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2022 Philippine National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

Final Report

Philippines

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Philippine Statistics Authority
Quezon City, Philippines

The DHS Program
ICF
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PREFACE

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is proud to present this final report on the 2022 Philippine National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The 2022 NDHS provides information on fertility, fertility preferences, family planning practices, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, nutrition, knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS, violence against women, child discipline, early childhood development, COVID-19 awareness, and other health issues. These indicators are essential for policymaking, program planning, and monitoring and evaluation of population and health programs, including those related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Philippine Development Plan. It is hoped that the series of NDHS surveys have provided program managers, policymakers, social scientists, and researchers with a clearer picture of trends in demographic and health indicators that could illuminate future directions.

The 2022 NDHS is the seventh Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines in collaboration with The DHS Program and the 12th in a series of national DHS surveys conducted every 5 years since 1968 that mainly aim to assess the demographic and health situation in the country. Fieldwork for the survey was carried out from May 2 to June 22, 2022, covering a national sample of over 30,000 households and nearly 28,000 women age 15 to 49. Key indicators results were released in November 2022 through the conduct of a data dissemination forum.

The successful completion of the survey and this report is a product of the joint efforts of the PSA and partner national government agencies, with technical assistance provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through ICF under The DHS Program. Funding for the 2022 NDHS was provided by the Government of the Philippines, while provision of tablet computers for data collection was partially supported by the Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM). The PSA would like to express its deepest gratitude to the Department of Health (DOH), the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for their invaluable contributions during the preparatory and training phases of the survey.

Great appreciation is also extended to the PSA survey team for their hard work and dedication: the staff of the Demographic and Health Statistics Division under the Social Sector Statistics Service of the Sectoral Statistics Office, 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 preparatory and training stages; the staff of the Finance and Administrative Service for their administrative assistance; the staff of the Regional Statistical Services Offices (RSSOs) and Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs) for overseeing the data collection activities; and the 110 interviewing teams composed of team supervisors and field interviewers. Finally, the PSA is grateful to the survey respondents who patiently shared their time and information.

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Quezon City, Philippines
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS   acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC   antenatal care
ARI   acute respiratory infection
ART   antiretroviral treatment
ARVs   antiretroviral medicines
ASFR   age-specific fertility rate

BARMM   Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BCG   bacille Calmette-Guérin
BHW   barangay health worker

CAPI   computer-assisted personal interviewing
CAR   Cordillera Administrative Region
CBR   crude birth rate
CSPro   Census and Survey Processing System

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

EA   enumeration area
ECDI   Early Childhood Development Index
ENC   essential newborn care

FASD   fetal alcohol spectrum disorder
FDA   Food and Drug Administration

GAR   gross attendance ratio
GFR   general fertility rate
GPI   gender parity index
GSIS   Government Service Insurance System

HepB   hepatitis B
Hib   *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
HIV   human immunodeficiency virus
HMO   health maintenance organization
HPV   human papillomavirus
HUC   highly urbanized city

IPV   inactivated polio vaccine
IT   information technology
IUD   intrauterine device
IYCF   infant and young child feeding

JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
KMC	kangaroo mother care
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LGU	local government unit
LPG	liquified petroleum gas
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	measles, mumps, and rubella
MSF	Master Sample Frame
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NCR	National Capital Region
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NHIP	National Health Insurance Program
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
NN	neonatal mortality
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PAPI	pen and paper personal interviewing
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PNC	postnatal care
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PNP	Philippine National Police
POPCOM	Commission on Population and Development
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RPRH	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health law
RSSO	Regional Statistical Services Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SSS	Social Security System
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SUCCESS	Scale-Up Cervical Cancer Elimination with Secondary Prevention Strategy
TFR	total fertility rate
TRO	temporary restraining order
UHC	urban health center
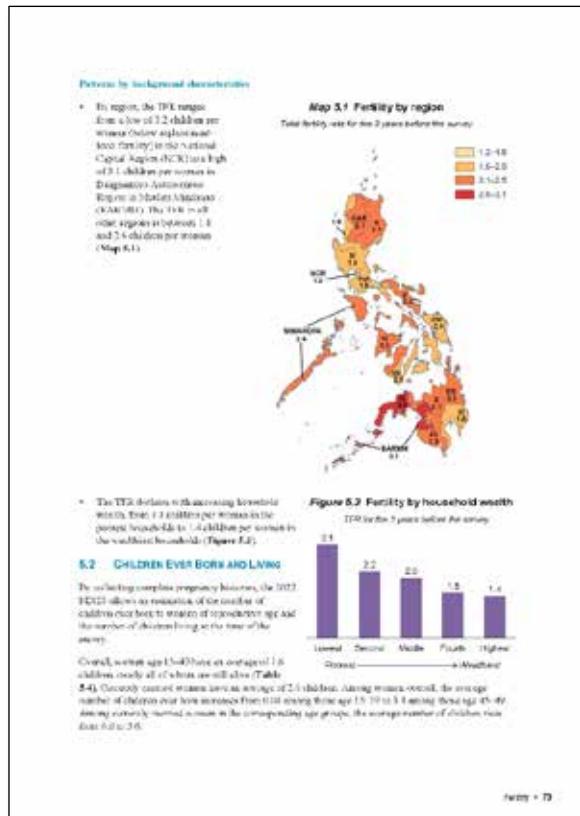
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPPI	University of the Philippines Population Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIA	visual inspection with acetic acid
VIP	ventilated improved pit (latrine)
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2022 PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS)

The 2022 Philippine National DHS (2022 NDHS) final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colorful maps display breakdowns for the 17 administrative regions in the Philippines. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify 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, 2022 NDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of 2022 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 2022 NDHS tables.

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 2022

Background characteristic **3**	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 **2**
Age						
15–19	8.6	60.2	19.6	3.1	33.3	5,531
20–24	9.5	57.8	22.2	4.7	35.9	4,677
25–29	7.9	58.8	21.3	3.6	35.1	3,904
30–34	7.2	59.8	22.1	2.3	33.5	3,729
35–39	7.8	61.6	23.3	3.1	31.5	3,418
40–44	9.3	61.5	26.0	4.3	30.4	3,389
45–49	6.6	59.1	26.0	2.5	32.7	3,173
Residence						
Urban	9.0	62.9	19.9	3.5	31.7	15,579
Rural	7.2	55.7	25.9	3.3	35.5	12,242
Region						
National Capital Region	12.6	65.1	12.5	3.6	31.7	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.3	66.9	20.1	3.1	28.4	438
I - Ilocos	6.1	61.3	28.1	2.6	31.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	10.9	62.8	34.0	4.5	26.2	833
III - Central Luzon	4.4	63.6	17.5	1.7	31.7	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	6.7	56.3	12.1	2.3	39.4	4,215
MIMAROPA	5.2	61.5	17.5	1.4	30.8	715
V - Bicol	4.4	57.0	25.0	2.2	35.4	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	13.7	62.6	35.7	8.2	26.2	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	17.3	57.5	34.3	6.9	27.3	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.6	66.3	21.2	1.6	27.4	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.1	57.6	25.9	2.6	36.4	970
X - Northern Mindanao	3.9	60.8	30.4	1.6	32.9	1,035
XI - Davao	2.3	52.1	19.8	0.8	42.0	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.2	59.3	39.9	4.1	28.3	1,175
XIII - Caraga	7.8	62.8	27.5	4.5	30.3	636
BARMM	11.4	40.6	30.8	6.7	51.1	1,156
Education						
No education	0.2	23.6	21.9	0.0	65.4	197
Grades 1–6	3.7	46.7	23.4	1.3	43.2	2,538
Grades 7–10	7.1	60.2	23.3	2.6	32.4	11,954
Grades 11–12	9.2	62.2	21.1	4.2	31.2	2,751
Postsecondary	9.0	66.2	28.2	5.0	28.2	625
College	10.5	62.2	21.6	4.7	32.3	9,755
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.2	40.5	30.3	2.8	45.7	4,595
Second	6.9	59.4	25.7	3.5	33.2	5,219
Middle	7.0	61.7	21.7	2.8	32.6	5,666
Fourth	9.3	63.8	17.1	3.1	31.3	6,048
Highest	10.8	68.4	20.4	4.6	27.2	6,292
Total **4**	8.2	59.7	22.6	3.4	33.4	27,821

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and 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 on a weekly basis. 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, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the 2022 NDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 8.2% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 59.7% watch television at least weekly, and 22.6% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women with no education listen to the radio at least once a week. This shows that 21.9% of women age 15–49 with no education listen to the radio at least once a week.

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 policymakers 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 is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group is more likely to listen to the radio on a weekly basis?
d) Compare women within the regions—which region has the highest percentage of women who access all three media at least once a week?
e) What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of women who read a newspaper at least once a week by region?
f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to radio at least once a week by wealth quintile?

Answers:
a) 33.4%.
b) Women age 35–44: 62% of women in this age group watch television at least once a week.
c) Women in rural areas: 25.9% of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week, as compared with 19.9% of women in urban areas.
d) Western Visayas: 8.2% of women in Western Visayas access all three media at least once a week.
e) By region, the percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week ranges from a low of 2.3% in Davao Region to a high of 17.3% in Central Visayas.
f) Yes. Weekly exposure to the radio generally decreases as household wealth increases: 30.3% of women in the lowest wealth quintile listen to the radio at least once a week, compared with 20.4% of women in the highest wealth quintile and 17.1% of women in the fourth quintile.

Example 2: Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI **1**

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 2022

Background characteristic	**2** 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 the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.4	691	*	*	3
6–11	0.5	740	*	*	4
12–23	1.0	1,442	*	*	15
24–35	0.2	1,548	*	*	4
36–47	0.7	1,649	*	*	12
48–59	0.7	1,677	*	*	12
Sex					
Male	0.7	3,967	(56.9)	(44.6)	27
Female	0.6	3,779	*	*	22
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.0	376	nc	nc	0
Does not smoke	0.7	7,370	71.8	50.2	50
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	0.6	4,187	*	*	25
Solid fuel[4]	0.7	3,539	(55.8)	(38.5)	24
Gasoline/diesel	*	1	nc	nc	0
Kerosene/paraffin	*	12	nc	nc	0
No food cooked in household	*	7	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	0.6	4,026	*	*	24
Rural	0.7	3,720	(59.3) **4**	(29.8)	25
Region					
National Capital Region	0.2	839	*	*	2
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.3	119	*	*	0
I - Ilocos	0.8	393	*	*	3
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	232	*	*	2
III - Central Luzon	1.2	833	*	*	10
IVA - CALABARZON	0.5	1,127	*	*	6
MIMAROPA	1.1	226	*	*	3
V - Bicol	1.2	387	*	*	5
VI - Western Visayas	1.8	522	*	*	9
VII - Central Visayas	0.1	565	*	*	1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.5	290	*	*	2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	343	nc	nc	0
X - Northern Mindanao	0.1	317	*	*	0
XI - Davao	0.9	441	*	*	4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.7	394	*	*	3
XIII - Caraga	0.3	209	*	*	1
BARMM	0.1	508	*	*	0
Mother's education					
No education	0.9	71	*	*	1
Grades 1–6	0.7	1,012	*	*	7
Grades 7–10	0.8	3,582	(73.7)	(52.8)	27
Grades 11–12	0.2	330	*	*	1
Postsecondary	0.7	215	*	*	1
College	0.5	2,537	*	*	12
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.5	2,035	*	*	11
Second	1.0	1,618	*	*	16
Middle	0.3	1,601	*	*	4
Fourth	0.5	1,290	*	*	6
Highest	1.0	1,202	*	*	12
Total **3**	0.6	7,746	71.8	50.2	50

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

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 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 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 0.6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 50, or 0.6% of the 7,746 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 0.6% 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 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in rural areas were taken for advice or treatment? It's 59.3%. 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 female children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey were taken for advice or treatment? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. 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 2022 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 large enough sample size in each area. For the 2022 NDHS, 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

Table 3.1.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	**3** Weighted percent	**2** Weighted number	**1** Unweighted number
Region			
National Capital Region	15.4	4,280	2,635
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.6	438	1,668
I - Ilocos	5.3	1,473	1,160
II - Cagayan Valley	3.0	833	1,164
III - Central Luzon	11.1	3,100	2,321
IVA - CALABARZON	15.2	4,215	1,613
MIMAROPA	2.6	715	1,405
V - Bicol	5.1	1,405	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	6.6	1,831	1,842
VII - Central Visayas	7.3	2,023	1,457
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.8	1,062	1,678
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	970	1,159
X - Northern Mindanao	3.7	1,035	1,711
XI - Davao	5.3	1,474	1,418
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	1,175	1,360
XIII - Caraga	2.3	636	1,512
BARMM	4.2	1,156	2,165
Total	100.0	27,821	27,821

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 enough money to interview 27,821 women and want to produce results that are representative of the Philippines as a whole and its regions (as in modified Table 3.1.1). However, the total population of the Philippines is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as the National Capital Region, are heavily populated while others, such as Zamboanga Peninsula, are not. Thus, Zamboanga Peninsula 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)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 1,159 in Zamboanga Peninsula to 2,635 in the 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 the National Capital Region is 15.4% of the population in the Philippines, while Zamboanga Peninsula's population contributes only 3.5% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in the National Capital Region accounts for only 9.5% of the total sample of women interviewed (2,635/27,821) and the number of women interviewed in Zamboanga Peninsula accounts for 4.2% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,159/27,821). 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 Zamboanga Peninsula, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like the National Capital Region, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that 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 the regional level. The total

national sample size of 27,821 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 the National Capital Region and the proportion of women who live in Zamboanga Peninsula.

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 2022 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

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Philippines NDHS 2022

Indicator			Residence Urban	Residence Rural	Total	NDHS table number
1. No poverty						
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services					
	a)	Access to basic drinking water services	99.3	94.4	97.0	16.2
	b)	Access to basic sanitation services	84.0	80.7	82.5	16.7
	c)	Access to basic hygiene services	96.1	93.6	94.9	16.11
	d)	Access to electricity[1]	97.6	89.7	93.8	2.3
	e)	Access to clean fuels and technologies[2]	77.6	35.5	57.7	2.4

Indicator			Sex Male	Sex Female	Total	
3. Good health and well-being						
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		na	na	89.6	9.12
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate[3]		29.0	23.0	26.0	8.2
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate[3]		17.0	13.0	15.0	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	58.3	na	7.14.2
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women					
	a)	Girls aged 10–14 years[4]	na	0	na	5.1
	b)	Women aged 15–19 years[5]	na	25	na	5.1
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[6]		na	4.5	na	3.12
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)[7]	80.5	77.2	78.9	10.4.1
	b)	Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[8]	67.4	65.3	66.4	10.4.1
	c)	Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[9]	71.2	71.8	71.5	10.4.1
4. Quality education						
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being		74.3	79.6	76.8	10.13
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)		77.8	82.7	80.1	2.13
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[10,11]		na	11.9	na	15.13
	a)	Physical violence	na	3.2	na	15.13
	b)	Sexual violence	na	1.3	na	15.13
	c)	Psychological violence	na	10.5	na	15.13
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months[12]		na	0.2	na	15.6
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	1.5	na	4.3
	b)	before age 18	na	9.4	na	4.3
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[13]		na	82.3	na	14.12
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[14]		na	90.9	na	14.6

Indicator			Residence Urban	Residence Rural	Total	
6. Clean water and sanitation						
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services					
	a)	Proportion with basic drinking water services	99.3	94.4	97.0	16.2
	b)	Proportion with water available when needed	91.7	87.8	89.9	16.4
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water					
	a)	Proportion using basic sanitation service	84.0	80.7	82.5	16.7
	b)	Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	95.5	92.6	94.1	16.9
	c)	Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	96.1	93.6	94.9	16.11
	d)	Proportion using open defecation	1.2	5.0	3.0	16.6
7. Affordable clean energy						
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity[1]		97.6	89.7	93.8	2.3
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2]		77.6	35.5	57.7	2.4

Continued...

	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[14]	na	56.6	na	14.6
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month[15]	61.1	56.4	58.8	2.14
16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18[16]	na	2.1	na	15.7
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	94.3	93.7	94.0	2.10
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[17]	na	82.2	na	3.5

na = not applicable

[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity.

[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

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

[4] 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

[5] 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

[6] Data are not age-standardized and are available for women age 15–49 only.

[7] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine

[8] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine

[9] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

[10] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.

[11] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

[12] Data are available for women age 15–49 only.

[13] Data are available for currently married women only.
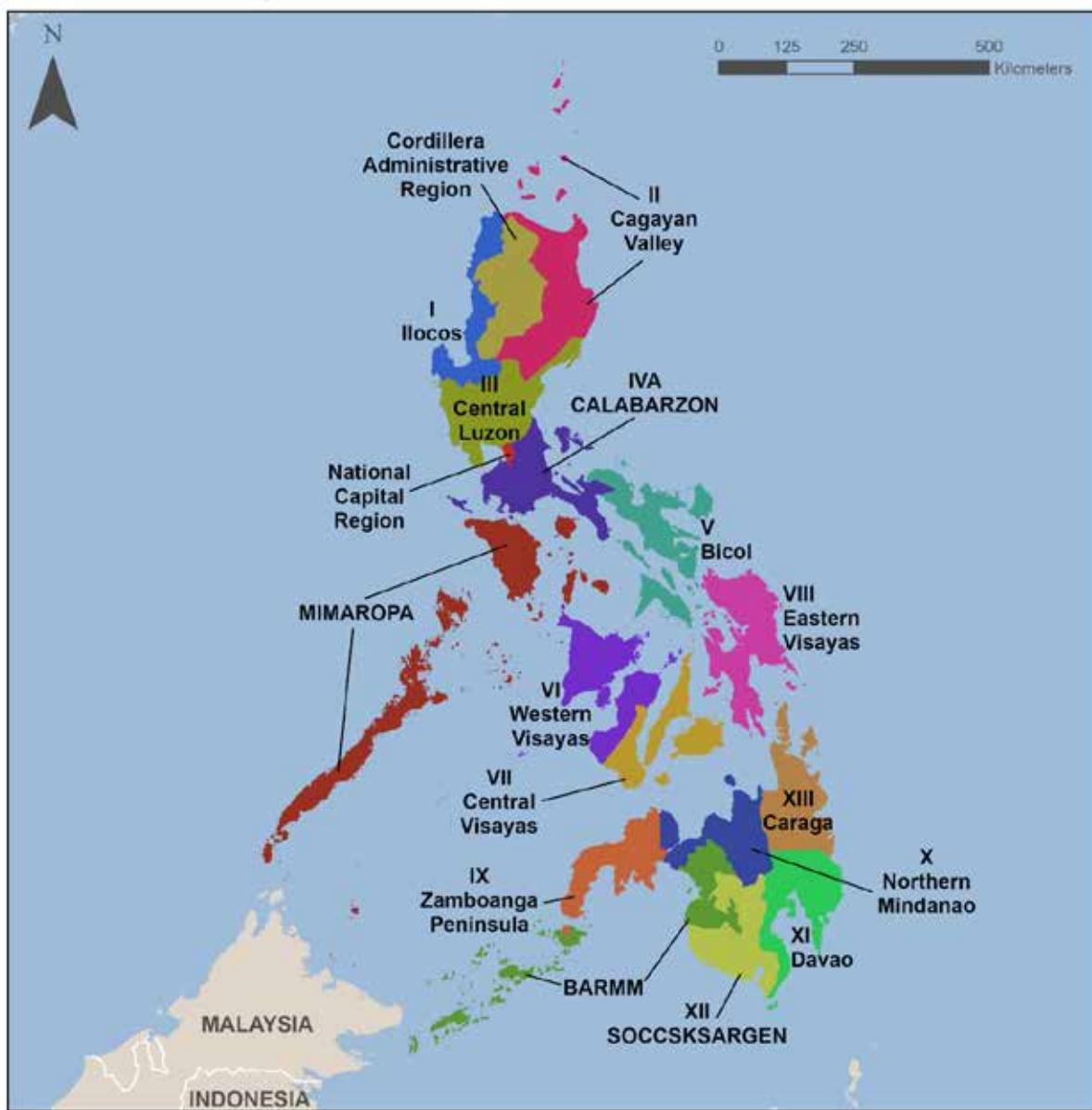
[14] Data are available for women age 15–49 only.

[15] Data are available for children age 1–14 only.

[16] Data are available for women only.

[17] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have used the Internet in the last 12 months.

PHILIPPINES

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY $\quad$ **1**

T he 2022 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the seventh Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines in collaboration with the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program and the 12th in a series of national DHS surveys conducted every 5 years since 1968. The 2022 NDHS was implemented by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data collection took place from May 2 to June 22, 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Funding for the 2022 NDHS was provided by the Government of the Philippines, while the provision of tablet computers for data collection was supported by the Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM). Other agencies and organizations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical support were the Department of Health (DoH), the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2022 NDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the NDHS collected information on fertility, fertility preferences, family planning practices, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, nutrition, knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS, violence against women, child discipline, early childhood development, and other health issues.

The information collected through the NDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in designing and evaluating programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population. The 2022 NDHS also provides indicators anchored to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the new Philippine Development Plan for 2023 to 2028.[1]

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The Philippines has 17 administrative regions, namely the National Capital Region (NCR), the 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), 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), Region XIII (Caraga), and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Each region is composed of provinces, which are subdivided into highly urbanized cities (HUCs), other cities and 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 2022 NDHS was based on a two-stage stratified sample design using the Master Sample Frame (MSF)

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[1] https://pdp.neda.gov.ph/philippine-development-plan-2023-2028/

designed and compiled by the PSA. The MSF was constructed based on the listing of households from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and updated based on the listing of households from the 2015 Census of Population. The first stage involved a systematic selection of 1,247 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 22 or 29 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 preselected housing units. No replacements and no changes of the preselected 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 usual 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 women's safety.

It is important to note that in the interim between the 2017 NDHS and the 2022 NDHS, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) began its transition into the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) when the Bangsamoro Organic Law was ratified in January and February of 2019. During the ratification process, Cotabato City and 67 barangays in Cotabato province (formerly part of Region XII [SOCCSKSARGEN]) also voted to join BARMM. In April 2022, the PSA finalized a manual outlining its plan to formally adapt the composition and boundaries of BARMM, allowing for a 1-year transition with full implementation expected in November 2022. Although the 2022 NDHS references BARMM, the updated boundaries of the region were not taken into consideration during the sampling procedure since this activity took place prior to the full implementation of the transition. Estimates for BARMM and Region XII are therefore not fully representative of the regions as currently defined but as previously defined prior to 2019.

1.3   QUESTIONNAIRES

Two questionnaires were used for the 2022 NDHS: the Household Questionnaire and the Woman's Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to the Philippines. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government agencies, academe, and international agencies. The survey protocol was reviewed by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

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.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all usual residents of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected for each person listed, including sex, age, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. The data on age and sex 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 and characteristics of the household's housing unit, such as source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, materials used for the flooring of the housing unit, and ownership of various durable goods. In addition, survey-specific sections were included that collected information on health facility utilization by household members and knowledge of local health programs, noncommunicable diseases, and infectious diseases including

COVID-19. Lastly, the Household Questionnaire included the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) child discipline module.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information on the following topics:

- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Reproduction
- Family planning
- Maternal and newborn health care
- Vaccination and health of children
- Children's nutrition
- Women's dietary diversity
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Husbands' background characteristics and women's employment activity
- HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections
- Women's safety (including measures of physical, sexual, and emotional violence)
- Early Childhood Development Index
- Other health issues such as alcohol consumption and use of tobacco

In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers. Its purpose was to collect basic background information on the people who were collecting data in the field, including the team supervisors and interviewers.

As was done in the 2017 NDHS, 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 2022 NDHS 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.

1.4 TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

Prior to finalizing the design of survey materials, a pretest briefing among PSA staff was held from September 29 to October 1, 2021, at which the concepts used in the survey, field enumeration, and supervision procedures were discussed and specific instructions for completing the questionnaires were provided.

A pretest exercise using paper and pencil personal interviewing (PAPI) was conducted by the PSA from October 6 to 9, 2021, in the municipality of Sagada, Mt. Province, Cordillera Administrative Region. It aimed to test the flow and clarity of the questions, the output rate per day, the sustainability of the respondent's attitude and motivation in answering the questions, and other issues that may arise during data collection. A pretest debriefing was held on October 11, 2021, to discuss experiences in the administration of the questionnaires, including problems encountered and recommendations for their resolution.

In preparation for the training of field staff, the PSA also led a training of trainers from March 7 to 10, 2022, in Quezon City, Metro Manila. The training focused on discussions of the questionnaires, the interviewer's manual, and field operations guidelines.

1.5   TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Training of the field staff was conducted on two levels. The first was the training of the Task Force, and the second was the training of the interviewing teams in the Task Force trainers' respective regions. The Task Force training was conducted from March 14 to April 1, 2022, in Quezon City, Metro Manila. The training focused on how to properly carry out the interviews and fill out the questionnaires, on understanding concepts and definitions, and on the CAPI system training. This training included 2 days of field practice in two clusters in Quezon City. Trainees were PSA staff from Regional Statistical Services Offices (RSSOs) who served as regional focal persons and information technology (IT) specialists. Selected PSA staff from the Demographic and Health Statistics Division (DHSD) of the Social Sector Statistics Service and representatives from ICF acted as trainers. There were also resource speakers from the DOH, PCW, and UPPI for certain topics.

The second level of training took place from April 4 to 26, 2022, in 17 training centers selected by the RSSOs. Trainers in the second-level training were participants in the Task Force training. The instructors for the second-level training were the 17 regional supervisors and 17 regional IT specialists from each of the 17 regions who were trained during the Task Force training. A total of 305 field interviewers and 110 team supervisors were recruited from each of the respective regions to take part in the second-level training, and trainers from the PSA Central Office and ICF representatives provided additional supervision and assistance during this training.

1.6   FIELDWORK

Survey data collection was carried out from May 2 to June 22, 2022, by the 110 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 2022 NDHS. Regional and team supervisors were engaged to supervise their teams on a full-time basis. Just after data collection was launched, staff from the PSA Central Office conducted a 3-day field supervision from May 4 to 6, 2022, to closely observe the teams and ensure that any errors or issues were immediately corrected. Field check tables based on data from completed questionnaires were also generated regularly by the PSA Central Office and used to monitor progress and provide regular feedback to the field teams. GPS points were also collected during the household and women's interviews for quality control, but these data are not included in the final data set due to confidentiality. Cluster level GPS data, displaced following standard DHS procedures, are provided. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, guidelines were developed to mitigate potential risk of infection of field teams and survey respondents. These guidelines were followed throughout field data collection, monitoring, and supervision.

1.7   DATA PROCESSING AND DATA SECURITY

Processing the 2022 NDHS data began almost as soon as fieldwork started, and data security procedures were in place in accordance with confidentiality of information as provided by Philippine laws. As data collection was completed in each PSU or cluster, all electronic data files were transferred securely via SyncCloud to a server maintained by 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 area of assignment. Timely generation of field check tables allowed for effective monitoring of fieldwork, including tracking questionnaire completion rates. Only the field teams, project managers, and NDHS supervisors in the provincial, regional, and central offices were given access to the CAPI system and the SyncCloud server.

A team of secondary editors in the PSA Central Office carried out secondary editing, which involved resolving inconsistencies and recoding "other" responses; the former was conducted during data collection, and the latter was conducted following the completion of the fieldwork. Data editing was performed using the CSPro software package. The secondary editing of the data was completed in August 2022. The final

cleaning of the data set was carried out by data processing specialists from The DHS Program in September 2022.

Throughout this report, the numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk, and percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown in parentheses. This is 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 the results of the household and individual interviews and response rates, according to residence, for the 2022 NDHS. A total of 35,470 households were selected for the 2022 NDHS sample, of which 30,621 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 30,372 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. In the interviewed households, 28,379 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 27,821 women, yielding a response rate of 98%.

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 2022

| Result | Residence | | |
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	13,488	21,982	35,470
Households occupied	11,701	18,920	30,621
Households interviewed	11,573	18,799	30,372
Household response rate[1]	98.9	99.4	99.2
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	11,566	16,813	28,379
Number of eligible women interviewed	11,334	16,487	27,821
Eligible women response rate[2]	98.0	98.1	98.0

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, AND CHILD DISCIPLINE

2

Key Findings

- **Electricity:** 95% of households have electricity.
- **Clean fuels and technologies:** 58% of the Filipino population primarily relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting.
- **Household composition:** On average, households in the Philippines have 4.2 members; 26% of households are female-headed.
- **Birth registration:** 94% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; 85% of children have a birth certificate.
- **School attendance:** Overall, 5% of women and girls and 6% of boys and men age 6 and older have never been to school. The median number of years of schooling completed is 9.1 for women and girls, as compared with 8.4 for boys and men.
- **Child discipline:** In the month prior to the survey, 36% of children age 1–14 experienced only nonviolent discipline, 48% experienced psychological aggression, 39% experienced physical punishment, and 59% experienced at least one form of violent discipline.

I nformation on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2022 NDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, and household population and composition.

In addition, information obtained in the 2022 NDHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of children in the Philippines, including children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, and child discipline.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The survey collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and number of rooms used for sleeping. Overall, 95% of households in the Philippines have electricity. The most common flooring materials are concrete/cement (53% of households) and ceramic tiles (28% of households). More than half of households use at least two rooms for sleeping; 39% use two rooms and 25% use three or more rooms (**Table 2.1**).

Exposure to tobacco smoke is common in the Philippines. In 28% of households, someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis, and in 6% of households someone smokes inside on a weekly basis.

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Clean heating fuels and technologies

Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lanterns, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, and biogas lamps

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Cooking is one of the major activities of most households. It contributes to energy consumption and, depending on the fuel type and cooking technology used, places the household at risk of exposure to smoke and injury due to accidental fire.

In the Philippines, 79% of households cook inside the home, 8% in a separate building, and 13% outside. Fifty-eight percent of the Filipino population[1] uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, with the majority of the population relying on LPG/natural gas stoves (56%). For the 42% of the population that relies on other fuels and technologies, the most common technologies are three-stone stoves/open fires (19%) and traditional solid fuel stoves (16%). The most common solid fuels used by the household population are wood (33%) and charcoal (8%) (**Table 2.2**).

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

Given the climate of the Philippines, household heating is extremely uncommon; well under 1% of households use any heating (**Table 2.3**).

Ninety-nine percent of the population uses clean fuels and technologies for lighting, with 94% relying on electricity.

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[1] Filipino population or population refers to individuals living in households in the Philippines. In this report, this may include the de facto or de jure population. Please see the table description to determine for which population the data are being presented.

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies
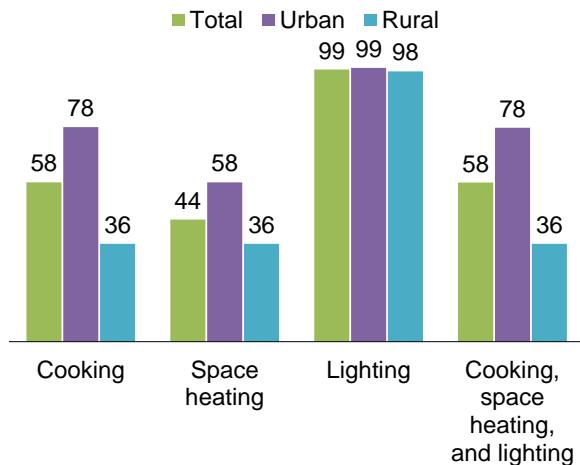
Overall, 58% of the Filipino population primarily relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (**Table 2.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-eight percent of the urban population uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, as compared with 36% of the rural population (**Figure 2.1**).

- Among regions, 97% of the population in the National Capital Region (NCR) relies on clean fuels and technologies, compared with only 12% of the population in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

***Figure 2.1* Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence**

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey collected information about household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals. As shown in **Table 2.5.1**, 92% of households have a mobile phone, 74% have a television, 69% have a watch, 52% have a refrigerator, 47% have a radio, and 30% have a computer. Almost half (48%) of households have a motorcycle/tricycle, 25% have a bicycle/scooter, and 12% have an automobile.

Overall, 15% of households own agricultural land and 32% own farm animals. Households in rural areas are more likely to own agricultural land (24%) or farm animals (52%) than households in urban areas (8% and 16%, respectively).

2.2.2 Housing Unit Ownership

More than half of households (56%) own or have owner-like possession of both the house and lot in which they live, and 17% of households own the house but rent the lot for free with the consent of the owner. Additionally, 11% rent the house or room including the lot, and 10% rent the house and lot for free with the consent of the owner (**Table 2.5.2**).

Across regions, house and lot ownership is highest in Cagayan Valley (77%), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (72%), and Ilocos Region and Central Luzon (67% each) and lowest in Zamboanga Peninsula (34%), followed by BARMM and NCR (49% each). The percentage of households renting their house and lot is highest in NCR (30%) and CALABARZON (16%); the other regions have relatively low percentages (10% or below).

2.2.3 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 their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

Table 2.6 shows the distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile according to residence and region. The population living in households in urban areas is more likely than the population in rural areas to fall into the higher wealth quintiles, while the population in rural areas is more likely to fall into the lower wealth quintiles. Fifty-four percent of the urban population falls in the two highest wealth quintiles. By contrast, 57% of the rural population falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.2**). Wealth varies widely by region. Thirty-three percent of the population in Central Luzon falls in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with only 2% of the population in BARMM. Conversely, 73% of the population in BARMM falls in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with only 1% in NCR.

Figure 2.2 **Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles

Table 2.6 also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 being an equal wealth distribution and 1 being a totally unequal distribution. The Gini coefficient is 0.16 at the national level, 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 (0.12 versus 0.20).

2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

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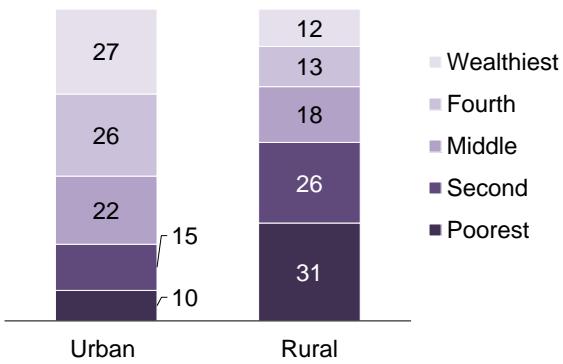
A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

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

A total of 123,276 individuals stayed overnight in the 30,372 households interviewed in the 2022 NDHS. Fifty-one percent (62,600) of these individuals were male and 49% (60,676) were female (**Table 2.7**), yielding a sex ratio of 103 males per 100 females. The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** illustrates the distribution of the de facto population by 5-year age groups and sex. Children under age 15 account for 28% of the population, while individuals age 65 and older make up only 8%.

Figure 2.3 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

The majority of households in the Philippines are male-headed (74%). Female-headed households are more common in urban areas than in rural areas (29% and 22%, 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 2.8**).

Trends: The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 86% in 1993 to 74% in 2022. Mean household size declined from 5.3 members in 1993 to 4.2 members in 2017, where it remained in 2022.

2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

The definition of orphanhood can vary, but in the NDHS it refers to the population of children age 0–17 with one or both parents dead. **Table 2.9** shows that 70% of children under age 18 live with both of their biological parents, 11% do not live with a biological parent, and 6% are orphans.

Orphanhood decreases from 7% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 5% among children in the highest quintile.

2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Table 2.10 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, 94% of children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities; this includes 85% with a birth certificate and 9% whose birth was registered but who do not have a birth certificate.
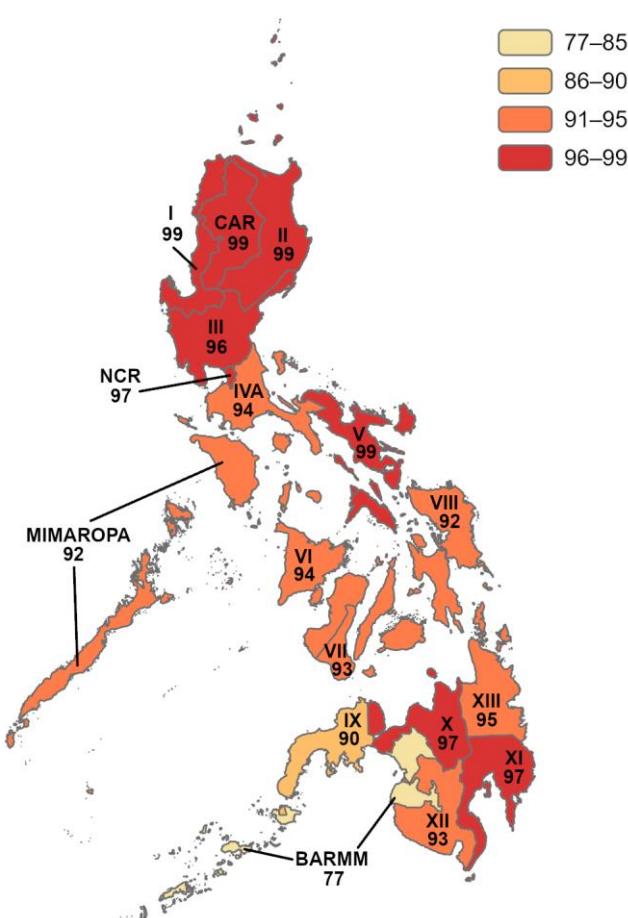
Trends: The percentage of children whose births are registered has increased slightly since 2017, from 92% to 94%. Over the same time period, the percentage of children with a birth certificate has risen from 68% to 85%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children whose births were registered is 90% or above in all regions except BARMM (77%) (**Map 2.1**); notably, the percentage of children with a birth certificate shows more variability, from a high of 96% in Bicol Region to a low of 37% in BARMM.

- The percentage of children whose births were registered rises with increasing household wealth, from 87% in the lowest wealth quintile to over 99% in the highest wealth quintile. The pattern is similar for possession of a birth certificate; 70% of children in the lowest quintile have a birth certificate, as compared with 97% in the highest quintile.

Map 2.1 Birth registration by region

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

2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 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 2.11.1 and **2.11.2** present information on educational attainment among the de facto household population age 6 and over. Overall, 5% of women and girls age 6 and over have never been to school, 18% have attended some primary school, 10% have completed primary school but advanced no further, 20% have attended some secondary school, 20% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 27% have attained some education after secondary school. Women and girls age 6 and over have completed a median of 9.1 years of schooling.

Six percent of men and boys age 6 and over have never attended school, 22% have attended some primary school, 10% have completed primary school but advanced no further, 22% have attended some secondary school, 18% have completed secondary school but advanced no further, and 23% have attained some education after secondary school. Men and boys age 6 and over have completed a median of 8.4 years of schooling, or 0.7 years less than women and girls age 6 and over.

Trends: Median years of schooling among women and girls increased from 5.7 years in 1993 to 9.1 years in 2017; between 2017 and 2022, the median number of years of schooling remained unchanged. Among men and boys, median years of schooling increased from 5.6 years in 1993 to 8.4 years in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median number of years of schooling is higher in urban areas than rural areas among both females (9.4 years versus 7.8 years) and males (9.2 years versus 7.0 years).

- Among both females and males, median number of years of schooling is highest in NCR (9.7 years and 9.5 years, respectively) and lowest in BARMM (5.4 years and 5.0 years, respectively). Four percent of females and 5% of males in NCR have never attended school; by contrast, 15% of both females and males in BARMM have never attended school.

- Educational attainment increases with increasing household wealth. Females in the lowest wealth quintile have completed a median of 5.4 years of schooling, as compared with a median of 12.7 years in the highest wealth quintile. The median number of years of schooling increases from 5.1 years among males in the lowest wealth quintile to 12.6 among those in the highest quintile.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary 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 2.12**. Eighty-nine percent of girls age 6–11 attend primary school, as compared with 87% of boys. The net attendance ratio (NAR) drops in secondary school: 87% of girls and 79% of boys age 12–17 attend secondary school.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school is 98 for girls and 101 for boys; the GAR for secondary school is 103 for girls and 96 for boys.
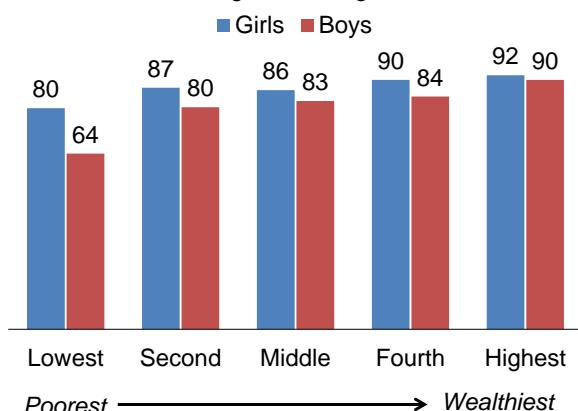
The gender parity index (GPI) for the NAR at the primary school level is 1.01, indicating that in primary school there are slightly more female than male students. At the secondary school level, the GPI for the NAR is 1.10, indicating that there are more girls than boys attending secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- At the primary school level, the total NAR ranges from 76% in BARMM to 94% in Western Visayas. At the secondary school level, the total NAR ranges from 58% in BARMM to 90% in Ilocos Region.

- At the secondary school level, the NAR rises with increasing wealth, from 71% in the lowest wealth quintile to 91% in the highest quintile. In each quintile, the NAR for girls is higher than the NAR for boys, although the difference between boys and girls generally decreases with increasing wealth (**Figure 2.4**).

Figure 2.4 Secondary school attendance by household wealth

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 12–17

2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organized Learning among Children Age 5

The Philippines institutionalized the National System for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) through Republic Act No. 8980 (ECCD Act) for the full range of health, nutrition, early education, and social service programs that provide for the basic holistic needs of young children from birth to age 6. The programs, designed to promote children's growth and development, include (1) center-based programs such as the day-care centers established under Republic Act No. 6972, public and private preschools, kindergarten or school-based programs, community or church-based early childhood education programs initiated by nongovernmental organizations or people's organizations, workplace-related child-care and education programs, child-minding centers, and health centers and stations, and (2) home-based programs such as neighborhood-based play groups, family day-care programs, and parent education and home visiting programs.[2]

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[2] Department of Health. Retrieved from https://doh.gov.ph/sites/default/files/policies_and_laws/RA08980.pdf

Pursuant to the Kindergarten Education Act (Republic Act No. 10157) and the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (Republic Act No. 10533), mandatory and compulsory kindergarten education that effectively promotes physical, social, cognitive, and emotional skill stimulation and formation of values is offered to all Filipino children age 5 to sufficiently prepare them for grade 1 (DOE 2016).

Children age 5 enrolled in early childhood education, a category that includes kindergarten and nursery school, are expected to foster self-expression, acquire language, and start to engage in meaningful communication. These are skills in which children can exercise their coordination and motor skills under the supervision of and in interactions with other people.

Sixty-one percent of children age 5 are enrolled in an early childhood education program, and 19% attend primary school. However, 20% do not attend either an early childhood program or primary education (**Table 2.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The adjusted net attendance ratio is slightly higher in rural areas (81%) than in urban areas (79%).

- Slightly more girls than boys attend an early childhood education program (62% versus 60%). The adjusted net attendance ratio is also higher among girls than boys (83% versus 78%).

2.7 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Nonviolent disciplinary approaches

Include one or more of the following:
- taking away privileges, forbidding something the child liked, or not allowing the child to leave the house
- explaining that the child's behavior was wrong
- giving the child something else to do

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Psychological aggression

Includes one or both of the following:
- shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child
- calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

Physical punishment

Includes one or more of the following:
- shaking the child
- spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand
- hitting the child on the bottom or other part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object
- hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
- hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg
- beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

Sample: De jure children age 1–14

> **Severe physical punishment**
> Includes one or both of the following:
> - hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
> - beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can
>
> *Sample:* De jure children age 1–14

> **Any violent punishment**
> Includes one or both of the following:
> - Any psychological aggression
> - Any physical or severe physical punishment
>
> *Sample:* De jure children age 1–14

The manner in which parents and caretakers discipline children can have long-term consequences for their physical and psychological development and well-being. The 2022 NDHS Household Questionnaire included questions from the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module on how children in the household are usually disciplined. The questions were asked about one randomly selected de jure child age 1–14 per household. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire (the household head or other household member) was asked a series of separate questions about disciplinary practices that may have been used with the child during the month before the survey.

In the Philippines, Republic Act No. 7610 (the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act of 1992) is one of the laws addressing child abuse concerns.[3] Under this act, the state shall intervene on behalf of the child when the parent, guardian, teacher, or individual caring for or having custody of the child fails or is unable to protect the child against abuse, exploitation, and discrimination or when such acts against the child are committed by the said parent, guardian, teacher, or individual. The act also allows the government to protect and rehabilitate children gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances that affect or will affect their survival and normal development and over which they have no control.

Thirty-six percent of children age 1–14 experienced only nonviolent discipline during the month prior to the interview, 48% experienced psychological aggression, 39% experienced physical punishment, and 3% experienced severe physical punishment. Overall, 59% of children age 1–14 experienced at least one form of violent discipline (**Table 2.14**). Twelve percent of household respondents believe that a child needs physical punishment to be raised or educated properly (**Table 2.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Girls were more likely than boys to have experienced only nonviolent discipline (38% versus 34%), while boys were more likely to have experienced any form of violent discipline (61% versus 56%) (**Table 2.14**).

- Experience of either psychological aggression or any violent discipline is lower among children age 1–2 than among older children. Thirty percent of children age 1–2 experienced psychological aggression in the last month, as compared with 47%–52% of children age 3–14.

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[3] Department of Health. Retrieved from https://doh.gov.ph/sites/default/files/policies_and_laws/RA08980.pdf

- Similarly, 45% of children age 1–2 experienced violent discipline, compared with 58%–63% of children age 3–14 (**Figure 2.5**).

- The percentage of household respondents who believe that a child needs to be physically punished is highest in Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao (20%) and lowest in Cagayan Valley (8%) (**Table 2.15**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

Figure 2.5 **Child discipline by age group**

Percentage of children age 1–14 by experience of child disciplining methods

Legend: Only nonviolent discipline / Psychological aggression / Any violent discipline method

Age	Only nonviolent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any violent discipline method
1–2	43	30	45
3–4	32	47	63
5–9	33	52	62
10–14	38	51	58

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	98.0	91.1	94.8	98.0	91.4	94.9
No	2.0	8.9	5.2	2.0	8.6	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand, mud	2.5	7.6	4.8	2.6	7.6	5.0
Wood/planks	4.9	6.4	5.6	5.0	6.9	5.9
Palm/bamboo	2.5	7.4	4.8	2.5	7.2	4.7
Coconut lumber	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Parquet or polished wood	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.9
Vinyl or asphalt strips	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Ceramic tiles	34.6	20.6	28.1	34.7	20.1	27.8
Concrete/cement	50.8	54.8	52.7	50.6	55.1	52.7
Marble	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3
Carpet	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	39.2	32.6	36.2	32.3	26.3	29.5
Two	36.2	41.2	38.5	37.1	42.0	39.4
Three or more	24.6	26.2	25.3	30.6	31.7	31.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	26.1	29.1	27.5	29.1	31.6	30.3
Weekly	4.6	6.7	5.6	4.8	7.3	6.0
Monthly	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Less than once a month	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Never	67.6	62.3	65.1	64.2	59.0	61.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	16,265	14,107	30,372	67,072	60,063	127,135

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	84.0	72.1	78.5	83.4	71.3	77.7
Separate room/kitchen	32.7	31.9	32.4	33.6	32.3	33.0
No separate room/kitchen	51.3	40.1	46.1	49.8	39.0	44.7
In a separate building	4.1	11.8	7.7	4.3	12.4	8.1
Outdoors	11.3	15.7	13.3	12.1	16.1	14.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	**78.9**	**36.8**	**59.3**	**77.6**	**35.5**	**57.7**
Electric stove	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.7
Solar cooker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
LPG/natural gas stove	75.2	35.3	56.7	74.8	34.1	55.6
Piped natural gas stove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Biogas stove	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other fuels and technologies	**20.6**	**62.8**	**40.2**	**22.2**	**64.3**	**42.1**
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Manufactured solid fuel stove	3.3	9.6	6.2	3.5	9.9	6.5
With a chimney	0.5	2.9	1.6	0.5	2.7	1.6
Without a chimney	2.8	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.1	5.0
Traditional solid fuel stove	7.9	24.1	15.4	8.5	24.3	16.0
With a chimney	1.4	5.5	3.3	1.5	5.8	3.5
Without a chimney	6.5	18.6	12.1	7.0	18.5	12.4
Three-stone stove/open fire	8.6	28.7	18.0	9.4	29.9	19.1
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
No food cooked in household	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	**78.9**	**36.8**	**59.3**	**77.6**	**35.5**	**57.7**
Solid fuels for cooking	**19.6**	**62.5**	**39.5**	**21.2**	**64.1**	**41.4**
Charcoal	6.2	10.1	8.0	6.7	10.3	8.4
Wood	13.1	51.7	31.1	14.2	53.1	32.6
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other solid fuels	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other fuels	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.7**
Kerosene/paraffin	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
No food cooked in household	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	16,265	14,107	30,372	67,072	60,063	127,135

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Central heating	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manufactured space heater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufactured cookstove	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional cookstove	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Three-stone stove/open fire	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No heating in household	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Central heating	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG/cooking gas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other fuel	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
No heating in household	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	99.1	97.4	98.3	99.3	97.9	98.6
Electricity	97.6	89.4	93.8	97.6	89.7	93.8
Solar lantern	1.2	6.6	3.7	1.3	7.1	4.0
Rechargeable flashlight/torch/ lantern	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Battery-powered flashlight/torch/ lantern	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Biogas lamp	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Gasoline lamp	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.7
Wood	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Oil lamp	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Candle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other fuel	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No lighting in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	16,265	14,107	30,372	67,072	60,063	127,135

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5]	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	77.8	21.2	66,945	57.8	171	99.3	67,019	77.6	67,072
Rural	35.5	64.2	59,940	35.5	261	98.0	60,041	35.5	60,063
Region									
National Capital Region	96.6	1.2	17,044	100.0	9	100.0	17,072	96.6	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	75.6	24.4	2,189	19.3	72	99.5	2,191	74.6	2,192
I - Ilocos	57.0	43.0	7,002	6.7	17	99.3	7,008	57.1	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	51.3	48.4	4,168	0.0	5	99.5	4,172	51.3	4,172
III - Central Luzon	86.3	13.5	13,899	74.1	71	99.1	13,903	85.8	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	84.1	15.5	18,040	62.3	45	99.7	18,061	84.0	18,069
MIMAROPA	29.0	70.9	3,339	100.0	1	97.8	3,342	29.1	3,345
V - Bicol	36.5	63.5	6,854	100.0	15	98.4	6,870	36.6	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	26.4	71.4	9,133	44.9	33	98.5	9,151	26.6	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	55.1	44.6	9,477	20.3	35	96.2	9,488	54.8	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	44.3	55.4	4,953	42.9	4	98.7	4,970	44.4	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19.4	80.6	4,563	36.1	21	96.6	4,557	19.4	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	31.2	68.8	5,014	39.3	25	97.9	5,028	31.3	5,028
XI - Davao	43.7	55.2	6,961	0.0	4	97.7	6,965	43.7	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	26.8	72.8	5,770	11.0	23	98.8	5,774	26.5	5,777
XIII - Caraga	31.8	67.5	3,057	25.9	16	97.5	3,066	31.5	3,066
BARMM	11.9	88.1	5,421	64.6	36	98.3	5,442	12.2	5,450
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.0	95.7	25,324	18.1	129	93.7	25,356	3.9	25,413
Second	28.0	70.2	25,370	35.4	94	99.8	25,423	28.1	25,441
Middle	68.4	30.6	25,382	60.6	47	100.0	25,435	68.4	25,435
Fourth	90.3	9.4	25,401	64.5	45	100.0	25,421	90.2	25,421
Highest	98.2	1.8	25,408	66.1	116	100.0	25,424	98.0	25,424
Total	57.8	41.5	126,885	44.3	432	98.7	127,060	57.7	127,135

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust
[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp
[5] In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table 2.5.1 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Residence		
Possession	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio	47.1	47.1	47.1
Television	79.9	67.1	73.9
Mobile phone	94.8	88.8	92.0
Computer	37.9	20.1	29.7
Non-mobile telephone	17.3	6.3	12.2
Refrigerator	60.4	43.1	52.3
Washing machine	60.2	39.2	50.4
Air conditioner	27.9	11.3	20.2
Gas range/stove with oven	19.1	11.3	15.5
Induction stove	6.1	2.3	4.3
Microwave/toaster oven	16.6	8.3	12.8
DVD player	15.6	12.9	14.3
Audio component/karaoke	18.2	13.2	15.8
Cable services	23.3	30.3	26.6
Watch	75.9	60.1	68.6
Means of transportation			
Bicycle/scooter	28.9	21.1	25.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	2.1	1.3
Motorcycle/tricycle	44.8	52.1	48.2
Etrike	1.9	1.2	1.6
Car/jeep/van	14.5	8.7	11.8
Tractor	0.7	1.8	1.2
Motorized boat/banca	1.1	4.3	2.6
Ownership of agricultural land	**8.1**	**23.5**	**15.2**
Ownership of farm animals[1]	**15.6**	**51.6**	**32.3**
Number of households	16,265	14,107	30,372

[1] Carabao, cattle, horses, swine, goats, sheep, chickens, ducks, or other poultry

Table 2.5.2 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 2022

Background characteristic	Own or owner-like possession of the house and lot	Own the house, rent the lot	Own the house, rent-free lot with consent of the owner	Own the house, rent-free lot without consent of the owner	Rent house/room, including lot	Rent-free house and lot with consent of the owner	Rent-free house and lot without consent of the owner	Total	Number of households
Residence									
Urban	53.1	2.5	11.9	3.2	17.6	11.2	0.5	100.0	16,265
Rural	60.0	2.3	22.5	3.4	2.3	9.4	0.2	100.0	14,107
Region									
National Capital Region	49.4	3.2	4.5	4.1	29.9	8.5	0.4	100.0	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	71.9	0.4	4.7	1.1	9.7	11.9	0.2	100.0	571
I - Ilocos	66.8	2.8	13.2	2.8	2.8	11.6	0.1	100.0	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	76.6	1.1	11.6	1.8	1.5	7.4	0.1	100.0	1,024
III - Central Luzon	67.1	0.7	9.7	2.6	9.7	9.5	0.6	100.0	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	56.7	1.3	9.9	2.2	15.7	13.6	0.6	100.0	4,394
MIMAROPA	52.7	1.3	20.7	8.0	6.5	10.6	0.2	100.0	833
V - Bicol	50.4	3.0	29.4	5.0	2.6	9.6	0.1	100.0	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	51.4	4.1	30.9	3.2	2.9	7.2	0.4	100.0	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	51.6	4.0	22.8	2.9	8.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	54.1	5.5	25.9	3.7	3.2	7.6	0.1	100.0	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	34.3	4.9	40.6	5.0	3.5	11.6	0.1	100.0	990
X - Northern Mindanao	62.5	2.8	19.3	2.0	3.3	9.8	0.3	100.0	1,182
XI - Davao	61.1	0.5	11.0	3.5	10.0	12.6	1.3	100.0	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	55.8	1.5	20.7	5.3	5.9	10.8	0.1	100.0	1,368
XIII - Caraga	50.6	5.1	27.4	4.4	4.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	687
BARMM	49.1	0.8	33.9	1.5	0.1	14.0	0.5	100.0	1,066
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	38.1	2.9	37.7	5.9	2.3	12.5	0.6	100.0	6,151
Second	46.9	3.4	23.3	4.9	8.2	12.8	0.5	100.0	6,022
Middle	52.1	2.8	13.0	3.2	14.3	14.1	0.4	100.0	6,209
Fourth	63.9	1.9	7.3	1.7	17.5	7.6	0.1	100.0	6,098
Highest	81.4	1.1	2.1	0.7	10.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	5,892
Total	56.3	2.4	16.8	3.3	10.5	10.3	0.4	100.0	30,372

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Philippines NDHS 2022

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient[1]
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	9.8	14.8	21.9	26.3	27.2	100.0	67,072	0.12
Rural	31.4	25.9	17.9	12.9	11.9	100.0	60,063	0.20
Region								
National Capital Region	0.8	11.0	27.6	33.5	27.1	100.0	17,073	0.14
Cordillera Admin. Region	12.4	18.0	22.9	26.5	20.2	100.0	2,192	0.15
I - Ilocos	8.9	21.4	23.6	23.4	22.7	100.0	7,008	0.16
II - Cagayan Valley	14.6	26.4	21.4	19.8	17.8	100.0	4,172	0.16
III - Central Luzon	5.2	12.2	22.9	26.4	33.3	100.0	13,931	0.11
IVA - CALABARZON	5.5	13.0	23.2	28.6	29.7	100.0	18,069	0.11
MIMAROPA	30.0	26.7	18.9	12.4	12.1	100.0	3,345	0.19
V - Bicol	29.3	29.0	17.7	12.8	11.2	100.0	6,871	0.20
VI - Western Visayas	26.1	30.2	18.0	11.7	14.1	100.0	9,160	0.18
VII - Central Visayas	24.8	24.7	18.4	16.5	15.6	100.0	9,493	0.21
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.7	24.9	16.3	16.1	17.0	100.0	4,970	0.17
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	49.7	23.9	10.9	7.9	7.6	100.0	4,563	0.26
X - Northern Mindanao	35.0	24.5	16.0	10.3	14.2	100.0	5,028	0.19
XI - Davao	23.7	26.9	19.9	14.5	15.0	100.0	6,965	0.16
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	40.4	24.6	12.9	10.8	11.3	100.0	5,777	0.20
XIII - Caraga	33.1	27.4	14.6	12.2	12.7	100.0	3,066	0.19
BARMM	73.2	15.1	6.7	3.4	1.6	100.0	5,450	0.24
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	127,135	0.16

[1] The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.0
5–9	9.6	8.8	9.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.8
10–14	10.9	10.1	10.5	12.5	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.0	11.3
15–19	10.1	9.3	9.7	11.4	10.0	10.7	10.7	9.6	10.2
20–24	9.6	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.4	7.8	8.9	8.1	8.5
25–29	8.1	7.7	7.9	6.5	5.7	6.1	7.3	6.8	7.0
30–34	7.3	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.6
35–39	6.8	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.1
40–44	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.9
45–49	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.6
50–54	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.6
55–59	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.6
60–64	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0
65–69	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.1
70–74	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.1
75–79	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.2
80+	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.9	1.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	27.5	25.5	26.5	30.1	29.8	30.0	28.8	27.5	28.1
15–64	67.0	66.0	66.5	63.1	60.1	61.6	65.1	63.2	64.2
65+	5.4	8.6	7.0	6.7	10.1	8.4	6.1	9.3	7.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	33.8	31.0	32.4	37.2	36.0	36.6	35.4	33.3	34.4
18+	66.2	69.0	67.6	62.8	64.0	63.3	64.5	66.6	65.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	21.0	19.4	20.2	23.9	22.0	23.0	22.4	20.6	21.5
Number of persons	32,794	32,492	65,286	29,806	28,184	57,990	62,600	60,676	123,276

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	71.0	77.9	74.2
Female	29.0	22.1	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	9.0	8.3	8.7
2	14.1	13.7	13.9
3	18.1	17.3	17.7
4	20.9	20.2	20.6
5	16.4	15.8	16.1
6	9.6	10.5	10.0
7	5.8	6.5	6.1
8	2.8	3.5	3.2
9+	3.4	4.2	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	4.3	4.2
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	0.2	0.4	0.3
Single orphans[1]	4.6	5.3	5.0
Children not living with a biological parent[2]	8.6	12.7	10.5
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	11.7	15.9	13.6
Number of households	16,265	14,107	30,372

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				
Age														
0–4	80.0	11.1	0.9	2.1	0.4	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	5.1	2.1	8,613
<2	84.6	10.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.2	1.2	3,047
2–4	77.6	11.3	1.1	3.0	0.5	5.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	6.1	2.6	5,567
5–9	71.9	9.7	2.2	4.4	1.1	8.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	10.2	4.8	12,110
10–14	66.5	9.0	3.9	5.2	1.4	11.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	13.3	7.5	14,047
15–17	64.0	9.1	4.6	5.2	2.0	11.4	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	14.5	9.7	7,822
Sex														
Male	70.1	9.7	3.0	4.6	1.3	8.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	10.8	6.2	22,262
Female	70.5	9.6	2.8	4.1	1.1	9.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	100.0	11.2	5.8	20,330
Residence														
Urban	69.9	11.3	2.9	4.4	1.3	8.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	9.7	5.8	21,213
Rural	70.7	8.1	3.0	4.3	1.2	10.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	12.2	6.3	21,379
Region														
National Capital Region	70.3	14.2	2.4	4.7	1.1	5.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	6.9	4.8	4,738
Cordillera Admin. Region	68.6	11.5	1.9	6.0	0.7	8.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	10.5	4.4	689
I - Ilocos	67.4	10.4	2.7	4.8	1.4	10.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	12.9	6.6	2,221
II - Cagayan Valley	67.7	9.1	2.1	4.4	1.5	12.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	15.0	5.8	1,308
III - Central Luzon	68.4	10.8	3.0	4.7	1.4	9.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	10.8	5.5	4,419
IVA - CALABARZON	70.0	11.1	2.1	4.5	1.2	8.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	10.6	5.5	5,772
MIMAROPA	68.5	7.7	3.0	6.1	1.2	11.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	13.0	5.9	1,191
V - Bicol	66.2	9.3	3.2	4.2	2.1	11.4	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	100.0	14.3	8.2	2,572
VI - Western Visayas	70.1	8.5	3.5	4.2	1.1	10.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	12.0	6.4	2,878
VII - Central Visayas	70.0	10.6	3.6	4.3	1.2	7.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	9.8	6.7	3,269
VIII - Eastern Visayas	67.8	10.2	2.5	5.1	0.9	11.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	13.4	5.6	1,713
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	70.9	7.7	2.4	5.0	1.3	9.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	11.9	6.3	1,799
X - Northern Mindanao	68.9	8.7	3.5	4.9	1.0	10.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	100.0	12.2	6.3	1,843
XI - Davao	71.6	7.7	4.1	3.3	0.8	9.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	11.9	6.8	2,356
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	72.5	7.1	3.4	3.7	0.7	10.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	12.0	6.1	2,124
XIII - Caraga	69.2	8.3	2.6	5.0	1.3	10.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	12.5	5.5	1,135
BARMM	84.2	2.7	3.9	1.6	1.3	4.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	6.7	2,567
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	74.8	6.6	3.3	4.1	1.5	7.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	9.4	6.5	10,828
Second	69.7	9.0	3.2	5.0	1.3	9.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	11.4	6.4	9,499
Middle	68.2	11.2	2.6	4.1	0.7	9.7	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	12.5	6.1	8,410
Fourth	67.8	11.2	3.0	4.6	1.5	9.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	11.3	6.2	7,307
Highest	69.4	11.9	2.3	3.8	1.1	9.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	10.6	4.7	6,549
Total <15	71.7	9.8	2.6	4.2	1.0	8.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	10.2	5.2	34,770
Total <18	70.3	9.6	2.9	4.4	1.2	9.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	11.0	6.1	42,593

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 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 2022

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				
<1	78.3	13.3	91.6	1,508
1–4	86.0	8.4	94.5	7,105
Sex				
Male	85.3	9.0	94.3	4,440
Female	84.1	9.6	93.7	4,173
Residence				
Urban	87.1	7.9	95.0	4,385
Rural	82.2	10.7	92.9	4,228
Region				
National Capital Region	87.5	9.8	97.4	908
Cordillera Admin. Region	86.1	12.8	98.9	132
I - Ilocos	94.8	3.9	98.6	462
II - Cagayan Valley	89.3	9.2	98.5	261
III - Central Luzon	93.7	2.4	96.1	909
IVA - CALABARZON	92.2	1.6	93.8	1,225
MIMAROPA	75.3	16.6	91.8	252
V - Bicol	95.5	3.4	99.0	455
VI - Western Visayas	87.7	6.3	94.0	574
VII - Central Visayas	86.7	6.0	92.7	650
VIII - Eastern Visayas	81.3	10.3	91.6	329
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	74.4	15.1	89.5	395
X - Northern Mindanao	79.8	17.4	97.2	347
XI - Davao	84.6	12.4	97.0	468
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	86.9	6.2	93.0	447
XIII - Caraga	91.3	3.3	94.7	235
BARMM	36.5	40.8	77.3	568
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	70.4	16.8	87.3	2,270
Second	85.5	9.2	94.7	1,889
Middle	87.4	7.7	95.1	1,718
Fourth	91.7	5.5	97.2	1,428
Highest	97.0	2.5	99.5	1,309
Total	84.7	9.3	94.0	8,613

Table 2.11.1 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 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6–9	43.8	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,900	0.3
10–14	1.0	54.2	18.1	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,662	4.7
15–19	0.8	1.3	1.6	77.3	16.2	2.7	100.0	5,829	9.3
20–24	1.0	1.6	1.9	13.5	25.0	57.0	100.0	4,923	12.5
25–29	0.8	3.1	4.6	12.1	27.0	52.4	100.0	4,096	12.5
30–34	1.2	5.1	4.7	12.8	31.4	44.9	100.0	3,895	9.9
35–39	1.0	7.1	6.5	13.5	30.1	41.8	100.0	3,570	9.7
40–44	2.0	7.0	8.2	12.3	31.5	39.0	100.0	3,549	9.7
45–49	1.7	9.0	10.3	13.1	32.6	33.3	100.0	3,300	9.5
50–54	2.7	10.8	14.9	13.0	27.4	31.2	100.0	3,566	9.4
55–59	2.1	12.8	17.4	11.9	24.2	31.6	100.0	2,989	9.3
60–64	2.4	14.2	23.1	10.8	22.1	27.6	100.0	2,654	9.1
65+	4.3	23.6	26.3	10.0	15.5	20.3	100.0	5,628	5.8
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	*
Residence									
Urban	4.7	14.8	8.3	18.7	21.6	31.8	100.0	29,882	9.4
Rural	6.2	22.2	12.8	20.9	17.4	20.5	100.0	25,685	7.8
Region									
National Capital Region	3.6	10.4	6.9	16.8	25.3	36.9	100.0	7,855	9.7
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.6	16.5	8.6	19.7	12.8	37.7	100.0	936	9.5
I - Ilocos	3.6	15.8	10.7	20.9	21.7	27.3	100.0	3,029	9.2
II - Cagayan Valley	5.5	20.4	11.9	20.7	17.2	24.5	100.0	1,788	8.4
III - Central Luzon	3.8	15.2	11.3	18.7	24.6	26.3	100.0	6,071	9.2
IVA - CALABARZON	4.2	15.8	10.5	17.4	24.2	28.0	100.0	8,167	9.3
MIMAROPA	6.6	18.5	12.6	20.6	17.9	23.8	100.0	1,432	8.6
V - Bicol	5.1	20.1	14.2	22.9	16.8	20.8	100.0	2,953	8.0
VI - Western Visayas	4.4	19.7	10.6	20.2	18.5	26.5	100.0	3,956	9.1
VII - Central Visayas	6.1	22.4	11.0	19.5	17.9	23.1	100.0	4,204	8.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.2	21.5	11.3	22.2	13.1	26.6	100.0	2,164	8.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8.6	25.4	10.3	25.1	12.2	18.4	100.0	1,913	7.1
X - Northern Mindanao	5.7	21.4	10.3	22.3	16.8	23.6	100.0	2,152	8.3
XI - Davao	6.5	19.5	10.8	21.9	16.4	24.9	100.0	2,984	8.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	8.9	21.8	10.5	20.3	15.7	22.8	100.0	2,395	7.7
XIII - Caraga	5.9	20.8	10.6	25.4	13.6	23.8	100.0	1,298	8.5
BARMM	15.1	31.9	9.4	17.7	10.1	15.8	100.0	2,269	5.4
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.3	33.3	14.4	22.9	12.1	6.0	100.0	10,152	5.4
Second	5.8	22.3	13.3	24.3	21.1	13.2	100.0	10,656	7.6
Middle	4.5	17.4	10.8	22.0	24.3	20.9	100.0	11,219	9.1
Fourth	3.6	11.6	9.0	16.8	24.1	34.8	100.0	11,463	9.6
Highest	2.6	8.9	5.4	13.7	16.2	53.1	100.0	12,077	12.7
Total	5.4	18.2	10.4	19.7	19.7	26.6	100.0	55,567	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 2.11.2 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 2022

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6–9	46.4	53.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,245	0.2
10–14	1.3	59.1	17.6	22.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,302	4.5
15–19	0.9	4.8	4.6	76.8	11.2	1.7	100.0	6,711	8.7
20–24	1.2	5.3	4.9	20.9	25.5	42.2	100.0	5,602	11.5
25–29	1.5	8.5	6.1	13.4	23.8	46.7	100.0	4,590	9.9
30–34	1.6	8.9	8.0	16.0	27.4	37.9	100.0	4,265	9.6
35–39	1.0	11.5	10.2	14.6	29.9	32.8	100.0	3,976	9.5
40–44	1.1	12.9	11.1	14.6	27.3	32.9	100.0	3,727	9.4
45–49	1.8	14.5	11.7	12.2	26.6	33.2	100.0	3,577	9.4
50–54	2.5	16.0	15.4	12.0	26.2	28.0	100.0	3,291	9.2
55–59	2.9	16.0	15.0	13.8	23.9	28.4	100.0	2,722	9.2
60–64	2.2	18.4	19.3	11.6	20.5	28.0	100.0	2,319	8.9
65+	2.8	24.2	21.9	11.1	17.4	22.6	100.0	3,795	6.6
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Residence									
Urban	5.1	17.4	8.3	20.4	19.8	29.0	100.0	29,984	9.2
Rural	6.3	26.0	12.6	22.7	15.8	16.5	100.0	27,148	7.0
Region									
National Capital Region	4.9	13.7	6.3	17.8	23.8	33.5	100.0	7,772	9.5
Cordillera Admin. Region	5.2	19.3	9.1	20.2	15.0	31.2	100.0	1,004	9.2
I - Ilocos	4.9	16.7	10.9	22.0	23.5	22.0	100.0	3,094	9.1
II - Cagayan Valley	5.6	23.1	12.5	21.7	16.0	21.1	100.0	1,894	7.7
III - Central Luzon	4.4	18.5	11.0	20.2	21.2	24.7	100.0	6,121	9.0
IVA - CALABARZON	4.4	17.5	9.5	19.0	23.3	26.3	100.0	7,809	9.2
MIMAROPA	7.1	24.3	12.3	23.1	15.6	17.7	100.0	1,501	7.1
V - Bicol	5.5	21.8	15.7	26.6	15.4	14.9	100.0	3,180	7.0
VI - Western Visayas	4.2	21.4	9.3	24.7	16.5	23.9	100.0	4,099	8.7
VII - Central Visayas	4.8	25.5	11.1	22.9	14.3	21.4	100.0	4,348	7.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.9	25.8	11.7	21.6	12.6	22.5	100.0	2,277	7.2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.8	30.5	11.8	24.7	9.3	15.9	100.0	2,065	6.0
X - Northern Mindanao	5.9	27.9	10.2	23.0	13.9	19.1	100.0	2,350	7.2
XI - Davao	6.4	23.2	10.6	23.5	15.9	20.4	100.0	3,241	7.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.8	26.3	11.4	21.2	15.4	18.0	100.0	2,586	6.9
XIII - Caraga	5.7	25.9	11.3	26.4	12.8	17.9	100.0	1,371	7.2
BARMM	15.2	35.7	11.1	18.4	7.6	12.0	100.0	2,419	5.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	10.3	38.0	14.7	22.1	10.2	4.8	100.0	11,842	5.1
Second	6.2	24.9	13.3	26.5	18.2	10.7	100.0	11,714	6.9
Middle	4.9	18.2	10.9	23.7	23.8	18.5	100.0	11,426	8.7
Fourth	3.7	14.1	7.7	19.9	23.2	31.4	100.0	11,423	9.5
Highest	3.1	10.8	4.6	14.5	14.3	52.6	100.0	10,727	12.6
Total	5.7	21.5	10.4	21.5	17.9	23.0	100.0	57,132	8.4

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 2.12 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 2022

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	87.6	88.8	88.2	1.01	101.6	96.7	99.2	0.95
Rural	87.3	88.6	87.9	1.02	101.3	98.9	100.1	0.98
Region								
National Capital Region	84.8	85.3	85.0	1.01	98.7	91.6	95.7	0.93
Cordillera Admin. Region	86.9	90.8	88.9	1.04	100.5	100.3	100.4	1.00
I - Ilocos	89.5	91.4	90.4	1.02	97.7	98.7	98.2	1.01
II - Cagayan Valley	90.4	88.5	89.5	0.98	101.2	94.4	98.0	0.93
III - Central Luzon	90.6	90.1	90.4	0.99	99.7	99.0	99.3	0.99
IVA - CALABARZON	90.0	91.7	90.9	1.02	109.3	100.2	104.4	0.92
MIMAROPA	90.3	86.9	88.8	0.96	102.5	96.6	99.8	0.94
V - Bicol	78.9	81.2	80.0	1.03	90.7	89.3	90.0	0.98
VI - Western Visayas	93.1	93.9	93.5	1.01	104.6	104.3	104.4	1.00
VII - Central Visayas	89.6	90.3	90.0	1.01	101.3	99.6	100.4	0.98
VIII - Eastern Visayas	90.0	90.0	90.0	1.00	102.2	97.5	99.9	0.95
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	84.8	87.0	85.8	1.03	99.4	98.5	99.0	0.99
X - Northern Mindanao	88.9	88.4	88.7	0.99	102.1	98.0	100.2	0.96
XI - Davao	89.7	89.5	89.6	1.00	106.2	95.2	100.5	0.90
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	88.5	91.3	89.8	1.03	101.5	102.5	102.0	1.01
XIII - Caraga	91.3	89.8	90.6	0.98	104.0	100.1	102.2	0.96
BARMM	72.8	79.4	76.1	1.09	100.9	97.3	99.1	0.96
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	84.3	87.2	85.7	1.03	103.0	99.3	101.2	0.96
Second	87.6	89.1	88.3	1.02	98.6	97.9	98.3	0.99
Middle	87.0	90.2	88.6	1.04	100.1	99.3	99.7	0.99
Fourth	91.1	87.6	89.4	0.96	106.2	95.6	101.2	0.90
Highest	89.5	89.8	89.7	1.00	99.3	95.4	97.4	0.96
Total	87.4	88.7	88.0	1.01	101.4	97.8	99.7	0.96
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	80.3	88.3	84.1	1.10	96.8	104.7	100.6	1.08
Rural	77.9	85.7	81.5	1.10	95.4	100.9	97.9	1.06
Region								
National Capital Region	76.7	87.6	81.8	1.14	91.1	104.0	97.0	1.14
Cordillera Admin. Region	86.0	90.0	88.0	1.05	106.5	99.6	103.0	0.93
I - Ilocos	87.0	92.8	89.9	1.07	102.2	104.4	103.3	1.02
II - Cagayan Valley	84.1	94.1	88.8	1.12	96.0	105.8	100.7	1.10
III - Central Luzon	86.0	87.1	86.6	1.01	101.9	99.3	100.6	0.97
IVA - CALABARZON	80.0	89.1	84.5	1.11	98.1	104.7	101.4	1.07
MIMAROPA	84.5	84.5	84.5	1.00	99.7	104.8	102.0	1.05
V - Bicol	71.4	76.2	73.5	1.07	87.2	91.8	89.2	1.05
VI - Western Visayas	85.9	90.8	88.2	1.06	109.5	111.9	110.6	1.02
VII - Central Visayas	79.1	91.3	84.5	1.15	97.0	104.5	100.4	1.08
VIII - Eastern Visayas	82.7	91.8	87.3	1.11	103.8	103.5	103.7	1.00
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	80.4	86.1	83.1	1.07	98.8	104.8	101.6	1.06
X - Northern Mindanao	80.1	86.1	82.7	1.07	99.3	105.2	101.8	1.06
XI - Davao	80.3	91.1	84.8	1.13	94.2	108.3	100.1	1.15
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	74.1	86.1	79.6	1.16	92.4	102.0	96.8	1.10
XIII - Caraga	81.2	87.4	84.0	1.08	96.2	104.7	100.0	1.09
BARMM	54.2	62.3	57.5	1.15	70.5	88.0	77.6	1.25
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	63.5	79.9	70.5	1.26	79.8	96.5	86.9	1.21
Second	80.2	87.3	83.5	1.09	98.6	102.9	100.6	1.04
Middle	82.5	86.4	84.4	1.05	101.1	103.0	102.0	1.02
Fourth	84.1	90.1	86.9	1.07	101.3	105.8	103.4	1.05
Highest	90.1	91.8	91.0	1.02	104.3	106.2	105.3	1.02
Total	79.1	87.0	82.8	1.10	96.1	102.8	99.2	1.07

[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 100.0.
[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 100.0.
[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.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education program or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of children attending | | | | Adjusted NAR[1] | Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year |
	An early childhood education program	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education program nor primary school	Total		
Sex						
Male	60.3	17.5	22.2	100.0	77.8	1,165
Female	62.0	20.6	17.3	100.0	82.7	1,005
Residence						
Urban	61.7	17.2	21.1	100.0	78.9	1,108
Rural	60.5	20.7	18.8	100.0	81.2	1,062
Region						
National Capital Region	55.8	25.4	18.8	100.0	81.2	245
Cordillera Admin. Region	60.9	32.4	6.7	100.0	93.3	34
I - Ilocos	65.5	21.5	13.0	100.0	87.0	76
II - Cagayan Valley	81.0	17.6	1.4	100.0	98.6	63
III - Central Luzon	66.2	18.5	15.3	100.0	84.7	197
IVA - CALABARZON	57.2	16.8	26.0	100.0	74.0	313
MIMAROPA	59.9	18.7	21.4	100.0	78.6	48
V - Bicol	71.4	15.9	12.8	100.0	87.2	114
VI - Western Visayas	61.4	22.1	16.5	100.0	83.5	139
VII - Central Visayas	57.8	24.0	18.2	100.0	81.8	188
VIII - Eastern Visayas	53.5	19.1	27.4	100.0	72.6	91
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	57.0	13.8	29.2	100.0	70.8	96
X - Northern Mindanao	65.5	12.5	22.0	100.0	78.0	102
XI - Davao	79.4	17.4	3.1	100.0	96.9	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	64.2	19.1	16.7	100.0	83.3	119
XIII - Caraga	63.7	25.1	11.2	100.0	88.8	66
BARMM	37.8	7.9	54.3	100.0	45.7	133
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	54.4	16.8	28.9	100.0	71.1	607
Second	66.6	17.6	15.8	100.0	84.2	518
Middle	66.2	18.4	15.4	100.0	84.6	438
Fourth	53.5	27.2	19.3	100.0	80.7	321
Highest	66.4	17.5	16.1	100.0	83.9	285
Total	61.1	18.9	19.9	100.0	80.1	2,170

[1] The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organized learning is the percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

Table 2.14 Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 by child disciplining methods experienced during the last month, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Only nonviolent discipline[1]	Psychological aggression[2]	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[5]	Number of children age 1–14
			Any[3]	Severe[4]		
Age						
1–2	42.7	29.7	33.8	1.6	45.1	1,700
3–4	31.7	46.7	49.5	2.8	63.3	2,047
5–9	33.0	51.5	44.6	3.3	62.3	6,390
10–14	37.5	50.5	32.6	4.1	57.8	7,279
Sex						
Male	33.5	49.8	42.8	3.9	61.1	9,037
Female	38.1	46.8	35.1	2.8	56.4	8,379
Residence						
Urban	34.1	49.8	40.5	3.4	60.3	8,591
Rural	37.2	47.0	37.7	3.5	57.4	8,825
Region						
National Capital Region	34.4	44.4	38.4	3.7	55.1	1,962
Cordillera Admin. Region	30.4	49.4	38.6	1.9	60.5	277
I - Ilocos	32.1	52.6	46.0	0.8	66.3	911
II - Cagayan Valley	26.1	60.4	48.3	1.4	71.7	521
III - Central Luzon	26.2	61.0	46.9	3.3	68.8	1,796
IVA - CALABARZON	34.0	50.1	36.3	2.8	60.1	2,370
MIMAROPA	44.0	43.3	31.6	1.7	52.4	475
V - Bicol	35.0	53.1	40.7	2.8	63.7	1,044
VI - Western Visayas	45.2	33.4	38.1	5.4	51.0	1,183
VII - Central Visayas	39.3	51.3	36.6	2.3	59.9	1,192
VIII - Eastern Visayas	35.7	45.7	44.6	5.2	60.7	703
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	26.5	60.0	58.1	4.3	72.3	744
X - Northern Mindanao	36.7	48.5	34.3	6.8	56.5	776
XI - Davao	28.8	56.4	43.7	6.0	69.2	972
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	44.0	42.7	31.7	2.5	50.7	899
XIII - Caraga	35.1	50.8	32.0	2.1	59.7	471
BARMM	53.7	23.3	21.6	3.2	28.3	1,118
Mother's education						
No education	41.2	34.1	39.9	4.4	46.3	236
Grades 1–6	35.8	47.2	41.2	4.9	58.6	2,655
Grades 7–10	32.2	52.4	41.9	3.5	63.1	7,081
Grades 11–12	23.3	41.5	54.2	0.6	69.7	133
Postsecondary	43.7	38.6	34.8	1.6	49.2	365
College	38.4	45.2	36.4	2.4	55.4	4,182
Mother is not in the household	39.6	47.0	33.8	3.7	55.2	2,764
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	39.0	45.0	39.0	4.2	55.1	4,648
Second	34.4	49.3	41.5	3.3	61.5	3,909
Middle	31.7	52.8	40.7	3.8	63.5	3,419
Fourth	33.9	50.3	40.3	2.6	59.8	2,894
Highest	39.1	45.1	32.3	2.5	54.3	2,546
Total	35.7	48.4	39.1	3.4	58.8	17,416

[1] Includes one or more of the following: (1) taking away privileges, forbidding something the child likes, or not allowing the child to leave the house; (2) explaining that the child's behavior was wrong; or (3) giving the child something else to do
[2] Includes one or both of the following: (1) shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child or (2) calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term
[3] Includes one or more of the following: (1) shaking the child; (2) spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand; (3) hitting the child on the bottom or another part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object; (4) hitting or slapping the child on the hand, arm, or leg; (5) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears; or (6) beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can
[4] Includes one or both of the following: (1) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears or (2) beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can
[5] Includes psychological aggression and/or any physical punishment

Table 2.15 Attitudes toward physical punishment

Among households with a child age 1–14, percentage of household respondents who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Age of the respondent		
<25	11.4	1,197
25–34	12.3	4,625
35–49	12.6	7,558
50+	10.4	4,036
Sex of the respondent		
Male	10.9	2,979
Female	12.2	14,437
Residence		
Urban	12.6	8,591
Rural	11.3	8,825
Region		
National Capital Region	10.1	1,962
Cordillera Admin. Region	16.7	277
I - Ilocos	8.6	911
II - Cagayan Valley	7.8	521
III - Central Luzon	11.4	1,796
IVA - CALABARZON	10.5	2,370
MIMAROPA	8.7	475
V - Bicol	8.6	1,044
VI - Western Visayas	13.4	1,183
VII - Central Visayas	9.8	1,192
VIII - Eastern Visayas	12.9	703
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20.0	744
X - Northern Mindanao	19.9	776
XI - Davao	15.1	972
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.2	899
XIII - Caraga	12.9	471
BARMM	13.7	1,118
Educational level of the respondent		
No education	16.8	346
Grades 1–6	12.5	4,202
Grades 7–10	10.3	7,992
Grades 11–12	10.8	303
Postsecondary	9.4	392
College	14.3	4,181
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	12.0	4,648
Second	11.1	3,909
Middle	11.9	3,419
Fourth	11.5	2,894
Highest	13.7	2,546
Total	11.9	17,416

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

3

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Key Findings

- **Age:** One in five respondents (20%) are age 15–19.

- **Marital status:** 55% of women are currently married or living together with a partner as if married.

- **Residential mobility:** A majority of women (55%) live in the place they were born.

- **Education:** More than three in five women (64%) have completed secondary education or higher.

- **Exposure to media and use of the internet:** Television is still the most popular form of mass media among women, with 6 in 10 women (60%) watching at least once a week. Eight in 10 women (82%) have used the internet in the last 12 months.

- **Employment:** Less than half of women (45%) were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- **Health insurance coverage:** 70% of women age 15–49 have some type of PhilHealth coverage, and 44% have a forms of health insurance other than PhilHealth. Twenty-seven percent of women have no health insurance.

- **Tobacco use:** 5% of women use any type of tobacco product.

- **Alcohol consumption:** 18% of women reported consuming an alcoholic drink in the last month. Ninety-six percent of women who consumed alcohol did so 1–5 days during the preceding month, while only 1% consumed alcohol every day or almost every day. Among those who drank in the previous month, 54% consumed one drink only on days when alcohol was consumed.

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This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco. Together, 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

Table 3.1.1 shows that 27,821 women age 15–49 were interviewed in the 2022 NDHS with the Woman's Questionnaire. One in five women (20%) are between age 15 and age 19. A majority (54%) of respondents reported their health status as good. Among the Tagalog is the predominant ethnic group (30% of the women interviewed), followed by Cebuano (22%). Seventy-seven percent of respondents are Roman Catholic, 10% are Protestant, and 7% are Muslim.

A majority of respondents (55%) are currently married or living together with a partner as if married, while a small percentage are divorced or separated (2%) or widowed (1%). Forty-two percent of respondents have never been married.

More than half of respondents reside in urban areas (56%). The greatest percentage of respondents live in the National Capital Region (NCR) and CALABARZON (15% each), followed by Central Luzon (11%).

At birth, a majority of women age 15–49 resided in a barrio or rural area (53%), while 31% lived in a city and 16% lived in a town proper or población (**Table 3.1.2**). Over half of women (55%) have lived in their current place of residence since birth, while 30% report that they have lived in their current place or residence for 10 or more years.

3.2   EDUCATION AND LITERACY

> **Literacy**
> Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.
> *Sample:* Women age 15–49

Overall, 4% of women age 15–49 have some primary education, 5% have completed primary school but gone no further, 26% have some secondary education, 27% have completed secondary education and gone no further, and 37% have more than a secondary education. One percent of women have no formal education. The median number of years of schooling is 9.9 years (**Table 3.2**).

Literacy is high in the Philippines. Ninety-nine percent of women are literate. Only 1% of women cannot read at all (**Table 3.3**).
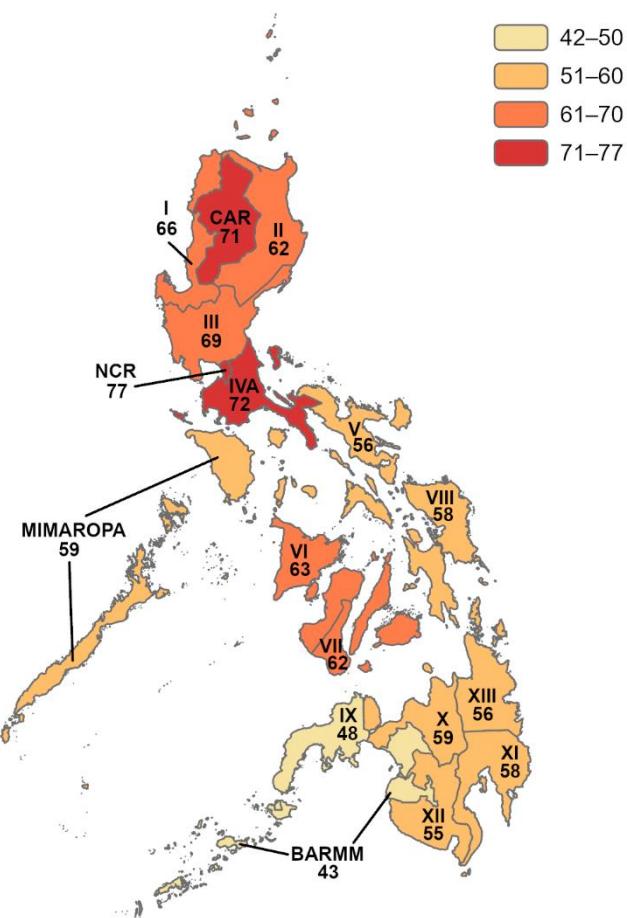
Trends: The median number of years of schooling among women age 15–49 increased steadily between 1993 (8.8 years) and 2017 (10.6 years) before falling in 2022 (9.9 years).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher is greater in urban areas than in rural areas (70% and 57%, respectively).

- Across regions, the percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher is highest in NCR (77%), CALABARZON (72%), and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (71%). Women in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (43%) and Zamboanga Peninsula (48%) are least likely to have completed secondary education or higher (**Map 3.1**).

Map 3.1 **Secondary education by region**
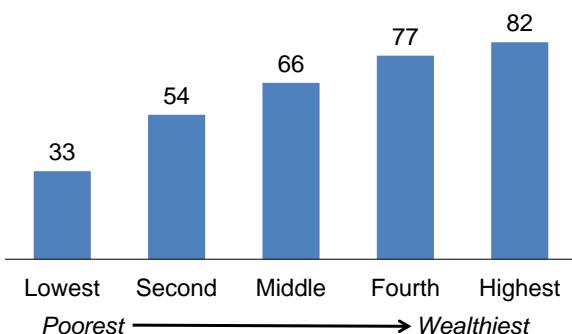
Percentage of women age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher

| 42–50 |
| 51–60 |
| 61–70 |
| 71–77 |

- The percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher increases with increasing household wealth, from 33% in the lowest wealth quintile to 82% in the highest quintile (**Figure 3.1**).

Figure 3.1 **Secondary education by household wealth**

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

Poorest ──────────────▶ Wealthiest

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

Use of the internet
Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.
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.

Among women age 15–49, television is the most common form of mass media accessed (with 60% watching television at least once a week), followed by radio (23%). Only 8% of women read a newspaper at least once a week. One-third of women did not access any of the three media (33%); only 3% accessed all three forms of mass media in the last week (**Table 3.4**).

The internet is a critical tool through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Eight in 10 women (83%) have ever used the internet, and almost all internet users used it in the last 12 months. Among respondents using the internet in the last 12 months, most used it almost every day (82%) (**Table 3.5**).
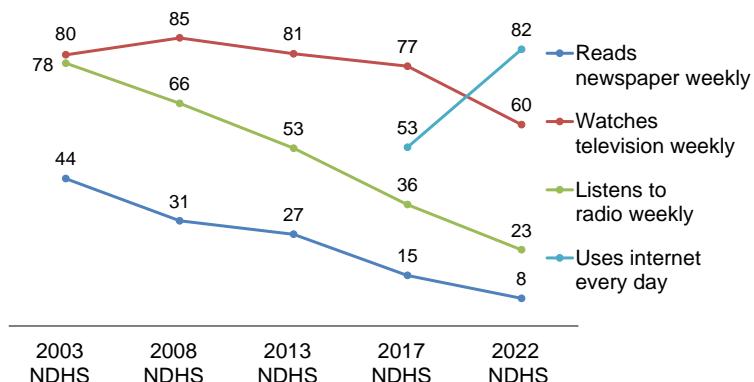
Trends: Women's exposure to all three types of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis declined from 37% in 2003 to 3% in 2022. Over the same period, the percentage of women who accessed none of the three types of media increased from 8% to 33%. As shown in **Figure 3.2**, exposure to each type of media declined between 2003 and 2022.

Figure 3.2 **Trends in exposure to mass media and internet usage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis or exposed to the internet every day

	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
Reads newspaper weekly	44	31	27	15	8
Watches television weekly	80	85	81	77	60
Listens to radio weekly	78	66	53	36	23
Uses internet every day				53	82

Data on use of the internet have been collected only since 2017. In 2017, 68% of women reported using the internet in the last 12 months, as compared with 82% in 2022. Over the same time period, the percentage who used the internet every day rose from 53% to 82% (**Figure 3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exposure to media varies little by age (**Table 3.4**). In contrast, use of the internet in the last 12 months generally declines with age, from 89% and 92% among women age 15–19 and age 20–24, respectively, to 64% among women age 45–49 (**Table 3.5**).

- By region, women in BARMM are most likely to report no weekly exposure to any of the three types of media (51%) (**Table 3.4**) and are least likely to have accessed the internet in the last 12 months (52%) (**Table 3.5**).

- Internet usage increases with increasing wealth; 52% of women in the lowest wealth quintile accessed the internet in the last 12 months, as compared with 96% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 3.3**).

Figure 3.3 **Internet usage by wealth**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used the internet in the last 12 months

Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
52	76	86	92	96

Poorest ➝ *Wealthiest*

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49

Almost half of women (45%) are currently employed; 8% were employed in the last 12 months but are not currently employed, and 47% have not been employed in the last 12 months (**Table 3.6**).

Trends: Since 1998, the percentage of women who are currently employed has been remarkably consistent, fluctuating between 45% and 48%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A greater percentage of women in urban than rural areas are currently employed (48% and 40%, respectively).

- By region, the percentage of women who are currently employed ranges from a high of 51% in Central Visayas to a low of 22% in BARMM.

- The percentage of women who are currently employed increases with increasing household wealth. Only 34% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are employed, as compared with 53% in the highest quintile.

3.5 OCCUPATION
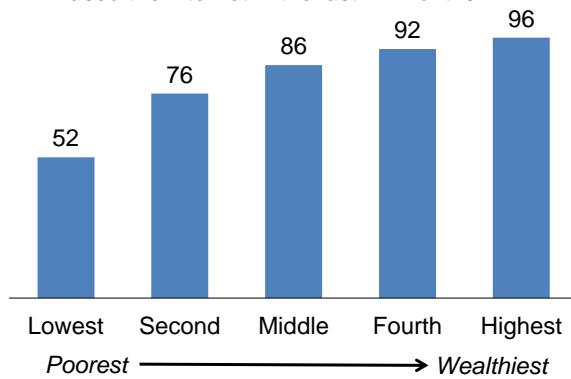
Occupation
Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture, and other.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Among women who were employed in the 12 months before the survey, 23% work in professional, technical, or managerial positions; 35% are engaged in sales and services; 17% are engaged in unskilled manual work; and 12% carry out clerical work (**Figure 3.4** and **Table 3.7**).

Eighty-two percent of women who worked in the 12 months preceding the survey reported being paid in cash only; 16% are not paid for their work. Two percent of women are paid in cash and in-kind, and less than 1% are paid in-kind only (**Table 3.8**).

In addition, the majority of women who were employed in the past 12 months (56%) were employed by a non-family member. Twenty-four percent are self-employed, and 21% are employed by a family member. Most women (70%) are employed year-round.

Figure 3.4 Occupation

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

Sales and services — 35
Unskilled manual — 17
Skilled manual — 5
Professional/technical/managerial — 23
Agriculture — 7
Clerical — 12

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women working in professional, technical, or managerial positions increases with increasing education, from 3% among those with no education to 40% among those with a college education. In contrast, the percentage of women working in agriculture decreases with increasing education, from 46% among those with no education to 2% among those with a college education (**Table 3.7**).

- The most common sector in the lowest, second, middle, and fourth wealth quintiles is sales and services (35%, 45%, 41%, and 35%, respectively). Women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to be employed in professional, technical, or managerial positions (43%).

3.6   HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The objective of the Universal Health Program of the Philippines is to provide Filipinos with 100% health insurance coverage. There are different types of health insurance available in the country, including PhilHealth, the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), the Social Security System (SSS), and private insurance. Anyone may have more than one form of coverage.

In total, 70% of women age 15–49 have some type of PhilHealth coverage; 29% are paying members, 13% are nonpaying members, 17% are dependents of a paying member, and 12% are dependents of a nonpaying member (**Table 3.9**).

Forty-four percent of women have health insurance other than PhilHealth; 39% have insurance through the Social Security System, and 4% have private health insurance. Twenty-seven percent of women have no health insurance.

Trends: The percentage of women without health insurance decreased from 38% in 2013 to 32% in 2017 and 27% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with any type of PhilHealth coverage differs only slightly by residence; 72% of urban women and 68% of rural women have any PhilHealth insurance. However, the
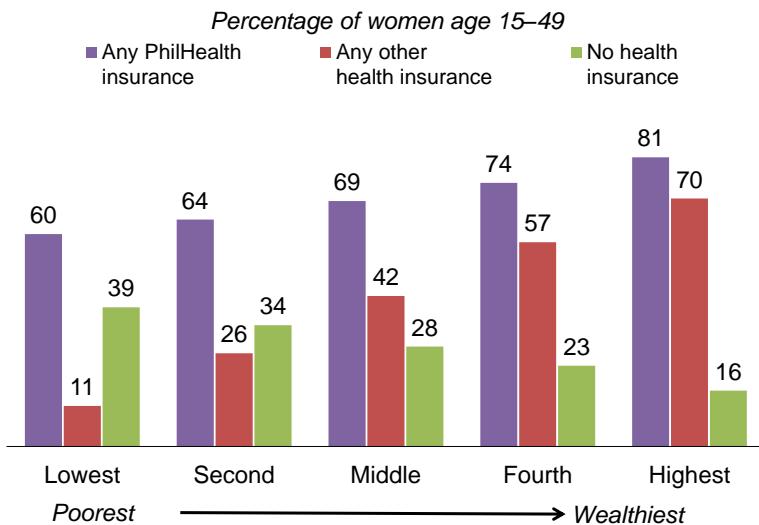
percentage with health insurance other than PhilHealth differs markedly; 55% of women in urban areas have another form of health insurance, as compared with 30% in rural areas.

▪ Health insurance coverage varies by region. For example, 81% of women in Davao Region have any form of PhilHealth coverage, as compared with 42% of women in BARMM. Only 9% of women in BARMM have health insurance other than PhilHealth, compared with 67% in NCR.

Figure 3.5 Health insurance coverage by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15–49

▪ Insurance coverage increases with increasing household wealth. Sixty percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have any PhilHealth insurance and 11% have another form of health insurance; 81% of women in the highest quintile have any PhilHealth coverage and 70% have some other form of coverage. Thirty-nine percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have no insurance, as compared with only 16% in the highest quintile (**Figure 3.5**).

3.7   TOBACCO USE

Smoking is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and multiple forms of cancer. It contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis symptoms. Through secondhand smoke, tobacco use affects the health status of all household members.

Overall, 4% of women age 15–49 smoke any type of tobacco; 4% smoke cigarettes and 2% smoke other forms of tobacco (**Table 3.10**). Use of any form of smokeless tobacco is also low (less than 1%) (**Table 3.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Tobacco use is low across all background characteristics, with minimal observable differences. By age, use of tobacco increases from 2% among women age 15–19 to a peak of 7% among women age 35–39 (**Table 3.12**).

▪ Across regions, the percentage of women who use tobacco ranges from 2% in Northern Mindanao and Cagayan Valley to 8% in Central Luzon.

3.8   ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Alcohol intake in large amounts is associated with an increased risk of alcoholism, malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcohol 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 (CDC 2018).

Eighteen percent of women age 15–49 consumed any alcohol in the last month. Ninety-six percent of women who consumed alcohol did so 1–5 days during the preceding month. Only 1% consumed alcohol every day or almost every day (**Table 3.13**). Among women who drank any alcohol in the previous month,

54% consumed one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, 19% consumed two drinks, 9% consumed three drinks, and 18% consumed four or more drinks (**Table 3.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ No major differences in alcohol consumption by residence were observed; 18% of urban women and 17% of rural women consumed alcohol in the last month. Among these women, 96% of those in urban areas and 95% of those in rural areas consumed alcohol 1–5 days during the last month (**Table 3.13**). Fifty-five percent of urban women and 53% of rural women consumed only one drink on days when they consumed alcohol (**Table 3.14**).

▪ Among women who drank alcohol every day or almost every day in the last month, 53% consumed one drink on the occasions when they drank, 15% consumed two drinks, and 18% consumed six or more drinks.

3.9   PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

> **Recent migration**
>
> Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.
>
> ***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Migration is linked with global issues including economic growth, poverty, and human rights. Fifty-five percent of women report that they have always lived in their current place of residence. Among the 45% of women who were born in the Philippines but outside their current place of residence, 16% moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years (**Table 3.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ By residence, 65% of women in rural areas reported that they have always lived in their current place of residence, as compared with 48% of women in urban areas.

▪ By region, 79% of women in Cagayan Valley have always lived in their current place of residence, compared with 28% of women in NCR (28%).

▪ The percentage of women who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years varies by age, peaking among women age 20–29 (26%–27%).

3.9.1   Type of Migration

Table 3.16 shows the type of migration among women who migrated to their current place of residence in the last 5 years. Almost half of women age 15–49 moved from one urban area to another (47%), and 21% moved from one rural area to another. Migration from rural to urban areas (18%) exceeded migration from urban areas to rural areas (14%).

3.9.2   Reason for Migration

Women most commonly migrate for family-related reasons including reunification (45%), followed by marriage formation (29%), employment (17%), education or training (4%), and forced displacement (2%) (**Table 3.17**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 3.1.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15–49, by selected background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
		Number of women	
Age			
15–19	19.9	5,531	5,850
20–24	16.8	4,677	4,538
25–29	14.0	3,904	3,789
30–34	13.4	3,729	3,646
35–39	12.3	3,418	3,388
40–44	12.2	3,389	3,407
45–49	11.4	3,173	3,203
Self-reported health status			
Very good	21.7	6,048	5,920
Good	54.0	15,027	14,249
Moderate	23.1	6,422	7,315
Bad	1.1	303	311
Very bad	0.1	21	26
Religion			
Roman Catholic	76.5	21,293	19,584
Protestant	9.5	2,640	2,898
Iglesia ni Cristo	2.9	812	705
Aglipay	1.4	388	512
Islam	6.6	1,823	3,068
Other Christian	2.2	610	671
No religion	0.1	25	24
Other	0.8	231	359
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	30.0	8,339	5,108
Cebuano	21.7	6,024	6,067
Ilokano	7.5	2,074	2,650
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	8.4	2,345	2,098
Bikolano	6.7	1,860	1,755
Kapampangan	3.3	927	627
Maranao	1.6	445	770
Tausog	1.5	430	915
Waray	3.6	1,007	1,409
Aeta	0.1	34	68
Badjao	0.1	28	64
Other	15.5	4,308	6,290
Marital status			
Never married	41.7	11,596	11,400
Married	36.2	10,062	10,688
Living together	18.8	5,244	4,834
Divorced/separated	2.4	666	621
Widowed	0.9	252	278
Residence			
Urban	56.0	15,579	11,334
Rural	44.0	12,242	16,487
Region			
National Capital Region	15.4	4,280	2,635
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.6	438	1,668
I - Ilocos	5.3	1,473	1,160
II - Cagayan Valley	3.0	833	1,164
III - Central Luzon	11.1	3,100	2,321
IVA - CALABARZON	15.2	4,215	1,613
MIMAROPA	2.6	715	1,405
V - Bicol	5.1	1,405	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	6.6	1,831	1,842
VII - Central Visayas	7.3	2,023	1,457
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.8	1,062	1,678
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	970	1,159
X - Northern Mindanao	3.7	1,035	1,711
XI - Davao	5.3	1,474	1,418
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	1,175	1,360
XIII - Caraga	2.3	636	1,512
BARMM	4.2	1,156	2,165

Continued...

Table 3.1.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Education			
No education	0.7	197	282
Grades 1–6	9.1	2,538	3,005
Grades 7–10	43.0	11,954	11,717
Grades 11–12	9.9	2,751	2,755
Postsecondary	2.2	625	626
College	35.1	9,755	9,436
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	16.5	4,595	6,715
Second	18.8	5,219	6,067
Middle	20.4	5,666	5,187
Fourth	21.7	6,048	4,907
Highest	22.6	6,292	4,945
Total	100.0	27,821	27,821

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

Table 3.1.2 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 2022

Background characteristic	Number of women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Type of residence at birth			
City	30.5	8,491	6,378
Town proper/población	16.4	4,575	4,942
Barrio/rural area	52.9	14,717	16,470
Abroad	0.1	29	23
Don't know	0.0	10	8
Time living continuously in current location			
<6 months	1.5	404	353
6–11 months	1.0	289	215
12–23 months	1.1	319	300
2–4 years	3.2	900	797
5–9 years	7.0	1,940	1,721
10+ years	30.4	8,452	7,903
Always/since birth	55.1	15,327	16,363
Visitor	0.4	102	95
Don't know	0.3	89	74
Total	100.0	27,821	27,821

Table 3.2 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 2022

Background characteristic	No education[1]	Some primary	Completed primary[2]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[3]	More than secondary	Total	Median years completed	Number of women
Age									
15–24	0.3	1.2	1.7	48.4	20.5	27.9	100.0	10.4	10,208
15–19	0.2	1.1	1.6	77.7	16.7	2.7	100.0	9.3	5,531
20–24	0.4	1.3	1.8	13.7	25.1	57.7	100.0	12.6	4,677
25–29	0.5	3.1	4.5	12.0	27.1	52.8	100.0	12.6	3,904
30–34	0.9	5.0	4.7	13.0	31.8	44.6	100.0	9.8	3,729
35–39	0.5	6.6	6.3	14.2	30.6	41.7	100.0	9.7	3,418
40–44	1.2	6.9	8.6	12.2	31.4	39.7	100.0	9.7	3,389
45–49	1.5	8.6	10.8	13.7	32.7	32.8	100.0	9.5	3,173
Residence									
Urban	0.5	2.7	3.2	23.5	28.0	42.1	100.0	10.4	15,579
Rural	1.0	6.1	7.1	29.0	25.5	31.2	100.0	9.7	12,242
Region									
National Capital Region	0.4	1.6	2.1	19.4	29.4	47.2	100.0	11.5	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.3	2.2	2.5	24.3	16.5	54.2	100.0	12.7	438
I - Ilocos	0.1	1.9	3.1	29.3	27.1	38.5	100.0	9.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	0.4	5.5	5.1	27.4	25.9	35.7	100.0	9.9	833
III - Central Luzon	0.2	2.6	5.2	23.0	31.8	37.3	100.0	9.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	0.1	2.2	3.8	22.3	32.3	39.3	100.0	10.0	4,215
MIMAROPA	1.5	4.7	6.4	27.9	25.5	33.9	100.0	9.9	715
V - Bicol	0.6	4.2	6.8	32.4	24.3	31.7	100.0	9.7	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	0.3	3.4	3.9	29.8	25.8	36.8	100.0	10.0	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	0.2	6.2	5.9	26.2	28.8	32.7	100.0	9.8	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.4	5.5	6.5	29.8	19.3	38.5	100.0	10.0	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.1	9.6	6.5	34.7	20.2	27.9	100.0	9.5	970
X - Northern Mindanao	0.6	5.4	5.8	29.4	25.1	33.7	100.0	9.7	1,035
XI - Davao	1.3	5.3	7.0	28.5	23.9	34.2	100.0	9.7	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.4	7.7	7.2	28.1	22.7	32.0	100.0	9.6	1,175
XIII - Caraga	0.3	5.2	4.1	34.8	20.6	34.9	100.0	9.9	636
BARMM	5.9	13.0	11.1	27.3	17.5	25.3	100.0	9.1	1,156
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.0	14.2	13.0	36.7	22.0	11.1	100.0	8.5	4,595
Second	0.5	5.3	7.4	32.5	33.1	21.2	100.0	9.5	5,219
Middle	0.1	2.8	3.4	27.4	34.8	31.5	100.0	9.8	5,666
Fourth	0.3	0.9	2.3	20.1	29.1	47.4	100.0	11.6	6,048
Highest	0.1	0.3	1.0	17.0	16.2	65.3	100.0	14.3	6,292
Total	0.7	4.2	4.9	26.0	26.9	37.3	100.0	9.9	27,821

[1] No education includes respondents who completed nursery school, 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 3.3 Literacy

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary or secondary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of women |
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	54.4	42.5	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	10,208
15–19	34.2	62.0	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	5,531
20–24	78.3	19.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,677
25–29	53.6	40.8	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	3,904
30–34	44.8	47.6	6.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	3,729
35–39	41.7	51.6	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,418
40–44	39.7	52.1	6.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.0	3,389
45–49	32.8	56.2	8.5	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.4	3,173
Residence									
Urban	51.8	44.1	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	15,579
Rural	41.3	50.2	6.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.1	12,242
Region									
National Capital Region	56.3	41.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	64.0	31.4	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	438
I - Ilocos	48.3	48.9	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	47.3	49.2	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	833
III - Central Luzon	47.7	50.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	48.7	45.2	5.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	4,215
MIMAROPA	46.8	44.7	4.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	715
V - Bicol	42.5	51.7	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	49.0	45.5	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	43.9	48.9	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	49.1	47.2	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.5	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	37.1	56.4	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.1	970
X - Northern Mindanao	42.2	46.2	10.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	1,035
XI - Davao	41.8	53.5	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	40.3	51.2	5.4	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.8	1,175
XIII - Caraga	46.4	47.9	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	636
BARMM	33.4	36.9	21.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	1,156
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	18.6	63.3	12.8	5.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.7	4,595
Second	31.8	61.4	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	5,219
Middle	43.0	53.4	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	5,666
Fourth	57.5	39.3	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	6,048
Highest	74.7	23.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	6,292
Total	47.2	46.8	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	27,821

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

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 2022

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	8.6	60.2	19.6	3.1	33.3	5,531
20–24	9.5	57.8	22.2	4.7	35.9	4,677
25–29	7.9	58.8	21.3	3.6	35.1	3,904
30–34	7.2	59.8	22.1	2.3	33.5	3,729
35–39	7.8	61.6	23.3	3.1	31.5	3,418
40–44	9.3	61.5	26.0	4.3	30.4	3,389
45–49	6.6	59.1	26.0	2.5	32.7	3,173
Residence						
Urban	9.0	62.9	19.9	3.5	31.7	15,579
Rural	7.2	55.7	25.9	3.3	35.5	12,242
Region						
National Capital Region	12.6	65.1	12.5	3.6	31.7	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.3	66.9	20.1	3.1	28.4	438
I - Ilocos	6.1	61.3	28.1	2.6	31.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	10.9	62.8	34.0	4.5	26.2	833
III - Central Luzon	4.4	63.6	17.5	1.7	31.7	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	6.7	56.3	12.1	2.3	39.4	4,215
MIMAROPA	5.2	61.5	17.5	1.4	30.8	715
V - Bicol	4.4	57.0	25.0	2.2	35.4	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	13.7	62.6	35.7	8.2	26.2	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	17.3	57.5	34.3	6.9	27.3	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.6	66.3	21.2	1.6	27.4	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.1	57.6	25.9	2.6	36.4	970
X - Northern Mindanao	3.9	60.8	30.4	1.6	32.9	1,035
XI - Davao	2.3	52.1	19.8	0.8	42.0	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.2	59.3	39.9	4.1	28.3	1,175
XIII - Caraga	7.8	62.8	27.5	4.5	30.3	636
BARMM	11.4	40.6	30.8	6.7	51.1	1,156
Education						
No education	0.2	23.6	21.9	0.0	65.4	197
Grades 1–6	3.7	46.7	23.4	1.3	43.2	2,538
Grades 7–10	7.1	60.2	23.3	2.6	32.4	11,954
Grades 11–12	9.2	62.2	21.1	4.2	31.2	2,751
Postsecondary	9.0	66.2	28.2	5.0	28.2	625
College	10.5	62.2	21.6	4.7	32.3	9,755
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.2	40.5	30.3	2.8	45.7	4,595
Second	6.9	59.4	25.7	3.5	33.2	5,219
Middle	7.0	61.7	21.7	2.8	32.6	5,666
Fourth	9.3	63.8	17.1	3.1	31.3	6,048
Highest	10.8	68.4	20.4	4.6	27.2	6,292
Total	8.2	59.7	22.6	3.4	33.4	27,821

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 last 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the last 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet					
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	89.7	89.3	5,531	85.3	11.9	1.7	1.1	100.0	4,942
20–24	92.6	92.0	4,677	88.2	9.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	4,305
25–29	87.7	87.3	3,904	82.4	13.9	3.1	0.6	100.0	3,408
30–34	84.7	84.0	3,729	78.2	17.0	3.4	1.4	100.0	3,135
35–39	77.2	76.8	3,418	75.5	19.2	4.0	1.3	100.0	2,626
40–44	72.0	71.4	3,389	79.0	16.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	2,421
45–49	64.6	64.1	3,173	74.9	20.3	3.8	1.1	100.0	2,032
Residence									
Urban	88.7	88.3	15,579	86.5	10.7	1.8	1.0	100.0	13,757
Rural	75.1	74.4	12,242	74.6	19.9	4.4	1.2	100.0	9,111
Region									
National Capital Region	92.9	92.5	4,280	91.4	5.5	1.4	1.8	100.0	3,958
Cordillera Admin. Region	81.4	80.7	438	71.4	20.3	4.2	4.1	100.0	353
I - Ilocos	84.7	83.9	1,473	79.3	15.9	2.2	2.6	100.0	1,236
II - Cagayan Valley	77.7	77.4	833	78.2	16.8	4.7	0.2	100.0	645
III - Central Luzon	89.8	89.5	3,100	88.2	10.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,775
IVA - CALABARZON	91.4	91.4	4,215	89.1	8.2	1.5	1.2	100.0	3,852
MIMAROPA	75.3	75.0	715	78.5	17.4	4.0	0.1	100.0	537
V - Bicol	79.8	79.2	1,405	76.8	18.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,112
VI - Western Visayas	78.4	78.0	1,831	79.7	16.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	1,428
VII - Central Visayas	80.3	79.7	2,023	81.1	15.1	3.6	0.2	100.0	1,612
VIII - Eastern Visayas	84.9	84.0	1,062	80.0	15.4	3.7	0.8	100.0	892
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	74.6	72.9	970	66.6	25.2	7.6	0.6	100.0	707
X - Northern Mindanao	72.3	71.8	1,035	61.1	32.4	5.3	1.2	100.0	743
XI - Davao	78.5	78.2	1,474	72.8	23.3	3.7	0.3	100.0	1,152
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	69.3	68.8	1,175	68.4	26.2	4.9	0.5	100.0	808
XIII - Caraga	72.1	71.5	636	77.5	18.3	3.8	0.4	100.0	455
BARMM	53.0	52.1	1,156	58.6	29.9	6.3	5.2	100.0	602
Education									
No education	19.8	19.2	197	(61.6)	(30.2)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Grades 1–6	43.2	42.3	2,538	51.2	36.3	10.4	2.2	100.0	1,073
Grades 7–10	79.6	79.0	11,954	74.9	20.1	4.0	1.0	100.0	9,443
Grades 11–12	94.1	93.7	2,751	88.8	8.3	1.3	1.6	100.0	2,578
Postsecondary	90.0	90.0	625	80.9	15.8	2.1	1.1	100.0	562
College	94.3	94.0	9,755	90.5	7.5	1.1	0.9	100.0	9,174
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	53.0	52.1	4,595	51.9	37.5	8.9	1.6	100.0	2,393
Second	76.5	75.7	5,219	68.4	24.8	6.0	0.8	100.0	3,949
Middle	86.5	86.2	5,666	81.0	15.4	2.4	1.2	100.0	4,882
Fourth	92.6	92.2	6,048	89.8	8.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	5,577
Highest	96.6	96.4	6,292	95.3	3.4	0.4	1.0	100.0	6,068
Total	82.7	82.2	27,821	81.7	14.4	2.8	1.1	100.0	22,868

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

Table 3.6 Employment status

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	12.0	6.7	81.3	100.0	5,531
20–24	34.5	10.6	54.9	100.0	4,677
25–29	54.1	9.4	36.5	100.0	3,904
30–34	54.2	7.9	37.9	100.0	3,729
35–39	58.3	7.7	33.9	100.0	3,418
40–44	62.2	6.6	31.2	100.0	3,389
45–49	61.7	5.0	33.3	100.0	3,173
Marital status					
Never married	34.7	7.4	57.9	100.0	11,596
Married or living together	51.1	8.1	40.8	100.0	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	67.2	9.4	23.4	100.0	919
Number of living children					
0	34.7	7.9	57.4	100.0	12,244
1–2	51.9	8.3	39.8	100.0	8,634
3–4	54.4	7.3	38.3	100.0	5,031
5+	52.1	6.9	40.9	100.0	1,912
Residence					
Urban	48.3	6.7	45.0	100.0	15,579
Rural	40.4	9.2	50.4	100.0	12,242
Region					
National Capital Region	47.5	4.7	47.8	100.0	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	49.8	8.2	41.9	100.0	438
I - Ilocos	46.9	11.3	41.8	100.0	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	42.4	14.8	42.8	100.0	833
III - Central Luzon	43.9	10.0	46.1	100.0	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	46.5	6.3	47.2	100.0	4,215
MIMAROPA	42.6	11.9	45.5	100.0	715
V - Bicol	43.9	8.3	47.8	100.0	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	44.7	9.4	45.9	100.0	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	50.6	8.6	40.8	100.0	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	43.5	8.1	48.3	100.0	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	41.6	8.4	50.0	100.0	970
X - Northern Mindanao	41.8	4.4	53.8	100.0	1,035
XI - Davao	48.6	8.0	43.4	100.0	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	45.1	8.6	46.3	100.0	1,175
XIII - Caraga	45.6	9.7	44.7	100.0	636
BARMM	22.0	2.8	75.2	100.0	1,156
Education					
No education	37.1	5.4	57.6	100.0	197
Grades 1–6	43.4	8.9	47.7	100.0	2,538
Grades 7–10	39.0	8.1	53.0	100.0	11,954
Grades 11–12	21.9	9.8	68.3	100.0	2,751
Postsecondary	57.1	4.2	38.6	100.0	625
College	58.2	7.0	34.8	100.0	9,755
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	33.8	9.6	56.6	100.0	4,595
Second	39.4	10.3	50.3	100.0	5,219
Middle	44.5	8.4	47.2	100.0	5,666
Fourth	49.5	6.1	44.4	100.0	6,048
Highest	53.1	5.6	41.3	100.0	6,292
Total	44.8	7.8	47.4	100.0	27,821

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 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 2022

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	12.0	5.6	41.4	4.0	28.6	7.1	1.4	100.0	1,037
20–24	21.9	19.7	34.3	5.1	15.6	2.8	0.6	100.0	2,108
25–29	27.9	19.1	29.4	6.7	12.0	4.1	0.8	100.0	2,481
30–34	26.5	13.0	35.2	5.8	13.0	5.7	0.9	100.0	2,315
35–39	21.8	8.9	37.4	5.7	16.9	8.3	1.0	100.0	2,259
40–44	23.3	7.4	36.1	4.7	18.9	8.4	1.1	100.0	2,331
45–49	19.6	7.1	35.8	4.3	22.2	9.8	1.2	100.0	2,117
Marital status									
Never married	25.9	19.3	29.4	5.3	16.1	3.0	1.0	100.0	4,878
Married or living together	21.7	8.5	38.0	5.3	17.3	8.4	0.9	100.0	9,065
Divorced/separated/widowed	16.3	9.2	36.7	5.6	23.3	7.0	2.0	100.0	704
Number of living children									
0	26.8	18.4	29.2	5.5	16.0	3.0	0.9	100.0	5,219
1–2	24.5	11.7	37.0	5.6	14.5	5.8	0.9	100.0	5,194
3–4	17.4	5.1	41.2	4.7	21.2	9.2	1.3	100.0	3,104
5+	11.6	4.3	36.5	4.5	23.5	18.9	0.6	100.0	1,129
Residence									
Urban	24.5	15.5	34.9	6.1	15.8	2.0	1.1	100.0	8,572
Rural	20.4	7.3	35.3	4.2	19.2	12.9	0.8	100.0	6,074
Region									
National Capital Region	25.5	24.0	30.0	4.0	14.8	0.1	1.5	100.0	2,235
Cordillera Admin. Region	30.8	13.9	23.7	1.9	7.5	22.0	0.2	100.0	254
I - Ilocos	17.9	7.0	46.8	1.9	19.5	6.9	0.1	100.0	857
II - Cagayan Valley	23.4	6.4	25.0	2.5	20.5	21.7	0.5	100.0	477
III - Central Luzon	26.2	9.2	26.1	6.7	26.5	2.7	2.6	100.0	1,672
IVA - CALABARZON	22.6	11.4	35.4	15.0	13.6	1.9	0.1	100.0	2,224
MIMAROPA	18.0	6.8	46.4	2.0	15.4	11.3	0.0	100.0	390
V - Bicol	23.0	10.8	37.9	2.9	17.6	6.8	0.9	100.0	734
VI - Western Visayas	21.7	12.0	32.1	2.4	23.3	7.7	0.7	100.0	991
VII - Central Visayas	24.8	12.2	34.7	4.9	16.6	5.8	0.9	100.0	1,198
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21.6	11.1	37.4	2.7	21.9	5.0	0.4	100.0	549
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	16.2	8.9	42.8	2.3	16.4	12.2	1.2	100.0	485
X - Northern Mindanao	26.4	8.6	33.8	3.4	17.1	10.0	0.7	100.0	478
XI - Davao	18.7	13.2	48.6	2.1	9.4	6.8	1.2	100.0	834
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	17.0	8.0	41.4	2.4	12.7	18.5	0.0	100.0	631
XIII - Caraga	25.2	6.7	37.0	1.8	17.6	8.2	3.5	100.0	352
BARMM	20.5	1.6	34.4	5.8	12.4	24.9	0.3	100.0	287
Education									
No education	2.6	7.5	28.0	0.0	15.2	45.9	0.8	100.0	84
Grades 1–6	5.6	1.1	36.6	3.1	29.2	23.4	1.0	100.0	1,327
Grades 7–10	9.3	4.3	44.4	7.8	25.4	7.7	1.1	100.0	5,623
Grades 11–12	11.4	11.5	43.3	6.7	22.2	3.8	1.1	100.0	873
Postsecondary	27.1	8.4	36.7	7.5	11.5	2.5	6.3	100.0	384
College	39.9	21.7	25.4	3.3	7.0	2.1	0.5	100.0	6,357
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.0	3.4	35.2	3.5	25.6	24.5	0.7	100.0	1,995
Second	10.2	6.6	44.5	4.3	23.3	10.2	0.9	100.0	2,596
Middle	15.5	12.2	40.6	6.2	20.7	3.6	1.1	100.0	2,994
Fourth	26.5	15.3	35.0	7.2	13.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	3,365
Highest	42.7	17.7	24.0	4.6	8.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	3,696
Total	22.8	12.1	35.1	5.3	17.2	6.5	1.0	100.0	14,647

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 type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Philippines NDHS 2022

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	58.2	83.6	81.9
Cash and in-kind	4.7	2.0	2.1
In-kind only	3.3	0.2	0.4
Not paid	33.8	14.2	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	29.9	19.5	20.5
Employed by non-family member	43.6	57.0	55.9
Self-employed	26.5	23.5	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	44.7	71.7	69.9
Seasonal	47.7	23.1	24.7
Occasional	7.5	5.2	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	956	13,549	14,647

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

Table 3.9 PhilHealth coverage

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, percentage with any PhilHealth insurance, percentage with any other health insurance, and percentage with no health insurance, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	PhilHealth insurance by type of coverage					Other insurance by type of coverage					Any Phil-Health insurance	Any other health insurance	No health insurance	Number of women
	Paying member	Non-paying member	Depend-ent of paying member	Depend-ent of non-paying member	Not a member/ not applica-ble	GSIS	SSS	Private[1]	Other	No other insur-ance				
Age														
15–19	1.8	2.3	31.5	26.3	37.5	2.9	23.3	2.1	0.8	72.6	61.9	26.7	36.0	5,531
20–24	27.7	8.0	11.0	6.4	46.2	2.5	30.4	2.7	0.9	66.5	53.1	33.0	44.5	4,677
25–29	47.9	12.7	8.1	4.0	26.8	4.1	49.8	5.1	1.1	46.4	72.7	53.3	25.0	3,904
30–34	42.1	16.1	11.2	9.3	21.1	5.2	45.4	6.2	1.6	49.4	78.7	50.4	19.2	3,729
35–39	34.7	18.8	16.0	9.3	21.0	5.4	46.3	5.9	1.6	47.9	78.9	52.0	18.6	3,418
40–44	34.4	17.7	16.2	11.3	20.1	6.8	46.9	4.6	1.7	47.1	79.5	52.8	17.4	3,389
45–49	28.6	20.1	17.8	12.8	20.2	6.0	44.3	5.4	1.2	49.4	79.3	50.2	17.1	3,173
Residence														
Urban	36.9	10.1	19.4	6.0	27.1	4.3	50.9	5.3	0.9	45.0	72.4	54.6	24.7	15,579
Rural	19.1	15.5	13.3	19.9	31.8	4.5	24.5	3.1	1.6	70.0	67.8	29.7	30.0	12,242
Region														
National Capital Region	41.0	13.4	20.4	3.0	21.7	2.9	63.6	5.8	0.1	32.5	77.9	67.2	19.6	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	28.7	14.6	19.8	16.0	20.1	6.9	32.1	3.2	0.1	61.7	79.0	37.8	18.8	438
I - Ilocos	29.9	10.3	16.9	11.2	30.5	3.8	40.0	0.8	0.0	57.0	68.3	42.1	26.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	19.4	9.2	21.3	20.0	29.4	7.9	23.0	4.7	0.7	70.6	69.9	29.0	28.3	833
III - Central Luzon	39.8	8.8	21.6	5.2	24.0	4.3	54.0	6.1	0.4	42.9	75.5	56.7	21.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	34.2	7.0	21.4	4.7	32.4	4.3	42.2	6.3	0.3	52.2	67.3	47.6	30.6	4,215
MIMAROPA	15.3	14.9	10.9	26.4	31.0	5.3	22.5	1.6	4.9	68.3	67.5	31.0	27.3	715
V - Bicol	21.5	16.8	11.9	27.5	22.0	6.0	33.6	4.4	0.7	59.9	77.7	39.7	20.1	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	24.4	11.5	13.8	15.1	34.9	4.2	29.3	3.0	3.3	66.2	64.8	33.3	31.3	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	31.6	14.6	10.4	9.6	33.3	3.6	40.6	5.6	0.5	56.1	66.2	43.4	29.7	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18.1	24.1	10.9	13.1	33.6	6.9	18.1	2.1	0.9	75.1	66.2	24.9	33.1	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	14.5	24.3	6.0	22.5	31.9	3.6	17.6	1.3	6.6	76.8	67.3	22.6	30.6	970
X - Northern Mindanao	18.9	12.8	16.8	17.9	33.1	6.6	28.6	1.4	1.4	66.0	66.5	33.6	31.7	1,035
XI - Davao	34.3	16.3	18.6	12.0	18.7	3.9	41.9	3.1	1.3	55.8	81.2	44.0	17.4	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	18.4	11.0	17.8	23.5	28.9	5.0	30.2	5.4	3.1	65.6	70.7	34.0	27.0	1,175
XIII - Caraga	23.1	19.5	13.9	20.2	23.0	6.8	30.1	1.0	0.1	65.2	76.7	34.1	21.3	636
BARMM	3.1	6.7	5.5	26.6	58.1	2.6	1.5	2.1	3.7	90.7	41.9	9.2	57.9	1,156
Education														
No education	9.1	22.1	2.7	21.1	44.9	1.9	7.8	0.9	1.6	88.5	55.0	11.5	44.3	197
Grades 1–6	7.2	26.9	8.0	19.7	37.8	0.2	10.7	1.7	1.0	86.7	61.9	13.0	36.9	2,538
Grades 7–10	18.7	14.3	19.2	16.5	30.8	1.3	34.1	2.4	1.0	63.5	68.8	36.2	28.3	11,954
Grades 11–12	9.5	4.6	23.1	16.0	46.3	2.7	24.1	2.6	0.8	71.9	53.1	27.2	44.1	2,751
Postsecondary	50.0	10.9	13.5	6.6	19.0	2.7	59.5	4.5	0.6	37.9	81.0	62.1	16.4	625
College	52.0	8.7	14.6	3.8	20.4	10.0	56.7	7.8	1.7	34.8	79.0	64.8	18.5	9,755
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	6.2	20.3	6.3	27.0	40.1	0.2	9.4	1.2	1.5	88.4	59.7	11.4	39.1	4,595
Second	15.2	18.0	10.9	19.7	35.9	0.5	24.0	2.4	1.6	73.6	63.8	26.2	34.1	5,219
Middle	27.6	13.7	17.1	10.6	30.6	1.6	40.4	2.4	0.8	57.3	69.0	42.3	28.1	5,666
Fourth	38.9	8.3	21.1	5.8	25.1	5.3	53.0	4.0	1.0	42.0	74.1	57.4	22.7	6,048
Highest	49.3	5.2	24.6	2.3	18.1	12.4	59.6	10.3	1.4	30.0	81.3	69.7	15.7	6,292
Total	29.1	12.5	16.7	12.1	29.2	4.4	39.3	4.3	1.2	56.0	70.4	43.6	27.1	27,821

Note: Information in this table was provided by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire.
GSIS = Government Service Insurance System
SSS = Social Security System
[1] Private insurance company or health maintenance organization (HMO)

Table 3.10 Tobacco smoking

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	1.5	0.5	1.5	5,531
20–24	3.2	1.6	3.3	4,677
25–29	4.6	2.0	4.6	3,904
30–34	5.3	2.1	5.4	3,729
35–39	6.7	2.7	6.8	3,418
40–44	4.8	2.2	4.9	3,389
45–49	5.4	3.0	5.7	3,173
Residence				
Urban	4.7	2.3	4.8	15,579
Rural	3.6	1.3	3.7	12,242
Region				
National Capital Region	4.4	2.7	4.5	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.1	2.0	4.2	438
I - Ilocos	4.5	1.5	4.5	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	1.7	0.9	1.8	833
III - Central Luzon	7.3	4.4	7.5	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	4.6	0.5	4.6	4,215
MIMAROPA	3.4	1.4	3.4	715
V - Bicol	3.3	0.8	3.4	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	3.6	2.4	3.7	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	4.0	2.4	4.0	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.4	1.7	2.8	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.7	1.0	2.7	970
X - Northern Mindanao	1.3	0.2	1.5	1,035
XI - Davao	5.5	1.6	5.5	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.6	1.3	3.7	1,175
XIII - Caraga	4.3	2.0	4.5	636
BARMM	2.8	0.9	2.8	1,156
Education				
No education	4.3	1.3	4.4	197
Grades 1–6	6.5	2.8	6.7	2,538
Grades 7–10	5.0	2.1	5.1	11,954
Grades 11–12	2.2	0.9	2.2	2,751
Postsecondary	3.7	1.7	3.7	625
College	3.2	1.6	3.4	9,755
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.4	1.3	4.5	4,595
Second	4.9	2.4	5.0	5,219
Middle	4.3	1.9	4.4	5,666
Fourth	4.1	2.0	4.2	6,048
Highest	3.5	1.7	3.6	6,292
Total	4.2	1.9	4.3	27,821

[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/shisha/hookah

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 2022

Tobacco product	Percentage
Snuff by mouth	0.0
Snuff by nose	0.0
Chewing tobacco	0.1
Betel quid with tobacco	0.1
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	0.2
Any type of tobacco[2]	4.5
Number of women	27,821

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/shisha/hookah

Table 3.12 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women
Age		
15–19	1.6	5,531
20–24	3.4	4,677
25–29	4.8	3,904
30–34	5.6	3,729
35–39	7.1	3,418
40–44	5.2	3,389
45–49	5.9	3,173
Residence		
Urban	4.9	15,579
Rural	4.0	12,242
Region		
National Capital Region	4.6	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	5.8	438
I - Ilocos	4.5	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	1.9	833
III - Central Luzon	7.6	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	4.6	4,215
MIMAROPA	4.0	715
V - Bicol	3.8	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	4.0	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	4.3	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.9	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.7	970
X - Northern Mindanao	1.5	1,035
XI - Davao	5.9	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.8	1,175
XIII - Caraga	4.6	636
BARMM	2.8	1,156
Education		
No education	6.0	197
Grades 1–6	7.3	2,538
Grades 7–10	5.2	11,954
Grades 11–12	2.2	2,751
Postsecondary	3.9	625
College	3.5	9,755
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.9	4,595
Second	5.2	5,219
Middle	4.5	5,666
Fourth	4.3	6,048
Highest	3.7	6,292
Total	4.5	27,821

Table 3.13 Alcohol consumption

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, and among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	13.0	5,531	95.1	3.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	717
20–24	21.2	4,677	95.2	2.5	1.0	1.3	100.0	991
25–29	20.7	3,904	96.2	2.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	809
30–34	19.1	3,729	96.3	1.7	0.7	1.4	100.0	711
35–39	17.7	3,418	95.9	2.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	606
40–44	16.6	3,389	96.3	2.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	563
45–49	14.8	3,173	92.6	3.6	0.7	3.0	100.0	471
Residence								
Urban	18.2	15,579	95.5	3.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	2,832
Rural	16.6	12,242	95.4	2.1	1.0	1.4	100.0	2,036
Region								
National Capital Region	15.9	4,280	97.1	1.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	680
Cordillera Admin. Region	11.3	438	97.1	2.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	49
I - Ilocos	18.2	1,473	94.1	3.2	0.8	1.9	100.0	268
II - Cagayan Valley	16.0	833	96.2	1.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	134
III - Central Luzon	25.1	3,100	97.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	780
IVA - CALABARZON	15.1	4,215	94.3	4.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	637
MIMAROPA	21.4	715	96.1	2.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	153
V - Bicol	19.7	1,405	93.0	3.5	1.5	2.0	100.0	277
VI - Western Visayas	14.6	1,831	95.3	2.6	1.2	0.9	100.0	268
VII - Central Visayas	25.6	2,023	94.0	4.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	518
VIII - Eastern Visayas	37.8	1,062	94.5	2.4	1.4	1.8	100.0	401
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	12.5	970	95.1	3.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	122
X - Northern Mindanao	13.2	1,035	92.2	3.6	0.0	4.2	100.0	137
XI - Davao	14.9	1,474	97.5	1.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	220
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.6	1,175	98.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	89
XIII - Caraga	20.5	636	95.1	3.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	130
BARMM	0.4	1,156	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Education								
No education	5.5	197	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Grades 1–6	14.8	2,538	93.1	2.3	0.4	4.2	100.0	375
Grades 7–10	16.3	11,954	95.4	2.4	1.1	1.2	100.0	1,945
Grades 11–12	19.2	2,751	96.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	528
Postsecondary	15.0	625	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	94
College	19.6	9,755	95.6	3.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	1,915
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.1	4,595	95.8	1.3	0.7	2.3	100.0	511
Second	18.2	5,219	94.0	3.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	952
Middle	17.7	5,666	94.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	100.0	1,004
Fourth	18.0	6,048	96.5	2.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,086
Highest	20.9	6,292	96.7	2.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,314
Total	17.5	27,821	95.5	2.6	0.8	1.1	100.0	4,868

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of tuba, lambanog, or basi. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.14 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	_ Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	55.6	18.6	7.6	3.6	4.9	9.7	100.0	717
20–24	52.2	17.3	9.7	4.8	7.0	9.0	100.0	991
25–29	54.7	21.4	7.1	2.3	4.9	9.6	100.0	809
30–34	52.5	17.8	10.4	5.4	5.3	8.6	100.0	711
35–39	52.4	23.7	7.4	5.3	4.7	6.5	100.0	606
40–44	58.7	15.6	10.5	3.8	5.8	5.7	100.0	563
45–49	55.9	22.8	6.8	4.5	4.9	5.1	100.0	471
Frequency of drinking in last month								
1–5 days	55.0	19.5	8.5	4.1	5.3	7.5	100.0	4,648
6–10 days	33.8	17.7	10.6	8.3	9.5	20.1	100.0	128
11–24 days	(38.8)	(9.5)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(25.3)	100.0	37
Every day/almost every day[1]	52.9	15.1	2.0	5.0	6.6	18.3	100.0	55
Residence								
Urban	55.2	20.6	7.4	4.4	5.2	7.1	100.0	2,832
Rural	53.1	17.6	10.2	3.9	5.9	9.4	100.0	2,036
Region								
National Capital Region	60.3	24.6	6.2	3.1	2.1	3.7	100.0	680
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.5	10.4	6.6	1.7	2.8	1.0	100.0	49
I - Ilocos	64.1	14.4	9.5	1.2	4.9	6.0	100.0	268
II - Cagayan Valley	72.8	15.2	6.1	3.7	0.8	1.5	100.0	134
III - Central Luzon	60.0	20.4	6.1	3.9	5.0	4.6	100.0	780
IVA - CALABARZON	67.7	18.5	6.3	3.5	0.2	3.9	100.0	637
MIMAROPA	73.7	14.6	7.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	100.0	153
V - Bicol	56.4	15.8	7.8	3.1	6.9	10.0	100.0	277
VI - Western Visayas	53.5	21.7	10.0	4.1	7.4	3.4	100.0	268
VII - Central Visayas	27.8	21.6	14.6	8.0	13.5	14.5	100.0	518
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21.8	12.9	15.1	8.9	11.0	30.3	100.0	401
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	77.3	15.4	3.1	0.4	2.3	1.6	100.0	122
X - Northern Mindanao	46.8	19.3	7.9	3.4	8.3	14.4	100.0	137
XI - Davao	47.3	29.7	5.0	3.5	7.1	7.4	100.0	220
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	37.5	19.2	18.3	7.7	6.9	10.3	100.0	89
XIII - Caraga	65.2	14.2	9.1	2.9	3.6	5.1	100.0	130
BARMM	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Grades 1–6	48.1	21.6	10.9	3.9	6.7	8.8	100.0	375
Grades 7–10	52.7	19.1	8.0	4.9	6.5	8.8	100.0	1,945
Grades 11–12	54.2	18.3	9.7	4.0	6.1	7.7	100.0	528
Postsecondary	58.0	19.7	5.3	8.2	5.8	3.0	100.0	94
College	57.1	19.4	8.5	3.5	4.0	7.5	100.0	1,915
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	50.9	17.6	10.2	3.7	7.0	10.5	100.0	511
Second	52.2	18.4	9.0	5.2	6.3	8.9	100.0	952
Middle	51.5	20.1	10.6	2.9	5.5	9.3	100.0	1,004
Fourth	56.8	19.4	7.6	4.0	4.8	7.4	100.0	1,086
Highest	57.3	20.1	6.9	4.9	4.7	6.1	100.0	1,314
Total	54.3	19.4	8.6	4.2	5.4	8.1	100.0	4,868

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of tuba, lambanog, or basi. 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 respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.15 Residence at birth and recent migration

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in the Philippines but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution by residence and place at birth | | | | | Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Philippines but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Philippines	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years	Number of women[2]
Age							
15–19	69.0	30.8	0.1	100.0	5,510	17.4	1,707
20–24	61.2	38.7	0.1	100.0	4,666	26.6	1,808
25–29	52.0	47.8	0.2	100.0	3,873	26.2	1,857
30–34	50.9	48.7	0.3	100.0	3,712	14.3	1,821
35–39	49.0	50.9	0.2	100.0	3,405	10.2	1,738
40–44	47.8	52.2	0.0	100.0	3,385	8.9	1,767
45–49	46.3	53.7	0.0	100.0	3,167	8.3	1,701
Residence							
Urban	47.5	52.3	0.2	100.0	15,525	15.9	8,146
Rural	65.1	34.8	0.1	100.0	12,194	16.5	4,255
Region							
National Capital Region	27.9	72.0	0.1	100.0	4,280	11.4	3,088
Cordillera Admin. Region	50.4	49.6	0.0	100.0	437	10.8	217
I - Ilocos	67.5	32.2	0.3	100.0	1,471	16.9	478
II - Cagayan Valley	78.7	21.3	0.1	100.0	829	14.8	177
III - Central Luzon	45.0	54.7	0.2	100.0	3,081	17.7	1,694
IVA - CALABARZON	46.0	54.0	0.0	100.0	4,176	19.6	2,256
MIMAROPA	63.2	36.7	0.1	100.0	709	17.8	261
V - Bicol	68.4	31.6	0.0	100.0	1,401	18.6	443
VI - Western Visayas	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	1,821	15.5	521
VII - Central Visayas	67.8	32.1	0.1	100.0	2,020	20.2	651
VIII - Eastern Visayas	61.1	38.0	0.9	100.0	1,055	14.6	411
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	57.7	42.1	0.2	100.0	969	17.1	410
X - Northern Mindanao	75.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	1,035	14.3	256
XI - Davao	71.1	28.9	0.0	100.0	1,474	23.6	426
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	65.2	34.8	0.0	100.0	1,173	14.7	408
XIII - Caraga	50.6	49.3	0.1	100.0	632	20.3	313
BARMM	66.2	33.6	0.2	100.0	1,156	11.4	391
Education							
No education	64.8	35.2	0.0	100.0	197	8.6	69
Grades 1–6	57.6	42.4	0.1	100.0	2,535	13.7	1,076
Grades 7–10	54.2	45.7	0.1	100.0	11,904	15.9	5,456
Grades 11–12	64.8	35.1	0.2	100.0	2,739	23.7	965
Postsecondary	36.4	63.4	0.2	100.0	625	14.0	397
College	54.3	45.5	0.2	100.0	9,719	15.6	4,437
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.3	33.7	0.1	100.0	4,590	14.3	1,549
Second	62.2	37.8	0.0	100.0	5,205	15.2	1,969
Middle	53.4	46.6	0.0	100.0	5,645	18.2	2,631
Fourth	48.7	51.2	0.0	100.0	6,009	15.9	3,081
Highest	49.4	50.1	0.5	100.0	6,271	16.1	3,171
Total	55.3	44.6	0.1	100.0	27,719	16.1	12,400

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in the Philippines but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes 3 respondents who reported that they were born outside of the Philippines but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.16 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age	Type of migration					Number of women
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Total	
15–19	41.5	15.4	16.2	27.0	100.0	297
20–24	40.6	11.9	22.8	24.7	100.0	480
25–29	53.3	14.0	13.0	19.6	100.0	486
30–34	50.8	10.2	18.9	20.1	100.0	258
35–39	42.3	23.9	21.4	12.5	100.0	172
40–44	51.4	13.5	22.5	12.5	100.0	155
45–49	47.8	18.4	17.4	16.5	100.0	140
Total	46.7	14.3	18.4	20.6	100.0	1,987

Note: Type of migration is based on categorizing the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Table excludes those who moved from abroad.

Table 3.17 Reason for migration

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Other	Total	Number of women
Age								
15–19	5.9	12.6	5.8	68.2	2.2	5.3	100.0	1,707
20–24	14.2	6.2	15.2	60.6	1.8	2.1	100.0	1,808
25–29	20.4	3.0	29.1	43.0	0.9	3.5	100.0	1,857
30–34	20.2	2.0	39.7	34.6	1.2	2.3	100.0	1,813
35–39	20.7	2.0	36.6	35.2	3.1	2.5	100.0	1,738
40–44	17.5	1.8	37.0	37.5	3.6	2.5	100.0	1,767
45–49	17.6	0.6	37.2	37.3	3.0	4.2	100.0	1,701
Timing of move to current place of residence								
0–4 years	25.6	5.1	28.2	29.7	2.8	8.7	100.0	1,999
5–9 years	20.4	5.2	31.5	36.4	2.6	4.0	100.0	1,940
10 years or more	13.8	3.5	28.2	50.8	2.0	1.7	100.0	8,452
Type of migration[1]								
Urban to urban	34.1	3.6	21.1	22.8	4.1	14.4	100.0	927
Urban to rural	10.7	5.7	29.8	45.0	2.5	6.3	100.0	285
Rural to urban	33.5	9.2	26.8	26.6	0.5	3.4	100.0	366
Rural to rural	10.5	4.4	44.7	37.1	1.0	2.2	100.0	410
Residence								
Urban	21.4	4.4	23.2	44.3	2.6	4.1	100.0	8,137
Rural	7.8	3.2	39.2	46.8	1.5	1.5	100.0	4,254
Region								
National Capital Region	22.3	4.5	18.3	49.0	2.9	3.0	100.0	3,088
Cordillera Admin. Region	19.6	11.0	25.4	41.7	0.5	1.9	100.0	217
I - Ilocos	2.7	3.3	48.5	43.5	1.0	1.1	100.0	478
II - Cagayan Valley	8.9	2.3	51.3	37.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	176
III - Central Luzon	11.2	2.1	27.9	47.6	2.0	9.1	100.0	1,694
IVA - CALABARZON	19.6	2.1	25.7	46.8	3.5	2.4	100.0	2,256
MIMAROPA	18.4	7.0	27.5	41.1	1.8	4.2	100.0	261
V - Bicol	9.3	2.3	36.2	49.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	443
VI - Western Visayas	15.1	3.9	41.3	37.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	521
VII - Central Visayas	24.9	7.2	38.5	27.6	0.2	1.5	100.0	651
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.4	7.3	42.8	41.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	402
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	14.7	4.6	28.8	46.6	2.7	2.7	100.0	410
X - Northern Mindanao	11.2	4.6	46.6	35.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	256
XI - Davao	20.3	4.3	33.9	31.8	5.3	4.4	100.0	426
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	21.7	5.7	31.6	38.1	1.6	1.3	100.0	408
XIII - Caraga	16.1	3.9	36.6	40.9	1.5	1.0	100.0	313
BARMM	1.3	5.6	17.6	72.8	1.9	0.8	100.0	391
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.2	2.4	44.1	41.6	2.1	1.6	100.0	1,549
Second	13.9	2.5	36.0	44.1	2.0	1.4	100.0	1,969
Middle	20.7	5.1	27.7	41.2	2.8	2.5	100.0	2,631
Fourth	19.2	4.1	23.7	45.6	3.1	4.4	100.0	3,081
Highest	16.9	4.7	22.4	50.4	1.2	4.5	100.0	3,162
Total	16.7	4.0	28.7	45.2	2.2	3.2	100.0	12,392

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of the Philippines and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.
[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

4

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Key Findings

- **Marital status:** 55% of women age 15–49 are currently in union; 36% are formally married and 19% are living together with their partner as if married.

- **Registered marriage:** 96% of women age 15–49 who are formally married have their marriage registered with a civil registrar.

- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 22.8 years.

- **Age at first sexual intercourse:** The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 20.7 years. Thus, on average, women have sexual intercourse about 2.1 years before marriage.

- **Recent sexual activity:** 43% of women age 15–49 had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

- **Spousal separation:** 18% of currently married women age 15–49 have ever lived separately from their husband or partner. Among these women, 39% lived separately from their husband or partner for 1–11 months during the last 2 years.

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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. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union
Women who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.
Sample: Women age 15–49

Fifty-five percent of women age 15–49 are currently in union; that is, they are either married (36%) or are living together in consensual unions (19%). Forty-two percent of women have never been married. Two 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 generally decreases as age increases (**Table 4.1**), dropping from 94% among those age 15–19 to 9% among those age 45–49. Among young women age 15–29 who are in union, greater percentages are living together with a partner than are formally married, especially among those age 20–24: 21% of women in this age group are living together as if married and 7% are formally married. The pattern is reversed among older women. For example, 27% of women age 30–34 are living together with a partner and 52% are formally married, and 13% of women age 45–49 are living together and 71% are married.

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently in union rose from 60% in 1993 to a peak of 64% in 2003 before declining to 55% in 2022. The percentage of formally married women has declined since 1993, from 54% to 36%, and correspondingly the percentage of women living together as if married has increased from 5% to 19%.

4.2   MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

> **Registered marriage**
> A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.
> **Sample:** Currently married women age 15–49; does not include women who are living together with a man as if married but do not report themselves to be married
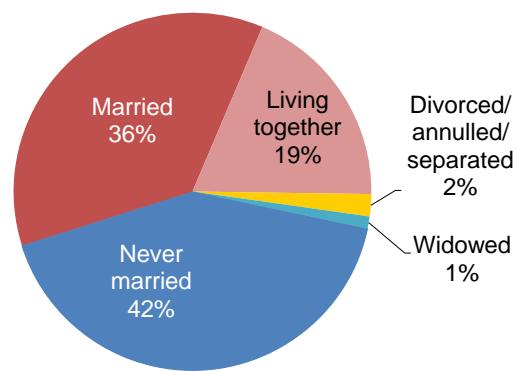
Ninety-six percent of women age 15–49 who are married have had their marriage registered with the civil registration office, and 95% have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women whose marriage is registered increases with increasing age; 54% of women age 15–19 have had their marriage registered, as compared with 98% of women age 45–49.

- Marriage registration exceeds 90% in all regions except Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (67%).

- By wealth quintile, the percentage of currently married women whose marriage is registered rises from 88% in the poorest households to 99% in the wealthiest households.

Figure 4.1 **Marital status**

Percent distribution of women age 15–49

Married 36%
Living together 19%
Divorced/annulled/separated 2%
Widowed 1%
Never married 42%

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women age 25–49

The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 22.8 years (**Table 4.3**). 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 14% were first married by age 18. By age 20, 30% of women were married, and by age 25 61% were married.

Trends: The percentage of women age 25–49 who had their first marriage by age 18 decreased from 19% in 1993 to 14% in 2022 (**Figure 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women from urban areas marry about 2.1 years later than their rural counterparts (23.8 years versus 21.7 years) (**Figure 4.3**).

- The median age at first marriage varies by region, from a high of 23.4 years in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to a low of 21.0 years in BARMM (**Table 4.4**).

- Median age at first marriage generally increases with increasing education and household wealth.

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

	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
First sex	20	18	18	19	18	18	19
First marriage	19	17	17	16	15	15	14
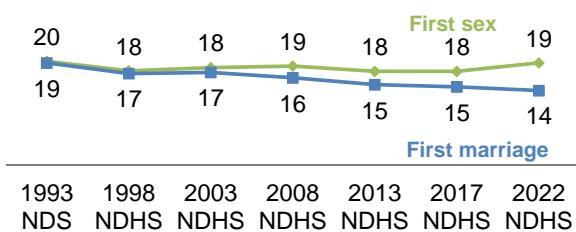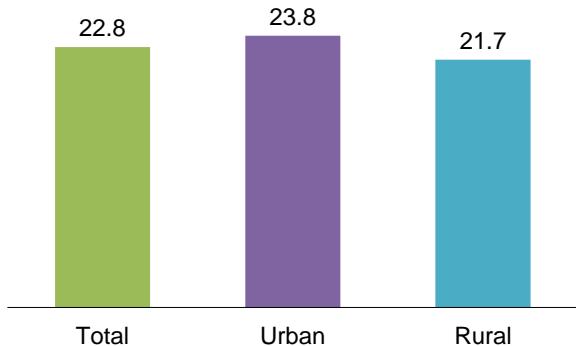
Figure 4.3 Women's median age at marriage by residence

Median age at first marriage among women age 25–49

Total	Urban	Rural
22.8	23.8	21.7

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 25–49

Age at first sexual intercourse is another important indicator of the beginning of a woman's exposure to the risk of pregnancy and is thus a staple in demographic surveys. In the 2022 NDHS, 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 20.7 years. Nineteen percent of women age 25–49 first had sexual intercourse by age 18 and 61% by age 22. By age 25, 75% 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 25–29 is more than 2 years younger than the median age at first marriage (20.7 years versus 22.8 years) (**Figure 4.4**).

Figure 4.4 Median age at first sex and first marriage

Median age in years among women age 25–49

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 before increasing to 19% in 2022. 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 who were married by age 18 (**Figure 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25–49 in rural areas begin having sex slightly earlier than women in urban areas. The median age at first sex is 20.4 years among rural women and 20.8 years among urban women (**Table 4.6**).

- By region, the median age at first sexual intercourse ranges from 20.0 years among women in Northern Mindanao to 21.3 years among those in CAR.

- Median age at first sex increases with increasing educational attainment, from 18.3 years among women with no education to 22.8 years among women with a college education, a difference of 4.5 years.

- Median age at first sex also increases with increasing household wealth, from 19.2 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 22.6 years among those in the highest quintile.
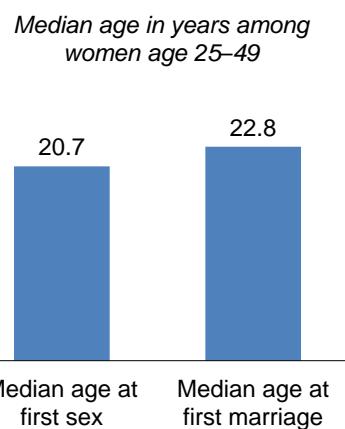
4.5   RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual activity exposes women to the risk of pregnancy, particularly in the absence of contraception. Nearly 7 out of 10 women age 15–49 (66%) reported ever having sexual intercourse, with a large percentage (43%) reporting having had sex within the 4 weeks before the survey (**Table 4.7**). Fourteen percent of women had sex within the past year but not during the 4 weeks immediately prior to the survey, and 9% had not had sexual intercourse within the year before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- About three quarters of currently married women (74%) had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks before the survey. In contrast, 74% of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed did not have sexual intercourse within the year before the survey.

- Fifty-two percent of women in Northern Mindanao reported that their last sexual intercourse occurred within the 4 weeks before the survey, as compared with 38% of women in Bicol Region and 39% each of women in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Western Visayas.

- The percentage of women who reported recent sexual intercourse decreases with increasing household wealth. One in two (53%) women in the lowest wealth quintile had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the survey, compared with one in three (35%) women in the highest quintile.

4.6 SPOUSAL SEPARATIONS

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, 18% of currently married women age 15–49 have ever lived separately from their husband or partner. Among currently married women who have lived separately from their partner in the last 2 years, 39% have lived separately for a period of 1–11 months, 15% for a period of 12–23 months, and 12% for 24 months. Four percent of currently married women report having lived separately from their husband or partner in the last 2 years because one of them lived abroad (**Table 4.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who have ever lived separately from their husband or partner is highest in Bicol Region (30%), followed by Eastern Visayas (25%) and Caraga (24%). Only 10% of women from NCR and SOCCSKSARGEN and 5% from BARMM have ever lived separately from their husband or partner.

- Except for Eastern Visayas, the regions where the highest percentages of women reported that they had ever lived separately from their husband or partner do not overlap with the regions where the highest percentages of women lived separately from their husband or partner in the last 2 years because one of them lived overseas. The regions with the highest number of currently married women whose spouses lived overseas are Ilocos Region (9%), Central Luzon (7%), and Eastern Visayas and CALABARZON (6% each).

- The percentage of women who have ever lived separately from their husband or partner increases with increasing household wealth. Strikingly, only 1% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have lived separately from their husband or partner in the last 2 years because one of them lived overseas, as compared with 11% of women in the highest quintile. Similar patterns are observed with increasing educational attainment.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Age | Marital status | | | | | | Total | Percentage of women currently in union | Number of women |
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced/ annulled	Separated	Widowed			
15–19	94.1	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.6	5,531
20–24	71.0	6.5	21.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	27.9	4,677
25–29	35.9	29.5	31.5	0.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	61.1	3,904
30–34	18.0	51.8	26.9	0.0	2.5	0.8	100.0	78.7	3,729
35–39	12.9	60.2	22.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	100.0	82.2	3,418
40–44	8.1	68.5	17.5	0.1	3.6	2.2	100.0	86.0	3,389
45–49	8.9	70.9	12.7	0.1	3.9	3.5	100.0	83.6	3,173
Total	41.7	36.2	18.8	0.0	2.4	0.9	100.0	55.0	27,821

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered with the civil registry office, and percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil registry office and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil registry office[1]	Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil registry office and who have a marriage certificate	Number of currently married women[2]
Age			
15–19	53.5	41.5	44
20–24	84.6	82.4	302
25–29	94.4	92.8	1,153
30–34	95.1	94.6	1,933
35–39	97.2	96.4	2,057
40–44	97.5	96.9	2,323
45–49	97.7	97.0	2,249
Residence			
Urban	97.6	96.8	5,033
Rural	94.6	93.7	5,029
Region			
National Capital Region	98.9	98.0	1,215
Cordillera Admin. Region	97.0	95.8	184
I - Ilocos	99.3	99.2	578
II - Cagayan Valley	99.5	98.7	354
III - Central Luzon	99.4	98.8	1,058
IVA - CALABARZON	98.3	98.0	1,416
MIMAROPA	97.6	97.0	258
V - Bicol	99.9	99.7	492
VI - Western Visayas	99.1	98.8	653
VII - Central Visayas	99.1	98.7	677
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98.1	97.6	314
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	90.8	87.6	389
X - Northern Mindanao	98.1	96.1	439
XI - Davao	99.4	99.2	560
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	93.5	91.9	548
XIII - Caraga	98.8	98.2	233
BARMM	67.1	64.7	695
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	87.5	85.8	2,052
Second	96.9	96.1	1,864
Middle	97.7	97.3	1,874
Fourth	99.1	98.3	1,983
Highest	99.2	98.7	2,288
Total	96.1	95.2	10,062

[1] Includes currently married women with a marriage certificate for their current marriage
[2] Excludes women who are living with a man as if married but did not report themselves as currently married

Table 4.3 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 2022

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	0.7	na	na	na	na	94.1	5,531	a
20–24	1.5	9.4	18.1	na	na	71.0	4,677	a
25–29	2.0	16.7	30.5	42.3	56.5	35.9	3,904	23.5
30–34	2.6	14.8	33.5	49.5	62.5	18.0	3,729	22.1
35–39	2.8	14.6	31.4	46.6	63.4	12.9	3,418	22.5
40–44	2.0	11.6	28.6	43.5	61.2	8.1	3,389	23.1
45–49	2.0	14.1	27.2	42.5	63.2	8.9	3,173	22.9
20–49	2.1	13.4	27.8	na	na	28.7	22,290	a
25–49	2.3	14.4	30.3	44.9	61.2	17.4	17,613	22.8

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 4.4 Median age at first marriage according to 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 2022

Background characteristic	Women age					
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	25–49
Residence						
Urban	24.8	23.6	23.6	23.9	23.4	23.8
Rural	22.2	20.9	21.3	22.1	22.1	21.7
Region						
National Capital Region	a	26.4	25.4	25.1	23.8	a
Cordillera Admin. Region	a	23.3	22.8	22.4	24.4	23.4
I - Ilocos	24.6	21.6	23.0	23.2	22.2	22.7
II - Cagayan Valley	21.6	22.0	20.9	22.7	22.4	21.8
III - Central Luzon	23.9	21.7	22.9	22.0	23.3	22.7
IVA - CALABARZON	24.2	22.9	21.8	22.8	22.8	22.9
MIMAROPA	21.0	21.3	20.5	22.8	21.0	21.4
V - Bicol	21.4	21.4	21.3	23.1	21.2	21.7
VI - Western Visayas	a	21.8	22.8	23.6	23.4	23.3
VII - Central Visayas	22.5	22.1	22.4	24.3	23.5	22.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	24.2	21.9	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	21.2	21.0	22.4	21.8	20.8	21.4
X - Northern Mindanao	21.6	21.1	22.8	22.5	22.2	21.9
XI - Davao	22.8	22.2	21.3	23.0	23.4	22.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	22.1	20.8	21.4	22.3	23.0	21.9
XIII - Caraga	21.0	22.4	22.7	22.4	22.9	22.3
BARMM	20.7	20.0	20.8	21.8	23.4	21.0
Education						
No education	a	(18.1)	(18.4)	20.1	18.5	19.5
Grades 1–6	17.5	19.1	19.0	20.1	19.8	19.2
Grades 7–10	20.3	20.4	21.3	21.8	22.4	21.2
Grades 11–12	a	*	nc	nc	*	a
Postsecondary	24.3	23.3	24.9	23.3	25.1	24.1
College	a	26.2	25.4	26.0	25.6	a
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.1	19.6	20.4	21.5	21.2	20.2
Second	20.9	21.0	20.8	21.4	21.7	21.2
Middle	22.4	21.2	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.4
Fourth	a	24.2	23.1	23.6	23.1	24.1
Highest	a	27.0	25.6	25.7	24.5	a
Total	23.5	22.1	22.5	23.1	22.9	22.8

Note: 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 respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

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 2022

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age					Percentage who never had sexual intercourse	Number of women	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	1.0	na	na	na	na	90.5	5,531	a
20–24	1.6	14.2	29.6	na	na	58.6	4,677	a
25–29	2.0	22.6	45.3	58.6	70.2	22.6	3,904	20.6
30–34	2.2	20.8	47.9	66.4	78.8	10.0	3,729	20.2
35–39	2.6	18.7	42.5	62.1	77.2	6.4	3,418	20.6
40–44	2.2	15.4	39.7	58.6	74.7	3.2	3,389	20.9
45–49	2.1	18.0	38.0	56.7	73.7	3.4	3,173	21.0
20–49	2.1	18.2	40.1	na	na	19.9	22,290	a
25–49	2.2	19.2	42.9	60.6	74.9	9.6	17,613	20.7
15–24	1.3	na	na	na	na	75.9	10,208	a

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents 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 2022

Background characteristic	Women age					
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	25–49
Residence						
Urban	21.0	20.4	20.7	20.9	21.2	20.8
Rural	20.1	19.9	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.4
Region						
National Capital Region	20.9	21.0	20.4	20.6	21.3	20.8
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.9	20.8	21.4	20.4	23.1	21.3
I - Ilocos	20.6	21.1	21.1	21.7	21.4	21.2
II - Cagayan Valley	20.4	20.7	20.1	21.3	21.6	20.7
III - Central Luzon	20.6	19.9	21.3	20.7	21.1	20.7
IVA - CALABARZON	21.8	20.2	20.6	21.2	21.5	20.9
MIMAROPA	19.6	20.2	20.2	21.3	20.5	20.3
V - Bicol	19.9	20.3	20.9	21.8	20.7	20.7
VI - Western Visayas	21.5	19.8	21.5	22.3	22.0	21.2
VII - Central Visayas	20.5	19.8	20.5	21.1	20.7	20.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	23.6	20.3	20.2	20.1	19.8	20.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19.6	19.8	20.9	20.5	20.0	20.1
X - Northern Mindanao	19.4	19.4	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.0
XI - Davao	19.3	19.9	19.8	20.9	21.0	20.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	20.0	19.7	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.1
XIII - Caraga	19.4	19.9	20.2	21.0	21.1	20.2
BARMM	20.4	19.4	21.0	20.7	21.5	20.6
Education						
No education	(21.0)	(17.7)	(16.3)	18.8	16.9	18.3
Grades 1–6	17.5	18.6	18.3	18.9	19.0	18.6
Grades 7–10	18.8	19.3	20.0	20.5	20.6	19.8
Grades 11–12	a	*	nc	nc	*	(24.1)
Postsecondary	22.2	21.7	22.6	20.6	23.7	22.1
College	23.9	21.9	22.0	22.9	23.6	22.8
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.6	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.1	19.2
Second	19.1	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.3	19.8
Middle	20.4	19.7	20.7	20.6	21.0	20.4
Fourth	22.1	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.3	21.2
Highest	24.5	22.0	22.0	22.4	22.4	22.6
Total	20.6	20.2	20.6	20.9	21.0	20.7

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 the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

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 2022

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years			
Age						
15–19	4.9	3.0	1.6	90.5	100.0	5,531
20–24	23.8	12.6	5.1	58.6	100.0	4,677
25–29	51.4	16.4	9.5	22.6	100.0	3,904
30–34	62.7	17.0	10.3	10.0	100.0	3,729
35–39	65.9	16.2	11.5	6.4	100.0	3,418
40–44	64.6	18.5	13.6	3.2	100.0	3,389
45–49	53.9	22.4	20.2	3.4	100.0	3,173
Marital status						
Never married	3.8	5.3	9.6	81.3	100.0	11,596
Married or living together	74.3	20.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.3	18.5	74.0	0.2	100.0	919
Duration of current union[2]						
<1 year	69.5	27.6	2.6	0.3	100.0	632
1–4 years	74.2	22.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	2,645
5–9 years	77.7	18.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	2,870
10–14 years	78.5	16.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	3,143
15–19 years	75.1	19.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	2,590
20–24 years	72.0	20.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	1,992
25+ years	62.8	26.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	1,434
Residence						
Urban	41.8	14.1	10.2	33.9	100.0	15,579
Rural	43.9	14.1	8.1	33.9	100.0	12,242
Region						
National Capital Region	38.9	12.6	12.2	36.3	100.0	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	40.3	13.5	8.9	37.3	100.0	438
I - Ilocos	42.5	13.6	11.0	32.9	100.0	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	44.8	13.2	6.1	35.9	100.0	833
III - Central Luzon	41.4	15.6	9.9	33.2	100.0	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	41.1	14.9	9.1	34.9	100.0	4,215
MIMAROPA	40.2	16.2	8.8	34.8	100.0	715
V - Bicol	38.4	15.3	7.6	38.7	100.0	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	38.6	16.8	9.3	35.3	100.0	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	46.3	15.3	8.7	29.7	100.0	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	40.9	10.9	8.8	39.3	100.0	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	44.0	14.9	9.7	31.4	100.0	970
X - Northern Mindanao	51.6	9.2	9.6	29.5	100.0	1,035
XI - Davao	48.8	16.9	7.4	26.9	100.0	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	48.1	13.5	7.5	31.0	100.0	1,175
XIII - Caraga	49.3	12.6	7.7	30.3	100.0	636
BARMM	48.8	9.4	5.7	36.0	100.0	1,156
Education						
No education	53.1	13.9	11.2	21.8	100.0	197
Grades 1–6	63.2	19.2	8.7	8.9	100.0	2,538
Grades 7–10	45.5	14.4	8.7	31.4	100.0	11,954
Grades 11–12	11.8	6.8	4.6	76.9	100.0	2,751
Postsecondary	53.1	15.3	12.4	19.2	100.0	625
College	41.8	14.3	11.3	32.6	100.0	9,755
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	52.7	14.3	6.6	26.3	100.0	4,595
Second	47.5	13.6	8.3	30.6	100.0	5,219
Middle	42.8	15.4	9.2	32.6	100.0	5,666
Fourth	38.5	14.3	9.7	37.5	100.0	6,048
Highest	35.3	13.0	11.7	40.0	100.0	6,292
Total	42.7	14.1	9.3	33.9	100.0	27,821

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] 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 last 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 apart in the last 2 years, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who have ever lived separately from their husband/ partner	Percentage of currently married women who have lived separately from their husband/ partner in the last 2 years because one of them lived overseas	Number of currently married women	Among women who have ever lived separately from their husband, percent distribution of the number of months they have lived apart in the last 2 years						Number of currently married women who have ever lived apart from their husband/ partner
				<1 month	1–11 months	12–23 months	24 months	No separation in last 2 years	Total	
Age										
15–19	12.9	0.8	307	12.1	59.5	20.6	1.7	6.0	100.0	40
20–24	18.2	1.2	1,303	16.9	55.6	14.0	8.2	5.3	100.0	237
25–29	17.7	3.3	2,384	15.8	50.8	12.6	7.1	13.7	100.0	421
30–34	18.7	5.6	2,935	13.9	41.5	17.1	11.7	15.8	100.0	550
35–39	17.3	4.1	2,808	13.6	39.7	13.3	11.9	21.5	100.0	486
40–44	18.3	5.0	2,915	20.4	28.1	18.5	13.2	19.8	100.0	534
45–49	16.3	4.2	2,654	17.4	27.0	13.7	16.1	25.8	100.0	434
Residence										
Urban	16.6	4.8	8,263	12.6	42.5	14.9	15.0	15.0	100.0	1,375
Rural	18.8	3.4	7,043	20.0	35.7	15.6	8.0	20.7	100.0	1,327
Region										
National Capital Region	10.1	2.8	2,058	10.0	47.6	13.8	15.5	13.1	100.0	209
Cordillera Admin. Region	16.0	2.6	229	22.6	45.6	11.7	7.2	12.9	100.0	37
I - Ilocos	21.8	9.1	820	22.0	34.3	14.4	24.8	4.5	100.0	179
II - Cagayan Valley	19.3	4.3	479	13.0	43.2	7.7	11.1	24.9	100.0	92
III - Central Luzon	22.0	7.2	1,764	6.0	37.3	14.2	18.3	24.1	100.0	389
IVA - CALABARZON	19.0	6.1	2,261	17.3	42.4	15.5	12.9	11.8	100.0	430
MIMAROPA	22.2	1.5	402	25.9	44.1	15.8	9.0	5.3	100.0	89
V - Bicol	29.6	2.2	730	17.5	36.5	17.8	4.2	23.9	100.0	216
VI - Western Visayas	17.5	4.1	994	14.2	30.7	17.9	9.1	28.1	100.0	174
VII - Central Visayas	19.8	3.2	1,181	23.3	34.2	20.8	6.2	15.4	100.0	234
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.0	6.1	545	19.3	38.3	11.6	7.6	23.3	100.0	136
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19.3	1.8	566	24.4	30.7	10.2	9.7	25.0	100.0	109
X - Northern Mindanao	11.4	1.4	606	17.5	39.9	9.6	13.6	19.3	100.0	69
XI - Davao	16.3	2.6	901	10.0	45.5	18.7	5.6	20.2	100.0	147
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10.2	1.6	700	16.3	35.9	21.1	5.1	21.6	100.0	72
XIII - Caraga	24.4	2.8	372	28.6	43.5	11.7	4.3	11.8	100.0	91
BARMM	4.5	1.4	700	8.8	53.9	15.6	8.4	13.3	100.0	32
Education										
No education	10.8	0.3	135	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Grades 1–6	12.4	0.6	2,144	28.4	25.1	10.5	7.9	28.2	100.0	266
Grades 7–10	16.6	2.8	7,102	16.7	42.3	14.0	9.2	17.8	100.0	1,176
Grades 11–12	17.3	1.0	371	23.3	54.7	14.1	4.1	3.7	100.0	64
Postsecondary	16.4	5.1	439	16.1	34.0	13.4	18.2	18.3	100.0	72
College	21.7	7.7	5,114	12.7	38.8	17.3	15.1	16.1	100.0	1,110
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	11.0	0.6	3,071	20.1	36.6	14.8	9.0	19.5	100.0	338
Second	16.7	1.4	3,111	21.2	37.4	14.6	6.2	20.7	100.0	518
Middle	17.2	2.8	3,139	16.3	48.5	11.0	8.6	15.6	100.0	540
Fourth	18.9	5.0	3,016	12.5	41.6	12.2	13.0	20.8	100.0	569
Highest	24.8	11.1	2,970	13.9	32.8	21.4	17.6	14.3	100.0	737
Total	17.7	4.1	15,306	16.2	39.1	15.2	11.6	17.8	100.0	2,702

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

FERTILITY

5

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate (TFR) is 1.9 children per woman.

- **Trends:** The TFR has declined steadily over time (from 4.1 in 1993 to 1.9 in 2022).

- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval is 46.5 months. Nearly one in five births (18%) occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth.

- **Age at menarche:** The mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 13.0 years.

- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 23.6 years.

- **Teenage pregnancy:** 5% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant; 4% have had a live birth, and 2% are currently pregnant.

- **Pregnancy outcomes:** Nearly 9 in 10 pregnancies (88%) ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in live births, 11% were miscarriages, 1% were stillbirths, and 1% were terminated through induced abortions.

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 (because of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

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 pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 1.9 children per woman for the 3-year period preceding the survey. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.2 children per woman) than in urban areas (1.7 children per woman) (**Table 5.1**). Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) peak at age 25–29 (105 live births per 1,000 women) and fall sharply thereafter. Three 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 1.9 in 2022. The TFR among women in rural areas dropped from 4.8 in 1993 to 2.2 in 2022. Among women in urban areas, the TFR decreased from 3.5 to 1.7 over the same period.

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey
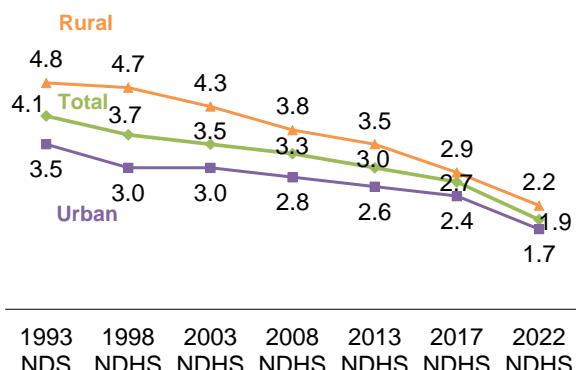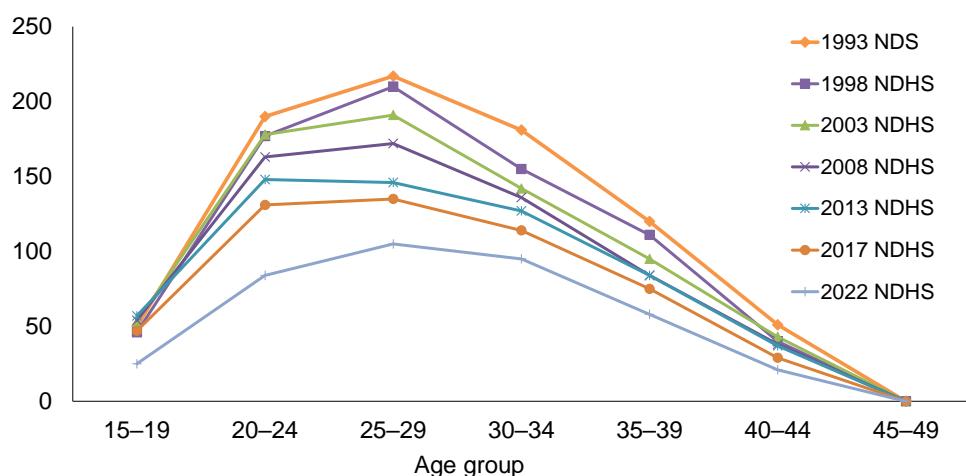
Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Births per 1,000 women for the 3-year period before each survey

Note: Births for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation.
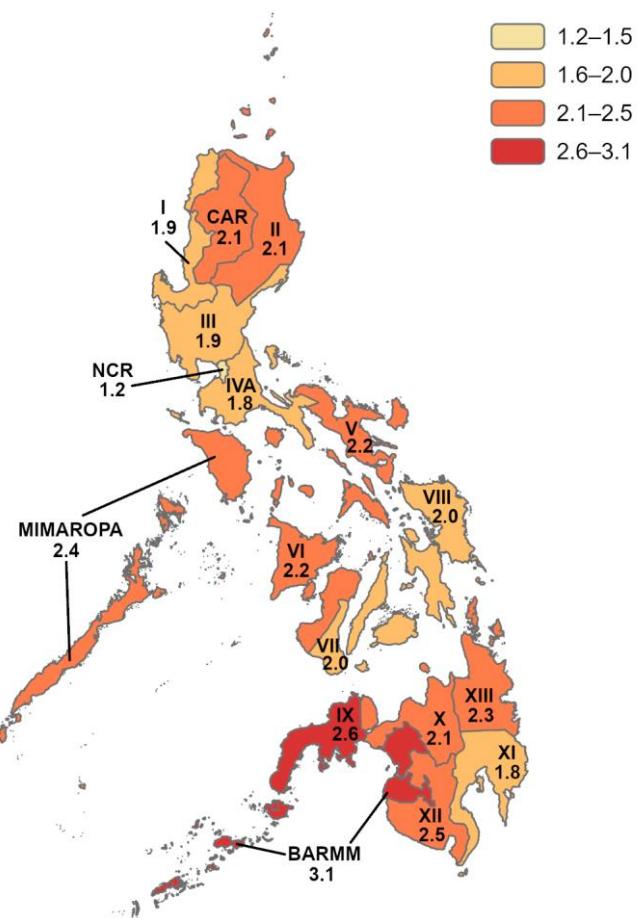
Fertility has generally been declining in all age groups. For example, the ASFR for women age 20–24 declined from 156 births per 1,000 women in the 15–19 years preceding the survey to 91 births per 1,000 women in the 0–4 year period before the survey (**Table 5.3.1**).

Information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across seven NDHS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2**. The difference in ASFRs from 2017 to 2022 is wider than the difference between 2013 and 2017 and differences in earlier rounds of the NDHS (**Figure 5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the TFR ranges from a low of 1.2 children per woman (below replacement-level fertility) in the National Capital Region (NCR) to a high of 3.1 children per woman in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). The TFR in all other regions is between 1.8 and 2.6 children per woman (**Map 5.1**).

Map 5.1 Fertility by region

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

Legend:
- 1.2–1.5
- 1.6–2.0
- 2.1–2.5
- 2.6–3.1

I 1.9
CAR 2.1
II 2.1
III 1.9
NCR 1.2
IVA 1.8
V 2.2
VIII 2.0
MIMAROPA 2.4
VI 2.2
VII 2.0
IX 2.6
X 2.1
XIII 2.3
XI 1.8
XII 2.5
BARMM 3.1

- The TFR declines with increasing household wealth, from 3.1 children per woman in the poorest households to 1.4 children per woman in the wealthiest households (**Figure 5.3**).

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING
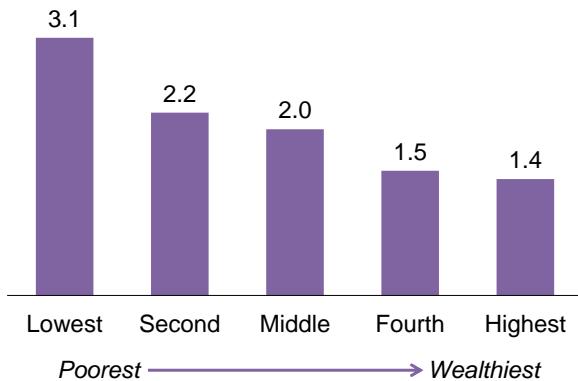
By collecting complete pregnancy histories, the 2022 NDHS allows an estimation of the number of children ever born to women of reproductive age and the number of children living at the time of the survey.

Overall, women age 15–49 have an average of 1.6 children, nearly all of whom are still alive (**Table 5.4**). Currently married women have an average of 2.6 children. Among women overall, the average number of children ever born increases from 0.04 among those age 15–19 to 3.3 among those age 45–49. Among currently married women in the corresponding age groups, the average number of children rises from 0.6 to 3.6.

Figure 5.3 Fertility by household wealth

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

3.1	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4
Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest

Poorest ⟶ Wealthiest

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 46.5 months. Nearly one in five births (18%) occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5**).

Trends: The median birth interval has increased steadily over time, from 28.1 months in 1993 and 30.5 months in 2003 to 35.1 months in 2013 and 46.5 months in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median birth intervals increase with age, from 35.9 months among women in their 20s to 52.5 months among women in their 30s and 65.6 months among women in their 40s.

- Birth intervals are on average 13 months shorter if the child from the previous birth is no longer alive than if the child is still alive. Note that survival status in **Table 5.5** refers to 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 49.7 months for second- and third-order births to 34.5 months for seventh- and higher-order births.

- By region, the median birth interval ranges from a low of 32.0 months in BARMM to a high of 55.5 months in Ilocos Region.

- Median birth intervals increase with increasing wealth, from 37.9 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 59.4 months among those in the highest quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

> **Postpartum amenorrhea**
>
> The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.
>
> **Postpartum abstinence**
>
> The period of time after the end of a pregnancy 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**
>
> Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.
> *Sample:* Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Overall, 30% of women who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy because they are amenorrheic (16%) and/or because they are abstaining from sexual intercourse (22%). Women are amenorrheic for a median of 3.1 months and abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 2.9 months; the median period of insusceptibility is 4.6 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: Between 1993 and 2022, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea fell from 5.5 months to 3.1 months, while the median duration of abstinence increased from 2.3 months to 2.9 months. The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 6.4 months in 1993 to 4.6 months in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility is shorter among women age 15–29 than among women age 30–49 (4.4 months versus 5.1 months) (**Table 5.7**).

- The duration of insusceptibility is shorter among women in urban than rural areas (4.3 months versus 5.0 months).

- The duration of insusceptibility is longest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (5.7 months) and shortest among women in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles (3.9 months and 4.2 months, respectively).

5.5   AGE OF FIRST MENSTRUATION

The start of puberty is marked by the onset of menstruation (menarche). The mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 13.0 years. 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 13.4 years, while the mean age among the youngest group (age 15–19) is 12.7 years (**Table 5.8**). 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, 13.1 years in both 2013 and 2017, and 13.0 years in 2022.

5.6   ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

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. Six percent of women age 30–49 are considered to be menopausal (**Table 5.9**). The percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 2% among those age 30–34 to 23% among those age 48–49.

5.7   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 23.6 years (**Table 5.10**). Nineteen percent of women have never had a live birth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women in urban areas have their first birth 1.7 years later than their rural counterparts (24.4 years versus 22.7 years) (**Table 5.11**).

- Median age at first birth increases with increasing wealth, from 21.4 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 24.8 years among those in the fourth quintile. Because less than 50% of women in the highest quintile had a birth before reaching the 25–49 age group, a median age could not be calculated. Thus, the median age at first birth among women in the highest wealth quintile must exceed age 25.

5.8   PREGNANCY AMONG TEENAGERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

> **Teenage pregnancy**
> Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant (ever had a live birth, ever had a pregnancy loss, or are currently pregnant).
> *Sample:* Women age 15–19
> **Early pregnancy and childbearing**
> Percentage of women age 15–24 who have ever been pregnant (ever had a live birth, ever had a pregnancy loss, or are currently pregnant).
> *Sample:* Women age 15–24

In the Philippines, 5% of teenage women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant; 4% have ever had a live birth, and 2% reported that they are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). One percent of teenage women had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 5.14**).

Among women age 15–24, 16% have ever been pregnant; 14% have had a live birth, 2% have ever had a pregnancy loss, and 3% are currently pregnant (**Table 5.13**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–19 who have begun childbearing (i.e., who have ever had a live birth or who were pregnant at the time of the interview) increased from 7% in 1993 and 1998 to a peak of 10% in 2008 and 2013 before declining slightly to 9% in 2017 and then to 5% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of teenage women who have ever been pregnant increases with age, from 1% among those age 15 to 13% among those age 19.

- The percentage of young women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant differs little between urban areas and rural areas (5% versus 6%) (**Table 5.12**).

- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant is highest in Northern Mindanao (11%), followed by Central Luzon, Davao Region, and Caraga (8% each) (**Map 5.2**).

Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by region

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant

2–3	
4–5	
6–7	
8–11	

I 2 — CAR 6 — II 6 — III 8 — NCR 3 — IVA 5 — V 2 — VIII 5 — MIMAROPA 5 — VI 7 — VII 5 — XIII 8 — IX 7 — X 11 — XI 8 — XII 4 — BARMM 7

- The percentage of teenagers who have ever been pregnant decreases from 10% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 2% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time

Stillbirth: a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer

Miscarriage: a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)

Induced abortion: a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Table 5.15 shows the percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics.

Eighty-eight percent of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in live births, 11% were miscarriages, 1% were stillbirths, and 1% were induced abortions (**Figure 5.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The risk of miscarriage generally increases with increasing pregnancy order. Eight percent of first-order pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in a miscarriage, as compared with 12%–13% of third- or higher-order pregnancies.

- By region, miscarriages are highest among women in Ilocos Region (16%) and lowest among women in Northern Mindanao (7%).

- Stillbirth rates are quite low in the Philippines. By region, stillbirths are highest among women in Cagayan Valley and Caraga (3% each) and lowest among women in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (less than 1%).

Figure 5.4 **Pregnancy outcomes**

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
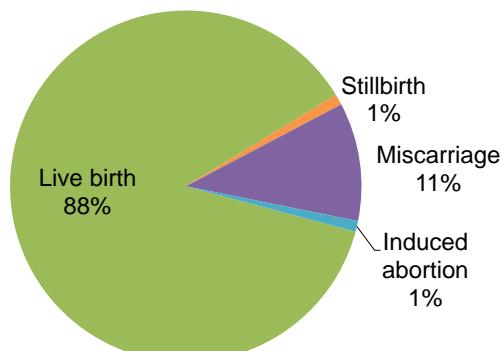
LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
10–14	[0]	[0]	[0]
15–19	22	28	25
20–24	71	102	84
25–29	95	120	105
30–34	84	108	95
35–39	55	63	58
40–44	16	27	21
45–49	[1]	[2]	[2]
TFR (15–49)	1.7	2.2	1.9
GFR	57	72	63
CBR	12.7	14.0	13.3

Note: 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 2022

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	1.7	2.8	2.8
Rural	2.2	3.6	3.5
Region			
National Capital Region	1.2	2.1	2.5
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.1	2.2	3.2
I - Ilocos	1.9	3.9	2.8
II - Cagayan Valley	2.1	3.2	3.1
III - Central Luzon	1.9	3.2	2.9
IVA - CALABARZON	1.8	2.9	2.9
MIMAROPA	2.4	2.4	3.8
V - Bicol	2.2	3.7	3.9
VI - Western Visayas	2.2	3.6	3.2
VII - Central Visayas	2.0	3.3	3.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.0	3.3	4.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.6	3.9	3.9
X - Northern Mindanao	2.1	3.1	3.3
XI - Davao	1.8	3.8	3.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.5	3.0	3.5
XIII - Caraga	2.3	3.2	3.5
BARMM	3.1	4.2	3.9
Education			
No education	2.5	4.1	5.4
Grades 1–6	3.0	5.0	4.4
Grades 7–10	2.4	3.5	3.2
Grades 11–12	2.7	3.4	*
Postsecondary	1.6	1.5	2.3
College	1.5	2.3	2.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.1	4.6	4.4
Second	2.2	4.4	3.8
Middle	2.0	3.4	3.0
Fourth	1.5	2.4	2.7
Highest	1.4	1.5	2.2
Total	1.9	3.1	3.1

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

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 2022

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	[0]	0	1	1
15–19	28	54	64	54
20–24	91	140	168	156
25–29	112	140	156	172
30–34	97	118	134	[155]
35–39	63	72	[100]	
40–44	22	[39]		
45–49	[2]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the 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 2022

Mother's age at birth	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
15–19	50	46	53	54	57	47	25
20–24	190	177	178	163	148	131	84
25–29	217	210	191	172	146	135	105
30–34	181	155	142	136	127	114	95
35–39	120	111	95	84	84	75	58
40–44	51	40	43	38	37	29	21
45–49	[8]	[7]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[2]	[2]
TFR (15–49)	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.9

Note: 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 2022

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	96.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,531	0.04	0.04
20–24	75.0	17.2	6.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,677	0.35	0.34
25–29	40.3	23.7	21.4	9.8	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,904	1.17	1.14
30–34	20.6	20.5	25.6	18.4	9.1	4.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,729	1.95	1.91
35–39	14.0	15.3	23.5	21.0	12.9	6.0	4.3	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	3,418	2.56	2.49
40–44	8.2	13.7	25.1	21.1	14.8	7.4	4.2	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	3,389	2.92	2.83
45–49	8.5	9.3	22.1	21.1	14.8	8.7	6.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	100.0	3,173	3.34	3.21
Total	43.8	14.2	16.0	11.6	6.8	3.3	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	27,821	1.55	1.50
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	46.2	48.0	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	307	0.60	0.58
20–24	22.7	51.3	19.6	5.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,303	1.11	1.09
25–29	13.2	31.5	33.1	15.1	5.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,384	1.74	1.70
30–34	8.2	21.8	30.2	21.5	10.9	5.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,935	2.31	2.25
35–39	5.4	15.1	26.3	23.3	14.7	6.6	4.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,808	2.88	2.80
40–44	4.6	12.5	25.9	22.0	16.2	8.0	4.7	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	2,915	3.11	3.01
45–49	3.9	8.2	23.3	22.2	16.0	9.2	7.6	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	100.0	2,654	3.59	3.45
Total	9.0	21.0	26.5	19.2	11.5	5.5	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	15,306	2.56	2.49

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	(42.0)	(22.3)	(31.9)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20	(19.5)
20–29	11.7	13.8	24.7	17.5	12.9	19.3	100.0	1,812	35.9
30–39	6.8	7.8	17.5	12.9	12.6	42.4	100.0	2,800	52.5
40–49	4.6	6.7	13.3	12.8	8.8	53.8	100.0	857	65.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.1	9.7	18.7	14.5	13.0	35.0	100.0	2,924	46.3
Female	7.2	9.7	20.0	14.2	11.0	38.0	100.0	2,565	46.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.9	9.4	19.3	14.3	12.2	36.8	100.0	5,350	47.0
Dead	18.2	19.8	18.1	14.8	6.6	22.5	100.0	139	34.0
Birth order									
2–3	8.0	9.1	17.6	13.6	11.9	39.8	100.0	3,580	49.7
4–6	8.1	9.8	21.5	15.9	12.4	32.3	100.0	1,563	42.5
7+	11.1	15.4	26.8	15.1	11.7	19.8	100.0	347	34.5
Residence									
Urban	7.6	8.7	19.1	14.4	13.0	37.1	100.0	2,796	48.1
Rural	8.8	10.7	19.5	14.3	11.1	35.6	100.0	2,693	44.4
Region									
National Capital Region	5.5	6.7	17.8	16.3	14.3	39.3	100.0	574	50.1
Cordillera Admin. Region	5.8	8.9	15.7	12.8	10.1	46.7	100.0	81	54.6
I - Ilocos	6.9	12.7	15.2	6.4	12.0	46.9	100.0	270	55.5
II - Cagayan Valley	7.1	10.6	20.0	15.3	10.4	36.6	100.0	134	44.7
III - Central Luzon	6.4	9.1	15.4	14.6	13.6	40.9	100.0	572	52.3
IVA-CALABARZON	8.6	9.7	15.4	15.9	12.3	38.1	100.0	786	48.5
MIMAROPA	8.1	7.4	18.4	16.4	14.6	35.2	100.0	160	47.9
V - Bicol	8.3	8.9	22.8	13.1	12.8	34.0	100.0	291	45.5
VI - Western Visayas	6.6	5.9	19.7	11.9	11.8	44.2	100.0	345	54.8
VII - Central Visayas	8.5	9.3	22.2	11.1	10.5	38.4	100.0	399	46.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.5	4.5	23.3	13.9	13.6	34.1	100.0	211	44.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10.4	12.5	21.6	13.0	11.0	31.4	100.0	263	40.4
X - Northern Mindanao	9.5	11.2	19.5	12.7	10.4	36.8	100.0	234	41.9
XI - Davao	5.9	5.1	22.9	16.1	16.0	34.0	100.0	306	48.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.5	14.6	18.8	15.6	10.8	33.6	100.0	290	44.7
XIII - Caraga	5.7	13.4	20.4	17.8	11.5	31.1	100.0	151	42.1
BARMM	16.8	15.8	25.8	17.4	6.4	17.8	100.0	422	32.0
Mother's education									
No education	4.3	12.0	34.8	26.3	5.0	17.6	100.0	65	35.7
Grades 1–6	8.7	11.7	19.0	16.9	11.9	31.8	100.0	899	42.9
Grades 7–10	7.3	10.2	20.1	14.0	12.0	36.4	100.0	2,786	46.6
Grades 11–12	(19.9)	(36.8)	(25.6)	(8.7)	(7.0)	(2.0)	100.0	37	(22.8)
Postsecondary	4.6	4.7	11.1	11.1	19.1	49.4	100.0	144	58.7
College	9.8	7.3	18.1	13.5	12.0	39.3	100.0	1,558	49.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	10.7	12.9	23.3	15.4	10.9	26.8	100.0	1,664	37.9
Second	7.1	8.5	22.3	14.0	12.0	36.0	100.0	1,167	45.3
Middle	7.5	10.7	15.5	14.2	12.6	39.4	100.0	1,119	50.0
Fourth	6.4	7.8	16.3	15.4	13.0	41.1	100.0	815	52.4
Highest	7.4	4.6	14.7	11.6	12.8	49.0	100.0	725	59.4
Total	8.2	9.7	19.3	14.4	12.1	36.4	100.0	5,489	46.5

Notes: First-order live births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths 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 2022

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births[2]
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	83.1	85.0	92.4	187
2–3	44.7	43.3	62.1	224
4–5	34.8	30.0	49.3	289
6–7	18.8	18.5	31.8	284
8–9	18.3	17.9	32.5	248
10–11	20.2	18.5	34.1	226
12–13	18.6	22.3	33.5	199
14–15	8.7	19.4	21.9	240
16–17	8.3	22.7	23.8	246
18–19	9.4	13.8	19.7	289
20–21	8.5	18.7	21.3	283
22–23	8.1	20.8	23.1	234
24–25	7.2	18.0	21.3	215
26–27	11.1	20.5	26.5	229
28–29	3.0	11.0	13.0	251
30–31	1.3	10.8	11.5	309
32–33	3.9	13.0	13.9	299
34–35	7.6	20.5	24.0	283
Total	16.2	22.3	29.5	4,536
Median	3.1	2.9	4.6	na
Mean	7.3	9.5	12.1	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth
[2] Includes live births and stillbirths

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 live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15–29	3.1	3.1	4.4
30–49	3.0	2.7	5.1
Residence			
Urban	2.8	3.0	4.3
Rural	3.5	2.9	5.0
Region			
National Capital Region	*	*	*
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.9	4.4	(9.1)
I - Ilocos	*	(3.9)	(4.5)
II - Cagayan Valley	(3.8)	*	(6.2)
III - Central Luzon	(3.1)	(3.0)	(4.1)
IVA - CALABARZON	*	*	(4.5)
MIMAROPA	3.8	*	7.1
V - Bicol	(3.4)	(3.6)	(4.2)
VI - Western Visayas	(4.0)	(3.0)	6.1
VII - Central Visayas	(3.6)	*	(5.7)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	*	*	(5.1)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(5.3)	(3.3)	(6.5)
X - Northern Mindanao	3.6	*	4.5
XI - Davao	*	(4.7)	6.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	(4.6)	*	(4.7)
XIII - Caraga	*	*	(3.4)
BARMM	(2.4)	(2.6)	3.2
Mother's education			
No education	*	*	*
Grades 1–6	4.1	3.6	5.7
Grades 7–10	3.1	2.9	5.7
Grades 11–12	3.1	3.1	4.2
Postsecondary	*	*	*
College	2.8	2.8	3.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.3	2.7	5.7
Second	(2.7)	(3.0)	5.1
Middle	(2.8)	3.1	4.8
Fourth	(3.0)	3.2	3.9
Highest	(2.9)	(2.9)	4.2
Total	3.1	2.9	4.6

Note: 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 live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Philippines NDHS 2022

Current age	Age at menarche ≤10	11	12	13	14	≥15	Don't know	Percentage who have never menstruated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche
15–19	5.2	11.5	31.1	27.3	14.6	9.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,531	12.7
20–24	5.2	10.3	27.4	28.1	13.7	15.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,677	12.9
25–29	5.1	11.2	28.5	22.2	15.8	17.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,904	13.0
30–34	4.8	8.3	28.9	24.4	17.9	15.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,729	13.0
35–39	3.1	8.9	27.1	26.9	15.1	18.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,418	13.2
40–44	3.4	7.3	26.8	24.0	17.6	20.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,389	13.3
45–49	3.7	10.1	21.1	24.6	17.5	22.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,173	13.4
Total	4.5	9.8	27.6	25.6	15.8	16.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	27,821	13.0

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30–34	1.8	3,729
35–39	2.7	3,418
40–41	2.7	1,363
42–43	3.9	1,388
44–45	5.3	1,262
46–47	13.0	1,267
48–49	23.1	1,283
Total	5.7	13,709

[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 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Philippines NDHS 2022

Current age	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.2	na	na	na	na	96.2	5,531	a
20–24	0.3	6.2	14.5	na	na	75.0	4,677	a
25–29	0.4	9.6	24.8	38.2	52.3	40.3	3,904	24.4
30–34	0.5	8.9	25.2	44.5	61.9	20.6	3,729	22.7
35–39	0.7	7.1	21.7	40.2	60.8	14.0	3,418	23.4
40–44	0.2	5.7	19.7	35.7	57.9	8.2	3,389	23.8
45–49	0.5	7.9	19.8	35.7	59.3	8.5	3,173	23.7
18–24	0.3	5.8	na	na	na	80.6	6,845	a
20–49	0.4	7.6	20.7	na	na	30.8	22,290	a
25–49	0.5	7.9	22.4	39.0	58.3	19.1	17,613	23.6

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 5.11 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 2022

Background characteristic	Age					
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	25–49
Residence						
Urban	a	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.2	24.4
Rural	23.2	21.8	22.5	23.3	23.0	22.7
Region						
National Capital Region	a	26.5	24.8	24.4	24.6	a
Cordillera Admin. Region	a	23.5	23.7	22.9	25.2	24.1
I - Ilocos	24.6	23.0	23.6	24.5	22.8	23.6
II - Cagayan Valley	21.9	23.1	21.8	22.7	23.2	22.5
III - Central Luzon	24.6	22.6	23.5	23.3	24.1	23.5
IVA - CALABARZON	a	22.5	23.4	23.7	23.4	23.6
MIMAROPA	22.5	22.2	21.6	23.6	21.7	22.3
V - Bicol	22.8	22.6	22.5	23.9	22.5	22.8
VI - Western Visayas	a	22.4	24.0	25.1	23.7	23.9
VII - Central Visayas	23.3	22.2	22.7	24.8	23.7	23.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	a	22.8	23.3	22.8	22.4	23.2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	22.9	22.1	23.0	22.6	22.1	22.6
X - Northern Mindanao	22.7	21.2	23.4	23.3	23.5	22.8
XI - Davao	23.5	23.3	21.8	23.7	23.8	23.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	23.1	21.7	22.6	23.3	23.6	22.7
XIII - Caraga	21.8	22.0	23.4	23.2	23.8	22.9
BARMM	22.5	21.3	23.0	24.5	26.4	23.2
Education						
No education	a	(19.4)	(20.0)	22.2	21.6	22.0
Grades 1–6	19.2	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	20.6
Grades 7–10	21.1	21.3	22.1	22.8	23.0	22.0
Grades 11–12	a	*	nc	nc	*	a
Postsecondary	a	24.3	24.9	25.1	27.1	a
College	a	26.6	26.2	26.4	26.4	a
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.3	20.7	21.7	22.5	22.6	21.4
Second	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.5	22.5	22.0
Middle	23.0	22.0	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.0
Fourth	a	24.8	24.6	24.3	23.9	24.8
Highest	a	27.7	26.3	26.1	25.3	a
Total	24.4	22.7	23.4	23.8	23.7	23.6

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 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, percentage who have ever been pregnant, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:					Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	Have begun childbearing[2]	
Age						
15–17	1.6	0.2	1.3	2.9	2.8	3,363
15	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1,062
16	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	1,185
17	3.6	0.2	1.8	5.6	5.4	1,116
18	4.7	0.2	1.3	5.9	5.8	1,132
19	10.2	1.6	3.3	13.3	12.7	1,036
Residence						
Urban	3.3	0.3	1.7	4.8	4.6	2,832
Rural	4.4	0.6	1.6	6.1	5.9	2,699
Region						
National Capital Region	1.8	0.0	1.1	2.8	2.8	663
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.1	0.0	2.5	6.1	6.1	99
I - Ilocos	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.4	285
II - Cagayan Valley	4.1	0.6	1.7	5.8	5.8	196
III - Central Luzon	4.5	1.3	2.7	8.0	7.0	651
IVA - CALABARZON	4.1	0.4	0.8	4.9	4.9	805
MIMAROPA	3.8	0.5	0.7	5.0	4.6	172
V - Bicol	1.2	0.2	1.1	2.4	2.4	351
VI - Western Visayas	5.2	0.0	2.0	6.6	6.6	394
VII - Central Visayas	1.9	0.0	2.9	4.8	4.8	398
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.9	0.4	1.5	4.9	4.7	245
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.2	0.6	1.9	7.1	7.1	212
X - Northern Mindanao	7.3	0.4	4.1	10.9	10.9	196
XI - Davao	7.0	0.3	1.1	8.2	8.1	265
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.8	0.5	0.9	3.8	3.7	222
XIII - Caraga	6.5	1.1	0.4	7.7	6.9	139
BARMM	4.5	0.4	2.2	6.6	6.5	239
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	14
Grades 1–6	14.9	1.8	2.8	19.1	17.6	151
Grades 7–10	3.6	0.6	1.8	5.3	5.2	3,472
Grades 11–12	3.5	0.1	1.4	4.8	4.7	1,745
Postsecondary	*	*	*	*	*	5
College	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.9	144
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.7	0.8	2.8	10.3	10.1	1,005
Second	3.8	0.3	2.1	5.5	5.4	1,103
Middle	5.0	1.1	2.0	7.5	7.0	1,138
Fourth	1.9	0.1	0.8	2.7	2.7	1,151
Highest	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.8	1,133
Total	3.8	0.4	1.6	5.4	5.3	5,531

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion
[2] Women who have had a live birth or who are currently pregnant; excludes women who have had only a pregnancy that resulted in stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion. This indicator should be used when making comparisons with NDHS surveys implemented prior to 2022.

Table 5.13 Early pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15–24 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, percentage who have ever been pregnant, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	Have begun childbearing[2]	Number of women
Age						
15–19	3.8	0.4	1.6	5.4	5.3	5,531
15	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1,062
16	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	1,185
17	3.6	0.2	1.8	5.6	5.4	1,116
18	4.7	0.2	1.3	5.9	5.8	1,132
19	10.2	1.6	3.3	13.3	12.7	1,036
20–24	25.0	3.2	4.4	28.0	27.3	4,677
20	11.0	2.2	4.5	14.7	13.8	1,075
21	20.0	2.6	3.5	22.5	21.8	938
22	25.1	2.8	3.2	27.4	26.6	999
23	36.7	3.6	4.5	39.3	38.9	790
24	36.9	5.0	6.6	40.5	40.0	875
Residence						
Urban	13.0	1.5	2.9	15.1	14.7	5,504
Rural	14.2	1.9	3.0	16.5	16.1	4,703
Region						
National Capital Region	9.3	1.0	1.6	10.9	10.5	1,392
Cordillera Admin. Region	10.4	0.6	2.8	12.5	12.4	165
I - Ilocos	12.9	1.6	3.2	15.7	15.5	548
II - Cagayan Valley	16.9	2.9	2.8	19.3	18.8	345
III - Central Luzon	14.8	2.8	3.8	17.8	17.1	1,178
IVA - CALABARZON	12.1	1.6	2.9	14.1	13.5	1,536
MIMAROPA	15.4	2.6	2.1	17.2	16.1	295
V - Bicol	9.1	0.7	2.9	11.1	11.0	584
VI - Western Visayas	14.8	2.5	4.0	17.9	17.4	753
VII - Central Visayas	13.3	0.5	3.0	15.5	15.4	710
VIII - Eastern Visayas	13.6	1.7	2.6	14.7	14.6	439
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	16.8	2.2	2.7	19.6	19.1	361
X - Northern Mindanao	17.3	2.5	4.9	20.9	20.7	357
XI - Davao	19.2	1.0	2.8	20.1	20.0	469
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	19.4	2.4	2.0	21.6	21.0	425
XIII - Caraga	14.6	1.9	3.0	18.1	17.3	228
BARMM	12.6	1.0	3.3	14.3	14.2	422
Education						
No education	16.7	2.5	3.8	19.2	17.5	34
Grades 1–6	40.5	4.5	4.0	44.2	42.5	297
Grades 7–10	14.5	2.2	3.4	16.7	16.3	4,319
Grades 11–12	11.1	1.2	3.4	14.0	13.6	2,712
Postsecondary	11.7	0.0	0.6	11.7	11.7	91
College	11.5	1.2	1.7	13.0	12.7	2,755
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	21.9	2.9	4.3	24.7	24.3	1,607
Second	17.1	1.9	4.1	19.9	19.4	2,027
Middle	14.6	1.7	3.1	17.6	16.9	2,119
Fourth	10.7	2.1	2.3	12.3	12.1	2,261
Highest	6.0	0.2	1.3	7.1	7.0	2,193
Total	13.5	1.7	2.9	15.8	15.4	10,208

[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion
[2] Women who have had a live birth or who are currently pregnant; excludes women who have had only a pregnancy that resulted in stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion. This indicator should be used when making comparisons with NDHS surveys implemented prior to 2022.

Table 5.14 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 and percentage who were pregnant before age 15, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number of women
Total	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	5,531

Table 5.15 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	91.1	0.7	7.9	0.2	100.0	452
20–24	90.4	0.6	8.7	0.3	100.0	1,199
25–34	89.2	1.0	9.1	0.6	100.0	2,486
35–44	80.9	1.9	15.6	1.6	100.0	992
45–49	(37.2)	(0.0)	(62.8)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Pregnancy order						
First	90.4	1.3	8.2	0.1	100.0	1,495
Second	88.6	0.6	9.5	1.3	100.0	1,274
Third	86.3	0.9	12.2	0.6	100.0	994
Fourth	84.4	0.9	13.2	1.4	100.0	614
Fifth or higher	85.9	1.7	12.0	0.4	100.0	780
Residence						
Urban	87.2	0.9	10.9	1.0	100.0	2,637
Rural	88.4	1.3	10.0	0.4	100.0	2,519
Region						
National Capital Region	90.7	0.8	8.4	0.1	100.0	484
Cordillera Admin. Region	90.6	0.2	8.2	1.0	100.0	83
I - Ilocos	82.2	2.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	281
II - Cagayan Valley	86.0	3.0	10.4	0.6	100.0	174
III - Central Luzon	84.3	0.6	14.2	0.8	100.0	562
IVA - CALABARZON	88.9	0.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	745
MIMAROPA	90.1	0.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	154
V - Bicol	90.2	1.4	7.8	0.7	100.0	249
VI - Western Visayas	89.7	1.7	8.6	0.0	100.0	357
VII - Central Visayas	84.0	0.3	12.6	3.1	100.0	396
VIII - Eastern Visayas	87.9	0.6	9.3	2.3	100.0	201
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	90.1	0.3	9.0	0.6	100.0	236
X - Northern Mindanao	90.8	1.2	6.8	1.2	100.0	207
XI - Davao	85.4	0.7	13.4	0.5	100.0	275
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	87.3	2.3	10.2	0.3	100.0	287
XIII - Caraga	86.5	3.0	9.4	1.2	100.0	139
BARMM	90.8	0.8	7.6	0.9	100.0	328
Education						
No education	77.6	0.0	17.2	5.1	100.0	51
Grades 1–6	88.6	1.2	9.9	0.4	100.0	602
Grades 7–10	87.6	1.2	10.6	0.7	100.0	2,390
Grades 11–12	92.0	1.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	301
Postsecondary	87.8	1.1	8.0	3.2	100.0	125
College	87.3	0.8	11.2	0.7	100.0	1,686
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.0	1.2	8.5	0.3	100.0	1,328
Second	88.6	1.5	9.3	0.6	100.0	1,056
Middle	87.0	1.6	10.9	0.5	100.0	1,104
Fourth	85.7	0.6	13.6	0.1	100.0	865
Highest	86.3	0.1	11.2	2.5	100.0	803
Total	87.8	1.1	10.5	0.7	100.0	5,156

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

6

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Among currently married women, 14% want to have another child within 2 years and 17% want to wait at least 2 years. Less than 1% of women want another child but are undecided on the timing, and 8% are undecided about having more children.

- **Desire to limit childbearing:** 58% of currently married women want no more children.

- **Ideal family size:** Overall, women want 2.7 children on average; currently married women want 3.0 children on average.

- **Fertility planning status:** 71% of births were planned at the time of conception, while 16% were mistimed and 13% were not wanted at all.

- **Wanted fertility rates:** The total wanted fertility rate is 1.5 children, while the actual total fertility rate is 1.9 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.4 more children than they want.

- **Couples' consensus on family size:** 74% of currently married women report that they are in consensus with their husband on the number of children they would like to have.

Information on fertility preferences can assist in planning and policy development. To that end, family planning program planners typically evaluate factors such as desire for children, extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and demand for contraception to space or limit births. This chapter presents information on whether and when married women want more children, their ideal family size, whether their last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future, which can be affected by factors such as education, economy, contraceptive use, and family planning (Götmark et al. 2020).

Under the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, the health sector must work to ensure universal access to reproductive health information and family planning methods consistent with individual preferences, which is critical in achieving reproductive goals and optimizing health outcomes. In addition, Executive Order No. 141 (Adopting as a National Priority the Implementation of Measures to Address the Root Causes of the Rising Number of Teenage Pregnancies) mandates that all government entities mobilize programs and interventions related to health promotion, comprehensive sexuality education, and employment opportunities for the young.

6.1   DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD
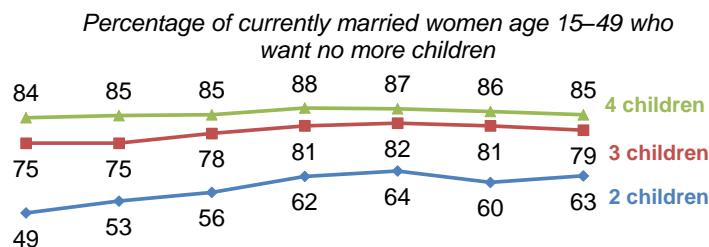
> **Desire for another child**
> Women were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.
> *Sample:* Currently married women age 15–49

A majority of currently married women age 15–49 (58%) want no more children (including women who are sterilized or whose husbands are sterilized). Fourteen percent want to have another child within 2 years and 17% want to wait at least 2 years. Less than 1% of women want another child but are undecided on the timing, and 8% are undecided about having more children (**Table 6.1.1**).

Trends: Among women with two children, the percentage who want no more children or are sterilized increased from 49% in 1993 to 63% in 2022. In contrast, there was minimal change in the percentage of women with three or four children who want no more children or are sterilized (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

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

Note: Women who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children or are sterilized increases with increasing age, from 23% among those age 15–19 to 82% among those age 45–49 (**Table 6.1.2**).

- By region, the percentage of women who want no more children ranges from 23% in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to 70% in Bicol Region (**Table 6.2**).

- The desire to limit childbearing generally increases as the number of living children increases. Eight in 10 women with four or more children want no more children.

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-one percent of women consider two children as the ideal family size, 27% prefer three children, 12% prefer four children, and 8% prefer five or more children. Mean ideal family size is slightly higher among currently married women (3.0 children) (**Table 6.3**).
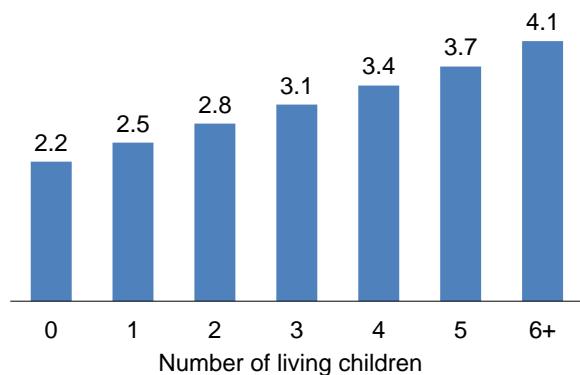
Trends: The mean ideal number of children among women age 15–49 decreased from 3.2 in 1993 and 1998 to 2.7 in 2017 and 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As the number of living children increases, the mean ideal number of children also increases. On average, women with one child consider 2.5 children to be ideal. In contrast, women with six or more children consider 4.1 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.2**).

- The mean ideal number of children increases as women's age increases, from 2.1 children among women age 15–19 to 3.2 children among women age 45–49 (**Table 6.4**).

- Ideal family size varies widely by region; women in BARMM want 4.2 children, while women in the National Capital Region (NCR) want 2.3 children.

Figure 6.2 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children

- Mean ideal number of children decreases with increasing wealth, from 3.1 among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 2.5 among women in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles.

6.3   FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

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

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

Seventy-one percent of live births and current pregnancies were wanted at the time of conception, 16% were mistimed, and 13% were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5**). A nearly identical distribution was observed for all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey (**Figure 6.3**).

Trends: The percentage of planned births increased from 54% in 1993 to 71% in 2022. During this same period, births and pregnancies that were mistimed declined from 29% to 16%. Births and pregnancies that were unwanted rose from 17% in 1993 to a peak of 22% in 2003 before declining to 13% in 2022 (**Figure 6.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are more likely to be unwanted than lower-order births. Five percent of first births were unwanted, as compared with 28% of fourth- and higher-order births (**Table 6.5**).

- Women below age 20 are more likely than older women to have a mistimed birth (35%).

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Figure 6.3 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy

Unwanted 14%
Mistimed 15%
Wanted then 71%
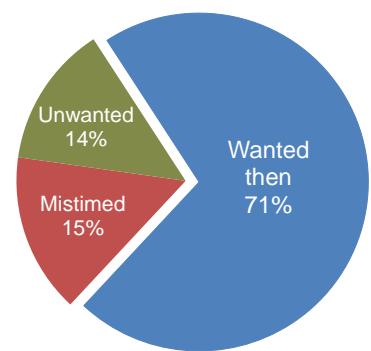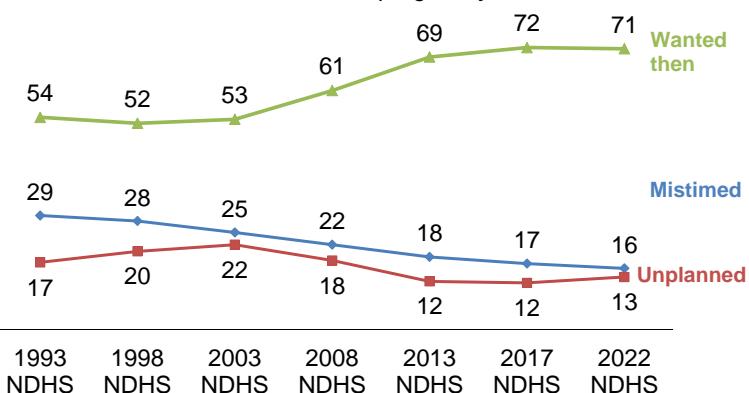
Figure 6.4 Trends in fertility planning status

Percentage distribution of currently married women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of pregnancy

	1993 NDHS	1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
Wanted then	54	52	53	61	69	72	71
Mistimed	29	28	25	22	18	17	16
Unplanned	17	20	22	18	12	12	13

Unwanted birth

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

Wanted birth

Any birth less 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 total wanted fertility rate is 1.5 children, while the actual total fertility rate is 1.9 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.4 more children than they want (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate declined from 2.9 children in 1993 to 1.5 children in 2022. Over the same period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility decreased from 1.2 children to 0.4 children (**Figure 6.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Across all background characteristics, the total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate (**Table 6.6**).

Figure 6.5 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman

- The wanted fertility rate is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (1.7 children versus 1.3 children).

- The wanted fertility rate decreases as wealth increases. On average, women in the lowest wealth quintile want 2.1 children, while women in the highest quintile want 1.1 children.

- Across regions, the wanted fertility rate is highest in BARMM (2.7 children) and lowest in NCR (0.9).
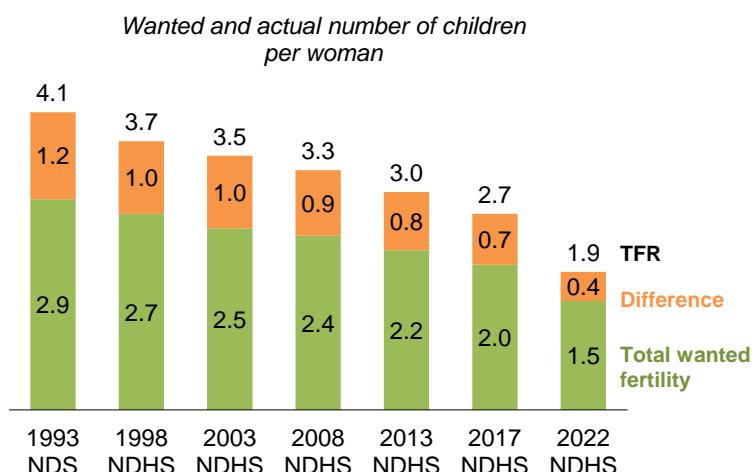
6.5 COUPLES' CONSENSUS ON FAMILY SIZE

Nearly three in four (74%) currently married women report that they are in consensus with their husband on the number of children they would like to have. Seventeen percent of women report that their husband wants more children than they do, while 6% say that their husband wants fewer children than they do (**Table 6.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Couples' consensus on desired number of children varies widely by region. Eighty-two percent of couples in Central Visayas want the same number of children, as compared with 64% in SOCCSKSARGEN. Twenty-three percent of women in SOCCSKSARGEN and BARMM report that their husband wants more children than they do.

- The percentage of women who report that they are in consensus with their husband on desired number of children increases with increasing household wealth (**Table 6.7**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 6.1.1 Fertility preferences according to 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 2022

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon[2]	63.2	25.3	7.8	4.1	3.3	2.9	1.4	13.9
Have another later[3]	17.9	40.0	18.2	7.7	3.5	3.9	2.2	17.4
Have another, undecided when	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Undecided	5.7	10.4	9.2	6.9	5.6	6.9	7.9	8.1
Want no more	4.3	21.3	56.6	61.8	69.0	66.5	72.0	48.8
Sterilized[4]	0.4	0.9	5.9	17.6	16.1	15.7	12.0	8.7
Declared infecund	8.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	4.0	4.4	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,164	3,364	4,212	2,988	1,747	829	1,002	15,306

[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 6.1.2 Fertility preferences according to age

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by desire for children, according to age group, Philippines NDHS 2022

Desire for children	Age							Total
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
Have another soon[1]	10.8	11.6	17.9	19.6	15.9	11.7	5.9	13.9
Have another later[2]	45.5	52.4	37.1	20.1	9.8	2.4	0.9	17.4
Have another, undecided when	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Undecided	19.4	13.4	12.2	10.2	7.1	4.8	2.9	8.1
Want no more	23.3	22.2	30.1	43.6	55.0	62.4	66.0	48.8
Sterilized[3]	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.8	10.3	15.2	16.3	8.7
Declared infecund	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.7	3.3	7.7	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	307	1,303	2,384	2,935	2,808	2,915	2,654	15,306

[1] Wants next birth within 2 years
[2] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[3] Includes both female and male sterilization

Table 6.2 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 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	5.6	21.6	64.5	80.3	87.9	87.1	85.1	57.0
Rural	3.4	22.9	59.9	78.2	82.3	78.2	83.3	58.3
Region								
National Capital Region	5.3	25.0	65.0	86.6	89.0	(85.3)	(96.5)	57.8
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.3	14.7	58.8	68.2	90.2	93.4	(95.7)	55.3
I - Ilocos	2.5	14.8	73.6	86.0	(86.1)	*	*	58.8
II - Cagayan Valley	(0.1)	12.3	60.1	85.6	91.7	(83.2)	*	53.4
III - Central Luzon	0.7	14.3	59.4	82.0	90.8	89.4	98.2	55.6
IVA - CALABARZON	6.7	28.3	64.3	84.7	94.7	(88.9)	(77.4)	60.3
MIMAROPA	(3.1)	17.7	65.1	80.4	92.7	(89.0)	92.0	61.9
V - Bicol	(9.5)	39.6	65.1	81.0	91.6	86.0	92.7	70.1
VI - Western Visayas	3.0	24.8	73.6	87.4	96.9	96.6	97.0	65.0
VII - Central Visayas	14.7	25.8	74.0	76.7	81.4	(88.6)	(94.0)	61.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.0	29.5	63.6	77.6	80.7	91.1	92.9	64.8
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(1.2)	19.0	58.3	73.6	85.5	84.8	88.2	58.8
X - Northern Mindanao	3.7	22.1	50.8	75.2	74.4	79.1	80.7	54.2
XI - Davao	3.2	24.4	70.0	83.1	94.4	92.8	88.5	61.2
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	(5.6)	18.4	50.3	61.0	79.4	84.1	88.9	51.3
XIII - Caraga	3.4	17.2	50.9	79.1	75.8	85.8	88.7	53.7
BARMM	0.4	9.6	15.0	20.7	35.1	26.1	39.0	22.6
Education								
No education	*	*	(51.5)	(51.4)	(79.4)	(62.1)	73.7	63.7
Grades 1–6	15.4	28.8	56.7	74.6	78.9	85.5	85.5	68.0
Grades 7–10	4.3	23.7	62.3	80.5	86.8	80.9	85.0	62.0
Grades 11–12	0.6	18.4	30.6	*	nc	nc	nc	17.0
Postsecondary	(0.8)	27.3	66.9	89.5	(85.3)	*	*	57.1
College	4.2	19.9	64.8	78.7	87.3	82.8	77.9	49.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.8	22.4	53.7	69.5	74.5	71.6	78.4	58.1
Second	3.8	19.1	58.8	80.7	86.1	88.6	89.4	60.9
Middle	5.8	22.9	61.8	81.8	88.3	86.2	93.3	58.3
Fourth	5.7	21.1	65.9	76.4	92.1	88.2	79.2	54.2
Highest	3.5	24.5	68.6	87.3	92.0	(93.6)	(88.5)	56.2
Total	4.7	22.2	62.5	79.3	85.2	82.1	84.0	57.6

Note: 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. nc = no cases
[1] The number of living children includes the 'current pregnancy.

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Philippines NDHS 2022

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
0	7.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	3.5
1	10.8	10.4	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.6	2.2	8.0
2	50.2	43.8	45.3	23.8	25.8	20.2	15.9	41.4
3	22.8	31.4	27.1	41.0	18.8	28.2	29.0	27.1
4	5.1	8.9	15.6	17.7	36.4	12.2	19.1	11.8
5	2.4	3.6	4.8	7.7	8.0	23.2	9.9	4.9
6+	0.9	1.1	2.0	4.1	6.9	11.3	22.3	3.1
Non-numeric responses	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	11,956	4,140	4,620	3,267	1,886	896	1,056	27,821
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All women	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	2.7
Number of women	11,905	4,133	4,616	3,260	1,885	895	1,049	27,743
Currently married women	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.0
Number of currently married women	1,164	3,359	4,210	2,984	1,746	829	995	15,286

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49 by current age group, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Age							Total	Number of women[1]
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49		
Residence									
Urban	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	15,513
Rural	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.8	12,230
Region									
National Capital Region	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	4,220
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.8	437
I - Ilocos	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	1,468
II - Cagayan Valley	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.6	832
III - Central Luzon	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.6	3,098
IVA - CALABARZON	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.5	4,215
MIMAROPA	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.6	715
V - Bicol	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.7	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.7	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	968
X - Northern Mindanao	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.6	1,034
XI - Davao	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	1,473
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.0	1,173
XIII - Caraga	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.7	636
BARMM	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.2	1,153
Education									
No education	*	(2.1)	(1.8)	(4.2)	(3.7)	4.2	4.3	3.6	196
Grades 1–6	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	2,535
Grades 7–10	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	11,913
Grades 11–12	2.1	2.4	(2.1)	*	nc	nc	*	2.2	2,746
Postsecondary	*	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	625
College	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	9,728
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.1	4,590
Second	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.7	5,208
Middle	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.6	5,644
Fourth	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.5	6,023
Highest	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	6,279
Total	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	27,743

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] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Philippines NDHS 2022

| | Planning status of pregnancy outcome | | | | Number of pregnancy outcomes[1] |
Characteristic	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	74.7	20.2	5.0	100.0	1,752
2	75.8	15.6	8.6	100.0	1,368
3	70.3	13.7	16.0	100.0	1,039
4+	61.7	10.4	28.0	100.0	1,241
Mother's age at birth[2]					
<20	55.5	35.4	9.1	100.0	480
20–24	69.4	23.2	7.4	100.0	1,302
25–29	77.4	12.8	9.8	100.0	1,402
30–34	75.3	10.0	14.7	100.0	1,244
35–39	69.3	7.0	23.7	100.0	712
40–44	60.8	5.3	33.9	100.0	245
45–49	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total	71.2	15.5	13.3	100.0	5,400
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	75.2	16.9	7.9	100.0	874
Live births	70.4	15.2	14.4	100.0	4,526
Stillbirths	71.8	12.0	16.2	100.0	55
Miscarriages	70.4	14.0	15.6	100.0	539
Abortions	(68.5)	(10.1)	(21.4)	100.0	36
Total	71.1	15.3	13.6	100.0	6,030

Note: Pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. 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] For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.
[2] For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.3	1.7
Rural	1.7	2.2
Region		
National Capital Region	0.9	1.2
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.8	2.1
I - Ilocos	1.5	1.9
II - Cagayan Valley	1.8	2.1
III - Central Luzon	1.4	1.9
IVA - CALABARZON	1.4	1.8
MIMAROPA	1.7	2.4
V - Bicol	1.6	2.2
VI - Western Visayas	1.6	2.2
VII - Central Visayas	1.4	2.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.4	2.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.8	2.6
X - Northern Mindanao	1.4	2.1
XI - Davao	1.3	1.8
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.9	2.5
XIII - Caraga	1.7	2.3
BARMM	2.7	3.1
Education		
No education	1.3	2.5
Grades 1–6	2.1	3.0
Grades 7–10	1.8	2.4
Grades 11–12	2.7	2.7
Postsecondary	1.3	1.6
College	1.3	1.5
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.1	3.1
Second	1.6	2.2
Middle	1.5	2.0
Fourth	1.2	1.5
Highest	1.1	1.4
Total	1.5	1.9

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 6.7 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 2022

| Background characteristic | Couples' 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	75.0	15.8	6.1	3.1	100.0	7,512
Rural	73.6	17.7	6.2	2.5	100.0	6,455
Region						
National Capital Region	75.0	15.8	4.9	4.2	100.0	1,840
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.9	16.7	4.0	1.5	100.0	195
I - Ilocos	69.8	21.2	4.7	4.3	100.0	699
II - Cagayan Valley	78.8	10.3	7.1	3.8	100.0	414
III - Central Luzon	79.6	13.0	5.5	1.9	100.0	1,547
IVA - CALABARZON	73.5	14.7	10.1	1.6	100.0	2,059
MIMAROPA	74.7	15.7	8.4	1.2	100.0	380
V - Bicol	72.3	16.9	8.9	1.9	100.0	684
VI - Western Visayas	71.9	19.7	5.3	3.1	100.0	923
VII - Central Visayas	82.0	11.9	5.0	1.1	100.0	1,099
VIII - Eastern Visayas	71.2	20.5	8.3	0.1	100.0	506
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	70.5	20.5	5.3	3.6	100.0	544
X - Northern Mindanao	68.5	20.2	6.4	4.9	100.0	562
XI - Davao	80.0	15.3	2.7	1.9	100.0	830
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	63.9	23.4	8.0	4.7	100.0	666
XIII - Caraga	75.4	17.4	4.6	2.6	100.0	348
BARMM	69.8	22.6	1.3	6.3	100.0	672
Education						
No education	55.3	34.6	3.1	7.0	100.0	131
Grades 1–6	69.9	20.5	6.7	2.9	100.0	1,931
Grades 7–10	74.2	16.2	6.6	2.9	100.0	6,519
Grades 11–12	67.7	22.0	4.0	6.3	100.0	371
Postsecondary	80.5	14.0	4.0	1.5	100.0	395
College	76.9	15.1	5.6	2.4	100.0	4,619
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	71.4	20.0	5.0	3.5	100.0	2,902
Second	71.4	18.3	7.1	3.1	100.0	2,841
Middle	73.3	17.4	6.2	3.1	100.0	2,863
Fourth	77.8	13.6	6.3	2.3	100.0	2,750
Highest	78.3	13.6	6.1	2.0	100.0	2,611
Total	74.3	16.7	6.1	2.8	100.0	13,967

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

FAMILY PLANNING

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** More than half (58%) of currently married women are using a method of contraception, with 42% using a modern method and 17% using a traditional method. The pill (20%) is the most commonly used method, followed by withdrawal (13%) and female sterilization (9%).

- **Source of modern contraceptive methods:** Half (50%) of modern contraceptive method users obtain their method from the public sector.

- **Informed choice:** 71% of women currently using modern methods of contraception were informed about the potential side effects of the method they were using, while 70% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Seventy-three percent of women were informed about alternative contraceptive methods.

- **Unmet need for family planning:** 8% of all women, 12% of currently married women, and 42% 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 58% of this demand is satisfied by modern methods.

- **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers:** 87% 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 use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates 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 (RPRH) Law of 2012 (Philippines Republic Act No. 10354) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations ensure universal access of reproductive health care. Since the passage of this law, several policies have been issued to further complement and strengthen its implementation. Examples of these policies include the following:

- **Executive Order No. 12, s. 2017**, attaining and sustaining "Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning" through strict implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, provides funds and aims to intensify and accelerate the implementation of critical actions necessary to attain and sustain zero unmet need for modern family planning.

- **DOH Administrative Order 2017 0005**, Guidelines on Achieving Desired Family Size through Accelerated and Sustained Reduction in Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning Methods, laid down the strategies for implementation of Executive Order No. 12.

- **DOH Administrative Order 2017-0002**, Guidelines on the Certification of Free-Standing Family Planning Clinics, aims to promote better access to reproductive health services.

- **Executive Order No. 141**, Adopting as a National Priority the Implementation of Measures to Address the Root Causes of the Rising Number of Teenage Pregnancies, mandates that all government entities activate legal mechanisms and multisectoral approaches related to prevention of early pregnancies through comprehensive sexual education, employment opportunities, and health promotion.

In 2015, the Philippines Supreme Court issued a temporary restraining order (TRO) on two contraceptive implant brands, Implanon and Implanon NXT, and suspended the product certification and recertification of all 51 hormonal contraceptives. In June 2017, the Department of Health identified the ban as a significant barrier to attaining President Rodrigo Duterte's goal for Executive Order No. 12, and in November 2017 the Philippine Food and Drug Administration (FDA) effectively lifted the supreme court order by determining that the 51 hormonal contraceptives impacted by the TRO do not induce abortion.[1]

The National Family Planning Program aimed to increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate among all women from 24.9% in 2017 to 30% by 2022 and reduce unmet need for modern family planning from 10.8% in 2017 to 8% by 2022. The Commission on Population and Development also promotes responsible parenting through funding of responsible parenting classes in the barangays and capacity-building activities on premarriage counseling for local government units, among others (POPCOM 2023).

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the DOH emphasized that all demand generation activities, such as family planning education and interpersonal counseling and communication, were to continue subject to the mandated social distancing and infection control measures.

7.1   CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Almost all women in the Philippines know at least one method of family planning (98%) (**Table 7.1**). The pill is the most widely known method (97%), followed by the male condom (96%), female sterilization (86%), and injectables (85%). The least recognized methods are the symptothermal method (16%), the patch (18%), and emergency contraception (22%). Withdrawal (84%) and the calendar/rhythm/periodic abstinence methods (75%) are widely known traditional methods of contraception.

> **Contraceptive prevalence**
> 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

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

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[1] https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/11/20/philippines-lifts-ban-51-contraceptives

As noted, the National Family Planning Program aims to increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate among women from 25% in 2017 to 30% by 2022. The 2022 NDHS results show that 34% of women age 15–49 use any method of contraception and 24% use any modern method.

Among currently married women age 15–49, 6 of 10 (58%) use any method of contraception, with 42% using a modern method and 17% using a traditional method. Forty-one percent of sexually active unmarried women use a method of contraception (24% use a modern method and 18% use a traditional method) (**Table 7.2**).

The pill (20%) is the most commonly used method among currently married women, followed by withdrawal (13%) and female sterilization (9%). Among sexually active unmarried women, withdrawal (15%) and male condoms (12%) are the most common methods (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: Use of modern contraception among currently married women increased from 25% in 1993 to 42% in 2022. 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 7.3.1**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use is highest among currently married women with three or four living children (54%) (**Table 7.3.2**).

- Currently married women in rural areas are more likely to use modern methods than those in urban areas (44% versus 40%).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

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

Method	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women
Any method	58	41
Any modern method	42	24
Female sterilization	9	2
IUD	3	<1
Injectables	5	2
Implants	3	1
Pills	20	7
Male condom	2	12
Traditional method	17	18
Withrawal	13	15
Rhythm	3	2
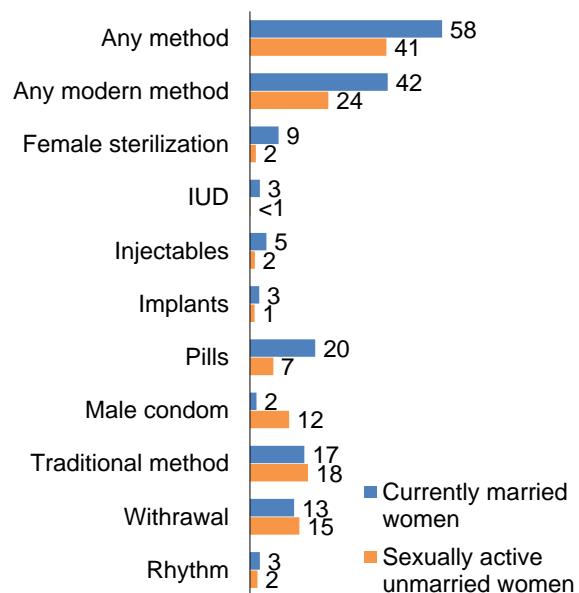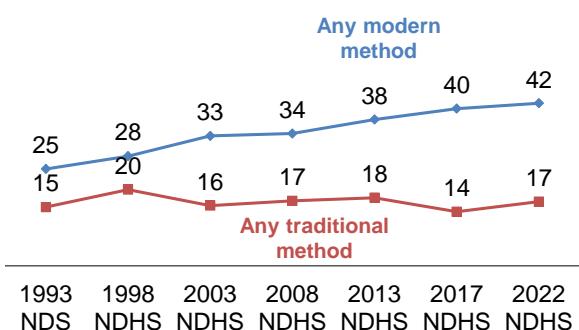
Figure 7.2 **Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method

	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
Any modern method	25	28	33	34	38	40	42
Any traditional method	15	20	16	17	18	14	17

- Modern contraceptive use is highest among women in Cagayan Valley (58%) and lowest among women in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (21%) (**Map 7.1**).

- The median age at sterilization among women is 32.0 years (**Table 7.4**).

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Less than 1% of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 7.5**). Only 22% of currently married women and only 31% of sexually active unmarried women had heard of emergency contraception (**Table 7.1**).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only one in four women (25%) correctly report that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods. Forty percent of women incorrectly believe that a woman is more likely to conceive immediately after her menstrual cycle has ended, and 12% report that they do not know when the fertile period is (**Table 7.6**). Knowledge of the fertile period is relatively consistent among women age 24 and older (24%–29%). However, only 15% of women age 15–19 were able to correctly identify their fertile period (**Table 7.7**). Among women who use cycle-related family planning methods such as the mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, standard days, and rhythm methods, only 39% have correct knowledge of their fertile period (**Table 7.6**).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by region

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

	21–30
	31–40
	41–45
	46–50
	51–58

I 43
CAR 43
II 58
III 41
NCR 38
IVA 37
V 39
VIII 43
MIMAROPA 45
VI 43
VII 45
XIII 48
IX 48
X 50
XI 50
XII 46
BARMM 21

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
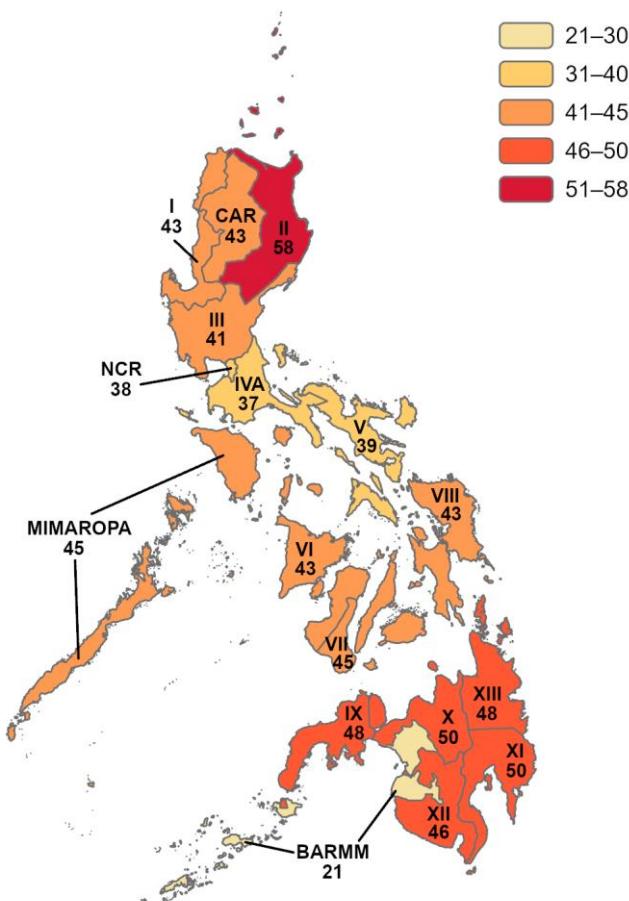
Source of modern contraceptives

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

The public sector provides half (50%) of modern contraceptives in the Philippines (**Figure 7.3**). Barangay health stations are the most common public sector source for contraceptives; 20% of modern method users obtained their method from this source. Pharmacies are the main private sector provider of contraceptives, serving 38% of users (**Table 7.8**).

A large majority of women using female sterilization (73%), IUDs (88%), injectables (85%), and implants (90%) obtained their method from a public sector provider. Most sterilized women (68%) underwent the sterilization procedure at a government hospital. Pill (70%) and male condom (72%) users were more likely to obtain their method from private pharmacies.

Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Ninety-six percent of condom users report using Trust, Durex, and Premiere, while 63% of pill users report using Exluton, Diana 35, and Trust (**Table 7.9**).

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, 36% of women obtained their method for free and 61% reported a cost; 2% of women did not know the cost. Cost information was not available for the 1% of women who had their sterilization performed in combination with a cesarean section (**Table 7.10**). The cost of modern contraceptive methods is generally higher when they are obtained from the private sector than when they are obtained from the public sector. Across all health sectors combined, female sterilization is the most expensive contraceptive method (median cost of 12,944 pesos), followed by IUDs and implants (300 and 299 pesos, respectively). Condoms are the least expensive contraceptive method (28 pesos per condom).

7.3   INFORMED CHOICE

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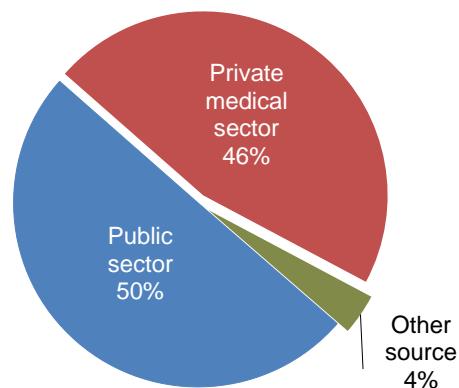
Informed choice indicates that women were informed about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

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-one percent of women were informed about the potential side effects of the method they were using, while 70% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Seventy-three percent of women were informed about alternative contraceptive methods. Overall, 61% of women currently using a modern method of contraception received all three types of information (method information index). Women who use implants (84%), injectables (77%), and IUDs (68%) were more likely to receive these three types of contraceptive information than users of the pill (53%) or female sterilization (50%) (**Table 7.11**).

Figure 7.3 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

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

Private medical sector 46%

Public sector 50%

Other source 4%

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 (74%).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate
Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Among contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, 33% were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.12**). Discontinuation was less likely among contraceptive episodes in which women used implants (10%) and most likely among episodes of "other" contraceptive methods (80%) such as male sterilization, female condoms, the patch, emergency contraception, the standard days method (SDM), the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, and the symptothermal method (**Table 7.12).**

Across all methods of contraception, the most common reason for discontinuation was side effects or other health concerns (25%). Similarly, side effects or other health concerns were the most common reason for discontinuing use of modern contraceptive methods such as IUDs (48%), injectables (47%), implants (42%), and pills (31%). Women most commonly reported that they discontinued use of traditional methods of family planning such as the rhythm method (33%) and withdrawal (34%) because they became pregnant (**Table 7.13**).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning
Percentage 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, or
(2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or
(3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.
Met need for family planning
Current contraceptive use (any method).
Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

| **Demand for family planning:** | Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method]) |

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

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

To accelerate the implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, Executive Order No. 12 (attaining and sustaining "Zero Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning") was signed on January 9, 2017. This aim of this executive order was to intensify and accelerate the 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).

To allow the Philippines National Family Planning Program to assess overall levels of coverage of its program and services and to be more responsive to the demands of its intended beneficiaries (women of reproductive age and couples who want to space or limit the number of children they have), the DOH issued a guide for monitoring and evaluation of the change in indicator from modern contraceptive prevalence rate to demand satisfied. This indicator adopts and aligns with the Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG) indicator (DOH 2022a).

As noted, the National Family Planning Program aimed to reduce unmet need for family planning among all women from 10.8% in 2017 to 8% by 2022. The 2022 Philippines NDHS results show that 8% of all women age 15–49 have an unmet need for family planning.
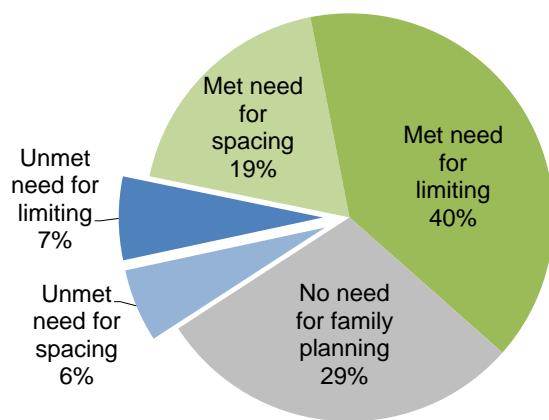
Twelve percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (6% for spacing and 7% for limiting) (**Table 7.14.1** and **Figure 7.4**). Forty-two percent of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need (29% for spacing and 13% for limiting) (**Table 7.14.2**).

Fifty-eight percent of currently married women have a met need for family planning; in other words, they are currently using a method. Nineteen percent of women are using contraception to delay their next birth, while 40% want to stop childbearing altogether. The total demand for family planning among currently married women is 71%. Eighty-three percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied, but only 59% is satisfied by modern methods (**Table 7.14.1**).
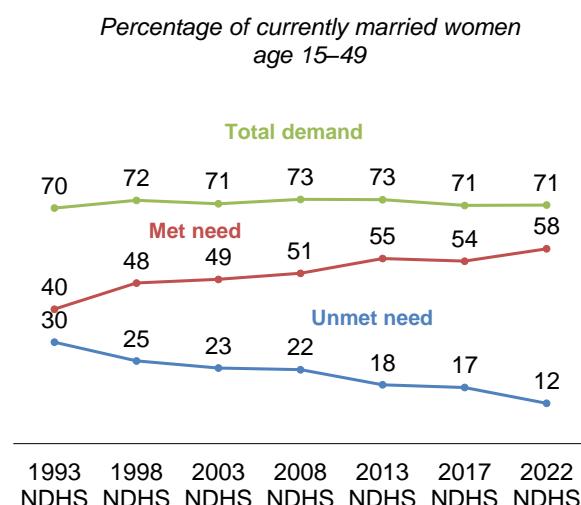
Figure 7.4 Demand for family planning

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

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

Figure 7.5 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49

Trends: Unmet need among currently married women has declined steadily over time, from 30% in 1993 to 17% in 2017 and 12% in 2022 (**Figure 7.5**). The proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods has increased from 35% in 1993 to 57% in 2017 and 59% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Among currently married women, unmet need for contraception for purposes of spacing births is highest among those age 15–19, while unmet need for limiting is highest among those age 40–44 (**Table 7.14.1**).

- Among all women, the total demand for family planning decreases with increasing household wealth. In contrast, the percentage of demand satisfied is similar across wealth quintiles (**Table 7.14.2**).

- Total unmet need for family planning among currently married women is lowest in Cagayan Valley (7%) and highest in BARMM (20%) (**Map 7.2**).

7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning

Fifty-six percent of currently married women reported that they made the decision to use family planning jointly with their husband, while 35% said that they made their own decision (**Table 7.15**).

The pattern was similar among currently married women who are not using a method of family planning: 57% reported that they made the decision not to use family planning jointly with their husband, 34% said that they made the decision themselves, and 8% said that their husband made the decision (**Table 7.16**).

Map 7.2 **Unmet need by region**

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

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who make their own decisions increases as number of living children increases. Conversely, the percentage who make decisions jointly with their husband decreases with increasing number of living children (**Table 7.16**).

- Decision making by wives is lowest in Zamboanga Peninsula (25%) and BARMM (26%).

7.5.2 Pressure to Become Pregnant
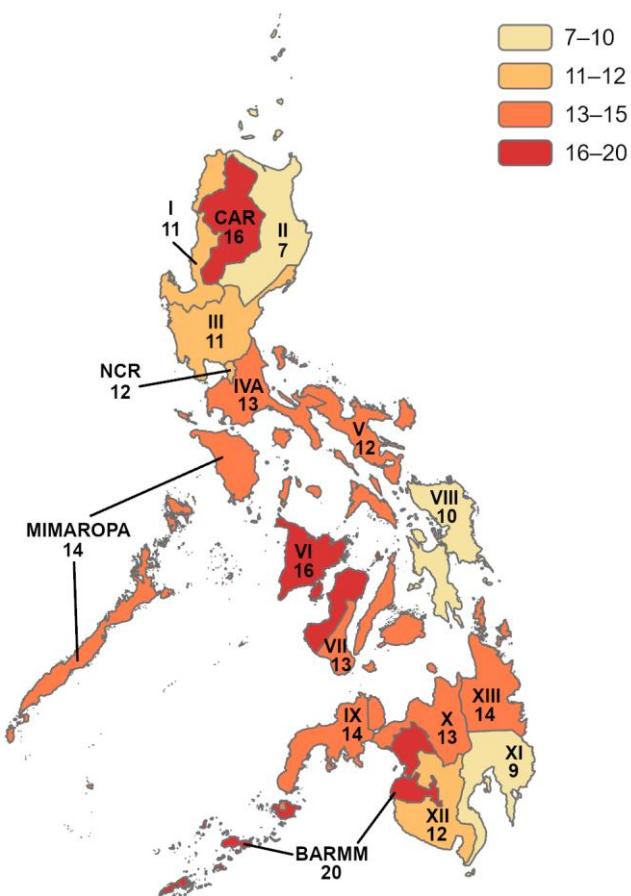
Four percent of currently married women reported that they were pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to (**Table 7.17**). Women in Caraga and Eastern Visayas were much more likely to be pressured (10% and 9%, respectively) than women in other regions.

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Table 7.18 shows that social media (64%) is the most common source of family planning messages. Fifty-four percent of women reported having seen a family planning message on television and 35% at a

community meeting or event. Seventeen percent of women said that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight specified sources in the past 12 months. Exposure to family planning messages was lowest among women from BARMM (41%), women with no education (50%), and women from households in the lowest wealth quintile (24%) (**Table 7.18**).

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, 6% were visited in their home by a health fieldworker who discussed family planning with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Ten 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 11% visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning. Overall, 87% of 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 (**Table 7.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months but did not discuss family planning increases with increasing education and household wealth.

▪ The percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning is highest in SOCCSKSARGEN (13%) and lowest in the National Capital Region (NCR) (1%).

LIST OF TABLES

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Philippines NDHS 2022

Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]
Any method	98.2	99.8	99.7
Any modern method	98.1	99.8	99.7
Female sterilization	85.9	94.9	91.2
Male sterilization	59.1	70.6	65.8
IUD	76.4	91.0	82.1
Injectables	85.3	96.5	87.3
Implants	80.2	89.9	85.0
Patch	18.3	19.8	29.9
Pill	96.9	99.3	99.7
Male condom	95.6	98.0	99.1
Female condom	23.6	23.5	29.1
Emergency contraception	22.4	22.4	30.5
Standard days method	30.4	36.4	35.2
Mucus/Billings/ovulation	28.3	32.7	37.3
Basal body temperature	31.2	35.4	39.4
Symptothermal	15.6	17.7	21.3
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	48.9	61.6	46.9
Other modern method	0.9	1.1	1.4
Any traditional method	88.7	97.1	97.3
Rhythm	74.9	84.8	84.0
Withdrawal	84.4	95.8	95.0
Other traditional method	1.0	1.4	1.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	9.6	10.7	10.6
Number of respondents	27,821	15,306	506

[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 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 2022

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Inject-ables	Im-plants	Pill	Male condom	LAM	Other	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	Not current-ly using	Total	Number of women
									Modern method				Traditional method					
							ALL WOMEN											
15–19	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	96.6	100.0	5,531
20–24	19.6	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	1.9	6.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	5.9	0.6	5.3	0.0	80.4	100.0	4,677
25–29	40.5	29.3	0.9	0.0	1.5	4.3	2.9	16.9	2.4	0.4	0.0	11.2	0.9	10.2	0.0	59.5	100.0	3,904
30–34	50.0	35.6	4.0	0.1	2.4	4.7	2.6	19.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	14.4	2.3	12.1	0.0	50.0	100.0	3,729
35–39	54.9	40.5	9.0	0.0	3.5	4.6	2.3	18.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	14.4	2.8	11.6	0.1	45.1	100.0	3,418
40–44	52.6	37.0	13.5	0.1	2.6	3.4	1.4	14.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	15.6	3.8	11.7	0.1	47.4	100.0	3,389
45–49	40.0	27.1	13.8	0.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	12.9	3.3	9.6	0.1	60.0	100.0	3,173
Total	34.1	24.3	5.0	0.1	1.7	2.8	1.7	11.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	9.8	1.7	8.1	0.0	65.9	100.0	27,821
							CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN											
15–19	46.1	34.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	4.9	20.6	2.3	1.7	0.1	11.7	0.7	10.9	0.0	53.9	100.0	307
20–24	56.5	41.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.6	5.9	22.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	14.9	1.4	13.5	0.0	43.5	100.0	1,303
25–29	60.3	44.6	1.3	0.0	2.4	6.8	4.2	26.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	15.7	1.5	14.2	0.0	39.7	100.0	2,384
30–34	61.3	43.8	4.7	0.1	3.0	5.7	3.2	24.3	2.4	0.4	0.0	17.4	2.8	14.6	0.0	38.7	100.0	2,935
35–39	65.0	47.6	10.3	0.0	4.1	5.5	2.8	21.7	2.8	0.3	0.1	17.5	3.3	14.0	0.1	35.0	100.0	2,808
40–44	59.8	42.1	15.1	0.1	2.9	4.0	1.6	16.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	17.7	4.4	13.2	0.1	40.2	100.0	2,915
45–49	46.9	31.7	16.0	0.3	2.6	1.9	0.6	9.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	15.2	3.8	11.3	0.1	53.1	100.0	2,654
Total	58.3	41.8	8.7	0.1	3.0	5.0	2.8	19.8	2.0	0.4	0.1	16.5	3.0	13.4	0.1	41.7	100.0	15,306
							SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]											
15–19	30.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.8	0.0	6.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	69.6	100.0	42
20–24	46.2	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	4.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	4.0	20.6	0.0	53.8	100.0	144
25+	40.7	25.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	8.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	15.7	1.8	13.4	0.5	59.3	100.0	320
Total	41.4	23.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.4	7.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	17.6	2.3	15.0	0.3	58.6	100.0	506

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Other modern methods include emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, and basal body temperature.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

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Table 7.3.1 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	2022 NDHS
Any method	**40.0**	**47.8**	**48.9**	**50.7**	**55.1**	**54.3**	**58.3**
Any modern method	**24.9**	**28.2**	**33.4**	**34.0**	**37.6**	**40.4**	**41.8**
Female sterilization	11.9	10.3	10.5	9.2	8.5	7.4	8.7
Pill	8.5	9.9	13.2	15.7	19.1	20.9	19.8
IUD	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.0
Injectables	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.7	5.0	5.0
Male condom	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0
Other modern	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7	3.3
Any traditional method	**15.1**	**19.6**	**15.5**	**16.7**	**17.5**	**13.9**	**16.5**
Rhythm	7.3	8.7	6.7	6.4	5.1	3.5	3.0
Withdrawal	7.4	8.9	8.2	9.8	12.1	10.3	13.4
Other/folk[1]	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not currently using	**60.0**	**52.2**	**51.1**	**49.3**	**44.9**	**45.7**	**41.7**
Total	100.0	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	15,306

[1] In the 1998 NDHS only, folk methods included breastfeeding.

Table 7.3.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Inject-ables	Im-plants	Pill	Male condom	LAM	Other	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	Not current-ly using	Total	Number of women
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																		
Number of living children																		
0	13.1	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.1	6.9	0.0	86.9	100.0	1,423
1–2	58.5	39.8	3.6	0.1	2.8	5.0	2.4	22.9	2.4	0.5	0.1	18.7	3.0	15.7	0.0	41.5	100.0	7,478
3–4	70.0	54.4	17.4	0.1	3.9	5.9	3.8	21.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	15.6	3.5	12.0	0.1	30.0	100.0	4,612
5+	63.4	47.0	13.8	0.2	4.3	6.2	4.2	16.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	16.3	3.5	12.7	0.2	36.6	100.0	1,793
Residence																		
Urban	57.3	39.7	9.0	0.1	2.7	5.0	2.5	17.6	2.5	0.2	0.1	17.6	2.9	14.7	0.0	42.7	100.0	8,263
Rural	59.5	44.3	8.2	0.1	3.4	5.0	3.1	22.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	15.2	3.2	11.9	0.1	40.5	100.0	7,043
Region																		
National Capital Region	53.9	38.4	10.3	0.3	1.9	4.8	2.1	15.7	3.1	0.1	0.0	15.5	1.8	13.8	0.0	46.1	100.0	2,058
Cordillera Admin. Region	56.2	42.9	14.8	0.0	2.6	4.1	2.5	16.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	13.3	4.0	9.3	0.0	43.8	100.0	229
I - Ilocos	64.7	43.4	14.5	0.2	1.1	5.4	0.3	19.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	21.3	3.0	18.3	0.0	35.3	100.0	820
II - Cagayan Valley	68.0	58.3	13.6	0.0	3.9	4.1	2.0	33.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	9.7	1.3	8.4	0.0	32.0	100.0	479
III - Central Luzon	60.5	41.2	12.3	0.0	0.7	6.7	1.9	17.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	19.3	1.9	17.4	0.0	39.5	100.0	1,764
IVA - CALABARZON	56.9	36.9	8.8	0.1	1.0	3.3	2.0	19.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	20.0	2.5	17.4	0.0	43.1	100.0	2,261
MIMAROPA	59.6	45.1	5.5	0.0	1.4	8.4	4.9	22.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	14.5	3.2	10.9	0.4	40.4	100.0	402
V - Bicol	64.5	38.8	6.2	0.0	1.2	4.7	1.9	20.0	2.8	1.5	0.5	25.7	5.5	19.9	0.3	35.5	100.0	730
VI - Western Visayas	60.4	42.9	6.8	0.3	4.6	3.2	3.7	22.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	17.5	5.8	11.7	0.0	39.6	100.0	994
VII - Central Visayas	61.3	44.9	6.9	0.0	7.2	7.0	2.1	18.3	2.9	0.1	0.3	16.3	4.5	11.8	0.0	38.7	100.0	1,181
VIII - Eastern Visayas	65.7	42.5	7.2	0.0	2.9	7.4	2.9	17.7	2.9	0.8	0.8	23.2	4.2	18.9	0.1	34.3	100.0	545
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56.0	47.9	3.9	0.0	4.1	5.8	7.3	23.7	2.0	1.1	0.0	8.1	4.4	3.6	0.2	44.0	100.0	566
X - Northern Mindanao	58.3	49.5	7.3	0.0	8.8	2.9	5.1	22.3	2.2	0.8	0.2	8.8	2.5	6.2	0.0	41.7	100.0	606
XI - Davao	63.4	49.8	7.9	0.0	5.0	3.3	3.6	28.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	13.5	3.3	10.3	0.0	36.6	100.0	901
XII – SOCCSK-SARGEN	54.9	46.0	4.8	0.0	5.5	5.3	4.0	23.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	8.9	3.0	5.8	0.0	45.1	100.0	700
XIII - Caraga	57.8	47.8	6.3	0.0	5.8	4.2	5.8	22.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	10.0	3.4	6.6	0.0	42.2	100.0	372
BARMM	35.2	20.5	4.0	0.0	1.2	5.4	3.1	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	14.7	0.6	13.7	0.4	64.8	100.0	700
Education																		
No education	31.5	27.2	3.0	0.0	2.5	5.2	7.7	7.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.3	0.7	3.6	0.0	68.5	100.0	135
Grades 1–6	56.9	44.5	9.9	0.0	4.0	4.3	3.7	21.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	12.4	2.6	9.6	0.2	43.1	100.0	2,144
Grades 7–10	60.5	43.9	8.2	0.0	3.3	5.4	3.0	22.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	16.6	2.5	14.1	0.0	39.5	100.0	7,102
Grades 11–12	51.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.7	4.0	17.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	14.0	0.5	13.5	0.0	48.5	100.0	371
Postsecondary	53.7	41.6	10.1	0.0	1.4	7.4	3.5	13.8	5.2	0.0	0.1	12.1	3.4	8.5	0.2	46.3	100.0	439
College	57.5	38.5	9.4	0.2	2.3	4.1	1.9	17.0	2.9	0.4	0.2	19.0	4.1	14.9	0.0	42.5	100.0	5,114
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	59.8	45.4	5.5	0.0	4.7	6.1	4.4	22.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	14.5	3.0	11.3	0.2	40.2	100.0	3,071
Second	61.7	46.4	8.7	0.0	3.8	5.5	4.4	22.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	15.2	2.5	12.7	0.1	38.3	100.0	3,111
Middle	59.4	43.3	8.7	0.0	2.9	6.2	2.9	20.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	16.1	2.4	13.7	0.0	40.6	100.0	3,139
Fourth	54.3	34.8	8.5	0.3	1.8	3.4	1.1	17.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	19.5	3.9	15.6	0.0	45.7	100.0	3,016
Highest	56.0	38.8	11.9	0.2	1.8	3.5	1.1	16.6	3.1	0.4	0.3	17.2	3.3	13.9	0.0	44.0	100.0	2,970
Total	58.3	41.8	8.7	0.1	3.0	5.0	2.8	19.8	2.0	0.4	0.1	16.5	3.0	13.4	0.1	41.7	100.0	15,306
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																		
Residence																		
Urban	39.4	23.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.7	6.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	16.0	3.0	12.5	0.5	60.6	100.0	339
Rural	45.6	24.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.8	9.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.8	20.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	167
Total	41.4	23.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.4	7.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	17.6	2.3	15.0	0.3	58.6	100.0	506

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Other modern methods include the patch, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, and basal body temperature.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4 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 number of years since the operation, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	0.0	11.3	31.5	30.9	24.0	2.3	100.0	163	33.7
2–3	2.0	12.7	31.9	38.2	14.7	0.6	100.0	156	34.4
4–5	4.0	11.8	36.0	31.7	16.5	0.0	100.0	178	33.5
6–7	2.0	14.6	40.0	27.8	15.5	0.0	100.0	168	33.0
8–9	11.1	19.9	37.9	27.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	165	32.8
10+	10.9	37.7	38.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	559	a
Total	6.7	23.6	36.6	23.9	8.9	0.3	100.0	1,389	32.0

[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.
a = not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.5 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	0.1	5,531
20–24	0.1	4,677
25–29	0.6	3,904
30–34	0.6	3,729
35–39	0.6	3,418
40–44	0.5	3,389
45–49	0.6	3,173
Residence		
Urban	0.4	15,579
Rural	0.4	12,242
Region		
National Capital Region	0.2	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.6	438
I - Ilocos	0.1	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	0.3	833
III - Central Luzon	0.3	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	0.1	4,215
MIMAROPA	0.3	715
V - Bicol	0.2	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	0.4	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	1.2	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.0	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.2	970
X - Northern Mindanao	0.7	1,035
XI - Davao	0.7	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.3	1,175
XIII - Caraga	0.1	636
BARMM	0.4	1,156
Education		
No education	0.6	197
Grades 1–6	0.8	2,538
Grades 7–10	0.4	11,954
Grades 11–12	0.1	2,751
Postsecondary	1.8	625
College	0.3	9,755
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.5	4,595
Second	0.8	5,219
Middle	0.2	5,666
Fourth	0.2	6,048
Highest	0.3	6,292
Total	0.4	27,821

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of users of cycle-related methods and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Philippines NDHS 2022

Perceived fertile period	Users of cycle-related methods[1]	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	5.7	8.6
During her menstrual period	0.6	1.0
Right after her menstrual period has ended	46.8	39.5
Halfway between two menstrual periods	39.4	24.8
Other	0.1	0.0
No specific time	5.8	14.2
Don't know	1.7	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	491	27,821

[1] Includes users of mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, 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 2022

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	14.8	5,531
20–24	24.0	4,677
25–29	27.9	3,904
30–34	28.1	3,729
35–39	27.5	3,418
40–44	28.6	3,389
45–49	29.0	3,173
Total	24.8	27,821

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

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Philippines NDHS 2022

Source	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**73.0**	*	**88.3**	**85.3**	**90.0**	**24.1**	**14.2**	**50.1**
Government hospital	67.7	*	36.6	2.6	21.7	0.5	1.0	18.9
Rural health center (RHC)/ urban health center (UHC)/lying in clinic	3.6	*	23.2	26.8	30.3	4.4	2.3	9.8
Barangay health station	1.6	*	27.5	52.4	37.0	17.8	10.1	19.9
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	0.0	*	0.9	3.5	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3
Other public sector	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	**26.9**	*	**11.3**	**14.6**	**10.0**	**70.3**	**72.0**	**46.3**
Private hospital/clinic/lying in clinic	26.6	*	10.5	8.7	9.3	0.5	0.0	8.3
Pharmacy	0.0	*	0.1	4.3	0.2	69.6	71.9	37.6
Private doctor	0.3	*	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Private nurse/midwife	0.0	*	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	**0.1**	*	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**13.8**	**3.6**
Puericulture center	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shop/store	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	12.6	3.3
Church	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Missing	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,389	15	475	779	464	3,107	435	6,676

Note: Total includes 12 users of other modern methods such as emergency contraception, the standard days method (SDM), and other modern methods mentioned by the respondent. Total excludes the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and the mucus/Billings/ovulation and basal body temperature methods. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
BHW = Barangay health worker

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among pill users		Among condom users[1]	
	Percentage using Exluton, Diana 35, and Trust	Number of women	Percentage using Trust, Durex, and Premiere	Number of women
Age				
15–19	53.7	70	*	21
20–24	57.3	308	100.0	65
25–29	61.1	655	93.2	93
30–34	63.0	716	96.1	73
35–39	66.5	609	97.0	85
40–44	60.0	475	96.2	50
45–49	69.5	242	(89.8)	28
Residence				
Urban	62.9	1,483	96.9	285
Rural	62.2	1,592	94.1	130
Region				
National Capital Region	65.0	333	99.4	95
Cordillera Admin. Region	71.0	38	*	5
I - Ilocos	66.9	164	*	14
II - Cagayan Valley	37.7	161	*	7
III - Central Luzon	70.9	305	(96.3)	46
IVA - CALABARZON	80.5	462	(100.0)	58
MIMAROPA	69.1	93	*	12
V - Bicol	59.3	143	(80.8)	31
VI - Western Visayas	56.5	223	*	20
VII - Central Visayas	57.0	219	(99.9)	40
VIII - Eastern Visayas	54.7	102	*	21
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	65.1	130	*	12
X - Northern Mindanao	61.3	141	(99.9)	16
XI - Davao	47.1	264	*	18
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	51.6	168	*	7
XIII - Caraga	57.2	88	*	9
BARMM	81.4	39	*	3
Education				
No education	*	9	nc	0
Grades 1–6	60.3	457	*	14
Grades 7–10	61.5	1,572	93.2	143
Grades 11–12	59.5	73	*	19
Postsecondary	61.1	60	*	23
College	65.8	903	97.2	215
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	59.5	696	(93.9)	34
Second	55.8	692	93.2	59
Middle	66.8	646	94.0	90
Fourth	63.8	533	98.4	92
Highest	69.3	507	97.5	139
Total	62.5	3,075	96.0	415

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. 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] Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.10 Cost of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by knowledge of cost of method, and mean cost of method, according to method, Philippines NDHS 2022

Source	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector							
Method free	58.1	83.4	72.6	86.9	69.2	82.8	74.2
Know cost	27.7	14.9	27.3	12.5	30.3	13.0	23.5
Done with cesarean section	12.4	na	na	na	na	na	1.4
Don't know cost	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	4.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos)[1]	9,916.0	149.9	134.0	199.1	54.0	12.7	na
Number of women	301	420	664	417	750	62	2,614
Private medical sector/other							
Method free	13.5	19.5	11.3	52.8	1.4	4.4	3.8
Know cost	55.8	73.7	88.7	47.2	97.6	80.9	92.2
Done with cesarean section	27.0	na	na	na	na	na	1.2
Don't know cost	3.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	14.6	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos)[1]	18,902.1	499.5	299.6	1,199.6	54.2	29.2	na
Number of women	133	56	115	46	2,357	373	3,079
Total							
Method free	44.5	75.9	63.6	83.5	17.8	15.5	36.1
Know cost	36.3	21.8	36.3	16.0	81.3	71.3	60.7
Done with cesarean section	16.9	na	na	na	na	na	1.3
Don't know cost	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	13.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos)[1]	12,944.2	299.7	149.3	299.4	54.2	28.0	na
Number of women	434	475	779	464	3,107	435	5,693

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 condom; 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 7.11 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, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Philippines NDHS 2022

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:					
	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 of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1]	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women
Method						
Female sterilization	68.1	71.0	64.9	50.2	na	434
IUD	77.9	84.7	81.0	68.3	87.0	216
Injectables	87.1	83.5	90.2	76.8	87.8	617
Implants	91.4	90.6	90.3	84.2	89.3	426
Pill	62.1	60.1	65.4	53.0	67.1	2,097
Initial source of method[2]						
Public sector	**83.7**	**82.6**	**85.6**	**73.5**	**75.1**	**2,019**
Government hospital	74.8	78.8	77.5	61.6	39.2	526
Rural health center (RHC)/urban health center (UHC)/lying in clinic	87.8	86.4	92.9	81.9	88.8	432
Barangay health station	87.2	83.0	87.5	76.7	88.0	990
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	74.9	80.6	73.7	63.8	77.4	70
Other public sector	*	*	*	*	*	1
Private medical sector	**57.5**	**56.4**	**59.4**	**47.5**	**57.0**	**1,687**
Private hospital/clinic/lying in clinic	75.5	75.7	63.4	56.0	35.5	244
Pharmacy	54.2	52.5	58.1	45.7	60.1	1,419
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	*	19
Private nurse/midwife	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other source	**39.5**	**38.9**	**46.5**	**29.4**	**46.9**	**78**
Shop/store	42.0	40.4	46.4	30.9	46.8	71
Friend/relative	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total	71.1	70.0	73.1	61.0	66.4	3,791

Note: 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.
na = not applicable
BHW = Barangay health worker
[1] The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of the method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Philippines NDHS 2022

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[2]	Husband/partner disapproved	Other reasons[3]	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	447
IUD	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.2	11.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	17.2	5.2	317
Injectables	1.7	4.4	2.7	2.8	24.1	4.4	4.4	0.2	1.3	46.0	19.7	1,242
Implants	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.0	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	9.7	4.0	629
Pill	3.4	5.6	7.0	1.0	12.5	2.3	2.4	0.5	1.6	36.2	7.2	3,620
Male condom	3.1	4.5	9.0	0.8	2.6	5.4	6.7	2.5	1.9	36.6	9.6	524
Rhythm	4.4	6.8	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	16.8	3.8	388
Withdrawal	8.1	6.1	4.4	0.1	3.2	5.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	31.2	7.6	2,486
Other[7]	5.4	1.3	3.5	17.7	0.8	38.7	5.0	1.6	5.6	79.5	56.3	351
All methods	4.1	4.7	4.7	1.5	9.1	4.4	2.4	0.6	1.3	32.9	9.9	10,003

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] includes male sterilization, female condom, patch, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, and other modern methods

Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Philippines NDHS 2022

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other[1]	Any modern method[2]	Any traditional method[3]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	4.3	5.3	2.3	13.2	11.1	32.7	34.4	10.3	10.2	33.9	17.2
Wanted to become pregnant	14.6	12.2	15.1	22.9	16.1	27.0	22.7	2.6	18.1	23.0	19.6
Husband/partner disapproved	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	4.8	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.5
Wanted a more effective method	7.3	9.3	6.6	5.1	10.7	8.1	13.7	43.8	9.1	13.0	10.3
Changes in menstrual bleeding	4.8	6.8	14.0	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.7	19.2	5.5	0.8	4.1
Other side effects/health concerns	48.3	47.2	42.4	31.3	6.8	5.8	6.9	2.6	32.5	6.7	24.9
Lack of access/too far/travel restrictions	0.0	5.8	2.5	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.2	1.8
Cost too much	2.5	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.8
Inconvenient to use	1.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	14.2	1.4	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.6
Up to God/fatalistic	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	5.3	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.9
Infrequent sex/husband away	4.6	5.3	2.3	12.7	17.9	13.0	9.2	6.7	10.0	9.7	10.0
Marital dissolution/separation	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.3	8.2	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.5	2.4	1.8
Other	7.7	2.2	6.7	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.7	5.8	3.4	1.7	2.9
Don't know	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	176	927	322	2,548	302	211	1,670	311	4,566	1,900	6,467

[1] Patch, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), standard days method (SDM), other modern methods cited by the respondent, and other traditional methods cited by the respondent
[2] Includes IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, patch, LAM, SDM, and other modern methods cited by the respondent
[3] Includes rhythm method, withdrawal, and other traditional methods cited by the respondent

Table 7.14.1 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, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	24.6	3.7	28.3	33.2	12.9	46.1	57.8	16.6	74.5	307	62.0	46.3
20–24	15.8	3.6	19.4	42.5	14.0	56.5	58.3	17.6	75.9	1,303	74.4	54.8
25–29	10.1	4.6	14.7	38.0	22.3	60.3	48.1	26.9	75.0	2,384	80.4	59.4
30–34	6.4	6.5	12.9	25.3	36.0	61.3	31.7	42.5	74.1	2,935	82.6	59.1
35–39	4.5	6.1	10.6	13.7	51.3	65.0	18.2	57.4	75.6	2,808	86.0	62.9
40–44	1.3	9.1	10.5	4.7	55.1	59.8	6.0	64.2	70.2	2,915	85.1	59.9
45–49	0.7	7.9	8.6	1.4	45.5	46.9	2.0	53.4	55.4	2,654	84.5	57.1
Residence												
Urban	6.2	6.3	12.5	18.4	38.9	57.3	24.6	45.2	69.8	8,263	82.1	56.9
Rural	5.4	6.9	12.3	19.1	40.4	59.5	24.5	47.3	71.8	7,043	82.9	61.7
Region												
National Capital Region	5.4	6.2	11.6	15.8	38.1	53.9	21.2	44.2	65.5	2,058	82.3	58.6
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.5	7.4	15.9	16.6	39.6	56.2	25.1	47.1	72.2	229	77.9	59.4
I - Ilocos	6.2	4.8	11.1	21.5	43.2	64.7	27.7	48.1	75.8	820	85.4	57.2
II - Cagayan Valley	3.9	3.4	7.3	26.5	41.4	68.0	30.4	44.8	75.2	479	90.3	77.5
III - Central Luzon	5.6	5.1	10.7	20.2	40.3	60.5	25.8	45.3	71.2	1,764	85.0	57.8
IVA - CALABARZON	6.3	6.7	12.9	16.8	40.0	56.9	23.1	46.7	69.8	2,261	81.5	52.9
MIMAROPA	6.3	7.2	13.5	17.0	42.6	59.6	23.3	49.7	73.1	402	81.6	61.8
V - Bicol	4.5	7.7	12.2	15.5	49.0	64.5	20.0	56.7	76.7	730	84.0	50.6
VI - Western Visayas	5.2	10.9	16.1	16.6	43.8	60.4	21.8	54.7	76.5	994	78.9	56.1
VII - Central Visayas	5.2	7.6	12.8	17.9	43.4	61.3	23.1	50.9	74.1	1,181	82.8	60.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.2	5.4	9.7	18.1	47.6	65.7	22.4	53.1	75.4	545	87.2	56.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.0	9.2	14.2	19.1	36.9	56.0	24.1	46.2	70.2	566	79.8	68.2
X - Northern Mindanao	5.3	7.6	12.9	19.4	38.9	58.3	24.7	46.5	71.2	606	81.9	69.5
XI - Davao	3.1	5.8	8.9	19.6	43.8	63.4	22.7	49.6	72.3	901	87.7	68.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.4	6.3	11.7	23.3	31.6	54.9	28.6	38.0	66.6	700	82.4	69.1
XIII - Caraga	5.7	8.0	13.7	19.7	38.1	57.8	25.4	46.1	71.6	372	80.8	66.9
BARMM	15.6	4.3	19.8	23.3	11.9	35.2	38.8	16.2	55.0	700	63.9	37.3
Education												
No education	7.1	12.5	19.6	6.4	25.2	31.5	13.5	37.7	51.2	135	61.6	53.2
Grades 1–6	4.3	8.8	13.0	12.3	44.7	56.9	16.5	53.4	70.0	2,144	81.4	63.6
Grades 7–10	4.8	6.8	11.6	17.3	43.2	60.5	22.0	50.0	72.0	7,102	84.0	61.0
Grades 11–12	20.1	1.4	21.5	42.5	9.0	51.5	62.6	10.4	73.0	371	70.5	51.3
Postsecondary	7.3	9.1	16.4	15.1	38.6	53.7	22.4	47.7	70.1	439	76.6	59.4
College	6.8	5.4	12.1	22.3	35.2	57.5	29.0	40.6	69.6	5,114	82.6	55.3
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.9	7.9	13.7	20.0	39.9	59.8	25.8	47.7	73.6	3,071	81.3	61.7
Second	5.7	6.7	12.4	17.9	43.7	61.7	23.7	50.4	74.1	3,111	83.2	62.7
Middle	6.0	6.2	12.2	18.4	41.0	59.4	24.4	47.2	71.6	3,139	83.0	60.5
Fourth	6.5	6.1	12.6	19.0	35.3	54.3	25.5	41.4	66.9	3,016	81.2	52.0
Highest	5.0	6.1	11.1	18.1	37.9	56.0	23.2	44.0	67.2	2,970	83.4	57.8
Total	5.8	6.6	12.4	18.7	39.6	58.3	24.5	46.2	70.7	15,306	82.5	59.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[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, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, and other modern methods.

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, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	1.9	0.3	2.2	2.4	1.0	3.4	4.3	1.3	5.6	5,531	60.9	46.3
20–24	5.9	1.2	7.0	15.3	4.3	19.6	21.2	5.5	26.6	4,677	73.6	51.4
25–29	7.2	3.2	10.4	26.4	14.1	40.5	33.6	17.3	50.9	3,904	79.5	57.5
30–34	5.4	5.2	10.6	20.9	29.1	50.0	26.4	34.3	60.6	3,729	82.5	58.7
35–39	3.9	5.5	9.4	11.7	43.3	54.9	15.5	48.8	64.3	3,418	85.4	62.9
40–44	1.2	8.4	9.6	4.1	48.5	52.6	5.3	56.9	62.2	3,389	84.5	59.5
45–49	0.6	7.0	7.5	1.2	38.8	40.0	1.8	45.8	47.5	3,173	84.2	57.0
Residence												
Urban	4.0	3.7	7.6	11.2	21.6	32.8	15.2	25.2	40.4	15,579	81.1	55.9
Rural	3.5	4.2	7.7	12.2	23.6	35.7	15.7	27.8	43.5	12,242	82.2	60.7
Region												
National Capital Region	3.1	3.3	6.4	9.5	19.4	28.9	12.6	22.7	35.3	4,280	81.9	57.2
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.6	4.0	8.6	9.9	22.2	32.2	14.6	26.2	40.8	438	78.8	59.2
I - Ilocos	4.6	3.1	7.7	13.2	24.5	37.7	17.8	27.6	45.4	1,473	83.0	56.0
II - Cagayan Valley	2.3	2.4	4.7	16.1	24.2	40.3	18.4	26.5	44.9	833	89.6	76.4
III - Central Luzon	3.5	2.9	6.4	12.7	23.7	36.4	16.2	26.6	42.8	3,100	85.1	57.5
IVA - CALABARZON	4.5	3.9	8.3	10.4	22.1	32.4	14.9	25.9	40.8	4,215	79.6	52.2
MIMAROPA	4.2	4.2	8.3	10.9	24.6	35.5	15.1	28.7	43.9	715	81.0	61.0
V - Bicol	2.5	4.1	6.6	9.7	26.2	35.9	12.2	30.3	42.5	1,405	84.5	50.9
VI - Western Visayas	3.4	6.1	9.5	10.7	24.0	34.7	14.1	30.1	44.2	1,831	78.5	54.4
VII - Central Visayas	3.6	5.2	8.9	11.4	25.7	37.1	15.0	30.9	45.9	2,023	80.7	58.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.5	3.2	5.6	10.8	24.8	35.7	13.3	28.0	41.3	1,062	86.3	56.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.1	5.6	8.7	12.2	22.0	34.2	15.3	27.6	42.9	970	79.7	66.4
X - Northern Mindanao	4.0	4.6	8.7	12.4	23.3	35.8	16.5	27.9	44.4	1,035	80.5	68.4
XI - Davao	2.6	3.5	6.1	13.4	27.9	41.3	16.0	31.4	47.4	1,474	87.0	68.1
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.0	4.1	8.1	15.3	19.6	34.9	19.3	23.7	43.0	1,175	81.3	67.4
XIII - Caraga	3.9	5.3	9.2	12.9	22.7	35.5	16.7	28.0	44.7	636	79.4	64.9
BARMM	9.5	2.6	12.1	14.2	7.3	21.4	23.7	9.9	33.6	1,156	63.9	37.3
Education												
No education	4.9	8.6	13.5	6.3	17.6	23.9	11.2	26.2	37.4	197	63.9	50.9
Grades 1–6	3.8	7.7	11.5	10.5	38.3	48.8	14.3	46.0	60.4	2,538	80.9	63.5
Grades 7–10	3.2	4.3	7.5	10.9	26.4	37.3	14.1	30.7	44.8	11,954	83.2	60.6
Grades 11–12	4.0	0.3	4.3	7.3	1.4	8.8	11.3	1.7	13.0	2,751	67.3	46.7
Postsecondary	5.4	6.6	12.0	11.7	27.5	39.2	17.1	34.1	51.1	625	76.6	58.3
College	4.3	3.2	7.5	14.2	19.2	33.3	18.5	22.3	40.8	9,755	81.7	53.8
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.3	5.4	9.6	14.0	27.1	41.1	18.2	32.5	50.7	4,595	81.0	61.1
Second	4.1	4.3	8.4	11.7	26.6	38.3	15.8	30.9	46.7	5,219	82.0	61.6
Middle	4.1	3.7	7.7	11.6	23.5	35.1	15.7	27.1	42.8	5,666	82.0	59.1
Fourth	3.9	3.4	7.3	11.0	18.4	29.4	14.9	21.8	36.7	6,048	80.0	51.6
Highest	2.8	3.2	6.0	10.5	18.6	29.0	13.3	21.8	35.0	6,292	83.0	56.6
Total	3.8	3.9	7.7	11.6	22.4	34.1	15.4	26.3	41.8	27,821	81.6	58.1
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Age												
15–19	53.8	9.7	63.5	27.8	2.6	30.4	81.7	12.2	93.9	42	32.4	23.9
20–24	44.3	2.8	47.1	41.8	4.4	46.2	86.1	7.2	93.3	144	49.5	23.1
25–29	24.6	6.0	30.7	49.0	0.3	49.3	73.7	6.4	80.0	154	61.6	37.1
30–34	26.0	4.6	30.6	38.1	13.6	51.7	64.1	18.2	82.3	55	62.8	33.2
35–39	(7.3)	(33.0)	(40.3)	(4.8)	(23.5)	(28.3)	(12.1)	(56.5)	(68.7)	57	(41.3)	(40.6)
40–44	(11.0)	(53.6)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(31.3)	(11.0)	(84.9)	(95.9)	32	(32.6)	(11.9)
45–49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	*
Residence												
Urban	28.6	13.2	41.8	30.1	9.2	39.4	58.7	22.4	81.1	339	48.5	28.8
Rural	29.7	13.1	42.8	41.2	4.4	45.6	70.8	17.5	88.4	167	51.6	28.1

Continued...

Table 7.14.2—Continued

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			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	38.2	5.7	43.8	41.5	4.1	45.6	79.6	9.8	89.4	40	51.0	18.9
Second	34.5	14.5	49.0	25.5	8.6	34.1	60.1	23.1	83.1	98	41.0	28.1
Middle	30.3	7.2	37.5	38.2	8.7	46.8	68.4	15.9	84.3	110	55.5	33.6
Fourth	29.5	18.6	48.1	29.5	7.0	36.5	59.0	25.6	84.6	128	43.1	25.9
Highest	20.1	14.2	34.3	38.1	7.8	45.9	58.3	22.0	80.2	130	57.2	30.5
Total	28.9	13.2	42.1	33.8	7.6	41.4	62.7	20.8	83.5	506	49.6	28.6

Note: 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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, and other modern methods.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Philippines NDHS 2022

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	35.2
Wife and husband/partner jointly	56.1
Wife's opinion more important	5.9
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	49.5
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	0.7
Mainly husband	8.0
Someone else/other	0.6
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	15,306

Table 7.16 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participated in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15–19	37.8	51.1	9.5	1.6	100.0	88.9	307
20–24	37.0	53.4	8.4	1.1	100.0	90.5	1,303
25–29	36.3	54.0	9.3	0.5	100.0	90.2	2,384
30–34	34.6	57.5	7.4	0.5	100.0	92.1	2,935
35–39	34.5	57.3	7.7	0.4	100.0	91.8	2,808
40–44	36.5	55.2	7.7	0.6	100.0	91.7	2,915
45–49	33.0	58.2	8.1	0.6	100.0	91.3	2,654
Family planning use							
Currently using	36.1	55.7	7.8	0.4	100.0	91.8	8,924
Not currently using[1]	34.0	56.7	8.4	0.9	100.0	90.7	6,382
Number of living children							
0	25.9	62.7	9.5	1.9	100.0	88.5	1,423
1–2	34.7	56.8	8.0	0.4	100.0	91.5	7,478
3–4	37.8	54.2	7.4	0.6	100.0	92.0	4,612
5+	38.0	53.4	8.4	0.3	100.0	91.4	1,793
Residence							
Urban	36.4	55.2	7.8	0.5	100.0	91.7	8,263
Rural	33.8	57.2	8.3	0.7	100.0	91.0	7,043
Region							
National Capital Region	30.4	58.5	10.6	0.5	100.0	88.9	2,058
Cordillera Admin. Region	36.0	56.1	7.1	0.8	100.0	92.2	229
I - Ilocos	38.3	54.4	6.5	0.9	100.0	92.6	820
II - Cagayan Valley	46.9	44.7	6.2	2.2	100.0	91.6	479
III - Central Luzon	37.1	57.2	5.3	0.4	100.0	94.3	1,764
IVA - CALABARZON	32.9	57.7	9.0	0.4	100.0	90.6	2,261
MIMAROPA	35.8	56.3	7.5	0.5	100.0	92.1	402
V - Bicol	43.7	43.4	12.6	0.3	100.0	87.0	730
VI - Western Visayas	39.3	50.4	10.0	0.4	100.0	89.6	994
VII - Central Visayas	36.2	56.9	6.6	0.3	100.0	93.1	1,181
VIII - Eastern Visayas	33.1	62.3	4.6	0.1	100.0	95.3	545
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	25.0	67.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	92.1	566
X - Northern Mindanao	40.3	47.5	11.7	0.5	100.0	87.8	606
XI - Davao	38.1	55.7	4.7	1.5	100.0	93.8	901
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	32.8	61.4	5.1	0.7	100.0	94.2	700
XIII - Caraga	38.9	50.6	9.3	1.2	100.0	89.4	372
BARMM	26.1	63.2	10.5	0.1	100.0	89.4	700
Education							
No education	37.1	50.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	87.9	135
Grades 1–6	34.6	55.3	9.6	0.5	100.0	89.9	2,144
Grades 7–10	37.2	53.6	8.5	0.7	100.0	90.8	7,102
Grades 11–12	36.2	54.5	8.9	0.5	100.0	90.7	371
Postsecondary	32.1	57.9	9.1	1.0	100.0	89.9	439
College	32.9	60.1	6.4	0.6	100.0	93.0	5,114
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	34.1	56.3	9.2	0.5	100.0	90.4	3,071
Second	38.2	51.8	9.5	0.6	100.0	90.0	3,111
Middle	38.6	51.6	9.0	0.9	100.0	90.2	3,139
Fourth	31.8	61.0	6.7	0.6	100.0	92.7	3,016
Highest	33.3	60.4	5.8	0.6	100.0	93.6	2,970
Total	35.2	56.1	8.0	0.6	100.0	91.3	15,306

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/ partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	6.0	307
20–24	5.2	1,303
25–29	4.1	2,384
30–34	4.6	2,935
35–39	4.4	2,808
40–44	3.7	2,915
45–49	4.3	2,654
Number of living children		
0	7.5	1,423
1–2	4.1	7,478
3–4	3.9	4,612
5+	3.9	1,793
Family planning use		
Currently using	4.2	8,924
Not currently using[1]	4.5	6,382
Residence		
Urban	3.6	8,263
Rural	5.2	7,043
Region		
National Capital Region	2.5	2,058
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.9	229
I - Ilocos	6.5	820
II - Cagayan Valley	2.3	479
III - Central Luzon	3.3	1,764
IVA - CALABARZON	2.4	2,261
MIMAROPA	2.3	402
V - Bicol	4.3	730
VI - Western Visayas	4.2	994
VII - Central Visayas	5.5	1,181
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.2	545
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.5	566
X - Northern Mindanao	6.0	606
XI - Davao	7.4	901
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.5	700
XIII - Caraga	9.5	372
BARMM	2.5	700
Education		
No education	1.9	135
Grades 1–6	4.8	2,144
Grades 7–10	4.5	7,102
Grades 11–12	6.5	371
Postsecondary	4.7	439
College	3.8	5,114
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.8	3,071
Second	5.0	3,111
Middle	4.5	3,139
Fourth	3.2	3,016
Highest	3.2	2,970
Total	4.4	15,306

[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.18 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	24.3	44.1	9.5	16.7	61.7	18.9	17.1	24.0	24.6	5,531
20–24	28.5	51.9	13.1	20.3	73.4	27.0	23.4	32.0	14.6	4,677
25–29	31.4	57.5	14.2	20.3	70.8	28.7	26.3	34.2	14.2	3,904
30–34	34.9	57.0	13.5	20.5	67.5	29.3	25.9	39.3	13.0	3,729
35–39	35.0	58.2	14.2	19.4	63.0	28.5	25.8	43.3	13.9	3,418
40–44	35.0	59.8	13.9	19.6	55.7	27.1	26.3	39.9	15.4	3,389
45–49	38.1	57.1	15.6	17.6	48.7	26.7	25.7	41.5	17.2	3,173
Residence										
Urban	28.0	55.2	13.5	21.5	68.6	25.5	23.7	28.9	16.4	15,579
Rural	36.3	52.8	12.6	16.0	57.4	26.8	23.9	43.0	16.9	12,242
Region										
National Capital Region	12.2	52.9	9.6	21.8	66.8	20.2	19.4	18.4	18.0	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	26.5	49.1	15.2	10.0	65.5	31.3	22.9	33.9	16.1	438
I - Ilocos	24.4	47.8	10.5	23.6	61.7	24.7	18.9	28.1	23.7	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	40.1	59.4	9.9	21.8	69.8	41.6	36.8	41.2	13.1	833
III - Central Luzon	26.1	57.2	13.3	40.0	75.6	33.3	30.6	32.0	13.2	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	24.4	50.7	12.0	17.8	68.7	19.4	15.0	21.5	19.9	4,215
MIMAROPA	29.5	56.1	13.5	17.6	64.5	26.0	19.2	46.6	14.2	715
V - Bicol	32.6	52.7	9.1	15.2	62.3	22.4	21.0	39.3	13.3	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	44.4	57.6	14.9	11.3	56.7	27.5	17.1	47.0	13.9	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	54.2	66.9	30.4	12.6	70.3	35.8	38.1	55.2	9.2	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	50.1	70.9	17.9	13.8	73.0	41.6	38.8	58.1	6.9	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	40.4	53.7	8.7	23.3	56.9	23.8	15.6	46.9	14.2	970
X - Northern Mindanao	41.8	55.7	12.5	13.2	56.4	37.8	39.0	48.0	14.2	1,035
XI - Davao	42.1	57.9	12.6	9.4	56.0	25.5	26.1	40.4	15.7	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	47.1	53.1	13.6	20.5	54.5	20.2	19.0	37.9	15.4	1,175
XIII - Caraga	42.6	58.3	13.5	7.9	59.2	25.3	24.0	55.4	16.0	636
BARMM	22.1	19.7	5.1	6.6	24.9	10.8	24.4	31.0	41.3	1,156
Education										
No education	23.6	22.0	3.0	5.9	12.7	8.0	13.4	25.3	49.6	197
Grades 1–6	34.9	45.1	7.4	11.6	27.9	18.1	19.5	43.3	23.8	2,538
Grades 7–10	32.4	54.0	11.2	17.9	59.4	23.5	21.1	35.0	18.2	11,954
Grades 11–12	27.8	50.2	11.9	20.3	70.0	22.4	19.7	29.1	18.4	2,751
Postsecondary	34.3	63.0	17.1	23.8	73.1	38.3	31.7	43.2	12.1	625
College	31.0	57.9	17.1	22.1	76.9	32.0	29.1	34.5	11.9	9,755
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	38.3	39.4	8.7	10.9	36.3	20.1	20.2	46.0	23.5	4,595
Second	36.9	56.5	12.5	16.1	57.7	25.7	23.4	42.1	16.6	5,219
Middle	29.9	57.2	12.6	19.5	67.1	26.2	22.9	34.2	16.2	5,666
Fourth	27.3	56.5	13.3	22.9	72.5	24.8	22.2	28.8	15.3	6,048
Highest	28.0	58.1	17.0	23.6	77.0	31.9	29.1	28.3	13.3	6,292
Total	31.6	54.2	13.1	19.1	63.7	26.1	23.8	35.1	16.6	27,821

[1] Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 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 2022

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 last 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	2.2	2.6	7.6	96.2	5,342
20–24	4.4	8.2	11.5	90.3	3,761
25–29	7.6	16.4	15.2	81.6	2,323
30–34	11.7	19.9	12.9	76.0	1,863
35–39	10.2	15.8	13.6	80.6	1,541
40–44	9.1	13.8	11.5	82.9	1,607
45–49	8.4	12.1	13.0	84.6	1,904
Residence					
Urban	4.1	8.4	10.0	89.9	10,475
Rural	9.1	12.8	13.0	84.1	7,867
Region					
National Capital Region	1.4	5.7	5.6	93.6	3,045
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.2	10.3	18.0	87.0	297
I - Ilocos	6.5	5.9	15.4	89.7	917
II - Cagayan Valley	11.0	17.1	11.2	80.1	498
III - Central Luzon	5.0	7.1	13.4	90.6	1,971
IVA - CALABARZON	5.8	9.4	11.6	88.3	2,848
MIMAROPA	9.9	10.6	13.4	84.9	461
V - Bicol	6.5	10.6	16.4	87.1	901
VI - Western Visayas	3.8	12.1	12.2	87.0	1,196
VII - Central Visayas	7.8	12.7	11.9	84.3	1,273
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6.8	11.5	14.8	85.9	683
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.3	12.1	12.7	85.7	638
X - Northern Mindanao	11.7	15.7	6.7	80.9	665
XI - Davao	8.9	13.7	15.6	83.9	866
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	13.1	18.7	13.2	77.5	765
XIII - Caraga	11.5	16.3	14.5	79.3	410
BARMM	7.2	11.1	3.1	87.6	908
Education					
No education	4.7	10.5	3.8	88.0	150
Grades 1–6	13.7	22.8	9.6	72.8	1,299
Grades 7–10	7.0	10.4	9.6	86.8	7,498
Grades 11–12	3.0	6.1	9.8	93.0	2,511
Postsecondary	6.4	11.7	11.5	86.1	380
College	5.1	9.3	14.3	88.9	6,504
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10.1	16.6	9.2	80.7	2,708
Second	7.8	13.4	10.2	83.6	3,218
Middle	6.4	10.2	10.2	86.9	3,677
Fourth	4.9	8.1	10.8	89.9	4,273
Highest	3.8	6.5	14.8	92.2	4,465
Total	6.2	10.3	11.3	87.4	18,342

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

8

Key Findings

- ***Childhood mortality rates:*** During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 22 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 26 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- ***Trends in infant and child mortality:*** Under-5 mortality rate decreased between 1993 (54 deaths per 1,000 live births) and 2022 (26 deaths per 1,000 live births). Infant mortality rate remained relatively unchanged from 2017 (21 deaths per 1,000 live births) to 2022 (22 deaths per 1,000 live births). Neonatal mortality increased slightly between 2013 (13 deaths per 1,000 live births) and 2022 (15 deaths per 1,000 live births).

- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate is 23 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 weeks' or more duration. Among mothers age 20–49, the perinatal mortality rate increases as age at birth increases.

- ***High-risk fertility behavior:*** 66% 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; 36% would have been in a single high-risk category, and 30% would have been in a multiple high-risk category.

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 people's quality of life. 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.

The first month of life is the most vulnerable period for child survival. Children who die within the first 28 days of birth often suffer from conditions and diseases associated with lack of quality care at or immediately after birth and in the first days of life. Promoting newborn survival requires building strong health services, ensuring that every birth is attended by skilled personnel, and making hospital care available for emergencies. It is crucial that early essential newborn care is provided, including immediate and prolonged skin-to-skin contact and early and exclusive breastfeeding, to improve chances of survival and to lay the foundations for a healthy life (WHO 2023). More information related to newborn health care is provided in Chapter 9.

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 the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

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 could 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 her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 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 (for example, 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.5** and **C.6**.

No serious concerns were identified during a review of the data quality tables.

Appendix C, **Figure C.2** shows neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality estimates for the 0–4, 5–9, and 10–14 years prior to the 2022, 2017, and 2013 NDHS surveys. It is expected that the 5–9 year estimate for 2022 would overlap with the 0–4 year estimate for 2017 and that the 10–14 year estimate for 2022 would overlap with the 5–9 year estimate for 2017 and the 0–4 year estimate for 2013. However, **Figure C.2** does not depict this overlap, suggesting that mortality may be underestimated in the 2022 NDHS.

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 15 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 22 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 26 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). Neonatal deaths account for 68% 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 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent 5-year period. A similar pattern of decline was observed for infant mortality. Neonatal mortality declined from 18 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993 to 13 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 before increasing slightly to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022.

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

- Overall, there are minimal male-female differentials in mortality rates. However, the under-5 mortality rate for males is greater than that for females (29 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 23 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 8.2**).

- The infant mortality rate is slightly higher in urban areas (23 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in rural areas (20 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Table 8.3 presents data on the relationship between additional background characteristics 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 additional background characteristics

- Mortality rates generally increase as birth order increases. For instance, the under-5 mortality increases from 22 deaths per 1,000 live births for first-order births to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births for seventh- and higher-order births (**Table 8.3**).

- Mortality rates generally decline with increasing household wealth. For example, the under-5 mortality rate decreases from 35 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest quintile to 8 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile (**Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by household wealth**

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

- Under-5 mortality rates vary greatly across regions, from 10 deaths per 1,000 live births in the National Capital Region (NCR) to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in Ilocos Region (**Map 8.1**).

Map 8.1 Under-5 mortality by region

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

10–15	
16–25	
26–30	
31–39	

8.2   PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks 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 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

In 2014, the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 and 10 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births by 2035 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

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. In the 2022 NDHS, 93 stillbirths were recorded, equivalent to a rate of 12 stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration. Meanwhile, there were 91 early neonatal deaths during the 5-year period preceding the survey, with a rate of 11 early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 23 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, perinatal mortality rate ranges from a low of 7 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Davao Region to a high of 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in SOCCSKSARGEN.

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (27 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies versus 19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate is markedly higher for mothers age 40–49 (49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than for mothers in other age groups (19–26 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Table 8.4**).

8.3 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.

Thirty-two 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-two percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in any avoidable high-risk category; 27% 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 1.39 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 2.57 times more likely to die than those not in any risk category.

Among births in multiple high-risk categories, the risk of dying is highest for births to mothers above age 34, with a birth interval less than 24 months, and with a birth order greater than three. Children born to mothers in all three risk categories are 2.91 times more likely to die than those born to mothers who are 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; 36% would have been in a single high-risk category, and 30% would have been in a multiple high-risk category (**Table 8.5**).

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 2022

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0–4	15	7	22	5	26
	CI: (11, 19)	CI: (4, 9)	CI: (17, 26)	CI: (3, 6)	CI: (21, 31)
5–9	8	6	14	6	20
	CI: (6, 10)	CI: (4, 8)	CI: (11, 17)	CI: (4, 8)	CI: (16, 23)
10–14	10	7	17	6	24
	CI: (8, 13)	CI: (5, 9)	CI: (14, 21)	CI: (4, 9)	CI: (20, 28)

[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 2022

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	17	8	25	5	29
Female	13	6	19	5	23
Residence					
Urban	16	7	23	3	27
Rural	14	6	20	6	26
Total	15	7	22	5	26

[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 2022

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	12	12	24	7	30
20–29	10	4	14	4	18
30–39	11	8	19	7	25
40–49	25	8	33	(8)	(41)
Birth order					
1	12	7	18	4	22
2–3	10	5	15	4	19
4–6	12	8	20	6	26
7+	18	13	32	23	54
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	14	6	20	9	30
2 years	8	5	14	4	18
3 years	16	8	24	5	28
4+ years	9	6	15	6	21
Region					
National Capital Region	6	2	8	2	10
Cordillera Admin. Region	10	1	10	3	13
I - Ilocos	19	10	29	10	39
II - Cagayan Valley	8	0	8	3	11
III - Central Luzon	11	10	21	2	23
IVA - CALABARZON	14	5	19	7	26
MIMAROPA	15	4	19	8	27
V - Bicol	13	2	14	11	25
VI - Western Visayas	13	5	18	3	21
VII - Central Visayas	12	9	21	5	26
VIII - Eastern Visayas	14	5	18	9	27
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	13	14	27	7	34
X - Northern Mindanao	8	4	12	6	19
XI - Davao	7	6	12	1	13
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	17	7	24	5	29
XIII - Caraga	7	1	8	6	14
BARMM	8	12	20	8	28
Mother's education					
No education	(14)	(12)	(26)	(20)	(46)
Grades 1–6	13	9	22	11	33
Grades 7–10	13	7	19	5	25
Grades 11–12	(10)	(21)	(31)	*	*
Postsecondary	(22)	(6)	(29)	(0)	(29)
College	7	3	10	2	12
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14	10	24	11	35
Second	13	4	17	6	23
Middle	15	7	23	2	25
Fourth	5	6	11	2	13
Highest	4	2	6	1	8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 children. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted children 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, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal mortality rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	12	8	16	10	26	756	1.5
20–29	31	45	8	11	19	4,013	0.7
30–39	41	28	14	10	24	2,872	1.5
40–49	9	10	23	27	49	385	0.9
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	36	19	15	8	24	2,313	1.9
<15	18	18	14	15	29	1,258	1.0
15–26	4	13	4	12	16	1,107	0.3
27–38	4	8	5	11	15	790	0.4
39+	31	32	12	13	25	2,557	1.0
Residence							
Urban	33	48	8	12	19	4,161	0.7
Rural	60	44	16	11	27	3,864	1.4
Region							
National Capital Region	7	5	8	6	15	856	1.3
Cordillera Admin. Region	0	1	4	5	8	120	0.8
I - Ilocos	6	4	15	10	25	416	1.6
II - Cagayan Valley	5	2	21	7	28	239	3.1
III - Central Luzon	5	11	5	13	18	859	0.4
IVA - CALABARZON	14	20	12	17	29	1,177	0.7
MIMAROPA	2	4	7	16	23	234	0.4
V - Bicol	10	3	26	8	33	404	3.5
VI - Western Visayas	11	5	21	10	30	546	2.1
VII - Central Visayas	1	12	2	20	22	585	0.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2	3	8	9	17	299	0.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4	5	11	16	26	358	0.7
X - Northern Mindanao	3	2	11	6	17	328	1.7
XI - Davao	3	1	6	1	7	447	4.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	8	7	20	18	38	416	1.2
XIII - Caraga	6	2	28	8	35	218	3.8
BARMM	4	5	7	10	17	525	0.7
Mother's education							
No education	0	2	0	24	24	74	0.0
Grades 1–6	15	15	14	14	28	1,062	1.0
Grades 7–10	48	50	13	14	26	3,721	0.9
Grades 11–12	9	2	24	7	31	347	3.7
Postsecondary	1	3	6	12	18	221	0.5
College	21	19	8	7	15	2,600	1.1
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29	28	14	13	27	2,128	1.1
Second	21	30	12	18	30	1,682	0.7
Middle	26	21	15	13	28	1,671	1.2
Fourth	13	5	10	4	14	1,324	2.4
Highest	4	7	4	6	10	1,220	0.6
Total	93	91	12	11	23	8,025	1.0

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.
[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, 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 number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000
[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000
[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months
[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories 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 2022

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	31.5	1.00	28.4[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	26.3	0.67	6.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	42.2	1.39	65.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	3.3	2.57	0.3
Mother's age >34 only	7.2	1.16	22.7
Birth interval <24 months only	6.9	0.86	5.6
Birth order >3 only	10.1	1.04	6.9
Subtotal	27.4	1.21	35.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.2	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.6	(0.00)	0.5
Age >34 and birth order >3	9.3	1.62	25.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.4	2.91	1.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.2	1.66	2.5
Subtotal	14.8	1.72	30.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.5	2.61	0.3
Mother's age >34	18.5	1.50	50.1
Birth interval <24 months	12.4	1.31	10.2
Birth order >3	24.1	1.46	36.4
Number of births/women	7,933	na	15,306

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

MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE

9

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care:** 86% of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, or midwife) for their most recent birth. Eighty-three percent of women had four or more ANC visits, and 67% had their first ANC visit during the first trimester.

- **Health care facility deliveries:** 89% of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility, while 11% were delivered at home. The most common reason women did not deliver in a health facility was fear of going out due to the COVID-19 pandemic (32%).

- **Cesarean delivery:** One in five (20%) live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via cesarean section. Cesarean deliveries are more common in private facilities (30%) than public facilities (17%).

- **Skilled assistance during delivery:** 90% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider.

- **Postnatal care:** 75% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent live birth. Similarly, 80% of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.

- **Breast and cervical cancer examinations:** One in 10 women age 15–49 were ever examined for breast cancer by a doctor or health care worker, and 9% were ever tested for cervical cancer.

- **Problems in accessing health care:** The most commonly reported problem in accessing health care among women age 15–49 was getting money for treatment (42%).

- **Distance from health care:** 86% of women age 15–49 reported that their travel time to the nearest health facility is less than 30 minutes.

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. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labor and delivery. Timely postnatal care provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and cesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns; also, it includes information on whether women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

The Department of Health (DOH) has issued policies and plans articulating investments in health facilities that are anchored on two elements: human resources and sustained financing at the national and the local government level to realize universal health care by addressing the long-standing challenges to health care access.

To improve the quality of antenatal care, the DOH issued guidelines on the provision of quality ANC in all birthing centers and health facilities providing maternity care services. These guidelines define delivery of quality antenatal care to all mothers and their unborn children without prejudice to the financially disadvantaged, those who are unmarried, pregnant adolescent women, and women in cultural communities so that they can enjoy the benefits of safer pregnancy and delivery. Strategies were formulated to rapidly reduce maternal and neonatal mortality in the country through coordinated, sustainable, and cost-effective delivery of high-quality maternal and newborn health services (DOH Administrative Order 2016-0035).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the DOH provided guidelines on continuous provision of maternal health services to ensure that pregnant mothers are appropriately managed (DOH Department Memorandum 2020-0261).

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers
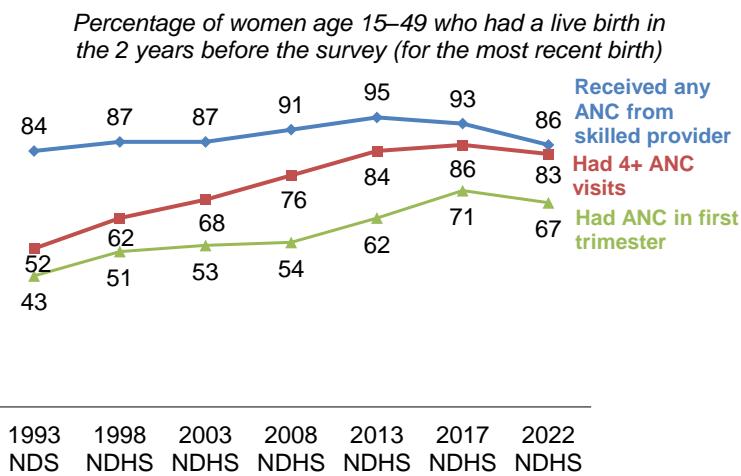
> **Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider**
> Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, and midwives.
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 86% of women age 15–49 received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Midwives were the most common service providers (42%), followed by doctors (38%), barangay health workers (10%), and nurses (6%). Only 4% of women did not receive any ANC (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: As shown in **Figure 9.1**, the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 84% in 1993 to a peak of 95% in 2013 before decreasing to 86% in 2022.

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)

Received any ANC from skilled provider: 84, 87, 87, 91, 95, 93, 86

Had 4+ ANC visits: 52, 62, 68, 76, 84, 86, 83

Had ANC in first trimester: 43, 51, 53, 54, 62, 71, 67

| 1993 NDS | 1998 NDHS | 2003 NDHS | 2008 NDHS | 2013 NDHS | 2017 NDHS | 2022 NDHS |

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-six percent of women in both urban and rural areas received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth.

- Across regions, ANC coverage from a skilled provider is lowest in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (48%) and highest in Eastern Visayas (99%).

- The percentage of women who received ANC from a skilled provider decreases as birth order increases, from 90% for first-order births to 72% for sixth- or higher-order births.

9.1.2   Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Eighty-three percent of women had four or more ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy resulting in a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Sixty-seven percent of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy and 26% during the second trimester (**Table 9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits increased steadily from 52% in 1993 to 86% in 2017 before decreasing to 83% in 2022 (**Figure 9.1**). Similarly, the percentage of women who received ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 43% in 1993 to 71% in 2017 before decreasing to 67% in 2022.

9.2   COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counseling about the mother's diet, counseling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample – quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample – population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for antenatal care to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.

- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.

- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the fetus is alive as well as reassure the mother.

- Counseling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counseling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.

- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.

- Prescribing iron and folic acid supplementation (to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anemia, and iron deficiency) and calcium carbonate (both the mother and the baby require calcium for bone growth).

In the 2022 NDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received specified ANC services and reported that they had at least one ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services reported by these women. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live birth, 99% had their blood pressure measured, 98% had their weight measured, 97% reported that the provider listened to the baby's heartbeat, and 95% each were counseled about their diet and about breastfeeding. Most pregnant women had their height measured and received calcium carbonate (94% and 92%, respectively). Eighty-eight percent of women had a urine sample taken, 87% had a blood sample taken, 86% were asked if they had experienced vaginal bleeding, and 85% received an iodine supplement. However, only 46% were screened for HIV (**Table 9.3.1**).

Since most women reported receiving ANC, the differences between the results in **Table 9.3.1** and **Table 9.3.2** are small and will not be discussed.

Trends: Between 2003 and 2022, the percentage of pregnant women who had a urine sample taken during ANC increased from 45% to 88%. During the same period, the percentage of women who had a blood sample taken during ANC increased from 37% to 87% and the percentage who had their blood pressure measured increased from 89% to 99%.

9.2.1 Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

The DOH provides guidelines on how to prevent maternal anemia, neural tube defects, and malnutrition. Anemia during pregnancy increases the risk of dying from hemorrhage. It is also associated with an increased risk of stillbirth, low birth weight, prematurity, and neonatal death. Thus, iron and folic acid supplementation, deworming, malaria prevention, improved obstetric care, and management of severe anemia are essential in the prevention of neural tube defects and control of maternal anemia and malnutrition during pregnancy. Pregnant women are advised to take iron with folic acid supplementation from weeks 8–12 of pregnancy to weeks 36–38 (DOH Administrative Order 2016-0035).

Women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, regardless of whether they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron supplementation and deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Overall, 86% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth took some form of iron supplementation, 80% took iron supplements with folic acid, and 8% took deworming medication during their pregnancy. Among women who took iron supplements, 31% took the supplements for 180 days or more and 25% took them for 90–179 days (**Table 9.4**).

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of supplements.

Among women age 15–49 who took some form of iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, 61% obtained supplements from a public sector source and 45% from the private medical sector. Barangay health stations (43%) were the most common public source of iron-containing supplements, while pharmacies (33%) were the most common private medical sector source (**Table 9.5**).

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:* Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, one of the major causes of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery.

More than half of women age 15–49 (54%) received two or more tetanus toxoid injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 78% of women's most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of live births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 73% in 2008 to 83% in 2013 before decreasing to 78% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is slightly higher in urban areas (80%) than in rural areas (77%).

- By region, the percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ranges from a high of 95% in Eastern Visayas to a low of 53% in BARMM.

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus decreases as birth order increases, from 81% for first-order births to 57% for sixth- or higher-order births.

9.4 PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED DURING PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY

Women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and who received ANC were asked if they experienced any symptoms, conditions, or complications during the pregnancy and delivery of their most recent birth. Dizziness was the most commonly experienced symptom (45%), followed by headache (33%) and swollen hands/feet (11%). Twenty-five percent of women did not experience any symptoms, conditions, or complications (**Table 9.7**).

These same women were asked if, for their most recent live birth, they had set aside money in case of an emergency. Overall, 97% of women reported that they had set aside emergency money, with the percentage being modestly higher in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (95%).

Among all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 20% experienced labor lasting 12 hours or more during the delivery of their most recent birth. Eight percent of women experienced excessive bleeding during delivery, while 3% experienced loss of consciousness and 2% had a high fever with a bad-smelling vaginal discharge.

Preterm Live Births

Only 4% of births in the 2 years preceding the survey were preterm (**Table 9.8**). It should be noted that data on preterm births are based on mothers' reports of the duration of pregnancy in either whole months or weeks, so the results provide only a crude estimate of preterm births.

9.5 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.5.1 Institutional Deliveries

> **Institutional deliveries**
> Deliveries that occur in a health facility.
> ***Sample:*** All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey
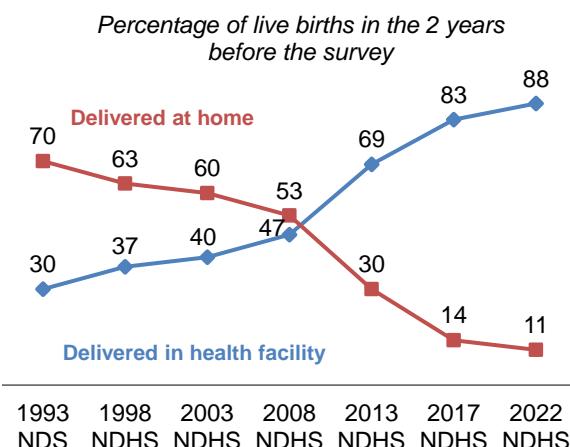
Eighty-eight percent of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. Fifty-six percent of births were delivered in a public facility, while 32% were delivered in a private facility. Eleven percent of live births were delivered at home (**Table 9.9**).

Trends: Institutional deliveries have increased dramatically, from 30% in 1993 to 88% in 2022. Over the same period, home deliveries declined from 70% to 11% (**Figure 9.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births delivered in a health facility is higher in urban areas than in rural
  areas (92% versus 85%).

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey

- The percentage of live births delivered in a health facility increases with increasing household wealth, from 71% in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% in the highest wealth quintile.

- By region, the percentage of live births delivered at a health facility ranges from 39% in BARMM to 98% in Ilocos Region (**Map 9.1**).

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 fear of going out due to COVID-19 (32%), the facility was too far away or no transportation was available (26%), the cost was too high (15%), and it was not necessary to do so (13%). The percentage of women who did not delivery in a health facility because they feared going out due to COVID-19 was higher in urban areas (44%) than in rural areas (25%) (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Delivery by Cesarean

When medically indicated, use of cesarean sections (C-sections) can prevent maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. However, there has been a notable increase in the C-section rate globally. According to WHO, the ideal rate for cesarean sections is between 10% and 15% of births (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2014; WHO 2015).

Overall, one in every five (20%) live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via cesarean section (**Table 9.11**).
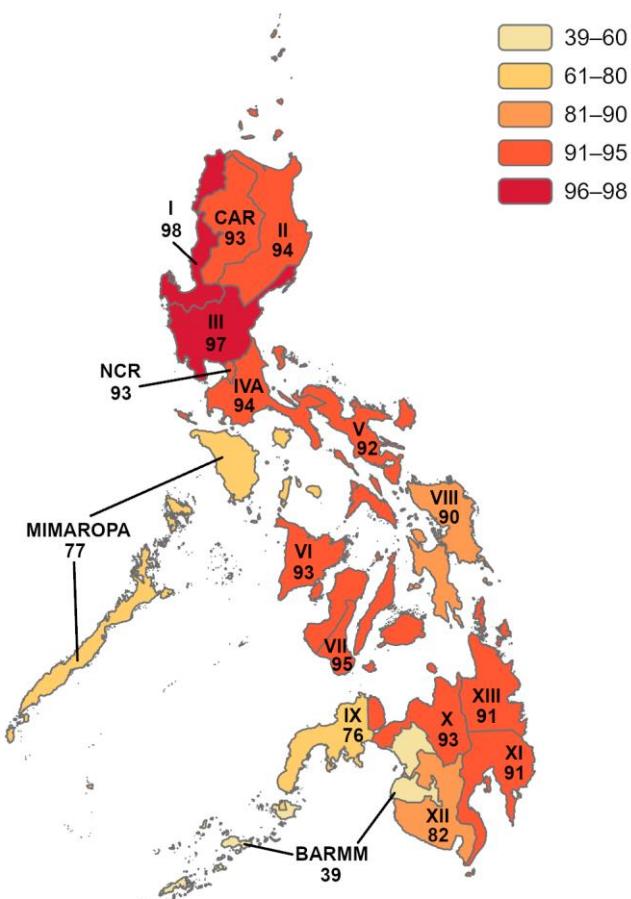
Trends: The percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via cesarean section increased from 6% in 1993 to 20% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Cesarean section deliveries are more common in private facilities (30%) than in public facilities (17%).

- By region, the percentage of live births delivered via cesarean section ranges from 5% in BARMM to 36% in Central Luzon.

Map 9.1 **Health facility births by region**
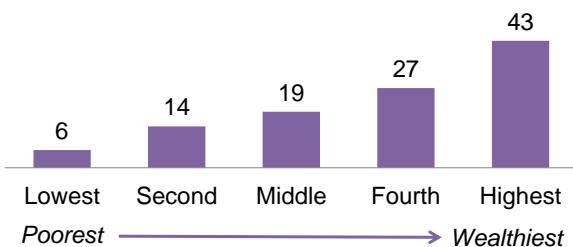
Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

	39–60
	61–80
	81–90
	91–95
	96–98

I 98
CAR 93
II 94
III 97
NCR 93
IVA 94
V 92
MIMAROPA 77
VIII 90
VI 93
VII 95
IX 76
X 93
XIII 91
XI 91
XII 82
BARMM 39

- The percentage of live births delivered via cesarean section increases with increasing household wealth, from 6% in the lowest wealth quintile to 43% in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.3**).

Figure 9.3 Cesarean sections by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by cesarean section

Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
6	14	19	27	43

Poorest ⟶ *Wealthiest*

9.5.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurse, or midwives.
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

As part of quality service, health care workers should counsel pregnant women and their family about the benefits of giving birth in a heath facility with assistance from a skilled health professional. Evidence suggests that complications may occur during pregnancy or during labor and delivery and the immediate postpartum period. Giving birth at a hospital with skilled assistance reduces the risk of compromising women's health as well as that of their newborns.

In the Philippines, 90% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled provider (**Table 9.12**). The majority of births were delivered by a doctor (50%) or midwife (29%) (**Figure 9.4**).

Seventy-one percent of infants had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth, as recommended.
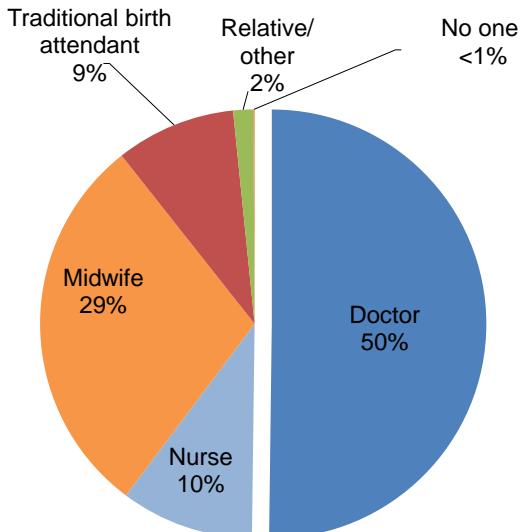
Trends: The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider increased from 54% in 1993 to 90% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 9.4 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey

Traditional birth attendant 9%
Relative/other 2%
No one <1%
Midwife 29%
Nurse 10%
Doctor 50%

- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (93% versus 86%).

- By region, the percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider ranges from 42% in BARMM to 99% in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR).

- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider decreases with increasing birth order. Ninety-five percent of first-order births were delivered by a skilled provider, as compared with 61% of sixth- or higher-order births (**Figure 9.5**).

- Skilled delivery assistance increases with increasing household wealth, from 73% for live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% for births in the fourth and highest quintiles.

- Seventy-seven percent of live births in the highest wealth quintile were delivered by doctors, 16% by midwives, and less than 1% by traditional birth attendants. Conversely, 30% of live births in the lowest wealth quintile were delivered by doctors, 30% by midwives, and 23% by traditional birth attendants.

Figure 9.5 **Skilled assistance at delivery by birth order**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by a skilled provider

Duration of Stay at the Health Facility

Among women who delivered via cesarean section for their most recent live birth, 77% stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days. More than half (55%) of women with vaginal births (normal deliveries) stayed in the health facility for 1 to 2 days; one-third (33%) stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days (**Table 9.13**).

Cost of Delivery at a Health Facility
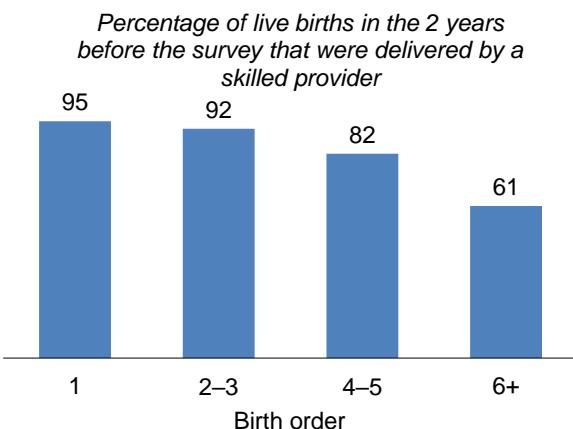
PhilHealth covers delivery costs through various packages. The Maternity Care Package (MCP) includes health services during the prenatal period, normal delivery, and the postpartum period. The MCP provides PhP 8,000 for care in birthing homes, maternity clinics, or infirmaries and PhP 6,500 for care 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 deliveries and cesarean deliveries that cover only intrapartum and immediate postpartum services.

Overall, the median cost of delivery among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who reported a cost for their most recent birth was PhP 8,580. The median cost of delivery is higher in urban areas (PhP 9,951) than in rural areas (PhP 6,996). The median cost is much lower for deliveries in the public sector (PhP 4,950) than in the private sector (PhP 14,983). Thirty-nine percent of women who delivered in a public sector facility did not pay anything (**Table 9.14**).

9.6 POSTNATAL CARE

Until recently, the DOH recommended 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. However, in the Omnibus Health Guidelines issued in 2022, the DOH increased the recommended number of postpartum checks to four (DOH 2022). The purpose of these visits is timely detection of bleeding or infections, provision of vitamin A, counseling on nutrition and breastfeeding, mental health and psychosocial support, and provision of

postpartum family planning services including intrauterine device (IUD) insertion and distribution of implants.

9.6.1   Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 76% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent live birth, with most checks occurring within 4 hours of delivery (48%). Although the number of cases is low, the percentage of women who reported a postnatal check following a stillbirth was similar to that for live births (**Table 9.15**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth who had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increased from 52% in 2008 to 86% in 2017 before decreasing to 75% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Women who delivered in a health facility (81%) were more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery than those who delivered elsewhere (29%).

▪ The percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth decreases as birth order increases. Seventy-eight percent of women delivering their first live birth received a postnatal check, as compared with 64% of those delivering a sixth- or higher-order birth (64%).

▪ The percentage of women who had a postnatal check during the first 2 days following birth varies by region, from 45% in BARMM to 90% in Northern Mindanao.

Type of Provider

Seventy-four percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check during the first 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 1% of women (**Table 9.16**).

Content of Care

Seventy-four percent of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had their blood pressure checked, 62% were informed about vaginal bleeding, and 68% were counseled about family planning during the first 2 days after birth by a health care provider. Overall, 55% of women had all three checks performed by a health care provider in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.17**).

9.6.2   Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

After an uncomplicated birth in a health facility, all mothers and babies should receive care in the facility for at least 24 hours after birth, and mothers should be provided with instructions on postnatal checkup schedules (DOH Administrative Order 2021-0034).

Eighty percent of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Most postnatal checks took place soon after birth, and over half occurred within the first 3 hours (11% took place less than 1 hour after delivery and 42% within 1–3 hours). Eighteen percent of newborns had no postnatal check (**Table 9.18**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth differs little between urban (81%) and rural (79%) areas.

- By region, the percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ranges from 50% in BARMM to 94% in Bicol Region.

Type of Provider

Seventy-seven percent 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. Traditional birth attendants/hilots provided the first postnatal check for 2% of newborns (**Table 9.19**).

Content of Care

Postnatal breastfeeding counseling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counseling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counseling and support (WHO 2018).

Overall, 91% of newborns were weighed at birth and 79% each had their umbilical cord examined and their temperature measured. Seventy-six percent of mothers of newborns were counseled on newborn danger signs, 76% were counseled on breastfeeding, and 68% were observed while breastfeeding. Two of three (66%) newborns had five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.20**).
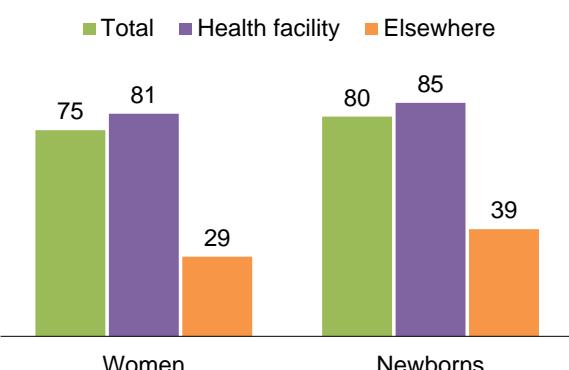
9.6.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Overall, 72% of both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, while 17% of both mothers and newborns did not receive a postnatal check (**Table 9.21**).

Eighty-one percent of mothers who delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, as compared with 29% of mothers who delivered elsewhere. A similar pattern was observed for newborns; 85% who were delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, as compared with 39% who were delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.6**).

Figure 9.6 **Postnatal care by place of delivery**

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth

9.7　Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations

Breast cancer examination

Women reported that a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer.

The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

Women reported that a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer.

During a cervical cancer check, a health care worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from the woman's cervix. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). During this test, a health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The DOH has committed to focusing on capacity building, advocacy and demand generation, service delivery (cervical cancer prevention, screening, treatment, and support), and implementation research in partnership with the Implementation of the Scale-Up Cervical Cancer Elimination with Secondary Prevention Strategy (SUCCESS) Project.

Ten percent of women age 15–49 had ever been examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, and 9% had ever been tested for cervical cancer. Across regions, the percentage of women ever examined for breast cancer ranges from 2% in BARMM to 14% each in CALABARZON, Central Visayas, and Davao Region. The percentage of women ever tested for cervical cancer ranges from 1% in BARMM to 14% each in Central Luzon and Central Visayas (**Table 9.22**).

9.8　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, slightly more than half (51%) had at least one problem accessing health care for themselves when they were sick. The most common problem was getting money for treatment (42%), followed by not wanting to go alone (18%) and distance to the health facility (16%). The percentage of women with at least one problem accessing health care facility is higher in rural areas (58%) than in urban areas (46%) (**Table 9.23**).

9.9　Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Eighty-six percent of women age 15–49 reported that the travel time from their home to the nearest health facility is less than 30 minutes. Less than 1% indicated that their travel time is 2 hours or more. Nearly

three in five women (58%) use motorized transportation to travel to the nearest health facility (**Table 9.24**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| 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	Other				
				LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth										
<20	19.2	10.5	54.6	0.6	10.1	0.3	4.8	100.0	84.3	251
20–34	38.8	5.5	41.6	0.3	10.7	0.0	3.1	100.0	86.0	2,069
35–49	43.3	7.5	35.8	0.4	8.6	0.0	4.5	100.0	86.6	506
Birth order[2]										
1	49.6	5.2	35.2	0.4	7.0	0.1	2.6	100.0	90.0	927
2–3	37.7	5.9	44.1	0.4	9.6	0.0	2.3	100.0	87.7	1,291
4–5	21.9	8.3	47.8	0.0	18.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	78.0	431
6+	16.6	10.5	44.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	16.3	100.0	71.5	178
Residence										
Urban	44.9	2.6	38.8	0.3	10.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	86.3	1,413
Rural	30.8	10.1	44.7	0.3	9.7	0.1	4.4	100.0	85.5	1,414
Region										
National Capital Region	50.5	3.0	28.7	0.5	14.7	0.0	2.6	100.0	82.2	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	58.7	8.2	22.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	89.1	50
I - Ilocos	44.4	5.3	38.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.4	100.0	87.7	146
II - Cagayan Valley	53.3	3.6	40.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.2	101
III - Central Luzon	52.6	0.8	41.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	94.9	304
IVA - CALABARZON	55.6	5.0	30.8	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.3	415
MIMAROPA	36.2	6.2	47.0	0.9	4.7	0.8	4.1	100.0	89.4	88
V - Bicol	29.3	6.7	50.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	86.9	131
VI - Western Visayas	33.5	5.1	58.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.9	226
VII - Central Visayas	28.5	2.7	55.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	3.0	100.0	86.6	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	34.1	11.0	53.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.9	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	12.4	15.6	42.6	0.0	24.6	0.0	4.7	100.0	70.7	129
X - Northern Mindanao	27.9	11.5	47.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	3.1	100.0	87.2	120
XI - Davao	29.1	14.1	44.8	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	87.9	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	18.2	1.8	53.9	4.3	16.6	0.0	5.3	100.0	73.9	150
XIII - Caraga	26.0	26.2	39.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	92.1	76
BARMM	11.3	7.9	28.3	0.1	24.6	0.0	27.9	100.0	47.5	178
Education										
No education	(12.0)	(0.6)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(33.1)	100.0	(49.7)	27
Grades 1–6	12.2	13.1	48.8	0.8	13.6	0.0	11.5	100.0	74.1	319
Grades 7–10	26.4	6.8	51.2	0.4	12.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	84.4	1,267
Grades 11–12	33.8	7.0	48.1	0.8	8.4	0.4	1.5	100.0	88.9	190
Postsecondary	47.7	0.9	45.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.0	100.0	94.5	54
College	62.2	3.8	25.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	91.7	969
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.6	9.9	54.0	0.7	16.2	0.1	9.5	100.0	73.5	779
Second	23.2	8.8	51.2	0.4	14.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	83.2	530
Middle	39.4	5.6	45.1	0.2	8.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	90.1	614
Fourth	57.8	2.5	34.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	94.3	453
Highest	81.8	2.1	12.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.5	450
Total	37.8	6.3	41.7	0.3	10.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	85.9	2,826
				STILLBIRTHS						
Total	(47.2)	(2.4)	(47.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	(97.3)	39
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]						
Total	38.0	6.3	41.8	0.3	10.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	86.0	2,859

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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 and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits								Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit							Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know	Total	4+ ANC visits	No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know	Total	Number of women		
							LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth																	
<20	4.8	2.2	16.7	55.6	20.4	0.2	100.0	76.1	4.8	53.7	37.0	4.1	0.4	100.0	251	3.8	239
20–34	3.1	1.7	11.2	54.9	29.0	0.2	100.0	83.9	3.1	69.8	24.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,069	3.3	2,005
35–49	4.5	0.7	11.7	48.8	34.2	0.1	100.0	83.0	4.5	64.3	28.7	2.3	0.3	100.0	506	3.5	483
Birth order[1]																	
1	2.6	0.9	9.1	55.1	32.2	0.2	100.0	87.2	2.6	68.0	27.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	927	3.3	903
2–3	2.3	1.2	10.1	53.8	32.5	0.1	100.0	86.3	2.3	71.3	24.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,291	3.4	1,261
4–5	3.9	4.0	16.5	54.7	20.6	0.3	100.0	75.3	3.9	63.7	28.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	431	3.6	414
6+	16.3	1.6	26.1	45.7	10.1	0.3	100.0	55.8	16.3	45.0	33.5	4.5	0.8	100.0	178	3.9	149
Residence																	
Urban	2.6	0.8	10.4	52.1	34.0	0.2	100.0	86.0	2.6	69.2	25.4	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,413	3.3	1,376
Rural	4.4	2.3	13.2	55.6	24.3	0.1	100.0	80.0	4.4	65.6	27.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,414	3.5	1,351
Region																	
National Capital Region	2.6	0.6	12.0	49.5	35.3	0.0	100.0	84.8	2.6	73.0	21.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	274	3.3	266
Cordillera Admin. Region	7.8	0.3	12.6	49.2	29.4	0.5	100.0	78.6	7.8	55.0	35.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	50	3.6	46
I - Ilocos	2.4	1.7	5.2	53.5	36.9	0.2	100.0	90.4	2.4	72.8	19.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	146	3.3	143
II - Cagayan Valley	0.1	1.9	16.6	48.9	32.5	0.0	100.0	81.4	0.1	71.6	25.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	101	3.3	101
III - Central Luzon	0.7	1.2	5.2	52.1	40.8	0.0	100.0	92.9	0.7	78.3	18.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	304	2.9	302
IVA - CALABARZON	0.3	0.0	7.5	42.5	49.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	0.3	73.7	25.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	415	3.2	414
MIMAROPA	4.1	2.8	17.3	52.8	23.1	0.0	100.0	75.9	4.1	63.5	28.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	88	3.5	84
V - Bicol	1.1	3.0	19.8	51.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	76.1	1.1	74.2	19.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	131	3.1	129
VI - Western Visayas	0.5	0.1	13.8	63.7	21.8	0.0	100.0	85.6	0.5	65.9	33.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	226	3.6	225
VII - Central Visayas	3.0	0.0	6.9	55.0	35.1	0.0	100.0	90.1	3.0	64.9	30.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	205	3.6	198
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.4	1.3	9.8	67.9	20.6	0.0	100.0	88.5	0.4	66.6	32.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	90	3.4	89
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.7	0.7	10.1	74.7	9.9	0.0	100.0	84.6	4.7	55.9	37.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	129	3.8	123
X - Northern Mindanao	3.1	0.3	12.1	74.9	9.5	0.0	100.0	84.4	3.1	62.4	31.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	120	3.6	116
XI - Davao	0.5	0.0	8.3	73.6	17.6	0.0	100.0	91.3	0.5	72.8	24.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	144	3.5	143
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.3	4.7	16.4	59.4	14.1	0.0	100.0	73.6	5.3	57.5	33.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	150	3.6	142
XIII - Caraga	1.2	0.2	6.8	64.3	27.5	0.0	100.0	91.8	1.2	72.0	24.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	76	3.4	75
BARMM	27.9	9.7	32.3	21.6	6.3	2.2	100.0	27.9	27.9	37.8	27.2	5.4	1.8	100.0	178	3.9	129
Education																	
No education	(33.1)	(12.3)	(25.7)	(23.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.9)	(33.1)	(34.9)	(25.1)	(3.6)	(3.2)	100.0	27	*	18
Grades 1–6	11.5	2.0	21.4	50.4	14.5	0.1	100.0	64.9	11.5	53.0	32.6	2.6	0.3	100.0	319	3.7	282
Grades 7–10	2.8	1.4	13.4	59.8	22.4	0.2	100.0	82.3	2.8	67.6	26.9	2.6	0.1	100.0	1,267	3.5	1,232
Grades 11–12	1.5	0.5	11.8	55.6	30.3	0.2	100.0	85.9	1.5	62.4	34.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	190	3.5	188
Postsecondary	3.0	6.7	1.3	55.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	89.0	3.0	63.6	26.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	54	3.1	52
College	1.5	1.1	6.7	47.6	42.9	0.2	100.0	90.5	1.5	73.9	22.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	969	3.0	955

Continued...

Table 9.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits						Total	4+ ANC visits	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit					Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know			No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know				
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	9.5	2.9	21.6	53.0	12.6	0.5	100.0	65.6	9.5	55.6	31.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	779	3.7	705
Second	2.2	0.7	12.4	64.1	20.4	0.1	100.0	84.6	2.2	57.7	34.8	5.2	0.1	100.0	530	3.7	518
Middle	1.1	1.6	11.1	57.4	28.8	0.0	100.0	86.2	1.1	68.6	28.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	614	3.5	607
Fourth	1.0	0.6	6.1	52.6	39.7	0.1	100.0	92.3	1.0	80.5	17.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	453	3.1	449
Highest	0.5	1.1	0.7	39.6	58.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.5	84.3	13.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	450	2.5	448
Total	3.5	1.5	11.8	53.8	29.2	0.2	100.0	83.0	3.5	67.4	26.4	2.6	0.1	100.0	2,826	3.4	2,727
STILLBIRTHS																	
Total	(1.7)	(10.1)	(11.8)	(53.7)	(22.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.3)	(1.7)	(75.8)	(18.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(100.0	39	(3.4)	39
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]																	
Total	3.5	1.6	11.8	53.8	29.1	0.2	100.0	82.9	3.5	67.4	26.3	2.7	0.1	100.0	2,859	3.4	2,759

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counseled about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Given calcium carbonate	Weight measured	Height measured	Given iodine supple-mentation	Received screening for HIV	Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
						LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth													
<20	97.5	83.8	86.9	95.1	94.0	91.6	81.0	92.7	98.3	94.4	80.3	32.6	239
20–34	99.0	88.2	86.6	97.1	95.0	95.4	86.2	92.3	98.0	94.7	85.1	47.8	2,005
35–49	98.9	88.4	85.9	97.3	93.4	94.9	86.9	92.0	98.4	93.0	86.8	46.8	483
Birth order[1]													
1	98.8	92.2	91.9	97.6	95.2	93.8	85.7	94.1	98.2	94.5	84.0	50.8	903
2–3	98.9	87.3	85.7	97.5	94.9	95.2	87.8	92.4	98.4	94.0	86.5	48.0	1,261
4–5	99.3	85.1	82.6	95.2	94.1	97.2	83.2	89.7	98.2	96.0	84.2	37.7	414
6+	97.0	73.5	71.0	92.9	90.2	93.2	78.0	88.1	95.0	92.3	79.6	27.0	149
Residence													
Urban	98.9	91.7	90.5	98.7	96.0	95.8	88.8	91.5	98.3	93.8	85.6	56.8	1,376
Rural	98.7	83.9	82.4	95.2	93.2	94.1	82.9	93.1	97.8	94.9	84.3	35.5	1,351
Region													
National Capital Region	98.8	99.6	98.3	98.9	93.7	97.0	89.9	82.3	99.3	94.8	79.5	72.0	266
Cordillera Admin. Region	99.5	93.4	91.9	98.7	95.5	94.3	87.6	91.1	97.3	98.2	87.8	45.1	46
I - Ilocos	98.2	95.5	93.2	99.4	93.7	94.6	86.3	98.1	100.0	93.3	93.2	36.8	143
II - Cagayan Valley	98.3	93.8	91.3	98.0	93.5	95.4	90.5	97.8	99.0	95.4	89.8	27.8	101
III - Central Luzon	100.0	97.2	96.8	98.8	95.1	92.8	92.3	97.6	97.4	92.2	88.8	63.3	302
IVA - CALABARZON	100.0	91.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.6	92.7	97.1	98.4	94.0	93.4	73.5	414
MIMAROPA	100.0	82.5	81.0	97.6	89.8	93.3	79.8	90.7	99.3	97.8	79.0	35.3	84
V - Bicol	96.5	79.9	78.7	94.4	94.1	93.9	77.1	95.2	97.4	94.8	76.0	36.0	129
VI - Western Visayas	98.0	87.1	86.6	98.3	94.6	95.8	82.5	91.6	99.6	96.9	82.6	36.6	225
VII - Central Visayas	98.5	93.3	90.9	100.0	95.0	97.9	90.8	96.7	100.0	97.0	90.7	63.3	198
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98.3	88.2	86.3	95.6	93.3	97.2	84.0	95.1	96.5	95.2	84.8	41.2	89
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	99.1	56.2	52.8	93.8	94.5	91.3	76.9	92.5	97.6	93.9	81.2	15.2	123
X - Northern Mindanao	99.7	87.3	85.5	97.1	95.6	97.5	81.3	86.9	93.3	91.4	73.9	24.7	116
XI - Davao	100.0	97.8	98.0	98.7	96.2	94.1	96.4	95.3	99.7	93.0	84.6	25.8	143
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	97.5	78.9	78.4	94.6	95.3	92.9	76.4	91.9	99.3	97.1	86.2	21.6	142
XIII - Caraga	98.8	94.9	94.2	95.0	97.2	96.6	89.2	92.2	97.2	97.8	81.3	36.4	75
BARMM	96.2	43.7	34.5	79.8	88.1	91.8	57.9	67.4	91.3	86.4	68.9	7.3	129

Continued...

Table 9.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counseled about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Given calcium carbonate	Weight measured	Height measured	Given iodine supple-mentation	Received screening for HIV	Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
Education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Grades 1–6	98.7	75.1	74.8	94.7	91.4	91.3	79.6	86.4	96.3	93.0	75.6	27.3	282
Grades 7–10	99.3	86.3	85.2	96.9	94.0	95.0	84.8	90.9	98.1	93.5	84.5	44.2	1,232
Grades 11–12	98.1	90.7	92.0	98.1	96.4	93.9	81.8	94.1	99.0	97.5	79.9	38.5	188
Postsecondary	100.0	91.9	90.1	100.0	93.1	90.8	94.4	92.4	100.0	96.0	86.0	66.9	52
College	98.5	93.0	90.8	97.6	96.2	96.4	90.0	95.8	98.5	95.3	89.6	55.5	955
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	98.2	73.5	72.2	92.8	91.7	93.9	77.4	88.7	96.9	93.6	80.2	23.1	705
Second	99.0	86.1	85.8	98.0	94.4	95.4	82.3	90.8	97.6	94.8	84.3	37.2	518
Middle	99.4	92.8	90.2	98.2	95.2	95.5	86.7	94.4	98.9	96.2	88.0	51.0	607
Fourth	99.5	96.2	95.9	99.1	97.4	94.2	91.9	94.0	99.1	92.4	84.7	60.9	449
Highest	98.1	97.2	95.2	98.3	95.9	96.1	96.2	95.4	98.6	94.6	89.2	72.1	448
Total	98.8	87.8	86.5	97.0	94.6	95.0	85.9	92.3	98.1	94.4	84.9	46.3	2,727
STILLBIRTHS													
Total	(100.0)	(92.4)	(88.4)	(96.4)	(97.5)	(92.8)	(83.3)	(93.2)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(87.0)	(50.2)	39
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]													
Total	98.8	87.9	86.5	97.0	94.7	94.9	85.8	92.4	98.1	94.4	85.0	46.3	2,759

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counseled about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Given calcium carbonate	Weight measured	Height measured	Given iodine supplement-ation	Received screening for HIV	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
					LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth													
<20	92.8	79.8	82.7	90.5	89.5	87.2	77.1	88.3	93.5	88.3	76.4	31.0	251
20–34	95.9	85.4	83.9	94.1	92.0	92.4	83.5	89.5	94.9	89.5	82.4	46.3	2,069
35–49	94.5	84.4	82.1	93.0	89.2	90.6	83.0	87.9	94.0	87.9	82.9	44.7	506
Birth order[1]													
1	96.2	89.9	89.5	95.1	92.7	91.4	83.5	91.7	95.6	91.7	81.8	49.5	927
2–3	96.6	85.3	83.8	95.3	92.7	93.0	85.7	90.3	96.1	90.3	84.5	46.9	1,291
4–5	95.4	81.7	79.3	91.5	90.4	93.4	79.9	86.2	94.3	86.2	80.9	36.2	431
6+	81.2	61.5	59.5	77.8	75.6	78.0	65.3	73.7	79.5	73.7	66.6	22.6	178
Residence													
Urban	96.3	89.3	88.2	96.1	93.5	93.3	86.4	89.1	95.8	89.1	83.3	55.4	1,413
Rural	94.4	80.1	78.8	91.0	89.1	89.9	79.3	89.0	93.5	89.0	80.6	33.9	1,414
Region													
National Capital Region	96.2	97.0	95.7	96.3	91.3	94.5	87.5	80.1	96.7	80.1	77.4	70.1	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	91.7	86.1	84.7	91.0	88.0	86.9	80.7	84.0	89.7	84.0	80.9	41.6	50
I - Ilocos	95.9	93.2	91.0	97.0	91.5	92.3	84.2	95.8	97.6	95.8	91.0	35.9	146
II - Cagayan Valley	98.2	93.7	91.2	98.0	93.5	95.4	90.5	97.8	98.9	97.8	89.8	27.8	101
III - Central Luzon	99.3	96.5	96.2	98.1	94.5	92.2	91.6	97.0	96.7	97.0	88.2	62.9	304
IVA - CALABARZON	99.7	91.4	92.3	98.4	96.8	95.4	92.4	96.8	98.1	96.8	93.1	73.3	415
MIMAROPA	95.9	79.1	77.7	93.6	86.2	89.5	76.6	87.0	95.2	87.0	75.7	33.8	88
V - Bicol	95.4	79.0	77.8	93.3	93.0	92.9	76.2	94.2	96.4	94.2	75.2	35.6	131
VI - Western Visayas	97.6	86.7	86.2	97.9	94.2	95.4	82.1	91.2	99.2	91.2	82.2	36.4	226
VII - Central Visayas	95.5	90.5	88.2	97.0	92.1	95.0	88.1	93.8	97.0	93.8	88.0	61.3	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97.9	87.8	86.0	95.3	93.0	96.8	83.7	94.7	96.1	94.7	84.5	41.0	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	94.5	53.6	50.4	89.4	90.1	87.1	73.3	88.2	93.0	88.2	77.4	14.5	129
X - Northern Mindanao	96.6	84.6	82.9	94.0	92.6	94.4	78.7	84.1	90.4	84.1	71.6	23.9	120
XI - Davao	99.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	95.7	93.7	95.9	94.8	99.2	94.8	84.2	25.7	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	92.4	74.7	74.3	89.6	90.3	87.9	72.3	87.1	94.0	87.1	81.6	20.5	150
XIII - Caraga	97.6	93.7	93.0	93.9	96.0	95.4	88.1	91.1	96.1	91.1	80.3	36.0	76
BARMM	69.4	31.6	24.9	57.5	63.5	66.2	41.8	48.6	65.9	48.6	49.7	5.2	178
Education													
No education	(63.2)	(50.4)	(42.3)	(58.2)	(58.8)	(63.5)	(40.0)	(50.7)	(61.0)	(50.7)	(42.7)	(7.4)	27
Grades 1–6	87.3	66.4	66.2	83.8	80.9	80.8	70.5	76.5	85.2	76.5	66.9	24.1	319
Grades 7–10	96.5	83.9	82.8	94.2	91.4	92.4	82.4	88.4	95.4	88.4	82.2	43.0	1,267
Grades 11–12	96.6	89.3	90.6	96.6	94.9	92.5	80.6	92.6	97.6	92.6	78.6	37.9	190
Postsecondary	97.0	89.1	87.4	97.0	90.3	88.1	91.6	89.6	97.0	89.6	83.4	64.9	54
College	97.0	91.6	89.5	96.1	94.7	94.9	88.6	94.4	97.0	94.4	88.3	54.7	969

Continued...

Table 9.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:												Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counseled about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Given calcium carbonate	Weight measured	Height measured	Given iodine supplement-ation	Received screening for HIV	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	88.9	66.5	65.4	84.0	83.0	85.0	70.0	80.2	87.7	80.2	72.6	20.9	779
Second	96.9	84.3	84.0	95.9	92.3	93.3	80.5	88.8	95.4	88.8	82.5	36.4	530
Middle	98.2	91.8	89.2	97.1	94.1	94.4	85.7	93.3	97.7	93.3	87.0	50.4	614
Fourth	98.5	95.2	94.9	98.0	96.4	93.3	91.0	93.0	98.0	93.0	83.8	60.3	453
Highest	97.6	96.7	94.7	97.8	95.4	95.6	95.7	94.9	98.1	94.9	88.7	71.7	450
Total	95.4	84.7	83.5	93.5	91.3	91.6	82.8	89.1	94.6	89.1	82.0	44.6	2,826
STILLBIRTHS													
Total	(98.3)	(90.8)	(86.9)	(94.7)	(95.9)	(91.2)	(81.9)	(91.6)	(98.3)	(91.6)	(85.5)	(49.3)	39
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]													
Total	95.4	84.8	83.5	93.6	91.3	91.6	82.8	89.1	94.7	89.1	82.1	44.6	2,859

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who took deworming medication and any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Philippines DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth			Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Took deworming medication	Took any iron-containing supplements[1]	Took any iron-containing supplements with folic acid	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	
				LIVE BIRTHS							
Age at birth											
<20	6.6	85.1	71.7	14.9	26.9	13.5	22.4	20.2	2.1	100.0	251
20–34	7.7	86.1	81.0	13.9	19.5	7.4	24.9	31.5	2.8	100.0	2,069
35–49	11.7	87.0	80.8	13.0	21.0	4.9	26.9	31.8	2.4	100.0	506
Birth order[2]											
1	6.1	89.3	82.3	10.7	20.5	8.8	24.5	32.9	2.6	100.0	927
2–3	8.0	87.1	81.4	12.9	19.6	5.9	27.7	31.4	2.4	100.0	1,291
4–5	12.3	81.6	75.6	18.4	19.1	7.6	21.1	30.3	3.5	100.0	431
6+	12.3	74.9	70.9	25.1	28.8	11.5	18.8	12.8	3.0	100.0	178
Residence											
Urban	6.0	88.1	81.7	11.9	19.3	7.4	27.2	32.0	2.1	100.0	1,413
Rural	10.5	84.3	78.5	15.7	21.5	7.6	22.9	29.2	3.2	100.0	1,414
Region											
National Capital Region	0.7	83.4	80.3	16.6	23.6	6.9	24.3	28.2	0.4	100.0	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	20.5	93.2	91.9	6.8	24.2	9.6	29.9	27.0	2.4	100.0	50
I - Ilocos	0.3	87.3	73.9	12.7	8.8	4.2	25.8	48.0	0.5	100.0	146
II - Cagayan Valley	10.6	94.5	89.4	5.5	14.0	4.2	30.6	39.8	5.8	100.0	101
III - Central Luzon	1.0	87.9	79.7	12.1	13.6	8.7	28.8	35.1	1.8	100.0	304
IVA - CALABARZON	1.7	91.2	89.2	8.8	18.3	1.5	29.6	40.9	1.0	100.0	415
MIMAROPA	2.5	74.7	73.2	25.3	25.6	8.3	22.4	17.9	0.6	100.0	88
V - Bicol	18.7	83.2	66.9	16.8	15.4	8.6	26.7	32.6	0.0	100.0	131
VI - Western Visayas	8.3	93.0	89.8	7.0	21.2	13.9	30.5	26.3	1.1	100.0	226
VII - Central Visayas	12.9	93.8	88.7	6.2	17.6	11.1	22.2	42.9	0.0	100.0	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	15.9	86.8	80.6	13.2	16.9	9.3	25.3	35.3	0.0	100.0	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.2	78.9	72.2	21.1	16.1	11.5	26.6	21.3	3.4	100.0	129
X - Northern Mindanao	21.0	83.4	76.5	16.6	41.1	6.8	17.7	16.0	1.9	100.0	120
XI - Davao	33.3	97.7	83.2	2.3	20.5	9.4	26.7	37.7	3.4	100.0	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.4	77.3	70.4	22.7	29.9	9.9	20.8	14.1	2.6	100.0	150
XIII - Caraga	10.5	88.7	85.7	11.3	19.6	7.9	31.6	29.6	0.0	100.0	76
BARMM	5.4	63.2	58.2	36.8	30.8	3.7	4.3	3.0	21.5	100.0	178
Education											
No education	(0.6)	(54.5)	(44.4)	(45.5)	(10.2)	(14.6)	(7.5)	(9.9)	(12.2)	100.0	27
Grades 1–6	11.0	72.8	65.1	27.2	22.0	8.7	19.5	18.6	4.0	100.0	319
Grades 7–10	9.0	86.1	79.3	13.9	22.1	7.4	25.8	28.2	2.6	100.0	1,267
Grades 11–12	7.4	85.7	75.0	14.3	19.9	14.3	21.4	28.1	2.1	100.0	190
Postsecondary	2.4	76.3	76.3	23.7	31.9	4.1	26.8	13.1	0.4	100.0	54
College	7.2	92.4	88.3	7.6	17.4	5.8	27.1	39.7	2.3	100.0	969
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	14.0	77.5	69.9	22.5	24.7	8.0	19.8	19.0	5.9	100.0	779
Second	8.4	85.8	78.8	14.2	22.7	8.9	28.3	24.0	1.9	100.0	530
Middle	5.7	88.0	82.1	12.0	19.9	8.3	27.4	31.3	1.1	100.0	614
Fourth	5.5	91.5	86.5	8.5	15.6	8.0	25.3	40.9	1.6	100.0	453
Highest	4.6	94.0	90.2	6.0	15.8	3.3	26.9	47.0	1.0	100.0	450
Total	8.3	86.2	80.1	13.8	20.4	7.5	25.1	30.6	2.7	100.0	2,826
				STILLBIRTHS							
Total	(0.2)	(85.0)	(83.9)	(15.0)	(23.2)	(2.9)	(23.7)	(33.2)	(2.1)	100.0	39
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]							
Total	8.2	86.2	80.2	13.8	20.5	7.4	25.0	30.6	2.6	100.0	2,859

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Iron tablets or multivitamins that contain iron
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Philippines NDHS 2022

Source	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source		
	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	60.7	(59.7)	60.6
Government hospital	2.5	(0.0)	2.4
Urban or rural health center	15.5	(12.1)	15.5
Barangay health station	42.5	(52.1)	42.5
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	3.1	(4.0)	3.2
Private medical sector	45.0	(58.6)	45.3
Private hospital/clinic	11.1	(27.8)	11.4
Pharmacy	32.8	(30.8)	32.9
Private doctor	2.5	(0.0)	2.5
Private nurse/midwife	0.5	(0.0)	0.5
Industry-based clinic	0.2	(0.0)	0.2
Other private sector	0.6	(1.8)	0.6
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Number of women	2,443	34	2,470

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
BHW = Barangay health worker
[1] Iron tablets or multivitamins
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	61.6	73.3	251
20–34	55.0	80.4	2,069
35–49	43.7	72.8	506
Birth order[1]			
1	71.0	80.6	927
2–3	48.2	80.2	1,291
4–5	41.7	76.7	431
6+	30.5	57.4	178
Residence			
Urban	54.2	79.7	1,413
Rural	53.0	77.1	1,414
Region			
National Capital Region	49.6	81.6	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	35.8	64.1	50
I - Ilocos	48.3	72.8	146
II - Cagayan Valley	77.5	94.4	101
III - Central Luzon	64.8	84.5	304
IVA - CALABARZON	56.7	84.4	415
MIMAROPA	58.4	82.6	88
V - Bicol	49.4	78.4	131
VI - Western Visayas	47.5	78.8	226
VII - Central Visayas	42.9	68.8	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	78.0	94.9	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	45.7	77.6	129
X - Northern Mindanao	48.3	75.6	120
XI - Davao	68.8	84.6	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	50.0	73.1	150
XIII - Caraga	42.8	73.8	76
BARMM	42.0	52.6	178
Education			
No education	(23.5)	(42.4)	27
Grades 1–6	45.5	69.3	319
Grades 7–10	52.0	80.2	1,267
Grades 11–12	63.6	74.5	190
Postsecondary	43.2	85.8	54
College	57.7	80.4	969
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	49.1	73.1	779
Second	51.0	76.6	530
Middle	58.6	84.6	614
Fourth	57.7	82.3	453
Highest	53.4	77.3	450
Total	53.6	78.4	2,826

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the 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
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.7 Problems experienced during pregnancy and delivery

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care for their last live birth, percentage who cited specific problems during pregnancy and percentage who set aside money in case of an emergency by wealth quintile, and among all women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who experienced specific problems during delivery, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Problems experienced and money set aside for emergency	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Symptoms or conditions experienced during pregnancy			
Vaginal bleeding	5.5	4.1	4.8
Headache	35.0	31.6	33.3
Dizziness	45.5	45.3	45.4
Blurred vision	3.7	4.2	3.9
Swollen face	5.1	6.0	5.5
Swollen hands/feet	10.2	12.2	11.2
Pale or anemic	11.1	7.6	9.4
Other	9.2	9.0	9.1
None	25.4	24.5	24.9
Percentage of women who set aside money for emergency by wealth quintile			
Lowest	85.3	86.3	86.1
Second	88.0	92.0	90.1
Middle	90.1	93.5	91.5
Fourth	92.9	93.6	93.1
Highest	97.2	96.4	96.9
Total	91.2	90.8	91.0
Number of women who received ANC	1,376	1,351	2,727
Problem experienced around time of delivery			
Long labor (≥12 hours)	18.6	21.3	20.0
Excessive bleeding	6.5	9.0	7.8
High fever with bad-smelling vaginal discharge (sepsis)	1.8	1.9	1.9
Loss of consciousness	1.9	3.5	2.7
Number of women	1,413	1,414	2,826

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

Table 9.8 Preterm live births

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by whether the birth was preterm or full term, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Preterm (≤8 months)	Full term (≥9 months)	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth				
<20	5.1	94.9	100.0	266
20–34	3.0	97.0	100.0	2,162
35–49	7.2	92.8	100.0	514
Birth order[1]				
1	3.8	96.2	100.0	963
2–3	3.3	96.7	100.0	1,336
4–5	5.0	95.0	100.0	459
6+	5.8	94.2	100.0	184
Antenatal care visits[2]				
None	5.1	94.9	100.0	91
1–3	2.1	97.9	100.0	387
4+	4.1	95.9	100.0	2,336
Don't know	*	*	100.0	4
Residence				
Urban	4.1	95.9	100.0	1,467
Rural	3.6	96.4	100.0	1,475
Region				
National Capital Region	3.3	96.7	100.0	291
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.0	96.0	100.0	52
I - Ilocos	4.0	96.0	100.0	149
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	99.1	100.0	103
III - Central Luzon	3.6	96.4	100.0	311
IVA - CALABARZON	4.6	95.4	100.0	424
MIMAROPA	0.8	99.2	100.0	91
V - Bicol	3.4	96.6	100.0	139
VI - Western Visayas	5.9	94.1	100.0	233
VII - Central Visayas	4.2	95.8	100.0	216
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.8	98.2	100.0	98
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.6	95.4	100.0	138
X - Northern Mindanao	1.5	98.5	100.0	127
XI - Davao	5.1	94.9	100.0	150
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.7	95.3	100.0	155
XIII - Caraga	4.2	95.8	100.0	77
BARMM	4.7	95.3	100.0	188
Education				
No education	(12.2)	(87.8)	100.0	30
Grades 1–6	3.0	97.0	100.0	334
Grades 7–10	4.3	95.7	100.0	1,330
Grades 11–12	3.5	96.5	100.0	196
Postsecondary	1.5	98.5	100.0	58
College	3.7	96.3	100.0	995
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.6	96.4	100.0	817
Second	4.0	96.0	100.0	558
Middle	5.9	94.1	100.0	640
Fourth	2.7	97.3	100.0	463
Highest	2.6	97.4	100.0	464
Total	3.9	96.1	100.0	2,942

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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector					
LIVE BIRTHS							
Mother's age at birth							
<20	66.4	20.6	13.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	267
20–34	57.3	32.0	10.4	0.2	100.0	89.4	2,162
35–49	45.6	39.6	14.9	0.0	100.0	85.1	514
Birth order[1]							
1	58.2	36.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	963
2–3	56.0	34.4	9.2	0.3	100.0	90.5	1,336
4–5	57.1	22.9	20.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	459
6+	43.3	16.7	40.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	184
Antenatal care visits[2]							
None	18.0	6.0	76.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	99
1–3	50.0	24.5	24.9	0.7	100.0	74.4	376
4+	58.7	35.0	6.3	0.1	100.0	93.6	2,346
Don't know	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Residence							
Urban	51.5	40.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	91.8	1,467
Rural	60.7	24.4	14.7	0.3	100.0	85.0	1,475
Region							
National Capital Region	58.5	35.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	93.4	291
Cordillera Admin. Region	74.6	18.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	52
I - Ilocos	75.3	22.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	149
II - Cagayan Valley	61.5	32.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	94.3	103
III - Central Luzon	58.3	38.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	311
IVA - CALABARZON	44.0	49.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	424
MIMAROPA	59.3	17.7	23.0	0.0	100.0	77.0	91
V - Bicol	60.6	31.4	8.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	139
VI - Western Visayas	66.1	27.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	233
VII - Central Visayas	53.3	42.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	216
VIII - Eastern Visayas	68.6	21.2	10.1	0.1	100.0	89.9	98
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	66.5	9.4	24.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	138
X - Northern Mindanao	72.4	20.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	127
XI - Davao	51.3	39.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	150
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	47.0	34.7	16.2	2.1	100.0	81.7	155
XIII - Caraga	56.4	34.2	8.8	0.6	100.0	90.6	77
BARMM	24.9	14.2	60.5	0.4	100.0	39.1	188
Mother's education							
No education	(44.5)	(7.1)	(48.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.6)	30
Grades 1–6	46.2	20.5	33.0	0.3	100.0	66.7	334
Grades 7–10	63.8	23.7	12.3	0.2	100.0	87.5	1,330
Grades 11–12	67.6	25.5	6.6	0.2	100.0	93.1	196
Postsecondary	50.1	47.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	58
College	47.5	49.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	96.6	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	54.6	16.6	28.5	0.3	100.0	71.2	817
Second	67.0	22.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	89.9	558
Middle	67.2	27.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	640
Fourth	54.9	42.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	97.7	463
Highest	31.6	67.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	464
Total	56.1	32.3	11.4	0.2	100.0	88.4	2,942
STILLBIRTHS							
Total	(65.3)	(26.6)	(4.9)	(3.1)	100.0	(91.9)	40
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS							
Total	56.2	32.2	11.3	0.2	100.0	88.5	2,983

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Reasons for not delivering in a health facility

Among women age 15–49 whose last live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who cited specific reasons for not delivering in a facility, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Residence		
Reason	Urban	Rural	Total
Cost too much	17.4	13.6	14.9
Facility not open	1.8	4.3	3.4
Too far/no transport	18.2	30.1	25.9
Don't trust facility/poor-quality service	0.0	2.8	1.8
No female provider at facility	1.1	1.0	1.1
Husband/family did not allow	0.8	5.0	3.5
Not necessary	10.2	14.7	13.1
Not customary	1.9	2.0	2.0
Crowded health facility	5.2	1.6	2.9
Fear of going out due to COVID-19 pandemic	43.5	25.4	31.8
Other	23.9	15.9	18.7
Number of women	114	209	323

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

Table 9.11 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via cesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
	LIVE BIRTHS	
Mother's age at birth		
<20	14.6	267
20–34	18.3	2,162
35–49	27.1	514
Birth order[1]		
1	25.5	963
2–3	19.7	1,336
4–5	11.8	459
6+	5.6	184
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	3.6	99
1–3	9.5	376
4+	21.7	2,346
Don't know	*	5
Place of delivery		
Health facility	22.0	2,601
Public sector	17.3	1,651
Private medical sector	30.3	951
Residence		
Urban	22.4	1,467
Rural	16.6	1,475
Region		
National Capital Region	22.3	291
Cordillera Admin. Region	30.6	52
I - Ilocos	22.7	149
II - Cagayan Valley	25.1	103
III - Central Luzon	35.7	311
IVA - CALABARZON	29.4	424
MIMAROPA	12.8	91
V - Bicol	18.4	139
VI - Western Visayas	9.3	233
VII - Central Visayas	16.0	216
VIII - Eastern Visayas	14.2	98
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.5	138
X - Northern Mindanao	13.3	127
XI - Davao	15.5	150
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.6	155
XIII - Caraga	11.7	77
BARMM	4.9	188
Mother's education		
No education	(4.8)	30
Grades 1–6	7.3	334
Grades 7–10	14.7	1,330
Grades 11–12	12.4	196
Postsecondary	51.5	58
College	29.9	995

Continued...

Table 9.11—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered via C-section	Number of births
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.5	817
Second	14.3	558
Middle	19.2	640
Fourth	26.9	463
Highest	43.4	464
Total	19.5	2,942
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	(23.8)	40
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
Total	19.5	2,983

Note: The question on C-section is 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. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.12 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Barangay health worker	Friend/ relative/ other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of births
											Among most recent live births	
			Person providing assistance during delivery									
								LIVE BIRTHS				
Mother's age at birth												
<20	43.6	16.1	29.1	8.9	0.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	88.8	267	66.5	251
20–34	49.8	9.8	30.8	8.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	90.4	2,162	72.6	2,069
35–49	54.0	9.2	23.1	10.4	0.4	2.4	0.5	100.0	86.4	514	69.0	506
Birth order[2]												
1	63.1	9.6	22.7	3.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.4	963	67.9	927
2–3	48.1	10.0	33.9	6.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	92.0	1,336	74.3	1,291
4–5	37.7	13.6	30.5	14.6	0.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	81.8	459	75.3	431
6+	26.1	7.8	27.1	31.1	0.6	5.9	1.4	100.0	61.0	184	60.2	178
Antenatal care visits[3]												
None	15.0	4.6	7.3	59.8	1.3	11.3	0.8	100.0	26.9	99	34.4	99
1–3	32.8	9.7	32.9	21.7	0.4	2.2	0.2	100.0	75.5	376	70.9	376
4+	54.4	10.4	29.9	4.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	94.8	2,346	73.1	2,346
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5	*	5
Place of delivery												
Health facility	56.4	11.5	31.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	2,601	74.7	2,504
Public sector	55.4	13.7	30.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,651	74.0	1,585
Private medical sector	58.1	7.7	33.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	951	75.9	919
Elsewhere	1.0	1.2	11.1	72.2	1.8	11.8	0.9	100.0	13.3	341	46.4	323
Residence												
Urban	53.9	8.3	30.7	5.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	93.0	1,467	74.6	1,413
Rural	46.1	12.2	27.9	11.4	0.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	86.1	1,475	68.3	1,414
Region												
National Capital Region	58.5	8.7	28.6	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	291	81.5	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	81.2	6.6	10.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.5	52	72.6	50
I - Ilocos	64.1	14.6	19.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	149	79.7	146
II - Cagayan Valley	68.8	5.3	21.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.7	103	73.8	101
III - Central Luzon	66.7	5.5	25.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	311	62.7	304
IVA - CALABARZON	53.5	6.5	35.8	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.8	424	65.2	415
MIMAROPA	37.2	19.7	22.8	15.6	0.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	79.7	91	65.3	88
V - Bicol	40.9	11.5	40.5	4.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	92.9	139	74.4	131
VI - Western Visayas	50.8	10.3	32.5	5.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.6	233	78.5	226
VII - Central Visayas	48.5	11.5	33.1	6.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	93.0	216	71.5	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	47.7	12.5	31.8	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	98	82.1	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	32.0	23.8	19.8	12.9	2.8	7.8	0.8	100.0	75.6	138	75.1	129
X - Northern Mindanao	44.7	14.7	34.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	127	80.1	120
XI - Davao	47.1	14.8	28.8	8.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	90.6	150	82.5	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	31.6	10.8	40.8	12.3	0.2	3.8	0.5	100.0	83.2	155	70.0	150
XIII - Caraga	50.3	15.5	26.2	5.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	77	71.4	76
BARMM	20.0	2.2	20.2	51.2	1.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	42.4	188	47.7	178
Mother's education												
No education	(32.6)	(8.2)	(11.6)	(30.4)	(2.0)	(12.6)	(2.6)	100.0	(52.4)	30	(41.2)	27
Grades 1–6	30.7	12.8	23.4	25.0	0.9	6.6	0.5	100.0	67.0	334	64.8	319
Grades 7–10	44.1	11.3	33.9	9.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	89.3	1,330	72.6	1,267
Grades 11–12	37.7	14.3	41.7	4.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	93.7	196	74.4	190
Postsecondary	64.5	8.1	25.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.9	58	60.4	54
College	66.4	7.4	23.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.2	995	73.0	969

Continued...

Table 9.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Barangay health worker	Friend/ relative/ other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediate-ly after birth	Number of births
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	29.9	12.4	30.4	22.6	0.5	4.0	0.3	100.0	72.7	817	69.2	779
Second	39.3	14.7	37.1	7.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	91.0	558	74.9	530
Middle	53.4	9.5	33.2	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.1	640	74.0	614
Fourth	66.5	7.1	25.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.0	463	67.4	453
Highest	77.0	5.7	16.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.1	464	71.9	450
Total	50.0	10.3	29.3	8.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	89.6	2,942	71.4	2,826
					STILLBIRTHS							
Total	(71.5)	(2.0)	(18.5)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.9)	40	na	na
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS								
Total	50.3	10.2	29.1	8.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	89.6	2,983	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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.
na = Not applicable
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

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Table 9.13 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 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 2022

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
			LIVE BIRTHS					
Vaginal birth	5.9	2.6	3.0	55.2	33.2	0.2	100.0	1,956
Cesarean section	4.0	1.7	0.3	17.5	76.5	0.0	100.0	548
			STILLBIRTHS					
Vaginal birth	(5.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(47.3)	(43.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Cesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
		LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]						
Vaginal birth	5.9	2.6	3.0	55.1	33.3	0.2	100.0	1,977
Cesarean section	3.9	1.8	0.3	17.2	76.8	0.0	100.0	556

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Cost of delivery

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by cost of delivery of the 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 2022

Place of delivery/cost	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public sector			
No cost/free	42.2	36.5	39.1
Know cost	57.3	62.8	60.3
Don't know cost	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos)[1]	4,967.1	4,927.4	4,949.5
Number of women	721	864	1,585
Private medical sector/other			
No cost/free	5.6	4.5	5.2
Know cost	94.3	93.7	94.1
Don't know cost	0.1	1.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos)[1]	15,410.2	14,945.5	14,983.0
Number of women	578	341	919
Total			
No cost/free	25.9	27.4	26.7
Know cost	73.7	71.6	72.7
Don't know cost	0.3	1.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median cost (pesos)[1]	9,951.0	6,996.1	8,580.3
Number of women	1,299	1,205	2,504

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

Table 9.15 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery; percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth; and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth by a skilled provider[3]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know					
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	41.3	14.6	11.6	8.5	10.0	0.4	13.6	100.0	67.5	66.1	251
20–34	48.8	14.0	13.9	1.7	9.2	0.7	11.6	100.0	76.7	75.1	2,069
35–49	47.6	15.3	11.0	1.3	12.7	1.0	11.1	100.0	73.9	70.4	506
Birth order[4]											
1	51.3	13.8	12.9	3.2	10.2	1.2	7.5	100.0	78.0	77.3	927
2–3	47.6	15.3	13.3	1.9	11.2	0.2	10.7	100.0	76.1	74.7	1,291
4–5	46.2	12.6	13.7	1.6	7.4	1.9	16.7	100.0	72.5	68.6	431
6+	36.8	14.2	12.8	1.4	5.3	0.4	29.0	100.0	63.8	56.3	178
Place of delivery											
Health facility	51.9	15.8	13.6	2.3	10.4	0.8	5.1	100.0	81.3	80.9	2,504
Elsewhere	16.4	3.1	9.8	1.6	6.0	0.2	62.8	100.0	29.4	15.4	323
Residence											
Urban	44.3	17.8	14.1	2.7	11.3	0.7	9.1	100.0	76.2	74.7	1,413
Rural	51.5	10.9	12.3	1.8	8.5	0.8	14.3	100.0	74.6	72.2	1,414
Region											
National Capital Region	27.7	24.8	16.1	3.1	19.4	0.0	8.9	100.0	68.6	68.4	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	63.1	11.9	9.9	0.8	7.2	1.2	5.9	100.0	84.9	84.9	50
I - Ilocos	36.4	9.8	16.3	2.2	26.4	1.3	7.5	100.0	62.6	62.6	146
II - Cagayan Valley	65.9	7.3	6.7	3.4	10.7	1.4	4.6	100.0	79.9	78.5	101
III - Central Luzon	33.5	15.4	18.9	0.4	20.0	2.5	9.2	100.0	67.9	67.8	304
IVA - CALABARZON	46.0	16.6	10.3	4.6	13.6	0.0	8.8	100.0	73.0	71.8	415
MIMAROPA	56.4	10.4	9.0	1.4	6.7	0.0	16.1	100.0	75.8	71.0	88
V - Bicol	59.4	20.5	9.1	1.7	2.0	0.5	6.8	100.0	89.0	88.7	131
VI - Western Visayas	52.1	21.9	14.6	1.5	5.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	88.6	86.0	226
VII - Central Visayas	67.5	11.2	10.6	2.2	3.4	0.0	5.1	100.0	89.3	86.9	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	52.1	14.3	15.1	1.4	6.1	0.0	11.0	100.0	81.5	77.4	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	65.2	3.9	9.9	1.0	2.5	1.0	16.5	100.0	79.0	72.0	129
X - Northern Mindanao	61.3	10.3	18.0	0.6	2.4	0.2	7.3	100.0	89.6	86.6	120
XI - Davao	45.9	16.8	20.1	4.3	3.9	0.3	8.7	100.0	82.9	82.0	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	52.7	9.6	9.8	1.5	3.6	3.7	19.2	100.0	72.0	70.4	150
XIII - Caraga	66.3	12.8	5.7	2.5	3.4	0.0	9.3	100.0	84.8	84.0	76
BARMM	28.3	3.5	12.7	1.0	2.5	1.0	50.9	100.0	44.5	37.8	178
Education											
No education	(13.3)	(24.0)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.5)	100.0	54.5	(50.0)	27
Grades 1–6	40.2	12.8	10.5	1.7	5.4	2.1	27.4	100.0	63.4	57.5	319
Grades 7–10	49.1	12.1	13.7	2.7	9.7	0.7	12.0	100.0	74.9	72.9	1,267
Grades 11–12	51.4	16.8	12.3	1.7	5.7	1.6	10.5	100.0	80.6	79.9	190
Postsecondary	54.8	12.0	8.7	2.7	18.6	0.2	2.9	100.0	75.6	75.3	54
College	48.7	17.1	13.7	1.9	12.3	0.3	5.9	100.0	79.5	78.7	969
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	49.7	10.2	9.6	2.0	3.9	1.1	23.6	100.0	69.4	64.6	779
Second	51.1	11.0	15.7	2.3	8.0	0.8	11.0	100.0	77.8	76.0	530
Middle	49.1	18.4	14.3	2.5	8.8	0.5	6.5	100.0	81.8	81.0	614
Fourth	46.4	16.9	12.9	2.3	14.0	1.3	6.3	100.0	76.1	76.0	453
Highest	40.9	17.3	15.3	2.1	20.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	73.5	72.8	450
Total	47.9	14.3	13.2	2.2	9.9	0.8	11.7	100.0	75.4	73.5	2,826

Continued...

Table 9.15—*Continued*

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]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth by a skilled provider[3]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know					
	STILLBIRTHS										
Total	(64.8)	(15.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(6.4)	100.0	85.7	(85.7)	39
	LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[5]										
Total	48.0	14.4	13.1	2.2	9.9	0.8	11.7	100.0	75.5	73.6	2,859

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, barangay health worker, or traditional birth attendant/hilot
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days
[3] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse, or midwife
[4] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[5] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth 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 birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Barangay health worker	Traditional birth atten- dant/hilot	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
			LIVE BIRTHS			
Age at birth						
<20	66.1	0.5	0.9	32.5	100.0	251
20–34	75.1	0.6	1.1	23.3	100.0	2,069
35–49	70.4	0.7	2.8	26.1	100.0	506
Birth order[1]						
1	77.3	0.4	0.3	22.0	100.0	927
2–3	74.7	0.3	1.1	23.9	100.0	1,291
4–5	68.6	1.9	2.1	27.5	100.0	431
6+	56.3	0.8	6.8	36.2	100.0	178
Place of delivery						
Health facility	80.9	0.3	0.1	18.7	100.0	2,504
Elsewhere	15.4	3.0	11.0	70.6	100.0	323
Residence						
Urban	74.7	0.7	0.8	23.8	100.0	1,413
Rural	72.2	0.5	1.9	25.4	100.0	1,414
Region						
National Capital Region	68.4	0.0	0.2	31.4	100.0	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	84.9	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	50
I - Ilocos	62.6	0.0	0.0	37.4	100.0	146
II - Cagayan Valley	78.5	0.0	1.4	20.1	100.0	101
III - Central Luzon	67.8	0.0	0.1	32.1	100.0	304
IVA - CALABARZON	71.8	0.0	1.1	27.0	100.0	415
MIMAROPA	71.0	1.3	3.5	24.2	100.0	88
V - Bicol	88.7	0.0	0.2	11.0	100.0	131
VI - Western Visayas	86.0	1.6	1.0	11.4	100.0	226
VII - Central Visayas	86.9	0.0	2.5	10.7	100.0	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	77.4	0.4	3.8	18.5	100.0	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	72.0	4.6	2.4	21.0	100.0	129
X - Northern Mindanao	86.6	2.8	0.1	10.4	100.0	120
XI - Davao	82.0	0.0	0.8	17.1	100.0	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	70.4	0.1	1.5	28.0	100.0	150
XIII - Caraga	84.0	0.0	0.8	15.2	100.0	76
BARMM	37.8	1.2	5.5	55.5	100.0	178
Education						
No education	(50.0)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(45.5)	100.0	27
Grades 1–6	57.5	2.7	3.2	36.6	100.0	319
Grades 7–10	72.9	0.4	1.6	25.1	100.0	1,267
Grades 11–12	79.9	0.0	0.7	19.4	100.0	190
Postsecondary	75.3	0.0	0.2	24.4	100.0	54
College	78.7	0.3	0.5	20.5	100.0	969
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.6	1.4	3.5	30.6	100.0	779
Second	76.0	0.9	0.9	22.2	100.0	530
Middle	81.0	0.0	0.7	18.2	100.0	614
Fourth	76.0	0.0	0.1	23.9	100.0	453
Highest	72.8	0.3	0.3	26.5	100.0	450
Total	73.5	0.6	1.3	24.6	100.0	2,826
			STILLBIRTHS			
Total	(85.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	100.0	39
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]			
Total	73.6	0.6	1.3	24.5	100.0	2,859

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.17 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom, during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
	LIVE BIRTHS				
Age at birth					
<20	73.5	59.9	71.6	53.5	251
20–34	74.4	62.7	68.5	55.1	2,069
35–49	73.4	61.5	63.9	54.5	506
Birth order[1]					
1	81.1	67.3	71.9	58.2	927
2–3	74.1	62.2	69.5	55.0	1,291
4–5	68.3	58.9	62.5	53.9	431
6+	52.9	44.6	48.9	38.8	178
Place of delivery					
Health facility	80.3	67.3	73.1	59.8	2,504
Public sector	81.1	67.0	74.0	60.1	1,585
Private medical sector	78.9	67.8	71.5	59.3	919
Elsewhere	26.8	23.0	28.1	16.9	323
Residence					
Urban	74.6	65.0	70.8	57.5	1,413
Rural	73.8	59.5	65.1	52.2	1,414
Region					
National Capital Region	77.1	74.3	77.9	65.9	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	94.5	77.4	76.5	66.9	50
I - Ilocos	81.6	70.9	76.1	64.8	146
II - Cagayan Valley	81.1	68.3	69.0	57.5	101
III - Central Luzon	74.1	54.6	63.7	49.8	304
IVA - CALABARZON	79.8	72.1	73.3	64.8	415
MIMAROPA	58.0	41.5	47.5	32.8	88
V - Bicol	77.3	56.7	63.5	44.1	131
VI - Western Visayas	77.6	56.2	65.3	48.4	226
VII - Central Visayas	82.5	74.4	73.3	64.5	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	76.4	64.3	71.3	55.9	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56.4	46.7	56.7	42.8	129
X - Northern Mindanao	81.4	72.5	80.2	62.0	120
XI - Davao	85.6	72.9	84.0	63.7	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	56.5	45.2	53.1	41.3	150
XIII - Caraga	76.9	69.3	82.1	64.1	76
BARMM	44.3	33.7	40.0	30.3	178
Education					
No education	(38.3)	(30.7)	(41.4)	(26.8)	27
Grades 1–6	55.2	45.1	50.1	34.6	319
Grades 7–10	72.1	61.5	67.6	56.1	1,267
Grades 11–12	71.2	61.0	66.9	50.0	190
Postsecondary	89.7	79.7	79.6	72.8	54
College	83.8	69.1	74.5	60.7	969
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	58.4	48.6	55.1	41.6	779
Second	75.5	63.3	69.5	58.2	530
Middle	80.3	67.4	74.0	59.0	614
Fourth	80.2	70.5	72.9	62.2	453
Highest	85.4	69.3	75.1	60.9	450
Total	74.2	62.3	67.9	54.9	2,826

Continued...

Table 9.17—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom, during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	(73.9)	(61.9)	(57.9)	(45.1)	39
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	74.1	62.2	67.8	54.7	2,859

Note: Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.18 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, percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth by a skilled provider[3]	Number of births[2]
	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	10.3	39.0	13.6	9.1	4.4	0.4	23.4	100.0	71.9	69.7	251
20–34	11.1	42.5	12.5	14.8	1.9	0.6	16.6	100.0	80.9	78.7	2,069
35–49	11.6	41.0	13.3	12.3	0.7	0.5	20.7	100.0	78.1	74.2	506
Birth order[4]											
1	12.0	44.9	10.0	13.0	3.0	0.9	16.2	100.0	79.9	79.0	927
2–3	10.3	43.3	14.7	14.6	1.3	0.2	15.6	100.0	82.9	80.6	1,291
4–5	12.2	35.5	13.4	14.6	1.3	1.0	22.0	100.0	75.6	71.2	431
6+	10.0	32.3	10.5	11.0	1.8	0.3	34.0	100.0	63.9	56.4	178
Place of delivery											
Health facility	11.6	45.2	14.1	14.0	1.8	0.6	12.9	100.0	84.8	84.6	2,504
Elsewhere	7.9	16.5	2.3	12.7	2.8	0.3	57.5	100.0	39.4	19.0	323
Residence											
Urban	10.7	39.3	15.1	15.4	2.7	0.5	16.3	100.0	80.6	78.6	1,413
Rural	11.6	44.5	10.3	12.2	1.1	0.7	19.6	100.0	78.6	75.6	1,414
Region											
National Capital Region	2.9	32.1	21.4	22.7	2.9	0.0	18.0	100.0	79.1	78.0	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	12.6	48.2	13.6	11.3	1.1	3.3	9.9	100.0	85.7	85.4	50
I - Ilocos	25.6	15.7	7.6	16.7	1.6	0.0	32.9	100.0	65.6	65.6	146
II - Cagayan Valley	13.6	57.9	1.5	9.9	3.6	1.4	12.1	100.0	82.9	80.1	101
III - Central Luzon	8.4	30.4	15.4	19.5	1.4	1.7	23.2	100.0	73.7	73.6	304
IVA - CALABARZON	3.3	49.1	13.9	8.5	2.6	0.0	22.6	100.0	74.8	73.4	415
MIMAROPA	9.1	46.9	9.7	14.1	1.3	1.1	17.8	100.0	79.8	72.6	88
V - Bicol	27.4	45.0	14.4	7.1	0.5	1.5	4.1	100.0	93.8	91.8	131
VI - Western Visayas	9.9	48.3	21.1	10.2	1.8	0.0	8.7	100.0	89.6	88.2	226
VII - Central Visayas	9.5	62.2	9.2	11.6	1.4	0.0	6.0	100.0	92.6	90.1	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	14.1	38.4	10.6	20.0	1.2	0.0	15.7	100.0	83.1	80.9	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23.8	44.6	7.0	5.2	1.7	0.7	16.9	100.0	80.7	75.5	129
X - Northern Mindanao	16.6	55.3	8.3	12.4	0.8	0.0	6.7	100.0	92.5	91.8	120
XI - Davao	14.3	37.2	17.4	21.8	0.0	0.3	8.9	100.0	90.8	86.2	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10.4	42.3	10.1	13.3	1.4	1.8	20.7	100.0	76.1	73.3	150
XIII - Caraga	24.2	43.9	7.7	12.6	4.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	88.5	87.4	76
BARMM	3.8	27.8	4.3	14.0	3.0	0.8	46.3	100.0	50.0	39.4	178
Mother's education											
No education	(2.8)	(25.9)	(16.1)	(12.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(39.1)	100.0	56.8	(50.7)	27
Grades 1–6	10.2	36.6	13.4	9.7	2.9	0.6	26.5	100.0	70.0	63.7	319
Grades 7–10	11.5	42.8	11.3	14.6	1.7	0.4	17.7	100.0	80.2	77.1	1,267
Grades 11–12	12.7	47.4	13.2	8.1	1.0	0.6	17.0	100.0	81.4	79.9	190
Postsecondary	15.0	41.2	11.0	10.5	1.7	0.2	20.4	100.0	77.7	76.9	54
College	10.7	41.9	14.2	15.5	1.9	0.9	14.9	100.0	82.3	81.7	969
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	11.9	42.5	10.1	9.7	2.4	0.5	23.0	100.0	74.1	68.0	779
Second	12.0	45.6	10.1	15.7	1.7	0.4	14.5	100.0	83.4	80.5	530
Middle	12.2	42.4	13.5	16.0	1.6	0.9	13.3	100.0	84.2	83.4	614
Fourth	9.9	41.5	16.4	12.6	1.1	1.1	17.4	100.0	80.4	80.3	453
Highest	8.4	36.3	15.7	17.0	2.4	0.0	20.2	100.0	77.4	77.1	450
Total	11.1	41.9	12.7	13.8	1.9	0.6	17.9	100.0	79.6	77.1	2,826

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, barangay health worker, or traditional birth attendant/hilot
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse, or midwife
[4] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.19 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 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	Barangay health worker	Traditional birth atten- dant/hilot			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	69.7	0.7	1.5	28.1	100.0	251
20–34	78.7	0.4	1.7	19.1	100.0	2,069
35–49	74.2	0.5	3.5	21.9	100.0	506
Birth order[1]						
1	79.0	0.3	0.6	20.1	100.0	927
2–3	80.6	0.4	1.9	17.1	100.0	1,291
4–5	71.2	0.8	3.6	24.4	100.0	431
6+	56.4	0.8	6.7	36.1	100.0	178
Place of delivery						
Health facility	84.6	0.1	0.1	15.2	100.0	2,504
Elsewhere	19.0	3.5	16.9	60.6	100.0	323
Residence						
Urban	78.6	0.6	1.4	19.4	100.0	1,413
Rural	75.6	0.4	2.7	21.4	100.0	1,414
Region						
National Capital Region	78.0	0.0	1.1	20.9	100.0	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	85.4	0.0	0.3	14.3	100.0	50
I - Ilocos	65.6	0.0	0.0	34.4	100.0	146
II - Cagayan Valley	80.1	1.4	1.4	17.1	100.0	101
III - Central Luzon	73.6	0.0	0.2	26.3	100.0	304
IVA - CALABARZON	73.4	0.0	1.4	25.2	100.0	415
MIMAROPA	72.6	1.3	5.9	20.2	100.0	88
V - Bicol	91.8	0.0	2.0	6.2	100.0	131
VI - Western Visayas	88.2	0.2	1.1	10.4	100.0	226
VII - Central Visayas	90.1	0.0	2.5	7.4	100.0	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	80.9	0.4	1.7	16.9	100.0	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	75.5	1.8	3.4	19.3	100.0	129
X - Northern Mindanao	91.8	0.0	0.7	7.5	100.0	120
XI - Davao	86.2	0.5	4.1	9.2	100.0	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	73.3	0.8	2.0	23.9	100.0	150
XIII - Caraga	87.4	0.0	1.1	11.5	100.0	76
BARMM	39.4	2.9	7.7	50.0	100.0	178
Mother's education						
No education	(50.7)	(3.6)	(2.5)	(43.2)	100.0	27
Grades 1–6	63.7	1.8	4.5	30.0	100.0	319
Grades 7–10	77.1	0.4	2.7	19.8	100.0	1,267
Grades 11–12	79.9	0.0	1.5	18.6	100.0	190
Postsecondary	76.9	0.0	0.8	22.3	100.0	54
College	81.7	0.1	0.5	17.7	100.0	969
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.0	1.3	4.8	25.9	100.0	779
Second	80.5	0.5	2.4	16.6	100.0	530
Middle	83.4	0.0	0.8	15.8	100.0	614
Fourth	80.3	0.0	0.1	19.6	100.0	453
Highest	77.1	0.0	0.3	22.6	100.0	450
Total	77.1	0.5	2.0	20.4	100.0	2,826

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.20 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 five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after birth | | | | | | | Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognize if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counseled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counseled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	78.8	77.7	73.8	75.3	63.5	58.9	89.4	59.8	251
20–34	79.6	79.4	76.0	76.8	69.3	67.2	91.3	67.1	2,069
35–49	78.9	79.4	78.7	74.7	66.7	65.1	87.7	63.3	506
Birth order[3]									
1	83.1	84.2	81.2	80.9	72.5	69.8	94.6	70.3	927
2–3	79.3	78.5	75.4	75.5	67.0	65.2	92.5	65.4	1,291
4–5	78.8	78.4	76.4	76.1	70.7	67.5	85.2	66.7	431
6+	62.2	60.3	57.3	58.3	50.3	49.2	67.4	42.8	178
Place of delivery									
Health facility	83.7	84.7	81.7	81.0	72.8	70.5	97.3	72.1	2,504
Elsewhere	46.2	37.2	34.3	39.5	33.6	32.0	38.2	16.6	323
Residence									
Urban	81.7	82.2	80.3	78.1	70.3	67.8	93.1	68.7	1,413
Rural	77.1	76.3	72.3	74.5	66.4	64.3	87.9	62.9	1,414
Region									
National Capital Region	86.6	86.1	86.3	83.6	78.6	77.3	93.1	73.7	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	91.2	90.7	92.9	88.3	83.3	82.0	97.5	83.4	50
I - Ilocos	86.0	82.8	79.0	77.6	70.0	65.0	95.4	68.5	146
II - Cagayan Valley	83.7	83.9	82.1	85.4	78.9	78.9	95.9	73.2	101
III - Central Luzon	79.4	81.6	79.1	69.2	56.0	53.0	95.6	62.2	304
IVA - CALABARZON	84.2	86.2	80.2	80.2	71.3	69.8	95.5	72.1	415
MIMAROPA	65.3	59.6	58.9	70.7	56.4	55.9	90.3	49.7	88
V - Bicol	83.6	82.9	75.8	81.9	66.1	65.4	96.2	68.4	131
VI - Western Visayas	81.1	81.1	77.1	77.0	63.4	60.8	98.6	68.6	226
VII - Central Visayas	85.7	82.1	86.7	84.8	80.9	77.3	94.1	78.7	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	80.5	81.2	80.4	76.3	70.3	67.5	92.9	66.5	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	66.0	67.4	58.8	66.4	58.3	57.3	83.5	52.3	129
X - Northern Mindanao	84.8	85.1	82.4	82.6	80.5	74.3	92.0	75.5	120
XI - Davao	86.1	87.0	79.5	90.1	83.9	81.6	95.1	73.9	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	60.7	60.9	58.7	57.5	53.6	51.3	82.4	46.8	150
XIII - Caraga	80.8	83.5	83.6	85.9	82.3	79.9	94.6	75.8	76
BARMM	55.5	52.0	48.7	50.0	46.5	45.0	43.2	29.0	178
Mother's education									
No education	(60.7)	(56.3)	(48.7)	(47.1)	(34.6)	(34.6)	(46.1)	(39.3)	27
Grades 1–6	66.1	64.5	60.0	63.5	54.5	53.2	72.4	45.9	319
Grades 7–10	77.9	77.8	74.1	73.8	67.2	64.0	89.9	63.9	1,267
Grades 11–12	77.9	78.8	75.9	72.2	58.8	58.5	96.0	61.3	190
Postsecondary	89.7	89.7	90.3	80.5	83.1	75.3	97.1	83.3	54
College	86.0	86.2	84.6	85.2	76.3	74.8	97.1	75.4	969
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	69.5	67.1	63.3	65.9	60.2	57.5	76.8	52.8	779
Second	79.4	80.2	74.4	79.6	66.8	65.2	90.3	66.0	530
Middle	84.1	85.3	82.0	80.1	74.3	71.6	96.1	71.0	614
Fourth	81.1	83.9	83.0	78.7	70.4	68.5	98.8	72.7	453
Highest	88.2	86.1	86.6	82.8	74.1	72.0	98.4	73.8	450
Total	79.4	79.2	76.3	76.3	68.3	66.1	90.5	65.8	2,826

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.
[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counseling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognize if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.21 Postnatal checks for mothers and newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for whom newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for whom both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for whom neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth				
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received a postnatal check[2]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth					
<20	67.5	71.9	65.5	26.1	251
20–34	76.7	80.9	73.3	15.7	2,069
35–49	73.9	78.1	69.3	17.3	506
Birth order[3]					
1	78.0	79.9	73.6	15.8	927
2–3	76.1	82.9	73.8	14.8	1,291
4–5	72.5	75.6	67.4	19.2	431
6+	63.8	63.9	59.8	32.0	178
Place of delivery					
Health facility	81.3	84.8	77.9	11.8	2,504
Public sector	82.4	85.4	79.7	11.9	1,585
Private medical sector	79.5	83.6	74.8	11.7	919
Elsewhere	29.4	39.4	25.0	56.3	323
Residence					
Urban	76.2	80.6	72.0	15.3	1,413
Rural	74.6	78.6	71.7	18.5	1,414
Region					
National Capital Region	68.6	79.1	67.0	19.3	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	84.9	85.7	82.3	11.7	50
I - Ilocos	62.6	65.6	60.5	32.3	146
II - Cagayan Valley	79.9	82.9	78.5	15.7	101
III - Central Luzon	67.9	73.7	61.4	19.8	304
IVA - CALABARZON	73.0	74.8	66.9	19.0	415
MIMAROPA	75.8	79.8	73.6	18.0	88
V - Bicol	89.0	93.8	88.6	5.8	131
VI - Western Visayas	88.6	89.6	84.2	6.0	226
VII - Central Visayas	89.3	92.6	87.2	5.3	205
VIII - Eastern Visayas	81.5	83.1	79.1	14.5	90
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	79.0	80.7	74.2	14.5	129
X - Northern Mindanao	89.6	92.5	88.5	6.4	120
XI - Davao	82.9	90.8	81.8	8.2	144
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	72.0	76.1	66.2	18.1	150
XIII - Caraga	84.8	88.5	83.5	10.2	76
BARMM	44.5	50.0	40.7	46.2	178
Mother's education					
No education	(54.5)	(56.8)	(53.4)	(42.1)	27
Grades 1–6	63.4	70.0	59.0	25.6	319
Grades 7–10	74.9	80.2	72.1	17.0	1,267
Grades 11–12	80.6	81.4	75.0	13.1	190
Postsecondary	75.6	77.7	73.6	20.3	54
College	79.5	82.3	75.7	13.8	969
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	69.4	74.1	65.8	22.2	779
Second	77.8	83.4	74.9	13.7	530
Middle	81.8	84.2	77.6	11.6	614
Fourth	76.1	80.4	74.0	17.5	453
Highest	73.5	77.4	68.9	18.0	450
Total	75.4	79.6	71.9	16.9	2,826

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/midwife, barangay health worker or traditional birth attendant/hilot
[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.22 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Percentage tested for cervical cancer	Number of women
Age			
15–29	6.4	2.9	14,112
30–49	14.2	15.4	13,709
30–34	13.1	13.7	3,729
35–39	14.0	14.3	3,418
40–44	15.2	16.7	3,389
45–49	14.8	17.3	3,173
30–44	14.0	14.9	10,537
40–49	15.0	17.0	6,562
Number of living children			
0	6.2	3.4	12,244
1–2	14.4	13.7	8,634
3–4	13.5	14.8	5,031
5+	9.0	9.8	1,912
Marital status			
Never married	6.4	2.9	11,596
Married or living together	13.1	13.6	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.7	13.1	919
Employment (last 12 months)			
Not employed	6.3	5.4	13,174
Employed for cash	13.7	12.2	12,305
Employed not for cash	14.6	13.6	2,342
Residence			
Urban	11.9	10.9	15,579
Rural	8.1	6.8	12,242
Region			
National Capital Region	12.6	10.8	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	7.4	5.7	438
I - Ilocos	7.0	8.6	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	9.1	5.0	833
III - Central Luzon	11.4	13.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	13.5	9.0	4,215
MIMAROPA	8.8	6.9	715
V - Bicol	8.3	6.1	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	6.8	5.5	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	14.2	13.7	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.1	9.3	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.4	6.5	970
X - Northern Mindanao	6.6	7.5	1,035
XI - Davao	13.9	13.1	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.2	4.8	1,175
XIII - Caraga	10.6	7.8	636
BARMM	2.1	0.9	1,156
Education			
No education	5.4	0.9	197
Grades 1–6	6.3	6.3	2,538
Grades 7–10	8.1	8.0	11,954
Grades 11–12	3.5	1.5	2,751
Postsecondary	14.5	17.9	625
College	15.7	12.9	9,755
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.6	4.1	4,595
Second	7.3	6.2	5,219
Middle	10.0	8.4	5,666
Fourth	10.8	9.9	6,048
Highest	16.5	15.0	6,292
Total	10.2	9.1	27,821

Table 9.23 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 2022

Background characteristic	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	Number of women
Age						
15–19	11.6	44.6	19.7	29.9	58.9	5,531
20–34	7.5	40.8	14.4	15.8	49.1	12,310
35–49	8.2	43.1	15.3	13.1	49.3	9,980
Number of living children						
0	9.1	39.7	16.0	22.8	51.3	12,244
1–2	6.5	39.8	13.6	12.4	46.9	8,634
3–4	8.3	46.6	15.4	13.5	52.4	5,031
5+	15.4	59.6	25.7	19.0	65.2	1,912
Marital status						
Never married	9.3	39.9	15.9	22.6	51.2	11,596
Married or living together	8.1	43.7	15.8	14.1	50.7	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.1	50.8	14.0	15.1	56.0	919
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	10.1	43.9	17.8	20.7	53.4	13,174
Employed for cash	6.7	39.9	12.8	14.1	47.6	12,305
Employed not for cash	10.1	46.8	20.2	18.8	56.5	2,342
Residence						
Urban	7.0	38.0	10.0	14.7	45.8	15,579
Rural	10.5	47.9	23.2	21.4	57.9	12,242
Region						
National Capital Region	5.8	29.1	4.8	10.0	34.9	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.9	41.1	11.0	12.3	48.1	438
I - Ilocos	4.4	29.8	9.4	20.4	42.5	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	7.8	34.8	30.8	33.2	56.1	833
III - Central Luzon	4.2	30.5	10.9	20.6	43.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	5.9	39.2	14.7	13.5	48.1	4,215
MIMAROPA	8.7	40.8	25.5	26.6	56.7	715
V - Bicol	11.9	60.7	31.7	20.6	70.9	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	8.9	32.9	13.3	12.5	40.7	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	7.6	62.0	16.9	19.9	68.0	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	11.2	38.6	17.8	18.9	47.4	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.3	52.7	24.2	20.7	58.9	970
X - Northern Mindanao	5.8	50.0	14.7	11.8	52.8	1,035
XI - Davao	10.3	62.7	10.0	18.0	70.1	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	15.6	50.1	23.1	20.1	59.9	1,175
XIII - Caraga	7.0	49.4	22.8	20.8	55.2	636
BARMM	34.4	66.4	38.2	32.4	69.2	1,156
Education						
No education	26.2	59.7	38.2	34.0	67.7	197
Grades 1–6	16.3	61.3	29.2	23.0	67.7	2,538
Grades 7–10	8.9	47.3	16.4	18.6	56.1	11,954
Grades 11–12	9.4	44.2	19.9	26.3	57.0	2,751
Postsecondary	5.2	35.8	9.7	10.9	43.0	625
College	5.8	30.9	10.5	12.7	39.2	9,755
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.3	63.3	32.8	24.9	69.4	4,595
Second	9.8	53.8	19.3	19.5	61.7	5,219
Middle	7.8	46.2	13.1	15.3	53.3	5,666
Fourth	5.8	33.3	10.2	14.1	42.3	6,048
Highest	4.6	22.9	8.3	16.4	35.4	6,292
Total	8.6	42.4	15.8	17.6	51.1	27,821

Table 9.24 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility			Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorized[1]	Not motorized[2]	Total	
Age									
15–19	85.2	11.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	5,531
20–34	86.5	11.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	12,310
35–49	85.3	12.5	1.8	0.4	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	9,980
Accessing health care									
Distance to health facility is a problem	73.0	20.1	5.7	1.2	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0	4,397
Distance to health facility is not a problem	88.2	10.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	23,424
Means of transport to nearest health facility									
Motorized[1]	81.0	16.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	16,190
Not motorized[2]	92.5	5.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	na	na	na	11,628
Residence									
Urban	88.2	10.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	15,579
Rural	82.8	13.4	3.3	0.5	100.0	57.8	42.1	100.0	12,242
Region									
National Capital Region	88.0	11.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	84.6	12.4	2.7	0.4	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	438
I - Ilocos	93.7	5.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	93.6	5.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	833
III - Central Luzon	85.5	12.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	66.1	33.8	100.0	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	89.7	9.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	4,215
MIMAROPA	83.6	12.3	3.9	0.3	100.0	57.8	42.1	100.0	715
V - Bicol	85.6	10.0	4.0	0.5	100.0	42.6	57.4	100.0	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	86.4	10.9	2.5	0.2	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	85.4	11.2	2.5	0.8	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	87.4	11.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	62.1	32.1	5.0	0.9	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0	970
X - Northern Mindanao	82.8	15.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	1,035
XI - Davao	82.0	14.3	2.9	0.9	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	87.9	9.2	1.1	1.7	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0	1,175
XIII - Caraga	83.3	12.2	3.3	1.1	100.0	71.6	28.4	100.0	636
BARMM	75.4	18.2	5.9	0.5	100.0	57.6	42.3	100.0	1,156
Education									
No education	72.6	18.0	5.2	4.2	100.0	50.4	49.5	100.0	197
Grades 1–6	74.7	17.9	6.1	1.4	100.0	57.1	42.8	100.0	2,538
Grades 7–10	85.1	13.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	11,954
Grades 11–12	85.4	12.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	2,751
Postsecondary	88.4	10.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	625
College	89.8	9.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0	9,755
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	73.4	19.4	5.7	1.4	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	4,595
Second	83.3	14.0	2.3	0.4	100.0	57.0	42.9	100.0	5,219
Middle	88.3	10.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0	5,666
Fourth	89.7	9.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	6,048
Highest	90.9	8.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	6,292
Total	85.8	12.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0	27,821

Note: Total includes 4 cases for which means of transport to nearest health facility was classified as other that are not shown separately.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, boat with motor, and E-trike
[2] Bicycle, boat without motor, and walking

CHILD HEALTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

10

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Key Findings

- **Birth weight:** Among infants born in the last 2 years who had a reported birth weight, 15% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg).

- **Vaccinations:** By the time of the survey, 72% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 59% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.

- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** Advice or treatment was sought for 72% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.

- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 41% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.

- **Diarrhea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 37% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Sixty-one percent of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 22% received no treatment.

- **Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030):** According to the ECDI2030, 77% of children age 24–59 months are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

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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 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 care-seeking behaviors for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. In addition, the chapter presents data on early childhood development, which will provide insight regarding whether the children of the Philippines are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

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Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

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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 morbidity and mortality, 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. Uncorrected maternal undernutrition 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, poverty, and use of cigarettes or exposure to cigarette smoke.

Full-term or preterm 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 and thereafter.

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 preterm and low birth weight newborns. In line with thermal care and breastfeeding requirements, KMC is now being implemented in almost all government hospitals and selected private hospitals 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 2 years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded on the questionnaire if available from either a written record or the mother's recall. Ninety 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 (29%) than births to mothers who do not smoke (15%).

- There are large regional variations in the percentage of births with a low birth weight; 9% of births in Northern Mindanao had a low birth weight, as compared with 24% of births in Western Visayas.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunization of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In the Philippines, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), HepB (hepatitis B), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus; hepatitis B; and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), and measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR).

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2022 NDHS: 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 immunizations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that 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, hepatitis B birth dose, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, and MMR vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, 92% and 91%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview. Sixty-seven percent of children age 12–23 months and 58% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

> **Fully vaccinated: basic antigens**
>
> 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 antigens, a child must receive at least:
> - One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
> - Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
> - Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
> - One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR)
>
> ***Sample:*** Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In the Philippines, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 72% are fully vaccinated with basic antigens: 88% received the BCG vaccine, 79% received three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, 78% received three doses of polio vaccine (either IPV or OPV), and 79% received an MMR vaccination (**Table 10.3**).
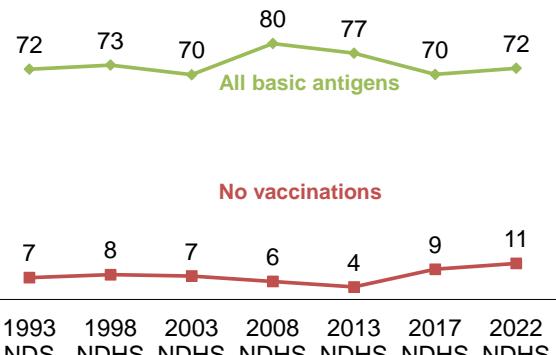
Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens has fluctuated over time (**Figure 10.1**), rising from 72% in 1993 to 80% in 2008 before decreasing once again to 72% in 2022. The percentage of children age 12–23 months who did not receive any vaccinations increased from 4% in 2013 to 11% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Vaccination coverage with the basic antigens is slightly lower among girls than boys age 12–23 months (70% versus 74%) (**Table 10.4.1**).

- Ninety percent of children age 12–23 months whose vaccination card was seen received all basic vaccinations, as compared with 46% of children whose vaccination card was not seen and 8% of those who never had a vaccination card.

Figure 10.1 **Trends in childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey

	1993 NDS	1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
All basic antigens	72	73	70	80	77	70	72
No vaccinations	7	8	7	6	4	9	11

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated with basic antigens generally increases with increasing household wealth. Fifty-nine percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile received all basic vaccinations, compared with 85% of those in the highest quintile.

- There is no difference between urban and rural areas in the percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic vaccinations (72% each) (**Table 10.4.2**).

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated with basic antigens is highest in Cagayan Valley (90%) and lowest in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (18%).

10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Hepatitis B vaccine (birth dose)
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV or three doses of IPV
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of PCV
- One dose of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR)

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR)

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of HepB vaccine, a dose of IPV, three doses of HepB and Hib (usually given as part of DPT-containing vaccine), and three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine (PCV). Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MMR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Fifty-nine percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule; 48% received the appropriate vaccinations by age 12 months, as recommended (**Table 10.3**).

Figure 10.2 shows coverage of all age-appropriate vaccinations among children age 12–23 months. Coverage is 88% for the BCG vaccine and 82% for the birth dose of HepB. In the case of multidose vaccines such as DPT-containing vaccine, HepB (non-birth dose), Hib, polio, and pneumococcal vaccine, 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, polio, and PCV are 87%, 86%, 87%, 86%, and 82%, respectively. Between 77% and 79% of children age 12–23 months received the third doses of DPT, HepB, Hib, and the polio vaccine. Seventy-two percent of children received the third dose of PCV. The differences between the percentages of children receiving the first and third doses of these multidose vaccines are 8–10 percentage points each for DPT, HepB, Hib, polio, and PCV. In addition, 79% of children age 12–23 months received a dose of IPV, and 79% received a dose of MMR. Overall, 11% of children age 12–23 months were reported not to have received any vaccinations.
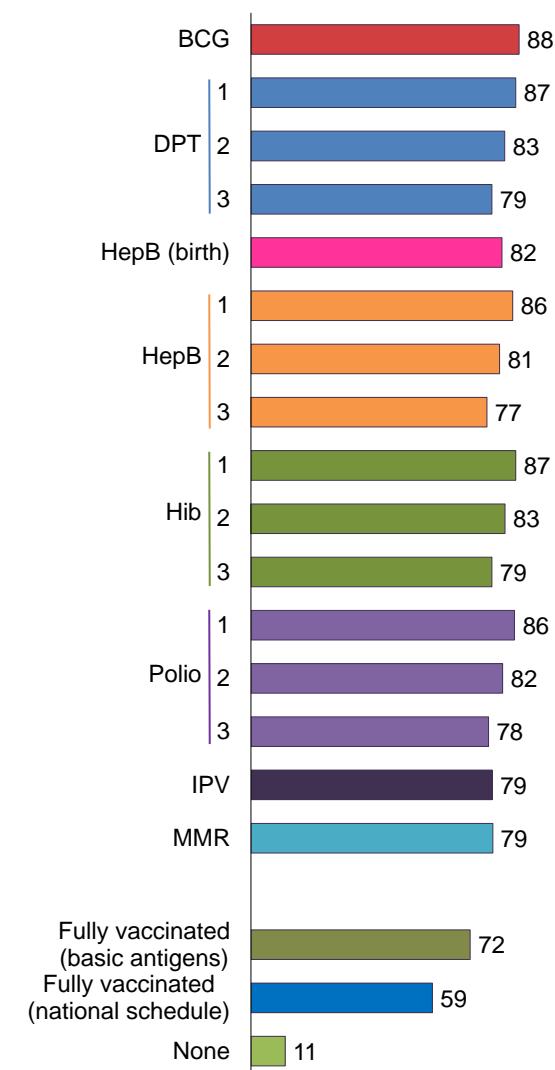
Children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MMR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months. Sixty-six percent of children age 24–25 months received a second dose of MMR. Overall, 50% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Forty-two percent were fully vaccinated by the appropriate age (by 12 months for all antigens except MMR2, which is by 24 months) (**Table 10.3**). Overall, 10% of children age 24–35 months were reported not to have received any vaccinations.

Figure 10.2 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

Vaccine	Percentage
BCG	88
DPT 1	87
DPT 2	83
DPT 3	79
HepB (birth)	82
HepB 1	86
HepB 2	81
HepB 3	77
Hib 1	87
Hib 2	83
Hib 3	79
Polio 1	86
Polio 2	82
Polio 3	78
IPV	79
MMR	79
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)	72
Fully vaccinated (national schedule)	59
None	11

Patterns by background characteristics

- The difference in full vaccination coverage according to the national schedule between boys and girls age 12–23 months is negligible (60% and 59%, respectively) (**Table 10.4.1**).

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all vaccinations according to the national schedule is lower among those whose birth order is sixth or higher (36%) than among those whose birth order is lower than sixth (51%–68%).

- Seventy-six percent of children age 12–23 months whose vaccination card was seen are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, as compared with 34% of children whose vaccination card was not seen and 6% of children who never had a vaccination card.

- A similar pattern was apparent among children age 24–35 months; 65% of those with a vaccination card were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, compared with 33% whose vaccination card was not seen and 17% who never had a card.

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule increases with increasing household wealth, from 45% in the lowest quintile to 73% in the highest quintile.

- Children age 12–23 months in urban areas are somewhat more likely than those in rural areas to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule (62% versus 57%) (**Table 10.4.2**).

- There are wide disparities by region in the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Coverage is lowest in BARMM (15%) and highest in CALABARZON (82%) (**Map 10.1**).

Source of Vaccinations

Most children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months received vaccinations from public sector sources (93% and 95%, respectively) (**Table 10.5**).

Map 10.1 Age-appropriate vaccinations by region

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) at any time before the survey

	15–40
	41–50
	51–60
	61–70
	71–82

I 70
CAR 66
II 78
III 66
NCR 57
IVA 82
V 72
VIII 55
MIMAROPA 43
VI 63
VII 53
XIII 50
IX 60
X 57
XI 54
XII 47
BARMM 15

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

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.

Care seeking for 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

Table 10.6 shows that less than 1% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for nearly three in every four children (72%) with symptoms of ARI.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

The most common public sector sources of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI were barangay health stations (20%), while the most common private sector sources were private doctors (20%) and private hospitals or clinics (19%) (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 FEVER AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Fever is a manifestation of measles, dengue fever, typhoid fever, respiratory infections, and other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. **Table 10.8** shows the percentage of children under age 5 with a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey and the percentage receiving various treatments.

> **Care seeking for 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

Eleven percent of children under age 5 were reported to have had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Forty-one percent of children with fever were taken for advice or treatment, and 16% took antibiotics.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever varies by the age of the child. Children age 6–11 months and 12–23 months were more likely to have had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (20% and 14%, respectively) than other children.

- Among children with fever, advice or treatment was most commonly sought for those age 24–35 months (48%), those age 12–23 months (46%), and those less than age 6 months (45%). Although children age 6–11 months were most likely to have had a fever (20% versus the national average of 11%), they were least likely to have been taken for advice or treatment (33%).

- Advice or treatment was somewhat more likely to be sought for boys than for girls (43% and 39%, respectively).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Fever

As shown in **Table 10.9**, children with fever were equally likely to be taken to private and public sector health facilities for advice or treatment (21% each). Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought were most likely to be taken to private hospitals or clinics (26%) and public sector barangay health stations (25%).

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

Diarrheal disease remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity among young children in the Philippines. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhea and Care-seeking Behavior

Care seeking for diarrhea
Children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

According to mothers' reports, 6% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Treatment or advice was sought for 37% of children who had diarrhea (**Table 10.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Diarrhea is most prevalent among children under age 2. Eight percent of children age 6–11 months (when most children start solid foods) and 11% of children age 12–23 months had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. The latter age range 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. The prevalence of diarrhea steadily declines after children reach age 2, with 2% of children age 48–59 months having had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Treatment was most commonly sought for children age 24–35 months (46%).

- By region, diarrhea prevalence ranges from 2% in BARMM to 11% in Cagayan Valley and MIMAROPA.

- Among children with diarrhea, advice or treatment was more likely to be sought for boys than for girls (39% and 34%, respectively). Similarly, children born to mothers with a college degree (45%) and children from households in the three highest wealth quintiles (42%–46%) were more likely than their counterparts to be taken for advice or treatment.

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

Only 21% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, while 42% received the same amount of liquids. It is of concern that one-third (33%) of children were given somewhat less or much less liquid than usual and that 4% were given no liquids at all (**Figure 10.3** and **Table 10.11**).

Just over half of children with diarrhea (51%) were given the same amount of food or more food than usual (as recommended). Forty-three percent of children were given much less or somewhat less food than usual; less than 1% were given no food at all (**Figure 10.3** and **Table 10.11**).

Figure 10.3 **Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

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 under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received ORT. Twenty-one percent of children received ORT in the form of increased fluids, 49% in ORS packets or as prepackaged ORS liquid, and 10% as recommended home fluids (**Table 10.11** and **Table 10.12**). Forty-four percent of children were given ORT and continued feeding, and 27% received zinc. Twenty-two percent of children received no treatment (**Figure 10.4**).

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 2022; however, during this same period, the percentage of children with diarrhea who received zinc supplements increased from 2% to 27%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children with diarrhea, boys (32%) are more likely to be given zinc than girls (20%).

- By residence, 16% of children with diarrhea in rural areas were given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, as compared with 10% of children in urban areas.

Figure 10.4 **Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhea

Children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought were most likely to be taken to private hospitals/clinics (28%) and public sector barangay health stations (22%) (**Table 10.13**).
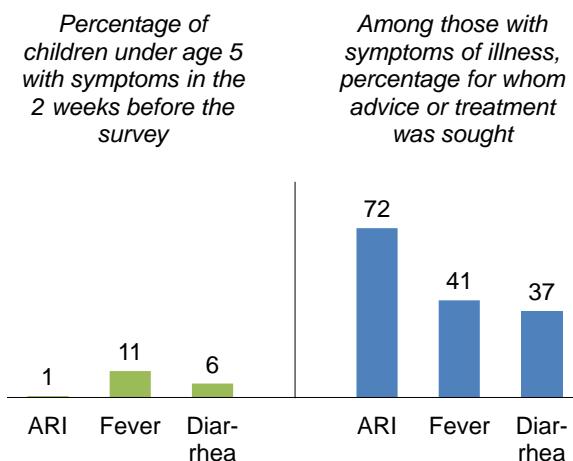
10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Fever (11%) 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 (1%); however, children with ARI symptoms were most likely to be taken for advice or treatment. Advice or treatment was sought for 72% of children with ARI symptoms, 41% of children with a fever, and 37% of children with diarrhea (**Figure 10.5**).

10.7 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2016). While these are

Figure 10.5 **Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among those with symptoms of illness, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought

distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 comprises 20 items organized according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core subdomains:

- Health subdomains: gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- Learning subdomains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being subdomains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

The NDHS included the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module developed by UNICEF for the MICS program. This module was administered as part of the NDHS Woman's Questionnaire. Respondents were asked 20 questions about one of their randomly selected children between age 24 and 59 months. The questions focused on the way children behave in certain everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

Sample: Children age 24–59 months

According to the ECDI2030, 77% of children age 24–59 months are on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being (**Table 10.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early childhood development increases with increasing household wealth; 66% of children in the lowest wealth quintile are developmentally on track, as compared with 84% of children in the highest wealth quintile.

- Children attending early childhood education programs have a small but clear advantage over their peers not attending such programs with respect to achieving the minimum developmental milestones measured by the index (80% versus 73%). These data should be interpreted with caution as information about early childhood education attendance is not available for one-third of children.

- Children born to women who have completed at least a grade 7 education fare much better in terms of developmental milestones (77%–89%) than children born to women who have no education (47%) or have completed grade 6 or lower (64%).

- Children age 48–59 months (69%) lag behind their younger peers age 24–47 months (80%–82%) in achieving age-appropriate milestones and may require additional stimulation and care to catch up on their developmental goals.

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:				Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percent-age less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	2.5	12.8	83.5	1.3	100.0	39.1	50.2	89.3	267	24.0	238
20–34	1.3	9.6	88.9	0.3	100.0	40.4	50.6	91.0	2,162	14.6	1,968
35–49	3.0	9.1	87.2	0.6	100.0	41.8	46.0	87.8	514	14.3	451
Birth order											
1	1.4	12.9	85.1	0.6	100.0	46.6	48.0	94.6	963	18.5	911
2–3	1.6	8.4	89.9	0.1	100.0	39.8	52.6	92.4	1,336	12.3	1,234
4–5	2.1	8.2	88.8	0.9	100.0	36.1	48.1	84.3	459	15.7	387
6+	2.9	7.2	88.8	1.1	100.0	25.1	42.9	68.0	184	21.4	125
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	0.6	16.0	83.4	0.0	100.0	40.4	45.9	86.3	129	28.8	112
Does not smoke	1.8	9.5	88.3	0.4	100.0	40.5	50.0	90.5	2,813	14.8	2,546
Residence											
Urban	1.5	9.3	88.9	0.2	100.0	40.0	52.6	92.7	1,467	14.5	1,359
Rural	1.9	10.2	87.3	0.6	100.0	41.0	47.0	88.0	1,475	16.3	1,298
Region											
National Capital Region	1.2	7.7	91.0	0.0	100.0	35.4	54.9	90.3	291	13.5	263
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.6	9.7	88.7	0.0	100.0	36.5	61.1	97.5	52	12.0	50
I - Ilocos	2.1	5.8	92.1	0.0	100.0	41.0	54.5	95.5	149	10.0	142
II - Cagayan Valley	0.4	22.1	77.5	0.0	100.0	39.4	56.5	95.9	103	16.7	99
III - Central Luzon	1.0	11.3	87.4	0.4	100.0	41.2	54.5	95.7	311	17.4	298
IVA - CALABARZON	1.6	8.5	89.9	0.0	100.0	39.9	55.7	95.6	424	17.9	405
MIMAROPA	0.9	8.1	90.3	0.7	100.0	29.8	60.4	90.2	91	11.5	82
V - Bicol	2.2	6.7	90.8	0.4	100.0	42.4	53.9	96.3	139	14.1	134
VI - Western Visayas	4.3	8.4	86.6	0.7	100.0	49.3	49.3	98.7	233	23.7	230
VII - Central Visayas	0.4	3.5	96.1	0.0	100.0	59.0	35.3	94.4	216	17.7	204
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.5	15.2	81.9	0.3	100.0	64.0	29.0	93.0	98	13.3	91
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.3	16.0	78.8	1.0	100.0	45.2	38.1	83.3	138	17.6	115
X - Northern Mindanao	2.9	12.1	85.0	0.0	100.0	31.5	60.8	92.3	127	8.5	117
XI - Davao	0.9	8.5	90.6	0.0	100.0	60.5	34.8	95.3	150	11.1	143
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.0	9.6	89.9	0.6	100.0	23.1	59.9	83.0	155	12.0	129
XIII - Caraga	2.6	8.5	88.9	0.0	100.0	36.0	58.7	94.7	77	11.8	73
BARMM	1.2	14.5	81.1	3.2	100.0	12.5	31.4	43.8	188	13.2	83
Mother's education											
No education	(13.2)	(2.5)	(83.8)	(0.5)	100.0	(17.4)	(31.6)	(48.9)	30	*	14
Grades 1–6	2.3	10.5	86.2	1.0	100.0	28.6	43.3	71.9	334	14.4	240
Grades 7–10	1.4	9.7	88.5	0.4	100.0	41.0	48.7	89.7	1,330	14.7	1,193
Grades 11–12	0.4	11.3	87.8	0.5	100.0	43.5	52.6	96.1	196	26.3	188
Postsecondary	0.6	18.6	80.8	0.0	100.0	42.1	55.2	97.3	58	7.3	57
College	1.9	9.1	88.8	0.3	100.0	43.9	53.1	97.0	995	14.4	965
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.9	10.7	86.1	1.3	100.0	34.4	42.8	77.2	817	17.5	631
Second	1.6	12.1	85.9	0.4	100.0	39.0	50.0	89.1	558	17.7	497
Middle	1.9	8.4	89.7	0.0	100.0	48.6	47.7	96.3	640	17.1	617
Fourth	2.0	5.8	92.2	0.0	100.0	39.0	59.6	98.6	463	10.5	456
Highest	0.8	11.3	87.8	0.0	100.0	43.6	54.9	98.5	464	12.4	457
Total	1.7	9.8	88.1	0.4	100.0	40.5	49.8	90.3	2,942	15.4	2,658

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 Possession and observation of vaccination cards

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 2022

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	91.1	66.2	718	91.8	55.8	812
Female	92.2	66.9	724	90.7	59.8	736
Birth order						
1	94.3	70.8	441	93.5	55.7	496
2–3	94.1	69.2	667	93.6	63.4	683
4–5	90.9	60.9	238	86.4	54.4	245
6+	63.9	41.9	96	79.1	41.0	124
Residence						
Urban	94.7	65.1	712	94.7	57.4	815
Rural	88.6	67.9	730	87.5	58.1	733
Region						
National Capital Region	99.2	59.9	153	96.5	58.3	147
Cordillera Admin. Region	97.6	55.3	24	99.5	49.4	23
I - Ilocos	92.6	66.7	65	98.4	56.2	78
II - Cagayan Valley	99.3	68.1	54	99.0	67.5	46
III - Central Luzon	100.0	74.2	160	98.1	54.7	159
IVA - CALABARZON	98.4	65.2	173	97.0	63.1	233
MIMAROPA	94.2	72.0	41	100.0	76.6	46
V - Bicol	96.1	80.8	71	90.0	57.9	84
VI - Western Visayas	95.5	71.7	118	96.7	81.3	85
VII - Central Visayas	92.3	80.2	111	98.0	45.4	114
VIII - Eastern Visayas	100.0	85.8	50	96.4	62.9	77
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	81.4	64.7	69	86.2	61.4	70
X - Northern Mindanao	94.1	74.4	67	89.3	65.8	58
XI - Davao	94.3	76.7	77	71.8	47.4	85
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	82.7	56.0	73	87.9	61.7	93
XIII - Caraga	93.6	63.9	39	95.4	59.9	43
BARMM	42.8	20.7	98	53.5	26.9	104
Mother's education						
No education	(61.7)	(46.5)	16	*	*	10
Grades 1–6	83.0	53.6	176	83.1	46.3	195
Grades 7–10	92.7	70.2	630	90.9	63.0	746
Grades 11–12	92.9	66.9	73	96.4	52.6	77
Postsecondary	(94.1)	(87.7)	26	(93.2)	(75.0)	52
College	93.9	65.9	520	95.2	53.7	469
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	80.3	59.8	432	78.1	51.1	365
Second	94.8	70.9	263	97.5	65.5	370
Middle	96.3	70.8	298	93.4	60.1	313
Fourth	97.7	62.8	202	94.4	57.1	271
Highest	97.5	71.4	246	95.7	53.1	228
Total	91.6	66.5	1,442	91.3	57.7	1,548

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] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 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 2022

	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4]
BCG	65.9	21.9	87.8	87.4	57.1	31.8	88.8	87.8
HepB (birth dose)[5]	60.9	21.3	82.2	81.2	52.5	31.5	84.0	83.0
Within 1 day of birth	51.0	19.9	70.9	na	42.3	29.6	71.8	na
After 1 day of birth	9.9	1.4	11.3	na	10.3	1.9	12.2	na
DPT								
1	65.8	20.9	86.7	86.5	57.2	30.3	87.4	86.9
2	63.6	19.5	83.1	82.5	56.2	28.7	84.9	84.2
3	62.6	16.3	78.9	77.5	54.7	25.5	80.2	78.4
HepB								
1	65.5	20.2	85.7	85.5	56.8	30.0	86.8	86.3
2	62.7	18.6	81.4	80.7	55.6	28.0	83.6	82.9
3	61.6	15.6	77.3	76.0	54.0	24.8	78.8	76.9
Hib								
1	65.8	20.9	86.7	86.5	57.2	30.3	87.4	86.9
2	63.6	19.5	83.1	82.5	56.2	28.7	84.9	84.2
3	62.6	16.3	78.9	77.5	54.7	25.5	80.2	78.4
Polio[6]								
1	65.7	20.6	86.3	85.7	57.3	31.2	88.5	87.8
2	64.4	18.1	82.4	81.7	56.5	30.5	86.9	85.9
3	62.9	15.0	77.8	76.0	55.1	25.1	80.2	78.7
IPV	60.0	19.1	79.1	76.7	51.6	28.5	80.1	77.8
PCV								
1	64.0	17.9	81.8	81.4	55.2	28.2	83.4	82.3
2	62.1	16.0	78.0	76.8	52.9	23.9	76.8	75.0
3	59.3	12.2	71.5	67.5	50.9	19.3	70.2	67.5
MMR								
1	61.5	17.7	79.2	68.6	53.6	29.1	82.7	69.7
2	na	na	na	na	45.8	20.6	66.4	63.9
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[7]	59.7	12.1	71.8	60.9	51.3	21.9	73.2	60.3
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[8]	50.3	9.1	59.4	48.3	37.5	12.5	49.9	41.5
No vaccinations	0.0	11.2	11.2	na	0.0	10.2	10.2	na
Number of children	959	483	1,442	1,442	893	654	1,548	1,548

na = not applicable
BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; IPV = inactivated polio vaccine; OPV = oral polio vaccine; PCV = pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; MMR = measles, mumps, 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 MMR 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[6] OPV or IPV
[7] BCG, three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of 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 polio, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of MMR. For children age 24–35 months: all of the vaccines just listed plus a second dose of MMR.

Table 10.4.1 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic		Children age 12–23 months																						Children age 24–35 months:		
	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	HepB 1	HepB 2	HepB 3	Hib 1	Hib 2	Hib 3	Polio[2] 1	Polio[2] 2	Polio[2] 3	IPV	PCV 1	PCV 2	PCV 3	MMR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children	MMR 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	Number of children
Sex																										
Male	87.9	83.5	86.8	82.6	80.5	86.3	80.8	78.4	86.8	82.6	80.5	87.2	83.3	79.9	79.3	82.6	78.3	71.2	78.7	73.8	60.0	11.1	718	67.4	50.6	812
Female	87.8	80.8	86.5	83.6	77.2	85.1	81.9	76.2	86.5	83.6	77.2	85.4	81.6	75.8	78.9	81.1	77.8	71.8	79.6	69.7	58.8	11.3	724	65.3	49.2	736
Birth order																										
1	92.1	87.5	90.8	88.5	84.5	89.6	85.1	81.0	90.8	88.5	84.5	90.7	88.0	84.4	85.6	87.4	85.2	79.1	85.1	79.2	68.1	7.5	441	72.6	54.1	496
2–3	89.5	84.7	88.6	85.3	81.3	88.6	85.0	80.8	88.6	85.3	81.3	89.1	84.9	79.5	80.6	84.9	80.4	72.7	81.2	72.5	59.9	9.6	667	67.9	52.4	683
4–5	85.7	76.6	82.4	76.7	71.1	79.7	73.8	70.1	82.4	76.7	71.1	78.7	73.7	69.6	71.0	71.8	67.3	63.5	71.9	65.3	51.3	13.6	238	60.8	44.9	245
6+	61.5	53.6	64.5	59.1	55.6	62.5	57.6	53.9	64.5	59.1	55.6	65.0	61.2	56.8	59.1	59.6	55.0	48.0	55.8	49.0	36.1	33.7	96	44.9	30.0	124
Vaccination card[6]																										
Seen	99.0	91.5	98.9	95.7	94.1	98.4	94.3	92.7	98.9	95.7	94.1	98.8	96.7	94.5	90.3	96.1	93.3	89.2	92.4	89.8	75.6	0.1	959	79.3	65.0	893
Not seen or no longer has	79.8	77.4	76.6	72.2	60.5	74.1	68.8	58.1	76.6	72.2	60.5	74.6	66.5	55.2	69.3	65.5	58.8	44.9	64.9	45.5	34.3	19.1	362	52.9	32.7	519
Never had	22.7	22.3	19.8	16.4	13.2	19.3	16.4	12.6	19.8	16.4	13.2	22.0	16.5	13.0	20.2	17.1	14.3	10.9	16.6	7.8	5.8	76.1	121	33.3	16.9	135
Mother's education																										
No education	(64.8)	(57.1)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(54.9)	(53.6)	(53.6)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(35.3)	(35.3)	(51.7)	(51.7)	(27.5)	(32.0)	16	*	*	10
Grades 1–6	75.5	63.0	76.7	68.5	59.1	71.8	66.6	59.8	76.7	68.5	59.1	71.8	64.9	59.6	62.9	65.1	57.5	49.3	59.8	48.0	33.6	20.3	176	47.5	35.0	195
Grades 7–10	89.0	82.9	86.9	83.4	80.5	86.7	81.7	78.6	86.9	83.4	80.5	87.3	84.1	79.4	79.7	83.0	78.9	72.1	78.8	73.7	60.3	10.4	630	68.0	52.1	746
Grades 11–12	88.6	83.3	89.0	86.7	76.3	89.6	87.7	76.3	89.0	86.7	76.3	89.6	88.4	71.5	78.0	80.2	73.8	69.6	78.7	61.8	51.2	10.4	73	58.4	35.1	77
Postsecondary	(88.3)	(87.8)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(85.8)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(85.8)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(85.8)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(88.2)	(88.2)	(86.0)	(81.3)	(81.3)	(78.5)	(11.7)	26	(69.0)	(59.5)	52
College	91.2	88.1	90.4	87.9	84.4	89.6	85.7	82.2	90.4	87.9	84.4	90.3	86.0	83.2	84.4	87.0	85.4	78.9	87.0	79.0	68.2	8.5	520	74.0	55.0	469
Wealth quintile																										
Lowest	77.6	67.9	76.5	70.9	65.4	74.5	69.5	65.2	76.5	70.9	65.4	75.2	72.0	66.1	66.0	71.1	65.2	59.7	65.9	58.8	45.0	20.3	432	51.0	37.8	365
Second	90.9	84.0	91.3	86.5	80.6	91.2	84.8	78.0	91.3	86.5	80.6	89.8	84.9	78.7	82.2	82.8	79.9	71.5	83.8	75.7	62.8	7.7	263	69.5	49.5	370
Middle	91.5	86.6	87.5	85.1	80.5	87.2	84.2	79.7	87.5	85.1	80.5	88.5	85.8	80.4	82.3	84.6	80.4	74.7	81.3	74.1	62.8	8.5	298	72.4	57.9	313
Fourth	91.0	89.6	91.1	89.1	86.0	90.7	87.5	84.1	91.1	89.1	86.0	90.9	86.9	84.9	86.1	85.9	84.2	75.2	82.9	75.3	63.7	8.3	202	70.8	55.3	271
Highest	95.4	93.8	94.9	93.6	92.8	93.7	90.1	89.2	94.9	93.6	92.8	95.4	90.4	88.7	89.3	92.8	90.5	85.3	91.9	84.6	73.4	4.6	246	72.7	52.7	228
Total	87.8	82.2	86.7	83.1	78.9	85.7	81.4	77.3	86.7	83.1	78.9	86.3	82.4	77.8	79.1	81.8	78.0	71.5	79.2	71.8	59.4	11.2	1,442	66.4	49.9	1,548

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. 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. 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.
BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = oral polio vaccine; IPV = inactivated polio vaccine; PCV = pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; MMR = measles, mumps, rubella
[1] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[2] IPV or OPV
3 BCG, three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses polio vaccine, and one dose of MMR
[4] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (excluding birth dose), three doses of Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of PCV, and one dose of MMR
[5] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (excluding birth dose), three doses of Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of PCV, and two doses of MMR
[6] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.4.2 Vaccinations by residence and region

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to residence and region, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic			DPT			HepB			Hib			Polio[2]				PCV				Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccin-ations	Number of children	Children age 24–35 months:		
	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	IPV	1	2	3	MMR 1					MMR 2	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	Number of children
Residence																										
Urban	88.5	84.4	86.6	84.0	79.2	86.7	82.8	77.8	86.6	84.0	79.2	86.8	81.8	76.6	81.7	82.4	79.6	71.9	79.6	71.5	61.7	11.0	712	65.0	49.3	815
Rural	87.2	80.0	86.7	82.3	78.5	84.7	79.9	76.8	86.7	82.3	78.5	85.7	83.1	79.0	76.6	81.2	76.5	71.1	78.8	72.0	57.2	11.4	730	68.1	50.6	733
Region																										
National Capital Region	90.8	86.3	88.6	83.9	77.8	87.9	82.0	75.8	88.6	83.9	77.8	87.1	76.5	70.3	80.5	79.9	75.9	66.7	77.8	65.7	57.0	7.3	153	64.2	48.2	147
Cordillera Admin. Region	97.0	93.5	98.0	97.0	94.1	96.9	90.3	88.4	98.0	97.0	94.1	97.8	90.3	87.8	88.7	86.9	84.1	79.9	92.5	83.9	65.7	1.0	24	76.7	59.3	23
I - Ilocos	90.8	89.2	90.1	84.8	79.2	89.2	83.9	77.0	90.1	84.8	79.2	90.4	84.7	83.7	83.2	90.4	85.0	82.0	84.2	75.5	69.7	8.5	65	53.8	43.6	78
II - Cagayan Valley	98.6	90.9	98.7	93.5	90.6	98.7	88.5	85.6	98.7	93.5	90.6	93.6	93.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	92.3	85.4	93.1	90.2	77.7	1.3	54	96.3	83.5	46
III - Central Luzon	96.4	94.8	96.9	94.7	90.8	96.9	94.4	90.6	96.9	94.7	90.8	96.9	92.7	88.4	91.1	89.2	84.1	75.4	85.6	78.4	66.4	2.9	160	66.7	54.0	159
IVA - CALABARZON	94.1	93.3	94.1	94.1	91.4	92.3	92.3	89.6	94.1	94.1	91.4	94.1	94.1	91.4	91.6	94.1	94.1	89.0	90.0	87.4	82.3	5.9	173	79.4	59.1	233
MIMAROPA	88.5	72.8	89.4	86.4	82.3	89.4	86.4	82.3	89.4	86.4	82.3	90.9	88.7	77.2	77.1	77.1	72.4	60.2	81.4	74.3	43.2	8.3	41	75.1	42.5	46
V - Bicol	94.7	94.0	94.0	91.0	88.0	93.2	90.2	87.3	94.0	91.0	88.0	94.0	90.0	89.2	86.3	94.0	94.0	86.1	90.5	80.6	71.7	5.1	71	62.1	46.8	84
VI - Western Visayas	89.5	82.7	88.9	86.1	81.9	89.1	88.9	84.7	88.9	86.1	81.9	89.5	89.2	83.5	79.3	85.3	82.1	77.2	85.2	77.7	62.8	10.5	118	86.1	64.5	85
VII - Central Visayas	90.1	75.7	90.8	86.3	85.2	86.0	76.3	75.2	90.8	86.3	85.2	91.6	87.1	82.7	84.9	87.3	80.9	77.6	88.3	77.6	53.2	8.0	111	57.6	44.8	114
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97.8	83.9	97.1	96.6	96.6	96.8	92.4	92.4	97.1	96.6	96.6	96.6	95.9	94.1	85.4	89.2	84.0	82.6	93.4	89.8	54.7	1.2	50	84.8	65.1	77
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	84.5	80.4	80.8	76.8	74.3	80.8	79.6	75.0	80.8	76.8	74.3	83.3	79.9	77.5	79.1	77.4	73.6	71.9	72.5	65.8	60.1	11.8	69	56.3	47.7	70
X - Northern Mindanao	90.2	85.9	86.3	86.1	82.5	88.2	85.3	81.7	86.3	86.1	82.5	89.8	88.2	82.9	81.5	86.7	84.3	68.0	83.0	76.8	56.7	9.8	67	72.2	57.8	58
XI - Davao	89.0	77.0	89.0	80.3	68.7	81.0	72.3	68.7	89.0	80.3	68.7	81.0	78.3	68.3	67.4	78.3	69.7	61.9	61.8	59.6	54.1	11.0	77	66.9	41.5	85
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	81.4	77.0	77.1	71.1	66.7	77.1	71.9	66.7	77.1	71.1	66.7	76.3	67.9	63.5	66.9	69.8	63.3	59.9	72.9	60.8	46.8	18.6	73	58.0	42.5	93
XIII - Caraga	85.1	79.5	85.3	83.6	72.8	86.4	86.4	74.9	85.3	83.6	72.8	84.0	79.3	70.6	79.9	83.7	79.1	64.1	82.6	64.4	49.6	13.0	39	62.5	46.0	43
BARMM	38.2	31.8	32.8	25.5	20.2	34.2	25.0	19.4	32.8	25.5	20.2	33.2	29.0	23.2	24.8	27.9	24.4	20.8	21.9	18.1	14.9	59.9	98	26.0	14.3	104
Total	87.8	82.2	86.7	83.1	78.9	85.7	81.4	77.3	86.7	83.1	78.9	86.3	82.4	77.8	79.1	81.8	78.0	71.5	79.2	71.8	59.4	11.2	1,442	66.4	49.9	1,548

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. 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.

BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin; DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus; HepB = hepatitis B; Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; OPV = oral polio vaccine; IPV = inactivated polio vaccine; PCV = pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; MMR = measles, mumps, rubella

[1] Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.
[2] IPV or OPV
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, three doses polio vaccine, and one dose of MMR
[4] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (excluding birth dose), three doses of Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of PCV, and one dose of MMR
[5] BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (excluding birth dose), three doses of Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of PCV, and two doses of MMR

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination					Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination				
	Source of most vaccinations					Source of most vaccinations				
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector	Vaccination campaign	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Private medical sector	Vaccination campaign	Total	Number of children
Sex										
Male	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	638	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	741
Female	90.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	642	93.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	649
Birth order										
1	88.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	408	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	460
2–3	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	603	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	622
4–5	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	205	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	211
6+	98.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	64	98.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	96
Vaccination card[1]										
Seen	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	951	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	893
Not seen or no longer has	85.6	14.4	0.0	100.0	299	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	433
Never had	(93.5)	(5.5)	(1.0)	100.0	31	93.7	5.8	0.5	100.0	63
Residence										
Urban	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	633	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	750
Rural	96.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	647	97.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	640
Region										
National Capital Region	80.6	19.4	0.0	100.0	141	87.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	141
Cordillera Admin. Region	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	24	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	21
I - Ilocos	(94.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	59	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	74
II - Cagayan Valley	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	54	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	46
III - Central Luzon	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	156	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	141
IVA - CALABARZON	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	162	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	226
MIMAROPA	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	45
V - Bicol	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	67	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	77
VI - Western Visayas	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	105	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	85
VII - Central Visayas	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	103	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	96
VIII - Eastern Visayas	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	49	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	69
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	61	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	63
X - Northern Mindanao	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	60	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	51
XI - Davao	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	68	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	59	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	77
XIII - Caraga	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	36
BARMM	95.5	3.8	0.8	100.0	39	94.0	5.4	0.6	100.0	54
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	100.0	11	*	*	*	100.0	3
Grades 1–6	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	140	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	151
Grades 7–10	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	565	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	690
Grades 11–12	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	66	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	70
Postsecondary	*	*	*	100.0	23	(95.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	46
College	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	475	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	429
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	97.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	344	99.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	283
Second	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	243	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	349
Middle	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	273	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	299
Fourth	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	185	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	249
Highest	70.5	29.5	0.0	100.0	235	78.0	22.0	0.0	100.0	210
Total	92.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	1,280	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	1,390

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] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for 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 2022

| 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 the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.4	691	*	*	3
6–11	0.5	740	*	*	4
12–23	1.0	1,442	*	*	15
24–35	0.2	1,548	*	*	4
36–47	0.7	1,649	*	*	12
48–59	0.7	1,677	*	*	12
Sex					
Male	0.7	3,967	(56.9)	(44.6)	27
Female	0.6	3,779	*	*	22
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.0	376	nc	nc	0
Does not smoke	0.7	7,370	71.8	50.2	50
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	0.6	4,187	*	*	25
Solid fuel[4]	0.7	3,539	(55.8)	(38.5)	24
Gasoline/diesel	*	1	nc	nc	0
Kerosene/paraffin	*	12	nc	nc	0
No food cooked in household	*	7	nc	nc	0
Residence					
Urban	0.6	4,026	*	*	24
Rural	0.7	3,720	(59.3)	(29.8)	25
Region					
National Capital Region	0.2	839	*	*	2
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.3	119	*	*	0
I - Ilocos	0.8	393	*	*	3
II - Cagayan Valley	0.9	232	*	*	2
III - Central Luzon	1.2	833	*	*	10
IVA - CALABARZON	0.5	1,127	*	*	6
MIMAROPA	1.1	226	*	*	3
V - Bicol	1.2	387	*	*	5
VI - Western Visayas	1.8	522	*	*	9
VII - Central Visayas	0.1	565	*	*	1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.5	290	*	*	2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.0	343	nc	nc	0
X - Northern Mindanao	0.1	317	*	*	0
XI - Davao	0.9	441	*	*	4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.7	394	*	*	3
XIII - Caraga	0.3	209	*	*	1
BARMM	0.1	508	*	*	0
Mother's education					
No education	0.9	71	*	*	1
Grades 1–6	0.7	1,012	*	*	7
Grades 7–10	0.8	3,582	(73.7)	(52.8)	27
Grades 11–12	0.2	330	*	*	1
Postsecondary	0.7	215	*	*	1
College	0.5	2,537	*	*	12
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.5	2,035	*	*	11
Second	1.0	1,618	*	*	16
Middle	0.3	1,601	*	*	4
Fourth	0.5	1,290	*	*	6
Highest	1.0	1,202	*	*	12
Total	0.6	7,746	71.8	50.2	50

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, puericulture center, and shops/stores. Excludes advice or treatment from friends/relatives, church, and other.
[3] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol
[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Table 10.7 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 2022

| | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source | |
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	37.7	(50.6)
Government hospital	10.0	(13.5)
Urban or rural health center	12.2	(16.4)
Barangay health station	19.8	(26.5)
Private medical sector	40.6	(54.5)
Private hospital/clinic	19.2	(25.7)
Pharmacy	1.7	(2.3)
Private doctor	19.7	(26.4)
Other private sector	0.3	(0.4)
Other	2.4	(3.2)
Number of children	50	37

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Among children under age 5		Among children under age 5 with fever			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	8.5	691	44.7	20.4	9.8	58
6–11	19.5	740	32.5	15.4	13.3	144
12–23	14.2	1,442	45.6	26.3	21.4	204
24–35	10.3	1,548	47.8	17.7	16.0	160
36–47	9.8	1,649	36.0	18.5	11.8	162
48–59	8.2	1,677	40.5	16.2	15.2	137
Sex						
Male	11.5	3,967	43.3	20.5	16.2	457
Female	10.8	3,779	38.8	18.2	14.7	408
Residence						
Urban	10.8	4,026	41.6	20.9	15.7	436
Rural	11.5	3,720	40.8	18.0	15.3	429
Region						
National Capital Region	4.1	839	(51.3)	(19.8)	(34.9)	34
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.2	119	30.7	20.4	16.6	10
I - Ilocos	16.4	393	(38.1)	(23.8)	(4.0)	65
II - Cagayan Valley	16.0	232	(41.7)	(22.3)	(23.5)	37
III - Central Luzon	16.9	833	40.7	14.0	14.2	141
IVA - CALABARZON	8.1	1,127	(33.8)	(15.0)	(18.4)	91
MIMAROPA	20.8	226	41.6	23.8	12.7	47
V - Bicol	14.6	387	48.5	18.1	10.1	57
VI - Western Visayas	15.2	522	32.3	16.1	10.5	79
VII - Central Visayas	11.7	565	(51.0)	(29.0)	(26.6)	66
VIII - Eastern Visayas	11.7	290	66.2	15.8	18.8	34
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.2	343	(31.8)	(15.0)	(24.2)	32
X - Northern Mindanao	8.2	317	(37.7)	(16.2)	(14.3)	26
XI - Davao	12.0	441	(58.3)	(38.9)	(7.3)	53
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10.9	394	(27.2)	(13.6)	(15.0)	43
XIII - Caraga	11.2	209	42.4	21.3	13.9	23
BARMM	5.6	508	23.7	12.9	13.0	28
Mother's education						
No education	8.7	71	*	*	*	6
Grades 1–6	12.1	1,012	46.2	15.3	16.4	123
Grades 7–10	11.2	3,582	38.6	20.1	13.9	401
Grades 11–12	12.3	330	(37.8)	(19.6)	(9.6)	41
Postsecondary	11.6	215	*	*	*	25
College	10.7	2,537	43.8	20.8	19.0	270
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.5	2,035	37.3	18.5	12.4	235
Second	12.6	1,618	45.4	16.5	20.2	205
Middle	9.7	1,601	43.3	23.6	13.2	155
Fourth	12.2	1,290	39.0	20.1	10.4	158
Highest	9.4	1,202	41.7	20.4	23.7	113
Total	11.2	7,746	41.2	19.5	15.5	866

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, puericulture center, and shops/stores. Excludes advice or treatment from friends/relatives, church, and other.

Table 10.9 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a 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 a 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 2022

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	20.6	44.5
Government hospital	2.8	6.1
Urban or rural health center	5.0	10.8
Barangay health station	11.5	24.8
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	1.8	3.9
Private medical sector	20.7	44.8
Private hospital/clinic	12.1	26.1
Pharmacy	3.1	6.7
Private doctor	5.5	11.8
Private nurse/midwife	0.3	0.6
Industry-based clinic	0.1	0.2
Other private sector	4.3	9.3
Shop/store	0.4	0.8
Friend/relative	4.0	8.6
Other	1.1	2.4
Number of children	866	400

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
BHW = Barangay health worker

Table 10.10 Children with diarrhea and care seeking for 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 2022

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	2.8	691	*	20
6–11	8.3	740	35.1	61
12–23	10.5	1,442	38.9	152
24–35	5.4	1,548	46.3	84
36–47	6.2	1,649	23.9	102
48–59	2.2	1,677	(33.7)	37
Sex				
Male	6.3	3,967	38.8	249
Female	5.5	3,779	33.8	206
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	5.9	7,546	36.7	446
Unimproved	4.2	182	*	8
Surface	*	18	*	2
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	6.0	7,205	36.7	432
Unimproved facility	3.8	174	*	7
Open defecation	4.6	367	*	17
Residence				
Urban	5.7	4,026	34.5	230
Rural	6.1	3,720	38.5	226
Region				
National Capital Region	2.8	839	(53.7)	23
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.6	119	(28.2)	5
I - Ilocos	6.5	393	*	26
II - Cagayan Valley	10.5	232	(23.9)	24
III - Central Luzon	7.4	833	(36.3)	62
IVA - CALABARZON	6.1	1,127	(25.1)	69
MIMAROPA	11.4	226	(31.6)	26
V - Bicol	6.1	387	(48.9)	24
VI - Western Visayas	9.4	522	(34.1)	49
VII - Central Visayas	5.1	565	*	29
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.8	290	(63.7)	17
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.9	343	*	24
X - Northern Mindanao	4.1	317	(75.1)	13
XI - Davao	5.8	441	*	25
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.7	394	*	18
XIII - Caraga	5.8	209	(38.7)	12
BARMM	1.8	508	*	9
Mother's education				
No education	5.7	71	*	4
Grades 1–6	6.6	1,012	41.1	66
Grades 7–10	5.8	3,582	31.4	207
Grades 11–12	9.7	330	(23.3)	32
Postsecondary	2.4	215	*	5
College	5.6	2,537	44.9	142
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.4	2,035	32.1	111
Second	8.5	1,618	29.1	138
Middle	6.0	1,601	44.7	97
Fourth	5.7	1,290	41.7	74
Highest	3.1	1,202	(45.6)	37
Total	5.9	7,746	36.5	456

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source. 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, puericulture center, and shops/stores. Excludes advice or treatment from traditional practitioners, friends/relatives, church, and other.
[2] See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.
[3] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.11 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 given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
6–11	22.2	42.2	13.4	19.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	7.7	46.1	22.5	16.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	61
12–23	21.0	45.0	20.1	9.8	2.5	1.8	100.0	10.6	44.6	23.2	13.0	0.0	5.1	3.6	100.0	152
24–35	18.5	42.3	9.6	29.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	7.5	42.5	22.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	84
36–47	22.2	37.6	10.8	20.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	9.7	33.3	26.9	25.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	102
48–59	(24.4)	(44.0)	(6.9)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.8)	(52.3)	(14.1)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Sex																
Male	20.8	49.1	12.5	13.4	3.2	1.1	100.0	13.4	44.9	19.5	14.4	0.5	5.2	2.2	100.0	249
Female	20.1	33.7	16.3	26.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	3.1	38.0	26.5	26.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	206
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	22.3	36.4	11.4	26.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	9.3	42.3	15.6	23.7	0.0	7.4	1.7	100.0	165
Not breastfeeding	16.4	50.9	21.3	8.7	0.8	1.8	100.0	7.7	44.3	29.6	10.4	0.8	5.5	1.7	100.0	152
Residence																
Urban	16.5	44.8	13.4	18.5	5.7	1.2	100.0	4.6	40.9	19.2	24.7	0.5	7.8	2.2	100.0	230
Rural	24.5	39.4	15.0	19.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	12.9	42.6	26.2	14.9	0.0	3.2	0.2	100.0	226
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Grades 1–6	31.4	29.3	4.9	31.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	18.3	30.6	14.5	30.1	0.0	6.1	0.4	100.0	66
Grades 7–10	20.4	39.5	16.2	16.9	5.7	1.3	100.0	8.1	39.9	26.3	16.8	0.0	6.3	2.5	100.0	207
Grades 11–12	(12.4)	(57.9)	(17.7)	(11.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.9)	(58.8)	(20.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Postsecondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
College	18.5	46.5	15.8	17.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	6.8	44.8	22.8	20.7	0.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	142
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	24.4	40.2	11.7	18.3	3.1	2.3	100.0	7.7	43.8	19.1	21.1	0.0	3.4	4.9	100.0	111
Second	24.2	29.7	18.1	21.6	6.3	0.1	100.0	12.7	28.9	29.6	17.0	0.9	10.9	0.0	100.0	138
Middle	17.3	45.5	13.2	21.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	44.0	20.9	25.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	97
Fourth	18.4	57.5	11.6	11.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	11.6	53.7	16.2	16.1	0.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	74
Highest	(7.1)	(54.9)	(14.8)	(20.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.4)	(54.5)	(24.7)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Total	20.5	42.1	14.2	19.1	3.5	0.6	100.0	8.7	41.8	22.7	19.9	0.3	5.5	1.2	100.0	456

Note: 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.
[1] Breastfeeding status captured for children age 0–35 months only

Table 10.12 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, 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 prepackaged ORS fluid; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| | Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fluid from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS liquid | Zinc | ORS and zinc | ORS and continued feeding[1] | ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1] | ORS or increased fluids | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | ORT and continued feeding[1] | Other treatments | | | | Percentage given no treatment | Number of children with diarrhea |
Background characteristic										Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other		
Age in months															
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
6–11	42.9	27.9	22.2	29.5	15.0	54.9	10.6	55.1	41.4	4.3	3.0	0.0	20.8	30.0	61
12–23	50.6	28.7	21.4	39.1	16.7	59.0	10.3	61.4	48.7	8.1	1.3	0.3	22.4	25.0	152
24–35	57.0	19.2	15.1	34.7	11.8	67.4	8.6	68.4	44.2	6.9	4.2	0.0	32.7	12.4	84
36–47	46.2	33.0	20.5	32.1	12.6	63.0	11.2	64.0	43.7	12.3	8.7	0.0	39.0	9.5	102
48–59	(40.6)	(7.2)	(5.3)	(26.4)	(2.8)	(51.0)	(14.6)	(53.2)	(39.1)	(15.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(38.6)	37
Sex															
Male	45.9	32.1	20.4	35.2	13.9	56.3	10.4	58.3	47.1	11.9	6.1	0.2	26.9	20.0	249
Female	51.9	20.1	17.7	32.0	12.4	63.8	9.8	64.5	40.0	6.8	1.8	0.0	27.8	23.7	206
Residence															
Urban	49.2	22.8	17.9	29.0	10.4	57.8	5.6	58.2	34.4	7.5	1.9	0.0	29.4	27.2	230
Rural	48.0	30.6	20.5	38.5	16.1	61.7	14.7	64.0	53.6	11.7	6.5	0.2	25.2	16.0	226
Mother's education															
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Grades 1–6	58.6	20.3	17.7	35.8	12.0	74.3	14.8	78.6	52.7	19.4	4.5	0.0	21.3	13.8	66
Grades 7–10	48.0	26.1	19.4	34.4	12.8	60.0	8.8	60.4	43.2	7.6	4.6	0.0	27.1	21.9	207
Grades 11–12	(39.4)	(21.6)	(12.8)	(33.8)	(7.2)	(46.6)	(7.8)	(47.1)	(41.6)	(2.2)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(31.8)	32
Post-secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
College	47.0	29.8	19.3	31.5	14.1	56.0	9.4	56.7	41.1	8.3	3.5	0.3	30.8	23.1	142
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	46.9	21.4	18.9	32.9	13.3	58.6	14.3	62.1	46.6	10.8	3.3	0.0	29.8	23.5	111
Second	45.0	22.6	13.5	28.7	9.2	62.2	7.5	63.4	40.9	8.9	7.2	0.0	21.4	18.5	138
Middle	54.7	38.7	28.0	38.4	16.9	58.2	10.1	58.3	41.6	9.5	2.0	0.0	27.6	26.2	97
Fourth	47.4	25.3	19.5	33.1	14.4	60.8	10.8	60.8	46.6	9.9	2.2	0.6	29.3	19.4	74
Highest	(54.1)	(28.8)	(18.0)	(44.2)	(16.4)	(55.5)	(6.1)	(57.7)	(47.8)	(7.8)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(20.6)	37
Total	48.6	26.7	19.2	33.7	13.2	59.7	10.1	61.1	43.9	9.6	4.2	0.1	27.3	21.7	456

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 10.13 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; among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
Source	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS[1]	Among children with diarrhea who were given zinc
Public sector	19.2	46.5	31.3	31.6
Government hospital	3.9	9.5	4.6	11.8
Urban or rural health center	4.4	10.6	8.1	7.2
Barangay health station	9.2	22.3	15.6	12.9
Barangay supply/service point officer/BHW	2.0	4.9	3.6	0.8
Private medical sector	18.4	44.5	30.1	37.9
Private hospital/clinic	11.5	27.8	20.5	27.9
Pharmacy	2.8	6.8	3.8	5.6
Private doctor	4.6	11.2	7.0	4.4
Private nurse/midwife	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private sector	4.5	10.9	4.0	2.6
Shop/store	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0
Church	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0
Friend/relative	3.8	9.2	3.4	1.7
Other	0.8	2.0	0.4	2.9
Number of children	456	188	222	122

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
BHW = Barangay health worker
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Table 10.14 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Early Childhood Development Index 2030[1]	Number of children age 24–59 months
Age in months		
24–35	81.6	1,496
36–47	79.8	1,545
48–59	69.4	1,577
Sex		
Male	74.3	2,436
Female	79.6	2,181
Early childhood education attendance		
Attending	80.1	609
Not attending	73.3	2,513
Information not available	81.4	1,495
Residence		
Urban	78.1	2,454
Rural	75.4	2,163
Region		
National Capital Region	73.9	533
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.1	64
I - Ilocos	85.2	238
II - Cagayan Valley	83.2	117
III - Central Luzon	84.8	494
IVA - CALABARZON	78.2	691
MIMAROPA	77.1	130
V - Bicol	73.2	242
VI - Western Visayas	81.3	275
VII - Central Visayas	78.5	342
VIII - Eastern Visayas	85.0	179
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	81.1	195
X - Northern Mindanao	76.2	183
XI - Davao	78.5	265
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71.9	227
XIII - Caraga	83.2	127
BARMM	46.9	315
Mother's education		
No education	47.4	41
Grades 1–6	63.6	655
Grades 7–10	77.0	2,177
Grades 11–12	89.3	131
Postsecondary	77.5	146
College	82.0	1,469
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	66.2	1,174
Second	77.3	1,031
Middle	80.3	909
Fourth	82.0	802
Highest	83.5	701
Total	76.8	4,617

[1] SDG indicator 4.2.1

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

<div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">11</div>

Key Findings

- **Weight, height, and mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months:** Three-fourths (74%) of children under age 5 had their weight and height measured by a health care provider, and more than half (57%) had MUAC measurements taken.

- **Breastfeeding:** Over half (54%) of children born in the last 2 years were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 41% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

- **Complementary feeding:** 70% of children age 6–23 months receive meals at the minimum frequency, 47% receive the minimum number of food groups, and 35% are fed a minimum acceptable diet.

- **Unhealthy feeding practices:** 35% of children age 6–23 months were given a sweet beverage, 46% were fed unhealthy food, and 27% consumed no vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

- **Coverage of micronutrient supplementation in children:** 73% of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and 79% were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

- **Women's dietary practices:** 71% of women consume meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 84% consume sweet beverages, and 69% consume unhealthy foods.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counseling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, and deworming for children. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counseling, breastfeeding counseling, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counseling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhea.

Nutrition is a critical part of health and development. Better nutrition is related to improved infant, child, and maternal health; stronger immune systems; safer pregnancy and childbirth; lower risk of noncommunicable diseases (such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease); and longevity. Healthy children learn better. People with adequate nutrition are more productive and can create opportunities to gradually break the cycles of poverty and hunger (WHO 2022).

The Philippines has committed to pursuing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the goal of ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition. The Philippines has also endorsed the WHO 2025 global targets for improving maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and is committed to monitoring progress.

The Philippines Department of Health prioritizes nutrition for adolescent women, pregnant and lactating women, infants, and young children, with programs implemented in an integrated manner by all branches of government through a whole-of-government approach in collaboration with civil society organizations and the private sector (DOH 2019).

The DOH has scaled up nutrition intervention programs targeting children in the first 1,000 days of life and allocates resources in a sustainable manner to improve nutritional status and address malnutrition among infants and young children age 0–2 (the critical period in which they are at risk for irreversible damage to cognitive and physical development), adolescent women, and pregnant and lactating women. Resources are also provided to ensure the growth and development of infants and young children and to prevent the intergenerational effects of stunting (DOH 2019).

11.1 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion programs include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counseling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC).

> **Weight measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.
> **Weight and height measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.
> **Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.
> **Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months**
> Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5

Seventy-four percent of children under age 5 had their weight and height measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey (**Table 11.1**), while 57% had MUAC measurements taken. Overall, 56% of children had height, weight, and MUAC measurements taken.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of children in rural areas than urban areas had their weight (81% versus 72%), height (79% versus 71%), and MUAC (60% versus 55%) measured.

- Less than 50% of children in Cagayan Valley (35%), Ilocos Region (38%), and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (41%) had combined weight, height, and MUAC measurements taken.

- The proportion of children who had weight, height, and MUAC measurements taken was lower among those whose mothers had no schooling (37%) than among those whose mothers had an elementary education or higher (54%–59%). The same pattern was observed for single anthropometric measurements (weight only, height only, and MUAC only) and for combined weight and height measurements.

11.2   INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.2.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Signed in November 2018, Philippines Republic Act 11148 (Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay), also known as the First 1000 Days Act, mandates that health programs include provision of mother-friendly practices during labor and delivery in line with, and in compliance with, the Mother and Baby-Friendly Health Facility Initiative, Republic Act No. 10028 (also known as the Expanded Breastfeeding Promotion Act of 2009), Executive Order No. 51 (Milk Code), and other related DOH administrative policies focusing on maternal and newborn care. The law also specified provision of lactation management services to support breastfeeding initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months.

Furthermore, the national infant and young child feeding (IYCF) strategic plan for 2019 to 2030 set forth the goals of having well-fed children and healthy mothers and making breastfeeding the social norm, among other aims.

> **Ever breastfed**
> Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.
> **Early initiation of breastfeeding**
> Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
> **Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth**
> Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.
> *Sample:* Children born in the last 2 years

Eighty-five percent of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey have been breastfed at some point. Over half (54%) of children under age 2 were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 73% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) during the first 2 days after delivery (**Table 11.2**).

Trends: The percentage of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who have ever been breastfed increased slightly from 88% in 1993 to 93% in 2017 before dropping to 85% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who have ever been breastfed is generally high across all background characteristics. Notably, however, the percentage of infants ever breastfed decreases with increasing household wealth, from 91% in the lowest wealth quintile to 75% in the highest quintile.

- Early initiation of breastfeeding is lower among births delivered via cesarean section (40%) than among normal deliveries (58%).

- Wide differences in the percentage of infants breastfed within 1 hour of birth were observed by region, with the highest percentage in Zamboanga Peninsula (77%) and the lowest in Central Luzon (35%). Similarly, there was variation in exclusive breastfeeding during the first 2 days after birth; 88% of infants in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and Ilocos Region were exclusively breastfed during the 2 days after birth, as compared with 58% in Central Luzon.

- The percentages of infants breastfed within 1 hour of birth and exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days were highest in the lowest wealth quintile (63% and 80%, respectively) and lowest in the highest wealth quintile (40% and 58%, respectively).

- Early initiation of breastfeeding was higher among mothers who were observed breastfeeding by a health care provider during postnatal care (57%) than among those who were not observed breastfeeding (48%). In addition, the percentage of children who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth was higher among those born to mothers who received breastfeeding counseling during antenatal care (ANC) (74%) than among those whose mothers did not receive counseling (51%). Notably, seventy-eight percent of children whose mothers did not receive ANC were exclusively breastfed in the first 2 days after birth.

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

> **Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**
> Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

> **Mixed milk feeding under 6 months**
> Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.
> *Sample:* Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Among youngest children age 0–5 months currently living with their mothers, 41% are exclusively breastfed and 22% are receiving mixed milk feeding (**Table 11.3**).

Figure 11.1 shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months of life. At age 0–1 month, 54% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. The percentage decreases to 47% by age 2–3 months and to 27% by age 4–5 months. Among children who were not being exclusively breastfed at age 0–5 months, 9% were receiving breast milk and plain water only, 2% were receiving breast milk and non-milk liquids, 18% were receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, and 8% were receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods. Consumption of breast milk and plain water increases from 7% at age 0–1 month to 12% at age 4–5 months. Consumption of breast milk and formula and/or animal milk is higher at age 0–1 month (25%) than at age 2–3 months (19%) and age 4–5 months (14%). The percentage of children consuming breast milk in combination with solid, semisolid, or soft foods increases from 1% at age 0–1 month (1%) to 5% at age 2–3 months and 14% at age 4–5 months (**Table 11.4** and **Figure 11.1**).

Figure 11.1 **Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months

Legend:
- Unknown
- Not breastfed
- Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods
- Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk
- Breast milk and non-milk liquids
- Breast milk and plain water only
- Exclusive breastfeeding

Age in months

Trends: The percentage of children age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed has increased over time, from 29% in 1993 to 41% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics
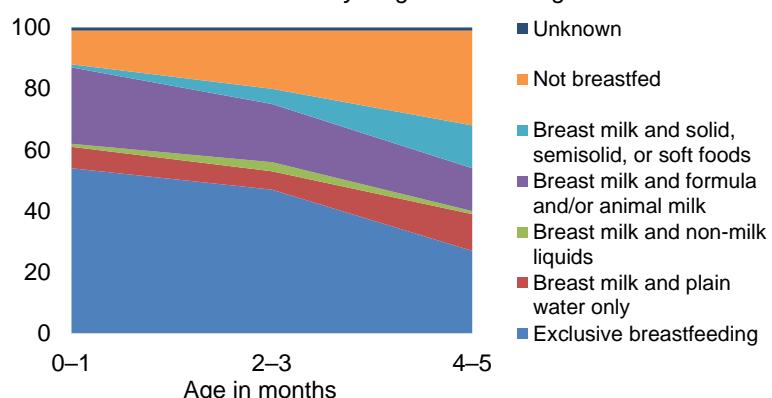
- A higher percentage of female than male infants age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed (45% versus 37%).

- By residence, the percentage of children who are exclusively breastfed is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (45% and 37%, respectively).

- The percentage of infants who are exclusively breastfed is higher in the lowest wealth quintile (53%) than in the other four quintiles (32%–39%).

11.2.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Among children age 12–23 months, 57% are currently breastfeeding. The percentage of children who are breastfed declines slowly with increasing age, from 69% among children age 12–15 months, to 55% among children age 16–19 months and 49% among children age 20–23 months. Fifty-seven percent of children less than age 2 are bottle fed (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are breastfed is higher in rural areas (63%) than in urban areas (51%).

- By region, continued breastfeeding is highest in BARMM (70%) and lowest in CALABARZON (43%).

- The percentage of children who are breastfed decreases from 69% in the lowest wealth quintile to 41% in the highest quintile.

- The percentage of children age 0–23 months who are fed using a bottle with a nipple is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (52%).

- The percentage of children who are bottle fed is highest in Western Visayas (69%), CALABARZON (67%), and Ilocos Region (67%) and lowest in CAR (38%) and BARMM (40%).

- Bottle feeding generally increases with age; 41% of infants age 0–1 month are fed from a bottle with a nipple, as compared with 65% of children age 20–23 months.

- Bottle feeding increases with increasing wealth, from 41% in the lowest wealth quintile to 75% in the highest quintile.

11.2.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Overall, 80% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.9**).

11.2.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five food groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

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Egg and/or flesh food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Overall, 47% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the previous day or night, 74% were fed the minimum number of times, and 37% were fed a minimum acceptable diet. Among nonbreastfed children, 89% received the minimum number of milk feeds. Sixty-three percent of children consumed eggs and/or flesh food such as meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (**Tables 11.7** and **11.8**).
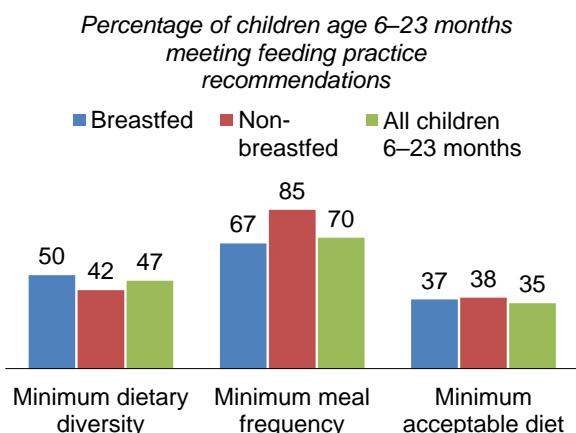
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity is higher among those who are breastfeeding than among those who are not breastfeeding (50% versus 42%). A lower percentage of breastfed children (67%) than nonbreastfed children (85%) were fed the minimum number of times. There was only a minimal difference between the percentage of breastfed and nonbreastfed children fed a minimum acceptable diet (37% versus 38%) (**Figure 11.2**).

- The percentage of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity is lower among those age 6–11 months (25%) than among those age 18–23 months (60%), whereas the percentage of children fed the minimum number of times is relatively stable among those age 6–17 months (66%–72%) and increases to 83% among those age 18–23 months. The percentage of children fed a minimum acceptable diet increases from 19% among those age 6–11 months to 44% among those age 12–17 months and 49% among those age 18 to 23 months (**Table 11.7**).

- By region, the percentage of children fed a minimum acceptable diet ranges from a low of 23% in BARMM to a high of 52% in Central Luzon.

- There is no clear pattern in the relationship between wealth and minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet.

- Egg and/or flesh food consumption is lowest among children in the National Capital Region (NCR) (46%) and highest among children in Central Luzon (79%) (**Table 11.8**).

- Egg and/or flesh food consumption is much lower among children age 6–11 months (36%) than among children age 18–23 months (81%).

Figure 11.2 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations

11.2.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intake, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Thirty-five percent of children age 6–23 months were given a sweet beverage, 46% were fed unhealthy foods, and 27% did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day (**Table 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day is higher among those age 6–11 months (42%) than among those age 12–23 months (18%–21%).

- Sweet beverage consumption increases sharply from 14% among children age 6–11 months to 40% among those age 12–17 months and 51% among those age 18–23 months. A similar pattern is evident with consumption of unhealthy foods; 25% of children age 6–11 months were given a sweet beverage during the previous day, as compared with 54% of children age 12–17 months and 59% of children age 18–23 months.

- Unhealthy feeding practices vary across the regions. Sweet beverage consumption is highest in Zamboanga Peninsula (49%) and lowest in NCR (24%), unhealthy food consumption is highest in Caraga (72%) and lowest in BARMM (27%), and zero consumption of fruits or vegetables is highest in Western Visayas (36%) and lowest in CAR (18%).

- Consumption of unhealthy food is higher among children from households in the middle wealth quintile (51%) than among those from households in the lowest (46%) and highest (36%) quintiles (**Figure 11.3**).

- The percentage of children who did not consume fruits or vegetables during the previous day is highest in the two lowest wealth quintiles (31%–32%) and lowest in the two highest quintiles (24% each) (**Figure 11.3**).

Figure 11.3 **Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by household wealth**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months

Lowest ■ Second ■ Middle ■ Fourth ■ Highest
Poorest ——————————→ Wealthiest

Consumed sweet beverages the day before the survey: 38, 34, 37, 33, 26

Consumed unhealthy foods the day before the survey: 46, 49, 51, 45, 36

Consumed zero vegetables or fruits the day before the survey: 31, 32, 25, 24, 24

11.2.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.9 summarizes all 16 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELING

IYCF counseling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counseling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counseling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

> **Mothers who received IYCF counseling in the last 6 months**
> Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counseling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.
> *Sample:* Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Overall, 42% of women with a child age 6–23 months were counseled by a health care provider in the past 6 months on how or what to feed their child (**Table 11.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women receiving IYCF counseling in the last 6 months increases with age, from 37% among those age 15–19 to 51% among those age 40–49.

- By region, women in percentage of mothers who received IYCF counseling is lowest in BARMM (25%) and highest in Central Visayas (61%).

11.4 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and can slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programs help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programs help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

The Philippines Micronutrient Supplementation Program aims to reduce micronutrient deficiencies among nutritionally vulnerable populations. The program focuses on provision of vitamins and minerals for treatment and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies to complement sustainable food-based approaches (NNC 2017).

Section 8 of the First 1000 Days Act mandates scaling up health and nutrition programs through an integrated strategy focusing on maternal, neonatal, and child health and nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life. This includes provision of micronutrient supplements.

Iron tablets or syrup

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron tablets or syrup in the last 12 months.

Multiple micronutrient powders

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

Iron-containing supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Vitamin A supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Deworming medication

Percentage of children age 12–59 months who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

Overall, 73% of children age 6–59 months received iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including iron tablets or syrup (68%) and multiple micronutrient powders (48%). Seventy-nine percent of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements and 50% of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication in the past 6 months (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of infants and young children given iron-containing supplements, vitamin A supplements, and deworming medication generally increases with increasing mother's age.

- The percentage of children given vitamin A supplements is lower among those age 6–8 months (60%) than among those who are older (77%–83%).

- The percentage of children given deworming medication is lower in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (61%).

- There are wide regional variations in the percentage of infants and young children given iron-containing supplements (51% in BARMM versus 83% in Eastern Visayas), vitamin A supplements (61% in BARMM versus 92% in Ilocos Region), and deworming medication (22% in NCR versus 79% in Davao Region).

- The percentage of children given iron-containing supplements increases with mother's education, from 43% among those whose mothers have no education to 78% among those whose mothers have a college degree).

11.5 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49
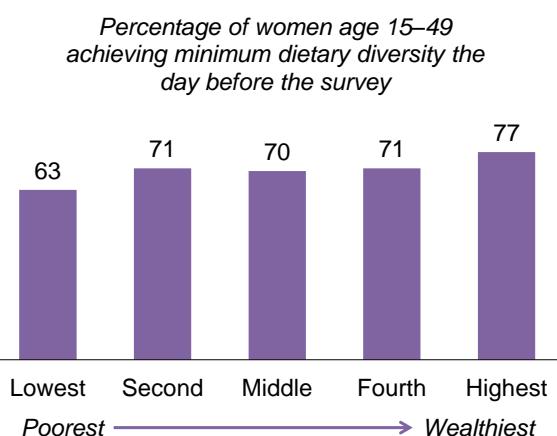
Overall, 71% of women consumed foods from at least five of the 10 possible food groups (minimum dietary diversity). Eighty-four percent of women consumed sweet beverages the day before the survey, and 69% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.13**).

Almost all women consumed foods made from grains (99%) and meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats (96%) during the previous day. Very few women consumed nuts and seeds (17%) or beans, peas, and lentils (13%) (**Table 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity among women is highest in Central Visayas (83%) and lowest in BARMM (51%) (**Table 11.13**).

- Minimum dietary diversity is lowest in the lowest wealth quintile and highest in the highest wealth quintile (63% and 77%, respectively) (**Figure 11.4**). The percentage of women consuming unhealthy foods increases from 61% in the lowest wealth quintile to 75% in the highest quintile.

- The percentage of women consuming sweet beverages generally increases from 77% among those with no education to 85% among those with a college degree.

- The percentages of women consuming sweet beverages and unhealthy food are lowest in BARMM (71% and 44%, respectively). Sweet beverage consumption is highest among women in Ilocos Region (90%), while unhealthy food consumption is highest among women in Central Visayas (85%).

- Sweet beverage consumption is higher among women who are not pregnant (85%) than among women who are pregnant (69%).

Figure 11.4 **Minimum dietary diversity among women by household wealth**

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

Table 11.1 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	75.2	72.1	53.4	71.9	51.9	691
6–11	87.0	85.8	59.8	84.2	58.1	740
12–23	80.1	77.2	61.6	76.9	60.2	1,442
24–35	75.9	75.2	58.3	74.5	57.2	1,548
36–47	73.3	72.4	54.9	72.2	53.5	1,649
48–59	72.1	71.1	55.9	71.0	54.8	1,677
0–23	80.7	78.2	59.2	77.6	57.7	2,872
24–59	73.7	72.8	56.4	72.5	55.1	4,874
Sex						
Male	76.8	75.8	57.4	75.4	56.6	3,967
Female	75.8	73.8	57.4	73.3	55.5	3,779
Mother's age						
15–19	77.0	76.0	55.5	75.0	54.4	714
20–29	74.1	72.7	54.6	72.2	53.2	3,905
30–39	78.7	76.9	61.4	76.6	59.9	2,764
40–49	80.1	79.9	61.4	79.8	61.1	363
Residence						
Urban	72.1	70.8	55.0	70.4	53.9	4,026
Rural	80.8	79.3	60.0	78.7	58.4	3,720
Region						
National Capital Region	68.7	67.5	58.8	66.9	57.3	839
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.8	76.7	61.0	76.6	60.7	119
I - Ilocos	83.2	80.8	38.9	80.7	38.1	393
II - Cagayan Valley	84.3	81.1	35.8	80.7	34.6	232
III - Central Luzon	80.2	78.5	53.0	78.3	52.3	833
IVA - CALABARZON	71.9	70.2	57.7	69.8	55.7	1,127
MIMAROPA	84.2	82.4	56.4	82.0	55.0	226
V - Bicol	83.6	81.9	63.7	81.3	62.0	387
VI - Western Visayas	83.3	83.2	59.8	82.2	59.3	522
VII - Central Visayas	84.8	85.0	73.8	84.3	71.8	565
VIII - Eastern Visayas	85.2	85.4	70.5	83.5	68.3	290
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	73.5	70.4	52.3	70.4	52.0	343
X - Northern Mindanao	85.6	83.4	67.6	83.1	66.5	317
XI - Davao	79.0	75.7	51.4	75.7	49.9	441
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	73.8	73.3	62.7	73.3	62.0	394
XIII - Caraga	86.8	84.3	76.7	83.6	74.1	209
BARMM	43.7	42.9	42.8	42.6	41.4	508
Mother's education						
No education	45.8	44.2	36.8	44.2	36.8	71
Grades 1–6	74.8	72.8	55.9	72.5	54.2	1,012
Grades 7–10	76.3	75.3	58.0	74.8	56.7	3,582
Grades 11–12	84.8	83.4	60.6	81.9	59.4	330
Postsecondary	75.3	74.6	55.3	74.6	54.3	215
College	76.7	74.7	57.6	74.4	56.1	2,537
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	72.6	70.6	55.5	70.3	54.4	2,035
Second	82.0	80.5	61.9	80.0	60.4	1,618
Middle	75.5	74.4	55.0	74.1	54.3	1,601
Fourth	76.6	75.2	54.8	74.5	53.4	1,290
Highest	75.6	74.5	60.5	74.0	58.4	1,202
Total	76.3	74.8	57.4	74.4	56.1	7,746

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.2 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the last 2 years
Sex				
Male	85.4	53.7	73.7	1,434
Female	84.6	54.4	72.3	1,486
Breastfeeding counseling during ANC[2]				
Counseled	85.3	54.7	73.7	2,589
Not counseled/don't know	81.6	42.9	51.4	136
Did not receive ANC	84.4	54.1	78.1	215
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel[3]	84.4	53.8	72.7	2,635
Traditional birth attendant	89.7	56.3	73.8	251
Barangay health worker	*	*	*	8
Other	91.7	52.1	81.2	45
No one	*	*	*	3
Place of delivery				
Health facility	84.5	53.8	72.6	2,601
At home	89.2	56.5	76.1	336
Other	*	*	*	5
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	86.7	57.5	75.6	2,369
Cesarean section	78.2	39.9	62.2	573
Breastfeeding counseling during PNC[2,4]				
Counseled	86.0	55.5	74.6	2,156
Not counseled/don't know	82.9	49.3	67.8	670
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]				
Observed	86.3	56.9	75.6	1,931
Not observed/don't know	82.9	47.8	67.3	895
Residence				
Urban	81.5	50.7	70.0	1,467
Rural	88.5	57.4	76.0	1,475
Region				
National Capital Region	81.0	53.1	72.2	291
Cordillera Admin. Region	90.5	61.5	87.8	52
I - Ilocos	93.4	59.9	87.8	149
II - Cagayan Valley	84.4	60.1	79.0	103
III - Central Luzon	71.5	35.4	57.5	311
IVA - CALABARZON	78.3	36.1	67.2	424
MIMAROPA	83.8	44.4	74.3	91
V - Bicol	84.6	47.5	67.4	139
VI - Western Visayas	93.2	63.8	74.4	233
VII - Central Visayas	82.7	62.0	72.5	216
VIII - Eastern Visayas	89.9	69.0	75.8	98
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	88.8	77.4	77.5	138
X - Northern Mindanao	95.1	61.1	84.9	127
XI - Davao	93.4	76.7	80.9	150
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	89.2	53.4	75.9	155
XIII - Caraga	92.1	68.3	75.7	77
BARMM	89.2	52.7	73.5	188
Mother's education				
No education	(80.3)	(58.2)	(73.1)	30
Grades 1–6	90.6	63.5	80.2	334
Grades 7–10	85.4	54.1	75.1	1,330
Grades 11–12	88.1	56.2	76.9	196
Postsecondary	72.1	40.7	66.4	58
College	82.9	51.2	67.4	995
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	91.2	63.3	79.6	817
Second	85.3	57.7	74.7	558
Middle	85.3	54.4	75.7	640
Fourth	83.6	47.1	70.7	463
Highest	74.8	40.2	57.9	464
Total	85.0	54.1	73.0	2,942

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. 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.
ANC = Antenatal care
PNC = Postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, nurse, or midwife
[4] Women were asked about counseling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breastfeeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	53.5	26.4	180	na	na	41.0	185
2–3	47.3	22.4	219	na	na	39.5	222
4–5	27.3	17.8	271	na	na	54.2	283
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	57.0	740
12–15	na	na	na	69.3	424	54.7	424
16–19	na	na	na	54.8	521	65.9	521
20–23	na	na	na	49.2	496	65.1	496
Sex							
Male	36.9	22.0	335	55.6	718	57.6	1,415
Female	44.9	21.2	335	58.6	724	56.4	1,458
Residence							
Urban	37.2	21.6	338	51.2	712	62.0	1,423
Rural	44.6	21.7	332	62.9	730	52.1	1,450
Region							
National Capital Region	(27.7)	(19.2)	46	59.4	153	56.3	286
Cordillera Admin. Region	61.0	9.8	17	66.7	24	37.8	51
I - Ilocos	(30.7)	(12.9)	43	44.2	65	66.9	149
II - Cagayan Valley	(59.0)	(19.2)	20	57.0	54	45.0	103
III - Central Luzon	(32.0)	(16.2)	53	55.0	160	63.3	305
IVA - CALABARZON	(46.7)	(25.7)	117	43.2	173	67.1	401
MIMAROPA	(43.3)	(25.1)	24	65.0	41	48.5	89
V - Bicol	(37.3)	(27.2)	35	62.2	71	57.2	138
VI - Western Visayas	(31.1)	(34.6)	54	49.8	118	68.7	228
VII - Central Visayas	(37.4)	(24.5)	41	55.4	111	56.5	210
VIII - Eastern Visayas	(45.0)	(29.1)	19	66.2	50	56.3	96
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(54.7)	(15.4)	35	62.0	69	49.2	136
X - Northern Mindanao	47.5	19.3	31	65.2	67	58.6	126
XI - Davao	(48.7)	(17.5)	37	57.7	77	48.3	148
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	(56.2)	(24.8)	35	67.4	73	48.3	148
XIII - Caraga	(40.8)	(8.8)	19	58.3	39	55.0	76
BARMM	24.0	19.2	43	69.7	98	39.5	184
Mother's education							
No education	*	*	7	(57.8)	16	(27.6)	28
Grades 1–6	44.5	24.3	58	77.1	176	38.5	323
Grades 7–10	45.2	15.5	313	59.2	630	50.9	1,294
Grades 11–12	28.7	43.6	58	49.2	73	69.6	193
Postsecondary	*	*	12	(32.0)	26	50.9	58
College	35.6	24.6	222	50.2	520	69.9	977
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	52.5	15.8	166	69.3	432	41.3	796
Second	39.1	20.4	146	57.0	263	54.6	543
Middle	38.5	26.1	142	57.9	298	60.3	621
Fourth	31.7	16.9	120	50.1	202	64.8	457
Highest	38.6	33.1	96	40.8	246	74.9	456
Total	40.9	21.6	670	57.1	1,442	57.0	2,872

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). 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.
na = not applicable
[1] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or fresh, packaged, or powdered animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.4 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	53.5	7.2	1.0	25.3	1.2	10.5	1.3	100.0	180
2–3	47.3	6.2	2.7	18.7	4.8	19.0	1.3	100.0	219
4–5	27.3	11.7	0.9	13.7	14.4	31.2	0.7	100.0	271
0–5	40.9	8.7	1.5	18.4	7.7	21.7	1.1	100.0	670

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semisolid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavored drinks, chocolate-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, soy milk, nut milk, and other liquids.
[2] Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.3 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.
[3] Solid, semisolid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.5 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula[1]	Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk		Yogurt drinks		Fresh fruit juice or fruit-flavored drinks[2]	Soft drinks or energy drinks[3]	Tea, coffee, and herbal drinks		Clear broth and clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/ flavored	Any	Sweet/ flavored			Any	Sweet/ flavored		Any	Sweet/ flavored[4]	
							BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN							
0–1	14.4	22.8	7.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	161
2–3	22.2	19.8	10.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.2	0.0	177
4–5	43.3	23.8	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.1	0.0	186
6–8	90.8	19.2	15.5	3.8	3.7	2.6	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.3	41.0	4.9	0.0	274
9–11	97.7	24.3	11.7	4.2	10.5	1.4	4.1	4.4	1.9	0.2	60.8	6.7	0.4	223
12–17	97.3	21.0	28.1	10.3	16.3	9.6	18.1	10.5	4.3	2.5	58.1	8.6	0.4	426
18–23	97.9	18.0	38.0	12.0	18.9	15.4	19.8	13.9	9.3	7.1	61.5	15.1	0.0	376
0–5	27.3	22.2	7.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.0	525
6–11	93.9	21.5	13.8	4.0	6.7	2.1	4.8	2.8	1.4	0.3	49.9	5.7	0.2	497
12–23	97.6	19.6	32.7	11.1	17.5	12.3	18.9	12.1	6.7	4.7	59.7	11.7	0.2	802
6–23	96.1	20.3	25.5	8.4	13.4	8.4	13.5	8.5	4.6	3.0	55.9	9.4	0.2	1,299
Total	76.3	20.8	20.2	6.6	9.6	6.0	9.9	6.1	3.3	2.1	40.6	7.3	0.1	1,824
							NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN							
0–1	(32.3)	(52.7)	(19.8)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	19
2–3	(29.6)	(90.1)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
4–5	65.2	90.8	10.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	85
6–8	86.5	78.2	23.3	7.0	1.9	1.9	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	39.0	2.9	0.0	119
9–11	97.0	73.4	34.3	10.4	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.4	0.1	0.0	57.1	3.9	1.7	108
12–17	97.7	57.6	47.3	13.2	17.3	11.5	16.2	11.1	2.5	1.2	56.5	9.7	0.3	212
18–23	99.5	54.9	57.6	15.1	24.5	13.9	25.0	15.6	4.0	1.0	61.1	7.6	0.7	322
0–5	50.7	85.6	11.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.1	145
6–11	91.5	75.9	28.5	8.7	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	3.4	0.8	227
12–23	98.8	56.0	53.5	14.3	21.7	12.9	21.5	13.8	3.4	1.1	59.3	8.4	0.6	535
6–23	96.6	61.9	46.1	12.6	16.4	10.3	16.5	10.9	2.4	0.8	55.8	6.9	0.6	762
Total	89.3	65.7	40.5	11.3	13.8	8.6	13.8	9.1	2.0	0.7	47.2	5.9	0.5	907

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Infant formula includes S26, Nan, and Promil.
[2] Fresh fruit juice or fruit-flavored drinks such as Zesto or C2
[3] Soft drinks such as Coke, Sprite, or Royal Tru or energy drinks such as Red Bull or Gatorade
[4] Includes sweetened condensed milk, bubble tea, chocolate-flavored drinks, sago at gulaman, and other sweet/flavored liquids

Table 11.6 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age in months	Foods made from grains[1]	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds[3]	Cheese and yogurt[4]	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[5]	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[6]	Other fruits and vegetables[7]	Sweet foods[8]	Fried and salty foods[9]	Other solid, semisolid, and soft food	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
					Solid or semisolid foods							
					BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN							
0–1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	161
2–3	5.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	4.7	0.7	4.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	177
4–5	10.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.9	4.9	5.2	0.9	0.0	4.9	186
6–8	56.7	21.7	3.9	0.1	11.6	20.3	43.9	21.8	20.0	1.3	11.3	274
9–11	81.5	28.3	9.0	3.5	38.9	32.6	55.4	40.1	34.0	9.4	13.5	223
12–17	89.3	29.6	8.0	5.6	58.4	49.1	69.1	59.4	52.0	10.6	7.3	426
18–23	90.8	26.3	14.0	8.9	68.0	58.8	63.2	55.4	56.9	20.8	9.3	376
0–5	5.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.9	3.2	2.8	0.3	0.0	1.9	525
6–11	67.8	24.7	6.2	1.6	23.8	25.8	49.1	30.0	26.3	4.9	12.3	497
12–23	90.0	28.1	10.8	7.1	62.9	53.6	66.3	57.5	54.3	15.4	8.3	802
6–23	81.5	26.8	9.0	5.0	48.0	43.0	59.7	47.0	43.6	11.4	9.8	1,299
Total	59.7	19.5	6.6	3.6	34.7	30.9	43.5	34.3	31.1	8.1	7.5	1,824
					NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN							
0–1	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(4.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
2–3	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
4–5	7.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.2	4.9	3.9	0.2	0.0	85
6–8	45.2	22.2	5.8	0.5	12.1	16.2	33.2	27.4	15.1	1.3	16.4	119
9–11	76.8	32.2	2.2	6.0	35.8	41.4	54.9	28.2	22.6	6.4	15.2	108
12–17	86.8	37.3	11.8	9.1	53.8	54.3	70.6	63.8	43.2	21.6	8.5	212
18–23	90.0	32.8	13.0	15.0	72.4	54.0	72.6	58.4	52.9	15.0	7.8	322
0–5	5.2	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.8	5.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	145
6–11	60.3	26.9	4.1	3.1	23.4	28.2	43.5	27.8	18.7	3.7	15.8	227
12–23	88.7	34.6	12.5	12.7	65.0	54.1	71.8	60.5	49.1	17.6	8.1	535
6–23	80.2	32.3	10.0	9.8	52.6	46.4	63.4	50.8	40.0	13.5	10.4	762
Total	68.2	27.9	8.4	8.3	44.2	39.0	54.0	43.5	34.0	11.3	8.7	907

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes am, rice, bread, pancit, macaroni, spaghetti, misua, and corn grits
[2] Includes potatoes, cassava, ube, yam, taro root, white camote, and plantain
[3] Includes tofu, taho, beans, mung beans, cowpeas, peanuts, peanut butter, cashews, watermelon seeds, squash seeds, and jackfruit seeds
[4] Includes keso, kesong put, and yogurt
[5] Includes liver, kidney, heart, dinuguan, gizzard, sausages, hot dogs, longganisa, chorizo, canned meats, tocino or tapa, and other meat such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, fish, sardines, daing or tuyo, dilis, smoked fish, and seafood
[6] Includes carrots, squash, orange camote, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, orange-colored melon, chiesa, moringa leaves, Chinese cabbage, camote leaves, water spinach, sayote leaves, yam leaves, and bitter gourd leaves
[7] Includes banana, watermelon, guava, aratiles, dalandan, tomatoes, bitter gourd, string beans, cabbage, and eggplant
[8] Includes cookies, sweet breads, ensaymada, kakanin or biko, candy, ice cream or sorbets, or halo-halo
[9] Includes potato chips, corn chips, cornick, chichacorn, french fries, fishball, kropek, and instant noodles

Table 11.7 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			Number of all children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]		Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]		Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	
Age in months													
6–11	27.5	64.8	21.2	497	82.6	19.1	69.0	16.1	227	24.9	66.1	19.6	724
6–8	14.7	64.3	12.7	274	85.0	8.7	65.9	7.7	119	12.9	64.8	11.2	393
9–11	43.3	65.4	31.6	223	80.1	30.6	72.4	25.4	108	39.1	67.7	29.6	332
12–17	63.0	63.1	44.1	426	93.5	49.3	90.5	45.7	212	58.4	72.3	44.6	638
18–23	65.7	74.2	49.6	376	91.4	53.6	93.1	48.3	322	60.1	82.9	49.0	699
Sex													
Male	47.5	67.8	35.8	635	86.8	43.6	83.7	38.0	379	46.1	73.7	36.6	1,014
Female	52.7	66.2	38.0	665	91.8	40.7	86.7	38.0	383	48.4	73.7	38.0	1,048
Residence													
Urban	53.8	67.7	39.6	584	91.6	42.8	88.8	38.4	427	49.1	76.7	39.1	1,011
Rural	47.3	66.3	34.7	716	86.4	41.3	80.6	37.4	335	45.4	70.9	35.6	1,050
Region													
National Capital Region	40.5	58.6	27.0	148	94.1	46.2	87.6	46.2	72	42.4	68.1	33.3	220
Cordillera Admin. Region	55.9	70.3	40.7	23	(80.3)	(64.9)	(76.3)	(60.0)	8	58.3	71.8	45.7	32
I - Ilocos	(51.9)	(61.0)	(31.7)	48	(89.7)	(36.5)	(76.2)	(34.6)	54	43.7	69.0	33.2	102
II - Cagayan Valley	61.6	76.7	46.8	54	*	*	*	*	25	60.9	82.4	50.7	79
III - Central Luzon	69.8	74.3	59.9	144	92.6	44.5	91.8	41.1	94	59.8	81.2	52.4	238
IVA - CALABARZON	47.5	62.8	31.6	141	(85.0)	(39.9)	(82.5)	(31.7)	130	43.9	72.2	31.7	271
MIMAROPA	54.8	66.7	41.5	43	(86.2)	(42.7)	(81.6)	(41.0)	17	51.3	71.0	41.3	60
V - Bicol	51.2	61.4	34.9	63	(81.4)	(36.1)	(76.2)	(36.1)	29	46.4	66.0	35.3	93
VI - Western Visayas	34.9	39.2	15.8	93	92.9	26.3	81.7	24.0	73	31.1	57.9	19.4	166
VII - Central Visayas	51.1	78.3	37.8	98	(87.0)	(54.5)	(89.6)	(44.3)	61	52.4	82.6	40.3	158
VIII - Eastern Visayas	36.9	58.1	26.5	50	93.3	42.4	95.4	39.2	19	38.4	68.5	30.0	69
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	53.4	79.8	37.9	65	(81.6)	(55.1)	(82.4)	(41.0)	26	53.9	80.6	38.8	92
X - Northern Mindanao	68.4	76.1	51.8	59	92.1	45.9	90.3	45.9	28	61.1	80.7	49.9	87
XI - Davao	48.9	69.3	41.4	59	(97.8)	(41.1)	(91.7)	(41.1)	39	45.9	78.2	41.3	98
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	48.0	75.9	41.6	81	(95.7)	(56.3)	(89.7)	(52.0)	31	50.3	79.7	44.5	111
XIII - Caraga	66.1	69.4	51.7	33	72.8	41.4	79.4	32.8	24	55.7	73.7	43.7	57
BARMM	33.5	71.2	24.5	98	90.1	17.5	75.2	16.3	32	29.5	72.2	22.5	130
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	5	(25.9)	(74.3)	(19.1)	18
Grades 1–6	41.8	75.5	32.3	212	88.6	39.4	76.6	31.2	37	41.5	75.7	32.1	248
Grades 7–10	47.5	65.5	36.6	604	87.7	43.4	83.8	38.7	309	46.1	71.7	37.3	913
Grades 11–12	58.7	76.6	45.9	69	89.3	25.2	86.0	22.5	57	43.6	80.9	35.3	126
Postsecondary	(43.1)	(68.5)	(32.2)	19	*	*	*	*	19	(40.1)	(79.5)	(34.6)	38
College	58.4	62.7	38.9	382	90.3	45.0	86.9	41.3	335	52.2	74.0	40.0	717

Continued...

Table 11.7—Continued

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			Number of all children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]		Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]		Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	43.6	69.8	34.7	445	85.1	38.3	79.4	33.2	144	42.3	72.1	34.3	589
Second	50.6	65.3	36.4	247	92.8	47.6	91.2	45.7	120	49.6	73.7	39.4	367
Middle	54.5	67.1	38.9	271	87.3	44.4	81.1	38.2	170	50.6	72.5	38.6	441
Fourth	52.8	63.3	35.7	183	88.7	47.6	85.6	42.1	140	50.5	73.0	38.5	323
Highest	58.0	65.6	42.0	154	92.8	35.5	89.3	33.5	188	45.6	78.7	37.3	342
Total	50.2	67.0	36.9	1,299	89.3	42.1	85.2	38.0	762	47.2	73.7	37.3	2,061

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] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.

[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

[6] For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Eggs and/or flesh food[1] | Unhealthy feeding practices: | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |
		Sweet beverage[2]	Unhealthy food[3]	Zero vegetable or fruit[4]	
Age in months					
6–11	36.4	14.1	25.4	42.1	724
6–8	24.3	12.0	19.1	48.6	393
9–11	50.7	16.6	32.8	34.4	332
12–17	72.0	39.5	54.0	17.9	638
18–23	81.0	51.3	59.2	20.8	699
Sex					
Male	60.3	36.1	46.4	29.4	1,014
Female	64.7	33.1	45.0	25.5	1,048
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	60.5	32.3	46.7	28.0	1,299
Not breastfeeding	66.0	38.5	44.0	26.3	762
Residence					
Urban	62.9	33.7	47.1	24.3	1,011
Rural	62.2	35.4	44.4	30.4	1,050
Region					
National Capital Region	46.3	24.1	35.5	31.2	220
Cordillera Admin. Region	67.6	27.7	41.0	17.6	32
I - Ilocos	53.6	40.8	42.0	34.5	102
II - Cagayan Valley	76.5	40.2	47.1	20.7	79
III - Central Luzon	78.5	37.0	62.1	25.4	238
IVA - CALABARZON	58.3	26.0	41.3	23.8	271
MIMAROPA	66.0	32.8	40.7	28.1	60
V - Bicol	64.6	28.9	50.7	27.2	93
VI - Western Visayas	55.7	28.9	30.5	35.8	166
VII - Central Visayas	57.7	48.3	54.8	19.1	158
VIII - Eastern Visayas	65.7	39.7	47.8	32.7	69
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	76.1	48.8	58.7	31.4	92
X - Northern Mindanao	69.6	40.3	46.8	19.6	87
XI - Davao	65.7	46.2	55.1	29.3	98
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	67.3	34.2	40.7	26.0	111
XIII - Caraga	72.1	37.4	72.2	21.2	57
BARMM	52.0	28.4	27.3	34.2	130
Mother's education					
No education	(52.3)	(17.7)	(49.4)	(42.1)	18
Grades 1–6	60.7	35.1	43.3	32.1	248
Grades 7–10	63.5	34.4	48.4	31.0	913
Grades 11–12	66.9	39.1	46.3	30.7	126
Postsecondary	(59.9)	(9.7)	(47.7)	(11.5)	38
College	61.6	35.6	42.9	21.0	717
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	64.0	38.4	46.1	31.2	589
Second	61.1	34.2	48.9	31.6	367
Middle	66.3	37.4	50.7	24.6	441
Fourth	65.1	33.4	45.0	23.5	323
Highest	54.4	25.9	35.9	23.6	342
Total	62.5	34.6	45.7	27.4	2,061

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Eggs and/or flesh food include meat, fish, poultry, organ meats, and eggs.
[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavored milk, sweet/flavored yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, sweetened condensed milk, bubble tea, chocolate-flavored drinks, sago at gulaman, sodas, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as cookies, sweet breads, ensaymada, kakanin or biko, candy, ice cream or sorbetes, and halo-halo and fried and salty foods such as potato chips, corn chips, cornick, chichacorn, french fries, fishball, kropek, and instant noodles.
[4] Vegetables or fruits include moringa leaves, Chinese cabbage, camote leaves, water spinach, sayote leaves, yam leaves, bitter gourd leaves, carrots, squash, orange camote, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, orange-colored melon, chiesa, and other fruits and vegetables such as banana, watermelon, guava, aratiles, dalandan, tomatoes, bitter gourd, string beans, cabbage, and eggplant.

Table 11.9 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Philippines NDHS 2022

#	IYCF Abbrev.	Table number	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Percentage / Number
1	EvBF	11.2	Ever breastfed	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed[1] Number of children born in the last 2 years	85.0 2,942
2	EIBF	11.2	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth[1] Number of children born in the last 2 years	54.1 2,942
3	EBF2D	11.2	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth[1] Number of children born in the last 2 years	73.0 2,942
4	EBF	11.3	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	40.9 670
5	MixMF	11.3	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	21.6 670
6	CBF	11.3	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day Number of children age 12–23 months	57.1 1,442
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother	79.8 393
8	MDD	11.7	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	47.2 2,061
9	MMF	11.7	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	73.7 2,061
10	MMFF	11.7	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed	89.3 762
11	MAD	11.7	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	37.3 2,061
12	EFF	11.8	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	62.5 2,061
13	SWB	11.8	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	34.6 2,061
14	UFC	11.8	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	45.7 2,061
15	ZVF	11.8	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	27.4 2,061
16	BoF	11.3	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day Number of children age 0–23 months	57.0 2,872

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding counseling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Counseled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	40.1	724
12–23	43.1	1,337
Child's sex		
Male	40.8	1,014
Female	43.1	1,048
Age		
15–19	37.0	101
20–29	40.1	978
30–39	43.1	821
40–49	51.0	161
Residence		
Urban	40.9	1,011
Rural	43.1	1,050
Region		
National Capital Region	34.6	220
Cordillera Admin. Region	48.8	32
I - Ilocos	35.1	102
II - Cagayan Valley	39.1	79
III - Central Luzon	31.5	238
IVA - CALABARZON	47.9	271
MIMAROPA	39.4	60
V - Bicol	44.3	93
VI - Western Visayas	43.1	166
VII - Central Visayas	60.5	158
VIII - Eastern Visayas	49.3	69
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	34.2	92
X - Northern Mindanao	59.8	87
XI - Davao	50.0	98
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	38.3	111
XIII - Caraga	53.1	57
BARMM	24.6	130
Education		
No education	(29.1)	18
Grades 1–6	35.3	248
Grades 7–10	44.3	913
Grades 11–12	36.6	126
Postsecondary	(43.8)	38
College	42.7	717
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	39.8	589
Second	48.1	367
Middle	37.3	441
Fourth	41.2	323
Highest	46.0	342
Total	42.0	2,061

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

Table 11.11 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children age 6–59 months: | | | | | Among children age 12–59 months: | |
	Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months[1]	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months[1,2]	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months[1,3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[4]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[1,5]	Number of children
Age in months							
6–8	52.1	30.8	58.3	59.8	401	na	na
9–11	59.6	45.3	66.7	77.1	339	na	na
12–17	68.2	46.2	73.0	80.6	664	22.9	664
18–23	66.4	46.5	72.9	77.5	777	38.3	777
24–35	71.5	50.2	76.2	79.9	1,548	52.4	1,548
36–47	69.3	48.5	74.3	82.6	1,649	56.7	1,649
48–59	68.9	51.7	74.4	80.0	1,677	58.4	1,677
6–23	63.2	43.3	69.3	75.1	2,182	31.2	1,442
24–59	69.9	50.2	74.9	80.8	4,874	55.9	4,874
Sex							
Male	68.3	48.4	73.4	79.5	3,624	50.8	3,271
Female	67.3	47.7	73.0	78.6	3,431	49.7	3,045
Breastfeeding status[6]							
Breastfeeding	65.2	45.4	70.5	77.2	1,872	40.2	1,365
Not breastfeeding	68.3	47.4	73.9	77.0	1,930	44.8	1,696
Mother's age							
15–19	64.1	34.9	65.9	63.8	174	39.2	115
20–29	67.3	47.5	72.4	78.1	3,046	49.5	2,661
30–39	68.4	48.5	73.8	80.0	2,985	50.4	2,730
40–49	68.3	51.0	75.0	82.4	851	53.8	809
Residence							
Urban	68.1	48.5	73.3	78.2	3,674	41.0	3,315
Rural	67.5	47.6	73.1	80.0	3,381	60.5	3,000
Region							
National Capital Region	62.7	35.0	68.1	74.5	793	22.3	706
Cordillera Admin. Region	63.3	57.7	73.8	80.8	101	71.7	91
I - Ilocos	66.9	66.7	80.5	91.7	350	55.0	310
II - Cagayan Valley	73.1	68.1	82.1	79.6	212	62.0	183
III - Central Luzon	70.9	54.6	78.3	83.7	778	37.1	688
IVA - CALABARZON	75.5	58.2	80.5	80.7	1,005	37.9	899
MIMAROPA	55.2	38.6	60.0	73.4	202	64.2	178
V - Bicol	66.1	44.7	71.6	81.6	352	62.9	321
VI - Western Visayas	74.6	36.7	76.8	77.9	468	55.4	411
VII - Central Visayas	73.0	56.4	75.4	80.6	521	61.0	467
VIII - Eastern Visayas	74.7	64.7	83.1	85.3	268	69.4	244
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	58.8	24.7	59.8	69.2	307	63.1	277
X - Northern Mindanao	76.9	51.3	81.3	87.4	286	65.7	257
XI - Davao	71.6	28.3	73.5	83.0	396	78.5	370
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	54.7	48.6	63.7	73.7	359	60.8	319
XIII - Caraga	75.1	60.7	80.1	86.2	191	75.9	171
BARMM	48.8	35.9	50.7	61.2	465	27.1	421
Mother's education							
No education	43.1	32.5	43.1	51.8	64	44.0	59
Grades 1–6	58.2	42.1	62.5	73.8	954	56.7	864
Grades 7–10	68.1	47.5	73.5	80.8	3,257	52.6	2,918
Grades 11–12	70.9	44.2	73.7	78.3	269	40.6	211
Postsecondary	71.6	56.5	77.3	89.7	203	50.3	183
College	71.3	51.4	77.6	78.7	2,308	45.5	2,080
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.2	40.1	63.5	73.2	1,866	57.2	1,670
Second	69.1	48.1	74.6	84.5	1,471	61.7	1,339
Middle	69.4	51.2	75.3	79.2	1,443	45.9	1,278
Fourth	74.4	51.3	79.3	83.9	1,169	42.6	1,035
Highest	73.4	53.8	78.3	76.4	1,106	36.8	993
Total	67.8	48.0	73.2	79.1	7,055	50.3	6,315

na = not applicable
[1] Based on mother's recall
[2] Local multiple micronutrient powders include Nutri Foods and Vita Meena.
[3] Iron-containing supplements include tablets, syrup, and micronutrient powders.
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[6] Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains[1]	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products[5]	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[6]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[7]	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[8]	Other vegetables[9]	Other fruits[10]	Any sweet foods[11]	Fried and salty foods[12]	Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened beverages[13]	Number of women
Age																	
15–19	99.1	31.0	11.4	15.7	34.5	95.5	56.6	50.0	50.2	58.7	49.8	61.1	45.5	29.3	56.7	50.6	5,531
20–29	99.3	34.1	11.8	15.9	36.5	95.2	60.3	54.1	54.6	64.2	54.4	60.3	40.9	26.4	53.0	60.9	8,581
30–39	98.9	35.8	13.5	17.6	39.9	95.6	64.8	61.8	59.7	69.1	61.9	56.7	34.2	23.0	49.0	65.0	7,147
40–49	99.1	38.3	14.4	18.8	37.2	96.2	64.5	63.3	61.6	71.1	63.1	52.7	32.0	22.1	48.8	71.1	6,562
Maternity status																	
Pregnant	99.7	30.0	13.2	14.1	54.5	92.6	64.2	65.0	60.2	70.0	63.1	60.0	30.2	24.3	34.3	44.5	874
Not pregnant[14]	99.1	35.1	12.8	17.1	36.6	95.7	61.6	57.2	56.6	65.8	57.3	57.7	38.2	25.1	52.3	62.9	26,947
Residence																	
Urban	99.1	37.5	13.8	17.6	38.0	95.9	63.6	55.0	57.4	65.5	57.5	58.6	40.7	25.4	54.7	62.9	15,579
Rural	99.1	31.6	11.5	16.2	36.0	95.1	59.3	60.5	55.8	66.6	57.4	56.6	34.6	24.6	48.0	61.6	12,242
Region																	
National Capital Region	99.2	35.8	11.8	12.4	31.9	96.0	58.3	46.6	48.8	58.5	54.0	45.7	35.3	21.4	50.8	63.6	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	99.4	40.1	13.1	19.5	50.6	92.0	60.5	58.5	63.0	65.6	65.2	54.0	34.6	22.3	40.2	49.0	438
I - Ilocos	99.1	27.7	10.2	14.7	29.8	96.4	55.5	59.1	46.8	74.6	55.7	55.8	40.6	27.0	59.9	66.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	98.7	29.0	15.9	11.9	27.3	90.9	55.0	62.2	51.3	62.7	55.7	53.7	30.7	27.2	53.2	68.3	833
III - Central Luzon	97.8	38.3	19.7	20.4	38.7	96.4	69.1	48.7	59.5	68.0	59.5	60.9	50.2	31.9	55.6	67.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	99.5	44.7	20.6	26.9	42.5	95.7	65.7	49.6	64.1	67.6	59.5	60.3	45.5	31.5	47.5	63.0	4,215
MIMAROPA	99.5	25.8	12.2	18.8	41.2	95.0	53.9	58.1	58.9	64.9	55.7	52.4	33.3	22.8	37.6	64.6	715
V - Bicol	99.5	37.0	10.7	17.3	41.1	95.9	59.9	55.0	45.1	63.1	55.3	59.9	36.4	24.0	35.0	66.9	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	99.5	26.1	10.2	12.0	30.7	96.4	52.5	59.9	56.0	55.7	47.4	49.7	32.3	19.0	61.3	54.5	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	98.8	38.3	13.6	22.1	40.2	97.6	65.1	78.0	71.9	72.5	68.5	81.2	37.3	33.4	63.8	59.9	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	99.1	32.5	5.2	15.9	40.7	97.5	56.7	53.6	46.6	64.9	46.3	63.2	37.9	18.8	47.5	69.6	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	99.5	24.7	7.8	15.8	41.4	96.8	63.1	69.0	57.7	66.2	60.7	72.0	38.5	21.8	56.5	66.3	970
X - Northern Mindanao	99.5	34.2	7.2	16.0	38.4	94.9	69.2	78.2	59.9	66.9	61.9	65.2	31.9	23.6	55.9	60.6	1,035
XI - Davao	99.3	35.0	8.5	8.8	44.0	95.6	63.7	72.0	58.7	66.8	57.3	63.1	29.7	15.3	51.8	62.1	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	99.6	31.8	12.0	16.2	41.2	94.4	67.5	73.9	70.7	76.4	67.1	55.0	34.2	20.7	60.2	47.3	1,175
XIII - Caraga	99.0	27.5	6.4	12.7	45.6	96.5	66.2	64.0	53.7	67.0	67.8	71.3	30.9	21.6	53.6	55.4	636
BARMM	99.3	27.2	1.5	8.6	16.0	88.7	54.4	42.1	43.1	71.2	46.9	28.0	29.7	20.4	32.2	55.6	1,156
Education																	
No education	99.8	35.3	3.8	3.9	20.1	85.2	53.6	57.6	51.2	60.3	59.6	37.6	24.5	14.8	28.2	66.3	197
Grades 1–6	99.4	30.0	11.0	11.8	30.0	93.0	59.9	65.5	56.8	69.4	56.9	49.7	31.0	18.1	39.8	70.6	2,538
Grades 7–10	99.2	33.2	13.4	16.8	35.9	95.0	61.7	59.0	55.7	66.0	56.6	55.2	37.6	25.1	51.8	62.4	11,954
Grades 11–12	99.1	31.3	12.1	15.7	37.3	95.4	57.1	49.7	51.1	59.2	48.9	61.8	43.0	27.6	57.5	52.3	2,751
Postsecondary	97.1	38.3	12.5	14.0	39.7	95.7	66.2	60.3	60.8	67.8	66.4	60.4	29.5	25.1	46.5	66.5	625
College	99.1	39.0	12.8	19.3	40.6	97.1	63.4	55.3	59.2	66.9	60.5	62.0	39.7	26.4	53.9	62.5	9,755

Continued...

Table 11.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains[1]	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains[2]	Beans, peas, lentils[3]	Nuts and seeds[4]	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products[5]	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats[6]	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables[7]	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables[8]	Other vegetables[9]	Other fruits[10]	Any sweet foods[11]	Fried and salty foods[12]	Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened beverages[13]	Number of women
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	99.4	28.6	7.6	10.6	29.3	92.3	55.4	64.2	50.2	66.4	52.9	50.6	29.8	18.0	40.6	63.7	4,595
Second	98.9	29.5	12.3	15.2	34.7	94.6	61.5	62.7	55.8	66.6	58.1	57.0	35.2	22.2	52.3	63.4	5,219
Middle	99.3	34.2	13.9	14.9	35.0	94.9	61.5	56.8	56.2	66.0	56.3	56.1	37.6	25.3	53.4	59.8	5,666
Fourth	99.1	36.5	14.1	18.6	37.6	97.2	62.3	51.8	57.7	63.6	56.9	57.6	41.1	28.0	55.6	60.4	6,048
Highest	98.9	43.1	14.6	23.4	46.3	97.8	66.1	54.0	61.6	67.4	62.0	65.2	43.7	29.6	54.2	64.4	6,292
Total	99.1	34.9	12.8	17.0	37.1	95.6	61.7	57.4	56.7	66.0	57.5	57.7	38.0	25.1	51.7	62.3	27,821

[1] Includes am, rice, bread, pancit, macaroni, spaghetti, misua, and corn grits
[2] Includes potatoes, cassava, ube, yam, taro root, white camote, and plantain
[3] Includes tofu, taho, beans, mung beans, and cowpeas
[4] Includes peanuts, peanut butter, cashews, watermelon seeds, squash seeds, and jackfruit seeds
[5] Milk from animals, milk powder such as Nido or Bear brand, yogurt, keso, or kesong puti
[6] Includes liver, kidney, heart, dinuguan, gizzard, sausages, hot dogs, longganisa, chorizo, canned meats, tocino or tapa, and other meats such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, fish, sardines, daing or tuyo, dilis, smoked fish, and seafood
[7] Includes moringa leaves, Chinese cabbage, camote leaves, water spinach, sayote leaves, yam leaves, and bitter gourd leaves
[8] Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, camote, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, orange-colored melon, and chiesa
[9] Includes tomatoes, bitter gourd, string beans, cabbage, and eggplant
[10] Includes banana, watermelon, guava, aratiles, and dalandan
[11] Includes cookies, sweet breads, ensaymada, kakanin or biko, candy, ice cream or sorbetes, and halo-halo
[12] Includes potato chips, corn chips, cornick, chichacorn, french fries, fishball, kropek, and instant noodles
[13] Includes sweetened tea, bubble tea, sweetened coffee, 3-in-1, chocolate-flavored drinks, and sago at gulaman
[14] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.13 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	61.2	83.1	73.7	5,531
20–29	69.1	84.2	71.8	8,581
30–39	75.3	84.2	66.5	7,147
40–49	76.2	86.1	62.4	6,562
Maternity status				
Pregnant	77.1	69.3	67.9	874
Not pregnant[4]	70.6	84.9	68.6	26,947
Residence				
Urban	71.3	85.5	69.7	15,579
Rural	70.1	83.0	67.2	12,242
Region				
National Capital Region	63.8	86.2	59.4	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	77.1	73.7	63.6	438
I - Ilocos	68.9	89.9	70.0	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	65.7	89.3	61.8	833
III - Central Luzon	73.8	88.1	74.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	75.1	81.9	72.4	4,215
MIMAROPA	68.8	80.7	63.2	715
V - Bicol	65.7	83.8	69.3	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	63.5	85.6	60.2	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	82.8	86.1	85.1	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	60.5	85.3	70.5	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	74.8	85.9	80.5	970
X - Northern Mindanao	81.1	86.1	73.4	1,035
XI - Davao	75.9	83.4	70.1	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	81.8	82.0	66.0	1,175
XIII - Caraga	76.6	80.2	78.1	636
BARMM	50.7	71.2	43.6	1,156
Education				
No education	59.1	76.9	48.0	197
Grades 1–6	70.0	82.3	60.4	2,538
Grades 7–10	69.3	84.7	66.5	11,954
Grades 11–12	63.1	83.7	74.0	2,751
Postsecondary	78.1	83.7	68.2	625
College	74.7	85.0	72.2	9,755
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	63.3	80.4	60.7	4,595
Second	70.9	85.0	67.8	5,219
Middle	70.0	84.5	66.8	5,666
Fourth	71.0	85.5	70.0	6,048
Highest	76.7	85.7	75.2	6,292
Total	70.8	84.4	68.6	27,821

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits
[2] Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, bubble tea, 3-in-1, chocolate-flavored drinks, sago at gulaman, and other sweetened liquids.
[3] Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cookies, sweet breads, ensaymada, kakanin or biko, candy, ice cream or sorbetes, and halo-halo and fried and salty foods such as potato chips, corn chips, cornick, chichacorn, french fries, fishball, kropek, and instant noodles.
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION AND FINANCING 12

Key Findings

- **Health insurance coverage:** 72% of the household population has some form of health insurance coverage. Seventy percent of the household population is covered by PhilHealth insurance.

- **Health care treatment:** 3% of household members visited a health facility for advice or treatment in the 30 days prior to the survey. Among these individuals, 44% visited a public medical facility and 55% consulted a private medical facility.

- **Hospital care:** 2% of household members were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- **Cost of treatment:** Among individuals who were confined in a facility, the average cost of treatment was PhP 46,640.

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 2022 NDHS 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 usual (de jure) 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 travel 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 usual 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 paid. In addition, information was gathered on the health status of household members and on knowledge and use of health programs.

12.1 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). Likewise, the passage of the Universal Health Act in 2019 broadened the collection base of PhilHealth, as the law grants immediate eligibility to every Filipino, and pushed for increased NHIP premium contributions across the membership. 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.

12.1.1 Health Insurance Coverage

The 2022 NDHS results show that 72% of the population[1] has some form of health insurance coverage (**Table 12.1**). PhilHealth is by far the most common form of health insurance, covering 70% of the population. The next most common form of health insurance is the Social Security System (SSS) (35%). The Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and private insurance each cover 4% of the population. Both the SSS and GSIS provide social security benefits such as life insurance benefits, separation or retirement benefits, and disability benefits. The main difference is that the GSIS covers government workers only, whereas the SSS caters to individuals who are not government employees, who are self-employed, or who are not working.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of the household population covered by health insurance ranges from a low of 42% in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to a high of 81% in Davao Region.

- The percentage of the population covered by health insurance increases with increasing household wealth, from 59% in the lowest wealth quintile to 86% in the highest wealth quintile.

- Health insurance coverage increases with age, from 64% among children age 0–4 to 88% among adults age 60 and older.
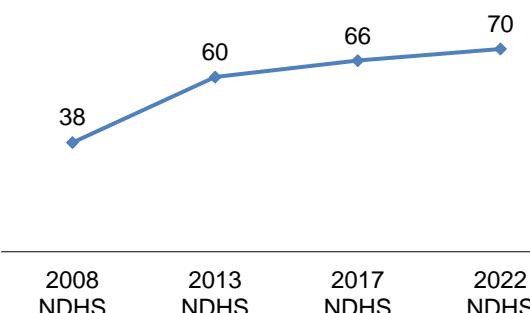
12.1.2 PhilHealth Insurance Coverage

Table 12.1 also shows the percentage of the household population insured under specific PhilHealth membership categories. Twenty-one percent of de jure household residents are paying members, 16% are nonpaying members, 18% are dependents of paying members, and 14% are dependents of nonpaying members.

Trends: The percentage of the population covered by PhilHealth has increased over time, from 38% in 2008 to 70% in 2022 (**Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Trends in PhilHealth coverage

Percentage of the de jure population with PhilHealth insurance coverage

2008 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
38	60	66	70

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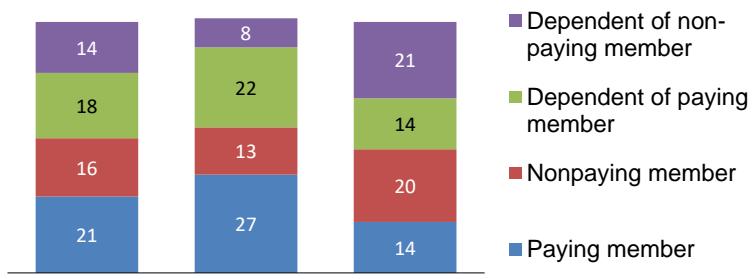
[1] Filipino population or population refers to individuals living in households in the Philippines. In this report, this may include the de facto or de jure population. Please see the table description to determine for which population the data are being presented.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall, PhilHealth coverage is slightly higher in urban areas than rural areas (71% and 68%, respectively). Type of membership shows larger variation by residence. For example, 27% of de jure household residents in urban areas are paying members, as compared with 14% in rural areas (**Figure 12.2**).

- Type of PhilHealth membership also varies widely by region. For instance, the percentage of PhilHealth paying members is highest in the National Capital Region (NCR) (32%) and lowest in BARMM (3%) (**Table 12.1**).

Figure 12.2 **PhilHealth coverage by residence**

Percentage of the de jure population with PhilHealth insurance coverage by type of coverage

Legend:
- Dependent of non-paying member
- Dependent of paying member
- Nonpaying member
- Paying member

	Total	Urban	Rural
Dependent of non-paying member	14	8	21
Dependent of paying member	18	22	14
Nonpaying member	16	13	20
Paying member	21	27	14

12.2 RECENT HEALTH CARE TREATMENT

Overall, 3% of household members visited a health facility for advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey. Among these individuals, 44% first consulted a public medical facility, 55% first consulted a private medical facility, and less than 1% each first visited an alternative medical provider or a nonmedical facility (**Table 12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 0–4 and adults age 60 and above were somewhat more likely to have been to a health facility or provider in the 30 days before the survey (5% and 6%, respectively) than those in other age groups.

- Filipinos in urban areas were more likely to have sought care from private medical facilities than Filipinos in rural areas (61% versus 49%).

- Among those seeking care, the percentage who visited a public health facility decreases with rising household wealth, from 71% in the lowest wealth quintile to 19% in the highest quintile. Conversely, the percentage visiting a private facility increases with increasing wealth, from 28% in the lowest quintile to 81% in the highest quintile.

Trends: The percentage of Filipino household members who visited a health facility in the 30 days preceding the survey declined from 8% in 2017 to 3% in 2022. The percentage who first visited a public medical facility for advice or treatment declined from 59% in 2017 to 44% in 2022; over the same period, the percentage who first consulted a private medical facility rose from 40% to 55%.

Table 12.3 shows the specific types of facilities first visited by Filipinos who sought health care in the 30 days before the survey. Barangay health stations were the most commonly visited public health facility (13%), while private clinics were the most commonly visited private facility (33%).

Reasons for Seeking Care

The most common reason for visiting a health facility was sickness or injury (45%), followed by a medical checkup (41%) and a prenatal or postnatal check (7%) (**Table 12.4**).

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 41 minutes. Travel times were higher in rural areas than in urban areas (49 and 33 minutes, respectively). Average travel times were longest in Caraga (88 minutes) and Bicol Region (84 minutes) and shortest in CALABARZON (28 minutes) (**Table 12.5**).

12.3 HOSPITAL CARE

Overall, 2% of household members were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among those confined, more than half (55%) received care at a public facility, while 45% received care at a private facility (**Table 12.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ In urban areas, 50% each of household members received care at private and public facilities. In rural areas, a higher percentage of household members received care at public facilities (60%) than at private facilities (40%).

▪ The percentage of household members receiving inpatient care at a public facility decreases with increasing wealth, from 75% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 27% among those in the highest quintile.

The most common reason for confinement was sickness or injury (66%), followed by birth or miscarriage (28%). Thirty-four percent of those confined stayed 6 or more days in the hospital or clinic (**Table 12.7**).

12.4 COST OF TREATMENT
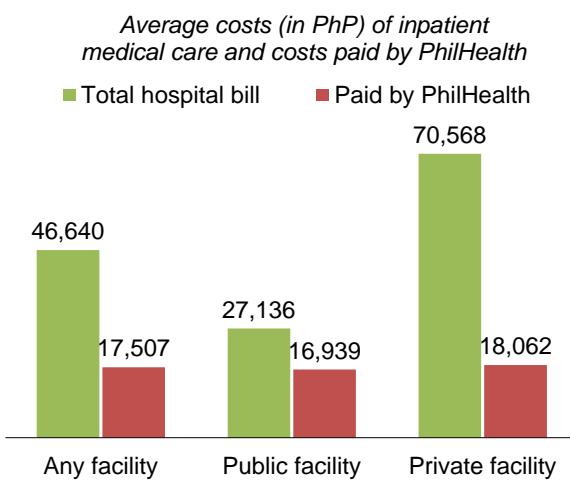
Among Filipinos confined in the past 12 months, treatment was free for 14%. More than 4 in 10 (44%) Filipinos confined in the past 12 months paid PhP 20,000 or more for their treatment (**Table 12.7**).

The average travel cost for persons who visited a health facility or provider in the 30 days preceding the survey was PhP 174, while the average cost of treatment was PhP 2,540 (**Table 12.8**). The average amount paid for treatment at private facilities was nearly three times the amount paid at public facilities (PhP 3,563 versus PhP 1,269).

Among individuals confined in a facility in the last 12 months, the average cost of the total hospital bill was PhP 46,640.

As expected, the average cost of inpatient care received in private facilities was substantially higher than the cost of care received in public facilities (PhP 70,568 versus PhP 27,136). However, the amount paid by PhilHealth differed little between public and private facilities (**Figure 12.3**).

Figure 12.3 **Average costs of care**

Average costs (in PhP) of inpatient medical care and costs paid by PhilHealth

12.5 SICK AND INJURED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Three percent of household members were sick or injured or had a surgical procedure in the 30 days preceding the survey. Among those who were sick or injured, 32% were reported to have experienced a cough, cold, or fever and 25% had hypertension (**Table 12.9**).

12.6 KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF LOCAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

A number of health programs initiated by local government units (LGUs) are available to Filipinos. Household respondents were asked to name the programs and services of which they were aware. Seventy-four percent of respondents are aware of free COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing or vaccination, 53% are aware of free medicines (53%), and 42% are aware of free medical consultations. However, only 1% of household respondents mentioned that they are aware of free screening for diseases or mental health programs (**Table 12.10**).

In the past 30 days, more than half (64%) of households had at least one member make use of an LGU-initiated health program, and 45% had at least one member make use of free COVID-19 PCR testing or vaccination (**Table 12.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of households in urban than rural areas had a member make use of LGU-initiated health programs (67% versus 61%).

- The percentage of households that took advantage of free COVID-19 PCR testing or vaccination increases with increasing household wealth, from 35% in the lowest wealth quintile to 53% in the highest quintile.

12.7 PURCHASE OF MEDICINES AND VITAMINS

Seventy percent of households availed or purchased medicines or vitamins in the last 30 days. Among these households, 89% purchased medicines or vitamins from a drugstore and 6% from a sari-sari store (**Table 12.12**).

The most common reasons for availing medicines or vitamins were accessible location (38%), availability (29%), and affordability (21%) (**Table 12.13**).

Among household members who purchased or availed medicines and vitamins in the past 30 days, 71% found the quality of medicines to be effective, and 70% said that the medicines were safe. Two out of 10 household members stated that the medicines they purchased were of high quality. Very few household members indicated that the drugs were substandard (2%) or unsafe (less than 1%) (**Table 12.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of households in which any member availed or purchased medicines or vitamins in the last 30 days ranges from 57% in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to 79% in Western Visayas (**Table 12.12**).

- Households in the lowest wealth quintile (59%) are less likely to avail or purchase medicines than those in the highest wealth quintile (83%).

- Drugstores were the most popular place from which to avail or purchase medicines across all regions, with a range from 63% in BARMM to 96% in NCR. Procurement of medicines from sari-sari stores, the next most popular source, ranged from 1% in NCR to 29% in BARMM.

- Households in the lowest wealth quintile (20%) were more likely to avail or purchase medicines from a sari-sari store than households in the highest wealth quintile (less than 1%).

12.8 Knowledge of Health Policies

Universal health care, also referred to as Kalusugan Pangkalahatan, is a government mandate aiming to ensure that every Filipino receives affordable and quality health benefits. This involves providing adequate resources including health-related human resources, health facilities, and health financing.

One of the health reforms under the Universal Health Care Law is immediate eligibility for health benefit packages under the National Health Insurance Policy, which means that every NHIP member is granted immediate (automatic) eligibility for a health benefit package, regardless of PhilHealth registration or membership status. Another health reform is the no copayment policy, according to which no other fees or expenses, including professional fees, will be charged to members admitted in basic or ward accommodations.

The 2022 NDHS results show that 47% of household respondents were aware of health policies under the no copayment policy/no balance billing policy. Thirty-six percent of household respondents were aware of immediate eligibility for health benefit packages under the NHIP (**Table 12.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of household respondents who are aware of the no copayment policy and the no balance billing policy is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (48% versus 46%). Much greater variability is seen by region; only 21% of respondents in CALABARZON are aware of these policies, as compared with 76% in Caraga.

- The percentage of household respondents who are aware of immediate eligibility for health benefit packages under the NHIP is modestly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (38% versus 34%). Again, there is wide variation by region: only 18% of respondents in CALABARZON are aware of this policy, compared with 53% in Cagayan Valley.

- Respondents' awareness of the policies under both health reforms increases with rising wealth.

12.9 Health Practices

Household respondents were asked what they do to keep themselves healthy. The most commonly cited health practices were eating healthy (86%), participating in physical activity (45%), and taking vitamins or supplements (43%) (**Table 12.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on health care utilization and financing, see the following tables:

Table 12.1 PhilHealth and other health insurance coverage

Percentage of the de jure population with any health insurance, with any PhilHealth insurance, with specific types of PhilHealth insurance, with any other health insurance, with specific types of other health insurance, and with no health insurance, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Any health insurance	Any PhilHealth insurance	PhilHealth insurance by type of coverage				Any other health insurance	Other insurance by type of coverage				No health insurance	Number of persons
			Paying member	Nonpaying member	Dependent of paying member	Dependent of nonpaying member		GSIS	SSS	Private[1]	Other		
Sex													
Male	70.2	67.9	22.4	16.1	16.4	13.0	39.3	3.1	35.9	3.6	1.1	29.8	64,692
Female	73.8	71.5	19.7	16.4	20.2	15.1	39.2	4.3	34.9	3.5	1.1	26.2	62,442
Age													
0–4	63.9	63.3	1.1	1.0	41.1	20.2	27.3	2.2	25.1	2.5	0.8	36.1	8,613
5–29	64.2	62.8	12.6	4.1	25.7	20.4	32.3	2.7	29.5	2.7	0.9	35.8	58,888
30–59	78.3	74.5	38.0	20.5	8.8	7.2	50.5	4.6	45.8	5.2	1.4	21.7	44,944
60+	88.4	86.2	14.9	60.8	4.5	6.0	39.5	6.0	33.4	2.7	0.8	11.6	14,670
Don't know	(47.3)	(47.3)	(15.1)	(29.7)	(0.5)	(2.0)	(11.9)	(0.8)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.7)	19
Residence													
Urban	73.7	71.0	27.4	13.4	22.3	7.9	50.5	4.0	47.0	4.5	0.8	26.3	67,072
Rural	70.0	68.1	14.0	19.5	13.8	20.9	26.7	3.4	22.5	2.5	1.3	30.0	60,063
Region													
National Capital Region	79.1	76.1	32.0	15.2	23.3	5.6	63.1	2.9	59.7	4.7	0.1	20.9	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	79.4	77.7	19.3	20.7	20.4	17.4	33.9	6.2	29.2	2.3	0.2	20.6	2,192
I - Ilocos	71.2	67.1	19.6	17.1	18.7	11.7	37.8	4.0	35.1	0.8	0.0	28.8	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	74.1	72.9	15.6	18.9	20.3	18.1	26.6	5.7	22.2	4.3	1.1	25.9	4,172
III - Central Luzon	77.6	75.3	30.8	12.1	26.0	6.4	54.4	3.7	51.8	4.6	0.4	22.4	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	69.1	66.8	25.6	11.9	23.3	6.0	43.9	3.4	39.0	6.0	0.2	30.9	18,069
MIMAROPA	73.0	69.4	11.2	21.1	12.1	24.9	29.1	5.1	21.4	1.4	4.1	27.0	3,345
V - Bicol	76.2	73.7	13.9	20.7	12.5	26.7	33.6	4.9	28.8	3.1	0.6	23.8	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	70.1	66.5	20.6	16.6	14.9	14.5	34.5	3.7	30.6	2.7	2.3	29.9	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	65.4	62.9	20.5	17.4	13.1	11.9	35.5	2.5	33.2	4.5	0.6	34.6	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	66.2	65.0	13.2	23.6	12.5	15.8	20.7	4.7	15.9	1.9	0.8	33.8	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	68.5	67.5	9.1	23.5	7.3	27.7	18.8	3.1	15.0	0.8	5.0	31.5	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	69.1	67.9	14.3	16.2	16.4	21.0	29.9	5.8	25.6	1.0	1.6	30.9	5,028
XI - Davao	80.7	78.8	22.7	18.5	19.8	17.7	38.4	2.7	36.8	2.6	0.9	19.3	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	74.8	73.5	13.8	17.0	18.2	24.4	30.8	3.5	27.9	5.7	2.8	25.2	5,777
XIII - Caraga	80.1	78.4	15.9	22.5	16.7	23.4	31.7	5.4	28.2	0.8	0.1	19.9	3,066
BARMM	41.5	41.4	2.7	8.6	5.1	25.0	8.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	3.2	58.5	5,450
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	59.2	58.1	4.5	19.9	6.1	27.6	11.0	0.1	9.6	1.0	1.0	40.8	25,413
Second	65.5	63.6	11.4	19.6	12.2	20.4	24.5	0.6	22.4	1.9	1.3	34.5	25,441
Middle	70.8	68.0	20.5	16.1	19.2	12.3	39.3	1.6	37.5	2.1	0.7	29.2	25,435
Fourth	78.1	74.9	30.1	13.7	24.7	6.5	53.8	4.8	49.4	3.5	0.9	21.9	25,421
Highest	86.2	83.6	38.8	12.0	29.4	3.4	67.5	11.4	58.1	9.4	1.4	13.8	25,424
Total	72.0	69.7	21.1	16.2	18.3	14.0	39.2	3.7	35.4	3.6	1.1	28.0	127,135

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 companies and health maintenance organizations (HMOs)

Table 12.2 Treatment-seeking behavior

Percentage of 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 type of place first visited, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment[1] | Number of persons | Type of place first visited | | | | | Total | Number of persons who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment |
			Public medical	Private medical	Alternative medical	Nonmedical	Other		
Sex									
Male	2.1	64,692	45.5	53.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,330
Female	3.2	62,442	43.4	56.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,974
Age									
0–4	5.3	8,613	51.8	47.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	459
5–29	1.3	58,888	48.7	50.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	790
30–59	2.5	44,944	46.1	53.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,140
60+	6.2	14,670	34.4	65.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	915
Residence									
Urban	2.5	67,072	38.6	60.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,672
Rural	2.7	60,063	50.0	49.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,631
Region									
National Capital Region	2.5	17,073	49.1	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.9	2,192	41.2	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
I - Ilocos	2.3	7,008	49.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
II - Cagayan Valley	4.6	4,172	34.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
III - Central Luzon	3.8	13,931	29.6	70.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	531
IVA - CALABARZON	2.3	18,069	44.2	54.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	416
MIMAROPA	1.9	3,345	54.6	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
V - Bicol	3.4	6,871	54.1	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
VI - Western Visayas	3.3	9,160	38.2	60.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	301
VII - Central Visayas	1.5	9,493	43.3	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.1	4,970	53.1	46.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	251
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.6	4,563	68.1	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
X - Northern Mindanao	0.9	5,028	54.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
XI - Davao	2.2	6,965	30.3	68.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	154
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.1	5,777	56.3	43.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
XIII - Caraga	1.6	3,066	43.7	55.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	49
BARMM	1.0	5,450	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.8	25,413	70.9	28.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	462
Second	2.5	25,441	61.7	37.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	633
Middle	2.7	25,435	52.3	47.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	698
Fourth	2.8	25,421	32.2	67.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	717
Highest	3.1	25,424	18.6	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	795
Total	2.6	127,135	44.2	55.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,304

Notes: Total includes 19 cases for which age is unknown that are not shown separately.
[1] Includes remote consultations

Table 12.3 Specific types of health facilities utilized

Among de jure population who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey, percent distribution by specific type of place first visited, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Public							Private				Other			Total	Number of persons
	Regional hospital/ public medical center	Provincial hospital	District hospital	Municipal hospital	RHU/ urban health center/ lying in clinic	Barangay health station	Mobile clinic/ other public	Private hospital	Lying in clinic/ birthing home	Private clinic	Other private	Alter-native medical	Non-medical	Other		
Sex																
Male	6.1	6.6	5.2	4.0	11.3	11.3	1.0	18.7	1.1	32.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,330
Female	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.9	11.0	14.6	0.5	18.5	3.4	33.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,974
Age																
0–4	3.4	3.0	5.6	2.8	11.5	24.8	0.7	7.5	2.2	37.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	459
5–29	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	14.9	13.8	0.1	12.2	3.7	33.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	790
30–59	8.0	6.4	4.8	3.5	10.2	12.4	0.9	22.1	1.6	29.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,140
60+	4.4	4.5	5.2	2.2	8.9	8.2	0.9	25.3	2.6	36.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	915
Residence																
Urban	6.4	5.5	5.7	3.0	6.7	10.6	0.7	23.1	2.4	34.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,672
Rural	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.6	15.7	16.0	0.6	14.0	2.5	31.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,631
Region																
National Capital Region	12.8	4.7	3.3	6.1	8.1	14.1	0.0	17.2	2.5	30.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.4	6.6	5.0	2.5	11.4	7.3	0.0	24.6	3.3	30.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
I - Ilocos	6.8	6.2	2.5	3.0	27.1	3.9	0.0	16.9	0.8	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
II - Cagayan Valley	6.1	3.6	4.3	0.7	10.0	9.7	0.0	17.6	3.1	44.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
III - Central Luzon	1.6	3.9	8.8	1.8	5.0	6.6	2.0	23.6	3.2	42.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	531
IVA - CALABARZON	4.2	7.7	6.6	2.2	8.9	13.9	0.7	21.4	2.3	27.5	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	416
MIMAROPA	0.9	6.3	5.8	7.3	13.3	20.2	0.9	12.7	0.0	31.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
V - Bicol	5.9	3.1	2.8	3.6	12.3	25.4	0.9	9.8	4.6	29.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
VI - Western Visayas	2.5	3.6	4.1	3.7	16.2	7.9	0.2	8.8	0.9	49.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	301
VII - Central Visayas	2.5	8.6	8.1	3.3	11.1	8.5	1.3	21.9	2.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.0	6.5	6.7	2.6	20.3	12.3	0.8	19.9	0.6	24.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	251
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	16.4	1.0	2.4	7.9	12.9	27.5	0.0	23.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
X - Northern Mindanao	5.7	9.2	1.7	2.3	8.7	26.4	0.0	16.7	0.1	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
XI - Davao	6.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	17.8	0.8	29.0	1.0	37.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	154
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.7	7.0	3.9	5.7	5.6	31.3	1.1	18.3	8.7	15.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
XIII - Caraga	10.0	6.0	2.4	3.0	9.2	13.2	0.0	24.0	6.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	49
BARMM	18.3	9.0	0.0	5.5	30.7	22.9	0.0	3.2	1.3	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.5	21.9	28.8	1.2	7.2	1.9	17.7	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	462
Second	7.1	5.8	6.6	3.6	18.2	19.6	0.8	10.0	1.1	25.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	633
Middle	6.9	5.4	7.7	4.5	12.1	14.1	1.7	12.1	3.7	30.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	698
Fourth	4.9	5.4	4.4	2.8	7.0	7.6	0.1	23.4	2.5	40.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	717
Highest	4.6	4.0	2.4	1.9	2.1	3.6	0.0	33.5	2.6	44.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	795
Total	5.7	5.1	5.0	3.3	11.1	13.3	0.7	18.6	2.5	33.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,304

RHU = Rural health unit

Table 12.4 Reason for seeking health care

Among de jure population 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 2022

Reason	Percentage
Sick/injured	44.8
Prenatal/postnatal checkup	7.2
Gave birth	0.2
Dental	1.5
Medical checkup	41.2
Medical requirement	1.2
4Ps requirement	0.3
Other	3.7
Total	100.0
Number of persons	3,304

Note: If an individual made two or more visits, only the reason for the first visit is tabulated.
4Ps = Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Table 12.5 Average travel time to health facility visited

Among de jure population who visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey, average travel time to place first visited, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Average travel time in minutes	Number of persons
Sex		
Male	39.3	1,323
Female	42.4	1,966
Age		
0–4	25.2	458
5–29	35.8	783
30–59	52.6	1,133
60+	39.4	915
Residence		
Urban	33.2	1,661
Rural	49.2	1,628
Region		
National Capital Region	30.5	421
Cordillera Admin. Region	50.7	86
I - Ilocos	29.3	164
II - Cagayan Valley	39.8	194
III - Central Luzon	29.1	530
IVA - CALABARZON	28.3	410
MIMAROPA	71.6	62
V - Bicol	83.7	232
VI - Western Visayas	37.4	300
VII - Central Visayas	49.5	143
VIII - Eastern Visayas	58.9	251
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	38.0	71
X - Northern Mindanao	34.0	46
XI - Davao	31.1	153
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	48.7	120
XIII - Caraga	88.3	49
BARMM	42.1	57
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	67.8	461
Second	40.4	630
Middle	35.6	694
Fourth	36.0	715
Highest	35.6	789
Total	41.1	3,289

Note: Table excludes those for whom the amount of time was recorded as "don't know" and those who had remote/virtual consultations.

Table 12.6 Inpatient hospital care

Percentage of 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 2022

Background characteristic	Percent-age confined	Number of persons	Any public	Public facility type				Any private	Private facility type			Don't know/other	Total	Number of persons confined
				Regional hospital/ public medical center	Provin-cial hospital	District hospital	Municipal hospital		Private hospital	Private lying in clinic/ birthing home	Private clinic			
Sex														
Male	1.7	64,692	56.2	15.0	22.3	10.5	8.5	43.7	40.6	1.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	1,071
Female	3.0	62,442	54.4	17.0	18.4	10.0	9.0	45.6	34.3	10.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,859
Age														
0–4	3.0	8,613	57.5	14.3	20.8	11.1	11.3	42.5	34.5	5.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	259
5–29	1.5	58,888	60.2	17.7	20.4	10.6	11.5	39.8	27.3	11.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	892
30–59	2.5	44,944	55.2	16.3	21.3	10.9	6.8	44.7	36.0	7.5	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,113
60+	4.5	14,670	47.0	15.3	16.3	8.1	7.3	53.0	51.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	665
Residence														
Urban	2.2	67,072	50.1	19.7	15.2	7.6	7.6	49.8	40.6	7.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,448
Rural	2.5	60,063	59.9	13.0	24.3	12.7	9.9	40.1	32.7	6.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,482
Region														
National Capital Region	1.5	17,073	56.2	26.1	10.3	8.1	11.8	43.6	35.3	6.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	265
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.8	2,192	67.4	22.0	20.5	19.3	5.6	32.6	32.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	83
I - Ilocos	2.8	7,008	68.0	18.1	26.7	11.0	12.2	32.0	29.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	198
II - Cagayan Valley	3.4	4,172	48.2	13.8	15.6	12.9	5.8	51.8	47.6	3.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	142
III - Central Luzon	3.0	13,931	48.8	7.8	23.9	11.5	5.6	51.2	45.9	4.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	420
IVA - CALABARZON	1.8	18,069	35.4	8.3	12.7	6.2	8.2	64.4	48.5	12.0	3.8	0.2	100.0	333
MIMAROPA	2.3	3,345	70.5	6.3	33.5	16.6	14.2	29.5	26.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	76
V - Bicol	2.5	6,871	56.0	28.6	15.8	6.1	5.5	44.0	36.9	6.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	173
VI - Western Visayas	2.2	9,160	66.3	13.4	22.6	21.4	9.0	33.7	23.5	9.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	199
VII - Central Visayas	2.1	9,493	50.9	4.1	22.5	13.6	10.6	49.1	35.5	10.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	199
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.4	4,970	68.5	11.0	30.5	18.8	8.2	31.5	29.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.8	4,563	72.4	42.7	11.6	10.2	7.9	27.6	26.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
X - Northern Mindanao	2.4	5,028	56.9	8.4	38.5	1.4	8.7	43.1	28.5	13.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	120
XI - Davao	2.5	6,965	58.6	29.6	19.8	4.2	5.0	41.4	28.7	12.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	172
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.4	5,777	45.9	12.5	13.7	2.3	17.5	54.1	46.0	7.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	140
XIII - Caraga	2.7	3,066	66.4	27.4	19.3	12.0	7.7	33.6	24.4	8.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	82
BARMM	1.5	5,450	45.5	19.6	12.0	2.3	11.6	54.5	41.1	11.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	82
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	2.1	25,413	75.4	21.1	26.2	12.5	15.7	24.5	17.2	6.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	527
Second	2.2	25,441	69.5	18.1	25.5	13.2	12.7	30.5	20.1	7.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	553
Middle	2.4	25,435	61.8	16.5	24.1	12.4	8.8	38.2	31.2	6.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	619
Fourth	2.3	25,421	47.3	17.6	12.8	9.7	7.1	52.7	43.5	8.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	580
Highest	2.6	25,424	26.9	9.5	12.1	4.0	1.3	73.0	65.4	6.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	651
Insurance status														
Any insurance	2.7	92,018	53.0	15.5	19.8	9.6	8.1	46.9	39.4	6.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	2,466
Insured with PhilHealth only	2.9	41,836	58.9	14.8	23.4	11.4	9.2	41.0	34.4	4.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,209
Insured with PhilHealth and private	2.6	47,234	46.9	15.7	16.1	7.8	7.2	53.1	44.9	7.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,225
Insured with private only	1.1	2,948	65.3	(35.8)	(20.8)	(7.1)	(1.5)	(34.7)	(20.2)	(4.3)	(10.3)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Not insured	1.3	35,117	66.0	20.3	20.1	13.3	12.4	34.0	21.7	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	464
Total	2.3	127,135	55.1	16.3	19.8	10.2	8.8	44.9	36.6	6.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,930

Notes: Total includes 19 cases for which age is unknown that are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 12.7 Aspects of inpatient care

Among the de jure population confined in a hospital or clinic in the 12 months before the survey, percent distribution by reason for confinement, length of confinement, and cost of confinement, and type of payment, Philippines NDHS 2022

Characteristic of confinement	Percentage
Reason	
Sick/injured	65.5
Birth/miscarriage	28.2
Executive checkup	0.7
COVID-19	5.2
Other	0.4
Total	100.0
Length of stay	
1 day	12.0
2 days	11.6
3 days	19.2
4 days	13.0
5 days	9.8
6 or more days	33.6
Still confined	0.7
Total	100.0
Cost in pesos (including donations)	
Free	14.3
<5,000	10.9
5,000–9,999	12.6
10,000–14,999	9.8
15,000–19,999	8.1
20,000 or more	44.3
Total	100.0
Type of payment for inpatient care	
Cost or stated no cost	99.4
Donation	0.6
Total	100.0
Number of persons confined	2,930

Table 12.8 Average costs of care

Average costs (in pesos) for various aspects of medical care among the de jure household population, Philippines NDHS 2022

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 last 30 days						
Cost of transportation	174.1	3,281	113.9	1,461	222.4	1,820
Cost of consultation, advice, and/or treatment	2,539.8	3,266	1,269.2	1,457	3,562.7	1,809
For those confined to a hospital or clinic in the last 12 months						
Cost of transport	1,346.5	2,889	606.9	1,596	2,259.4	1,293
Cost of medicines/services from outside pharmacy/lab	14,515.8	2,021	11,180.4	1,145	18,875.8	876
Paid from salary/loan/sale of property	12,597.4	2,021	9,093.6	1,145	17,177.7	876
Paid by PhilHealth	4,106.4	2,021	4,402.1	1,145	3,719.8	876
Total hospital bill	46,640.0	2,929	27,136.0	1,614	70,568.2	1,315
Paid from salary/loan/sale of property	22,599.8	2,512	8,266.1	1,241	36,591.6	1,271
Paid by PhilHealth	17,507.3	2,512	16,939.3	1,241	18,061.9	1,271

Note: Table excludes persons who were still in the facility or whose costs were in-kind only or not known.

Table 12.9 Sick and injured household members

Among de jure population who were sick, were injured, or had a surgical procedure at any point in the last 30 days, percentage who experienced each type of sickness or injury, Philippines NDHS 2022

Sickness or injury	Percentage
Diabetes	7.3
Cancer	1.0
Hypertension	24.5
Tuberculosis	0.8
Acute respiratory infection	2.4
Acute gastroenteritis	2.8
COVID-19	0.0
Common colds, cough/flu/fever	31.5
Cut/wound	8.7
Burn	0.4
Fracture/broken bone	2.1
Dislocation/slipped disk	0.7
Surgery	2.0
Other	22.9
Number of persons	3,765

Table 12.10 Knowledge of local health programs

Percentage of household respondents who are aware of various local government-initiated health programs, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Free medical consultation	Free medicines	Free laboratory/ blood tests	Free immuni- zation/ vaccines	Free test screening for diseases	Free minor surgeries	Free dental checkups or extractions	Family planning programs	Health and wellness programs	Medical assistance for hospitali- zation laboratory test	Mental health programs	Disaster prepared- ness for health	Free COVID-19 PCR testing/ vaccination	Other	Don't know	Number of household respondents
Sex																
Male	36.8	47.4	3.5	24.6	0.5	3.0	5.3	4.5	3.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	72.9	0.7	9.5	7,654
Female	43.4	54.3	4.1	40.3	0.8	3.3	8.1	12.1	5.4	1.3	0.8	1.5	74.0	0.7	6.3	22,718
Age																
<20	39.6	50.0	3.4	30.3	0.5	3.4	9.0	7.7	4.6	1.5	0.6	1.5	74.3	1.1	9.5	970
20–34	39.3	47.7	3.1	45.0	0.7	3.3	7.7	13.4	5.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	73.8	0.5	7.4	6,874
35–49	41.5	50.9	4.5	39.7	0.9	3.8	8.1	12.3	5.6	1.2	0.7	1.7	75.0	0.6	6.6	9,765
50–64	43.0	56.5	4.3	32.5	0.7	3.0	7.2	8.0	4.7	1.5	0.8	1.7	75.1	0.8	6.3	8,316
65+	44.2	57.0	3.6	24.0	0.5	2.3	5.2	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	68.2	0.7	8.8	4,448
Residence																
Urban	39.2	47.3	4.3	35.0	0.8	3.3	7.5	9.2	4.6	1.5	0.8	1.4	73.8	0.6	8.1	16,265
Rural	44.7	58.6	3.6	37.9	0.6	3.2	7.2	11.5	5.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	73.7	0.8	6.0	14,107
Region																
National Capital Region	49.3	56.4	7.6	34.9	1.2	2.6	10.3	10.1	6.1	1.6	1.3	2.9	79.9	0.3	5.2	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	31.5	50.0	2.3	32.3	0.6	2.2	6.4	9.8	7.9	1.7	2.2	3.0	85.7	0.1	4.2	571
I - Ilocos	25.4	49.0	0.4	30.8	0.3	7.6	4.2	3.1	8.5	0.8	0.1	0.8	57.4	3.5	11.5	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	63.6	79.4	9.7	53.9	1.0	4.3	10.6	12.2	4.7	1.8	0.8	2.1	94.0	0.0	0.3	1,024
III - Central Luzon	35.8	54.5	1.9	34.7	0.2	3.4	8.4	5.8	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	82.5	0.5	5.2	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	32.6	36.8	2.0	28.2	0.1	1.6	4.7	3.8	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	69.7	0.3	10.7	4,394
MIMAROPA	34.2	45.9	2.2	35.7	0.4	0.9	4.0	11.2	6.3	0.8	0.5	1.9	49.6	0.4	19.0	833
V - Bicol	50.1	66.7	3.2	28.8	0.6	1.6	9.6	6.5	8.1	2.0	0.5	1.8	49.0	1.5	6.8	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	37.3	37.7	1.7	40.6	0.6	2.0	3.4	15.7	6.1	1.3	0.7	2.6	81.1	0.4	9.2	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	46.9	53.0	5.1	43.7	0.4	3.9	8.9	8.8	4.1	1.9	0.7	1.3	70.0	0.3	4.5	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	63.1	78.0	4.6	42.4	0.7	1.7	7.4	16.0	4.1	2.5	1.2	0.7	81.0	0.3	0.3	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	43.6	61.1	2.0	46.7	1.3	3.7	6.1	19.3	5.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	72.0	0.7	8.0	990
X - Northern Mindanao	49.4	58.3	8.0	47.1	2.8	5.9	8.3	25.2	10.5	2.7	1.8	3.8	77.8	0.9	6.4	1,182
XI - Davao	40.1	46.4	3.9	33.5	1.0	6.0	9.2	11.3	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	75.8	2.0	5.7	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	39.6	56.4	2.8	28.5	0.8	5.8	7.3	8.6	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	68.5	0.5	9.5	1,368
XIII - Caraga	56.2	64.1	6.8	33.3	0.9	2.9	10.7	18.2	5.8	2.4	1.8	0.9	66.7	0.5	6.9	687
BARMM	31.6	48.0	4.7	50.5	1.0	1.2	4.7	19.8	6.0	0.5	0.9	1.9	83.3	0.1	6.3	1,066
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	43.6	58.6	2.9	37.8	0.4	2.8	5.3	13.2	4.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	69.6	0.8	7.9	6,151
Second	45.0	57.5	3.7	38.0	0.6	3.6	8.4	11.9	5.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	71.9	0.6	6.3	6,022
Middle	42.9	52.4	4.7	36.7	0.9	3.5	8.4	10.3	5.1	1.8	0.6	1.9	74.5	0.8	6.2	6,209
Fourth	41.1	50.6	4.8	35.3	0.6	3.1	8.2	8.2	5.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	74.5	0.7	6.9	6,098
Highest	36.0	43.4	3.6	33.9	1.1	3.3	6.5	7.3	4.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	78.4	0.6	8.4	5,892
Insurance status																
Any insurance	42.9	53.5	4.3	36.5	0.8	3.5	7.9	10.3	5.2	1.5	0.8	1.6	73.8	0.7	6.9	24,090
Insured with PhilHealth only	45.8	59.6	4.1	37.1	0.5	3.2	7.6	11.5	5.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	72.2	0.7	6.5	10,596
Insured with PhilHealth and private	41.1	48.8	4.7	36.5	1.0	3.8	8.3	9.5	5.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	75.4	0.8	7.1	12,528
Insured with private only	35.3	48.4	2.2	30.9	0.6	2.9	6.3	7.0	3.0	1.2	0.2	1.7	71.2	0.5	8.3	966
Not insured	37.2	48.8	2.4	35.6	0.4	2.4	5.3	10.0	3.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	73.4	0.6	8.0	6,282
Total	41.7	52.6	3.9	36.3	0.7	3.3	7.4	10.2	5.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	73.7	0.7	7.1	30,372

Table 12.11 Use of local health programs

Percentage of households in which any household members availed various health programs initiated by local government units (LGUs) in the past 30 days, and percentage of households that availed any LGU-initiated health program in the past 30 days, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Free medical consulta-tion	Free medicines	Free laboratory/ blood tests	Free immuni-zation/ vaccines	Free test screening for diseases	Free minor surgeries	Free dental checkups or extractions	Family planning programs	Health and wellness programs	Medical assistance for hospitali-zation laboratory test	Mental health programs	Disaster prepared-ness for health	Free COVID-19 PCR testing/ vaccination	Other	Availed any LGU-initiated health program	Number of households
Residence																
Urban	15.9	24.8	1.6	13.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	50.8	0.3	67.2	16,265
Rural	17.2	30.1	1.0	12.2	0.1	0.7	1.6	3.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	38.7	0.3	60.8	14,107
Region																
National Capital Region	23.5	34.2	3.0	16.1	0.2	0.6	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	64.0	0.2	82.0	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	17.6	31.3	0.7	14.6	0.3	0.6	2.2	4.6	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	49.6	0.1	66.5	571
I - Ilocos	14.0	33.9	0.2	20.0	0.0	5.3	2.2	2.1	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	40.6	2.7	64.2	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	10.3	26.9	1.5	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	41.9	1,024
III - Central Luzon	12.2	28.2	0.4	13.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	55.5	0.1	68.0	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	10.7	16.7	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.1	57.9	4,394
MIMAROPA	8.7	14.8	0.7	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	11.8	0.2	32.3	833
V - Bicol	18.7	34.4	0.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	17.8	0.1	53.4	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	10.8	13.6	0.3	12.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	44.7	0.0	57.8	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	21.3	28.9	1.2	18.7	0.1	1.4	3.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	45.0	0.1	70.4	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	20.5	32.8	0.8	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	33.7	0.0	57.6	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19.4	35.1	0.7	16.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	7.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.2	0.4	63.9	990
X - Northern Mindanao	22.3	32.8	1.8	17.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	57.8	0.4	77.3	1,182
XI - Davao	18.7	24.5	2.4	10.9	0.2	0.6	2.8	4.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	46.8	1.0	64.6	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.9	29.1	0.7	8.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	36.1	0.3	57.9	1,368
XIII - Caraga	18.5	32.1	2.1	12.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	4.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	39.3	0.3	68.6	687
BARMM	25.0	31.7	3.2	26.4	0.6	0.6	1.9	9.0	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	53.1	0.0	64.2	1,066
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	18.3	30.8	0.9	14.6	0.1	0.8	1.2	4.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	35.1	0.5	59.5	6,151
Second	17.6	30.0	1.2	13.3	0.1	0.7	2.0	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	41.6	0.3	63.6	6,022
Middle	18.5	29.2	1.8	14.2	0.2	0.8	2.2	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	46.5	0.4	66.8	6,209
Fourth	16.6	26.7	1.8	12.5	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	50.2	0.2	66.9	6,098
Highest	11.2	19.2	1.0	10.7	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	52.8	0.3	64.0	5,892
Total	16.5	27.3	1.3	13.1	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	45.2	0.3	64.2	30,372

Table 12.12 Purchase of medicines and vitamins

Percentage of households that availed or purchased medicines or vitamins in the last 30 days, and where they were usually purchased, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of households that availed or purchased medicines in the last 30 days	Number of households	Among households that availed or purchased medicines or vitamins in the last 30 days, place where medicines or vitamins were usually availed or purchased								Number of households that purchased or availed medicines or vitamins in the last 30 days
			Public hospital	Private hospital	Drugstore	Sari-sari store	Super-market/ grocery	Barangay health station	Rural health unit/ urban health center	Other	
Residence											
Urban	71.1	16,265	0.2	0.6	93.3	2.9	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	11,572
Rural	69.2	14,107	0.3	0.9	84.8	9.6	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.6	9,766
Region											
National Capital Region	69.4	4,334	0.1	0.2	96.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	3,010
Cordillera Admin. Region	57.1	571	1.1	2.2	82.3	3.0	0.4	6.3	3.5	1.3	326
I - Ilocos	73.3	1,646	0.4	1.9	86.2	3.8	0.2	3.9	1.7	1.7	1,207
II - Cagayan Valley	77.3	1,024	0.2	3.2	83.6	9.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	792
III - Central Luzon	74.9	3,248	0.2	0.8	92.5	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	2,434
IVA - CALABARZON	65.0	4,394	0.3	0.6	93.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	2,858
MIMAROPA	68.1	833	0.3	1.0	78.4	16.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	567
V - Bicol	69.6	1,553	0.3	1.2	82.3	8.9	0.2	4.9	1.3	1.0	1,081
VI - Western Visayas	78.5	2,193	0.0	0.4	94.7	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	1,721
VII - Central Visayas	72.6	2,291	0.7	0.6	93.4	3.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	1,664
VIII - Eastern Visayas	70.5	1,149	0.5	1.2	82.3	8.8	0.1	3.9	2.8	0.4	811
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	60.8	990	0.1	0.7	89.3	8.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	602
X - Northern Mindanao	63.2	1,182	0.3	0.2	90.1	7.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	747
XI - Davao	72.9	1,842	0.1	0.1	89.8	7.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.9	1,343
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	70.6	1,368	0.1	0.4	83.9	12.7	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	965
XIII - Caraga	74.2	687	0.2	0.3	86.3	9.9	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.1	510
BARMM	65.8	1,066	0.1	0.4	63.2	29.3	1.8	1.3	3.9	0.2	702
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	59.3	6,151	0.2	0.5	74.6	19.6	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.4	3,648
Second	67.9	6,022	0.4	0.5	86.9	7.7	0.3	2.6	0.9	0.8	4,086
Middle	67.8	6,209	0.3	0.8	90.8	3.3	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	4,207
Fourth	73.8	6,098	0.3	0.9	94.8	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	4,501
Highest	83.1	5,892	0.1	0.9	96.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	4,897
Total	70.3	30,372	0.3	0.7	89.4	5.9	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	21,338

Table 12.13 Reason for purchasing or availing medicines or vitamins from a specific source

Percent distribution of households that purchased or availed medicines or vitamins at a specific source in the past 30 days by reason they purchased or availed medicines from that source, Philippines NDHS 2022

Reason for availing/purchasing medicines from this source as opposed to other sources	Place where medicines or vitamins were purchased or availed								
	Public hospital	Private hospital	Drugstore	Sari-sari store	Super-market/ grocery	Barangay health station	Rural health unit/urban health center	Other	Total
Accessible location	18.6	13.4	35.2	89.8	61.8	20.7	13.0	13.1	37.8
Affordable	19.9	7.4	22.4	4.2	23.4	3.3	2.5	10.0	20.7
Fresh/new stocks	1.4	2.7	9.4	0.6	3.4	0.9	0.6	3.4	8.5
Medicines/vitamins always available	12.2	59.6	31.0	5.0	10.1	5.9	6.1	10.2	28.7
Offers free medicines/ vitamins	44.8	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	66.1	72.6	36.2	2.7
Offers free medical consultations and services	3.0	9.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.2	1.1	0.4
Other	0.0	4.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	25.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	54	155	19,078	1,270	93	351	174	163	21,338

Table 12.14 Quality of medicines or vitamins purchased or availed from a specific source

Percentage of households that purchased or availed medicines or vitamins at a specific source in the past 30 day by opinions on the quality of medicines availed/purchased from that source, Philippines NDHS 2022

Opinions on quality of medicines availed/purchased	Place where medicines or vitamins were purchased or availed								
	Public hospital	Private hospital	Drugstore	Sari-sari store	Super-market/ grocery	Barangay health station	Rural health unit/urban health center	Other	Total
Safe	66.1	71.1	71.4	52.9	73.3	67.0	70.2	66.0	70.2
Unsafe	0.4	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3
Substandard	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.0	4.8	1.0	0.9	4.5	1.5
High quality	7.8	23.4	21.5	5.5	18.2	3.6	10.0	20.0	20.1
Effective	76.6	81.3	71.9	61.8	63.7	72.3	63.9	69.1	71.3
Affordable	25.7	17.0	30.6	29.2	30.8	15.1	10.4	19.0	29.9
Expensive	1.4	10.5	3.0	1.4	1.7	0.4	2.8	7.3	2.9
Number of households	54	155	19,078	1,270	93	351	174	163	21,338

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% since respondents may report more than one opinion on the quality of medicines availed/purchased.

Table 12.15 Knowledge of health policies

Percentage of household respondents who are aware of various health policies under the health reforms of the Universal Health Care Law, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Immediate eligibility for health benefit packages under the NHIP[1]	No copayment policy/no balance billing policy[2]	Number of household respondents
Sex			
Male	35.6	45.4	7,654
Female	36.5	47.1	22,718
Age			
<20	24.5	35.7	970
20–34	35.2	46.7	6,874
35–49	39.0	48.9	9,765
50–64	36.7	48.1	8,316
65+	33.6	41.5	4,448
Residence			
Urban	38.0	45.7	16,265
Rural	34.2	47.8	14,107
Region			
National Capital Region	50.4	47.0	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	28.1	40.2	571
I - Ilocos	30.5	51.2	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	53.3	63.8	1,024
III - Central Luzon	38.1	46.9	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	18.1	20.8	4,394
MIMAROPA	30.2	39.5	833
V - Bicol	26.5	38.7	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	24.2	43.5	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	43.8	60.0	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	35.1	58.6	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	32.5	49.5	990
X - Northern Mindanao	45.3	56.6	1,182
XI - Davao	49.2	69.6	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	38.0	61.1	1,368
XIII - Caraga	50.7	76.1	687
BARMM	33.3	23.3	1,066
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	30.4	42.6	6,151
Second	32.5	46.7	6,022
Middle	35.2	46.6	6,209
Fourth	38.9	47.4	6,098
Highest	44.6	50.3	5,892
Insurance status			
Any insurance	38.9	49.7	24,090
Insured with PhilHealth only	35.1	48.1	10,596
Insured with PhilHealth and private	42.5	51.4	12,528
Insured with private only	32.7	45.9	966
Not insured	26.3	35.0	6,282
Total	36.3	46.7	30,372

[1] This means that every National Health Insurance Policy (NHIP) member is granted immediate (automatic) eligibility for a health benefit package, regardless of PhilHealth registration/membership status.
[2] This means that no other fees or expenses, including professional fees, will be charged to members admitted in basic or ward accommodations.

Table 12.16 Health practices of household respondents

Percentage of household respondents who indicate that they take part in various healthy activities, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Eats healthy[1]	Avoids smoking	Physically active	Regular medical checkups	Gets enough sleep	Maintains good hygiene	Maintains happy person-ality	Monitors blood pressure	Takes vitamins/ supple-ments	Drinks plenty of water	Other	None	Number of household respond-ents
Sex													
Male	82.2	13.6	51.8	4.2	24.1	18.2	5.5	5.4	38.1	23.3	1.0	0.3	7,654
Female	87.2	7.6	43.0	4.3	23.0	24.6	6.0	5.1	44.9	25.1	1.0	0.3	22,718
Age													
<20	89.3	8.7	47.0	3.5	31.3	24.4	5.6	2.7	35.8	30.9	0.7	0.1	970
20–34	87.3	9.2	42.3	3.4	25.0	25.8	5.6	3.3	40.8	26.1	0.7	0.3	6,874
35–49	86.5	9.5	43.3	3.3	23.4	26.6	6.4	4.1	43.2	24.2	0.9	0.3	9,765
50–64	85.6	9.3	48.3	5.3	21.4	19.8	6.1	6.7	43.8	24.0	1.2	0.4	8,316
65+	82.8	7.9	47.6	6.2	22.0	16.0	5.0	8.1	47.1	23.1	1.2	0.3	4,448
Residence													
Urban	85.0	9.4	44.9	4.6	25.4	19.3	5.7	5.3	48.1	26.1	0.9	0.3	16,265
Rural	87.1	8.9	45.5	3.9	20.8	27.2	6.1	5.0	37.4	23.0	1.1	0.3	14,107
Region													
National Capital Region	87.1	11.3	44.2	7.5	32.1	14.7	8.4	9.3	57.1	31.5	0.6	0.2	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	84.2	15.2	46.3	7.4	20.5	28.2	6.3	3.7	26.8	24.9	0.8	0.0	571
I - Ilocos	80.7	7.2	48.1	2.2	16.1	31.6	3.5	3.3	47.8	17.0	5.0	0.4	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	92.1	11.7	66.0	7.1	26.6	36.9	8.7	8.4	42.6	35.9	0.6	0.0	1,024
III - Central Luzon	88.2	9.3	45.6	2.9	26.0	20.3	5.8	5.8	46.4	24.7	0.5	0.2	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	81.5	3.7	47.1	2.1	17.3	17.4	2.6	1.9	36.5	21.5	0.4	0.5	4,394
MIMAROPA	87.0	3.7	47.3	2.4	18.9	29.4	7.1	2.5	38.0	18.1	1.1	0.1	833
V - Bicol	84.1	4.0	41.7	4.7	14.0	33.2	4.8	3.0	36.8	11.8	2.8	0.3	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	84.1	7.1	49.4	4.8	22.1	23.6	3.4	3.9	46.9	23.1	0.5	0.0	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	86.3	5.5	38.1	2.6	23.8	20.7	5.4	3.4	54.1	30.3	0.4	0.1	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	91.5	15.4	40.2	5.2	26.8	26.5	5.3	7.9	38.2	29.4	0.5	0.1	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	84.1	7.0	44.8	4.6	24.1	23.3	5.3	1.6	39.8	30.2	1.6	1.1	990
X - Northern Mindanao	90.9	19.6	41.2	5.8	32.0	23.3	4.3	5.6	39.1	40.2	1.1	0.0	1,182
XI - Davao	91.1	7.0	40.3	1.2	15.2	18.4	4.1	2.5	39.7	22.5	1.5	0.1	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	87.6	7.6	54.4	2.9	22.1	27.5	5.5	2.8	30.9	21.0	0.4	0.4	1,368
XIII - Caraga	87.9	14.3	41.7	3.5	17.8	23.0	4.1	2.1	38.5	16.1	0.6	0.2	687
BARMM	79.3	29.4	35.0	11.6	35.6	38.8	24.7	21.6	25.5	11.6	0.3	2.1	1,066
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	85.1	10.2	38.9	3.2	20.6	25.7	6.6	5.0	28.2	21.7	0.7	0.7	6,151
Second	86.7	8.7	42.9	2.8	20.6	25.8	5.2	3.9	36.5	23.9	1.1	0.3	6,022
Middle	86.0	8.5	44.6	3.6	23.8	22.8	5.6	5.1	41.4	25.8	1.2	0.2	6,209
Fourth	85.9	8.7	45.8	4.8	24.1	19.9	5.6	6.1	50.6	25.6	1.0	0.2	6,098
Highest	86.2	9.5	54.2	7.3	27.3	20.4	6.4	5.8	59.8	26.3	0.9	0.1	5,892
Insurance status													
Any insurance	86.5	9.0	46.2	4.6	23.6	22.8	5.8	5.5	45.9	24.6	1.1	0.2	24,090
Insured with PhilHealth only	87.4	8.8	44.1	3.8	21.4	24.3	5.5	5.3	38.4	23.6	1.1	0.3	10,596
Insured with PhilHealth and private	86.1	9.2	47.8	5.3	25.9	21.7	6.3	5.7	52.2	25.3	1.0	0.1	12,528
Insured with private only	83.0	7.6	47.1	3.8	18.7	19.6	3.5	3.7	46.3	27.1	1.6	0.1	966
Not insured	83.8	9.8	41.5	3.1	21.8	23.5	6.0	4.0	32.6	24.7	0.7	0.8	6,282
Total	86.0	9.1	45.2	4.3	23.3	23.0	5.9	5.2	43.2	24.6	1.0	0.3	30,372

[1] This includes respondents who cited that they avoid eating too much fat/fatty food; avoid excess intake of salt and salty food; avoid excessive intake of alcoholic beverages; consume milk/milk products; eat an adequate/balanced diet; eat fish, lean meat, poultry, and soya beans; eat plenty of fruits, vegetables, and root crops; and avoid too much sugar or sugar-sweetened beverages.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

13

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV:** 93% of women age 15–49 have heard of HIV/AIDS.

- **Knowledge about medicines to treat or prevent HIV:** 28% of women have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) to treat HIV; 49% of women know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by the mother taking ARVs.

- **Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV:** 59% of women hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

- **Sexual behavior:** On average, women have had 1.5 sexual partners in their lifetime.

- **HIV testing:** Only 9% of women have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of their most recent test.

- **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women:** 26% of women age 15–24 are knowledgeable about how to prevent HIV.

HIV/AIDS is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing the world today. Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is expansion of access to prevention, testing, and treatment to reach the 95–95–95 targets, which refer to diagnosing 95% of people with HIV so that they know their status, providing antiretroviral therapy (ART) to 95% of people diagnosed with HIV, and achieving virological suppression among 95% of people receiving ART. Strategic approaches such as "test early," "treat early," and "treat all" remove limitations on ART initiation. Likewise, viral suppression achieved through high adherence to optimized and life-saving ART significantly reduces the risk of HIV transmission to sexual and drug-sharing partners (DOH 2022b).

Despite the limited progression of the HIV and AIDS epidemic in the Philippines relative to many other countries, HIV is still 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.

13.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV

To combat HIV/AIDS, Filipinos need to be aware of its existence, how it is transmitted, and how it can be prevented. The 2022 NDHS results show that 93% of women age 15–49 have heard of HIV or AIDS (**Table 13.1**). Despite the overall high proportion of women with knowledge of HIV, there are exceptions. Notably, only 59% of women in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and 50% of women with no education are aware of HIV or AIDS.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living

with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children.
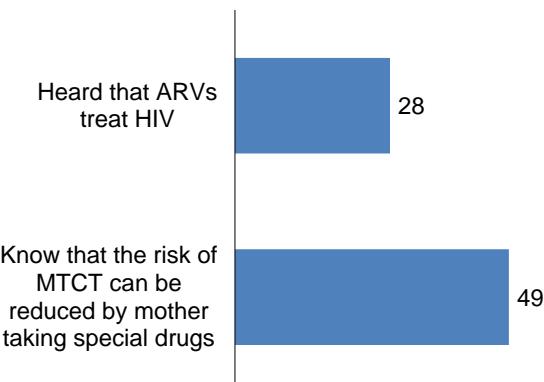
Among women age 15–49, only 28% have heard of ARVs that can be used to treat HIV. About half (49%) of women know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (**Table 13.2** and **Figure 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15–49 who:

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have heard of ARVs is lowest among those with no education (5%) and highest among those with a college education (37%).

- Women who have never been married and never had sex are less likely to have heard of ARVs and to know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (19% and 43%, respectively) than those who have never been married and have ever had sex (30% and 49%, respectively).

13.3   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). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV prevention and control.

> **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
>
> Respondents were 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 or AIDS

Six in 10 women age 15–49 (59%) hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (**Table 13.3**). Specifically, 46% of women do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, and 50% would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV is higher in rural areas (69%) than in urban areas (51%).

- About half (48%) of women with a college education have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with around three-fourths (76%) of those who have completed grades 1–6.

- The percentage of women who have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV decreases with increasing household wealth, from 76% in the lowest wealth quintile to 46% in the highest quintile (**Figure 13.2**).

13.4 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. Women age 15–49 have 1.5 lifetime sexual partners on average.

Only 4% of women had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them. Among these women, 18% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.4**).

Figure 13.2 **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by household wealth**

Percentage among women age 15–49 who have heard of HIV

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 or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

13.5 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programs diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care, access antiretroviral therapy (ART), and take action to protect their sexual partners. Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make decisions to reduce their risk of becoming infected.

Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Nine percent of women age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of their last test; less than 1% have been tested but did not receive the results of their last test. Only 2% of women were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of their last test (**Table 13.5**). The percentage of women who have been tested more than once is extremely low (2%). Eight percent of women have been tested once in their lifetime, 1% have been tested twice, and less than 1% have been tested three or more times (**Table 13.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV increased from 3% in 2008 to 10% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics
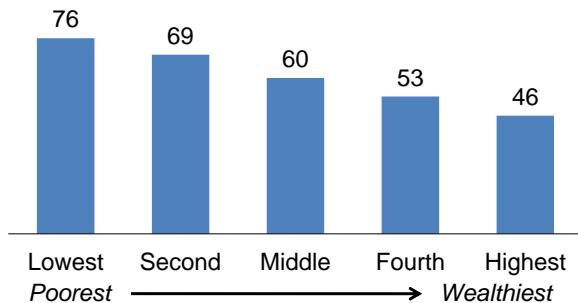
- The percentage of women who have been tested for HIV and received the results of the test is higher in urban areas (12%) than in rural areas (6%) (**Table 13.5**).

- Women who have never been married and never had sex are less likely to have been tested for HIV and received the results than those who have never been married and have ever had sex (1% versus 11%).

- The percentage of women who have been tested for HIV and received the results increases with increasing household wealth, from 4% in the lowest quintile to 13% in the highest quintile.

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

To assess awareness and coverage of self-testing, respondents were asked whether they had ever heard about self-test kits for HIV and, if so, whether they had ever used an HIV self-test kit. Twenty percent of women age 15–49 have heard of HIV self-test kits; only 1% of women have ever used one (**Table 13.7**).

13.6 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

> **Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms**
>
> Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.
>
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Among women age 15–49 who had ever had sex, 7% reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months. Five percent of women reported a genital discharge, while 2% reported a genital sore or ulcer. One percent of women reported that they had an STI (**Table 13.8**).

13.7 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young women age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young women engage in behaviors that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.7.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention
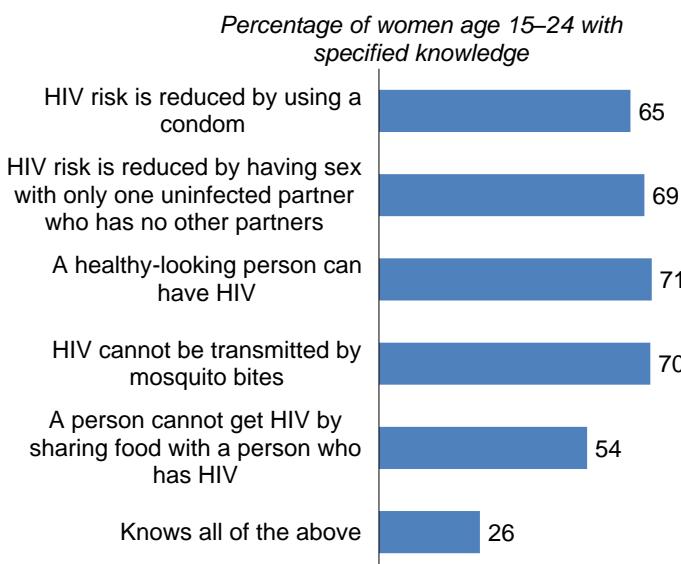
> **Knowledge about HIV prevention**
>
> Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
>
> **Sample:** Women age 15–24

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. Seventy-one percent of women age 15–24 know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, 70% know that HIV cannot be spread by mosquito bites, 69% know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the likelihood of contracting HIV, 65% know that consistent condom use is a means to prevent the spread of HIV, and 54% know that a person

Figure 13.3 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Percentage of women age 15–24 with specified knowledge

HIV risk is reduced by using a condom	65
HIV risk is reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	69
A healthy-looking person can have HIV	71
HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	70
A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	54
Knows all of the above	26

cannot get HIV by sharing food with an infected person. Overall, only one in four young women (26%) are knowledgeable about HIV prevention (**Table 13.9** and **Figure 13.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of young women who are knowledgeable about HIV prevention is higher among those in urban areas (30%) than among those in rural areas (21%).

- By region, the percentage of young women who know that using a condom every time they have sex can prevent HIV infection ranges from 27% in BARMM to 74% in Eastern Visayas.

- Only 11% of young women with no education have knowledge about HIV prevention, as compared with 40% of young women with a college education.

13.7.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Only 1% of young women age 15–24 had sexual intercourse before age 15. Fourteen percent of women age 18–24 had sex before age 18 (**Table 13.10**).

Trends: The percentage of young women age 15–24 who had sex by age 15 has changed little over time (1% in 1993; 2% in 1998, 2003, 2008, and 2017; and 1% in 2022). The percentage of women age 18–24 who had sex by age 18 increased from 14% in 1993 to 20% in 2017 before decreasing to 14% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-four percent of young women age 18–24 who have completed grades 1–6 had sexual intercourse before age 18, as compared with 6% of young women with a college education. The pattern is similar among young women age 15–24.

13.7.3 Premarital Sex

Table 13.11 presents information on premarital sexual intercourse among young women. Ninety-one percent of never-married 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 91% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Never-married young women age 15–17 are more likely not to have had premarital sex (98%) than never-married women age 23–24 (76%).

- A slight difference in premarital sex is observed by residence; 92% of never-married young women in rural areas have never had sexual intercourse, as compared with 90% of never-married young women in urban areas.

13.7.4 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. Less than 1% of young women age 15–24 had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Five percent of young women had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and among these women 22% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.12**).

13.7.5 Recent HIV Testing

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. Among young women age 15–24 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, 5% were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of their last test. Six percent of ever-married young women were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, as compared with 2% of never-married women (**Table 13.13**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

<u>**Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**</u>

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Has heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of respondents
Age		
15–24	89.6	10,208
15–19	85.4	5,531
20–24	94.6	4,677
25–29	95.3	3,904
30–39	94.6	7,147
40–49	94.1	6,562
Marital status		
Never married	90.6	11,596
Ever had sex	96.4	2,166
Never had sex	89.2	9,431
Married/living together	94.2	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	95.5	919
Residence		
Urban	94.4	15,579
Rural	90.7	12,242
Region		
National Capital Region	94.1	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	93.2	438
I - Ilocos	93.2	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	95.4	833
III - Central Luzon	93.9	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	94.1	4,215
MIMAROPA	93.6	715
V - Bicol	93.3	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	96.6	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	95.1	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	95.8	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	91.2	970
X - Northern Mindanao	95.9	1,035
XI - Davao	96.3	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	90.1	1,175
XIII - Caraga	94.3	636
BARMM	58.8	1,156
Education		
No education	49.5	197
Grades 1–6	81.5	2,538
Grades 7–10	91.5	11,954
Grades 11–12	94.6	2,751
Postsecondary	92.7	625
College	97.5	9,755
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	82.5	4,595
Second	91.8	5,219
Middle	94.5	5,666
Fourth	95.2	6,048
Highest	97.0	6,292
Total	92.8	27,821

Table 13.2 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV 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 background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of women
Age			
15–24	16.5	43.9	10,208
15–19	12.2	38.4	5,531
20–24	21.6	50.4	4,677
25–29	31.4	50.4	3,904
30–39	33.5	50.9	7,147
40–49	35.7	52.4	6,562
Marital status			
Never married	21.0	43.9	11,596
Ever had sex	30.1	48.9	2,166
Never had sex	18.9	42.7	9,431
Married/living together	32.0	51.8	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	34.8	54.4	919
Residence			
Urban	29.6	49.0	15,579
Rural	24.8	48.1	12,242
Education			
No education	4.6	18.3	197
Grades 1–6	21.3	36.1	2,538
Grades 7–10	24.4	47.2	11,954
Grades 11–12	15.0	46.2	2,751
Postsecondary	23.8	45.8	625
College	37.1	55.0	9,755
Total	27.5	48.6	27,821

Table 13.3 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 2022

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 HIV or AIDS
Age				
15–24	44.0	49.3	58.4	9,150
15–19	47.8	53.6	62.9	4,726
20–24	40.0	44.7	53.5	4,425
25–29	42.6	48.4	56.5	3,720
30–39	47.6	51.6	59.9	6,761
40–49	49.4	51.8	60.7	6,174
Marital status				
Never married	39.5	45.2	53.5	10,502
Ever had sex	37.4	40.1	49.1	2,087
Never had sex	40.0	46.4	54.6	8,415
Married/living together	50.8	54.3	63.2	14,425
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.7	48.6	57.2	877
Residence				
Urban	39.1	42.8	51.3	14,700
Rural	55.2	60.4	69.4	11,105
Region				
National Capital Region	20.6	24.5	30.4	4,028
Cordillera Admin. Region	44.2	43.0	57.2	408
I - Ilocos	47.2	53.6	63.9	1,373
II - Cagayan Valley	57.4	56.6	70.2	795
III - Central Luzon	41.4	45.3	56.3	2,912
IVA - CALABARZON	41.5	45.2	54.7	3,966
MIMAROPA	47.4	50.9	63.2	670
V - Bicol	50.6	55.7	65.9	1,311
VI - Western Visayas	46.2	61.8	66.3	1,768
VII - Central Visayas	61.5	63.4	72.8	1,924
VIII - Eastern Visayas	55.3	62.3	68.5	1,017
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	54.7	58.3	65.8	885
X - Northern Mindanao	60.3	57.4	67.1	992
XI - Davao	64.6	66.9	74.5	1,419
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	58.7	59.7	72.0	1,058
XIII - Caraga	56.8	60.2	67.1	599
BARMM	60.4	72.4	75.4	680
Education				
No education	61.9	59.3	66.9	97
Grades 1–6	65.5	66.8	76.2	2,067
Grades 7–10	53.4	55.8	65.5	10,941
Grades 11–12	44.4	50.1	58.8	2,604
Postsecondary	44.5	43.4	55.1	579
College	33.7	41.0	48.2	9,515
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	64.5	66.8	75.5	3,791
Second	56.7	60.1	69.2	4,794
Middle	47.0	50.9	60.2	5,355
Fourth	40.2	44.1	53.0	5,759
Highest	30.8	37.9	45.6	6,105
Total	46.0	50.4	59.1	25,804

[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 13.4 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15–24	0.2	5.4	10,208	*	20	22.3	551	1.5	2,461
15–19	0.1	2.5	5,531	*	8	22.9	136	2.0	523
20–24	0.3	8.9	4,677	*	12	22.1	415	1.4	1,938
25–29	0.8	8.1	3,904	*	31	20.5	316	1.4	3,014
30–39	0.4	3.1	7,147	*	26	10.8	223	1.5	6,544
40–49	0.2	1.6	6,562	*	10	1.2	102	1.4	6,342
Marital status									
Never married	0.3	8.7	11,596	(15.3)	34	19.2	1,004	1.8	2,155
Married or living together	0.3	0.5	15,306	(0.8)	40	20.2	71	1.4	15,289
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.4	12.8	919	*	13	4.9	118	1.6	917
Residence									
Urban	0.4	5.3	15,579	11.5	65	19.8	825	1.5	10,276
Rural	0.2	3.0	12,242	(7.2)	23	13.6	368	1.4	8,085
Region									
National Capital Region	0.2	6.0	4,280	*	10	22.4	255	1.5	2,719
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.0	3.7	438	nc	0	17.0	16	1.4	274
I - Ilocos	0.2	5.3	1,473	*	2	12.3	78	1.4	988
II - Cagayan Valley	0.3	2.8	833	*	2	(9.6)	23	1.2	534
III - Central Luzon	0.3	3.5	3,100	*	9	12.1	107	1.5	2,071
IVA - CALABARZON	0.5	4.4	4,215	*	22	26.1	184	1.9	2,738
MIMAROPA	0.4	3.1	715	*	3	(14.9)	22	1.4	466
V - Bicol	0.1	3.5	1,405	*	2	(28.9)	49	1.3	860
VI - Western Visayas	0.2	4.2	1,831	*	4	12.1	76	1.4	1,185
VII - Central Visayas	0.6	5.6	2,023	*	13	11.7	114	1.5	1,423
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.5	3.1	1,062	*	5	21.1	33	1.4	642
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.6	3.8	970	*	5	(5.6)	37	1.3	665
X - Northern Mindanao	0.3	3.7	1,035	*	3	12.9	38	1.6	728
XI - Davao	0.1	5.6	1,474	*	2	23.9	83	1.5	1,077
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.2	3.8	1,175	*	2	(9.5)	44	1.3	811
XIII - Caraga	0.4	5.0	636	*	3	7.4	32	1.5	443
BARMM	0.1	0.1	1,156	*	1	*	1	1.1	740
Education									
No education	0.0	2.4	197	nc	0	*	5	1.3	154
Grades 1–6	0.3	0.8	2,538	*	8	*	20	1.4	2,312
Grades 7–10	0.3	2.9	11,954	(10.5)	36	17.3	349	1.5	8,187
Grades 11–12	0.3	5.3	2,751	*	7	18.0	146	2.0	634
Postsecondary	0.3	5.1	625	*	2	(0.5)	32	1.4	505
College	0.3	6.6	9,755	(9.8)	34	19.1	642	1.4	6,568
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.3	2.1	4,595	*	15	13.3	97	1.3	3,383
Second	0.5	3.6	5,219	*	24	16.9	189	1.5	3,613
Middle	0.3	4.7	5,666	*	15	15.6	266	1.6	3,818
Fourth	0.2	5.4	6,048	*	13	17.3	325	1.5	3,775
Highest	0.3	5.0	6,292	*	20	22.3	316	1.5	3,772
Total	0.3	4.3	27,821	10.4	87	17.9	1,193	1.5	18,361

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 13.5 Coverage of prior HIV testing

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV 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 last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
Age							
15–24	4.1	0.3	95.5	100.0	4.5	1.3	10,208
15–19	1.1	0.2	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.4	5,531
20–24	7.7	0.5	91.8	100.0	8.2	2.4	4,677
25–29	17.4	0.6	82.0	100.0	18.0	4.0	3,904
30–39	15.2	0.8	84.0	100.0	16.0	2.8	7,147
40–49	6.6	0.6	92.8	100.0	7.2	0.7	6,562
Marital status							
Never married	3.1	0.2	96.8	100.0	3.2	0.8	11,596
Ever had sex	11.3	0.5	88.3	100.0	11.7	2.7	2,166
Never had sex	1.2	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.4	9,431
Married/living together	13.9	0.9	85.2	100.0	14.8	2.9	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.8	0.6	85.6	100.0	14.4	1.3	919
Residence							
Urban	12.3	0.7	87.0	100.0	13.0	2.4	15,579
Rural	5.7	0.4	93.9	100.0	6.1	1.4	12,242
Region							
National Capital Region	16.6	0.5	82.9	100.0	17.1	2.5	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	6.9	0.7	92.4	100.0	7.6	1.7	438
I - Ilocos	4.2	0.5	95.3	100.0	4.7	0.6	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	6.3	0.9	92.8	100.0	7.2	1.1	833
III - Central Luzon	12.7	1.3	86.0	100.0	14.0	2.1	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	12.4	0.3	87.3	100.0	12.7	3.9	4,215
MIMAROPA	6.6	0.8	92.6	100.0	7.4	1.5	715
V - Bicol	5.9	0.5	93.6	100.0	6.4	1.7	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	7.7	0.8	91.5	100.0	8.5	1.6	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	11.9	0.6	87.4	100.0	12.6	2.2	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.6	0.8	91.6	100.0	8.4	1.4	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.9	0.1	96.0	100.0	4.0	0.9	970
X - Northern Mindanao	2.3	0.3	97.4	100.0	2.6	0.5	1,035
XI - Davao	7.0	0.4	92.7	100.0	7.3	1.4	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.7	0.1	96.2	100.0	3.8	0.8	1,175
XIII - Caraga	6.6	0.5	92.9	100.0	7.1	1.9	636
BARMM	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	1,156
Education							
No education	2.8	0.0	97.2	100.0	2.8	0.0	197
Grades 1–6	4.3	0.2	95.5	100.0	4.5	0.8	2,538
Grades 7–10	8.4	0.8	90.8	100.0	9.2	1.8	11,954
Grades 11–12	3.9	0.2	95.8	100.0	4.2	1.8	2,751
Postsecondary	14.1	0.6	85.4	100.0	14.6	1.5	625
College	13.3	0.5	86.2	100.0	13.8	2.6	9,755
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.8	0.4	95.8	100.0	4.2	0.7	4,595
Second	7.1	0.7	92.1	100.0	7.9	1.5	5,219
Middle	11.0	0.6	88.4	100.0	11.6	2.0	5,666
Fourth	10.9	0.5	88.6	100.0	11.4	2.7	6,048
Highest	12.6	0.6	86.9	100.0	13.1	2.5	6,292
Total	9.4	0.6	90.0	100.0	10.0	2.0	27,821

[1] Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2022

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime						Never tested	Total	Number of women
	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
15–24	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	100.0	10,208
15–19	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	100.0	5,531
20–24	6.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.8	100.0	4,677
25–29	14.4	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	82.0	100.0	3,904
30–39	12.1	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	84.0	100.0	7,147
40–49	5.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	92.8	100.0	6,562
Total	7.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	90.0	100.0	27,821

Table 13.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women
Age			
15–19	12.2	0.1	5,531
20–24	20.3	0.5	4,677
25–29	23.7	0.8	3,904
30–34	22.6	1.0	3,729
35–39	21.4	1.3	3,418
40–44	22.7	0.7	3,389
45–49	19.5	0.7	3,173
Residence			
Urban	22.0	0.7	15,579
Rural	17.1	0.6	12,242
Education			
No education	3.1	0.0	197
Grades 1–6	8.7	0.3	2,538
Grades 7–10	16.0	0.6	11,954
Grades 11–12	17.3	0.4	2,751
Postsecondary	21.2	0.6	625
College	28.3	1.0	9,755
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.0	0.2	4,595
Second	14.6	0.6	5,219
Middle	19.6	0.7	5,666
Fourth	21.9	0.6	6,048
Highest	29.5	1.1	6,292
Total	19.8	0.7	27,821

Table 13.8 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months				Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse
	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	
Age					
15–24	1.7	8.1	2.2	10.5	2,463
15–19	1.2	6.6	2.4	8.2	525
20–24	1.8	8.5	2.1	11.1	1,938
25–29	0.8	5.7	2.3	7.7	3,020
30–39	0.9	4.6	1.6	6.2	6,557
40–49	0.7	4.8	1.4	6.0	6,343
Marital status					
Never married	1.3	6.6	2.0	8.7	2,166
Married or living together	0.9	5.2	1.7	6.8	15,301
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.8	3.9	0.9	5.1	917
Residence					
Urban	1.1	4.5	1.4	6.0	10,293
Rural	0.7	6.3	2.2	8.2	8,091
Region					
National Capital Region	1.0	2.2	0.8	3.3	2,728
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.8	6.1	5.5	10.5	274
I - Ilocos	0.4	8.1	4.4	11.0	989
II - Cagayan Valley	0.7	5.3	0.6	6.3	534
III - Central Luzon	1.1	3.5	0.6	4.8	2,071
IVA - CALABARZON	1.3	6.0	2.4	7.8	2,744
MIMAROPA	0.6	8.1	2.9	10.3	466
V - Bicol	0.0	6.0	1.3	6.9	861
VI - Western Visayas	0.6	8.0	1.3	9.3	1,185
VII - Central Visayas	0.7	4.3	1.6	6.0	1,423
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.8	4.0	1.9	7.9	644
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.4	17.2	1.4	17.9	665
X - Northern Mindanao	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.8	730
XI - Davao	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.5	1,077
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.8	7.9	3.0	11.1	811
XIII - Caraga	0.9	12.5	2.5	13.6	443
BARMM	0.5	2.5	2.1	3.8	740
Education					
No education	0.0	5.5	1.3	5.5	154
Grades 1–6	0.4	5.7	1.9	7.1	2,313
Grades 7–10	0.7	5.3	1.7	6.7	8,200
Grades 11–12	1.8	8.5	2.4	11.5	636
Postsecondary	0.1	5.1	1.4	6.2	505
College	1.3	4.9	1.7	6.9	6,576
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.4	6.1	2.1	7.8	3,386
Second	0.9	6.3	1.1	7.6	3,620
Middle	0.6	5.1	1.8	6.6	3,820
Fourth	1.3	4.9	1.8	6.5	3,781
Highest	1.3	4.3	1.8	6.6	3,777
Total	0.9	5.3	1.7	7.0	18,384

Table 13.9 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their 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, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

| | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	57.5	61.6	63.7	65.9	47.6	19.8	5,531
15–17	52.0	57.2	58.9	62.9	43.4	16.4	3,363
18–19	65.9	68.5	71.3	70.6	54.0	24.9	2,168
20–24	73.9	76.8	78.4	75.1	61.1	33.5	4,677
20–22	72.3	76.1	77.5	73.6	59.6	31.7	3,012
23–24	76.8	77.9	80.0	77.7	63.7	37.0	1,665
Marital status							
Never married	63.9	67.3	70.1	69.6	53.4	26.1	8,524
Ever had sex	76.3	77.2	78.8	76.5	63.2	34.2	783
Never had sex	62.7	66.3	69.3	68.9	52.4	25.3	7,741
Ever married	70.3	74.8	72.1	72.5	55.7	26.0	1,683
Residence							
Urban	68.1	69.3	73.0	74.0	57.7	30.1	5,504
Rural	61.4	67.7	67.5	65.5	49.2	21.3	4,703
Region							
National Capital Region	73.0	70.4	74.0	79.7	69.9	45.0	1,392
Cordillera Admin. Region	66.9	75.8	80.0	74.0	62.6	32.2	165
I - Ilocos	53.2	65.1	74.2	65.8	38.5	14.2	548
II - Cagayan Valley	73.4	78.5	79.7	65.6	57.8	24.9	345
III - Central Luzon	66.2	73.9	76.0	72.8	54.2	26.0	1,178
IVA - CALABARZON	68.0	69.8	71.0	72.3	47.4	28.1	1,536
MIMAROPA	61.7	78.0	72.4	64.3	44.6	25.0	295
V - Bicol	71.4	75.4	70.8	70.4	46.5	20.8	584
VI - Western Visayas	65.8	68.4	73.6	68.7	52.5	17.0	753
VII - Central Visayas	64.4	69.0	70.4	75.6	60.9	24.5	710
VIII - Eastern Visayas	73.9	76.9	78.0	80.1	61.4	32.3	439
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	59.0	63.6	60.2	55.1	42.9	14.3	361
X - Northern Mindanao	64.9	65.8	65.7	74.3	66.4	25.8	357
XI - Davao	68.8	66.0	70.1	65.2	50.6	22.8	469
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	60.9	64.2	63.3	65.7	55.2	21.5	425
XIII - Caraga	54.3	63.7	71.9	72.0	60.7	21.7	228
BARMM	26.5	28.3	29.5	35.0	31.7	12.0	422
Education							
No education	36.6	30.2	28.8	36.3	29.4	11.4	34
Grades 1–6	39.8	47.2	39.6	47.0	35.1	14.4	297
Grades 7–10	56.0	60.7	60.8	65.7	46.4	17.5	4,319
Grades 11–12	69.6	73.1	75.3	72.2	56.3	27.1	2,712
Postsecondary	62.2	58.3	71.2	69.0	45.5	24.9	91
College	77.6	79.6	84.7	77.9	65.4	40.0	2,755
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.0	56.7	56.3	57.2	44.1	16.1	1,607
Second	60.8	67.6	63.8	66.2	47.8	19.5	2,027
Middle	66.4	69.2	71.5	71.8	53.1	24.4	2,119
Fourth	70.2	71.4	76.0	76.1	59.0	31.8	2,261
Highest	72.4	74.6	80.2	75.2	61.7	35.1	2,193
Total 15–24	65.0	68.6	70.5	70.1	53.8	26.1	10,208

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention 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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.10 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 2022

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	1.0	5,531	na	na
15–17	0.9	3,363	na	na
18–19	1.2	2,168	12.7	2,168
20–24	1.6	4,677	14.2	4,677
20–22	1.3	3,012	12.1	3,012
23–24	2.2	1,665	18.2	1,665
Residence				
Urban	1.3	5,504	13.7	3,810
Rural	1.4	4,703	13.8	3,035
Education				
No education	5.2	34	(11.0)	29
Grades 1–6	12.2	297	54.4	183
Grades 7–10	1.6	4,319	34.5	1,342
Grades 11–12	0.5	2,712	9.0	2,448
Postsecondary	0.4	91	2.5	91
College	0.6	2,755	5.6	2,752
Total	1.3	10,208	13.7	6,845

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 13.11 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 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women
Age		
15–19	96.2	5,205
15–17	98.3	3,257
18–19	92.5	1,948
20–24	82.4	3,319
20–22	85.2	2,341
23–24	75.8	978
Residence		
Urban	89.6	4,615
Rural	92.2	3,910
Education		
No education	(96.5)	27
Grades 1–6	92.7	165
Grades 7–10	94.9	3,546
Grades 11–12	89.9	2,336
Postsecondary	86.0	82
College	85.4	2,368
Total 15–24	90.8	8,524

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

Table 13.12 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 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 last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Philippines DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age					
15–19	0.1	2.5	5,531	22.9	136
15–17	0.0	1.2	3,363	24.1	40
18–19	0.3	4.4	2,168	22.4	96
20–24	0.3	8.9	4,677	22.1	415
20–22	0.2	7.8	3,012	18.2	235
23–24	0.3	10.9	1,665	27.2	181
Marital status					
Never married	0.1	6.0	8,524	22.8	514
Ever married	0.6	2.2	1,683	(15.6)	38
Residence					
Urban	0.2	6.4	5,504	25.2	351
Rural	0.1	4.3	4,703	17.3	201
Education					
No education	0.0	2.8	34	*	1
Grades 1–6	0.2	1.9	297	*	6
Grades 7–10	0.1	3.1	4,319	24.5	135
Grades 11–12	0.3	5.3	2,712	18.2	144
Postsecondary	1.9	7.6	91	*	7
College	0.1	9.4	2,755	24.6	259
Total 15–24	0.2	5.4	10,208	22.3	551

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

Table 13.13 Recent HIV tests among young women

Among young women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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 last 12 months
Age		
15–19	3.4	438
15–17	1.8	145
18–19	4.2	293
20–24	5.6	1,700
20–22	5.6	866
23–24	5.7	834
Marital status		
Never married	2.4	519
Ever married	6.1	1,619
Total 15–24	5.2	2,138

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

14

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Key Findings

- **Women's employment and earnings:** 59% of currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. The majority of those who were employed were paid in cash only (79%).

- **Control over women's warnings:** Over half (56%) of currently married women with cash earnings decide jointly with their husband how their earnings are used, while 40% decide on their own how their earnings are used.

- **Asset ownership:** 30% of women own a house, either alone or jointly with someone else, while 6% own land alone or jointly with someone. Ninety-one percent of women own a mobile phone, and 32% 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:** 92% of currently married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual relations, and 76% can ask their husband to use a condom.

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This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

In the 2022 Global Gender Gap Report, the Philippines ranked 19th out of 146 countries with respect to gender equality, higher than any other Asia-Pacific country except New Zealand (World Economic Forum 2022). 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, nearly 6 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 79% were paid in cash only, while 19% were not paid for their work (**Table 14.1**).

Trends: Figure 14.1 shows that the percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey has remained relatively stable over time (54% in 2003, 61% in 2013, and 59% in 2022).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among currently married women generally increases with age; 33% of those age 15–19 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 67% of those age 40–44 and 66% of those age 45–49 (**Figure 14.2**).

- Among currently married women who are employed, those age 40–44 and 45–49 (21% and 23%, respectively) are more likely not to be paid for their work than those in younger age groups (10%–20%) (**Table 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 Trends in marriage and employment

Percentage of currently married women who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey

1998 NDHS	2003 NDHS	2013 NDHS	2017 NDHS	2022 NDHS
56	54	61	58	59
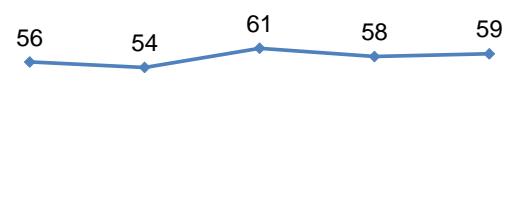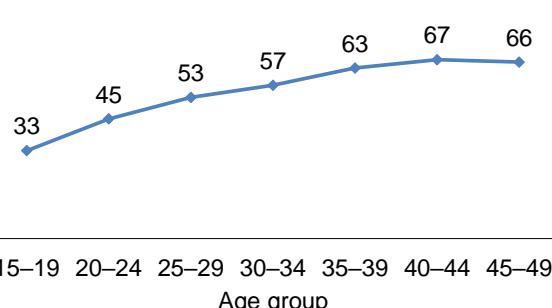
Figure 14.2 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey

15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
33	45	53	57	63	67	66

Age group

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

More than half (56%) of currently married women age 15–49 with cash earnings decide jointly with their husband how their earnings are used, while 40% decide on their own how their earnings are used. Only 5% of women say that their husband is the main decision maker on how their earnings are used.

About half of currently married women with cash earnings (45%) earn less than their husbands, 24% earn the same as their husbands, and 26% earn more than their husbands (**Table 14.2.1**).

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, peaking at 97% in 2013 and decreasing slightly to 96% in 2017 and 95% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By residence, the percentage of currently married women who decide on their own how their cash earnings are used is higher in urban (41%) than rural (38%) areas.

- The percentage of currently married women who make independent decisions on how their cash earnings are used varies by region, from 28% in MIMAROPA and Cagayan Valley to 57% in Davao Region. The percentage of women whose cash earnings are mainly managed by their husbands is highest in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (15%).

- In general, the percentage of currently married women who earn more than their husbands increases with increasing education and household wealth and declines as number of living children increases (**Table 14.2.1**).

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. Nearly 3 in 10 (28%) women reported that they are the main decision maker about how their husband's cash earnings are used, while only slightly more than 1 in 10 (11%) reported that their husband is the main decision maker about how his cash earnings are used (**Table 14.2.2**).

14.4   WOMEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

14.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land
Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.
Documentation of ownership of a house or land
Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognized document.
Sample: Women age 15–49

A minority of women in the Philippines own a house or land; about one-third (30%) own a house, while 6% own land (**Figure 14.3** and **Table 14.3**). Joint ownership of these assets is more common than sole ownership: 24% of women own a house jointly with someone, while 5% own land jointly with someone (**Tables 14.4** and **14.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- House or land ownership, either alone or jointly, increases with age. Five percent of women age 15–19 and 58% of women age 45–49 own a house, while 1% of women age 15–19 and 14% of women age 45–49 own land.

Figure 14.3 **Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who:

- Women's ownership of a house or land is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Thirty-five percent of rural women and 25% of urban women own a house, and 9% of rural women and 4% of urban women own land.

- By region, women's ownership of a house ranges from a low of 21% in Ilocos Region to a high of 58% in BARMM. Similarly, land ownership ranges from 2% in Ilocos Region to 25% in BARMM (**Tables 14.4** and **14.5**).

- Surprisingly, ownership of a house is higher among women in the lowest wealth quintile (46%) than among those in higher wealth quintiles. The same trend is observed with land ownership.

- The percentage of women who own a house with a title/deed, regardless of whether their name is on the document, rises with increasing education and household wealth (**Table 14.4**).

14.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers
Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49
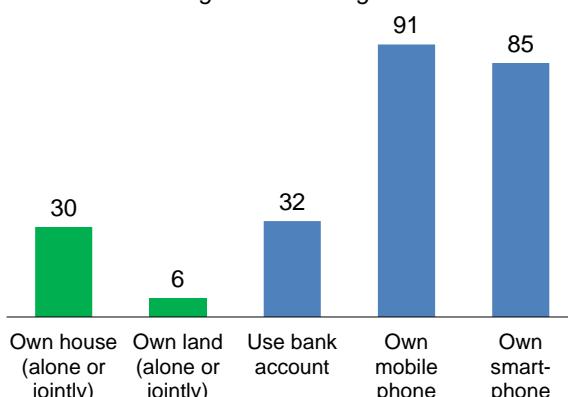
Thirty-two percent of women age 15–49 have and use a bank account. Nine out of 10 women (91%) own a mobile phone (**Figure 14.3**). Overall, 49% of women who have a mobile phone reported that they used their mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 14.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have and use a bank account ranges from 9% in BARMM to 40% in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), while the percentage of women who own a mobile phone ranges from 82% in Zamboanga Peninsula to 98% in the National Capital Region (NCR).

- The percentage of women who own a mobile phone and the percentage of mobile phone users who use the phone for financial transactions increase with increasing household wealth. Seventy-two percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile own a mobile phone, as compared with 99% in the highest quintile. Similarly, among women who own a mobile phone, those in the highest wealth quintile are more like to use the phone for financial transactions (77%) than those in the lowest quintile (14%).

14.5 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 of the specified household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands (**Table 14.7, 14.8**, and **Figure 14.4**). Women are more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (95%) and visits to their family or relatives (93%) than in decisions about making major household purchases (88%). Only 3% of currently married women do not participate in any of the three decisions (**Table 14.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, currently married women's participation in all three specified decisions ranges from 77% in Northern Mindanao and Bicol Region to 92% in CAR (**Table 14.8**).

Figure 14.4 Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions

- The percentage of currently married women who participate in all three specified decisions increases with increasing wealth, from 83% among those in the lowest quintile to 89% among those in the highest quintile.

- The percentage of women who participate in all three specified decisions also increases with age, from 80% among those age 15–19 to 87% among those age 45–49.
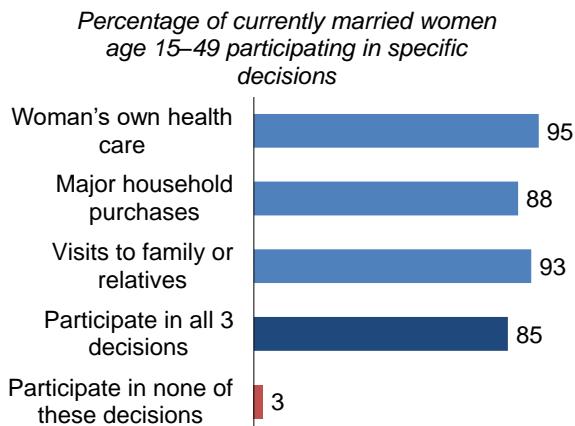
14.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

> **Attitudes toward wife beating**
>
> Respondents are 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 justifying wife beating.
>
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49

Nine percent of women age 15–49 agree that wife beating is justified under at least one specific circumstance (**Table 14.9**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating has declined steadily over time, from 24% in 2003 to 13% in 2013 and 9% in 2022 (**Figure 14.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, women living in Zamboanga Peninsula are most likely to have attitudes justifying wife beating under at least one specific circumstance (15%), and women in CALABARZON are least likely to have such attitudes (6%).

Figure 14.5 Trends in attitudes toward wife beating

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who agree with at least one reason that justifies wife beating

	NDHS 2003	NDHS 2008	NDHS 2013	NDHS 2017	NDHS 2022
	24	14	13	11	9

- Attitudes justifying wife beating decrease with increasing education; 14% of women with no education agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating, as compared with 6% of women with a college education.

- Attitudes justifying wife beating also decline with increasing household wealth. Twelve 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.

14.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, 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 or 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 that he has sex with other women. Seventy-seven percent of women believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows he has an STI (**Table 14.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they did not want to have sexual intercourse. Women were also asked whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.
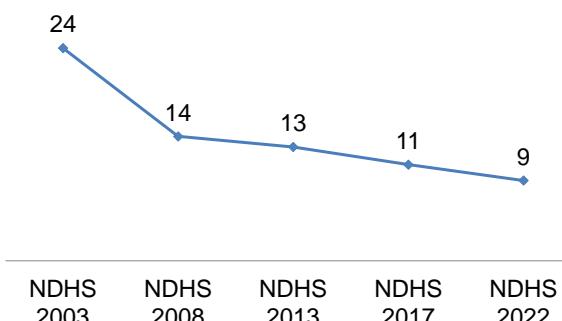
A large majority of currently married women (92%) report that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse; 76% of women can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 14.11**).

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 79% 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 he has an STI also rises with increasing wealth, from 68% in the lowest wealth quintile to 83% in the highest quintile (**Table 14.10**).

- By region, the percentage of women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if he has sex with other women ranges from 53% in BARMM to 94% in

Cagayan Valley. Likewise, the percentage of women who believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI ranges from 43% in BARMM to 90% in Cagayan Valley (**Table 14.10**).

▪ The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse increases as household wealth increases, from 85% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% among women in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, the percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom increases with increasing household wealth, from 67% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 86% among those in the highest quintile (**Table 14.11**).

14.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

> **Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health**
>
> Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.
>
> *Sample:* Currently married women age 15–49

Eighty-two percent of currently married women age 15–49 make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care (**Table 14.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ By region, the percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ranges from 57% in BARMM to 88% in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, and Eastern Visayas (**Table 14.12**).

▪ The percentage of currently married women who make their informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care increases with increasing household wealth, from 77% in the lowest wealth quintile to 88% in the highest quintile.

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Among currently married women:		Percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of women	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of women
15–19	32.7	307	89.5	0.2	0.0	10.3	100.0	100
20–24	44.5	1,303	83.3	1.9	0.0	14.8	100.0	580
25–29	52.5	2,384	85.2	1.7	0.2	12.9	100.0	1,252
30–34	57.0	2,935	82.0	1.8	0.2	16.0	100.0	1,672
35–39	63.4	2,808	77.2	2.5	0.3	20.1	100.0	1,781
40–44	66.5	2,915	75.7	2.7	0.5	21.1	100.0	1,939
45–49	65.6	2,654	74.4	2.2	0.8	22.6	100.0	1,741
Total	59.2	15,306	78.9	2.2	0.4	18.6	100.0	9,065

Table 14.2.1 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 wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	
Age												
15–19	59.3	34.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	31.4	48.7	16.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	90
20–24	42.3	54.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	20.6	49.1	23.8	6.0	0.6	100.0	494
25–29	38.1	54.8	7.1	0.0	100.0	25.8	43.9	26.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,088
30–34	40.2	56.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	28.0	46.3	22.6	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,401
35–39	38.1	56.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	25.4	43.9	26.2	4.4	0.1	100.0	1,419
40–44	38.3	56.4	5.2	0.1	100.0	27.6	45.5	23.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	1,521
45–49	41.9	54.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	25.6	43.5	25.1	5.3	0.4	100.0	1,333
Number of living children												
0	41.4	53.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	35.3	36.2	24.5	3.7	0.4	100.0	770
1–2	37.3	57.6	5.1	0.1	100.0	27.7	42.3	25.9	3.9	0.3	100.0	3,635
3–4	42.4	53.7	3.8	0.1	100.0	22.1	51.6	21.6	4.3	0.5	100.0	2,173
5+	42.8	52.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	22.0	48.2	25.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	769
Residence												
Urban	41.4	54.2	4.3	0.1	100.0	26.9	42.6	25.7	4.6	0.3	100.0	4,224
Rural	37.6	57.1	5.2	0.1	100.0	25.3	48.3	22.8	3.2	0.4	100.0	3,123
Region												
National Capital Region	34.9	59.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	24.1	37.3	32.4	5.9	0.3	100.0	1,027
Cordillera Admin. Region	39.1	53.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	27.5	40.4	28.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	124
I - Ilocos	39.0	59.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	17.0	56.4	22.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	479
II - Cagayan Valley	27.8	67.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	25.5	48.4	23.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	235
III - Central Luzon	38.2	59.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	28.3	47.9	20.3	2.9	0.5	100.0	873
IVA - CALABARZON	29.6	64.0	6.0	0.4	100.0	25.4	44.1	26.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,185
MIMAROPA	27.7	69.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	17.5	52.2	27.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	214
V - Bicol	47.8	45.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	25.2	51.2	22.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	349
VI - Western Visayas	44.6	48.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	32.1	44.5	19.1	3.7	0.6	100.0	475
VII - Central Visayas	55.4	41.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	40.7	35.6	21.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	601
VIII - Eastern Visayas	42.8	54.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	17.8	58.7	18.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	275
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	33.0	64.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	19.6	46.8	27.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	239
X - Northern Mindanao	53.6	41.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	17.7	46.6	30.7	4.7	0.3	100.0	248
XI - Davao	56.8	40.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	33.6	43.6	21.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	395
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	36.5	59.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	24.7	42.3	25.8	5.3	1.9	100.0	260
XIII - Caraga	51.6	43.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	27.4	49.5	18.0	4.9	0.2	100.0	170
BARMM	36.8	47.9	15.3	0.0	100.0	24.1	39.9	24.8	9.4	1.8	100.0	198
Education												
No education	(43.6)	(46.8)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(29.4)	(39.0)	(27.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Grades 1–6	41.2	50.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	17.1	53.0	25.7	3.5	0.8	100.0	817
Grades 7–10	41.2	54.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	20.8	49.2	26.0	3.8	0.2	100.0	3,116
Grades 11–12	52.0	44.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	21.0	41.6	32.4	3.9	1.2	100.0	142
Postsecondary	33.2	60.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	29.2	49.2	19.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	220
College	37.8	58.4	3.6	0.2	100.0	34.3	38.5	22.4	4.6	0.3	100.0	3,012
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	41.4	51.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	18.3	50.0	27.5	3.7	0.5	100.0	1,091
Second	44.7	50.7	4.6	0.0	100.0	20.9	52.3	23.4	3.0	0.4	100.0	1,368
Middle	42.9	51.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	24.8	45.9	24.8	4.3	0.3	100.0	1,486
Fourth	31.0	64.3	4.5	0.2	100.0	29.2	40.7	25.0	4.9	0.2	100.0	1,629
Highest	40.5	56.3	3.0	0.1	100.0	33.6	39.6	22.6	3.9	0.3	100.0	1,773
Total	39.8	55.5	4.7	0.1	100.0	26.2	45.0	24.4	4.0	0.3	100.0	7,347

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Age						
15–19	33.7	53.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	299
20–24	28.2	58.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	1,268
25–29	27.1	61.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	2,340
30–34	26.7	61.8	11.5	0.0	100.0	2,890
35–39	26.2	63.5	10.3	0.0	100.0	2,745
40–44	28.6	62.1	9.2	0.1	100.0	2,866
45–49	28.4	61.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	2,574
Number of living children						
0	23.9	59.9	16.2	0.0	100.0	1,390
1–2	26.7	62.7	10.6	0.0	100.0	7,322
3–4	28.8	61.4	9.8	0.1	100.0	4,510
5+	31.2	58.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,760
Residence						
Urban	28.4	61.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	8,051
Rural	26.6	62.1	11.2	0.1	100.0	6,932
Region						
National Capital Region	23.9	64.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	1,991
Cordillera Admin. Region	19.8	67.7	12.5	0.0	100.0	225
I - Ilocos	25.5	67.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	800
II - Cagayan Valley	22.0	67.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	470
III - Central Luzon	30.1	63.2	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,731
IVA - CALABARZON	22.1	66.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	2,208
MIMAROPA	21.2	70.7	8.0	0.1	100.0	395
V - Bicol	32.6	50.6	16.8	0.0	100.0	726
VI - Western Visayas	29.7	54.1	16.2	0.0	100.0	974
VII - Central Visayas	37.8	51.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	1,167
VIII - Eastern Visayas	30.7	62.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	529
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23.2	66.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	550
X - Northern Mindanao	36.4	50.0	13.5	0.1	100.0	593
XI - Davao	31.0	56.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	895
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	28.0	63.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	684
XIII - Caraga	34.9	53.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	363
BARMM	21.3	67.4	11.2	0.0	100.0	682
Education						
No education	29.5	49.3	21.2	0.0	100.0	134
Grades 1–6	29.8	58.6	11.4	0.1	100.0	2,109
Grades 7–10	29.2	60.1	10.6	0.0	100.0	6,968
Grades 11–12	27.5	56.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	361
Postsecondary	25.1	63.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	435
College	24.5	65.2	10.2	0.0	100.0	4,974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	28.2	61.2	10.6	0.0	100.0	3,028
Second	31.1	57.0	11.8	0.1	100.0	3,070
Middle	29.9	59.4	10.7	0.0	100.0	3,067
Fourth	25.4	64.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	2,926
Highest	23.1	66.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	2,892
Total	27.6	61.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	14,982

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 14.3 House and land ownership

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Marital status				
Ownership status	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.3	5.1	14.8	38.5	5.3
Jointly with husband only	na	34.6	1.5	0.3	19.1
Jointly with someone else only	3.5	1.9	3.1	5.8	2.6
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	3.9	0.0	1.0	2.2
Both alone and jointly	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Does not own	91.9	54.1	80.5	54.4	70.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	11,596	15,306	666	252	27,821
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	0.8	1.7	2.9	9.9	1.4
Jointly with husband only	na	6.4	0.3	0.0	3.5
Jointly with someone else only	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.0
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Does not own	97.8	90.4	96.2	88.8	93.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	11,596	15,306	666	252	27,821

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 14.4 House ownership and documentation of ownership

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own a house	Total	Percent-age who own a house either alone or jointly	Number of women	House has a title/deed[1]: Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Age													
15–19	2.1	2.6	0.1	95.2	100.0	4.8	5,531	9.3	16.0	59.8	14.9	100.0	268
20–24	2.5	5.9	0.3	91.3	100.0	8.7	4,677	12.3	14.5	66.0	7.3	100.0	405
25–29	4.4	18.4	0.2	77.0	100.0	23.0	3,904	10.6	14.6	70.3	4.5	100.0	898
30–34	5.7	30.5	0.7	63.1	100.0	36.9	3,729	14.2	12.5	70.2	3.1	100.0	1,377
35–39	7.5	37.8	0.2	54.5	100.0	45.5	3,418	16.8	14.1	66.5	2.6	100.0	1,555
40–44	7.1	47.2	0.8	44.9	100.0	55.1	3,389	22.8	13.5	61.0	2.7	100.0	1,866
45–49	11.0	46.8	0.2	41.9	100.0	58.1	3,173	24.5	11.2	62.1	2.2	100.0	1,842
Residence													
Urban	5.8	19.0	0.3	74.8	100.0	25.2	15,579	23.7	14.6	58.2	3.5	100.0	3,927
Rural	4.6	30.1	0.3	65.0	100.0	35.0	12,242	13.4	11.9	71.3	3.4	100.0	4,285
Region													
National Capital Region	10.6	10.6	0.6	78.2	100.0	21.8	4,280	17.7	21.2	56.0	5.1	100.0	935
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.0	23.7	0.1	72.2	100.0	27.8	438	26.6	14.6	57.8	1.0	100.0	122
I - Ilocos	1.7	19.1	0.0	79.2	100.0	20.8	1,473	16.4	3.8	62.7	17.1	100.0	307
II - Cagayan Valley	2.4	32.0	0.0	65.6	100.0	34.4	833	15.8	15.5	65.5	3.1	100.0	287
III - Central Luzon	5.4	23.0	0.2	71.4	100.0	28.6	3,100	29.7	14.7	53.3	2.3	100.0	887
IVA - CALABARZON	5.1	19.1	0.4	75.4	100.0	24.6	4,215	41.2	11.4	46.2	1.2	100.0	1,037
MIMAROPA	3.3	31.8	1.0	63.9	100.0	36.1	715	11.4	10.6	77.4	0.7	100.0	258
V - Bicol	4.5	29.2	0.4	65.9	100.0	34.1	1,405	10.1	10.3	78.6	1.0	100.0	479
VI - Western Visayas	2.9	25.4	0.3	71.4	100.0	28.6	1,831	10.9	7.7	79.1	2.3	100.0	524
VII - Central Visayas	3.1	21.5	0.3	75.1	100.0	24.9	2,023	13.2	24.1	60.4	2.3	100.0	503
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.8	24.4	0.1	72.7	100.0	27.3	1,062	15.8	7.9	74.9	1.4	100.0	289
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.5	35.5	0.4	60.5	100.0	39.5	970	6.4	10.0	81.2	2.5	100.0	383
X - Northern Mindanao	2.4	33.8	0.2	63.6	100.0	36.4	1,035	10.3	10.9	76.1	2.8	100.0	377
XI - Davao	6.7	24.9	0.3	68.0	100.0	32.0	1,474	14.1	15.2	70.4	0.3	100.0	471
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.4	33.7	0.1	62.8	100.0	37.2	1,175	10.0	11.5	75.9	2.6	100.0	437
XIII - Caraga	3.4	35.6	0.2	60.8	100.0	39.2	636	15.6	16.3	65.3	2.9	100.0	249
BARMM	10.2	47.1	0.4	42.4	100.0	57.6	1,156	9.2	9.1	72.1	9.6	100.0	666
Education													
No education	11.8	49.8	0.2	38.2	100.0	61.8	197	5.2	7.1	83.7	4.0	100.0	122
Grades 1–6	6.7	48.4	0.3	44.6	100.0	55.4	2,538	10.2	7.4	80.4	2.1	100.0	1,406
Grades 7–10	4.7	25.2	0.4	69.8	100.0	30.2	11,954	13.0	11.8	71.0	4.1	100.0	3,612
Grades 11–12	2.1	3.6	0.3	94.1	100.0	5.9	2,751	19.2	14.4	55.6	10.8	100.0	164
Postsecondary	8.0	29.4	0.6	62.0	100.0	38.0	625	17.9	14.2	65.3	2.6	100.0	238
College	6.2	20.8	0.3	72.6	100.0	27.4	9,755	30.3	18.2	48.6	2.9	100.0	2,671
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	5.1	39.9	0.4	54.5	100.0	45.5	4,595	3.9	8.0	84.2	3.9	100.0	2,089
Second	4.0	25.7	0.4	69.9	100.0	30.1	5,219	8.9	9.1	79.1	3.0	100.0	1,573
Middle	3.9	19.8	0.2	76.1	100.0	23.9	5,666	11.9	12.7	71.1	4.3	100.0	1,353
Fourth	5.7	17.5	0.4	76.5	100.0	23.5	6,048	23.0	16.1	57.6	3.2	100.0	1,422
Highest	7.4	20.5	0.3	71.8	100.0	28.2	6,292	44.8	21.0	31.4	2.8	100.0	1,775
Total	5.3	23.9	0.3	70.5	100.0	29.5	27,821	18.3	13.2	65.1	3.4	100.0	8,212

[1] Title/deed or other government-recognized document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 14.5 Land ownership and documentation of ownership

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Percentage who own land either alone or jointly	Number of women	Land has a title/deed[1]: Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age													
15–19	0.3	0.7	0.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	5,531	14.0	30.4	40.3	15.3	100.0	60
20–24	0.6	1.2	0.3	98.0	100.0	2.0	4,677	19.5	21.1	56.5	2.9	100.0	93
25–29	1.3	3.3	0.1	95.4	100.0	4.6	3,904	26.5	14.8	53.7	5.0	100.0	181
30–34	1.5	5.8	0.1	92.6	100.0	7.4	3,729	22.7	12.3	60.1	4.9	100.0	275
35–39	2.1	7.5	0.0	90.4	100.0	9.6	3,418	29.2	15.8	50.3	4.6	100.0	329
40–44	2.1	9.3	0.4	88.2	100.0	11.8	3,389	31.0	20.6	45.6	2.9	100.0	400
45–49	3.3	10.4	0.1	86.2	100.0	13.8	3,173	28.5	21.7	48.7	1.1	100.0	438
Residence													
Urban	1.1	3.3	0.1	95.6	100.0	4.4	15,579	35.4	18.4	42.7	3.4	100.0	690
Rural	1.9	6.8	0.2	91.1	100.0	8.9	12,242	21.8	18.5	55.7	3.9	100.0	1,086
Region													
National Capital Region	0.5	1.5	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	4,280	28.3	36.8	30.0	4.9	100.0	91
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.4	9.1	0.2	88.3	100.0	11.7	438	28.9	16.7	53.4	1.0	100.0	51
I - Ilocos	0.6	1.1	0.2	98.2	100.0	1.8	1,473	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
II - Cagayan Valley	2.7	7.7	0.0	89.6	100.0	10.4	833	37.3	23.7	39.0	0.0	100.0	86
III - Central Luzon	0.7	2.7	0.1	96.5	100.0	3.5	3,100	35.3	18.3	41.2	5.1	100.0	109
IVA - CALABARZON	1.2	5.2	0.3	93.3	100.0	6.7	4,215	52.9	16.0	25.6	5.5	100.0	281
MIMAROPA	1.8	5.8	0.7	91.8	100.0	8.2	715	18.9	23.8	57.3	0.0	100.0	59
V - Bicol	0.8	4.1	0.0	95.1	100.0	4.9	1,405	21.4	21.9	55.0	1.6	100.0	70
VI - Western Visayas	0.9	2.5	0.1	96.5	100.0	3.5	1,831	31.0	16.1	51.3	1.6	100.0	64
VII - Central Visayas	1.3	3.8	0.1	94.8	100.0	5.2	2,023	21.7	21.9	56.5	0.0	100.0	105
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.8	5.0	0.1	93.1	100.0	6.9	1,062	26.2	15.3	58.4	0.1	100.0	73
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.1	6.4	0.0	92.6	100.0	7.4	970	7.7	27.6	64.6	0.0	100.0	72
X - Northern Mindanao	0.7	5.2	0.1	94.0	100.0	6.0	1,035	13.5	29.9	53.1	3.5	100.0	62
XI - Davao	2.6	5.8	0.1	91.5	100.0	8.5	1,474	26.8	12.7	60.3	0.2	100.0	126
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.5	8.5	0.1	87.9	100.0	12.1	1,175	16.3	21.4	58.7	3.5	100.0	142
XIII - Caraga	0.9	8.7	0.2	90.2	100.0	9.8	636	25.0	23.4	50.3	1.4	100.0	62
BARMM	6.0	18.9	0.5	74.6	100.0	25.4	1,156	14.1	9.1	66.8	9.9	100.0	294
Education													
No education	7.3	18.3	0.6	73.8	100.0	26.2	197	11.1	2.6	86.4	0.0	100.0	52
Grades 1–6	2.0	10.8	0.2	87.0	100.0	13.0	2,538	15.5	17.1	62.7	4.7	100.0	331
Grades 7–10	1.1	3.7	0.1	95.1	100.0	4.9	11,954	18.9	20.1	57.5	3.6	100.0	584
Grades 11–12	0.4	1.4	0.2	98.0	100.0	2.0	2,751	34.4	7.4	45.1	13.1	100.0	56
Postsecondary	2.5	4.2	0.1	93.2	100.0	6.8	625	21.9	9.2	66.8	2.0	100.0	42
College	1.8	5.3	0.2	92.7	100.0	7.3	9,755	40.2	20.4	36.5	3.0	100.0	712
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	2.3	8.4	0.2	89.1	100.0	10.9	4,595	12.8	12.6	68.6	6.0	100.0	502
Second	1.2	4.1	0.1	94.6	100.0	5.4	5,219	14.8	19.8	62.7	2.6	100.0	282
Middle	0.9	3.1	0.1	95.9	100.0	4.1	5,666	18.4	21.6	55.3	4.6	100.0	232
Fourth	0.9	3.6	0.1	95.4	100.0	4.6	6,048	41.3	17.3	38.6	2.8	100.0	280
Highest	1.9	5.4	0.3	92.4	100.0	7.6	6,292	45.2	23.0	29.8	2.1	100.0	481
Total	1.4	4.8	0.1	93.6	100.0	6.4	27,821	27.1	18.5	50.7	3.7	100.0	1,776

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognized document
[2] Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else
[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the land
[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 14.6 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months[1]	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	91.0	88.8	33.5	7.3	5.5	35.4	5,531
20–24	95.7	93.4	59.4	26.9	23.6	62.8	4,677
25–29	95.3	90.2	62.0	40.5	37.2	67.0	3,904
30–34	93.8	86.7	55.4	40.8	37.5	63.5	3,729
35–39	88.8	80.9	49.6	40.1	36.7	61.4	3,418
40–44	85.8	75.0	45.3	42.6	38.9	59.7	3,389
45–49	82.1	69.8	37.0	41.5	37.1	55.3	3,173
Residence							
Urban	94.6	90.7	57.8	35.7	32.7	63.4	15,579
Rural	86.1	77.0	36.9	27.3	23.9	48.0	12,242
Region							
National Capital Region	97.6	94.7	68.1	38.4	35.6	70.7	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	96.5	91.4	45.0	39.7	34.1	56.6	438
I - Ilocos	92.0	87.9	41.9	30.3	28.3	52.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	90.6	81.6	47.2	28.7	22.8	55.0	833
III - Central Luzon	94.9	92.7	63.2	39.3	36.2	68.1	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	95.7	93.8	62.1	36.3	33.5	67.8	4,215
MIMAROPA	85.6	77.7	35.2	36.7	33.7	53.8	715
V - Bicol	85.3	79.0	54.3	32.3	30.0	65.1	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	84.7	77.5	34.7	25.9	22.7	44.1	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	91.0	83.7	48.3	30.6	26.9	57.0	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	86.4	82.1	44.8	30.2	25.1	55.7	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	82.4	73.7	22.3	29.7	25.6	40.0	970
X - Northern Mindanao	88.8	70.9	33.2	18.6	17.0	37.2	1,035
XI - Davao	85.2	80.1	36.9	31.2	26.5	50.5	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	83.0	72.3	24.1	23.4	20.2	36.0	1,175
XIII - Caraga	86.0	79.4	37.1	30.6	27.6	50.0	636
BARMM	84.4	58.0	8.6	8.9	6.9	14.1	1,156
Education							
No education	40.9	20.0	7.5	23.6	20.3	25.3	197
Grades 1–6	65.7	46.5	14.4	22.5	18.3	32.9	2,538
Grades 7–10	89.4	81.8	36.0	19.3	16.7	44.0	11,954
Grades 11–12	96.8	95.3	46.3	13.7	11.2	48.8	2,751
Postsecondary	96.8	92.4	66.1	43.6	39.6	74.7	625
College	98.2	95.9	73.3	54.5	50.8	79.9	9,755
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	72.2	54.8	14.3	15.6	13.0	26.5	4,595
Second	86.2	77.0	31.0	16.8	14.4	40.9	5,219
Middle	93.8	89.6	47.1	22.3	19.0	54.1	5,666
Fourth	97.5	95.3	61.8	37.8	34.3	68.1	6,048
Highest	99.4	98.2	76.9	59.6	55.9	82.8	6,292
Total	90.9	84.7	48.6	32.0	28.8	56.6	27,821

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 14.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Philippines NDHS 2022

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
Own health care	47.2	47.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,306
Major household purchases	21.6	66.6	11.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	15,306
Visits to her family or relatives	21.3	71.3	7.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,306

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.8 Women's participation in decision making according to 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 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
Age						
15–19	93.5	85.4	91.7	79.9	2.7	307
20–24	94.8	85.9	93.3	81.5	2.2	1,303
25–29	93.6	86.4	91.1	82.7	4.4	2,384
30–34	95.5	88.5	92.5	84.7	2.8	2,935
35–39	95.2	88.3	93.2	85.7	3.3	2,808
40–44	95.4	89.4	93.3	86.2	2.8	2,915
45–49	95.8	89.6	92.5	86.6	2.8	2,654
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	93.5	85.6	91.4	82.8	4.7	6,241
Employed for cash	96.1	90.1	93.6	86.3	2.1	7,347
Employed not for cash	96.5	89.8	93.0	85.9	1.8	1,718
Number of living children						
0	93.2	84.9	90.9	80.7	4.2	1,423
1–2	95.2	88.8	92.8	85.4	3.1	7,478
3–4	95.3	88.4	93.1	85.2	2.9	4,612
5+	95.4	87.8	92.0	84.4	2.7	1,793
Residence						
Urban	95.2	88.3	93.1	85.6	3.1	8,263
Rural	94.9	88.2	92.0	83.9	3.1	7,043
Region						
National Capital Region	94.0	85.7	91.5	83.7	4.7	2,058
Cordillera Admin. Region	95.8	94.7	95.7	91.9	2.3	229
I - Ilocos	98.0	93.6	96.6	89.4	0.1	820
II - Cagayan Valley	97.3	92.1	94.0	87.8	0.9	479
III - Central Luzon	97.3	92.8	95.9	90.6	1.8	1,764
IVA - CALABARZON	93.1	88.0	90.9	84.6	5.0	2,261
MIMAROPA	95.7	88.8	93.5	85.6	2.7	402
V - Bicol	95.6	81.6	91.4	77.0	2.4	730
VI - Western Visayas	92.7	85.4	89.9	79.7	4.7	994
VII - Central Visayas	97.2	88.8	94.0	85.6	1.0	1,181
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98.8	90.3	96.7	88.0	0.0	545
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	95.9	88.2	92.7	82.4	1.6	566
X - Northern Mindanao	89.6	77.7	83.0	76.7	9.0	606
XI - Davao	98.6	88.7	95.0	85.5	0.3	901
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	95.6	92.4	94.7	86.8	1.4	700
XIII - Caraga	95.6	86.4	92.1	82.2	2.3	372
BARMM	88.9	86.9	88.8	83.0	7.5	700
Education						
No education	86.3	78.0	84.3	72.5	9.8	135
Grades 1–6	93.5	86.0	90.0	81.6	4.0	2,144
Grades 7–10	95.1	87.2	92.1	83.7	3.2	7,102
Grades 11–12	93.6	84.1	92.3	79.4	3.4	371
Postsecondary	95.2	89.8	91.0	86.9	4.4	439
College	96.1	91.0	94.8	88.3	2.3	5,114
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.8	86.7	91.4	82.5	3.0	3,071
Second	93.9	86.6	91.4	82.6	3.9	3,111
Middle	94.6	86.8	91.9	83.5	3.7	3,139
Fourth	96.1	89.8	93.3	87.1	2.6	3,016
Highest	96.1	91.4	95.1	88.6	2.2	2,970
Total	95.1	88.2	92.6	84.8	3.1	15,306

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.9 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 2022

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
Background characteristic	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	1.8	8.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	10.7	5,531
20–24	1.0	5.7	1.6	0.7	0.8	7.6	4,677
25–29	1.8	6.4	1.7	1.0	0.8	8.6	3,904
30–34	2.2	6.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	9.2	3,729
35–39	2.6	6.4	2.7	1.4	0.7	9.0	3,418
40–44	1.9	5.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	7.4	3,389
45–49	2.6	7.8	2.3	1.7	1.2	10.9	3,173
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	2.1	6.8	2.3	1.2	1.2	9.3	13,174
Employed for cash	1.6	6.3	1.9	1.1	0.7	8.3	12,305
Employed not for cash	2.6	8.7	2.6	1.3	1.0	12.0	2,342
Number of living children							
0	1.3	6.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	8.4	12,244
1–2	1.9	6.4	1.8	0.9	0.7	8.6	8,634
3–4	2.4	7.1	2.6	1.6	1.2	10.2	5,031
5+	4.5	10.2	3.6	2.0	1.2	13.1	1,912
Marital status							
Never married	1.2	6.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	8.5	11,596
Married or living together	2.4	6.8	2.1	1.1	0.8	9.4	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.9	10.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	12.0	919
Residence							
Urban	1.4	6.0	1.9	1.2	0.9	8.1	15,579
Rural	2.6	7.5	2.5	1.1	1.1	10.4	12,242
Region							
National Capital Region	0.7	5.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	6.8	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.8	10.3	3.4	1.7	1.2	13.0	438
I - Ilocos	1.6	7.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	10.9	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	2.1	8.5	2.0	0.4	0.8	11.3	833
III - Central Luzon	0.8	10.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	12.0	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	0.7	4.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	6.1	4,215
MIMAROPA	0.8	7.4	3.2	1.8	1.1	10.9	715
V - Bicol	1.1	4.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	7.1	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	0.9	4.4	1.3	0.5	0.8	6.5	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	2.5	8.2	3.5	2.3	0.9	11.4	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.0	7.5	5.5	1.8	1.3	11.9	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7.1	12.0	3.9	1.1	2.2	15.1	970
X - Northern Mindanao	4.7	7.0	3.7	2.0	1.8	11.0	1,035
XI - Davao	2.3	5.5	2.1	0.9	1.5	8.3	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.7	7.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	9.4	1,175
XIII - Caraga	3.3	7.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	10.6	636
BARMM	5.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	0.7	7.4	1,156
Education							
No education	4.4	12.5	2.6	1.8	0.7	13.8	197
Grades 1–6	4.7	9.6	3.3	1.6	1.5	13.2	2,538
Grades 7–10	2.3	7.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	10.6	11,954
Grades 11–12	1.0	7.3	2.4	1.2	1.4	9.3	2,751
Postsecondary	0.5	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	6.6	625
College	1.0	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	6.2	9,755
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.5	8.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	11.9	4,595
Second	2.6	8.0	2.6	1.4	0.9	11.1	5,219
Middle	1.4	7.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	9.5	5,666
Fourth	0.9	5.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	7.4	6,048
Highest	0.9	4.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	6.6	6,292
Total	1.9	6.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	9.1	27,821

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.10 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 2022

| | Woman is justified in: | | |
| | 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 |
Background characteristic			
Age			
15–24	80.9	72.1	10,208
15–19	76.3	66.8	5,531
20–24	86.5	78.4	4,677
25–29	87.5	80.3	3,904
30–39	89.0	81.2	7,147
40–49	87.5	78.5	6,562
Marital status			
Never married	81.2	73.6	11,596
Ever had sex	85.0	79.6	2,166
Never had sex	80.4	72.3	9,431
Married/living together	88.4	79.4	15,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	90.2	82.6	919
Residence			
Urban	87.0	79.0	15,579
Rural	83.6	74.7	12,242
Region			
National Capital Region	87.2	81.3	4,280
Cordillera Admin. Region	80.6	79.2	438
I - Ilocos	86.1	73.0	1,473
II - Cagayan Valley	94.1	89.9	833
III - Central Luzon	87.8	79.0	3,100
IVA - CALABARZON	87.6	79.3	4,215
MIMAROPA	87.7	80.4	715
V - Bicol	92.0	83.8	1,405
VI - Western Visayas	89.0	79.9	1,831
VII - Central Visayas	85.2	78.9	2,023
VIII - Eastern Visayas	84.5	80.6	1,062
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	82.2	68.6	970
X - Northern Mindanao	84.5	77.2	1,035
XI - Davao	88.1	78.3	1,474
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	83.3	68.2	1,175
XIII - Caraga	78.5	67.3	636
BARMM	52.7	42.9	1,156
Education			
No education	61.9	48.8	197
Grades 1–6	81.4	72.9	2,538
Grades 7–10	83.1	73.6	11,954
Grades 11–12	83.3	75.3	2,751
Postsecondary	88.0	75.0	625
College	90.3	83.7	9,755
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	79.3	68.2	4,595
Second	83.4	74.9	5,219
Middle	84.8	77.1	5,666
Fourth	88.4	79.7	6,048
Highest	89.5	82.9	6,292
Total	85.5	77.1	27,821

Table 14.11 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 if they wanted to, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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	92.2	75.7	1,610
15–19	87.9	70.2	307
20–24	93.2	77.0	1,303
25–29	92.5	76.2	2,384
30–39	91.9	78.1	5,743
40–49	90.7	74.7	5,569
Residence			
Urban	93.0	79.7	8,263
Rural	90.0	72.3	7,043
Region			
National Capital Region	94.1	85.9	2,058
Cordillera Admin. Region	88.3	84.7	229
I - Ilocos	94.3	68.4	820
II - Cagayan Valley	97.7	83.9	479
III - Central Luzon	93.3	82.4	1,764
IVA - CALABARZON	93.9	82.3	2,261
MIMAROPA	96.4	79.1	402
V - Bicol	94.5	85.3	730
VI - Western Visayas	96.5	86.6	994
VII - Central Visayas	88.9	67.3	1,181
VIII - Eastern Visayas	93.3	75.9	545
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	92.7	69.3	566
X - Northern Mindanao	88.0	61.4	606
XI - Davao	93.4	66.1	901
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	89.5	69.7	700
XIII - Caraga	90.6	69.4	372
BARMM	59.6	46.8	700
Education			
No education	73.0	53.3	135
Grades 1–6	86.5	67.4	2,144
Grades 7–10	91.7	74.5	7,102
Grades 11–12	89.4	76.9	371
Postsecondary	95.5	85.6	439
College	93.9	82.3	5,114
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	85.2	66.9	3,071
Second	90.5	71.8	3,111
Middle	92.1	76.9	3,139
Fourth	95.2	80.4	3,016
Highest	95.3	86.1	2,970
Total	91.6	76.3	15,306

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 14.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	76.9	307
20–24	82.1	1,303
25–29	81.8	2,384
30–34	84.0	2,935
35–39	82.7	2,808
40–44	82.2	2,915
45–49	81.1	2,654
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	80.0	6,241
Employed for cash	83.7	7,347
Employed not for cash	84.0	1,718
Residence		
Urban	83.6	8,263
Rural	80.7	7,043
Region		
National Capital Region	82.0	2,058
Cordillera Admin. Region	81.4	229
I - Ilocos	85.5	820
II - Cagayan Valley	88.1	479
III - Central Luzon	87.6	1,764
IVA - CALABARZON	82.6	2,261
MIMAROPA	87.1	402
V - Bicol	80.4	730
VI - Western Visayas	83.8	994
VII - Central Visayas	81.7	1,181
VIII - Eastern Visayas	87.5	545
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	83.3	566
X - Northern Mindanao	74.5	606
XI - Davao	87.3	901
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	81.9	700
XIII - Caraga	79.1	372
BARMM	56.5	700
Education		
No education	64.1	135
Grades 1–6	75.8	2,144
Grades 7–10	81.7	7,102
Grades 11–12	78.8	371
Postsecondary	84.7	439
College	86.2	5,114
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	76.6	3,071
Second	79.3	3,111
Middle	81.4	3,139
Fourth	86.6	3,016
Highest	87.8	2,970
Total	82.3	15,306

[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 14.11, Table 7.16, and Table 14.8, respectively.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

15

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" style="text-align:center">Key Findings</th></tr>
</table>

- *Experience of violence:* 13% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 4% have ever experienced sexual violence, including 2% who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner.

- *Controlling behaviors:* 9% of ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner report that their husband/intimate partner has exhibited at least three specified types of controlling behaviors.

- *Violence by current or most recent husband/intimate partner:* 18% of women who have ever had an intimate partner have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 12% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- *Trends in intimate partner violence by current or most recent husband/partner:* The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner has declined over time, from 29% in 2008 to 24% in 2017 and 18% in 2022.

- *Injuries due to intimate partner violence:* 42% of ever-married/partnered women who experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey sustained an injury.

- *Help seeking:* 34% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence.

Gender-based violence is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Such 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 the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). This chapter focuses on women's exposure to various forms of gender-based violence.

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behavior. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.[1]

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as

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[1] https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence

if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the current Philippines NDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner.

The Philippines NDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). 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 was administered only if complete privacy could be obtained; among the women eligible, less than 1% were unable to be interviewed because privacy could not be obtained. Overall, among women eligible for the 2022 NDHS, 69% were eligible for the module, and 19,228 women were successfully interviewed.

15.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2022 NDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/live-in partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- *Physical 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; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon

- *Sexual violence:* physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him 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 violence:* say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself; not allow you to engage in any legitimate work or practice your profession; control your money or property or force

you to work; destroy your personal property, pets, or belongings or threaten or harm your pets; or have other intimate relationships

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

15.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by any perpetrator
Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49

Thirteen percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15. Four percent of women experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.1**).
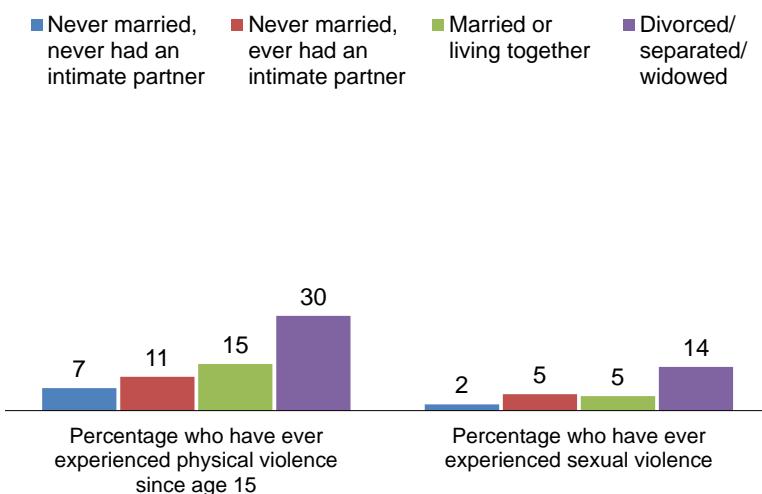
Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 decreased from 20% in 2003 and 2008 to 17% in 2017 and 13% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women age 30–39 (15%) than younger women age 15–19 (9%) have experienced physical violence since age 15. In contrast, the percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey is similar among those age 15–19 (5%) and those in older age groups (4%).

- Protestant women are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (17%) than women from the other religious groups. Muslim women are least likely to have experienced physical violence (5%).

- By region, women's experience of physical violence since age 15 ranges from 3% in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to 19% each in Bicol Region and Davao Region. Physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey is highest in Bicol Region (7%).

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women (30%) are more likely than currently married women (15%) and never-married women (including those who have never had an intimate partner [7%] and those who have had an intimate partner [11%]) to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (**Figure 15.1**).

Figure 15.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**

- Experience of physical violence since age 15 decreases with increasing household wealth: 16% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have experienced physical violence, as compared with 8% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

15.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women and women who have had an intimate partner and have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators of violence were the current husband/intimate partner (36%) and a former husband/intimate partner (34%). Among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner, the most common perpetrators were mothers or stepmothers (33%), siblings (21%), and fathers or stepfathers (19%). Sixteen percent of never-married women who have never had an intimate partner and have experienced physical violence reported experiencing violence by a schoolmate or classmate (**Table 15.2**).

15.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

In the Philippines, 3% of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during a pregnancy (**Table 15.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of physical violence during pregnancy ranges from 1% each in BARMM and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) to 5% each in Davao Region and Ilocos Region.

- Women with five or more living children (5%) are more likely to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy than women with no living children (3%).

- Experience of physical violence during pregnancy generally decreases from 4% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 1% among women in the highest wealth quintile.

15.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

> **Sexual violence by any perpetrator**
> Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate 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

Four percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and 1% of women experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 15.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence has declined steadily over time, from 9% in 2008 to 6% in 2013, 5% in 2017, and 4% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of sexual violence is much higher among divorced, separated, or widowed women (14%) than among currently married women and never-married women who have or had an intimate partner (5% each); sexual violence is lowest among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner (2%) (**Table 15.4** and **Figure 15.1**).

- Employed women are more likely to have experienced sexual violence (5%) than unemployed women (3%).

- Generally, women's experience of sexual violence declines with increasing wealth; 5% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have experienced sexual violence, as compared with 3% of those in the highest quintile.

15.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been married or had an intimate partner and have experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were their current husband/intimate partner (45%) and a former husband/intimate partner (35%). Eight percent of women experienced sexual violence by a stranger and 3% by a friend or acquaintance.

Among never-married women who have never had an intimate partner, the most common perpetrators of sexual violence were strangers (29%), relatives other than parents or siblings (28%), and current or former boyfriends (11%) (**Table 15.5**).

15.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

In the Philippines, 2% of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, and less than 1% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner decreases with age, from 3% among women age 15–19 to 1% among women age 40–49 (**Table 15.6**).

15.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

One percent each of women first experienced sexual violence by age 12 and by age 15, while 2% first experienced such violence by age 18 and 3% by age 22. By type of perpetrator, 1% of women reported that they first experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner by age 12, and 2% each of ever-married women and never-married women who reported having had an intimate partner first experienced sexual violence by a husband or intimate partner by age 22 (**Table 15.7**).

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, 14% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence: 10% have experienced physical violence only, 2% have experienced sexual violence only, and 3% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Women age 18–19 (10%) are less likely to have experienced physical or sexual violence than women age 30–39 (17%) (**Table 15.8**).

15.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIORS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Controlling behavior

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviors.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner
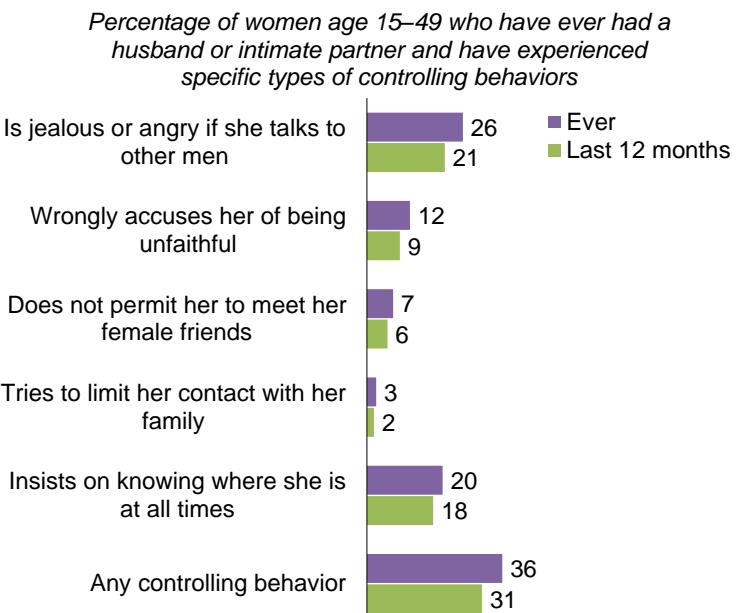
Prevalence of Controlling Behaviors and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling Behaviors

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 such behaviors is also an important indicator.

Overall, nearly 4 in 10 women (36%) age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have experienced at least one specific type of controlling behavior by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner (**Table 15.9**), and 9% reported that their current or most recent husband/intimate partner had ever exhibited three or more specific types of controlling behaviors (**Table 15.10**). The most common controlling behaviors reported by women were jealousy or anger if they talk to other men (26%) and insisting on knowing where they are at all times (20%). Twelve percent of women said that their

Figure 15.2 Forms of controlling behaviors

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviors

husband/intimate partner has wrongly accused them of being unfaithful. Only 3% of women reported that their husband/intimate partner has tried to limit their contact with their family (**Figure 15.2**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women whose husband/partner displays three or more controlling behaviors has declined very slightly over the years, from 10% in 2008 to 9% in 2022.

Patterns of controlling behaviors by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely (21%) than currently married women (8%) to report having experienced three or more controlling behaviors. Notably, 18% of never-married women who formerly had an intimate partner report that their partner displayed three or more controlling behaviors (**Table 15.10**).

- Display of three or more controlling behaviors by husbands/intimate partners is more common among younger women than older women: 12% of women age 15–19 report that their husband/intimate partner displays three or more controlling behaviors, as compared with 7% of women age 40–49.

- Half (50%) of ever-married/partnered women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time report that their husband/intimate partner displays three or more controlling behaviors, compared with 6% of women who are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner.

Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Nearly one out of five women (18%) who have ever had a husband/intimate partner report having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner. Fifteen percent of women have experienced emotional violence, 6% have experienced physical violence, and 2% have experienced sexual violence. Only 1% of women have experienced all three types of violence (**Table 15.11**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence has declined over time, from 29% in 2008 to 24% in 2017 and 18% in 2022.

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely than currently married women to report ever experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner (45% versus 17%) (**Table 15.11**).

- Women's experience of physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence is higher in rural areas (20%) than in urban areas (16%).

- The percentage of women who have experienced any form of violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner ranges from 6% in BARMM to 27% in Bicol Region (**Map 15.1**).

- Women's experience of intimate partner violence generally decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner (20%) than women in the highest wealth quintile (12%).

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol are much less likely (10%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk (50%) (**Table 15.12** and **Figure 15.3**).

- The percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence increases from 8% among those whose husband/intimate partner does not display any controlling behaviors to 87% among those whose husband/intimate partner displays all five controlling behaviors.

- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in the Philippines. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (31%) to have themselves experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (15%).

Map 15.1 Intimate partner violence by region

Percentage of women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner
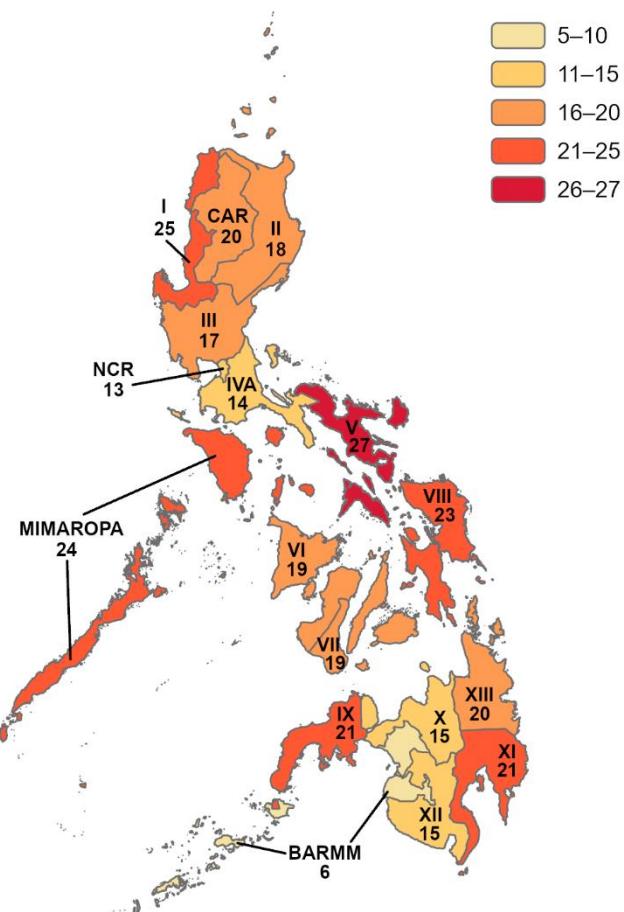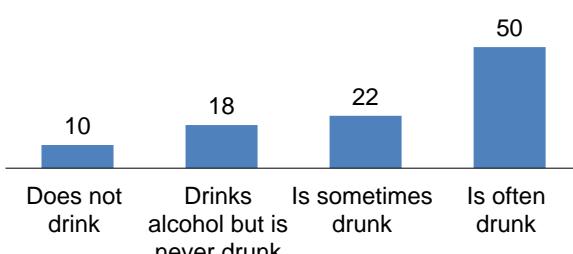
Figure 15.3 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner

- Not surprisingly, women's experience of intimate partner violence varies greatly by whether they report being afraid of their husband/intimate partner. Sixty-seven percent of women who say that they are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time have experienced intimate partner violence, as compared with 14% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband/intimate partner.

Intimate partner violence in the last 12 months perpetrated by any husband/intimate partner

> **Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months**
> Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband/intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.
> *Sample:* Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Overall, 12% of women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months (**Table 15.13**). By region, the percentage of women who experienced such violence ranges from a high of 19% in Bicol Region to a low of 4% in BARMM.

15.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

> **Injuries due to intimate partner violence**
> Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.
> *Sample:* Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Among ever-married/partnered women who have experienced sexual or physical violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, 45% have sustained injuries; 42% 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 (43%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (8%). Five percent of women who have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence reported deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries (**Table 15.14**).

15.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS OR INTIMATE PARTNERS

> **Initiation of physical violence by women**
> Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.
> *Sample:* Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Either spouse can play a role in instigating domestic violence. The 2022 NDHS asked all women selected for the domestic violence module who have ever had a husband or intimate partner if they had ever initiated acts of physical violence against their husband/intimate partner when he was not already hitting or beating them. Seven percent of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported that they have initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 5% reported having done so in the 12 months preceding the survey. Initiation of violence against husbands/intimate partners is much more common among women who have experienced physical intimate

partner violence (32%) than among women who have never experienced such violence (6%) (**Table 15.15**).

Trends: There has been a decrease over time in the percentage of ever-married women who have initiated violence against their husbands/partners, from 16% in 2013 to 12% in 2017 and 7% in 2022. Violence initiated by women against their husbands/partners in the 12 months preceding the survey has also declined, from 9% in 2013 to 7% in 2017 and 5% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of women who have ever initiated physical violence against their husband/intimate partner ranges from 1% in BARMM to 11% each in MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, and Ilocos Region (**Table 15.15**).

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely (13%) than currently married women (8%) to report having ever instigated physical violence against their husband/intimate partner. However, currently married women and formerly married women are about equally likely (5%–6%) to have instigated violence against their husband/partner in the past 12 months.

- Women whose husband/intimate partner is often drunk are more likely to have initiated violence (24%) than women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol (3%) (**Table 15.16**).

- The percentage of women who have initiated physical violence increases with the number of controlling behaviors displayed by their husband/intimate partner, from 4% among those whose husband/intimate partner does not display any controlling behaviors to 27% among those whose husband/intimate partner displays all five controlling behaviors.

15.8 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE
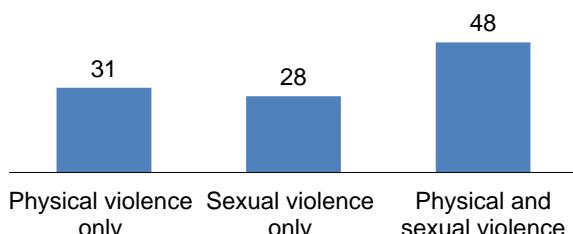
Two in five women (42%) age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to end the violence or told anyone about the violence; one in four women (24%) who have experienced violence told someone about the violence but did not seek help. Only one in three (34%) women sought help to stop the violence (**Table 15.17**). Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely (48%) to have sought help than women who have experienced physical violence only (31%) or sexual violence only (28%) (**Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 **Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25–29 are more likely (40%) to seek help than women in other age groups (29%–35%).

- By region, women from BARMM are least likely (9%) to seek help to stop the violence, while women from Cagayan Valley are most likely (49%) to do so.

- Women in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to have never sought help or told someone about their experience of sexual or physical violence (34%) than women in the other four quintiles (40%–46%).

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 (61%), followed by friends (12%) and barangay centers (10%) (**Table 15.18**).

15.9 AWARENESS OF ANTI-VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDERS

All respondents to the module on violence against women, 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). Under this law, the offended party may file a criminal action or apply for a protection order either as an independent action or as a civil or criminal action. In addition, respondents were asked about places to seek help from violence.

Overall, 79% of women age 15–49 are aware of barangay protection orders, 69% are aware of temporary protection orders, and 65% are aware of permanent protection orders (**Table 15.19**).

Nearly 9 in 10 (88%) women are aware that they can get help from the Barangay Violence against Women Desk, 87% are aware that they can seek help for violence at a Department of Social Welfare and Development Regional Center for Women or Girls, and 85% are aware that they can get help from the Philippine National Police Women and Children's Protection Desk. Awareness of other sources of help is also relatively high, with women being least aware (60%) of the services provided by civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and people's organizations that provide services to victims of violence against women (**Table 15.20**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on violence against women, see the following tables:

Table 15.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced any physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced any physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	9.0	0.5	4.8	5.3	3,678
20–24	11.8	0.9	3.1	4.0	3,228
25–29	12.4	0.7	3.1	3.9	2,635
30–39	15.2	0.4	4.0	4.4	5,030
40–49	12.8	0.5	3.2	3.8	4,657
Religion					
Roman Catholic	12.7	0.6	3.6	4.3	14,701
Protestant	17.2	0.4	6.3	6.7	1,804
Iglesia ni Cristo	10.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	577
Aglipay	15.2	1.4	4.2	5.7	268
Islam	5.3	0.2	2.2	2.4	1,267
Other Christian	8.7	0.0	2.8	2.9	436
No religion	*	*	*	*	16
Other	8.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	160
Ethnic group					
Tagalog	9.6	0.6	2.9	3.4	5,756
Cebuano	15.4	0.9	4.3	5.3	4,244
Ilokano	13.7	0.3	4.4	4.7	1,435
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	13.3	0.2	5.2	5.4	1,555
Bikolano	18.0	0.7	4.5	5.1	1,309
Kapampangan	7.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	629
Maranao	6.1	0.2	2.9	3.1	315
Tausog	6.5	0.5	2.3	2.8	295
Waray	14.5	0.4	3.5	4.1	699
Aeta	(17.3)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(8.4)	20
Badjao	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	21
Other	18.5	0.0	5.5	5.5	430
Residence					
Urban	12.2	0.6	3.8	4.5	10,852
Rural	12.8	0.5	3.6	4.1	8,376
Region					
National Capital Region	8.4	0.6	2.3	2.9	3,026
Cordillera Admin. Region	8.3	0.1	1.8	1.9	304
I - Ilocos	14.8	0.8	4.3	5.2	1,006
II - Cagayan Valley	11.7	0.0	4.4	4.4	548
III - Central Luzon	13.6	0.7	3.8	4.5	2,155
IVA - CALABARZON	12.1	0.7	3.8	4.6	2,929
MIMAROPA	14.0	0.7	5.6	6.3	495
V - Bicol	18.6	1.0	5.7	6.7	970
VI - Western Visayas	13.0	0.2	4.6	4.8	1,237
VII - Central Visayas	13.5	0.9	3.7	4.8	1,406
VIII - Eastern Visayas	13.0	0.1	3.8	4.1	731
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	16.6	0.5	5.3	5.8	667
X - Northern Mindanao	12.3	0.8	4.1	4.9	728
XI - Davao	19.3	0.3	4.2	5.1	999
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10.3	0.3	2.4	2.7	776
XIII - Caraga	15.8	0.3	4.2	4.6	438
BARMM	2.6	0.2	1.0	1.2	813
Marital status					
Never married	8.0	0.4	3.1	3.6	7,872
Never had intimate partner	7.1	0.4	3.0	3.4	5,866
Ever had intimate partner	10.7	0.5	3.2	3.9	2,006
Ever married	15.6	0.6	4.1	4.8	11,356
Married/living together	14.7	0.6	4.2	4.9	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	29.9	0.8	3.2	4.0	625
Education					
No education	11.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	129
Grades 1–6	18.4	1.7	4.6	6.7	1,744
Grades 7–10	14.3	0.5	5.1	5.6	8,290
Grades 11–12	9.3	0.6	3.0	3.8	1,836
Postsecondary	9.0	0.6	1.7	2.3	419
College	9.9	0.4	2.1	2.4	6,810

Continued...

Table 15.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced any physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced any physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.5	1.0	4.5	5.6	3,174
Second	15.0	0.4	4.7	5.1	3,598
Middle	14.8	1.0	4.5	5.5	3,927
Fourth	10.7	0.3	3.5	3.9	4,175
Highest	7.7	0.3	1.7	2.1	4,354
Total	12.5	0.6	3.7	4.3	19,228

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 physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the last 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, by the respondent's partnership status, Philippines NDHS 2022

Person	Partnership status		Total
	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married and never had intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	36.1	na	29.8
Former husband/intimate partner	33.6	na	27.8
Current boyfriend	0.5	0.1	0.4
Former boyfriend	3.0	2.2	2.9
Father/stepfather	13.7	19.4	14.7
Mother/stepmother	12.8	32.7	16.3
Sister/brother	7.9	21.4	10.2
Daughter/son	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	7.3	10.0	7.8
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Father-in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.4	na	0.3
Teacher	0.0	0.1	0.0
Schoolmate/classmate	4.3	15.6	6.2
Employer/someone at work	0.5	0.6	0.5
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.9	5.7	3.3
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,983	416	2,399

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3 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 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	4.5	213
20–24	3.9	916
25–29	3.1	1,652
30–39	2.6	4,260
40–49	3.1	4,278
Religion		
Roman Catholic	3.0	8,610
Protestant	4.1	1,075
Iglesia ni Cristo	2.5	315
Aglipay	5.1	161
Islam	1.4	773
Other Christian	1.2	259
No religion	*	11
Other	1.2	114
Ethnic group		
Tagalog	2.1	2,911
Cebuano	3.9	2,720
Ilokano	3.5	912
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	2.6	960
Bikolano	3.6	732
Kapampangan	1.2	367
Maranao	1.6	174
Tausog	2.2	174
Waray	2.2	433
Aeta	(8.8)	11
Badjao	(0.7)	12
Other	2.7	304
Residence		
Urban	3.0	6,224
Rural	3.0	5,095
Region		
National Capital Region	2.1	1,557
Cordillera Admin. Region	0.9	182
I - Ilocos	4.7	603
II - Cagayan Valley	2.9	334
III - Central Luzon	3.6	1,302
IVA - CALABARZON	1.9	1,668
MIMAROPA	4.0	293
V - Bicol	3.9	541
VI - Western Visayas	3.3	732
VII - Central Visayas	3.9	876
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.7	413
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.8	424
X - Northern Mindanao	2.3	485
XI - Davao	5.3	637
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.5	504
XIII - Caraga	4.2	271
BARMM	0.6	497
Marital status		
Never married	4.8	647
Never had intimate partner	4.2	331
Ever had intimate partner	5.4	316
Ever married	2.9	10,672
Married/living together	2.7	10,081
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.6	590
Number of living children		
0	3.4	349
1–2	2.4	6,007
3–4	3.2	3,629
5+	5.1	1,333
Education		
No education	1.0	99
Grades 1–6	6.2	1,542
Grades 7–10	3.0	5,332
Grades 11–12	0.8	282
Postsecondary	1.0	297
College	2.1	3,766

Continued...

Table 15.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.1	2,255
Second	3.0	2,250
Middle	3.9	2,367
Fourth	2.9	2,277
Highest	0.9	2,170
Total	3.0	11,319

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

Table 15.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator:		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	3.3	0.8	3,678
20–24	4.1	1.3	3,228
25–29	4.4	1.4	2,635
30–39	4.7	1.3	5,030
40–49	4.2	0.7	4,657
Religion			
Roman Catholic	4.2	1.2	14,701
Protestant	4.9	1.3	1,804
Iglesia ni Cristo	5.9	0.5	577
Aglipay	8.4	3.6	268
Islam	1.6	0.2	1,267
Other Christian	3.6	0.3	436
No religion	*	*	16
Other	4.2	0.4	160
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	2.7	0.6	5,756
Cebuano	4.9	1.1	4,244
Ilokano	5.6	2.4	1,435
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	4.3	1.5	1,555
Bikolano	6.3	1.1	1,309
Kapampangan	3.0	1.3	629
Maranao	1.4	0.3	315
Tausog	1.5	0.0	295
Waray	6.5	2.7	699
Aeta	(5.4)	(0.0)	20
Badjao	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Other	6.3	2.0	430
Residence			
Urban	4.0	1.0	10,852
Rural	4.4	1.3	8,376
Region			
National Capital Region	2.9	0.9	3,026
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.4	1.1	304
I - Ilocos	6.5	2.4	1,006
II - Cagayan Valley	3.5	0.7	548
III - Central Luzon	5.0	1.2	2,155
IVA - CALABARZON	3.2	0.4	2,929
MIMAROPA	5.5	2.1	495
V - Bicol	7.3	2.3	970
VI - Western Visayas	3.8	1.1	1,237
VII - Central Visayas	3.8	0.9	1,406
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.7	1.7	731
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.4	0.5	667
X - Northern Mindanao	3.6	1.7	728
XI - Davao	6.0	1.1	999
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.1	0.8	776
XIII - Caraga	5.3	1.3	438
BARMM	0.6	0.2	813
Marital status			
Never married	2.8	0.4	7,872
Never had intimate partner	2.0	0.3	5,866
Ever had intimate partner	5.2	0.8	2,006
Ever married	5.1	1.6	11,356
Married/living together	4.6	1.5	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.8	2.2	625
Employment			
Employed for cash	4.8	1.3	8,560
Employed not for cash	5.4	1.1	1,613
Not employed	3.4	0.9	9,055
Education			
No education	5.4	0.6	129
Grades 1–6	6.7	1.5	1,744
Grades 7–10	4.2	1.2	8,290
Grades 11–12	4.5	1.3	1,836
Postsecondary	2.7	1.5	419
College	3.4	0.8	6,810

Continued...

Table 15.4—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: | | Number of women |
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.2	1.5	3,174
Second	4.6	1.4	3,598
Middle	4.7	1.3	3,927
Fourth	3.5	0.9	4,175
Highest	3.2	0.6	4,354
Total	4.2	1.1	19,228

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 experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

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 respondent's partnership status, Philippines NDHS 2022

| Person | Partnership status | | Total |
	Ever married/ ever had intimate partner	Never married and never had intimate partner	
Current husband/intimate partner	44.8	na	38.1
Former husband/intimate partner	35.3	na	30.0
Current/former boyfriend	6.0	10.7	6.7
Father/stepfather	2.6	7.2	3.3
Brother/stepbrother	0.8	2.0	0.9
Other relative	7.7	27.6	10.6
In-law	0.7	na	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	2.8	7.4	3.5
Family friend	1.4	9.0	2.5
Teacher	0.0	0.4	0.1
Schoolmate/classmate	1.6	1.9	1.6
Employer/someone at work	1.9	0.0	1.6
Police/soldier	0.2	0.0	0.1
Stranger	7.5	29.3	10.7
Other	1.9	8.8	2.9
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	682	120	802

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 15.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Age			
15–19	2.7	0.5	3,678
20–24	2.3	0.1	3,228
25–29	2.3	0.6	2,635
30–39	1.3	0.0	5,030
40–49	1.0	0.0	4,657
Religion			
Roman Catholic	1.8	0.2	14,701
Protestant	2.0	0.1	1,804
Iglesia ni Cristo	4.0	0.0	577
Aglipay	3.2	2.1	268
Islam	0.8	0.0	1,267
Other Christian	1.3	0.0	436
No religion	*	*	16
Other	3.6	0.0	160
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	1.2	0.0	5,756
Cebuano	2.0	0.2	4,244
Ilokano	1.7	0.3	1,435
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	2.0	0.0	1,555
Bikolano	2.7	0.1	1,309
Kapampangan	2.6	1.1	629
Maranao	0.7	0.0	315
Tausog	0.8	0.0	295
Waray	3.4	1.2	699
Aeta	(4.1)	(0.0)	20
Badjao	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Other	3.4	1.2	430
Residence			
Urban	1.9	0.2	10,852
Rural	1.7	0.2	8,376
Region			
National Capital Region	0.8	0.2	3,026
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.1	0.0	304
I - Ilocos	2.9	0.8	1,006
II - Cagayan Valley	1.0	0.2	548
III - Central Luzon	2.7	0.5	2,155
IVA - CALABARZON	1.7	0.0	2,929
MIMAROPA	2.0	0.3	495
V - Bicol	3.1	0.2	970
VI - Western Visayas	1.8	0.0	1,237
VII - Central Visayas	1.0	0.1	1,406
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.0	0.4	731
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.4	0.0	667
X - Northern Mindanao	0.3	0.2	728
XI - Davao	3.4	0.3	999
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.5	0.1	776
XIII - Caraga	1.1	0.1	438
BARMM	0.2	0.1	813
Marital status			
Never married	2.3	0.3	7,872
Never had intimate partner	2.0	0.3	5,866
Ever had intimate partner	3.1	0.2	2,006
Ever married	1.5	0.2	11,356
Married/living together	1.4	0.1	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.1	0.5	625
Education			
No education	3.8	0.0	129
Grades 1–6	2.2	0.1	1,744
Grades 7–10	1.7	0.2	8,290
Grades 11–12	3.7	0.7	1,836
Postsecondary	1.5	0.6	419
College	1.4	0.1	6,810

Continued...

Table 15.6—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner | | Number of women |
	Ever[1]	In the last 12 months	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.1	0.1	3,174
Second	1.9	0.1	3,598
Middle	1.7	0.3	3,927
Fourth	1.6	0.2	4,175
Highest	1.8	0.2	4,354
Total	1.8	0.2	19,228

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. 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 experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 15.7 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 type of perpetrator, Philippines NDHS 2022

| 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		
Age							
15–19	0.6	1.0	1.5	na	na	96.7	3,678
20–24	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.9	na	95.9	3,228
25–29	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.0	3.1	95.6	2,635
30–39	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3	95.3	5,030
40–49	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.9	95.8	4,657
18–29	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.1	na	95.9	7,344
Total	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.8	95.8	19,228
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.9	94.9	13,362
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	98.0	19,228

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 15.8 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 2022

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	7.6	1.9	1.4	10.9	3,678
15–17	8.4	1.8	1.4	11.5	2,197
18–19	6.5	2.1	1.5	10.1	1,481
20–24	9.7	2.0	2.1	13.8	3,228
25–29	9.3	1.2	3.2	13.7	2,635
30–39	11.9	1.4	3.3	16.5	5,030
40–49	9.7	1.2	3.0	13.9	4,657
Total	9.8	1.5	2.7	14.0	19,228

Table 15.9 Forms of controlling behaviors and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviors and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Philippines NDHS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Controlling behavior				
Any controlling behavior	36.1	30.7	9.2	21.5
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	25.6	20.8	3.0	17.8
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	11.5	8.8	1.5	7.2
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	7.0	5.5	1.4	4.2
Tries to limit her contact with her family	2.5	1.9	0.4	1.4
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	20.2	17.7	7.1	10.6
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	6.4	3.1	0.4	2.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	3.8	1.8	0.2	1.6
Slapped her	3.8	1.6	0.1	1.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	2.3	1.2	0.2	1.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.1	1.2	0.2	1.0
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	15.2	10.5	2.9	7.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	4.3	2.8	0.4	2.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	3.2	1.9	0.3	1.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.3	4.3	0.6	3.7
Did not allow her to engage in any legitimate work or practice her profession	6.1	4.3	1.5	2.8
Controlled her money or property or forced her to work	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.7
Destroyed her personal property, pets, or belongings or threatened or harmed her pets	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.8
Had other intimate relationships	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
At least three forms of controlling behaviors	6.6	6.6	3.7	2.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	7.3	3.7	0.5	3.2
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	17.5	11.8	3.1	8.6
Intimate partner violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband or intimate partner				
Physical violence	9.4	3.2	na	na
Sexual violence	3.7	1.3	na	na
Emotional violence	16.9	10.5	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	10.6	3.8	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	20.2	11.9	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	13,362	13,362	13,362	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = not available

Table 15.10 Controlling behaviors of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly 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	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	47.1	17.3	8.4	2.7	29.4	12.4	43.5	767
20–24	38.5	13.2	10.1	2.7	25.3	10.9	50.7	1,635
25–29	25.9	12.0	7.0	1.8	18.2	7.8	64.6	2,087
30–39	22.4	11.1	7.2	2.5	20.1	9.0	66.4	4,528
40–49	20.2	10.0	5.4	2.8	17.9	7.0	69.6	4,346
Religion								
Roman Catholic	27.1	12.3	7.5	2.6	20.7	9.2	62.4	10,203
Protestant	22.5	11.0	5.8	2.7	22.4	7.7	64.2	1,272
Iglesia ni Cristo	24.4	11.6	7.3	0.7	20.4	10.9	67.9	400
Aglipay	28.1	10.8	6.4	7.2	24.5	10.7	58.0	197
Islam	14.5	5.3	4.9	0.9	10.4	3.3	79.9	848
Other Christian	20.5	6.8	2.8	0.9	18.6	5.2	66.7	307
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other	18.1	8.2	5.7	3.4	23.9	5.2	64.5	123
Ethnic group								
Tagalog	22.7	10.0	5.1	1.7	12.2	6.5	72.1	3,459
Cebuano	30.1	14.5	9.9	3.4	34.5	12.7	52.0	3,127
Ilokano	23.2	10.4	6.4	2.4	13.3	7.0	69.3	1,109
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	23.8	8.5	5.0	2.1	17.5	5.6	65.6	1,139
Bikolano	32.1	13.7	8.0	3.8	16.5	10.3	59.7	969
Kapampangan	22.2	7.9	2.6	0.4	12.6	3.9	72.2	444
Maranao	15.7	3.0	10.1	1.4	16.4	5.5	75.6	196
Tausog	17.5	9.4	3.5	2.3	8.6	3.6	78.0	185
Waray	33.8	18.2	11.1	3.6	27.8	12.2	50.2	480
Aeta	(24.0)	(27.8)	(1.0)	(10.9)	(29.8)	(7.5)	(56.1)	16
Badjao	(27.5)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(3.3)	(72.5)	14
Other	30.3	10.9	5.0	2.0	23.0	7.7	57.8	358
Residence								
Urban	25.4	10.7	7.3	2.1	19.7	7.9	64.4	7,354
Rural	25.8	12.5	6.7	3.0	21.0	9.5	63.3	6,008
Region								
National Capital Region	22.8	9.3	4.5	1.1	12.9	5.9	72.4	1,846
Cordillera Admin. Region	13.3	8.1	3.3	1.3	8.3	5.0	81.0	215
I - Ilocos	24.1	9.6	9.9	3.0	13.5	7.3	67.1	748
II - Cagayan Valley	24.3	11.8	3.9	3.8	9.1	5.4	68.9	401
III - Central Luzon	25.5	9.9	8.1	1.8	14.0	7.4	67.8	1,552
IVA - CALABARZON	23.8	10.5	6.1	2.1	13.5	7.5	70.2	1,912
MIMAROPA	30.9	14.8	5.4	2.2	15.4	8.0	61.4	354
V - Bicol	32.9	14.1	7.6	4.0	19.6	11.2	57.3	713
VI - Western Visayas	27.6	9.9	5.6	2.4	16.8	6.7	63.7	909
VII - Central Visayas	34.1	17.2	13.1	5.8	44.9	16.7	43.4	1,015
VIII - Eastern Visayas	32.2	16.6	11.2	3.3	34.0	15.1	52.2	489
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	38.6	20.4	9.2	3.7	31.7	13.9	45.8	525
X - Northern Mindanao	23.2	11.3	6.0	1.5	34.8	9.5	57.2	552
XI - Davao	25.2	15.0	6.4	3.6	37.1	11.2	51.6	729
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	22.1	8.0	5.2	2.2	18.5	5.5	66.1	572
XIII - Caraga	25.4	15.5	8.4	2.0	37.5	11.6	52.2	299
BARMM	4.7	1.1	3.6	0.1	3.7	1.5	92.3	530
Marital status								
Never married	39.1	14.3	6.6	2.1	22.6	10.3	53.8	2,006
Currently has intimate partner	37.7	10.9	4.4	0.9	21.2	6.9	54.7	1,359
Had intimate partner	42.0	21.4	11.1	4.6	25.6	17.5	52.0	647
Ever married	23.2	11.0	7.1	2.6	19.8	8.3	65.7	11,356
Married/living together	22.6	10.3	6.5	2.2	19.3	7.6	66.2	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	33.6	23.8	17.6	8.6	28.5	20.9	56.9	625
Education								
No education	12.5	3.7	3.2	1.6	9.6	3.1	81.6	102
Grades 1–6	26.1	13.0	8.2	3.3	21.7	9.9	61.9	1,558
Grades 7–10	27.3	12.8	8.3	3.0	22.2	9.8	61.1	5,951
Grades 11–12	45.2	17.0	10.8	2.5	28.8	14.6	45.0	670
Postsecondary	21.9	6.9	4.3	2.0	17.0	4.5	69.1	329
College	21.0	9.1	4.8	1.7	16.6	6.3	70.1	4,752

Continued...

Table 15.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:							Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly 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	27.0	14.2	6.8	3.6	23.8	10.3	61.1	2,464
Second	29.3	14.3	8.5	3.4	23.1	10.7	58.0	2,626
Middle	28.4	13.0	8.1	2.3	22.3	9.8	60.4	2,827
Fourth	24.4	9.1	7.1	1.6	17.3	7.1	66.7	2,741
Highest	18.9	7.2	4.5	1.8	15.1	5.2	73.1	2,704
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	57.9	49.9	41.5	32.5	64.3	50.4	23.8	196
Sometimes afraid	40.7	21.3	14.3	4.5	32.4	19.2	46.6	2,069
Never afraid	22.2	9.0	5.0	1.6	17.2	5.9	67.9	11,097
Total	25.6	11.5	7.0	2.5	20.2	8.6	63.9	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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 women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	13.8	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	3.8	15.5	767
20–24	14.1	5.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	6.7	16.3	1,635
25–29	13.3	6.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	6.7	15.1	2,087
30–39	15.7	6.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	7.9	18.2	4,528
40–49	16.2	7.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	7.7	18.7	4,346
Religion								
Roman Catholic	15.8	6.7	2.3	1.5	1.3	7.5	18.1	10,203
Protestant	16.9	8.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	9.2	19.8	1,272
Iglesia ni Cristo	14.2	5.5	2.3	1.5	1.0	6.3	16.6	400
Aglipay	15.7	7.2	5.9	2.7	2.3	10.4	19.0	197
Islam	7.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	9.0	848
Other Christian	10.6	5.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	5.9	11.3	307
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other	13.6	5.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.2	16.0	123
Ethnic group								
Tagalog	12.4	5.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	5.7	14.0	3,459
Cebuano	17.5	6.7	2.6	2.0	1.8	7.4	19.7	3,127
Ilokano	15.9	8.2	3.5	1.4	1.2	10.3	19.0	1,109
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	14.6	6.2	2.6	1.5	1.2	7.4	17.6	1,139
Bikolano	19.4	9.4	3.1	1.9	1.6	10.5	21.9	969
Kapampangan	9.9	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.8	11.8	444
Maranao	11.4	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	11.9	196
Tausog	6.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.8	185
Waray	18.7	6.9	2.7	1.1	0.9	8.6	21.3	480
Aeta	(26.4)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(26.4)	16
Badjao	(10.8)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(14.8)	14
Other	21.3	6.2	2.7	0.9	0.9	8.0	23.1	358
Residence								
Urban	13.4	5.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	6.6	15.6	7,354
Rural	17.4	7.1	2.5	1.5	1.3	8.1	19.9	6,008
Region								
National Capital Region	11.0	5.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	7.1	13.4	1,846
Cordillera Admin. Region	18.0	5.1	2.7	1.3	0.8	6.5	19.8	215
I - Ilocos	22.3	9.7	3.8	1.9	1.9	11.6	25.0	748
II - Cagayan Valley	14.4	8.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	8.9	17.5	401
III - Central Luzon	15.3	5.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	6.1	17.0	1,552
IVA - CALABARZON	12.1	5.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	6.2	13.9	1,912
MIMAROPA	20.5	8.6	3.2	2.4	2.1	9.4	23.7	354
V - Bicol	23.4	10.0	4.3	2.5	2.2	11.8	26.5	713
VI - Western Visayas	15.5	7.1	2.4	1.4	1.2	8.0	18.7	909
VII - Central Visayas	17.5	5.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	5.8	18.6	1,015
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21.3	6.3	2.4	1.2	0.9	7.5	22.9	489
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	17.1	8.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	9.2	20.7	525
X - Northern Mindanao	14.2	3.9	2.5	1.0	1.0	5.4	15.3	552
XI - Davao	16.6	8.3	2.5	1.9	1.7	8.9	20.7	729
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.0	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	5.4	14.5	572
XIII - Caraga	17.0	6.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	7.9	20.2	299
BARMM	4.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.6	530
Marital status								
Never married	9.1	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.7	10.5	2,006
Currently has intimate partner	5.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.8	6.7	1,359
Had intimate partner	17.2	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.7	4.6	18.6	647
Ever married	16.3	7.2	2.5	1.6	1.4	8.1	18.7	11,356
Married/living together	14.8	6.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	7.2	17.2	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	42.0	21.3	9.5	8.4	7.8	22.4	44.6	625
Employment								
Employed for cash	15.1	7.4	2.6	1.7	1.6	8.3	17.5	6,639
Employed not for cash	19.6	6.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	7.1	22.1	1,413
Not employed	14.1	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	6.0	16.3	5,310
Education								
No education	9.6	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.7	102
Grades 1–6	20.4	9.4	3.3	2.4	2.1	10.3	24.0	1,558
Grades 7–10	16.6	7.0	2.3	1.3	1.2	8.0	19.2	5,951
Grades 11–12	15.4	4.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	4.9	16.7	670
Postsecondary	12.4	4.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	5.5	13.6	329
College	12.0	5.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	5.9	13.8	4,752

Continued...

Table 15.11—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 women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.2	7.9	2.6	1.5	1.3	9.0	20.1	2,464
Second	18.0	7.4	2.4	1.3	1.2	8.5	20.5	2,626
Middle	16.0	7.4	2.8	2.0	1.7	8.3	18.9	2,827
Fourth	14.0	5.2	2.0	1.2	1.1	6.0	15.9	2,741
Highest	11.0	4.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	4.8	12.4	2,704
Total	15.2	6.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	7.3	17.5	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 15.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Philippines NDHS 2022

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 women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	8.3	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	3.0	9.6	6,203
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	15.9	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.4	17.9	367
Is sometimes drunk	18.8	7.8	2.7	1.5	1.3	8.9	21.7	6,076
Is often drunk	44.2	29.3	10.9	8.6	8.2	31.6	50.2	717
Husband's education[1]								
No education	11.0	5.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	6.3	13.2	113
Primary	19.4	9.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	10.8	22.7	1,190
Secondary	16.0	7.0	2.2	1.3	1.1	7.9	18.8	5,622
More than secondary	11.7	4.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	5.2	13.4	3,805
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	16.4	6.6	2.5	1.4	1.2	7.7	19.0	3,816
Wife better educated	16.0	7.8	2.1	1.0	0.9	8.9	19.1	3,563
Both equally educated	11.7	4.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	5.0	13.3	3,295
Neither educated	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.2	40
Don't know/missing	(15.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(15.7)	16
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	13.1	5.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	6.0	15.1	2,172
Wife is same age	11.8	5.3	1.8	0.9	0.4	6.1	14.3	1,321
Wife 1–4 years younger	15.4	7.1	2.2	1.3	1.1	8.0	18.2	4,135
Wife 5–9 years younger	16.2	7.5	2.5	1.1	1.1	8.8	19.2	2,141
Wife 10 or more years younger	16.6	4.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	5.0	17.5	962
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]								
0	10.1	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	3.2	10.7	352
1–2	24.9	10.8	5.0	3.2	3.1	12.6	28.0	1,337
3	13.5	5.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	6.6	15.9	9,042
Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	6.8	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.9	8.3	8,541
1–2	21.1	8.1	2.5	1.1	1.0	9.5	24.6	3,672
3–4	55.5	27.0	11.5	8.1	7.5	30.5	60.4	1,033
5	85.7	53.7	36.5	34.9	34.1	55.3	86.7	115
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	14.2	6.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	6.8	16.4	12,061
1–2	24.1	9.6	4.9	3.0	2.7	11.4	27.2	1,166
3–4	25.0	10.9	6.6	6.0	5.0	11.6	27.7	114
5	(49.7)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(50.0)	21
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	27.5	12.2	4.5	2.6	2.3	14.1	31.4	1,951
No	13.0	5.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	6.1	15.0	11,186
Don't know	19.8	6.7	4.0	1.8	1.8	8.8	21.1	225
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	65.2	55.6	33.8	32.1	31.1	57.3	67.3	196
Sometimes afraid	27.1	15.9	5.8	3.6	3.2	18.1	32.2	2,069
Never afraid	12.1	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	4.4	13.9	11,097
Total	15.2	6.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	7.3	17.5	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes only currently married women
[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8 for list of decisions.
[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9 for list of behaviors.
[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9 for list of reasons.

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

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 women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	12.0	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.4	13.4	767
20–24	11.3	4.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	5.2	13.1	1,635
25–29	9.7	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.7	10.7	2,087
30–39	11.4	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	4.0	12.8	4,528
40–49	9.4	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.3	10.7	4,346
Residence								
Urban	9.0	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.6	10.4	7,354
Rural	12.4	3.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	4.2	13.7	6,008
Region								
National Capital Region	6.5	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	8.4	1,846
Cordillera Admin. Region	11.6	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.0	12.3	215
I - Ilocos	13.8	3.5	2.2	0.9	0.8	4.8	15.6	748
II - Cagayan Valley	8.7	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	4.7	10.7	401
III - Central Luzon	10.0	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	2.7	11.0	1,552
IVA - CALABARZON	7.5	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.0	8.6	1,912
MIMAROPA	15.3	5.3	2.6	1.5	1.3	6.4	18.1	354
V - Bicol	17.1	5.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	7.1	19.0	713
VI - Western Visayas	11.3	3.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	4.2	12.2	909
VII - Central Visayas	13.7	3.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.5	14.4	1,015
VIII - Eastern Visayas	15.6	3.6	1.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	16.8	489
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	14.5	4.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	4.6	16.6	525
X - Northern Mindanao	9.3	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.7	4.0	9.9	552
XI - Davao	13.4	4.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	4.6	16.0	729
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	8.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	9.0	572
XIII - Caraga	12.5	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.6	4.0	14.5	299
BARMM	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	530
Marital status								
Never married	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.9	6.2	2,006
Currently has intimate partner	4.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.0	6.3	1,359
Had intimate partner	5.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.8	5.9	647
Ever married	11.5	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	4.2	12.9	11,356
Married/living together	11.3	3.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	4.2	12.7	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	15.2	3.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	4.1	15.7	625
Education								
No education	7.3	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	8.3	102
Grades 1–6	16.3	5.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	6.0	18.3	1,558
Grades 7–10	11.4	3.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.6	12.9	5,951
Grades 11–12	12.7	3.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	4.5	13.8	670
Postsecondary	8.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.3	8.6	329
College	7.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.3	8.5	4,752
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.3	4.4	1.8	0.9	0.8	5.3	15.0	2,464
Second	13.2	4.0	1.8	0.8	0.7	5.0	14.6	2,626
Middle	11.1	3.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	4.4	12.6	2,827
Fourth	8.8	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	3.0	10.1	2,741
Highest	6.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.7	7.4	2,704
Total	10.5	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	3.8	11.9	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, and former intimate partners for never-married women.

Table 15.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Philippines NDHS 2022

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 women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	47.2	9.3	5.7	49.3	858
Last 12 months	45.4	8.7	6.1	48.6	410
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	44.8	12.1	10.7	46.5	306
Last 12 months	35.6	10.0	4.3	38.4	167
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	42.7	8.2	5.1	44.6	972
Last 12 months	39.2	7.5	5.3	41.9	498

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the last 12 months

Table 15.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	31.8	18.1	858
In the last 12 months	32.4	27.2	410
Never	5.5	4.1	12,505
Age			
15–19	6.7	6.3	767
20–24	8.6	6.7	1,635
25–29	7.8	5.5	2,087
30–39	7.7	5.3	4,528
40–49	6.1	3.6	4,346
Religion			
Roman Catholic	7.5	5.3	10,203
Protestant	9.5	5.5	1,272
Iglesia ni Cristo	6.0	4.0	400
Aglipay	8.0	7.3	197
Islam	2.7	1.9	848
Other Christian	4.3	3.1	307
No religion	*	*	12
Other	5.4	3.6	123
Ethnic group			
Tagalog	5.4	3.5	3,459
Cebuano	8.8	6.4	3,127
Ilokano	6.6	4.5	1,109
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	9.1	6.0	1,139
Bikolano	7.8	4.9	969
Kapampangan	2.4	1.7	444
Maranao	1.7	1.7	196
Tausog	0.9	0.7	185
Waray	10.1	6.7	480
Aeta	(17.8)	(17.8)	16
Badjao	(4.3)	(4.3)	14
Other	10.4	6.6	358
Residence			
Urban	6.6	4.7	7,354
Rural	8.0	5.4	6,008
Region			
National Capital Region	3.8	2.6	1,846
Cordillera Admin. Region	3.5	2.5	215
I - Ilocos	10.7	9.0	748
II - Cagayan Valley	4.3	1.8	401
III - Central Luzon	6.6	3.9	1,552
IVA - CALABARZON	6.1	4.2	1,912
MIMAROPA	11.1	7.9	354
V - Bicol	10.1	6.8	713
VI - Western Visayas	9.0	6.6	909
VII - Central Visayas	9.0	7.2	1,015
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.6	6.1	489
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10.9	7.3	525
X - Northern Mindanao	5.8	3.7	552
XI - Davao	10.8	8.4	729
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	9.0	3.3	572
XIII - Caraga	9.1	5.7	299
BARMM	0.5	0.5	530
Marital status			
Never married	4.0	2.6	2,006
Currently has intimate partner	3.9	3.2	1,359
Had intimate partner	4.2	1.4	647
Ever married	7.8	5.4	11,356
Married/living together	7.5	5.5	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.8	4.8	625

Continued...

Table 15.15—_Continued_

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Employment			
Employed for cash	7.4	5.0	6,639
Employed not for cash	9.3	6.1	1,413
Not employed	6.5	4.8	5,310
Education			
No education	2.7	2.2	102
Grades 1–6	9.3	6.7	1,558
Grades 7–10	7.7	5.4	5,951
Grades 11–12	8.7	6.8	670
Postsecondary	5.0	3.3	329
College	5.9	3.9	4,752
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	8.0	5.6	2,464
Second	10.1	7.4	2,626
Middle	7.7	5.2	2,827
Fourth	6.0	4.5	2,741
Highest	4.5	2.5	2,704
Total	7.2	5.0	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 last 12 months

Table 15.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Last 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	2.7	1.9	6,203
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	9.7	4.8	367
Is sometimes drunk	9.8	7.1	6,076
Is often drunk	23.6	14.1	717
Husband's education[2]			
No education	4.4	2.9	113
Primary	8.8	5.6	1,190
Secondary	8.5	6.4	5,622
More than secondary	5.8	4.1	3,805
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	8.3	6.2	3,816
Wife better educated	8.6	6.3	3,563
Both equally educated	5.5	3.7	3,295
Neither educated	1.6	1.6	40
Don't know/missing	(6.0)	(0.0)	16
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	6.8	5.2	2,172
Wife is same age	5.4	3.5	1,321
Wife 1–4 years younger	7.8	5.5	4,135
Wife 5–9 years younger	9.0	7.0	2,141
Wife 10 or more years younger	7.1	5.0	962
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]			
0	1.8	1.6	352
1–2	10.4	8.8	1,337
3	7.3	5.1	9,042
Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	4.2	2.8	8,541
1–2	10.4	7.4	3,672
3–4	18.9	13.6	1,033
5	26.8	10.8	115
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	7.0	4.7	12,061
1–2	9.5	7.2	1,166
3–4	8.7	8.7	114
5	(23.6)	(21.0)	21
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	14.5	9.2	1,951
No	6.0	4.3	11,186
Don't know	5.5	4.8	225
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	27.2	11.4	196
Sometimes afraid	10.1	7.1	2,069
Never afraid	6.3	4.5	11,097
Total	7.2	5.0	13,362

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes in the last 12 months
[2] Includes only currently married women
[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 14.8 for list of decisions.
[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9 for list of behaviors.
[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 14.9 for 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 2022

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	31.0	22.4	46.6	100.0	1,887
Sexual only	27.9	34.9	37.2	100.0	290
Both physical and sexual	47.6	23.0	29.4	100.0	512
Age					
15–19	33.7	26.3	40.0	100.0	403
20–24	28.8	28.0	43.1	100.0	446
25–29	39.7	18.8	41.5	100.0	360
30–39	33.5	25.7	40.8	100.0	831
40–49	34.6	19.8	45.6	100.0	649
Religion					
Roman Catholic	33.9	23.8	42.3	100.0	2,073
Protestant	34.5	24.3	41.2	100.0	343
Iglesia ni Cristo	33.4	24.9	41.6	100.0	79
Aglipay	46.6	13.7	39.7	100.0	53
Islam	24.0	27.0	48.9	100.0	77
Other Christian	30.0	24.6	45.4	100.0	47
Other	(32.2)	(31.6)	(36.2)	100.0	18
Ethnic group					
Tagalog	26.9	26.7	46.4	100.0	617
Cebuano	33.9	22.0	44.1	100.0	720
Ilokano	36.9	21.8	41.3	100.0	229
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	30.8	22.6	46.6	100.0	235
Bikolano	41.4	32.3	26.2	100.0	264
Kapampangan	(51.2)	(21.8)	(26.9)	100.0	56
Maranao	(18.2)	(21.2)	(60.6)	100.0	20
Tausog	(35.2)	(1.5)	(63.3)	100.0	22
Waray	34.5	21.2	44.3	100.0	119
Aeta	*	*	*	100.0	4
Badjao	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other	38.9	28.0	33.1	100.0	88
Residence					
Urban	33.0	23.7	43.3	100.0	1,491
Rural	34.9	23.9	41.1	100.0	1,198
Region					
National Capital Region	31.0	19.3	49.7	100.0	283
Cordillera Admin. Region	45.6	16.4	38.0	100.0	31
I - Ilocos	38.3	23.2	38.5	100.0	170
II - Cagayan Valley	49.2	15.0	35.7	100.0	71
III - Central Luzon	38.7	21.0	40.3	100.0	333
IVA - CALABARZON	27.5	32.9	39.6	100.0	396
MIMAROPA	33.8	24.0	42.2	100.0	80
V - Bicol	34.6	32.7	32.8	100.0	209
VI - Western Visayas	36.9	27.3	35.9	100.0	178
VII - Central Visayas	31.3	29.5	39.2	100.0	201
VIII - Eastern Visayas	41.5	24.3	34.2	100.0	110
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	25.4	19.4	55.2	100.0	121
X - Northern Mindanao	26.8	15.8	57.3	100.0	95
XI - Davao	32.1	16.6	51.3	100.0	217
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	44.6	16.8	38.7	100.0	97
XIII - Caraga	35.0	20.4	44.5	100.0	73
BARMM	9.0	11.7	79.4	100.0	23
Marital status					
Never married	30.2	28.9	40.8	100.0	765
Never had intimate partner	28.3	25.6	46.1	100.0	503
Ever had intimate partner	33.9	35.4	30.8	100.0	263
Ever married	35.3	21.8	42.9	100.0	1,924
Married/living together	34.2	21.1	44.7	100.0	1,723
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.7	27.7	27.6	100.0	200
Employment					
Employed for cash	36.3	24.5	39.2	100.0	1,404
Employed not for cash	41.7	22.0	36.3	100.0	265
Not employed	28.5	23.4	48.1	100.0	1,020

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	*	*	*	100.0	15
Grades 1–6	34.8	19.3	45.9	100.0	346
Grades 7–10	33.3	24.0	42.6	100.0	1,308
Grades 11–12	36.6	28.1	35.2	100.0	218
Postsecondary	47.9	17.8	34.3	100.0	42
College	32.4	24.9	42.6	100.0	759
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	33.4	21.3	45.3	100.0	549
Second	37.1	22.9	40.0	100.0	599
Middle	30.3	24.0	45.8	100.0	633
Fourth	32.9	22.7	44.4	100.0	512
Highest	36.4	29.9	33.6	100.0	397
Total	33.8	23.8	42.3	100.0	2,689

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 type of violence experienced, Philippines NDHS 2022

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	64.5	58.5	52.4	60.7
Husband's/intimate partner's family	6.3	2.7	6.8	6.1
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.8
Current/former boyfriend	0.5	2.6	2.1	1.1
Friend	11.6	9.7	13.2	11.9
Neighbor	7.5	12.9	8.1	8.1
Religious leader	0.8	7.7	3.7	2.2
Doctor/medical personnel	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Police	8.0	2.3	14.5	9.2
Lawyer	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.7
Barangay center	9.4	3.8	11.7	9.6
Social work organization	4.1	0.3	7.4	4.6
Other	4.5	11.5	2.2	4.5
Number of women who have sought help	585	81	244	910

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 barangay protection orders, temporary protection orders, and permanent protection orders, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who are aware of:			Number of women
	Barangay protection orders	Temporary protection orders	Permanent protection orders	
Age				
15–19	60.9	47.8	44.3	3,678
20–24	77.0	65.3	62.5	3,228
25–29	82.9	73.9	69.1	2,635
30–39	84.2	76.6	71.6	5,030
40–49	86.3	75.1	72.4	4,657
Residence				
Urban	79.6	69.5	65.9	10,852
Rural	78.0	67.1	63.1	8,376
Region				
National Capital Region	82.8	67.7	62.7	3,026
Cordillera Admin. Region	85.2	78.3	74.2	304
I - Ilocos	76.2	68.8	61.9	1,006
II - Cagayan Valley	87.5	74.3	71.8	548
III - Central Luzon	80.8	71.8	68.7	2,155
IVA - CALABARZON	70.5	58.3	55.7	2,929
MIMAROPA	78.2	69.0	63.6	495
V - Bicol	74.7	66.9	62.3	970
VI - Western Visayas	74.1	67.0	64.1	1,237
VII - Central Visayas	85.2	82.1	80.9	1,406
VIII - Eastern Visayas	83.5	75.6	73.5	731
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	81.2	65.8	62.0	667
X - Northern Mindanao	86.5	75.9	66.3	728
XI - Davao	78.4	71.4	68.7	999
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	84.0	77.4	75.0	776
XIII - Caraga	82.8	74.1	70.6	438
BARMM	67.3	45.3	40.5	813
Marital status				
Never married	78.3	70.5	66.4	2,006
Currently has intimate partner	77.3	68.1	65.9	1,359
Had intimate partner	80.5	75.7	67.4	647
Ever married	84.1	73.8	69.9	11,356
Married/living together	84.3	74.2	70.4	10,731
Divorced/separated/widowed	80.5	67.8	62.6	625
Number of living children				
0	71.4	60.7	57.4	8,259
1–2	83.9	75.4	71.5	6,007
3–4	84.9	73.8	69.7	3,629
5+	85.9	70.9	66.1	1,333
Education				
No education	50.7	40.6	36.4	129
Grades 1–6	76.6	60.5	55.0	1,744
Grades 7–10	75.2	63.5	58.7	8,290
Grades 11–12	71.4	57.7	56.5	1,836
Postsecondary	84.6	78.3	74.0	419
College	86.2	79.3	76.7	6,810
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	74.0	59.3	54.0	3,174
Second	77.8	66.4	62.4	3,598
Middle	80.0	68.4	64.1	3,927
Fourth	79.6	70.7	67.7	4,175
Highest	81.6	74.8	72.0	4,354
Total	78.9	68.5	64.7	19,228

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 2022

Background characteristic	Barangay Violence Against Women Desk	PNP Women and Children's Protection Desk	DSWD Regional Center for Women or 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	Number of women
Age								
15–19	74.6	72.2	76.6	56.8	55.1	42.1	44.2	3,678
20–24	87.9	83.8	86.4	72.8	75.8	58.8	60.4	3,228
25–29	91.2	86.7	89.7	75.8	80.6	63.1	67.5	2,635
30–39	92.3	89.6	89.9	76.5	80.9	66.3	69.4	5,030
40–49	93.1	88.8	89.6	76.5	80.2	64.9	69.1	4,657
Residence								
Urban	89.6	85.2	87.4	72.8	78.0	62.6	65.0	10,852
Rural	86.5	84.0	85.6	71.0	70.9	55.8	59.8	8,376
Region								
National Capital Region	92.2	83.7	84.8	68.9	78.1	61.1	62.5	3,026
Cordillera Admin. Region	88.3	89.8	86.7	70.7	72.5	52.3	65.5	304
I - Ilocos	83.0	86.5	87.1	68.8	74.9	52.8	52.8	1,006
II - Cagayan Valley	92.5	89.0	93.8	85.9	80.1	68.7	72.9	548
III - Central Luzon	90.8	90.0	85.4	74.7	81.7	68.8	68.3	2,155
IVA - CALABARZON	85.7	76.1	84.8	68.4	69.2	56.1	56.3	2,929
MIMAROPA	82.2	84.1	89.6	72.2	71.6	57.2	58.9	495
V - Bicol	81.8	83.0	87.3	66.1	71.2	52.9	61.1	970
VI - Western Visayas	89.7	90.1	90.9	78.1	75.7	64.6	67.3	1,237
VII - Central Visayas	90.8	91.5	95.0	86.2	88.8	78.6	79.5	1,406
VIII - Eastern Visayas	88.3	89.9	92.2	80.3	80.0	67.3	70.0	731
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	87.1	81.9	85.6	71.0	71.8	53.8	61.2	667
X - Northern Mindanao	93.1	88.4	86.5	61.8	67.8	41.0	54.7	728
XI - Davao	88.3	87.5	89.5	73.9	78.5	59.1	64.4	999
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	90.4	89.1	91.5	80.5	77.6	59.6	71.3	776
XIII - Caraga	90.0	88.8	93.1	77.9	81.9	58.9	63.5	438
BARMM	77.0	64.9	58.8	46.4	37.8	32.5	35.6	813
Marital status								
Never married	87.2	85.7	90.2	72.1	76.0	58.4	62.6	2,006
Currently has intimate partner	85.9	84.6	90.9	73.5	76.6	58.2	62.7	1,359
Had intimate partner	89.9	88.1	88.7	69.1	74.5	58.7	62.4	647
Ever married	92.4	88.5	89.3	76.0	79.5	63.4	67.8	11,356
Married/living together	92.4	88.5	89.4	76.0	79.3	63.6	68.0	10,731
Divorced/separated/ widowed	91.5	88.6	88.5	75.1	83.0	59.0	65.4	625
Number of living children								
0	82.2	79.0	82.5	66.3	68.3	54.2	55.4	8,259
1–2	93.3	90.1	90.8	77.3	81.7	65.9	69.4	6,007
3–4	92.6	88.7	89.4	77.1	79.9	62.9	68.6	3,629
5+	90.8	85.1	86.1	69.7	71.7	55.7	61.8	1,333
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	84.4	79.5	81.8	65.5	66.8	52.1	55.6	9,055
Employed for cash	91.7	89.3	90.7	77.2	82.5	66.9	69.4	8,560
Employed not for cash	90.9	89.5	92.4	81.1	80.2	63.7	67.1	1,613
Education								
No education	66.8	58.7	51.0	34.8	36.8	25.1	34.9	129
Grades 1–6	83.2	77.9	79.9	59.6	61.3	45.7	50.7	1,744
Grades 7–10	86.7	82.2	85.4	68.7	70.1	54.2	57.9	8,290
Grades 11–12	82.4	80.2	81.8	64.9	67.3	51.1	53.7	1,836
Postsecondary	93.3	91.6	90.4	81.0	85.6	73.0	74.2	419
College	93.0	90.7	91.7	81.3	86.4	72.0	73.9	6,810
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	83.7	78.7	80.2	61.6	59.9	43.9	49.6	3,174
Second	88.3	84.0	86.5	70.2	71.6	55.5	58.7	3,598
Middle	88.6	85.6	88.5	73.0	76.0	60.7	64.3	3,927
Fourth	89.8	85.2	86.2	73.5	78.5	62.9	66.5	4,175
Highest	89.5	88.3	90.2	78.8	84.1	70.5	70.5	4,354
Total	88.2	84.7	86.6	72.0	74.9	59.6	62.7	19,228

PNP = Philippine National Police
DSWD = Department of Social Welfare and Development
NGO = Nongovernmental organization
RA = Republic Act

HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION

16

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Key Findings

- **Drinking water sources, availability, and treatment:** 97% of de jure household members have at least basic drinking water service, 90% report that they have sufficient quantities of drinking water, and 77% do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink.

- **Person collecting drinking water:** In the 13% of households that do not have drinking water on the premises, the person responsible for collecting drinking water is most often a male adult age 15 or older (64%).

- **Sanitation:** 95% of the household population uses an improved sanitation facility, while 3% has no sanitation facility or practices open defecation. Overall, 83% of the household population has at least basic sanitation service.

- **Management of excreta:** 94% of household members manage their excreta appropriately.

- **Handwashing:** 95% of the household population has access to a basic handwashing facility.

- **Menstrual hygiene:** 97% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

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The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta, including disposal of young children's stool, hand washing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

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Improved sources of drinking water
Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via a tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, bottled water, and water from a refilling station.
Sample: Households and de jure population

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Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be to safe to drink. In the Philippines, 98% of households use an improved source of drinking water (more than 99% of urban households and 96% of rural households) (**Table 16.1**).

The most common source of drinking water among both urban and rural households is a water refilling station, followed by water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot. Among urban households, 69% use water from a refilling station and 21% use water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot. Forty-five percent of rural households use water from a refilling station and 16% have water piped into their dwelling/yard/plot, while

12% use water from a tube well or borehole and 8% use water from a protected spring. Less than 1% of urban households and 4% of rural households use an unimproved source of drinking water.

Overall, 87% of Filipino households have water on the premises, including 96% of urban households and 78% of rural households. Twelve percent of households travel 30 minutes or less to fetch water.

Trends: The percentage of households with drinking water from an improved source increased from 70% in 1993 to 98% in 2022.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

> **Drinking water service ladder**
> **Safely managed**
> Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination.
> **Basic**
> Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.
> **Limited**
> Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.
> **Unimproved**
> Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.
> **Surface water**
> Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.
> *Sample:* De jure population
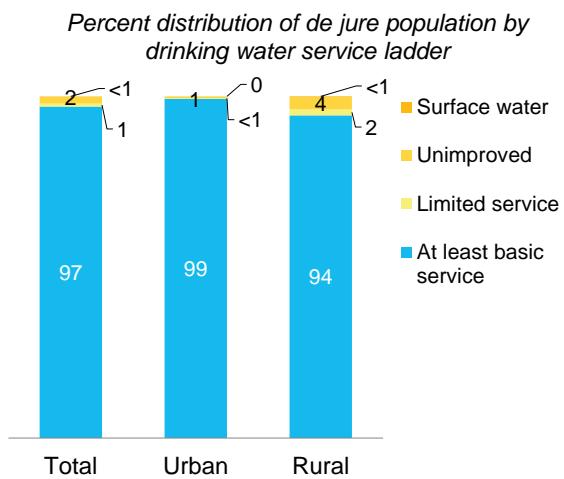
Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2022 NDHS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for fecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 16.2** as "at least basic service."

Overall, 97% of the Filipino population[1] has access to at least basic drinking water service. Two percent

Figure 16.1 **Household population drinking water service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder

of household residents use drinking water from an unimproved source, 1% have limited service, and less than 1% use surface water as their main source of drinking water (**Figure 16.1**).

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[1] Filipino population or population refers to individuals living in households in the Philippines. In this report, this may include the de facto or de jure population. Please see the table description to determine for which population the data are being presented.

Trends: The population living in households with at least basic water service increased from 85% in 1998 to 97% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, the percentage of the population with access to at least basic drinking water service ranges from 80% in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to more than 99% in Central Luzon and Ilocos Region (**Table 16.2** and **Map 16.1**).

- The percentage of the population with at least basic drinking water service increases with increasing wealth, from 89% in the lowest wealth quintile to at least 99% in the middle, fourth, and highest quintiles (**Table 16.2**).

### 16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

Thirteen percent of the population lives in households without drinking water on the premises (**Table 16.3**). In households without drinking water on the premises, an adult age 15 or older usually collects the water (87%), primarily a male adult. In 9% of these households, a child usually collects the water (**Figure 16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-three percent of rural residents live in households without drinking water on the premises, as compared with only 4% of urban residents.

- By region, the percentage of the population living in households without drinking water on the premises is highest in BARMM (37%) and lowest in the National Capital Region (NCR) (1%).

Map 16.1 **At least basic drinking water service by region**

Percentage of de jure population with at least basic drinking water service
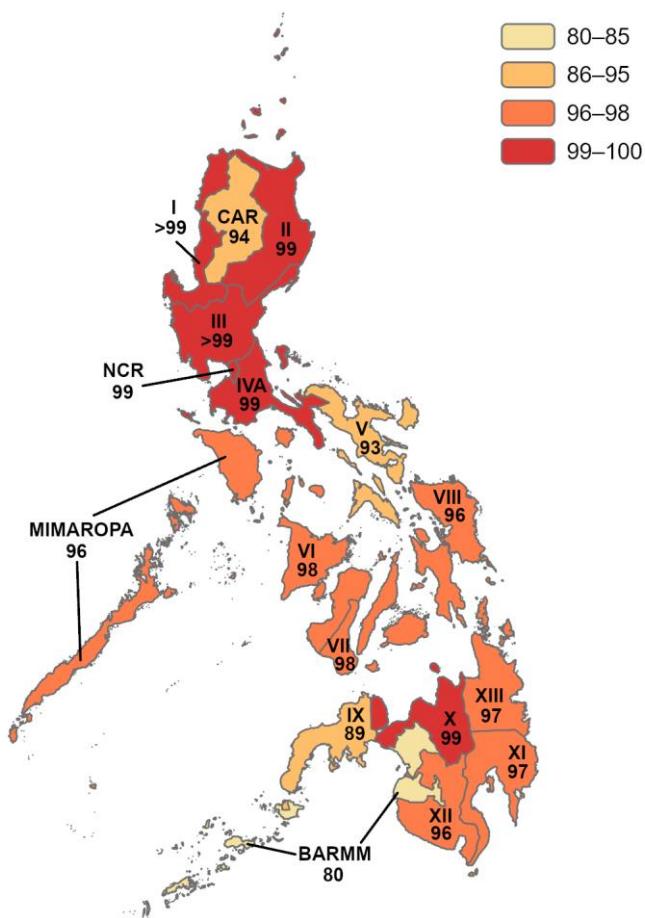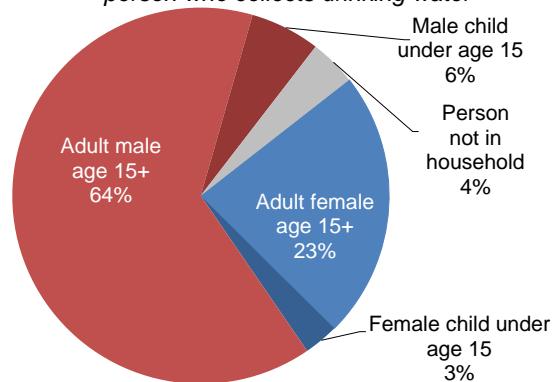
Figure 16.2 **Person collecting drinking water**

Among de jure population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water

- The percentage of the population living in households without drinking water on the premises decreases with increasing household wealth, from 36% in the lowest quintile to 1% in the highest quintile.

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

> **Availability of sufficient drinking water**
> Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.
> ***Sample:*** De jure population
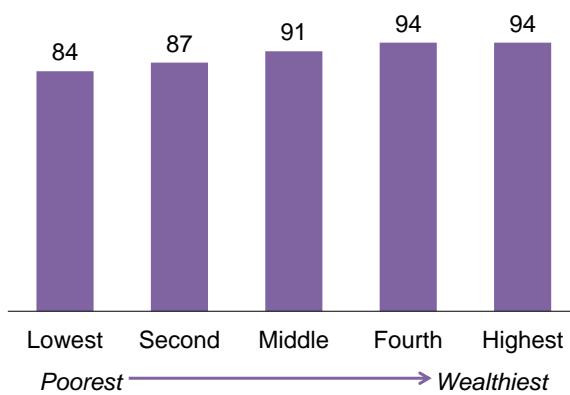
A large majority (90%) of the Filipino population has sufficient quantities of drinking water (**Table 16.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with sufficient drinking water is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (92% versus 88%).

- By region, the percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water is lowest in Northern Mindanao (78%) and highest in Cagayan Valley (97%).

- Household members who have drinking water on the premises are more likely to have sufficient quantities of drinking water than those who have to travel to obtain water (91% versus 78%−84%).

- The percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water increases as household wealth increases (**Figure 16.3**).

Figure 16.3 **Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by household wealth**

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
84	87	91	94	94

Poorest ⟶ *Wealthiest*

16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Table 16.5 shows that 77% of household members do not use any method or treatment to make their water safer to drink. Seventeen percent use an appropriate water treatment method (boiling, bleaching, filtering, or solar disinfecting), most commonly boiling (14%). However, 32% of household members who are using an unimproved source of drinking water report using an appropriate treatment method, primarily boiling (31%).

16.2 SANITATION

The goal of SDG 6.2 is to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.[2]

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[2] https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/indicator-groups/indicator-group-details/GHO/sdg-target-6.2-sanitation-and-hygiene

As shown in **Table 16.6**, almost all (95%) Filipino households have improved toilet facilities, which are facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Toilets that flush/pour flush water and waste to a septic tank are the most common type of sanitation facility (87%), followed by toilets that flush/pour flush water and waste to a pit latrine (5%) and toilets that flush/pour flush water and waste to a piped sewer system (3%).

Trends: The percentage of households with an improved toilet facility increased from 63% in 1993 to 95% in 2022.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2022 NDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** as "at least basic service."

Overall, 83% of the population has at least basic sanitation service, while 13% has limited service, 2% has unimproved sanitation, and 3% has no sanitation facility or practices open defecation (**Table 16.7**).

Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 67% in 2008 to 83% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are only small differences between urban and rural areas in the sanitation service ladder (**Figure 16.4**).

- By region, the percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service ranges from 55% in BARMM to 92% in CALABARZON. The percentages of the population using unimproved sanitation and open defecation are higher in BARMM (13% and 18%, respectively) than in any other region (**Table 16.7**).

- The percentage of the population using open defecation is much higher in the lowest wealth quintile (14%) than in the second through highest quintiles (1% or less).

Figure 16.4 **Household population sanitation service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder

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

16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste has been buried in a covered pit, waste has never been emptied, and it is unknown if waste has ever been emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste has been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste has been removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.
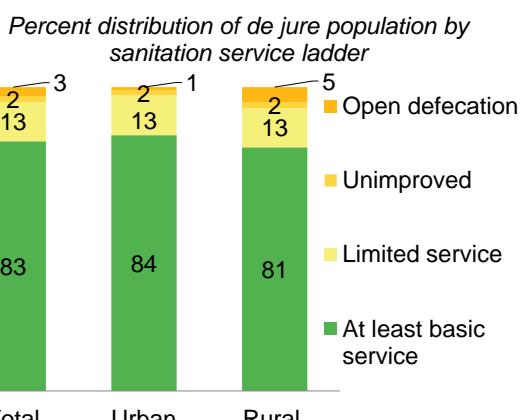
Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Three percent of Filipino household members manage their excreta through a connection to a sewer, 80% safely dispose of their excreta in situ, 11% have their excreta removed for treatment, and 6% lack appropriate management of their excreta (**Figure 16.5**). Overall, 94% of household members manage their excreta appropriately (**Table 16.9**).
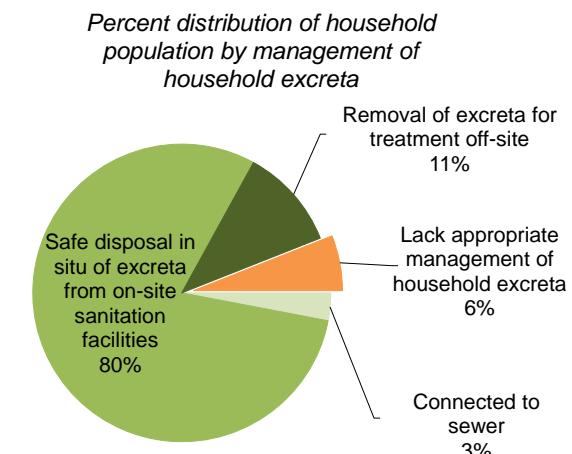
Overall, 87% of the population with on-site sanitation facilities had excreta safely disposed of in situ and less than 1% had excreta disposed of unsafely. An additional 13% had excreta removed for treatment (**Table 16.8**).

Figure 16.5 **Appropriate management of household excreta**

Percent distribution of household population by management of household excreta

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ By region, appropriate management of excreta (household is connected to a sewer, has excreta disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment) ranges from 69% in BARMM to 99% in Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley.

▪ The percentage of the population that manages excreta appropriately increases with increasing household wealth, from 80% in the lowest wealth quintile to 98% in the highest quintile.

16.3 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, 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 diseases transmitted through feces. Only eleven percent of children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stool disposed of appropriately (**Table 16.10**). Seventy-nine 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 increases from 3% among those age 0–1 month to 16% among those age 18–23 months.

▪ Appropriate disposal of children's stools varies by region, from 2% in Ilocos Region to 26% in Zamboanga Peninsula.

16.4 HANDWASHING

> **Handwashing facilities**
> **Basic**
> Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.
> **Limited**
> Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.
> *Sample:* De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

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 overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed for 96% of the household population (**Table 16.11**). Of the handwashing places observed, 85% were in a fixed location and 11% were mobile.

According to the definitions of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, 95% of the population had a basic handwashing facility and 3% had a limited handwashing facility. Among the population living in households where handwashing facilities were observed, 98% had soap available and 98% had water available.

16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

> **Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials**
> Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

> **Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials**
> Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.
> **Sample:** Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In the 2022 NDHS, women age 15–49 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In the Philippines, 94% of women use disposable sanitary pads, 4% use cloth, 3% each use reusable sanitary pads and underwear only, and less than 1% use tampons, a menstrual cup, or cotton wool.

Women were also asked if they were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstrual period; 99% of respondents reported that they were able to do so.

Overall, 97% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstrual period (**Table 16.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation increases with increasing education, from 81% among those with no education to 98% among those with a college education.

▪ The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation is lower among those in the lowest wealth quintile (92%) than among those in the higher wealth quintiles (96%–99%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Philippines NDHS 2022

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	99.5	96.2	98.0	99.5	96.1	97.9
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	21.2	16.0	18.8	21.2	16.4	19.0
Piped to neighbor	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Public tap/standpipe	1.0	3.4	2.2	1.0	3.7	2.3
Tube well or borehole	2.6	12.4	7.2	2.8	12.5	7.4
Protected dug well	1.1	6.1	3.4	1.2	6.0	3.5
Protected spring	0.8	8.4	4.3	0.9	8.5	4.5
Rainwater	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5
Bottled water	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Water refilling station	69.3	45.2	58.1	68.8	44.3	57.2
Unimproved source	0.5	3.5	1.9	0.5	3.6	2.0
Unprotected dug well	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1	2.1	1.1
Unprotected spring	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.8
Other	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Surface water	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	95.8	77.5	87.3	95.7	76.9	86.8
30 minutes or less	4.0	20.6	11.7	4.1	21.0	12.1
More than 30 minutes	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.2	2.0	1.0
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	16,265	14,107	30,372	67,072	60,063	127,135

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	67,072
Rural	94.4	1.8	3.6	0.2	100.0	60,063
Region						
National Capital Region	99.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	94.1	0.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	2,192
I - Ilocos	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	98.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,172
III - Central Luzon	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	99.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	18,069
MIMAROPA	95.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	3,345
V - Bicol	92.6	2.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	98.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	97.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	95.9	1.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	89.0	2.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	98.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	5,028
XI - Davao	97.3	0.5	2.1	0.1	100.0	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	96.1	1.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	5,777
XIII - Caraga	97.1	0.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	3,066
BARMM	80.2	8.7	9.0	2.1	100.0	5,450
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	88.9	3.2	7.3	0.5	100.0	25,413
Second	97.5	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	25,441
Middle	99.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	25,435
Fourth	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	25,421
Highest	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	25,424
Total	97.0	0.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	127,135

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water						Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household	Total	
Residence									
Urban	4.3	67,072	28.7	57.4	3.4	6.8	3.7	100.0	2,913
Rural	23.1	60,063	22.0	65.2	2.5	6.3	4.0	100.0	13,869
Region									
National Capital Region	0.6	17,073	46.5	45.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	98
Cordillera Admin. Region	7.9	2,192	26.6	64.8	2.1	2.4	4.0	100.0	173
I - Ilocos	5.5	7,008	30.3	60.0	5.7	0.0	3.9	100.0	389
II - Cagayan Valley	12.0	4,172	35.5	62.0	1.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	502
III - Central Luzon	4.6	13,931	30.5	52.9	7.1	6.3	3.2	100.0	634
IVA - CALABARZON	6.6	18,069	27.9	63.9	0.6	4.9	2.8	100.0	1,188
MIMAROPA	31.6	3,345	24.5	61.9	5.0	5.6	3.1	100.0	1,056
V - Bicol	32.0	6,871	18.5	66.1	1.5	9.6	4.3	100.0	2,195
VI - Western Visayas	20.8	9,160	28.2	55.7	3.2	6.3	6.6	100.0	1,904
VII - Central Visayas	9.0	9,493	20.7	53.7	6.9	15.7	3.1	100.0	858
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.5	4,970	20.1	65.2	2.1	6.6	5.9	100.0	1,270
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	29.6	4,563	23.2	64.2	1.7	6.1	4.9	100.0	1,352
X - Northern Mindanao	14.9	5,028	13.9	76.3	1.7	6.8	1.2	100.0	749
XI - Davao	14.6	6,965	23.3	66.6	0.5	6.6	3.1	100.0	1,018
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.0	5,777	33.7	50.6	6.6	7.2	1.8	100.0	926
XIII - Caraga	15.5	3,066	26.7	62.9	1.3	6.8	2.2	100.0	476
BARMM	36.6	5,450	12.5	79.0	1.1	2.9	4.5	100.0	1,995
Source of drinking water									
Improved	11.9	124,480	23.6	63.6	2.5	6.3	4.0	100.0	14,856
Unimproved	71.9	2,518	20.5	64.6	3.5	7.2	4.3	100.0	1,812
Surface	83.3	136	10.4	78.0	6.8	2.1	2.8	100.0	114
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	36.0	25,413	23.6	63.2	3.7	6.5	3.0	100.0	9,146
Second	19.2	25,441	24.0	64.1	1.6	6.3	4.0	100.0	4,886
Middle	7.3	25,435	22.1	66.9	1.0	5.7	4.3	100.0	1,851
Fourth	2.7	25,421	18.1	60.4	1.1	7.7	12.6	100.0	688
Highest	0.8	25,424	10.8	69.5	0.0	1.9	17.9	100.0	210
Total	13.2	127,135	23.2	63.8	2.7	6.4	4.0	100.0	16,782

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	91.7	67,072
Rural	87.8	60,063
Region		
National Capital Region	92.8	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	80.0	2,192
I - Ilocos	95.5	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	96.8	4,172
III - Central Luzon	94.6	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	95.2	18,069
MIMAROPA	92.0	3,345
V - Bicol	87.5	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	90.2	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	91.0	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	82.1	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	79.6	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	77.9	5,028
XI - Davao	80.9	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	87.2	5,777
XIII - Caraga	90.7	3,066
BARMM	82.3	5,450
Source of drinking water		
Improved	90.0	124,480
Unimproved	82.0	2,518
Surface	92.7	136
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	90.9	110,353
30 minutes or less	83.5	15,408
More than 30 minutes	78.3	1,308
Don't know	84.6	65
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	83.8	25,413
Second	87.3	25,441
Middle	91.1	25,435
Fourth	93.5	25,421
Highest	93.7	25,424
Total	89.9	127,135

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfec-tion	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percent-age using an appro-priate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	12.3	0.3	3.1	3.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	81.6	15.6	67,072
Rural	15.6	0.8	11.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	72.5	17.6	60,063
Region											
National Capital Region	12.4	0.3	1.6	7.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	79.6	19.6	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	35.6	1.0	12.7	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	49.9	39.9	2,192
I - Ilocos	10.8	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	85.6	12.7	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	8.8	0.7	10.9	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	79.7	11.2	4,172
III - Central Luzon	11.5	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	84.8	14.0	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	9.9	0.2	3.9	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	82.8	12.8	18,069
MIMAROPA	24.0	0.7	12.8	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	65.0	26.2	3,345
V - Bicol	20.1	0.5	12.0	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	66.9	22.5	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	8.7	0.6	15.5	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	74.5	10.9	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	16.2	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	81.9	16.7	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	12.5	0.2	7.5	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	79.4	14.6	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	18.9	0.7	16.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	66.2	20.5	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	9.1	0.7	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	87.5	10.2	5,028
XI - Davao	10.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	88.4	10.9	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12.9	0.7	8.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	78.3	13.7	5,777
XIII - Caraga	12.7	1.4	10.4	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	75.7	14.9	3,066
BARMM	34.5	0.2	36.8	3.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	31.6	37.5	5,450
Source of drinking water											
Improved	13.5	0.5	6.8	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	77.8	16.3	124,480
Unimproved	31.4	0.5	20.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	50.9	32.4	2,518
Surface	3.5	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	3.5	136
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	22.0	0.9	17.6	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	61.7	23.4	25,413
Second	16.6	0.8	9.4	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	73.7	17.9	25,441
Middle	14.7	0.4	5.2	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	78.7	17.0	25,435
Fourth	9.5	0.3	2.3	2.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	85.0	12.6	25,421
Highest	6.5	0.2	0.9	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	87.4	11.9	25,424
Total	13.9	0.5	7.1	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	77.3	16.6	127,135

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 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 2022

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	97.3	93.3	95.4	97.0	93.3	95.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	4.8	1.1	3.1	4.6	1.1	3.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	89.9	83.6	86.9	89.6	83.1	86.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	2.1	7.4	4.6	2.4	7.6	4.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved sanitation facility	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/bush/ field)	1.2	5.0	3.0	1.2	5.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	16,265	14,107	30,372	67,072	60,063	127,135
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	82.9	61.0	72.9	82.9	60.0	72.3
In own yard/plot	15.8	36.1	25.0	15.9	37.3	25.8
Elsewhere	1.3	2.9	2.0	1.2	2.8	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	16,070	13,396	29,466	66,239	57,065	123,304

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	84.0	13.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	67,072
Rural	80.7	12.5	1.8	5.0	100.0	60,063
Region						
National Capital Region	81.6	15.8	2.5	0.1	100.0	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	81.6	16.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	2,192
I - Ilocos	81.7	17.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	81.1	18.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	4,172
III - Central Luzon	88.9	10.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	91.9	6.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	18,069
MIMAROPA	79.3	12.3	2.3	6.0	100.0	3,345
V - Bicol	78.7	13.7	0.2	7.3	100.0	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	84.7	8.4	2.2	4.7	100.0	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	80.3	16.0	0.3	3.4	100.0	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	82.3	9.1	1.2	7.4	100.0	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	76.5	11.4	5.6	6.5	100.0	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	85.5	11.9	0.7	1.8	100.0	5,028
XI - Davao	81.3	17.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	75.1	19.0	1.2	4.7	100.0	5,777
XIII - Caraga	89.0	8.4	1.8	0.9	100.0	3,066
BARMM	55.3	14.1	12.8	17.8	100.0	5,450
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	57.8	23.3	5.2	13.6	100.0	25,413
Second	77.5	19.7	1.6	1.2	100.0	25,441
Middle	85.5	13.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	25,435
Fourth	94.2	5.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	25,421
Highest	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,424
Total	82.5	12.8	1.7	3.0	100.0	127,135

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | | Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which: | | | Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant[1]	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta was safely disposed of in situ[2]	Excreta was disposed of unsafely[3]	Excreta was removed for treatment[4]	
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	5.6	7.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	82.2	3.2	100.0	85.9	0.4	13.7	110,006
Latrines and other improved facilities	0.2	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	90.8	4.1	100.0	95.7	0.7	3.6	7,277
Flush to pit latrine	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	89.9	4.1	100.0	94.9	0.9	4.2	6,161
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	109
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	4.5	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	908
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Residence													
Urban	9.1	11.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	71.9	5.5	100.0	77.7	0.4	21.9	61,956
Rural	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	94.8	0.8	100.0	96.3	0.5	3.3	55,327
Region													
National Capital Region	25.9	20.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	43.7	7.5	100.0	51.4	0.2	48.4	14,626
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.0	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	91.0	1.6	100.0	93.1	0.1	6.9	2,120
I - Ilocos	0.3	6.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	89.1	2.1	100.0	92.0	0.1	7.9	6,662
II - Cagayan Valley	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.9	100.0	96.0	0.3	3.8	4,118
III - Central Luzon	6.4	5.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	81.5	4.6	100.0	86.5	0.5	13.0	13,406
IVA - CALABARZON	4.2	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	82.7	4.6	100.0	87.4	0.2	12.4	17,743
MIMAROPA	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	95.3	1.0	100.0	96.8	0.4	2.8	3,014
V - Bicol	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	95.2	0.9	100.0	96.5	0.4	3.1	6,289
VI - Western Visayas	0.6	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	94.3	0.4	100.0	95.2	0.4	4.4	8,393
VII - Central Visayas	3.6	10.4	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	81.3	2.0	100.0	83.9	1.8	14.2	8,898
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.4	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	94.1	0.3	100.0	95.1	0.5	4.4	4,511
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	84.4	8.1	100.0	94.5	0.4	5.1	3,892
X - Northern Mindanao	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	95.5	0.5	100.0	96.3	0.0	3.6	4,866
XI - Davao	0.1	10.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	85.1	3.0	100.0	88.7	0.5	10.8	6,777
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	95.0	1.9	100.0	97.2	0.2	2.6	5,397
XIII - Caraga	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	92.3	0.8	100.0	94.4	0.4	5.2	2,814
BARMM	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	95.8	3.4	100.0	99.3	0.2	0.5	3,758
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	94.3	2.6	100.0	97.6	0.7	1.7	20,483
Second	2.2	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	89.5	2.6	100.0	92.8	0.4	6.7	24,374
Middle	6.0	6.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	81.9	4.2	100.0	86.6	0.3	13.1	24,247
Fourth	7.8	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	76.3	4.2	100.0	80.9	0.2	18.9	24,508
Highest	9.6	12.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	73.1	2.7	100.0	76.1	0.5	23.5	23,671
Total	5.3	7.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	82.7	3.3	100.0	86.5	0.4	13.1	117,283

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes 36 households where the waste from a septic tank was delivered to a treatment plant but not by a service provider
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[4] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or removed for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site						
Residence										
Urban	4.6	72.6	1.5	18.2	0.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	95.5	67,072
Rural	1.1	88.9	0.6	2.6	0.0	1.8	5.0	100.0	92.6	60,063
Region										
National Capital Region	11.7	45.4	3.2	37.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	100.0	94.2	17,073
Cordillera Admin. Region	1.1	90.0	0.1	6.6	0.0	1.6	0.6	100.0	97.7	2,192
I - Ilocos	4.5	88.5	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.4	7,008
II - Cagayan Valley	0.6	95.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	98.7	4,172
III - Central Luzon	2.6	83.8	1.0	11.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	97.8	13,931
IVA - CALABARZON	0.4	86.1	0.3	11.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	98.4	18,069
MIMAROPA	1.6	87.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	2.3	6.0	100.0	91.3	3,345
V - Bicol	1.0	88.5	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.2	7.3	100.0	91.9	6,871
VI - Western Visayas	1.4	87.4	0.5	3.7	0.0	2.2	4.7	100.0	92.5	9,160
VII - Central Visayas	2.5	80.1	3.9	9.7	0.1	0.3	3.4	100.0	92.3	9,493
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.7	87.0	0.6	3.2	0.0	1.2	7.4	100.0	90.8	4,970
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2.6	80.7	0.3	4.2	0.0	5.6	6.5	100.0	87.6	4,563
X - Northern Mindanao	0.7	93.4	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.7	1.8	100.0	97.0	5,028
XI - Davao	1.4	86.3	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	98.2	6,965
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.7	90.8	0.5	2.1	0.0	1.2	4.7	100.0	93.6	5,777
XIII - Caraga	5.4	87.0	0.9	3.9	0.2	1.8	0.9	100.0	96.3	3,066
BARMM	0.4	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.8	17.8	100.0	69.2	5,450
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.5	78.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	5.2	13.6	100.0	80.4	25,413
Second	1.4	89.5	0.7	5.6	0.0	1.6	1.2	100.0	96.4	25,441
Middle	3.2	83.2	1.1	11.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	97.4	25,435
Fourth	3.0	78.7	1.3	16.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	25,421
Highest	6.9	71.5	1.7	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	25,424
Total	3.0	80.3	1.1	10.8	0.0	1.7	3.0	100.0	94.1	127,135

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 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 2022

Background characteristic	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	Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
Age of child in months											
0–1	0.0	3.3	8.0	1.9	83.0	1.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	3.3	180
2–3	1.3	8.2	4.4	0.1	83.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	9.5	219
4–5	0.9	3.7	5.8	1.0	85.4	0.3	2.0	0.9	100.0	4.6	271
6–8	0.6	7.6	6.4	1.9	79.9	0.7	1.7	1.3	100.0	8.2	393
9–11	0.7	6.5	6.7	0.7	83.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	7.2	332
12–17	4.8	8.1	7.2	2.2	74.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	12.9	638
18–23	7.1	9.3	7.2	0.6	73.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	16.3	699
6–23	4.1	8.1	7.0	1.4	76.7	0.8	1.4	0.5	100.0	12.2	2,061
Type of toilet facility[2]											
Improved sanitation facility	3.4	7.5	6.4	1.3	79.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	10.9	2,544
Unimproved facility	1.8	11.5	4.2	0.3	55.6	0.0	25.3	1.4	100.0	13.2	57
Open defecation	1.4	3.6	14.0	1.6	64.5	4.6	7.8	2.6	100.0	4.9	130
Residence											
Urban	2.8	7.4	1.9	0.8	85.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	10.2	1,348
Rural	3.7	7.4	11.4	1.7	71.8	1.4	1.9	0.8	100.0	11.1	1,383
Region											
National Capital Region	1.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	14.9	266
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.3	19.8	4.2	1.4	67.7	0.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	24.1	49
I - Ilocos	1.2	0.3	2.0	0.0	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	144
II - Cagayan Valley	2.2	5.3	20.6	0.6	66.2	3.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	7.5	99
III - Central Luzon	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	94.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4.2	291
IVA - CALABARZON	0.8	3.6	2.1	0.8	92.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.5	388
MIMAROPA	2.0	12.9	15.9	1.3	65.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	100.0	14.8	84
V - Bicol	4.2	5.6	12.1	0.9	73.9	2.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	9.8	128
VI - Western Visayas	3.6	6.0	12.8	0.0	76.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	100.0	9.6	220
VII - Central Visayas	1.1	11.5	6.8	4.6	72.4	1.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	12.6	200
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.9	6.2	13.1	0.2	66.5	0.9	3.2	0.1	100.0	16.1	88
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5.2	20.7	4.4	4.1	57.2	3.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	25.9	127
X - Northern Mindanao	6.0	6.2	8.7	6.6	70.9	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	12.2	118
XI - Davao	9.6	12.5	5.2	0.5	71.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	22.1	135
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.6	3.3	21.1	1.2	64.1	1.3	2.6	1.8	100.0	7.9	146
XIII - Caraga	2.0	6.5	8.9	0.4	81.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	8.4	76
BARMM	3.3	8.5	3.9	0.7	70.5	2.6	9.6	0.9	100.0	11.8	173
Mother's education											
No education	(1.8)	(17.2)	(11.7)	(0.3)	(45.3)	(6.2)	(14.4)	(3.0)	100.0	(19.1)	26
Grades 1–6	6.2	9.4	11.6	2.9	60.0	3.3	4.8	1.7	100.0	15.6	306
Grades 7–10	3.7	7.0	6.2	1.0	80.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	10.7	1,226
Grades 11–12	1.6	9.5	8.0	2.3	77.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	11.1	184
Postsecondary	0.9	13.2	1.4	0.0	82.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	14.1	50
College	2.2	6.3	5.7	1.0	83.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	8.5	939

Continued...

Table 16.10—*Continued*

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			
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.5	10.1	12.5	2.0	63.7	2.4	4.0	0.8	100.0	14.6	756
Second	3.4	3.9	8.2	1.1	80.5	0.1	1.4	1.3	100.0	7.3	512
Middle	3.0	7.9	5.7	0.9	81.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	11.0	583
Fourth	2.2	6.1	2.7	1.2	87.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	8.3	443
Highest	2.5	7.3	0.5	0.7	88.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.8	438
Total	3.3	7.4	6.7	1.3	78.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	10.7	2,731

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 cases.
[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility[3]	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Residence											
Urban	88.6	6.5	95.1	67,072	98.9	98.4	0.2	63,765	96.1	2.1	64,894
Rural	80.9	16.6	97.5	60,063	97.2	96.9	0.2	58,574	93.6	4.7	59,439
Region											
National Capital Region	87.6	1.9	89.5	17,073	99.6	99.1	0.0	15,279	96.7	1.0	15,621
Cordillera Admin. Region	90.7	7.4	98.1	2,192	99.7	99.6	0.0	2,150	98.6	0.6	2,167
I - Ilocos	75.5	17.8	93.3	7,008	99.0	98.8	0.1	6,541	91.8	1.1	7,003
II - Cagayan Valley	78.9	20.7	99.5	4,172	99.8	95.6	0.1	4,153	95.3	4.4	4,167
III - Central Luzon	90.6	6.8	97.3	13,931	98.0	97.6	0.2	13,561	96.0	3.1	13,665
IVA - CALABARZON	90.0	8.2	98.2	18,069	99.4	99.3	0.0	17,740	98.1	1.0	17,898
MIMAROPA	81.0	17.7	98.6	3,345	99.1	97.3	0.2	3,300	95.4	3.5	3,336
V - Bicol	78.2	21.2	99.4	6,871	95.7	97.0	0.0	6,828	93.6	6.0	6,840
VI - Western Visayas	84.9	10.1	95.0	9,160	99.5	95.8	0.1	8,700	94.4	4.4	8,799
VII - Central Visayas	90.1	8.7	98.7	9,493	99.4	98.5	0.9	9,373	97.7	2.0	9,400
VIII - Eastern Visayas	88.0	11.4	99.4	4,970	97.0	98.7	0.0	4,938	96.0	3.5	4,962
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	68.7	27.8	96.5	4,563	98.7	98.9	0.2	4,405	95.8	2.3	4,492
X - Northern Mindanao	88.4	7.4	95.8	5,028	95.5	94.4	0.0	4,819	90.1	8.5	4,887
XI - Davao	89.0	10.8	99.8	6,965	94.8	98.7	0.1	6,954	93.4	6.4	6,964
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	72.1	22.3	94.4	5,777	99.0	97.1	1.5	5,452	93.3	3.0	5,664
XIII - Caraga	94.3	5.3	99.6	3,066	98.9	98.4	0.0	3,055	97.5	2.2	3,063
BARMM	74.1	19.4	93.4	5,450	89.3	90.5	0.1	5,091	80.8	12.3	5,405
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	65.7	29.7	95.3	25,413	95.2	94.1	0.5	24,226	88.7	7.9	24,987
Second	80.4	16.7	97.1	25,441	97.2	96.9	0.3	24,713	93.4	5.0	25,088
Middle	89.7	7.2	96.9	25,435	98.6	98.4	0.0	24,644	96.2	2.2	24,981
Fourth	93.8	2.2	96.0	25,421	99.5	99.5	0.1	24,409	97.5	1.0	24,756
Highest	95.3	0.4	95.8	25,424	100.0	99.5	0.1	24,346	98.8	0.5	24,521
Total	85.0	11.2	96.2	127,135	98.1	97.7	0.2	122,339	94.9	3.4	124,333

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1]	Number of women
Age													
15–19	2.9	96.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	5,475	98.4	97.8	5,464
20–24	2.3	96.2	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	4,565	98.6	97.8	4,554
25–29	2.8	94.4	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.4	3,760	98.6	97.0	3,754
30–34	2.9	92.1	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.4	3.6	0.3	3,600	98.7	96.3	3,590
35–39	3.0	92.0	0.5	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.4	3,294	98.7	96.1	3,288
40–44	2.9	91.7	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.3	4.0	0.7	3,266	99.2	96.2	3,259
45–49	3.6	89.4	0.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.6	2,711	98.8	95.6	2,707
Residence													
Urban	2.6	95.9	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	15,020	98.8	97.9	14,987
Rural	3.2	90.7	0.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.6	11,652	98.6	95.6	11,628
Region													
National Capital Region	2.6	97.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4,169	98.4	98.3	4,169
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.5	94.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	414	99.4	98.1	413
I - Ilocos	0.9	97.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	1,413	99.5	97.7	1,413
II - Cagayan Valley	5.1	87.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.4	798	99.3	92.2	795
III - Central Luzon	2.1	96.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	2,989	98.8	97.3	2,966
IVA - CALABARZON	1.6	97.0	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	4,042	99.1	98.8	4,038
MIMAROPA	0.7	87.7	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.0	0.8	6.4	0.9	671	99.7	93.9	671
V - Bicol	3.2	89.9	0.1	0.1	13.8	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.2	1,358	98.4	96.0	1,354
VI - Western Visayas	1.8	95.8	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.1	1,753	99.8	98.0	1,751
VII - Central Visayas	2.6	93.3	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.4	1,944	99.3	97.8	1,942
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.8	92.4	0.2	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.4	1,024	98.9	96.9	1,019
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	0.5	87.7	0.0	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.1	9.6	1.0	906	97.4	91.8	906
X - Northern Mindanao	2.1	92.7	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.2	0.4	8.9	0.3	994	98.1	97.2	989
XI - Davao	4.1	90.9	0.3	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.3	1,409	99.5	97.4	1,409
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.3	86.0	0.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.2	6.3	1.2	1,099	98.5	93.0	1,099
XIII - Caraga	1.8	93.1	1.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	1.3	6.0	0.7	605	99.2	96.3	604
BARMM	10.4	82.4	1.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.5	1,082	93.6	91.7	1,077

Continued...

Table 16.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period										Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		
	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation[1]	Number of women
Education													
No education	3.4	68.1	2.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.7	13.2	1.9	170	91.9	81.0	169
Grades 1–6	3.4	82.6	0.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.4	9.1	0.7	2,330	97.9	91.3	2,328
Grades 7–10	3.0	93.1	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.4	11,390	98.8	96.8	11,368
Grades 11–12	2.5	96.8	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	2,719	98.5	98.0	2,713
Postsecondary	2.4	96.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	600	98.3	97.9	599
College	2.7	96.4	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	9,463	99.0	98.3	9,439
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	3.7	84.3	0.4	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.6	7.9	0.9	4,286	97.5	92.0	4,279
Second	3.0	92.0	0.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.5	4,983	99.1	96.4	4,976
Middle	3.1	95.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	5,455	99.0	98.2	5,451
Fourth	2.1	96.7	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	5,839	98.6	97.7	5,819
Highest	2.7	97.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	6,109	99.1	98.7	6,090
Total	2.9	93.6	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	26,672	98.7	96.9	26,615

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO CHRONIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

17

I n order to formulate policies and improve public health programming, planners of health programs in the Philippines require information on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to common chronic and infectious diseases. To collect information on these topics, the 2022 NDHS Household Questionnaire included a country-specific module on chronic diseases and conditions such as cancer, diabetes, and heart disease and various infectious diseases including COVID-19. Information about knowledge and diagnosis of these diseases was collected from the respondent to the Household Questionnaire, and all demographic data presented in **Tables 17.1–17.15** reflect these individuals.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on chronic and infectious diseases, see the following tables:

Table 17.1 Knowledge of cancer

Percentage of household respondents who have heard of cancer and percentage who have been screened for cancer, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of cancer	Percentage who have been screened for cancer	Number of household respondents
Sex			
Male	96.6	3.7	7,654
Female	96.7	5.3	22,718
Age			
<20	97.1	1.0	970
20–34	96.8	2.6	6,874
35–49	97.0	4.8	9,765
50–64	96.9	6.1	8,316
65+	95.0	7.0	4,448
Residence			
Urban	97.0	5.9	16,265
Rural	96.2	3.6	14,107
Region			
National Capital Region	96.3	8.5	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	95.3	4.7	571
I - Ilocos	95.5	4.1	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	98.0	5.8	1,024
III - Central Luzon	98.0	6.6	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	96.6	5.3	4,394
MIMAROPA	96.0	3.4	833
V - Bicol	98.5	4.9	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	97.0	3.5	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	98.0	3.0	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98.8	4.3	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	95.5	2.9	990
X - Northern Mindanao	97.5	1.8	1,182
XI - Davao	98.4	5.1	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	95.3	2.2	1,368
XIII - Caraga	98.0	3.0	687
BARMM	85.8	1.1	1,066
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	93.3	1.6	6,151
Second	96.8	2.1	6,022
Middle	97.1	4.9	6,209
Fourth	97.3	5.5	6,098
Highest	98.8	10.4	5,892
Insurance status			
Any insurance	97.2	5.7	24,096
Insured with PhilHealth only	95.9	3.5	10,607
Insured with PhilHealth and private	98.2	7.5	12,524
Insured with private only	98.2	6.0	965
Not insured	94.5	1.7	6,276
Total	96.7	4.9	30,372

Table 17.2 Cancer screening

Percentage of household respondents who have had specific parts of their body screened for cancer, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Blood	Bone	Breast	Cervix	Esopha-gus	Larynx	Liver	Lung	Mouth/ oral cavity	Ovary	Prostate	Stomach	Uterus	Skin	Other	Don't Know	Number of household respond-ents who have been screened for cancer
Sex																	
Male	14.6	2.1	12.9	5.4	6.0	0.4	7.5	11.6	1.4	7.7	27.0	12.7	0.8	1.7	0.0	13.1	283
Female	9.3	2.6	48.4	19.9	3.2	2.0	2.9	4.4	1.6	15.4	1.0	6.9	5.3	0.8	0.1	5.3	1,193
Age																	
<20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
20–34	15.7	3.8	58.1	23.1	3.4	2.9	5.0	10.6	1.7	9.0	2.0	5.3	3.8	1.1	0.0	3.3	181
35–49	12.4	3.5	39.3	20.1	3.7	1.7	4.5	5.8	0.8	16.3	3.0	4.7	6.4	0.7	0.0	4.2	467
50–64	7.5	1.7	41.0	16.7	5.4	1.2	3.1	3.6	2.1	15.0	6.5	8.1	4.8	1.5	0.1	7.6	508
65+	9.1	1.8	36.3	10.3	1.4	1.6	3.1	6.6	1.8	11.9	12.1	13.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	11.5	309
Residence																	
Urban	10.7	2.8	41.9	18.8	2.7	1.1	3.9	5.7	1.5	14.6	7.2	5.9	3.6	0.8	0.1	6.8	964
Rural	9.6	2.0	41.2	14.0	5.8	2.7	3.5	5.9	1.6	12.7	3.7	11.8	6.0	1.3	0.0	6.8	512
Region																	
National Capital Region	2.5	2.6	43.6	21.1	2.2	0.2	2.7	6.5	0.0	18.7	5.1	5.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	370
Cordillera Admin. Region	14.0	1.5	65.0	20.6	6.0	5.6	9.0	13.5	6.4	9.5	7.7	9.8	7.1	1.2	0.0	7.7	27
I - Ilocos	(15.2)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(8.5)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	67
II - Cagayan Valley	11.5	1.8	41.2	10.4	10.7	0.0	3.5	9.1	2.5	19.8	1.3	14.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	59
III - Central Luzon	10.5	1.8	47.1	16.6	2.5	0.7	4.5	2.5	3.4	6.8	10.6	5.6	4.4	0.5	0.0	5.6	213
IVA - CALABARZON	14.4	1.8	41.6	14.3	7.2	1.8	2.9	4.7	1.2	14.1	5.5	9.2	3.0	1.2	0.0	6.8	231
MIMAROPA	4.5	1.9	40.4	22.3	3.4	0.0	9.9	5.7	0.0	22.0	6.7	6.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
V - Bicol	11.5	2.5	41.9	9.2	2.3	2.3	5.2	6.3	2.9	13.7	3.1	14.6	11.1	1.5	0.0	3.8	76
VI - Western Visayas	5.0	0.5	30.2	18.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.2	15.9	5.9	12.2	1.9	2.5	0.0	9.6	77
VII - Central Visayas	17.3	9.2	42.5	16.1	9.7	11.6	10.5	10.7	3.0	16.3	9.3	12.7	4.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	70
VIII - Eastern Visayas	15.9	0.7	37.8	15.4	2.6	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	19.2	2.9	5.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	49
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(9.9)	(9.0)	(54.9)	(9.9)	(12.2)	(2.8)	(4.7)	(10.2)	(6.2)	(8.9)	(4.3)	(19.7)	(4.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(6.6)	29
X - Northern Mindanao	(3.4)	(4.4)	(33.9)	(34.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(19.2)	21
XI - Davao	18.4	1.6	25.8	22.2	0.9	1.4	6.6	7.0	0.6	11.3	3.8	1.1	9.8	0.4	0.0	16.1	95
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	(14.2)	(0.0)	(26.4)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(6.2)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(9.0)	(19.2)	(2.3)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
XIII - Caraga	(12.5)	(9.3)	(26.7)	(8.6)	(6.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(8.6)	(8.0)	(3.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(8.4)	20
BARMM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	16.7	6.0	38.5	9.6	7.2	9.4	4.6	12.9	4.4	12.5	6.8	9.1	3.7	3.8	0.0	13.5	99
Second	9.4	2.3	37.9	15.9	7.0	2.6	3.5	9.6	1.2	5.8	1.3	9.3	3.2	2.0	0.0	4.5	129
Middle	6.3	2.4	40.2	16.9	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.5	2.5	22.0	4.1	8.0	5.7	1.8	0.0	7.1	303
Fourth	11.7	0.6	39.6	20.8	1.4	0.2	2.1	5.2	1.1	12.4	6.0	9.9	6.3	0.3	0.0	6.7	334
Highest	10.7	3.2	44.7	16.7	4.7	1.0	5.0	4.8	1.0	12.8	7.8	6.4	3.3	0.3	0.1	6.2	611

Continued...

Table 17.2—*Continued*

| | Percentage with specific body part screened: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Blood	Bone	Breast	Cervix	Esopha-gus	Larynx	Liver	Lung	Mouth/oral cavity	Ovary	Prostate	Stomach	Uterus	Skin	Other	Don't Know	Number of household respond-ents who have been screened for cancer
Insurance status																	
Any insurance	10.5	2.6	41.6	17.5	3.7	1.4	4.1	5.7	1.6	14.1	6.2	8.3	4.5	1.0	0.0	6.7	1,368
Insured with PhilHealth only	8.6	3.2	35.3	15.6	6.2	3.1	4.2	6.0	2.8	16.8	7.9	8.0	5.8	2.1	0.0	7.6	369
Insured with PhilHealth and private	10.9	2.4	44.1	17.7	2.8	0.8	4.2	5.6	1.1	12.7	5.9	8.6	4.1	0.5	0.0	6.3	942
Insured with private only	(17.0)	(1.4)	(42.4)	(25.7)	(3.1)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(6.6)	58
Not insured	8.1	2.0	41.4	12.5	3.7	4.3	0.0	7.2	0.6	12.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	0.8	0.6	8.6	108
Total	10.4	2.5	41.6	17.1	3.7	1.7	3.8	5.8	1.6	14.0	6.0	8.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	6.8	1,476

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 17.3 High blood pressure

Percentage of household respondents who have been told on more than one occasion that they have high blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Have been told on more than one occasion that blood pressure is high	Number of household respondents
Sex		
Male	39.0	7,654
Female	40.1	22,718
Age		
<20	15.6	970
20–34	19.2	6,874
35–49	34.9	9,765
50–64	54.0	8,316
65+	61.5	4,448
Residence		
Urban	39.7	16,265
Rural	40.0	14,107
Region		
National Capital Region	35.8	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	39.5	571
I - Ilocos	40.0	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	45.6	1,024
III - Central Luzon	46.6	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	43.6	4,394
MIMAROPA	45.5	833
V - Bicol	43.5	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	36.0	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	46.4	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	36.2	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	39.6	990
X - Northern Mindanao	30.4	1,182
XI - Davao	39.3	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	35.9	1,368
XIII - Caraga	43.2	687
BARMM	17.2	1,066
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	31.6	6,151
Second	38.8	6,022
Middle	40.7	6,209
Fourth	42.6	6,098
Highest	45.8	5,892
Insurance status		
Any insurance	41.7	24,096
Insured with PhilHealth only	42.5	10,607
Insured with PhilHealth and private	40.9	12,524
Insured with private only	43.4	965
Not insured	32.7	6,276
Total	39.8	30,372

Note: Total includes 2 cases where the age of the respondent is unknown.

Table 17.4 Knowledge of heart disease

Percentage of household respondents who have heard of heart disease, and among those who have heard of heart disease, percentage who cite specific characteristics that make someone more likely to have heart disease, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of heart disease	Number of household respondents	Heavy smoking	Obesity	Heavy drinking	Consumption of high-fat, high-salt diets	Stress	Lack of exercise	Elevated blood pressure	Family history of heart disease	Lack of sleep	Old age	Other illness/ disease	Overwork and fatigue	Unhealthy lifestyle	Other	Don't know	Number of household respondents who have heard of heart disease
Sex																		
Male	94.8	7,654	32.5	32.1	22.7	31.3	35.9	15.2	22.3	32.2	4.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.1	7,254
Female	95.0	22,718	28.4	29.9	19.9	30.5	41.0	14.6	23.8	35.2	5.2	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.1	21,577
Age																		
<20	94.1	970	26.7	28.4	16.6	28.8	32.5	14.8	27.0	35.3	6.1	5.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.3	913
20–34	95.0	6,874	29.7	32.6	19.4	29.9	36.8	14.5	24.0	35.4	4.9	3.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.4	6,531
35–49	95.1	9,765	30.0	32.8	21.8	31.7	40.6	15.4	22.7	35.3	4.9	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.6	9,286
50–64	95.0	8,316	29.8	28.9	21.1	30.9	41.7	15.2	23.5	33.3	5.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.0	7,903
65+	94.4	4,448	27.5	25.6	19.6	29.8	40.0	13.0	23.1	33.0	5.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	5.2	4,199
Residence																		
Urban	96.0	16,265	30.8	35.6	20.6	35.0	36.3	14.6	23.7	38.2	5.4	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	15,615
Rural	93.7	14,107	27.8	24.5	20.6	25.6	43.7	14.9	23.1	30.0	4.6	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	4.1	13,216
Region																		
National Capital Region	95.5	4,334	37.6	54.4	18.9	44.1	31.7	17.7	30.6	48.3	6.6	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	4,138
Cordillera Admin. Region	92.4	571	34.2	31.0	17.7	31.7	21.6	13.6	29.2	34.0	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.5	528
I - Ilocos	92.3	1,646	23.6	15.3	20.8	33.0	30.5	7.5	23.9	31.2	2.2	5.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	3.5	8.6	1,520
II - Cagayan Valley	97.2	1,024	38.4	28.6	31.6	31.8	52.5	17.9	32.9	37.7	6.8	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.3	2.0	1.0	995
III - Central Luzon	97.4	3,248	37.8	37.7	26.3	41.8	29.8	17.8	29.8	39.4	3.8	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.8	3,163
IVA - CALABARZON	96.7	4,394	27.5	27.5	22.9	36.2	23.0	13.2	19.0	29.5	3.4	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	3.2	4,249
MIMAROPA	94.5	833	19.9	29.2	16.7	29.9	40.0	20.4	19.8	33.2	4.7	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	2.5	5.3	787
V - Bicol	95.3	1,553	22.9	25.8	20.5	29.9	27.9	13.5	23.6	22.9	4.7	5.1	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	3.0	1,480
VI - Western Visayas	90.9	2,193	36.9	28.5	27.6	24.0	27.9	12.0	20.3	32.6	4.2	2.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.2	4.0	1,993
VII - Central Visayas	96.9	2,291	18.0	17.9	13.1	30.0	60.1	10.1	22.1	32.3	7.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,220
VIII - Eastern Visayas	97.7	1,149	35.7	25.9	31.7	17.8	60.6	20.8	25.4	32.0	4.0	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	1,124
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	93.7	990	17.8	21.4	11.8	18.1	61.1	6.9	10.4	23.5	7.2	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	7.0	927
X - Northern Mindanao	96.9	1,182	32.7	28.5	17.0	21.5	65.7	18.8	21.1	40.9	6.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	1,145
XI - Davao	95.7	1,842	19.1	19.9	12.8	12.2	53.7	8.7	17.5	27.1	4.6	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	3.9	1,762
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	92.7	1,368	19.9	21.3	15.9	18.3	50.7	13.5	15.6	29.1	6.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	5.0	1,268
XIII - Caraga	95.9	687	16.7	18.2	12.6	15.1	69.6	12.3	12.6	28.8	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	659
BARMM	81.9	1,066	42.1	41.7	20.8	22.8	51.2	33.2	32.1	40.8	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.4	874

Continued...

Table 17.4—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of heart disease	Number of household respondents	Percentage who cite specific characteristics:															Number of household respondents who have heard of heart disease
			Heavy smoking	Obesity	Heavy drinking	Consumption of high-fat, high-salt diets	Stress	Lack of exercise	Elevated blood pressure	Family history of heart disease	Lack of sleep	Old age	Other illness/ disease	Overwork and fatigue	Unhealthy lifestyle	Other	Don't know	
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	89.8	6,151	25.6	23.4	18.1	20.1	47.6	13.5	21.1	26.1	3.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	6.3	5,521
Second	94.4	6,022	26.9	24.7	20.0	26.6	41.9	12.4	21.7	30.3	4.4	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	3.3	5,687
Middle	95.4	6,209	30.6	29.8	20.9	33.1	37.2	14.2	26.8	33.9	5.7	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.2	5,922
Fourth	97.0	6,098	31.0	36.7	19.6	35.5	36.6	15.8	23.5	37.4	5.4	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.2	5,916
Highest	98.2	5,892	32.7	37.3	24.2	37.5	35.6	17.8	23.9	44.0	5.6	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.6	5,784
Insurance status																		
Any insurance	95.5	24,096	28.9	30.9	20.5	31.7	40.2	15.2	23.6	35.5	5.0	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.9	23,017
Insured with PhilHealth only	93.3	10,607	26.9	25.4	19.4	27.1	43.0	13.9	22.5	31.0	4.1	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	4.1	9,901
Insured with PhilHealth and private	97.2	12,524	30.6	35.4	21.4	35.3	38.1	16.5	24.9	39.4	5.7	3.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.9	12,175
Insured with private only	97.5	965	27.7	29.9	19.1	33.3	38.2	12.3	18.3	33.4	6.0	2.8	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.4	2.0	941
Not insured	92.6	6,276	31.6	28.9	21.1	26.8	37.6	12.9	22.7	30.1	5.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	3.9	5,814
Total	94.9	30,372	29.4	30.5	20.6	30.7	39.7	14.8	23.4	34.4	5.0	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	3.1	28,831

Note: Total includes 2 cases where the age of the respondent is unknown.

Table 17.5 Knowledge of diabetes

Percentage of household respondents who have heard of diabetes, and among those who have heard of diabetes, percentage who cite specific characteristics that make someone more likely to have diabetes, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of diabetes	Number of household respondents	Percentage who cite specific characteristics:									Number of household respondents who have heard of diabetes
			Obesity	Heavy drinking	Heavy smoking	Older age/ menopause	Consumption of sweet and fatty foods	Lack of regular exercise	History of diabetes	Other	Don't know	
Sex												
Male	97.9	7,654	21.5	15.6	10.1	9.3	87.4	9.8	34.3	1.0	1.7	7,496
Female	97.7	22,718	23.2	13.7	10.5	12.7	87.9	10.8	37.2	1.3	1.1	22,197
Age												
<20	96.4	970	20.8	9.5	6.5	12.3	90.4	10.1	30.1	0.2	1.2	935
20–34	97.6	6,874	22.8	13.0	10.4	14.2	87.0	8.7	36.7	1.4	0.7	6,709
35–49	98.2	9,765	23.7	15.0	11.2	11.7	88.0	11.8	37.3	1.4	1.0	9,590
50–64	97.9	8,316	22.2	14.6	10.7	10.6	87.4	11.1	37.2	1.3	1.6	8,142
65+	97.1	4,448	21.9	14.3	8.7	10.8	88.6	9.9	34.3	1.0	2.1	4,318
Residence												
Urban	98.2	16,265	25.3	14.5	10.7	13.8	87.1	12.2	41.4	0.9	1.0	15,965
Rural	97.3	14,107	19.7	13.9	10.0	9.5	88.6	8.6	30.8	1.7	1.6	13,727
Region												
National Capital Region	98.2	4,334	35.7	15.1	13.4	15.5	86.6	17.8	53.4	0.5	0.6	4,255
Cordillera Admin. Region	96.2	571	25.9	13.9	12.4	8.3	80.2	9.4	32.8	0.7	1.6	549
I – Ilocos	97.3	1,646	16.0	11.7	8.1	13.3	89.9	4.1	27.1	2.3	3.3	1,602
II – Cagayan Valley	98.1	1,024	31.3	23.9	19.6	10.6	94.4	11.5	36.2	3.1	0.6	1,005
III – Central Luzon	97.9	3,248	28.7	16.0	11.7	13.1	89.4	15.4	44.8	1.1	0.5	3,181
IVA – CALABARZON	98.1	4,394	17.2	10.0	7.0	17.3	81.9	7.9	32.1	1.2	2.1	4,312
MIMAROPA	96.8	833	20.3	13.4	11.4	12.8	85.6	11.5	39.6	1.6	1.7	807
V – Bicol	98.8	1,553	16.3	8.4	7.5	8.6	87.4	6.3	27.4	4.1	0.9	1,533
VI – Western Visayas	98.9	2,193	23.5	14.5	12.2	10.6	87.3	9.4	33.5	1.5	1.2	2,168
VII – Central Visayas	99.1	2,291	15.7	17.1	6.9	8.6	95.0	8.3	35.4	0.8	0.2	2,270
VIII – Eastern Visayas	99.3	1,149	18.2	14.3	9.7	9.7	94.6	9.7	39.6	1.8	0.1	1,142
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	95.6	990	18.1	12.7	5.3	5.9	90.1	5.5	29.9	0.7	2.8	947
X – Northern Mindanao	98.5	1,182	30.8	17.9	11.6	9.6	88.6	16.1	41.3	0.7	0.3	1,165
XI – Davao	97.6	1,842	14.8	13.1	10.2	7.8	90.7	6.4	28.2	1.0	1.0	1,797
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	96.5	1,368	18.8	15.6	12.4	8.2	87.5	8.6	26.3	0.5	2.1	1,321
XIII – Caraga	97.8	687	13.9	12.3	5.7	8.8	89.3	8.8	25.7	0.5	1.1	672
BARMM	90.7	1,066	25.2	18.3	14.1	7.8	76.9	9.2	26.3	0.7	4.1	967
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	94.9	6,151	17.5	12.6	9.1	8.0	87.8	6.3	23.9	1.0	2.6	5,839
Second	97.8	6,022	19.6	14.5	10.8	10.5	88.6	8.2	29.5	1.4	1.8	5,890
Middle	97.9	6,209	22.8	13.5	11.1	12.4	88.0	10.9	35.9	1.3	0.9	6,078
Fourth	98.9	6,098	25.9	14.7	10.2	13.7	87.5	11.8	41.9	1.2	0.9	6,029
Highest	99.4	5,892	27.8	15.6	10.8	14.4	86.9	15.5	50.9	1.3	0.3	5,857

Continued…

Table 17.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of diabetes	Number of household respondents	Percentage who cite specific characteristics:									Number of household respondents who have heard of diabetes
			Obesity	Heavy drinking	Heavy smoking	Older age/ menopause	Consumption of sweet and fatty foods	Lack of regular exercise	History of diabetes	Other	Don't know	
Insurance status												
Any insurance	98.1	24,096	23.3	14.5	10.5	11.6	88.2	11.3	38.3	1.3	1.1	23,629
Insured with PhilHealth only	96.9	10,607	19.9	13.8	10.2	9.3	88.7	8.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	10,277
Insured with PhilHealth and private	99.0	12,524	26.3	15.0	11.0	13.5	87.7	13.5	45.2	1.4	0.6	12,394
Insured with private only	99.2	965	20.9	14.5	6.6	11.4	89.4	9.7	35.1	0.9	0.9	957
Not insured	96.6	6,276	20.6	13.2	10.2	12.7	86.2	7.7	29.2	1.0	2.1	6,064
Total	97.8	30,372	22.7	14.2	10.4	11.8	87.8	10.5	36.5	1.3	1.3	29,693

Note: Total includes 2 cases where the age of the respondent is unknown.

Table 17.6 Knowledge of dengue

Percentage of household respondents who have heard of dengue, and among those who have heard of dengue, percentage who know that dengue can be spread through blood transfusions and through mosquito bites and percentage who correctly cite at least one way to prevent the spread of dengue, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of dengue	Number of household respondents	Percentage who know:			Number of household respondents who have heard of dengue
			Dengue can be spread through the bite of an infected mosquito	Dengue can be spread through blood transfusions/ bloodborne	At least one correct way to prevent the spread of dengue[1]	
Sex						
Male	98.2	7,654	93.2	9.5	97.7	7,517
Female	98.5	22,718	92.2	11.7	98.3	22,378
Age						
<20	97.7	970	92.2	7.5	97.6	947
20–34	98.5	6,874	90.3	10.9	98.3	6,770
35–49	98.7	9,765	93.3	12.7	98.4	9,641
50–64	98.6	8,316	93.8	11.2	98.2	8,201
65+	97.5	4,448	91.3	9.2	97.4	4,336
Residence						
Urban	98.8	16,265	92.4	13.3	98.4	16,071
Rural	98.0	14,107	92.5	8.7	97.9	13,824
Region						
National Capital Region	98.6	4,334	92.7	26.9	99.1	4,273
Cordillera Admin. Region	97.8	571	92.4	8.8	98.4	558
I - Ilocos	98.3	1,646	87.7	3.4	97.0	1,618
II - Cagayan Valley	99.3	1,024	95.5	11.7	98.8	1,017
III - Central Luzon	98.3	3,248	93.5	11.5	99.2	3,193
IVA - CALABARZON	98.9	4,394	91.5	8.5	98.6	4,346
MIMAROPA	98.3	833	90.8	6.4	98.2	819
V - Bicol	99.0	1,553	94.4	5.0	99.5	1,536
VI - Western Visayas	99.0	2,193	94.4	7.9	98.8	2,171
VII - Central Visayas	99.0	2,291	95.3	6.2	96.8	2,267
VIII - Eastern Visayas	99.5	1,149	96.7	9.2	98.0	1,144
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	97.3	990	86.5	10.8	93.6	963
X - Northern Mindanao	98.8	1,182	95.1	12.1	98.3	1,168
XI - Davao	99.2	1,842	94.4	4.9	97.2	1,827
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	98.2	1,368	92.4	7.2	97.2	1,344
XIII - Caraga	98.4	687	90.5	7.1	96.5	676
BARMM	91.4	1,066	78.8	21.6	98.2	974
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.4	6,151	90.3	7.7	96.8	5,930
Second	98.5	6,022	91.8	8.7	97.7	5,932
Middle	98.8	6,209	93.0	12.4	98.6	6,136
Fourth	98.8	6,098	93.1	13.4	98.7	6,026
Highest	99.6	5,892	93.9	13.8	99.0	5,871
Insurance status						
Any insurance	98.7	24,096	92.9	11.2	98.1	23,788
Insured with PhilHealth only	97.8	10,607	91.9	8.4	97.5	10,377
Insured with PhilHealth and private	99.4	12,524	93.8	13.8	98.7	12,452
Insured with private only	99.4	965	93.6	8.8	97.9	960
Not insured	97.3	6,276	90.5	11.1	98.3	6,107
Total	98.4	30,372	92.4	11.2	98.2	29,895

[1] Ways to prevent dengue include cleaning surroundings/removing mosquito breeding sites (stagnant water); spraying/fogging/fumigating; using mosquito coils, mosquito nets, and mosquito repellants; and wearing pajamas or clothes that cover the body.

Table 17.7 Tuberculosis symptoms and care seeking

Percentage of household respondents who have ever had any of the most common signs or symptoms of tuberculosis, and among those who have had at least one sign or symptom, percentage who have sought consultation or treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who have ever had:							Among those with at least one sign or symptom of tuberculosis	
	Cough for 2+ weeks	Fever for 2+ weeks	Chest/back pain	Blood in sputum	Night sweats	Any sign or symptom of tuberculosis	Number of household respondents	Percentage who sought consultation or treatment	Number of household respondents
Sex									
Male	15.8	6.6	14.6	2.5	3.6	25.7	7,654	41.6	1,967
Female	17.0	5.1	14.9	1.3	3.8	26.0	22,718	45.0	5,904
Age									
<20	15.7	5.7	13.3	2.2	2.4	26.4	970	31.0	256
20–34	12.0	4.5	10.0	0.8	3.2	19.4	6,874	38.0	1,335
35–49	14.9	5.0	13.2	1.0	3.8	23.6	9,765	42.8	2,309
50–64	19.6	6.2	18.5	2.3	4.1	30.4	8,316	45.6	2,527
65+	22.6	6.2	19.3	2.5	4.0	32.5	4,448	51.8	1,444
Residence									
Urban	13.5	4.0	11.4	1.1	2.7	20.9	16,265	44.6	3,400
Rural	20.4	7.0	18.7	2.1	4.9	31.7	14,107	43.8	4,471
Region									
National Capital Region	7.2	1.9	5.6	0.5	1.3	11.3	4,334	47.4	489
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.0	5.3	18.0	1.0	4.5	30.9	571	54.9	176
I - Ilocos	17.5	3.4	18.1	0.9	5.9	30.1	1,646	47.6	495
II - Cagayan Valley	22.4	7.0	19.7	1.5	4.2	34.1	1,024	53.6	350
III - Central Luzon	15.1	4.4	11.0	0.8	2.0	22.7	3,248	43.4	737
IVA - CALABARZON	9.8	1.7	8.1	0.8	1.8	15.4	4,394	53.9	675
MIMAROPA	19.6	6.1	22.2	2.9	5.2	34.9	833	42.5	291
V - Bicol	17.0	4.6	15.4	2.4	3.4	26.8	1,553	50.0	415
VI - Western Visayas	21.8	7.4	17.0	2.7	4.6	31.5	2,193	56.7	691
VII - Central Visayas	26.9	11.0	28.5	3.1	7.3	42.1	2,291	41.0	964
VIII - Eastern Visayas	19.8	5.7	18.6	1.4	3.5	30.3	1,149	41.8	348
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	24.5	11.2	24.0	2.8	6.0	37.7	990	31.5	374
X - Northern Mindanao	18.1	8.6	9.4	1.4	2.4	22.3	1,182	34.5	264
XI - Davao	24.3	8.2	25.7	3.2	7.5	40.8	1,842	35.3	751
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	22.1	8.6	17.5	1.9	3.8	32.9	1,368	34.0	450
XIII - Caraga	26.9	12.5	22.5	3.0	5.2	40.5	687	38.2	278
BARMM	5.9	2.2	6.3	0.7	4.8	11.6	1,066	35.0	124
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	21.3	8.9	18.5	3.1	5.3	32.0	6,151	35.4	1,970
Second	18.6	6.8	18.1	2.0	4.7	30.1	6,022	42.2	1,811
Middle	15.5	4.4	13.7	1.4	3.1	24.2	6,209	48.0	1,502
Fourth	13.6	3.7	12.2	0.8	2.8	21.8	6,098	46.3	1,327
Highest	14.4	3.3	11.7	0.6	2.7	21.4	5,892	53.9	1,261

Continued...

Table 17.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who have ever had:						Number of household respondents	Among those with at least one sign or symptom of tuberculosis	
	Cough for 2+ weeks	Fever for 2+ weeks	Chest/back pain	Blood in sputum	Night sweats	Any sign or symptom of tuberculosis		Percentage who sought consultation or treatment	Number of household respondents
Insurance status									
Any insurance	17.2	5.7	15.3	1.7	3.9	26.7	24,096	45.8	6,437
Insured with PhilHealth only	20.0	7.5	17.9	2.3	4.6	31.1	10,607	43.3	3,294
Insured with PhilHealth and private	14.7	4.2	12.8	1.1	3.2	22.7	12,524	50.0	2,842
Insured with private only	19.3	5.1	18.7	2.0	4.1	31.2	965	33.9	301
Not insured	14.7	4.5	13.0	1.4	3.1	22.9	6,276	36.7	1,434
Total	16.7	5.4	14.8	1.6	3.7	25.9	30,372	44.2	7,871

Table 17.8 Reasons for not seeking care for tuberculosis symptoms

Percentage of household respondents with symptoms of tuberculosis (TB) who did not seek consultation or treatment for their symptoms, and among those who did not seek consultation or treatment, reason why they did not seek consultation or treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who did not seek consultation for their symptoms	Number of respondents with least one sign or symptom of tuberculosis	Among those with at least one sign or symptom of tuberculosis who did not seek consultation for their symptoms, reason why they did not seek consultation:								Number of household respondents who have had had at least one TB symptom and did not seek consultation
			Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embarrassed	Self-medication	Fear of going to health facility due to COVID-19	No available doctors/health facilities	Other	
Sex											
Male	58.4	1,967	21.0	10.2	0.8	0.6	77.8	11.5	0.3	0.3	1,148
Female	55.0	5,904	20.3	8.5	1.8	0.5	77.5	14.0	0.8	1.1	3,248
Age											
<20	69.0	256	21.5	15.9	0.9	0.1	72.5	13.2	2.4	0.6	177
20–34	62.0	1,335	25.8	8.3	1.6	0.6	75.6	11.6	0.7	2.0	828
35–49	57.2	2,309	20.9	6.7	1.0	0.4	78.3	14.9	0.8	0.9	1,321
50–64	54.4	2,527	20.3	10.4	1.5	0.7	76.6	12.7	0.3	0.2	1,374
65+	48.2	1,444	13.3	9.0	2.6	0.5	81.7	13.8	0.4	1.1	695
Residence											
Urban	55.4	3,400	24.2	9.1	1.2	0.7	74.3	11.3	0.7	1.4	1,885
Rural	56.2	4,471	17.7	8.8	1.7	0.5	80.0	14.8	0.6	0.6	2,511
Region											
National Capital Region	52.6	489	34.1	8.9	1.9	0.5	63.5	6.6	0.2	3.3	257
Cordillera Admin. Region	45.1	176	22.0	7.4	3.4	1.2	71.3	15.3	0.8	0.5	80
I - Ilocos	52.4	495	13.7	11.9	3.0	0.6	74.2	22.2	0.5	5.0	259
II - Cagayan Valley	46.4	350	24.0	4.4	0.1	0.7	85.3	24.2	0.0	0.9	162
III - Central Luzon	56.6	737	28.4	7.8	1.7	0.2	64.4	17.7	1.8	0.7	417
IVA - CALABARZON	46.1	675	25.2	16.1	0.0	1.5	55.8	10.3	0.9	0.7	311
MIMAROPA	57.5	291	21.8	6.5	1.9	0.0	75.9	17.1	0.7	1.8	167
V - Bicol	50.0	415	25.0	8.4	2.0	1.7	70.0	14.9	0.9	0.9	208
VI - Western Visayas	43.3	691	24.9	9.5	1.3	0.8	70.7	15.2	0.0	0.7	299
VII - Central Visayas	59.0	964	15.4	6.7	0.3	0.3	85.7	9.3	0.4	0.0	569
VIII - Eastern Visayas	58.2	348	26.6	5.6	0.4	0.2	87.5	7.9	0.0	0.6	202
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	68.5	374	10.0	7.3	1.5	0.9	88.1	12.9	1.3	0.4	256
X - Northern Mindanao	65.5	264	4.8	22.9	0.3	1.2	92.3	20.9	0.0	0.3	173
XI - Davao	64.7	751	19.2	2.8	0.6	0.0	91.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	486
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	66.0	450	14.8	15.2	4.8	0.0	80.1	17.5	1.7	0.7	297
XIII - Caraga	61.8	278	7.7	6.1	2.6	0.6	91.2	7.6	0.0	0.3	172
BARMM	65.0	124	43.4	11.1	6.1	0.2	55.3	12.9	1.7	0.1	81
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	64.6	1,970	15.1	14.3	3.0	0.4	78.7	12.8	0.9	0.8	1,273
Second	57.8	1,811	19.2	8.9	1.0	0.8	81.2	12.4	0.4	0.9	1,048
Middle	52.0	1,502	17.1	8.3	2.0	0.5	75.6	14.8	0.8	0.9	781
Fourth	53.7	1,327	32.1	5.5	0.0	0.4	73.5	13.9	0.0	1.1	712
Highest	46.1	1,261	24.8	2.0	0.5	0.6	76.3	13.4	1.0	1.0	582

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Table 17.8—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who did not seek consultation for their symptoms	Number of respondents with least one sign or symptom of tuberculosis	Among those with at least one sign or symptom of tuberculosis who did not seek consultation for their symptoms, reason why they did not seek consultation:								Number of household respondents who have had had at least one TB symptom and did not seek consultation
			Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embarrassed	Self-medication	Fear of going to health facility due to COVID-19	No available doctors/health facilities	Other	
Insurance status											
Any insurance	54.2	6,437	20.6	8.4	1.4	0.6	77.9	13.8	0.6	0.8	3,487
Insured with PhilHealth only	56.7	3,294	17.5	10.7	2.1	0.5	79.1	14.0	0.6	0.8	1,868
Insured with PhilHealth and private	50.0	2,842	23.4	4.5	0.6	0.8	77.3	13.4	0.7	0.9	1,421
Insured with private only	66.1	301	30.8	14.9	0.4	0.2	71.7	15.0	0.0	0.2	199
Not insured	63.3	1,434	19.9	11.0	2.0	0.3	76.2	11.5	0.6	1.4	909
Total	55.8	7,871	20.5	8.9	1.5	0.6	77.6	13.3	0.6	0.9	4,396

Table 17.9 Knowledge of tuberculosis symptoms

Percentage of household respondents who have heard of tuberculosis, and among those who have heard of tuberculosis, percentage who cite specific signs and symptoms that would make them think someone might have tuberculosis, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of tuberculosis	Total number of household respondents	Percentage who cite specific signs or symptoms of tuberculosis:													Number of household respondents who have heard of tuberculosis
			Coughing	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest or back	Tiredness/ fatigue	Weight loss	Difficulty breathing	Other	Don't know	
Sex																
Male	96.5	7,654	58.8	37.2	54.2	16.0	36.8	13.1	4.5	15.4	21.8	37.4	0.4	2.5	1.4	7,383
Female	96.7	22,718	58.4	38.8	54.6	19.2	39.1	13.6	5.3	17.4	20.8	37.7	0.5	2.2	1.3	21,974
Age																
<20	92.6	970	57.5	36.2	50.3	15.0	38.2	10.8	5.0	15.8	20.3	29.6	0.2	1.3	2.9	898
20–34	95.6	6,874	58.7	39.5	55.6	14.2	41.4	11.3	3.7	15.5	19.9	36.6	0.6	2.0	1.4	6,571
35–49	97.3	9,765	57.8	38.4	56.1	18.7	40.2	14.2	5.2	17.6	21.2	39.0	0.4	2.4	1.1	9,505
50–64	97.4	8,316	58.7	38.1	53.3	22.0	36.5	14.9	5.9	17.3	21.9	38.8	0.5	2.3	1.2	8,102
65+	96.2	4,448	59.6	37.5	52.8	18.1	34.7	13.1	5.4	16.8	21.0	35.9	0.3	2.3	1.5	4,280
Residence																
Urban	97.3	16,265	54.8	39.4	57.1	20.0	38.8	15.1	5.5	17.1	20.8	37.1	0.3	1.7	1.2	15,828
Rural	95.9	14,107	62.8	37.2	51.6	16.6	38.3	11.7	4.6	16.6	21.4	38.3	0.6	2.8	1.4	13,528
Region																
National Capital Region	97.9	4,334	53.6	46.6	64.8	27.4	44.4	19.6	6.9	18.4	20.9	37.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	4,244
Cordillera Admin. Region	91.3	571	59.3	43.6	58.5	6.0	39.0	8.0	2.9	7.7	12.7	19.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	521
I - Ilocos	93.6	1,646	56.3	32.6	60.4	10.3	39.4	12.9	3.1	15.7	13.3	32.8	2.2	7.1	5.0	1,541
II - Cagayan Valley	97.7	1,024	77.5	50.9	66.6	15.4	41.6	18.4	6.1	27.9	29.5	44.3	0.3	7.4	0.2	1,000
III - Central Luzon	96.6	3,248	63.7	49.7	58.2	24.9	32.0	16.9	4.3	18.4	23.5	34.9	0.3	1.1	0.7	3,139
IVA - CALABARZON	97.0	4,394	40.1	28.0	52.0	16.5	34.5	10.6	2.9	11.9	15.4	34.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	4,264
MIMAROPA	94.9	833	62.5	44.4	57.5	14.2	38.0	11.4	5.7	20.3	22.8	35.0	0.9	3.3	2.2	790
V - Bicol	97.9	1,553	68.3	28.1	40.8	18.7	23.4	10.9	4.7	19.1	20.4	44.3	1.1	3.2	0.6	1,519
VI - Western Visayas	97.8	2,193	57.8	28.6	49.3	15.8	39.5	15.3	8.1	23.2	19.1	43.4	1.0	4.0	0.8	2,144
VII - Central Visayas	98.4	2,291	55.1	37.7	44.7	16.7	41.4	10.7	3.9	17.8	30.9	39.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	2,255
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98.2	1,149	71.1	42.3	66.5	15.1	48.8	13.4	5.5	14.1	19.2	56.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	1,129
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	96.3	990	71.0	38.5	45.7	15.6	34.8	13.0	6.2	15.4	22.6	43.3	0.2	1.9	2.6	953
X - Northern Mindanao	97.9	1,182	62.8	42.2	51.0	16.8	48.0	16.2	11.3	14.9	24.3	37.0	0.3	2.1	0.5	1,157
XI - Davao	98.0	1,842	48.9	22.9	62.7	13.3	36.3	8.4	2.5	13.6	25.1	36.9	0.2	2.9	1.4	1,806
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	96.9	1,368	72.6	37.5	40.8	10.6	45.6	8.0	2.9	17.6	25.4	38.9	0.3	2.3	1.4	1,325
XIII - Caraga	96.7	687	73.8	43.5	45.3	12.5	41.9	9.2	5.2	9.4	15.5	38.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	664
BARMM	84.8	1,066	75.3	57.6	46.7	35.5	35.2	12.7	7.1	18.3	15.0	19.4	0.0	0.5	4.8	905
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	93.4	6,151	63.3	38.2	47.5	15.5	38.1	9.3	4.3	15.9	21.4	33.5	0.6	2.1	2.0	5,748
Second	96.3	6,022	58.8	35.4	52.9	15.5	38.1	11.3	4.8	17.2	21.9	37.9	0.6	2.4	1.4	5,800
Middle	97.3	6,209	56.1	36.5	55.6	18.6	39.0	14.0	5.0	16.7	20.6	37.5	0.5	2.5	1.6	6,039
Fourth	97.6	6,098	55.9	39.8	56.2	20.6	37.8	15.4	5.0	17.8	20.6	38.0	0.3	1.9	1.0	5,953
Highest	98.7	5,892	58.7	42.0	60.3	21.6	39.8	17.2	6.3	16.8	20.9	41.4	0.3	2.2	0.6	5,816

Continued...

Table 17.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of household respondents who have heard of tuberculosis	Total number of household respondents	Percentage who cite specific signs or symptoms of tuberculosis:													Number of household respondents who have heard of tuberculosis
			Coughing	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest or back	Tiredness/ fatigue	Weight loss	Difficulty breathing	Other	Don't know	
Insurance status																
Any insurance	97.3	24,096	58.6	38.7	55.7	19.0	38.4	14.0	5.4	17.2	21.5	38.8	0.5	2.3	1.1	23,442
Insured with PhilHealth only	96.1	10,607	61.0	37.9	51.6	16.8	37.8	11.8	4.6	16.7	21.0	36.8	0.5	2.6	1.4	10,190
Insured with PhilHealth and private	98.2	12,524	56.6	39.9	59.2	20.7	39.3	15.9	6.1	17.7	21.8	40.5	0.3	2.0	0.7	12,294
Insured with private only	99.3	965	59.5	30.9	54.4	20.1	33.4	13.9	3.8	15.4	23.5	38.3	1.1	2.4	2.3	958
Not insured	94.2	6,276	58.1	37.3	50.0	16.1	39.1	11.4	4.0	15.8	19.2	33.0	0.5	2.2	2.2	5,914
Total	96.7	30,372	58.5	38.4	54.5	18.4	38.6	13.5	5.1	16.9	21.1	37.7	0.5	2.2	1.3	29,356

Percentage of household respondents who are able to correctly identify the cause of tuberculosis (TB), who correctly identify how TB can be spread from one person to another, who know that TB can be cured, who would be willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for TB, and who would want it to remain a secret if a member of their family got TB, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

	Percentage of household respondents who:					
Background characteristic	Correctly identify the cause of TB as microbes/ germs/ bacteria[1]	Correctly state that TB can be spread from one person to another through the air when coughing and sneezing[1]	Know that TB can be cured	Would be willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for TB	Would want it to remain a secret if a member of their family got TB	Number of household respondents who have heard of TB
Sex						
Male	25.6	51.2	97.1	79.7	7.0	7,383
Female	25.9	54.6	97.7	76.6	7.5	21,974
Age						
<20	20.7	53.7	91.8	74.9	11.8	898
20–34	26.2	52.6	96.3	78.6	8.0	6,571
35–49	27.4	54.1	98.2	78.6	7.3	9,505
50–64	25.4	54.4	98.2	78.0	6.8	8,102
65+	23.9	53.5	98.1	71.9	7.0	4,280
Residence						
Urban	30.2	56.7	97.8	81.3	8.0	15,828
Rural	20.8	50.3	97.3	72.7	6.7	13,528
Region						
National Capital Region	49.7	70.0	99.1	86.0	8.8	4,244
Cordillera Admin. Region	25.8	37.4	93.1	78.8	7.7	521
I - Ilocos	12.5	44.1	96.2	80.9	4.1	1,541
II - Cagayan Valley	22.6	60.2	97.3	81.1	3.4	1,000
III - Central Luzon	26.4	63.0	97.3	86.9	8.9	3,139
IVA - CALABARZON	19.3	46.0	98.1	86.9	6.7	4,264
MIMAROPA	21.5	51.0	97.9	83.1	7.2	790
V - Bicol	11.3	48.2	98.8	81.7	4.6	1,519
VI - Western Visayas	25.1	51.5	98.6	40.4	8.1	2,144
VII - Central Visayas	21.3	37.9	98.6	83.9	8.4	2,255
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25.8	58.2	98.2	82.5	7.8	1,129
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	17.6	49.0	93.4	72.4	8.9	953
X - Northern Mindanao	33.5	62.1	96.3	67.6	7.5	1,157
XI - Davao	13.2	42.4	96.9	80.7	4.1	1,806
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	19.4	50.2	96.4	62.4	4.0	1,325
XIII - Caraga	19.1	60.9	96.9	79.1	6.2	664
BARMM	49.6	68.5	95.2	31.8	20.0	905
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	21.4	48.3	95.8	62.8	8.2	5,748
Second	20.0	50.8	97.4	74.6	6.3	5,800
Middle	24.4	53.0	98.1	80.5	6.8	6,039
Fourth	29.9	57.2	98.4	82.9	8.0	5,953
Highest	33.5	59.4	98.1	85.5	7.7	5,816
Insurance status						
Any insurance	26.4	54.2	98.0	79.1	7.1	23,442
Insured with PhilHealth only	22.5	50.6	97.3	73.5	6.9	10,190
Insured with PhilHealth and private	29.6	57.2	98.6	83.7	7.3	12,294
Insured with private only	27.0	53.9	97.8	79.3	7.2	958
Not insured	23.7	51.9	95.9	70.6	8.5	5,914
Total	25.9	53.7	97.6	77.3	7.4	29,356

[1] Because respondents could provide multiple responses, some respondents with correct responses may have also cited incorrect responses.

Table 17.11 COVID-19 transmission

Percentage of household respondents who state that COVID-19 is spread from one person to another by various means, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Various means by which COVID-19 spreads from one person to another								Number of household respondents
	Talking	Sneezing	Coughing	Sharing utensils	Touching	Airborne	Other	Don't know	
Sex									
Male	72.0	50.8	63.7	23.6	35.7	1.6	1.1	2.3	7,654
Female	71.3	53.3	66.4	25.1	36.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	22,718
Age									
<20	69.2	52.8	64.7	25.9	43.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	970
20–34	70.1	54.2	68.8	26.8	38.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	6,874
35–49	71.8	53.9	65.1	25.8	37.1	1.7	1.1	1.3	9,765
50–64	74.0	51.9	64.8	22.9	35.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	8,316
65+	68.8	48.9	64.5	22.2	29.5	1.0	1.7	4.6	4,448
Residence									
Urban	70.8	56.3	68.7	25.2	34.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	16,265
Rural	72.3	48.4	62.3	24.1	38.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	14,107
Region									
National Capital Region	69.8	68.8	77.2	25.7	23.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	73.1	63.9	79.5	18.8	32.2	0.3	1.7	1.2	571
I - Ilocos	55.4	40.0	57.2	24.5	28.9	7.0	2.6	4.4	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	82.5	59.6	73.6	26.4	47.1	0.6	1.6	0.5	1,024
III - Central Luzon	80.3	63.7	72.6	28.2	33.2	0.8	0.6	1.7	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	64.2	39.8	59.3	19.2	36.7	2.8	0.8	1.4	4,394
MIMAROPA	69.7	55.9	59.1	21.6	40.3	2.3	0.9	3.3	833
V - Bicol	68.8	39.8	54.4	14.1	43.9	0.9	1.2	1.8	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	72.7	42.6	61.7	22.3	33.9	1.0	2.7	1.7	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	79.5	49.7	60.6	16.1	42.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	67.1	59.4	69.3	32.1	37.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	71.0	46.3	59.0	27.0	48.2	1.5	2.1	5.8	990
X - Northern Mindanao	77.1	54.7	72.7	47.4	52.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	1,182
XI - Davao	76.2	45.6	57.8	22.7	46.0	0.3	1.9	2.0	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	69.4	45.8	64.6	19.0	33.2	0.8	0.7	5.4	1,368
XIII - Caraga	74.4	56.7	60.5	20.6	26.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	687
BARMM	72.6	70.8	77.3	53.7	34.7	0.2	0.2	3.7	1,066
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	68.8	46.4	61.9	25.0	34.8	0.8	1.2	4.6	6,151
Second	70.8	48.8	63.0	22.9	37.3	1.8	1.1	1.9	6,022
Middle	71.3	52.6	66.4	23.7	34.7	1.8	1.3	1.4	6,209
Fourth	70.8	57.1	67.3	24.8	35.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	6,098
Highest	76.0	58.6	70.1	27.2	37.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	5,892
Total	71.5	52.6	65.7	24.7	36.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	30,372

Table 17.12 COVID-19 symptoms experienced

Percent distribution of household respondents who have experienced COVID-19 symptoms since January 2020, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Experienced COVID-19 symptoms[1]			Total	Number of household respondents
	Yes	No	Don't know		
Sex					
Male	16.9	82.9	0.2	100.0	7,654
Female	16.0	83.9	0.2	100.0	22,718
Age					
<20	16.1	82.8	1.1	100.0	970
20–34	16.7	83.2	0.2	100.0	6,874
35–49	17.1	82.8	0.1	100.0	9,765
50–64	16.4	83.4	0.2	100.0	8,316
65+	13.1	86.8	0.1	100.0	4,448
Residence					
Urban	15.2	84.7	0.2	100.0	16,265
Rural	17.4	82.4	0.2	100.0	14,107
Region					
National Capital Region	11.2	88.6	0.1	100.0	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	21.4	78.6	0.0	100.0	571
I - Ilocos	16.4	83.6	0.0	100.0	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	22.6	77.4	0.0	100.0	1,024
III - Central Luzon	17.8	82.2	0.0	100.0	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	13.4	86.5	0.1	100.0	4,394
MIMAROPA	19.8	80.2	0.0	100.0	833
V - Bicol	13.4	86.5	0.0	100.0	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	15.4	84.6	0.0	100.0	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	23.3	76.3	0.3	100.0	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18.7	81.3	0.0	100.0	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	21.5	78.2	0.3	100.0	990
X - Northern Mindanao	18.8	81.2	0.0	100.0	1,182
XI - Davao	19.1	80.9	0.0	100.0	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	14.1	85.6	0.2	100.0	1,368
XIII - Caraga	15.6	84.4	0.0	100.0	687
BARMM	9.0	88.7	2.3	100.0	1,066
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	13.8	85.9	0.4	100.0	6,151
Second	15.4	84.5	0.1	100.0	6,022
Middle	13.1	86.9	0.0	100.0	6,209
Fourth	16.1	83.6	0.3	100.0	6,098
Highest	23.0	77.0	0.0	100.0	5,892
Insurance status					
Any insurance	16.9	83.0	0.1	100.0	24,096
Insured with PhilHealth only	15.7	84.1	0.2	100.0	10,607
Insured with PhilHealth and private	17.8	82.2	0.0	100.0	12,524
Insured with private only	19.2	80.8	0.0	100.0	965
Not insured	13.5	86.0	0.5	100.0	6,276
Total	16.2	83.6	0.2	100.0	30,372

[1] Fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, or diarrhea

Table 17.13 Reasons for not seeking COVID-19 consultation or treatment

Percentage of household respondents with COVID-19 symptoms who sought consultation or treatment, and among those who did not seek consultation or treatment for symptoms, reason specified for not seeking treatment, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Sought consultation or treatment for symptoms			Number of household respondents with COVID-19 symptoms	Reasons respondent did not seek treatment for COVID-19 symptoms								Number of household respondents with COVID-19 symptoms who did not seek consultation or treatment
	Yes	No	Total		Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embarrassed	Self-medication	Fear of going to health facility due to COVID-19	No available doctors/health facility	Other/don't know	
Sex													
Male	40.2	59.8	100.0	1,295	13.8	4.6	2.2	0.4	83.9	30.7	0.1	0.2	774
Female	33.5	66.5	100.0	3,626	14.2	3.5	1.0	1.1	83.6	36.6	0.3	0.1	2,410
Age													
<20	23.5	76.5	100.0	156	14.6	1.6	0.6	1.8	77.2	43.8	0.0	0.0	120
20–34	36.9	63.1	100.0	1,145	15.0	3.9	1.0	0.3	81.6	34.5	0.5	0.0	722
35–49	32.9	67.1	100.0	1,671	15.0	3.9	0.6	1.1	82.4	34.7	0.3	0.2	1,121
50–64	35.6	64.4	100.0	1,366	13.7	3.0	2.0	1.4	86.8	34.4	0.2	0.1	880
65+	41.4	58.6	100.0	582	9.7	5.2	2.5	0.2	86.6	37.2	0.2	0.4	341
Residence													
Urban	41.2	58.8	100.0	2,468	15.2	3.9	1.3	0.8	83.5	31.3	0.5	0.0	1,452
Rural	29.4	70.6	100.0	2,452	13.1	3.6	1.2	1.1	83.9	38.4	0.2	0.2	1,731
Region													
National Capital Region	53.5	46.5	100.0	486	20.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	83.1	23.1	0.0	0.3	226
Cordillera Admin. Region	54.1	45.9	100.0	122	18.8	3.6	3.2	0.1	83.9	36.7	0.2	0.1	56
I - Ilocos	33.8	66.2	100.0	270	4.5	1.7	3.2	0.4	85.1	50.2	0.0	0.0	179
II - Cagayan Valley	43.0	57.0	100.0	231	8.9	3.0	0.0	1.5	83.6	63.1	0.3	0.8	132
III - Central Luzon	41.1	58.9	100.0	579	21.5	4.3	2.2	2.0	80.7	25.2	0.4	0.0	341
IVA - CALABARZON	46.6	53.4	100.0	589	16.9	5.0	0.0	0.4	86.0	20.7	0.2	0.0	314
MIMAROPA	28.3	71.7	100.0	165	13.1	2.7	4.5	0.3	79.0	41.2	0.2	0.7	118
V - Bicol	30.3	69.7	100.0	209	11.8	1.5	0.7	2.6	83.8	30.9	0.0	0.3	146
VI - Western Visayas	31.3	68.7	100.0	338	15.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	79.9	39.3	0.0	0.4	233
VII - Central Visayas	21.5	78.5	100.0	534	9.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	85.8	31.3	0.5	0.0	420
VIII - Eastern Visayas	28.7	71.3	100.0	215	15.8	2.2	0.4	0.6	88.1	29.6	0.0	0.2	153
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	16.0	84.0	100.0	212	8.7	0.7	1.2	0.0	75.2	53.9	0.1	0.0	178
X - Northern Mindanao	26.4	73.6	100.0	222	5.6	16.8	1.0	1.1	90.6	40.6	0.9	0.0	163
XI - Davao	26.2	73.8	100.0	351	12.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	94.8	35.0	0.0	0.0	259
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	34.9	65.1	100.0	193	15.7	4.8	2.6	0.6	67.5	48.0	0.4	0.0	126
XIII - Caraga	34.5	65.5	100.0	107	5.0	3.5	2.0	1.9	79.8	35.9	1.9	0.5	70
BARMM	26.9	73.1	100.0	96	47.0	2.0	0.5	1.6	81.1	31.9	1.1	0.0	70

Continued...

Table 17.13—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Sought consultation or treatment for symptoms			Number of household respondents with COVID-19 symptoms	Reasons respondent did not seek treatment for COVID-19 symptoms								Number of household respondents with COVID-19 symptoms who did not seek consultation or treatment
	Yes	No	Total		Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embarrassed	Self-medication	Fear of going to health facility due to COVID-19	No available doctors/health facility	Other/don't know	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	20.9	79.1	100.0	847	11.2	6.4	1.8	1.9	80.2	44.3	0.1	0.4	671
Second	23.3	76.7	100.0	928	12.0	3.5	2.6	0.7	83.4	36.5	0.5	0.0	711
Middle	31.7	68.3	100.0	813	16.0	3.4	0.9	0.6	85.8	35.0	0.6	0.1	556
Fourth	40.2	59.8	100.0	979	17.5	4.4	0.2	0.3	81.9	31.4	0.0	0.3	585
Highest	51.2	48.8	100.0	1,353	14.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	87.3	27.9	0.3	0.0	661
Insurance status													
Any insurance	36.8	63.2	100.0	4,071	12.9	3.8	1.1	1.0	83.5	34.5	0.3	0.1	2,574
Insured with PhilHealth only	29.5	70.5	100.0	1,661	11.0	5.6	1.8	1.1	80.7	39.1	0.4	0.1	1,171
Insured with PhilHealth and private	43.4	56.6	100.0	2,226	14.6	2.2	0.5	0.9	85.9	30.1	0.2	0.0	1,260
Insured with private only	23.1	76.9	100.0	185	13.3	3.1	0.5	0.1	85.6	35.0	0.0	0.3	142
Not insured	28.2	71.8	100.0	849	19.1	3.6	2.1	0.8	84.3	38.1	0.2	0.5	609
Total	35.3	64.7	100.0	4,920	14.1	3.7	1.3	0.9	83.7	35.2	0.3	0.2	3,183

Table 17.14 COVID-19 infection prevention

Percentage of household respondents who state that COVID-19 can be prevented through various means, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	COVID-19 infection can be prevented					Various means through which COVID-19 can be prevented									
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Number of household respondents	Frequent and proper handwashing	Use of alcohol-based hand sanitizer	Proper cough etiquette	Social distancing[1]	Wearing of face mask	Getting vaccinated against COVID-19	Eating well-balanced diet/well-cooked food	Avoiding contact with farm or wild animals[2]	Other/don't know	Number of household respondents
Sex															
Male	93.1	5.4	1.5	100.0	7,654	61.2	54.6	17.7	75.2	83.2	49.5	12.5	1.6	1.1	7,129
Female	92.7	6.1	1.2	100.0	22,718	65.8	59.5	18.2	76.0	83.7	46.8	16.9	1.6	1.4	21,058
Age															
<20	91.4	7.9	0.7	100.0	970	62.9	67.5	19.7	79.9	83.9	41.0	16.1	1.2	1.6	887
20–34	92.9	5.9	1.3	100.0	6,874	65.1	61.0	18.7	76.9	84.3	47.9	16.0	1.8	1.1	6,384
35–49	93.3	5.6	1.1	100.0	9,765	66.4	58.0	19.0	75.5	83.5	48.6	17.2	1.7	1.1	9,112
50–64	93.0	5.7	1.3	100.0	8,316	64.6	58.3	17.2	75.2	84.3	47.7	15.3	1.5	1.5	7,736
65+	91.5	6.5	2.0	100.0	4,448	60.3	52.5	16.2	74.6	81.4	45.0	13.0	1.3	1.6	4,069
Residence															
Urban	93.8	5.2	1.0	100.0	16,265	66.6	60.3	20.2	75.1	83.8	50.6	17.1	1.4	1.2	15,258
Rural	91.7	6.7	1.6	100.0	14,107	62.3	55.9	15.5	76.5	83.4	43.7	14.2	1.7	1.5	12,929
Region															
National Capital Region	96.3	3.7	0.1	100.0	4,334	77.4	69.1	24.1	73.0	89.0	66.5	17.0	1.1	0.3	4,174
Cordillera Admin. Region	96.4	2.5	1.1	100.0	571	61.5	54.3	34.5	73.5	84.9	50.5	16.1	3.4	0.8	550
I - Ilocos	97.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	1,646	54.8	53.8	13.3	77.8	82.7	21.9	18.4	0.1	6.0	1,603
II - Cagayan Valley	98.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,024	71.8	78.7	14.6	75.6	94.6	59.1	18.0	6.6	1.5	1,009
III - Central Luzon	97.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	3,248	72.6	68.8	24.0	80.6	82.7	45.0	19.4	1.1	1.3	3,155
IVA - CALABARZON	97.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	4,394	61.3	51.7	15.2	71.8	76.3	36.7	15.1	0.8	1.3	4,289
MIMAROPA	97.1	1.4	1.5	100.0	833	73.5	59.1	13.6	81.0	85.5	25.3	10.8	0.4	1.3	808
V - Bicol	97.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	1,553	49.4	43.6	5.3	76.1	83.7	27.2	12.2	0.0	1.5	1,509
VI - Western Visayas	96.1	2.9	1.0	100.0	2,193	57.2	45.4	14.8	70.3	78.4	50.3	14.8	0.5	2.4	2,108
VII - Central Visayas	80.9	18.4	0.7	100.0	2,291	50.5	54.4	8.0	75.0	87.1	44.1	16.3	3.4	0.3	1,852
VIII - Eastern Visayas	93.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	1,149	69.4	59.6	14.4	81.4	91.1	63.0	10.7	2.8	0.7	1,070
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	75.7	18.5	5.8	100.0	990	56.8	55.5	25.8	77.3	78.7	53.6	18.8	1.6	1.5	749
X - Northern Mindanao	83.7	11.4	4.9	100.0	1,182	70.0	60.6	31.6	75.6	81.1	70.2	17.8	3.4	0.8	990
XI - Davao	84.3	13.9	1.8	100.0	1,842	56.1	46.9	6.4	81.6	80.1	43.1	12.3	0.2	1.6	1,552
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	89.9	6.6	3.4	100.0	1,368	68.6	62.7	15.8	81.1	89.1	40.4	13.8	0.9	0.8	1,230
XIII - Caraga	87.4	10.9	1.7	100.0	687	50.5	43.1	19.0	76.5	78.7	47.7	13.2	1.9	1.0	601
BARMM	88.1	6.4	5.5	100.0	1,066	80.9	73.5	43.5	71.6	87.2	71.0	16.0	6.7	1.1	939
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	86.5	9.9	3.6	100.0	6,151	57.2	52.0	16.1	72.7	83.2	45.7	10.4	1.7	1.4	5,323
Second	91.9	7.0	1.0	100.0	6,022	60.9	53.9	13.8	75.2	82.9	42.6	13.5	1.7	1.5	5,537
Middle	94.0	5.3	0.7	100.0	6,209	64.8	57.5	16.4	76.7	83.7	45.9	15.3	0.9	1.4	5,835
Fourth	95.7	3.7	0.6	100.0	6,098	67.5	61.2	18.5	75.4	83.8	49.5	18.9	1.4	1.0	5,836
Highest	96.0	3.4	0.6	100.0	5,892	72.1	66.2	25.3	78.5	84.3	53.3	20.3	2.2	1.3	5,657
Total	92.8	5.9	1.3	100.0	30,372	64.6	58.3	18.1	75.8	83.6	47.4	15.8	1.6	1.3	28,187

[1] Keeping a distance of at least 1 meter from or staying away from individuals experiencing respiratory symptoms
[2] This includes contact with wild or farm animals (alive or dead), animal markets, and products that come from animals.

Table 17.15 COVID-19 kept secret

Percent distribution of household respondents by whether they would want it to remain a secret that a family member got infected with COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Remain secret	No need to remain secret	Don't know/not sure/depends	Total	Number of household respondents
Sex					
Male	5.8	93.0	1.2	100.0	7,654
Female	5.6	93.2	1.2	100.0	22,718
Age					
<20	6.7	91.7	1.7	100.0	970
20–34	6.6	92.2	1.2	100.0	6,874
35–49	5.5	93.4	1.0	100.0	9,765
50–64	5.4	93.3	1.2	100.0	8,316
65+	4.7	94.1	1.3	100.0	4,448
Residence					
Urban	5.6	93.0	1.4	100.0	16,265
Rural	5.7	93.3	0.9	100.0	14,107
Region					
National Capital Region	4.3	94.9	0.8	100.0	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	4.2	94.8	1.0	100.0	571
I - Ilocos	4.9	94.0	1.2	100.0	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	3.4	96.1	0.5	100.0	1,024
III - Central Luzon	7.8	91.0	1.2	100.0	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	4.2	94.3	1.6	100.0	4,394
MIMAROPA	8.0	90.3	1.7	100.0	833
V - Bicol	5.3	93.8	0.9	100.0	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	5.9	93.5	0.6	100.0	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	5.0	94.2	0.8	100.0	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4.3	95.6	0.1	100.0	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4.9	93.6	1.5	100.0	990
X - Northern Mindanao	6.3	93.6	0.1	100.0	1,182
XI - Davao	2.7	96.6	0.7	100.0	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.9	93.8	2.2	100.0	1,368
XIII - Caraga	4.6	94.7	0.8	100.0	687
BARMM	23.6	70.6	5.8	100.0	1,066
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.3	90.9	1.8	100.0	6,151
Second	4.9	94.2	0.8	100.0	6,022
Middle	5.2	93.9	0.9	100.0	6,209
Fourth	5.5	93.2	1.3	100.0	6,098
Highest	5.4	93.6	1.0	100.0	5,892
Total	5.7	93.2	1.2	100.0	30,372

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix **A**

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (2022 NDHS) is a nationwide survey with a nationally representative sample of about 35,000 households from 34,232 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 of and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence.

The sample for the 2022 NDHS is designed to produce representative results for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 17 regions: the 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), 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), Region XIII (Caraga), and Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). It is important to note that in the interim between the 2017 NDHS and the 2022 NDHS, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) began its transition into the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) when the Bangsamoro Organic Law was ratified in January and February of 2019. During the ratification process, Cotabato City and 67 barangays in Cotabato province (formerly part of Region XII [SOCCSKSARGEN]) also voted to join BARMM. In April 2022, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) finalized a manual outlining its plan to formally adapt the composition and boundaries of BARMM, allowing for a 1-year transition with full implementation expected in November 2022. Although the 2022 NDHS references BARMM, the updated boundaries of the region were not taken into consideration during the sampling procedure since this activity took place prior to the full implementation of the transition. Estimates for BARMM and Region XII are therefore not fully representative of the regions as currently defined but as previously defined prior to 2019.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

As in the 2017 NDHS, the sampling frame used for the 2022 NDHS is the Master Sample Frame (MSF) designed and compiled by the PSA. As noted, the Philippines is divided into 17 regions, with each region subdivided into provinces, highly urbanized cities (HUCs), and other special areas. There are a total of 81 provinces, 33 HUCs, and three other special areas in the country. The country is divided into 42,036 barangays, of which 5,697 are urban and the remainder are rural. The MSF's primary sampling units (PSUs) were 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 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 were formed out of 42,036 barangays (the least accessible 910 barangays 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 NCR), and three 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.

Table A.1 shows the percent distribution of households by region. Almost two-fifths of households in the Philippines are located in CALABARZON (14.79%), the National Capital Region (13.47%), and Central

Luzon (11.17%), whereas only 1.72% are located in Cordillera Administrative Region. **Table A.1** also indicates the distribution of PSUs and their average size (in number of households) by region. There are in total 87,098 PSUs, among which 11,638 are in the National Capital Region and 12,378 are in CALABARZON. The average PSU size is 264 households, with a range of 236 in Eastern Visayas to 342 in BARMM. More details about the distribution of PSUs by province/HUC are presented in **Table A.2**.

A.3   SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The 2022 NDHS sample was a two-stage stratified sample. A total of 117 provinces/HUCs were used as explicit strata for the survey. Within each stratum, a number of MSF replicates were selected. In the first stage of sample selection, one to four replicates were selected within each province/HUC domain, yielding a total of 1,247 PSUs with the sample allocation given in **Table A.3** and **Table A.4**.

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 29 housing units from each province PSU were selected with an equal probability systematic selection. Only 22 housing units from each PSU were selected from the nonprovince PSUs, including the HUC and the other three special areas. In situations where a housing unit contained one to three households, all households were interviewed. In the rare situations where a housing unit contained more than three households, no more than three households were interviewed. The survey interviewer interviewed only the preselected 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 individual interviews. No replacements and no changes of the preselected housing units were allowed in the implementing stages.

Table A.3 shows the regional-level allocation of the selected PSUs, the selected housing units, and the expected numbers of completed household interviews, eligible women, and completed interviews with eligible women. Based on a fixed sample take of 22 housing units per nonprovince PSU and 29 housing units from each province PSU, the survey was conducted in 34,232 housing units and 34,916 households. The sample was expected to result in about 31,075 completed household interviews and 28,029 completed interviews with women age 15–49.

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2017 NDHS: the average number of households per housing unit was 1.02, the average number of women age 15–49 per household was 0.93, the household completion rate was 89%, and the completion rate for women age 15–49 was 97%.

A.4   SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional 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 2022 NDHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at the national level as well as at the regional level. Since the 2022 NDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each PSU. The following notations were used:

> P_{1hi}:   sampling probability of the ith 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 ith PSU

The MSF 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 ith 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 unit 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 2022 NDHS is therefore the product 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:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to calculate the sampling weights for households and women, respectively. Nonresponse was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For household sampling weights, household design weights were multiplied by the inverse of household response rates according to stratum. For women's individual sampling weights, household sampling weights were multiplied by the inverse of women's individual response rates according to stratum. After adjustment for nonresponse, the sampling weights were normalized (by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight and the women's weight) to obtain the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalization process was done so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for both households and women. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates but are not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. Special weights for the domestic violence, child discipline, and Early Childhood Development Index modules were calculated to account for the selection of one individual per household and for module nonresponse.

Table A.5 presents the interview response rates in the 2022 NDHS by urban and rural residence and region.

Distribution of residential households in the Master Sample Frame (MSF) by region, percentage that each region contributes to the total household number, distribution of PSUs by region, and average PSU size, Philippines NDHS 2022

Region	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	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	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
BARMM	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 PSUs

Distribution of PSUs in the Master Sample Frame, by province or highly urbanized city (HUC), Philippines NDHS 2022

Province/HUC	PSUs	Province/HUC	PSUs
National Capital Region	11,638	**VI - Western Visayas**	6,566
City of Manila	1,584	Aklan	492
Mandaluyong City	336	Antique	528
Marikina City	368	Capiz	672
Pasig City	672	Iloilo	1,764
Quezon City	2,576	Iloilo City	392
San Juan City	111	Guimaras	150
Caloocan City	1,400	Negros Occidental	2,088
Malabon City	376	Bacolod City	480
Navotas City	256		
Valenzuela City	608	**VII - Central Visayas**	6,691
Las Piñas City	512	Bohol	1,206
Makati City	600	Cebu	2,544
Muntinlupa City	456	Cebu City	880
Parañaque City	576	Lapu-Lapu City (Opon)	400
Pasay City	424	Mandaue City	344
Pateros	63	Siquijor	111
Taguig City	720	Negros Oriental	1,206
Cordillera Admin. Region	1,653	**VIII - Eastern Visayas**	4,174
Abra	252	Eastern Samar	468
Benguet	432	Leyte	1,626
Baguio City	360	Tacloban City	208
Ifugao	174	Northern Samar	510
Kalinga	180	Samar (Western Samar)	768
Mountain Province	150	Southern Leyte	438
Apayao	105	Biliran	156
I - Ilocos	4,608	**IX - Zamboanga Peninsula**	3,236
Ilocos Norte	594	Zamboanga Del Norte	924
Ilocos Sur	714	Zamboanga Del Sur	942
La Union	726	Zamboanga City	728
Pangasinan	2,574	Zamboanga Sibugay	570
		City Of Isabela	72
II - Cagayan Valley	3,198		
Batanes	24	**X - Northern Mindanao**	4,075
Cagayan	1,062	Bukidnon	1,140
Isabela	1,500	Camiguin	75
Nueva Vizcaya	432	Lanao Del Norte	624
Quirino	180	Iligan City	312
		Misamis Occidental	564
III - Central Luzon	9,476	Misamis Oriental	768
Bataan	606	Cagayan De Oro City	592
Bulacan	2,808		
Nueva Ecija	1,872	**XI - Davao**	4,368
Pampanga	1,728	Davao Del Norte	858
Angeles City	336	Davao Del Sur	582
Tarlac	1,170	Davao City	1,520
Zambales	528	Davao Oriental	490
Olongapo City	224	Compostela Valley	636
Aurora	204	Davao Occidental	282
IVA - CALABARZON	12,378	**XII - SOCCSKSARGEN**	3,768
Batangas	2,148	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	1,146
Cavite	3,090	South Cotabato	798
Laguna	2,868	General Santos City (Dadiangas)	552
Quezon	1,620	Sultan Kudarat	702
Lucena City	240	Sarangani	450
Rizal	2,412	Cotabato City	120
MIMAROPA	2,464	**XIII - Caraga**	2,181
Marinduque	222	Agusan Del Norte	288
Occidental Mindoro	384	Butuan City	288
Oriental Mindoro	708	Agusan Del Sur	552
Palawan	654	Surigao Del Norte	426
Puerto Princesa City	232	Surigao Del Sur	510
Romblon	264	Dinagat Islands	117
V - Bicol	4,812	**BARMM**	1,812
Albay	1,086	Basilan (excluding City of Isabela)	216
Camarines Norte	480	Lanao Del Sur	360
Camarines Sur	1,560	Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City)	720
Catanduanes	264	Sulu	366
Masbate	738	Tawi-Tawi	150
Sorsogon	684		
		Philippines	**87,098**

Table A.3 Sample allocation and completed interviews

Sample allocation of PSUs, housing units, households, expected number of completed household interviews, expected number of eligible women, and expected number of completed interviews with women, by region, Philippines NDHS 2022

Region	Number of PSUs	Number of housing units selected	Number of households selected	Expected number of household interviews completed	Expected number of women age 15–49 eligible for interviews	Expected number of women age 15–49 interviewed
National Capital Region	126	2,772	2,827	2,516	2,340	2,270
Cordillera Admin. Region	80	2,264	2,309	2,055	1,911	1,854
I - Ilocos	48	1,392	1,420	1,264	1,176	1,141
II - Cagayan Valley	60	1,740	1,775	1,580	1,469	1,425
III - Central Luzon	100	2,788	2,844	2,531	2,354	2,283
IVA - CALABARZON	65	1,850	1,887	1,679	1,561	1,514
MIMAROPA	68	1916	1,954	1,739	1,617	1,568
V - Bicol	72	2,088	2,130	1,896	1,763	1,710
VI - Western Visayas	88	2,440	2,489	2,215	2,060	1,998
VII - Central Visayas	72	1,920	1,958	1,743	1,621	1,572
VIII - Eastern Visayas	80	2,263	2,308	2,054	1,910	1,853
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	50	1,347	1,374	1,223	1,137	1,103
X - Northern Mindanao	76	2,092	2,134	1,899	1,766	1,713
XI - Davao	68	1,916	1,954	1,739	1,617	1,568
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	66	1,788	1,824	1,623	1,509	1,464
XIII - Caraga	68	1,916	1,954	1,739	1,617	1,568
BARMM	60	1,740	1,775	1,580	1,469	1,425
Philippines	1,247	34,232	34,916	31,075	28,897	28,029

Table A.4 PSU and housing unit (HU) allocation by province/HUC

Allocation of PSUs and HUs by province or highly urbanized city (HUC), Philippines NDHS 2017

Province/HUC	PSUs	HUs	Province/HUC	PSUs	HUs
National Capital Region	126	2,772	**VI - Western Visayas**	88	2,440
City of Manila	8	176	Aklan	12	348
Mandaluyong City	8	176	Antique	12	348
Marikina City	8	176	Capiz	12	348
Pasig City	8	176	Iloilo	12	348
Quezon City	8	176	Iloilo City	8	176
San Juan City	3	66	Guimaras	12	348
Caloocan City	8	176	Negros Occidental	12	348
Malabon City	8	176	Bacolod City	8	176
Navotas City	8	176			
Valenzuela City	8	176	**VII - Central Visayas**	72	1,920
Las Piñas City	8	176	Bohol	12	348
Makati City	8	176	Cebu	12	348
Muntinlupa City	8	176	Cebu City	8	176
Parañaque City	8	176	Lapu-Lapu City (Opon)	8	176
Pasay City	8	176	Mandaue City	8	176
Pateros	3	66	Siquijor	12	348
Taguig City	8	176	Negros Oriental	12	348
Cordillera Admin. Region	80	2,264	**VIII - Eastern Visayas**	80	2,263
Abra	12	348	Eastern Samar	12	348
Benguet	12	348	Leyte	12	348
Baguio City	8	176	Tacloban City	8	176
Ifugao	12	348	Northern Samar	12	348
Kalinga	12	348	Samar (Western Samar)	12	348
Mountain Province	12	348	Southern Leyte	12	347
Apayao	12	348	Biliran	12	348
I - Ilocos	48	1,392	**IX - Zamboanga Peninsula**	50	1,347
Ilocos Norte	12	348	Zamboanga Del Norte	12	348
Ilocos Sur	12	348	Zamboanga Del Sur	12	348
La Union	12	348	Zamboanga City	8	176
Pangasinan	12	348	Zamboanga Sibugay	12	348
			City Of Isabela	6	127
II - Cagayan Valley	60	1,740			
Batanes	12	348	**X - Northern Mindanao**	76	2,092
Cagayan	12	348	Bukidnon	12	348
Isabela	12	348	Camiguin	12	348
Nueva Vizcaya	12	348	Lanao Del Norte	12	348
Quirino	12	348	Iligan City	8	176
			Misamis Occidental	12	348
III - Central Luzon	100	2,788	Misamis Oriental	12	348
Bataan	12	348	Cagayan De Oro City	8	176
Bulacan	12	348			
Nueva Ecija	12	348	**XI - Davao**	68	1,916
Pampanga	12	348	Davao Del Norte	12	348
Angeles City	8	176	Davao Del Sur	12	348
Tarlac	12	348	Davao City	8	176
Zambales	12	348	Davao Oriental	12	348
Olongapo City	8	176	Compostela Valley	12	348
Aurora	12	348	Davao Occidental	12	348
IVA - CALABARZON	65	1,850	**XII - SOCCSKSARGEN**	66	1,788
Batangas	12	348	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	12	348
Cavite	12	348	South Cotabato	12	348
Laguna	12	348	General Santos City (Dadiangas)	8	176
Quezon	12	348	Sultan Kudarat	12	348
Lucena City	5	110	Sarangani	12	348
Rizal	12	348	Cotabato City	10	220
MIMAROPA	68	1,916	**XIII - Caraga**	68	1,916
Marinduque	12	348	Agusan Del Norte	12	348
Occidental Mindoro	12	348	Butuan City	8	176
Oriental Mindoro	12	348	Agusan Del Sur	12	348
Palawan	12	348	Surigao Del Norte	12	348
Puerto Princesa City	8	176	Surigao Del Sur	12	348
Romblon	12	348	Dinagat Islands	12	348
V - Bicol	72	2,088	**BARMM**	60	1,740
Albay	12	348	Basilan (excluding City of Isabela)	12	348
Camarines Norte	12	348	Lanao Del Sur	12	348
Camarines Sur	12	348	Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City)	12	348
Catanduanes	12	348	Sulu	12	348
Masbate	12	348	Tawi-Tawi	12	348
Sorsogon	12	348			
			Philippines	**1,247**	**34,232**

Table A.5 Sample implementation

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 region (unweighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Result	Residence Urban	Rural	National Capital Region	Cordillera Admin. Region	I - Ilocos	II - Cagayan Valley	III - Central Luzon	IVA - CALABARZON	MIMAROPA	V - Bicol	VI - Western Visayas	VII - Central Visayas	VIII - Eastern Visayas	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	X - Northern Mindanao	XI - Davao	XII – SOCCS KSARGEN	XIII - Caraga	BARMM	Total
Selected households																				
Completed (C)	85.8	85.5	89.0	92.4	87.1	86.1	82.7	85.5	82.1	80.4	87.5	82.5	76.9	84.4	84.0	89.1	87.7	82.4	96.3	85.6
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Refused (R)	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
Household absent (HA)	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.5
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	7.3	7.0	5.8	5.2	7.8	8.3	10.7	8.8	6.0	8.9	6.2	9.7	10.2	6.3	8.5	4.8	5.0	6.4	0.7	7.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	4.0	5.7	1.5	1.2	2.1	3.9	3.7	2.8	9.6	9.0	5.0	6.6	11.4	3.6	5.0	5.4	5.2	8.1	1.5	5.0
Other (O)	1.5	0.9	2.7	0.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1
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	13,488	21,982	2,925	2,289	1,485	1,766	2,890	1,934	1,936	2,114	2,507	1,954	2,297	1,424	2,203	1,994	1,830	1,965	1,957	35,470
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.9	99.4	99.0	99.3	100.0	99.7	98.6	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.2	99.6	99.3	95.9	99.3	99.7	98.6	99.6	99.2	99.2
Eligible women																				
Completed (EWC)	98.0	98.1	99.1	97.8	98.1	96.5	98.5	98.1	98.7	98.1	97.8	98.3	97.9	97.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	98.1	98.8	98.0
Not at home (EWNH)	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7
Refused (EWR)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.9
Other (EWO)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
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	11,566	16,813	2,660	1,706	1,182	1,206	2,357	1,645	1,424	1,583	1,884	1,482	1,714	1,184	1,738	1,457	1,425	1,541	2,191	28,379
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	98.0	98.1	99.1	97.8	98.1	96.5	98.5	98.1	98.7	98.1	97.8	98.3	97.9	97.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	98.1	98.8	98.0
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	96.9	97.4	98.1	97.1	98.1	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.6	97.0	97.9	97.2	93.9	97.8	97.1	94.1	97.7	98.0	97.2

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS *Appendix* **B**

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and in 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 2022 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (2022 NDHS) 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 2022 NDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical 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 between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A 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 2022 NDHS sample was the result of a multistage 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:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[(1 - f_h) \frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r x_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - r x_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H;

           m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum;

           y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum;

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum; and

f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the hth stratum

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 formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2022 NDHS, there were 1,247 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1,247 replications were created. The variance of a ratio *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 1,247 clusters,

       $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,246 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

       k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which 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 such as multistage or cluster sampling. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2022 NDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the survey. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 17 regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, ratio, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** to **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±2SE) for each 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 *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the sample estimate from the national sample is 1.545 (R), and its standard error is 0.020 (SE). Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, R±2×SE. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 1.506 and 1.585.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.752. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.752 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Variable	Estimate	Base population	Table number
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION			
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population	2.3
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	Proportion	De jure household population	2.4
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5	2.10
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population	16.1
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population	16.2
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population	16.4
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population	16.6
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population	16.7
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population	16.7
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing	16.11
WOMEN			
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.1.1
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.2
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.2
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.3
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.5
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49	3.12
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49	4.1
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49	4.3
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49	4.3
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49	4.5
Age specific fertility rate 15-19	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey	5.1
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing	5.2
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49	5.2
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49	5.2
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49	5.4
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49	5.4
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey	5.5
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49	5.10
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	6.1.1
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	6.2
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses	6.3
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing	6.6
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.3.2
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49	7.12
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49	7.12
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49	7.12
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.14.1
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.14.1
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.14.1
Demand satisfied by modern methods	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.14.1
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	7.16
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49	7.18
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality	8.1
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey	8.4
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey	8.4
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey	8.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49	8.5
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.1
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.2
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.2
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.4
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.6
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.9

Continued…

Variable	Estimate	Base population	Table number
		WOMEN	
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.12
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.11
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.15
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	9.18
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49	9.23
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.2
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4.2
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4.2
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4.2
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4.2
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months	10.4.2
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months	10.4.2
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months	10.4.2
Sought treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks	10.9
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks	10.11
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother	11.4
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother	11.7
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49	11.13
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	Proportion	Child under 5	10.8
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS	13.3
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months	13.4
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Women 15–49	13.5
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	14.1
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months	14.1
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49	14.6
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49	14.6
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	14.8
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49	14.9
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49	14.12
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	All women 15–49	15.1
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	All women 15–49	15.4
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	All women 15–49	15.6
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner	15.11
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner	15.11
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner	15.13

[1] Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the regional samples.

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.938	0.007	128,314	127,135	4.423	0.007	0.924	0.952
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	0.578	0.012	128,060	126,885	3.616	0.020	0.555	0.601
Births registered with civil authority	0.940	0.005	9,056	8,613	1.565	0.005	0.930	0.949
Improved drinking water source	0.979	0.002	128,314	127,135	2.390	0.002	0.975	0.984
At least basic drinking water service	0.970	0.004	128,314	127,135	3.345	0.004	0.962	0.977
Water available when needed	0.899	0.004	128,314	127,135	2.100	0.005	0.890	0.907
Improved sanitation facility	0.952	0.003	128,314	127,135	2.449	0.004	0.946	0.959
At least basic sanitation service	0.825	0.006	128,314	127,135	2.336	0.007	0.813	0.836
Using open defecation	0.030	0.002	128,314	127,135	2.153	0.080	0.025	0.035
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.949	0.004	125,934	124,333	2.498	0.004	0.942	0.956
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.560	0.014	27,821	27,821	4.652	0.025	0.532	0.588
No education	0.007	0.001	27,821	27,821	1.619	0.115	0.005	0.009
Secondary education or higher	0.902	0.004	27,821	27,821	2.207	0.004	0.894	0.910
Literacy	0.988	0.001	27,821	27,821	1.688	0.001	0.985	0.990
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.822	0.006	27,821	27,821	2.490	0.007	0.811	0.833
Current tobacco use	0.045	0.002	27,821	27,821	1.998	0.055	0.040	0.050
Currently married/in union	0.550	0.005	27,821	27,821	1.561	0.008	0.541	0.559
Married before age 15	0.021	0.001	21,971	22,290	1.447	0.066	0.019	0.024
Married before age 18	0.134	0.004	21,971	22,290	1.699	0.029	0.126	0.142
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.182	0.005	21,971	22,290	1.740	0.025	0.173	0.191
Age specific fertility rate 15-19	25.083	1.769	16,793	16,218	1.362	0.071	21.545	28.621
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.946	0.049	78,057	78,363	1.706	0.025	1.848	2.045
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.002	27,821	27,821	1.524	0.051	0.028	0.035
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.124	0.041	6,610	6,562	1.585	0.013	3.041	3.206
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	1.545	0.020	27,821	27,821	1.738	0.013	1.506	1.585
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	1.499	0.019	27,821	27,821	1.718	0.012	1.462	1.536
Median birth interval	46.548	0.971	5,977	5,489	1.615	0.021	44.606	48.490
First birth before age 18	0.076	0.003	21,971	22,290	1.595	0.038	0.070	0.081
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.174	0.005	15,522	15,306	1.561	0.027	0.165	0.184
Want no more children	0.576	0.007	15,522	15,306	1.783	0.012	0.562	0.590
Ideal number of children	2.658	0.019	27,761	27,743	2.316	0.007	2.620	2.696
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.459	0.040	78,057	78,363	1.626	0.028	1.378	1.540
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.583	0.007	15,522	15,306	1.867	0.013	0.568	0.598
Currently using any modern method	0.418	0.007	15,522	15,306	1.746	0.017	0.404	0.432
Currently using pill	0.198	0.005	15,522	15,306	1.645	0.027	0.187	0.208
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.003	15,522	15,306	1.744	0.061	0.044	0.056
Currently using implants	0.028	0.002	15,522	15,306	1.588	0.075	0.024	0.032
Currently using male condoms	0.020	0.002	15,522	15,306	1.733	0.098	0.016	0.024
Currently using any traditional method	0.165	0.006	15,522	15,306	2.039	0.037	0.153	0.177
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	32.883	0.932	10,003	9,812	1.693	0.028	31.019	34.747
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	4.051	0.342	10,003	9,812	1.798	0.084	3.367	4.735
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	9.900	0.487	10,003	9,812	1.396	0.049	8.927	10.873
Unmet need for spacing	0.057	0.003	15,522	15,306	1.462	0.048	0.051	0.062
Unmet need for limiting	0.065	0.003	15,522	15,306	1.593	0.049	0.058	0.071
Unmet need total	0.121	0.004	15,522	15,306	1.645	0.036	0.113	0.130
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.593	0.008	10,876	10,783	1.771	0.014	0.577	0.610
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.913	0.005	15,522	15,306	2.166	0.005	0.904	0.923
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.166	0.005	27,821	27,821	2.451	0.033	0.155	0.177
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	14.939	1.979	8,500	7,951	1.436	0.132	10.982	18.896
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	6.750	1.170	8,554	8,025	1.311	0.173	4.411	9.090
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	21.689	2.307	8,502	7,952	1.405	0.106	17.076	26.303
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	4.722	0.885	8,759	8,175	1.178	0.187	2.952	6.492
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	26.309	2.550	8,522	7,968	1.430	0.097	21.209	31.409
Perinatal mortality rate	22.946	2.187	8,564	8,013	1.299	0.095	18.572	27.320
Stillbirth rate	11.580	1.574	8,564	8,013	1.294	0.136	8.433	14.727
Early neonatal mortality rate	11.482	1.663	8,478	7,933	1.387	0.145	8.155	14.808
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.422	0.009	8,478	7,933	1.523	0.021	0.404	0.439
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.859	0.011	3,053	2,826	1.799	0.013	0.837	0.882
4+ ANC visits	0.830	0.011	3,053	2,826	1.650	0.014	0.808	0.853
8+ ANC visits	0.292	0.014	3,053	2,826	1.679	0.047	0.264	0.319
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.862	0.010	3,053	2,826	1.556	0.011	0.843	0.882
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.784	0.012	3,053	2,826	1.567	0.015	0.761	0.808
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.884	0.009	3,175	2,942	1.550	0.011	0.865	0.903
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.896	0.009	3,175	2,942	1.578	0.010	0.877	0.914
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.195	0.014	3,175	2,942	1.824	0.071	0.167	0.222
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.754	0.013	3,053	2,826	1.619	0.017	0.729	0.780
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.797	0.012	3,053	2,826	1.688	0.015	0.773	0.822
Any problem accessing health care	0.511	0.009	27,821	27,821	2.963	0.017	0.493	0.529
Ever had vaccination card	0.916	0.009	1,576	1,442	1.294	0.010	0.897	0.935
Received BCG vaccination	0.878	0.012	1,576	1,442	1.340	0.013	0.855	0.901
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.016	1,576	1,442	1.455	0.020	0.757	0.820
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.715	0.018	1,576	1,442	1.556	0.026	0.678	0.752
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.792	0.016	1,576	1,442	1.532	0.021	0.759	0.824
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.594	0.020	1,576	1,442	1.552	0.034	0.554	0.634
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.664	0.020	1,656	1,548	1.642	0.030	0.625	0.704
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.499	0.019	1,656	1,548	1.519	0.039	0.461	0.538

Continued…

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.365	0.032	478	456	1.348	0.087	0.301	0.429
Treated with ORS	0.486	0.036	478	456	1.466	0.074	0.415	0.558
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.409	0.028	743	670	1.546	0.068	0.353	0.465
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.472	0.017	2,228	2,061	1.565	0.035	0.439	0.505
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.708	0.007	27,821	27,821	2.463	0.009	0.694	0.721
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.112	0.006	8,296	7,746	1.548	0.052	0.100	0.123
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.591	0.008	25,284	25,804	2.655	0.014	0.574	0.607
Condom use at last sex	0.179	0.019	1,056	1,193	1.634	0.108	0.140	0.217
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.020	0.001	27,821	27,821	1.630	0.069	0.017	0.022
Employed in last 12 months	0.592	0.008	15,522	15,306	1.948	0.013	0.577	0.608
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.186	0.007	9,149	9,065	1.811	0.040	0.171	0.201
Mobile phone ownership	0.909	0.004	27,821	27,821	2.092	0.004	0.901	0.916
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.566	0.008	27,821	27,821	2.597	0.014	0.551	0.582
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.848	0.006	15,522	15,306	2.087	0.007	0.836	0.860
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.091	0.004	27,821	27,821	2.044	0.039	0.084	0.098
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.823	0.007	15,522	15,306	2.147	0.008	0.810	0.836
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.125	0.005	19,228	19,228	1.930	0.037	0.116	0.134
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.042	0.003	19,228	19,228	1.835	0.063	0.036	0.047
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.018	0.002	19,228	19,228	1.592	0.085	0.015	0.021
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.073	0.003	14,586	13,362	1.586	0.047	0.066	0.080
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.202	0.006	14,586	13,362	1.854	0.030	0.190	0.215
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.119	0.005	14,586	13,362	1.762	0.040	0.109	0.128

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.976	0.004	48,171	67,072	2.291	0.004	0.968	0.983
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	0.778	0.012	48,072	66,945	2.724	0.016	0.753	0.802
Births registered with civil authority	0.950	0.007	3,284	4,385	1.565	0.007	0.936	0.964
Improved drinking water source	0.995	0.001	48,171	67,072	2.048	0.001	0.992	0.998
At least basic drinking water service	0.993	0.002	48,171	67,072	1.843	0.002	0.990	0.996
Water available when needed	0.917	0.006	48,171	67,072	2.031	0.006	0.906	0.929
Improved sanitation facility	0.970	0.005	48,171	67,072	2.480	0.005	0.961	0.980
At least basic sanitation service	0.840	0.008	48,171	67,072	2.219	0.010	0.824	0.857
Using open defecation	0.012	0.002	48,171	67,072	1.586	0.153	0.009	0.016
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.961	0.004	46,589	64,894	1.926	0.004	0.953	0.969
WOMEN								
No education	0.005	0.001	11,334	15,579	1.571	0.218	0.003	0.007
Secondary education or higher	0.936	0.004	11,334	15,579	1.866	0.005	0.928	0.945
Literacy	0.993	0.001	11,334	15,579	1.529	0.001	0.991	0.996
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.883	0.006	11,334	15,579	2.057	0.007	0.871	0.895
Current tobacco use	0.049	0.004	11,334	15,579	1.878	0.078	0.041	0.056
Age specific fertility rate 15-19	22.263	2.629	6,382	8,570	1.316	0.118	17.005	27.521
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.722	0.071	32,085	44,188	1.712	0.041	1.580	1.864
Currently pregnant	0.028	0.002	11,334	15,579	1.384	0.077	0.024	0.032
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.850	0.055	2,666	3,700	1.497	0.019	2.739	2.960
Median birth interval	48.107	1.284	2,134	2,796	1.503	0.027	45.539	50.676
Want no more children	0.570	0.010	5,979	8,263	1.490	0.017	0.551	0.589
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.301	0.058	32,085	44,188	1.620	0.045	1.185	1.417
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.573	0.011	5,979	8,263	1.672	0.019	0.552	0.594
Currently using any modern method	0.397	0.010	5,979	8,263	1.541	0.025	0.378	0.417
Currently using pill	0.176	0.007	5,979	8,263	1.395	0.039	0.162	0.190
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.005	5,979	8,263	1.707	0.097	0.040	0.059
Currently using implants	0.025	0.003	5,979	8,263	1.541	0.125	0.019	0.031
Currently using male condoms	0.025	0.003	5,979	8,263	1.603	0.129	0.019	0.032
Currently using any traditional method	0.176	0.009	5,979	8,263	1.797	0.050	0.158	0.193
Unmet need for spacing	0.060	0.004	5,979	8,263	1.311	0.067	0.052	0.068
Unmet need for limiting	0.062	0.005	5,979	8,263	1.551	0.078	0.053	0.072
Unmet need total	0.123	0.006	5,979	8,263	1.528	0.053	0.110	0.136
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.571	0.012	4,149	5,746	1.602	0.022	0.546	0.596
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.917	0.008	5,979	8,263	2.161	0.008	0.901	0.932
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.164	0.008	11,334	15,579	2.368	0.050	0.148	0.181
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	15.745	3.130	3,157	4,137	1.337	0.199	9.486	22.004
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	7.491	1.891	3,170	4,168	1.239	0.252	3.709	11.274
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	23.236	3.589	3,158	4,139	1.286	0.154	16.059	30.414
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	3.370	1.137	3,231	4,304	1.102	0.337	1.096	5.643
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	26.527	3.987	3,166	4,145	1.351	0.150	18.553	34.502
Perinatal mortality rate	19.318	3.035	3,160	4,153	1.208	0.157	13.248	25.387
Stillbirth rate	7.866	1.907	3,160	4,153	1.167	0.242	4.053	11.680
Early neonatal mortality rate	11.519	2.521	3,141	4,129	1.299	0.219	6.477	16.562
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.863	0.017	1,100	1,413	1.603	0.019	0.830	0.896
4+ ANC visits	0.860	0.014	1,100	1,413	1.366	0.017	0.832	0.889
8+ ANC visits	0.340	0.022	1,100	1,413	1.522	0.064	0.296	0.383
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.881	0.014	1,100	1,413	1.390	0.015	0.854	0.908
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.797	0.018	1,100	1,413	1.448	0.022	0.762	0.832
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.918	0.012	1,136	1,467	1.382	0.013	0.894	0.942
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.930	0.012	1,136	1,467	1.406	0.013	0.907	0.953
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.224	0.024	1,136	1,467	1.828	0.108	0.176	0.272
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.762	0.018	1,100	1,413	1.430	0.024	0.725	0.799
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.807	0.018	1,100	1,413	1.503	0.022	0.772	0.843
Any problem accessing health care	0.458	0.011	11,334	15,579	2.395	0.024	0.435	0.480
Ever had vaccination card	0.947	0.012	533	712	1.181	0.012	0.924	0.970
Received BCG vaccination	0.885	0.018	533	712	1.260	0.020	0.849	0.920
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.792	0.023	533	712	1.266	0.028	0.747	0.837
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.719	0.029	533	712	1.463	0.040	0.661	0.777
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.796	0.023	533	712	1.318	0.029	0.749	0.842
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.617	0.032	533	712	1.484	0.052	0.553	0.680
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.650	0.031	630	815	1.550	0.047	0.589	0.711
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.493	0.028	630	815	1.380	0.058	0.436	0.550
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.345	0.050	162	230	1.291	0.145	0.245	0.446
Treated with ORS	0.492	0.055	162	230	1.344	0.111	0.383	0.601
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.372	0.046	276	338	1.567	0.123	0.281	0.464
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.491	0.026	787	1,011	1.469	0.053	0.439	0.544
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.713	0.009	11,334	15,579	2.171	0.013	0.695	0.732
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.108	0.009	3,070	4,026	1.492	0.083	0.090	0.126
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.513	0.012	10,577	14,700	2.437	0.023	0.489	0.536
Condom use at last sex	0.198	0.025	569	825	1.471	0.124	0.149	0.247
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.024	0.002	11,334	15,579	1.461	0.087	0.020	0.029
Employed in last 12 months	0.605	0.010	5,979	8,263	1.611	0.017	0.585	0.626
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.154	0.010	3,626	5,002	1.706	0.067	0.133	0.174
Mobile phone ownership	0.946	0.004	11,334	15,579	1.764	0.004	0.939	0.954
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.634	0.010	11,334	15,579	2.169	0.015	0.614	0.654

Continued...

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.856	0.009	5,979	8,263	1.978	0.011	0.838	0.874
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.081	0.005	11,334	15,579	1.917	0.061	0.071	0.090
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.836	0.009	5,979	8,263	1.982	0.011	0.817	0.855
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.122	0.007	7,743	10,852	1.813	0.055	0.108	0.135
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.040	0.004	7,743	10,852	1.765	0.098	0.032	0.048
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.019	0.002	7,743	10,852	1.483	0.122	0.014	0.023
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.066	0.005	5,735	7,354	1.392	0.069	0.057	0.075
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.104	0.006	5,735	7,354	1.524	0.059	0.091	0.116

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.897	0.014	80,143	60,063	5.389	0.015	0.870	0.924
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	0.355	0.015	79,988	59,940	3.828	0.042	0.326	0.385
Births registered with civil authority	0.929	0.006	5,772	4,228	1.526	0.007	0.917	0.941
Improved drinking water source	0.961	0.004	80,143	60,063	2.805	0.005	0.952	0.970
At least basic drinking water service	0.944	0.007	80,143	60,063	3.893	0.008	0.929	0.959
Water available when needed	0.878	0.006	80,143	60,063	2.134	0.007	0.866	0.890
Improved sanitation facility	0.933	0.005	80,143	60,063	2.465	0.006	0.922	0.943
At least basic sanitation service	0.807	0.008	80,143	60,063	2.369	0.009	0.792	0.823
Using open defecation	0.050	0.005	80,143	60,063	2.544	0.092	0.041	0.059
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.936	0.006	79,345	59,439	2.989	0.007	0.924	0.949
WOMEN								
No education	0.010	0.001	16,487	12,242	1.714	0.131	0.008	0.013
Secondary education or higher	0.857	0.006	16,487	12,242	2.357	0.007	0.845	0.870
Literacy	0.981	0.002	16,487	12,242	1.861	0.002	0.977	0.985
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.744	0.009	16,487	12,242	2.538	0.012	0.727	0.762
Current tobacco use	0.040	0.003	16,487	12,242	1.911	0.073	0.034	0.045
Age (15–19) specific fertility rate (last 3 years)	28.243	2.311	10,412	7,648	1.352	0.082	23.621	32.864
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.250	0.058	45,971	34,175	1.461	0.026	2.134	2.365
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.002	16,487	12,242	1.634	0.066	0.031	0.041
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.478	0.058	3,944	2,863	1.571	0.017	3.362	3.593
Median birth interval	44.400	1.069	3,843	2,693	1.617	0.024	42.262	46.537
Want no more children	0.583	0.011	9,543	7,043	2.095	0.018	0.562	0.604
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.676	0.049	45,971	34,175	1.430	0.029	1.578	1.774
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.595	0.010	9,543	7,043	1.975	0.017	0.575	0.615
Currently using any modern method	0.443	0.010	9,543	7,043	1.903	0.022	0.423	0.462
Currently using pill	0.224	0.008	9,543	7,043	1.884	0.036	0.207	0.240
Currently using injectables	0.050	0.003	9,543	7,043	1.559	0.070	0.043	0.057
Currently using implants	0.031	0.003	9,543	7,043	1.537	0.087	0.026	0.037
Currently using male condoms	0.013	0.002	9,543	7,043	1.498	0.132	0.010	0.017
Currently using any traditional method	0.152	0.008	9,543	7,043	2.237	0.054	0.136	0.169
Unmet need for spacing	0.053	0.003	9,543	7,043	1.517	0.066	0.046	0.059
Unmet need for limiting	0.068	0.004	9,543	7,043	1.479	0.056	0.060	0.075
Unmet need total	0.120	0.005	9,543	7,043	1.643	0.046	0.109	0.131
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.619	0.011	6,727	5,037	1.839	0.017	0.598	0.641
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.910	0.006	9,543	7,043	1.891	0.006	0.899	0.921
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.169	0.007	16,487	12,242	2.287	0.040	0.156	0.182
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	14.066	2.359	5,343	3,813	1.438	0.168	9.349	18.783
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	5.948	1.318	5,384	3,857	1.250	0.222	3.313	8.584
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	20.015	2.831	5,344	3,814	1.454	0.141	14.352	25.677
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	6.249	1.384	5,528	3,871	1.270	0.222	3.480	9.017
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	26.138	3.113	5,356	3,823	1.415	0.119	19.912	32.365
Perinatal mortality rate	26.849	3.140	5,404	3,860	1.389	0.117	20.570	33.128
Stillbirth rate	15.575	2.508	5,404	3,860	1.436	0.161	10.559	20.590
Early neonatal mortality rate	11.441	2.131	5,337	3,804	1.421	0.186	7.179	15.704
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.855	0.015	1,953	1,414	1.925	0.018	0.825	0.886
4+ ANC visits	0.800	0.017	1,953	1,414	1.863	0.021	0.766	0.834
8+ ANC visits	0.243	0.017	1,953	1,414	1.718	0.069	0.210	0.277
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.843	0.014	1,953	1,414	1.685	0.016	0.816	0.871
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.771	0.015	1,953	1,414	1.596	0.020	0.741	0.802
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.850	0.014	2,039	1,475	1.725	0.017	0.822	0.879
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.861	0.014	2,039	1,475	1.761	0.016	0.833	0.890
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.166	0.013	2,039	1,475	1.476	0.077	0.140	0.191
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.746	0.017	1,953	1,414	1.753	0.023	0.712	0.781
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.787	0.017	1,953	1,414	1.811	0.021	0.754	0.821
Any problem accessing health care	0.579	0.013	16,487	12,242	3.475	0.023	0.552	0.606
Ever had vaccination card	0.886	0.014	1,043	730	1.415	0.016	0.857	0.915
Received BCG vaccination	0.872	0.015	1,043	730	1.380	0.017	0.842	0.901
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.785	0.022	1,043	730	1.636	0.027	0.742	0.828
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.711	0.023	1,043	730	1.588	0.032	0.665	0.757
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.788	0.023	1,043	730	1.744	0.029	0.742	0.834
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.572	0.024	1,043	730	1.549	0.043	0.523	0.621
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.681	0.024	1,026	733	1.594	0.035	0.633	0.728
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.506	0.025	1,026	733	1.595	0.050	0.456	0.557
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.385	0.040	316	226	1.346	0.103	0.306	0.465
Treated with ORS	0.480	0.046	316	226	1.541	0.096	0.388	0.573
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.446	0.033	467	332	1.411	0.073	0.381	0.511
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.454	0.020	1,441	1,050	1.529	0.044	0.414	0.494
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.701	0.010	16,487	12,242	2.715	0.014	0.682	0.720
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.115	0.007	5,226	3,720	1.500	0.061	0.101	0.130
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.694	0.008	14,707	11,105	2.156	0.012	0.677	0.710
Condom use at last sex	0.136	0.030	487	368	1.907	0.219	0.076	0.195
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.014	0.002	16,487	12,242	1.672	0.111	0.011	0.017
Employed in last 12 months	0.577	0.012	9,543	7,043	2.288	0.020	0.554	0.600
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.225	0.010	5,523	4,063	1.828	0.046	0.205	0.246
Mobile phone ownership	0.861	0.006	16,487	12,242	2.295	0.007	0.848	0.873
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.480	0.011	16,487	12,242	2.772	0.022	0.458	0.501

Continued...

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.839	0.008	9,543	7,043	2.048	0.009	0.824	0.855
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.104	0.005	16,487	12,242	2.091	0.048	0.094	0.114
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.807	0.009	9,543	7,043	2.218	0.011	0.789	0.825
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.128	0.006	11,485	8,376	1.904	0.046	0.117	0.140
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.044	0.003	11,485	8,376	1.727	0.075	0.037	0.050
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.017	0.002	11,485	8,376	1.558	0.110	0.013	0.021
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.081	0.005	8,851	6,008	1.767	0.063	0.071	0.092
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.137	0.007	8,851	6,008	1.952	0.052	0.123	0.151

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Region I - Ilocos Region sample, Philippines NDHS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.986	0.008	322	462	1.270	0.008	0.971	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.998	0.001	5,374	7,008	0.960	0.001	0.996	1.000
Water available when needed	0.955	0.009	5,374	7,008	1.426	0.010	0.937	0.973
At least basic sanitation service	0.817	0.019	5,374	7,008	1.581	0.023	0.780	0.854
Using open defecation	0.003	0.002	5,374	7,008	1.436	0.626	0.000	0.008
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.918	0.018	5,368	7,003	2.246	0.020	0.882	0.955
WOMEN								
No education	0.001	0.001	1,160	1,473	0.616	0.589	0.000	0.002
Secondary education or higher	0.949	0.014	1,160	1,473	2.125	0.014	0.922	0.977
Literacy	0.995	0.004	1,160	1,473	1.772	0.004	0.987	1.000
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.839	0.015	1,160	1,473	1.369	0.018	0.809	0.868
Current tobacco use	0.045	0.011	1,160	1,473	1.855	0.250	0.023	0.068
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.926	0.136	3,236	4,112	1.031	0.071	1.653	2.199
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.009	1,160	1,473	1.589	0.232	0.021	0.057
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.850	0.138	272	348	1.378	0.048	2.574	3.126
Median birth interval	55.476	7.935	184	270	1.878	0.143	39.605	71.346
Want no more children	0.588	0.022	636	820	1.122	0.037	0.544	0.632
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.456	0.126	3,236	4,112	1.148	0.087	1.203	1.708
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.647	0.024	636	820	1.256	0.037	0.600	0.695
Currently using any modern method	0.434	0.033	636	820	1.681	0.076	0.368	0.500
Currently using pill	0.199	0.027	636	820	1.689	0.135	0.146	0.253
Currently using injectables	0.054	0.014	636	820	1.519	0.252	0.027	0.082
Currently using implants	0.003	0.002	636	820	0.928	0.710	0.000	0.006
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.005	636	820	1.149	0.415	0.002	0.022
Currently using any traditional method	0.213	0.021	636	820	1.314	0.100	0.171	0.256
Unmet need for spacing	0.062	0.012	636	820	1.293	0.199	0.038	0.087
Unmet need for limiting	0.049	0.010	636	820	1.116	0.195	0.030	0.068
Unmet need total	0.111	0.014	636	820	1.133	0.127	0.083	0.140
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.572	0.031	474	622	1.360	0.054	0.510	0.633
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.926	0.018	636	820	1.734	0.019	0.890	0.962
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.237	0.018	1,160	1,473	1.458	0.077	0.201	0.274
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.724	7.777	633	873	1.280	0.415	3.169	34.278
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.296	6.290	636	880	1.302	0.611	0.000	22.877
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	29.020	8.664	635	877	1.134	0.299	11.691	46.349
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.481	6.678	648	884	1.670	0.637	0.000	23.837
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.197	13.058	636	880	1.548	0.333	13.082	65.312
Perinatal mortality rate	24.824	10.268	295	416	1.211	0.414	4.287	45.361
Stillbirth rate	15.098	7.596	295	416	1.133	0.503	0.000	30.290
Early neonatal mortality rate	9.876	7.618	290	409	1.394	0.771	0.000	25.111
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.877	0.041	105	146	1.264	0.046	0.796	0.959
4+ ANC visits	0.904	0.033	105	146	1.141	0.036	0.838	0.970
8+ ANC visits	0.369	0.066	105	146	1.392	0.179	0.237	0.502
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.873	0.033	105	146	1.012	0.038	0.807	0.939
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.728	0.054	105	146	1.236	0.074	0.619	0.836
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.979	0.020	108	149	1.498	0.021	0.939	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.979	0.020	108	149	1.498	0.021	0.939	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.227	0.050	108	149	1.227	0.218	0.128	0.326
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.626	0.057	105	146	1.192	0.091	0.512	0.739
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.656	0.057	105	146	1.214	0.086	0.543	0.769
Any problem accessing health care	0.425	0.029	1,160	1,473	2.007	0.069	0.367	0.483
Ever had vaccination card	0.926	0.051	54	65	1.377	0.055	0.824	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.908	0.053	54	65	1.296	0.058	0.802	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.792	0.076	54	65	1.331	0.096	0.640	0.945
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.820	0.069	54	65	1.273	0.084	0.681	0.958
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.842	0.071	54	65	1.368	0.084	0.701	0.983
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.697	0.080	54	65	1.234	0.115	0.536	0.857
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.538	0.110	60	78	1.695	0.204	0.319	0.757
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.436	0.104	60	78	1.621	0.239	0.228	0.645
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.560	0.127	17	26	1.007	0.226	0.306	0.813
Treated with ORS	0.445	0.140	17	26	1.069	0.316	0.164	0.726
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.307	0.128	26	43	1.359	0.415	0.052	0.563
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.437	0.069	76	102	1.204	0.158	0.299	0.576
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.689	0.018	1,160	1,473	1.353	0.027	0.652	0.726
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.164	0.037	282	393	1.607	0.225	0.090	0.238
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.639	0.033	1,086	1,373	2.253	0.052	0.573	0.705
Condom use at last sex	0.123	0.045	65	78	1.095	0.366	0.033	0.213
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.006	0.003	1,160	1,473	1.200	0.441	0.001	0.012
Employed in last 12 months	0.671	0.022	636	820	1.183	0.033	0.627	0.715
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.124	0.018	416	550	1.109	0.144	0.088	0.160
Mobile phone ownership	0.920	0.013	1,160	1,473	1.577	0.014	0.895	0.945
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.529	0.033	1,160	1,473	2.247	0.062	0.463	0.595
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.894	0.018	636	820	1.484	0.020	0.857	0.930
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.109	0.009	1,160	1,473	1.030	0.087	0.090	0.128
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.855	0.017	636	820	1.194	0.020	0.821	0.888
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.148	0.022	785	1,006	1.714	0.147	0.105	0.192

Continued…

Table B.5—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.065	0.016	785	1,006	1.837	0.249	0.033	0.098
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.029	0.010	785	1,006	1.591	0.330	0.010	0.048
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.116	0.018	594	748	1.352	0.154	0.080	0.151
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.156	0.027	594	748	1.831	0.175	0.101	0.211

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Region II - Cagayan Valley sample, Philippines NDHS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.985	0.008	333	261	1.317	0.008	0.968	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.989	0.005	5,856	4,172	1.422	0.005	0.979	0.998
Water available when needed	0.968	0.010	5,856	4,172	1.998	0.010	0.949	0.987
At least basic sanitation service	0.811	0.017	5,856	4,172	1.582	0.022	0.776	0.846
Using open defecation	0.003	0.002	5,856	4,172	1.430	0.713	0.000	0.006
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.953	0.010	5,849	4,167	1.832	0.011	0.932	0.973
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.003	1,164	833	1.744	0.777	0.000	0.011
Secondary education or higher	0.890	0.020	1,164	833	2.195	0.023	0.850	0.930
Literacy	0.987	0.006	1,164	833	1.898	0.006	0.975	1.000
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.774	0.028	1,164	833	2.307	0.037	0.717	0.831
Current tobacco use	0.019	0.005	1,164	833	1.284	0.272	0.009	0.029
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.120	0.227	3,229	2,307	1.472	0.107	1.666	2.575
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.006	1,164	833	1.209	0.195	0.020	0.044
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.051	0.153	269	171	1.421	0.050	2.746	3.357
Median birth interval	44.738	4.197	185	134	1.204	0.094	36.344	53.132
Want no more children	0.534	0.037	630	479	1.881	0.070	0.459	0.609
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.807	0.208	3,229	2,307	1.448	0.115	1.390	2.223
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.680	0.031	630	479	1.641	0.045	0.618	0.741
Currently using any modern method	0.583	0.042	630	479	2.111	0.071	0.500	0.666
Currently using pill	0.335	0.043	630	479	2.269	0.128	0.249	0.420
Currently using injectables	0.041	0.011	630	479	1.429	0.276	0.018	0.063
Currently using implants	0.020	0.010	630	479	1.801	0.510	0.000	0.039
Currently using male condoms	0.012	0.005	630	479	1.200	0.440	0.001	0.022
Currently using any traditional method	0.097	0.019	630	479	1.631	0.199	0.058	0.135
Unmet need for spacing	0.038	0.008	630	479	1.075	0.217	0.021	0.054
Unmet need for limiting	0.034	0.011	630	479	1.475	0.314	0.013	0.055
Unmet need total	0.072	0.015	630	479	1.453	0.209	0.042	0.101
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.776	0.037	439	359	1.949	0.048	0.701	0.851
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.916	0.017	630	479	1.498	0.018	0.883	0.949
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.131	0.026	1,164	833	2.620	0.199	0.079	0.183
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.692	3.931	661	485	1.161	0.511	0.000	15.555
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.000	0.000	665	490	na	−14.202	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.692	3.931	661	485	1.161	0.511	0.000	15.555
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	3.241	3.228	682	497	1.407	0.996	0.000	9.696
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.908	4.844	662	485	1.191	0.444	1.220	20.596
Perinatal mortality rate	28.570	11.034	304	238	1.240	0.386	6.501	50.639
Stillbirth rate	21.583	10.204	304	238	1.305	0.473	1.175	41.992
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.106	5.206	301	234	1.132	0.733	0.000	17.518
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.972	0.014	116	101	0.917	0.015	0.944	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.814	0.046	116	101	1.273	0.057	0.722	0.907
8+ ANC visits	0.325	0.049	116	101	1.123	0.151	0.227	0.423
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.945	0.024	116	101	1.106	0.025	0.897	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.944	0.022	116	101	1.041	0.024	0.899	0.989
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.943	0.031	119	103	1.583	0.033	0.880	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.957	0.029	119	103	1.696	0.031	0.898	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.251	0.047	119	103	1.223	0.187	0.157	0.344
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.799	0.047	116	101	1.253	0.059	0.705	0.893
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.829	0.043	116	101	1.222	0.052	0.743	0.915
Any problem accessing health care	0.561	0.040	1,164	833	2.763	0.072	0.480	0.642
Ever had vaccination card	0.993	0.007	55	54	0.715	0.007	0.980	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.010	55	54	0.743	0.010	0.966	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.906	0.050	55	54	1.458	0.055	0.806	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.054	55	54	1.315	0.064	0.745	0.962
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.931	0.048	55	54	1.631	0.052	0.835	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.777	0.074	55	54	1.513	0.095	0.629	0.924
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.963	0.020	59	46	0.834	0.021	0.923	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.835	0.066	59	46	1.323	0.079	0.704	0.966
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.239	0.084	29	24	1.095	0.353	0.070	0.408
Treated with ORS	0.472	0.133	29	24	1.481	0.282	0.206	0.738
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.590	0.105	32	20	1.184	0.179	0.379	0.800
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.609	0.063	81	79	1.153	0.104	0.483	0.735
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.657	0.036	1,164	833	2.548	0.054	0.586	0.728
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.160	0.034	297	232	1.506	0.209	0.093	0.227
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.702	0.024	1,091	795	1.760	0.035	0.654	0.751
Condom use at last sex	0.096	0.055	43	23	1.201	0.572	0.000	0.205
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.011	0.004	1,164	833	1.205	0.342	0.003	0.018
Employed in last 12 months	0.660	0.024	630	479	1.273	0.036	0.612	0.708
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.250	0.037	426	316	1.740	0.146	0.177	0.323
Mobile phone ownership	0.906	0.015	1,164	833	1.751	0.017	0.876	0.936
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.550	0.036	1,164	833	2.476	0.066	0.478	0.623
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.878	0.017	630	479	1.295	0.019	0.844	0.911
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.113	0.013	1,164	833	1.447	0.119	0.086	0.140
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.881	0.018	630	479	1.408	0.021	0.845	0.917
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.117	0.014	789	548	1.213	0.119	0.089	0.145

Continued...

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.035	0.007	789	548	1.138	0.212	0.020	0.050
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.004	789	548	1.053	0.375	0.002	0.017
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.089	0.014	581	401	1.142	0.152	0.062	0.116
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.107	0.016	581	401	1.244	0.149	0.075	0.139

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.961	0.010	683	909	1.146	0.010	0.941	0.981
At least basic drinking water service	0.996	0.002	10,216	13,931	1.175	0.002	0.993	0.999
Water available when needed	0.946	0.010	10,216	13,931	1.823	0.010	0.926	0.965
At least basic sanitation service	0.889	0.015	10,216	13,931	2.084	0.017	0.859	0.918
Using open defecation	0.005	0.002	10,216	13,931	1.292	0.358	0.002	0.009
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.960	0.008	10,053	13,665	1.742	0.009	0.943	0.976
WOMEN								
No education	0.002	0.001	2,321	3,100	1.175	0.594	0.000	0.004
Secondary education or higher	0.921	0.008	2,321	3,100	1.489	0.009	0.904	0.937
Literacy	0.995	0.002	2,321	3,100	1.124	0.002	0.991	0.998
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.895	0.012	2,321	3,100	1.893	0.013	0.871	0.919
Current tobacco use	0.076	0.008	2,321	3,100	1.438	0.104	0.060	0.092
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.858	0.140	6,517	8,755	1.532	0.075	1.578	2.138
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.005	2,321	3,100	1.466	0.166	0.022	0.043
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.873	0.111	560	775	1.572	0.039	2.652	3.094
Median birth interval	52.317	3.006	424	572	1.599	0.057	46.306	58.328
Want no more children	0.556	0.016	1,325	1,764	1.175	0.029	0.524	0.588
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.426	0.117	6,517	8,755	1.428	0.082	1.193	1.659
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.605	0.022	1,325	1,764	1.601	0.036	0.562	0.648
Currently using any modern method	0.412	0.020	1,325	1,764	1.442	0.047	0.373	0.451
Currently using pill	0.172	0.015	1,325	1,764	1.433	0.087	0.142	0.201
Currently using injectables	0.067	0.009	1,325	1,764	1.246	0.128	0.050	0.084
Currently using implants	0.019	0.006	1,325	1,764	1.566	0.308	0.007	0.031
Currently using male condoms	0.022	0.006	1,325	1,764	1.399	0.259	0.010	0.033
Currently using any traditional method	0.193	0.018	1,325	1,764	1.656	0.093	0.157	0.229
Unmet need for spacing	0.054	0.007	1,325	1,764	1.125	0.129	0.040	0.068
Unmet need for limiting	0.050	0.009	1,325	1,764	1.458	0.174	0.033	0.068
Unmet need total	0.104	0.012	1,325	1,764	1.387	0.112	0.081	0.128
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.581	0.023	930	1,251	1.441	0.040	0.534	0.627
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.943	0.008	1,325	1,764	1.225	0.008	0.928	0.959
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.132	0.016	2,321	3,100	2.223	0.118	0.101	0.163
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.778	3.722	1,388	1,770	1.315	0.345	3.335	18.222
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.119	3.451	1,392	1,773	1.245	0.341	3.216	17.022
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.897	4.582	1,388	1,770	1.175	0.219	11.733	30.062
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.772	1.131	1,446	1,840	1.132	0.638	0.000	4.034
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	22.632	4.831	1,390	1,772	1.212	0.213	12.971	32.293
Perinatal mortality rate	17.759	6.498	643	859	1.246	0.366	4.763	30.755
Stillbirth rate	5.291	2.603	643	859	0.911	0.492	0.084	10.498
Early neonatal mortality rate	12.534	6.021	638	854	1.365	0.480	0.493	24.575
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.949	0.017	232	304	1.172	0.018	0.915	0.983
4+ ANC visits	0.929	0.025	232	304	1.479	0.027	0.879	0.979
8+ ANC visits	0.408	0.050	232	304	1.532	0.122	0.309	0.507
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.879	0.030	232	304	1.409	0.034	0.818	0.940
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.845	0.027	232	304	1.135	0.032	0.791	0.899
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.970	0.010	239	311	0.919	0.011	0.950	0.991
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.978	0.010	239	311	1.011	0.010	0.958	0.998
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.357	0.039	239	311	1.193	0.108	0.280	0.435
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.679	0.042	232	304	1.376	0.062	0.594	0.763
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.737	0.038	232	304	1.313	0.052	0.661	0.813
Any problem accessing health care	0.439	0.023	2,321	3,100	2.253	0.053	0.392	0.485
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	128	160	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.964	0.025	128	160	1.458	0.026	0.915	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.041	128	160	1.576	0.046	0.826	0.991
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.754	0.071	128	160	1.798	0.094	0.613	0.895
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.856	0.057	128	160	1.770	0.066	0.743	0.969
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.664	0.075	128	160	1.735	0.113	0.515	0.814
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.667	0.093	114	159	2.156	0.139	0.481	0.854
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.540	0.083	114	159	1.809	0.153	0.374	0.705
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.363	0.107	48	62	1.471	0.295	0.148	0.577
Treated with ORS	0.455	0.114	48	62	1.487	0.250	0.228	0.683
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.320	0.091	44	53	1.271	0.285	0.138	0.502
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.598	0.055	181	238	1.505	0.092	0.488	0.708
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.738	0.018	2,321	3,100	1.987	0.025	0.702	0.774
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.169	0.022	625	833	1.456	0.131	0.125	0.213
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.563	0.017	2,206	2,912	1.574	0.030	0.529	0.596
Condom use at last sex	0.121	0.062	87	107	1.744	0.514	0.000	0.244
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.021	0.004	2,321	3,100	1.176	0.166	0.014	0.028
Employed in last 12 months	0.590	0.017	1,325	1,764	1.273	0.029	0.556	0.625
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.161	0.026	801	1,041	1.994	0.161	0.109	0.213
Mobile phone ownership	0.949	0.008	2,321	3,100	1.720	0.008	0.934	0.965
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.681	0.016	2,321	3,100	1.607	0.023	0.650	0.712
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.906	0.009	1,325	1,764	1.169	0.010	0.888	0.925
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.120	0.013	2,321	3,100	1.985	0.112	0.093	0.146
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.876	0.011	1,325	1,764	1.187	0.012	0.855	0.898
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.136	0.013	1,569	2,155	1.513	0.096	0.110	0.162

Continued...

Table B.7—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.050	0.012	1,569	2,155	2.238	0.246	0.026	0.075
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.027	0.006	1,569	2,155	1.468	0.222	0.015	0.039
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.061	0.010	1,211	1,552	1.412	0.160	0.041	0.080
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.110	0.012	1,211	1,552	1.351	0.111	0.085	0.134

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.938	0.020	484	1,225	1.382	0.021	0.898	0.977
At least basic drinking water service	0.993	0.003	6,914	18,069	1.425	0.003	0.987	1.000
Water available when needed	0.952	0.008	6,914	18,069	1.268	0.008	0.937	0.968
At least basic sanitation service	0.919	0.012	6,914	18,069	1.664	0.013	0.895	0.942
Using open defecation	0.007	0.002	6,914	18,069	1.024	0.330	0.003	0.012
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.981	0.005	6,843	17,898	1.362	0.005	0.971	0.990
WOMEN								
No education	0.001	0.000	1,613	4,215	0.755	0.711	0.000	0.002
Secondary education or higher	0.939	0.010	1,613	4,215	1.695	0.011	0.919	0.960
Literacy	0.995	0.002	1,613	4,215	1.031	0.002	0.992	0.999
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.914	0.010	1,613	4,215	1.482	0.011	0.893	0.935
Current tobacco use	0.046	0.009	1,613	4,215	1.674	0.190	0.028	0.063
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.845	0.125	4,561	11,908	1.265	0.068	1.595	2.095
Currently pregnant	0.029	0.005	1,613	4,215	1.156	0.167	0.019	0.039
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.905	0.113	386	994	1.132	0.039	2.679	3.132
Median birth interval	48.510	3.331	318	786	1.187	0.069	41.847	55.172
Want no more children	0.603	0.015	879	2,261	0.895	0.025	0.573	0.633
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.413	0.119	4,561	11,908	1.308	0.084	1.175	1.651
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.569	0.028	879	2,261	1.693	0.050	0.512	0.625
Currently using any modern method	0.369	0.023	879	2,261	1.429	0.063	0.323	0.416
Currently using pill	0.198	0.015	879	2,261	1.150	0.078	0.167	0.229
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.007	879	2,261	1.166	0.212	0.019	0.047
Currently using implants	0.020	0.006	879	2,261	1.177	0.279	0.009	0.031
Currently using male condoms	0.016	0.004	879	2,261	0.996	0.265	0.007	0.024
Currently using any traditional method	0.200	0.024	879	2,261	1.764	0.119	0.152	0.247
Unmet need for spacing	0.058	0.010	879	2,261	1.247	0.170	0.038	0.077
Unmet need for limiting	0.066	0.010	879	2,261	1.144	0.145	0.047	0.085
Unmet need total	0.123	0.016	879	2,261	1.463	0.132	0.091	0.156
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.533	0.031	616	1,564	1.519	0.058	0.472	0.595
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.906	0.014	879	2,261	1.444	0.016	0.877	0.934
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.199	0.014	1,613	4,215	1.358	0.068	0.172	0.226
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.744	4.294	955	2,393	1.063	0.312	5.156	22.332
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.399	2.956	961	2,403	1.227	0.547	0.000	11.310
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.143	4.982	955	2,393	1.061	0.260	9.179	29.107
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.528	2.817	973	2,418	1.095	0.432	0.894	12.162
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.546	5.258	956	2,394	1.033	0.206	15.030	36.061
Perinatal mortality rate	29.042	7.952	474	1,175	1.012	0.274	13.138	44.947
Stillbirth rate	11.951	5.154	474	1,175	1.009	0.431	1.643	22.259
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.272	6.830	469	1,163	1.110	0.395	3.613	30.932
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.913	0.025	158	415	1.131	0.028	0.862	0.964
4+ ANC visits	0.922	0.024	158	415	1.115	0.026	0.875	0.970
8+ ANC visits	0.498	0.054	158	415	1.361	0.109	0.389	0.606
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.912	0.030	158	415	1.343	0.033	0.851	0.973
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.844	0.035	158	415	1.192	0.041	0.775	0.913
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.938	0.020	161	424	1.043	0.022	0.897	0.979
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.958	0.018	161	424	1.161	0.019	0.922	0.994
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.294	0.067	161	424	1.828	0.227	0.160	0.427
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.730	0.038	158	415	1.058	0.051	0.655	0.805
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.748	0.041	158	415	1.186	0.055	0.666	0.831
Any problem accessing health care	0.481	0.024	1,613	4,215	1.921	0.050	0.434	0.529
Ever had vaccination card	0.984	0.016	65	173	1.054	0.016	0.952	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.941	0.032	65	173	1.120	0.034	0.877	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.040	65	173	1.170	0.044	0.835	0.994
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.046	65	173	1.209	0.052	0.798	0.982
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.900	0.046	65	173	1.266	0.051	0.808	0.993
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.823	0.061	65	173	1.313	0.074	0.701	0.945
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.794	0.046	101	233	1.093	0.058	0.702	0.887
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.591	0.053	101	233	1.021	0.089	0.485	0.697
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.251	0.085	29	69	1.010	0.339	0.081	0.421
Treated with ORS	0.481	0.112	29	69	1.138	0.233	0.257	0.705
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.467	0.093	47	117	1.261	0.200	0.280	0.654
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.439	0.053	102	271	1.081	0.122	0.332	0.546
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.751	0.017	1,613	4,215	1.589	0.023	0.716	0.785
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.081	0.016	455	1,127	1.138	0.194	0.050	0.112
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.547	0.019	1,522	3,966	1.492	0.035	0.509	0.585
Condom use at last sex	0.261	0.073	64	184	1.317	0.281	0.115	0.408
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.039	0.006	1,613	4,215	1.217	0.150	0.028	0.051
Employed in last 12 months	0.595	0.023	879	2,261	1.387	0.039	0.549	0.641
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.119	0.020	551	1,344	1.439	0.167	0.079	0.159
Mobile phone ownership	0.957	0.007	1,613	4,215	1.386	0.007	0.943	0.971
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.678	0.019	1,613	4,215	1.669	0.029	0.639	0.717
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.846	0.017	879	2,261	1.427	0.021	0.811	0.881
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.061	0.009	1,613	4,215	1.589	0.156	0.042	0.080
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.826	0.020	879	2,261	1.576	0.024	0.785	0.866
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.121	0.015	1,098	2,929	1.521	0.124	0.091	0.151

Continued…

Table B.8—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.032	0.007	1,098	2,929	1.307	0.217	0.018	0.046
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.017	0.004	1,098	2,929	0.974	0.227	0.009	0.024
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.062	0.010	808	1,912	1.208	0.165	0.042	0.083
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.086	0.013	808	1,912	1.308	0.150	0.060	0.112

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.990	0.005	513	455	1.107	0.005	0.980	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.926	0.021	7,498	6,871	2.910	0.023	0.884	0.968
Water available when needed	0.875	0.014	7,498	6,871	1.604	0.016	0.846	0.904
At least basic sanitation service	0.787	0.018	7,498	6,871	1.668	0.023	0.751	0.824
Using open defecation	0.073	0.016	7,498	6,871	2.305	0.217	0.041	0.105
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.936	0.012	7,431	6,840	1.773	0.013	0.913	0.960
WOMEN								
No education	0.006	0.002	1,553	1,405	1.259	0.425	0.001	0.010
Secondary education or higher	0.884	0.015	1,553	1,405	1.799	0.017	0.854	0.913
Literacy	0.983	0.006	1,553	1,405	1.805	0.006	0.971	0.995
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.792	0.021	1,553	1,405	1.991	0.026	0.751	0.833
Current tobacco use	0.038	0.008	1,553	1,405	1.572	0.200	0.023	0.053
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.170	0.138	4,279	3,847	0.976	0.064	1.894	2.446
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.006	1,553	1,405	1.153	0.149	0.026	0.048
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.864	0.156	391	340	1.322	0.040	3.552	4.176
Median birth interval	45.549	2.720	335	291	1.022	0.060	40.109	50.988
Want no more children	0.701	0.018	839	730	1.168	0.026	0.664	0.738
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.560	0.122	4,279	3,847	1.020	0.078	1.317	1.803
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.645	0.020	839	730	1.219	0.031	0.604	0.685
Currently using any modern method	0.388	0.018	839	730	1.047	0.045	0.353	0.423
Currently using pill	0.200	0.015	839	730	1.119	0.077	0.169	0.231
Currently using injectables	0.047	0.009	839	730	1.228	0.190	0.029	0.066
Currently using implants	0.019	0.006	839	730	1.180	0.295	0.008	0.030
Currently using male condoms	0.028	0.007	839	730	1.156	0.237	0.014	0.041
Currently using any traditional method	0.257	0.021	839	730	1.380	0.081	0.215	0.298
Unmet need for spacing	0.044	0.008	839	730	1.178	0.190	0.027	0.060
Unmet need for limiting	0.072	0.011	839	730	1.250	0.155	0.050	0.095
Unmet need total	0.116	0.012	839	730	1.059	0.101	0.093	0.140
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.510	0.022	632	555	1.126	0.044	0.465	0.554
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.870	0.015	839	730	1.315	0.018	0.840	0.901
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.133	0.014	1,553	1,405	1.661	0.107	0.105	0.162
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.647	4.083	1,064	931	1.180	0.323	4.481	20.813
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.833	0.907	1,070	932	0.698	0.495	0.020	3.646
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.480	4.146	1,064	931	1.125	0.286	6.188	22.772
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.056	3.417	1,129	974	1.063	0.309	4.222	17.891
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.377	5.227	1,067	933	1.073	0.206	14.922	35.831
Perinatal mortality rate	33.449	8.941	464	403	1.069	0.267	15.568	51.331
Stillbirth rate	26.002	7.792	464	403	1.047	0.300	10.418	41.586
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.630	4.484	455	394	1.082	0.588	0.000	16.597
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.869	0.041	144	131	1.430	0.047	0.788	0.950
4+ ANC visits	0.761	0.041	144	131	1.157	0.054	0.678	0.843
8+ ANC visits	0.251	0.043	144	131	1.188	0.172	0.165	0.337
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.832	0.041	144	131	1.306	0.049	0.751	0.914
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.784	0.036	144	131	1.058	0.046	0.711	0.857
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.920	0.028	154	139	1.306	0.030	0.864	0.976
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.929	0.027	154	139	1.323	0.029	0.876	0.982
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.184	0.039	154	139	1.269	0.214	0.105	0.263
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.890	0.031	144	131	1.179	0.035	0.828	0.951
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.938	0.024	144	131	1.172	0.025	0.891	0.985
Any problem accessing health care	0.709	0.014	1,553	1,405	1.253	0.020	0.680	0.738
Ever had vaccination card	0.961	0.025	79	71	1.147	0.026	0.911	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.947	0.026	79	71	0.988	0.028	0.895	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.043	79	71	1.146	0.048	0.795	0.965
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.861	0.046	79	71	1.169	0.054	0.768	0.953
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.905	0.038	79	71	1.132	0.042	0.828	0.981
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.717	0.070	79	71	1.372	0.097	0.577	0.856
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.621	0.055	105	84	1.112	0.089	0.511	0.731
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.468	0.064	105	84	1.250	0.136	0.340	0.595
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.489	0.106	35	24	1.072	0.217	0.277	0.701
Treated with ORS	0.481	0.109	35	24	1.101	0.227	0.263	0.698
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.373	0.109	39	35	1.375	0.293	0.154	0.591
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.464	0.049	103	93	0.994	0.106	0.366	0.562
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.657	0.024	1,553	1,405	1.999	0.037	0.609	0.706
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.146	0.022	448	387	1.328	0.153	0.101	0.191
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.659	0.025	1,446	1,311	2.011	0.038	0.609	0.709
Condom use at last sex	0.289	0.093	47	49	1.385	0.324	0.102	0.476
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.017	0.004	1,553	1,405	1.128	0.221	0.009	0.024
Employed in last 12 months	0.644	0.024	839	730	1.426	0.037	0.597	0.692
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.244	0.035	506	470	1.823	0.143	0.174	0.314
Mobile phone ownership	0.853	0.015	1,553	1,405	1.638	0.017	0.823	0.882
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.651	0.022	1,553	1,405	1.787	0.033	0.607	0.694
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.770	0.020	839	730	1.396	0.026	0.730	0.811
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.071	0.008	1,553	1,405	1.215	0.111	0.055	0.087
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.804	0.019	839	730	1.362	0.023	0.767	0.841
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.186	0.018	1,067	970	1.511	0.097	0.150	0.222

Continued…

Table B.9—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.073	0.012	1,067	970	1.557	0.170	0.048	0.098
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.031	0.007	1,067	970	1.290	0.220	0.018	0.045
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.118	0.014	818	713	1.233	0.118	0.090	0.145
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.190	0.019	818	713	1.376	0.100	0.152	0.227

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.940	0.011	552	574	1.100	0.012	0.918	0.962
At least basic drinking water service	0.984	0.005	9,134	9,160	1.450	0.005	0.975	0.994
Water available when needed	0.902	0.014	9,134	9,160	1.851	0.015	0.875	0.929
At least basic sanitation service	0.847	0.018	9,134	9,160	2.023	0.021	0.811	0.882
Using open defecation	0.047	0.012	9,134	9,160	2.338	0.250	0.024	0.071
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.944	0.013	8,894	8,799	2.223	0.014	0.917	0.970
WOMEN								
No education	0.003	0.002	1,842	1,831	1.233	0.502	0.000	0.007
Secondary education or higher	0.924	0.013	1,842	1,831	2.081	0.014	0.898	0.950
Literacy	0.992	0.002	1,842	1,831	1.157	0.002	0.987	0.997
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.780	0.020	1,842	1,831	2.089	0.026	0.739	0.820
Current tobacco use	0.040	0.007	1,842	1,831	1.456	0.166	0.027	0.053
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.231	0.144	5,172	5,143	1.220	0.065	1.943	2.519
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.004	1,842	1,831	0.928	0.111	0.028	0.045
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.170	0.119	453	427	1.200	0.038	2.932	3.408
Median birth interval	54.816	3.600	341	345	1.195	0.066	47.615	62.017
Want no more children	0.650	0.018	1,011	994	1.223	0.028	0.613	0.687
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.557	0.117	5,172	5,143	1.240	0.075	1.324	1.790
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.604	0.016	1,011	994	1.069	0.027	0.571	0.637
Currently using any modern method	0.429	0.019	1,011	994	1.207	0.044	0.391	0.466
Currently using pill	0.223	0.019	1,011	994	1.440	0.085	0.185	0.260
Currently using injectables	0.032	0.006	1,011	994	1.147	0.197	0.020	0.045
Currently using implants	0.037	0.008	1,011	994	1.293	0.208	0.021	0.052
Currently using male condoms	0.019	0.006	1,011	994	1.320	0.302	0.007	0.030
Currently using any traditional method	0.175	0.017	1,011	994	1.394	0.095	0.141	0.208
Unmet need for spacing	0.051	0.009	1,011	994	1.266	0.172	0.033	0.068
Unmet need for limiting	0.109	0.012	1,011	994	1.213	0.109	0.085	0.133
Unmet need total	0.160	0.012	1,011	994	1.063	0.077	0.136	0.185
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.561	0.024	773	759	1.321	0.042	0.514	0.609
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.896	0.016	1,011	994	1.673	0.018	0.864	0.928
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.139	0.017	1,842	1,831	2.098	0.122	0.105	0.173
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.881	4.291	1,127	1,154	1.289	0.333	4.299	21.463
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.351	2.389	1,132	1,153	1.118	0.446	0.574	10.128
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.232	4.579	1,127	1,154	1.161	0.251	9.074	27.391
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.845	1.937	1,171	1,194	1.094	0.681	0.000	6.719
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.025	4.583	1,127	1,154	1.078	0.218	11.859	30.190
Perinatal mortality rate	30.484	11.406	510	542	1.566	0.374	7.672	53.297
Stillbirth rate	20.716	10.877	510	542	1.804	0.525	0.000	42.470
Early neonatal mortality rate	9.901	5.951	509	535	1.400	0.601	0.000	21.803
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.969	0.013	212	226	1.115	0.014	0.943	0.996
4+ ANC visits	0.856	0.031	212	226	1.265	0.036	0.794	0.917
8+ ANC visits	0.218	0.041	212	226	1.435	0.187	0.136	0.300
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.930	0.020	212	226	1.121	0.021	0.891	0.970
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.788	0.042	212	226	1.500	0.054	0.703	0.872
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.933	0.022	216	233	1.348	0.024	0.889	0.977
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.936	0.021	216	233	1.342	0.023	0.893	0.979
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.093	0.018	216	233	0.972	0.198	0.056	0.130
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.886	0.032	212	226	1.477	0.037	0.822	0.951
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.896	0.028	212	226	1.336	0.031	0.839	0.952
Any problem accessing health care	0.407	0.031	1,842	1,831	2.728	0.077	0.344	0.469
Ever had vaccination card	0.955	0.029	112	118	1.536	0.030	0.897	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.895	0.034	112	118	1.221	0.038	0.826	0.963
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.048	112	118	1.356	0.058	0.724	0.915
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.772	0.048	112	118	1.241	0.062	0.676	0.867
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.852	0.042	112	118	1.297	0.049	0.768	0.937
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.628	0.054	112	118	1.219	0.086	0.520	0.736
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.861	0.045	78	85	1.213	0.053	0.770	0.952
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.645	0.063	78	85	1.194	0.097	0.519	0.770
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.341	0.098	36	49	1.329	0.287	0.145	0.537
Treated with ORS	0.568	0.125	36	49	1.707	0.220	0.319	0.818
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.311	0.084	49	54	1.249	0.270	0.143	0.479
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.311	0.049	159	166	1.323	0.157	0.214	0.409
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.635	0.033	1,842	1,831	2.895	0.051	0.570	0.700
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.152	0.018	498	522	1.088	0.117	0.116	0.188
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.663	0.018	1,783	1,768	1.606	0.027	0.627	0.699
Condom use at last sex	0.121	0.045	79	76	1.205	0.369	0.032	0.210
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.016	0.003	1,842	1,831	1.190	0.218	0.009	0.023
Employed in last 12 months	0.622	0.028	1,011	994	1.831	0.045	0.566	0.678
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.226	0.027	632	618	1.633	0.120	0.172	0.281
Mobile phone ownership	0.847	0.015	1,842	1,831	1.758	0.017	0.817	0.876
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.441	0.020	1,842	1,831	1.769	0.046	0.400	0.482
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.797	0.023	1,011	994	1.841	0.029	0.750	0.844
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.065	0.010	1,842	1,831	1.654	0.146	0.046	0.084
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.838	0.024	1,011	994	2.090	0.029	0.790	0.887
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.130	0.012	1,288	1,237	1.252	0.090	0.106	0.153

Continued…

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.038	0.007	1,288	1,237	1.232	0.173	0.025	0.051
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.018	0.005	1,288	1,237	1.275	0.266	0.008	0.027
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.080	0.013	1,011	909	1.564	0.167	0.053	0.107
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.122	0.014	1,011	909	1.365	0.115	0.094	0.151

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.927	0.017	458	650	1.145	0.018	0.892	0.961
At least basic drinking water service	0.979	0.008	6,670	9,493	1.949	0.008	0.963	0.995
Water available when needed	0.910	0.015	6,670	9,493	1.803	0.016	0.881	0.940
At least basic sanitation service	0.803	0.022	6,670	9,493	1.959	0.027	0.759	0.846
Using open defecation	0.034	0.011	6,670	9,493	2.282	0.328	0.012	0.056
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.977	0.005	6,628	9,400	1.185	0.005	0.967	0.987
WOMEN								
No education	0.002	0.001	1,457	2,023	1.034	0.652	0.000	0.004
Secondary education or higher	0.877	0.016	1,457	2,023	1.829	0.018	0.846	0.909
Literacy	0.995	0.002	1,457	2,023	1.344	0.002	0.990	1.000
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.797	0.018	1,457	2,023	1.720	0.023	0.761	0.833
Current tobacco use	0.043	0.012	1,457	2,023	2.188	0.271	0.020	0.066
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.957	0.202	4,100	5,666	1.574	0.103	1.553	2.361
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.006	1,457	2,023	1.198	0.171	0.022	0.044
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.201	0.187	351	482	1.531	0.058	2.827	3.575
Median birth interval	46.411	3.601	286	399	1.339	0.078	39.210	53.613
Want no more children	0.615	0.022	822	1,181	1.271	0.035	0.571	0.658
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.422	0.139	4,100	5,666	1.293	0.098	1.143	1.700
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.613	0.022	822	1,181	1.306	0.036	0.568	0.657
Currently using any modern method	0.449	0.023	822	1,181	1.315	0.051	0.404	0.495
Currently using pill	0.183	0.013	822	1,181	0.977	0.072	0.157	0.209
Currently using injectables	0.070	0.020	822	1,181	2.221	0.282	0.031	0.110
Currently using implants	0.021	0.006	822	1,181	1.236	0.294	0.009	0.033
Currently using male condoms	0.029	0.008	822	1,181	1.427	0.289	0.012	0.046
Currently using any traditional method	0.163	0.013	822	1,181	1.000	0.079	0.138	0.189
Unmet need for spacing	0.052	0.010	822	1,181	1.315	0.196	0.032	0.073
Unmet need for limiting	0.074	0.016	822	1,181	1.764	0.218	0.042	0.107
Unmet need total	0.126	0.019	822	1,181	1.631	0.150	0.089	0.164
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.608	0.029	598	873	1.447	0.047	0.551	0.665
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.931	0.012	822	1,181	1.301	0.012	0.908	0.954
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.092	0.013	1,457	2,023	1.717	0.142	0.066	0.118
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.103	4.551	941	1,421	1.115	0.376	3.001	21.204
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.844	3.458	942	1,421	1.151	0.391	1.928	15.759
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.946	6.113	941	1,421	1.209	0.292	8.721	33.171
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.451	2.522	971	1,469	1.063	0.463	0.406	10.495
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.283	6.892	943	1,424	1.217	0.262	12.498	40.067
Perinatal mortality rate	21.946	7.796	430	585	1.093	0.355	6.355	37.537
Stillbirth rate	2.212	1.971	430	585	0.860	0.891	0.000	6.153
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.751	7.596	429	584	1.121	0.385	4.559	34.943
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.866	0.034	150	205	1.206	0.039	0.798	0.933
4+ ANC visits	0.901	0.032	150	205	1.295	0.035	0.837	0.964
8+ ANC visits	0.351	0.049	150	205	1.261	0.141	0.252	0.450
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.938	0.025	150	205	1.251	0.027	0.888	0.987
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.688	0.047	150	205	1.227	0.068	0.595	0.782
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.954	0.027	155	216	1.585	0.028	0.901	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.930	0.034	155	216	1.448	0.036	0.863	0.998
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.160	0.035	155	216	1.158	0.217	0.091	0.230
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.893	0.031	150	205	1.229	0.035	0.831	0.955
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.926	0.029	150	205	1.329	0.031	0.869	0.983
Any problem accessing health care	0.680	0.019	1,457	2,023	1.537	0.028	0.643	0.718
Ever had vaccination card	0.923	0.038	82	111	1.272	0.041	0.846	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.901	0.037	82	111	1.098	0.041	0.827	0.975
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.046	82	111	1.145	0.054	0.760	0.944
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.776	0.061	82	111	1.286	0.078	0.654	0.898
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.883	0.043	82	111	1.173	0.048	0.797	0.968
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.532	0.088	82	111	1.522	0.165	0.357	0.707
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.576	0.052	80	114	0.954	0.091	0.472	0.681
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.448	0.056	80	114	1.020	0.126	0.335	0.561
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.166	0.095	16	29	1.152	0.569	0.000	0.356
Treated with ORS	0.308	0.138	16	29	1.350	0.447	0.033	0.583
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.374	0.097	30	41	1.074	0.259	0.180	0.567
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.524	0.055	117	158	1.187	0.105	0.414	0.634
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.828	0.015	1,457	2,023	1.548	0.019	0.797	0.859
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.117	0.022	417	565	1.274	0.192	0.072	0.161
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.728	0.025	1,392	1,924	2.118	0.035	0.677	0.779
Condom use at last sex	0.117	0.047	98	114	1.442	0.405	0.022	0.211
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.022	0.006	1,457	2,023	1.520	0.265	0.010	0.034
Employed in last 12 months	0.667	0.026	822	1,181	1.586	0.039	0.615	0.719
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.234	0.032	552	788	1.749	0.135	0.171	0.297
Mobile phone ownership	0.910	0.014	1,457	2,023	1.856	0.015	0.882	0.937
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.570	0.021	1,457	2,023	1.587	0.036	0.529	0.611
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.856	0.015	822	1,181	1.224	0.018	0.826	0.886
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.114	0.012	1,457	2,023	1.489	0.109	0.089	0.138
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.817	0.022	822	1,181	1.631	0.027	0.773	0.861
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.135	0.016	1,041	1,406	1.525	0.120	0.103	0.167

Table B.11—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.038	0.005	1,041	1,406	0.847	0.133	0.028	0.048
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.010	0.003	1,041	1,406	1.032	0.316	0.004	0.017
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.058	0.010	813	1,015	1.181	0.168	0.038	0.077
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.144	0.015	813	1,015	1.251	0.107	0.113	0.175

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.916	0.018	562	329	1.440	0.020	0.879	0.953
At least basic drinking water service	0.959	0.013	7,764	4,970	2.445	0.014	0.933	0.986
Water available when needed	0.821	0.023	7,764	4,970	2.144	0.028	0.775	0.866
At least basic sanitation service	0.823	0.016	7,764	4,970	1.611	0.020	0.790	0.855
Using open defecation	0.074	0.014	7,764	4,970	1.962	0.185	0.047	0.101
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.960	0.010	7,753	4,962	1.841	0.011	0.939	0.980
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.002	1,678	1,062	1.061	0.396	0.001	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.876	0.021	1,678	1,062	2.547	0.023	0.835	0.917
Literacy	0.985	0.004	1,678	1,062	1.272	0.004	0.977	0.992
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.840	0.021	1,678	1,062	2.334	0.025	0.798	0.882
Current tobacco use	0.029	0.005	1,678	1,062	1.282	0.181	0.019	0.040
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.963	0.227	4,683	2,945	1.758	0.116	1.510	2.417
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.006	1,678	1,062	1.320	0.173	0.022	0.045
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.996	0.206	388	212	1.594	0.052	3.584	4.409
Median birth interval	44.396	2.554	377	211	1.532	0.058	39.289	49.504
Want no more children	0.648	0.021	924	545	1.349	0.033	0.605	0.690
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.392	0.159	4,683	2,945	1.530	0.114	1.074	1.709
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.657	0.033	924	545	2.121	0.050	0.591	0.724
Currently using any modern method	0.425	0.030	924	545	1.820	0.070	0.366	0.484
Currently using pill	0.177	0.018	924	545	1.461	0.104	0.140	0.214
Currently using injectables	0.074	0.021	924	545	2.489	0.291	0.031	0.117
Currently using implants	0.029	0.007	924	545	1.295	0.245	0.015	0.044
Currently using male condoms	0.029	0.009	924	545	1.648	0.316	0.011	0.047
Currently using any traditional method	0.232	0.026	924	545	1.837	0.110	0.181	0.283
Unmet need for spacing	0.042	0.008	924	545	1.193	0.187	0.027	0.058
Unmet need for limiting	0.055	0.011	924	545	1.403	0.192	0.034	0.076
Unmet need total	0.097	0.012	924	545	1.246	0.125	0.073	0.121
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.563	0.030	683	411	1.590	0.053	0.504	0.623
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.953	0.009	924	545	1.273	0.009	0.936	0.971
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.069	0.015	1,678	1,062	2.396	0.216	0.039	0.098
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.611	3.926	1,213	712	1.031	0.288	5.758	21.463
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.631	2.017	1,222	716	0.982	0.436	0.596	8.665
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.241	4.688	1,213	712	1.075	0.257	8.864	27.618
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.944	3.285	1,246	739	1.173	0.367	2.374	15.514
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.022	5.746	1,217	714	1.152	0.213	15.529	38.515
Perinatal mortality rate	17.107	5.839	542	299	0.981	0.341	5.429	28.784
Stillbirth rate	8.333	3.708	542	299	0.887	0.445	0.917	15.749
Early neonatal mortality rate	8.847	4.283	535	296	0.991	0.484	0.282	17.412
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.989	0.005	202	90	0.718	0.005	0.978	0.999
4+ ANC visits	0.885	0.031	202	90	1.380	0.035	0.823	0.947
8+ ANC visits	0.206	0.043	202	90	1.511	0.210	0.119	0.292
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.868	0.040	202	90	1.665	0.046	0.788	0.948
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.949	0.019	202	90	1.198	0.020	0.912	0.986
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.899	0.031	212	98	1.228	0.034	0.837	0.960
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.920	0.028	212	98	1.198	0.030	0.865	0.976
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.142	0.041	212	98	1.268	0.286	0.061	0.224
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.815	0.044	202	90	1.586	0.053	0.728	0.902
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.831	0.043	202	90	1.612	0.052	0.745	0.916
Any problem accessing health care	0.474	0.052	1,678	1,062	4.208	0.109	0.371	0.577
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	116	50	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.978	0.013	116	50	0.797	0.013	0.952	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.966	0.017	116	50	0.878	0.018	0.931	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.826	0.061	116	50	1.465	0.073	0.705	0.947
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.934	0.025	116	50	0.939	0.027	0.883	0.985
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.547	0.068	116	50	1.242	0.124	0.411	0.683
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.848	0.053	112	77	1.695	0.063	0.741	0.954
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.651	0.075	112	77	1.793	0.115	0.502	0.801
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.637	0.129	39	17	1.280	0.202	0.379	0.894
Treated with ORS	0.648	0.124	39	17	1.332	0.192	0.399	0.896
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.450	0.106	37	19	1.263	0.235	0.239	0.661
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.384	0.047	161	69	1.221	0.122	0.290	0.478
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.605	0.037	1,678	1,062	3.101	0.061	0.530	0.679
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.117	0.021	523	290	1.397	0.176	0.076	0.158
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.685	0.031	1,604	1,017	2.675	0.045	0.622	0.747
Condom use at last sex	0.211	0.073	58	33	1.343	0.346	0.065	0.358
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.014	0.004	1,678	1,062	1.295	0.262	0.007	0.022
Employed in last 12 months	0.647	0.023	924	545	1.446	0.035	0.602	0.693
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.213	0.035	575	353	2.028	0.163	0.144	0.283
Mobile phone ownership	0.864	0.019	1,678	1,062	2.294	0.022	0.826	0.903
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.557	0.025	1,678	1,062	2.046	0.045	0.507	0.606
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.880	0.014	924	545	1.329	0.016	0.852	0.908
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.119	0.018	1,678	1,062	2.292	0.153	0.083	0.155
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.875	0.022	924	545	2.018	0.025	0.831	0.919
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.130	0.020	1,122	731	1.945	0.150	0.091	0.169

Continued…

Table B.12—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.047	0.010	1,122	731	1.597	0.214	0.027	0.067
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.020	0.007	1,122	731	1.609	0.333	0.007	0.034
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.075	0.013	869	489	1.450	0.173	0.049	0.101
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.168	0.022	869	489	1.763	0.133	0.123	0.212

na = not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.895	0.018	455	395	1.124	0.020	0.859	0.931
At least basic drinking water service	0.890	0.024	5,473	4,563	2.467	0.027	0.842	0.939
Water available when needed	0.796	0.024	5,473	4,563	1.813	0.031	0.748	0.845
At least basic sanitation service	0.765	0.033	5,473	4,563	2.413	0.043	0.699	0.830
Using open defecation	0.065	0.017	5,473	4,563	2.151	0.262	0.031	0.099
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.958	0.009	5,368	4,492	1.286	0.009	0.940	0.976
WOMEN								
No education	0.011	0.005	1,159	970	1.535	0.432	0.001	0.020
Secondary education or higher	0.828	0.020	1,159	970	1.770	0.024	0.789	0.868
Literacy	0.981	0.006	1,159	970	1.446	0.006	0.969	0.992
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.729	0.030	1,159	970	2.259	0.041	0.670	0.788
Current tobacco use	0.027	0.007	1,159	970	1.374	0.243	0.014	0.040
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.561	0.185	3,220	2,701	1.068	0.072	2.191	2.931
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.010	1,159	970	1.795	0.260	0.019	0.060
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.905	0.161	269	210	1.061	0.041	3.582	4.227
Median birth interval	40.412	3.522	326	263	1.199	0.087	33.368	47.456
Want no more children	0.588	0.027	681	566	1.452	0.047	0.533	0.642
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.844	0.174	3,220	2,701	1.219	0.094	1.497	2.191
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.560	0.036	681	566	1.910	0.065	0.487	0.633
Currently using any modern method	0.479	0.033	681	566	1.699	0.068	0.414	0.544
Currently using pill	0.237	0.018	681	566	1.131	0.078	0.200	0.274
Currently using injectables	0.058	0.010	681	566	1.079	0.166	0.039	0.078
Currently using implants	0.073	0.009	681	566	0.888	0.121	0.055	0.091
Currently using male condoms	0.020	0.006	681	566	1.102	0.299	0.008	0.031
Currently using any traditional method	0.081	0.015	681	566	1.470	0.189	0.051	0.112
Unmet need for spacing	0.049	0.008	681	566	1.013	0.170	0.033	0.066
Unmet need for limiting	0.089	0.016	681	566	1.432	0.175	0.058	0.121
Unmet need total	0.139	0.019	681	566	1.424	0.136	0.101	0.177
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.685	0.030	467	395	1.399	0.044	0.625	0.745
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.921	0.013	681	566	1.226	0.014	0.895	0.946
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.142	0.014	1,159	970	1.409	0.102	0.113	0.171
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.808	4.982	960	785	1.351	0.389	2.844	22.772
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.967	3.790	959	783	0.982	0.271	6.386	21.547
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.775	7.438	961	785	1.401	0.278	11.898	41.651
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.145	2.778	986	806	0.971	0.389	1.589	12.702
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	33.729	8.565	962	787	1.386	0.254	16.599	50.858
Perinatal mortality rate	25.963	9.664	427	358	1.265	0.372	6.635	45.292
Stillbirth rate	10.600	5.751	427	358	1.161	0.543	0.000	22.103
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.528	7.041	422	354	1.178	0.453	1.445	29.611
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.707	0.068	149	129	1.808	0.096	0.571	0.843
4+ ANC visits	0.846	0.040	149	129	1.356	0.048	0.765	0.927
8+ ANC visits	0.099	0.029	149	129	1.195	0.297	0.040	0.158
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.789	0.031	149	129	0.913	0.039	0.727	0.850
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.776	0.052	149	129	1.509	0.067	0.672	0.879
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.760	0.046	161	138	1.326	0.061	0.667	0.852
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.756	0.048	161	138	1.325	0.063	0.661	0.852
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.095	0.033	161	138	1.250	0.344	0.030	0.160
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.796	0.053	149	129	1.585	0.066	0.690	0.901
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.833	0.043	149	129	1.388	0.051	0.747	0.918
Any problem accessing health care	0.589	0.037	1,159	970	2.521	0.062	0.516	0.662
Ever had vaccination card	0.814	0.050	75	69	1.155	0.062	0.713	0.914
Received BCG vaccination	0.845	0.048	75	69	1.193	0.057	0.749	0.942
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.073	75	69	1.514	0.099	0.596	0.890
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.719	0.083	75	69	1.674	0.116	0.552	0.886
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.725	0.084	75	69	1.701	0.116	0.557	0.894
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.601	0.091	75	69	1.676	0.151	0.420	0.782
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.563	0.078	83	70	1.445	0.138	0.407	0.719
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.477	0.083	83	70	1.526	0.174	0.311	0.643
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.417	0.091	22	24	0.866	0.218	0.235	0.598
Treated with ORS	0.559	0.117	22	24	1.162	0.208	0.326	0.792
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.547	0.104	42	35	1.327	0.191	0.338	0.755
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.539	0.079	104	92	1.603	0.147	0.380	0.697
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.748	0.039	1,159	970	3.009	0.052	0.671	0.825
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.092	0.021	411	343	1.349	0.230	0.050	0.134
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.658	0.052	1,040	885	3.522	0.079	0.554	0.762
Condom use at last sex	0.056	0.033	37	37	0.860	0.588	0.000	0.121
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.009	0.004	1,159	970	1.397	0.421	0.001	0.017
Employed in last 12 months	0.562	0.027	681	566	1.395	0.047	0.509	0.615
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.237	0.033	379	318	1.487	0.137	0.172	0.302
Mobile phone ownership	0.824	0.018	1,159	970	1.578	0.021	0.789	0.859
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.400	0.034	1,159	970	2.389	0.086	0.331	0.469
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.824	0.019	681	566	1.283	0.023	0.787	0.862
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.151	0.020	1,159	970	1.877	0.131	0.112	0.191
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.833	0.018	681	566	1.271	0.022	0.796	0.869
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.166	0.019	812	667	1.451	0.114	0.128	0.204

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.054	0.013	812	667	1.604	0.237	0.028	0.079
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.034	0.013	812	667	2.023	0.381	0.008	0.060
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.092	0.013	671	525	1.186	0.144	0.066	0.119
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.166	0.020	671	525	1.375	0.119	0.126	0.205

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.972	0.011	587	347	1.446	0.012	0.949	0.995
At least basic drinking water service	0.989	0.003	7,951	5,028	1.370	0.003	0.982	0.996
Water available when needed	0.779	0.023	7,951	5,028	2.063	0.029	0.734	0.824
At least basic sanitation service	0.855	0.018	7,951	5,028	1.873	0.020	0.820	0.890
Using open defecation	0.018	0.006	7,951	5,028	1.731	0.349	0.006	0.031
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.901	0.020	7,819	4,887	2.474	0.022	0.861	0.941
WOMEN								
No education	0.006	0.002	1,711	1,035	1.355	0.433	0.001	0.011
Secondary education or higher	0.882	0.015	1,711	1,035	1.900	0.017	0.853	0.912
Literacy	0.986	0.004	1,711	1,035	1.359	0.004	0.978	0.994
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.718	0.024	1,711	1,035	2.193	0.033	0.671	0.766
Current tobacco use	0.015	0.003	1,711	1,035	1.151	0.228	0.008	0.021
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.144	0.146	4,841	2,942	1.138	0.068	1.852	2.436
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.006	1,711	1,035	1.455	0.195	0.019	0.044
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.292	0.180	424	267	1.562	0.055	2.933	3.652
Median birth interval	41.924	3.348	421	234	1.485	0.080	35.229	48.620
Want no more children	0.542	0.022	987	606	1.371	0.040	0.499	0.586
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.374	0.109	4,841	2,942	1.044	0.079	1.156	1.591
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.583	0.030	987	606	1.896	0.051	0.523	0.642
Currently using any modern method	0.495	0.026	987	606	1.661	0.053	0.442	0.548
Currently using pill	0.223	0.021	987	606	1.606	0.096	0.180	0.265
Currently using injectables	0.029	0.006	987	606	1.066	0.197	0.017	0.040
Currently using implants	0.051	0.014	987	606	1.959	0.270	0.023	0.078
Currently using male condoms	0.022	0.007	987	606	1.420	0.303	0.009	0.035
Currently using any traditional method	0.088	0.012	987	606	1.376	0.141	0.063	0.112
Unmet need for spacing	0.049	0.009	987	606	1.298	0.182	0.031	0.067
Unmet need for limiting	0.073	0.012	987	606	1.407	0.160	0.049	0.096
Unmet need total	0.122	0.014	987	606	1.350	0.115	0.094	0.150
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.703	0.023	693	427	1.348	0.033	0.656	0.749
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.878	0.027	987	606	2.592	0.031	0.824	0.932
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.142	0.017	1,711	1,035	2.051	0.122	0.107	0.177
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.094	3.371	1,274	741	1.188	0.417	1.351	14.836
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.242	1.967	1,278	742	1.064	0.464	0.308	8.177
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.336	3.772	1,275	741	1.112	0.306	4.793	19.880
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.478	2.431	1,325	771	1.127	0.375	1.615	11.341
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.735	4.165	1,278	743	1.047	0.222	10.404	27.065
Perinatal mortality rate	16.778	6.590	572	328	1.084	0.393	3.597	29.958
Stillbirth rate	10.588	5.413	572	328	1.238	0.511	0.000	21.415
Early neonatal mortality rate	6.256	4.166	566	325	0.961	0.666	0.000	14.587
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.872	0.029	206	120	1.227	0.033	0.815	0.929
4+ ANC visits	0.844	0.036	206	120	1.432	0.043	0.771	0.917
8+ ANC visits	0.095	0.024	206	120	1.152	0.248	0.048	0.142
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.834	0.035	206	120	1.342	0.042	0.764	0.904
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.756	0.040	206	120	1.339	0.053	0.676	0.837
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.933	0.025	217	127	1.402	0.027	0.882	0.983
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.939	0.024	217	127	1.415	0.026	0.890	0.987
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.133	0.033	217	127	1.298	0.247	0.067	0.198
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.896	0.032	206	120	1.490	0.036	0.832	0.959
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.925	0.028	206	120	1.539	0.031	0.868	0.982
Any problem accessing health care	0.528	0.041	1,711	1,035	3.401	0.078	0.445	0.610
Ever had vaccination card	0.941	0.025	107	67	1.094	0.026	0.891	0.990
Received BCG vaccination	0.902	0.034	107	67	1.193	0.038	0.834	0.971
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.044	107	67	1.237	0.054	0.736	0.914
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.680	0.058	107	67	1.288	0.086	0.564	0.797
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.830	0.044	107	67	1.200	0.052	0.743	0.917
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.567	0.065	107	67	1.392	0.115	0.437	0.698
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.722	0.053	106	58	1.157	0.074	0.615	0.829
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.578	0.064	106	58	1.263	0.111	0.449	0.706
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.751	0.105	25	13	1.177	0.139	0.541	0.960
Treated with ORS	0.600	0.143	25	13	1.178	0.238	0.314	0.886
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.475	0.080	57	31	1.190	0.168	0.315	0.634
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.611	0.064	145	87	1.570	0.105	0.483	0.740
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.811	0.018	1,711	1,035	1.848	0.022	0.775	0.846
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.082	0.016	553	317	1.310	0.195	0.050	0.114
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.671	0.028	1,635	992	2.386	0.041	0.616	0.727
Condom use at last sex	0.129	0.064	63	38	1.491	0.497	0.001	0.257
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.005	0.002	1,711	1,035	0.993	0.339	0.002	0.008
Employed in last 12 months	0.523	0.024	987	606	1.510	0.046	0.475	0.571
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.213	0.027	540	317	1.541	0.128	0.158	0.267
Mobile phone ownership	0.888	0.015	1,711	1,035	1.946	0.017	0.858	0.917
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.372	0.027	1,711	1,035	2.281	0.072	0.318	0.425
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.767	0.045	987	606	3.335	0.059	0.677	0.858
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.110	0.016	1,711	1,035	2.049	0.141	0.079	0.141
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.745	0.033	987	606	2.377	0.044	0.679	0.811
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.123	0.013	1,202	728	1.377	0.106	0.097	0.149

Continued…

Table B.14—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.036	0.006	1,202	728	1.196	0.179	0.023	0.049
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.003	0.001	1,202	728	0.894	0.447	0.000	0.006
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.054	0.013	953	552	1.761	0.240	0.028	0.079
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.099	0.015	953	552	1.514	0.148	0.070	0.129

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.970	0.012	448	468	1.378	0.013	0.945	0.995
At least basic drinking water service	0.973	0.009	6,848	6,965	1.990	0.009	0.956	0.990
Water available when needed	0.809	0.028	6,848	6,965	2.617	0.034	0.753	0.864
At least basic sanitation service	0.813	0.028	6,848	6,965	2.733	0.034	0.758	0.869
Using open defecation	0.010	0.003	6,848	6,965	1.354	0.339	0.003	0.016
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.934	0.029	6,846	6,964	4.041	0.031	0.877	0.992
WOMEN								
No education	0.013	0.005	1,418	1,474	1.542	0.364	0.003	0.022
Secondary education or higher	0.865	0.018	1,418	1,474	1.960	0.021	0.830	0.901
Literacy	0.988	0.004	1,418	1,474	1.292	0.004	0.981	0.996
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.782	0.023	1,418	1,474	2.074	0.029	0.736	0.827
Current tobacco use	0.059	0.014	1,418	1,474	2.179	0.232	0.032	0.086
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.808	0.233	3,956	4,166	1.869	0.129	1.341	2.274
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.011	1,418	1,474	2.078	0.278	0.017	0.059
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.018	0.172	345	341	1.512	0.057	2.675	3.361
Median birth interval	48.008	3.222	297	306	0.923	0.067	41.563	54.452
Want no more children	0.612	0.026	883	901	1.582	0.042	0.560	0.664
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.330	0.175	3,956	4,166	1.682	0.132	0.980	1.681
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.634	0.030	883	901	1.836	0.047	0.574	0.694
Currently using any modern method	0.498	0.025	883	901	1.488	0.050	0.448	0.549
Currently using pill	0.289	0.026	883	901	1.703	0.090	0.237	0.341
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.008	883	901	1.360	0.246	0.017	0.050
Currently using implants	0.036	0.013	883	901	2.050	0.357	0.010	0.062
Currently using male condoms	0.007	0.003	883	901	1.198	0.474	0.000	0.014
Currently using any traditional method	0.135	0.022	883	901	1.941	0.165	0.091	0.180
Unmet need for spacing	0.031	0.008	883	901	1.365	0.257	0.015	0.047
Unmet need for limiting	0.057	0.009	883	901	1.096	0.151	0.040	0.074
Unmet need total	0.088	0.010	883	901	1.044	0.113	0.068	0.108
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.691	0.025	687	650	1.381	0.037	0.640	0.741
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.938	0.016	883	901	1.920	0.017	0.907	0.969
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.157	0.010	1,418	1,474	1.069	0.066	0.137	0.178
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.524	2.767	969	1,013	1.067	0.424	0.991	12.057
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.662	2.603	973	1,017	1.080	0.460	0.455	10.868
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.185	4.582	969	1,013	1.299	0.376	3.021	21.350
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.922	0.624	1,002	1,031	0.670	0.677	0.000	2.169
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.096	4.687	969	1,013	1.289	0.358	3.723	22.469
Perinatal mortality rate	7.417	3.450	418	447	0.835	0.465	0.517	14.317
Stillbirth rate	6.060	3.100	418	447	0.828	0.512	0.000	12.260
Early neonatal mortality rate	1.363	1.390	414	445	0.780	1.020	0.000	4.144
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.879	0.036	138	144	1.304	0.041	0.807	0.952
4+ ANC visits	0.913	0.044	138	144	1.812	0.048	0.825	1.000
8+ ANC visits	0.176	0.040	138	144	1.231	0.228	0.096	0.257
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.977	0.010	138	144	0.792	0.010	0.957	0.997
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.846	0.041	138	144	1.329	0.049	0.764	0.928
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.906	0.038	145	150	1.545	0.042	0.831	0.982
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.906	0.038	145	150	1.545	0.042	0.831	0.982
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.155	0.052	145	150	1.571	0.338	0.050	0.259
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.829	0.043	138	144	1.318	0.051	0.743	0.914
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.910	0.032	138	144	1.298	0.035	0.846	0.973
Any problem accessing health care	0.701	0.028	1,418	1,474	2.296	0.040	0.645	0.757
Ever had vaccination card	0.943	0.026	63	77	0.994	0.028	0.890	0.996
Received BCG vaccination	0.890	0.052	63	77	1.439	0.058	0.787	0.993
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.687	0.122	63	77	2.275	0.177	0.444	0.931
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.619	0.112	63	77	1.990	0.180	0.396	0.842
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.618	0.112	63	77	1.987	0.181	0.395	0.841
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.541	0.112	63	77	1.936	0.206	0.317	0.764
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.669	0.067	81	85	1.313	0.101	0.534	0.804
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.415	0.098	81	85	1.824	0.236	0.219	0.611
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.329	0.149	18	25	1.594	0.454	0.030	0.627
Treated with ORS	0.445	0.169	18	25	1.701	0.379	0.108	0.782
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.487	0.149	36	37	1.714	0.306	0.189	0.785
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.459	0.098	97	98	1.893	0.213	0.263	0.654
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.759	0.020	1,418	1,474	1.729	0.026	0.719	0.798
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.120	0.029	408	441	1.700	0.241	0.062	0.178
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.745	0.024	1,340	1,419	1.994	0.032	0.697	0.792
Condom use at last sex	0.239	0.078	50	83	1.279	0.328	0.082	0.395
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.014	0.007	1,418	1,474	2.268	0.498	0.000	0.029
Employed in last 12 months	0.606	0.023	883	901	1.370	0.037	0.561	0.651
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.276	0.031	521	546	1.592	0.113	0.213	0.338
Mobile phone ownership	0.852	0.023	1,418	1,474	2.437	0.027	0.806	0.898
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.505	0.030	1,418	1,474	2.265	0.060	0.445	0.565
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.855	0.013	883	901	1.110	0.015	0.829	0.881
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.083	0.012	1,418	1,474	1.693	0.150	0.058	0.107
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.873	0.015	883	901	1.330	0.017	0.843	0.903
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.193	0.027	1,065	999	2.257	0.142	0.138	0.247

Continued…

Table B.15—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.060	0.012	1,065	999	1.629	0.197	0.037	0.084
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.034	0.010	1,065	999	1.727	0.283	0.015	0.053
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.089	0.015	846	729	1.571	0.173	0.059	0.120
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.160	0.026	846	729	2.092	0.165	0.107	0.213

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.930	0.019	516	447	1.548	0.020	0.893	0.968
At least basic drinking water service	0.961	0.015	6,732	5,777	2.806	0.016	0.930	0.991
Water available when needed	0.872	0.018	6,732	5,777	1.925	0.021	0.836	0.908
At least basic sanitation service	0.751	0.029	6,732	5,777	2.391	0.039	0.692	0.809
Using open defecation	0.047	0.012	6,732	5,777	1.781	0.260	0.022	0.071
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.933	0.013	6,540	5,664	1.683	0.014	0.907	0.958
WOMEN								
No education	0.024	0.008	1,360	1,175	1.956	0.339	0.008	0.040
Secondary education or higher	0.827	0.024	1,360	1,175	2.347	0.029	0.779	0.876
Literacy	0.968	0.010	1,360	1,175	2.059	0.010	0.949	0.988
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.688	0.029	1,360	1,175	2.273	0.042	0.630	0.745
Current tobacco use	0.038	0.008	1,360	1,175	1.583	0.215	0.022	0.055
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.532	0.231	3,808	3,292	1.601	0.091	2.071	2.994
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.005	1,360	1,175	1.063	0.165	0.020	0.039
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.478	0.243	326	286	1.712	0.070	2.992	3.963
Median birth interval	44.679	3.264	345	290	1.665	0.073	38.151	51.206
Want no more children	0.513	0.030	801	700	1.687	0.058	0.453	0.573
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.924	0.173	3,808	3,292	1.368	0.090	1.577	2.271
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.549	0.030	801	700	1.689	0.054	0.489	0.608
Currently using any modern method	0.460	0.026	801	700	1.464	0.056	0.408	0.512
Currently using pill	0.237	0.021	801	700	1.413	0.090	0.195	0.280
Currently using injectables	0.053	0.009	801	700	1.169	0.174	0.035	0.072
Currently using implants	0.040	0.010	801	700	1.386	0.240	0.021	0.059
Currently using male condoms	0.011	0.006	801	700	1.596	0.525	0.000	0.023
Currently using any traditional method	0.089	0.013	801	700	1.273	0.144	0.063	0.114
Unmet need for spacing	0.050	0.010	801	700	1.352	0.209	0.029	0.070
Unmet need for limiting	0.063	0.009	801	700	1.098	0.149	0.044	0.082
Unmet need total	0.113	0.014	801	700	1.223	0.121	0.086	0.140
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.695	0.024	535	463	1.185	0.034	0.648	0.743
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.942	0.009	801	700	1.051	0.009	0.925	0.960
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.154	0.017	1,360	1,175	1.772	0.113	0.119	0.188
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.825	6.495	1,046	897	1.447	0.386	3.835	29.816
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.307	2.735	1,049	897	1.041	0.374	1.837	12.776
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.132	8.198	1,046	897	1.613	0.340	7.736	40.528
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.262	2.269	1,094	936	1.037	0.431	0.723	9.801
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	29.267	8.590	1,047	898	1.577	0.294	12.086	46.448
Perinatal mortality rate	38.273	8.664	479	414	1.013	0.226	20.945	55.601
Stillbirth rate	20.486	7.650	479	414	1.192	0.373	5.185	35.786
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.102	6.560	471	407	1.089	0.362	4.983	31.222
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.739	0.054	170	150	1.605	0.074	0.630	0.848
4+ ANC visits	0.736	0.054	170	150	1.575	0.073	0.628	0.843
8+ ANC visits	0.141	0.028	170	150	1.062	0.202	0.084	0.198
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.773	0.043	170	150	1.342	0.056	0.687	0.860
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.731	0.044	170	150	1.295	0.060	0.643	0.820
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.817	0.049	174	155	1.697	0.060	0.718	0.915
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.832	0.049	174	155	1.748	0.059	0.735	0.930
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.116	0.032	174	155	1.311	0.273	0.053	0.180
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.720	0.058	170	150	1.674	0.081	0.604	0.836
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.761	0.053	170	150	1.596	0.069	0.656	0.866
Any problem accessing health care	0.599	0.035	1,360	1,175	2.594	0.058	0.529	0.668
Ever had vaccination card	0.827	0.049	85	73	1.171	0.059	0.730	0.924
Received BCG vaccination	0.814	0.070	85	73	1.643	0.086	0.674	0.955
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.667	0.071	85	73	1.381	0.107	0.524	0.810
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.599	0.078	85	73	1.443	0.130	0.444	0.754
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.729	0.072	85	73	1.472	0.099	0.585	0.873
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.468	0.065	85	73	1.185	0.139	0.338	0.598
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.580	0.075	100	93	1.567	0.130	0.430	0.730
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.425	0.065	100	93	1.356	0.153	0.295	0.555
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.277	0.116	19	18	1.192	0.420	0.044	0.510
Treated with ORS	0.529	0.118	19	18	1.082	0.223	0.293	0.764
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.562	0.096	37	35	1.155	0.171	0.370	0.754
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.503	0.051	129	111	1.161	0.102	0.400	0.605
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.818	0.015	1,360	1,175	1.434	0.018	0.788	0.848
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.109	0.017	459	394	1.162	0.158	0.075	0.144
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.720	0.021	1,209	1,058	1.587	0.028	0.679	0.761
Condom use at last sex	0.095	0.081	41	44	1.693	0.844	0.000	0.257
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.008	0.002	1,360	1,175	1.032	0.312	0.003	0.013
Employed in last 12 months	0.631	0.024	801	700	1.377	0.037	0.584	0.678
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.400	0.040	483	442	1.788	0.100	0.320	0.480
Mobile phone ownership	0.830	0.023	1,360	1,175	2.227	0.027	0.785	0.876
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.360	0.029	1,360	1,175	2.235	0.081	0.302	0.418
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.868	0.014	801	700	1.197	0.016	0.840	0.897
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.094	0.011	1,360	1,175	1.346	0.114	0.072	0.115
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.819	0.020	801	700	1.485	0.025	0.779	0.859
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.103	0.014	969	776	1.426	0.135	0.075	0.131

Table B.16—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.041	0.009	969	776	1.458	0.228	0.022	0.059
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.025	0.007	969	776	1.423	0.283	0.011	0.040
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.054	0.012	761	572	1.475	0.225	0.029	0.078
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.090	0.013	761	572	1.251	0.145	0.064	0.116

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.974	0.009	597	908	1.206	0.010	0.955	0.992
At least basic drinking water service	0.991	0.004	10,371	17,073	2.385	0.004	0.982	1.000
Water available when needed	0.928	0.010	10,371	17,073	1.786	0.011	0.908	0.949
At least basic sanitation service	0.816	0.019	10,371	17,073	2.276	0.024	0.777	0.854
Using open defecation	0.001	0.001	10,371	17,073	1.092	0.608	0.000	0.003
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.967	0.007	9,304	15,621	1.711	0.007	0.952	0.981
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.002	2,635	4,280	1.635	0.511	0.000	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.959	0.007	2,635	4,280	1.839	0.007	0.945	0.973
Literacy	0.999	0.001	2,635	4,280	1.004	0.001	0.997	1.000
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.925	0.010	2,635	4,280	1.919	0.011	0.905	0.945
Current tobacco use	0.046	0.007	2,635	4,280	1.651	0.146	0.033	0.060
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.168	0.139	7,562	12,299	1.938	0.119	0.890	1.445
Currently pregnant	0.021	0.003	2,635	4,280	1.210	0.161	0.014	0.028
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.529	0.109	626	1,034	1.574	0.043	2.312	2.747
Median birth interval	50.092	1.742	385	574	1.132	0.035	46.608	53.576
Want no more children	0.578	0.028	1,264	2,058	1.986	0.048	0.523	0.633
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	0.873	0.111	7,562	12,299	1.806	0.128	0.650	1.096
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.539	0.022	1,264	2,058	1.539	0.040	0.496	0.582
Currently using any modern method	0.384	0.021	1,264	2,058	1.531	0.055	0.342	0.426
Currently using pill	0.157	0.014	1,264	2,058	1.392	0.091	0.129	0.186
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.009	1,264	2,058	1.554	0.196	0.029	0.066
Currently using implants	0.021	0.006	1,264	2,058	1.367	0.261	0.010	0.032
Currently using male condoms	0.031	0.010	1,264	2,058	1.987	0.313	0.012	0.050
Currently using any traditional method	0.155	0.015	1,264	2,058	1.488	0.098	0.125	0.185
Unmet need for spacing	0.054	0.008	1,264	2,058	1.281	0.151	0.038	0.070
Unmet need for limiting	0.061	0.011	1,264	2,058	1.679	0.185	0.039	0.084
Unmet need total	0.115	0.013	1,264	2,058	1.427	0.111	0.090	0.141
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.587	0.027	848	1,347	1.592	0.047	0.532	0.641
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.889	0.024	1,264	2,058	2.694	0.027	0.841	0.937
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.180	0.021	2,635	4,280	2.741	0.114	0.139	0.221
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	5.501	2.085	1,366	2,143	0.955	0.379	1.332	9.670
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.098	0.984	1,375	2,168	0.793	0.469	0.129	4.067
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.599	2.265	1,366	2,143	0.911	0.298	3.068	12.129
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.452	1.433	1,414	2,248	1.069	0.584	0.000	5.319
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.032	3.013	1,366	2,143	1.131	0.300	4.006	16.058
Perinatal mortality rate	14.546	5.726	587	856	1.103	0.394	3.095	25.997
Stillbirth rate	8.315	4.647	587	856	1.177	0.559	0.000	17.610
Early neonatal mortality rate	6.283	3.601	582	849	1.044	0.573	0.000	13.485
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.822	0.039	201	274	1.426	0.047	0.744	0.899
4+ ANC visits	0.848	0.034	201	274	1.323	0.040	0.781	0.915
8+ ANC visits	0.353	0.045	201	274	1.344	0.129	0.262	0.444
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.834	0.043	201	274	1.614	0.051	0.749	0.919
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.816	0.045	201	274	1.621	0.055	0.727	0.905
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.934	0.026	210	291	1.247	0.028	0.882	0.986
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.959	0.018	210	291	1.008	0.019	0.923	0.995
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.223	0.037	210	291	1.181	0.167	0.148	0.297
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.686	0.043	201	274	1.297	0.062	0.601	0.771
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.791	0.042	201	274	1.452	0.053	0.707	0.875
Any problem accessing health care	0.349	0.023	2,635	4,280	2.451	0.065	0.304	0.395
Ever had vaccination card	0.992	0.008	107	153	0.871	0.008	0.977	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.908	0.032	107	153	1.065	0.035	0.844	0.971
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.778	0.044	107	153	1.018	0.056	0.691	0.866
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.667	0.066	107	153	1.356	0.099	0.536	0.799
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.778	0.043	107	153	1.007	0.055	0.692	0.865
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.570	0.069	107	153	1.357	0.122	0.431	0.709
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.642	0.074	99	147	1.467	0.116	0.493	0.791
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.482	0.071	99	147	1.344	0.148	0.340	0.625
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.537	0.136	25	23	0.954	0.253	0.266	0.808
Treated with ORS	0.683	0.115	25	23	0.894	0.168	0.454	0.913
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.277	0.093	38	46	1.256	0.336	0.091	0.464
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.424	0.058	157	220	1.452	0.136	0.308	0.539
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.638	0.022	2,635	4,280	2.343	0.034	0.594	0.682
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.041	0.010	575	839	1.191	0.255	0.020	0.062
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.304	0.018	2,502	4,028	1.929	0.058	0.269	0.340
Condom use at last sex	0.224	0.044	155	255	1.307	0.196	0.136	0.312
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.025	0.003	2,635	4,280	1.078	0.131	0.019	0.032
Employed in last 12 months	0.533	0.020	1,264	2,058	1.435	0.038	0.493	0.573
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.064	0.012	689	1,097	1.257	0.183	0.040	0.087
Mobile phone ownership	0.976	0.005	2,635	4,280	1.524	0.005	0.967	0.985
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.707	0.020	2,635	4,280	2.221	0.028	0.667	0.746
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.837	0.026	1,264	2,058	2.500	0.031	0.785	0.889
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.068	0.011	2,635	4,280	2.227	0.161	0.046	0.090
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.820	0.025	1,264	2,058	2.292	0.030	0.770	0.869
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.084	0.013	1,746	3,026	1.968	0.156	0.058	0.110

Continued…

Table B.17—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.029	0.007	1,746	3,026	1.638	0.229	0.016	0.042
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.008	0.003	1,746	3,026	1.443	0.387	0.002	0.014
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.071	0.011	1,205	1,846	1.534	0.160	0.048	0.094
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.084	0.016	1,205	1,846	1.955	0.187	0.052	0.115

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.989	0.008	529	132	1.631	0.008	0.973	1.000
At least basic drinking water service	0.941	0.018	8,416	2,192	3.067	0.019	0.904	0.977
Water available when needed	0.800	0.020	8,416	2,192	2.010	0.025	0.759	0.840
At least basic sanitation service	0.816	0.024	8,416	2,192	2.587	0.030	0.768	0.865
Using open defecation	0.006	0.002	8,416	2,192	1.419	0.398	0.001	0.011
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.986	0.003	8,243	2,167	1.274	0.003	0.979	0.992
WOMEN								
No education	0.003	0.001	1,668	438	0.916	0.406	0.001	0.006
Secondary education or higher	0.950	0.007	1,668	438	1.283	0.007	0.936	0.964
Literacy	0.993	0.002	1,668	438	1.130	0.002	0.989	0.998
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.807	0.022	1,668	438	2.314	0.028	0.762	0.851
Current tobacco use	0.058	0.009	1,668	438	1.590	0.156	0.040	0.077
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.056	0.156	4,649	1,221	1.467	0.076	1.744	2.367
Currently pregnant	0.022	0.004	1,668	438	1.241	0.202	0.013	0.031
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.179	0.114	400	100	1.298	0.036	2.950	3.407
Median birth interval	54.598	4.269	338	81	1.382	0.078	46.061	63.136
Want no more children	0.553	0.018	926	229	1.079	0.032	0.518	0.589
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.791	0.147	4,649	1,221	1.492	0.082	1.497	2.084
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.562	0.026	926	229	1.601	0.046	0.510	0.614
Currently using any modern method	0.429	0.026	926	229	1.579	0.060	0.377	0.480
Currently using pill	0.168	0.016	926	229	1.301	0.095	0.136	0.200
Currently using injectables	0.041	0.009	926	229	1.341	0.214	0.023	0.058
Currently using implants	0.025	0.007	926	229	1.432	0.295	0.010	0.039
Currently using male condoms	0.016	0.007	926	229	1.700	0.435	0.002	0.030
Currently using any traditional method	0.133	0.019	926	229	1.668	0.140	0.096	0.171
Unmet need for spacing	0.083	0.013	926	229	1.467	0.160	0.057	0.110
Unmet need for limiting	0.069	0.012	926	229	1.437	0.173	0.045	0.093
Unmet need total	0.153	0.019	926	229	1.632	0.127	0.114	0.191
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.600	0.030	649	164	1.562	0.050	0.540	0.659
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.922	0.012	926	229	1.375	0.013	0.897	0.946
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.161	0.022	1,668	438	2.456	0.138	0.116	0.205
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.577	3.685	1,063	267	1.107	0.385	2.207	16.947
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	0.898	0.645	1,060	265	0.676	0.718	0.000	2.187
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.475	3.744	1,063	267	1.097	0.357	2.987	17.963
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.578	1.345	1,081	270	0.862	0.522	0.000	5.268
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.026	4.005	1,063	267	1.033	0.307	5.016	21.035
Perinatal mortality rate	8.223	3.451	491	120	0.821	0.420	1.322	15.124
Stillbirth rate	3.534	1.916	491	120	0.690	0.542	0.000	7.366
Early neonatal mortality rate	4.685	2.839	489	120	0.895	0.606	0.000	10.363
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.891	0.029	190	50	1.288	0.033	0.833	0.950
4+ ANC visits	0.786	0.041	190	50	1.378	0.052	0.704	0.869
8+ ANC visits	0.294	0.049	190	50	1.481	0.167	0.196	0.393
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.932	0.024	190	50	1.287	0.025	0.885	0.979
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.641	0.052	190	50	1.490	0.081	0.536	0.745
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.929	0.031	196	52	1.735	0.034	0.866	0.992
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.985	0.008	196	52	0.962	0.008	0.968	1.000
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.306	0.052	196	52	1.561	0.171	0.201	0.410
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.849	0.037	190	50	1.416	0.044	0.775	0.923
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.857	0.034	190	50	1.321	0.039	0.790	0.925
Any problem accessing health care	0.481	0.025	1,668	438	2.070	0.053	0.430	0.532
Ever had vaccination card	0.976	0.016	93	24	0.988	0.016	0.945	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.970	0.021	93	24	1.220	0.022	0.927	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.026	93	24	1.061	0.027	0.889	0.992
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.799	0.100	93	24	2.416	0.125	0.599	0.999
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.925	0.052	93	24	1.913	0.056	0.822	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.657	0.098	93	24	2.000	0.149	0.461	0.852
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.767	0.054	94	23	1.209	0.071	0.658	0.875
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.593	0.070	94	23	1.322	0.118	0.454	0.733
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.282	0.073	30	5	0.756	0.260	0.135	0.429
Treated with ORS	0.289	0.099	30	5	1.015	0.343	0.091	0.487
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.610	0.083	55	17	1.237	0.135	0.445	0.775
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.583	0.064	132	32	1.486	0.110	0.454	0.711
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.771	0.021	1,668	438	2.038	0.027	0.729	0.813
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.082	0.014	482	119	1.090	0.171	0.054	0.110
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.572	0.023	1,484	408	1.797	0.040	0.525	0.618
Condom use at last sex	0.170	0.070	50	16	1.289	0.409	0.031	0.310
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.017	0.006	1,668	438	1.923	0.358	0.005	0.029
Employed in last 12 months	0.678	0.027	926	229	1.745	0.040	0.624	0.732
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.191	0.026	664	155	1.686	0.135	0.140	0.243
Mobile phone ownership	0.965	0.006	1,668	438	1.350	0.006	0.953	0.977
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.566	0.023	1,668	438	1.899	0.041	0.520	0.613
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.919	0.014	926	229	1.601	0.016	0.891	0.948
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.130	0.011	1,668	438	1.297	0.082	0.109	0.151
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.814	0.020	926	229	1.557	0.025	0.774	0.854
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.083	0.010	1,166	304	1.181	0.115	0.064	0.102

Continued…

Table B.18—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.044	0.008	1,166	304	1.402	0.191	0.027	0.061
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.021	0.006	1,166	304	1.533	0.310	0.008	0.033
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.065	0.009	872	215	1.028	0.132	0.048	0.083
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.123	0.016	872	215	1.475	0.134	0.090	0.156

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.773	0.042	1,004	568	2.599	0.054	0.690	0.856
At least basic drinking water service	0.802	0.048	9,525	5,450	4.842	0.060	0.706	0.898
Water available when needed	0.823	0.040	9,525	5,450	4.049	0.049	0.743	0.903
At least basic sanitation service	0.553	0.068	9,525	5,450	5.400	0.123	0.417	0.690
Using open defecation	0.178	0.037	9,525	5,450	3.853	0.208	0.104	0.252
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.808	0.053	9,455	5,405	5.297	0.066	0.702	0.915
WOMEN								
No education	0.059	0.011	2,165	1,156	2.204	0.189	0.037	0.081
Secondary education or higher	0.700	0.027	2,165	1,156	2.690	0.038	0.647	0.753
Literacy	0.920	0.017	2,165	1,156	2.880	0.018	0.886	0.953
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.521	0.032	2,165	1,156	3.008	0.062	0.457	0.586
Current tobacco use	0.028	0.007	2,165	1,156	2.022	0.255	0.014	0.043
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.090	0.354	6,096	3,275	2.016	0.115	2.382	3.798
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.009	2,165	1,156	2.027	0.208	0.024	0.059
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.854	0.163	471	259	1.417	0.042	3.527	4.180
Median birth interval	32.016	1.188	761	422	1.440	0.037	29.640	34.391
Want no more children	0.226	0.024	1,261	700	2.067	0.108	0.177	0.275
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.657	0.313	6,096	3,275	1.969	0.118	2.032	3.283
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.352	0.061	1,261	700	4.529	0.175	0.229	0.474
Currently using any modern method	0.205	0.015	1,261	700	1.319	0.073	0.175	0.235
Currently using pill	0.060	0.008	1,261	700	1.155	0.129	0.045	0.075
Currently using injectables	0.054	0.010	1,261	700	1.491	0.176	0.035	0.073
Currently using implants	0.031	0.010	1,261	700	2.077	0.325	0.011	0.052
Currently using male condoms	0.005	0.002	1,261	700	1.131	0.447	0.001	0.010
Currently using any traditional method	0.147	0.054	1,261	700	5.327	0.366	0.039	0.254
Unmet need for spacing	0.156	0.032	1,261	700	3.111	0.205	0.092	0.220
Unmet need for limiting	0.040	0.010	1,261	700	1.730	0.239	0.021	0.059
Unmet need total	0.196	0.040	1,261	700	3.519	0.202	0.117	0.275
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.374	0.023	651	383	1.253	0.062	0.328	0.420
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.894	0.027	1,261	700	3.144	0.031	0.839	0.948
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.413	0.041	2,165	1,156	3.869	0.100	0.331	0.495
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.159	3.058	2,155	1,228	1.552	0.375	2.042	14.275
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	11.973	4.067	2,166	1,233	1.707	0.340	3.839	20.108
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.132	6.154	2,156	1,229	1.857	0.306	7.823	32.440
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.931	2.909	2,228	1,277	1.393	0.367	2.113	13.750
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.903	8.049	2,160	1,231	1.884	0.288	11.806	44.001
Perinatal mortality rate	17.146	6.480	972	525	1.368	0.378	4.186	30.106
Stillbirth rate	6.876	4.428	972	525	1.253	0.644	0.000	15.732
Early neonatal mortality rate	10.342	4.193	967	521	1.297	0.405	1.956	18.727
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.475	0.065	326	178	2.345	0.138	0.344	0.606
4+ ANC visits	0.279	0.044	326	178	1.746	0.156	0.192	0.367
8+ ANC visits	0.063	0.016	326	178	1.163	0.249	0.032	0.094
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.632	0.045	326	178	1.693	0.072	0.541	0.723
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.532	0.043	326	178	1.543	0.080	0.446	0.617
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.391	0.043	345	188	1.594	0.110	0.305	0.477
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.424	0.048	345	188	1.737	0.113	0.328	0.520
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.049	0.016	345	188	1.319	0.328	0.017	0.082
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.445	0.045	326	178	1.630	0.101	0.355	0.535
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.501	0.049	326	178	1.745	0.097	0.404	0.598
Any problem accessing health care	0.692	0.063	2,165	1,156	6.320	0.091	0.565	0.818
Ever had vaccination card	0.428	0.051	180	98	1.376	0.120	0.326	0.531
Received BCG vaccination	0.382	0.051	180	98	1.412	0.134	0.280	0.485
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.202	0.033	180	98	1.113	0.165	0.135	0.268
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.208	0.035	180	98	1.169	0.171	0.137	0.278
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.219	0.034	180	98	1.096	0.155	0.151	0.287
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.149	0.031	180	98	1.168	0.208	0.087	0.211
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.260	0.056	195	104	1.729	0.215	0.148	0.372
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.143	0.038	195	104	1.517	0.267	0.067	0.219
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.286	0.115	18	9	1.045	0.402	0.056	0.515
Treated with ORS	0.488	0.122	18	9	1.002	0.249	0.244	0.731
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.240	0.068	79	43	1.406	0.285	0.103	0.376
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.295	0.052	235	130	1.739	0.176	0.191	0.400
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.507	0.030	2,165	1,156	2.764	0.059	0.447	0.566
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.056	0.013	940	508	1.534	0.227	0.031	0.081
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.754	0.066	1,209	680	5.234	0.087	0.623	0.885
Condom use at last sex	0.000	0.000	2	1	na	na	0.000	0.000
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.000	0.000	2,165	1,156	na	na	0.000	0.000
Employed in last 12 months	0.308	0.043	1,261	700	3.286	0.139	0.223	0.394
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.074	0.023	390	216	1.706	0.308	0.028	0.119
Mobile phone ownership	0.844	0.033	2,165	1,156	4.160	0.039	0.779	0.909
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.141	0.025	2,165	1,156	3.286	0.175	0.092	0.190
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.830	0.041	1,261	700	3.862	0.050	0.747	0.912
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.074	0.019	2,165	1,156	3.312	0.253	0.036	0.111
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.565	0.094	1,261	700	6.646	0.167	0.376	0.754
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.026	0.010	1,490	813	2.401	0.385	0.006	0.045

Continued…

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.006	0.003	1,490	813	1.430	0.490	0.000	0.011
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.002	0.002	1,490	813	1.896	1.020	0.000	0.007
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.017	0.006	1,071	530	1.651	0.387	0.004	0.030
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.037	0.012	1,071	530	2.089	0.325	0.013	0.062

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Caraga sample, Philippines NDHS 2022

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.947	0.010	534	235	1.047	0.011	0.926	0.968
At least basic drinking water service	0.971	0.013	7,137	3,066	2.868	0.014	0.944	0.998
Water available when needed	0.907	0.014	7,137	3,066	1.709	0.015	0.879	0.935
At least basic sanitation service	0.890	0.016	7,137	3,066	1.919	0.018	0.858	0.922
Using open defecation	0.009	0.004	7,137	3,066	1.432	0.394	0.002	0.016
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.975	0.005	7,129	3,063	1.201	0.005	0.965	0.986
WOMEN								
No education	0.003	0.002	1,512	636	1.194	0.540	0.000	0.007
Secondary education or higher	0.903	0.010	1,512	636	1.363	0.012	0.882	0.924
Literacy	0.990	0.003	1,512	636	1.151	0.003	0.984	0.996
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.715	0.024	1,512	636	2.085	0.034	0.667	0.764
Current tobacco use	0.046	0.010	1,512	636	1.784	0.210	0.027	0.065
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.334	0.135	4,216	1,780	1.108	0.058	2.065	2.603
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.005	1,512	636	1.103	0.156	0.022	0.042
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.462	0.159	348	146	1.306	0.046	3.145	3.779
Median birth interval	42.104	2.551	344	151	1.189	0.061	37.002	47.206
Want no more children	0.537	0.021	869	372	1.230	0.039	0.496	0.579
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.689	0.116	4,216	1,780	1.141	0.069	1.456	1.921
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.578	0.023	869	372	1.379	0.040	0.532	0.625
Currently using any modern method	0.478	0.023	869	372	1.383	0.049	0.432	0.525
Currently using pill	0.229	0.020	869	372	1.397	0.087	0.190	0.269
Currently using injectables	0.042	0.008	869	372	1.161	0.188	0.026	0.058
Currently using implants	0.058	0.013	869	372	1.676	0.231	0.031	0.084
Currently using male condoms	0.024	0.007	869	372	1.368	0.297	0.010	0.038
Currently using any traditional method	0.100	0.014	869	372	1.329	0.136	0.073	0.127
Unmet need for spacing	0.056	0.009	869	372	1.202	0.168	0.037	0.075
Unmet need for limiting	0.079	0.010	869	372	1.139	0.132	0.058	0.100
Unmet need total	0.135	0.015	869	372	1.257	0.108	0.106	0.164
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.671	0.023	632	265	1.239	0.035	0.624	0.718
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.894	0.014	869	372	1.357	0.016	0.866	0.923
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.160	0.020	1,512	636	2.095	0.123	0.121	0.200
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.395	2.667	1,114	477	1.016	0.361	2.060	12.730
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	1.051	0.753	1,109	476	0.914	0.717	0.000	2.558
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.446	2.812	1,115	478	1.044	0.333	2.823	14.070
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	6.099	2.255	1,137	491	1.026	0.370	1.589	10.608
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.493	3.396	1,117	479	1.002	0.234	7.702	21.285
Perinatal mortality rate	35.365	9.458	498	218	1.088	0.267	16.448	54.282
Stillbirth rate	28.050	8.473	498	218	1.072	0.302	11.104	44.996
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.526	5.039	486	212	1.306	0.669	0.000	17.603
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.921	0.025	177	76	1.208	0.027	0.872	0.970
4+ ANC visits	0.918	0.020	177	76	0.962	0.022	0.878	0.958
8+ ANC visits	0.275	0.040	177	76	1.197	0.147	0.194	0.355
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.887	0.030	177	76	1.268	0.034	0.826	0.948
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.738	0.048	177	76	1.459	0.066	0.641	0.835
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.906	0.026	180	77	1.190	0.029	0.854	0.958
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.920	0.025	180	77	1.204	0.027	0.871	0.969
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.117	0.029	180	77	1.152	0.243	0.060	0.175
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.848	0.032	177	76	1.186	0.038	0.784	0.912
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.885	0.032	177	76	1.339	0.036	0.821	0.950
Any problem accessing health care	0.552	0.044	1,512	636	3.411	0.079	0.464	0.639
Ever had vaccination card	0.936	0.027	91	39	1.038	0.029	0.882	0.989
Received BCG vaccination	0.851	0.045	91	39	1.218	0.053	0.760	0.941
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.728	0.057	91	39	1.222	0.078	0.615	0.842
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.641	0.066	91	39	1.321	0.104	0.508	0.773
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.826	0.052	91	39	1.302	0.062	0.723	0.930
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.496	0.068	91	39	1.300	0.137	0.360	0.632
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.625	0.066	103	43	1.367	0.106	0.493	0.757
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.460	0.063	103	43	1.265	0.137	0.334	0.585
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.387	0.124	25	12	1.334	0.321	0.138	0.636
Treated with ORS	0.287	0.105	25	12	1.223	0.365	0.077	0.497
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.408	0.087	46	19	1.177	0.212	0.234	0.581
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.557	0.055	129	57	1.250	0.099	0.447	0.667
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.766	0.016	1,512	636	1.481	0.021	0.733	0.798
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.112	0.017	481	209	1.194	0.152	0.078	0.146
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.671	0.026	1,415	599	2.046	0.038	0.620	0.723
Condom use at last sex	0.074	0.034	73	32	1.088	0.455	0.007	0.141
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.019	0.004	1,512	636	1.234	0.226	0.011	0.028
Employed in last 12 months	0.624	0.020	869	372	1.188	0.031	0.585	0.663
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.265	0.024	522	232	1.217	0.089	0.218	0.312
Mobile phone ownership	0.860	0.014	1,512	636	1.518	0.016	0.833	0.888
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.500	0.021	1,512	636	1.598	0.041	0.459	0.541
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.822	0.020	869	372	1.522	0.024	0.782	0.861
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.106	0.011	1,512	636	1.373	0.103	0.084	0.128
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.791	0.020	869	372	1.464	0.026	0.751	0.832
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.158	0.015	1,042	438	1.367	0.098	0.127	0.189

Continued…

Table B.20—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.053	0.009	1,042	438	1.257	0.165	0.035	0.070
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.011	0.004	1,042	438	1.258	0.365	0.003	0.020
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.079	0.014	772	299	1.414	0.174	0.052	0.107
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.145	0.017	772	299	1.349	0.118	0.111	0.179

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Births registered with civil authority	0.918	0.016	479	252	1.159	0.017	0.887	0.949
At least basic drinking water service	0.958	0.009	6,435	3,345	1.588	0.010	0.940	0.977
Water available when needed	0.920	0.016	6,435	3,345	2.036	0.017	0.888	0.951
At least basic sanitation service	0.793	0.017	6,435	3,345	1.491	0.021	0.759	0.827
Using open defecation	0.060	0.011	6,435	3,345	1.611	0.181	0.038	0.082
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.954	0.016	6,411	3,336	2.527	0.017	0.921	0.986
WOMEN								
No education	0.015	0.007	1,405	715	2.191	0.475	0.001	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.873	0.019	1,405	715	2.163	0.022	0.835	0.912
Literacy	0.961	0.012	1,405	715	2.259	0.012	0.937	0.984
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.750	0.024	1,405	715	2.046	0.032	0.703	0.798
Current tobacco use	0.040	0.007	1,405	715	1.321	0.172	0.027	0.054
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.433	0.193	3,932	2,005	1.437	0.079	2.048	2.819
Currently pregnant	0.024	0.005	1,405	715	1.120	0.192	0.015	0.033
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.838	0.201	331	170	1.384	0.052	3.437	4.240
Median birth interval	47.878	1.649	310	160	1.155	0.034	44.580	51.176
Want no more children	0.619	0.021	784	402	1.187	0.033	0.578	0.660
Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.744	0.148	3,932	2,005	1.309	0.085	1.449	2.040
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.596	0.019	784	402	1.075	0.032	0.558	0.634
Currently using any modern method	0.451	0.023	784	402	1.273	0.050	0.406	0.497
Currently using pill	0.228	0.021	784	402	1.382	0.091	0.186	0.269
Currently using injectables	0.084	0.011	784	402	1.134	0.134	0.061	0.106
Currently using implants	0.049	0.017	784	402	2.162	0.342	0.015	0.082
Currently using male condoms	0.019	0.005	784	402	0.994	0.257	0.009	0.028
Currently using any traditional method	0.145	0.016	784	402	1.234	0.107	0.114	0.176
Unmet need for spacing	0.063	0.011	784	402	1.319	0.182	0.040	0.086
Unmet need for limiting	0.071	0.011	784	402	1.147	0.149	0.050	0.092
Unmet need total	0.134	0.013	784	402	1.092	0.099	0.107	0.160
Demand satisfied by modern methods	0.619	0.028	569	293	1.377	0.045	0.563	0.675
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.921	0.013	784	402	1.295	0.014	0.896	0.946
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.142	0.016	1,405	715	1.731	0.114	0.110	0.174
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.725	3.980	928	471	1.003	0.270	6.765	22.684
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.024	1.777	934	475	0.940	0.442	0.469	7.578
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.748	4.134	929	472	1.008	0.221	10.480	27.016
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.016	3.431	949	478	1.220	0.428	1.154	14.877
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.613	5.594	930	472	1.078	0.210	15.425	37.802
Perinatal mortality rate	22.952	7.806	458	233	1.123	0.340	7.339	38.564
Stillbirth rate	6.819	3.451	458	233	0.899	0.506	0.000	13.722
Early neonatal mortality rate	16.165	6.412	455	232	1.096	0.397	3.340	28.989
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.894	0.026	177	88	1.137	0.029	0.842	0.947
4+ ANC visits	0.759	0.045	177	88	1.380	0.059	0.669	0.848
8+ ANC visits	0.231	0.036	177	88	1.133	0.156	0.159	0.303
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.747	0.040	177	88	1.219	0.054	0.667	0.827
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.826	0.036	177	88	1.242	0.043	0.755	0.897
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.770	0.051	183	91	1.535	0.066	0.667	0.872
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.797	0.046	183	91	1.441	0.058	0.705	0.890
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.128	0.026	183	91	0.998	0.202	0.076	0.179
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.758	0.033	177	88	1.014	0.043	0.692	0.823
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.802	0.034	177	88	1.134	0.043	0.734	0.870
Any problem accessing health care	0.567	0.021	1,405	715	1.591	0.037	0.524	0.609
Ever had vaccination card	0.942	0.044	84	41	1.688	0.047	0.854	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.885	0.048	84	41	1.356	0.054	0.789	0.981
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.053	84	41	1.255	0.065	0.716	0.929
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.602	0.064	84	41	1.179	0.106	0.474	0.730
Received MMR vaccination (1 dose) (12–23 months)	0.814	0.057	84	41	1.332	0.071	0.699	0.929
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.432	0.068	84	41	1.242	0.158	0.295	0.568
Received MMR vaccination (2 doses) (24–35 months)	0.751	0.051	86	46	1.136	0.069	0.648	0.854
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.425	0.063	86	46	1.213	0.148	0.299	0.550
Sought treatment for diarrhea	0.316	0.076	47	26	1.080	0.240	0.164	0.467
Treated with ORS	0.419	0.082	47	26	1.070	0.195	0.256	0.583
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.433	0.065	49	24	0.916	0.151	0.302	0.564
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.513	0.056	120	60	1.215	0.109	0.401	0.624
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.688	0.021	1,405	715	1.701	0.031	0.646	0.730
Child had fever in last 2 weeks	0.208	0.029	442	226	1.380	0.138	0.151	0.266
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.632	0.017	1,320	670	1.292	0.027	0.598	0.667
Condom use at last sex	0.149	0.061	44	22	1.124	0.411	0.027	0.272
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.015	0.004	1,405	715	1.127	0.242	0.008	0.023
Employed in last 12 months	0.653	0.018	784	402	1.060	0.028	0.617	0.689
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.184	0.034	502	263	1.931	0.182	0.117	0.251
Mobile phone ownership	0.856	0.018	1,405	715	1.906	0.021	0.820	0.891
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.538	0.021	1,405	715	1.608	0.040	0.495	0.580
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.856	0.014	784	402	1.142	0.017	0.827	0.885
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.109	0.013	1,405	715	1.613	0.123	0.082	0.136
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.871	0.015	784	402	1.267	0.017	0.841	0.902
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.140	0.014	977	495	1.258	0.100	0.112	0.168

Continued…

Table B.21—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
	WOMEN							
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.055	0.010	977	495	1.314	0.174	0.036	0.074
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.020	0.005	977	495	1.185	0.269	0.009	0.030
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.094	0.013	730	354	1.246	0.143	0.067	0.121
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months	0.181	0.020	730	354	1.414	0.112	0.140	0.221

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Age	Female Number	Female Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Age	Female Number	Female Percent	Male Number	Male Percent
0	765	1.3	737	1.2	42	806	1.3	840	1.3
1	775	1.3	775	1.2	43	648	1.1	667	1.1
2	812	1.3	929	1.5	44	630	1.0	665	1.1
3	924	1.5	942	1.5	45	649	1.1	744	1.2
4	904	1.5	1,080	1.7	46	678	1.1	739	1.2
5	930	1.5	1,005	1.6	47	679	1.1	722	1.2
6	1,087	1.8	1,234	2.0	48	659	1.1	687	1.1
7	1,197	2.0	1,306	2.1	49	636	1.0	685	1.1
8	1,298	2.1	1,298	2.1	50	789	1.3	670	1.1
9	1,319	2.2	1,408	2.2	51	678	1.1	702	1.1
10	1,250	2.1	1,461	2.3	52	734	1.2	687	1.1
11	1,352	2.2	1,433	2.3	53	696	1.1	634	1.0
12	1,306	2.2	1,430	2.3	54	668	1.1	597	1.0
13	1,341	2.2	1,482	2.4	55	584	1.0	557	0.9
14	1,413	2.3	1,496	2.4	56	573	0.9	517	0.8
15	1,161	1.9	1,341	2.1	57	574	0.9	582	0.9
16	1,232	2.0	1,428	2.3	58	692	1.1	537	0.9
17	1,169	1.9	1,402	2.2	59	566	0.9	528	0.8
18	1,170	1.9	1,294	2.1	60	603	1.0	471	0.8
19	1,096	1.8	1,246	2.0	61	536	0.9	406	0.6
20	1,096	1.8	1,104	1.8	62	548	0.9	567	0.9
21	999	1.6	1,265	2.0	63	478	0.8	465	0.7
22	1,054	1.7	1,156	1.8	64	487	0.8	410	0.7
23	815	1.3	1,020	1.6	65	494	0.8	473	0.8
24	958	1.6	1,057	1.7	66	452	0.7	346	0.6
25	807	1.3	963	1.5	67	405	0.7	365	0.6
26	898	1.5	980	1.6	68	343	0.6	299	0.5
27	785	1.3	908	1.5	69	411	0.7	293	0.5
28	801	1.3	877	1.4	70	326	0.5	205	0.3
29	805	1.3	862	1.4	71	303	0.5	219	0.3
30	746	1.2	865	1.4	72	334	0.5	278	0.4
31	797	1.3	878	1.4	73	270	0.4	187	0.3
32	762	1.3	931	1.5	74	247	0.4	168	0.3
33	784	1.3	780	1.2	75	260	0.4	176	0.3
34	806	1.3	811	1.3	76	167	0.3	102	0.2
35	698	1.2	848	1.4	77	122	0.2	80	0.1
36	769	1.3	758	1.2	78	177	0.3	78	0.1
37	672	1.1	778	1.2	79	173	0.3	100	0.2
38	723	1.2	820	1.3	80+	1,144	1.9	426	0.7
39	709	1.2	772	1.2	Don't know	7	0.0	12	0.0
40	747	1.2	789	1.3					
41	717	1.2	765	1.2	Total	60,676	100.0	62,600	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population
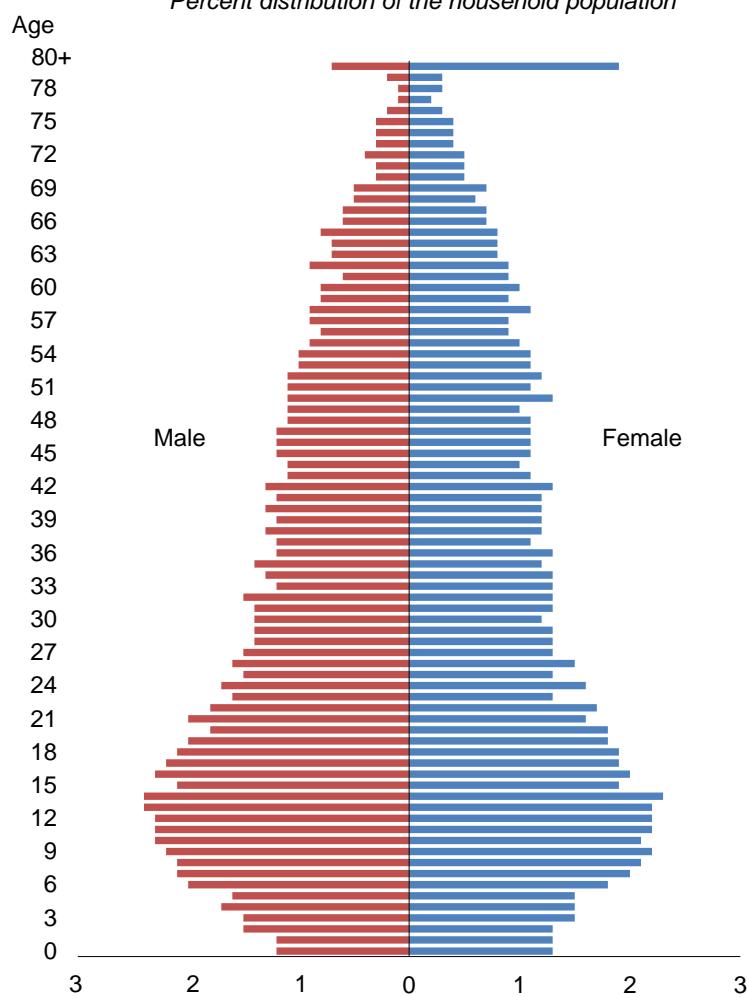
Table C.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

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 2022

Age group	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	6,662	na	na	na
15–19	5,829	5,739	20.1	98.5
20–24	4,923	4,811	16.8	97.7
25–29	4,096	4,001	14.0	97.7
30–34	3,895	3,807	13.3	97.8
35–39	3,570	3,505	12.3	98.2
40–44	3,549	3,493	12.2	98.4
45–49	3,300	3,244	11.3	98.3
50–54	3,566	na	na	na
15–49	29,162	28,601	100.0	98.1
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	114	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	108	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at age 14/15

Number of women age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to region (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Region	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
National Capital Region	277	297	325	260	311	314	306	2,091	80.0
Cordillera Admin. Region	40	52	52	37	48	51	49	329	70.5
I - Ilocos	167	162	169	145	159	112	127	1,041	86.1
II - Cagayan Valley	76	93	92	89	103	85	79	617	97.4
III - Central Luzon	293	365	286	264	309	328	295	2,139	92.3
IVA - CALABARZON	419	396	462	372	342	333	318	2,643	80.6
MIMAROPA	86	74	87	74	90	85	86	583	85.1
V - Bicol	167	193	210	192	179	159	181	1,282	91.4
VI - Western Visayas	192	194	184	176	185	174	190	1,295	95.7
VII - Central Visayas	187	170	224	187	212	203	187	1,372	83.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	105	116	113	111	101	128	98	773	98.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	118	101	108	107	112	100	96	742	99.1
X - Northern Mindanao	130	125	129	99	105	111	108	807	76.9
XI - Davao	160	152	162	142	155	155	143	1,069	87.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	141	142	138	116	121	108	103	870	84.1
XIII - Caraga	71	77	67	71	67	68	72	494	105.2
BARMM	144	157	165	114	123	124	120	946	69.1
Total	2,776	2,867	2,973	2,557	2,721	2,638	2,559	19,092	86.0

Table C.4 Age displacement at age 49/50

Number of women age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to region (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

| Region | Age | | | | | | | Total age 47–53 | Age ratio (age 50/age 49) |
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
National Capital Region	203	221	167	242	198	209	199	1,439	144.7
Cordillera Admin. Region	19	20	26	24	34	29	22	175	92.6
I - Ilocos	84	72	123	48	90	124	72	614	39.3
II - Cagayan Valley	60	41	45	44	36	51	37	315	98.9
III - Central Luzon	171	129	149	188	138	178	163	1,116	125.9
IVA - CALABARZON	245	216	188	250	245	222	221	1,587	132.8
MIMAROPA	41	38	37	40	29	40	36	261	106.3
V - Bicol	68	74	78	66	87	83	61	517	84.7
VI - Western Visayas	105	129	120	114	123	115	118	823	94.4
VII - Central Visayas	101	97	104	104	113	97	92	709	100.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	59	65	50	46	50	46	51	367	93.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	57	31	48	40	37	54	48	315	83.7
X - Northern Mindanao	55	51	58	52	50	47	51	363	89.2
XI - Davao	82	89	65	85	82	78	64	545	130.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	63	80	67	78	64	55	86	493	116.8
XIII - Caraga	35	35	33	35	33	35	27	234	107.2
BARMM	43	41	49	93	44	51	46	367	192.1
Total	1,492	1,429	1,406	1,549	1,456	1,513	1,394	10,239	110.2

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Years preceding survey	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]			Ratio of years preceding survey[2]				
	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscar-riages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscar-riages/ abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscar-riages/ abortions	Total
0	1,431	28	19	225	1,704	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.8	94.9	178.6	96.1	na	na	na	na	na
1	1,442	41	21	178	1,682	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	99.6	99.2	82.3	98.7	96.8	129.6	123.3	89.8	96.9
2	1,548	36	15	172	1,770	100.0	100.0	97.9	96.8	99.7	110.4	157.7	111.3	100.2	85.8	68.3	103.5	99.8
3	1,649	41	22	153	1,865	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.4	99.4	104.4	123.7	104.9	102.3	110.1	141.4	94.0	102.0
4	1,677	40	16	154	1,887	100.0	100.0	88.7	85.1	98.7	115.4	239.8	117.2	102.1	101.8	88.6	96.6	101.5
5	1,637	37	15	166	1,854	99.8	99.3	88.5	83.7	98.3	110.5	132.8	110.9	92.5	99.2	92.8	117.6	94.4
6	1,863	34	15	129	2,041	99.8	96.2	55.6	86.0	98.6	108.9	117.1	109.0	102.9	90.5	114.8	83.9	101.3
7	1,986	39	12	140	2,177	99.9	98.7	79.7	79.5	98.4	106.1	72.0	105.3	101.2	94.3	58.0	107.7	101.1
8	2,060	48	27	132	2,267	99.8	100.0	100.0	74.8	98.4	106.9	213.8	108.5	103.0	122.8	229.0	108.2	104.3
9	2,016	40	11	103	2,170	99.3	95.1	100.0	65.7	97.6	102.7	112.1	102.9	99.4	80.8	64.9	84.4	97.8
0–4	7,746	187	93	883	8,909	100.0	100.0	97.7	94.5	99.4	105.0	142.5	105.7	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	9,562	198	81	670	10,510	99.7	98.0	86.3	78.8	98.2	106.8	124.1	107.1	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	9,619	278	106	626	10,629	99.8	97.5	95.8	70.2	98.0	112.7	144.1	113.5	na	na	na	na	na
15–19	7,441	258	56	434	8,189	99.7	93.2	87.3	63.6	97.5	109.5	139.1	110.4	na	na	na	na	na
20+	7,336	370	74	392	8,172	99.5	89.9	81.2	61.5	97.1	109.3	178.2	111.9	na	na	na	na	na
All	41,704	1,290	410	3,004	46,408	99.8	94.9	90.6	77.2	98.1	108.7	148.2	109.7	na	na	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] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})] \times 100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth	Live births or stillbirths in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		0.21	27,869
Missing month but year reported		0.27	27,869
Date of live birth or stillbirth	Live births or stillbirths in the 5 years preceding the survey		
Missing day only		0.15	8,025
Missing month but year reported		0.04	8,025
Date of birth of women	Women age 15–49		
Missing month but year reported		0.03	27,821
Missing year		0.04	27,821
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0–59 months	0.37	7,711

Table C.7 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed				
	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	88.6	6.3	1.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	16,265
Rural	80.8	16.6	1.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	14,107
Region							
National Capital Region	87.3	1.8	2.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	4,334
Cordillera Admin. Region	90.7	7.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	571
I - Ilocos	73.5	19.0	7.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,646
II - Cagayan Valley	77.9	21.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,024
III - Central Luzon	90.7	6.5	0.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	3,248
IVA - CALABARZON	89.7	8.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	4,394
MIMAROPA	81.2	17.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	833
V - Bicol	77.2	22.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,553
VI - Western Visayas	85.1	10.3	0.9	3.3	0.4	100.0	2,193
VII - Central Visayas	89.5	8.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,291
VIII - Eastern Visayas	87.7	11.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,149
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	68.7	28.4	1.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	990
X - Northern Mindanao	88.4	7.0	1.7	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,182
XI - Davao	89.5	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,842
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	73.6	21.8	3.1	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,368
XIII - Caraga	94.0	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	687
BARMM	73.8	18.9	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,066
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	65.5	30.0	3.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	6,151
Second	80.7	16.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	6,022
Middle	90.4	6.3	1.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	6,209
Fourth	93.7	2.0	1.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	6,098
Highest	95.0	0.4	0.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	5,892
Total	85.0	11.1	1.6	2.1	0.2	100.0	30,372

Table C.8 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade						Secondary school grade						More than secondary	Total	Number of persons age 4–24
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6			
4	47.9	51.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,879
5	19.9	61.1	18.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,170
6	8.0	23.2	55.6	12.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,485
7	4.1	4.1	27.3	47.8	16.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,504
8	3.1	1.3	5.0	27.4	50.3	12.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,712
9	3.2	0.3	1.3	7.0	28.5	49.4	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,809
10	3.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	7.0	26.5	41.9	18.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,765
11	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.6	5.7	23.3	44.8	18.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,775
12	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.5	6.1	23.0	42.1	19.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,794
13	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.8	6.2	21.5	44.6	19.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,839
14	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.6	6.3	25.9	41.2	15.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,766
15	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.9	7.2	23.2	45.4	11.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,606
16	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.0	7.9	30.1	35.9	10.8	0.1	100.0	2,625
17	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	4.5	9.3	26.3	37.2	6.4	100.0	2,570
18	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.5	4.6	10.3	26.8	28.8	100.0	2,411
19	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.5	4.6	13.4	43.3	100.0	2,354
20	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	3.4	6.2	47.8	100.0	2,334
21	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.7	2.4	46.3	100.0	2,298
22	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	26.7	100.0	2,097
23	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	11.3	100.0	1,941
24[a]	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	7.3	100.0	691

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.
[a] Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.
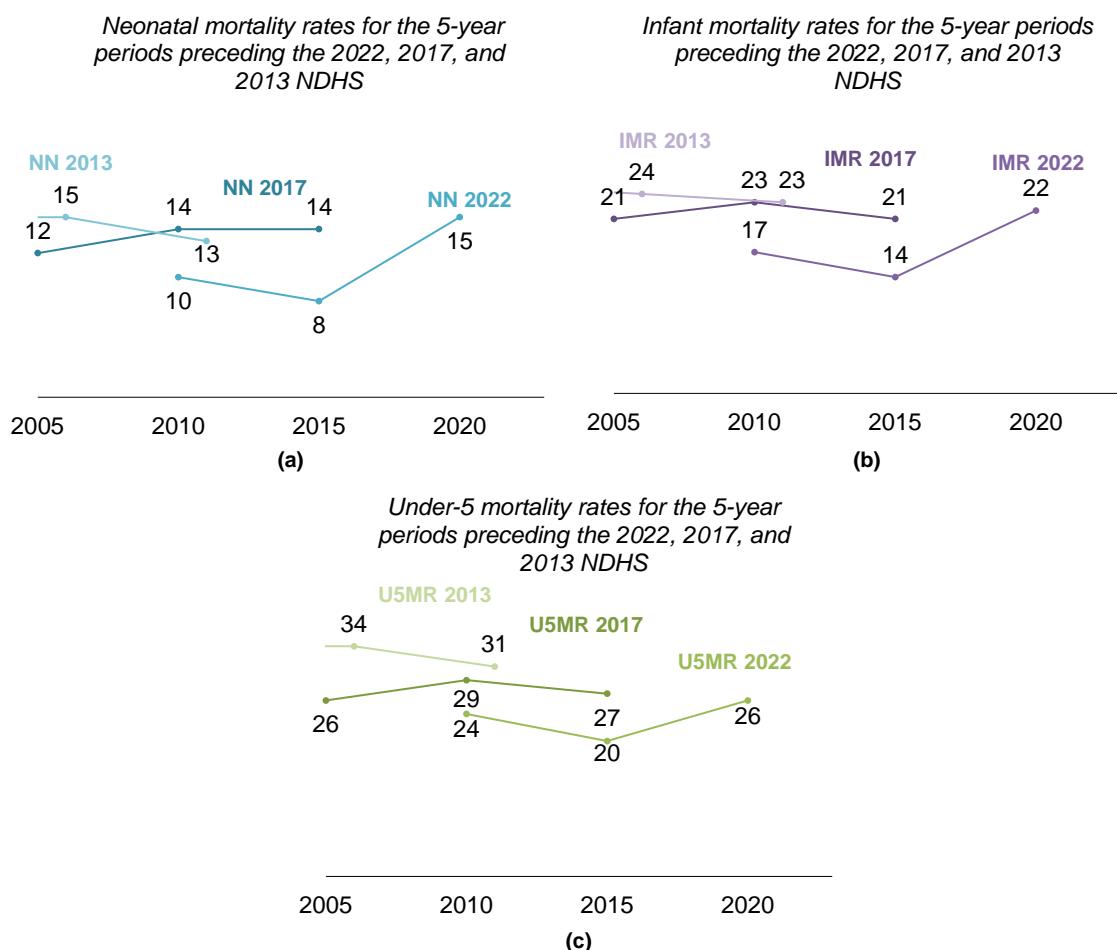
Table C.9 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Philippines NDHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photographed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	78.7	70.7	64.8	4.4	1.5	1,431	91.7	1,011
12–23	76.6	66.5	63.4	2.1	1.1	1,442	95.3	959
24–35	68.7	57.7	54.3	3.0	0.4	1,548	94.0	893
Residence								
Urban	74.1	63.7	58.1	4.1	1.5	2,238	91.2	1,425
Rural	74.9	65.9	63.3	2.1	0.5	2,182	96.0	1,438
Region								
National Capital Region	77.1	63.5	50.3	12.3	0.9	432	79.2	274
Cordillera Admin. Region	71.8	59.7	59.2	0.5	0.0	74	99.2	44
I - Ilocos	74.7	64.6	59.9	2.3	2.4	227	92.7	147
II - Cagayan Valley	82.4	69.8	68.9	0.7	0.2	149	98.7	104
III - Central Luzon	73.1	67.7	65.1	1.1	1.5	464	96.2	314
IVA - CALABARZON	78.3	68.2	56.3	9.2	2.6	634	82.6	432
MIMAROPA	86.9	77.7	76.4	0.8	0.5	136	98.3	105
V - Bicol	84.3	71.9	71.9	0.0	0.0	222	100.0	159
VI - Western Visayas	94.7	80.2	78.9	1.1	0.2	313	98.4	251
VII - Central Visayas	75.3	64.2	63.7	0.0	0.5	324	99.3	208
VIII - Eastern Visayas	78.5	74.2	72.9	0.4	0.9	174	98.3	129
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	73.2	67.4	67.3	0.1	0.0	206	99.9	139
X - Northern Mindanao	72.6	70.5	68.3	1.5	0.7	184	96.9	130
XI - Davao	72.1	60.7	60.6	0.1	0.0	233	99.8	142
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	67.7	55.9	52.3	2.1	1.5	241	93.6	135
XIII - Caraga	79.0	66.6	66.1	0.0	0.6	119	99.1	79
BARMM	30.6	24.7	23.9	0.8	0.0	288	96.6	71
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	65.1	57.6	55.0	2.0	0.6	1,162	95.5	669
Second	81.7	71.1	68.1	2.7	0.3	912	95.8	649
Middle	74.5	67.2	63.8	2.6	0.9	935	94.9	628
Fourth	77.7	64.7	59.3	5.2	0.2	728	91.7	471
Highest	77.7	65.4	57.5	4.3	3.5	684	88.0	447
Total	74.5	64.8	60.7	3.1	1.0	4,420	93.6	2,863

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Figure C.2 Five-year mortality rates

Neonatal mortality rates for the 5-year periods preceding the 2022, 2017, and 2013 NDHS

NN 2013

NN 2017

NN 2022

15

14

14

12

13

10

8

15

2005   2010   2015   2020

(a)

Infant mortality rates for the 5-year periods preceding the 2022, 2017, and 2013 NDHS

IMR 2013

IMR 2017

IMR 2022

24

23 23

21

21

22

17

14

2005   2010   2015   2020

(b)

Under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year periods preceding the 2022, 2017, and 2013 NDHS

U5MR 2013

U5MR 2017

U5MR 2022

34

31

26

29

24

27

26

20

2005   2010   2015   2020

(c)

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2022 PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS)

Appendix **D**

PRETEST 1

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Wilma Sulit
Randolph S. Valdez
Romelyn C. Anden
Daniel G. Varona

Gianne Yvette G. Talan
Ma. Kristalyn B. Bauyon
Gemelyn F. Macabiog
Joanna U. Bentoso
Niña Carla P. Duran
Maria Celyna C. Villan
Dexter Esmeria
Lowelyn Canizares

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Normin U. Gacula
John Paul L. Gito
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Gemelyn F. Macabiog
Joanna U. Bentoso
Niña Carla P. Duran
Dexter Esmeria
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Catherin S. Pauig
Cristilu A. Geronimo

Noemi H. Medina
Santa Beverly J. Padua

Rosalyn S. Conde	Frishianne Kim B. Pambid
Ana V. Pagaduan	Charitesh O. Domingo
Vivian C. Mariano	

Field Interviewers

Caselda C. Patricio	Lovely Angel B. Bosa
Lhenly S. Basco	Sarah Gay C. Calimlim
Aileen C. Salengua	Rica P. Evaristo
Jasmere S. Panerio	Glennis P. Batugo
Mary Jane Aguinaldo	Rosa Maria V. Satulan
Norlanie P. Benemerito	Alelie Joy P. Lopez
Carlexine V. Viloria	Marivic O. Villacillo
Wilda Joy S. Tubban	

Region III - Central Luzon
Regional Supervisor – Patricia Ramos
Regional IT Supervisor – Princess Marie D. Romero

Provincial Supervisors

Elizabeth Q. Lopez	Lorraine Mendoza
Maria Rosario Dela Rosa	Jecelinda G. Tuquero
Maricar M. Catipon	Jenny Rose S. Unawa
Editha U. Briguela	

Team Supervisors

Rebecca P. Blanza	Anne Lallaine B. Ubas
Clarissa P. Poblete	Rizza C. Dancel
Christine A. Marcelino	Ninmor I. Sumacot
Cathlyn Joyce D. Sombilon	Rowena D. Sangalang
Arlyn D. Salac	

Field Interviewers

Edna H. Paracha	Shane Rose R. Nunag
Hilda D. Borquil	Rochelle O. Cunanan
Gloria H. Martinez	Jiselle Mabaga Ubas
Sherly B. Sangalang	Lizza B. Montemayor
Jennalyn S. Medina	Jacqueline Salangsang
Joana Mae C. Aragon	Daisy Jane L. Dela Cruz
Maria Adoracion L. Angeles	Sheryll Navarro
Evelyn R. Magtalas	Joan O. Santiago
Pamela Grace M. Lorenzo	Marivelle A. Elane
Praises C. Arevalo	Lean Marie M. Venzon
Flory T. Candaba	Dinah Leah R. Reusia
Cherrylyn Bote	Jenalyn B. Mon
Cheryll D. Bayani	

Region IVA - CALABARZON
Regional Supervisor – Joselyn Madrigallos
Regional IT Specialist – Racquel Vener P. Villena

Provincial Supervisors

Lilian A. Gamboa	Jerissa P. Milo
Erminda Sierra	Mercy Liza B. Tibay
Annelyn A. Condino	

Team Supervisors

Joana Marie L. Alonzo	Adariza H. Angeles
Anamor Asilar	Marikete L. Oriola
Norlyn B. Cabrera	Jennifer T. Asayas

Field Interviewers

Rachel E. Avila	Elma I. Nuevo
Elsa R. Comia	Rebecca F. Ebio
Melissa A. Sentiles	Mylin R. Lopez
Vicenta Gonzal	Loreta S. Moreno
Kenneth Sabeniano	Nenita A. Ramos
Gayland Sunguad	Marivic M. Fernando
Marilou B. Aguila	Nova P. Fulgencio
Priscilla S. Carandang	Gina A. Villanueva

MIMAROPA Region
Regional Supervisor – Mary Grace T. Ferraro
Regional IT Supervisor – Rachel Vasquez-De Lemos

Provincial Supervisors

Maria Baby Jane M. Sualog	Cherry B. Moreno
Carla Joy I. Sari	Janine May D. Garcia
Donna Marie D. Mobe	

Team Supervisors

Angela M. Crisostomo	Lorna G. Alcantara
Adelfa R. Alcaide	Ruby T. Espino
Mary Joy Quiñones	Shara R. Roda

Field Interviewers

Dahlia M. Peralta	Jessica L. Espiritu
Ma. Lowella R. Catalan	Salvacion B. Mayang
Rebeca R. Rodil	Merolene I. Eleazar
Maria Lilibeth P. De Lara	Jovilyn C. Llavan
Carmellia D. Dueñas	Jeanette S. Degillo
Christma E. Escultor	Christine T. Faclarin
Baby Jane Gadon	Grace Ann R. Rafol
Gina Macalindol	Alisa Marie C. Fernando
Jessica Gonzales	

Region V - Bicol
Regional Supervisor – Anna Bajamundi
Regional IT Supervisor – Coney Frances B. Baleda

Provincial Supervisors

Abigael Matabuena	Ma. Hazel B. Molod
Janice E. Espiritu	Anjunette E. Pajente
Joycell B. Estacion	Gemma L. Red

Team Supervisors

Maria Zandra Lou R. Bonganay	Lynne T. Molod
Sarah Joy B. Nasol	Romavil V. Paulino
Maria Sarah B. Mañago	Ma. Angelica Alindogan

Region X - Northern Mindanao
Regional Supervisor – Cristine T. Gallopin
Regional IT Supervisor – Lee Charge S. Cailing

Provincial Supervisors

Rowena D. Linaban	Mildred B. Caballero
Maricel P. Patubo	Cindy B. Dumaloan
Generose S. Timado	

Team Supervisors

March Ethyl V. Saberola	Jacqueline C. Balladares
Liza L. Subteniente	Helen A. Legaspi
Ermalyn S. Cole	Elmelita A. Lago
Myrel Aple D. Egina	

Field Interviewers

Sheila Marie D. Tiongco	Xyriel Mae Bejerano
May Ann T. Natividad	Elma Pagente
Aljoyce R. Dayandayan	Reamie E. Yabo
Novelyn I. Magtagad	Cherylen P. Fuentes
Jon May B. Romorosa	Hannah Faith N. Gordove
Charmaine T. Sabud	Charlotte S. Gulfo
Rohanie D. Angni	Grace Jessica G. Mangco
Saimah A. Domrang	Cora B. Rapirap
Ruvieleigh Keene L. Raterta	Edna C. Fuentes
Lyn S. Santos	

Region XI - Davao
Regional Supervisor – Adeline Batucan
Regional IT Supervisor – Shairyn T. Soriano

Provincial Supervisors

Marivic M. Omosura	Berlinda L. Sabuga-a
Celeste Mae L. Barrete	Teresa E. Carpentero
Sharlene Grace M. Jaurigue	

Team Supervisors

Jambon A. Cabatas	Agnes C. Monteverde
Gaudiosa Lobiano	Josel-An Masunong
Loreta Allas	Daisy M. Ibañez

Field Interviewers

Beecham M. Concon	Marilou Parajele
Chariz Mae D. Escobar	Ma. Jolina I. Maghuyop
Eda Famela M. Confesor	April Ann O. Macalipay
Vanitess Diaz	Glechelda T. Dumaguit
Cherry Lyn Cortel	Charlie A. Hufalar
Leslie Borlaza	Glendie E. Satur
Imie Manero	Meziel Alforo

Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN
Regional Supervisor – Evelyn L. Quijano
Regional IT Supervisor – Norjahna M. Hadjinor

Provincial Supervisors

Helen G. Colango	Cheryl Ann B. Polistico
Josephine Severino	Roselyn G. Fornan

				FORMATTING DATE:
	2022 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY			ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
	HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (FORM 1)			PSA APPROVAL NO: PSA-2207-01
				EXPIRES ON: 28 February 2023

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Article 55 of RA 10625, states that "The information collected shall not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or regulation."

Section 26 of RA 10625, stipulates that individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys, and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged information and such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding.

Section 27 of RA No. 10625 states that a person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper behavior, behavior with malicious intent, and use of confidential information for profit shall be liable to a fine of five thousand pesos (PhP 5,000.00) to not more than ten thousand pesos (PhP 10,000.00) and or imprisonment of three months but not to exceed one year, subject to the degree of breach of information.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION   BOOKLET ___ OF ____ BOOKLETS

REGION . . . .

PROVINCE . . . .

CITY/MUNICIPALITY . . . .

BARANGAY . . . .

EA . . . .

HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER (HUSN) . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER (HSN) . . . .

NDHS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE HOUSING UNIT . . . .

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

ADDRESS

	INTERVIEWER VISITS					
	1	2	3	**FINAL VISIT**		
DATE	_____	_____	_____	MONTH		
				DAY		
				YEAR	**2 0 2 2**	
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.		
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*		
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS		
TIME	_____	_____				

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ☐☐

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN ☐☐

TOTAL CHILDREN AGED 1 - 14 ☐☐

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE ☐☐

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   04 BIKOLANO   07 CEBUANO
02 TAGALOG   05 WARAY   96 OTHER
03 ILOCANO   06 HILIGAYNON

TEAM
☐☐
NUMBER

TEAM SUPERVISOR
_____   ☐☐☐☐
NAME   NUMBER

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<u>INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT</u>
(3)

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 randomly selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions for each section usually takes about 20 to 25 minutes, depending on the number of questions. All personnel involved in this survey are required to keep in strict confidence any information obtained during the interview that pertains to any particular household or individual. Likewise, the data gathered will be released only in the form of statistical summaries in which no reference to any person shall appear. 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?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES

TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE

TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 ⟶ END

| 100 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS . . . . | | |
| | | MINUTES . . . . | | |

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY	
								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	
		ALL AGES							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9B
	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 8-20C 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'.	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	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 1-14 WHO ARE USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS			
01			1 2	1 2	1 2			01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05

7A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

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 ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

7C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

7D) Are there any other usual household members we might have missed including those: studying or working elsewhere in the Philippines or overseas, those onboard coastal or ocean-going fishing vessels, those on vacation, those confined in hospitals, or those detained in jails or military camps?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

IF YES, CHECK PAGE 38 OF YOUR MANUAL TO MAKE SURE THESE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FIT THE CRITERIA OF USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP!

ONLY LIST THEM IN THE HH IF THEY MEET THESE CRITERIA.

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD	07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
02 = WIFE/HUSBAND/ SPOUSE/PARTNER	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

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS	
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO, RECORD '00'.	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 2021-2022 school year? (4)	During this school year, what grade was (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.
01	Y N DK 1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	GRADE
02	1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	
03	1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	
04	1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	
05	1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 14		1 2 ⊤8 ↓ GO TO 16		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20		1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL 0 - EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
000 = NO GRADE COMPLETED
001 = NURSERY
002 = KINDERGARTEN

LEVEL 1 - PRIMARY EDUCATION
 (ELEMENTARY)
101 = GRADE 1
102 = GRADE 2
103 = GRADE 3
104 = GRADE 4
105 = GRADE 5
106 = GRADE 6

108 = IPED
109 = MADRASAH
110 = SPED
111 = ALS (Q. 19 ONLY)

LEVEL 2 - LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL/ OLD CURRICULUM)
201 = GRADE 7/ 1ST YEAR
202 = GRADE 8/ 2ND YEAR
203 = GRADE 9/ 3RD YEAR
204 = GRADE 10/ FOURTH YEAR
205= OLD CURRICULUM GRADE 10
    OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

208 = IPED
209 = MADRASAH
210 = SPED
211 = ALS (Q. 19 ONLY)

LEVEL 3 - UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL)

ACADEMIC TRACK (GAS, HUMSS, STEM, ABM)
301 = GRADE 11
302 = GRADE 12

ARTS AND DESIGN TRACK
303= GRADE 11
304 = GRADE 12

SPORTS TRACK
305 = GRADE 11
306 = GRADE 12

TECHNOLOGY & LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION & TECH-VOC
(AGRI-FISHERIES, HOME EC., INDUST. ARTS, ICT)
307 = GRADE 11
308 = GRADE 12

LEVEL 4 - POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION
401 = 1ST YEAR
402 = 2ND YEAR
403 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
404 = GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE (Q17 ONLY)

LEVEL 5 - SHORT- CYCLE
TERTIARY EDUCATION
501 = 1ST YEAR
502 = 2ND YEAR
503 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
504 = GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE (Q17 ONLY)

LEVEL 6 - BACHELOR LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT
601 = 1ST YEAR
602 = 2ND YEAR
603 = 3RD YEAR
604 = 4TH YEAR
605 = 5TH YEAR
606 = 6TH YEAR OR MORE
607 = GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE (Q17 ONLY)

LEVEL 7 - MASTER LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT
701 = UNDERGRADUATE (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
702 = GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE (Q17 ONLY)

LEVEL 8 - DOCTORAL LEVEL
EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT

801 = UNDERGRADUATE (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
802 = GRADUATE, SPECIFY COURSE (Q17 ONLY)

998 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	ALL AGES		
LINE NO.	BIRTH REGISTRATION	HEALTH INSURANCE		
	20	20A	20B	20C
	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate that is registered with the local civil registry office? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the local civil registry office? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) registered in Philhealth as nonpaying or paying member or dependent of paying or nonpaying member? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) covered by GSIS, SSS or any other health insurance other than PhilHealth, either as a member or dependent?	Which health insurance does (NAME) belong to? Any other health insurance? SEE CODES BELOW.
01	☐	☐	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO NEXT LINE	☐☐☐☐
02	☐	☐	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO NEXT LINE	☐☐☐☐
03	☐	☐	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO NEXT LINE	☐☐☐☐
04	☐	☐	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO NEXT LINE	☐☐☐☐
05	☐	☐	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO NEXT LINE	☐☐☐☐

CODES FOR Q. 20: BIRTH REGISTRATION

1 = HAS CERTIFICATE AND REGISTERED
2 = REGISTERED ONLY
3 = NEITHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q. 20A: HEALTH INSURANCE

1 = PAYING MEMBER
2 = NON-PAYING MEMBER
3 = DEPENDENT OF PAYING MEMBER
4 = DEPENDENT OF NON-PAYING MEMBER
5= NOT A MEMBER / NOT APPLICABLE
8 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q. 20C: HEALTH INSURANCE

A = GSIS
B = SSS
C= PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY/
    HEALTH MAINTENACNE ORGANIZATION (HMO)

X = OTHER _____

SELECTION OF WOMAN FOR THE WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE IF MORE THAN 1 ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT

21 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 HOUSE-HOLD SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE IN COLUMN							
	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

21A NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____ HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN [ ][ ]

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
22	CHECK COL.9B IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND WRITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS WHO ARE USUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.	TOTAL NUMBER . . . . ☐☐
23	CHECK THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS IN Q. 22: ZERO ☐ ────────────→ SKIP TO 101 TWO OR MORE ☐ ↓ ONE ☐ ────────────→ SKIP TO Q.31 AND RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1', ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, CHILD'S NAME AND AGE	
24	LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 1-14 YEARS OR VISITORS WHO STAYED HERE LAST NIGHT. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AND AGE FOR EACH CHILD.	

25. RANK NUMBER	26. HH LINE NUMBER FROM COL. 1	27. NAME FROM COL. 2	28. SEX FROM COL. 4		29. AGE FROM COL. 7
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
2	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
3	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
4	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
5	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
6	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
7	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
8	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐
9	☐☐	_____	1	2	☐☐

30   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 CHILDREN **AGE 1-14 (QUESTION 22).** ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE. 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 RANK NUMBER OF THE CHILD SELECTED FOR THE CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS FROM THE BOX OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN **Q.24**. WRITE THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, RANK NUMBER, AND AGE OF THE SELECTED CHILD IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '0716' AND Q.**22** SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD. SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 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 **Q.24** AND FIND THE SECOND CHILD AND **WRITE THEIR NAME, LINE NUMBER, RANK NUMBER, AND AGE IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE** (Q.31).

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 1-14 FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE IN COLUMN **9B** or **Q.22**							
	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

31   NAME OF SELECTED CHILD _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD ☐☐

RANK NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD ☐☐

AGE OF SELECTED CHILD ☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

101
(5)
	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?
	
	IF UNCLEAR PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE PLACE FROM WHICH MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD COLLECT DRINKING WATER (COLLECTION POINT)
		PIPED WATER
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14
		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		BOTTLED WATER 91
		WATER REFILLING STATION 92
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)
			→ 106
			
			→ 103
			
			→ 103

102	What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cleaning and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER**
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14
		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)
			→ 106

103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
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
(6)
	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?
	
	IF 'FLUSH' OR 'POUR FLUSH', PROBE: Where does it flush to?
	
	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 /
		      OPEN DRAIN 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
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                (SPECIFY)
			→ 117

110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
110A	Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) . . . . 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . 0☐ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, ☐ 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ↓	OTHER ☐	→ 117
114	Has your (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED . . . . 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	┐ ├ → 116A
114A	Has your (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) been emptied within the last five years or more than five years ago?	WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS . . . . 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
115	The last time the (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/ OPEN GROUND . . . . 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 117
116A	Why has it never been emptied?	NO NEED/ HASN'T REACHED CAPACITY . . . . 1 NEW TOILET/SEPTIC TANK RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED IN THE PAST YEAR . . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . 01 SOLAR COOKER . . . . 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE . . . . 04 BIOGAS STOVE . . . . 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . . 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 121 → 120 → 120 → 123 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
119	Does the stove have a fan?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL .... 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL .... 02 KEROSENE (GAAS) .... 03 COAL/LIGNITE .... 04 CHARCOAL .... 05 WOOD .... 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS .... 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP .... 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE .... 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS .... 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC .... 11 SAWDUST .... 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	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)	→ 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING .... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER .... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER .... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE .... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE .... 05 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE .... 06 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD .... 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 125 → 125 → 126 → 125
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY................................ 01
		PIPED NATURAL GAS 02
		SOLAR AIR HEATER 03
		LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/
		    COOKING GAS 04
		BIOGAS 05
		ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 06
		GASOLINE/DIESEL 07
		KEROSENE/PARAFFIN 08
		COAL/LIGNITE 09
		CHARCOAL 10
		WOOD 11
		STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 12
		AGRICULTURAL CROP 13
		ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 14
		PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR
		    WOODCHIPS 15
		GARBAGE/PLASTIC 16
		SAWDUST 17
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR LANTERN 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04 BIOGAS LAMP 05 GASOLINE LAMP 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07 CHARCOAL 08 WOOD 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 12 OIL LAMP 13 CANDLE 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS ☐☐	
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
129 (7)	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 ☐☐ b) CATTLE ☐☐ c) HORSES ☐☐ d) SWINE ☐☐ e) GOATS ☐☐ f) SHEEP ☐☐ g) CHICKEN/DUCK/POULTRY ☐☐	
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 132
131	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF LESS THAN 0.1 HECTARE, SELECT '000' IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES ☐☐☐.☐ LESS THAN 0.1 HECTARE 000 95 OR MORE HECTARES 950 DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
132 (8)	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A landline/wireless telephone e) A refrigerator/freezer f) A washing machine? g) An air conditioner? h) A gas range/stove with oven? i) An induction stove? j) A microwave/toaster oven? k) A DVD player? l) An audio component/karaoke m) Cable services?	YES NO a) ELECTRICITY ... . 1 2 b) RADIO .... 1 2 c) TELEVISION ... . 1 2 d) LANDLINE/WIRELESS TELEPHONE .... 1 2 e) REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER .... 1 2 f) WASHING MACHINE .... 1 2 g) AIR CONDITIONER .... 1 2 h) GAS RANGE/STOVE WITH OVEN .... 1 2 i) INDUCTION STOVE .... 1 2 j) MICROWAVE/ TOASTER OVEN .... 1 2 k) DVD PLAYER .... 1 2 l) AUDIO COMPONENT/KARAOKE .... 1 2 m) CABLE SERVICES 1 2	
133	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A personal computer (desktop, laptop, netbook, iPad/iPod, tablet) d) A bicycle/scooter e) A motorcycle/tricycle? f) An e-trike? g) An animal-drawn cart? h) A car, jeep, or van? i) A tractor? j) A motorized boat/ banca?	YES NO a) WATCH .... 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE .... 1 2 c) A PERSONAL COMPUTER .... 1 2 d) BICYCLE/SCOOTER .... 1 2 e) MOTORCYCLE/TRICYCLE .... 1 2 f) E TRIKE .... 1 2 g) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART .... 1 2 h) CAR, JEEP, VAN .... 1 2 i) TRACTOR .... 1 2 j) MOTORIZED BOAT/BANCA 1 2	

133A	What is the tenure status of the housing unit and lot occupied by your household?	OWN OR OWNER-LIKE POSSESSION
		    OF THE HOUSE AND LOT 1
		OWN HOUSE, RENT LOT 2
		OWN HOUSE, RENT-FREE LOT WITH CONSENT
		    OF THE OWNER 3
		OWN HOUSE, RENT-FREE LOT WITHOUT
		    CONSENT OF THE OWNER 4
		RENT HOUSE/ ROOM, INCLUDING LOT 5
		RENT-FREE HOUSE AND LOT WITH CONSENT OF
		    THE OWNER 6
		RENT-FREE HOUSE AND LOT WITHOUT CONSENT
		    OF THE OWNER 7	

134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
136	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	
136A	Is your household or any member of your household a beneficiary of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 149
136B	In what year was/were the household member(s) registered with 4Ps?	YEAR .... [2][0][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	**OBSERVED, FIXED FACILITY (SINK/TAP)** IN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 **OBSERVED, MOBILE OBJECT** (BUCKET/JUG/KETTLE) . . . . 3 **NOT OBSERVED,** NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON _____ . . . . 6 (SPECIFY)	 → 151B → 151A → 151B
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	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	→ 152 → 151C
151A	Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	**FIXED FACILITY (SINK/TAP)** IN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 **MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET/JUG/KETTLE)** . . 3 **NO HANDWASHING PLACE** IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . 4 OTHER: _____ (SPECIFY) 6	
151B	Do you have available water in your house for washing hands?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
151C	Do you have any soap or detergent in your house for washing hands?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 152
151D	Can you please show me any soap or detergent in your house that you use for washing hands?	YES, SHOWN . . . . 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	→ 152
151E	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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
152 (6)	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** 　EARTH/SAND/MUD . . . . 11 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** 　WOOD PLANKS . . . . 21 　PALM/BAMBOO . . . . 22 　COCONUT LUMBER . . . . 23 　MAKESHIFT/SALVAGED/ IMPROVISED 　　MATERIALS . . . . 24 **FINISHED FLOOR** 　PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . 31 　VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . 32 　CERAMIC TILES . . . . 33 　CONCRETE/CEMENT . . . . 34 　MARBLE . . . . 35 　CARPET . . . . 36 　OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
153 (6)	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/SALVAGED MATERIALS/ 　　CARDBOARD . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** 　METAL/GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM . . 31 　WOOD . . . . 32 　CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . 33 　CEMENT/CONCRETE . . . . 34 　CERAMIC TILES . . . . 35 　ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . 36 　ASBESTOS . . . . 37 　OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
154 (6)	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 　SAWALI/COGON/NIPA . . . . 22 　STONE WITH MUD . . . . 23 　UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . 24 　PLYWOOD . . . . 25 　MAKESHIFT/SALVAGED MATERIALS 26 　　/CARDBOARD . . . . 27 　REUSED WOOD . . . . 28 **FINISHED WALLS** 　CONCRETE/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)	

201	In the last 30 days, has any member of your household been sick or injured or had a surgical procedure? By injured, I mean cuts, burns, and injuries that require medical attention.	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 → 206

202	How many are sick, injured, or had a surgical procedure or got sick or injured or had a surgical procedure at any time in the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF SICK/ INJURED PERSONS .... ☐☐

203	Now I would like to ask you some questions about each person who is sick, injured, or had a surgical procedure anytime in the last 30 days. Could you tell me the name of each household member who is sick or injured or had a surgical procedure or got sick or injured or had a surgical procedure in the last 30 days? 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. 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).

		SICK PERSON 1	SICK PERSON 2	SICK PERSON 3
203A	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	LINE NUMBER.... ☐☐	LINE NUMBER.... ☐☐	LINE NUMBER.... ☐☐
203B	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
204	What illness, injury or surgical procedure did (NAME) have? PROBE: Anything Else?	COMMON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DIABETES .... A CANCER B HYPERTENSION .. C COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES TUBERCULOSIS (TB) D ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION .... E ACUTE GASTRO-ENTERITIS .... F COVID-19 .... G COMMON COLDS, COUGH/ FLU/FEVER .... H INJURY CUT/WOUND .... I BURN............ J FRACTURE/BROKEN BONE .... K DISLOCATION/ SLIPPED DISK .. L SURGERY .... M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	COMMON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DIABETES .... A CANCER .... B HYPERTENSION .. C COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES TUBERCULOSIS (TB) D ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION .... E ACUTE GASTRO-ENTERITIS .... F COVID-19 .... G COMMON COLDS, COUGH/ FLU/FEVER .... H INJURY CUT/WOUND .... I BURN............ J FRACTURE/BROKEN BONE .... K DISLOCATION/ SLIPPED DISK .. L SURGERY .... M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	COMMON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DIABETES .... A CANCER .... B HYPERTENSION .. C COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES TUBERCULOSIS (TB) D ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION .... E ACUTE GASTRO-ENTERITIS .... F COVID-19 .... G COMMON COLDS, COUGH/ FLU/FEVER .... H INJURY CUT/WOUND .... I BURN............ J FRACTURE/BROKEN BONE .... K DISLOCATION/ SLIPPED DISK .. L SURGERY .... M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
204A	CHECK 204: ANY CODE A-G CIRCLED?	YES ↓ NO ☐ (SKIP TO 205) ←	YES ↓ NO ☐ (SKIP TO 205) ←	YES ↓ NO ☐ (SKIP TO 205) ←
204B	CHECK 204: CODE A (DIABETES) CIRCLED?	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 204D) ←	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 204D) ←	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 204D) ←
204C	Was (NAME)'s diabetes 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

	LINE NUMBER FROM **COLUMN 1** IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	SICK PERSON 1 LINE NUMBER	SICK PERSON 2 LINE NUMBER	SICK PERSON 3 LINE NUMBER . . . .
204D	CHECK 204: CODE B (CANCER) CIRCLED?	CODE 'B' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204F) ←	CODE 'B' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204F) ←	CODE 'B' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED (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 ↓ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204H) ←	CODE 'C' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204H) ←	CODE 'C' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED (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 ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204J) ←	CODE 'D' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204J) ←	CODE 'D' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED (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 ↓ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204L) ←	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204L) ←	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED (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 ↓ CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204N) ←	CODE 'F' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204N) ←	CODE 'F' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 204N) ←
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

	LINE NUMBER FROM **COLUMN 1** IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	SICK PERSON 1	SICK PERSON 2	SICK PERSON 3
		LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐
204N	CHECK 204: CODE G (COVID-19) CIRCLED?	CODE 'G' CIRCLED ⬇ CODE 'G' NOT ☐ CIRCLED (SKIP TO 205) ←	CODE 'G' CIRCLED ⬇ CODE 'G' NOT ☐ CIRCLED (SKIP TO 205) ←	CODE 'G' CIRCLED ⬇ CODE 'G' NOT ☐ CIRCLED (SKIP TO 205) ←
204NA	Has (NAME) undergone a COVID-19 Antigen or RT-PCR Test in the last 30 days? PROBE: What type of test was done?	YES, ANTIGEN . . . . 1 YES, RT-PCR . . . . 2 YES, BOTH . . . . 3 YES, DON'T KNOW WHICH TEST . . 4 NO . . . . 5 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204NC) ←	YES, ANTIGEN . . . . 1 YES, RT-PCR . . . . 2 YES, BOTH . . . . 3 YES, DON'T KNOW WHICH TEST . . 4 NO . . . . 5 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204NC) ←	YES, ANTIGEN . . . . 1 YES, RT-PCR . . . . 2 YES, BOTH . . . . 3 YES, DON'T KNOW WHICH TEST . . 4 NO . . . . 5 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204NC) ←
204NAA	Has (NAME) tested positive for COVID-19 in the last 30 days?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 ⌐ DON'T KNOW . . . . 8 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204NC) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 ⌐ DON'T KNOW . . . . 8 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204NC) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 ⌐ DON'T KNOW . . . . 8 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204NC) ←
204NB	In which COVID-19 test did (NAME) have positive result/s?	ANTIGEN . . . . 1 RT-PCR . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	ANTIGEN . . . . 1 RT-PCR . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	ANTIGEN . . . . 1 RT-PCR . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
204NC	Was (NAME) vaccinated for COVID-19 ?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204ND) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204ND) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 ⌐ (SKIP TO 204ND) ←
204NCA	How many vaccine doses has (NAME) received?	DOSES . . . . ☐	DOSES . . . . ☐	DOSES . . . . ☐
204ND	Was (NAME)'s COVID-19 symptoms/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
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 QUESTIONAIRE; OR IF NO MORE SICK PERSONS, GO TO 206.
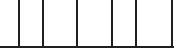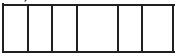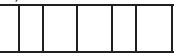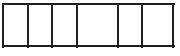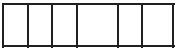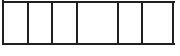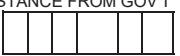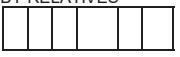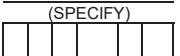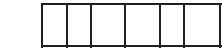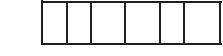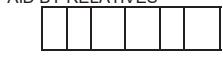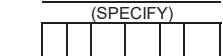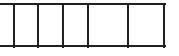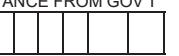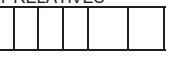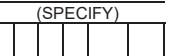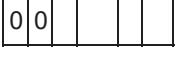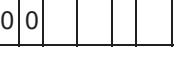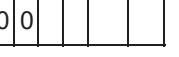
206	In the last 30 days, has any member of your household visited a health facility or provider, either physically or remotely (through electronic audio or visual means) for outpatient care, that is, any consultation, advice, treatment, emergency or urgent care, surgeries or procedures, or any other care that did not require an overnight stay? IF NO, PROBE: Did any member of your household have a healthcare provider or healer come to their home to provide consultation, advice, or treatment?	YES, VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY/ HEALTHCARE PROVIDER PHYSICALLY A YES, THROUGH ELECTRONIC AUDIO AND VISUAL MEANS B NO Z → 220

207	In the last 30 days, how many of your household members visited a health facility or provider either physically or remotely or received a visit from a healthcare provider for outpatient care, that is, consultation, advice, treatment, emergency or urgent care, surgeries or procedures, or any care that did not require an overnight stay? RECORD THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ONLY PHYSICALLY CONSULTED A HEALTH FACILITY/ OTHER PLACE FOR TREATMENT. RECORD THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ONLY REMOTELY CONSULTED (THROUGH ELECTRONIC AUDIO OR VISUAL MEANS) A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. IF THE PERSON VISIT THE HEALTH FACILITY AND CONSULTED REMOTELY, RECORD IN BOTH	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY/OTHER PLACE FOR TREATMENT OR WERE VISITED BY A HEALTHCARE PROVIDER .... ☐☐ NUMBER OF PERSONS REMOTELY CONSULTED A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER .... ☐☐ BOTH.. .... ☐☐

208	Could you tell me the name of each household member who, in the last 30 days, visited a health facility or provider either physically or remotely or received a visit from a healthcare provider for outpatient care, that is, consultation/advice, treatment, emergency or urgent care, surgeries or procedures, or any other care that did not require an overnight stay? 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. IF MORE THAN ONE VISIT, ASK ONLY ABOUT THE FIRST VISIT IN THE LAST 30 DAYS. DO NOT INCLUDE VISITS THAT REQUIRED AN OVERNIGHT STAY, THESE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE INPATIENT SECTION 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).

208A	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	OUT-PATIENT 1 LINE NUMBER...... ☐☐	OUT-PATIENT 2 LINE NUMBER...... ☐☐	OUT-PATIENT 3 LINE NUMBER...... ☐☐
208B	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

209	Why did (NAME) visit a health facility either physically or remotely or receive a visit from a healthcare provider for outpatient care in the last 30 days?	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	Where was the consultation, advice, treatment, or other outpatient care first sought for (NAME)'s illness, injury, check-up, laboratory, emergency care, or procedure?
	
	IF "HOSPITAL," PROBE: Regional Hospital, Provincial Hospital, District Hospital, Municipal Hospital, Health Center, or Private Hospital?
	
	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
		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 or confinement during this visit?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 215 ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 215 ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 GO TO 215 ←
	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	OUT-PATIENT 1 LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	OUT-PATIENT 2 LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	OUT-PATIENT 3 LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐

213	What where the reasons why (NAME) was not hospitalized or confined in the hospital or clinic during this visit ?	FACILITY IS FAR . . . . . A
		NO MONEY . . . . B
		WORRIED ABOUT
		   TREATMENT COST . . C
		HOME REMEDY IS
		   AVAILABLE . . . . D
		HEALTH FACILITY IS NOT
		   PHILHEALTH
		   ACCREDITED . . . . . E
		FEAR OF GOING TO
		   HEALTH FACILITY DUE
		   TO COVID-19 . . . . . G
		FACILITY WAS FULL OR
		   NO AVAILABLE
		   ROOMS . . . . H
		DISASTER
		   EMERGENCIES I
		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
			FEAR OF GOING TO
			   HEALTH FACILITY DUE
			   TO COVID-19 . . . . . . G
			FACILITY WAS FULL OR
			   NO AVAILABLE
			   ROOMS . . . . H
			DISASTER
			   EMERGENCIES I
			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
				FEAR OF GOING TO
				   HEALTH FACILITY DUE
				   TO COVID-19 . . . . . . G
				FACILITY WAS FULL OR
				   NO AVAILABLE
				   ROOMS . . . . H
				DISASTER
				   EMERGENCIES I
				OTHER _____ X
				(SPECIFY)

215	How long did it take to travel from your home to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210)?	HOURS 1 ☐☐ MINUTES 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . 998 NOT APPLICABLE/ REMOTE CONSULTATION 999 (GO TO 217) ←	HOURS 1 ☐☐ MINUTES 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . 998 NOT APPLICABLE/ REMOTE CONSULTATION 999 (GO TO 217) ←	HOURS 1 ☐☐ MINUTES 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . 998 NOT APPLICABLE/ REMOTE CONSULTATION 999 (GO TO 217) ←

216	How much in total was the cost of transportation in going to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210) and back?	COST (PHP) ▢▢▢▢▢▢ NO COST/FREE . . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) ▢▢▢▢▢▢ NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) ▢▢▢▢▢▢ NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998
217	How much in total was spent for (NAME)'s consultation, advice, treatment, or any care provided at the (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210)? IF AMOUNT PAID IS P999,990 OR MORE, RECORD 999990	COST (PHP) ▢▢▢▢▢▢ (GO TO 218) ← NO COST/FREE . . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) ▢▢▢▢▢▢ (GO TO 218) ← NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) ▢▢▢▢▢▢ (GO TO 218) ← NO COST/FREE . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998
217A	Were any donations made to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210)? IF YES, PROBE: What was the total amount of the donation?	DONATIONS (PHP) 0 0 ▢▢▢▢ NO DONATION . . . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW . . . . . . 999998 (GO TO 219) ←	DONATIONS (PHP) 0 0 ▢▢▢▢ NO DONATION . . . . 000000 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW . . . . 999998 (GO TO 219) ←	DONATIONS (PHP) 0 0 ▢▢▢▢ NO DONATION . . . . 000000 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, treatment or any care provided at the (NAME OF SOURCE IN 210).
	
	a) Out of pocket or paid by patient
	
	b) PhilHealth?
	
	c) Other HMO insurance or life or non-life private health insurance (PHIs)?
	
	d) Assistance from the Government (NGA or LGU)
	e) Paid by relatives (not member of the household) or friends?
	
	x) Others
		Y N
		a) OUT OF POCKET 1 2
		
		b) PHILHEALTI 1 2
		
		c) OTHER HEALTH
		    MAINTENANCE 1 2
		
		d) ASSISTANCE
		    FROM GOV'T . . 1 2
		e) PAID BY
		    RELATIVES . . 1 2
		
		x) OTHER 1 2
		    (SPECIFY)
			Y N
			a) OUT OF POCKET 1 2
			
			b) PHILHEALTI 1 2
			
			c) OTHER HEALTH
			    MAINTENANCE 1 2
			
			d) ASSISTANCE
			    FROM GOV'T . . 1 2
			e) PAID BY
			    RELATIVES . . 1 2
			
			x) OTHER 1 2
			    (SPECIFY)
				Y N
				a) OUT OF POCKET 1 2
				
				b) PHILHEALTI 1 2
				
				c) OTHER HEALTH
				    MAINTENANCE 1 2
				
				d) ASSISTANCE
				    FROM GOV'T . . 1 2
				e) PAID BY
				    RELATIVES . . 1 2
				
				x) OTHER 1 2
				    (SPECIFY)

219		GO BACK TO 208A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE OUTPATIENTS, GO TO 220.	GO BACK TO 208A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE OUTPATIENTS, GO TO 220.	GO TO 208A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE OUTPATIENTS, GO TO 220.

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 have been confined in a hospital or clinic?	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED IN A HOSPITAL/CLINIC	
221B	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? 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. IF CONFINED MORE THAN ONCE, REPORT THE LAST (MOST RECENT) ONE 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).		

		IN-PATIENT 1	IN-PATIENT 2	IN-PATIENT 3
222A	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER ....
222B	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

223	Where was (NAME) confined last?
	
	 IF CONFINED MORE THAN ONCE, REPORT THE LAST ONE
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		 REGIONAL HOSP/
		    PUBLIC MED CTR 21
		 PROVINCIAL HOSP. 22
		 DISTRICT HOSP 23
		 MUNICIPAL HOSP. .. 24
		 PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR
		 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
		 LYING-IN CLINIC/
		    BIRTHING HOME 32
		 PRIVATE CLINI 33
		 OTHER _____ 96
		     (SPECIFY)
		 DON'T KNOW 98
			PUBLIC SECTOR
			 REGIONAL HOSP/
			    PUBLIC MED CTR 21
			 PROVINCIAL HOSP. 22
			 DISTRICT HOSP 23
			 MUNICIPAL HOSP. .. 24
			 PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR
			 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
			 LYING-IN CLINIC/
			    BIRTHING HOME 32
			 PRIVATE CLINIC 33
			 OTHER _____ 96
			     (SPECIFY)
			 DON'T KNOW 98
				PUBLIC SECTOR
				 REGIONAL HOSP/
				    PUBLIC MED CTR 21
				 PROVINCIAL HOSP. 22
				 DISTRICT HOSI 23
				 MUNICIPAL HOSP ... 24
				 PVT. MEDICAL SECTOR
				 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31
				 LYING-IN CLINIC/
				    BIRTHING HOME 32
				 PRIVATE CLINI 33
				 OTHER _____ 96
				     (SPECIFY)
				 DON'T KNOW 98

224	Why was (NAME) confined in the hospital/clinic in his/her last confinement?
	
	 IF CONFINED MORE THAN ONCE, REPORT THE LAST ONE
		SICK/INJURED 1
		 GAVE BIRTH 2
		 EXECUTIVE
		    CHECK-UP 3
		 COVID-19 4
		 OTHER _____ 6
		      (SPECIFY)
			SICK/INJURED 1
			 GAVE BIRTH 2
			 EXECUTIVE
			    CHECK-UP 3
			 COVID-19 4
			 OTHER _____ 6
			      (SPECIFY)
				SICK/INJURED 1
				 GAVE BIRTH 2
				 EXECUTIVE
				    CHECK-UP 3
				 COVID-19 4
				 OTHER _____` 6
				      (SPECIFY)

225	For how many days was (NAME) confined? IF CONFINED MORE THAN ONCE, REPORT THE LAST ONE	DAYS .. STILL CONFINED 994	DAYS .. STILL CONFINED 994	DAYS .. STILL CONFINED 994
225A	How long did it take to travel from your home to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 223)?	HOURS 1 MINUTES 2 DON'T KNOW .... ## NOT APPLICABLE/ REMOTE CONSULTATION ## (GO TO 217) ←	HOURS 1 MINUTES 2 DON'T KNOW .... 998 NOT APPLICABLE/ REMOTE CONSULTATION 999 (GO TO 217) ←	HOURS 1 MINUTES 2 DON'T KNOW .... 998 NOT APPLICABLE/ REMOTE CONSULTATION 999 (GO TO 217) ←
225B	How much in total was the cost of transportation in going to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 223) and back?	COST (PHP) NO COST/FREE ...... 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY ...... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) NO COST/FREE ...... 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY ...... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) NO COST/FREE .... 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 IN KIND ONLY .... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998

		IN-PATIENT 1	IN-PATIENT 2	IN-PATIENT 3
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) ☐☐☐☐☐	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐
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) ☐☐☐☐☐	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐
	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐	LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐	LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐
228E	CHECK 228A AND 228C:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE YES' ☐ (SKIP TO 231) ←	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE YES' ☐ (SKIP TO 231) ←	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE YES' ☐ (SKIP TO 231) ←
230A	How much for the medicines/services combined was paid for using: a) Out of pocket/paid by patient b) PhilHealth? c) Other HMO insurance or life of non-life private health insurance (PHIs)? d) Assistance from the Government (NGA or LGU) e) Paid by relatives (not member of the household) or friends? x) OTHER	COST (PHP) a) OUT OF POCKET ☐☐☐☐☐ b) PHILHEALTH ☐☐☐☐☐ c) OTHER HEALTH MAINTENANCE ☐☐☐☐☐ d) ASSISTANCE FROM GOV'T ☐☐☐☐☐ e) PAID BY RELATIVES ☐☐☐☐☐ x) OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ☐☐☐☐☐	COST (PHP) a) OUT OF POCKET ☐☐☐☐☐ b) PHILHEALTH ☐☐☐☐☐ c) OTHER HEALTH MAINTENANCE ☐☐☐☐☐ d) ASSISTANCE FROM GOV'T ☐☐☐☐☐ e) PAID BY RELATIVES ☐☐☐☐☐ x) OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ☐☐☐☐☐	COST (PHP) a) OUT OF POCKET ☐☐☐☐☐ b) PHILHEALTH ☐☐☐☐☐ c) OTHER HEALTH MAINTENANCE ☐☐☐☐☐ d) ASSISTANCE FROM GOV'T ☐☐☐☐☐ e) PAID BY RELATIVES ☐☐☐☐☐ x) OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ☐☐☐☐☐
231	How much was the total hospital bill for the (last) confinement of (NAME)? IF AMOUNT PAID IS P999,990 OR MORE, RECORD 999990	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ (GO TO 232) ← NO COST/FREE ...... 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 (GO TO 235) ← IN KIND ONLY .... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ (GO TO 232) ← NO COST/FREE .... 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 (GO TO 235) ← IN KIND ONLY .... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998	COST (PHP) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ (GO TO 232) ← NO COST/FREE .... 000000 STILL IN HOSPITAL 999994 (GO TO 235) ← IN KIND ONLY .... 999995 DON'T KNOW 999998
231A	Were any donations made to (NAME OF SOURCE IN 223)? IF YES, PROBE: What was the total amount of the donation?	DONATIONS (PHP) 0 0 ☐☐☐ NO DONATION ...... 000000 IN KIND ONLY ...... 999995 DON'T KNOW ...... 999998 (GO TO 235)	DONATIONS (PHP) 0 0 ☐☐☐ NO DONATION .... 000000 IN KIND ONLY .... 999995 DON'T KNOW .... 999998 (GO TO 235)	DONATIONS (PHP) 0 0 ☐☐☐ NO DONATION .... 000000 IN KIND ONLY .... 999995 DON'T KNOW .... 999998 (GO TO 235) ←

232	How much of the total hospital bill was paid by:	COST (PHP)	COST (PHP)	COST (PHP)
	a) Out of pocket/paid by patient	a) OUT OF POCKET	a) OUT OF POCKET	a) OUT OF POCKET
	b) PhilHealth?	b) PHILHEALTH	b) PHILHEALTH	b) PHILHEALTH
	c) Other HMO insurance or life of non-life private health insurance (PHIs)?	c) OTHER HEALTH MAINTENANCE	c) OTHER HEALTH MAINTENANCE	c) OTHER HEALTH MAINTENANCE
	d) Assistance from the Government (NGA or LGU)	d) ASSISTANCE FROM GOV'T	d) ASSISTANCE FROM GOV'T	d) ASSISTANCE FROM GOV'T
	e) Paid by relatives (not member of the household) or friends?	e) PAID BY RELATIVES	e) PAID BY RELATIVES	e) PAID BY RELATIVES
	x) OTHER SELECT CODE 999998 IF YOU KNOW COSTS WERE PAID USING A SPECIFIC SOURCE, BUT DON'T KNOW HOW MUCH	x) OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 999998	x) OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 999998	x) OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 999998
232A	CHECK 230Ab) AND 232b): AMOUNT PAID BY PHILHEALTH IS 000000? YES ☐ NO ☐ ────────────────────────► 234			
	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	IN-PATIENT 1 LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐	IN-PATIENT 2 LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐	IN-PATIENT 3 LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐
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 ► 235 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 ► 235 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 ► 235 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
234	What PhilHealth benefit packages did (NAME) avail? PROBE: Anything else?	PRIMA CARE BENEFIT COVERAGE (KONSULTA PACKAGE) .... A Z- PACKAGES .... B COVID-19 PACKAGES .. C OTHER BENEFIT PACKAGES _____ D (SPECIFY) NONE/ NOT APPLICABLE Y DON'T KNOW .... Z	PRIMA CARE BENEFIT COVERAGE (KONSULTA PACKAGE) .... A Z- PACKAGES .... B COVID-19 PACKAGES .. C OTHER BENEFIT PACKAGES _____ D (SPECIFY) NONE/ NOT APPLICABLE Y DON'T KNOW .... Z	PRIMA CARE BENEFIT COVERAGE (KONSULTA PACKAGE) .... A Z- PACKAGES .... B COVID-19 PACKAGES ... C OTHER BENEFIT PACKAGES _____ D (SPECIFY) NONE/ NOT APPLICABLE Y 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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

301	What health programs initiated by your local government (provincial, city/municpal, or barangay) are you aware of?
	
	PROBE: Anything else?
	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.
	DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.
		FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATION . . . . A
		FREE MEDICINES . . . . B
		FREE LABORATORY/BLOOD TESTS C
		FREE IMMUNIZATION/VACCINES . . . . D
		FREE TEST SCREENING FOR DISEASES
		    (EXAMPLE CANCER, HIV, ETC) . . . . E
		FREE MINOR SURGERIES
		    (EXAMPLE EYE CATARACT, CIRCUMCISION) F
		FREE DENTAL CHECK UP . . . . G
		FREE DENTAL EXTRACTION . . . . H
		FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS I
		HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS . . . . J
		MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON HOSPITALIZATION/
		    LABORATORY TESTS . . . . K
		MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS L
		DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR HEALTH . . . . M
		FREE COVID-19 RT PCR TESTING . . . . N
		FREE COVID-19 VACCINATION . . . . O
		OTHER _____ X
		              (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z
			→ 303

302	Which of these health programs initiated by your local government unit (provincial, city/municpal, or barangay) did you or any of your household members avail in the past 30 days?
	
	PROBE: Anything else?
	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.
	DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.
		FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATION . . . . A
		FREE MEDICINES . . . . B
		FREE LABORATORY/BLOOD TESTS C
		FREE IMMUNIZATION/VACCINES . . . . D
		FREE TEST SCREENING FOR DISEASES
		    (EXAMPLE CANCER, HIV, ETC) . . . . E
		FREE MINOR SURGERIES
		    (EXAMPLE EYE CATARACT, CIRCUMCISION) F
		FREE DENTAL CHECK UP . . . . G
		FREE DENTAL EXTRACTION . . . . H
		FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS I
		HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS . . . . J
		MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON HOSPITALIZATION/
		    LABORATORY TESTS . . . . K
		MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS L
		DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR HEALTH . . . . . M
		FREE COVID-19 RT PCR TESTING . . . . N
		FREE COVID-19 VACCINATION . . . . O
		OTHER _____ X
		              (SPECIFY)
		NONE . . . . Y
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

303	In the past 30 days, did you avail/purchase any medicines or vitamins for either you or your household members?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304	In the past 30 days, where did you usually avail/purchase the medicines and vitamins for you or your household members?	PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . 11 PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . 12 DRUGSTORE . . . . 13 SARI-SARI STORE . . . . 14 SUPERMARKET/GROCERY . . . . 15 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION . . . . 16 RURAL HEALTH UNIT / URBAN HEALTH CENTER 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

305	Why did you usually avail/purchase the medicines and vitamins from (SOURCE IN 304) as opposed to other sources?	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)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
306	What are your thoughts on the quality of medicines you availed/ purchased? PROBE: Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	SAFE . . . . A UNSAFE . . . . B SUBSTANDARD . . . . C HIGH QUALITY . . . . D EFFECTIVE . . . . E AFFORDABLE . . . . F EXPENSIVE . . . . G NONE . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

307	Are you aware of the following health policies under the new health reforms of Universal Health Care (UHC) Law?
	
	a) Immediate eligibility for health benefit packages under National Health Insurance Policy (NHIP)?
	
	This means that every NHIP member shall be granted immediate eligibility (automatic) for health benefit package, regardless of non-registration/ non-membership with the PhilHealth.
	
	b) No Co-payment Policy/ No Balance Billing Policy
	
	This means that no other fees or expenses, including professional fees, shall be charged to all members admitted in any basic or ward accommodations.
		YES NO
		
		IMMEDIATE ELIGIBILITY
		   UNDER NHIP 1 2
		
		NO CO-PAYMENT POLICY
		   NO BAL. BILLING POLICY 1 2	

308	Have you received any information on health through: a) Television (TV)? b) Radio? c) Print (e.g. newspapers or magazine)? d) Digital (Social media, websites, and mobile e) Tarpaulin, Billboards, Posters, Flyers, Barangay Mobile Announcement	YES NO a) TELEVISION 1 2 b) RADIO 1 2 c) PRINT 1 2 d) DIGITAL 1 2 e) TARPAULIN, BILLBOARDS, ETC. 1 2	

308A	CHECK 308:
	
	     AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐
	      "YES" ↓ "YES" (ALL "NO")
			310

309	What information have you received?
	
	PROBE: Anything else?
	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.
	DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.
		DIET AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (e.g HEALTH,
		   EXERCISE, OR ACTIVE TRANSPORT) . . . . A
		ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (e.g. CLIMATE CHANGE
		   HYGIENE, AND SANITATION . . . . B
		IMMUNIZATION C
		SUBSTANCE ABUSE (e.g TOBACCO, ALCOHOL,
		   AND DRUGS CONSUMPTION) . . . . D
		MENTAL HEALTH . . . . E
		SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (e.g HIV/AIDS
		   FAMILY PLANNING, STIs) . . . . F
		VIOLENCE AND INJURY PREVENTION (e.g DOMESTIC
		   VIOLENCE, VAWC, ROAD SAFETY, FIREWORK . . G
		DISEASE-SPECIFIC SUCH AS CANCER, TB, DENGUE
		   DIABETES, HYPERTENSION, HEART DISEASE . . H
		COVID-19 PANDEMIC I
		OTHER _____ X
		(SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
310	Do you use the internet for health-related reasons such as: a) Consultation? b) Registration for COVID-19 vaccine or swab test? c) Access health information? x) Other health related reasons?	YES NO a) CONSULTATION .... 1 2 b) REGISTRATION .... 1 2 c) HEALTH INFORMATION .. .. 1 2 x) OTHER 1 2	
311	In the last 12 months, have you experienced any disaster or emergency?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 401
312	During this disaster or emergency, have you received health services such as: a) Maternal and child health services? b) Sexual and reproductive health? c) Prevention and control of disaster-related morbidities? d) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene? f) Mental health and psychosocial support?	Y N DON'T KNO A. MATERNAL AND CHILD SERVICES 1 2 8 B. SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 1 2 8 C. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISASTER RELATED MORBIDITIES 1 2 8 D. WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE 1 2 8 F. MENTAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

401	Now, I would like to ask about your knowledge and opinions regarding some diseases and health practices.
	
	What do you do to keep yourself healthy?
	
	PROBE: Anything else?
	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.
	DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.
		AVOID TOO MUCH FAT/FATTY FOOD . . . . A
		AVOID EXCESS INTAKE OF SALT
		   AND SALTY FOOD . . . . B
		AVOID EXCESSIVE INTAKE OF/
		   DRINK MODERATELY
		   ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES C
		AVOID SMOKING . . . . D
		BE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE . . . . E
		CHECK UP BY DOCTORS . . . . F
		CONSUME MILK /MILK PRODUCTS . . . . G
		EAT ADEQUATE/BALANCED DIET/
		   ON TIME . . . . H
		EAT FISH, LEAN MEAT, POULTRY
		   AND SOYA BEANS I
		EAT PLENTY OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES
		   AND ROOTCROPS . . . . J
		HAVE ENOUGH SLEEP . . . . K
		MAINTAIN GOOD HYGIENE L
		MAINTAIN HAPPY PERSONALITY . . . . M
		MONITOR BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . N
		TAKE VITAMINS/FOOD SUPPLEMENT . . . . O
		DRINK PLENTY OF WATER . . . . P
		OTHER _____ X
		              (SPECIFY)
		NONE . . . . Y	

402	Have you ever heard of a disease called cancer?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 407

403	What kind of symptoms would make you suspect that a person may have cancer?
	
	PROBE: Anything else?
	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.
	DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.
		BLEEDING . . . . A
		CHANGE OF BOWEL MOVEMENT . . . . B
		HOARSENESS OF VOICE C
		IRREGULAR URINATION . . . . D
		LUMP OR MASS IN ANY PART
		   OF THE BODY . . . . E
		PERSISTENT PAIN . . . . F
		SORE (WOUND) THAT DOES
		   NOT HEAL . . . . G
		SUDDEN WEIGHT LOSS . . . . H
		WEAK/PALE I
		FEVER . . . . J
		HAIR LOSS . . . . K
		OTHER _____ X
		              (SPECIFY)
		NONE . . . . Y
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

404	Have you ever been screened/examined for cancer?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 407
405	What part of your body was screened? PROBE: Anywhere else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	BLOOD . . . . A BONE . . . . B BREAST . . . . C CERVIX . . . . D ESOPHAGUS . . . . E LARYNX . . . . F LIVER . . . . G LUNG . . . . H MOUTH/ORAL CAVITY . . . . I OVARY . . . . J PROSTATE . . . . K STOMACH . . . . L UTERUS . . . . M SKIN . . . . N OTHER _____ . . . . . X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

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/HOME VISIT . . . . F SEMINAR ON RH . . . . G MOBILE CLINIC . . . . H OTHER _____ . . . . . X (SPECIFY) 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 STRES . . . . 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
		(SPECIFY)
		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 ALCOHC . . . . 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
		(SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

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
		         (SPECIFY)
		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
		         (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW .... Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
505	Have you ever had: 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?		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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
506	CHECK 505: AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ "YES" ↓ "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?
	
	PROBE: Any other reason?
		SYMPTOMS HARMLESS .... A
		COST .... B
		DISTANCE C
		EMBARASSED .... D
		SELF MEDICATION .... E
		FEAR OF GOING TO HEALTH FACILITY
		   DUE TO COVID-19 .... F
		NO AVAILABLE DOCTORS/HEALTH FACILITY ..... G
		OTHER _____ X
		         (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
509	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 515A
510	What signs and symptoms would make you think that someone might have tuberculosis? PROBE: Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING .... A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM .... B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS .... C FEVER .... D BLOOD IN SPUTUM .... E LOSS OF APPETITE .... F NIGHT SWEATING .... G PAIN IN CHEST OR BACK .... H TIREDNESS / FATIGUE .... I WEIGHT LOSS .... J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW .... Z	
511	What do you think is the cause of TB? PROBE: Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MICROBES/GERMS/BACTERIA .... A INHERITED .... B LIFESTYLE .... C SMOKING .... D ALCOHOL DRINKING .... E FATIGUE .... F MALNUTRITION .... G UNHYGIENIC PRACTICES .... H POLLUTION .... I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW .... Z	
512	How does TB spread from one person to another? PROBE: Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING .... A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS .... B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB .... C THROUGH SHARING FOOD .... D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT .... E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES .... F THROUGH SALIVA .... G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW .... Z	
513	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514	Would you be willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for tuberculosis?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
515	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	How does COVID-19 spread from one person to another? PROBE: Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	TALKING . . . . A SNEEZING . . . . B COUGHING . . . . C SHARING UTENSILS . . . . D TOUCHING . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	
602	Since January 2020, have you ever had COVID-19 or COVID-19 symptoms such as fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, or diarrhea?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 605
603	Did you seek consultation or treatment for the symptoms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 605
604	Why didn't you seek treatment for the symptoms? PROBE: Any other reason? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	SYMPTOMS HARMLESS . . . . A COST . . . . B DISTANCE . . . . C EMBARASSED . . . . D SELF MEDICATION . . . . E FEAR OF GOING TO HEALTH FACILITY DUE TO COVID-19 . . . . F NO AVAILABLE DOCTORS/ HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	
605	Can COVID-19 infection be prevented?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 607

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
606	How can it be prevented? PROBE : Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FREQUENT AND PROPER HANDWASHING . . . . A USE OF ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER . . . . B PROPER COUGH ETIQUETTE . . . . C SOCIAL DISTANCING AT LEAST ONE METER METER AWAY OR AWAY FROM INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS . . . . D WEARING OF FACEMASK . . . . E GET VACCINATED AGAINST COVID-19 . . . . . F EATING WELL BALANCED DIET/ WELL COOKED FOOD . . . . G AVOID CONTACT WITH FARM OR WILD ANIMALS ALIVE OR DEAD) ANIMAL MARKETS, AND PRODUCTS THAT COME FROM ANIMALS . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	
607	If a member of your family got infected with COVID-19, would you want it to remain a secret?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CD1	CHECK THE SELECTED CHILD'S AGE FROM Q.31: 1-14 YEARS ☐ ANY AGE OUTSIDE 1 - 14 YEARS ☐		CD4A
CD2	WRITE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE CHILD FROM Q.31.	LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	
CD3	Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in this household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month. In the past month, did you or any other adult: a) Take away privileges, forbid something (NAME) liked or not allow (him/her) to leave the house. b) Explain why (NAME)'s behaviour was wrong. c) Shake (him/her). d) Shout, yell at or scream at (him/her). e) Give (him/her) something else to do. f) Spank, hit or slap (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. g) Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object. h) Call (him/her) dumb, lazy, or another name like that. i) Hit or slap (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. j) Hit or slap (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. k) Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	YES NO a) TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES . . . . 1 2 b) EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR . . 1 2 c) SHOOK HIM/HER . . . . 1 2 d) SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED . . 1 2 e) GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO . . 1 2 f) HIT ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND . . 1 2 g) HIT WITH HARD OBJECT . . . . 1 2 h) CALLED NAME . . . . 1 2 i) HIT ON HEAD/FACE/EARS . . . . 1 2 j) HIT ON HAND/ARM/LEG . . . . 1 2 k) BEAT HIM/HER UP 1 2	
CD4	Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION 8	
CD4A	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐	

<u>INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

<u>SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

	2022 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE (FORM 2)	PSA APPROVAL NO: PSA-2207-02 EXPIRES ON: 28 February 2023

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Article 55 of RA 10625, states that "The information collected shall not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or regulation."

Section 26 of RA 10625, stipulates that individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys, and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged information and such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding.

Section 27 of RA No. 10625 states that a person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper behavior, behavior with malicious intent, and use of confidential information for profit shall be liable to a fine of five thousand pesos (PhP 5,000.00) to not more than ten thousand pesos (PhP 10,000.00) and or imprisonment of three months but not to exceed one year, subject to the degree of breach of information.

IDENTIFICATION   BOOKLET ___ OF ____ BOOKLETS

REGION . . . .

PROVINCE . . . .

CITY/MUNICIPALITY . . . .

BARANGAY . . . .

EA . . . .

HOUSING UNIT SERIAL NUMBER (HUSN) . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER (HSN) . . . .

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	_____	_____	_____	MONTH	
				DAY	
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	YEAR	2 0 2 2
				INT. NO.	
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*	
NEXT VISIT:DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS	
TIME	_____	_____			

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED   4 REFUSED   8 OCW/OFW
                        2 NOT AT HOME   5 PARTLY COMPLETED   7 OTHER_____
                        3 POSTPONED   6 INCAPACITATED   SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**		NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**		TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)	

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**_____

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH   04 BIKOLANO   07 CEBUANO
02 TAGALOG   05 WARAY   96 OTHER
03 ILOKANO   06 HILIGAYNON

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR
NUMBER	NAME NUMBER

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 randomly selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All personnel involved in this survey are required to keep in strict confidence any information obtained during the interview that pertains to any particular household or individual. Likewise, the data gathered will be released only in the form of statistical summaries in which no reference to any person shall appear. 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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐	
102	What province were you born in?	PROVINCE . . . . ☐☐ OUTSIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES 96	⟶ 103A

CODES FOR Q. 102 AND 107   (PROVINCE)

01 ILOCOS
28 ILOCOS NORTE
29 ILOCOS SUR
33 LA UNION
55 PANGASINAN

02 CAGAYAN VALLEY
09 BATANES
15 CAGAYAN
31 ISABELA
50 NUEVA VIZCAYA
57 QUIRINO

03 CENTRAL LUZON
08 BATAAN
14 BULACAN
49 NUEVA ECIJA
54 PAMPANGA
69 TARLAC
71 ZAMBALES
77 AURORA

04 CALABARZON
10 BATANGAS
21 CAVITE
34 LAGUNA
56 QUEZON
58 RIZAL

05 BICOL
05 ALBAY
16 CAMARINES NORTE
17 CAMARINES SUR
20 CATANDUANES
41 MASBATE
62 SORSOGON

06 WESTERN VISAYAS
04 AKLAN
06 ANTIQUE
19 CAPIZ
30 ILOILO
79 GUIMARAS
45 NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

07 CENTRAL VISAYAS
12 BOHOL
22 CEBU
46 NEGROS ORIENTAL
61 SIQUIJOR

08 EASTERN VISAYAS
26 EASTERN SAMAR
48 NORTHERN SAMAR
60 SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)
64 SOUTHERN LEYTE
78 BILIRAN
37 LEYTE

09 ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA
72 ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE
73 ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR
83 ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY
97 ISABELA CITY

10 NORTHERN MINDANAO
13 BUKIDNON
18 CAMIGUIN
35 LANAO DEL NORTE
42 MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
43 MISAMIS ORIENTAL

11 DAVAO
23 DAVAO DEL NORTE
82 DAVAO DE ORO
86 DAVAO OCCIDENTAL
24 DAVAO DEL SUR
25 DAVAO ORIENTAL

12 SOCCSKSARGEN
47 COTABATO
65 SULTAN KUDARAT
63 SOUTH COTABATO
80 SARANGANI
98 COTABATO CITY

13 NATIONAL CAPITAL
91 NCR - CITY OF MANILA, FIRST DISTRICT
92 NCR, SECOND DISTRICT
93 NCR, THIRD DISTRICT
94 NCR, FOURTH DISTRICT
95 NCR, FIFTH DISTRICT

14 CORDILLERA
01 ABRA
11 BENGUET
27 IFUGAO
44 MOUNTAIN PROVINCE
32 KALINGA
81 APAYAO

**15 BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION
IN MUSLIM MINDANAO**
38 MAGUINDANAO
07 BASILAN
36 LANAO DEL SUR
66 SULU
70 TAWI-TAWI

16 CARAGA
02 AGUSAN DEL NORTE
03 AGUSAN DEL SUR
67 SURIGAO DEL NORTE
68 SURIGAO DEL SUR
85 DINAGAT ISLANDS

17 MIMAROPA
40 MARINDUQUE
51 OCCID. MINDORO
52 ORIENT. MINDORO
53 PALAWAN
59 ROMBLON

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
103	What country were you born in?	COUNTRY _____	
103A	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	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . ALWAYS . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ 05 YEARS ☐ OR MORE		→107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which province did you live in?	PROVINCE . . . . OUTSIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES 96	
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town proper/poblacion, or in a barrio or rural area or abroad?	CITY . . . . 1 TOWN PROPER/ POBLACION . . . . 2 BARRIO/RURAL AREA . . . . 3 ABROAD 4	

109
(2)
	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT 01
		EDUCATION/TRAINING 02
		MARRIAGE FORMATION 03
		FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER
		    FAMILY-RELATED REASON 04
		FORCED DISPLACEMENT 05
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)	

110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . 3 BAD . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
115	What is the highest grade or year you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐ IF CODE 404, 504, 607, 702, OR 802 SPECIFY COURSE: _____	

CODES FOR Qs. 115: EDUCATION

LEVEL 0 - EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
000 = NO GRADE COMPLETED
001 = NURSERY
002 = KINDERGARTEN

LEVEL 1 - PRIMARY EDUCATION
 (ELEMENTARY)
101 = GRADE 1
102 = GRADE 2
103 = GRADE 3
104 = GRADE 4
105 = GRADE 5
106 = GRADE 6

108 = IPED
109 = MADRASAH
110 = SPED

LEVEL 2 - LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL/ OLD CURRICULUM)
201 = GRADE 7/ 1ST YEAR
202 = GRADE 8/ 2ND YEAR
203 = GRADE 9/ 3RD YEAR
204 = GRADE 10/ FOURTH YEAR
205 = OLD CURRICULUM GRADE 10 GRADUATE

208 = IPED
209 = MADRASAH
210 = SPED

LEVEL 3 - UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL)

ACADEMIC TRACK (GAS, HUMSS, STEM, ABM)
301 = GRADE 11
302 = GRADE 12

ARTS AND DESIGN TRACK
303= GRADE 11
304 = GRADE 12

SPORTS TRACK
305 = GRADE 11
306 = GRADE 12

TECHNOLOGY & LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION & TECH-VOC
(AGRI-FISHERIES, HOME EC., INDUST. ARTS, ICT)
307 = GRADE 11
308 = GRADE 12

LEVEL 4 - POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
401 = 1ST YEAR
402 = 2ND YEAR
403 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
404 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 5 - SHORT- CYCLE
TERTIARY EDUCATION
501 = 1ST YEAR
502 = 2ND YEAR
503 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
504 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 6 - BACHELOR LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT
601 = 1ST YEAR
602 = 2ND YEAR
603 = 3RD YEAR
604 = 4TH YEAR
605 = 5TH YEAR
606 = 6TH YEAR OR MORE
607 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 7 - MASTER LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT
701 = UNDERGRADUATE
        (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
702 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 8 - DOCTORAL LEVEL
EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT
801 = UNDERGRADUATE
        (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
802 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

998 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	CHECK 115: LESS THAN ☐ CODE 301 OR ☐ CODE 301 ↓ HIGHER		→ 119

117
(4)
	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.
	
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.
	
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?
		CANNOT READ AT ALL 1
		ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF
		    THE SENTENCE 2
		ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3
		NO CARD WITH REQUIRED . . . .
		    LANGUAGE _____ 4
		              (SPECIFY LANGUAGE)
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' ☐ OR '4' CIRCLED CIRCLED ↓		→ 120
119	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
125	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
126	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . 01 PROTESTANT . . . . 02 IGLESIA NI CRISTO . . . . 03 AGLIPAY . . . . 04 ISLAM . . . . 05 NO RELIGION . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnicity by descent/blood/relation/consanguinity? IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT UNDERSTAND QUESTION USE PROBING GUIDE DOUND IN YOUR DISPLAY BOOK AND PROBE ACCORDING TO PROVINCE	TAGALOG . . . . 01 CEBUANO . . . . 02 ILOKANO . . . . 03 HILIGAYNON/ILONGGO . . . . 04 BIKOLANO . . . . 05 KAPAMPANGAN . . . . 06 MARANAO . . . . 07 TAUSOG . . . . 08 WARAY . . . . 09 AETA . . . . 10 BADJAO . . . . 11 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

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	First I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. 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 . . . . ☐☐ b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . ☐☐	
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 . . . . ☐☐ b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐	
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	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . ☐☐ b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . ☐☐	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ⬇ NO ☐ PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, 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	→ 212
211	In all, how many pregnancies have you had that did not end in live births?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . ☐☐	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . ☐☐	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST ☐ NO PAST ☐ PREGNANCIES ⬇ PREGNANCIES		→ 232

214	Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, and those lost before full term, starting with your first pregnancy.
	RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES IN 215-228. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
Think back to your (first/next) pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF MULTIPLE PREG-NANCY: COPY VALUE FOR 215 IN NEXT ROW(S). PREG-NANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	IF 215=1, ASK: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or lost before full term? IF 215 > 1, ASK: Was the (first/next) baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead or lost before full term?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME= BORN ALIVE. IF BORN ALIVE, ASK: On what month, day, and year was (NAME) born? IF BORN DEAD, OR LOST BEFORE FULL TERM, ASK: On what month, day, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	FOR ROW 01, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? AFTER ROW 01: IF 215=1 OR THIS IS THE FIRST BIRTH OF A MULTIPLE PREGNANCY, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215 > 1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT-COMES ☐	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218)↵ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE 3 FULL TERM (SKIP TO 220) ↵	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD ↵ PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT ↵ PREGNANCY)
02 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT-COMES ☐	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218)↵ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE 3 FULL TERM (SKIP TO 220) ↵	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD ↵ PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT ↵ PREGNANCY)
03 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT-COMES ☐	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218)↵ BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE 3 FULL TERM (SKIP TO 220) ↵	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ DAY ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	WEEKS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD ↵ PREGNANCY) NO 2 (NEXT ↵ PREGNANCY)

222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy mentioned?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE		
		NO ☐ → GO TO 223, ROW 1		

	223	224	225	226	227	228	228A
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:	IF LOST BEFORE FULL TERM
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = LOST BEFORE FULL TERM	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED 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.	Did you or someone else do something to end this pregnancy?
01	BORN ALIVE ... 1 BORN DEAD ... 2 (SKIP TO 223 IN THE NEXT ROW) ↵ LOST BEFORE FULL TERM ... 3 (SKIP TO 228A) ↵	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
02	BORN ALIVE ... 1 BORN DEAD ... 2 (SKIP TO 223 IN THE NEXT ROW) ↵ LOST BEFORE FULL TERM ... 3 (SKIP TO 228A) ↵	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
03	BORN ALIVE ... 1 BORN DEAD ... 2 (SKIP TO 223 IN THE NEXT ROW) ↵ LOST BEFORE FULL TERM ... 3 (SKIP TO 228A) ↵	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2017-2022, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2017-2022, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	WEEKS .... 1 ☐☐ MONTHS .... 2 ☐☐	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ 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	
236	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 .... 94 BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY .... 95 NEVER MENSTRUATED 96	→ 240 → 241

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, NO, WITHIN ONE YEAR LAST YEAR ↓ OR MORE		→ 240
238 (1)	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS .... A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS .... B TAMPONS .... C MENSTRUAL CUP .... D CLOTH .... E TOILET PAPER .... F COTTON WOOL .... G UNDERWEAR ONLY .... H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING .. .. Y	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE .... ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
241	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	→ 243
242	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	
243	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	

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 SterilizationVasectomy. 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 (1)	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 5 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES .... 1 NO 2
11 (2)	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 Method. 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
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 (3)	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT ☐	→ 317
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
304 (4)	Are you or your partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner?	YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY . . . . . 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY . . . . 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED . . . . 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4	→ 306
305 (4)	CHECK 304: RESPONDENT ☐ PARTNER ☐ BOTH ☐ STERILIZED ONLY ↓ STERILIZED ONLY ↓ STERILIZED ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION. THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307 (5)	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 . . . . Q WITHDRAWAL . . . . R OTHER MODERN METHOD _____ X (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ Y (SPECIFY)	→ 312 → 313C → 311 → 313C 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	EXLUTON . . . . 01 DIANE 35 . . . . 02 TRUST . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
310A	How many pill cycles did you get last time?	NUMBER OF PILL CYCLES . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	→ 313C
311	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	TRUST . . . . 01 DUREX . . . . 02 PREMIERE . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311A	How many condoms did you (your husband/partner) get the last time?	NUMBER OF CONDOMS . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	→ 313C

312
(7)
	In what facility did the sterilization take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		    RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		        URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		        LYING IN 12
		    BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 13
		    BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE
		        POINT OFFICER/BHW 14
		    OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR
		    _____ 16
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		        LYING IN CLINIC 21
		    PHARMACY 22
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR 23
		    PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE 24
		    INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC 25
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    _____ 26
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98	

313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . YEAR	
313A	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	COST (PHP) . . . . . FREE . . . . 00000 DONE WITH CAESAREAN SECTION . . . . 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	
313B	CHECK 307: CODE 'A' ☐ CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'B' ☐ CIRCLED ↓ a) Before your sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation? 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?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 315

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313C	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?	COST (PHP) . . . . ☐ ☐ ☐ FREE . . . . 000 DON'T KNOW 998	
314	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . ☐ ☐ YEAR . . . . ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, OR PREGNANCY LOST BEFORE FULL TERM AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ YES ☐ GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316 (9)	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2017-2022 ☐ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE ↓	YEAR IS 2016 OR EARLIER ☐ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2017. THEN ┐ (SKIP TO 329) ←	
317 (9)	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2017. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.		
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . □□ YEAR . . . . □□□□	
317B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . . . □	
317D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . □□ DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . □□ YEAR . . . . □□□□	
317F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . . . □□ DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . □□ YEAR . . . . □□□□	
317H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . □	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318 (1)	Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 5 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐　　　　　ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, 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	→ 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332
322 (7)	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 　GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .... 11 　RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ 　　URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/ 　　LYING IN .... 12 　BARANGAY HEALTH STATION .... 13 　BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE 　　POINT OFFICER/BHW .... 14 　OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 　　_____ 16 　　　(SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 　PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ 　　LYING IN CLINIC .... 21 　PHARMACY .... 22 　PRIVATE DOCTOR .... 23 　PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE .... 24 　INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC .... 25 　OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 　　_____ 26 　　　(SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** 　PUERICULTURE CENTER .... 41 　SHOP/STORE .... 42 　CHURCH .... 43 　FRIEND/RELATIVE .... 44 OTHER _____ 96 　　　(SPECIFY)	
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES .... 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
327 (2)	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . 01 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	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, 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	→ 332 → 332 → 332

330
(7)
	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		    RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		        URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		        LYING IN 12
		    BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 13
		    BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE . . . .
		        POINT OFFICER/BHW 14
		    OTHER PUBLIC
		        SECTOR _____ 16
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		        LYING IN CLINIC 21
		    PHARMACY 22
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR 23
		    PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE 24
		    INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC 25
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		        SECTOR _____ 26
		                    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		    PUERICULTURE CENTER 41
		    SHOP/STORE 42
		    CHURCH 43
		    FRIEND/RELATIVE 44
		
		OTHER . . . . . _____ 96
		                    (SPECIFY)	

330A	In the last 12 months, was it easier or harder for you to get a resupply, follow-up visit, or check up with regards the family planning method you are using? Or was there no change?	EASIER/NO CHANGE . . . . 1 HARDER . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 332 → 332

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

330B	What is your primary reason why it has been harder for you to get a resupply, follow-up visit, or check up with regards the family planning method you are using?	FACILITIES CLOSED 1
		PROVIDER NOT AROUND 2
		NO TRANSPORTATION 3
		CROWDED HEALTH FACILITY 4
		FEAR TO GO OUTSIDE DUE TO
		    COVID-19 PANDEMIC 5
		FACILITY RAN OUT OF STOCK/
		    SUPPLY 6
		FINANCIAL CONCERN 7
		OTHER ..... _____ 96
		          (SPECIFY)
			→ 332

331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 332

331A
(7)
	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .... A
		    RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		        URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		        LYING IN .... B
		    BARANGAY HEALTH STATION C
		    BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE ....
		        POINT OFFICER/BHW .... D
		    OTHER PUBLIC
		        SECTOR _____ E
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		        LYING IN CLINIC .... F
		    PHARMACY .... G
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR .... H
		    PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE I
		    INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC .... J
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		        SECTOR _____ K
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		    PUERICULTURE CENTER .... O
		    SHOP/STORE .... P
		    CHURCH .... Q
		    FRIEND/RELATIVE .... R
		
		OTHER ..... _____ S
		           (SPECIFY)	

332 (10)	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a health care provider/worker?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 334
333 (10)	Did the health care provider/worker talk to you about family planning?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT YES ☐ NO ☐ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES .... 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS ☐ BEFORE THE SURVEY ↓ NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE ☐ THE SURVEY		→ 601
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 PREGNANCY LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 5 PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE .... ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE .... ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE .... ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE .... ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE .... ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE .... ☐		
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.)		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .... ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH .... 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH .... 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH .... 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH .... 4 PREGNANCY LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 5	→ 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH .... ☐☐ YEAR .... ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME _____		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 3, 4, OR 5 ↓ ↓ a) When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 411

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER . . . . 1 NOT AT ALL 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 998	
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . 4 PREGNANCY LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 5	 → 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for prenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 414
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ (SKIP TO 420) ←	MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH	→ 426

414
 (1)
	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)	

415
 (1)
	Where did you receive prenatal care for this pregnancy?
	
	 Anywhere else?
	
	 PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
	
	 IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).
		HOME
		   HER HOME . . . . A
		   OTHER HOME . . . . B
		
		 PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL C
		   RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		     URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		     LYING IN . . . . D
		   BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT
		     OFFICER/BHW . . . . F
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ G
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		     LYING IN CLINIC . . . . H
		   INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC I
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		   SECTOR _____ J
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		   OTHER _____ X
		            (SPECIFY)	

416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received prenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐	
417	How many times did you receive prenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES .... ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
418	As part of your prenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? h) Measure your weight? i) Measure your height? j) Give you Calcium Carbonate? k) Give you iodine supplementation? l) Screen you for HIV?	YES NO DK a) BP .... 1 2 8 b) URINE .... 1 2 8 c) BLOOD .... 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT .... 1 2 8 e) FOODS .... 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED .... 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING .... 1 2 8 h) WEIGHT .... 1 2 8 i) HEIGHT .... 1 2 8 j) CALCIUM CARBONATE .... 1 2 8 k) IODINE SUPP .... 1 2 8 l) HIV SCREENING 1 2 8	
418A	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 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418C
418B	Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
418C	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	
418D	During your pregnancy, did you set aside any money in case of an emergency?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE
	
	     MOST RECENT ☐
	     LIVE BIRTH ↓
		MOST RECENT ☐
		    STILLBIRTH
			→ 426

420 (2)	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 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 423
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES .... ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

422	CHECK 421:
	
	    ONE TIME ☐
	    OR DK ↓
		TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐	→ 426

423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐ ☐	
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
425	CHECK 424: ONLY ☐ MORE THAN ☐ ONE ↓ ONE TIME ↓ a) How many years ago did b) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus you receive the last injection? tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . ☐ ☐	
426 (3)	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or multivitamins that contain iron? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP/MULTIVITAMIN WITH IRON	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⌐→ 429
426A	Did the iron tablets or multivitamins that contain iron also include folic acid? ?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

427
(1)
(3)
	Where did you get the iron tablets or multivitamins that contain iron?
	
	Anywhere else?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		  RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		    URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		    LYING IN . . . . B
		  BARANGAY HEALTH STATION C
		  BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE
		    POINT OFFICER/BHW . . . . D
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ E
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		    LYING IN CLINIC . . . . F
		  PHARMACY . . . . G
		  PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . H
		  PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE I
		  INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC . . . . J
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ . K
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  PUERICULTER CENTER . . . . O
		  SHOP/STORE . . . . P
		  CHURCH . . . . Q
		  FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . R
		
		OTHER . . . . . _____ X
		              (SPECIFY)	

428 (3) (4)	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or multivitamins that contain iron? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . ☐ ☐ ☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
429 (5)	During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐ ☐	

429A	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?
		YES NO
		a) LONG LABOR 1 2
		
		b) BLEEDING 1 2
		
		c) SEPSIS 1 2
		
		d) LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS 1 2	

434
(1)
	CHECK 405:
	
	PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ⟶ PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 ⟶
	
	a) Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)?
	
	Anyone else? b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?
	
	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	

435
(1)
	CHECK 405:
	
	PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ⟶ PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 ⟶
	
	a) Where did you give birth to (NAME)? b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		   HER HOME 11
		   OTHER HOME 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21
		   RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		     URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		     LYING IN 22
		   BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23
		   BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT
		     OFFICER/BHW 24
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ 26
		        (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		     LYING IN CLINIC 31
		   INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 32
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		   SECTOR _____ 36
		     (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		       (SPECIFY)
			⟶ 437
			
			⟶ 437

435A	How much did you pay in total for the delivery of (NAME)? INCLUDE COST OF DOCTORS, NURSES, HOSPITAL, ETC	COST IN PHP .... ☐☐☐☐☐ DONATIONS IN PHP .... ☐☐☐☐☐ FREE/NO COST .. .. 000000 IN KIND .... 999996 DON'T KNOW 999998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 OR 2 PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3 OR 4 a) Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 441 → 445 → 486A
438	After the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
439	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
440	How long after birth was (NAME) put on the bare skin of your chest? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2	
441	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
442	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 9.998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐		→ 480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE ☐ 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED	CODE ☐ 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED	→ 463B
446	Did the doctors, nurses, or other staff at the facility treat you with respect all of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	ALL OF THE TIME . . . . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐	
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 1 PREGNANCY TYPE ☐ 3 a) How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS .... 1 ☐☐ DAYS .... 2 ☐☐ WEEKS .... 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
448	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. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	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	

450
(1)
	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
		   RELATIVE/FRIEND 23
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE
	
	      MOST RECENT ☐
	      LIVE BIRTH
		MOST RECENT ☐
		      STILLBIRTH
			→ 455

452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME'S) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). Before (NAME) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME'S) health?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	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 ☐☐ DAYS .... 2 ☐☐ WEEKS .... 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐	
454 (1)	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 　RELATIVE/FRIEND .... 23 　OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
455	Now I would like 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	→ 459
456	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 ☐☐ DAYS .... 2 WEEKS .... 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
457 (1)	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 　RELATIVE/FRIEND .... 23 　OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
458 (1)	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** 　HER HOME .... 11 　OTHER HOME .... 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** 　GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .... 21 　RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ 　　URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/ 　　LYING IN .... 22 　BARANGAY HEALTH STATION .... 23 　BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT 　　OFFICER/BHW .... 24 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR _____ 26 　　　　(SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 　PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 　　LYING IN CLINIC .... 31 　INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC .... 32 　OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL 　SECTOR _____ 36 　　　(SPECIFY) 　OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE 　　MOST RECENT ☐　　　MOST RECENT ☐ 　　LIVE BIRTH ↓　　　　STILLBIRTH		→ 474

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐	
460	After (NAME) left (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of (NAME) did that 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	
462 (1)	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 RELATIVE/FRIEND .... 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
463 (1)	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME .... 11 OTHER HOME .... 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .... 21 RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/ LYING IN .... 22 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION .... 23 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW .... 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC LYING IN CLINIC .... 31 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC .... 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	473
463B	Why didn't you deliver in a health facility? Any other reason? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	COST TOO MUCH .... A FACILITY NOT OPEN......................... B TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT .... C DON'T TRUST FACILITY/ POOR QUALITY SERVICE .... D NO FEMALE PROVIDER AT FACILITY .... E HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW .... F NOT NECESSARY .... G NOT CUSTOMARY .... H CROWDED HEALTH FACILITY .... I FEAR OF GOING OUTSIDE DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC .... J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐ ☐	

464	CHECK 405:		
	PREGNANCY TYPE ⌐ 1 PREGNANCY TYPE ⌐ 3	YES 1	
	a) 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)?	b) 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 delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?	NO . . . . 2 → 468

465	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	

466 (1)	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 RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

467 (1)	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . 21 RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/ LYING IN . . . . 22 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION . . . . 23 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC LYING IN CLINIC . . . . 31 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT ☐ LIVE BIRTH ↓	MOST RECENT ☐ STILLBIRTH → 474	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME's) health - - for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME's) health?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→473
470	How long after the birth of (NAME) did that 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	
471 (1)	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 RELATIVE/FRIEND .... 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

472 (1)	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?
	
	 PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	 IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		HOME
		 HER HOME 11
		 OTHER HOME 12
		
		 PUBLIC SECTOR
		 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21
		 RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		   URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		   LYING IN 22
		 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 23
		 BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT
		   OFFICER/BHW 24
		 OTHER PUBLIC
		   SECTOR _____ 26
		   (SPECIFY)
		
		 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC
		   LYING IN CLINIC 31
		 INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 32
		 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		   SECTOR _____ 36
		   (SPECIFY)
		
		 OTHER _____ 96
		 (SPECIFY)	

473	During the first 2 days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Perform a breast examination e) Talk with you/ give advice about breastfeeding? f) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding? g) Counsel you on kangaroo care/ provide baby care advice?	YES NO DK a) CORD .... 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE .... 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION .... 1 2 8 d) BREAST EXAM .... 1 2 8 e) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 f) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING .. 1 2 8 g) KANGAROO CARE 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. ☐☐	

474 During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you:

		YES	NO	DK
a) Perform a full physical examination?	a) FULL PHYSICAL	1	2	8
b) Measure your blood pressure?	b) BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	8
c) Perform an abdominal examination?	c) ABDOMINAL EXAM	1	2	8
d) Perform an internal examination?	d) INTERNAL EXAM	1	2	8
e) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you?	e) DISCUSS BLEEDING	1	2	8
f) Discuss family planning with you?	f) FAMILY PLANNING	1	2	8
g) Provide an iron supplement?	g) IRON SUPPLEMENT	1	2	8
h) Provide a Vitamin A capsule?	h) VITAMIN A	1	2	8
i) Provide nutrition counseling?	i) NUTRITION COUNSELING	1	2	8

475 CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY?

YES ☐   NO ☐ → 479

476 CHECK 405:

PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐   PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐

a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?   b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?

YES 1
NO 2

477 CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?

NOT PREGNANT ☐   PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 479

478 CHECK 405:

PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐   PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐

a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?   b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)?

YES 1
NO 2

479 CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE

MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1
MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ...... 3 → 486A
PREGNANCY LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 5

480 Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?

YES ...... 1 → 482
NO 2

481 CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:

LIVING ☐ → 486
DEAD ☐ → 486A

482 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 ☐☐
DAYS ...... 2 ☐☐

483 In the first 2 days after delivery, was [NAME] given anything other than breastmilk to eat or drink – anything at all like lowfat milk, nonfat milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk, or am?

YES 1
NO ...... 2 → 484

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . [ ][ ]	
483A	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	LOW FAT MILK .... A NONFAT MILK .... B CONDENSED MILK .... C EVAPORATED MILK .... D AM .... E PLAIN WATER .... F SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .... G GRIPE WATER .... H SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION .... I FRUIT JUICE .... J INFANT FORMULA .... K TEA/INFUSIONS .... L HONEY .... M OTHER _____ .... X (SPECIFY)	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING [ ] DEAD [ ]		→ 486A
485	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
486	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
486A	CHECK 232 OR CHECK 220 OR 228: RESPONDENT IS PREGNANT [ ] RESPONDENT' PREGNANT AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS [ ] RESPONDENT NOT PREGNANT AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS [ ] (SKIP TO 487)		
486B	In the last 12 months, was it easier or harder than expected for you to get pregnancy related care (for example going for prenatal check up, delivering in a health facility, or going for postnatal check up?). Or was there no difference from what you expected?	EASIER OR NO CHANGE .... 1 HARDER .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 487 → 487

486C	What is your primary reason why its harder for you to go for prenatal check up, deliver in a health facility, go for postpartum check up?	FACILITY CLOSED 1
		PROVIDER NOT AROUND 2
		NO TRANSPORTATION 3
		CROWDED HEALTH FACILITY 4
		FEAR TO GO OUTSIDE DUE TO
		   COVID-19 PANDEMIC 5
		TESTING REQUIREMENTS 6
		
		OTHER _____ 7
		     (SPECIFY)	

487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY [ ] NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY [ ] (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ▢ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ▢		→ 601
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ▢▢	
504 (1)	Do you have a card or booklet for mother and child or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD/BOOKLET . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD/BOOKLET AND OTHER DOC. . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	→ 507 → 507
505 (1)	Did you ever have a vaccination card or booklet for mother and child for (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ▢ CODE '4' CIRCLED ▢		→ 513
507 (1)	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD/BOOKLET SEEN . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . 2 YES, CARD/BOOKLET AND OTHER DOC. SEEN . . 3 NO CARD/BOOKLET AND NO OTHER DOC. SEEI . . 4	→ 513
507A	CHECK CARD/MOTHER AND CHILD BOOKLET OR OTHER DOCUMENT	CARD/BOOKLET FROM DOH/PUBLIC SOURC . . . . . 1 CARD/BOOKLET FROM PRIVATE SOURC . . . . 2 CARD/BOOKLETS FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOURCES 3	
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	MONTH . . . . ▢▢ DAY . . . . ▢▢ YEAR . . . . ▢▢▢▢ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

508A	CHECK CARD/MOTHER AND CHILD BOOKLET 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
			→ 509B

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	

| 509A
(1) | COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD/MOTHER AND CHILD BOOKLET FOR (NAME).
RECORD '44' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.
RECORD '00' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE. |

	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) 1			
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 1			
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 2			
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV) 3			
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR)1			
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2			
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)			

(8)

510A	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 1
		PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN,
		  PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2
		PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN,
		  OTHER REASON _____ 6
		                  (SPECIFY)	

511A	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'MONTH' COLUMN? NO [ ] YES [ ]		→ 529

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ▢▢	
512A	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 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509A IN THE 'MONTH' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512AA	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ▢ NO ▢ SKIP TO 529		→ 530

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	

5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS			
509B	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'MONTH' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.			
		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, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 1			
	MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) 2			
	VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

510B	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 1
		PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN,
		    PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2
		PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN,
		    OTHER REASON _____ 6
		                                    (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ..... ☐ ☐	
511B	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐↓	YES ☐──→	529
512B	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 509B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES .... 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512BA	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD/ BOOKLET? YES ☐ SKIP TO 529 ←	NO ☐──→	530

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ..... ☐☐	
513	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 Mi	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐→ 530
514	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	
515	At or soon 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	☐→ 517
516	Did (NAME) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	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	☐→ 521
519	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES .... ☐	
520 (4)	Did (NAME) receive the inactivated polio vaccine, an injection given to prevent polio?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the inactivated polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES .... ☐	
521	Has (NAME) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh that includes DPT and Hib and sometimes HepB or IPV or a DPT vaccination alone?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	☐→522B
522	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent/DPT vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES .... ☐	
522A	Did (NAME) receive the last dose of Pentavalent/DPT vaccine from a public or private facility?	PUBLIC FACILITY .... 1 PRIVATE FACILITY .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
522B	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	☐→ 523
522C	Excluding any vaccinations given to (NAME) at birth, how many times did (NAME) receive the HEP B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES .... ☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]	
523	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	⊐→ 527
524	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . [ ]	
527	Has (NAME) ever received an MMR vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles, or measles, mumps, and rubella?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⊐→ 529
528	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles or MMR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . [ ]	

529	Where did (NAME) receive most of his/her vaccinations?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		  RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		    URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		    LYING IN 12
		  BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 13
		  BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE
		    POINT OFFICER/BHW 14
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ 16
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC
		    LYING IN CLINIC 21
		  PHARMACY 22
		  PRIVATE DOCTOR 23
		  PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE 24
		  INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC 25
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ 26
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  VACCINATION CAMPAIGN 41
		  OTHER . . . . . _____ 96
		                (SPECIFY)	

530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD)◄——┘	NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	——→ 601

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐		→ 643
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.)		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . ☐☐	
604 (1)	In the last 12 months, was (NAME) given any of the following: a) Iron tablets or syrup? b) Nutri Foods or Vita Meena or other Micronutrient Powder? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUPS/ MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDERS.	YES NO DK a) TABLETS/SYRUP . . . . 1 2 8 b) NUTRI FOODS OR VITA MEENA OR OTHERS 1 2 8	
605	In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606 (2)	In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607 (3)	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured: a) (NAME)'s weight? b) (NAME)'s length or height? c) Around (NAME)'s upper arm?	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT . . . . 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT . . . . 1 2 8 c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8	
608 (4)	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
608A	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . . [ ][ ]	

| 609 | CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?

YES ☐ NO/ NOT ☐
ASKED ↓

a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?

IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? | 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?

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 | |

| 610 | When (NAME) had diarrhea, 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 | |

| 611 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source? | YES 1
NO . . . . 2 | → 615 |

| 612
(5) | Where did you seek advice or treatment?

Anywhere else?

PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.

IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). | **PUBLIC SECTOR**
  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
  RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
    URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
    LYING IN . . . . B
  BARANGAY HEALTH STATION C
  BARANGAY SUPPLY SERVICE POINT
    OFFICER/BHW . . . . D
  OTHER PUBLIC
    SECTOR _____ E
              (SPECIFY)

PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC
    LYING IN CLINIC . . . . F
  PHARMACY . . . . G
  PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . H
  PRIVATE NURSE/ MIDWIFE I
  INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC . . . . J
  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
    SECTOR _____ K
              (SPECIFY)

OTHER SOURCE
  PUERICULTURE CENTER . . . . O
  SHOP/STORE . . . . P
  TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . Q
  CHURCH . . . . R
  FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . S

OTHER _____ X
              (SPECIFY) | |

| 613 | CHECK 612:   TWO OR
MORE
CODES ☐
CIRCLED ↓   ONLY ONE
CODE CIRCLED ☐ | | → 614A |

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ...... ☐☐	
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE .... ☐	
614A	How many days after the diarrhea began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)?	DAYS .... ☐☐	
615 (6) (7)	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called Oresol or from a Hydrite tablet or a solution called Pedialyte? b) A government-recommended homemade fluid? c) Zinc syrup/drops or tablets ? d) Probiotic Sachets?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET .. 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID .... 1 2 8 c) ZINC .... 1 2 8 d) PROBIOTIC 1 2 8	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ ALL 'NO' ☐ ↓ OR 'DK' ↓ a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

617	CHECK 615:
	
	ANY 'YES' ☐ ALL 'NO' ☐
	         ↓ OR 'DK' ↓
	
	a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? b) What was given to treat the diarrhea?
	
	RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.
		PILL OR SYRUP
		    ANTIBIOTIC .... A
		    ANTIMOTILITY .... B
		    OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC
		        OR ANTIMOTILITY) C
		    UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP .... D
		
		INJECTION
		    ANTIBIOTIC .... E
		    NON-ANTIBIOTIC .... F
		    UNKNOWN INJECTION .... G
		
		(IV) INTRAVENOUS .... H
		
		HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE I
		
		OTHER _____ X
		                (SPECIFY)	

617A	CHECK 615c : ZINC GIVEN ☐ ZINC NOT GIVEN ☐
	               (615c = 1) (615c = 2 OR 3
	                                 CIRCLED)
	         ↓ (SKIP TO 618) ←	

617B	How many days was (NAME) given zinc drops/syrup or tablets?	DAYS .... ☐☐	
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	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	→ 624A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐　　　NO OR 　　　　　　DON'T KNOW ☐		→ 634
624A	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ☐　　　　　NO/ NOT ☐ 　　　　　　　　　ASKED a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during a (fever/cough), including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?　　b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the (fever/cough). Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual 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	
624B	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	
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 630
626 (5)	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 　GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A 　RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ 　　URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/ 　　LYING IN . . . . B 　BARANGAY HEALTH STATION . . . . C 　BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE 　　POINT OFFICER/BHW . . . . D 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR _____ E 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 　PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 　　LYING IN CLINIC . . . . F 　PHARMACY . . . . G 　PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . H 　PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . I 　INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC . . . . J 　OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL 　　SECTOR _____ K 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** 　PUERICULTURE CENTE . . . . O 　SHOP/STORE . . . . P 　CHURCH . . . . Q 　FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . R OTHER . . . . . _____ X 　　　　　　(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ↓	ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐	→ 629
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . ☐☐	
630	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⎬ → 634

631 (9)	What medicine did (NAME) take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION.	**ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE**
		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 MEDICINE
		AMOXICILLIN . . . . J
		COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . K
		OTHER PILL/SYRUP L
		OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . M
		
		OTHER MEDICINE
		ASPIRIN . . . . N
		PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/
		   ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . O
		IBUPROFEN . . . . P
		DECONGESTANT . . . . Q
		EXPECTORANT . . . . R
		NEBULES . . . . S
		
		OTHER _____ X
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD)	NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐	→ 635

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ ⟶ ↓ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		→ 643

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
636 (10)	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME FROM 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME) had them at home, or somewhere else.				
	Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) drink:	YES	NO	DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1	2	8	
	b) Infant formula such as S26, Nan, Promil?	b) 1	2	8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA ☐		8	
	c) Milk from animals like fresh milk, milk powders like Nido or Bear brand, or evaporated milk?	c) 1	2	8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ☐		8	
	IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1	2	8	
	d) Yogurt drinks or probiotic drinks?	d) 1	2	8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink yogurt drinks or probiotic drinks? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT ☐		8	
	IF YES: Was the yogurt drink or probiotic drink a sweet or flavored type of yogurt drink or probiotic drink?	SWEET/ FLAVORED 1	2	8	
	f) Sweetened condensed milk, bubble tea, chocolate flavored drinks, or sago at gulaman?	f) 1	2	8	
	g) Fresh fruit juice, or fruit-flavored drinks such as Zesto or C2?	g) 1	2	8	
	h) Soft drinks such as Coke, Sprite, or Royal Tru, energy drinks such as Red Bull or Gatorade?	h) 1	2	8	
	i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	i) 1	2	8	
	IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . . . 1	2	8	
	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	j) 1	2	8	
	k) Any other liquids?	k) 1	2	8	
	IF YES: What was the drink?	OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)			
	IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED . . . 1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
637 (10)	Now I would like to ask you about foods that (NAME) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.				
	I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods.				
	Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.				
	Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) eat:	YES	NO	DK	
	a) Yogurt, other than probiotic drinks?	a) 1	2	8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT		8	
	b) Am, rice, bread, pancit, macaroni, spaghetti, misua, or corn grits?	b) 1	2	8	
	c) Carrots, squash, or orange camote?	c) 1	2	8	
	d) Potato, cassava, ube, yam, taro root, white camote, or plantain?	d) 1	2	8	
	e) Moringa leaves, Chinese cabbage, camote leaves, water spinach, sayote leaves, yam leaves, or bitter gourd leaves?	e) 1	2	8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, bitter gourd, string beans, cabbage, eggplant or other vegetables?	f) 1	2	8	
	g) Ripe mango, ripe papaya, orange colored melon, or chiesa?	g) 1	2	8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, watermelon, guava, aratiles, dalandan or other fruits?	h) 1	2	8	
	i) Dinuguan, liver, heart, kidney, or gizzard?	i) 1	2	8	
	j) Hot dogs, sausages, longganisa, chorizo, canned meats, tocino or tapa?	j) 1	2	8	
	k) Any other meat, such as beef, goat, pork, chicken, or duck?	k) 1	2	8	
	l) Chicken eggs, quail eggs, duck eggs, or salted duck eggs?	l) 1	2	8	
	m) Fish, sardines, daing or tuyo, dilis, smoked fish, or seafood?	m) 1	2	8	
	n) Tofu, taho, beans, mung beans, or cowpeas?	n) 1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	o) Peanuts, peanut butter, cashews, watermelon seeds, squash seeds, or jackfruit seeds?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Keso or kesong puti?	p) 1 2 8	
	r) Any sweet foods such as cookies, sweet breads, ensaymada, kakanin or biko, candy, ice cream or sorbetes, or halo-halo?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Potato chips, corn chips, cornick, chichacorn, French fries, fishball, kropek, or instant noodles?	s) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	u) . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐		→ 640
639	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) NO 2	→ 641
640	How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

642	The last time (NAME) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01
		PUT/RINSED
		   INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02
		PUT/RINSED
		   INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03
		THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04
		BURIED 05
		LEFT IN THE OPEN 06
		THROWN INTO RIVER/SEA 07
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		               (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
643 (10)	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink: a) Rice, bread, pancit, macaroni, spaghetti, misua, corn grits, or corn on the cob?	YES NO DK a) 1 2 8	
	b) Carrots, squash, or orange camote?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Potato, cassava, ube, yam, taro root, white camote, or plantain?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Moringa leaves, Chinese cabbage, camote leaves, water spinach, sayote leaves, yam leaves, or bitter gourd leaves?	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, bitter gourd, string beans, cabbage, eggplant or other vegetables?	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Ripe mango, ripe papaya, orange colored melon, or chiesa?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Any other fruits, such as banana, watermelon, guava, aratiles, dalandan or other fruits?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Dinuguan, liver, heart, kidney, or gizzard?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Hot dogs, sausages, longganisa, chorizo, canned meats, tocino or tapa?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Any other meat, such as beef, goat, pork, chicken, or duck?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Chicken eggs, quail eggs, duck eggs, or salted duck eggs?	k) 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
		YES	NO	DK	
l)	Fish, sardines, daing or tuyo, dilis, smoked fish, or seafood?	l) 1	2	8	
m)	Tofu, taho, beans, mung beans, or cowpeas?	m) 1	2	8	
n)	Peanuts, peanut butter, cashews, watermelon seeds, squash seeds, or jackfruit seeds?	n) 1	2	8	
o)	Milk from animals such as milk, milk powder such as Nido or Bear brand, yogurt, keso or kesong puti?	o) 1	2	8	
q)	Any sweet foods such as cookies, sweet breads, ensaymada, kakanin or biko, candy, ice cream or sorbetes, or halo-halo?	q) 1	2	8	
r)	Potato chips, corn chips, cornick, chichacorn, French fries, fishball, kropek, or instant noodles?	r) 1	2	8	
s)	Fresh fruit juice, or fruit-flavored drinks such as Zesto or C2?	s) 1	2	8	
t)	Soft drinks such as Coke, Sprite, or Royal Tru, energy drinks such as Red Bull, or Gatorade?	t) 1	2	8	
u)	Sweetened tea, bubble tea, sweetened coffee, 3-in-1, chocolate flavored drinks, or sago at gulaman?	u) 1	2	8	
w)	Any other liquids? IF YES: What was the drink? IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?	w) . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENED . . . 1 2 8			
x)	Any other food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONALFOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.	x) . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)			

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
ECD1	CHECK 225 AND 226: ANY CHILD 2-4 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES ☐ NO ☐		701
ECD2	CHECK CAPI TO IDENTIFY ONE RANDOMLY SELECTED CHILD AGE 2-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER NAME OF THE SELECTED CHILD FROM CAPI _____ LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED CHILD FROM CAPI ☐☐		
ECD3	I would like to ask you about certain things (NAME OF CHILD SELECTED IN ECD2) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask you about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.		
ECD4	Can (NAME) walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD5	Can (NAME) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD6 (1)	Can (NAME) dress (him/herself), that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD7	Can (NAME) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD8	Can (NAME) say 10 or more words, like 'mama' or 'ball'?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD9	Can (NAME) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	ECD 11
ECD10	Can (NAME) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, "The house is very big"?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD11	Can (NAME) correctly use any of the words 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'he', for example, "I want water" or "He eats rice"?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD12	If you show (NAME) an object (he/she) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (he/she) consistently name it? By consistently, we mean that (he/she) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD13 (1)	Can (NAME) recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD14	Can (NAME) write (his/her) name?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
ECD15	Can (NAME) recognize all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
ECD16 (1)	If you ask (NAME) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (he/she) give you the correct amount?	YES . . . . NO . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
ECD17	Can (NAME) count 10 objects, for example, 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES . . . . NO . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
ECD18 (1)	Can (NAME) do an activity, such as coloring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES . . . . NO . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
ECD19 (1)	Does (NAME) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"?	YES . . . . NO . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
ECD20	Does (NAME) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES . . . . NO . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
ECD21	Does (NAME) get along well with other children?	YES . . . . NO . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 8	
ECD22	How often does (NAME) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY . . . . WEEKLY . . . . MONTHLY . . . . A FEW TIMES A YEAR . . . . NEVER . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 3 4 5 8	
ECD23	Compared with other children of the same age, how much does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL . . . . THE SAME OR LESS . . . . MORE . . . . A LOT MORE . . . . DON'T KNOW	1 2 3 4 8	

ECD16

If you ask (NAME) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (he/she) give you the correct amount?

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	→ 706 → 709
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	→ 721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED .... 1 DIVORCED/ ANNULLED .... 2 SEPARATED 3	
704	CHECK 702: YES,　　　　　　　　　　　　YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ☐　　LIVED WITH A MAN ☐		→ 714
705	Did you have a marriage certificate for your last marriage?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 714 → 707
706	Do you have a marriage certificate for this marriage?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil registry office?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	CHECK 701: YES,　　　　　　　　NO, ☐ CURRENTLY ☐　　　NOT IN A UNION MARRIED		→ 714
709	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER .... 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	→ 710C
710	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. .... ☐☐	
710A	CHECK 709: HUSBAND/PARTNER ☐　　HUSBAND/PARTNER ☐ LIVING WITH HER　　　　STAYING ELSEWHERE		→ 710C
710B	During your (marriage/partnership) with your (husband/partner), did you ever live separately?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 714
710C	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. IF SEPARATED FOR FULL 24 MONTHS, RECORD 24	LESS THAN ONE MONTH .... 00 NUMBER OF MONTHS .... ☐☐ NO SEPARATION IN THE LAST 　2 YEARS (24 MONTHS) 95	→ 714 → 714
710D	In the last 24 months, were you and your husband/partner ever living separately because one of you lived overseas?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE .... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ▢ ↓ MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ▢ ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? 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	┌→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . ▢▢	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ▢ ↓ MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ▢		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ▢ ↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ▢ ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ▢		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current (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	┌→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)?	AGE . . . . ▢▢	
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
722	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?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . ▢▢	→ 738
723	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.	DAYS AGO . . . . 1 ▢▢ WEEKS AGO . . . . 2 ▢▢ MONTHS AGO . . . . 3 ▢▢ YEARS AGO . . . . 4 ▢▢	┌→ 737
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ▢ ↓ PREGNANT ▢		→ 727

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	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 .... Q WITHDRAWAL .... R OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 728
727 (2)	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 730
728 (2)	What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	TRUST .... 01 DUREX .... 02 PREMIERE .... 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
729 (2) (3)	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .... 11 RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/ URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/ LYING IN .... 12 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION .... 13 BARANGAY SUPPLY/SERVICE POINT OFFICER/BHW .... 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC LYING IN CLINIC .... 21 PHARMACY .... 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR .... 23 PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE .... 24 INDUSTRY BASED CLINIC .... 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** PUERICULTURE CENTER .... 41 SHOP/STORE............................. 42 CHURCH .... 43 FRIEND/RELATIVE .... 44 OTHER ..... _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	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 (SPECIFY)	
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732 (2)	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
733	What was your relationship to this second 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 (SPECIFY)	
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735 (2)	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third 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 (SPECIFY)	
737	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 . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ NEITHER ARE ☐ STERILIZED HE OR SHE ☐ STERILIZED		→ 813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT ☐ 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 → 810B → 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 232:
	
	NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT ☐
	OR UNSURE
	
	a) How long would you like b) After the birth of the child
	to wait from now before you are expecting now,
	the birth of (a/another) how long would you like
	child? to wait before the birth of
	  another child?
		MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐
		YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐
		SOON/NOW 993
		SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994
		AFTER MARRIAGE 995
		OTHER _____ 996
		  (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 998
			→ 811
			→ 813
			
			→ 811
			
			→ 811

806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT ☐ OR UNSURE		→ 812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ☐ CURRENTLY ☐ ASKED USING		→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS ☐ NOT ☐ '00-23' MONTHS ☐ OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ASKED OR '00-01' YEAR		→ 812

809	CHECK 723:
	
	  YEARS ☐
	  AGO
	DAYS, WEEKS OR ☐ NOT ☐
	MONTHS AGO ASKED
			→ 811
			
			→ 811

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE ☐ / WANTS NO MORE/ ☐ A/ANOTHER CHILD / NONE 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? Any other reason? 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? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED .... A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX .... B INFREQUENT SEX .... C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY .... D CAN'T GET PREGNANT .... E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH .... F BREASTFEEDING .... G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC .... H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED .... I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED .... J OTHERS OPPOSED .... K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION .... L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD .... M KNOWS NO SOURCE .... N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** INCONVENIENT TO USE .... O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING ...... P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY .. Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES .... R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/ HEALTH CONCERNS .... S **COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR .... T COSTS TOO MUCH .... U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE .... V NO METHOD AVAILABLE .... W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW .... Z	
810A	CHECK 804: WANTS ☐ / WANTS TO HAVE A/ ☐ NO MORE/ NONE / ANOTHER CHILD		→ 813
810B	You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me the reason/s why you do not want to have any (more) children? Any other reason?	ECONOMIC/ FINANCIAL CONCERNS .... A PROFESSIONAL GROWTH/ CAREER .... B EDUCATION .... C HEALTH CONCERNS .... D ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS .... E COVID-19 RELATED CONCERNS .... F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ☐ / YES, ☐ ASKED / CURRENTLY USING		→ 813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 812B

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812A	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	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	→ 813

812B	What is the main reason you think you will not use a contraceptive method at any time in the future?
	
	Any other reason?
		NOT MARRIED . . . . A
		
		FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS
		   NOT HAVING SEX . . . . B
		   INFREQUENT SEX C
		   MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . D
		   CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . E
		   NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE
		      LAST BIRTH . . . . F
		   BREASTFEEDING . . . . G
		   UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . H
		
		OPPOSITION TO USE
		   RESPONDENT OPPOSED I
		   HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . J
		   OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . K
		   RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L
		
		LACK OF KNOWLEDGE
		   KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . M
		   KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . N
		
		METHOD-RELATED REASONS
		   INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . O
		   CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . . . . . P
		   METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q
		   INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL
		      PROCESSES . . . . R
		   OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/
		      HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . S
		
		COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY
		   LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . T
		   COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . U
		   PREFERRED METHOD
		      NOT AVAILABLE V
		   NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . W
		
		OTHER _____ X
		            (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

812BA	CHECK 812B: CODE A "NOT MARRIED" CIRCLED? CODE A CIRCLED ☐ CODE A NOT CIRCLED ☐		→ 813
812C	Would you ever use a contraceptive method if you were married?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING ☐ NO LIVING ☐ CHILDREN CHILDREN 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? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 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?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER .. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
815	In the last 12 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) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE . . . . 1 2 e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM . . . . 1 2 f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE . . . . . 1 2 g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD . . . . 1 2 h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS . . 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, ☐ YES, ☐ CURRENTLY LIVING MARRIED WITH A MAN	NO, ☐ NOT IN A UNION	→ 901
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, 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 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820
819	When making this decision with your (husband/partner), would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your (husband/partner) or any other family member ever tried to pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

821	CHECK 307:
	
	NOT ASKED ☐ NEITHER ARE ☐
	              STERILIZED
		HE OR SHE ARE ☐
		    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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ □ LIVING WITH A MAN ↓	NOT IN □ UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS .... □□	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 906
905 (1)	What was the highest grade or year he completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR □□□ DON'T KNOW .... 998 IF CODE 404, 504, 607, 702, OR 802 SPECIFY COURSE: _____	

CODES FOR Q. 905: EDUCATION

LEVEL 0 - EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
000 = NO GRADE COMPLETED
001 = NURSERY
002 = KINDERGARTEN

**LEVEL 1 - PRIMARY EDUCATION
 (ELEMENTARY)**
101 = GRADE 1
102 = GRADE 2
103 = GRADE 3
104 = GRADE 4
105 = GRADE 5
106 = GRADE 6

108 = IPED
109 = MADRASAH
110 = SPED

**LEVEL 2 - LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL/ OLD CURRICULUM)**
201 = GRADE 7/ 1ST YEAR
202 = GRADE 8/ 2ND YEAR
203 = GRADE 9/ 3RD YEAR
204 = GRADE 10/ FOURTH YEAR
205 = OLD CURRICULUM GRADE 10 GRADUATE

208 = IPED
209 = MADRASAH
210 = SPED

**LEVEL 3 - UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL)**

ACADEMIC TRACK (GAS, HUMSS, STEM, ABM)
301 = GRADE 11
302 = GRADE 12

ARTS AND DESIGN TRACK
303= GRADE 11
304 = GRADE 12

SPORTS TRACK
305 = GRADE 11
306 = GRADE 12

*TECHNOLOGY & LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION & TECH-VOC
(AGRI-FISHERIES, HOME EC., INDUST. ARTS, ICT)*
307 = GRADE 11
308 = GRADE 12
(AGRI-FISHERIES, HOME EC., INDUST. ARTS, ICT)
307 = GRADE 11
308 = GRADE 12

LEVEL 4 - POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
401 = 1ST YEAR
402 = 2ND YEAR
403 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
404 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

**LEVEL 5 - SHORT- CYCLE
TERTIARY EDUCATION**
501 = 1ST YEAR
502 = 2ND YEAR
503 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
504 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

**LEVEL 6 - BACHELOR LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT**
601 = 1ST YEAR
602 = 2ND YEAR
603 = 3RD YEAR
604 = 4TH YEAR
605 = 5TH YEAR
606 = 6TH YEAR OR MORE
607 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

**LEVEL 7 - MASTER LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT**
701 = UNDERGRADUATE
     (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
702 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

**LEVEL 8 - DOCTORAL LEVEL
EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT**
801 = UNDERGRADUATE
     (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
802 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

998 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ⌐ ¦ ¦ ¬ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
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 7 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 7 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	NOT IN UNION ⬚	→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' ⬚ CIRCLED ↓	OTHER ⬚	→ 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 _____ 6
		             (SPECIFY)	

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

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 _____ 6
		               (SPECIFY)	

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
		               (SPECIFY)	

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
		               (SPECIFY)	

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
		               (SPECIFY)	

925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY .... 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY ..... 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY ..... 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE .... 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY .... 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY .... 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY ..... 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY ..... 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE .... 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY .... 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 931

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8			→ 931
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)		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

932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK
	a) If she goes out without telling him?	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8
	b) If she neglects the children?	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . .	1	2	8
	c) If she argues with him?	c) ARGUES	1	2	8
	d) If she refuses to have sex with him?	d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
	e) If she burns the food?	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001 (1)	Now I would like to talk to you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1040
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓	25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐	→ 1008
1003	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	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	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	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	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	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1009	Are there any special medicines 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	
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

1026 (5)	Where was the test done?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		RURAL HEALTH CENTER (RHC)/
		   URBAN HEALTH CENTER (UHC)/
		   LYING IN 12
		STANDALONE HIV TESTING (HTS) FACILITY . . 13
		SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC 14
		PRIMARY HIV CARE CLINIC 15
		MOBILE HTS SERVICES 16
		OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR
		
		    _____ 17
		        (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC
		   LYING IN CLINIC 21
		INDUSTRY-BASED CLINIC 22
		PRIVATE DOCTOR 23
		STANDALONE HIV TESTING (HTS) FACILITY . . 24
		PRIMARY HIV CARE CLINIC 25
		MOBILE HTS SERVICES 26
		OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		
		    _____ 27
		        (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		HOME 41
		WORKPLACE 42
		CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43
		COMMUNITY- BASED HIV SCREENING (CBS) . . 44
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		        (SPECIFY)	

1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . [ ][ ]	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	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	
1035	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	
1036 (6)	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' ☐　　　　　OTHER ☐ CIRCLED ↓		→ 1040
1037 (6)	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1038 (6)	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
1039 (6)	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:		YES	NO	
	a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY	1	2	
	b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.	b) DISCLOSED STATUS	1	2	
	c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.	c) VERBALLY INSULTED	1	2	
	d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS 　　TALKED BADLY	1	2	
	e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS 　　VERBALLY ABUSED	1	2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1040 (1)	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT ☐ HIV OR AIDS NOT HEARD ABOUT ☐ HIV OR AIDS a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE		→ 1046
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 1044
1043	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1044	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1045	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	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	
1047	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	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ ☐ LIVING WITH A MAN NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 1101
1049	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	
1050	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101 (1)	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, CIRCLE THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK/JEEP/VAN . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS/ JEEP/ JEEPNEY . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/TRICYCLE . . . . 03 E TRIKE . . . . 04 BOAT WITH MOTOR/ BANCA . . . . 05 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . 06 BICYCLE . . . . 07 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . 08 WALKING . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
1105	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . [ ][ ]	
1108	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	→ 1110
1109 (2)	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)	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, rhum, gin, tuba, lambanog, or basi?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1111	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of gin, tuba, lambanog, or basi. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE'95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . ☐☐ EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . ☐☐	
1113	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: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG NOT A BIG PROBLEM PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	

WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1200	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR 12 MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED ☐ FOR THIS SECTION ↓	WOMAN ☐ NOT SELECTED	→ 1237A
1201	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . 1 ↓	PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2	→ 1237
1202	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: 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.		
1203	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER')		→ 1206 → 1206
1204	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1206
1205	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1219
1206	Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner). A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

1206 (continued)

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1207	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

		EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
	a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	d) not allow you to engage in any legitimate work or practice your profession?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	e) control your own money or properties or force you to work?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	f) destroy your personal properties, pets, or belongings, or threaten or actually harm your pets?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	g) have other intimate relationships?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1208	A. Did your (last) (husband/male 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?	

		EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
	a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	b) slap you?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3
	j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→	1	2	3

WOMEN'S SAFETY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	CHECK 1208A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' ↓ 'YES'		→ 1211
1209A	How long after you first (got married/started living together/began this relationship) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'	NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
1210	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male 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?	 YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1211	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1213
1212	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1213	Does (did) your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1215
1214	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1215	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1216	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

For question 1216, the coding grid:

	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	
	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6				→ 1217
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	1	2	3	
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	1	2	3	
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male 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?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	1	2	3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1217	CHECK 1208A (h-j) AND 1216A (b): AT LEAST ONE ☐ 'YES' ↓	NOT A SINGLE ☐ YES	→ 1219
1218	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1219	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR ☐ HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ↓ 212>0	NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND ☐ NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0	→ 1222
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 SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1222	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1204 AND 1205: EVER MARRIED/EVER ☐　　NEVER MARRIED/ ☐ LIVED WITH A MAN/　　　　NEVER HAD EVER HAD A　　　　　　　A MALE PARTNER MALE PARTNER ↓　　　　↓ a) From the time you were 15　b) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other　years old has anyone hit you, than a husband or male　slapped you, kicked you, or partner, hit you, slapped　done anything else to hurt you you, kicked you, or done　physically? anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1225

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1223	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 SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE .... L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. M POLICE/SOLDIER .... N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1224	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	
1225	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1204 AND 1205: EVER MARRIED/ □ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ↓	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD □ A MALE PARTNER	→ 1227
1226	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1228 → 1231
1227	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 NO .... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1231
1228	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1204 AND 1205: EVER MARRIED/EVER □ LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ □ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS .... □□ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1229	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . B OTHER RELATIVE . . . . C CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . D FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . E IN-LAW . . . . F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . G FAMILY FRIEND . . . . H TEACHER . . . . I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . M STRANGER . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1230	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND 1204 AND 1205: EVER MARRIED/EVER ☐ NEVER MARRIED/ ☐ LIVED WITH A MAN/ NEVER HAD A MALE EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER PARTNER a) In the last 12 months, has b) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any anyone forced you to have previous husband or any sexual intercourse or other current or previous perform any other sexual male partner forced you to acts that you did not want have sexual intercourse or to? perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1231	CHECK 1208A (a-j), 1216A (a,b), 1220, 1222, 1226, AND 1227: AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' 'YES'		→ 1234A
1232	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	→ 1234
1233	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 ORGANIZATION . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1234A
1234	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1234A	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.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	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.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) Permanent Protection Order? PPO refers to the protection order issued by the court after notice and hearing.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1234B	Are you aware of the following places where you could seek help in case you need it?		
	a) Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) PNP Women and Children's Protection Desk?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) DSWD Regional Center for Women/Girls (e.g. Crisis Intervention Unit)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	d) Women and Children's Protection Unit in DOH-retained hospitals or other government health facilities?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	e) Public Attorney's Office of the Department of Justice or any public legal assistance office?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	f) Civil Society Organizations, non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organization that provides help/services to	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
	g) Temporary Protection Desk or Permanent Protection Desk under RA 9262?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1235	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 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		

1236	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?		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO
		HUSBAND	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE ADULT . .	1	2	3
		FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3

1237	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE.

1237A	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: <u>BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE</u> (2)

B   BIRTHS
P   PREGNANCIES
T   TERMINATIONS

0   NO METHOD

1   FEMALE STERILIZATION
2   MALE STERILIZATION
3   IUD
4   INJECTABLES
5   IMPLANTS
6   PATCH
7   PILL
8   CONDOM
9   FEMALE CONDOM
J   EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
K   STANDARD DAYS METHOD
L   MUCUS/BILLINGS/OVULATION

M   BASAL BODY TEMPERATURE
N   SYMPTOTHERMAL
O   LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
Q   RHYTHM METHOD
R   WITHDRAWAL
X   OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y   OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

0   INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY/ OLD AGE
1   BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING

2   WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3   HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4   WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5   CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
6   OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
7   LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR/ TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS
8   COSTS TOO MUCH

N   INCONVENIENT TO USE
F   UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A   DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D   MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION

X   OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)
Z   DON'T KNOW

			COL. 1	COL. 2	
2022	12	DEC	01			**2022**
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
	09	SEP	04			
	08	AUG	05			
	07	JUL	06			
	06	JUN	07			
	05	MAY	08			
	04	APR	09			
(1)	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
2021	12	DEC	13			**2021**
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
	08	AUG	17			
	07	JUL	18			
	06	JUN	19			
	05	MAY	20			
	04	APR	21			
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
2020	12	DEC	25			**2020**
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
	08	AUG	29			
	07	JUL	30			
	06	JUN	31			
	05	MAY	32			
	04	APR	33			
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
2019	12	DEC	37			**2019**
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
	08	AUG	41			
	07	JUL	42			
	06	JUN	43			
	05	MAY	44			
	04	APR	45			
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
2018	12	DEC	49			**2018**
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
	08	AUG	53			
	07	JUL	54			
	06	JUN	55			
	05	MAY	56			
	04	APR	57			
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
2017	12	DEC	61			**2017**
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
	08	AUG	65			
	07	JUL	66			
	06	JUN	67			
	05	MAY	68			
	04	APR	69			
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

<u>INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

_____

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_____

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

_____

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_____

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

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_____

<u>SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

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THE PHILIPPINES
THE PHILIPPINES STATISTICS AUTHORITY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLISH**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all DHS field workers is collected as part of the DHS 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 province do you live? | PROVINCE . . . . ☐☐

OUTSIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES . . . . 96 | |

CODES FOR Q. 102   (PROVINCE)

01 ILOCOS
28 ILOCOS NORTE
29 ILOCOS SUR
33 LA UNION
55 PANGASINAN

02 CAGAYAN VALLEY
09 BATANES
15 CAGAYAN
31 ISABELA
50 NUEVA VIZCAYA
57 QUIRINO

03 CENTRAL LUZON
08 BATAAN
14 BULACAN
49 NUEVA ECIJA
54 PAMPANGA
69 TARLAC
71 ZAMBALES
77 AURORA

04 CALABARZON
10 BATANGAS
21 CAVITE
34 LAGUNA
56 QUEZON
58 RIZAL

05 BICOL
05 ALBAY
16 CAMARINES NORTE
17 CAMARINES SUR
20 CATANDUANES
41 MASBATE
62 SORSOGON

06 WESTERN VISAYAS
04 AKLAN
06 ANTIQUE
19 CAPIZ
30 ILOILO
79 GUIMARAS
45 NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

07 CENTRAL VISAYAS
12 BOHOL
22 CEBU
46 NEGROS ORIENTAL
61 SIQUIJOR

08 EASTERN VISAYAS
26 EASTERN SAMAR
48 NORTHERN SAMAR
60 SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)
64 SOUTHERN LEYTE
78 BILIRAN
37 LEYTE

09 ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA
72 ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE
73 ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR
83 ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY
97 ISABELA CITY

10 NORTHERN MINDANAO
13 BUKIDNON
18 CAMIGUIN
35 LANAO DEL NORTE
42 MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
43 MISAMIS ORIENTAL

11 DAVAO
23 DAVAO DEL NORTE
82 DAVAO DE ORO
86 DAVAO OCCIDENTAL
24 DAVAO DEL SUR
25 DAVAO ORIENTAL

12 SOCCSKSARGEN
47 COTABATO
65 SULTAN KUDARAT
63 SOUTH COTABATO
80 SARANGANI
98 COTABATO CITY

13 NATIONAL CAPITAL
91 NCR - CITY OF MANILA FIRST DISTRICT
92 NCR, SECOND DISTRICT
93 NCR, THIRD DISTRICT
94 NCR, FOURTH DISTRICT
95 NCR, FIFTH DISTRICT

14 CORDILLERA
01 ABRA
11 BENGUET
27 IFUGAO
44 MOUNTAIN PROVINCE
32 KALINGA
81 APAYAO

15 BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO
38 MAGUINDANAO
07 BASILAN
36 LANAO DEL SUR
66 SULU
70 TAWI-TAWI

16 CARAGA
02 AGUSAN DEL NORTE
03 AGUSAN DEL SUR
67 SURIGAO DEL NORTE
68 SURIGAO DEL SUR
85 DINAGAT ISLANDS

17 MIMAROPA
40 MARINDUQUE
51 OCCID. MINDORO
52 ORIENT. MINDORO
53 PALAWAN
59 ROMBLON

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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 . . . . ☐☐	
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 . . . . ☐☐	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
110	What is the highest grade/year of school you have completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/ YEAR . . . . ☐☐	

CODES FOR Q. 110: EDUCATION

LEVEL 0 - EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
000 = NO GRADE COMPLETED
001 = NURSERY
002 = KINDERGARTEN

LEVEL 1 - PRIMARY EDUCATION
 (ELEMENTARY)
101 = GRADE 1
102 = GRADE 2
103 = GRADE 3
104 = GRADE 4
105 = GRADE 5
106 = GRADE 6

108 = IPED
109 = MADRASAH
110 = SPED

LEVEL 2 - LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL/ OLD CURRICULUM)
201 = GRADE 7/ 1ST YEAR
202 = GRADE 8/ 2ND YEAR
203 = GRADE 9/ 3RD YEAR
204 = GRADE 10/ FOURTH YEAR
205 = OLD CURRICULUM GRADE 10 GRADUATE

208 = IPED
209 = MADRASAH
210 = SPED

LEVEL 3 - UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION
(SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL)

ACADEMIC TRACK (GAS, HUMSS, STEM, ABM)
301 = GRADE 11
302 = GRADE 12

ARTS AND DESIGN TRACK
303= GRADE 11
304 = GRADE 12

SPORTS TRACK
305 = GRADE 11
306 = GRADE 12

TECHNOLOGY & LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION & TECH-VOC
(AGRI-FISHERIES, HOME EC., INDUST. ARTS, ICT)
307 = GRADE 11
308 = GRADE 12

LEVEL 4 - POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
401 = 1ST YEAR
402 = 2ND YEAR
403 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
404 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 5 - SHORT- CYCLE
TERTIARY EDUCATION
501 = 1ST YEAR
502 = 2ND YEAR
503 = 3RD YEAR OR MORE
504 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 6 - BACHELOR LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT
601 = 1ST YEAR
602 = 2ND YEAR
603 = 3RD YEAR
604 = 4TH YEAR
605 = 5TH YEAR
606 = 6TH YEAR OR MORE
607 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 7 - MASTER LEVEL EDUCATION
OR EQUIVALENT
701 = UNDERGRADUATE
       (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
702 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

LEVEL 8 - DOCTORAL LEVEL
EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT
801 = UNDERGRADUATE
       (ANY YEAR OTHER THAN GRADUATE)
802 = GRADUATE (SPECIFY COURSE)

998 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC 01 PROTESTANT 02 IGLESIA NI CRISTO 03 AGLIPAY . . . . 04 ISLAM . . . . 05 NO RELIGION . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
112	What is your ethnicity?	TAGALOG . . . . 01 CEBUANO . . . . 02 ILOKANO . . . . 03 HILIGAYNON/ILONGGC . . . . 04 BIKOLANO . . . . 05 KAPAMPANGAN . . . . 06 MARANAO . . . . 07 TAUSOG . . . . 08 WARAY . . . . 09 AETA . . . . 10 BADJAO . . . . 11 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH . . . . A TAGALOG . . . . B ILOCANO . . . . C BIKOL . . . . D WARAY . . . . E HILIGAYNON . . . . F CEBUANO . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH . . . . A TAGALOG . . . . B ILOCANO . . . . C BIKOL . . . . D WARAY . . . . E HILIGAYNON . . . . F CEBUANO . . . . G OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115 (3)	Have you ever worked on: a) a DHS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) DHS . . . . 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for The Philippines Statistics Authority or the Department of Health at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, PSA . . . . 1 YES, DOH . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of The Philippines Statistics Authority or The Department of Health?	PERMANENT . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	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	
Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources.	Learning.DHSprogram.com	
GitHub – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use.	Github.com/DHSprogram	
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:	**Twitter** www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram	
Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram	**LinkedIn** www.linkedin.com/ company/dhs-program	
YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram	**Blog** Blog.DHSprogram.com	