

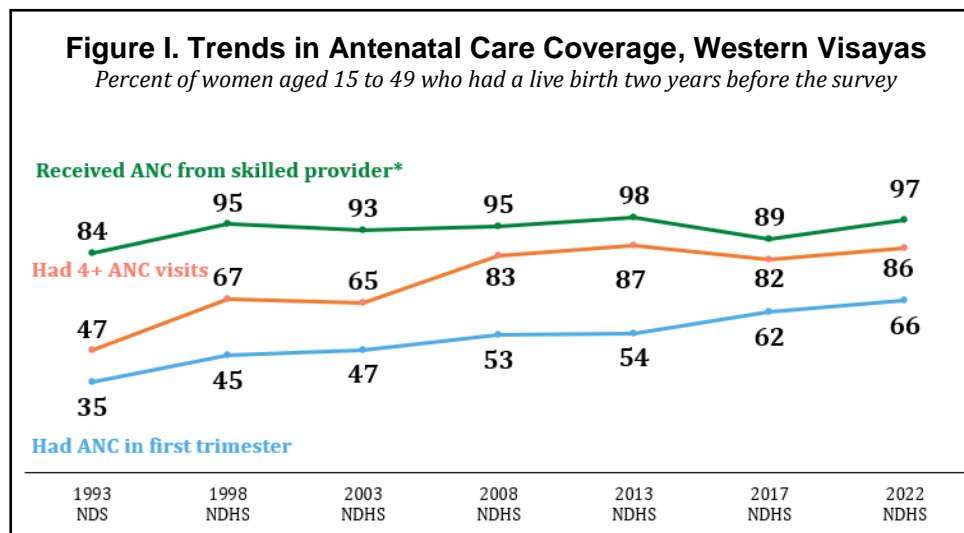
# SPECIAL RELEASE

## 2022 NDHS Result in Western Visayas: Maternal Health, Child Status, Childhood Mortality

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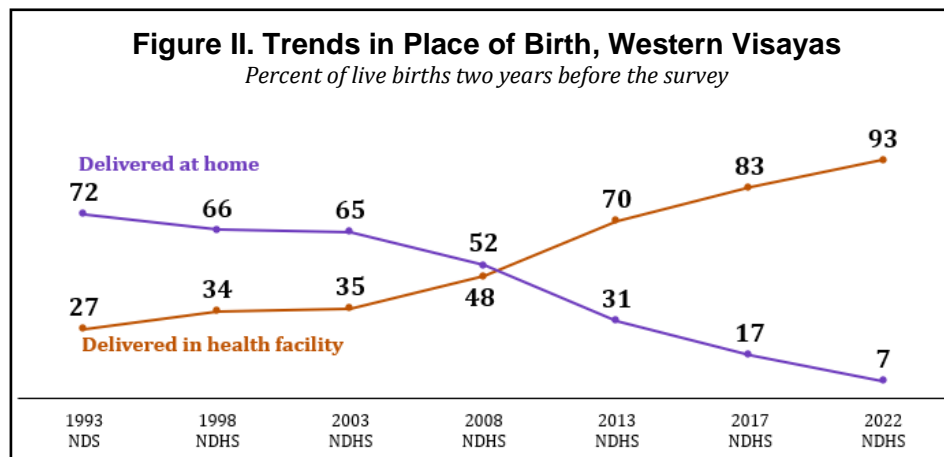
The 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the 12th in a series of demographic and health surveys conducted in the Philippines every five years since 1968. The survey is designed to provide indicators on fertility, family planning, fertility preferences, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS, violence against women, and other health issues. The information gathered in the NDHS series have been used to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs and policies.

### I. Maternal Health, Child Status, and Childhood Mortality

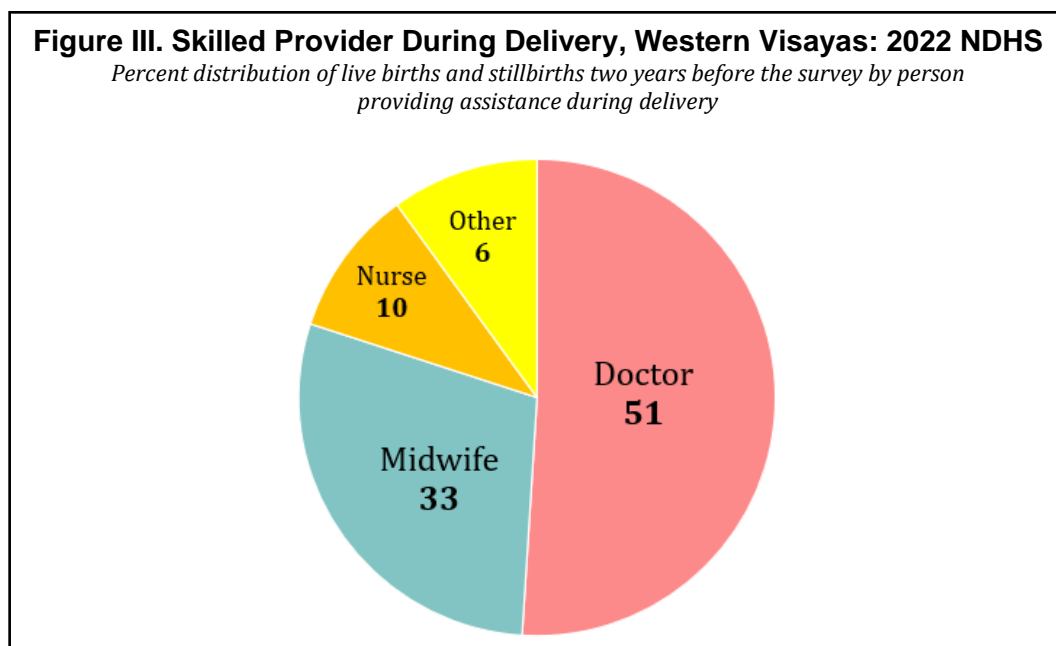


Health care services during pregnancy, childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC), or pregnancy care, is a preventive healthcare provided by health care professionals to pregnant women to prevent complications during pregnancy and even maternal and child deaths.

In Western Visayas, the percentage of women with a live birth two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased from 84% in 1993 to 97% in 2022. Further, women who had four or more ANC visits increased from 47% in 1993 to 86% in 2022. Also, the percentage of women with a live birth who had ANC in the first trimester continuously increased from 35% in 1993, to 62% in 2017, and 66% in 2022. (Figure I)

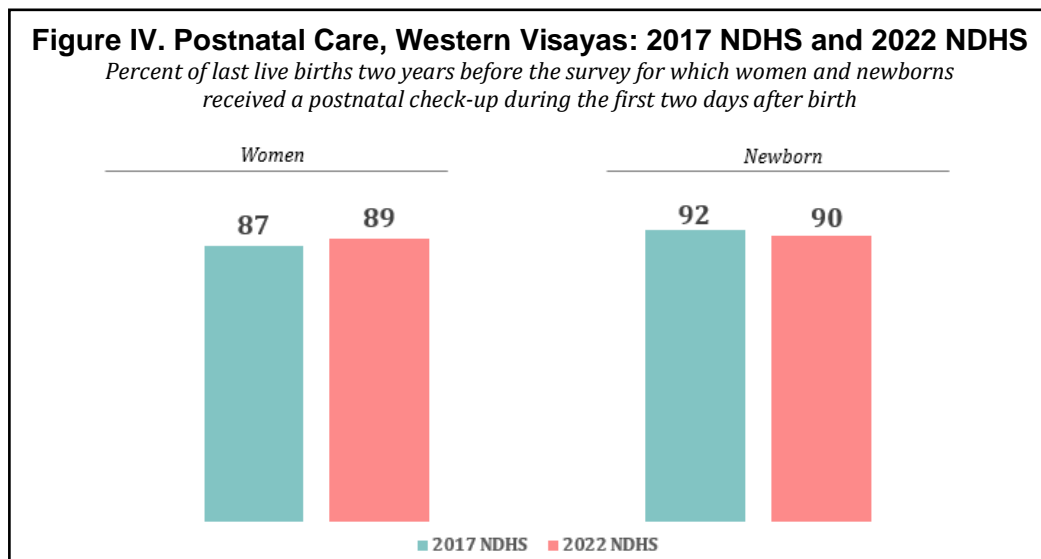


Giving birth at a hospital with skilled assistance reduces the risk of compromising women’s health as well as that of their newborns. Health facility-based deliveries tripled over the past three decades, from three out of 10 deliveries of live births in 1993, to nine out of 10 in 2022. Over the same period, the proportion of live births delivered at home dramatically decreased from seven out of 10 deliveries in 1993, to one out of 10 deliveries in 2022. (Figure II)

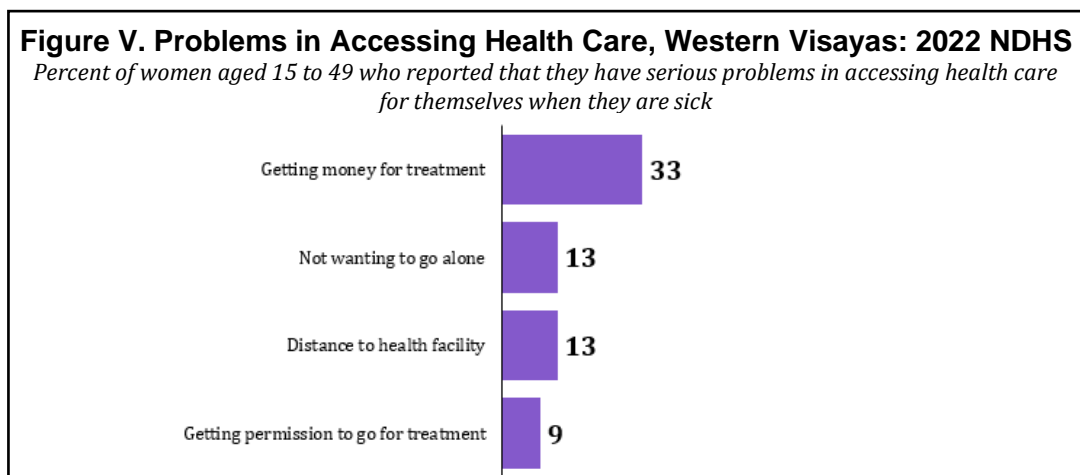


Note: Values may not add up due to rounding

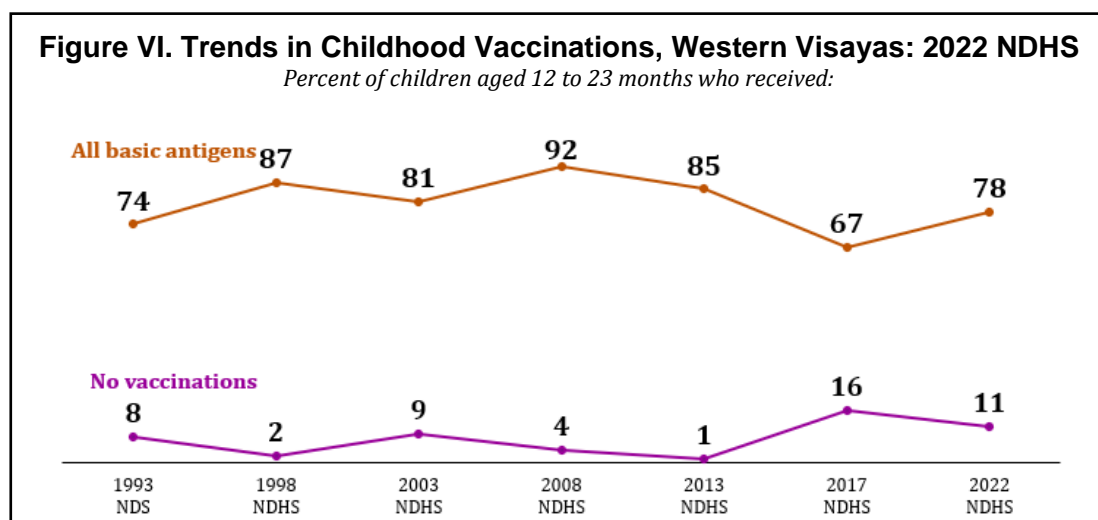
Ninety-four percent of deliveries were assisted by a skilled provider which includes doctors, midwives, and nurses. Half or 51% of births were delivered by a doctor, 33% by a midwife, and 10% by a nurse. (Figure III)



Postnatal care refers to the provision of health care to mothers and their babies two days after giving birth. Eighty-nine percent of women received a postnatal check within two days after birth, higher than in 2017. However, a slight decrease was observed to the newborns postnatal care in 2022 at 90% as compared to 2017 at 92%. (Figure IV)



Getting money for treatment is the most common problem in accessing healthcare with 33%, followed by not wanting to go alone and distance to health facility with 13%. (Figure V)

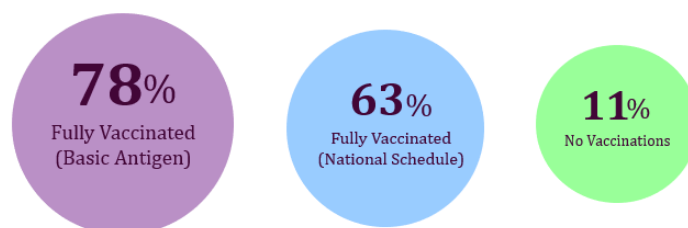


The findings on the childhood vaccinations are based on the vaccination card and information provided by the mother. In 2022 NDHS, 78% of children aged 12 to 23 months received all basic antigens. Basic antigen coverage increased from 74% in 1993 to 92% in 2008, decreased to 85% in 2013, 67% in 2017, and has yet to regain the peak of vaccination in 2008.

Children aged 12 to 23 months who did not receive any vaccination increased from 1% in 2013 to 16% in 2017 and decreased to 11% in 2022. Basic antigens include one dose of BCG, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, and one dose of MMR. (Figure VI)

**Figure VII. Childhood Vaccinations, Western Visayas: 2022 NDHS**

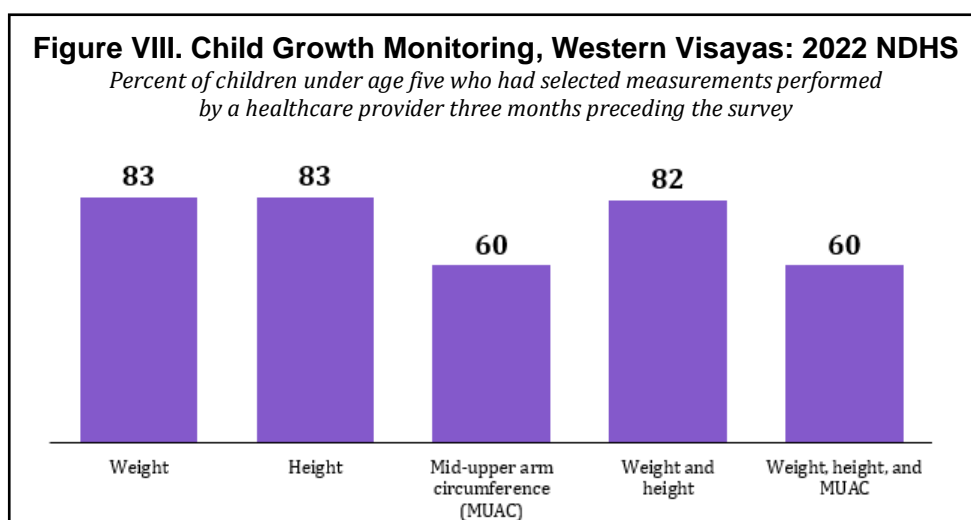
*Percent of children aged 12 to 23 months who received specific vaccinations at any time before the survey*



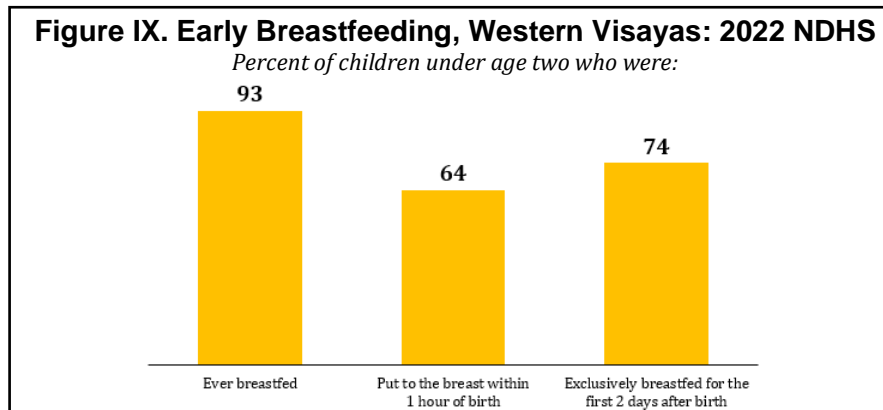
Seventy-eight percent of children aged 12 to 23 months have received all basic antigens, while 63% are fully vaccinated according to the Philippines national schedule. In addition to receiving all basic antigens, it is recommended that Filipino children receive a birth dose of Hep B, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine, and three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV). (Figure VII)

**Figure VIII. Child Growth Monitoring, Western Visayas: 2022 NDHS**

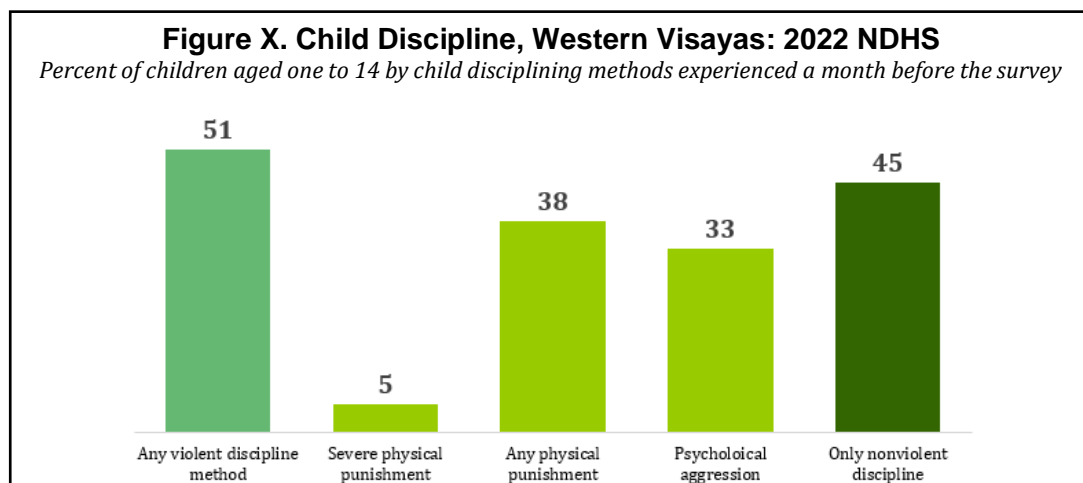
*Percent of children under age five who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider three months preceding the survey*



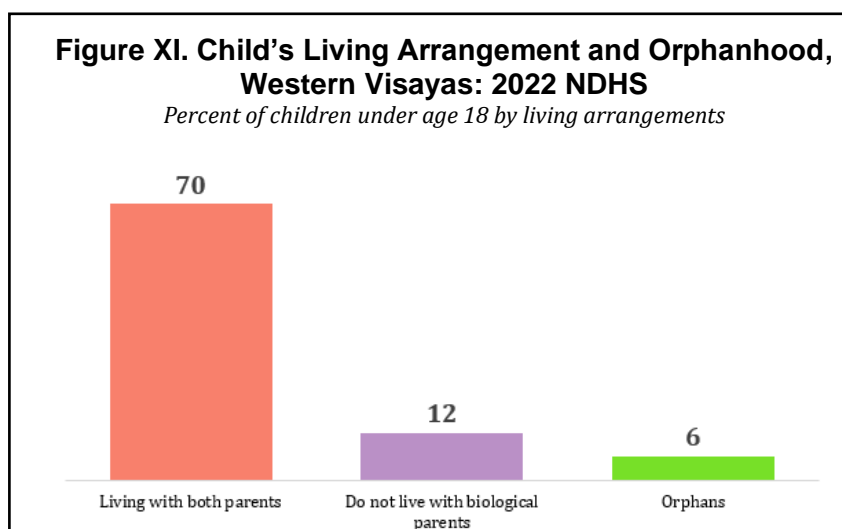
Eight in ten children under age five had their height and weight measured by a health care provider three months preceding the survey. Six had their mid-upper arm circumference measured and six had all three measurements performed (weight, height, and MUAC). (Figure VIII)



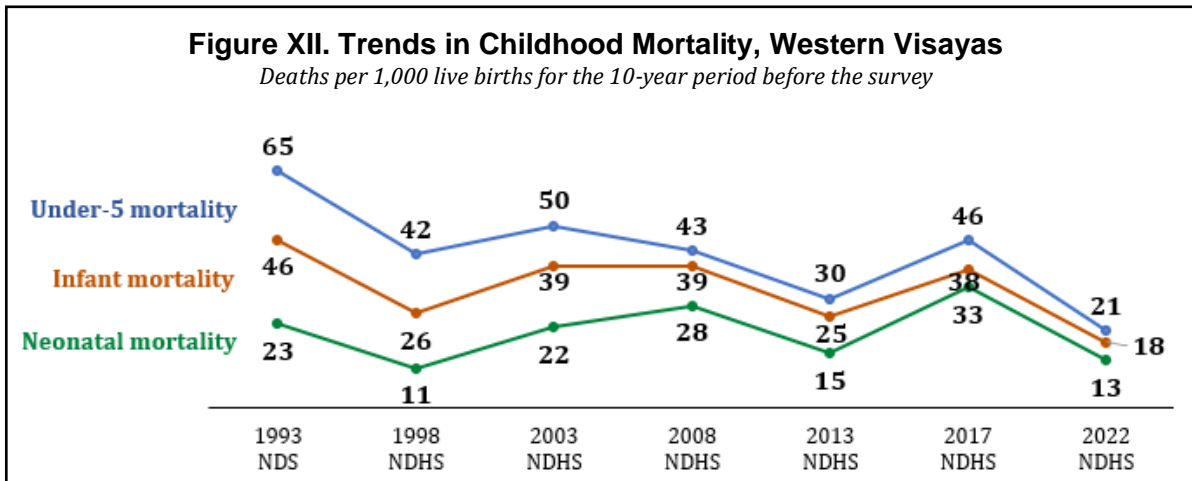
Breastfeeding supports children’s growth and development and benefits mothers’ health. In 2022 NDHS, 93% of children in Western Visayas under age two were ever breastfed and 64% were put to the breast within one hour of birth. Moreover, 74% of children were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth. Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth means that the child was given nothing other than breast milk during the first 2 days after delivery. (Figure IX)



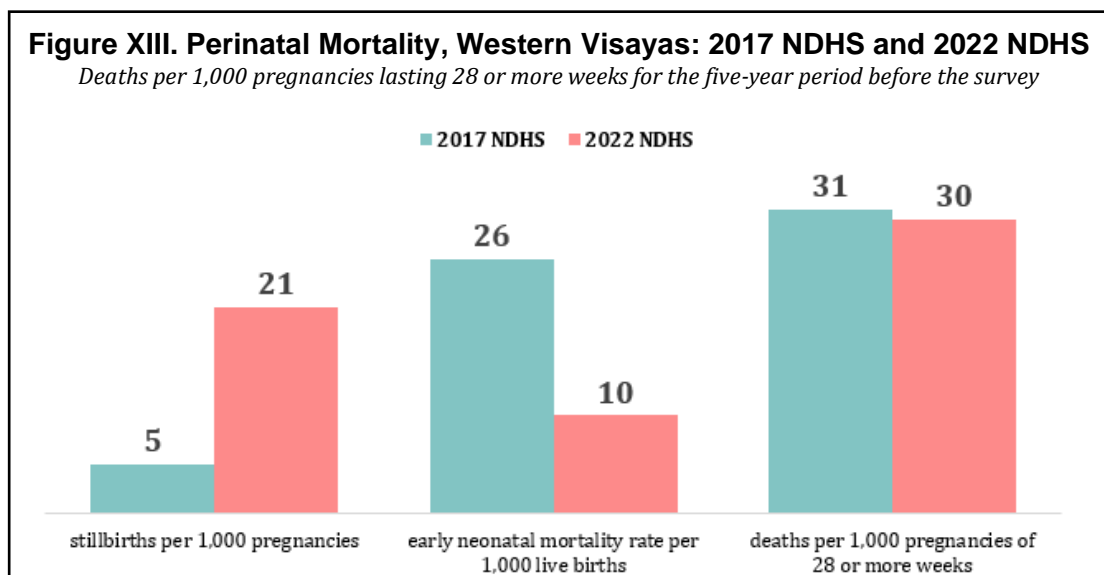
Five out of 10 children experienced any violent discipline method and five in 100 experienced severe physical punishment. Thirty-eight percent experienced any physical punishment, thirty-three percent experienced psychological aggression, while 45% experienced only non-violent discipline. (Figure X)




The definition of orphanhood can vary, but in the 2022 NDHS it refers to the population of children aged zero to 17 with one or both parents dead. The results show that 70% of children under age 18 live with both of their biological parents, 12% do not live with a biological parent, and 6% are orphans. (Figure XI)



Childhood mortality in Western Visayas has generally declined over the last 3 decades, however, the progress was stalled in 2017, as all three childhood mortality rates increased. For the 10-year period before the survey in 2022, there were 13 children died in the first month of life per 1,000 live births (neonatal mortality). Infant mortality in Western Visayas is 18 children dying in the first year of life per 1,000 live births. The under-5 mortality rate is 21 deaths before age 5 per 1,000 live births. (Figure XII)



In Western Visayas, a rate of 21 stillbirths for every 1,000 pregnancies lasting for 28 or more weeks was reported in 2022 which is higher than in 2017. The early neonatal mortality rate is 10 deaths to children in the first week of life per 1,000 live births lower than reported in 2017. Overall, the perinatal mortality rate is 30 stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. (Figure XIII)

  
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