

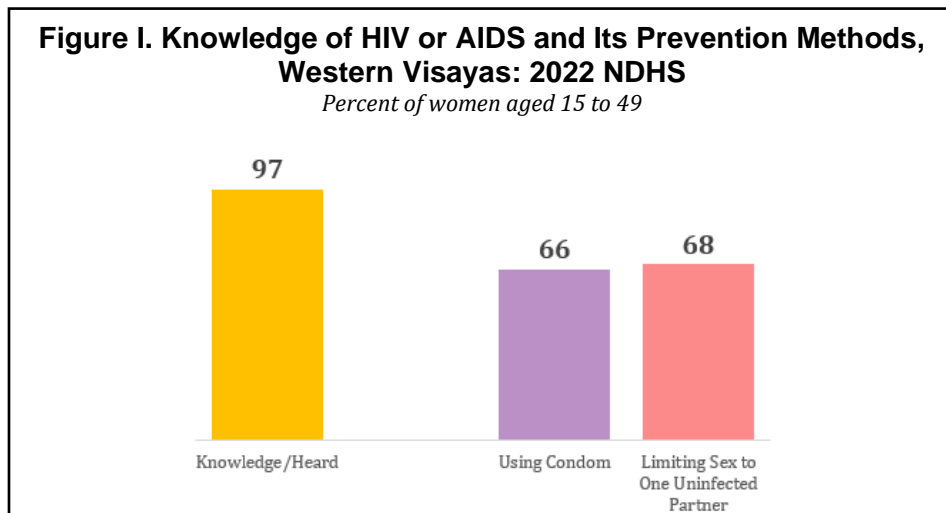
# SPECIAL RELEASE

## 2022 NDHS Result in Western Visayas: HIV Knowledge, Chronic and Infectious Diseases, Women Empowerment, and Domestic Violence

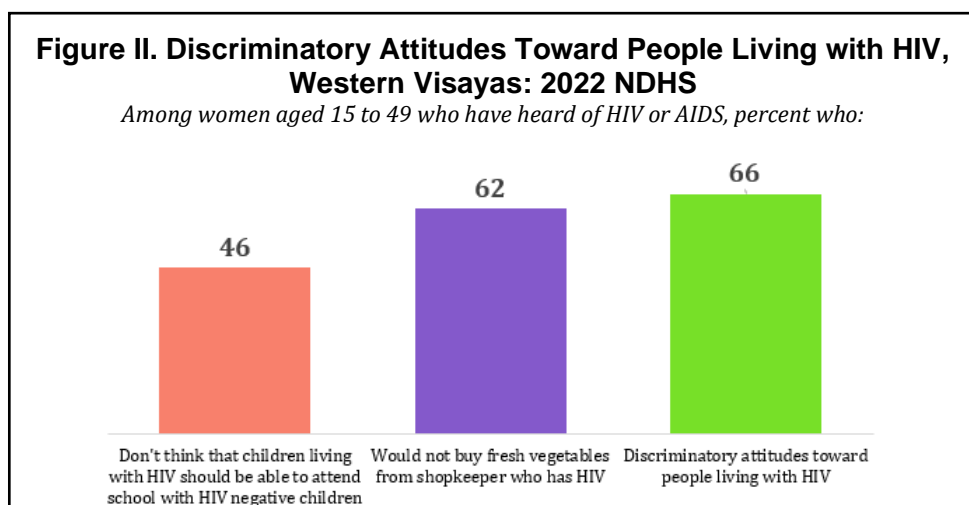
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The 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the 12th in a series of demographic and health surveys conducted in the Philippines every five years since 1968. The survey is designed to provide indicators on fertility, family planning, fertility 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.

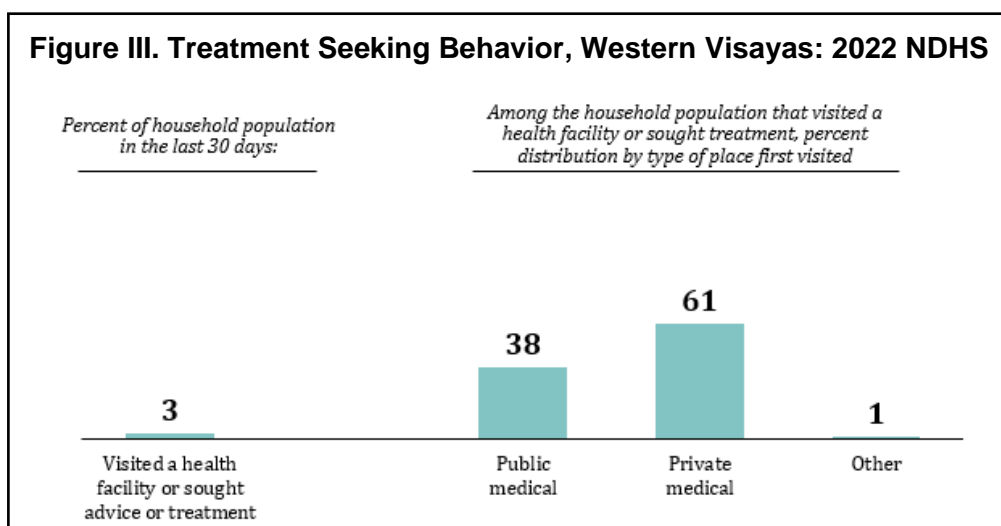
### I. HIV Knowledge, Health Care Utilization, and Chronic and Infectious Diseases



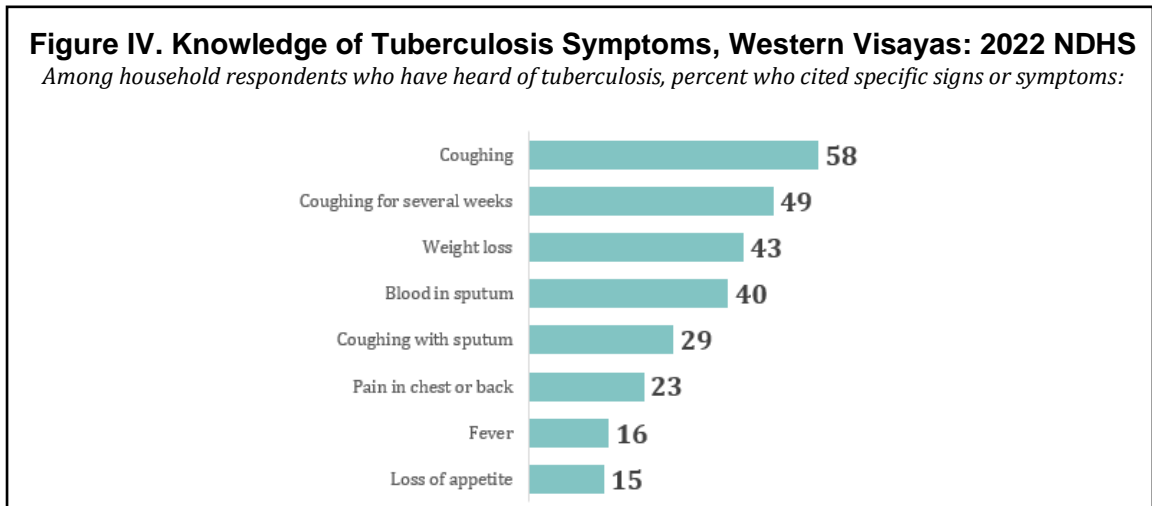
Results show that 97% of women aged 15 to 49 in Western Visayas have heard of HIV or AIDS. Among those who have heard of HIV or AIDS, 66% of women are knowledgeable that using condom can prevent HIV or AIDS. Moreover, 68% said that limiting sex to one partner can prevent the transmission of disease. (Figure I)



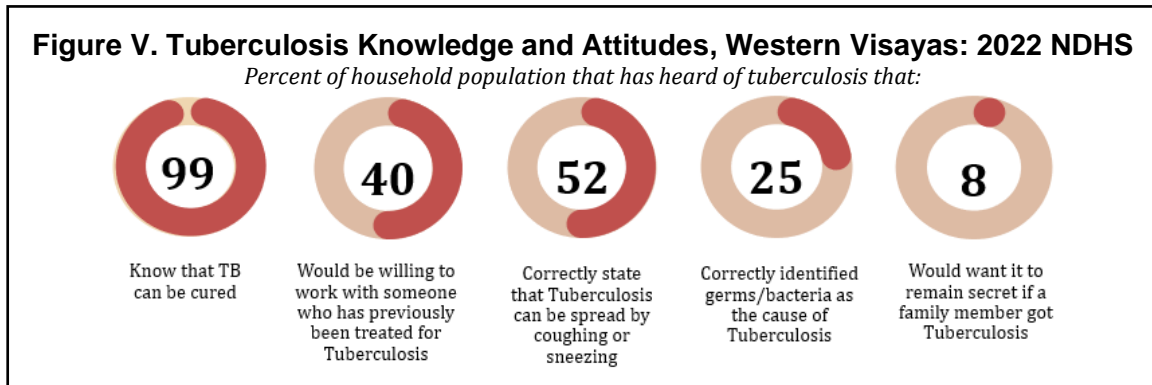
Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people’s willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV prevention and control. Forty-six percent or five in 10 women aged 15 to 49 do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Sixty-two percent or six in 10 women would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Moreover, 66% or close to seven in 10 women hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. (Figure XV)



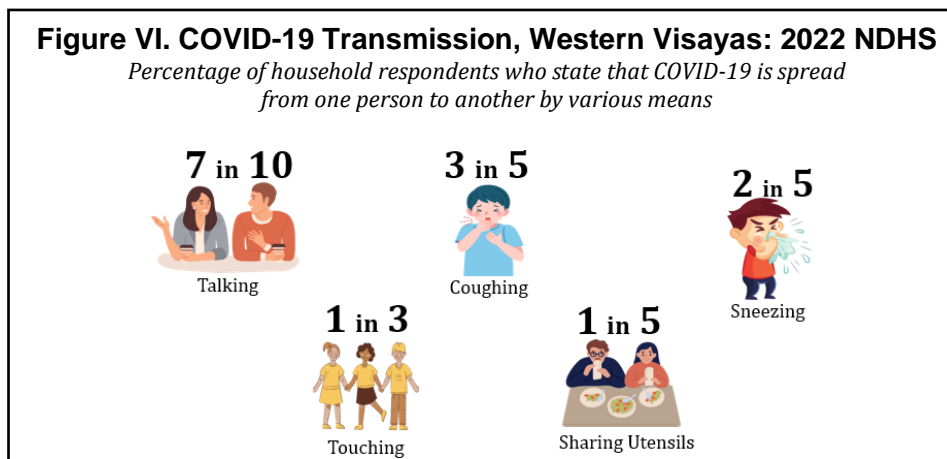
In Western Visayas, only 3% of the household population visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment (including remote consultations) 30 days preceding the survey. Among those who visited a facility or sought treatment, 61% first went to a private medical facility, 38% first visited a public medical facility, and 1% to other alternative medical health facilities. (Figure III)



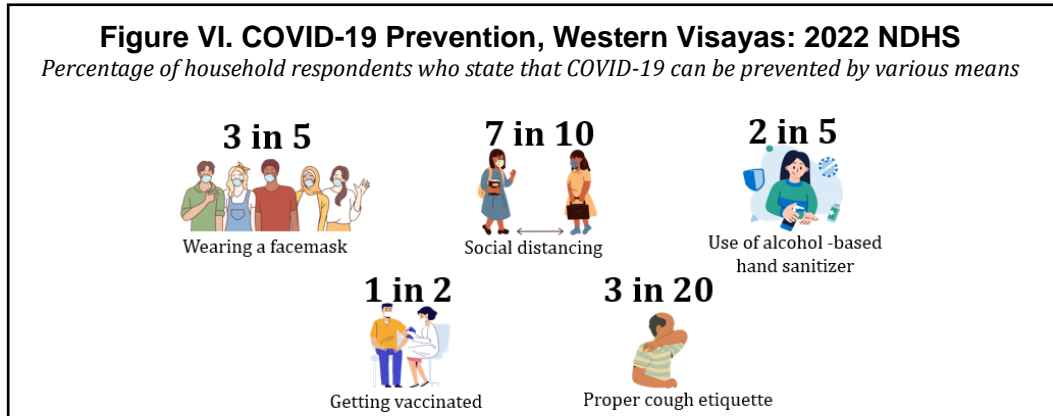
More than half of those who have heard of Tuberculosis or TB know that coughing and coughing for several weeks are signs or symptoms of TB. Other signs and symptoms the respondents are aware of are weight loss, 43%; blood in sputum, 40%; Coughing with sputum, 29%; and Pain in chest or back, 23%. Less than 20% of the household respondents heard that fever and loss of appetite are also symptoms of Tuberculosis. (Figure IV)



Nearly all household population who have heard of TB know that it can be cured, but only half correctly cited that it can be spread by coughing or sneezing. One-quarter correctly identified the cause of TB as microbes, germs, or bacteria. Forty percent of household population reported that they are willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for Tuberculosis, while 8 percent wanted to remain it a secret if a member of their family got TB. (Figure V)

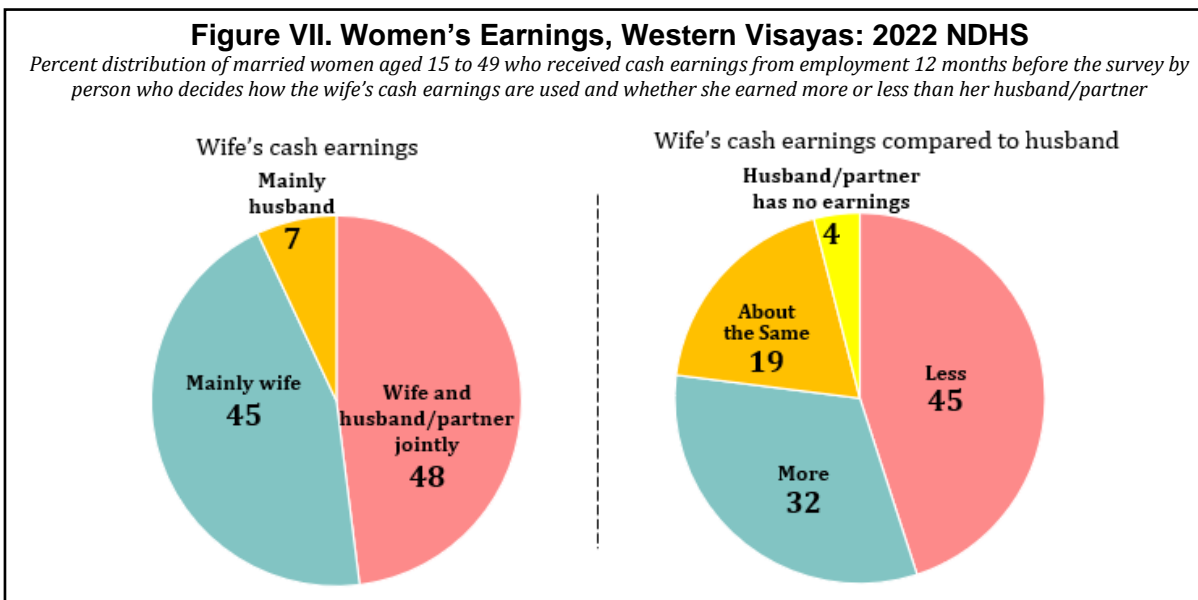


Talking was the most cited means of transmission from one person to another with 7 out of 10 household respondents; coughing followed with 3 in 5 respondents; sneezing with 2 out of 5; touching with 1 out of 3 respondents while sharing of utensils is spread from one person to another, according to 1 in 5 household respondents.

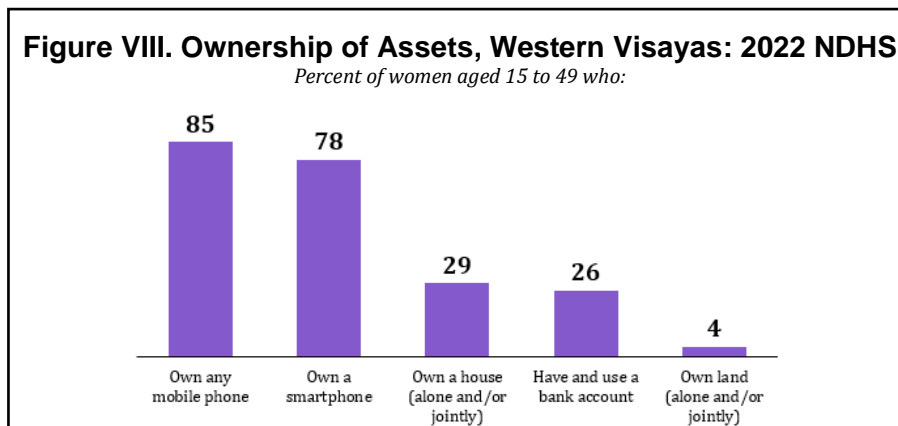


Most household respondents (70% and up) cited that wearing a facemask and social distancing are means to prevent Covid-19 infection. Two in five cited using alcohol-based hand sanitizer, half said getting vaccinated against Covid-19 is a preventive measure while proper cough etiquette is not a common preventive measure in COVID-19 prevention as reported by only 3 out of 20 household respondents.

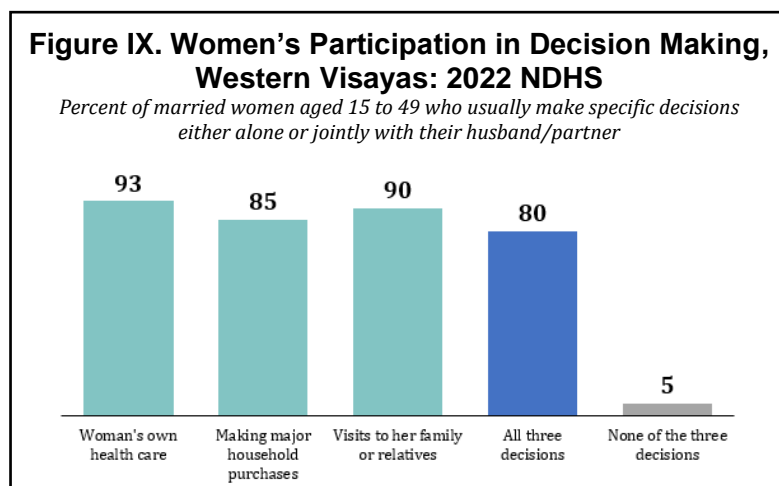
### III. Women’s Empowerment and Domestic Violence



In Western Visayas, 48% of married women who receive cash earnings decide jointly with their husband or partner; 45% said that mainly the wives decide on their own how their earnings are used, and seven percent of married women say that the husband decides on how the wife’s cash earnings are utilized. Moreover, 45% of married women who receive cash earnings say they earn less than their husband or partner; Nearly a third make more than their husband or partner; almost 20% say cash earnings are about the same. Four percent of the women say that their husbands have no earnings at all.



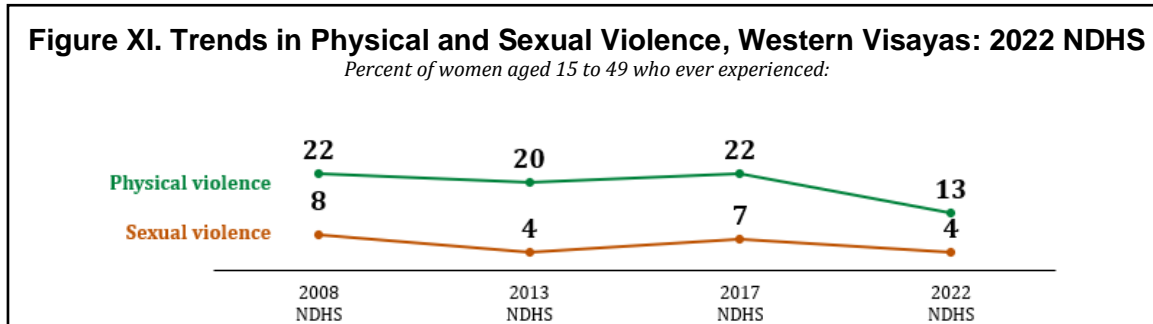
As to ownership of assets among women in Western Visayas, 85% of women have mobile phones of any type, and 78% of these own a smartphone; 29% of women own a house alone or jointly with husband or someone else; 26% have and use a bank account, and 4% own a land alone and or jointly with husband or someone else.



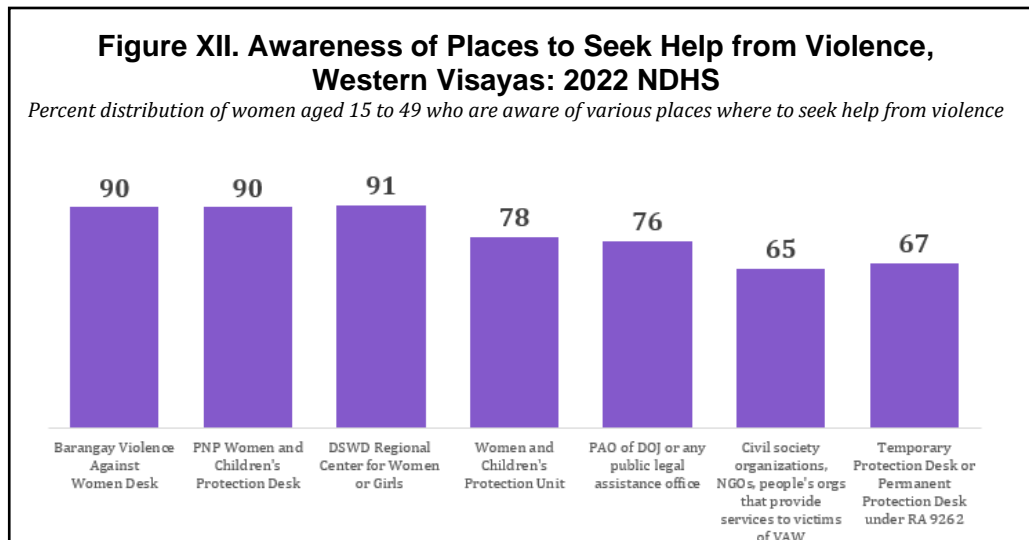
More than 90% of married women in Western Visayas participate in decisions about their own health care and visits to their family or relatives; 85% of married women participate in decisions about making major household purchases; 80% of married women participate in all 3 decisions cited earlier, while there are about 5% of married women who do not participate in any of the cited specific decisions.




In the 2022 NDHS, the most justified reason for wife beating in Western Visayas is if the wife neglects the children, at four percent. Seven percent of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife with at least one of the specified reasons cited above.



Physical violence dropped from 22 percent in 2008 to 13 percent in 2022. Sexual violence dropped in half, from eight in 2008 to about four in a hundred women aged 15 to 49 who ever experienced any type of sexual violence.



Nine in 10 women in Western Visayas are aware that they can get help from Barangay Violence Against Women or VAW desk; PNP Women and Children's Protection Desk; and DSWD Regional Centers for Women and Girls. Awareness of other sources of help is also relatively high, with 78% of women saying they are aware of the Women and Children's Protection Unit and PAO or DOJ or any public legal assistance office at 76%. Moreover, 67% of women also say they are aware of the temporary protection desk or permanent protection desk under RA 9262 while women are least aware (65%) of the services provided by civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and people's organizations that provide services to victims of violence against women.

  
**NELIDA C. AMOLAR**  
 (Chief Statistical Specialist)  
 Officer-in-Charge