



SPECIAL RELEASE

SOCCSKSARGEN's Key Findings on Demographic and Health Situation Based on the 2017 NDHS Results

Date of Release: 04 June 2018
Reference No. 2018-R12SR-006

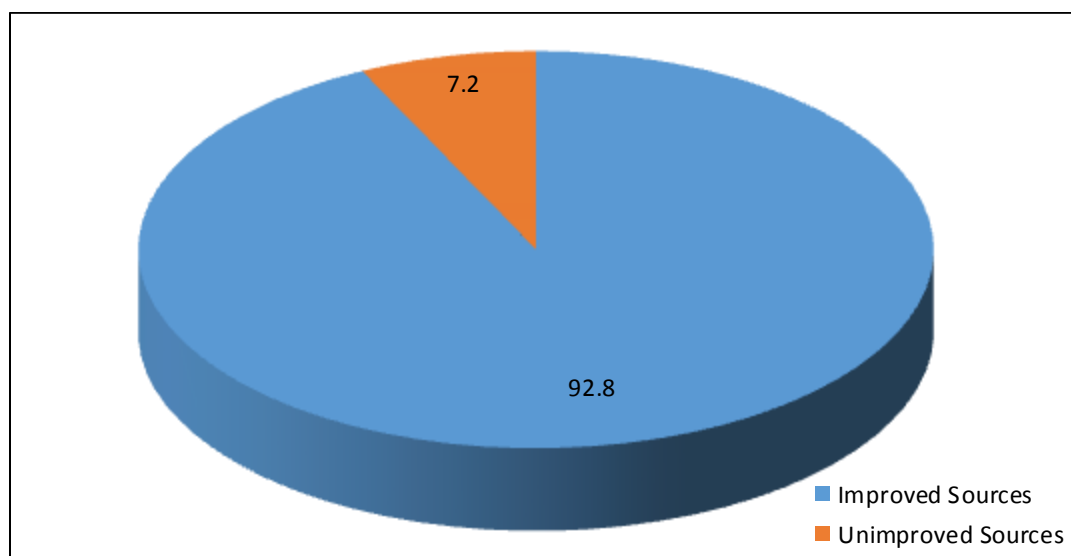
Household Drinking Water in SOCCSKSARGEN

Safe drinking water is essential. The sources of drinking water may be improved or unimproved. An improved source includes sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter these include piped into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbor, public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, and bottled water/refilling station.



Based on the results of the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (2017 NDHS), 95 percent of households in the Philippines got their drinking water from improved sources. Region XII was among those regions with high distribution of households whose drinking water came from improved sources.

Figure 1. Proportion of Households in Region XII by Source of Drinking Water, 2017



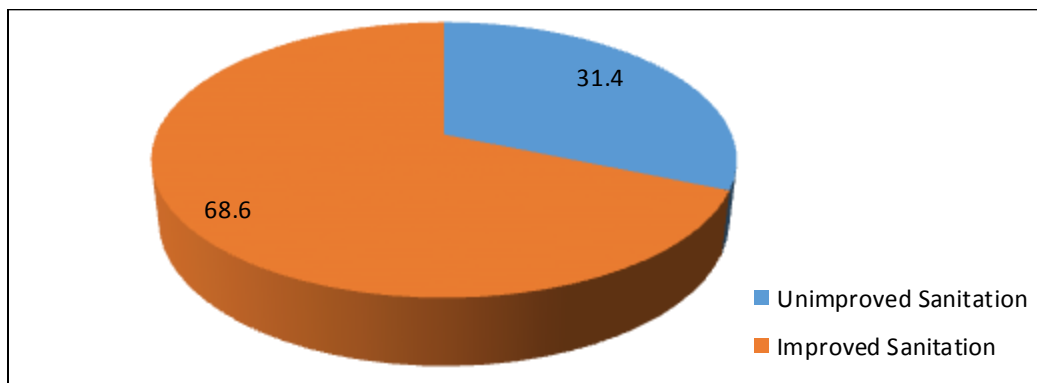
Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey

Household Sanitation Facility Type in SOCCSKSARGEN

Improved sanitation facilities are defined as non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and thus reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. These facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, to septic tank, to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab and composing toilet while unimproved sanitation has three (3) subgroups namely shared facility, unimproved facility and open defecation.

Of the two types of sanitation facilities, Region XII's accessed to improved sanitation facilities was recorded at 68.6 percent. Households with accessed to unimproved sanitation facilities comprised 31.4 percent, of which shared facility constituted 20.9 percent; unimproved facility, 2.3 percent; and open defecation, 8.2 percent.

Figure 2. Proportion of households in Region XII By Sanitation Type, 2017



*Note: Facilities that are considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey*

Philhealth Insurance Coverage in Region XII

During the conduct of the 2017 NDHS, respondents were asked whether each member of the household was covered by any form of health insurance, and if so, by what type. For persons covered by PhilHealth, interviewers probed to determine what type of membership the household member had.

The table below revealed that 71.0 percent of the household population in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region had any form of PhilHealth insurance; of which, 13.4 percent were members through the formal economy; informal economy, 11.9 percent; NHTS-PR, 33.6 percent; sponsored, 4.3 percent; sponsored members, 4.3 percent; lifetime members, 1.0 percent; senior citizen, 5.5 percent; and 1.8 percent were lifetime members.

Table 1. PhilHealth Insurance By Type of Coverage, Region XII: 2017

Characteristics	Formal economy	Informal economy	Indigent/NHTS-PR	Sponsored	Lifetime members	Senior citizen	Overseas Filipino member	Any PhilHealth insurance	Any other health insurance
Region XII-SOCCSKSARGEN	13.4	11.9	33.6	4.3	1.0	5.5	1.8	71.0	10.0

NHTS-PR = National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey

Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in Region XII

Teenage pregnancy is associated with negative consequences for both adolescents. Teenage mothers are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes and to be constrained in their ability to pursue educational opportunities than young women who delay childbearing. Patience, maturity and ability to handle stress are required by pregnant mothers.



SOCCKSARGEN was second among the 17 regions in the country with the highest distribution of women aged 15-19 who have had a live birth. It was also ranked third when it comes to the number of women who were pregnant with their first child during the 2017 NDHS. The distribution of women interviewed ageing 15-19 years old who had begun childbearing on the said age group was recorded 14.5%; of which, 11.8 percent have had a live birth and 2.4 percent were pregnant with their first child.

Table 2. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood By Region: 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	
Region			
National Capital Region	4.6	1.0	5.6
Cordillera Admin. Region	2.8	0.7	3.5
I - Ilocos Region	9.8	3.4	13.2
II - Cagayan Valley	5.4	2.3	7.8
III - Central Luzon	7.5	1.2	8.9
IVA - CALABARZON	7.1	2.1	9.2
IVB - MIMAROPA	7.8	1.4	10.3
V - Bicol	4.0	0.4	4.4
VI - Western Visayas	4.9	0.5	5.3
VII - Central Visayas	6.3	1.1	7.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.1	1.6	6.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.8	0.6	7.5
X - Northern Mindanao	11.6	1.6	14.7
XI - Davao	15.9	2.1	17.9
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.8	2.4	14.5
XIII - Caraga	5.7	2.5	8.2
ARMM	6.8	1.7	8.5

Need and Demand for Family Planning in Region XII

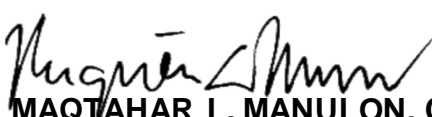
The proportion of women who want to stop childbearing or who want to space their next birth is a crude measure of the extent of the need for family planning, given that not all of these women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy, and some may already be using contraception. Women who want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years, or who want to stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, are said to have an unmet need for family planning. Pregnant women are considered to have an unmet need for spacing or limiting if their pregnancy was mistimed or unwanted, respectively.



Table 11. Need and Demand for Family Planning Among Currently Married Women and Sexually Active Unmarried Women By Region: 2017

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning	Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning ³	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ¹	
		All methods	Modern methods ²			All methods	Modern methods ²
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN							
Region							
National Capital Region	12.3	54.7	39.9	67.1	2,133	81.6	59.5
Cordillera Admin. Region	15.1	50.0	43.5	65.2	222	76.8	66.7
I - Ilocos Region	13.7	60.1	43.9	73.8	721	81.5	59.5
II - Cagayan Valley	14.4	62.6	57.0	77.0	559	81.3	74.1
III - Central Luzon	14.1	53.1	38.2	67.3	1,509	79.0	56.8
IVA - CALABARZON	20.1	54.0	36.4	74.0	2,489	72.9	49.2
IVB - MIMAROPA	19.8	50.8	43.6	70.6	398	71.9	61.7
V - Bicol	21.3	51.3	32.2	72.6	944	70.6	44.4
VI - Western Visayas	13.4	56.9	39.9	70.3	924	80.9	56.8
VII - Central Visayas	19.6	52.1	36.7	71.8	939	72.7	51.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	16.0	58.8	40.9	74.9	611	78.6	54.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	24.6	49.5	42.0	74.1	513	66.8	56.8
X - Northern Mindanao	17.8	53.5	44.9	71.3	634	75.0	63.0
XI - Davao	13.5	62.2	48.9	75.7	822	82.1	64.7
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	17.5	58.9	50.8	76.3	719	77.1	66.6
XIII - Caraga	17.8	54.8	46.8	72.6	425	75.5	64.5
ARMM	17.8	26.3	18.7	44.0	453	59.6	42.5

Based on the 2017 NDHS results, unmet need for family planning in Region XII was estimated at 17.5 percent. Region XII was 7th among the 17 regions in the country in terms of unmet need. About 58.9 percent of currently married women ageing 15-49 in the region were using all methods of family planning. About 76.3 percent had demand for family planning. Moreover, 77.1 percent of the demand for all methods of family planning were satisfied and 66.6 percent of the demand for modern methods were likewise satisfied.


ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON, CESE
 Regional Director
 PSA RSSO XII