

SPECIAL RELEASE

Maternal Health Care in Caraga: 2017

(Results from the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey)

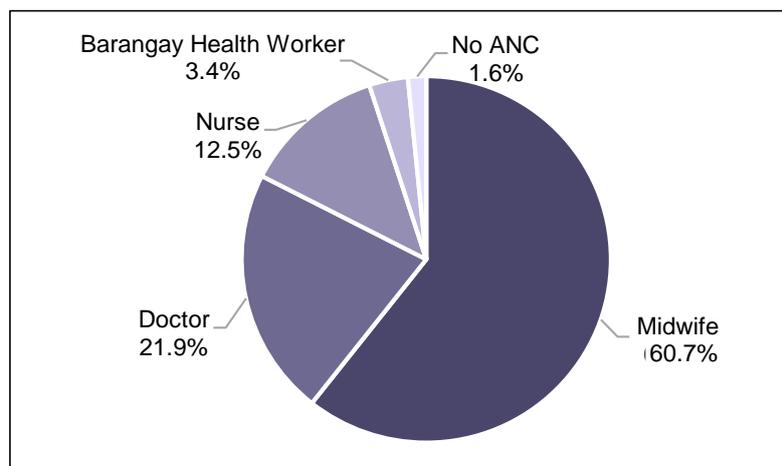
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Reference No. 2020 - 014

Antenatal Care

Women mostly received Antenatal care from the midwives

Overall, 96.0 percent of women age 15-49 years old in the region received Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for their most recent birth (Figure 1). Skilled providers include doctors, nurses, and midwives. Midwives were the most common service providers (60.7 percent), followed by doctors (21.9 percent), and nurses (12.5 percent). Only 1.6 percent of women did not receive any ANC.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 1. Percent distribution of women age 15-49 year old who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey by ANC provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, Caraga: 2017

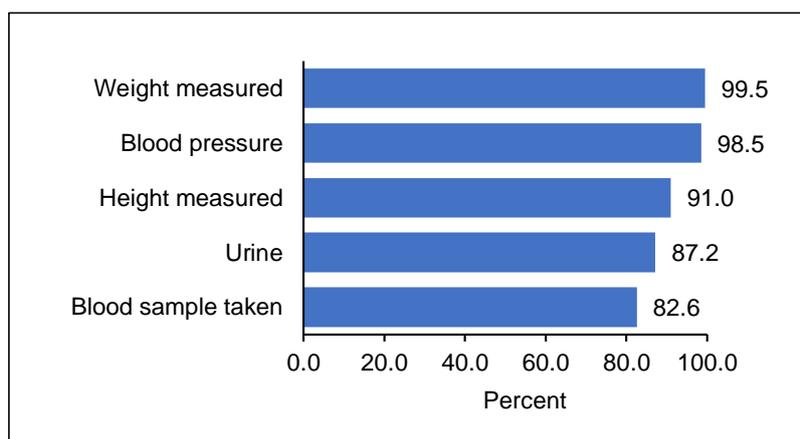
Ninety-four out of 100 pregnant women take iron tablets

Women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, whether or not they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron tablets and intestinal parasite drugs



during their most recent pregnancy. The results revealed that 94.1 percent of women took iron tablets, while 1.9 percent took intestinal parasite drugs (Table 2).

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, nearly all pregnant women (99.5 percent) had their weight measured, 98.5 percent had their blood pressure measured, and 91.0 percent had their height measured (Figure 2). In addition, 87.2 percent had a urine sample taken and 82.6 percent had a blood sample taken.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 2. Percentage of women receiving ANC for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by specific antenatal services, Caraga: 2017

Half of pregnant women receive two or more tetanus toxoid injections

Almost half (49.1 percent) of women who had a live birth in the five years before the survey received two or more tetanus toxoid injections during their last pregnancy (Table 3). Some women may have received tetanus toxoid injections prior to the reference pregnancy and did not require further injections. When prior vaccinations are taken into account, the proportion of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus was 72.0 percent.

Eight for every 1000 live births are pre-term

Eight for every one thousand live births (0.8 percent) in the 5 years preceding the survey were pre-term or born after eight months or less of pregnancy (Table 4). It should be noted that the data are based on mother's reports of the duration of pregnancy in whole months, not weeks, so results provide only a crude measure of pre-term births.



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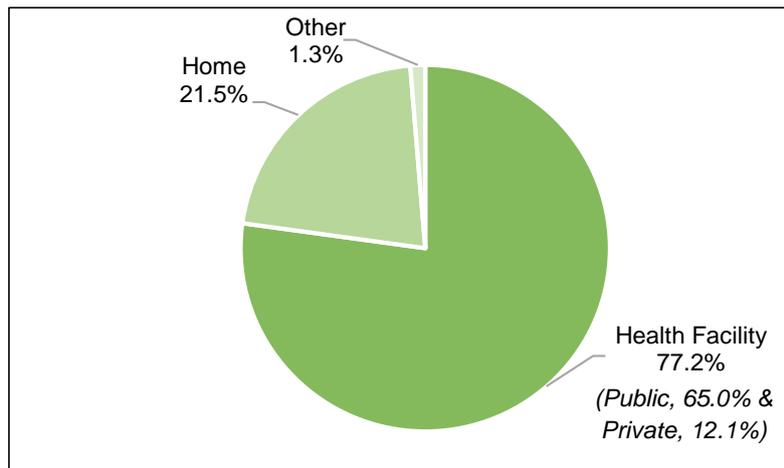


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Delivery Services

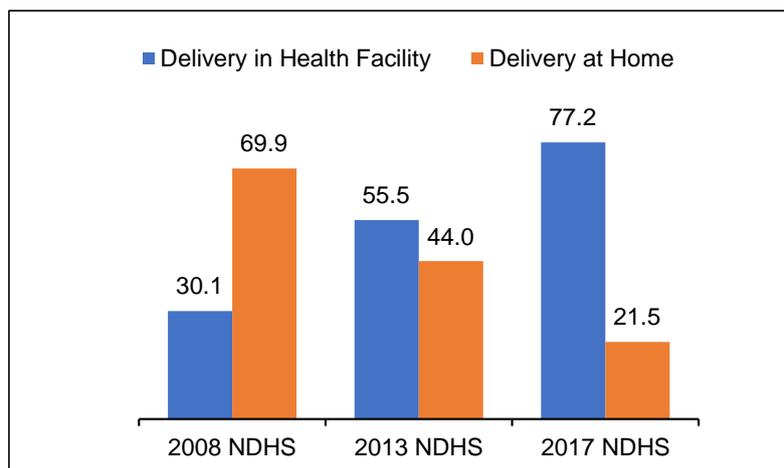
Seven in nine births are delivered in a health facility

Seven in nine births (77.2 percent) in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (Table 5). Sixty-five percent of births were delivered in a public facility, while 12.1 percent were delivered in a private facility. Nearly two in nine births (21.5 percent) were delivered at home.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 3. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Caraga: 2017



Source: 2008 NDHS, 2013 NDHS, and 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 4. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Caraga: 2008, 2013, and 2017



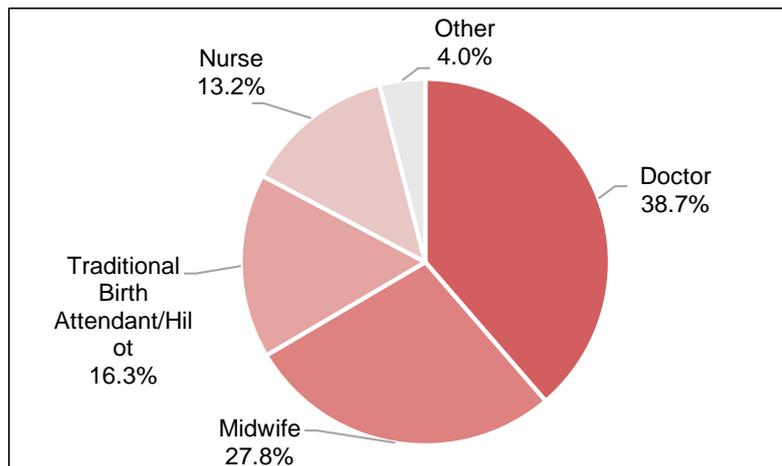
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Institutional deliveries post increase in 2017

As shown in Figure 4, institutional deliveries have increased from 30.1 percent in 2008 to 77.2 percent in 2017. These were deliveries that occur in a health facility whether public or private sector. Since 2013, the percentage of births delivered in a health facility has exceeded the percentage of births delivered at home.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 5. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, Caraga: 2017

Eight out of 10 live births are delivered by a skilled health provider

In Caraga, eight out of ten live births (79.6 percent) in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by a skilled providers such as doctors, nurses, or midwives (Table 6). The majority of births were delivered by a doctor (38.7 percent) or midwife (27.8 percent) (Figure 5).

Seven in ten infants (71.7 percent) had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth. Early skin-to-skin contact between the mother and the newborn or known as First Embrace or “*Unang Yakap*” is one of the step-to-step interventions in Essential Intrapartum Newborn Care in the Philippines.

Deliveries assisted by a skilled provider register increase in 2017

There was an increase in the proportion of births attended by skilled providers from 49.9 percent in 2008 to 79.6 percent in 2017 (Figure 6). It is noteworthy that even though 96.0 percent of women consulted a skilled provider for ANC, only 79.6 percent of births were assisted by skilled providers.

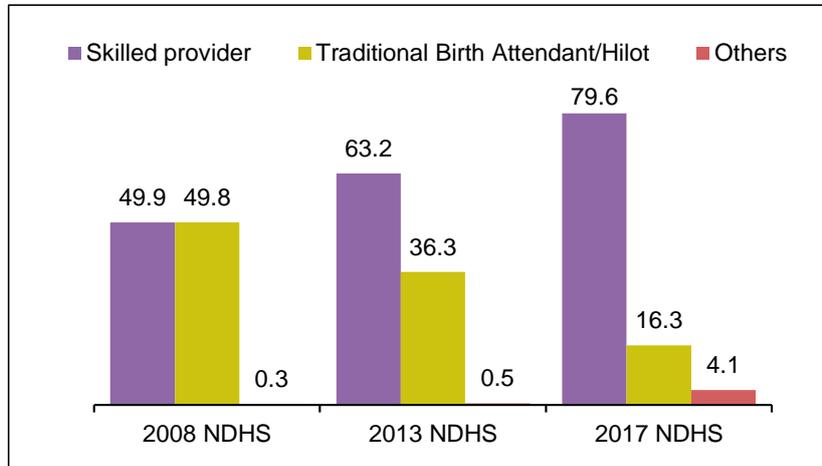


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On the other hand, there was a substantial decrease in deliveries assisted by Traditional Birth Attendant or Hilots, from 49.8 percent in 2008 to 16.3 percent in 2017.



Skilled provider includes a doctor, nurse or midwife

Source: 2008 NDHS, 2013 NDHS, and 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 6. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, Caraga: 2008, 2013, and 2017

Six out of 100 live births are delivered by Caesarean section

Six out of 100 live births (6.3 percent) in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by Caesarean section (Table 7). For 3.5 percent of live births, the decision to deliver by Caesarean section occurred before the onset of labor pains, while 2.8 percent of births the decision was not made until after the onset of labor.

Postnatal Care

Seven out of 10 mothers have a postnatal check in the first two days after giving birth

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, seven out of 10 mothers (73.4 percent) had a postnatal check during the first two days after giving birth (Table 8), with most checks occurring within 4 hours of delivery (59.7 percent) (Figure 7). Women who did not have any postnatal check after birth was 23.2 percent.



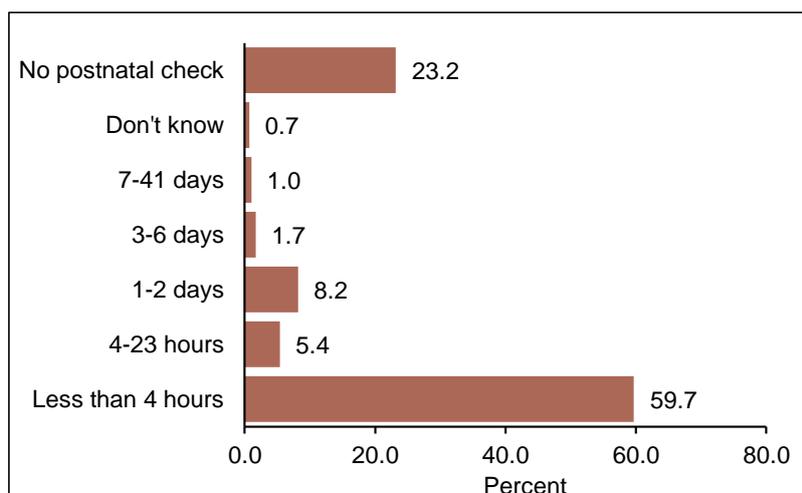
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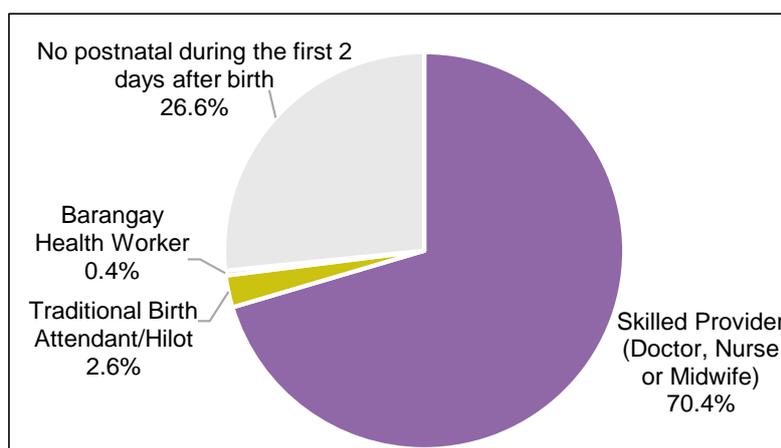


Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 7. Percent distribution of women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time of after delivery, Caraga: 2017

Seven in ten mothers receive postnatal check from a skilled health provider

Seven in ten women (70.4 percent) who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received postnatal check during the 2 days after delivery from a skilled health provider such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife (Figure 8). Traditional birth attendants or hilots provided the first postnatal check for 2.6 percent of women.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 8. Percent distribution of women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, Caraga: 2017



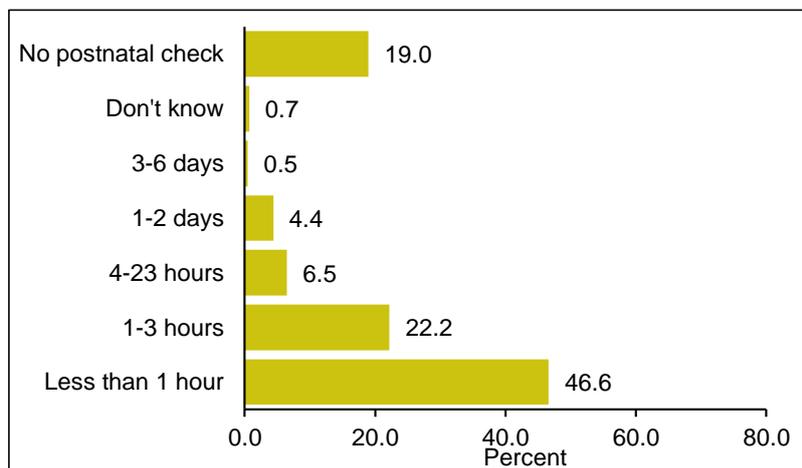
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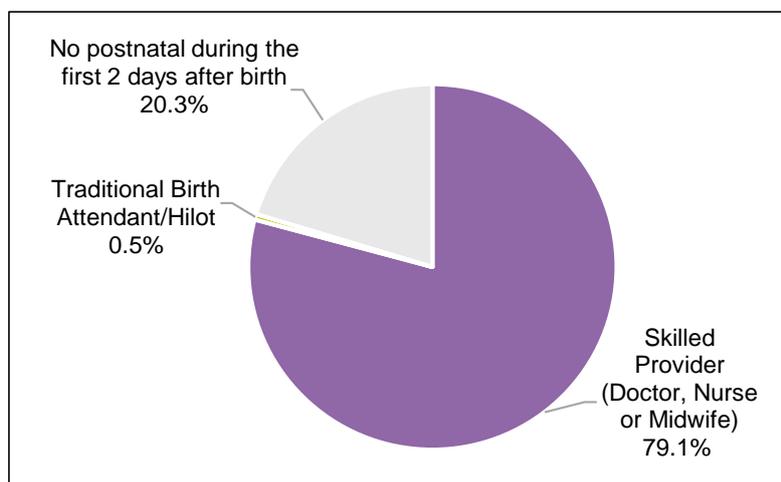
Eight out of 10 newborns have a postnatal check in the first two days after birth

Eight out of 10 newborns (79.7 percent) in the 2 years preceding the survey had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (Table 10). Most postnatal checks took place soon after birth, 46.6 percent less than 1 hour and 22.2 percent within 1-3 hours after birth. Nineteen (19.0) percent of newborns had no postnatal check.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 9. Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, Caraga: 2017



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 10. Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after birth, Caraga: 2017



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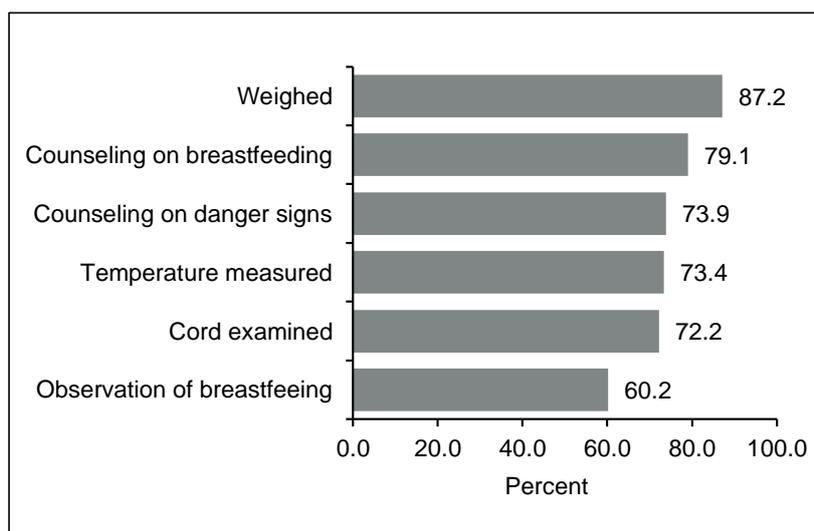
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Majority of newborns receive postnatal check from skilled health provider

The majority (79.1 percent) of newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth from a skilled health provider such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife (Figure 10). One in five newborns (20.3 percent) had no postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.

Nearly 8 in 9 newborns (87.2 percent) in the 2 years preceding the survey were weighed, 73.4 percent had their temperature measured, and 72.2 percent had their umbilical cord examined. Meanwhile, 79.1 percent of mothers of newborns were counselled on breastfeeding, 73.9

Two in seven (72.2 percent) newborns born in the 2 years preceding the survey had their umbilical cord examined, 73.4 percent had their temperature measured, and 87.2 percent were weighed (Figure 11). Three quarters (73.9 percent) of mothers of newborns were counselled on newborn danger signs, 79.1 percent were counselled on breastfeeding, and 60.2 percent were observed while breastfeeding.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 11. Percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth, Caraga: 2017

Majority of the women have at least one problem accessing health care

Among women age 15-49 years, majority (59.4 percent) had at least one problem accessing health care (Figure 12). The most common problem was getting money for treatment (49.5 percent). One in five women (33.3 percent) reported that distance to a health facility was a problem in accessing health care. One in four



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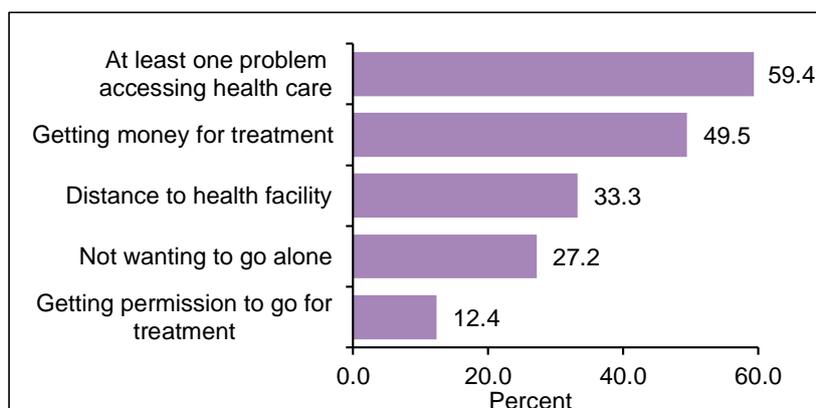


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women (27.2 percent) reported not wanting to go alone and getting permission to go for treatment (12.4 percent) were problems in accessing health care.



Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Figure 12. Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, Caraga: 2017

STATISTICAL TABLES

Antenatal Care

Table 1. Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Antenatal care provider	
Doctor	21.9
Nurse	12.5
Midwife	60.7
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	0.0
Barangay health worker	3.4
No ANC	1.6
Total	100.0
Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	95.0
Number of women = 242	

¹Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA



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Components of antenatal care

Table 2. Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who took iron tablets and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percentage of women receiving ANC for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by specific antenatal services, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:	
Took iron tablets ¹	94.1
Took intestinal parasite drug	1.9
Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years = 242	
Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services:	
Blood pressure	98.5
Urine	87.2
Blood sample taken	82.6
Weight measured	99.5
Height measured	91.0
Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth = 238	

¹Includes those who took iron with and without folic acid
Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Tetanus toxoid injections

Table 3. Percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who had two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	49.1
Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	72.0
Number of mothers = 242	

¹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth
Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA



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Pre-term births

Table 4. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by whether the birth was pre-term or full-term, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Pre-term (≤ 8 months)	0.8
Full term (≥ 9 months)	99.2
Total	100.0
Number of births = 318	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Place of Delivery

Table 5. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Health Facility	
Public sector	65.0
Private sector	12.1
Home	21.5
Other	1.3
Total	100.0
Percentage delivered in a health facility	77.2
Number of births = 318	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Assistance during delivery

Table 6. Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Person providing assistance during delivery	
Doctor	38.7
Nurse	13.2
Midwife	27.8
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	16.3
Barangay health worker	1.7
Relative/other	2.3
No one	0.0
Total	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	79.6
Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	71.7
Number of women = 318	

¹Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA



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Caesarean section

Table 7. Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage by C-section decided on after the onset of labor pains, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Percentage delivered by C-section	6.3
Timing of decision to conduct C-section	
Planned before onset of labor pains	3.5
Decided after onset of labor pains	2.8
Number of births = 318	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Timing of first postnatal check for mother

Table 8. Percent distribution of women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time of after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹	
Less than 4 hours	59.7
4-23 hours	5.4
1-2 days	8.2
3-6 days	1.7
7-41 days	1.0
Don't know	0.7
No postnatal check ²	23.2
Total	100.0
Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	73.4
Number of women = 107	

¹Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, barangay health worker, or traditional birth attendant/hilot

²Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Source: 2017 NDHS. PSA



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Type of provider of first postnatal check for mother

Table 9. Percent distribution of women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check	
Doctor/nurse/midwife	70.4
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	2.6
Barangay health worker	0.4
No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	26.6
Total	100.0
Number of women = 107	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Table 10. Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹	
Less than 1 hour	46.6
1-3 hours	22.2
4-23 hours	6.5
1-2 days	4.4
3-6 days	0.5
Don't know	0.7
No postnatal check ²	19.0
Total	100.0
Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	79.7
Number of births = 107	

¹Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, barangay health worker, or traditional birth attendant/hilot

²Includes newborns who received a check after first week of life

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA



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Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Table 11. Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check	
Doctor/nurse/midwife	79.1
Traditional birth attendant/hilot	0.5
Barangay health worker	0.0
No postnatal during the first 2 days after birth	20.3
Total	100.0
Number of births = 107	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

Content of postnatal care for newborns

Table 12. Percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth, and percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:	
Cord examined	72.2
Temperature measured	73.4
Counseling on danger signs	73.9
Counseling on breastfeeding	79.1
Observation of breastfeeding	60.2
Weighed	87.2
Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	84.1
Number of births = 107	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA



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Problems in accessing health care

Table 11. Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, Caraga: 2017

Data Item	Percent
Problems in accessing health care	
Getting permission to go for treatment	12.4
Getting money for treatment	49.5
Distance to health facility	33.3
Not wanting to go alone	27.2
At least one problem accessing health care	59.4
Number of women = 648	

Source: 2017 NDHS, PSA

TECHNICAL NOTES

This special release presents indicators on maternal health care in the region based on the results of the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). It features information about health care related to childbearing including prenatal/antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care for the woman and her newborn.

About the 2017 NDHS

The 2017 NDHS is the sixth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines as part of The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program and the 11th national demographic survey conducted since 1968. The 2017 NDHS was implemented by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data collection took place from August 14 to October 27, 2017.

The primary objective of the 2017 NDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographics and health indicators. Specifically, the NDHS 2017 collected information on marriage, fertility levels, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding, maternal and child health, child mortality, awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, domestic violence, and other health-related issues such as smoking.

The information collected through the 2017 NDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in the Department of Health (DOH) and other organizations in



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designing and evaluating programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

Important Notes

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider – Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, and midwives

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Protection against neonatal tetanus – The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the births

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Institutional deliveries – Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Skilled assistance during delivery – Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, or midwives.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Approved by:


ROSALINDA C. APURA, DM
Regional Director, PSA-RSSO XIII
Telephone number: (085) 225-5219 / Telefax No. : (085) 815 – 4935
Email address: psacaraga_rss013@yahoo.com.ph



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