years of marriage, 7% within 5 years of marriage, and 9% within 10 years of marriage. One percent of currently married women experienced spousal physical or sexual violence before marriage.

15.7 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, 37% have sustained injuries. Forty percent sustained injuries after experiencing such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the most common injuries reported are cuts, bruises, or aches (36%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (11%). Four percent of women who have experienced spousal violence reported deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries (**Table 15.14**).

Trends: Women’s experience of injuries as a result of spousal physical or sexual violence increased from 36% in 2008 to 41% in 2013 before declining slightly to 37% in 2017.

15.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband/partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Either spouse can play a role in instigating domestic violence. The NDHS 2017 asked all ever-married women if they had initiated acts of physical violence against their husbands/partners when they were not already hitting or beating them. Twelve percent of ever-married women reported that they have initiated physical violence against their husband, and 7% reported having done so in the 12 months preceding the survey. Initiation of violence against husbands/partners is much more common among women who have experienced spousal physical violence (39%) than among women who have never experienced spousal physical violence (9%) (**Table 15.15**).

Trends: There has been a slight decrease over time in the percentage of women who have ever initiated violence against their husbands/partners, from 16% in 2008 to 12% in 2017. Violence initiated by women against their husbands/partners in the 12 months preceding the survey has changed little, from 9% in 2008 to 7% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, violence initiated by women against their husbands/partners ranges from a low of 2% in ARMM to a high of 22% in Western Visayas, Bicol, and Central Visayas.
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women (16%) are more likely than currently married women (12%) to report having ever instigated physical violence against their husband/partner. Not surprisingly, currently married women (7%) are more likely to report initiating physical violence against their husband/partner in the past 12 months than divorced, separated, or widowed women (4%).
- Women whose husbands/partners are often drunk are more likely to have ever initiated violence than women whose husbands/partners do not drink alcohol (25% versus 7%) (Table 15.16).
- The percentage of women who initiate physical violence increases with the number of controlling behaviors displayed by their husband/partner, from 7% among those whose husband/partner does not display any controlling behaviors to 31% among those whose husband/partner displays all five controlling behaviors.

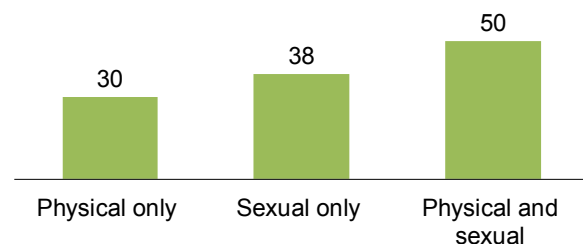
15.9 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Two in five women (41%) age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to end the violence or told anyone about the violence. Only one-third of women (34%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence. One in four women (25%) who have experienced violence told someone about the violence but did not seek help (Table 15.17).

Figure 15.4 shows that women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely (50%) to seek help to stop the violence than women who have experienced either physical violence only or sexual violence only (30% and 38%, respectively).

Figure 15.4 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 20-24 are more likely (44%) to seek help than women in other age groups (31%-35%) (Table 15.17).
- By region, women from ARMM are least likely (12%) to seek help or tell anyone about the violence, while women from Ilocos Region are most likely (50%) to do so.

15.9.1 Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source of help is their own family (65%), followed by friends (18%) and neighbors (10%) (Table 15.18). Six percent of women have sought help from the police.

All respondents to the Woman's Safety Module, regardless of whether or not they had experienced any form of violence, were also asked about their awareness of anti-violence protection orders issued under Republic Act Number 9262 (the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004). In addition, respondents were asked about places to seek help from violence.

Overall, 74% of women age 15-49 are aware of Barangay Protection Orders, 60% are aware of Temporary Protection Orders, and 56% are aware of Permanent Protection Orders (**Table 15.19**). Nearly 9 in 10 women (86%) are aware that they can seek help for violence at a Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Regional Center for Women or Girls, and 8 in 10 women are aware that they can get help from the Barangay Violence against Women (VAW) Desk or the Philippine National Police (PNP) Women and Children's Protection Desk. Awareness of other sources of help is also relatively high, with women being least aware of the Temporary Protection Desk or Permanent Protection Desk under RA 9262 (**Table 15.20**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** Experience of physical violence
- **Table 15.2** Persons committing physical violence
- **Table 15.3** Experience of sexual violence
- **Table 15.4** Age at first experience of sexual violence
- **Table 15.5** Persons committing sexual violence
- **Table 15.6** Experience of different forms of violence
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- **Table 15.8** Marital control exercised by husbands
- **Table 15.9** Forms of spousal violence
- **Table 15.10** Spousal violence by background characteristics
- **Table 15.11** Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 15.12** Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months
- **Table 15.13** Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage
- **Table 15.14** Injuries to women due to spousal violence
- **Table 15.15** Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics
- **Table 15.16** Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 15.17** Help seeking to stop violence
- **Table 15.18** Sources for help to stop the violence
- **Table 15.19** Awareness of anti-violence protection orders
- **Table 15.20** Awareness of places to seek help from violence

Table 15.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15-19	13.3	0.5	5.6	6.1	3,453
20-24	17.8	0.4	4.9	5.4	3,048
25-29	16.9	0.4	3.5	3.9	2,708
30-39	17.6	0.5	3.5	3.9	4,770
40-49	17.9	0.6	2.7	3.4	3,989
Religion					
Roman Catholic	16.9	0.4	3.9	4.3	14,336
Protestant	18.5	0.3	3.9	4.2	1,416
Iglesia ni Cristo	22.1	2.5	8.4	10.9	540
Aglipay	13.0	1.5	2.8	4.3	139
Other Christian	20.4	0.4	4.5	4.9	404
Islam	7.5	0.6	1.9	2.5	903
Other	15.2	0.9	3.3	4.2	191
None	(32.7)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(20.9)	39
Ethnic group					
Tagalog	13.7	0.2	2.6	2.9	5,700
Cebuano	18.4	0.4	3.9	4.4	3,116
Ilocano	13.5	0.4	4.3	4.7	1,396
Ilonggo	20.3	0.2	4.6	4.8	1,351
Bicolano	25.1	0.7	7.0	7.7	1,382
Kapampangan	7.3	0.9	0.5	1.7	532
Maranao	5.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	230
Tausog	5.8	0.0	2.9	2.9	288
Bisaya	19.4	0.4	5.1	5.6	553
Waray	23.8	0.0	5.6	5.7	698
Other	18.6	1.3	5.2	6.5	2,723
Residence					
Urban	16.8	0.5	3.3	3.9	8,835
Rural	16.8	0.5	4.6	5.1	9,133
Region					
National Capital Region	11.0	0.2	1.8	2.0	3,195
Cordillera Admin. Region	10.5	0.4	4.1	4.5	312
I - Ilocos Region	16.9	0.2	3.3	3.4	867
II - Cagayan Valley	15.0	0.8	6.5	7.3	564
III - Central Luzon	11.3	0.5	2.2	2.8	1,748
IVA - CALABARZON	16.2	0.4	2.9	3.3	2,852
MIMAROPA Region	17.6	0.2	4.8	5.0	450
V - Bicol	29.0	0.4	9.1	9.5	1,122
VI - Western Visayas	21.6	0.6	5.0	5.6	1,051
VII - Central Visayas	19.7	0.4	3.8	4.2	1,189
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.1	0.0	7.0	7.0	720
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19.7	0.6	6.7	7.3	540
X - Northern Mindanao	13.4	0.7	2.5	3.5	721
XI - Davao	23.1	1.4	4.6	6.1	864
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	17.8	0.5	4.0	4.5	743
XIII - Caraga	27.6	2.2	11.5	13.9	461
ARMM	4.9	0.2	1.3	1.6	569
Marital status					
Never married	11.6	0.2	3.1	3.3	6,410
Married or living together	18.7	0.6	4.5	5.2	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	32.5	1.4	3.4	4.7	779
Employment					
Employed for cash	18.7	0.6	3.5	4.2	7,879
Employed not for cash	18.9	0.2	4.7	4.9	1,710
Not employed	14.5	0.4	4.2	4.6	8,379
Number of living children					
0	12.2	0.3	3.4	3.7	6,960
1-2	18.0	0.4	4.5	5.0	5,863
3-4	21.5	0.7	4.2	4.9	3,529
5+	21.6	1.0	4.1	5.1	1,616
Education					
No education	18.0	1.2	4.1	5.3	139
Grades 1-6	21.2	1.1	4.9	6.1	2,324
Grades 7-10	19.2	0.5	5.0	5.6	8,342
Grade 11	10.3	0.5	3.2	3.7	637
Post-secondary	13.9	0.2	2.0	2.3	791
College	12.5	0.1	2.4	2.5	5,735

(Continued...)

Table 15.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	21.4	1.0	6.6	7.7	3,027
Second	20.2	0.9	5.4	6.4	3,340
Middle	16.7	0.1	4.4	4.5	3,513
Fourth	15.3	0.4	3.0	3.5	3,960
Highest	12.1	0.0	1.4	1.5	4,128
Total	16.8	0.5	4.0	4.5	17,968

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 15.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Philippines NDHS 2017

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	47.5	na	35.7
Former husband/partner	24.7	na	18.6
Current boyfriend	0.0	0.3	0.1
Former boyfriend	1.4	3.3	1.9
Father/stepfather	13.1	25.3	16.1
Mother/stepmother	15.6	26.1	18.2
Sister/brother	5.8	19.2	9.1
Daughter/son	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	5.8	18.5	9.0
Mother-in-law	0.4	na	0.3
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.6	na	0.5
Teacher	0.0	5.1	1.3
Employer/someone at work	0.4	1.1	0.6
Other	3.1	2.9	3.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	2,265	746	3,011

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	2.7	0.6	3,453
20-24	4.2	1.3	3,048
25-29	5.5	1.6	2,708
30-39	6.5	2.1	4,770
40-49	6.3	1.9	3,989
Religion			
Roman Catholic	5.3	1.5	14,336
Protestant	5.5	1.7	1,416
Iglesia ni Cristo	4.7	2.2	540
Aglipay	2.3	0.9	139
Other Christian	7.9	2.8	404
Islam	2.4	1.1	903
Other	3.3	1.2	191
None	(4.5)	(0.0)	39
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	2.7	0.8	5,700
Cebuano	6.5	1.8	3,116
Ilocano	4.6	1.3	1,396
Ilonggo	5.7	1.0	1,351
Bicolano	8.5	2.6	1,382
Kapampangan	3.9	1.4	532
Maranao	1.2	0.0	230
Tausog	1.8	0.8	288
Bisaya	7.5	2.9	553
Waray	7.1	2.0	698
Other	7.3	2.6	2,723
Residence			
Urban	4.6	1.2	8,835
Rural	5.7	2.0	9,133
Region			
National Capital Region	1.5	0.4	3,195
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.0	0.7	312
I - Ilocos Region	5.5	1.0	867
II - Cagayan Valley	5.9	2.3	564
III - Central Luzon	3.5	1.3	1,748
IVA - CALABARZON	3.3	0.9	2,852
MIMAROPA Region	5.2	1.3	450
V - Bicol	11.0	3.7	1,122
VI - Western Visayas	7.4	1.7	1,051
VII - Central Visayas	7.0	1.4	1,189
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.5	2.7	720
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.8	4.3	540
X - Northern Mindanao	4.5	0.9	721
XI - Davao	6.8	1.5	864
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.1	2.5	743
XIII - Caraga	13.8	6.3	461
ARMM	0.8	0.5	569
Marital status			
Never married	2.5	0.2	6,410
Married or living together	6.1	2.3	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	14.6	2.1	779
Employment			
Employed for cash	6.2	1.9	7,879
Employed not for cash	6.0	2.2	1,710
Not employed	4.1	1.1	8,379
Number of living children			
0	2.7	0.4	6,960
1-2	5.7	1.7	5,863
3-4	7.3	2.7	3,529
5+	9.4	3.4	1,616

(Continued...)

Table 15.3—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Education			
No education	5.4	1.8	139
Grades 1-6	7.8	2.7	2,324
Grades 7-10	5.7	1.9	8,342
Grade 11	2.0	0.1	637
Post-secondary	5.7	1.5	791
College	3.6	0.8	5,735
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.4	3.2	3,027
Second	7.3	2.2	3,340
Middle	6.2	1.7	3,513
Fourth	3.4	0.7	3,960
Highest	2.6	0.6	4,128
Total	5.2	1.6	17,968

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 15.4 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Current age							
15-19	0.3	0.3	1.1	na	na	97.3	3,453
20-24	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.0	na	95.8	3,048
25-29	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.0	94.5	2,708
30-39	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.7	93.5	4,770
40-49	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	93.7	3,989
Marital status							
Never married	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	97.5	6,410
Ever married	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.8	3.0	93.4	11,558
Total	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.7	94.8	17,968

na = Not applicable

Table 15.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Philippines NDHS 2017

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	49.4	na	40.8
Former husband/partner	32.2	na	26.6
Current/former boyfriend	3.6	16.7	5.9
Father/stepfather	1.9	6.0	2.6
Brother/stepbrother	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other relative	7.0	17.6	8.9
In-law	1.2	na	1.1
Own friend/acquaintance	2.9	20.2	6.0
Family friend	0.4	5.4	1.3
Teacher	0.3	0.5	0.4
Employer/someone at work	1.3	5.4	2.0
Stranger	3.9	16.8	6.1
Other	2.0	10.9	3.4
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	767	162	930

Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, a former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never-married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 15.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	12.0	1.4	1.3	14.7	3,453
15-17	11.5	1.1	1.2	13.8	2,184
18-19	12.9	1.8	1.5	16.2	1,270
20-24	15.2	1.6	2.6	19.4	3,048
25-29	13.4	2.0	3.5	18.9	2,708
30-39	13.0	1.8	4.6	19.4	4,770
40-49	13.3	1.6	4.6	19.5	3,989
Total	13.3	1.7	3.5	18.5	17,968

Table 15.7 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	3.6	290
20-24	3.4	1,257
25-29	3.4	1,902
30-39	2.8	4,171
40-49	2.5	3,642
Religion		
Roman Catholic	3.0	8,969
Protestant	3.2	922
Iglesia ni Cristo	5.0	332
Aglipay	0.2	93
Other Christian	3.6	239
Islam	0.8	533
Other	1.6	141
None	(3.6)	32
Ethnic group		
Tagalog	1.8	3,256
Cebuano	3.7	2,059
Ilocano	2.6	933
Ilonggo	3.0	917
Bicolano	5.5	810
Kapampangan	0.7	312
Maranao	0.0	144
Tausog	0.0	147
Bisaya	7.9	356
Waray	3.9	479
Other	2.5	1,847
Residence		
Urban	3.1	5,108
Rural	2.8	6,154
Region		
National Capital Region	2.1	1,622
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.1	166
I - Ilocos Region	3.3	550
II - Cagayan Valley	3.2	409
III - Central Luzon	1.5	1,141
IVA - CALABARZON	2.3	1,909
MIMAROPA Region	2.6	300
V - Bicol	4.8	693
VI - Western Visayas	3.4	665
VII - Central Visayas	4.3	689
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.9	462
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.2	364
X - Northern Mindanao	1.2	488
XI - Davao	5.2	623
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.0	527
XIII - Caraga	4.3	323
ARMM	0.3	331
Marital status		
Never married	5.7	435
Married or living together	2.5	10,078
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.4	749
Number of living children		
0	1.9	254
1-2	2.7	5,863
3-4	3.2	3,529
5+	3.1	1,616
Education		
No education	2.8	106
Grades 1-6	4.0	1,968
Grades 7-10	2.9	5,560
Grade 11	*	18
Post-secondary	2.9	557
College	2.2	3,054

(Continued...)

Table 15.7—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.9	2,237
Second	2.8	2,303
Middle	2.8	2,279
Fourth	2.6	2,334
Highest	2.4	2,109
Total	2.9	11,262

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:							Number of ever-married women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	
Age								
15-19	47.4	11.9	11.9	4.1	29.9	12.8	41.9	329
20-24	35.4	15.7	9.9	4.5	32.5	14.1	52.4	1,257
25-29	26.5	9.7	7.1	3.2	25.2	8.4	61.8	1,996
30-39	25.7	9.8	7.0	3.3	21.4	8.6	64.7	4,257
40-49	23.8	10.0	6.0	4.4	21.7	8.5	65.5	3,719
Religion								
Roman Catholic	27.2	10.7	7.1	3.8	23.3	9.4	62.7	9,189
Protestant	26.1	12.0	7.8	5.0	24.5	9.4	61.2	946
Iglesia ni Cristo	30.3	12.4	10.0	2.4	28.5	11.3	58.0	354
Aglipay	19.3	8.8	7.9	1.6	15.5	4.6	64.5	96
Other Christian	24.6	10.6	8.1	5.6	24.0	10.0	64.5	245
Islam	23.4	5.2	4.7	2.3	26.5	5.9	62.2	558
Other	28.6	8.5	3.4	4.0	21.1	7.7	63.8	138
None	(28.8)	(18.6)	(9.6)	(0.2)	(18.6)	(9.2)	(57.3)	32
Ethnic group								
Tagalog	24.1	6.9	5.1	3.1	23.1	6.2	65.5	3,410
Cebuano	30.2	13.5	8.7	3.8	25.2	12.2	59.5	2,060
Ilocano	23.3	11.0	6.4	2.1	17.8	8.9	69.2	946
Ilonggo	30.3	9.3	9.6	5.9	24.6	10.3	58.9	947
Bikolano	31.4	12.8	9.5	5.3	20.6	11.2	60.4	845
Kapampangan	17.3	7.2	7.5	3.8	17.3	8.2	76.5	328
Maranao	21.5	3.8	3.1	1.4	10.7	4.0	72.9	156
Tausog	22.5	4.9	5.1	0.8	27.5	6.5	61.7	149
Bisaya	24.8	13.4	6.7	2.6	24.1	9.2	62.4	352
Waray	30.3	18.3	8.4	4.1	34.3	13.9	51.4	488
Other	28.5	12.4	7.5	4.6	25.6	10.0	59.2	1,877
Residence								
Urban	27.0	10.1	7.6	3.8	24.5	9.7	63.0	5,264
Rural	26.8	10.9	6.8	3.8	22.9	8.9	62.0	6,294
Region								
National Capital Region	23.5	6.2	4.9	2.6	24.3	5.7	64.9	1,727
Cordillera Admin. Region	16.5	7.8	3.8	1.9	10.6	5.0	78.4	165
I - Ilocos Region	28.3	13.4	5.5	2.8	22.0	10.7	63.9	555
II - Cagayan Valley	17.3	9.4	7.5	3.2	16.7	9.0	74.0	415
III - Central Luzon	15.2	5.2	3.0	1.9	13.6	4.8	79.3	1,175
IVA - CALABARZON	29.8	8.6	7.4	3.9	23.7	8.3	60.3	1,964
MIMAROPA Region	25.8	10.8	5.8	3.1	33.4	9.2	57.3	316
V - Bicol	35.7	15.2	11.1	6.8	21.7	13.2	55.0	707
VI - Western Visayas	32.1	9.7	8.2	4.0	24.4	10.3	58.7	689
VII - Central Visayas	34.0	13.6	10.7	5.9	27.5	14.5	55.5	675
VIII - Eastern Visayas	33.2	22.4	9.9	4.5	36.3	15.6	47.1	476
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	31.4	16.0	11.2	3.9	33.8	13.2	51.9	377
X - Northern Mindanao	22.1	11.4	8.4	4.3	15.4	9.3	70.8	488
XI - Davao	31.5	16.2	8.9	3.6	28.2	12.4	58.1	617
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	26.2	11.2	6.8	4.4	27.2	8.8	58.4	543
XIII - Caraga	32.0	20.6	12.6	8.9	32.8	16.9	51.7	323
ARMM	21.7	2.5	1.7	1.6	17.4	2.5	68.1	346
Marital status								
Married or living together	25.7	9.7	6.6	3.0	22.4	8.3	63.7	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.2	21.9	15.4	14.5	40.3	22.3	45.6	779
Number of living children								
0	32.2	10.0	9.4	2.2	27.5	9.9	58.4	948
1-2	25.3	9.3	6.8	3.4	23.6	8.4	63.5	5,521
3-4	26.3	11.0	6.7	3.9	21.6	9.6	64.4	3,483
5+	30.6	14.1	8.0	5.8	25.6	10.9	57.4	1,605
Employment								
Employed for cash	28.4	12.6	8.7	4.6	25.9	11.4	60.9	5,353
Employed not for cash	26.6	11.5	5.6	3.0	21.7	9.5	63.2	1,468
Not employed	25.3	7.9	5.9	3.1	21.7	6.8	64.0	4,737
Education								
No education	25.7	11.0	6.9	7.3	23.5	10.4	64.8	106
Grades 1-6	26.1	12.5	7.1	5.5	25.1	10.9	61.7	2,034
Grades 7-10	29.8	11.6	7.5	3.6	24.4	9.9	59.9	5,639
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Post-secondary	23.8	7.5	5.6	3.1	23.8	7.1	64.3	581
College	22.7	8.0	6.8	3.0	21.3	7.5	67.4	3,179

(Continued...)

Table 15.8—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:							Number of ever-married women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.7	14.1	7.5	5.3	26.5	10.8	57.5	2,282
Second	28.6	14.4	8.4	4.1	24.1	12.4	61.0	2,321
Middle	26.3	9.6	6.6	3.5	25.0	8.6	61.9	2,326
Fourth	26.2	7.7	6.2	2.8	20.5	7.1	64.2	2,434
Highest	22.6	6.9	7.2	3.3	22.2	7.4	67.9	2,194
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	71.2	49.4	38.6	25.6	74.2	51.9	16.3	184
Sometimes afraid	32.4	14.7	9.1	5.0	29.8	13.0	55.3	3,070
Never afraid	23.9	8.2	5.7	2.9	20.2	6.9	66.2	8,304
Total	26.9	10.6	7.2	3.8	23.6	9.3	62.5	11,558

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, Philippines NDHS 2017

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	11.0	4.3	0.5	3.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.9	2.5	0.3	2.1
Slapped her	6.6	2.5	0.2	2.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.0	1.2	0.1	1.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.0	1.5	0.2	1.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.8	1.2	0.1	1.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.6
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	4.0	2.2	0.3	1.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	3.8	2.1	0.3	1.8
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	20.4	12.9	4.3	8.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.1	3.5	0.8	2.7
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	4.2	2.2	0.4	1.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.3	4.6	0.7	4.0
Did not allow her to engage in any legitimate work or practice her profession	9.9	6.2	2.3	3.9
Controlled her own money or property or forced her to work	2.7	2.1	0.6	1.5
Destroyed her personal property, pets, or belongings or threatened or harmed her pets	2.8	1.3	0.2	1.1
Had other intimate relationships	5.5	2.4	1.1	1.3
Any form of physical or sexual violence	12.2	5.4	0.7	4.7
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	24.4	14.7	4.6	10.1
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner¹				
Physical violence	13.5	4.4	na	na
Sexual violence	5.2	2.2	na	na
Emotional violence	21.6	12.9	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	14.8	5.5	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	26.5	14.7	na	na
Number of ever-married women	11,558	11,558	11,558	11,558

¹ Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women, as well as any additional husband/partner for women married more than once
na = Not available

Table 15.10 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	21.2	11.5	2.9	1.0	0.8	13.5	26.1	329
20-24	22.1	14.7	4.0	2.5	2.2	16.2	28.2	1,257
25-29	20.0	9.9	3.6	2.2	1.9	11.3	24.3	1,996
30-39	20.6	10.9	4.1	3.0	2.9	12.0	24.2	4,257
40-49	19.6	10.3	4.1	2.9	2.8	11.5	23.1	3,719
Religion								
Roman Catholic	20.4	11.1	4.1	2.9	2.7	12.2	24.3	9,189
Protestant	24.3	11.6	3.2	1.9	1.9	12.8	28.5	946
Iglesia ni Cristo	16.8	16.9	4.6	2.5	2.4	19.0	26.1	354
Aglipay	17.1	12.2	2.8	2.1	2.1	12.8	21.9	96
Other Christian	22.8	11.3	6.1	3.8	3.6	13.6	26.4	245
Islam	12.6	4.0	3.0	1.2	0.6	5.7	14.6	558
Other	23.7	8.8	3.1	1.9	1.7	10.0	26.8	138
None	(38.2)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(38.2)	32
Ethnic group								
Tagalog	13.2	8.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	8.9	17.0	3,410
Cebuano	25.8	11.8	4.8	3.2	2.9	13.5	30.0	2,060
Ilocano	20.0	11.3	3.7	2.7	2.6	12.2	23.6	946
Ilonggo	24.9	12.0	3.3	2.4	2.3	12.9	28.3	947
Bicolano	26.8	19.3	6.4	4.6	4.2	21.0	34.6	845
Kapampangan	11.3	5.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	6.3	11.5	328
Maranao	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	156
Tausog	11.0	3.5	2.6	1.2	0.0	4.9	12.7	149
Bisaya	22.4	10.4	4.6	2.2	1.7	12.9	27.4	352
Waray	28.3	14.3	5.8	4.8	4.6	15.3	31.1	488
Other	23.9	12.1	5.4	3.5	2.9	14.1	27.9	1,877
Residence								
Urban	19.2	11.1	3.3	2.3	2.2	12.1	23.6	5,264
Rural	21.4	10.9	4.5	3.1	2.8	12.3	25.0	6,294
Region								
National Capital Region	10.0	7.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	7.5	14.0	1,727
Cordillera Admin. Region	12.3	7.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	7.9	14.8	165
I - Ilocos Region	24.7	15.1	4.9	4.2	3.6	15.9	28.8	555
II - Cagayan Valley	16.6	10.8	4.1	3.1	2.7	11.8	18.4	415
III - Central Luzon	11.9	6.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	7.4	14.2	1,175
IVA - CALABARZON	15.4	9.3	2.5	2.0	1.9	9.8	19.7	1,964
MIMAROPA Region	20.9	12.2	3.6	2.4	2.0	13.3	25.5	316
V - Bicol	33.0	20.7	9.0	6.5	6.0	23.2	40.1	707
VI - Western Visayas	25.1	12.4	4.3	3.1	3.0	13.6	29.3	689
VII - Central Visayas	33.7	12.9	5.2	3.4	3.4	14.7	37.3	675
VIII - Eastern Visayas	35.0	18.2	6.7	5.0	4.7	19.9	39.7	476
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	38.7	13.6	7.9	4.2	3.7	17.4	42.2	377
X - Northern Mindanao	18.2	9.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	10.1	21.0	488
XI - Davao	19.6	13.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	14.0	25.2	617
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	23.6	9.2	5.8	2.3	1.8	12.8	28.6	543
XIII - Caraga	44.7	18.3	11.7	6.3	6.2	23.7	48.8	323
ARMM	5.3	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.1	6.5	346
Marital status								
Married or living together	18.5	9.9	3.4	2.2	2.0	11.1	22.4	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.6	26.2	12.0	10.4	10.4	27.7	51.5	779
Number of living children								
0	14.5	6.3	2.1	1.0	0.9	7.3	18.2	948
1-2	19.5	9.9	3.3	2.2	2.0	11.0	23.2	5,521
3-4	22.1	12.9	4.5	3.3	3.1	14.2	26.6	3,483
5+	22.9	13.1	5.9	4.4	4.0	14.7	27.0	1,605
Employment								
Employed for cash	21.4	12.4	4.9	3.5	3.3	13.7	25.9	5,353
Employed not for cash	24.2	12.4	4.3	2.3	2.2	14.4	29.0	1,468
Not employed	18.1	8.9	2.9	2.0	1.7	9.8	21.2	4,737
Education								
No education	16.4	7.0	3.7	2.7	1.7	7.9	18.1	106
Grades 1-6	23.2	13.9	5.3	3.8	3.5	15.3	28.1	2,034
Grades 7-10	23.0	12.2	4.1	2.7	2.5	13.6	27.0	5,639
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Post-secondary	16.9	9.2	3.7	2.8	2.8	10.1	21.2	581
College	14.6	7.4	3.0	2.0	2.0	8.4	18.1	3,179

(Continued...)

Table 15.10—Continued

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.8	14.8	5.2	3.8	3.4	16.2	29.3	2,282
Second	25.6	13.2	5.9	4.0	3.7	15.1	29.6	2,321
Middle	21.9	10.1	4.1	2.7	2.5	11.4	25.4	2,326
Fourth	15.9	10.0	2.6	1.8	1.7	10.8	20.1	2,434
Highest	14.6	6.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	7.4	17.4	2,194
Total	20.4	11.0	4.0	2.7	2.5	12.2	24.4	11,558

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's/partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education¹								
No education	22.0	5.6	5.0	2.4	2.4	8.1	22.5	129
Grades 1-6	23.3	13.4	5.1	3.5	3.2	15.0	28.5	2,643
Grades 7-10	19.2	10.9	3.3	2.0	1.8	12.2	23.5	4,560
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Post-secondary	13.1	6.6	2.8	1.8	1.8	7.6	15.4	670
College	14.1	5.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	6.4	16.3	2,762
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	11.6	4.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	4.8	13.5	4,098
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	20.8	20.9	1.5	0.6	0.6	21.9	36.9	233
Is sometimes drunk	22.3	11.5	3.9	2.4	2.1	13.0	26.8	6,472
Is often drunk	50.9	40.7	19.5	17.7	17.1	42.5	58.6	754
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband has more education	20.7	10.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	11.6	24.5	2,922
Wife has more education	19.9	11.1	4.4	2.8	2.6	12.7	24.3	4,076
Both have equal education	15.4	8.1	2.3	1.5	1.3	8.8	18.7	3,731
Neither has any education	12.3	6.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	7.2	13.9	40
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	17.7	9.2	3.4	2.0	1.6	10.6	22.4	2,067
Wife is same age	16.7	7.9	3.2	2.0	1.7	9.0	19.9	1,137
Wife 1-4 years younger	18.5	10.2	3.5	2.3	2.1	11.4	22.2	4,160
Wife 5-9 years younger	19.7	10.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	11.1	22.9	2,332
Wife 10 or more years younger	19.7	10.8	3.3	1.4	1.2	12.8	24.6	1,081
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner²								
0	9.4	4.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	5.0	12.1	7,221
1-2	29.0	13.7	4.8	2.9	2.6	15.6	34.4	3,266
3-4	64.1	42.7	17.0	12.9	12.6	46.8	73.2	910
5	90.5	63.7	43.4	38.0	37.8	69.1	95.2	160
Number of decisions in which women participate³								
0	19.5	8.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	9.4	21.6	237
1-2	33.0	18.7	6.8	4.7	4.4	20.8	39.4	1,375
3	16.4	8.6	2.9	1.8	1.6	9.7	19.9	9,166
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	18.6	10.3	3.6	2.5	2.2	11.4	22.6	10,215
1-2	33.3	15.6	6.4	4.3	4.1	17.7	37.0	1,201
3-4	47.0	24.1	10.2	8.3	8.3	26.0	53.3	108
5	(23.7)	(21.4)	(11.9)	(11.4)	(11.4)	(21.9)	(23.7)	33
Father beat mother								
Yes	30.5	19.3	7.2	5.2	4.7	21.3	37.3	2,204
No	17.5	8.5	3.2	2.1	2.0	9.6	20.7	9,094
Don't know	35.6	25.2	4.1	3.6	3.6	25.7	43.4	260
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	82.5	74.9	39.4	38.1	37.7	76.1	85.4	184
Sometimes afraid	25.4	17.5	6.7	5.0	4.6	19.1	31.3	3,070
Never afraid	17.1	7.2	2.2	1.1	1.0	8.2	20.5	8,304
Total	20.4	11.0	4.0	2.7	2.5	12.2	24.4	11,558

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² See Table 15.8 for the list of behaviors

³ Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Table 15.12 Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	19.8	9.3	2.3	0.6	0.2	11.1	23.4	329
20-24	17.5	9.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	11.2	22.6	1,257
25-29	13.3	4.1	2.1	0.8	0.7	5.3	15.2	1,996
30-39	12.6	3.7	2.3	1.2	1.0	4.8	13.9	4,257
40-49	10.9	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	3.9	11.9	3,719
Residence								
Urban	11.8	4.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	5.1	13.8	5,264
Rural	13.9	4.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	5.8	15.4	6,294
Region								
National Capital Region	5.7	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.6	7.9	1,727
Cordillera Admin. Region	5.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.1	6.8	165
I - Ilocos Region	14.2	4.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	4.6	16.1	555
II - Cagayan Valley	14.0	6.4	3.0	1.5	1.4	7.9	14.4	415
III - Central Luzon	7.6	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	4.3	8.6	1,175
IVA - CALABARZON	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	3.8	10.9	1,964
MIMAROPA Region	15.2	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.4	4.4	16.7	316
V - Bicol	21.1	9.0	5.3	2.9	2.4	11.4	23.8	707
VI - Western Visayas	17.5	4.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	5.4	18.3	689
VII - Central Visayas	17.8	3.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	4.2	18.9	675
VIII - Eastern Visayas	23.0	6.4	3.7	1.8	1.6	8.3	25.0	476
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	21.7	6.4	5.5	2.1	2.0	9.8	24.7	377
X - Northern Mindanao	11.7	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	4.1	13.1	488
XI - Davao	13.0	5.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	6.7	17.1	617
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	15.3	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.1	5.2	17.7	543
XIII - Caraga	34.2	10.7	7.9	2.7	2.4	15.9	37.9	323
ARMM	3.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	4.0	346
Education								
No education	14.2	4.8	2.4	1.6	0.7	5.5	15.3	106
Grades 1-6	15.0	5.5	2.8	1.9	1.7	6.4	16.7	2,034
Grades 7-10	14.4	5.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	6.5	16.3	5,639
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Post-secondary	8.9	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	3.1	10.0	581
College	9.5	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	3.6	11.2	3,179
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.4	6.9	3.8	2.4	2.0	8.3	19.9	2,282
Second	16.8	5.4	3.0	1.4	1.2	7.0	18.8	2,321
Middle	14.4	3.9	2.4	1.1	1.0	5.2	15.8	2,326
Fourth	8.4	4.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.8	10.7	2,434
Highest	7.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.0	8.2	2,194
Total	12.9	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	5.5	14.7	11,558

Notes: Any husband/partner includes current, most recent, and, for women married more than once, all former husbands/partners. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Philippines NDHS 2017

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.3	na	na	na	92.5	717
2-4	0.4	5.0	na	na	90.1	1,146
5-9	0.5	3.1	7.9	na	89.3	2,170
10+	0.9	3.2	5.5	7.9	88.9	5,599
Total	0.7	3.7	6.6	8.7	89.4	9,631

na = Not applicable

Table 15.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Philippines NDHS 2017

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence¹					
Ever ²	39.6	11.9	4.8	41.1	1,268
Past 12 months	45.2	14.6	5.1	46.4	500
Sexual violence					
Ever ²	47.1	21.2	8.2	48.2	458
Past 12 months	40.8	18.0	6.0	41.9	257
Physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	36.0	10.8	4.4	37.3	1,411
Past 12 months	38.3	12.5	4.3	39.5	627

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the past 12 months

Table 15.15 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Women's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	39.1	21.8	1,268
In the past 12 months	39.9	34.6	500
Never	8.7	5.3	10,289
Age			
15-19	16.4	12.0	329
20-24	15.5	11.2	1,257
25-29	13.6	9.4	1,996
30-39	11.9	6.6	4,257
40-49	9.8	4.6	3,719
Religion			
Roman Catholic	12.3	7.3	9,189
Protestant	14.4	8.0	946
Iglesia ni Cristo	7.6	4.3	354
Aglipay	11.9	5.7	96
Other Christian	13.1	8.5	245
Islam	6.0	3.9	558
Other	16.2	9.4	138
None	(9.8)	(5.3)	32
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	7.2	4.6	3,410
Cebuano	16.4	8.6	2,060
Ilocano	6.4	3.9	946
Ilonggo	16.5	8.3	947
Bicolano	18.4	11.4	845
Kapampangan	2.7	1.9	328
Maranao	4.9	3.0	156
Tausog	5.8	5.3	149
Bisaya	12.7	8.2	352
Waray	20.9	15.3	488
Other	14.2	8.3	1,877
Residence			
Urban	11.1	6.1	5,264
Rural	12.9	8.0	6,294
Region			
National Capital Region	4.6	2.1	1,727
Cordillera Admin. Region	5.4	3.2	165
I - Ilocos Region	8.2	2.3	555
II - Cagayan Valley	3.3	2.8	415
III - Central Luzon	3.6	2.7	1,175
IVA - CALABARZON	11.0	7.5	1,964
MIMAROPA Region	7.0	3.9	316
V - Bicol	22.0	12.9	707
VI - Western Visayas	22.3	12.6	689
VII - Central Visayas	21.5	9.0	675
VIII - Eastern Visayas	20.0	13.9	476
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	14.2	9.1	377
X - Northern Mindanao	18.7	12.0	488
XI - Davao	17.3	10.9	617
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.8	8.2	543
XIII - Caraga	20.7	15.5	323
ARMM	1.5	1.0	346
Marital status			
Married or living together	11.8	7.3	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	15.8	4.1	779
Employment			
Employed for cash	12.5	6.4	5,353
Employed not for cash	14.3	9.1	1,468
Not employed	10.8	7.3	4,737

(Continued...)

Table 15.15—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Number of living children			
0	8.2	6.6	948
1-2	12.4	7.3	5,521
3-4	12.6	7.5	3,483
5+	11.8	6.2	1,605
Education			
No education	5.9	3.4	106
Grades 1-6	11.8	7.7	2,034
Grades 7-10	13.1	7.7	5,639
Grade 11	*	*	19
Post-secondary	12.6	5.9	581
College	10.5	6.1	3,179
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.2	8.7	2,282
Second	14.4	8.5	2,321
Middle	12.4	7.8	2,326
Fourth	9.0	5.0	2,434
Highest	10.3	5.7	2,194
Total	12.0	7.1	11,558

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 15.16 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education²			
No education	5.8	3.1	129
Grades 1-6	12.9	8.1	2,643
Grades 7-10	13.6	8.2	4,560
Grade 11	*	*	4
Post-secondary	8.7	5.2	670
College	8.7	5.8	2,762
Don't know	*	*	10
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	6.7	3.9	4,098
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	11.3	8.6	233
Is sometimes drunk	14.0	8.5	6,472
Is often drunk	24.6	12.2	754
Spousal education difference²			
Husband has more education	12.3	7.9	2,922
Wife has more education	13.2	7.8	4,076
Both have equal education	9.9	6.4	3,731
Neither has any education	8.3	6.9	40
Don't know	*	*	10
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	10.4	6.3	2,067
Wife is same age	11.3	6.7	1,137
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.1	7.7	4,160
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.5	7.3	2,332
Wife 10 or more years younger	12.1	8.6	1,081
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner³			
0	7.4	4.3	7,221
1-2	16.4	9.8	3,266
3-4	29.8	17.6	910
5	30.5	21.1	160
Number of decisions in which women participate⁴			
0	5.1	3.2	237
1-2	19.9	12.3	1,375
3	10.7	6.7	9,166
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	10.9	6.5	10,215
1-2	21.0	11.7	1,201
3-4	22.5	18.3	108
5	(11.8)	(9.3)	33
Father beat mother			
Yes	19.7	13.5	2,204
No	9.9	5.5	9,094
Don't know	23.6	10.5	260
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Afraid most of the time	20.9	11.2	184
Sometimes afraid	13.7	7.3	3,070
Never afraid	11.2	7.0	8,304
Total	12.0	7.1	11,558

Notes: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ See Table 15.8 for the list of behaviors

⁴ Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.7 for the list of decisions.

⁵ See Table 14.8 for the list of reasons

Table 15.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	29.8	25.9	44.3	100.0	2,386
Sexual only	38.1	17.6	44.2	100.0	304
Both physical and sexual	50.3	24.0	25.7	100.0	625
Age					
15-19	31.0	27.9	41.1	100.0	507
20-24	44.3	22.8	32.9	100.0	592
25-29	31.1	25.5	43.5	100.0	511
30-39	31.7	25.2	43.2	100.0	927
40-49	34.7	23.4	42.0	100.0	779
Religion					
Roman Catholic	36.2	24.6	39.3	100.0	2,665
Protestant	31.5	27.3	41.2	100.0	289
Iglesia ni Cristo	22.9	26.9	50.2	100.0	130
Aglipay	(16.0)	(27.6)	(56.4)	100.0	19
Other Christian	31.3	24.2	44.5	100.0	93
Islam	16.4	19.5	64.0	100.0	77
Other	21.5	19.0	59.5	100.0	31
None	*	*	*	100.0	13
Ethnic group					
Tagalog	38.4	21.9	39.8	100.0	832
Cebuano	31.3	25.7	43.1	100.0	639
Ilocano	41.9	21.4	36.7	100.0	213
Ilonggo	36.8	17.8	45.4	100.0	299
Bicolano	29.9	30.9	39.3	100.0	383
Kapampangan	(58.1)	(26.0)	(16.0)	100.0	43
Maranao	*	*	*	100.0	14
Tausog	*	*	*	100.0	19
Bisaya	23.7	39.2	37.1	100.0	126
Waray	22.3	32.2	45.5	100.0	174
Other	36.4	24.3	39.4	100.0	574
Residence					
Urban	34.9	25.3	39.7	100.0	1,606
Rural	34.0	24.3	41.8	100.0	1,710
Region					
National Capital Region	35.3	27.0	37.7	100.0	372
Cordillera Admin. Region	34.0	19.9	46.0	100.0	34
I - Ilocos Region	50.1	21.1	28.7	100.0	158
II - Cagayan Valley	34.4	23.2	42.4	100.0	95
III - Central Luzon	30.7	22.2	47.2	100.0	219
IVA - CALABARZON	39.7	17.5	42.8	100.0	490
MIMAROPA Region	35.5	29.2	35.4	100.0	86
V - Bicol	31.2	29.0	39.7	100.0	368
VI - Western Visayas	34.6	21.0	44.5	100.0	260
VII - Central Visayas	36.7	22.1	41.2	100.0	260
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.7	36.2	38.1	100.0	204
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	27.5	30.3	42.1	100.0	131
X - Northern Mindanao	28.7	31.6	39.8	100.0	104
XI - Davao	36.6	27.1	36.3	100.0	204
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	31.1	20.7	48.2	100.0	155
XIII - Caraga	33.9	29.5	36.7	100.0	149
ARMM	12.4	14.7	72.9	100.0	29
Marital status					
Never married	40.6	23.2	36.2	100.0	856
Married or living together	31.3	25.1	43.6	100.0	2,185
Divorced/separated/widowed	40.1	27.3	32.5	100.0	274
Number of living children					
0	38.3	24.1	37.6	100.0	967
1-2	32.0	26.0	42.0	100.0	1,146
3-4	30.8	25.2	44.0	100.0	821
5+	39.6	21.8	38.6	100.0	381
Employment					
Employed for cash	35.4	26.7	37.8	100.0	1,630
Employed not for cash	27.4	29.6	42.9	100.0	361
Not employed	35.1	21.1	43.8	100.0	1,324

(Continued...)

Table 15.17—Continued

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Education					
No education	(57.1)	(20.9)	(22.0)	100.0	26
Grades 1-6	32.7	26.0	41.3	100.0	542
Grades 7-10	33.6	22.7	43.7	100.0	1,741
Grade 11	25.9	28.9	45.1	100.0	75
Post-secondary	26.3	25.6	48.1	100.0	129
College	38.8	28.1	33.1	100.0	801
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34.9	23.6	41.5	100.0	713
Second	31.8	24.8	43.4	100.0	747
Middle	35.2	25.6	39.2	100.0	666
Fourth	31.2	25.3	43.5	100.0	646
Highest	40.4	24.7	35.0	100.0	544
Total	34.4	24.8	40.8	100.0	3,316

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Philippines NDHS 2017

Source	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	69.1	60.9	55.9	64.7
Husband/partner's family	7.3	2.4	7.0	6.7
Boyfriend	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2
Friend	19.2	23.4	14.0	18.2
Neighbor	7.7	5.1	16.3	9.8
Religious leader	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.7
Doctor/medical personnel	1.1	0.0	1.5	1.1
Police	5.2	2.3	9.1	6.0
Lawyer	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2
Social work organization	2.2	2.4	5.5	3.1
Other	2.5	11.9	1.4	3.2
Number of women who have sought help	711	116	314	1,142

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

Table 15.19 Awareness of anti-violence protection orders

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are aware of the Barangay Protection Order, the Temporary Protection Order, and the Permanent Protection Order, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who are aware of:			Number of women
	Barangay Protection Order	Temporary Protection Order	Permanent Protection Order	
Age				
15-19	57.8	41.3	38.1	3,453
20-24	69.2	57.5	54.3	3,048
25-29	77.9	64.5	61.4	2,708
30-39	79.6	66.1	62.6	4,770
40-49	80.8	67.3	63.2	3,989
Residence				
Urban	75.5	62.3	59.8	8,835
Rural	71.9	57.5	53.2	9,133
Region				
National Capital Region	77.7	67.7	66.5	3,195
Cordillera Admin. Region	79.6	54.7	53.1	312
I - Ilocos Region	73.3	60.6	53.9	867
II - Cagayan Valley	68.4	47.2	43.4	564
III - Central Luzon	66.9	45.8	43.5	1,748
IVA - CALABARZON	66.8	57.1	52.9	2,852
MIMAROPA Region	74.0	64.6	59.2	450
V - Bicol	65.2	54.3	48.1	1,122
VI - Western Visayas	80.9	73.7	68.7	1,051
VII - Central Visayas	80.6	59.2	54.8	1,189
VIII - Eastern Visayas	83.8	71.1	68.1	720
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	67.4	53.7	50.9	540
X - Northern Mindanao	81.9	70.5	66.0	721
XI - Davao	84.4	71.4	69.6	864
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71.4	54.2	49.5	743
XIII - Caraga	84.0	65.0	66.8	461
ARMM	57.8	34.9	30.1	569
Marital status				
Never married	67.1	53.6	50.6	6,410
Married or living together	77.4	63.3	59.8	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	75.4	65.3	58.8	779
Number of living children				
0	67.3	54.2	51.2	6,960
1-2	76.5	64.4	60.9	5,863
3-4	80.6	63.3	60.1	3,529
5+	75.5	60.4	54.7	1,616
Employment				
Employed for cash	78.6	67.2	63.8	7,879
Employed not for cash	77.0	60.6	56.7	1,710
Not employed	68.3	52.9	49.5	8,379
Education				
No education	42.1	21.8	23.4	139
Grades 1-6	64.3	45.3	40.9	2,324
Grades 7-10	72.2	55.2	51.1	8,342
Grade 11	60.5	41.6	39.9	637
Post-secondary	78.8	67.3	65.1	791
College	81.2	74.6	72.0	5,735
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	66.9	48.3	43.6	3,027
Second	72.1	55.7	50.9	3,340
Middle	74.6	61.0	56.8	3,513
Fourth	75.7	63.8	61.6	3,960
Highest	77.2	67.1	65.2	4,128
Total	73.7	59.9	56.4	17,968

Table 15.20 Awareness of places to seek help from violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are aware of various places where they can seek help from violence, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who are aware of the following places where they can seek help from violence:							Number of women
	Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk	PNP Women and Children's Protection Desk	DSWD Regional Center for Women/Girls	Women and Children's Protection Unit	Public Attorney's Office of the Department of Justice or any public legal assistance office	Civil society organizations, NGOs, and people's organizations that provide services to victims of violence against women	Temporary Protection Desk or Permanent Protection Desk under RA 9262	
Age								
15-19	66.4	67.0	78.6	47.8	51.1	38.4	31.0	3,453
20-24	80.5	82.1	85.1	62.1	71.6	56.2	48.9	3,048
25-29	81.7	81.0	87.5	68.2	75.9	58.1	54.5	2,708
30-39	86.0	84.8	89.6	72.6	77.3	63.5	58.7	4,770
40-49	85.3	83.0	89.3	69.5	78.5	61.9	57.0	3,989
Residence								
Urban	81.3	81.5	86.4	65.2	74.1	57.8	54.0	8,835
Rural	79.7	78.5	86.3	64.2	68.7	54.7	47.5	9,133
Region								
National Capital Region	81.6	80.7	82.9	60.8	79.9	62.6	59.9	3,195
Cordillera Admin. Region	83.8	85.8	86.9	62.8	67.1	52.3	52.1	312
I - Ilocos Region	75.7	78.7	86.5	63.4	67.1	52.8	44.4	867
II - Cagayan Valley	88.4	76.0	82.0	55.0	56.4	45.3	42.1	564
III - Central Luzon	70.3	72.8	78.1	50.8	47.9	37.7	39.3	1,748
IVA - CALABARZON	82.6	76.0	86.5	68.1	77.0	62.8	48.4	2,852
MIMAROPA Region	80.7	85.2	92.7	66.6	77.4	61.2	55.1	450
V - Bicol	71.1	73.6	89.0	57.0	61.0	45.2	31.4	1,122
VI - Western Visayas	90.9	94.0	94.1	84.2	78.8	63.3	63.4	1,051
VII - Central Visayas	85.9	81.5	91.1	68.7	73.0	57.1	48.5	1,189
VIII - Eastern Visayas	86.2	89.4	97.0	81.5	82.4	70.5	63.7	720
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	76.7	77.8	85.8	72.7	63.7	63.4	53.3	540
X - Northern Mindanao	78.4	77.7	89.3	66.9	79.1	62.6	60.6	721
XI - Davao	87.9	85.8	89.1	77.6	84.4	67.8	62.4	864
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	77.5	81.8	85.2	60.8	70.9	46.0	44.3	743
XIII - Caraga	85.5	85.8	92.7	76.8	83.4	65.9	63.8	461
ARMM	68.2	76.6	75.4	38.5	43.2	21.3	27.1	569
Marital status								
Never married	74.1	76.3	82.7	57.5	65.0	50.6	43.5	6,410
Married or living together	84.0	82.2	88.4	68.6	74.4	59.0	54.4	10,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	84.2	79.2	88.3	70.7	80.8	64.5	57.8	779
Number of living children								
0	74.1	76.1	82.9	58.0	65.4	51.1	44.7	6,960
1-2	85.0	83.0	88.9	70.8	77.5	62.0	56.6	5,863
3-4	86.3	85.0	89.2	69.6	74.5	57.8	53.6	3,529
5+	79.0	74.5	85.5	61.2	68.0	54.3	48.6	1,616
Employment								
Employed for cash	84.8	84.3	89.1	71.9	79.1	65.0	60.0	7,879
Employed not for cash	83.1	83.3	88.7	68.1	72.8	55.1	51.6	1,710
Not employed	75.9	75.2	83.4	57.2	63.8	48.2	41.7	8,379
Education								
No education	51.5	54.3	58.1	29.5	35.9	19.8	23.3	139
Grades 1-6	71.6	70.4	77.4	52.1	54.0	39.2	37.5	2,324
Grades 7-10	79.1	76.8	84.9	61.4	66.5	50.8	44.4	8,342
Grade 11	70.8	68.9	81.9	44.3	54.8	43.8	30.5	637
Post-secondary	85.7	87.6	94.4	77.9	82.0	69.4	60.5	791
College	87.2	89.2	92.1	75.9	86.6	71.5	66.7	5,735
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	73.8	73.4	81.2	55.2	55.0	41.2	39.2	3,027
Second	80.4	77.7	86.2	62.1	66.2	50.9	45.0	3,340
Middle	82.0	80.3	88.2	68.4	73.8	58.2	50.8	3,513
Fourth	80.8	82.2	87.0	64.1	75.0	60.6	52.8	3,960
Highest	83.9	84.1	88.1	71.2	81.9	65.8	61.6	4,128
Total	80.5	80.0	86.4	64.7	71.3	56.3	50.7	17,968

PNP = Philippine National Police

DSWD = Department of Social Welfare and Development

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2017) is a nationwide survey with a nationally representative sample of approximately 30,832 housing units. The survey provides information on fertility and fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health, childhood mortality levels, knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence.

The sample for the NDHS 2017 is designed to produce representative results for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the seventeen regions known as: National Capital Region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region I (Ilocos Region), Region II (Cagayan Valley), Region III (Central Luzon), Region IVA (CALABARZON), MIMAROPA Region, Region V (Bicol), Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), Region X (Northern Mindanao), Region XI (Davao), Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), Region XIII (Caraga) and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the NDHS 2017 is the Master Sample Frame (MSF) designed and compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Administratively, Philippines is divided into 17 regions; each region is sub-divided into provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUC) and other special areas. In the Philippines, there is a total of 81 provinces, 33 HUCs and 3 other special areas. The whole country is divided into a total of 42,036 barangays, where 5,697 are urban barangays and the remainder are rural barangays. The MSF's primary sampling units (PSUs) are initially constructed based on the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and were updated based on the 2015 Census of Population, conducted in August 2015. The 2015 Enumeration Areas Reference File (EARF) was used to reconstruct the PSUs and the 2015 lists of housing units were used as the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) frame. A PSU can be a barangay, a portion of a large barangay or two or more adjacent small barangays. A total of 87,098 PSUs are formed out of 42,036 barangays (910 barangays were reported as least accessible and were excluded from the MSF).

The MSF is a compilation of all possible systematic samples of PSUs in the country. Samples in the MSF are stratified according to 117 major sampling domains in the country as follows: 81 provinces (including the newly created province Davao Occidental); 33 highly urbanized cities (including 16 cities in the National Capital Region); and 3 other special areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City). Each province/HUC domain has urban and rural PSUs except for the domain in NCR where all PSUs are urban. Within each province/HUC domain, all PSUs were grouped into replicates of 3-8 PSUs ready to be used for population surveys; for example, as indicated in **Table A.2**, the city of Manila has 198 replicates, which means that out of 1,584 PSUs in Manila, 198 systematic samples/replicates were formed where each replicate has about 8 PSUs. Before forming the replicates, and within each province/HUC domain, all PSUs were ordered and sorted according to the following: (1) north-south/west-east geographic location; (2) decreasing proportion of households with overseas workers; and, (3) decreasing wealth index, to achieve implicit stratification using these variables.

Table A.1 shows the percent distribution of households by regions. Almost third of the households in Philippines live in three regions: Region IVA (14.79%), National Capital Region (13.47%) and Region III (11.17%), whereas only 1.72% of the households live in Cordillera Administrative Region. Moreover, **Table A.1** indicates the distribution of PSUs and their average size in number of households by region.

There are in total 87,098 PSUs; among them, 11,638 are in the National Capital Region and 12,378 are in Region IVA. The average PSU size is 264 households, ranging between 236 in Region VIII and 342 in ARMM. More details about the distribution of PSUs and number of replicates by province/HUC are presented in **Table A.2**.

Table A.1 Households and PSUs

Distribution of residential households in the Master Sample Frame (MSF) by region, percentage that each region contributes to the total household number, distribution of primary sampling units (PSUs) by region, and average PSU size, Philippines NDHS 2017

Regions	Number of residential households	Percentage region contributes to the total number of households	Number of PSUs	Average PSU size in households
National Capital Region	3,095,766	13.47	11,638	266
Cordillera Admin. Region	395,881	1.72	1,653	239
I - Ilocos Region	1,151,629	5.01	4,608	250
II - Cagayan Valley	804,524	3.50	3,198	252
III - Central Luzon	2,566,558	11.17	9,476	271
IVA - CALABARZON	3,395,383	14.79	12,378	275
MIMAROPA Region	682,668	2.97	2,464	277
V - Bicol	1,216,421	5.29	4,812	253
VI - Western Visayas	1,716,637	7.47	6,566	261
VII - Central Visayas	1,699,148	7.40	6,691	254
VIII - Eastern Visayas	986,003	4.29	4,174	236
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	799,219	3.48	3,236	247
X - Northern Mindanao	1,042,929	4.54	4,075	256
XI - Davao	1,177,461	5.12	4,368	270
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,050,680	4.57	3,768	279
XIII - Caraga	574,338	2.50	2,181	263
ARMM	620,385	2.70	1,812	342
Philippines	22,975,630	100.0	87,098	264

Source: The MSF prepared by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Table A.2 PSU Replicates

Distribution of PSUs and number of replicates in the Master Sample Frame (MSF), by province or highly urbanized city (HUC), Philippines NDHS 2017

Province/HUC	PSUs	Replicates	Province/HUC	PSUs	Replicates
National Capital Region	11,638		VI - Western Visayas	6,566	
City of Manila	1,584	198	Aklan	492	82
Mandaluyong City	336	42	Antique	528	88
Marikina City	368	46	Capiz	672	112
Pasig City	672	84	Iloilo	1,764	294
Quezon City	2,576	322	Iloilo City	392	49
San Juan City	111	37	Guimaras	150	50
Caloocan City	1,400	175	Negros Occidental	2,088	348
Malabon City	376	47	Bacolod City	480	60
Navotas City	256	32			
Valenzuela City	608	76	VII - Central Visayas	6,691	
Las Piñas City	512	64	Bohol	1,206	201
Makati City	600	75	Cebu	2,544	424
Muntinlupa City	456	57	Cebu City	880	110
Parañaque City	576	72	Lapu-Lapu City (Opon)	400	50
Pasay City	424	53	Mandaue City	344	43
Pateros	63	21	Siquijor	111	37
Taguig City	720	90	Negros Oriental	1,206	201
Cordillera Admin. Region	1,653		VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,174	
Abra	252	42	Eastern Samar	468	78
Benguet	432	72	Leyte	1,626	271
Baguio City	360	45	Tacloban City	208	26
Ifugao	174	29	Northern Samar	510	85
Kalinga	180	30	Samar (Western Samar)	768	128
Mountain Province	150	25	Southern Leyte	438	73
Apayao	105	35	Biliran	156	26
I - Ilocos Region	4,608		IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,236	
Ilocos Norte	594	99	Zamboanga Del Norte	924	154
Ilocos Sur	714	119	Zamboanga Del Sur	942	157
La Union	726	121	Zamboanga City	728	91
Pangasinan	2,574	429	Zamboanga Sibugay	570	95
			City of Isabela	72	24
II - Cagayan Valley	3,198		X - Northern Mindanao	4,075	
Batanes	24	8	Bukidnon	1,140	190
Cagayan	1,062	177	Camiguin	75	25
Isabela	1,500	250	Lanao Del Norte	624	104
Nueva Vizcaya	432	72	Iligan City	312	39
Quirino	180	30	Misamis Occidental	564	94
			Misamis Oriental	768	128
III - Central Luzon	9,476		Cagayan De Oro City	592	74
Bataan	606	101			
Bulacan	2,808	468	XI - Davao	4,368	
Nueva Ecija	1,872	312	Davao Del Norte	858	143
Pampanga	1,728	288	Davao Del Sur	582	97
Angeles City	336	42	Davao City	1,520	190
Tarlac	1,170	195	Davao Oriental	490	82
Zambales	528	88	Compostela Valley	636	106
Olongapo City	224	28	Davao Occidental	282	47
Aurora	204	34			
IVA - CALABARZON	12,378		XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3,768	
Batangas	2,148	358	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	1,146	191
Cavite	3,090	515	South Cotabato	798	133
Laguna	2,868	478	General Santos City (Dadiangas)	552	69
Quezon	1,620	270	Sultan Kudarat	702	116
Lucena City	240	48	Sarangani	450	75
Rizal	2,412	402	Cotabato City	120	24
MIMAROPA Region	2,464		XIII - Caraga	2,181	
Marinduque	222	37	Agusan Del Norte	288	48
Occidental Mindoro	384	64	Butuan City	288	36
Oriental Mindoro	708	118	Agusan Del Sur	552	92
Palawan	654	109	Surigao Del Norte	426	71
Puerto Princesa City	232	29	Surigao Del Sur	510	85
Romblon	264	44	Dinagat Islands	117	39
V - Bicol	4,812		ARMM	1,812	
Albay	1,086	181	Basilan (excluding City of Isabela)	216	36
Camarines Norte	480	80	Lanao Del Sur	360	60
			Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City)	720	120
Camarines Sur	1,560	260	Sulu	366	61
Catanduanes	264	44	Tawi-Tawi	150	25
Masbate	738	123			
Sorsogon	684	114			
			Philippines	87,098	

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The NDHS 2017 sample is a two-stage stratified sample. One hundred and seventeen provinces/HUCs were used as explicit strata for the NDHS 2017. Within each stratum a number of MSF replicates were selected. In the first stage of sample selection, 1-4 replicates were selected within each province/HUC domain, yielding a total of 1,250 PSUs with the sample allocation given in **Table A.3** and **Table A.4** for the regional and the province/HUC level, respectively.

In the second stage of selection, the 2015 CPH list of housing units for each PSU was used as the SSU frame for selecting the housing units. No separate household listing process was administered. A fixed number of 26 housing units per each province PSU was selected with an equal probability systematic selection. Whereas, only 20 housing units per PSU were selected from the non-province PSUs, including the HUC and the other 3 special areas. In situations where a housing unit contained one to three households, all households were interviewed. In the rare situation where a housing unit contained more than three households, no more than three households were interviewed. The survey interviewer interviewed only the pre-selected households. All women age 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the survey.

No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected housing units were allowed in the implementing stages. As the list of housing units in the 2015 CPH was 2 years old at the time of the NDHS 2017 data collection, and since the unoccupied housing units identified in the 2015 CPH enumeration were included in the frame for selecting the sample households, the sample was representative of households who moved into housing units that existed at the time of the census. However, any new housing units that were constructed in the 2 years before the survey were not include in the frame, which may result in a slight bias.

Table A.3 shows the regional level allocation of selected PSUs, selected housing units, and the expected number of completed households, eligible women, and completed women age 15-49. Based on a fixed sample take of 20 housing units per non-province PSU and 26 housing units per province PSU, the survey was conducted in 30,832 housing units. The sample was expected to result in about 28,529 completed households and 31,131 interviews with women age 15-49. **Table A.4** shows the province/HUC level allocation of selected replicates, PSUs, and housing units, and the number of selected housing units per PSU.

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2013 NDHS; the average number of households per housing unit is 1.05; the average number of women age 15-49 per household is 1.11; the household completion rate is 88.48%; the completion rate between women age 15-49 is 98.28%.

Table A.3 Sample allocation and completed interviews

Sample allocation of PSUs and housing units, expected number of completed household interviews, expected number of eligible women, and expected number of completed interviews with women, by region, Philippines NDHS 2017

Region	Number of PSUs	Number of housing units selected	Expected number of household interviews completed	Expected number of women age 15-49 eligible for interview	Expected number of women age 15-49 interviewed
National Capital Region	126	2,520	2,332	2,589	2,545
Cordillera Admin. Region	80	2,032	1,880	2,087	2,052
I - Ilocos Region	48	1,248	1,155	1,282	1,260
II - Cagayan Valley	60	1,560	1,443	1,602	1,575
III - Central Luzon	100	2,504	2,317	2,572	2,528
IVA - CALABARZON	65	1,660	1,536	1,705	1,676
MIMAROPA Region	68	1,720	1,592	1,767	1,737
V - Bicol	72	1,872	1,732	1,923	1,890
VI - Western Visayas	96	2,352	2,176	2,415	2,374
VII - Central Visayas	72	1,728	1,599	1,775	1,745
VIII - Eastern Visayas	80	2,032	1,880	2,087	2,052
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	50	1,216	1,125	1,249	1,228
X - Northern Mindanao	76	1,880	1,740	1,931	1,898
XI - Davao	68	1,720	1,592	1,767	1,737
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	61	1,508	1,395	1,548	1,522
XIII - Caraga	68	1,720	1,592	1,767	1,737
ARMM	60	1,560	1,443	1,602	1,575
Philippines	1,250	30,832	28,529	31,668	31,131

Table A.4 Housing unit allocation

Allocation of PSUs and replicates by province or highly urbanized city (HUC), number of housing units (HU) selected per PSU, and number of HUs per province or HUC, Philippines NDHS 2017

Province/HUC	PSUs	Repli- cates	HU/ PSU	HU	Province/HUC	PSUs	Repli- cates	HU/ PSU	HU
National Capital Region	126			2,520	VI - Western Visayas	96			2,352
City of Manila	8	1	20	160	Aklan	12	2	26	312
Mandaluyong City	8	1	20	160	Antique	12	2	26	312
Marikina City	8	1	20	160	Capiz	12	2	26	312
Pasig City	8	1	20	160	Iloilo	12	2	26	312
Quezon City	8	1	20	160	Iloilo City	8	1	20	160
San Juan City	3	1	20	60	Guimaras	12	4	26	312
Caloocan City	8	1	20	160	Negros Occidental	12	2	26	312
Malabon City	8	1	20	160	Bacolod City	16	2	20	320
Navotas City	8	1	20	160					
Valenzuela City	8	1	20	160	VII - Central Visayas	72			1,728
Las Piñas City	8	1	20	160	Bohol	12	2	26	312
Makati City	8	1	20	160	Cebu	12	2	26	312
Muntinlupa City	8	1	20	160	Cebu City	8	1	20	160
Parañaque City	8	1	20	160	Lapu-Lapu City (Opon)	8	1	20	160
Pasay City	8	1	20	160	Mandaue City	8	1	20	160
Pateros	3	1	20	60	Siquijor	12	4	26	312
Taguig City	8	1	20	160	Negros Oriental	12	2	26	312
Cordillera Admin. Region	80			2,032	VIII - Eastern Visayas	80			2,032
Abra	12	2	26	312	Eastern Samar	12	2	26	312
Benguet	12	2	26	312	Leyte	12	2	26	312
Baguio City	8	1	20	160	Tacloban City	8	1	20	160
Ifugao	12	2	26	312	Northern Samar	12	2	26	312
Kalinga	12	2	26	312	Samar (Western Samar)	12	2	26	312
Mountain Province	12	2	26	312	Southern Leyte	12	2	26	312
Apayao	12	4	26	312	Biliran	12	2	26	312
I - Ilocos Region	48			1,248	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	50			1,216
Ilocos Norte	12	2	26	312	Zamboanga Del Norte	12	2	26	312
Ilocos Sur	12	2	26	312	Zamboanga Del Sur	12	2	26	312
La Union	12	2	26	312	Zamboanga City	8	1	20	160
Pangasinan	12	2	26	312	Zamboanga Sibugay	12	2	26	312
					City Of Isabela	6	2	20	120
II - Cagayan Valley	60			1,560	X - Northern Mindanao	76			1,880
Batanes	12	4	26	312	Bukidnon	12	2	26	312
Cagayan	12	2	26	312	Camiguin	12	4	26	312
Isabela	12	2	26	312	Lanao Del Norte	12	2	26	312
Nueva Vizcaya	12	2	26	312	Iligan City	8	1	20	160
Quirino	12	2	26	312	Misamis Occidental	12	2	26	312
					Misamis Oriental	12	2	26	312
III - Central Luzon	100			2,504	Gagayan De Oro City	8	1	20	160
Bataan	12	2	26	312					
Bulacan	12	2	26	312	XI - Davao	68			1,720
Nueva Ecija	12	2	26	312	Davao Del Norte	12	2	26	312
Pampanga	12	2	26	312	Davao Del Sur	12	2	26	312
Angeles City	8	1	20	160	Davao City	8	1	20	160
Tarlac	12	2	26	312	Davao Oriental	12	2	26	312
Zambales	12	2	26	312	Compostela Valley	12	2	26	312
Olongapo City	8	1	20	160	Davao Occidental	12	2	26	312
Aurora	12	2	26	312					
IVA - CALABARZON	65			1,660	XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	61			1,508
Batangas	12	2	26	312	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	12	2	26	312
Cavite	12	2	26	312	South Cotabato	12	2	26	312
Laguna	12	2	26	312	General Santos City (Dadiangas)	8	1	20	160
Quezon	12	2	26	312	Sultan Kudarat	12	2	26	312
Lucena City	5	1	20	100	Sarangani	12	2	26	312
Rizal	12	2	26	312	Cotabato City	5	1	20	100
MIMAROPA Region	68			1,720	XIII - Caraga	68			1,720
Marinduque	12	2	26	312	Agusan Del Norte	12	2	26	312
Occidental Mindoro	12	2	26	312	Butuan City	8	1	20	160
Oriental Mindoro	12	2	26	312	Agusan Del Sur	12	2	26	312
Palawan	12	2	26	312	Surigao Del Norte	12	2	26	312
Puerto Princesa City	8	1	20	160	Surigao Del Sur	12	2	26	312
Romblon	12	2	26	312	Dinagat Islands	12	4	26	312
V - Bicol	72			1,872	ARMM	60			1,560
Albay	12	2	26	312	Basilan (excluding City of Isabela)	12	2	26	312
Camarines Norte	12	2	26	312	Lanao Del Sur	12	2	26	312
					Maguindanao				
Camarines Sur	12	2	26	312	(excluding Cotabato City)	12	2	26	312
Catanduanes	12	2	26	312	Sulu	12	2	26	312
Masbate	12	2	26	312	Tawi-Tawi	12	2	26	312
Sorsogon	12	2	26	312					
					Philippines	1,250			30,832

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different provinces/HUCs and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the NDHS 2017 data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at national level and as well as at regional level. Since the NDHS 2017 sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights will be calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage, and for each PSU. We use the following notations

P_{1hi} : sampling probability of the i^{th} PSU in stratum h in the selection of the MSF from the 2015 CPH

P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability of housing units within the i^{th} PSU

For the MSF, it was selected with a stratified equal probability systematic sampling procedure. Let a_h be the number of PSUs selected in stratum h , and A_h be the total number of PSUs in stratum h according to the 2015 CPH census frame. The probability of selecting the i^{th} PSU in the MSF is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h}{A_h}$$

Let B_{hi} be the number of housing units in PSU i in stratum h according to the housing units list from the 2015 CPH census frame, and let b_{hi} be the number of housing units selected in the PSU. The second stage's selection probability for each housing unit in the PSU is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{b_{hi}}{B_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in PSU i of stratum h in the NDHS 2017 is therefore the production of the selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} = \frac{a_h}{A_h} \times \frac{b_{hi}}{B_{hi}}$$

The design weight for each household in PSU i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

The design weight was adjusted for household non-response and individual non-response to get the sampling weights for households and for women, respectively. Non-response is adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight is multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate, by stratum. For the women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight is multiplied by the inverse of the women's individual response rate, by stratum. After adjusting for non-response, the sampling weights are normalized to get the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalization process is done to obtain a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level, for the total number of households and women. Normalization is done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight and the individual woman's weight. The normalized weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates, but are not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data.

Table A.5 present the interview response rates in the NDHS 2017, by urban and rural residence and region. Overall, the number of completed interviews was lower than the expected number.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Philippines NDHS 2017

Result	Region														Total					
	Residence		National Capital Region	Cordillera Admin. Region	Ilocos Region	II - Cagayan Valley	III - Central Luzon	IVA - CALA-BAR-ZON	MIMAROPA Region	V - Bicol	VI - Western Visayas	VII - Central Visayas	VIII - Eastern Visayas	Zamboanga Peninsula		X - Northern Mindanao	XI - Davao	XII - SOCCSKSAR-GEN	XIII - Caraga	ARMM
Selected households																				
Completed (C)	85.9	86.8	88.9	91.6	83.0	84.9	82.9	86.5	83.1	90.5	86.8	83.5	85.5	80.4	86.4	89.6	87.8	87.2	88.3	86.5
Household present but no competent respondent																				
at home (HP)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3
Positively (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.6
Household absent (HA)	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.1
Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV)	7.0	6.7	5.1	5.7	8.6	7.9	11.5	6.4	10.2	5.1	6.2	9.2	8.8	6.4	6.9	6.3	5.7	4.2	1.1	6.8
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	2.6	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.0	6.3	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.8	1.4	2.7
Other (O)	2.2	1.5	2.5	0.9	4.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	5.0	2.5	0.4	1.2	3.4	0.2	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	10,502	21,289	2,680	2,040	1,314	1,586	2,572	1,723	1,729	1,894	2,399	1,736	2,053	1,287	1,991	1,810	1,531	1,755	1,691	31,791
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.3	98.9	97.7	99.6	98.5	99.5	98.8	98.8	99.9	99.9	98.5	99.5	99.8	97.5	99.3	99.9	99.6	98.5	93.0	98.7
Eligible women																				
Completed (EWC)	97.6	97.6	97.8	97.0	97.6	96.9	98.0	97.7	98.4	98.6	95.8	98.6	97.9	95.4	98.5	97.6	96.9	97.4	98.2	97.6
Not at home (EWNH)	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8
Positively (EWP)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8
OCW/OFW	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	9,234	16,456	2,632	1,515	994	1,101	2,099	1,448	1,278	1,666	1,818	1,331	1,630	908	1,541	1,297	1,176	1,464	1,792	25,690
Eligible women response rate (EWR) ²	97.6	97.6	97.8	97.0	97.6	96.9	98.0	97.7	98.4	98.6	95.8	98.6	97.9	95.4	98.5	97.6	96.9	97.4	98.2	97.6
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	96.0	96.5	95.6	96.6	96.1	96.4	96.8	96.5	98.2	98.4	94.4	98.1	97.7	92.9	97.8	97.5	96.6	96.0	91.3	96.3

OCW = Overseas contract worker

OFW = Overseas Filipino worker

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as: $100 * C$ $C + HP + P + R + DNF$ ² The eligible women response rate (EWR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)³ The overall women response rate (ORR) is calculated as: $ORR = HRR * EWR / 100$

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2017 to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the NDHS 2017 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NDHS 2017 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NDHS 2017 there were 1,250 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1,250 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,250 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,249 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the NDHS 2017 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 17 regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.21** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for ideal number of children according to women age 15-49) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 2.727 and its standard error is 0.017. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $2.727 \pm 2 \times 0.017$. There is a high probability (95%) that the true average of the ideal number of children according to women age 15-49 is between 2.693 and 2.761.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.7. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.7 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last 5 years
Mothers received prenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Delivery in a health facility	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last two years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Sought treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women age 15-49
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women age 15-49
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women age 15-49
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality

¹ The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional samples

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.489	0.019	25,074	25,074	5.937	0.038	0.451	0.526
No education	0.008	0.001	25,074	25,074	1.479	0.104	0.006	0.010
Secondary or higher education	0.863	0.005	25,074	25,074	2.319	0.006	0.853	0.873
Never married (never in union)	0.358	0.006	25,074	25,074	1.971	0.017	0.346	0.370
Currently married (in union)	0.599	0.006	25,074	25,074	1.895	0.010	0.587	0.611
Married before age 18	0.151	0.005	19,954	20,177	1.851	0.031	0.142	0.160
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.182	0.005	19,954	20,177	1.763	0.026	0.173	0.192
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.002	25,074	25,074	1.647	0.050	0.037	0.045
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.000	15,445	15,016	0.959	0.000	0.997	0.999
Know a modern method	0.998	0.000	15,445	15,016	0.971	0.000	0.997	0.999
Currently using any method	0.543	0.007	15,445	15,016	1.743	0.013	0.529	0.557
Currently using a modern method	0.404	0.007	15,445	15,016	1.770	0.017	0.390	0.418
Currently using a traditional method	0.139	0.004	15,445	15,016	1.535	0.031	0.130	0.148
Currently using IUD	0.035	0.002	15,445	15,016	1.674	0.071	0.030	0.040
Currently using pill	0.209	0.005	15,445	15,016	1.539	0.024	0.199	0.219
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.002	15,445	15,016	1.689	0.105	0.013	0.020
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.003	15,445	15,016	1.497	0.052	0.045	0.056
Currently using implants	0.011	0.001	15,445	15,016	1.460	0.109	0.009	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.074	0.003	15,445	15,016	1.584	0.045	0.068	0.081
Currently using withdrawal	0.103	0.004	15,445	15,016	1.710	0.041	0.095	0.112
Currently using rhythm	0.035	0.002	15,445	15,016	1.664	0.071	0.030	0.040
Using public sector source	0.556	0.011	6,407	6,156	1.791	0.020	0.534	0.578
Want no more children	0.601	0.008	15,445	15,016	1.997	0.013	0.585	0.616
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.146	0.006	15,445	15,016	2.065	0.040	0.134	0.158
Unmet need for family planning	0.167	0.005	15,445	15,016	1.667	0.030	0.157	0.177
Ideal number of children	2.727	0.017	24,946	24,923	2.082	0.006	2.693	2.761
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.798	0.007	7,992	7,622	1.581	0.009	0.784	0.813
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.938	0.005	7,992	7,622	1.826	0.005	0.928	0.948
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.844	0.010	10,551	9,908	2.285	0.012	0.824	0.864
Delivery in a health facility	0.777	0.011	10,551	9,908	2.262	0.014	0.756	0.799
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.861	0.008	3,871	3,725	1.466	0.010	0.844	0.877
Treated with ORS	0.448	0.025	652	586	1.209	0.056	0.398	0.498
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.420	0.028	652	586	1.357	0.067	0.364	0.477
Ever had vaccination card	0.961	0.006	1,986	1,933	1.339	0.006	0.949	0.972
Vaccination card seen	0.639	0.017	1,986	1,933	1.574	0.027	0.604	0.673
Received BCG vaccination	0.900	0.009	1,986	1,933	1.344	0.010	0.882	0.918
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.779	0.014	1,986	1,933	1.497	0.018	0.751	0.808
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.798	0.013	1,986	1,933	1.395	0.016	0.773	0.823
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.812	0.012	1,986	1,933	1.391	0.015	0.787	0.836
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.798	0.013	1,986	1,933	1.395	0.016	0.773	0.823
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.014	1,986	1,933	1.465	0.017	0.763	0.817
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.804	0.013	1,986	1,933	1.411	0.016	0.779	0.830
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.699	0.015	1,986	1,933	1.414	0.021	0.670	0.729
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.612	0.015	1,986	1,933	1.376	0.025	0.582	0.643
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.468	0.017	2,015	1,835	1.462	0.036	0.434	0.502
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.334	0.015	2,015	1,835	1.399	0.046	0.303	0.365
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.168	0.005	17,968	17,968	1.820	0.030	0.157	0.178
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.052	0.003	17,968	17,968	1.527	0.049	0.047	0.057
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.122	0.004	13,215	11,558	1.559	0.036	0.113	0.131
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.265	0.007	13,215	11,558	1.874	0.027	0.250	0.279
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.147	0.005	13,215	11,558	1.778	0.037	0.136	0.158
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.004	0.000	25,074	25,074	1.233	0.126	0.003	0.005
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.917	0.006	6,723	6,807	1.724	0.006	0.906	0.929
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.021	0.002	25,074	25,074	2.386	0.102	0.017	0.026
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.712	0.007	22,813	23,477	2.369	0.010	0.698	0.726
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.662	0.071	70,425	70,758	2.067	0.027	2.520	2.805
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	13.633	1.565	10,566	9,912	1.294	0.115	10.503	16.764
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	7.249	1.119	10,585	9,917	1.321	0.154	5.011	9.487
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	20.883	1.890	10,570	9,915	1.292	0.091	17.102	24.663
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.554	1.023	10,900	10,146	1.169	0.156	4.508	8.600
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	27.300	2.162	10,612	9,942	1.264	0.079	22.975	31.624

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	9,016	12,252	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
No education	0.004	0.001	9,016	12,252	1.321	0.219	0.002	0.006
Secondary or higher education	0.905	0.007	9,016	12,252	2.228	0.008	0.891	0.919
Never married (never in union)	0.399	0.009	9,016	12,252	1.837	0.024	0.380	0.418
Currently married (in union)	0.553	0.009	9,016	12,252	1.665	0.016	0.535	0.570
Married before age 18	0.117	0.007	7,314	9,976	1.815	0.058	0.103	0.131
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.154	0.007	7,314	9,976	1.742	0.048	0.139	0.169
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.004	9,016	12,252	1.709	0.087	0.034	0.048
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.000	5,092	6,769	0.828	0.000	0.998	1.000
Know a modern method	0.999	0.000	5,092	6,769	0.840	0.000	0.998	1.000
Currently using any method	0.533	0.011	5,092	6,769	1.526	0.020	0.512	0.555
Currently using a modern method	0.381	0.010	5,092	6,769	1.492	0.027	0.361	0.401
Currently using a traditional method	0.153	0.007	5,092	6,769	1.432	0.047	0.138	0.167
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.003	5,092	6,769	1.429	0.116	0.022	0.036
Currently using pill	0.189	0.008	5,092	6,769	1.426	0.041	0.173	0.204
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.003	5,092	6,769	1.569	0.169	0.011	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.044	0.004	5,092	6,769	1.373	0.089	0.036	0.052
Currently using implants	0.011	0.002	5,092	6,769	1.368	0.185	0.007	0.015
Currently using female sterilization	0.081	0.006	5,092	6,769	1.483	0.070	0.069	0.092
Currently using withdrawal	0.115	0.007	5,092	6,769	1.627	0.063	0.100	0.130
Currently using rhythm	0.037	0.004	5,092	6,769	1.572	0.113	0.028	0.045
Using public sector source	0.493	0.017	2,037	2,638	1.552	0.035	0.459	0.528
Want no more children	0.582	0.013	5,092	6,769	1.896	0.023	0.556	0.608
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.142	0.011	5,092	6,769	2.153	0.074	0.121	0.164
Unmet need for family planning	0.164	0.008	5,092	6,769	1.607	0.051	0.147	0.181
Ideal number of children	2.618	0.025	8,953	12,175	1.957	0.009	2.568	2.668
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.785	0.012	2,602	3,434	1.469	0.015	0.761	0.809
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.940	0.009	2,602	3,434	1.951	0.010	0.922	0.959
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.916	0.014	3,327	4,371	2.527	0.016	0.887	0.944
Delivery in a health facility	0.848	0.016	3,327	4,371	2.180	0.019	0.816	0.880
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.889	0.011	1,252	1,661	1.191	0.012	0.867	0.910
Treated with ORS	0.436	0.037	212	248	0.978	0.084	0.362	0.509
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.422	0.046	212	248	1.231	0.108	0.331	0.513
Ever had vaccination card	0.975	0.010	674	885	1.576	0.010	0.956	0.994
Vaccination card seen	0.641	0.029	674	885	1.554	0.046	0.583	0.700
Received BCG vaccination	0.914	0.014	674	885	1.284	0.016	0.885	0.943
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.815	0.021	674	885	1.395	0.026	0.773	0.858
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.830	0.019	674	885	1.291	0.023	0.791	0.868
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.832	0.019	674	885	1.306	0.023	0.793	0.871
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.830	0.019	674	885	1.291	0.023	0.791	0.868
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.022	674	885	1.423	0.027	0.773	0.860
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.846	0.019	674	885	1.283	0.022	0.809	0.883
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.748	0.023	674	885	1.366	0.031	0.701	0.795
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.669	0.024	674	885	1.271	0.035	0.622	0.716
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.486	0.027	614	818	1.331	0.055	0.432	0.540
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.355	0.027	614	818	1.372	0.075	0.302	0.408
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.168	0.009	6,231	8,835	1.810	0.051	0.150	0.185
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.046	0.004	6,231	8,835	1.465	0.084	0.039	0.054
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.121	0.007	4,336	5,264	1.384	0.057	0.107	0.134
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.256	0.010	4,336	5,264	1.468	0.038	0.237	0.276
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.138	0.008	4,336	5,264	1.468	0.056	0.123	0.154
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.004	0.001	9,016	12,252	1.075	0.187	0.002	0.005
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.899	0.010	2,535	3,483	1.674	0.011	0.878	0.919
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.034	0.004	9,016	12,252	2.076	0.117	0.026	0.041
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.679	0.011	8,618	11,818	2.252	0.017	0.657	0.702
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.402	0.097	25,542	34,759	1.768	0.040	2.208	2.597
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	12.764	2.576	3,331	4,371	1.235	0.202	7.613	17.915
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	4.888	1.707	3,338	4,381	1.426	0.349	1.475	8.302
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	17.653	2.956	3,332	4,371	1.240	0.167	11.740	23.565
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	5.846	1.625	3,415	4,467	0.977	0.278	2.596	9.096
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.396	3.255	3,344	4,381	1.145	0.139	16.887	29.905

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	16,058	12,822	na	na	0.000	0.000
No education	0.012	0.001	16,058	12,822	1.614	0.117	0.009	0.014
Secondary or higher education	0.822	0.007	16,058	12,822	2.419	0.009	0.807	0.837
Never married (never in union)	0.319	0.006	16,058	12,822	1.734	0.020	0.306	0.331
Currently married (in union)	0.643	0.007	16,058	12,822	1.922	0.011	0.629	0.658
Married before age 18	0.184	0.006	12,640	10,201	1.705	0.032	0.172	0.196
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.210	0.006	12,640	10,201	1.604	0.028	0.198	0.221
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.002	16,058	12,822	1.354	0.052	0.037	0.045
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.001	10,353	8,247	1.007	0.001	0.996	0.998
Know a modern method	0.997	0.001	10,353	8,247	1.031	0.001	0.996	0.998
Currently using any method	0.550	0.009	10,353	8,247	1.882	0.017	0.532	0.568
Currently using a modern method	0.422	0.010	10,353	8,247	1.964	0.023	0.403	0.441
Currently using a traditional method	0.128	0.005	10,353	8,247	1.518	0.039	0.118	0.138
Currently using IUD	0.040	0.004	10,353	8,247	1.846	0.089	0.033	0.047
Currently using pill	0.226	0.006	10,353	8,247	1.501	0.027	0.213	0.238
Currently using male condoms	0.016	0.002	10,353	8,247	1.748	0.133	0.012	0.021
Currently using injectables	0.056	0.003	10,353	8,247	1.542	0.063	0.049	0.062
Currently using implants	0.012	0.002	10,353	8,247	1.500	0.134	0.009	0.015
Currently using female sterilization	0.069	0.004	10,353	8,247	1.601	0.058	0.061	0.078
Currently using withdrawal	0.094	0.005	10,353	8,247	1.691	0.052	0.084	0.103
Currently using rhythm	0.033	0.003	10,353	8,247	1.624	0.086	0.027	0.039
Using public sector source	0.603	0.014	4,370	3,518	1.930	0.024	0.575	0.632
Want no more children	0.616	0.009	10,353	8,247	1.874	0.015	0.598	0.634
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.149	0.006	10,353	8,247	1.830	0.043	0.136	0.162
Unmet need for family planning	0.169	0.006	10,353	8,247	1.613	0.035	0.157	0.181
Ideal number of children	2.831	0.026	15,993	12,748	2.388	0.009	2.780	2.883
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.809	0.008	5,390	4,188	1.509	0.010	0.793	0.825
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.936	0.005	5,390	4,188	1.480	0.005	0.926	0.946
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.787	0.013	7,224	5,537	2.243	0.017	0.761	0.814
Delivery in a health facility	0.722	0.015	7,224	5,537	2.349	0.021	0.692	0.752
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.838	0.012	2,619	2,065	1.668	0.014	0.814	0.863
Treated with ORS	0.457	0.034	440	338	1.396	0.075	0.388	0.526
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.419	0.036	440	338	1.423	0.085	0.348	0.491
Ever had vaccination card	0.949	0.007	1,312	1,048	1.198	0.008	0.934	0.963
Vaccination card seen	0.636	0.020	1,312	1,048	1.511	0.032	0.596	0.677
Received BCG vaccination	0.888	0.012	1,312	1,048	1.327	0.013	0.865	0.911
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.749	0.018	1,312	1,048	1.530	0.024	0.712	0.786
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.771	0.016	1,312	1,048	1.413	0.021	0.739	0.804
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.794	0.016	1,312	1,048	1.389	0.020	0.763	0.825
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.771	0.016	1,312	1,048	1.413	0.021	0.739	0.804
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.767	0.017	1,312	1,048	1.438	0.022	0.733	0.801
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.769	0.017	1,312	1,048	1.427	0.022	0.735	0.802
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.658	0.018	1,312	1,048	1.364	0.027	0.622	0.694
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.565	0.019	1,312	1,048	1.374	0.033	0.527	0.603
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.453	0.021	1,401	1,017	1.523	0.047	0.410	0.496
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.317	0.017	1,401	1,017	1.284	0.053	0.283	0.351
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.168	0.005	11,737	9,133	1.536	0.032	0.157	0.178
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.057	0.003	11,737	9,133	1.566	0.059	0.050	0.064
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.123	0.005	8,879	6,294	1.552	0.044	0.112	0.134
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.272	0.010	8,879	6,294	2.155	0.037	0.252	0.292
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.154	0.008	8,879	6,294	2.025	0.050	0.139	0.170
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.004	0.001	16,058	12,822	1.335	0.166	0.003	0.005
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.937	0.006	4,188	3,324	1.627	0.007	0.924	0.949
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.010	0.002	16,058	12,822	2.588	0.208	0.006	0.014
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.746	0.008	14,195	11,658	2.161	0.011	0.730	0.761
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.923	0.106	44,882	35,998	2.342	0.036	2.710	3.136
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	14.320	1.937	7,235	5,542	1.321	0.135	10.446	18.193
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	9.114	1.493	7,247	5,536	1.308	0.164	6.127	12.101
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.433	2.470	7,238	5,543	1.340	0.105	18.493	28.373
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	7.091	1.323	7,485	5,680	1.325	0.187	4.446	9.736
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	30.358	2.916	7,268	5,561	1.370	0.096	24.526	36.191

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: National Capital Region sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	2,574	4,400	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
No education	0.002	0.001	2,574	4,400	0.820	0.363	0.001	0.003
Secondary or higher education	0.950	0.008	2,574	4,400	1.848	0.008	0.934	0.966
Never married (never in union)	0.463	0.018	2,574	4,400	1.869	0.040	0.426	0.500
Currently married (in union)	0.485	0.015	2,574	4,400	1.558	0.032	0.454	0.516
Married before age 18	0.097	0.013	2,101	3,594	1.984	0.132	0.071	0.123
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.124	0.014	2,101	3,594	1.975	0.115	0.096	0.153
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.005	2,574	4,400	1.372	0.143	0.025	0.044
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,317	2,133	0.974	0.001	0.998	1.001
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,317	2,133	0.974	0.001	0.998	1.001
Currently using any method	0.547	0.021	1,317	2,133	1.506	0.038	0.506	0.589
Currently using a modern method	0.399	0.020	1,317	2,133	1.459	0.049	0.360	0.438
Currently using a traditional method	0.148	0.011	1,317	2,133	1.087	0.072	0.127	0.170
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.006	1,317	2,133	1.386	0.252	0.011	0.034
Currently using pill	0.190	0.015	1,317	2,133	1.396	0.079	0.160	0.221
Currently using male condoms	0.018	0.007	1,317	2,133	1.836	0.373	0.005	0.032
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.008	1,317	2,133	1.374	0.168	0.032	0.065
Currently using implants	0.011	0.004	1,317	2,133	1.305	0.338	0.004	0.019
Currently using female sterilization	0.084	0.010	1,317	2,133	1.297	0.118	0.064	0.104
Currently using withdrawal	0.112	0.014	1,317	2,133	1.571	0.122	0.085	0.140
Currently using rhythm	0.036	0.010	1,317	2,133	2.009	0.288	0.015	0.056
Using public sector source	0.505	0.037	547	857	1.729	0.073	0.431	0.579
Want no more children	0.572	0.034	1,317	2,133	2.514	0.060	0.504	0.641
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.121	0.028	1,317	2,133	3.136	0.233	0.065	0.178
Unmet need for family planning	0.123	0.017	1,317	2,133	1.917	0.141	0.088	0.158
Ideal number of children	2.580	0.046	2,546	4,372	2.107	0.018	2.488	2.672
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.811	0.022	629	966	1.394	0.027	0.766	0.855
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.933	0.013	629	966	1.263	0.014	0.908	0.959
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.961	0.013	771	1,190	1.668	0.014	0.934	0.988
Delivery in a health facility	0.919	0.015	771	1,190	1.317	0.016	0.889	0.949
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.967	0.010	290	461	0.910	0.010	0.948	0.986
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.449	0.113	25	30	0.958	0.252	0.222	0.675
Ever had vaccination card	0.982	0.011	150	225	0.952	0.011	0.961	1.003
Vaccination card seen	0.579	0.061	150	225	1.470	0.106	0.456	0.701
Received BCG vaccination	0.961	0.014	150	225	0.858	0.015	0.934	0.989
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.916	0.038	150	225	1.631	0.042	0.840	0.993
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.855	0.038	150	225	1.267	0.044	0.780	0.931
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.038	150	225	1.277	0.044	0.784	0.934
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.855	0.038	150	225	1.267	0.044	0.780	0.931
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.042	150	225	1.328	0.051	0.747	0.915
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.878	0.038	150	225	1.369	0.043	0.802	0.954
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.772	0.047	150	225	1.322	0.061	0.678	0.865
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.727	0.050	150	225	1.338	0.069	0.627	0.828
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.507	0.053	151	224	1.258	0.105	0.400	0.613
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.412	0.056	151	224	1.345	0.136	0.300	0.524
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.110	0.020	1,717	3,195	2.639	0.182	0.070	0.150
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.015	0.004	1,717	3,195	1.353	0.266	0.007	0.023
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.075	0.012	1,126	1,727	1.565	0.164	0.050	0.099
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.158	0.016	1,126	1,727	1.436	0.099	0.127	0.190
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.079	0.012	1,126	1,727	1.509	0.154	0.054	0.103
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	2,574	4,400	0.976	0.342	0.001	0.005
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.920	0.017	747	1,376	1.742	0.019	0.885	0.955
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.067	0.011	2,574	4,400	2.169	0.159	0.046	0.089
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.550	0.021	2,499	4,285	2.112	0.038	0.508	0.592
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.924	0.165	7,334	12,583	1.692	0.086	1.593	2.255
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.209	2.496	1,580	2,471	1.116	0.402	1.216	11.201
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.186	1.064	1,575	2,459	0.858	0.487	0.058	4.315
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.395	2.657	1,580	2,471	1.041	0.316	3.081	13.708
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.402	1.157	1,590	2,488	0.838	0.482	0.089	4.716
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.777	3.132	1,583	2,473	1.091	0.291	4.513	17.041

na = Not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Cordillera Administrative Region sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.303	0.079	1,469	440	6.487	0.260	0.145	0.461
No education	0.004	0.001	1,469	440	0.777	0.327	0.001	0.006
Secondary or higher education	0.924	0.012	1,469	440	1.726	0.013	0.900	0.948
Never married (never in union)	0.464	0.034	1,469	440	2.572	0.072	0.397	0.531
Currently married (in union)	0.506	0.032	1,469	440	2.452	0.063	0.442	0.570
Married before age 18	0.091	0.010	1,166	342	1.235	0.114	0.070	0.112
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.125	0.015	1,166	342	1.502	0.117	0.096	0.154
Currently pregnant	0.024	0.005	1,469	440	1.240	0.204	0.014	0.034
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	881	222	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	881	222	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.500	0.028	881	222	1.647	0.056	0.445	0.556
Currently using a modern method	0.435	0.024	881	222	1.440	0.055	0.387	0.483
Currently using a traditional method	0.065	0.014	881	222	1.651	0.211	0.038	0.093
Currently using IUD	0.026	0.007	881	222	1.226	0.254	0.013	0.039
Currently using pill	0.212	0.017	881	222	1.259	0.082	0.177	0.246
Currently using male condoms	0.010	0.004	881	222	1.077	0.356	0.003	0.018
Currently using injectables	0.088	0.013	881	222	1.376	0.149	0.062	0.114
Currently using implants	0.003	0.001	881	222	0.743	0.424	0.001	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.091	0.011	881	222	1.178	0.126	0.068	0.114
Currently using withdrawal	0.045	0.011	881	222	1.540	0.239	0.024	0.067
Currently using rhythm	0.020	0.009	881	222	1.952	0.458	0.002	0.039
Using public sector source	0.749	0.030	433	99	1.434	0.040	0.689	0.809
Want no more children	0.546	0.020	881	222	1.199	0.037	0.506	0.587
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.090	0.011	881	222	1.157	0.124	0.068	0.112
Unmet need for family planning	0.151	0.018	881	222	1.496	0.119	0.115	0.188
Ideal number of children	2.903	0.048	1,462	434	1.402	0.016	2.807	2.998
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.803	0.030	476	116	1.589	0.037	0.743	0.863
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.954	0.012	476	116	1.211	0.013	0.930	0.978
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.918	0.018	626	152	1.350	0.020	0.883	0.954
Delivery in a health facility	0.855	0.027	626	152	1.565	0.032	0.801	0.909
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.952	0.015	228	60	1.075	0.016	0.922	0.982
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.695	0.085	40	6	0.855	0.123	0.525	0.866
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	115	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Vaccination card seen	0.796	0.054	115	28	1.387	0.068	0.687	0.905
Received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.015	115	28	0.694	0.015	0.922	0.980
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.882	0.030	115	28	0.948	0.034	0.823	0.942
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.029	115	28	1.006	0.033	0.842	0.959
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.029	115	28	1.006	0.033	0.842	0.959
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.900	0.029	115	28	1.006	0.033	0.842	0.959
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.828	0.042	115	28	1.105	0.051	0.744	0.912
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.823	0.044	115	28	1.137	0.053	0.736	0.911
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.766	0.045	115	28	1.059	0.058	0.677	0.855
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.724	0.049	115	28	1.103	0.068	0.626	0.822
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.583	0.050	137	31	1.114	0.086	0.482	0.684
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.491	0.051	137	31	1.116	0.104	0.389	0.594
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.105	0.021	1,064	312	2.240	0.201	0.063	0.147
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.020	0.005	1,064	312	1.102	0.234	0.011	0.030
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.079	0.013	761	165	1.299	0.161	0.053	0.104
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.160	0.017	761	165	1.253	0.104	0.126	0.193
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.068	0.012	761	165	1.268	0.171	0.044	0.091
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.005	0.002	1,469	440	1.253	0.483	0.000	0.009
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.919	0.017	422	156	1.265	0.018	0.885	0.952
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.005	1,469	440	1.699	0.424	0.002	0.020
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.370	0.029	1,351	411	2.217	0.079	0.312	0.429
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.545	0.209	4,131	1,252	1.855	0.082	2.128	2.962
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.304	2.699	1,373	321	0.900	0.370	1.906	12.701
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.677	0.679	1,371	321	0.863	1.003	0.000	2.036
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.981	2.769	1,373	321	0.896	0.347	2.443	13.519
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.435	1.569	1,380	316	0.865	0.457	0.297	6.572
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.388	3.322	1,374	321	0.937	0.292	4.744	18.031

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Ilocos Region sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.159	0.079	970	1,258	6.563	0.496	0.001	0.317
No education	0.004	0.003	970	1,258	1.253	0.635	0.000	0.009
Secondary or higher education	0.910	0.016	970	1,258	1.691	0.017	0.879	0.941
Never married (never in union)	0.368	0.016	970	1,258	1.004	0.042	0.337	0.399
Currently married (in union)	0.573	0.019	970	1,258	1.222	0.034	0.534	0.612
Married before age 18	0.177	0.022	777	957	1.590	0.123	0.133	0.221
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.177	0.017	777	957	1.263	0.098	0.143	0.212
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.006	970	1,258	0.984	0.157	0.027	0.051
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	590	721	0.894	0.002	0.991	1.001
Know a modern method	0.995	0.002	590	721	0.819	0.002	0.990	1.000
Currently using any method	0.601	0.031	590	721	1.552	0.052	0.539	0.664
Currently using a modern method	0.439	0.033	590	721	1.614	0.075	0.373	0.505
Currently using a traditional method	0.162	0.016	590	721	1.064	0.100	0.130	0.195
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.008	590	721	1.280	0.349	0.007	0.038
Currently using pill	0.177	0.021	590	721	1.363	0.121	0.134	0.220
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.005	590	721	1.192	0.439	0.001	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.068	0.011	590	721	1.017	0.155	0.047	0.089
Currently using implants	0.004	0.003	590	721	1.208	0.754	0.000	0.011
Currently using female sterilization	0.152	0.027	590	721	1.801	0.175	0.099	0.206
Currently using withdrawal	0.146	0.016	590	721	1.091	0.109	0.115	0.178
Currently using rhythm	0.015	0.006	590	721	1.163	0.389	0.003	0.027
Using public sector source	0.694	0.049	267	324	1.718	0.070	0.597	0.792
Want no more children	0.576	0.025	590	721	1.217	0.043	0.526	0.626
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.172	0.018	590	721	1.148	0.104	0.136	0.207
Unmet need for family planning	0.137	0.020	590	721	1.423	0.148	0.096	0.177
Ideal number of children	2.634	0.052	967	1,256	1.311	0.020	2.530	2.738
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.845	0.027	283	356	1.235	0.031	0.792	0.898
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.976	0.010	283	356	1.158	0.011	0.955	0.997
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.980	0.010	351	452	1.287	0.010	0.960	0.999
Delivery in a health facility	0.872	0.035	351	452	1.805	0.040	0.802	0.942
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.943	0.025	144	197	1.327	0.026	0.893	0.992
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.295	0.124	23	42	1.536	0.421	0.046	0.543
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	68	92	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Vaccination card seen	0.753	0.069	68	92	1.352	0.091	0.616	0.891
Received BCG vaccination	0.964	0.016	68	92	0.729	0.016	0.932	0.996
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.957	0.017	68	92	0.734	0.018	0.923	0.992
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.845	0.042	68	92	1.002	0.050	0.761	0.930
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.873	0.040	68	92	1.031	0.046	0.793	0.954
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.845	0.042	68	92	1.002	0.050	0.761	0.930
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.829	0.059	68	92	1.326	0.071	0.711	0.946
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.820	0.046	68	92	1.017	0.056	0.729	0.912
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.701	0.054	68	92	0.997	0.077	0.594	0.809
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.695	0.055	68	92	1.008	0.079	0.585	0.804
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.583	0.088	62	61	1.241	0.151	0.407	0.758
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.471	0.087	62	61	1.214	0.185	0.297	0.646
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.169	0.020	678	867	1.388	0.118	0.129	0.209
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.055	0.012	678	867	1.384	0.220	0.031	0.080
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.159	0.026	488	555	1.565	0.164	0.107	0.210
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.331	0.050	488	555	2.325	0.150	0.232	0.431
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.161	0.024	488	555	1.424	0.148	0.113	0.208
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.005	0.002	970	1,258	1.031	0.450	0.001	0.010
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.937	0.017	261	382	1.147	0.018	0.903	0.972
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.008	0.004	970	1,258	1.318	0.468	0.001	0.016
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.752	0.016	903	1,189	1.135	0.022	0.719	0.785
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.633	0.200	2,748	3,500	0.956	0.076	2.232	3.033
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.499	5.972	732	914	1.122	0.519	0.000	23.442
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.336	5.569	738	924	1.283	0.388	3.197	25.474
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.834	7.412	732	914	1.072	0.287	11.010	40.658
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.461	2.101	721	904	0.934	0.607	0.000	7.662
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.206	7.554	733	915	1.046	0.259	14.098	44.315

na = Not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Cagayan Valley sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.103	0.054	1,067	802	5.731	0.526	0.000	0.211
No education	0.008	0.004	1,067	802	1.375	0.458	0.001	0.016
Secondary or higher education	0.828	0.026	1,067	802	2.253	0.031	0.776	0.880
Never married (never in union)	0.280	0.019	1,067	802	1.351	0.066	0.243	0.318
Currently married (in union)	0.696	0.016	1,067	802	1.105	0.022	0.665	0.728
Married before age 18	0.198	0.031	851	643	2.231	0.155	0.136	0.259
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.218	0.029	851	643	2.040	0.133	0.160	0.276
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.007	1,067	802	1.325	0.226	0.017	0.045
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	692	559	0.191	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	692	559	0.191	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.626	0.024	692	559	1.324	0.039	0.577	0.675
Currently using a modern method	0.570	0.028	692	559	1.491	0.049	0.514	0.626
Currently using a traditional method	0.056	0.012	692	559	1.349	0.212	0.032	0.079
Currently using IUD	0.039	0.012	692	559	1.676	0.319	0.014	0.063
Currently using pill	0.361	0.026	692	559	1.434	0.073	0.309	0.414
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.008	692	559	2.126	0.772	0.000	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.066	0.015	692	559	1.634	0.235	0.035	0.096
Currently using implants	0.006	0.003	692	559	1.154	0.549	0.000	0.013
Currently using female sterilization	0.087	0.014	692	559	1.322	0.163	0.059	0.116
Currently using withdrawal	0.053	0.012	692	559	1.360	0.218	0.030	0.076
Currently using rhythm	0.002	0.001	692	559	0.770	0.603	0.000	0.005
Using public sector source	0.455	0.044	374	323	1.704	0.097	0.367	0.543
Want no more children	0.634	0.031	692	559	1.678	0.049	0.572	0.695
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.116	0.020	692	559	1.647	0.173	0.076	0.157
Unmet need for family planning	0.144	0.019	692	559	1.409	0.131	0.106	0.182
Ideal number of children	2.606	0.042	1,062	801	1.266	0.016	2.522	2.689
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.791	0.025	344	286	1.201	0.032	0.740	0.842
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.952	0.015	344	286	1.371	0.016	0.922	0.983
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.911	0.026	430	372	1.761	0.029	0.859	0.963
Delivery in a health facility	0.833	0.044	430	372	2.273	0.053	0.745	0.921
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.882	0.029	147	132	1.174	0.033	0.824	0.940
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.445	0.150	28	22	1.589	0.338	0.144	0.746
Ever had vaccination card	0.918	0.044	72	64	1.455	0.048	0.830	1.006
Vaccination card seen	0.408	0.081	72	64	1.501	0.198	0.247	0.570
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.023	72	64	1.324	0.023	0.929	1.020
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.934	0.031	72	64	1.125	0.033	0.873	0.995
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.044	72	64	1.122	0.051	0.766	0.940
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.868	0.043	72	64	1.169	0.050	0.781	0.954
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.044	72	64	1.122	0.051	0.766	0.940
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.876	0.045	72	64	1.256	0.052	0.785	0.967
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.807	0.078	72	64	1.798	0.097	0.651	0.963
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.642	0.087	72	64	1.646	0.135	0.469	0.815
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.629	0.086	72	64	1.626	0.137	0.457	0.801
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.357	0.059	93	74	1.190	0.165	0.239	0.475
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.268	0.057	93	74	1.240	0.211	0.155	0.381
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.150	0.017	771	564	1.281	0.110	0.117	0.183
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.059	0.018	771	564	2.153	0.310	0.022	0.096
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.118	0.024	568	415	1.765	0.203	0.070	0.166
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.206	0.023	568	415	1.367	0.113	0.159	0.252
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.144	0.021	568	415	1.447	0.149	0.101	0.186
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.002	0.001	1,067	802	0.617	0.389	0.001	0.004
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.889	0.033	284	196	1.761	0.037	0.823	0.955
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.008	0.004	1,067	802	1.400	0.491	0.000	0.015
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.740	0.017	932	724	1.205	0.023	0.706	0.775
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.075	0.197	2,951	2,215	1.197	0.064	2.681	3.469
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.428	5.851	883	731	1.674	0.561	0.000	22.130
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.255	4.085	888	734	1.362	0.495	0.085	16.425
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.683	7.883	883	731	1.569	0.422	2.917	34.449
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.526	3.131	903	744	1.258	0.567	0.000	11.788
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.106	8.736	885	732	1.572	0.362	6.634	41.578

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Central Luzon sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.570	0.063	2,056	2,453	5.702	0.110	0.445	0.696
No education	0.008	0.003	2,056	2,453	1.529	0.376	0.002	0.014
Secondary or higher education	0.874	0.012	2,056	2,453	1.671	0.014	0.849	0.898
Never married (never in union)	0.340	0.014	2,056	2,453	1.316	0.040	0.312	0.367
Currently married (in union)	0.615	0.015	2,056	2,453	1.360	0.024	0.586	0.644
Married before age 18	0.159	0.014	1,663	1,967	1.603	0.090	0.130	0.188
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.185	0.016	1,663	1,967	1.636	0.084	0.154	0.216
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.006	2,056	2,453	1.395	0.157	0.025	0.049
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	1,272	1,509	0.885	0.001	0.996	1.000
Know a modern method	0.998	0.001	1,272	1,509	0.885	0.001	0.996	1.000
Currently using any method	0.531	0.025	1,272	1,509	1.816	0.048	0.480	0.582
Currently using a modern method	0.382	0.021	1,272	1,509	1.555	0.055	0.340	0.425
Currently using a traditional method	0.149	0.014	1,272	1,509	1.435	0.096	0.120	0.178
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.001	1,272	1,509	0.864	0.399	0.001	0.007
Currently using pill	0.178	0.018	1,272	1,509	1.679	0.101	0.142	0.214
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.004	1,272	1,509	1.078	0.257	0.007	0.021
Currently using injectables	0.046	0.009	1,272	1,509	1.513	0.193	0.028	0.064
Currently using implants	0.006	0.003	1,272	1,509	1.261	0.449	0.001	0.012
Currently using female sterilization	0.130	0.012	1,272	1,509	1.271	0.092	0.106	0.154
Currently using withdrawal	0.135	0.014	1,272	1,509	1.486	0.106	0.106	0.163
Currently using rhythm	0.014	0.004	1,272	1,509	1.152	0.270	0.006	0.022
Using public sector source	0.529	0.032	490	585	1.425	0.061	0.464	0.593
Want no more children	0.607	0.018	1,272	1,509	1.282	0.029	0.572	0.642
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.087	0.010	1,272	1,509	1.208	0.110	0.068	0.106
Unmet need for family planning	0.141	0.016	1,272	1,509	1.618	0.112	0.110	0.173
Ideal number of children	2.506	0.034	2,045	2,432	1.357	0.014	2.438	2.573
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.761	0.024	599	704	1.345	0.031	0.713	0.808
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.937	0.011	599	704	1.143	0.012	0.914	0.960
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.926	0.019	769	889	1.650	0.021	0.888	0.964
Delivery in a health facility	0.849	0.028	769	889	1.935	0.033	0.793	0.906
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.740	0.032	294	327	1.221	0.044	0.675	0.805
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.406	0.099	38	51	1.315	0.243	0.209	0.603
Ever had vaccination card	0.987	0.007	163	180	0.781	0.007	0.973	1.002
Vaccination card seen	0.617	0.057	163	180	1.434	0.093	0.503	0.731
Received BCG vaccination	0.911	0.029	163	180	1.254	0.032	0.853	0.969
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.856	0.035	163	180	1.203	0.040	0.787	0.925
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.726	0.051	163	180	1.391	0.070	0.625	0.828
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.765	0.048	163	180	1.391	0.063	0.668	0.861
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.726	0.051	163	180	1.391	0.070	0.625	0.828
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.718	0.052	163	180	1.420	0.073	0.613	0.822
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.878	0.032	163	180	1.194	0.036	0.814	0.942
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.658	0.051	163	180	1.322	0.078	0.556	0.761
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.640	0.054	163	180	1.368	0.084	0.532	0.748
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.271	0.047	138	163	1.215	0.172	0.178	0.365
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.208	0.040	138	163	1.133	0.191	0.128	0.287
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.113	0.015	1,473	1,748	1.764	0.129	0.084	0.143
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.035	0.007	1,473	1,748	1.538	0.211	0.020	0.049
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.074	0.009	1,100	1,175	1.123	0.120	0.057	0.092
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.154	0.018	1,100	1,175	1.612	0.114	0.118	0.189
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.086	0.014	1,100	1,175	1.657	0.163	0.058	0.114
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	2,056	2,453	1.144	0.496	0.000	0.005
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.940	0.010	537	632	1.018	0.011	0.919	0.961
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.007	0.003	2,056	2,453	1.589	0.409	0.001	0.013
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.759	0.016	1,921	2,315	1.614	0.021	0.727	0.790
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.446	0.153	5,797	6,864	1.385	0.062	2.141	2.751
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.048	2.187	1,578	1,796	1.086	0.362	1.674	10.422
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.619	3.491	1,583	1,806	1.566	0.458	0.636	14.602
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.667	3.915	1,578	1,796	1.301	0.286	5.838	21.496
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.424	2.385	1,567	1,797	1.253	0.440	0.654	10.193
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.017	4.383	1,583	1,798	1.264	0.230	10.250	27.783

Table B.10 Sampling errors: CALABARZON sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.485	0.076	1,414	4,016	5.634	0.156	0.333	0.636
No education	0.001	0.001	1,414	4,016	0.888	0.627	0.000	0.003
Secondary or higher education	0.907	0.012	1,414	4,016	1.609	0.014	0.882	0.932
Never married (never in union)	0.323	0.014	1,414	4,016	1.128	0.043	0.295	0.351
Currently married (in union)	0.620	0.017	1,414	4,016	1.296	0.027	0.586	0.653
Married before age 18	0.128	0.011	1,189	3,440	1.087	0.082	0.107	0.149
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.147	0.010	1,189	3,440	0.979	0.069	0.127	0.167
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.006	1,414	4,016	1.045	0.131	0.032	0.054
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	879	2,489	0.670	0.001	0.998	1.001
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	879	2,489	0.670	0.001	0.998	1.001
Currently using any method	0.540	0.025	879	2,489	1.495	0.047	0.489	0.590
Currently using a modern method	0.364	0.025	879	2,489	1.536	0.069	0.314	0.414
Currently using a traditional method	0.175	0.015	879	2,489	1.139	0.083	0.146	0.205
Currently using IUD	0.026	0.009	879	2,489	1.662	0.342	0.008	0.044
Currently using pill	0.194	0.014	879	2,489	1.048	0.072	0.166	0.222
Currently using male condoms	0.020	0.006	879	2,489	1.303	0.306	0.008	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.039	0.007	879	2,489	1.116	0.188	0.024	0.053
Currently using implants	0.007	0.003	879	2,489	1.224	0.493	0.000	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.075	0.012	879	2,489	1.292	0.153	0.052	0.099
Currently using withdrawal	0.143	0.014	879	2,489	1.216	0.101	0.114	0.171
Currently using rhythm	0.033	0.008	879	2,489	1.270	0.233	0.018	0.048
Using public sector source	0.428	0.038	349	922	1.441	0.089	0.352	0.505
Want no more children	0.624	0.026	879	2,489	1.600	0.042	0.572	0.677
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.163	0.021	879	2,489	1.647	0.126	0.122	0.204
Unmet need for family planning	0.201	0.016	879	2,489	1.147	0.077	0.170	0.232
Ideal number of children	2.530	0.040	1,403	3,988	1.505	0.016	2.451	2.609
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.813	0.023	458	1,287	1.233	0.028	0.767	0.858
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.971	0.009	458	1,287	1.099	0.009	0.953	0.988
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.891	0.027	575	1,588	1.790	0.030	0.838	0.944
Delivery in a health facility	0.771	0.038	575	1,588	1.873	0.049	0.696	0.847
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.927	0.015	226	651	0.889	0.017	0.896	0.958
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.428	0.088	35	85	0.954	0.205	0.252	0.603
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.004	117	343	0.671	0.004	0.989	1.004
Vaccination card seen	0.590	0.050	117	343	1.123	0.085	0.489	0.691
Received BCG vaccination	0.947	0.021	117	343	1.028	0.022	0.905	0.989
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.779	0.044	117	343	1.162	0.056	0.691	0.867
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.909	0.029	117	343	1.100	0.032	0.851	0.966
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.898	0.030	117	343	1.078	0.033	0.839	0.958
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.909	0.029	117	343	1.100	0.032	0.851	0.966
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.841	0.039	117	343	1.165	0.046	0.763	0.918
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.835	0.039	117	343	1.151	0.047	0.757	0.913
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.766	0.043	117	343	1.113	0.056	0.680	0.852
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.631	0.042	117	343	0.945	0.066	0.547	0.714
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.562	0.058	116	297	1.183	0.102	0.447	0.677
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.325	0.044	116	297	0.957	0.135	0.237	0.413
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.162	0.015	1,016	2,852	1.315	0.094	0.132	0.192
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.033	0.007	1,016	2,852	1.226	0.209	0.019	0.047
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.098	0.012	770	1,964	1.075	0.118	0.075	0.121
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.226	0.024	770	1,964	1.601	0.107	0.178	0.275
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.109	0.018	770	1,964	1.606	0.166	0.073	0.145
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,414	4,016	0.889	0.720	0.000	0.003
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.921	0.021	336	955	1.442	0.023	0.878	0.963
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.017	0.006	1,414	4,016	1.802	0.361	0.005	0.030
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.711	0.021	1,312	3,804	1.684	0.030	0.669	0.753
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.574	0.279	4,056	11,607	2.049	0.108	2.016	3.132
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.044	4.211	1,190	3,353	1.376	0.381	2.621	19.467
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.428	2.876	1,189	3,339	1.033	0.387	1.676	13.181
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.472	5.906	1,191	3,356	1.310	0.320	6.660	30.285
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.945	1.391	1,184	3,363	0.888	0.472	0.164	5.726
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.363	6.217	1,191	3,356	1.273	0.291	8.928	33.797

Table B.11 Sampling errors: MIMAROPA Region sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.360	0.068	1,257	621	4.941	0.188	0.225	0.495
No education	0.022	0.009	1,257	621	2.182	0.411	0.004	0.040
Secondary or higher education	0.787	0.028	1,257	621	2.416	0.036	0.731	0.843
Never married (never in union)	0.310	0.020	1,257	621	1.546	0.065	0.270	0.351
Currently married (in union)	0.641	0.021	1,257	621	1.561	0.033	0.599	0.684
Married before age 18	0.187	0.022	977	490	1.742	0.116	0.143	0.230
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.221	0.022	977	490	1.672	0.101	0.176	0.265
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.007	1,257	621	1.283	0.182	0.024	0.052
Know any contraceptive method	0.988	0.006	789	398	1.484	0.006	0.977	1.000
Know a modern method	0.988	0.006	789	398	1.484	0.006	0.977	1.000
Currently using any method	0.508	0.023	789	398	1.298	0.046	0.462	0.554
Currently using a modern method	0.436	0.023	789	398	1.303	0.053	0.390	0.482
Currently using a traditional method	0.072	0.009	789	398	0.988	0.126	0.054	0.090
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.005	789	398	0.989	0.231	0.012	0.033
Currently using pill	0.246	0.019	789	398	1.252	0.078	0.208	0.285
Currently using male condoms	0.006	0.003	789	398	1.005	0.457	0.001	0.012
Currently using injectables	0.086	0.014	789	398	1.415	0.164	0.058	0.115
Currently using implants	0.017	0.008	789	398	1.680	0.454	0.002	0.033
Currently using female sterilization	0.051	0.011	789	398	1.335	0.204	0.030	0.072
Currently using withdrawal	0.045	0.009	789	398	1.194	0.195	0.028	0.063
Currently using rhythm	0.025	0.005	789	398	0.979	0.217	0.014	0.036
Using public sector source	0.548	0.044	311	177	1.539	0.080	0.460	0.635
Want no more children	0.696	0.014	789	398	0.837	0.020	0.668	0.723
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.124	0.014	789	398	1.224	0.116	0.095	0.152
Unmet need for family planning	0.198	0.014	789	398	1.009	0.072	0.169	0.227
Ideal number of children	2.716	0.058	1,255	621	1.644	0.021	2.601	2.831
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.795	0.029	391	196	1.392	0.036	0.738	0.852
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.929	0.019	391	196	1.460	0.020	0.891	0.967
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.686	0.038	513	260	1.630	0.055	0.610	0.761
Delivery in a health facility	0.659	0.040	513	260	1.707	0.061	0.578	0.739
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.864	0.030	187	98	1.210	0.035	0.804	0.923
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.518	0.071	50	30	1.081	0.136	0.377	0.659
Ever had vaccination card	0.988	0.012	88	45	1.041	0.012	0.964	1.012
Vaccination card seen	0.638	0.063	88	45	1.234	0.098	0.513	0.763
Received BCG vaccination	0.882	0.038	88	45	1.113	0.043	0.807	0.958
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.644	0.058	88	45	1.155	0.090	0.528	0.761
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.713	0.052	88	45	1.087	0.073	0.609	0.817
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.051	88	45	1.087	0.069	0.633	0.835
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.713	0.052	88	45	1.087	0.073	0.609	0.817
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.731	0.050	88	45	1.074	0.069	0.631	0.832
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.748	0.057	88	45	1.250	0.076	0.634	0.863
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.635	0.068	88	45	1.334	0.107	0.500	0.770
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.483	0.068	88	45	1.292	0.141	0.346	0.619
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.463	0.076	92	50	1.513	0.164	0.311	0.615
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.343	0.061	92	50	1.266	0.177	0.222	0.464
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.176	0.013	929	450	1.063	0.076	0.149	0.203
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.052	0.008	929	450	1.111	0.156	0.036	0.068
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.133	0.014	702	316	1.107	0.107	0.105	0.162
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.274	0.017	702	316	1.036	0.064	0.239	0.309
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.167	0.015	702	316	1.073	0.090	0.137	0.198
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	1,257	621	0.927	0.468	0.000	0.006
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.962	0.012	351	169	1.134	0.012	0.939	0.985
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	1,257	621	0.886	0.325	0.002	0.010
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.694	0.018	1,145	567	1.350	0.027	0.657	0.731
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.891	0.210	3,500	1,735	1.357	0.073	2.470	3.312
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.618	3.792	1,118	566	0.988	0.301	5.034	20.203
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.998	4.427	1,124	566	1.176	0.295	6.143	23.852
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.616	5.642	1,119	566	1.076	0.204	16.332	38.900
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.078	2.390	1,137	576	1.111	0.471	0.298	9.858
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.554	6.693	1,120	566	1.126	0.206	19.168	45.941

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Bicol sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.188	0.065	1,642	1,551	6.634	0.345	0.058	0.318
No education	0.003	0.001	1,642	1,551	1.021	0.432	0.000	0.006
Secondary or higher education	0.832	0.016	1,642	1,551	1.681	0.019	0.801	0.863
Never married (never in union)	0.355	0.016	1,642	1,551	1.394	0.046	0.322	0.388
Currently married (in union)	0.609	0.018	1,642	1,551	1.484	0.029	0.573	0.644
Married before age 18	0.147	0.014	1,230	1,167	1.391	0.096	0.119	0.175
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.178	0.014	1,230	1,167	1.253	0.077	0.150	0.205
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.005	1,642	1,551	1.115	0.138	0.028	0.049
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,016	944	0.855	0.001	0.998	1.001
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	1,016	944	0.855	0.001	0.998	1.001
Currently using any method	0.513	0.018	1,016	944	1.128	0.035	0.477	0.548
Currently using a modern method	0.322	0.018	1,016	944	1.197	0.055	0.287	0.357
Currently using a traditional method	0.191	0.013	1,016	944	1.029	0.067	0.165	0.216
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.006	1,016	944	1.571	0.436	0.002	0.024
Currently using pill	0.186	0.014	1,016	944	1.177	0.077	0.157	0.215
Currently using male condoms	0.023	0.005	1,016	944	1.125	0.231	0.012	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.046	0.009	1,016	944	1.426	0.204	0.027	0.065
Currently using implants	0.009	0.003	1,016	944	1.053	0.344	0.003	0.015
Currently using female sterilization	0.043	0.007	1,016	944	1.096	0.162	0.029	0.057
Currently using withdrawal	0.143	0.012	1,016	944	1.110	0.085	0.119	0.167
Currently using rhythm	0.047	0.008	1,016	944	1.196	0.168	0.031	0.063
Using public sector source	0.563	0.038	351	312	1.436	0.068	0.487	0.639
Want no more children	0.613	0.016	1,016	944	1.056	0.026	0.581	0.646
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.215	0.015	1,016	944	1.131	0.068	0.186	0.244
Unmet need for family planning	0.213	0.014	1,016	944	1.094	0.066	0.185	0.241
Ideal number of children	2.802	0.034	1,640	1,549	1.195	0.012	2.734	2.869
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.887	0.019	549	506	1.380	0.021	0.850	0.925
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.962	0.016	549	506	1.926	0.016	0.931	0.994
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.836	0.036	752	688	2.303	0.044	0.763	0.909
Delivery in a health facility	0.726	0.038	752	688	1.901	0.052	0.650	0.802
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.929	0.026	274	251	1.661	0.028	0.877	0.981
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.567	0.085	66	56	1.286	0.151	0.396	0.738
Ever had vaccination card	0.962	0.018	145	131	1.092	0.018	0.927	0.997
Vaccination card seen	0.760	0.043	145	131	1.185	0.056	0.675	0.846
Received BCG vaccination	0.944	0.021	145	131	1.060	0.022	0.902	0.985
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.705	0.058	145	131	1.520	0.083	0.588	0.822
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.821	0.040	145	131	1.244	0.049	0.740	0.901
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.040	145	131	1.305	0.047	0.769	0.927
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.821	0.040	145	131	1.244	0.049	0.740	0.901
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.804	0.037	145	131	1.109	0.046	0.729	0.878
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.836	0.036	145	131	1.161	0.043	0.764	0.909
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.736	0.041	145	131	1.094	0.055	0.655	0.817
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.561	0.053	145	131	1.272	0.095	0.455	0.668
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.542	0.041	144	130	0.967	0.076	0.459	0.625
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.336	0.037	144	130	0.921	0.111	0.261	0.410
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.290	0.018	1,161	1,122	1.382	0.063	0.253	0.327
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.110	0.011	1,161	1,122	1.181	0.099	0.088	0.131
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.232	0.020	839	707	1.348	0.085	0.193	0.271
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.434	0.021	839	707	1.206	0.048	0.393	0.475
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.238	0.017	839	707	1.174	0.073	0.203	0.272
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.005	0.003	1,642	1,551	1.670	0.576	0.000	0.011
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.932	0.017	481	468	1.507	0.019	0.897	0.967
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.005	0.002	1,642	1,551	1.097	0.381	0.001	0.009
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.763	0.015	1,541	1,467	1.364	0.019	0.733	0.792
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.186	0.181	4,552	4,302	1.167	0.057	2.824	3.547
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.406	4.427	1,580	1,446	1.089	0.198	13.553	31.259
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.842	2.648	1,584	1,447	1.087	0.338	2.546	13.137
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.248	4.570	1,580	1,446	0.913	0.151	21.107	39.388
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.563	2.357	1,598	1,465	0.989	0.312	2.850	12.276
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.582	5.674	1,582	1,449	0.989	0.151	26.234	48.931

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Western Visayas sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.489	0.049	1,742	1,498	4.032	0.099	0.392	0.586
No education	0.004	0.002	1,742	1,498	1.334	0.534	0.000	0.007
Secondary or higher education	0.856	0.034	1,742	1,498	4.055	0.040	0.787	0.924
Never married (never in union)	0.333	0.016	1,742	1,498	1.386	0.047	0.302	0.365
Currently married (in union)	0.617	0.019	1,742	1,498	1.611	0.030	0.579	0.654
Married before age 18	0.140	0.015	1,374	1,172	1.623	0.109	0.109	0.170
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.159	0.019	1,374	1,172	1.929	0.120	0.121	0.197
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.006	1,742	1,498	1.366	0.159	0.028	0.054
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1,065	924	0.721	0.000	0.999	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	1,065	924	0.721	0.000	0.999	1.000
Currently using any method	0.569	0.020	1,065	924	1.311	0.035	0.529	0.609
Currently using a modern method	0.399	0.024	1,065	924	1.603	0.060	0.351	0.447
Currently using a traditional method	0.169	0.017	1,065	924	1.506	0.102	0.135	0.204
Currently using IUD	0.033	0.008	1,065	924	1.545	0.256	0.016	0.050
Currently using pill	0.232	0.024	1,065	924	1.838	0.103	0.184	0.279
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.005	1,065	924	1.218	0.301	0.006	0.024
Currently using injectables	0.045	0.009	1,065	924	1.477	0.208	0.026	0.064
Currently using implants	0.012	0.004	1,065	924	1.318	0.372	0.003	0.020
Currently using female sterilization	0.057	0.009	1,065	924	1.277	0.160	0.039	0.075
Currently using withdrawal	0.108	0.018	1,065	924	1.885	0.166	0.072	0.144
Currently using rhythm	0.061	0.011	1,065	924	1.552	0.186	0.038	0.084
Using public sector source	0.486	0.034	445	372	1.412	0.069	0.419	0.553
Want no more children	0.637	0.017	1,065	924	1.173	0.027	0.602	0.671
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.162	0.015	1,065	924	1.288	0.090	0.133	0.191
Unmet need for family planning	0.134	0.013	1,065	924	1.290	0.100	0.107	0.161
Ideal number of children	2.663	0.055	1,737	1,492	1.853	0.021	2.553	2.772
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.836	0.034	542	494	2.177	0.041	0.768	0.904
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.917	0.050	542	494	4.258	0.054	0.817	1.017
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.811	0.076	704	659	4.317	0.094	0.658	0.963
Delivery in a health facility	0.780	0.074	704	659	4.074	0.095	0.632	0.927
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.871	0.028	247	237	1.351	0.032	0.816	0.926
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.256	0.080	61	74	1.656	0.310	0.097	0.415
Ever had vaccination card	0.958	0.040	129	126	2.368	0.041	0.879	1.038
Vaccination card seen	0.621	0.073	129	126	1.702	0.118	0.474	0.767
Received BCG vaccination	0.824	0.051	129	126	1.479	0.062	0.723	0.926
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.764	0.078	129	126	2.060	0.102	0.608	0.919
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.713	0.057	129	126	1.374	0.080	0.599	0.826
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.723	0.057	129	126	1.381	0.078	0.609	0.836
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.713	0.057	129	126	1.374	0.080	0.599	0.826
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.777	0.065	129	126	1.750	0.084	0.647	0.906
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.760	0.055	129	126	1.378	0.072	0.650	0.870
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.667	0.063	129	126	1.480	0.094	0.541	0.793
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.610	0.072	129	126	1.658	0.118	0.466	0.754
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.469	0.056	134	117	1.306	0.120	0.357	0.582
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.341	0.059	134	117	1.433	0.172	0.223	0.458
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.216	0.016	1,254	1,051	1.371	0.074	0.184	0.248
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.074	0.008	1,254	1,051	1.062	0.106	0.059	0.090
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.136	0.015	916	689	1.296	0.108	0.107	0.166
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.306	0.019	916	689	1.229	0.061	0.269	0.343
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.183	0.017	916	689	1.338	0.093	0.149	0.218
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1,742	1,498	0.733	1.002	0.000	0.001
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.911	0.018	485	410	1.418	0.020	0.874	0.948
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.008	0.002	1,742	1,498	0.723	0.194	0.005	0.011
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.691	0.016	1,687	1,456	1.446	0.024	0.659	0.724
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.023	0.249	4,865	4,138	1.814	0.082	2.525	3.521
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.347	6.125	1,501	1,370	1.256	0.184	21.098	45.596
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.384	2.585	1,512	1,374	1.564	0.590	0.000	9.553
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.731	6.892	1,501	1,370	1.361	0.183	23.948	51.514
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.099	6.074	1,512	1,374	1.916	0.668	0.000	21.247
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.486	7.918	1,502	1,370	1.346	0.170	30.650	62.323

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Central Visayas sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.465	0.073	1,313	1,607	5.269	0.158	0.319	0.612
No education	0.006	0.003	1,313	1,607	1.300	0.461	0.000	0.012
Secondary or higher education	0.841	0.016	1,313	1,607	1.626	0.020	0.808	0.874
Never married (never in union)	0.396	0.019	1,313	1,607	1.419	0.048	0.357	0.434
Currently married (in union)	0.584	0.018	1,313	1,607	1.353	0.032	0.548	0.621
Married before age 18	0.120	0.017	1,056	1,268	1.697	0.142	0.086	0.154
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.178	0.014	1,056	1,268	1.215	0.080	0.149	0.207
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.006	1,313	1,607	1.230	0.186	0.020	0.044
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	795	939	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	795	939	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.521	0.024	795	939	1.371	0.047	0.473	0.570
Currently using a modern method	0.367	0.023	795	939	1.336	0.062	0.322	0.413
Currently using a traditional method	0.154	0.016	795	939	1.267	0.105	0.121	0.186
Currently using IUD	0.071	0.013	795	939	1.428	0.183	0.045	0.097
Currently using pill	0.180	0.017	795	939	1.229	0.093	0.146	0.213
Currently using male condoms	0.021	0.007	795	939	1.394	0.341	0.007	0.035
Currently using injectables	0.032	0.009	795	939	1.405	0.272	0.015	0.050
Currently using implants	0.013	0.005	795	939	1.289	0.391	0.003	0.024
Currently using female sterilization	0.047	0.009	795	939	1.266	0.203	0.028	0.066
Currently using withdrawal	0.075	0.014	795	939	1.504	0.188	0.047	0.103
Currently using rhythm	0.076	0.010	795	939	1.067	0.132	0.056	0.096
Using public sector source	0.567	0.047	316	355	1.666	0.082	0.474	0.660
Want no more children	0.628	0.019	795	939	1.080	0.030	0.591	0.665
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.146	0.016	795	939	1.272	0.109	0.114	0.178
Unmet need for family planning	0.196	0.016	795	939	1.146	0.082	0.164	0.229
Ideal number of children	2.656	0.075	1,294	1,576	1.888	0.028	2.506	2.806
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.746	0.033	388	455	1.497	0.045	0.679	0.812
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.958	0.014	388	455	1.359	0.015	0.930	0.986
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.910	0.027	485	580	1.781	0.029	0.857	0.964
Delivery in a health facility	0.850	0.032	485	580	1.752	0.037	0.787	0.913
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.902	0.028	203	233	1.298	0.031	0.846	0.957
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.248	0.099	28	30	1.127	0.400	0.050	0.446
Ever had vaccination card	0.910	0.045	112	141	1.699	0.049	0.821	1.000
Vaccination card seen	0.709	0.081	112	141	1.930	0.115	0.547	0.872
Received BCG vaccination	0.826	0.054	112	141	1.532	0.065	0.719	0.934
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.720	0.054	112	141	1.291	0.075	0.613	0.828
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.788	0.053	112	141	1.412	0.068	0.681	0.895
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.794	0.053	112	141	1.414	0.067	0.688	0.899
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.788	0.053	112	141	1.412	0.068	0.681	0.895
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.737	0.054	112	141	1.316	0.073	0.629	0.844
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.809	0.054	112	141	1.476	0.066	0.701	0.916
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.722	0.054	112	141	1.307	0.075	0.614	0.831
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.608	0.054	112	141	1.196	0.089	0.499	0.717
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.620	0.084	73	92	1.497	0.136	0.451	0.789
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.470	0.076	73	92	1.289	0.161	0.318	0.621
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.197	0.014	931	1,189	1.109	0.073	0.168	0.226
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.070	0.012	931	1,189	1.460	0.175	0.045	0.094
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.147	0.024	649	675	1.738	0.164	0.099	0.196
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.381	0.030	649	675	1.546	0.077	0.322	0.440
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.189	0.026	649	675	1.673	0.136	0.137	0.240
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.009	0.003	1,313	1,607	1.202	0.349	0.003	0.015
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.898	0.018	354	455	1.144	0.020	0.862	0.935
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.034	0.011	1,313	1,607	2.211	0.325	0.012	0.056
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.828	0.017	1,247	1,517	1.589	0.021	0.794	0.862
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.517	0.171	3,687	4,484	1.188	0.068	2.176	2.859
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.561	4.019	1,059	1,275	1.078	0.276	6.523	22.599
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.854	3.807	1,057	1,271	1.066	0.351	3.240	18.468
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.415	5.696	1,059	1,275	1.115	0.224	14.022	36.808
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.115	3.536	1,048	1,274	1.731	0.859	0.000	11.188
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.425	7.269	1,061	1,277	1.255	0.247	14.887	43.963

na = Not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Eastern Visayas sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.072	0.035	1,595	997	5.344	0.485	0.002	0.142
No education	0.007	0.003	1,595	997	1.402	0.427	0.001	0.012
Secondary or higher education	0.826	0.017	1,595	997	1.822	0.021	0.791	0.861
Never married (never in union)	0.351	0.020	1,595	997	1.652	0.056	0.311	0.390
Currently married (in union)	0.613	0.021	1,595	997	1.703	0.034	0.571	0.654
Married before age 18	0.204	0.017	1,234	770	1.449	0.082	0.171	0.237
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.232	0.017	1,234	770	1.430	0.074	0.197	0.266
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.009	1,595	997	1.706	0.206	0.024	0.058
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	997	611	0.828	0.001	0.998	1.001
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	997	611	0.828	0.001	0.998	1.001
Currently using any method	0.588	0.024	997	611	1.558	0.041	0.540	0.637
Currently using a modern method	0.409	0.023	997	611	1.484	0.057	0.363	0.455
Currently using a traditional method	0.179	0.013	997	611	1.102	0.075	0.153	0.206
Currently using IUD	0.054	0.014	997	611	1.961	0.260	0.026	0.082
Currently using pill	0.186	0.018	997	611	1.455	0.097	0.150	0.221
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.006	997	611	1.483	0.353	0.005	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.061	0.011	997	611	1.430	0.177	0.040	0.083
Currently using implants	0.020	0.005	997	611	1.196	0.266	0.009	0.031
Currently using female sterilization	0.067	0.013	997	611	1.600	0.189	0.042	0.092
Currently using withdrawal	0.140	0.012	997	611	1.091	0.086	0.116	0.164
Currently using rhythm	0.038	0.007	997	611	1.074	0.171	0.025	0.051
Using public sector source	0.675	0.035	396	253	1.468	0.051	0.606	0.745
Want no more children	0.626	0.017	997	611	1.125	0.028	0.592	0.661
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.183	0.014	997	611	1.106	0.074	0.156	0.210
Unmet need for family planning	0.160	0.018	997	611	1.561	0.113	0.124	0.197
Ideal number of children	2.953	0.058	1,591	991	1.841	0.020	2.837	3.069
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.831	0.023	541	333	1.447	0.028	0.784	0.877
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.988	0.006	541	333	1.274	0.006	0.976	1.000
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.871	0.029	740	461	1.968	0.034	0.812	0.929
Delivery in a health facility	0.846	0.030	740	461	1.937	0.036	0.786	0.907
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.899	0.024	263	156	1.250	0.026	0.852	0.946
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.467	0.103	70	34	1.453	0.221	0.260	0.673
Ever had vaccination card	0.997	0.002	133	87	0.467	0.002	0.993	1.001
Vaccination card seen	0.801	0.047	133	87	1.396	0.058	0.708	0.894
Received BCG vaccination	0.990	0.007	133	87	0.856	0.007	0.975	1.004
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.803	0.034	133	87	1.025	0.042	0.735	0.871
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.035	133	87	1.475	0.039	0.840	0.981
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.017	133	87	0.928	0.018	0.912	0.982
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.035	133	87	1.475	0.039	0.840	0.981
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.910	0.028	133	87	1.171	0.031	0.854	0.966
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.933	0.020	133	87	0.955	0.021	0.893	0.973
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.842	0.042	133	87	1.393	0.050	0.758	0.927
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.682	0.044	133	87	1.122	0.064	0.595	0.769
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.555	0.038	148	95	0.945	0.068	0.480	0.631
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.434	0.049	148	95	1.244	0.114	0.336	0.533
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.251	0.016	1,152	720	1.288	0.066	0.218	0.283
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.095	0.010	1,152	720	1.194	0.109	0.074	0.116
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.199	0.023	854	476	1.662	0.114	0.154	0.245
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.434	0.023	854	476	1.368	0.053	0.388	0.481
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.250	0.023	854	476	1.574	0.093	0.203	0.296
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	1,595	997	0.865	0.374	0.001	0.006
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.923	0.016	445	294	1.253	0.017	0.891	0.955
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.009	0.003	1,595	997	1.275	0.340	0.003	0.015
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.753	0.018	1,542	967	1.631	0.024	0.717	0.789
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.115	0.170	4,436	2,767	1.260	0.055	2.775	3.455
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.884	4.165	1,522	927	1.196	0.262	7.554	24.214
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.887	3.109	1,524	929	1.156	0.286	4.669	17.105
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.771	4.496	1,522	927	1.048	0.168	17.779	35.764
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.037	2.058	1,539	946	1.118	0.409	0.921	9.153
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.673	5.634	1,525	928	1.152	0.178	20.405	42.942

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Zamboanga Peninsula sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.433	0.067	866	764	3.948	0.155	0.299	0.567
No education	0.020	0.008	866	764	1.729	0.415	0.003	0.036
Secondary or higher education	0.757	0.035	866	764	2.384	0.046	0.687	0.827
Never married (never in union)	0.292	0.023	866	764	1.495	0.079	0.246	0.339
Currently married (in union)	0.671	0.024	866	764	1.529	0.036	0.622	0.720
Married before age 18	0.206	0.024	700	622	1.579	0.117	0.158	0.255
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.256	0.025	700	622	1.518	0.098	0.206	0.307
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.007	866	764	1.159	0.209	0.020	0.049
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	572	513	0.976	0.002	0.993	1.002
Know a modern method	0.997	0.002	572	513	0.976	0.002	0.993	1.002
Currently using any method	0.495	0.027	572	513	1.277	0.054	0.441	0.548
Currently using a modern method	0.420	0.024	572	513	1.165	0.057	0.372	0.469
Currently using a traditional method	0.074	0.014	572	513	1.241	0.183	0.047	0.102
Currently using IUD	0.055	0.011	572	513	1.188	0.206	0.033	0.078
Currently using pill	0.219	0.021	572	513	1.207	0.096	0.177	0.261
Currently using male condoms	0.019	0.007	572	513	1.140	0.340	0.006	0.032
Currently using injectables	0.056	0.012	572	513	1.201	0.206	0.033	0.079
Currently using implants	0.023	0.006	572	513	1.027	0.278	0.010	0.036
Currently using female sterilization	0.036	0.010	572	513	1.340	0.291	0.015	0.057
Currently using withdrawal	0.031	0.009	572	513	1.167	0.272	0.014	0.048
Currently using rhythm	0.036	0.011	572	513	1.387	0.299	0.015	0.058
Using public sector source	0.716	0.041	241	216	1.395	0.057	0.635	0.798
Want no more children	0.595	0.026	572	513	1.279	0.044	0.542	0.647
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.167	0.024	572	513	1.567	0.146	0.118	0.216
Unmet need for family planning	0.246	0.020	572	513	1.086	0.080	0.207	0.285
Ideal number of children	3.209	0.164	862	761	2.765	0.051	2.881	3.537
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.734	0.034	315	287	1.364	0.046	0.667	0.801
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.887	0.024	315	287	1.336	0.027	0.839	0.934
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.771	0.035	435	403	1.508	0.046	0.701	0.842
Delivery in a health facility	0.723	0.042	435	403	1.713	0.058	0.639	0.807
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.631	0.065	150	133	1.655	0.104	0.500	0.762
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.601	0.111	23	26	1.111	0.184	0.380	0.822
Ever had vaccination card	0.955	0.022	70	61	0.872	0.023	0.911	0.999
Vaccination card seen	0.771	0.069	70	61	1.357	0.089	0.633	0.909
Received BCG vaccination	0.870	0.044	70	61	1.088	0.051	0.781	0.958
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.818	0.055	70	61	1.180	0.067	0.707	0.928
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.057	70	61	1.098	0.076	0.640	0.869
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.057	70	61	1.098	0.076	0.640	0.869
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.057	70	61	1.098	0.076	0.640	0.869
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.845	0.048	70	61	1.102	0.057	0.749	0.942
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.718	0.072	70	61	1.322	0.100	0.574	0.862
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.611	0.064	70	61	1.087	0.105	0.483	0.740
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.600	0.064	70	61	1.088	0.107	0.471	0.729
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.357	0.047	91	94	1.004	0.131	0.263	0.450
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.281	0.052	91	94	1.177	0.183	0.178	0.384
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.197	0.020	650	540	1.260	0.100	0.158	0.237
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.098	0.010	650	540	0.844	0.101	0.078	0.117
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.174	0.020	498	377	1.160	0.113	0.135	0.213
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.436	0.021	498	377	0.946	0.048	0.394	0.478
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.247	0.020	498	377	1.049	0.082	0.206	0.287
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	866	764	0.957	0.629	0.000	0.006
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.922	0.019	211	186	1.037	0.021	0.883	0.960
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.012	0.004	866	764	1.062	0.325	0.004	0.020
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.794	0.024	760	680	1.660	0.031	0.745	0.842
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.622	0.284	2,449	2,170	1.601	0.079	3.054	4.191
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.884	4.543	916	833	1.406	0.460	0.798	18.970
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.646	4.295	917	829	1.391	0.445	1.057	18.236
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.530	8.227	918	835	1.539	0.421	3.076	35.985
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.580	2.656	913	831	1.060	0.404	1.268	11.893
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.982	8.002	919	836	1.451	0.308	9.977	41.987

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Northern Mindanao sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.411	0.053	1,518	998	4.166	0.129	0.305	0.517
No education	0.002	0.001	1,518	998	0.804	0.440	0.000	0.004
Secondary or higher education	0.830	0.021	1,518	998	2.146	0.025	0.788	0.871
Never married (never in union)	0.330	0.017	1,518	998	1.401	0.051	0.296	0.364
Currently married (in union)	0.635	0.017	1,518	998	1.356	0.026	0.602	0.669
Married before age 18	0.180	0.020	1,224	817	1.829	0.112	0.139	0.220
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.244	0.018	1,224	817	1.494	0.075	0.208	0.281
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.007	1,518	998	1.288	0.146	0.035	0.063
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.002	954	634	0.917	0.002	0.989	0.999
Know a modern method	0.994	0.002	954	634	0.917	0.002	0.989	0.999
Currently using any method	0.535	0.022	954	634	1.366	0.041	0.491	0.579
Currently using a modern method	0.449	0.024	954	634	1.498	0.054	0.401	0.497
Currently using a traditional method	0.086	0.011	954	634	1.189	0.126	0.064	0.108
Currently using IUD	0.104	0.013	954	634	1.339	0.128	0.077	0.130
Currently using pill	0.225	0.025	954	634	1.877	0.113	0.174	0.276
Currently using male condoms	0.017	0.005	954	634	1.204	0.296	0.007	0.027
Currently using injectables	0.035	0.006	954	634	1.039	0.177	0.023	0.047
Currently using implants	0.007	0.003	954	634	1.204	0.477	0.000	0.013
Currently using female sterilization	0.057	0.010	954	634	1.292	0.170	0.038	0.077
Currently using withdrawal	0.048	0.007	954	634	1.019	0.148	0.033	0.062
Currently using rhythm	0.038	0.007	954	634	1.188	0.193	0.024	0.053
Using public sector source	0.646	0.027	412	292	1.157	0.042	0.591	0.701
Want no more children	0.617	0.022	954	634	1.381	0.035	0.573	0.660
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.120	0.013	954	634	1.247	0.110	0.094	0.146
Unmet need for family planning	0.178	0.013	954	634	1.037	0.072	0.152	0.204
Ideal number of children	2.858	0.067	1,515	995	1.622	0.024	2.723	2.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.800	0.021	520	340	1.179	0.026	0.759	0.842
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.942	0.015	520	340	1.450	0.016	0.912	0.972
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.787	0.043	721	472	2.364	0.055	0.701	0.873
Delivery in a health facility	0.760	0.043	721	472	2.269	0.056	0.674	0.845
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.686	0.044	265	180	1.561	0.064	0.598	0.774
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.472	0.108	31	17	1.064	0.229	0.256	0.688
Ever had vaccination card	0.949	0.022	134	91	1.178	0.024	0.904	0.993
Vaccination card seen	0.616	0.051	134	91	1.207	0.082	0.514	0.717
Received BCG vaccination	0.870	0.033	134	91	1.130	0.038	0.805	0.935
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.742	0.038	134	91	1.019	0.052	0.666	0.819
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.818	0.040	134	91	1.198	0.048	0.739	0.898
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.832	0.039	134	91	1.213	0.047	0.755	0.910
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.818	0.040	134	91	1.198	0.048	0.739	0.898
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.822	0.038	134	91	1.144	0.046	0.746	0.897
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.767	0.037	134	91	1.008	0.048	0.694	0.841
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.699	0.040	134	91	1.013	0.057	0.619	0.779
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.611	0.045	134	91	1.067	0.073	0.522	0.700
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.453	0.050	132	84	1.123	0.110	0.353	0.553
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.327	0.051	132	84	1.222	0.156	0.225	0.430
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.134	0.016	1,120	721	1.521	0.116	0.103	0.165
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.045	0.010	1,120	721	1.561	0.216	0.025	0.064
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.101	0.014	829	488	1.317	0.137	0.073	0.129
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.226	0.022	829	488	1.489	0.096	0.183	0.270
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.131	0.014	829	488	1.158	0.104	0.104	0.158
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.010	0.004	1,518	998	1.411	0.355	0.003	0.018
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.845	0.028	380	234	1.496	0.033	0.789	0.901
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.007	0.002	1,518	998	1.100	0.331	0.002	0.012
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.794	0.015	1,432	951	1.421	0.019	0.763	0.824
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.110	0.177	4,290	2,843	1.231	0.057	2.756	3.463
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.512	4.361	1,454	951	1.277	0.281	6.789	24.234
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.332	2.979	1,445	945	1.051	0.288	4.374	16.291
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.844	4.688	1,454	951	1.070	0.181	16.468	35.220
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.979	2.061	1,430	933	0.968	0.345	1.857	10.102
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.669	4.772	1,455	952	0.975	0.151	22.126	41.212

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Davao sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.572	0.073	1,266	1,203	5.187	0.127	0.426	0.718
No education	0.007	0.003	1,266	1,203	1.130	0.375	0.002	0.012
Secondary or higher education	0.807	0.016	1,266	1,203	1.422	0.020	0.775	0.839
Never married (never in union)	0.285	0.026	1,266	1,203	2.071	0.092	0.232	0.338
Currently married (in union)	0.684	0.026	1,266	1,203	1.994	0.038	0.631	0.736
Married before age 18	0.170	0.018	1,018	970	1.495	0.104	0.134	0.205
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.247	0.023	1,018	970	1.665	0.091	0.202	0.292
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.024	1,266	1,203	3.396	0.358	0.019	0.115
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	889	822	0.882	0.001	0.997	1.001
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	889	822	0.882	0.001	0.997	1.001
Currently using any method	0.622	0.023	889	822	1.421	0.037	0.575	0.668
Currently using a modern method	0.489	0.021	889	822	1.239	0.042	0.448	0.531
Currently using a traditional method	0.132	0.022	889	822	1.947	0.168	0.088	0.177
Currently using IUD	0.059	0.013	889	822	1.627	0.218	0.033	0.085
Currently using pill	0.281	0.012	889	822	0.816	0.044	0.257	0.306
Currently using male condoms	0.019	0.006	889	822	1.324	0.323	0.007	0.031
Currently using injectables	0.042	0.009	889	822	1.354	0.217	0.024	0.060
Currently using implants	0.021	0.006	889	822	1.334	0.307	0.008	0.034
Currently using female sterilization	0.065	0.010	889	822	1.145	0.145	0.046	0.085
Currently using withdrawal	0.090	0.019	889	822	2.013	0.216	0.051	0.128
Currently using rhythm	0.043	0.009	889	822	1.357	0.216	0.024	0.061
Using public sector source	0.519	0.032	472	411	1.384	0.061	0.455	0.583
Want no more children	0.645	0.023	889	822	1.447	0.036	0.599	0.692
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.014	889	822	1.253	0.107	0.106	0.163
Unmet need for family planning	0.135	0.015	889	822	1.340	0.114	0.104	0.166
Ideal number of children	2.645	0.059	1,265	1,202	1.786	0.022	2.528	2.763
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.824	0.032	451	412	1.756	0.039	0.760	0.888
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.928	0.021	451	412	1.724	0.023	0.886	0.971
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.820	0.031	573	519	1.716	0.038	0.757	0.883
Delivery in a health facility	0.741	0.032	573	519	1.533	0.043	0.677	0.805
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.906	0.023	205	175	1.090	0.026	0.859	0.953
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.468	0.134	32	17	1.109	0.285	0.201	0.735
Ever had vaccination card	0.989	0.008	104	93	0.789	0.009	0.972	1.005
Vaccination card seen	0.724	0.058	104	93	1.284	0.080	0.609	0.840
Received BCG vaccination	0.988	0.007	104	93	0.679	0.007	0.973	1.003
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.868	0.037	104	93	1.072	0.042	0.795	0.941
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.938	0.024	104	93	0.976	0.025	0.890	0.985
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.953	0.023	104	93	1.085	0.024	0.907	0.999
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.938	0.024	104	93	0.976	0.025	0.890	0.985
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.963	0.015	104	93	0.785	0.016	0.933	0.993
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.923	0.031	104	93	1.148	0.033	0.862	0.985
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.870	0.038	104	93	1.120	0.043	0.794	0.946
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.780	0.050	104	93	1.205	0.064	0.680	0.881
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.506	0.088	116	94	1.756	0.174	0.329	0.682
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.406	0.093	116	94	1.878	0.228	0.221	0.591
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.231	0.024	974	864	1.785	0.104	0.183	0.279
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.068	0.012	974	864	1.486	0.177	0.044	0.092
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.140	0.020	786	617	1.591	0.141	0.100	0.179
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.275	0.023	786	617	1.460	0.085	0.229	0.322
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.171	0.021	786	617	1.567	0.123	0.129	0.213
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.004	0.002	1,266	1,203	1.019	0.426	0.001	0.008
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.818	0.038	274	265	1.610	0.046	0.742	0.893
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.002	1,266	1,203	0.936	0.399	0.001	0.008
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.846	0.023	1,185	1,163	2.196	0.027	0.800	0.892
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.660	0.189	3,567	3,407	1.286	0.071	2.281	3.039
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.592	4.192	1,221	1,107	1.170	0.333	4.208	20.977
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.411	3.196	1,218	1,100	1.611	0.725	0.000	10.804
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.004	4.942	1,221	1,107	1.213	0.291	7.120	26.887
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.455	3.797	1,239	1,125	1.492	0.509	0.000	15.049
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.332	5.808	1,223	1,108	1.227	0.239	12.715	35.948

Table B.19 Sampling errors: SOCCSKSARGEN sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.298	0.051	1,140	1,038	3.777	0.173	0.195	0.400
No education	0.036	0.011	1,140	1,038	2.027	0.311	0.014	0.058
Secondary or higher education	0.785	0.032	1,140	1,038	2.655	0.041	0.720	0.850
Never married (never in union)	0.276	0.019	1,140	1,038	1.433	0.069	0.238	0.314
Currently married (in union)	0.693	0.020	1,140	1,038	1.491	0.029	0.652	0.734
Married before age 18	0.230	0.028	915	840	2.022	0.123	0.174	0.286
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.266	0.027	915	840	1.829	0.101	0.212	0.319
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.008	1,140	1,038	1.198	0.153	0.036	0.067
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	779	719	0.711	0.001	0.996	1.000
Know a modern method	0.998	0.001	779	719	0.711	0.001	0.996	1.000
Currently using any method	0.589	0.025	779	719	1.408	0.042	0.539	0.638
Currently using a modern method	0.508	0.026	779	719	1.444	0.051	0.456	0.560
Currently using a traditional method	0.080	0.014	779	719	1.439	0.175	0.052	0.109
Currently using IUD	0.040	0.010	779	719	1.398	0.245	0.021	0.060
Currently using pill	0.276	0.023	779	719	1.412	0.082	0.231	0.321
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.004	779	719	1.034	0.311	0.005	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.084	0.014	779	719	1.401	0.166	0.056	0.112
Currently using implants	0.034	0.011	779	719	1.612	0.308	0.013	0.055
Currently using female sterilization	0.055	0.008	779	719	0.986	0.146	0.039	0.071
Currently using withdrawal	0.044	0.009	779	719	1.222	0.204	0.026	0.062
Currently using rhythm	0.034	0.008	779	719	1.247	0.239	0.018	0.050
Using public sector source	0.689	0.033	388	369	1.398	0.048	0.623	0.755
Want no more children	0.563	0.022	779	719	1.229	0.039	0.519	0.607
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.181	0.014	779	719	1.012	0.077	0.153	0.209
Unmet need for family planning	0.175	0.014	779	719	1.010	0.079	0.147	0.202
Ideal number of children	3.011	0.110	1,135	1,035	2.394	0.036	2.792	3.230
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.775	0.028	421	401	1.368	0.035	0.720	0.830
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.916	0.016	421	401	1.166	0.017	0.885	0.947
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.659	0.059	570	544	2.445	0.090	0.541	0.778
Delivery in a health facility	0.635	0.056	570	544	2.307	0.088	0.523	0.747
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.784	0.065	206	197	2.306	0.083	0.653	0.914
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.325	0.099	33	31	1.117	0.306	0.126	0.524
Ever had vaccination card	0.936	0.028	105	98	1.165	0.030	0.881	0.992
Vaccination card seen	0.576	0.065	105	98	1.345	0.114	0.445	0.707
Received BCG vaccination	0.689	0.061	105	98	1.349	0.089	0.567	0.812
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.542	0.059	105	98	1.201	0.109	0.424	0.660
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.529	0.060	105	98	1.224	0.114	0.408	0.649
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.546	0.059	105	98	1.209	0.109	0.428	0.665
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.529	0.060	105	98	1.224	0.114	0.408	0.649
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.586	0.065	105	98	1.345	0.111	0.456	0.717
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.595	0.065	105	98	1.348	0.109	0.465	0.725
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.482	0.059	105	98	1.196	0.122	0.364	0.600
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.421	0.061	105	98	1.251	0.145	0.299	0.544
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.383	0.064	105	107	1.390	0.166	0.256	0.511
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.210	0.045	105	107	1.193	0.214	0.120	0.301
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.178	0.022	849	743	1.672	0.124	0.134	0.221
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.071	0.010	849	743	1.147	0.143	0.051	0.091
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.128	0.015	669	543	1.155	0.117	0.098	0.158
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.300	0.024	669	543	1.344	0.079	0.252	0.348
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.177	0.015	669	543	1.040	0.087	0.146	0.208
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.012	0.004	1,140	1,038	1.274	0.350	0.003	0.020
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.930	0.019	263	231	1.182	0.020	0.893	0.967
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.009	0.003	1,140	1,038	1.244	0.391	0.002	0.016
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.756	0.022	976	889	1.578	0.029	0.713	0.800
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.392	0.266	3,176	2,909	1.649	0.078	2.860	3.924
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.805	4.665	1,114	1,035	0.980	0.248	9.474	28.136
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.940	4.662	1,115	1,033	1.203	0.469	0.617	19.264
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.746	6.846	1,115	1,036	1.133	0.238	15.053	42.438
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.479	7.768	1,114	1,033	1.497	0.399	3.942	35.016
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	47.665	12.482	1,116	1,038	1.443	0.262	22.701	72.629

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Caraga sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases			Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.328	0.062	1,426	648	4.960	0.190	0.203	0.452
No education	0.005	0.002	1,426	648	1.221	0.457	0.000	0.010
Secondary or higher education	0.839	0.017	1,426	648	1.727	0.020	0.806	0.873
Never married (never in union)	0.314	0.016	1,426	648	1.261	0.049	0.283	0.345
Currently married (in union)	0.656	0.016	1,426	648	1.287	0.025	0.624	0.689
Married before age 18	0.183	0.014	1,120	512	1.203	0.076	0.155	0.211
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.239	0.016	1,120	512	1.242	0.066	0.207	0.270
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.008	1,426	648	1.306	0.150	0.035	0.066
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	929	425	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	929	425	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.548	0.016	929	425	0.950	0.028	0.517	0.579
Currently using a modern method	0.468	0.015	929	425	0.938	0.033	0.437	0.499
Currently using a traditional method	0.080	0.010	929	425	1.108	0.123	0.061	0.100
Currently using IUD	0.084	0.014	929	425	1.492	0.162	0.057	0.111
Currently using pill	0.251	0.021	929	425	1.467	0.083	0.209	0.293
Currently using male condoms	0.014	0.004	929	425	1.120	0.305	0.006	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.058	0.013	929	425	1.719	0.227	0.032	0.085
Currently using implants	0.004	0.002	929	425	0.990	0.531	0.000	0.008
Currently using female sterilization	0.052	0.009	929	425	1.238	0.174	0.034	0.070
Currently using withdrawal	0.044	0.007	929	425	1.042	0.160	0.030	0.058
Currently using rhythm	0.034	0.006	929	425	1.082	0.188	0.021	0.047
Using public sector source	0.646	0.032	430	203	1.385	0.049	0.582	0.710
Want no more children	0.620	0.021	929	425	1.288	0.033	0.579	0.661
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.168	0.017	929	425	1.354	0.099	0.134	0.201
Unmet need for family planning	0.178	0.014	929	425	1.127	0.080	0.149	0.206
Ideal number of children	2.982	0.045	1,424	647	1.221	0.015	2.891	3.073
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.720	0.024	511	242	1.238	0.034	0.671	0.768
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.950	0.017	511	242	1.833	0.018	0.916	0.985
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.796	0.036	669	318	2.036	0.046	0.724	0.869
Delivery in a health facility	0.772	0.038	669	318	2.034	0.049	0.697	0.847
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.734	0.036	231	107	1.251	0.049	0.661	0.806
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.459	0.063	48	25	0.947	0.138	0.332	0.586
Ever had vaccination card	0.978	0.015	125	60	1.171	0.015	0.948	1.008
Vaccination card seen	0.783	0.033	125	60	0.900	0.042	0.718	0.848
Received BCG vaccination	0.974	0.015	125	60	1.094	0.016	0.943	1.004
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.730	0.052	125	60	1.330	0.071	0.626	0.834
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.036	125	60	1.156	0.042	0.786	0.928
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.882	0.032	125	60	1.141	0.037	0.817	0.947
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.857	0.036	125	60	1.156	0.042	0.786	0.928
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.861	0.036	125	60	1.191	0.042	0.788	0.933
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.790	0.053	125	60	1.471	0.067	0.684	0.895
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.745	0.055	125	60	1.425	0.074	0.635	0.854
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.586	0.060	125	60	1.374	0.102	0.466	0.705
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.517	0.059	115	54	1.267	0.115	0.399	0.636
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.372	0.057	115	54	1.239	0.152	0.259	0.486
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.276	0.018	1,027	461	1.318	0.067	0.239	0.313
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.138	0.015	1,027	461	1.371	0.107	0.108	0.167
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.237	0.018	782	323	1.185	0.076	0.201	0.273
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.521	0.020	782	323	1.143	0.039	0.480	0.562
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.379	0.025	782	323	1.429	0.065	0.330	0.429
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	1,426	648	1.121	0.524	0.000	0.007
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.871	0.019	364	164	1.056	0.021	0.834	0.908
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.014	0.004	1,426	648	1.238	0.276	0.006	0.022
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.762	0.015	1,379	632	1.293	0.019	0.732	0.792
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.022	0.177	3,984	1,811	1.223	0.059	2.668	3.377
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.853	3.288	1,362	647	1.017	0.221	8.277	21.429
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.443	3.159	1,359	645	1.134	0.335	3.125	15.760
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.296	4.495	1,362	647	1.014	0.185	15.306	33.286
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.730	1.839	1,370	656	1.141	0.493	0.051	7.409
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.936	4.999	1,363	648	1.077	0.179	17.938	37.933

na = Not applicable

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao sample, Philippines NDHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.095	0.069	1,759	780	9.581	0.724	0.000	0.233
No education	0.058	0.009	1,759	780	1.596	0.154	0.040	0.075
Secondary or higher education	0.609	0.031	1,759	780	2.639	0.051	0.547	0.670
Never married (never in union)	0.381	0.023	1,759	780	1.995	0.061	0.334	0.427
Currently married (in union)	0.581	0.022	1,759	780	1.886	0.038	0.537	0.626
Married before age 18	0.255	0.026	1,359	606	2.169	0.101	0.204	0.307
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.266	0.022	1,359	606	1.845	0.083	0.222	0.311
Currently pregnant	0.064	0.009	1,759	780	1.462	0.134	0.047	0.081
Know any contraceptive method	0.985	0.006	1,029	453	1.437	0.006	0.973	0.996
Know a modern method	0.981	0.007	1,029	453	1.567	0.007	0.968	0.994
Currently using any method	0.263	0.031	1,029	453	2.236	0.117	0.201	0.324
Currently using a modern method	0.187	0.029	1,029	453	2.353	0.153	0.130	0.244
Currently using a traditional method	0.076	0.012	1,029	453	1.425	0.156	0.052	0.099
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.004	1,029	453	1.146	0.329	0.004	0.019
Currently using pill	0.097	0.024	1,029	453	2.600	0.248	0.049	0.145
Currently using male condoms	0.002	0.001	1,029	453	0.926	0.729	0.000	0.004
Currently using injectables	0.056	0.008	1,029	453	1.159	0.149	0.039	0.073
Currently using implants	0.006	0.003	1,029	453	1.347	0.524	0.000	0.013
Currently using female sterilization	0.015	0.005	1,029	453	1.231	0.315	0.005	0.024
Currently using withdrawal	0.063	0.011	1,029	453	1.456	0.176	0.041	0.085
Currently using rhythm	0.005	0.003	1,029	453	1.244	0.527	0.000	0.011
Using public sector source	0.856	0.039	185	85	1.513	0.046	0.777	0.934
Want no more children	0.280	0.018	1,029	453	1.310	0.066	0.243	0.316
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.142	0.017	1,029	453	1.603	0.123	0.107	0.177
Unmet need for family planning	0.178	0.020	1,029	453	1.650	0.111	0.138	0.217
Ideal number of children	4.194	0.085	1,743	770	1.887	0.020	4.023	4.365
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.657	0.033	574	238	1.625	0.050	0.591	0.723
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.686	0.031	574	238	1.549	0.045	0.624	0.747
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.336	0.040	867	361	2.062	0.120	0.255	0.416
Delivery in a health facility	0.284	0.039	867	361	2.114	0.136	0.207	0.362
Postnatal care for mothers within two days after birth	0.636	0.036	311	129	1.270	0.056	0.564	0.707
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.727	0.153	21	9	1.336	0.210	0.422	1.033
Ever had vaccination card	0.658	0.050	156	68	1.322	0.076	0.558	0.759
Vaccination card seen	0.342	0.049	156	68	1.294	0.144	0.244	0.440
Received BCG vaccination	0.547	0.058	156	68	1.457	0.106	0.430	0.663
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.330	0.055	156	68	1.453	0.166	0.221	0.440
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.289	0.060	156	68	1.660	0.208	0.169	0.410
Received HepB vaccination (3 doses)	0.329	0.060	156	68	1.589	0.182	0.210	0.449
Received Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.289	0.060	156	68	1.660	0.208	0.169	0.410
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.333	0.052	156	68	1.392	0.158	0.228	0.438
Received measles/MMR 1 vaccination	0.336	0.056	156	68	1.476	0.166	0.225	0.448
Received all basic vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.180	0.044	156	68	1.424	0.243	0.093	0.268
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.089	0.034	156	68	1.483	0.379	0.022	0.157
Received measles/MMR 2 vaccination	0.112	0.032	168	69	1.216	0.290	0.047	0.177
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.091	0.032	168	69	1.288	0.348	0.028	0.155
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.049	0.009	1,202	569	1.411	0.180	0.031	0.066
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.008	0.003	1,202	569	0.965	0.308	0.003	0.013
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.031	0.009	878	346	1.541	0.293	0.013	0.049
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.067	0.011	878	346	1.264	0.159	0.046	0.089
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.040	0.007	878	346	1.070	0.176	0.026	0.055
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,759	780	1.108	0.718	0.000	0.003
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.993	0.006	528	235	1.584	0.006	0.981	1.004
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.001	1,759	780	1.297	0.672	0.000	0.005
Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.837	0.015	1,001	460	1.293	0.018	0.806	0.867
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.062	0.366	4,902	2,171	2.237	0.119	2.331	3.794
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.078	4.987	1,919	812	1.205	0.261	9.104	29.052
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.267	3.806	1,922	814	1.082	0.208	10.654	25.879
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.344	5.858	1,923	813	1.063	0.157	25.628	49.061
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.829	3.933	1,936	828	1.175	0.209	10.963	26.696
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	55.471	7.460	1,925	813	1.147	0.134	40.550	70.391

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2017

Age	Women		Men		Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	962	1.8	1,014	1.8	36	774	1.4	715	1.3
1	959	1.8	1,135	2.0	37	724	1.3	749	1.3
2	1,012	1.9	1,028	1.8	38	665	1.2	646	1.1
3	1,078	2.0	1,219	2.1	39	653	1.2	704	1.2
4	1,144	2.1	1,295	2.3	40	580	1.1	713	1.3
5	1,166	2.1	1,336	2.3	41	532	1.0	584	1.0
6	1,132	2.1	1,389	2.4	42	691	1.3	660	1.2
7	1,248	2.3	1,312	2.3	43	559	1.0	573	1.0
8	1,230	2.2	1,415	2.5	44	611	1.1	595	1.0
9	1,278	2.3	1,428	2.5	45	609	1.1	622	1.1
10	1,243	2.3	1,360	2.4	46	546	1.0	518	0.9
11	1,140	2.1	1,281	2.2	47	613	1.1	616	1.1
12	1,264	2.3	1,399	2.5	48	624	1.1	575	1.0
13	1,177	2.2	1,293	2.3	49	521	1.0	589	1.0
14	1,238	2.3	1,304	2.3	50	614	1.1	562	1.0
15	971	1.8	1,271	2.2	51	599	1.1	478	0.8
16	1,023	1.9	1,212	2.1	52	596	1.1	553	1.0
17	1,247	2.3	1,284	2.3	53	578	1.1	488	0.9
18	932	1.7	1,085	1.9	54	567	1.0	487	0.9
19	955	1.7	1,095	1.9	55	471	0.9	480	0.8
20	904	1.7	1,129	2.0	56	404	0.7	500	0.9
21	845	1.5	930	1.6	57	475	0.9	500	0.9
22	883	1.6	1,051	1.8	58	507	0.9	413	0.7
23	816	1.5	886	1.6	59	450	0.8	387	0.7
24	893	1.6	908	1.6	60	459	0.8	361	0.6
25	848	1.6	768	1.3	61	323	0.6	317	0.6
26	792	1.4	795	1.4	62	437	0.8	378	0.7
27	756	1.4	936	1.6	63	342	0.6	299	0.5
28	783	1.4	800	1.4	64	387	0.7	300	0.5
29	694	1.3	843	1.5	65	373	0.7	327	0.6
30	696	1.3	811	1.4	66	271	0.5	217	0.4
31	642	1.2	762	1.3	67	404	0.7	304	0.5
32	718	1.3	729	1.3	68	238	0.4	214	0.4
33	744	1.4	669	1.2	69	225	0.4	221	0.4
34	583	1.1	776	1.4	70+	2,515	4.6	1,634	2.9
35	723	1.3	732	1.3	Don't know	13	0.0	12	0.0
					Total	54,673	100.0	56,970	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Philippines NDHS 2017

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	6,062	na	na	na
15-19	5,128	5,039	19.8	98.3
20-24	4,342	4,214	16.5	97.1
25-29	3,873	3,772	14.8	97.4
30-34	3,382	3,259	12.8	96.3
35-39	3,540	3,415	13.4	96.5
40-44	2,974	2,905	11.4	97.7
45-49	2,913	2,863	11.2	98.3
50-54	2,955	na	na	na
15-49	26,151	25,466	100.0	97.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2017

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)		
Day only	0.10	29,847
Day and month	0.25	29,847
Day, month and year	0.06	29,847
Age at death		
Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	833
Age/date at first union¹		
Ever married women age 15-49	0.68	16,103
Respondent's education		
Women age 15-49	0.00	25,074
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks		
Living children 0-59 months	0.61	9,670

¹ Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2017

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth ¹			Calendar year ratio ²		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2017	1,199	23	1,222	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	36.9	106.0	na	na	na
2016	1,967	29	1,996	100.0	97.9	100.0	115.2	95.8	114.9	na	na	na
2015	1,853	44	1,897	99.9	97.9	99.8	106.5	248.3	108.5	95.7	100.0	95.8
2014	1,906	59	1,966	99.8	96.8	99.7	111.8	216.7	113.9	98.8	120.5	99.3
2013	2,006	54	2,061	99.7	96.3	99.6	108.1	89.9	107.5	100.8	87.9	100.4
2012	2,073	64	2,138	99.9	94.8	99.8	110.0	66.5	108.4	102.8	106.9	102.9
2011	2,026	66	2,093	99.8	93.5	99.6	119.9	255.9	122.6	96.3	94.3	96.2
2010	2,137	76	2,213	99.9	94.0	99.7	104.3	105.4	104.3	104.8	128.0	105.4
2009	2,053	53	2,105	99.6	94.8	99.4	119.0	300.6	121.5	96.9	71.6	96.0
2008	2,101	71	2,172	99.7	91.6	99.5	111.5	99.7	111.1	106.7	129.1	107.3
2013 - 2017	8,931	209	9,141	99.9	97.4	99.8	110.0	128.9	110.4	na	na	na
2008 - 2012	10,390	331	10,721	99.8	93.7	99.6	112.7	131.0	113.2	na	na	na
2003 - 2007	9,112	277	9,389	99.8	95.2	99.7	115.5	99.1	115.0	na	na	na
1998 - 2002	7,163	257	7,421	99.8	97.8	99.7	112.0	159.0	113.4	na	na	na
<1998	7,237	361	7,598	99.5	93.1	99.2	107.1	167.7	109.4	na	na	na
All	42,834	1,435	44,269	99.8	95.1	99.6	111.6	136.1	112.4	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² $[2B_x / (B_{x-1} + B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2017

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	69	64	43	31	208
1	20	25	22	14	81
2	8	5	13	5	30
3	7	11	12	9	39
4	2	9	0	4	14
5	4	3	6	2	15
6	1	5	4	3	11
7	3	10	7	12	32
8	2	1	0	3	6
9	3	1	0	1	5
10	3	1	1	1	5
11	0	2	0	0	2
12	0	0	2	0	2
13	0	1	0	0	2
14	4	2	1	2	9
15	1	3	0	1	4
16	1	0	0	0	1
17	0	1	0	0	1
18	3	1	0	3	6
20	0	0	2	1	2
21	2	1	3	0	6
22	2	0	2	0	3
23	0	2	0	0	2
24	1	0	0	0	1
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	1	0	0	1	2
27	0	0	0	0	1
30	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0-30	135	147	117	92	492
Percentage early neonatal ¹	81.5	82.1	84.4	74.0	81.0

¹ $\leq 0-6$ days/ $\leq 0-30$ days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at less than 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2017

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	135	147	117	92	492
1	15	16	6	16	52
2	13	12	7	3	35
3	12	9	11	7	39
4	6	7	6	13	31
5	6	7	4	1	18
6	2	3	11	5	21
7	3	6	13	8	30
8	4	17	5	10	35
9	5	6	10	3	24
10	0	2	0	1	3
11	3	4	1	2	10
12	5	8	8	6	27
13	3	0	0	0	4
14	1	2	2	1	5
15	5	0	1	1	8
16	0	2	1	3	6
17	0	1	0	0	1
18	0	6	2	1	9
19	2	1	2	1	5
20	1	3	0	3	7
21	0	2	0	1	3
22	0	0	0	1	1
23	3	1	2	2	8
Total 0-11	204	236	192	159	791
Percentage neonatal ¹	66.5	62.4	61.1	57.7	62.2

^a Includes deaths <1 month reported in days

¹ <1 month/<1 year

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS) 2017

Appendix **D**

PRETEST 1

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Elpidio Maramot
Percival Salting
Wilma Sulit
Romelyn Anden
Gemelyn Macabiog

Ana Cadaro
Mercedes Hoquis
Charlyndon Ligaya
Gianne Yvette Talan
Lirieza Calixtro
Keziah Odtujan

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Camille Carla Beltran
Dona Villanos
Divino Amor Rivera
Adela Follante
Jose Marie John Geronimo
Patricia Ramos
Jessie Lobo
Charity Bautista
Joselyn Madrigallos
Donna Marie Mobe
Jeile Gandia
Anna Bajamundi
Rovelyn Llamas
Shirlyn Hortillosa
Edwina Carriaga

Clan Sherri Ferrando
Junko Salundaguit
Juliet Lumboan
Bernadette Montana
Nikki Joy Belas
Ma. Flerida Tan
Vicente Sambilad
Gerasol Lourdes Mugot
Arsellita Daanoy
Adeline Batucan
Marina Araneta
Jurilyn Abraham
Helen Colango
Sarrapa Latip
Abdulbasit Abdulsamad
Presa Villarina
Odelia Acero

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Rosita Oliveros
Rowena Celi
Trinidad Montisor
Venilda Dulva
Zenaida Dela Cruz

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)

Regional Supervisor - Marilyn Santiago

Regional IT Specialist - Camille Carla Beltran

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Bernadette Guledew
Jhay Sapdoy
Joanna Lynne Castro

Maria Edna Ballera
Melagrina Aranda
Windelen Caballar

Field Interviewers

Apple Dawn Guzman
Dickey Tompag
Drixie Marie Bides
Hazel Jean Tabbog
Jen-Lee Laasan
Jennyrose Palattao
Joyce Tanged

Julie Ann Logyawe
Margielyn Icao
Maribel Agosto
Nympha Sipol
Precy Bazar
Rachel Payangdo
Yangshi Mae Wangag

Region I Ilocos Region

Regional Supervisor - Dona Villanos

Regional IT Specialist - Divino Amor Rivera

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Gloria Pascua

Marieta Piaoan
Urduja Santillan

Field Interviewers

Brendalyn Pomoy
Donna Grace Orbe
Gladys Ladino
Hilda Nipal

Jesusa Legazpi
Lorenza Elaydo
Romina Carasi
Sylvia De Guzman

Region II Cagayan Valley

Regional Supervisor - Adela Follante

Regional IT Specialist - Jose Marie John Geronimo

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Ermelinda Hernandez
Marilou Contillo

Marison Lomboy
Noemi Medina

Field Interviewers

Adoracion Ricerra
Bless Marquez
Caselda Patricio
Charina De Asis
Charitesh Domingo

Joannah Cubangbang
Joy Gacayon
Macilinda Faye Abigail Romero
Nelliflor May Tiam
Vivian Mariano

Region III Central Luzon

Regional Supervisor - Patricia Ramos

Regional IT Specialist - Jessie Lobo

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Carmen Esposo
Cynthia Canlas
Elizabeth Lopez

Girlie De Guzman
Ma. Elena Camua
Rosario De Leon

Field Interviewers

Anna Marie S. Nicdao
Christine A. Marcelino
Edna H. Paracha
Irene Buenafe
Janette Magtoto
Janice De Sales
Jemmalyn Paule
Jennifer Attiw
Josephine Pelayo

Maria Adoracion L. Angeles
Maria Teresa Cubon
Marivelle A. Elane
Mary Ann Nuevo
Mispah Lazarte
Olive Q. Quijano
Rheybhelyn P. Lambino
Ria Nunez
Sandy Opriasa

Region IVA CALABARZON

Regional Supervisor - Charity Bautista

Regional IT Specialist - Joselyn Madrigallos

Team Supervisors

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Eflida Adel
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Liwayway Rebualos
Mercy Liza Tibay

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Anamor Asilar
Belinda Siscar
Cleofe Legson
Cristeta Faller
Danica Ceradoy
Fe Fabilane

Haide Amalyn
Marilou Aguila
Marivic Fernando
Norlyn Cabrera
Nova Fulgencio

MIMAROPA Region

Regional Supervisor - Donna Marie Mobe

Regional IT Specialist - Jeile Gandia

Team Supervisors

Esperanza Hambali
Evelyn Apellido
Fely Miñano

Myrna Magararu
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Field Interviewers

Carla Joy Sari
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Chona Ilao
Ginacen Mantaring
Jennifer Narzoles
Lorna Alcantara

Lynlee Miñon
Melanie Salvador
Norie Anne Joy Torcuator
Nur-In Abud
Princess Tan
Sharon Dacuan

Region V Bicol

Regional Supervisor & IT Specialist - Anna Bajamundi

Team Supervisors

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Janice Espiritu
Lea Toledo

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Marivel Alarcon
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Salve Bangate

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Lynne Molod

Melinda Castillo
Merlyn Mantos
Rafonzel Bolon
Sonia Delos Santos
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Regional Supervisor - Rovelyn Llamas

Regional IT Specialist - Shirlyn Hortillosa

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Daphne Laguardia
Elsa Salvacion
Emily Lavilla

Fatima Joy Sibal
Jasmin Gamilong
Karen Belenario
Lieni Mondejar
Lovelyn Salvador
Vila Lebuna

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Regional IT Specialist - Clan Sherri Ferrando

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Regional IT Specialist - Juliet Lumboan

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Ma. Zolita Panaligan
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Desire Galot
Emily Bello
Gina Saja

Jackie Lou Uy
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Delosa Leigh Deloso
Dimple Tiguman
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Helen Legaspi
Jelyter Siloveres

Jessica Grace Mangco
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May Badajos
Philsia Joy Bajado
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Regional Supervisor - Jurilyn Abraham

Regional IT Specialist - Ma. Eileen Berdeprado

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Emma Escobillo
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Riza Solano
Romelyn Duhilag
Rowena Novesteros
Saada Palanggalan
Wilma Empredo

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Regional IT Specialist - Abdulbasit Abdulsamad

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Ma. Judema Angot

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Nurhuda Ajaid
Nurmina Wahid
Puraida Pinciao
Saada Basmala

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Regional IT Specialist - Odelia Arceo

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Region VII - Junko Salundaguit
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Region VIII - Nikki Joy Belas
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AUTHORITY: Section 6 of RA 10625 authorizes the Philippine Statistics Authority to conduct the survey in order to collect information on fertility, family planning, and health.
CONFIDENTIALITY: Section 26 of Republic Act 10625 provides that all information obtained from Respondent is held **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.

2017 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

FORMATTING DATE: 23 JUNE 2017
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 16 June 2017
 PSA APPROVAL NO: PSA-1713
 EXPIRES ON 31 APRIL 2018

IDENTIFICATION BOOKLET ___ OF ___ BOOKLETS

REGION _____							
PROVINCE _____							
CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____							
BARANGAY _____							
EA							
HUSN							
HSN							
NDHS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER							
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT							
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____							
ADDRESS _____							

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR 2 0 1 7 INT. NO. _____
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* _____
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	_____
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS _____

<p>*RESULT CODES:</p> <p>1 COMPLETED</p> <p>2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT</p> <p>3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME</p> <p>4 POSTPONED</p> <p>5 REFUSED</p> <p>6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING</p> <p>7 DWELLING DESTROYED</p> <p>8 DWELLING NOT FOUND</p> <p>9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD _____</p> <p>TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN _____</p> <p>LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE _____</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** _____	LOCAL LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** _____	TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) _____
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH	**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 ILOCANO 06 HILIGAYNON 02 TAGALOG 04 BIKOL 07 CEBUANO 05 WARAY		

TEAM SUPERVISOR (TS) _____	NAME _____	TS NUMBER _____
----------------------------	------------	-----------------

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Philippine Statistics Authority. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over the Philippines. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the Philippine Statistics Authority Officer in your province.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END



100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>				
		MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>				

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	ELIGIBILITY
				BIRTH REGISTRATION	MARITAL STATUS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8	9
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-19 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old was (NAME) on (his/her) last birthday? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil registry? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ANNULLED/SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49
01		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	01
02		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	02
03		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	03
04		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	04
05		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	05
06		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	06
07		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	07
08		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	08
09		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	09
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

7A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as OFW, small children, or infants that we have not listed?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→	ADD TO TABLE	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→	ADD TO TABLE	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→	ADD TO TABLE	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW |
| 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND | 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 09 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD |
| 05 = GRANDCHILD | 11 = NOT RELATED |
| 06 = PARENT | 98 = DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	HEALTH INSURANCE		IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS	
	9A	9B	16	17	18	19
	Is (NAME) covered by Philhealth, GSIS, SSS, or any health insurance, either as a member or as a dependent?	Which health insurance does (NAME) belong to? Any other health insurance? SEE CODES IN MARGIN. RECORD ALL MENTIONED	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest grade / year (NAME) completed? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) attending school at any time during the 2017-2018 school year?	During this school year, what grade was (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.
	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
01	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**CODES FOR Q. 9B:
HEALTH INSURANCE**

- PHILHEALTH**
 A = FORMAL ECONOMY
 B = INFORMAL ECONOMY
 C = INDIGENT/NHTS-PR
 D = SPONSORED
 E = LIFETIME MEMBER
 F = SENIOR CITIZEN
 G = OVERSEAS FILIPINO MEMBER

- OTHER INSURANCE**
 H = GSIS
 I = SSS
 J = PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY/
 HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION
 PRE-NEED INSURANCE PLAN COMPANY

X = OTHER _____
 SPECIFY:

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION (USE CODES 11-17 AND 21-24 FOR Q. 17 ONLY)

- 00 = NO GRADE COMPLETED
 01 = NURSERY
 02 = KINDERGARTEN
 10 = PRESCHOOL
- ELEMENTARY**
 11 = GRADE 1 15 = GRADE 5
 12 = GRADE 2 16 = GRADE 6
 13 = GRADE 3 17 = GRADUATE
 14 = GRADE 4

- HIGH SCHOOL**
 21 = H.S. YEAR 1
 22 = H.S. YEAR 2
 23 = H.S. YEAR 3
 24 = H.S. GRADUATE
- POST-SECONDARY**
 31 = POST- SEC YEAR 1
 32 = POST SEC YEAR 2 OR MORE
 33 = GRADUATE
- K TO 12 PROGRAM**
 41 = GRADE 1 45 = GRADE 5 49 = GRADE 9
 42 = GRADE 2 46 = GRADE 6 50 = GRADE 10
 43 = GRADE 3 47 = GRADE 7 51 = GRADE 11
 44 = GRADE 4 48 = GRADE 8 52 = GRADE 12

- COLLEGE**
 61 = COL. YEAR 1
 62 = COL. YEAR 2
 63 = COL. YEAR 3
 64 = COL. YEAR 4
 65 = COL. YEAR 5
 66 = COL. YEAR 6 OR MORE
 67 = COL. GRADUATE
- 71 = SPED UNDERGRADUATE
 72 = SPED GRADUATE
- POST BACCALAUREATE**
 81 = MASTER'S DEG. UNDERGRAD
 82 = MASTER'S DEG. GRADUATE
 83 = DOCTORATE DEG. UNDERGRAD
 84 = DOCTORATE DEG. GRADUATE
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

SELECTION OF WOMAN FOR THE WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE IF MORE THAN 1 ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE WOMEN'S SAFETY QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '0116' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

100

NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN

--	--

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 PUBLIC TOILET 71 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
109A	CHECK 109: CODE '12', '13', '21', '22', '23', OR '31' CIRCLED? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 110
109B	Has your (pit latrine/septic tank/composting toilet) ever been full?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 110
109C	What was done to it when it was full?	REMOVED BY A SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 01 REMOVED BY A SERVICE PROVIDER AND BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 02 REMOVED BY A SERVICE PROVIDER TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 03 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD AND BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 04 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 05 CLOSED/COVERED AND CONSTRUCTED A A NEW LATRINE/SEPTIC TANK 06 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112																
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	0																
0																			
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3																	
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG 02 NATURAL GAS 03 BIOGAS 04 KEROSENE 05 COAL, LIGNITE 06 CHARCOAL 07 WOOD 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP 10 ANIMAL DUNG 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116																
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116																
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2																	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 119																
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Carabao? b) Cattle? c) Horses? d) Swine? e) Goats? f) Sheep? g) Chickens, ducks or other poultry?	a) CARABAO <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) CATTLE c) HORSES d) SWINE e) GOATS f) SHEEP g) CHICKENS/DUCKS/POULTRY																	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																				
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 121																																				
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 95 OR MORE HECTARES 950 DON'T KNOW 998																																					
121	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone (landline)? e) A computer or laptop? f) A refrigerator? g) A washing machine? h) An air conditioner? i) A DVD player? j) An audio component or karaoke machine? k) Cable services?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) ELECTRICITY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) RADIO</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TELEVISION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) COMPUTER/LAPTOP</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) WASHING MACHINE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) AIR CONDITIONER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) DVD PLAYER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) AUDIO COMPONENT/KARAOKE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) CABLE SERVICES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	b) RADIO	1	2	c) TELEVISION	1	2	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE	1	2	e) COMPUTER/LAPTOP	1	2	f) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	g) WASHING MACHINE	1	2	h) AIR CONDITIONER	1	2	i) DVD PLAYER	1	2	j) AUDIO COMPONENT/KARAOKE	1	2	k) CABLE SERVICES	1	2	
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j) AUDIO COMPONENT/KARAOKE	1	2																																					
k) CABLE SERVICES	1	2																																					
122	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle, motor scooter, or tricycle? e) An animal-drawn cart/sledge? f) A car, truck, jeep, or van? g) A motorized boat or banca? h) A non-motorized boat or banca?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) WATCH</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BICYCLE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) CAR/TRUCK</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) BOAT WITH MOTOR</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) WATCH	1	2	b) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	c) BICYCLE	1	2	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER	1	2	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART	1	2	f) CAR/TRUCK	1	2	g) BOAT WITH MOTOR	1	2	h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR	1	2										
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f) CAR/TRUCK	1	2																																					
g) BOAT WITH MOTOR	1	2																																					
h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR	1	2																																					
123A	Is your household or any member of your household a beneficiary of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 124																																				
123B	In what year was/were the household member(s) registered with 4Ps?	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998																																					
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5																																					
124A	What is the tenure status of the housing unit and lot occupied by your household?	OWN HOUSE AND LOT OR OWNER-LIKE POSSESSION OF HOUSE AND LOT 1 OWN HOUSE, RENT LOT 2 OWN HOUSE, RENT-FREE LOT WITH CONSENT OF OWNER 3 OWN HOUSE, RENT-FREE LOT WITHOUT CONSENT OF OWNER 4 RENT HOUSE/ROOM INCLUDING LOT 5 RENT FREE HOUSE AND LOT WITH CONSENT OF OWNER 6 RENT FREE HOUSE AND LOT WITHOUT CONSENT OF OWNER 7 NOT APPLICABLE 8																																					

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE .. 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 MARBLE 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF (NIPA) 12 SOD/GRASS (COGON) 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 MAKESHIFT/CARDBOARD 24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL/GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL WALLS NO WALLS 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 12 DIRT 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 PLYWOOD 24 MAKESHIFT/CARDBOARD 25 REUSED WOOD 26 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 BRICKS 33 CEMENT HOLLOW BLOCKS 34 COVERED ADOBE 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36 GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION
SICK/INJURED PERSONS IN LAST 30 DAYS

201	In the last 30 days, has any member of your household been sick or injured? By injured, I mean cuts, burns, and injury that require medical attention.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206	
202	How many are sick/injured or got sick/injured at any time in the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF SICK/ INJURED PERSONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
<p>203 Now I would like to ask you some questions about each person who is sick/injured anytime in the last 30 days. Could you tell me the name of each household member who is sick/injured or got sick/injured in the last 30 days?</p> <p>ENTER IN 203A THE LINE NUMBER AND IN 203B THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO IS SICK OR INJURED. ENTER THE LINE NUMBERS IN ASCENDING ORDER.</p> <p>IF THE PERSON IS DECEASED OR NO LONGER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ENTER '00' FOR LINE NUMBER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PERSONS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p>				
203A	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	SICK PERSON 1 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SICK PERSON 2 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SICK PERSON 3 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
203B	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
204	What was (NAME)'s illness or injury?	<p>COMMON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</p> <p>DIABETES A CANCER B HYPERTENSION .. C</p> <p>COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES</p> <p>TUBERCULOSIS (TB) D ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION E ACUTE GASTRO-ENTERITIS F</p> <p>COMMON COLDS, COUGH/FLU/FEVER G</p> <p>INJURY</p> <p>CUT/WOUND H BURN I FRACTURE/BROKEN BONE J DISLOCATION/SLIPPED DISK .. K SURGERY L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>COMMON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</p> <p>DIABETES A CANCER B HYPERTENSION .. C</p> <p>COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES</p> <p>TUBERCULOSIS (TB) D ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION E ACUTE GASTRO-ENTERITIS F</p> <p>COMMON COLDS, COUGH/FLU/FEVER G</p> <p>INJURY</p> <p>CUT/WOUND H BURN I FRACTURE/BROKEN BONE J DISLOCATION/SLIPPED DISK .. K SURGERY L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>COMMON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</p> <p>DIABETES A CANCER B HYPERTENSION .. C</p> <p>COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES</p> <p>TUBERCULOSIS (TB) D ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION E ACUTE GASTRO-ENTERITIS F</p> <p>COMMON COLDS, COUGH/FLU/FEVER G</p> <p>INJURY</p> <p>CUT/WOUND H BURN I FRACTURE/BROKEN BONE J DISLOCATION/SLIPPED DISK .. K SURGERY L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>
204A	CHECK 204: ANY QUESTION A-F CIRCLED?	<p>YES NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 205) ←</p>	<p>YES NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 205) ←</p>	<p>YES NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 205) ←</p>
204B	CHECK 204: CODE A (DIABETES) CIRCLED?	<p>CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204D) ←</p>	<p>CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204D) ←</p>	<p>CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204D) ←</p>
204C	Was (NAME)'s diabetes diagnosed by a doctor?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>

	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	SICK PERSON 1 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SICK PERSON 2 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SICK PERSON 3 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
204D	CHECK 204: CODE B (CANCER) CIRCLED?	CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204F) ←	CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204F) ←	CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204F) ←
204E	Was (NAME)'s cancer diagnosed by a doctor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
204F	CHECK 204: CODE C (HYPERTENSION) CIRCLED?	CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204H) ←	CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204H) ←	CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204H) ←
204G	Was (NAME)'s hypertension diagnosed by a doctor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
204H	CHECK 204: CODE D (TUBERCULOSIS) CIRCLED?	CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204J) ←	CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204J) ←	CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204J) ←
204I	Was (NAME)'s tuberculosis diagnosed by a doctor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
204J	CHECK 204: CODE E (ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION) CIRCLED?	CODE 'E' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204L) ←	CODE 'E' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204L) ←	CODE 'E' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 204L) ←
204K	Was (NAME)'s acute respiratory infection diagnosed by a doctor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
204L	CHECK 204: CODE F (ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS) CIRCLED?	CODE 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 205) ←	CODE 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 205) ←	CODE 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 205) ←
204M	Was (NAME)'s acute gastroenteritis diagnosed by a doctor?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
205		GO TO 204 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE SICK PERSONS, GO TO 206.	GO TO 204 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE SICK PERSONS, GO TO 206.	GO TO 204 IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE SICK PERSONS, GO TO 206.

SECTION 2. HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION
PERSONS WHO VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY IN LAST 30 DAYS

206	In the last 30 days, has any member of your household visited a health facility or health care provider for consultation/advice or treatment anywhere?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 220	
207	How many of your household members visited a health facility for consultation/advice or treatment anywhere in the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY/OTHER PLACE FOR TREATMENT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
207A	<p>Could you tell me the name of each household member who visited a health facility or health care provider for consultation/advice or treatment in the last 30 days? ENTER THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY IN 208A AND 208B. ENTER THE LINE NUMBERS IN ASCENDING ORDER.</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE VISIT, ASK ONLY ABOUT THE FIRST VISIT IN THE LAST 30 DAYS.</p> <p>IF THE PERSON IS DECEASED OR NO LONGER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ENTER '00' FOR LINE NUMBER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PERSONS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p>			
208A	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	OUT-PATIENT 1 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	OUT-PATIENT 2 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	OUT-PATIENT 3 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
208B	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
209	Why did (NAME) visit a health facility for consultation, advice, or treatment?	SICK/INJURED 11 PRENATAL/POSTNATAL CHECKUP 12 GAVE BIRTH 13 DENTAL 14 MEDICAL CHECK-UP 15 MEDICAL REQUIREMENT 16 4Ps REQUIREMENT 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	SICK/INJURED 11 PRENATAL/POSTNATAL CHECKUP 12 GAVE BIRTH 13 DENTAL 14 MEDICAL CHECK-UP 15 MEDICAL REQUIREMENT 16 4Ps REQUIREMENT 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	SICK/INJURED 11 PRENATAL/POSTNATAL CHECKUP 12 GAVE BIRTH 13 DENTAL 14 MEDICAL CHECK-UP 15 MEDICAL REQUIREMENT 16 4Ps REQUIREMENT 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
210	<p>Where was the consultation, advice, or treatment first sought for (NAME)'s illness/injury/check-up/laboratory?</p> <p>IF "HOSPITAL," PROBE: Regional Hospital, Provincial Hospital, District Hospital, Municipal Hospital, Health Center, or Private Hospital?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	PUBLIC SECTOR REGIONAL HOSP/ PUBLIC MED CTR 21 PROVINCIAL HOSP 22 DISTRICT HOSP 23 MUNICIPAL HOSP .. 24 RHU/URBAN HEALTH CTR/LYING-IN .. 25 BARANGAY HLTH ST 26 MOBILE CLINIC 27 OTHER PUBLIC 28 PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 LYING-IN CLINIC/ BIRTHING HOME 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 PRIVATE PHARMACY 34 MOBILE CLINIC 35 OTHER PRIVATE .. 36 ALT. MEDICAL SECTOR HILOT/HERBALISTS .. 41 THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE CENTER 42 OTHER ALTERNATIVE HEALING 46 NOT MEDICAL SECTOR SHOP SELLING DRUGS/MARKET 51 FAITH HEALER 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR REGIONAL HOSP/ PUBLIC MED CTR 21 PROVINCIAL HOSP 22 DISTRICT HOSP 23 MUNICIPAL HOSP .. 24 RHU/URBAN HEALTH CTR/LYING-IN .. 25 BARANGAY HLTH ST 26 MOBILE CLINIC 27 OTHER PUBLIC 28 PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 LYING-IN CLINIC/ BIRTHING HOME 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 PRIVATE PHARMACY 34 MOBILE CLINIC 35 OTHER PRIVATE .. 36 ALT. MEDICAL SECTOR HILOT/HERBALISTS .. 41 THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE CENTER 42 OTHER ALTERNATIVE HEALING 46 NOT MEDICAL SECTOR SHOP SELLING DRUGS/MARKET 51 FAITH HEALER 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR REGIONAL HOSP/ PUBLIC MED CTR 21 PROVINCIAL HOSP 22 DISTRICT HOSP 23 MUNICIPAL HOSP .. 24 RHU/URBAN HEALTH CTR/LYING-IN .. 25 BARANGAY HLTH ST 26 MOBILE CLINIC 27 OTHER PUBLIC 28 PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 LYING-IN CLINIC/ BIRTHING HOME 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33 PRIVATE PHARMACY 34 MOBILE CLINIC 35 OTHER PRIVATE .. 36 ALT. MEDICAL SECTOR HILOT/HERBALISTS .. 41 THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE CENTER 42 OTHER ALTERNATIVE HEALING 46 NOT MEDICAL SECTOR SHOP SELLING DRUGS/MARKET 51 FAITH HEALER 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)
211	Was (NAME) advised for hospitalization/confinement?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2

	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	OUT-PATIENT 1	OUT-PATIENT 2	OUT-PATIENT 3
		LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
212	Was (NAME) confined in the hospital/clinic?	YES 1 GO TO 215 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 215 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 215 ← NO 2
213	What were the reasons why (NAME) was not confined in the hospital/clinic?	FACILITY IS FAR A NO MONEY B WORRIED ABOUT TREATMENT COST .. C HOME REMEDY IS AVAILABLE D HEALTH FACILITY IS NOT PHILHEALTH ACCREDITED E NO NEED/REGULAR CHECK UP ONLY .. F OTHER X (SPECIFY)	FACILITY IS FAR A NO MONEY B WORRIED ABOUT TREATMENT COST .. C HOME REMEDY IS AVAILABLE D HEALTH FACILITY IS NOT PHILHEALTH ACCREDITED E NO NEED/REGULAR CHECK UP ONLY .. F OTHER X (SPECIFY)	FACILITY IS FAR A NO MONEY B WORRIED ABOUT TREATMENT COST .. C HOME REMEDY IS AVAILABLE D HEALTH FACILITY IS NOT PHILHEALTH ACCREDITED E NO NEED/REGULAR CHECK UP ONLY .. F OTHER X (SPECIFY)
215	How long did it take to travel from your home to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210)?	a) HOURS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) MINUTES .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	a) HOURS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) MINUTES .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	a) HOURS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) MINUTES .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
216	How much in total was the cost of transportation in going to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210) and back?	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998
217	How much in total was spent for (NAME)'s consultation, advice, or treatment at the (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210)? IF AMOUNT PAID IS P999,990 OR MORE, RECORD 999990 IF THERE WAS NO COST, ASK IF DONATION WAS MADE AND ENTER.	a) COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DONATIONS (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998 (GO TO 219) ←	a) COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DONATIONS (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998 (GO TO 219) ←	a) COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DONATIONS (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998 (GO TO 219) ←
218	Now, I would like to know where you got the money to pay for consultation, advice, or treatment at the (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210). Did you use: a) Salary or income? b) Loan or mortgage? c) Savings? d) Donation, charity, assistance? e) PhilHealth? f) SSS/GSIS/ECC? g) HMO/Private/Pre-Need Insurance? x) Other	Y N a) SALARY 1 2 b) LOAN 1 2 c) SAVINGS 1 2 d) DONATION .. 1 2 e) PHILHEALTH .. 1 2 f) SSS/GSIS/ECC 1 2 g) INSURANCE .. 1 2 x) OTHER 1 2 (SPECIFY)	Y N a) SALARY 1 2 b) LOAN 1 2 c) SAVINGS 1 2 d) DONATION .. 1 2 e) PHILHEALTH .. 1 2 f) SSS/GSIS/ECC 1 2 g) INSURANCE .. 1 2 x) OTHER 1 2 (SPECIFY)	Y N a) SALARY 1 2 b) LOAN 1 2 c) SAVINGS 1 2 d) DONATION .. 1 2 e) PHILHEALTH .. 1 2 f) SSS/GSIS/ECC 1 2 g) INSURANCE .. 1 2 x) OTHER 1 2 (SPECIFY)
219		GO BACK TO 209 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE OUTPATIENTS, GO TO 220.	GO BACK TO 209 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE OUTPATIENTS, GO TO 220.	GO TO 209 IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE OUTPATIENTS, GO TO 220.

SECTION 2. HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION
PERSONS CONFINED IN A HOSPITAL IN LAST 12 MONTHS

220	In the last 12 months, has any member of your household been confined in a hospital or clinic?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 301	
221A	How many were/have been confined in a hospital/clinic?	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED IN A HOSPITAL/CLINIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
221B	<p>Now, I would like to ask you some questions about each person who was confined in a hospital/clinic in the last 12 months. Could you tell me the name of each household member who was/has been confined during the last 12 months?</p> <p>ENTER THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO WAS CONFINED IN A HOSPITAL. ENTER THE LINE NUMBERS IN ASCENDING ORDER IN 222A AND 222B.</p> <p>IF THE PERSON IS DECEASED OR NO LONGER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ENTER '00' FOR LINE NUMBER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PERSONS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p>			
222A	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	IN-PATIENT 1 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IN-PATIENT 2 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IN-PATIENT 3 LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
222B	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
223	<p>Where was (NAME) (last) confined?</p> <p>IF CONFINED MORE THAN ONCE, REPORT THE LAST ONE</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR REGIONAL HOSP/ PUBLIC MED CTR 21 PROVINCIAL HOSP. 22 DISTRICT HOSP. 23 MUNICIPAL HOSP. ... 24</p> <p>PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 LYING-IN CLINIC/ BIRTHING HOME 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR REGIONAL HOSP/ PUBLIC MED CTR 21 PROVINCIAL HOSP. 22 DISTRICT HOSP. 23 MUNICIPAL HOSP. ... 24</p> <p>PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 LYING-IN CLINIC/ BIRTHING HOME 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR REGIONAL HOSP/ PUBLIC MED CTR 21 PROVINCIAL HOSP. 22 DISTRICT HOSP. 23 MUNICIPAL HOSP. ... 24</p> <p>PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 LYING-IN CLINIC/ BIRTHING HOME 32 PRIVATE CLINIC 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98</p>
224	Why was (NAME) last confined in the hospital/clinic?	SICK/INJURED 1 GAVE BIRTH 2 EXECUTIVE CHECK-UP 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	SICK/INJURED 1 GAVE BIRTH 2 EXECUTIVE CHECK-UP 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	SICK/INJURED 1 GAVE BIRTH 2 EXECUTIVE CHECK-UP 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)
225	<p>How long was (NAME) confined?</p> <p>IF CONFINED MORE THAN ONCE, REPORT THE LAST ONE</p>	DAYS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> STILL CONFINED 994	DAYS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> STILL CONFINED 994	DAYS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> STILL CONFINED 994
228A	Were medicines bought from any pharmacy, apart from the medicines paid for in the hospital where (NAME) was confined?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 228C ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 228C ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 228C ←
228B	How much was paid for the medicines?	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	IN-PATIENT 1	IN-PATIENT 2	IN-PATIENT 3
		LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
228C	Were services paid for in any laboratory, apart from the services paid for in the hospital where (NAME) was confined?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 228E ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 228E ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 228E ←
228D	How much was paid for the services?	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
228E	CHECK 228A AND 228C:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 231) ←	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 231) ←	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 231) ←
230A	How much for the medicines/services combined was paid for using: a) Salary/loans/sale of properties? b) PhilHealth?	COST (PHP) a) SALARY/LOANS/SALES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) PHILHEALTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) a) SALARY/LOANS/SALES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) PHILHEALTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) a) SALARY/LOANS/SALES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) PHILHEALTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
231	How much was the total hospital bill for the (last) confinement of (NAME)? IF AMOUNT PAID IS P999,990 OR MORE, RECORD 999990 IF THERE WAS NO COST, ASK IF DONATION WAS MADE AND ENTER.	a) COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DONATIONS (PHP) <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998 (GO TO 235) ←	a) COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DONATIONS (PHP) <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998 (GO TO 235) ←	a) COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DONATIONS (PHP) <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO COST/FREE 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998 (GO TO 235) ←
232	How much of the total hospital bill was paid for out of/by: a) Salary/loans/sale of properties? b) PhilHealth?	COST (PHP) a) SALARY/LOANS/SALES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) PHILHEALTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) a) SALARY/LOANS/SALES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) PHILHEALTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COST (PHP) a) SALARY/LOANS/SALES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) PHILHEALTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
232A	CHECK 232b): AMOUNT PAID BY PHILHEALTH IS 000000? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 235			

	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	IN-PATIENT 1	IN-PATIENT 2	IN-PATIENT 3
		LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
233	Why did (NAME) not avail PhilHealth benefits? Any other reasons?	NOT A PHILHEALTH MEMBER A PHILHEALTH MEMBER BUT NOT ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS B PROBABLY USED PHILHEALTH BUT CANNOT REMEMBER AMOUNT BECAUSE BENEFIT WAS DEDUCTED UPON DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL .. C TOO MANY REQUIREMENTS TO COMPLY WITH BEFORE CAN AVAIL D LIMITED HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS .. E CLAIMS PROCESSING TOO LONG F OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	NOT A PHILHEALTH MEMBER A PHILHEALTH MEMBER BUT NOT ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS B PROBABLY USED PHILHEALTH BUT CANNOT REMEMBER AMOUNT BECAUSE BENEFIT WAS DEDUCTED UPON DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL .. C TOO MANY REQUIREMENTS TO COMPLY WITH BEFORE CAN AVAIL D LIMITED HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS .. E CLAIMS PROCESSING TOO LONG F OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	NOT A PHILHEALTH MEMBER A PHILHEALTH MEMBER BUT NOT ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS B PROBABLY USED PHILHEALTH BUT CANNOT REMEMBER AMOUNT BECAUSE BENEFIT WAS DEDUCTED UPON DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL .. C TOO MANY REQUIREMENTS TO COMPLY WITH BEFORE CAN AVAIL D LIMITED HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS .. E CLAIMS PROCESSING TOO LONG F OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z
235		GO BACK TO 223 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 301	GO BACK TO 223 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 301	GO BACK TO 223 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE INPATIENTS, GO TO 301

SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE ON LOCAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	<p>What health programs initiated by your local government unit (LGU) or barangay are you aware of?</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATION A</p> <p>FREE MEDICINES B</p> <p>FREE LABORATORY/BLOOD TESTS C</p> <p>FREE IMMUNIZATION/VACCINES D</p> <p>FREE TEST SCREENING FOR DISEASES (EXAMPLE CANCER, HIV, ETC) E</p> <p>FREE MINOR SURGERIES (EXAMPLE EYE CATARACT, CIRCUMCISION) F</p> <p>FREE DENTAL CHECK UP G</p> <p>FREE DENTAL EXTRACTION H</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS I</p> <p>HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS J</p> <p>MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON HOSPITALIZATION/ LABORATORY TESTS K</p> <p>MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	<p>→ 303</p>
302	<p>Which of these health programs initiated by your local government unit (LGU) or barangay did you or any of your household members avail in the past 30 days?</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATION A</p> <p>FREE MEDICINES B</p> <p>FREE LABORATORY/BLOOD TESTS C</p> <p>FREE IMMUNIZATION/VACCINES D</p> <p>FREE TEST SCREENING FOR DISEASES (EXAMPLE CANCER, HIV, ETC) E</p> <p>FREE MINOR SURGERIES (EXAMPLE EYE CATARACT, CIRCUMCISION) F</p> <p>FREE DENTAL CHECK UP G</p> <p>FREE DENTAL EXTRACTION H</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS I</p> <p>HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS J</p> <p>MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON HOSPITALIZATION/ LABORATORY TESTS K</p> <p>MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NONE Y</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
303	<p>In the past 30 days, did you avail/purchase any medicines or vitamins for either you or your household members?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 306</p>
304	<p>In the past 30 days, where did you usually avail/purchase the medicines and vitamins for you or your household members?</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>DRUGSTORE 13</p> <p>SARI-SARI STORE 14</p> <p>SUPERMARKET/GROCERY 15</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 16</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH UNIT / URBAN HEALTH CENTER 17</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305	Why did you usually avail/purchase the medicines and vitamins from (SOURCE IN 304)?	ACCESSIBLE LOCATION/NEAR TO HOUSE/WORKPLACE 11 HAS AFFORDABLE MEDICINES/VITAMINS 12 HAS FRESH/NEW STOCKS 13 MEDICINES/VITAMINS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE 14 OFFERS FREE MEDICINES/VITAMINS 15 OFFERS FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS /SERVICES (EXAMPLE BP MEASUREMENT, BLOOD SUGAR TEST) 16 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
306	Have you ever heard of supplements and/or vitamin products advertised in television, radio, or print with reminder "Mahalagang Paalala: Ang (name of product) ay hindi gamot at hindi dapat gamiting panggamot as anumang uri ng sakit"?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
307	Have you ever bought any supplements and/or vitamin products advertised in television, radio or print with reminder as "Mahalagang Paalala: Ang (name of product) ay hindi gamot at hindi dapat gamiting panggamot sa anumang uri ng sakit"?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
308	Why did you buy supplements and vitamin products advertised in television, radio or print with reminder as "Mahalagang Paalala: Ang (name of product) ay hindi gamot at hindi dapat gamiting panggamot sa anumang uri ng sakit."? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NEEDS SUPPLEMENTS/VITAMINS A AFFORDABLE B PRESCRIBED BY DOCTOR C PREFERS ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS D PREFERS TRADITIONAL HERBAL/ NATURAL/ALTERNATIVE MEDICINES E RECOMMENDED BY FRIENDS,RELATIVES F OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
406	Where were you screened/examined? PROBE: Anywhere else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC/PRIVATE HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B PRIVATE CLINIC C COMPANY CLINIC D SCHOOL CLINIC E HOME/SELF/HOME VISIT F SEMINAR ON RH G MOBILE CLINIC H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
407	Have you been told on more than one occasion that your blood pressure is high?	YES 1 NO 2 BLOOD PRESSURE WAS NEVER TAKEN 3	
408	Have you ever heard of heart disease?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 410
409	Who is likely to have heart disease? PROBE: Anyone else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	THOSE WHO SMOKE HEAVILY A THOSE WHO ARE FAT (OBESE) B THOSE WHO DRINK HEAVILY C THOSE WHO EAT HIGH FAT, HIGH SALT DIET D THOSE WHO ARE UNDER STRESS E THOSE WHO DO NOT EXERCISE F THOSE WHO HAVE ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSURE G THOSE WITH FAMILY HISTORY OF HEART DISEASE H THOSE WHO LACK SLEEP I OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
410	Have you ever heard of diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 501
411	Who is likely to have diabetes? PROBE: Anyone else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FAT/OBESE PEOPLE A HEAVY DRINKERS OF ALCOHOL B HEAVY SMOKERS C OLDER PEOPLE/MENOPAUSAL WOMEN D PEOPLE WHO EAT PLENTY OF SWEETS AND FATTY FOODS E THOSE WHO DO NOT EXERCISE REGULARLY F THOSE WITH HISTORY OF DIABETES G OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	

SECTION 5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
501	Have you heard of dengue fever?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 505																		
502	How does dengue spread from one person to another? PROBE: Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	BLOOD BORNE/BLOOD TRANSFUSION A CONTACT WITH DENGUE PATIENT B DRINKING CONTAMINATED WATER C DROPLETS/AIRBORNE D MOSQUITO BITE E POLLUTED AIR F OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z																			
503	Can dengue fever be prevented?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 505																		
504	How can it be prevented? PROBE: Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	CLEANING THE SURROUNDINGS A REMOVE BREEDING PLACES (STAGNANT WATER) OF MOSQUITOES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE B SPRAYING/FOGGING/FUMIGATION C STAY AWAY FROM PEOPLE WITH DENGUE D TAKE VITAMINS SO AS NOT TO GET SICK E USE OF MOSQUITO COILS F USE OF MOSQUITO NETS G USE OF MOSQUITO REPELLANTS H WASH HANDS BEFORE EATING I OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z																			
505	Have you ever had the following symptoms: a) A cough for 2 weeks or longer? b) A fever for 2 weeks or longer? c) Chest pain or back pain? d) Coughing up blood? e) Sweating at night?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUGH FOR 2+ WEEKS</td> <td align="right">..... 1</td> <td align="right">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEVER FOR 2+ WEEKS</td> <td align="right">..... 1</td> <td align="right">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHEST/BACK PAIN</td> <td align="right">..... 1</td> <td align="right">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD IN SPUTUM</td> <td align="right">..... 1</td> <td align="right">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NIGHT SWEATS</td> <td align="right">..... 1</td> <td align="right">..... 2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	COUGH FOR 2+ WEEKS 1 2	FEVER FOR 2+ WEEKS 1 2	CHEST/BACK PAIN 1 2	BLOOD IN SPUTUM 1 2	NIGHT SWEATS 1 2	
	YES	NO																			
COUGH FOR 2+ WEEKS 1 2																			
FEVER FOR 2+ WEEKS 1 2																			
CHEST/BACK PAIN 1 2																			
BLOOD IN SPUTUM 1 2																			
NIGHT SWEATS 1 2																			
506	CHECK 505: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> "YES" ↓ NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> "YES" (ALL "NO") →		→ 509																		
507	Did you seek consultation or treatment for the symptoms?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 509																		
508	Why didn't you seek treatment for the symptoms?	SYMPTOMS HARMLESS A COST B DISTANCE C EMBARRASSED D SELF MEDICATION E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																			

AUTHORITY: Section 6 of RA 10625 authorizes the Philippine Statistics Authority to conduct the survey in order to collect information on fertility, family planning, and health.

CONFIDENTIALITY: Section 26 of Republic Act 10625 provides that all information obtained from Respondent is held **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.

2017 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

FORMATTING DATE: 10 July 2017
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 8 August 2017

PSA APPROVAL NO: PSA-1713
EXPIRES ON 31 APRIL 2018

IDENTIFICATION

BOOKLET ___ OF ___ BOOKLETS

REGION	_____							
PROVINCE	_____							
CITY/MUNICIPALITY	_____							
BARANGAY	_____							
EA							
HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER							
HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER							
NDHS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER							
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT							
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	_____							
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN	_____							
RESPONDENT SELECTED FOR THE WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE (YES = 1; NO = 2)								
ADDRESS	_____							

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR 2 0 1 7
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 7 OCW/OFW
2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 8 OTHER _____
3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** _____ LOCAL LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** _____ TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) _____

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH** **LANGUAGE CODES: 03 ILOCANO 06 HILIGAYNON
01 ENGLISH 04 BIKOL 07 CEBUANO
02 TAGALOG 05 WARAY

TEAM SUPERVISOR (TS) _____ TS NUMBER _____
NAME

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Philippine Statistics Authority. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over the Philippines. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the Philippine Statistics Authority Provincial Statistical Officer in your province.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1 ↓
RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

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102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF 2-49 YEARS, ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS.	LESS THAN 1 YEAR 00 12-23 MONTHS 01 2-49 YEARS ALWAYS/SINCE BIRTH 95 VISITOR 96	→ 103 → 104A																																																																																																																																																																					
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SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																						
104A	Since 2012, have you lived for more than 3 months in another city, town proper/poblacion, barrio or rural area, or abroad?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 104C																																																						
104B	Since 2012, where have you lived for more than 3 months? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	CITY A TOWN PROPER/POBLACION B BARRIO/RURAL AREA C ABROAD D DON'T KNOW Z																																																							
104C	At the time of your birth, did your mother usually live in a city, in a town proper/poblacion, in the barrio or rural area, or abroad?	CITY 1 TOWN PROPER/POBLACION 2 BARRIO/RURAL AREA 3 ABROAD 4 DON'T KNOW 8																																																							
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998																																																							
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																							
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111																																																						
109	What is the highest grade or year you completed?	GRADE/YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF CODE 33 OR 67, SPECIFY COURSE: _____																																																							
<p>CODES FOR Q. 109 (HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR COMPLETED)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>00 = NO GRADE COMPLETED</td> <td>K TO 12 PROGRAM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 = NURSERY</td> <td>41 = GRADE 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 = KINDERGARTEN</td> <td>42 = GRADE 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 = PRESCHOOL</td> <td>43 = GRADE 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>44 = GRADE 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 1</td> <td>45 = GRADE 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 2</td> <td>46 = GRADE 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 3</td> <td>47 = GRADE 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 4</td> <td>48 = GRADE 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 5</td> <td>49 = GRADE 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 6</td> <td>50 = GRADE 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17 = ELEMENTARY GRADUATE</td> <td>51 = GRADE 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>52 = GRADE 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 1</td> <td>61 = COLLEGE YEAR 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 2</td> <td>62 = COLLEGE YEAR 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 3</td> <td>63 = COLLEGE YEAR 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24 = HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE</td> <td>64 = COLLEGE YEAR 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>65 = COLLEGE YEAR 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31 = POST SECONDARY YEAR 1</td> <td>66 = COLLEGE YEAR 6 OR MORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32 = POST SECONDARY YEAR 2 OR MORE</td> <td>67 = IF COLLEGE GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33 = IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>71 = SPED UNDERGRADUATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>72 = SPED GRADUATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>81 = MASTER'S DEG. UNDERGRAD</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>82 = MASTER'S DEG. GRADUATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>83 = DOCTORATE DEG. UNDERGRAD</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>84 = DOCTORATE DEG. GRADUATE</td> </tr> </table>				00 = NO GRADE COMPLETED	K TO 12 PROGRAM	01 = NURSERY	41 = GRADE 1	02 = KINDERGARTEN	42 = GRADE 2	10 = PRESCHOOL	43 = GRADE 3		44 = GRADE 4	11 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 1	45 = GRADE 5	12 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 2	46 = GRADE 6	13 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 3	47 = GRADE 7	14 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 4	48 = GRADE 8	15 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 5	49 = GRADE 9	16 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 6	50 = GRADE 10	17 = ELEMENTARY GRADUATE	51 = GRADE 11		52 = GRADE 12	21 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 1	61 = COLLEGE YEAR 1	22 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 2	62 = COLLEGE YEAR 2	23 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 3	63 = COLLEGE YEAR 3	24 = HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	64 = COLLEGE YEAR 4		65 = COLLEGE YEAR 5	31 = POST SECONDARY YEAR 1	66 = COLLEGE YEAR 6 OR MORE	32 = POST SECONDARY YEAR 2 OR MORE	67 = IF COLLEGE GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE	33 = IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE			71 = SPED UNDERGRADUATE		72 = SPED GRADUATE		81 = MASTER'S DEG. UNDERGRAD		82 = MASTER'S DEG. GRADUATE		83 = DOCTORATE DEG. UNDERGRAD		84 = DOCTORATE DEG. GRADUATE
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SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201A	Now I would like to ask about all the pregnancies you have had during your life. By this I mean all the children born to you, whether they were born alive or dead, whether they are still living or not, whether they live with you or somewhere else, and pregnancies which you have had that did not result in a live birth. I understand that it is not easy to talk about all the children who have died or pregnancies that ended before full term, but it is important that you tell us about all of them, so that we can develop programs to improve children's health.										
201	Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208A								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
208A	Women sometimes have pregnancies that do not result in a live born child. That is, a pregnancy can end early, in a miscarriage, someone can do something to end the pregnancy, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
208B	In all, how many pregnancies have you had that did not end in live birth?	PREGNANCY LOSSES (MISCARRIAGES, ABORTIONS/STILLBIRTHS) <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, 207, AND 208B, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCIES AND BIRTHS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL ____ pregnancies or births during your life. That includes: TOTAL ____ children who are still living (CHECK 203 AND 205) TOTAL ____ children who have died (CHECK 207) and TOTAL ____ pregnancies that did not result in a live birth (CHECK 208B). Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.										
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCIES OR BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NO PREGNANCIES OR BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 226								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies and births, whether born alive, born dead, or lost before full term. Let's start with the first one you had.
 RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 6 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

211A	211B	211C	211D	211E	211F	211G	212	213	215	216
P L R I E N G E N A N C M Y B E H R I S T O R Y	Think back to the time of your (first/next) pregnancy. Was that a single or multiple pregnancy?	Was the baby born alive, born dead, or lost before full term?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe when it was born?	How many months did the pregnancy last? RECORD IN COMPLETED MONTHS.	CHECK 211C: IF CODE '1', GO TO 212 IF CODE '2', GO TO 211G IF CODE '3', GO TO 220A	CHECK 211D: IF CODE '1', GO TO 212 IF CODE '2', GO TO 220A	What name was given to that baby? RECORD NAME.	BORN ALIVE Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?
	01	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (GO TO 211E) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (GO TO 211E) ↙	YES 1 NO 2	MONTHS [][]	1 → 212 2 → 211G 3 → 220A	1 → 212 2 → 220A	NAME _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2 MONTH [][] DAY [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (GO TO 220)
	02	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (GO TO 211E) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (GO TO 211E) ↙	YES 1 NO 2	MONTHS [][]	1 → 212 2 → 211G 3 → 220A	1 → 212 2 → 220A	NAME _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2 MONTH [][] DAY [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (GO TO 220)
	03	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (GO TO 211E) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (GO TO 211E) ↙	YES 1 NO 2	MONTHS [][]	1 → 212 2 → 211G 3 → 220A	1 → 212 2 → 220A	NAME _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2 MONTH [][] DAY [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (GO TO 220)
	04	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (GO TO 211E) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (GO TO 211E) ↙	YES 1 NO 2	MONTHS [][]	1 → 212 2 → 211G 3 → 220A	1 → 212 2 → 220A	NAME _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2 MONTH [][] DAY [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (GO TO 220)
	05	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (GO TO 211E) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (GO TO 211E) ↙	YES 1 NO 2	MONTHS [][]	1 → 212 2 → 211G 3 → 220A	1 → 212 2 → 220A	NAME _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2 MONTH [][] DAY [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (GO TO 220)
	06	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (GO TO 211E) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (GO TO 211E) ↙	YES 1 NO 2	MONTHS [][]	1 → 212 2 → 211G 3 → 220A	1 → 212 2 → 220A	NAME _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2 MONTH [][] DAY [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (GO TO 220)

211A	217 BORN ALIVE AND STILL ALIVE		218	219	220 BORN ALIVE, NOW DEAD	220A BORN DEAD / LOST BEFORE BIRTH	220B	221
P L R E N G E N A N C M Y B E H R I S T O R Y	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR'. ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	Did you or someone else do something to end this pregnancy?	Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?	
01	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ NEXT PREGNANCY	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (NEXT PREGNANCY)	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2		
02	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓	
03	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓	
04	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓	
05	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓	
06	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222A	Have you had any pregnancy since the last pregnancy mentioned? EXCLUDE ANY CURRENT PREGNANCY	YES 1 (RECORD PREGNANCY(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223A	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) CHECK: FOR EACH PREGNANCY, YEAR IS RECORDED IN 215 OR 220A FOR EACH LIVING CHILD, CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED IN 217 FOR EACH DEAD CHILD, AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED IN 220 FOR AGE AT DEATH '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YEAR,' PROBE FOR EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS	[] [] [] []	
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017	NUMBER OF BIRTHS [] NONE 0	
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 239
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS [] []	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
229	CHECK 215: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
239	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 [] [] WEEKS AGO 2 [] [] MONTHS AGO 3 [] [] YEARS AGO 4 [] [] IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	→ 240
239A	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE [] []	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization/Ligation. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization/Vasectomy. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
03	Intrauterine device (IUD). PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	Patch. PROBE: Women can put a hormonal patch on their upper outer arm, buttocks, abdomen, or thigh to avoid getting pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
07	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
08	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
09	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
10	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2
11	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
12	Mucus/Billings/Ovulation. PROBE: Women can monitor their cervical mucus to determine the days of the month they are most likely to get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
13	Basal Body Temperature. PROBE: Women can monitor their body temperature to determine the days of the month they are most likely to get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

14	Symptothermal. PROBE: Women can monitor their cervical mucus and their body temperature to determine the days of the month they are most likely to get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
15	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2
16	Calendar or Rhythm Method or Periodic Abstinence. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
17	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2
18	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 314
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 314
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PATCH F PILL G CONDOM H FEMALE CONDOM I EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION J STANDARD DAYS METHOD K MUCUS/BILLINGS/OVULATION L BASAL BODY TEMPERATURE M SYMPTOTHERMAL N LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD O CALENDAR/RHYTHM METHOD P WITHDRAWAL Q OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 307 → 308C → 306A → 308C → 309 → 308C
305A	How many pill cycles did you get the last time? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PILL CYCLES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	→ 308C
306A	How many condoms did you (your husband/partner) get the last time? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF CONDOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	→ 308C

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	<p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 22</p> <p>NGO 23</p> <p>INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
308	<p>In what month and year was the sterilization performed?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
308A	<p>How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 99994 PHP, RECORD 99994.</p>	<p>COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>FREE 00000</p> <p>DONE WITH CAESAREAN SECTION 99995</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 99998</p>	
308B	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CODE 'A' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓</p> <p>CODE 'B' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓</p> <p>a) Before your sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?</p> <p>b) Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/partner told that he would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 315</p>
308C	<p>The last time you obtained (HIGHEST METHOD IN 304), how much did you pay in total, including the cost of the method and any consultation you may have had?</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 995 PHP, RECORD 995.</p>	<p>COST (PHP) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>FREE 000</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
309	<p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 315</p>

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PATCH 06 PILL 07 CONDOM 08 FEMALE CONDOM 09 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 10 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 11 MUCUS/BILLINGS/OVULATION 12 BASAL BODY TEMPERATURE 13 SYMPTOTHERMAL 14 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 15 CALENDAR/RHYTHM METHOD 16 WITHDRAWAL 17 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER 12 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 13 BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE 24 NGO 25 INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE PUERICULTURE CENTER 31 SHOP/STORE 32 CHURCH 33 FRIEND/RELATIVE 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PATCH 06 PILL 07 CONDOM 08 FEMALE CONDOM 09 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 10 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 11 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ANY <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> </div> a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health care worker or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PATCH 06 PILL 07 CONDOM 08 FEMALE CONDOM 09 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 10 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 11 MUCUS/BILLINGS/OVULATION 12 BASAL BODY TEMPERATURE 13 SYMPTOTHERMAL 14 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 15 CALENDAR/RHYTHM METHOD 16 WITHDRAWAL 17 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 13</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 14</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PHARMACY 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE 24</p> <p>NGO 25</p> <p>INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC 26</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 27</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>PUERICULTURE CENTER 31</p> <p>SHOP/STORE 32</p> <p>CHURCH 33</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 34</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 327</p>
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a health care provider/worker?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 329
328	Did the health care provider/worker talk to you about family planning?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
329	<p>CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN</p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO/NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?</p> <p>b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> → 701	
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2017. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)	
403	LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
404	FROM 212 AND 216: NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 427) ←
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 407A) ←	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 427) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait? MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	How much longer did you want to wait? MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998
407A	Did you become pregnant with (NAME) while you were using a method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? YES 1 NO 2	
408	Did you see anyone for prenatal care for this pregnancy? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 413C) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE B MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/HILOT D BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER E RELATIVE/FRIEND F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																			
		NAME _____		NAME _____																			
410	<p>Where did you receive prenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME A</p> <p>OTHER HOME B</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ... C</p> <p>RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER D</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION E</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC H</p> <p>NGO I</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>																					
411	<p>How many months pregnant were you when you first received prenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																					
412	<p>How many times did you receive prenatal care during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																					
412A	<p>CHECK 412: NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE</p>	<p>ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONCE OR DK <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 413) ← ↓</p>																					
412B	<p>How many months pregnant were you the last time you received prenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																					
413	<p>As part of your prenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Was your blood pressure measured?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Did you give a urine sample?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Did you give a blood sample?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Was your weight measured?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Was your height measured?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) Was your blood pressure measured?	1	2	b) Did you give a urine sample?	1	2	c) Did you give a blood sample?	1	2	d) Was your weight measured?	1	2	e) Was your height measured?	1	2			
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SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
413A	During (any of) your prenatal visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 413C) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
413B	Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413C	What symptoms or conditions did you experience during your pregnancy with (NAME), if any? Anything else?	VAGINAL BLEEDING A HEADACHE B DIZZINESS C BLURRED VISION D SWOLLEN FACE E SWOLLEN HANDS/FEET F PALE OR ANEMIC G OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) NONE Y	
413D	During your pregnancy, did you set aside any money in case of an emergency?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 420) ←	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____														
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 422) ← DON'T KNOW 8															
420A	Did the iron tablets also include folic acid?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8															
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998															
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8															
422A	Around the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have any of the following problems? a) Long labor, that is, your regular contractions lasted more than 12 hours? b) Excessive bleeding, so much that you thought you might die? c) A high fever with a bad-smelling vaginal discharge (sepsis)? d) Loss of consciousness?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) LONG LABOR ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BLEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SEPSIS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>			YES	NO	a) LONG LABOR ..	1	2	b) BLEEDING	1	2	c) SEPSIS	1	2	d) LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS	1
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b) BLEEDING	1	2															
c) SEPSIS	1	2															
d) LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS	1	2															
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8														
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998														
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE B MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/HILOT D BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER E RELATIVE/FRIEND F OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE B MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/HILOT D BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER E RELATIVE/FRIEND F OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y														

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
429A	How much did you pay in total for the delivery of (NAME)? INCLUDE COST OF DOCTORS, NURSES, HOSPITAL, ETC.	COST IN PHP 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DONATIONS IN PHP 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FREE/NO COST 000000 IN KIND 999996 DON'T KNOW 999998	
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 22 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO 32 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 22 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO 32 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE 1 AFTER 2

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																																							
		NAME _____		NAME _____																																							
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434B) ← DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ← DON'T KNOW 8																																							
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																							
434B	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED (SKIP TO 448B) ←																																									
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ←																																									
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																								
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE 12 MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/ HILOT 21 BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																																									
437A	Did you receive the following services at that time: a) Abdominal examination? b) Breast examination? c) Internal examination or IE? d) Family planning advice? e) Breastfeeding advice? f) Vitamin A capsule? g) Baby care advice? h) Iron supplement? i) Complete physical check-up including blood pressure?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ABDOM. EXAM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BREAST EXAM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) IE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) FP ADVICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BF ADVICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) VIT A</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) BABY CARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) IRON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) CHECK-UP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			YES	NO	DK	a) ABDOM. EXAM	1	2	8	b) BREAST EXAM	1	2	8	c) IE	1	2	8	d) FP ADVICE	1	2	8	e) BF ADVICE	1	2	8	f) VIT A	1	2	8	g) BABY CARE	1	2	8	h) IRON	1	2	8	i) CHECK-UP	1	2	8
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SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____							
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8								
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998								
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE 12 MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/ HILOT 21 BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)								
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←								
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998								
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE 12 MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/ HILOT 21 BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)								

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
444	<p>Where did the check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . 21</p> <p>RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 22</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31</p> <p>NGO 32</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>													
445	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>													
446	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
447	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11</p> <p>NURSE 12</p> <p>MIDWIFE 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/HILOT 21</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
448	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21</p> <p>RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 22</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31</p> <p>NGO 32</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p>	
448B	<p>Why didn't you deliver in the health facility?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>COST TOO MUCH A</p> <p>FACILITY NOT OPEN B</p> <p>TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT .. C</p> <p>DON'T TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE .. D</p> <p>NO FEMALE PROVIDER AT FACILITY E</p> <p>HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW F</p> <p>NOT NECESSARY G</p> <p>NOT CUSTOMARY H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
449	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 453) ←</p>	
450	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1</p> <p>DAYS 2</p> <p>WEEKS 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																																									
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451	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11</p> <p>NURSE 12</p> <p>MIDWIFE 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/ HILOT 21</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>																																											
452	<p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21</p> <p>RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 22</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31</p> <p>NGO 32</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>																																											
452A	<p>Did you receive the following services at that time:</p> <p>a) Abdominal examination?</p> <p>b) Breast examination?</p> <p>c) Internal examination or IE?</p> <p>d) Family planning advice?</p> <p>e) Breastfeeding advice?</p> <p>f) Vitamin A capsule?</p> <p>g) Baby care advice?</p> <p>h) Iron supplement?</p> <p>i) Complete physical check-up including blood pressure?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ABDOM. EXAM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BREAST EXAM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) IE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) FP ADVICE ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BF ADVICE ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) VIT A</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) BABY CARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) IRON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) CHECK-UP ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ABDOM. EXAM	1	2	8	b) BREAST EXAM	1	2	8	c) IE	1	2	8	d) FP ADVICE ..	1	2	8	e) BF ADVICE ..	1	2	8	f) VIT A	1	2	8	g) BABY CARE	1	2	8	h) IRON	1	2	8	i) CHECK-UP ..	1	2	8			
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SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8							
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE 12 MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/ HILOT 21 BARANGAY HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .. 21 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 22 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO 32 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																								
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CORD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMP.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SIGNS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) CORD	1	2	8	b) TEMP.	1	2	8	c) SIGNS	1	2	8	d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED	1	2	8	e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED	1	2	8	
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458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 460) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 461) ←																									
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463) ←																								
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																								
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ←																									
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←																									
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																								
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 466) ← NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																								
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (SKIP TO 471) ←																									
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																									
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 467B) ←																									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
467A	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	MILK (OTHER THAN BREASTMILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C GRIPE WATER D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA/INFUSIONS H HONEY I OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 468) ←	
467B	Was (NAME) ever given water or anything else to drink or eat other than breastmilk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 468) ←	
467C	How many months old was (NAME) when you first started giving (NAME) any food or liquid other than breastmilk?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 471) ←
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY LIVE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 211A OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT .. 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 511A
507A	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	→ 511A
507AB	CHECK CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT	CARD FROM DOH/PUBLIC SOURCE 1 CARD FROM PRIVATE SOURCE 2 CARDS FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES 3	
507AC	The last time (NAME) received a vaccination, was it from a public facility or a private facility?	PUBLIC FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
507AD	CHECK CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT: IS PENTAVALENT OR DPT-HEB-HIB PRINTED OR WRITTEN ON CARD?	YES, PENTAVALENT OR DPT-HEPB-HIB PRINTED OR WRITTEN ON CARD 1 NO, NEITHER PENTAVALENT NOR DPT-HEPB-HIB PRINTED OR WRITTEN ON CARD 2	→ 510AA

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																
	<p>NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____</p> <p>PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/></p>																																																																																																																		
508A	<p>COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:45%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">MONTH</th> <th style="width:10%;">DAY</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTAVALENT 1/DPT-HEPB-HIB 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTAVALENT 2/DPT-HEPB-HIB 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTAVALENT 3/DPT-HEPB-HIB 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES (OR MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MONTH	DAY	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	BCG							HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH							PENTAVALENT 1/DPT-HEPB-HIB 1							PENTAVALENT 2/DPT-HEPB-HIB 2							PENTAVALENT 3/DPT-HEPB-HIB 3							ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1							ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2							ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3							INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)							PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1							PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2							PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3							MEASLES (OR MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA) 1							MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2							VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								
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509A	<p>CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2' ALL RECORDED?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES <input type="checkbox"/> → 526A</p>																																																																																																																		
510A	<p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document /these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days like: The National Campaign Against Measles, the "Bakuna Para Sa Kabataan Proteksyon Sa Kinabukasan", NGO, Charity, Medical Mission?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p>	<p>YES 1 } (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526A) ←</p> <p>NO 2 } DON'T KNOW 8 } (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526A) ←</p>																																																																																																																	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/>	

510AA

COPY DATES FROM THE CARD.
WRITE '44' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	MONTH	DAY	YEAR				
BCG							
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH							
DPT 1							
DPT 2							
DPT 3							
HEPATITIS B (HEPB) 1							
HEPATITIS B (HEPB) 2							
HEPATITIS B (HEPB) 3							
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB) 1							
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB) 2							
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB) 3							
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 1							
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 2							
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 3							
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1							
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2							
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3							
MEASLES (OR MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA) 1							
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2							
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)							

510AD

CHECK 510AA: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2' ALL RECORDED?

NO

YES

→ 526A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
510AE	<p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document /these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days like: The National Campaign Against Measles, the "Bakuna Para Sa Kabataan Proteksyon Sa Kinabukasan", NGO, Charity, Medical Mission?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 510AA THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p>	<p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN IN 510AA THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526A)</p> <p>NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526A)</p>	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days, like: Todo Ligtas, NGO, Charity, Medical Mission?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 526A
511AB	The last time (NAME) received a vaccination, was it from a public facility or a private facility?	<p>PUBLIC FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
513A	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 516AA
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516AA	Did (NAME) receive the inactivated polio vaccine, an injection given to prevent polio?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 516AC
516AB	How many times did (NAME) receive the inactivated polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516AC	Has (NAME) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination, pentavalent vaccine, that is, an injection that includes DPT and Hib and sometimes HepB or IPV?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 517AD
516AD	How many times did (NAME) receive the Pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516AE	Did (NAME) receive the last dose of Pentavalent vaccine from a public or private facility?	<p>PUBLIC FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
517AD	Excluding any vaccinations given to (NAME) at birth, has (NAME) ever received a HEP B vaccination, that is, an injection given in the arm or thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519A
517AE	Excluding any vaccinations given to (NAME) at birth, how many times did (NAME) receive the HEP B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles or MMR vaccination, that is, an injection in the upper arm to prevent measles, or measles, mumps, and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526A
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles or MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 211A OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 511B
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4	→ 511B
507BB	CHECK CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT	CARD FROM DOH/PUBLIC SOURCE 1 CARD FROM PRIVATE SOURCE 2 CARDS FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES 3	
507BC	The last time (NAME) received a vaccination, was it from a public facility or a private facility?	PUBLIC FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
507BD	CHECK CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT: IS PENTAVALENT OR DPT-HEB-HIB PRINTED OR WRITTEN ON CARD?	YES, PENTAVALENT OR DPT-HEPB-HIB PRINTED OR WRITTEN ON CARD 1 NO, NEITHER PENTAVALENT NOR DPT-HEPB-HIB PRINTED OR WRITTEN ON CARD 2	→ 510BA

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																																									
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER 																																																																																																																																										
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">MONTH</th> <th colspan="2">DAY</th> <th colspan="3">YEAR</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th><th></th> <th></th><th></th> <th></th><th></th><th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTAVALENT 1/DPT-HEPB-HIB 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTAVALENT 2/DPT-HEPB-HIB 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PENTAVALENT 3/DPT-HEPB-HIB 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES (OR MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MONTH		DAY		YEAR											BCG								HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH								PENTAVALENT 1/DPT-HEPB-HIB 1								PENTAVALENT 2/DPT-HEPB-HIB 2								PENTAVALENT 3/DPT-HEPB-HIB 3								ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)								PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1								PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2								PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3								MEASLES (OR MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA) 1								MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2								VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)									
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509B	CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO "MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2" ALL RECORDED? NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 526B																																																																																																																																									
510B	In addition to what is recorded on (this document /these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days like: The National Campaign Against Measles, the "Bakuna Para Sa Kabataan Proteksyon Sa Kinabukasan", NGO, Charity, Medical Mission? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526B)																																																																																																																																										
		NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526B)																																																																																																																																										

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/>	

510BA

COPY DATES FROM THE CARD.
WRITE '44' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	MONTH	DAY	YEAR				
BCG							
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH							
DPT 1							
DPT 2							
DPT 3							
HEPATITIS B (HEPB) 1							
HEPATITIS B (HEPB) 2							
HEPATITIS B (HEPB) 3							
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB) 1							
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB) 2							
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB) 3							
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 1							
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 2							
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 3							
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1							
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2							
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3							
MEASLES (OR MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA) 1							
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2							
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)							

510AD

CHECK 510BA: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2' ALL RECORDED?

NO
↓

YES

→ 526B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
510BE	In addition to what is recorded on (this document /these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days like: The National Campaign Against Measles, the "Bakuna Para Sa Kabataan Proteksyon Sa Kinabukasan", NGO, Charity, Medical Mission? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 510BA THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN IN 510BA THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526B) NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTH COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 526B)	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days, like: Todo Ligtas, NGO, Charity, Medical Mission?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
511BB	The last time (NAME) received a vaccination, was it from a public facility or a private facility?	PUBLIC FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
513B	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 516BA
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516BA	Did (NAME) receive the inactivated polio vaccine, an injection given to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 516BC
516BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the inactivated polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516BC	Has (NAME) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination, pentavalent vaccine, that is, an injection that includes DPT and Hib and sometimes HepB or IPV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517BD
516BD	How many times did (NAME) receive the Pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516BE	Did (NAME) receive the last dose of Pentavalent vaccine from a public or private facility?	PUBLIC FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
517BD	Excluding any vaccinations given to (NAME) at birth, has (NAME) ever received a HEP B vaccination, that is, an injection given in the arm or thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
517BE	Excluding any vaccinations given to (NAME) at birth, how many times did (NAME) receive the HEP B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles or MMR vaccination, that is, an injection in the upper arm to prevent measles, or measles, mumps, and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles or MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
526B	CHECK 215 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) ←	NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> →	→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224:	ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 701
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2017. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)			
603	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 211A IN PREGNANCY HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ←	
608A	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
609	<p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO/ NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
610	<p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
611	<p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
612	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . A</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC) B</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION (BHS) C</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER (BHW) D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE I</p> <p>NGO J</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ L</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>PUERICULTURE CENTER . . M</p> <p>SHOP/STORE N</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O</p> <p>CHURCH P</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . A</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC) B</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION (BHS) C</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER (BHW) D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE I</p> <p>NGO J</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ L</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>PUERICULTURE CENTER . . M</p> <p>SHOP/STORE N</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O</p> <p>CHURCH P</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		
613	CHECK 612:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 614A) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 614A) ←</p>		
614	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p>	FIRST PLACE _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE _____ <input type="checkbox"/>		
614A	How many days after the diarrhea began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)?	DAYS _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH		
		NAME _____			NAME _____		
615	<p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called Oresol or from a Hydrite tablet or a solution called Pedialyte?</p> <p>b) A government-recommended homemade fluid?</p> <p>c) Zinc drops or syrup?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET .. 1 2 8</p> <p>b) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>c) ZINC 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET .. 1 2 8</p> <p>b) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>c) ZINC 1 2 8</p>				
616	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>				
617	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY B</p> <p>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY, OR ZINC) C</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC F</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY B</p> <p>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY, OR ZINC) C</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC F</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>				
618A	<p>CHECK 615c:</p>	<p>ZINC GIVEN (615c=1) <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ZINC NOT GIVEN (615c=2 or 3) <input type="checkbox"/> ←</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618)</p>	<p>ZINC GIVEN (615c=1) <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ZINC NOT GIVEN (615c=2 or 3) <input type="checkbox"/> ←</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618)</p>				
618B	<p>How many days was (NAME) given zinc drops/syrup?</p>	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>				
618	<p>Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>				
620	<p>Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>				

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 623A) ←		CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 623A) ←	
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ← (SKIP TO 646) ←		YES NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ← (SKIP TO 646) ←	
623A	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, more than usual or nothing to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8		MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
623B	When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8		MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
625	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . A</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC) B</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION (BHS) C</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER (BHW) D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE I</p> <p>NGO J</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ L</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>PUERICULTURE CENTER . . M</p> <p>SHOP/STORE N</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/HILOT . . O</p> <p>CHURCH P</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . A</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH UNIT (RHU)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC) B</p> <p>BARANGAY HEALTH STATION (BHS) C</p> <p>BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER (BHW) D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE I</p> <p>NGO J</p> <p>INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ L</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>PUERICULTURE CENTER . . M</p> <p>SHOP/STORE N</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/HILOT . . O</p> <p>CHURCH P</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>
626	CHECK 625:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p>
627	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.</p>	<p>FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/></p>
628	<p>How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)?</p> <p>IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS DROPS/PILL/SYRUP J INJECTION/IV K OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN L PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN M IBUPROFEN N DECONGESTANT O EXPECTORANT P NEBULES Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS DROPS/PILL/SYRUP J INJECTION/IV K OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN L PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN M IBUPROFEN N DECONGESTANT O EXPECTORANT P NEBULES Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 649.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 649.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
649	<p>CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2015-2017 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p align="center">ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)</p> <p align="center">↓</p>	<p align="center">NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">→ 701</p>	
652	<p>Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 654
653	<p>How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
654	<p>The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01</p> <p>PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02</p> <p>PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03</p> <p>THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04</p> <p>BURIED 05</p> <p>LEFT IN THE OPEN 06</p> <p>THROWN INTO RIVER/SEA 07</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED/ANNULLED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. [][]	
705A	CHECK 704: HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH HER ↓	HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> STAYING ELSEWHERE →	→ 705C
705B	During your (marriage/partnership) with your (husband/partner), did you ever live separately?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 709
705C	In the last 24 months, how many months in total did you and your (husband/partner) live separately? IF SEPARATION OCCURRED MORE THAN 2 YEARS AGO, RECORD 95.	LESS THAN ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF MONTHS [][] NO SEPARATION IN THE LAST 2 YEARS (24 MONTHS) 95	→ 709 → 709
705D	In the last 24 months, were you and your husband/partner ever living separately because one of you lived overseas?	YES 1 NO 2	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH [][] DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR [][][][] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 711A
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE [][]	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP														
711A	CHECK 701 AND 702: 701 = 1 OR 702 = 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	701 = 2 OR 702 = 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 712														
711B	CHECK 709: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> </div> <p>a) In what month and year did you marry your husband?</p> <p>b) In what month and year did you marry your first husband?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">MONTH</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW MONTH</td> <td style="text-align: right;">98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YEAR</td> <td style="text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW YEAR</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9998</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">SAME MONTH AND YEAR AS STARTED LIVING WITH HIM</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">9995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIDN'T MARRY FIRST PARTNER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9996</td> </tr> </table>	MONTH	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW MONTH	98	YEAR	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW YEAR	9998	SAME MONTH AND YEAR AS STARTED LIVING WITH HIM			9995	DIDN'T MARRY FIRST PARTNER	9996	
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SAME MONTH AND YEAR AS STARTED LIVING WITH HIM																	
	9995																
DIDN'T MARRY FIRST PARTNER	9996																
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE IN YEARS</td> <td style="text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> </table>	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	00	AGE IN YEARS	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	→ 731										
NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	00																
AGE IN YEARS	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">DAYS AGO</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEKS AGO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTHS AGO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>YEARS AGO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;"> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </td> </tr> </table>	DAYS AGO	1	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	WEEKS AGO	2	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	MONTHS AGO	3	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	YEARS AGO	4	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	→ 727		
DAYS AGO	1	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>															
WEEKS AGO	2	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>															
MONTHS AGO	3	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>															
YEARS AGO	4	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>															

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 718								
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2									
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>									
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>								
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>								
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>								
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 724								
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS DON'T KNOW 98	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>								

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP												
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> → 727													
725	CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 727													
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES 1 NO 2													
727	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98													
728	CHECK 716: YES, CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NO, CONDOM NOT USED <input type="checkbox"/> → 731 NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → 731													
730	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. From where did you or your partner obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 RURAL/URBAN HEALTH CENTER 12 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 13 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE 24 NGO 25 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 26 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 27 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE PUERICULTURE CENTER 31 SHOP/STORE 32 CHURCH 33 FRIEND/RELATIVE 34 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98													
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN <10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	CHILDREN <10	1	2	MALE ADULTS	1	2	FEMALE ADULTS	1	2	
	YES	NO													
CHILDREN <10	1	2													
MALE ADULTS	1	2													
FEMALE ADULTS	1	2													

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓	HE OR SHE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED →	813								
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE →	804								
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812								
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811								
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> →	812								
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING ↓	CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING →	813								
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ↓ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓	'00-23' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '00-01' YEAR →	812								
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO ↓	YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGO → NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED →	→ 811 → 811								

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> A/ANOTHER CHILD ↓</p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/ <input type="checkbox"/> NONE ↓</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT E</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH Q</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE S</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE T</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓</p> <p>NO, NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING ↓</p> <p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING →</p>		813
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	812B
812A	<p>Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION 02</p> <p>IUD 03</p> <p>INJECTABLES 04</p> <p>IMPLANTS 05</p> <p>PATCH 06</p> <p>PILL 07</p> <p>CONDOM 08</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM 09</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 10</p> <p>MUCUS/BILLINGS/OVULATION 11</p> <p>BASAL BODY TEMPERATURE 12</p> <p>SYMPTOTHERMAL 13</p> <p>STANDARD DAYS METHOD 14</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 15</p> <p>CALENDAR/RHYTHM METHOD 16</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 17</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD 95</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96</p>	813

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812B	What is the main reason you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future?	<p>NOT MARRIED 11</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX 21</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX 21</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 23</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT 24</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE</p> <p> LAST BIRTH 25</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING 26</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC 27</p> <p>WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE/ WANTS TO HAVE CHILDREN 28</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED 31</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED 32</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED 33</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION 34</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD 41</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE 42</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS 51</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 52</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH 53</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD</p> <p> NOT AVAILABLE 54</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE 55</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE 56</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES 57</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	→ 813
812C	Would you ever use a contraceptive method if you were married?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
813	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p align="center">HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p align="center">PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	→ 815 → 815
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	<p align="center">BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	


SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
815	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Read about family planning in online or from the internet?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) INTERNET</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	d) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	e) INTERNET	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
a) RADIO	1	2																			
b) TELEVISION	1	2																			
c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2																			
d) MOBILE PHONE	1	2																			
e) INTERNET	1	2																			
817	CHECK 701: YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ NO, <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN A UNION →		901																		
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING ↓ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING → NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED →		820 822																		
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	821																		
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)																			
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED →		901																		
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8																			

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN <input type="checkbox"/> UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What is the highest grade or year he completed? <hr/> <p>CODES FOR Q. 904 (HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR COMPLETED)</p> <p>00 = NO GRADE COMPLETED 01 = NURSERY 02 = KINDERGARTEN 10 = PRESCHOOL</p> <p>11 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 1 12 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 2 13 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 3 14 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 4 15 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 5 16 = ELEMENTARY GRADE 6 17 = ELEMENTARY GRADUATE</p> <p>21 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 1 22 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 2 23 = HIGH SCHOOL YEAR 3 24 = HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE</p> <p>31 = POST SECONDARY YEAR 1 32 = POST SECONDARY YEAR 2 OR MORE 33 = IF GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE</p>	GRADE/YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF CODE 33 OR 67, SPECIFY COURSE: _____ <hr/> <p>K TO 12 PROGRAM</p> <p>41 = GRADE 1 42 = GRADE 2 43 = GRADE 3 44 = GRADE 4 45 = GRADE 5 46 = GRADE 6 47 = GRADE 7 48 = GRADE 8 49 = GRADE 9 50 = GRADE 10 51 = GRADE 11 52 = GRADE 12</p> <p>61 = COLLEGE YEAR 1 62 = COLLEGE YEAR 2 63 = COLLEGE YEAR 3 64 = COLLEGE YEAR 4 65 = COLLEGE YEAR 5 66 = COLLEGE YEAR 6 OR MORE 67 = IF COLLEGE GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE</p> <p>71 = SPED UNDERGRADUATE 72 = SPED GRADUATE</p> <p>81 = MASTER'S DEG. UNDERGRAD 82 = MASTER'S DEG. GRADUATE 83 = DOCTORATE DEG. UNDERGRAD 84 = DOCTORATE DEG. GRADUATE</p> <p>98 = DON'T KNOW</p>	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																									
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																									
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																									
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																									
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																									
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PRES./ LISTEN.</th> <th>PRES./ NOT LISTEN.</th> <th>NOT PRES.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3					
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CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3																								
HUSBAND	1	2	3																								
OTHER MALES	1	2	3																								
OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																								
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..	1	2	8	c) ARGUES	1	2	8	d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	
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d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8																								
e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8																								
933	In your opinion, if a minor (those ages 15 to 17) wants to use a contraceptive method, should she or he first seek written permission from their parents?	YES 1 NO 2																									

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1051																
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1006	Can people get HIV by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is infected?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
1009	CHECK 1008: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> </div>		→ 1027																
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1031																
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95																	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2																	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1030	<p>Where was the test done?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 13</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14</p> <p>MOBILE HTC SERVICES 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR 21</p> <p>STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 22</p> <p>PHARMACY 23</p> <p>MOBILE HTC SERVICES 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>HOME 31</p> <p>WORKPLACE 32</p> <p>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 1035</p>
1031	<p>Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 1035</p>
1032	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER C</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D</p> <p>MOBILE HTC SERVICES E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ F</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR G</p> <p>STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER H</p> <p>PHARMACY I</p> <p>MOBILE HTC SERVICES J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1104
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106															
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1107A															
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	KRETEKS A PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO B CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS C WATER PIPE/SHISHA/HOOKAH D SNUFF BY MOUTH E SNUFF BY NOSE F CHEWING TOBACCO G BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																
1107A	Do you currently drink alcohol every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108															
1107B	On average how many alcoholic drinks do you currently have each day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">BIG PROBLEM</th> <th align="center">NOT A BIG PROBLEM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM	a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2	b) GETTING MONEY	1	2	c) DISTANCE	1	2	d) GO ALONE	1	2	
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WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																											
1200	<p>CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE?</p> <p align="center"> WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </p>	<p align="center"> WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> → NOT SELECTED </p>	1233																																																																											
1201	<p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p align="center"> PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓ </p>	<p align="center"> PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 → </p>	1232																																																																											
1201A	<p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT:</p> <p>Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in the Philippines. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.</p>																																																																													
1202	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p align="center"> CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </p>	<p align="center"> FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </p>	<p align="center"> NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 1216 </p>																																																																											
1203	<p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?</p> <p>b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?</p> <p>c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?</p> <p>d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?</p> <p>e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> <td align="right">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ...</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS ...	1	2	8	NO FAMILY	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8																																																				
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1204	<p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).</p> <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:</p> <p>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?</p> <p>b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?</p> <p>c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</p> <p>d) not allow you to engage in any legitimate work nor practice your profession?</p> <p>e) control your own money or properties or force you to work?</p> <p>f) destroy your personal properties, pets or belongings, or threaten or actually harm your pets?</p> <p>g) have other intimate relationships?</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all in the last 12 months?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	a) YES	1	1	2	3	a) NO	2				b) YES	1	1	2	3	b) NO	2				c) YES	1	1	2	3	c) NO	2				d) YES	1	1	2	3	d) NO	2				e) YES	1	1	2	3	e) NO	2				f) YES	1	1	2	3	f) NO	2				g) YES	1	1	2	3	g) NO	2				
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WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

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1205	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all in the last 12 months?																																																																																																																																			
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1206	CHECK 1205A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' →		1209																																																																																																																																		
1207	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95																																																																																																																																			
1208	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury? d) You lost your job/source of income? e) You had depression, anxiety, anger, sleeplessness, irritable, confused, feelings of isolation? f) You attempted to commit suicide?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2																																																																																																											
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WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1211
1210	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1211	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1213
1212	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
1213	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1214	CHECK 709: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONCE ↓ MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE		→ 1216
1215	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner). a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? c) Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B. How long ago did this last happen? EVER 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO 12+ MONTHS AGO DON'T REMEMBER YES 1 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ ↓ ↓ YES 1 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ ↓ ↓ YES 1 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ ↓ ↓	
1216	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1219

WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1217	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK ... L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1218	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1219	CHECK 201, 208A AND 226: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> EVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ('YES' ON 201 OR 208A OR 226) ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NEVER BEEN <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT → 1222 </div> </div>		
1220	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 → 1222	
1221	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1222	CHECK 701 AND 702: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN → 1222B </div> </div>		
1222A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 → 1223 NO 2 → 1224A REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	
1222B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 → 1226 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	

WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1223	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND ... 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK ... 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1224	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1225
1224A	CHECK 1205A (h-j) and 1215A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1226
1225	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1226	CHECK 1205A (a-j), 1215A (a,b), 1216, 1220, 1222A, AND 1222B: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1229A
1227	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1229
1228	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY .. B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIOI.... K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1229A

WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1229	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2																	
1229A	Are you aware of the following protection orders issued under RA 9262 Anti Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004? a) Barangay Protection Order? BPO refers to the protection order issued by the Punong Barangay, or in his absence the Barangay Kagawad, ordering the perpetrator to desist from committing acts of violence against the family or household members particularly women and their children under Sections 5a and 5b of R.A. No. 9262. b) Temporary Protection Order? TPO refers to the protection order issued by the court on the filing of the application and after ex parte determination of its need. It may also be issued in the course of a hearing, motu proprio or upon motion. c) Permanent Protection Order? PPO refers to the protection order issued by the court after notice and hearing.	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2																	
1229B	Are you aware of the following places where you could seek help in case you need it? a) Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk? b) PNP Women and Children's Protection Desk? c) DSWD Regional Center for Women/Girls (e.g. Crisis Intervention Unit)? d) Women and Children's Protection Unit in DOH-retained hospitals or other government health facilities? e) Public Attorney's Office of the Department of Justice or any public legal assistance office? f) Civil Society Organizations, non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organization that provides help/services to victims of violence against women? g) Temporary Protection Desk or Permanent Protection Desk under RA 9262?	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2																	
1230	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE ONLY.																		
1231	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES, ONCE</td> <td align="center">YES, MORE THAN ONCE</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3	
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO																
HUSBAND	1	2	3																
OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3																
FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3																
1232	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____																		
1233	RECORD THE TIME.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>HOURS</td> <td align="center"> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>MINUTES</td> <td align="center"> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	HOURS	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>					MINUTES	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>									
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MINUTES	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

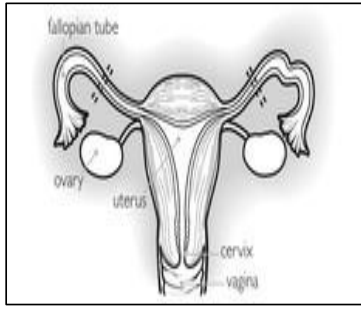
COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

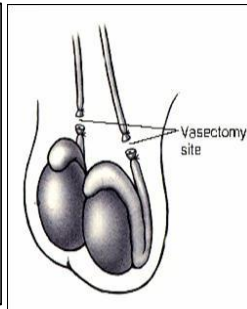
ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

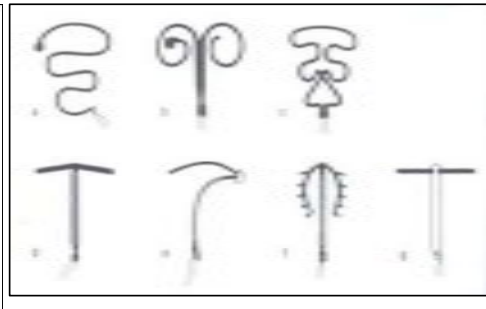
SOME CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS



01 FEMALE STERILIZATION/LIGATION



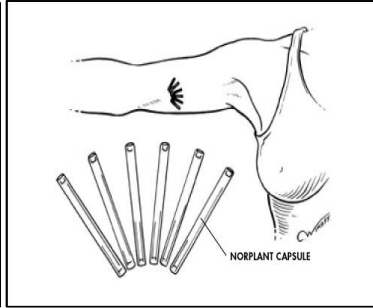
02 MALE STERILIZATION/
VASECTOMY



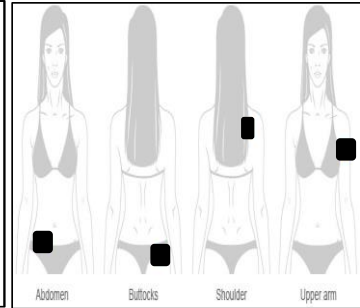
03 INTRAUTERINE DEVICE (IUD)



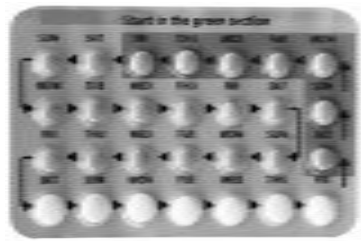
04 INJECTABLES



05 IMPLANTS



06 PATCH



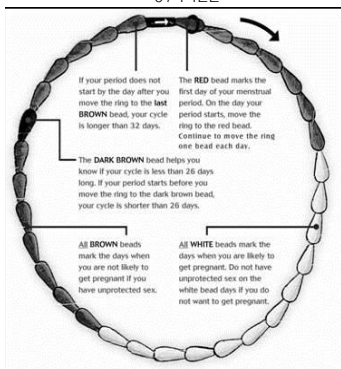
07 PILL



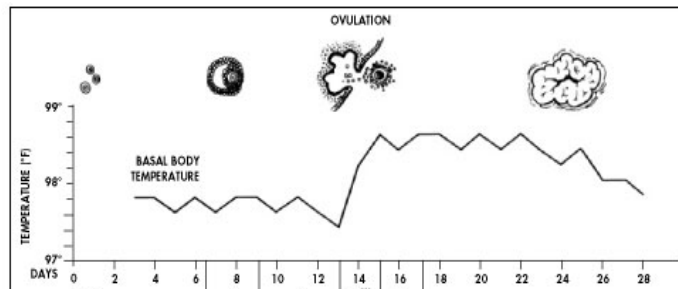
08 MALE CONDOM



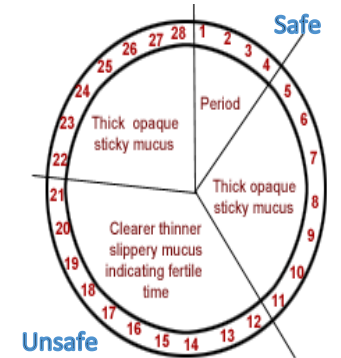
09 FEMALE CONDOM



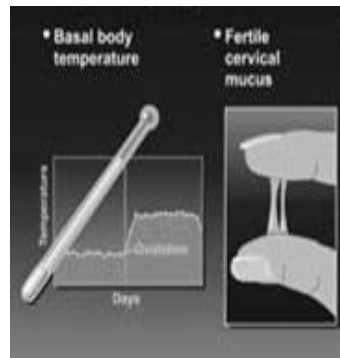
11 STANDARD DAYS METHOD



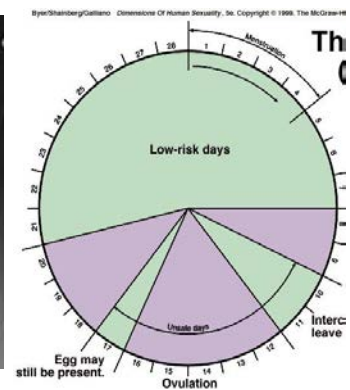
13 BASAL BODY TEMPERATURE



12 MUCUS/BILLINGS/OVULATION



14 SYMPTOTHERMAL



16 CALENDAR/RHYTHM/PERIODIC
ABSTINENCE

2017 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLISH**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

















INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all NDHS field workers is collected as part of the NDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what region do you live?	ILOCOS REGION 01 CAGAYAN VALLEY 02 CENTRAL LUZON 03 CALABARZON 04 BICOL REGION 05 WESTERN VISAYAS 06 CENTRAL VISAYAS 07 EASTERN VISAYAS 08 ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA 09 NORTHERN MINDANAO 10 DAVAO REGION 11 SOCCSKSARGEN 12 NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION 13 CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION .. 14 AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO 15 CARAGA 16 MIMAROPA 17 NEGROS ISLAND REGION 18	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ILOCANO A TAGALOG B BIKOL C WARAY D HILIGAYNON E CEBUANO F ENGLISH G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ILOCANO 01 TAGALOG 02 BIKOL 03 WARAY 04 HILIGAYNON 05 CEBUANO 06 ENGLISH 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS survey prior to this one?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for the Philippine Statistics Authority or the Department of Health at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY .. 1 YES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2 NO 3	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of the Philippine Statistics Authority or the Department of Health?	PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here.		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com		
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com		
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store		
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com		
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram		
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data		
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com		
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:			
 Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		 LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program	
 YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		 Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	
 Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram	