



# Philippines

2017 National Demographic and Health Survey

Key Findings



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

Additional information about the NDHS 2017 may be obtained from the Philippine Statistics Authority, PSA Complex, East Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; telephone: +63 (02)-462-6600; email: [info@psa.gov.ph](mailto:info@psa.gov.ph); internet: [psa.gov.ph](http://psa.gov.ph).

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: [info@DHSprogram.com](mailto:info@DHSprogram.com); internet: [www.DHSprogram.com](http://www.DHSprogram.com).

Recommended citation:

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

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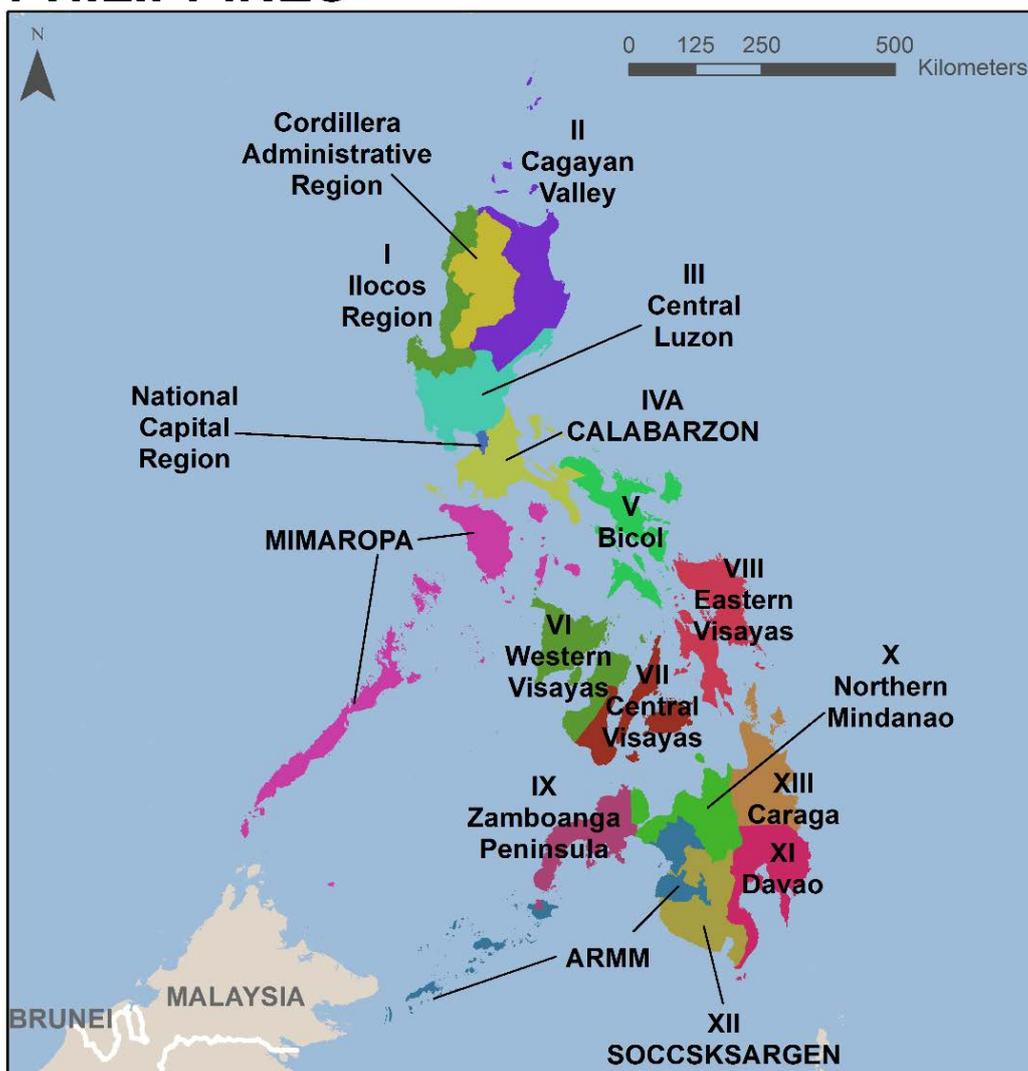
## ABOUT THE NDHS 2017

The 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) was designed to provide data for monitoring the population and health situation in the Philippines. The NDHS 2017 is the sixth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines as part of The DHS Program and the eleventh National Demographic Survey conducted since 1968. The major objective of the survey is to provide current data on key demographic and health indicators, particularly data on household and respondent characteristics, fertility levels, fertility preferences, marriage and sexual activity, knowledge and use of family planning methods, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention, and domestic violence, and other health-related issues such as health insurance coverage in the Philippines. Results from the survey can be used by program managers and policymakers to evaluate and improve existing programs.

### Who participated in the survey?

A nationally representative sample of 25,074 women age 15-49 in 27,496 surveyed households were interviewed. This represents a response rate of 98% of women. This sample provides estimates for the Philippines as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 17 regions.

## PHILIPPINES



# HOUSEHOLD & RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

## Household Composition

Filipino households consist of an average of 4.2 people. Twenty-one percent of households are headed by women. One-third of the Philippine population is under age 15.

## Housing Characteristics

Ninety-three percent of Filipino households have access to electricity. Urban households are more likely to have electricity than rural households (96% versus 90%).

The majority of households (95%) use an improved source of drinking water. The most common improved sources include bottled water/refilling station (44%) and water piped into their homes (24%). Nine in ten urban households and 71% of rural households have water on the premises. Most households (79%) report that they do not treat their water prior to drinking.

Three in four households have an improved toilet facility. Most households (64%) have a flush or pour flush toilet to septic tank (67% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas). One-quarter of households use unimproved sanitation – 17% use a shared facility of an otherwise acceptable type, 3% use an unimproved facility, and 5% have no facility. Six percent of households in rural areas have no toilet facility, compared with only 3% of urban households.



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## Ownership of Goods

Currently, 89% of Filipino households own a mobile phone, 77% have a television, and 51% own a radio. Households in urban areas are more likely than rural households to own a mobile phone, television, or radio. Only 22% of households own a computer. Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land or farm animals than urban households.

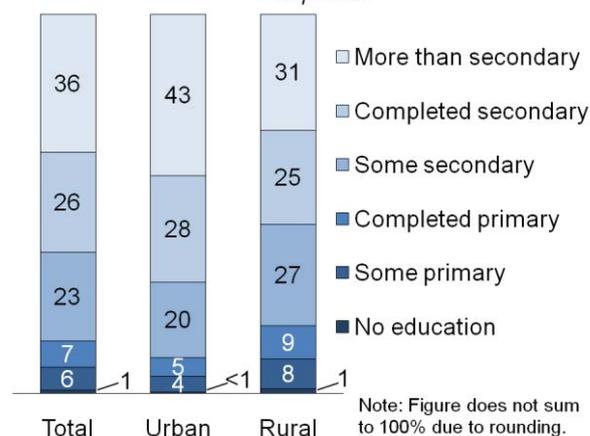
Thirty-six percent of households own a motorcycle or scooter, 19% own a bicycle, and 10% own a car or truck. Only 16% of households have a member who is a beneficiary of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

## Education of Survey Respondents

Only 1% of women age 15-49 have no formal education, while 7% of women have completed primary school but gone no further. More than one-quarter of women have completed secondary education and gone no further and 36% of women have more than secondary education. Women from rural areas (31%) are less likely to have more than secondary education, compared to women from urban areas (43%). The median years of schooling among all women is 10.6 years.

### Education by Residence

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



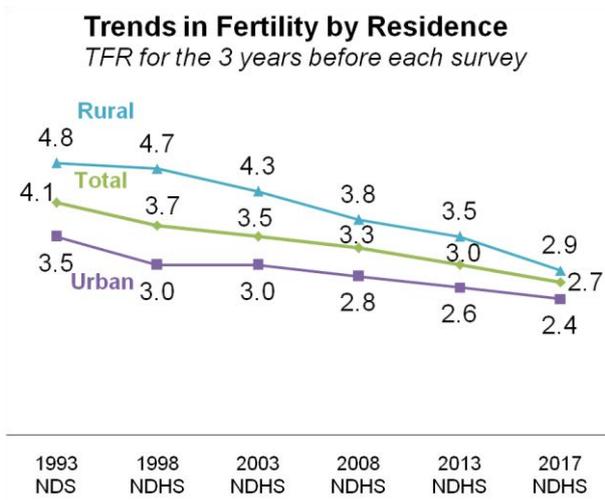
# FERTILITY AND ITS DETERMINANTS

## Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Fertility rates have steadily declined since 1993. Fertility decreased from 4.1 children per woman in the NDS 1993 to 2.7 children per woman in the NDHS 2017 – a drop of more than one child per woman.

Fertility varies by residence and region. Women in urban areas have 2.4 children on average, compared with 2.9 children per woman in rural areas. Fertility is highest in Zamboanga Peninsula (3.6 children) and SOCCSKSARGEN (3.4 children) and lowest in National Capital Region (1.9 children).

Fertility also varies with women’s education and economic status. Women with no schooling have an average of 4.6 children, compared to 2.0 children for women with college education. Fertility increases as household wealth decreases. Women in the poorest households have more than twice as many children as women in the wealthiest households (4.3 versus 1.7 children per woman).

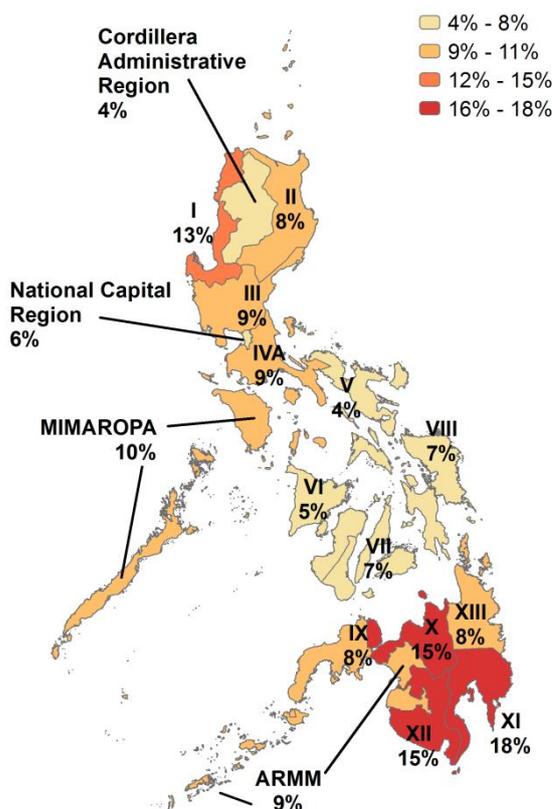


## Teenage Fertility

According to the NDHS 2017, 9% of Filipino women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 7% are already mothers and an additional 2% are pregnant with their first child. Young women from Davao are most likely to be mothers or pregnant (18% have begun childbearing). The percentage of young women who have begun childbearing is lower in urban areas than in rural areas (7% versus 10%). Young women with some primary education and those from the poorest households are more likely to have begun childbearing than young women with higher education levels and those from the wealthiest households.

### Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood by Region

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



## Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Marriage, and Birth

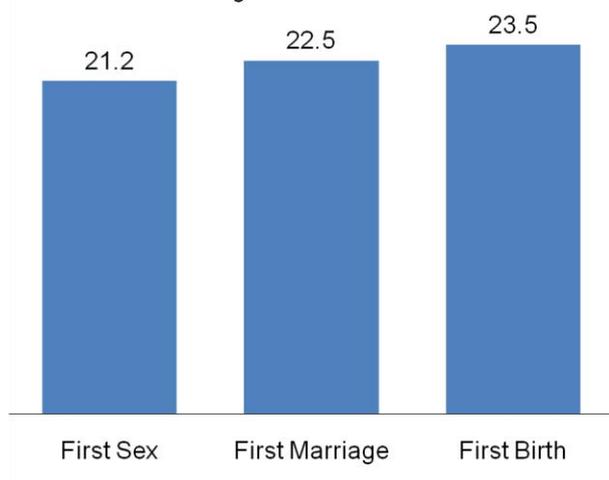
Filipino women age 25-49 initiate sexual intercourse at a median age of 21.2 years. Eighteen percent of women age 25-49 begin sexual activity before age 18.

The median age of first marriage for women is 22.5 years, more than a year older than the median age at first sexual intercourse. Women in urban areas marry 1.5 years later than their counterparts in rural areas (23.3 versus 21.8 years). In the Philippines, 15% of women age 25-49 were married by age 18, and about 1 in 3 were married by age 20.

Childbearing in the Philippines comes within one year of marriage; the median age at first birth is 23.5 years. Seven percent of women have their first birth by age 18. Women in urban areas (24.3 years) begin childbearing 1.5 years later than women in rural areas (22.8 years). Age at first birth also varies by wealth; women from wealthier households wait longer to begin childbearing than women from the poorest households.

### Median Age at First Sex, First Marriage and at First Birth

*Median age in years among women age 25-49*



## Desired Family Size

The mean ideal family size in the Philippines is 2.7 children for all women and 3.0 children for currently married women.



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# FAMILY PLANNING

## Current Use of Family Planning

Fifty-four percent of married women use a method of family planning. Two in five married women use a modern method of family planning, most commonly the pill (21%) and female sterilization (7%). Another 14% of married women use a traditional method of family planning, such as withdrawal (10%) and rhythm (4%).

Among sexually active unmarried women age 15-49, 17% use a modern method of family planning and 15% use a traditional method. The most popular methods among sexually active unmarried women are withdrawal (14%), the pill (11%), and male condom (3%).

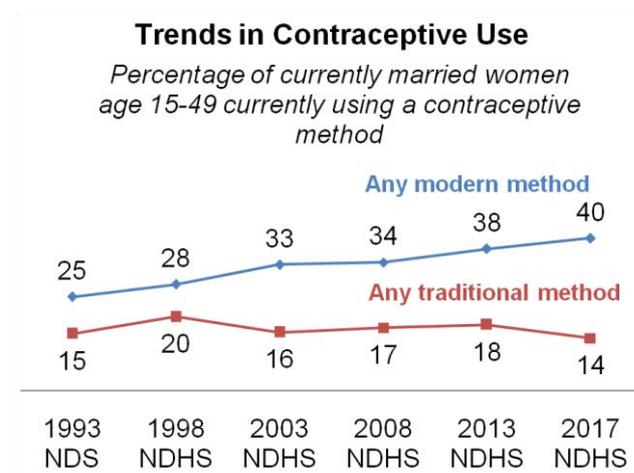
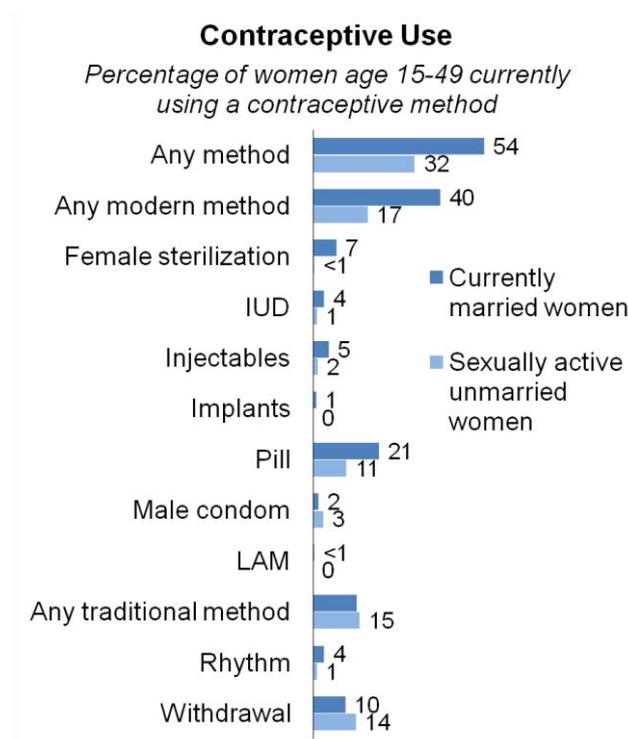
Among married women, use of modern methods of family planning is higher in rural areas than urban areas (42% versus 38%). Regionally, modern contraceptive use ranges from a low of 19% in ARMM to a high of 57% in Cagayan Valley.



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## Trends in Family Planning Use

Since 1993, the use of any method of family planning among married women has increased from 40% to 55% in 2013, but has since stagnated at 54% in 2017. During the same time period, the use of modern methods of family planning has increased from 25% to 40%. There has been little change in traditional method use since 1993.



## Demand for Family Planning

Twenty-two percent of married women want to delay childbearing (delay first birth or space another birth) for at least two years. Additionally, 49% of married women do not want any more children. Women who want to delay or stop childbearing are said to have a demand for family planning. The total demand for family planning among married women in the Philippines is 71%. The total demand for family planning includes both met and unmet need. Met need is the contraceptive prevalence rate. In the Philippines, 54% of married women use any method of family planning.

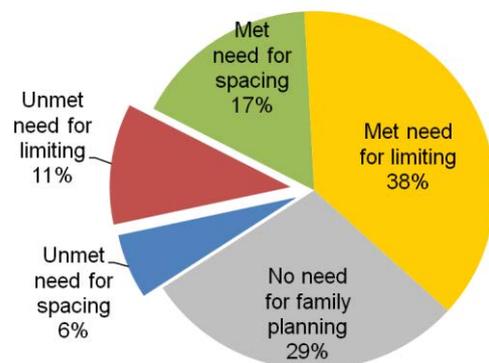
### Unmet Need for Family Planning

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the proportion of women who want to delay or stop childbearing but are not using family planning. In the Philippines, 17% of married women have an unmet need for family planning: 6% want to delay childbearing, while 11% want to stop childbearing. One in four married women with no education has an unmet need for family planning, compared to 16% of women with college education.

### Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Methods

Demand satisfied by modern methods measures the extent to which married women who want to delay or stop childbearing are actually using modern family planning methods. Fifty-seven percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods. Regionally, demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ranges from 43% in ARMM to 74% in Cagayan Valley.

**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.

## Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Seven in ten women are exposed to any messages about family planning on the radio, television, newspaper/magazines, mobile phones, or through the internet in the past few months before the survey. Television is the most frequent medium for family planning messages (62%). Regionally, lack of exposure to family planning message is lowest in Caraga region (17%) and highest in ARMM (62%).

### Informed Choice

Family planning clients should be informed about the side effects of the method used and given options about other available methods. Seventy-three percent of current users of modern contraceptive methods were informed about side effects or problems of their method, 65% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 75% were informed of other available family planning methods. Overall, 60% of women were informed of all three.

# CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

## Levels and Trends

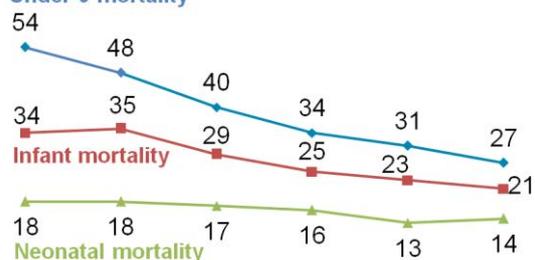
The infant mortality rate for the five year period before the survey is 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate is 27 deaths per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate is 14 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality has decreased from 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993 to 21 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017. During the same time period, under-5 mortality has declined by half from 54 to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality has slightly declined from 1993 to 2017.

### Trends in Early Childhood Mortality Rates

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

#### Under-5 mortality

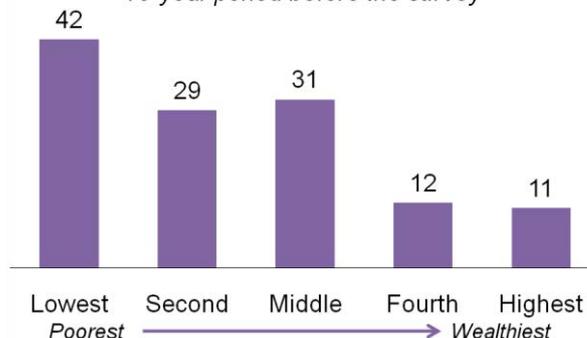


1993 NDS 1998 NDHS 2003 NDHS 2008 NDHS 2013 NDHS 2017 NDHS

Under-5 mortality decreases as household wealth increases. Under-5 mortality is nearly four times higher among children from the poorest households (42 deaths per 1,000 live births) compared to children from the wealthiest households (11 deaths per 1,000 live births).

### Under-Five Mortality by Household Wealth

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



### Perinatal Mortality

Pregnancy losses occurring after seven completed months of gestation (stillbirths) plus deaths among live births that occur in the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths) constitute perinatal deaths. Overall, 83 still births and 110 early neonatal deaths were reported by women interviewed in the NDHS 2017, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the Philippines.



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# MATERNAL HEALTH

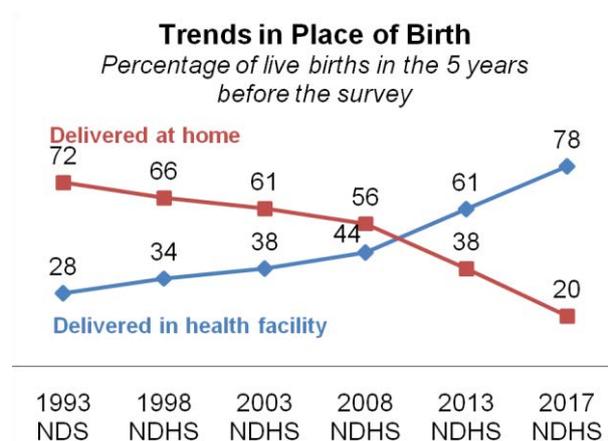
## Antenatal Care (ANC)

Nine in ten Filipino women receive antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider such as a midwife (50%), doctor (39%), or nurse (4%). Three percent of women received no ANC. Women with higher levels of education and those from the wealthiest households are most likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider. The timing and quality of ANC are also important. Seven in ten women have their first ANC visit in the first trimester, as recommended. Eighty-seven percent of women make four or more ANC visits.

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, 99% had their blood pressure taken, 72% had a blood sample taken, and 78% had a urine sample taken. Most women were weighed and had their height measured (99% and 87%, respectively). Eighty percent of women's most recent births are protected against neonatal tetanus.

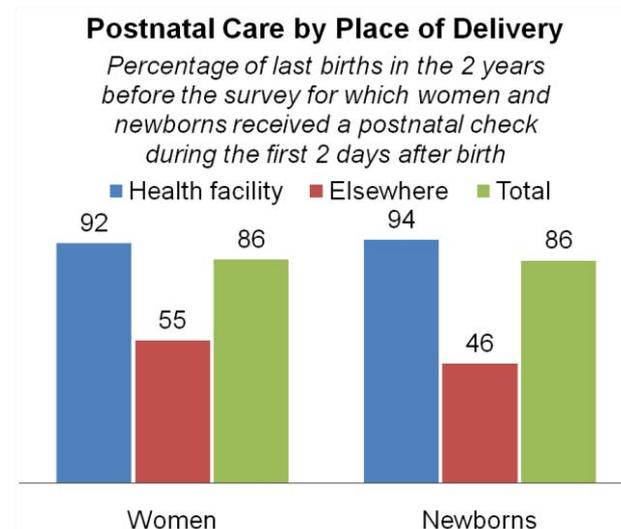
## Delivery and Postnatal Care

More than 3 in 4 births (78%) are delivered in a health facility, primarily in public sector facilities. One in five births are delivered at home. Health facility births are most common among women with college education (92%) and those in the wealthiest households (97%). Health facility deliveries have nearly tripled, from 28% in 1993 to 78% in 2017.



Overall, 84% of births are assisted by a skilled provider, the majority by doctors. Another 14% are assisted by hilot. Delivery assistance from a skilled provider is highest among urban women (92%), those with college education (97%), and those from the wealthiest households (99%).

Postnatal care helps prevent complications after childbirth. More than 80% of mothers age 15-49 receive a postnatal check within two days of delivery, while 9% did not have a postnatal check within 41 days of delivery. Eighty-six percent of newborns receive a postnatal check within two days of birth.



## Problems in Accessing Health Care

Overall, more than half of women age 15-49 have at least one problem accessing health care for themselves. Getting money for treatment is the most common problem (45%). Younger women age 15-19 (64%), women with no education (76%), and women from the poorest households (72%) are more likely than the other women to report problems in accessing health care for themselves.

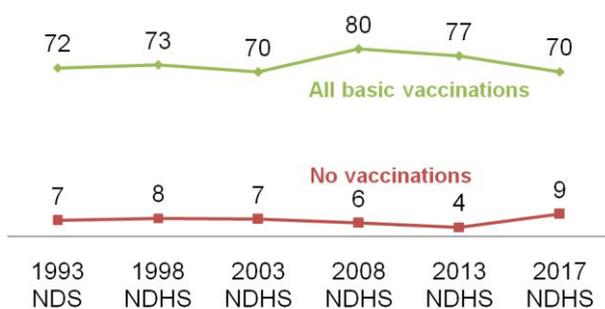
# CHILD HEALTH

## Vaccination Coverage

According to the NDHS 2017, 70% of Filipino children age 12-23 months have received all eight basic vaccinations—one dose each of BCG and measles-containing vaccine and three doses each of DPT-containing vaccine and polio vaccine. Nine percent of children have received none of the recommended vaccinations. Basic vaccination coverage is slightly higher in urban areas than rural areas (75% versus 66%). Regionally, basic vaccination coverage ranges from 18% in ARMM to 87% in Davao. Basic vaccination coverage has fluctuated over time, rising from 72% in 1993 to 80% in 2008 and then decreasing to 70% in 2017.

### Trends in Childhood Vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey and percentage who received no vaccinations



## Childhood Illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2% of children under five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (ARI). Among these children, treatment or advice was sought for two-thirds (67%).

Seventeen percent of children under five had a fever in the two weeks before the survey. Among these children, treatment or advice was sought for half.

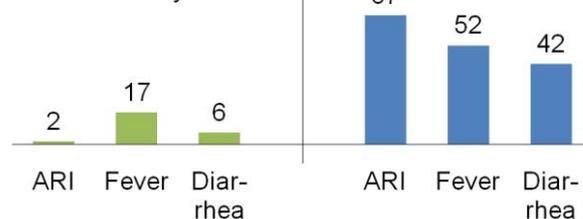
Six percent of children under five had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey. Diarrhea was most common among children age 6-23 months. Forty-two percent of children with diarrhea had treatment or advice sought.

Children with diarrhea should drink more fluids, particularly through oral rehydration therapy (ORT) which includes oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended home fluids, and increased fluids. Additionally, children under 5 with diarrhea should receive zinc. While 61% of children under five with diarrhea received ORT, 23% received no treatment. Seventeen percent of children under five with diarrhea received ORS and zinc.

### Prevalence and Treatment of Childhood Illnesses

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among those with illness, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought



# FEEDING PRACTICES AND SUPPLEMENTATION

## Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding

Breastfeeding is very common in the Philippines, with 93% of children ever breastfed. More than half (57%) of children are breastfed within the first hour of life, and 85% within the first day. One-quarter of children who are ever breastfed received a prelacteal feed, though this is not recommended.

The prevalence of children under age two currently breastfeeding declines with age, from 94% among children less than two months to 54% of children age 18-23 months. Among children under 6 months, 85% are currently breastfeeding and 9% are consuming complementary foods, against recommendations. Among children age 6-8 months, 80% consume complementary foods. More than half of children age 6-8 months are both breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods (58%). The median duration of breastfeeding is 19.8 months for children born in the 3 years before the survey.



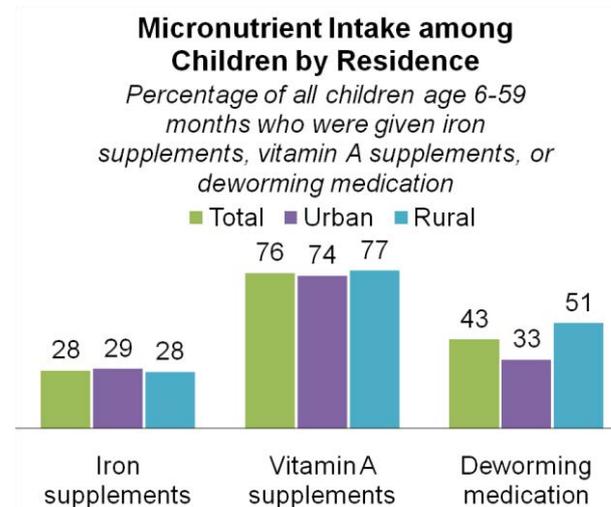
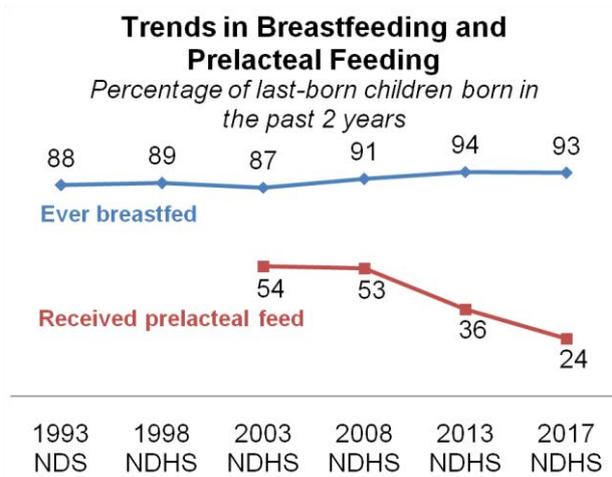
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## Vitamin A and Iron Supplementation

Micronutrients are essential vitamins and minerals required for good health. Vitamin A, which prevents blindness and infection, is particularly important for children. Seventy-six percent of children age 6–59 months received a vitamin A supplement in the six months prior to the survey.

Iron is essential for cognitive development in children and low iron intake can contribute to anemia. Twenty-eight percent of children received an iron supplement in the week before the survey. Overall, 43% of children took deworming medication in the past 6 months.

Pregnant women should take iron tablets for at least 90 days during pregnancy to prevent anemia and other complications. Half of women took iron tablets for at least 90 days during their last pregnancy.



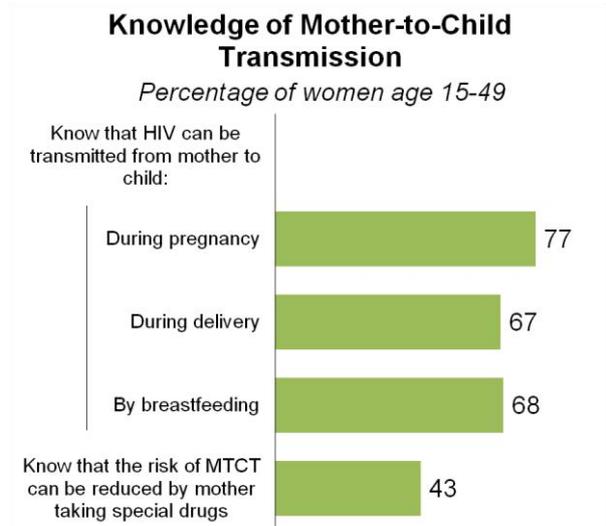
# HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

## Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Ninety-four percent of women have heard of HIV or AIDS. However, only 62% know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one monogamous, uninfected partner. Misconceptions about HIV transmission are still common in the Philippines. Only one-quarter of women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV. Seventy-one percent of women display discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

## Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Nearly 60% of women know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and by breastfeeding. Forty-three percent of women know that HIV transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special medication.



## Multiple Sexual Partners

Having multiple sexual partners increases the risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Less than 1% of women had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Among women who had two or more partners in the past year, about 1 in 10 reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse. Women have about 1.4 sexual partners in their lifetime.

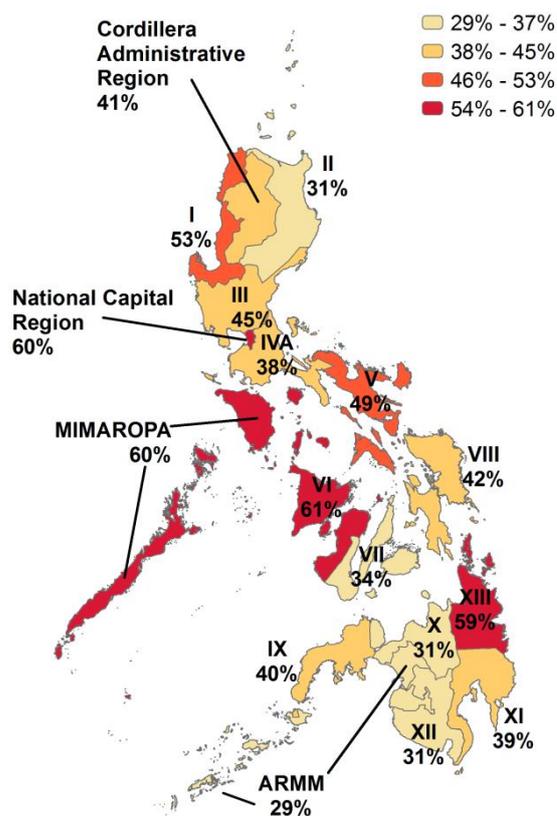
## HIV Testing

Nearly half of women (45%) know where to get an HIV test. Regionally, knowledge of where to get an HIV test ranges from a low of 29% in ARMM to a high of 61% in Western Visayas.

Only 4% of women have ever been tested for HIV and received their results, and 95% of women have never been tested for HIV. Within the past 12 months, only 2% of women have been tested for HIV and received their results. Recent HIV testing has changed little since 2013 when only 1% of women were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received their results.

## Knowledge of Where to Obtain an HIV Test by Region

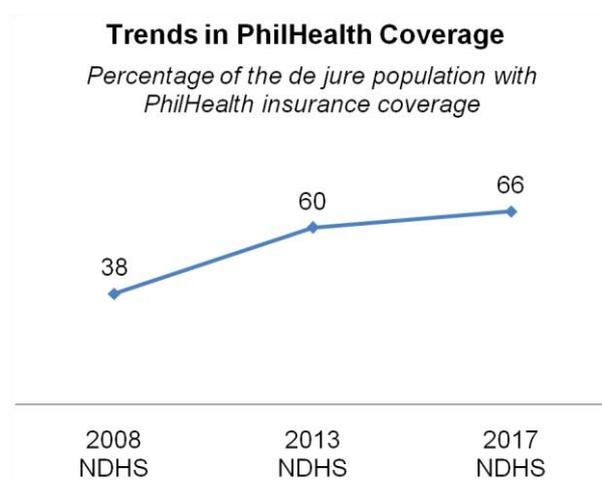
Percentage of women age 15-49



# HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION AND FINANCING

## Health Insurance Coverage

More than two-thirds of the household population has some form of health insurance coverage. PhilHealth is the most common form of health insurance, covering 66% of the household population. PhilHealth coverage has increased from 38% in 2008 to 60% in 2013 to 66% in 2017.



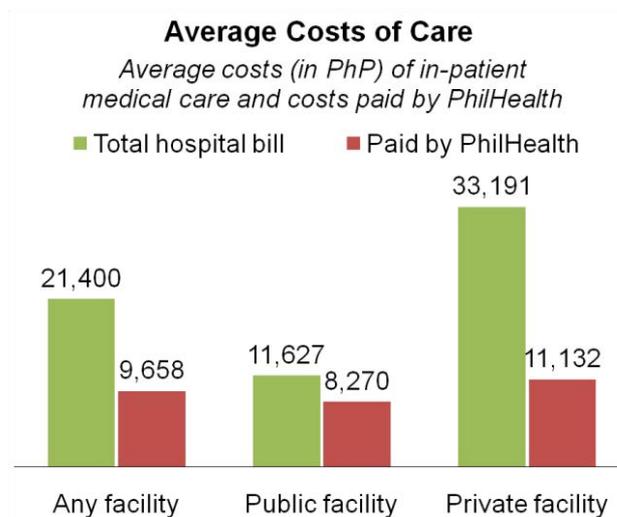
## Health Care Treatment

Among the household population, 8% visited a health facility or provider for advice or treatment in the 30 days before the survey. Among those who sought care, 59% first consulted a public medical facility or provider and 40% went to a private medical facility or provider. The most common reason for visiting a health facility was sickness or injury (59%) and a medical check-up (29%).

Among the household population, 4% were confined to a hospital or clinic in the 12 months before the survey. The most common reason for confinement was sickness or injury (76%), followed by birth or miscarriage (23%).

## Cost of Treatment

The average travel cost for persons who visited a health facility or provider in the 30 days before the survey was PhP 89, while the average cost of treatment is PhP 1,380. For persons who were confined to a facility, the average cost of treatment was PhP 21,400. Less than half of the average hospital bill was paid by PhilHealth.



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# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

## Employment

Fifty-eight percent of married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey. Among those who are employed, most earn cash only (75%), while 22% are not paid for their work. More than half of married women (54%) who are employed and earned cash made joint decisions with their husband on how to spend their earnings. Overall, 49% of women reported earning less than their husband.

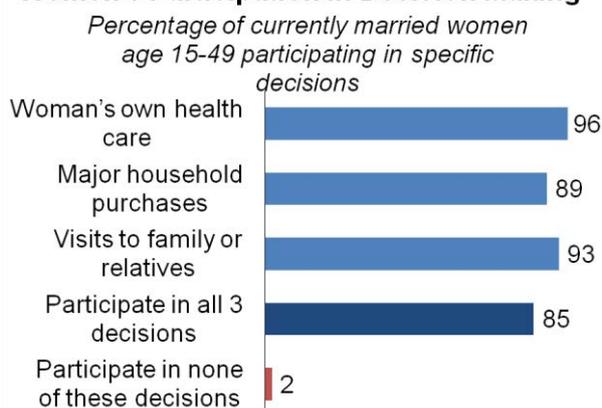


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## Participation in Household Decisions

The NDHS 2017 asked married women about their participation in three types of household decisions: their own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to family or relatives. Married women in the Philippines are more likely to have sole or joint decision making power about their own health care (96%) and visiting family or relatives (93%) and least likely to make decisions about major household purchases (89%). Overall, 85% of married women participate in all three decisions.

### Women's Participation in Decision Making



## Ownership of Assets

One-third of women age 15-49 own a house, alone or jointly, while 12% of women own land, alone or jointly. Sixty-eight percent of women do not own a house, and 88% do not own land.

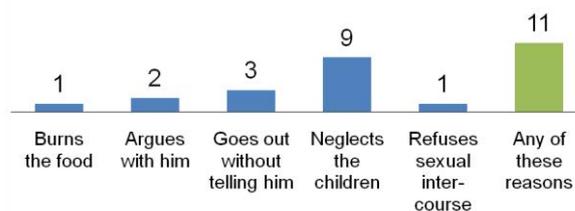
In the Philippines, 22% of women have and use a bank account. Nearly 9 in 10 women own a mobile phone. Among mobile phone owners, only 13% of women use their phone for financial transactions.

## Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Eleven percent of women agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the following reasons: if she burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children, or refuses to have sex with him. Neglecting the children is the most commonly justified reason for wife beating among women (9%), while the least common reasons are refusing to have sex with him or burning the food (1% each).

### Attitudes Towards Wife Beating

*Percentage of women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons*



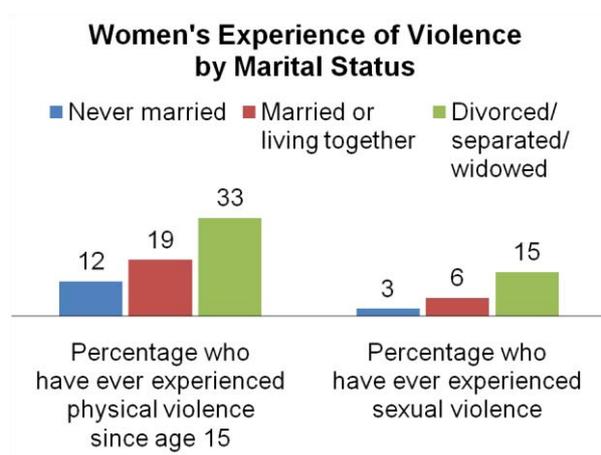
# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

## Experience of Violence

Seventeen percent of women have ever experienced physical violence since age 15. Five percent of women experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. Experience of physical violence is higher among divorced, separated, or widowed women (33%) than married women (19%) and never-married women (12%). The most common perpetrator of physical violence is the current husband/partner (36%).

Five percent of women have ever experienced sexual violence, while 2% have experienced sexual violence in the past year. Fifteen percent of divorced, separated, and/or widowed women have experienced sexual violence, compared to 6% of married women. The most common perpetrator of sexual violence is a current husband/partner (41%).

Violence during pregnancy may threaten not only a woman's well-being but also her unborn child. Three percent of women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant experienced violence during pregnancy.



## Help Seeking Behavior

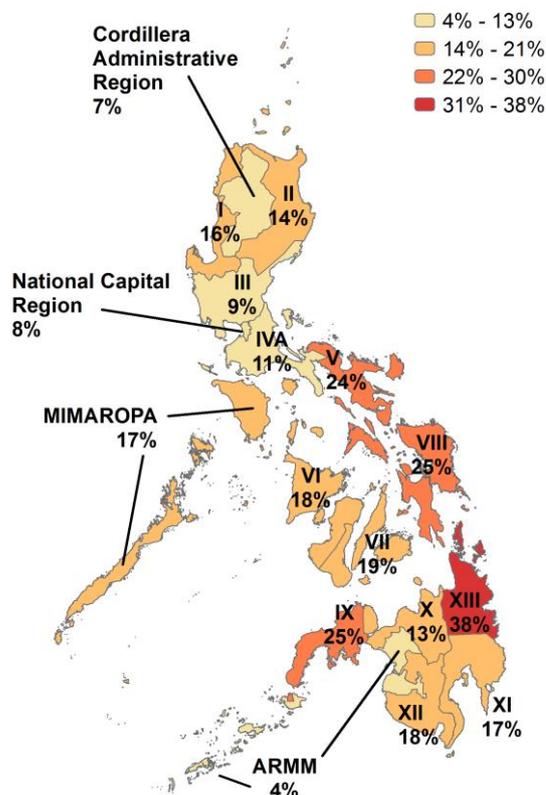
One-third of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence, while 41% of women never sought help nor told anyone. The most common sources of help are a woman's own family (65%) or a friend (18%).

## Spousal Violence

One in four ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced spousal violence, whether physical, sexual, or emotional by a current or most recent husband/partner. Within the past year, 15% of ever-married women have experienced spousal violence. The most common form of spousal violence is emotional violence (20%). Women who are divorced, separated, and/or widowed (52%) are more likely to report spousal violence. Spousal violence increases with the number of living children (18% among women with no children compared to 27% among women with five or more children). Spousal violence generally decreases with wealth, from 29% among women from the poorest households to 17% of women from the wealthiest households. Spousal violence by any husband/partner ranges from a low of 7% in ARMM to a high of 49% in Caraga region

### Spousal Violence by Region

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband/partner in the past 12 months





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# INDICATORS

	Philippines	Residence					
		Urban	Rural	National Capital Region	Cordillera Administrative Region	I-Ilocos Region	II-Cagayan Valley
<b>Fertility</b>							
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman)	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	3.1
Median age at first birth for women age 25 – 49 (years)	23.5	24.3	22.8	a	24.1	23.1	22.6
Women age 15 – 19 who are mothers or currently pregnant (%)	9	7	10	6	4	13	8
Median age at first marriage for women age 25 – 49 (years)	22.5	23.3	21.8	24.2	23.7	22.1	21.7
Married women age 15-49 who want no more children (%)	60	58	62	57	55	58	63
<b>Family Planning (among married women age 15 – 49)</b>							
Current use of any method of family planning (%)	54	53	55	55	50	60	63
Current use of any modern method of family planning (%)	40	38	42	40	44	44	57
Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup> (%)	17	16	17	12	15	14	14
<b>Maternal Health Care (among women age 15-49)</b>							
ANC with a skilled provider <sup>2</sup> (%)	94	94	94	93	95	98	95
Births delivered in a health facility (%)	78	85	72	92	86	87	83
Births assisted by a skilled provider <sup>2</sup> (%)	84	92	79	96	92	98	91
Mothers with a postnatal check within 2 days of birth (%)	86	89	84	97	95	94	88
<b>Child Health</b>							
Children age 12-23 months who have received all 8 basic vaccinations <sup>3</sup> (%)	70	75	66	77	77	70	64
Newborns with a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (%)	86	88	84	95	86	95	81
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Last-born children born in the last 2 years ever breastfed (%)	93	92	94	93	97	95	90
Children under 5 who were given iron supplements in the past 7 days (%)	28	28	28	30	46	28	26
Children under 5 who were given vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months (%)	76	74	77	67	88	77	78
<b>Childhood Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)<sup>4</sup></b>							
Neonatal mortality	14	13	14	6	7	11	10
Infant mortality	21	18	23	8	8	26	19
Under-5 mortality	27	23	30	11	11	29	24
<b>HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes (among women age 15-49)</b>							
Has heard of HIV or AIDS (%)	94	97	91	97	93	95	90
Know using condoms and limiting sex to 1 uninfected partner prevent HIV (%)	62	65	60	68	77	59	46
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (%)	71	68	75	55	37	75	74
<b>Domestic Violence (among women age 15-49)</b>							
Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (%)	17	17	17	11	11	17	15
Ever experienced sexual violence (%)	5	5	6	2	2	6	6
Ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual) (%)	24	24	25	14	15	29	18

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

<sup>1</sup>Currently married women who do not want any more children or want to wait at least two years before their next birth but are not currently using a method of family planning.

<sup>2</sup>Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife.

<sup>3</sup>Fully vaccinated includes BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

<sup>4</sup>Figures are for the ten-year period before the survey except for the national and urban-rural rates, in italics, which represent the five-year period before the survey.

Region												
III - Central Luzon	IVA - CALA- BARZON	MIMAROPA Region	V - Bicol	VI - Western Visayas	VII - Central Visayas	VIII - Eastern Visayas	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	X - Northern Mindanao	XI - Davao	XII - SOCCSK- SARGEN	XIII - Caraga	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.1
23.7	23.9	22.3	22.9	23.3	23.2	22.3	22.4	22.8	22.6	21.9	22.9	22.4
9	9	10	4	5	7	7	8	15	18	15	8	9
22.6	22.6	21.3	21.9	22.0	23.0	21.4	21.4	22.1	22.2	21.0	22.0	20.8
61	62	70	61	64	63	63	60	62	65	56	62	28
53	54	51	51	57	52	59	50	54	62	59	55	26
38	36	44	32	40	37	41	42	45	49	51	47	19
14	20	20	21	13	20	16	25	18	14	18	18	18
94	97	93	96	92	96	99	89	94	93	92	95	69
85	77	66	73	78	85	85	72	76	74	64	77	28
93	89	69	84	81	91	87	77	79	82	66	80	34
74	93	86	93	87	90	90	63	69	91	78	73	64
66	77	64	74	67	72	84	61	70	87	48	75	18
80	90	82	90	92	89	92	68	75	89	78	80	51
88	92	92	91	94	99	97	95	94	97	94	98	90
10	22	14	28	34	37	32	44	29	51	28	40	14
73	72	83	76	75	82	90	77	82	84	77	87	45
6	11	13	22	33	15	16	10	16	13	19	15	19
14	18	28	30	38	25	27	20	26	17	29	24	37
19	21	33	38	46	29	32	26	32	24	48	28	55
94	95	91	95	97	94	97	89	95	97	86	97	59
65	68	67	63	57	60	70	56	56	65	49	70	33
76	71	69	76	69	83	75	79	79	85	76	76	84
11	16	18	29	22	20	25	20	13	23	18	28	5
4	3	5	11	7	7	10	10	5	7	7	14	1
14	20	26	40	29	37	40	42	21	25	29	49	7



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