



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
 SOCCSKSARGEN REGION
SPECIAL RELEASE

Teenage Pregnancy Second Highest in SOCCSKSARGEN Region

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Teenage pregnancies are a global problem. Lack of information about sexual and reproductive health and rights and sexual violence were some of the causes of teenage pregnancy. Results from the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) revealed that about 11.8 percent of the women aged 15-19 years in SOCCSKSARGEN Region have had a live birth; 2.7 percent were pregnant with their first child. Moreover, 14.5 percent have begun childbearing.

Among the 17 regions, Davao Region registered the highest proportion of teenage pregnancies. About 15.9 percent have had a live birth while 17.9 percent had begun childbearing. Meanwhile, Cordillera Administrative Region recorded the least proportion of teenage moms at 2.8 percent.

Table 1. Percent Distribution of Women Age 15-19 Who Have Had A Live Birth, Pregnant With First Child, Who Have Begun Childbearing by Region: 2017

Region	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
National Capital Region	4.6	1.0	5.6	806
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.8	0.7	3.5	98
I - Ilocos Region	9.8	3.4	13.2	302
II - Cagayan Valley	5.4	2.3	7.8	160
III - Central Luzon	7.5	1.4	8.9	485
IVA - CALABARZON	7.1	2.1	9.2	576
MIMAROPA Region	7.8	2.4	10.3	131
V - Bicol	4.0	0.4	4.4	384
VI - Western Visayas	4.9	0.5	5.3	326
VII - Central Visayas	6.3	1.1	7.4	339
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.1	1.8	6.9	227
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.8	0.6	7.5	143
X - Northern Mindanao	11.6	3.1	14.7	181
XI - Davao	15.9	2.1	17.9	233
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.8	2.7	14.5	198
XIII - Caraga	5.7	2.5	8.2	137
ARMM	6.8	1.7	8.5	174

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)



Table 2. Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women by Perceived Consensus with Husband Regarding the Number of Children Desired by Region: 2017

Background characteristic	Consensus on desired number of children ¹				Total	Number of women
	Husband and wife want same number	Husband wants more than wife	Husband wants fewer than wife	Don't know		
Residence						
Urban	68.8	19.1	8.5	3.6	100.0	6,220
Rural	69.2	21.3	6.7	2.8	100.0	7,671
Region						
National Capital Region	72.0	15.6	10.4	2.1	100.0	1,952
Cordillera Admin. Region	61.4	21.8	10.5	6.3	100.0	202
I - Ilocos Region	78.0	13.4	5.7	2.9	100.0	611
II - Cagayan Valley	76.2	16.0	5.7	2.1	100.0	510
III - Central Luzon	69.2	22.4	4.2	4.1	100.0	1,312
IVA - CALABARZON	72.4	18.0	5.5	4.1	100.0	2,298
MIMAROPA Region	76.4	15.1	6.8	1.6	100.0	378
V - Bicol	61.9	27.3	8.6	2.2	100.0	903
VI - Western Visayas	68.1	20.3	8.8	2.8	100.0	871
VII - Central Visayas	70.8	17.7	9.4	2.1	100.0	896
VIII - Eastern Visayas	63.3	24.7	10.7	1.4	100.0	569
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	66.0	22.3	6.5	5.1	100.0	494
X - Northern Mindanao	60.1	29.6	5.5	4.7	100.0	598
XI - Davao	68.9	20.8	7.6	2.8	100.0	768
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	65.9	20.7	9.7	3.8	100.0	680
XIII - Caraga	73.1	18.1	5.5	3.4	100.0	403
ARMM	50.4	37.4	7.9	4.3	100.0	447

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

In terms of decision on the desired number of children, more than half (65.9%) of the couples in the region wanted same number of children; 20.7 percent of the husbands wanted more children than wife; and 9.7 percent of husbands wanted fewer number of children than wife.

Among the regions, about 78.0 percent of the couples decided to have the same number of children in Ilocos Region; the highest in the country. It was followed by MIMAROPA Region (76.4%) and Cagayan Valley (76.2%).

In Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), about 37.4 percent of the husbands decided to have more children than their wife. On the other hand, Eastern Visayas registered the highest percentage of husband who wanted fewer number of children than their wife at 10.7 percent.

Table 3. Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 Who Want No More Children, by Number of Living Children, by Region: 2017

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	4.0	20.9	61.0	82.0	88.3	93.0	95.9	58.2
Rural	7.0	23.5	59.1	80.3	84.9	89.0	87.9	61.6
Region								
National Capital Region	0.2	20.9	64.8	81.1	89.1	96.3	98.1	57.2
Cordillera Admin. Region	(2.7)	12.4	51.0	77.0	76.9	92.1	91.9	54.6
I - Ilocos Region	(3.9)	21.3	52.4	88.1	90.2	(93.0)	(100.0)	57.6
II - Cagayan Valley	(15.8)	27.3	58.8	84.9	93.6	(97.4)	(92.5)	63.4
III - Central Luzon	13.0	21.8	60.9	84.2	88.3	95.5	95.6	60.7
IVA - CALABARZON	7.7	17.4	63.4	91.2	89.2	96.8	98.0	62.4
MIMAROPA Region	(7.2)	29.3	63.0	87.0	94.5	96.8	95.3	69.6
V - Bicol	4.6	20.2	55.0	71.1	84.1	93.0	90.4	61.3
VI - Western Visayas	5.7	24.9	67.9	81.8	94.2	80.8	89.7	63.7
VII - Central Visayas	6.5	32.2	70.0	79.5	86.2	89.7	84.5	62.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8.0	28.2	54.7	78.3	84.5	88.3	96.6	62.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	(1.4)	16.1	52.0	74.0	83.5	(89.5)	93.7	59.5
X - Northern Mindanao	8.6	30.3	57.7	79.5	87.5	91.1	89.2	61.7
XI - Davao	2.8	29.5	63.4	88.7	82.3	(87.4)	96.2	64.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	(6.4)	19.1	56.3	69.6	88.6	89.6	85.2	56.3
XIII - Caraga	3.8	23.9	56.4	80.8	88.3	90.4	92.3	62.0
ARMM	0.0	5.5	12.6	23.0	43.7	43.5	57.2	28.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

More than half (56.3%) of the currently married women in the region wanted no more children; lower than the average for urban areas (58.2%) and rural areas (61.6%) at the national level. In SOCCSKSARGEN Region, desire for having no more children was highest for those who already had three (3) or more children. In particular, it was highest among women who already had five (5) or more children at 89.6 percent.

Among the regions, the highest proportion of women who desired to have no more children was highest in MIMAROPA at 69.6 percent followed by Davao Region (64.5%) and Western Visayas (63.7%).

About 98.1 percent of the currently married women in National Capital Region (NCR) who have 6 or more children decided to limit child bearing. It was followed by CALABARZON at 98.0 percent, Eastern Visayas (96.6%), Davao Region (96.2%), and Central Luzon (95.6%).



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Table 4. Ideal Number of Children for All Women Age 15-49, by Age group, by Region: 2017

Ideal number of children	Age							Total	Number of women ¹
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence									
Urban	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	12,175
Rural	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.8	12,748
Region									
National Capital Region	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	4,372
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	434
I - Ilocos Region	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.6	1,256
II - Cagayan Valley	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.6	801
III - Central Luzon	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	2,432
IVA - CALABARZON	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	3,988
MIMAROPA Region	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	621
V - Bicol	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.8	1,549
VI - Western Visayas	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	1,492
VII - Central Visayas	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.7	1,576
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	991
IX - Zamboanga									
Peninsula	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.2	761
X - Northern Mindanao	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.9	995
XI - Davao	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	1,202
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	1,035
XIII - Caraga	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.0	647
ARMM	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2	770

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

On the average, women aged 15-49 years in the urban areas wanted 2.6 children in contrast to 2.8 children in the rural areas. Women in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) desired 4.2 children; the highest among the regions in the country. Women in CALABARZON and Central Luzon, on the other hand, longed for 2.5 kids as an ideal number of children, the lowest among its counterparts in the country.

Women in SOCCSKSARGEN Region wanted 3.0 children. Among age groups, ideal number of children was highest among women in the 45-49 years age bracket at 3.7 children; the lowest was at 2.3 children for women ageing 15-19 years.





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Notes:

Early childbearing - Percentage of women age 15-19 and age 15-24 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child (**Sample:** *Women age 15-19 and women age 15-24*)

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?”

Desire for another child - Women were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women who are sterilized or whose husbands are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children. (**Sample:** *Currently married women age 15-49*)

Approved for Release:

ENGR. BELINDA R. PENUELA
OIC Regional Director
PSA RSSO XII

For inquiries, please contact:

MA. EILEEN A. BERDEPRADO/FATIMA H.S. MOHAMMADSHA
Statistical Operations and Coordination Division, PSA-RSSO XII
Telephone Number (064) 557-2416

